THE MUTSUN DIALECT OF COSTANOAN
BASED ON THE VOCABULARY
OF DE LA CUESTA

BY
J. ALDEN MASON

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INTRODUCTION

A century ago Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, one of the most earnest and indefatigable members of the order of St. Francis, collected a mass of 2884 words, phrases, and sentences from the language of the Mutsun Indians, spoken at his mission of San Juan Bautista near Monterey, California. At about the same time he composed a grammar of the language, which is one of the branches of the Costanoan linguistic group. These two manuscripts were sent by Alexander S. Taylor to the Smithsonian Institute, which loaned them for publication to John G. Shea, in whose Library of American Linguistics they appear as volumes iv and vii, 1861 and 1862. Together they form one of the fullest and most complete collections of data extant on a Pacific Coast language. There is little doubt that the missionary knew the language well and interpreted its psychology and spirit fairly correctly. In his grammar there appears less strict adherence to the form and structure of Latin grammar, less subconscious premise of Latin as the standard par excellence than is generally found in grammars of this time and type. Nevertheless, in spite of the comparative excellence of the grammar, but because of its lack of scientific arrangement, unphonetic orthography, and the foreign tongue, it is deemed better to rearrange and formulate the grammar, using as a basis the phrases of the vocabulary.

The phrase-book is likewise unfortunate in that it is at present almost inaccessible to the modern student, due to its faulty arrangement. This is done alphabetically according to the initial
letter of the sentence, the various stems being scattered throughout the nearly three thousand sentences. The same difficulties of unphonetic orthography and Spanish language likewise obtain here.

Several years ago Dr. Kroeber had the majority of the phrases comprising the more important of the sentences copied to a card-index. I have recently spent some time in working over the material thus secured, arranging cards according to stems and isolating grammatical particles. The following paper embodies the results of this research.

While the grammar of De la Cuesta is the most complete ever published on a Costanoan language, several more scientific treatises have been produced in the last few years, principally by the University of California. These are, "Languages of the Coast of California South of San Francisco,"1 and "The Chumash and Costanoan Languages."2 Other pertinent works are "Phonetic Constituents of the Native Languages of California,"3 "The Native Languages of California,"4 and "New Linguistic Families in California."5

The present paper consists of two parts, first an exposition of the etymological and morphological elements upon which the structure of the language is based, and second a list of the various stems of all classes found in the material, though, since not all of the phrases were transferred to cards, this does not entirely exhaust all those in the original phrase-book. These are appended partly as reference for the examples of morphological and etymological word-structure previously cited, but more particularly as an aid to the larger work of comparison of Mutsun with kindred Costanoan and other extra-group languages. The recent proposal of the "Penutian" linguistic family, to which Mutsun would belong, renders such a glossary invaluable for purposes of comparison.

1 A. L. Kroeber, present series, ii, 29-80, 1904.
2 Ibid., ix, 237-271, 1910.
3 Ibid., x, 1-12, 1911.
5 Ibid., n.s., xv, 647-655, 1913.
PART I. STRUCTURE

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The surprisingly close similarity between the general morphologic structure and Sprachgeist of Costanoan and other languages of its type and Indo-European has already been noted but is none the less striking. The main characteristics of the language may be thus summarized. Phonetic simplicity and comparative unimportance of rules of phonetic change; complete lack of incorporation, either nominal or pronominal; complete absence of prefixes; independent pronouns; nominal case endings; and comparative simplicity of categories of mood, tense and number, necessitating an immense number of dissimilar stems of relatively slight difference in significance.

PHONETIC SYSTEM

The phonetic system of Mutsun and of Costanoan appears to be relatively simple. The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, all appearing open in quality. The Spanish orthography is perfectly satisfactory for expressing these sounds and no change has been made in transcription. Rarely a vowel is found in the phrase-book with circumflex accent and very rarely with acute accent, but as no uniformity in thus spelling any word is evident, and as the phonetic variation thus expressed is not described, such marks have been disregarded.

The consonants seem to be only w, y, m, n, l, r, s, c, x, h, p, t, f, k, and tc. m, n, l, r, s, p, and t (dental or interdental) are probably correctly expressed in De la Cuesta's Spanish orthography and are left unchanged. w is generally expressed in Spanish by hu with following vowel. De la Cuesta writes hua, hue, hui, and once huo. He further uses often gua, güe, güi, and guo which denote in Spanish gwa, gwe, gwi and gwo. There is no sonant g in Costanoan, though the k has an intermediate quality. We find, however, that, though the hu- and gu- orthographies are each generally used consistently for certain stems,
there are occasional cases of identity, e.g., guallun, huallun, kuolon, "be envious;" huilo, guilo, "signal 'yes' with the eyes;" huipa, güipa, "invite"; güeren, weren, "rabbit." Similarly the gu- orthography without the diaeresis, gue, gui, is found often. This denotes pure sonant g in Spanish, a sound missing in Costanoan. Instances of a stem both with and without the diaresis are common, e.g., gueiero, güieierogmin, "great," and it is probable that such omissions of the diaresis are accidental. Therefore all hu- and gu- orthographies have been changed uniformly to w. Medial w is probably expressed by u with following vowel, but it often is difficult to decide whether a given u is vocalic or consonantal.

\[\text{y is expressed correctly except in certain combinations; De la Cuesta's ñ probably denotes ny. (In a few cases of doubt it has been retained as ń, as in suffix pañ.)} \]
\[\text{i and y are sometimes interchanged, as yttug, ittug, "a seed." Here also it is often difficult to distinguish vowel and consonant.} \]
\[\text{c (sh) is not definitely distinguished by De la Cuesta but is suggested by certain sh, sch orthographies. Had he distinguished the sound he would probably have written it with an x in accord with older Spanish usage.} \]
\[\text{x (palatal surd fricative) presents some difficulties. Initially it is doubtless represented by ja, ge, gi, jo, ju. Medially the same orthography is utilized. Final x seems to be represented by g, e.g., uming, mú'iz, "wolf;" eg, ex, "squirrel." De la Cuesta's g in consonantal combinations offers the most uncertain of the phonetic problems. tixsin, "skunk," is checked by Kroeber's tixsin, rendering it practically certain that g in this case represents x. On the other hand, g before m and n probably represents k. Thus cma and gma are both used as a plural suffix. gne is a common passive suffix. Kroeber has nimikne wákai, "he hit me," doubtless the same suffix. Kroeber transcribes tansagte, "ten," tansakte, but atsiagnis, atsiaxnis.} \]
\[\text{Substitution has here been made on the theory that g before a surd represents the continuant x, while before a sonant or intermediate it represents the palatal stop k.} \]
\[\text{6 A. L. Kroeber, MS.} \]
\[\text{7 See postscript below, p. 470.} \]
Initial and medial $h$ may be silent, as in modern Spanish, but since it is regularly employed in certain stems, and as both $h$ and $x$ are found in most Costanoan texts, it is retained.

$t$ is the tongue-blade $t$ found in the Costanoan and neighboring languages. De la Cuesta wrote variously $tr$, $th$, $thr$, $thrs$, $trs$, etc. It is often difficult to decide whether the last consonant of the complex is a distinct sound or not.

Following Spanish usage, $k$ is denoted by De la Cuesta by $c$ before $a, o$ and $u$, and by $qu$ before $e$ and $i$.

The affricative $tc$ is regularly written by De la Cuesta $ck$ but often confused with $t$.

Doubled letters, both consonants and vowels, are frequently met with in De la Cuesta’s orthography. As these are foreign to the Spanish language, except in the cases of $ll$ and $rr$, it is assumed that the device is employed to express length or duration of the sound and is therefore expressed in the present paper as the simple sound followed by inverted period, in accord with modern usage.

The Spanish language is, on the whole, a far better medium for the recording of unfamiliar languages by an untrained ear than the unrevised English. In the great majority of cases there is no question as to the exact phonetic rendering of the native words, and in a great number of cases they may be left in their original forms. Only in cases where sounds unfamiliar to the Spanish ear occur is difficulty found. Such are $w$, the peculiar tongue-blade $t$ common to certain California languages, and uncastilian combinations of sounds. Little difficulty has therefore been encountered in transcribing the native words to modern phonetic orthography, which is doubtless an advisable procedure.

The chances for frequent error in so many transcriptions and changes in authorship are too great to allow any phonetic discrimination or any elucidation of the finer and less evident points of the language. Shea’s impression is replete with errors of transcription from the Padre’s manuscript, and these may be increased in the present digest. Many words are spelt variantly, sometimes on the authority of the original, at other times manifestly due to improper reading of the manuscript. This is particularly true with regard to the easily confused $m, n, u$, and $i$. 
Nevertheless, a few pertinent remarks may be made on Mutsun phonetic laws. The language is phonetically smooth and simple, the average word being an orderly alternation of consonant and vowel. Either consonant or vowel may begin or end a word, but consonantal combinations seem to be missing initially or finally, the few recorded cases being probably due to error. Medially certain combinations are permitted, though it is not easy to determine these. Thus, lalak-na, "go for geese," becomes by metathesis lalkana. Similarly, certain suffixes are varied in order to avoid unwieldy and harsh complexes, as kai-s, but men-se (interrogative); uta-kma, but inis-mak (plural). There appears also to be a feeling for vocalic harmony, and some suffixes are varied to the end that their vowel may correspond and harmonize with the characteristic or stem vowel of the word. Thus sumi-ri-ni, but towo-ro-ste; xana-ksa, but tare-kse. Again certain vowels seem to be dominants and survive in assimilation or elision. Thus the past tense suffixes -is and -in are dominant and -kne-is becomes -knis; -pu-in, -pin. A thorough phonetic study of the language would doubtless codify all these rules and elucidate many others.

Parts of Speech

Mutsun recognizes as parts of speech the noun, pronoun, verb, adjective and particle, though, as in English, the division is a more or less artificial one, the lines of demarcation are not hard and fast, and it is sometimes difficult to assign properly a given word, which may not uncommonly function in several categories without change in form.

Nouns

The great majority of Mutsun nominal stems are disyllabic or trisyllabic. A few of the most common stems, such as many body-parts, are monosyllabic, and a very few apparently polysyllabic stems are found. Nominal stems appear never to be compounded and are varied only by the addition of a few suffixes. Stems appear to begin and end with either vowel or consonant without discrimination, and there seem to be no categories of stem types, such as for animate or inanimate, natural or arti-
ficial. That is, it is not possible to infer from the form of the word or from its suffix the category to which it belongs. Yet there are a few etymological suffixes in occasional use. Those making verbs are given below; those forming nouns follow here.

**Etymological Suffixes of Nouns**

1. *-n*, **resultative, infinitive**. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes result or phenomenon of an act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>breath, spirit, soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>flatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>menstruation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>song</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible cognate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tor-on</td>
<td>amole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xasi-om</td>
<td>shame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mira-mi-n</td>
<td>gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es(x)e-n</td>
<td>dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isme-n</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. *-s, -se, (-se, -si)*, **causative, abstractive**. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes cause or phenomenon of an act, and is generally used with words of abstract significance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>una-s</td>
<td>remedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riteca-se</td>
<td>language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isut-s-e</td>
<td>a dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapala-si</td>
<td>an embrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai-s</td>
<td>pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-se</td>
<td>sleepiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xase-s</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xenkoš-t-e</td>
<td>silence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Probable cognate is:

3. *-pis*, *(-mis, -sis)*, **instrumental**. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes instrument or means for the performance of an act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xewe-pis</td>
<td>shadow, reflection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-ue-pis</td>
<td>lookout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyes-pis</td>
<td>beard-napkin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

itok  cleanse  itok-pis  table-cloth, napkin
roro(s)  play  roro-mis  toy
isme-n  sun  isme-sis  clock
sukumu  smoke  sukumu-s-pis  end of cigar

4. -msa, (-nsa), instrumental. Suffixed to verbal or other stems denotes instrument or means for the performance of an act.

humiri  baptize  humiri-msa  baptismal font
eke  write  ene-nsa  eraser, blotter
ama  eat  ama-nsa  meals
tcala  urinate  teala-nsa  bladder
iisi  owe  isi-nsa  debts

Probably also:
unupimsa  handkerchief
rotenssa  papers
siamaipmsa  confession
yisuwaninsa  corns

5. -pan, -pañ, agentive. Suffixed to verbal stems denotes the more or less habitual doer of an act or the exponent of a quality.

yume-pañ  liar  one who makes sport of another with the eyes
maxer-pan  one who makes sport of another with the eyes
notio-pañ  one who denies the truth
nimi-pañ  beater
yoso-pañ  lustful, lecherous
latue-pan  one who is always making signs with the tongue
ol-ue-pañ  one who signals with his hand
piteiwi-pan  cleanser of hair
li-pan  hider
nimi-pan  striker, hitter

Other isolated examples of etymological nominal suffixes are:

ruk  cord  ruk-esma  doubled cord
upu  buy  upu-nsatpa  payment
usupu  fast  usupu-hai  Lent, time of fasting
mai-xi  laugh  mai-t  a laugh, laughing
mira  give present  mira-x, mira-mi-n  gift
koxo  load of meat  koxo-enis  bringer of load of meat
pux-ta  make bread  pux-uts  bread
Reduplication seems to play an unimportant role in Mutsun morphology. A few words are found in which the first syllable is reduplicated but there is no evidence that the phenomenon is of any morphological importance. Practically all of the instances occur with names of animals or plants.

Morphological Suffixes of Nouns

The Mutsun language is a comparatively simple one morphologically, being quite comparable to modern European languages in this respect. But few changes in inflection for the declension of nouns and the conjugation of verbs are found. These will be noted below.

The noun is inflected for differences in number, case, and in some cases even for person. Gender is, as commonly in American languages, not recognized, unless in sporadic etymological categories.

Many, if not all, animate nouns take a pluralizing suffix. This is:

6. -kma, -mak, plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sinikma</td>
<td>sinikmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ataspis-mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utaka-mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhinia-mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uruas-mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atsiaki-mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atsia</td>
<td>atsiai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sini</td>
<td>sina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mumuri</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mumulaluk</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lalak</td>
<td>geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lukluk</td>
<td>geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakari</td>
<td>raven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soksokilan</td>
<td>sensonte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porpor</td>
<td>cottonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totolu</td>
<td>plantain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sini-kma</td>
<td>sini-kmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ataspis-mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uta-kma</td>
<td>parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhinia-mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uras-mak</td>
<td>hole-diggers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atsiai-kma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

name, call  krak-at a name
sokote laurel  sokotei laurel fruit
rite decorate with beads  rite-ni feminine adornment
mukurukispu act like a woman  mukur-ma woman
pasear (Sp.) pasear-is-mak passers-by
ka daughter ka-kma daughters
inis son inis-mak sons

It is also used with substantive adjectives.

-\text{kma} is doubtless the original form and is used after a vowel, 
-\text{mak} being employed after a consonant to avoid harsh complexes, 
though there are exceptions.

There appears to be no dual number.

The various nominal case relations are expressed by suffixes 
which may be interpreted as postpositions, but are probably as 
correctly explained as true case inflections. These are:

7. \text{was, -uas, compositional, partitive, material}.

\begin{align*}
\text{ores-was} & \quad \text{tap} & \text{hide of bear} \\
\text{xut-was tope} & \quad \text{meat of belly} \\
\text{xurek-war ruk} & \quad \text{cord of sinew} \\
\text{orpe-was etse} & \quad \text{middle of night} \\
\end{align*}

8. \text{me, terminative}.

\begin{align*}
\text{patre-me} & \quad \text{into the house of the Padre} \\
\text{me-me} & \quad \text{to you, with you} \\
\end{align*}

9. \text{se, -e, -ne, -he, objective}.

\begin{align*}
\text{aisa-ne} & \quad \text{(see) them} \\
\text{kairka-s-e} & \quad \text{(try) pinole} \\
\text{moro-s-e} & \quad \text{(hunt) moles} \\
\text{krakat-se} & \quad \text{(know) name} \\
\text{kapxan-ne} & \quad \text{(strike) three} \\
\text{inu-se} & \quad \text{(take) road} \\
\text{soton-he} & \quad \text{(blow) fire} \\
\text{etc.} & \\
\end{align*}

10. \text{sun, -sum, -um, instrumental}.

\begin{align*}
\text{ak-sun} & \quad \text{(die) of hunger} \\
\text{mait-sun} & \quad \text{(die) of laughing} \\
\text{talasun} & \quad \text{(die) of heat} \\
\text{ekwets-sum} & \quad \text{(conceived) in sin, (choked) with sin} \\
\text{xai-um} & \quad \text{(speak) with the mouth} \\
\text{urkan-um} & \quad \text{(thresh) with the mortar} \\
\end{align*}
11. -tka, -tak, locative.

tapur-tak (hung) in tree
urkan-tak (grind) in mortar
xumes-tak (hidden) in grass
to-te-tka (speak) in ear
wima-k-tak (wound) in wing
ekwaesti-tak (swallow) in sin

-tka seems to follow vowels, -tak consonants to avoid complexes.

12. -tu, comitative.

tanses-\(\text{tu}\) (eat) with younger brother
ap-a-\(\text{tu}\) (dance) with father

A possible suffix with more the force of a postposition is:

13. -tun, -tum, regressive.

tina here

In the case of terms of relationship there are sometimes diverse endings according to the grammatical person. Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apa</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>apsa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ana</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>ansa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taka</td>
<td>elder brother</td>
<td>taksa</td>
<td>taknan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tare</td>
<td>younger brother</td>
<td>tarekse</td>
<td>tarekte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taha</td>
<td>elder sister</td>
<td>tahasa</td>
<td>tahanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papa</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td>papsa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-e</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td>et-se</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tciire</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>tciiri</td>
<td>teinin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xan-a</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td>xan-aksas</td>
<td>xan-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit</td>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
<td>situnun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me(ne)</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>mense</td>
<td>menen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The basis of this is plainly an infixation of -s- before the characteristic vowel for the first person possessive and the substitution of -n8n for the third person, where 8 represents the characteristic vowel. The 8k of tar-ek-se and xan-ak-sa are sporadic. This may be the vestige of a once fully functional genitive case. No other instances are found in the language. The -t- of the second person is very dubious.
PRONOUNS

The pronoun, as before stated, is independent and never morphologically welded with the verb or other part of speech. The six representatives of the two numbers and three persons are distinct and those of the third person seem to have little or no demonstrative force. The case endings, particularly the -s of the objective, are suffixed also to the pronouns. The possessive pronoun is often identical with the subjective form, though generally one form is exclusively subjective. The pronoun has a tendency toward combination with other pronouns and particles. Thus we find such forms as ka-mes, "I-you," this being the most frequent; kat (ka-et), "I in future time"; kas-hiha, "I also."

The pronominal stems are monosyllabic or at the most disyllabic and quite dissimilar for the various persons. The first and second personal plural pronouns, however, commence with the syllable mak-, doubtless cognate with the pluralizing suffix -mak.

Demonstrative and adjectival pronouns are numerous and invariable.

Detailed lists of all classes of pronouns will be found in Part II.

VERBS

The typical Mutsun verbal stem is disyllabic, ending in a characteristic vowel. This may even be the invariable rule, apparent infractions and exceptions being due to error or presence of unsuspected etymological or morphological elements. The characteristic vowel is not inalienably welded to the stem, since certain infixes are added between stem and characteristic.

Like nouns, verb stems take no prefixes, all morphological mechanism being attained by means of suffixes. A few solitary examples of possible verb-stem combination have been found which may be differently interpreted on fuller acquaintance with the language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up-xi(ni)</td>
<td>roll, fall (scissors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xin(e)</td>
<td>go, walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-uru(ni)</td>
<td>slip, fall (person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uru(ni)</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-ki</td>
<td>roll, seize (log)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-ki</td>
<td>break, seize (log)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-e, atse</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduplication of verbal stems is practically unknown in Mut-
sun. A few sporadic cases are found, however, which seem to have
the iterative significance frequently denoted by this means in
American languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>repeated stem</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>polso</td>
<td>painted</td>
<td>polpolsi</td>
<td>dotted, streaked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tule</td>
<td>knock</td>
<td>tultul-e</td>
<td>palpitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tipe</td>
<td>wander</td>
<td>tiptipe</td>
<td>wander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is a difficult and largely an artificial task to separate verbal
particles into etymological and morphological elements. Never-
theless certain of these appear to belong to the former category
and others may be placed there merely for the lack of evidence
of morphological significance.

**Etymological Suffixes of Verbs**

17. *-te*, possessive. Suffixed to nominal stems denotes pos-
session of the object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oteo-te</td>
<td>possess ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kraka-te</td>
<td>possess name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitnun-te</td>
<td>have children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pultci-te</td>
<td>have full breasts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. *-kis*, (-wis-, -pwis-), imitative. Suffixed to nominal or
other stems denotes imitation of person or act. The reflexive
suffix *-pu* is normally added.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mam-anxa-kis-pu</td>
<td>act like a fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukene-pwis-pu</td>
<td>act like a man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukuru-kis-pu</td>
<td>act like women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monsie-kis-pu, (-wis-pu)</td>
<td>act like a sensible person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sawe-wis-pu</td>
<td>pretend to sing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. *-na*, purposive. The verbal suffix *-na*, "go to do," func-
tions also as an etymological suffix to noun stems, denoting in
this case "go for."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>repeated stem</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lalak</td>
<td>geese</td>
<td>lalka-na</td>
<td>go for geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirak</td>
<td>nuts</td>
<td>sirka-na</td>
<td>go for nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weren</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>were-na</td>
<td>go for rabbits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. -mi, dative. Likewise the verbal suffix -mi may be suffixed directly to nouns, functioning as an etymological suffix and denoting gift of the object. It is generally or always used with the imperative and the first person singular object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ruxe</td>
<td>arrow</td>
<td>ruxe-mi-tit</td>
<td>give me arrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-ṭer</td>
<td>tobacco</td>
<td>ma-sue-mi-tit</td>
<td>give me tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setne</td>
<td>acorn-bread</td>
<td>setne-si-mi-t</td>
<td>give me bread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. -ti, substantive. A possible substantive suffix is found once:

tanses brother tanses-ti-(s) be a brother

22. -u-, oppositional. Infixed before characteristic vowel of verbal or other stems denotes significance opposite to that of simple stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xīt-a</td>
<td>sew</td>
<td>xīt-ua</td>
<td>rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piṭ-e</td>
<td>tie</td>
<td>piṭ-ue</td>
<td>untie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paṭ-i</td>
<td>seize, grab</td>
<td>paṭ-ue</td>
<td>loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotko</td>
<td>knot</td>
<td>rotuk</td>
<td>untie knot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitea</td>
<td>lock with key</td>
<td>kiteua</td>
<td>open with key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotcio</td>
<td>enveloped</td>
<td>rotciw(e)wi</td>
<td>freed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teuni, ṭunuu</td>
<td>fold, pleat</td>
<td>teunuhwi</td>
<td>open, unfold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. -r-, excessive. Followed by the characteristic vowel appears to denote a psychological cause for the condition described.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sumi</td>
<td>be content</td>
<td>sumi-ri-ni</td>
<td>sleep from satiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siwi</td>
<td>be content</td>
<td>siwi-ri-ni</td>
<td>suorocate from heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towo</td>
<td>be rigid</td>
<td>towo-ro-ste</td>
<td>be stiff from cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seso</td>
<td>shiver</td>
<td>seso-r-po,</td>
<td>shiver from fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(seso-n)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. -ṭ-, corporeal. Followed by a vowel in harmony with preceding one generally refers to action with or on parts of body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>latne-ṭe</td>
<td>long tongue, (he) extends his tongue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-el-u-e-ṭe</td>
<td>roll (eyes) too much</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai-ṭi</td>
<td>tighten (it)! make (it) fast!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rau-ṭa-smin</td>
<td>with large occiput</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mup-ṭu</td>
<td>shut your mouth!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peṭe, peṣe</td>
<td>shut eyes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peṣe(ni)</td>
<td>keep mouth closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poṭo</td>
<td>pluck hairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapaṭa</td>
<td>cross hands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25. -te, -ti, (-it).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tere-ti-s</td>
<td>(you) have cut (your hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nam-ti, nam-it</td>
<td>(I have not) understood, heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kili-te</td>
<td>(it) sparkles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaça-ti, xop-o-ti</td>
<td>(did he give you) anything, a drink, meat, pinole?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilsi-mi-ti, olte-mi-ti</td>
<td>(I) seized (it), (what) could (you do?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insu-ti, insu-te</td>
<td>(you) know (it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upxi-ti (or upxi)</td>
<td>(let me) drink a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wipa-ti</td>
<td>(will) invite (you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ole-ti</td>
<td>(I) became sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ina-ti-s</td>
<td>(I) became sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esoni-ti</td>
<td>(you) hate (the language)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lopx-ti-ni-n</td>
<td>grew mouldy (wheat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possibly the same suffix is found in the imperative with first person singular object, -t or -ti-t. It is a doubtful suffix; no attempt is made to explain it.

26. -wi, -we.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inu-wi-me-i</td>
<td>remind (him)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rus-u-wi-kne</td>
<td>spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ţip-wi</td>
<td>(you) shorten (confession)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nansa-we</td>
<td>(he went) to try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pak-a-we</td>
<td>(may they) gather (them)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lala-wi-s</td>
<td>he threw him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27. -si.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xasiwa-si</td>
<td>scratch the boys’ heads!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeksio-si-n</td>
<td>(have you) satisfied (him)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xima-si-kun</td>
<td>(we) have searched for (them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mexe-si</td>
<td>(let me) be seeing; look!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pati-si</td>
<td>(that which) he has in his hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-mi-si</td>
<td>(I) was listening (to them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pak-a-si</td>
<td>he seeks (us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puţi-si</td>
<td>(I) am blowing (the fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uta-si-mi-t</td>
<td>guard me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-se-i</td>
<td>break it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xelue-si-tit</td>
<td>(xelue-mi-tit) flay, strip for me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musi-si</td>
<td>(child) is sucking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This suffix may be cognate with the mandatory -si (No. 45) but the resemblance is not evident.

Other possible etymological suffixes are:
rukesma  a doubled cord  make countless interweavings
xotio    a bag           xotio-(si)-nme (order to) make a bag
ruk-a    house          ruk-sap-(in) (they have) made houses
mať-er   tobacco        mať-uk-(ti) give (me) tobacco
wi-xi    fish           wi-ni catch fish
tor-on   amole          tor-ke bring amole
xasi-om  shame          xasi-mun be ashamed
xan-an   wife           xan-an-mi-(n) (was) married
rakua    mussels        xakua-ikus I went for mussels

Morphological Suffixes of Verbs

The verbal stem is variously modified for considerations of tense, voice, various modal significances, and to some extent for number.

The unmodified stem is used alone for the present tense and with temporal adverbial particles to express the future.

The most frequent temporal suffix is -n. This is generally translated by the Spanish preterit, but frequently also by the present. It may have an indefinite or aoristic sense, or denote incompleteness or continuance of action, and is found mainly with intransitive verbs.

28. -(i)n, indefinite.

totio-n   (whenever I) err
  tio-n    (I) shoot (with my left hand)
  ilo-n    (whenever a house) burns
towo-n    (you will be) frozen
ketio-n   (I) argue (with him)
yati-n    (he) follows (you)
xati-n    (I) am dying
xirwi-ni-n (rain) is ceasing
tursi-ni-n (he) is cold
terpe-ni-n (I) have peppered my throat
tempe-ni-n (soon the river) will dry up
loe-ni-n  (he) nauseated (you)
letse-ni-n (I) liked (that)
isiwe-n   (when they) rest
29. -(i)s, past tense. This is less common than -n. It appears to be a more definite past and is found mainly with transitive verbs.

- yoreti-s (he) chased (me)
- katia-mi-s (he) gave (you)
- mistu-s (you) warmed yourself
- mexe-npi-s (I) have seen (them)
- wipa-s (I) invited (you)

30. -(i)kun, past tense. This is the less frequent past ending and appears principally with transitive verbs. It is probably the most remote of the past tenses, but as all three of these are regularly translated by the bare Spanish preterit, it is most difficult to delimit their respective spheres. The examples seem to imply completion of action.

- uxsini-kun (you) have increased
- ut-ui-kun (I) guarded (it)
- uxei-kun (I) have guarded (it)
- oioi-kun (he) seized (it)
- oisio-kun (it) happened again

The distinction between the categories of intransitive and transitive is not as close as in many Pacific languages, and there is no invariable designating particle for either. Certain suffixes, however, pertain to one or the other type. One of the commonest suffixes in the language is -ni, which appears on the whole to be a kind of intransitive suffix.

31. -ni, intransitive.

- orko-ni-n, (orko-ste) (we) were frightened
- inu-ni-n (you could not) imagine (me)
- in-u-ni-n (I) awoke
- istu-ni-n (I) dreamt of (you)
- (wate-na) xamu-ni-n (fire) is dying, (is-going dying)
- (wate-na) lak-e-ni-n (sun) is rising, (is-going rising)
- eme-ni-n (I was going) to forget (it)
- inxa-ni-n (I) am sick, have become sick, (you) are sick
- muk-le-ni-n, (I) am old woman
- semo-ni-n (it wants little time for me) to die
- tursi-ni-n (he) is cold
- ţupu-ni-n (I) put my finger in my eye
- suiu-ni-n (suiu-ste) it was finished, consumed, used up
- tisku-ni-n (did this) break
- xupse-ni-n (my hair) is fixed and prepared
- xasli-ni-n (be ye not) sad

*ad infinitum*
The nearest approach to a transitive suffix is -np, which seems to express action directed toward another person.

32. -np(e), transitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tīti-np-in</td>
<td>he defended (me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itco-np-itit</td>
<td>pull me out!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolso-npe</td>
<td>(I will) break (your feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lilui-npe</td>
<td>(we will) amuse (you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruima-npe</td>
<td>do not disturb (him)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munsu-npe</td>
<td>(ye have) soiled it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mus-i-np-itit-yut</td>
<td>warm ye me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mene-npe</td>
<td>(how can I) forget (you?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mane-np-in</td>
<td>(has he) forgotten (ye?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭupu-np-in</td>
<td>(I) put my finger in (his) eye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflexive relations are very frequent and expressed by the suffix:  

33. -pu, -p-, reflexive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lixin-pu</td>
<td>I will kill myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lix-p-in</td>
<td>she killed herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ita-pu</td>
<td>(do you) wash yourself?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyes-pu</td>
<td>shave oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcai-pu</td>
<td>praise oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axa-pu</td>
<td>(have ye not) combed yourselves?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xat-a-pu-i</td>
<td>hit yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tak-e-p-is</td>
<td>(I) measured myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orko-p-in-se-me</td>
<td>did you frighten yourself?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-pi-na</td>
<td>(I) am going to cure myself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In many cases -pu appears to be used idiomatically, the reflexive function being obscure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uni</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eni</td>
<td>crave, wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inu</td>
<td>awake, remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nip-a</td>
<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ritea</td>
<td>speak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reciprocal relations are expressed by the suffix:  

34. -mu, reciprocal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xaṭa-mu</td>
<td>let us fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lix-mu</td>
<td>we will kill each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keye-mu</td>
<td>(do not) trample each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is-u-mu</td>
<td>play together!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hutcu-mu-‡</td>
<td>lift each other!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The passive voice is of considerable importance in Mutsun morphology and seems to be preferred to the active as a method of expression whenever possible. It is expressed by the suffix:

35. \textit{-kne}, \textit{passive voice}.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{mexe-kne (me)} \quad \text{(you) will be seen}
  \item \text{mira-kne (me)} \quad \text{(you) will be given a gift}
  \item \text{mupa-kne (nep-e)} \quad \text{(this) is sucked}
  \item \text{ole-kne} \quad \text{(they) are (not) caught}
  \item \text{like-kne (me)} \quad \text{(you) will be killed}
  \item \text{lukuk-kne (xin)} \quad \text{(the eye) is put out}
  \item \text{lala-kn-is (haka)} \quad \text{(he) was thrown down}
  \item \text{ut-u-kne (nep-e)} \quad \text{(this) is guarded}
  \item \text{liwa-kn-is} \quad \text{(arrow) was hidden}
  \item \text{mat.-ere-kn-in} \quad \text{(he) was intoxicated}
\end{itemize}

Probably cognate with this is the suffix \textit{-ne} with which it is in cases interchangeable. \textit{-ne} often denotes a future passive, at other times its exact use is not clear.

36. \textit{-ne}, \textit{future passive}.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{nansa-si-ne} \quad \text{(when we) try}
  \item \text{mexe-si-ne} \quad \text{(you) will be seen}
  \item \text{yume-si-ne} \quad \text{(you) will be cheated}
  \item \text{xiraste-pu-ne} \quad \text{will (you) be reprimanded?}
  \item \text{eise-kte-ne-s} \quad \text{have (you) shaved yourself?}
\end{itemize}

Another suffix with a passive force is \textit{-stap}. This seems to refer entirely to completed passive action, and a great number of the examples noted have a first person singular subject.

37. \textit{-stap}, \textit{perfect passive}.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{ruta-stap} \quad \text{(feathers) recently pulled}
  \item \text{pele-stap} \quad \text{(with what) was (this) stuck?}
  \item \text{potsie-stap} \quad \text{(I) was censured}
  \item \text{katia-stap} \quad \text{they gave rations}
  \item \text{ixtci-stap} \quad \text{(he) was bitten by a snake}
  \item \text{iliki-stap} \quad \text{(I) was killed}
  \item \text{xise-stap} \quad \text{(the fat ones) have been selected}
  \item \text{mutiku-stap} \quad \text{(I) have been tickled}
\end{itemize}

The modal categories are considerably less extensive than commonly in American languages but rather better developed than in Indo-European.

The imperative is expressed by suffixes varying for number and person of subject and object. Thus:
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>1st pers. obj.</th>
<th>Intransitive or 3rd pers. obj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2d pers. sing. subj.</td>
<td>38. -i, -tit</td>
<td>39. -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d pers. plu. subj.</td>
<td>40. -tyut, -tityut</td>
<td>41. -(i)yuṭ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xima-t seek me!
im-a-t show me (it)!
oltemi-tit give me pinole!
ipa-i turn around!
oio-i seize it!
xima-i seek him!
ok-wo-i send them!
otemi-tit-yut give me pinole!
sumua-ti-yut give me wood!
oyo-yut go for atole!
o-tei-yuṭ be quiet!
laisaisi-yuṭ sing slowly!
at-ei-yuṭ give him!
ara-ti-yuṭ give him!
huteu-m-ut lift each other!

Another suffix with an imperative force is -is. This implies going to some other place to accomplish the command and may be termed the

42. -is, missionary imperative.

monse-is go and tell (them)!
sak-a-is go and bring (pinole)!
țaska-is go and walk (in the field)!
etu-e-is go and release (it)!
oi-is go and get (it)!
xi-is go for fire!

There appear to be some terminations having the effect of a subjunctive. These are:

43. -tkun, subjunctive, hypothetical.

ara-tkun (you) should give (him)
kati-tkun thus should (I dress)
ko-tkun (you) should tell (me)
ko-tkun, kwo-tkun (he) would have made sport (of you),
on-o-tkun speaking (of you) after death
oi-tkun (I) would get (it if I wanted it)

44. -kane, conditional.

ole-ti-kane if I could only catch them!
toko-kto-kane if the bed is of . . .
tax-kane when it is asked
ak-niu-kane when he is thirsty
There may be some relation to the passive particle kne.

Iterative or frequentative relations are expressed by the suffix or infix -s, placed between the stem and the characteristic vowel.

45. -s, iterative.

ak-u enter aksu many enter
ele-pu go else-pu many go
epe pass epse many pass
semo(n) die semso(n) many die

De la Cuesta pays considerable attention to this suffix in his grammar, suggesting that it is frequent with every verbal stem. Strangely, very few unquestionable examples of it are found in the phrase-book.

Probably the same morphological element is that found in many cases following the characteristic vowel, particularly before the reflexive -pu, denoting in that case plural or iterative reflexive. It is also commonly found in words denoting occupations, i.e., one who performs an act continually. Compare the nouns denoting personal categories in Part II.

amae-s-pu (do not) amuse yourselves
roroi-s-pu (do not) disport yourselves like boys
siole-s-p-is (we) were talking among ourselves
xewe-s-pu (we) both look together into the mirror

Other usages are more idiomatic and less evident.

ritca-is-pu recount, converse (ritcapu, play)
upu-s-pu sell (upu, buy)
siole-s-pu (they) are solitary and sad
mexe-s-pu (like as he) looked

The mandatory or causative relation is expressed by the suffix:

46. -si, (-se), mandative.

xotio-si-nme you have ordered that they make a bag
mana-si-s (you) commanded to extinguish it
ata-si-s (you) commanded (me) to steal
pina-se-s did (I) order this?

Three relations implying motion are of importance in Mutsun. The first, -na, denotes motion to a distant place or outdoors.
19. -na, purposive motion hence.

-lixni-na (he) is going to kill (it)
-xiisi-na (I) am going to catch (them)
-palta-na (let us) go and catch (them)
-ware-na (lak-e-nin) (sun) is rising; (going-rising)
-ware-na (we-ter-e-nin) (it) is increasing; (going-increasing)
-erek-si-na-ka I am going to bathe

The second, -su, denotes motion to a nearby place or indoors.

47. -su, purposive motion hence.

-nam-isi-su (I) am going to hear (them)
-ertse-su (I) am going to supper
-were-su (I) am going to catch rabbits nearby
-ets-e-su (I) am going to sleep

The third, -inyi, denotes motion hither.

48. -inyi, (-im), purposive motion hither.

-liwi-inyi (I) come to kill (you)
-mons-e-im (I) come to advise (you)
-nese-inyi (we) come to beg permission
-pas-e-inyi (I) come to salute (you)
-werep-inyi (I) come to visit (you)

A very rare and doubtful suffix, -knit (misspelled in the grammar as guit, or wit), has been termed "prohibitional." This may be the passive kne plus the future adverb et; i.e., "you must not be struck."

49. -knit, prohibitive.

tama-ta-knit, xata-knit he must not strike you

A second very obscure suffix, -ksi, is translated by De la Cuesta "perfectly well," perfectamente bien, and is termed by Kroeber "excellentive."

50. -ksi, excellentive.

-xeksio-ksi (let me) satisfy (him)
-rusiu-ksi do not (ye) tremble
-rusiu-ksi (your hand) trembles
-nipa-ksi (we) are teaching (him)
-rins-e-ksi (they) take the lower (key)
-siaks-e-ksi-t (speak) to me softly (in my ear)
-xaune-ksi (would that) someone would bring (water)
-siru-ksi-ste (it) is pulverized
-polso-ksi (what is this) painted?

8 The Chumash and Costanoan Languages, op. cit., p. 253.
The verbal suffix -mi (cf. nominal suffix -mi) seems to denote an indirect personal object or an action done for the benefit of a person. It is most frequently found with the imperative and first person object, "do this for me."

20. -mi, -me, beneficial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>katia(stap)</td>
<td>gave (food)</td>
<td>katia-mi(s) gave (clothes to thee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xelu(ksi)</td>
<td>strip off bark</td>
<td>xelu-mi(tit) strip bark (for me)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monse(t)</td>
<td>advise (me)</td>
<td>monse-mi(tit) advise (me)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monsie</td>
<td>relate</td>
<td>monsie-mi(tit) recount (me)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riri</td>
<td>put selavage on</td>
<td>riri-mi(tit) put selavage on (for me)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iisi</td>
<td>owe</td>
<td>iisi-me (you) owe (me), (I-you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musi-si</td>
<td>suck</td>
<td>musi-mi suckle, give suck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŭika</td>
<td>chew</td>
<td>ŭika-mi(t) chew (for me)!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two suffixes of the greatest frequency are evidently cognate. These are -kte and -ste. The former is listed by De la Cuesta merely as a preterit tense suffix, the latter, though of frequent occurrence, not mentioned at all, though a suffix -miste, probably a hortatory, is described.

Both seem to have the sense of a past participle, and, like the latter, are frequently used adjectively. They express completed action or achieved condition. Though little difference is discernible between the two, it would appear that -kte is used principally for transitive relations, -ste for intransitive ones. They are frequently translated by the Spanish ya, "already."

51. -kte, (-xte?), perfect transitive (participle), adjectival.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mit-ci-kte</td>
<td>(bow) is unstrung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esko-kte</td>
<td>(it is) torn, impure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riţe-kte</td>
<td>(it) is decorated with beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laki-kte</td>
<td>(it) is lifted, hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolo-kte</td>
<td>(they) have donned their regalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lip-a-kte, lixwa-kte</td>
<td>it is hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lisu-kte</td>
<td>toothless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posio-kte</td>
<td>hairless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riski-kte</td>
<td>pug-(nosed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitl-u-kte</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niotsio-kte</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husiero-kte</td>
<td>big (mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutiri-kte</td>
<td>big-nosed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
52. -ste, perfect intransitive (participle), adjectival.

xiwa-ste  (they) have (not) arrived
semsa-ste  (they) have died
tollo-ste  (they) are seated
pelke-ste  he was displeased (at me)
xutcu-ste  (he) has eyes
kome-ste  (I) am tired already
wane-ste  (I) am satiated
siksa-ste, mikna-ste  it is soiled
sesuk-ste, sumu-ste  (it) has decayed
unxu-ste, (unxu-smin)  snotty
natka-ste  black
rinça-ste  lean
noioro-ste  large (feet)

ad infinitum

The interrogative is expressed by the suffixation of the enclitic -s, -se. This may be suffixed to other words than the verb more commonly to the initial word of the phrase. Thus:

53. -s, -se, interrogative.

kan-se  is this my . . . ?
kai-s  it is painful!
ekwe-s  did not . . . ?
lalka-na-s  did (you) go for geese?
men-se  did you . . . ?

-s regularly follows a vowel, -se a consonant, thus avoiding terminal consonantal complexes.

The negative is formed by the independent particle ekwe. epsie is sometimes used with negative imperatives, but the more common method in this case is the use of the bare pronoun men.

Some of the isolated and unexplained suffixes, indicated by italics, are:

siru-mpi, siru-mpe (siru-kai-ste)  grind (salt); (ground)
man-tsi-kte; man-tci-s-te  it went out; is going out
(man-sa, man-se)  (put it out!)
yoko-rte  (cigar) has become ash
menso-rte  (they) have drowned
mup-ilu-rte  (boy) keeps his mouth closed
ainwe-tam  (you said you) went to see (him)
paka-inini-s  (he wanted) to find (us)
ole-moepo  (he) can (run) well
ton-se-s  (I) met (him)
ton-emp-is  (I) lost (this)
țisku-kse-i  split it!
Adjectives display close relations with both verbs and nouns. A few of them appear to be definite adjectival stems without terminations, a small number seem to be derived from nouns, but by far the greater number are akin to verbal stems. As allied to nouns they may take the pluralizing suffix and stand as substantives, as weyero-mak, “the big ones.” As allied to verbs they commonly take the verbal perfect suffixes -kte and -ste and may be interpreted either as verbs or as adjectives, e.g., “the cloth has been soiled,” “the cloth is soiled,” or “soiled cloth.”

In addition to the verbo-adjectival endings -kte and -ste there are two others, evidently cognate, used solely with adjectives. These are -kmin and -smin. The distinction between them is not evident, as, for instance, both nutka-kmin and humulu-smin mean “black” (sing.) and natka-mak and natka-ste “black” (plu.). Other suffixes likewise seem to be interchangeable under certain circumstances, as both orko-ni-n and orko-ste mean “he was frightened;” unxu-smin and unxu-ste both mean “snotty.”

-kmin is probably cognate to -kne and -smin to -ste.

54. -kmin, adjectival.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>patka-kmin</td>
<td>heavy, deep white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelo-kmin</td>
<td>bald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutka-kmin</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hihul-i-kmin</td>
<td>something cut, as a pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isiwa-kmin</td>
<td>newborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuti-kmin</td>
<td>very small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kipinyi-kmin</td>
<td>a winker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kits-u-kmin</td>
<td>twisted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55. -smin, adjectival.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>selpe-smin</td>
<td>(are you) intoxicated?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xop-tie-smin</td>
<td>climber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-e-smin</td>
<td>turtles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ritea-smin</td>
<td>liberal, generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waksa-smin</td>
<td>miserable, vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ritea-smin</td>
<td>silly, foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rausta-smin</td>
<td>with large back of neck and occiput</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samili-smin</td>
<td>putrified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humulu-smin</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unxu-smin</td>
<td>snotty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelso-smin</td>
<td>large-tongued, garrulous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paisa-smin</td>
<td>runner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xase-smin</td>
<td>brave, fierce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ad infinitum*
An infix -ti- is occasionally found before adjectival endings. It is placed between the simple stem and the characteristic vowel. Its import is not clear but it seems to imply an adjectival-agentive sense.

56. -ti-, adjectival-agentive.

- \textit{xop-e} \textit{climb} \quad - \textit{climber}
- \textit{teala} \textit{urinate} \quad - \textit{urinator}
- \textit{muxe} \textit{suspect,} \quad - \textit{one who makes misconstrue}
- \textit{wilo} \textit{signal "yes"} \quad - \textit{one who signals with the eyes}
- \textit{wilo} \textit{signal "yes"} \quad - \textit{one who signals with the eyes}

Another etymological element giving an adjectival significance is:

57. -se, -si, adjectival.

- \textit{in-se} \textit{tearful}
- \textit{yer-se} \textit{torn}
- \textit{polpol-si} \textit{dotted}

\textbf{Particles}

Particles are independent and invariable. They range from monosyllabic to polysyllabic, the longer ones being probably compounded. For purposes of reference they are divided into locative adverbs, temporal adverbs, descriptive adverbs, and interjections.

Two enclitics are met. The first is a conjunctive, -hiha or -hia, "and, also, as well."

- \textit{kas-hiha} \textit{me also}

The second is an adjectival pronoun, -sia, "alone, only, solely."

- \textit{men-sia} \textit{you alone}
- \textit{wak-sia} \textit{he alone}
PART II. CLASSIFIED LIST OF STEMS

The following lists are arranged in the order of the phonetic alphabet. First the vowels, $a$, $e$, $i$, $o$, $u$, then the semi-vowels $w$ and $y$, the nasals $m$ and $n$, the liquid $l$ and the trill $r$, the spirants $s$, $x$, and $h$, the surd stops $p$, $t$, $t$, and $k$, and the affricative $tc$.

Nouns

Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aiarat</td>
<td>magpie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auni-smin, anni-smin</td>
<td>turtles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>bird like a heron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asurian, asit</td>
<td>sparrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atat</td>
<td>magpie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akeat</td>
<td>conch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elei-min</td>
<td>goshawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex, hex</td>
<td>squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekson</td>
<td>quail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intkx</td>
<td>large hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipiwa</td>
<td>(rattle) snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omkon</td>
<td>maggot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ores</td>
<td>bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otol, oton</td>
<td>red ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okom</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uminx</td>
<td>wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unteu-smin</td>
<td>black beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uraka</td>
<td>salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wawisæs, -ses, -soes, -soes</td>
<td>coyote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakisæs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal-en</td>
<td>owl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasaka</td>
<td>eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakarat-smin</td>
<td>frog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weren</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wilo-pan</td>
<td>blackbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wirekan</td>
<td>bat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixi</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wipeur</td>
<td>fleas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yurah</td>
<td>black duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maian</td>
<td>coyote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marite</td>
<td>young deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitis</td>
<td>little moultion bird (jestingly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mumul-al-uk</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mumurri</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muniek, musick</td>
<td>small bird with black feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niwes</td>
<td>Faun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notot</td>
<td>Blackbird with yellow head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalak</td>
<td>Geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesokwa</td>
<td>Earthworms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lísana</td>
<td>Snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luopo</td>
<td>Yearling calves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukluk</td>
<td>Geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rames</td>
<td>Weasel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rax</td>
<td>White louse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinya</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risui</td>
<td>Young coyote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumai</td>
<td>Young hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saine</td>
<td>Jays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanraruk</td>
<td>Large geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakar</td>
<td>Nits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siol-Ekon</td>
<td>Mole like a dormouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siuyuñs</td>
<td>Sea-otter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siul-Il-Uk</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisin</td>
<td>Small bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siṭikna, Sitekna, Sikutna</td>
<td>Young squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikot</td>
<td>Mole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soksokian</td>
<td>Bird like sensonte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swesusu</td>
<td>Large ducks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xakua, (Xaakan)</td>
<td>Mussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xun-UN</td>
<td>Small dove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutce (Kinis)</td>
<td>Dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratu</td>
<td>Woodpecker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penie, Penik</td>
<td>Cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perisiana</td>
<td>Young quails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pil-Okin</td>
<td>Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcina</td>
<td>Maggot, insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polokis</td>
<td>Grasshoppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polten</td>
<td>Young rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Por</td>
<td>Flea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poekoi-Min</td>
<td>Black ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potol</td>
<td>Blackbird with yellow head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pukwie, Pukwi</td>
<td>Young deer, young fallow-deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pukuloi-Min</td>
<td>Toad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamala</td>
<td>Leopard (puma†)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tateci</td>
<td>A small animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiwiem</td>
<td>Fallow-deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiwituk</td>
<td>Bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tira-Smin</td>
<td>Spider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tixsin</td>
<td>Skunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipih-Smin</td>
<td>Earthworm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tominis</td>
<td>Seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toroma</td>
<td>Wild-cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpaes, Torsiepa</td>
<td>Gray blackbird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

9Mason:

Mutsun

Dialect

of Costanoan
tote
tâyankal
tâiaaâkal
țiwak
time
tuilun
kaul-epat
kaxai
kakari
kaknu
kotewes
kulian
tcaxi
tceies
tcil-iskan
tcirit-min
tcorena, tcolteolua
tcurutu
deer, cattle, meat
blackbird
blackbird with watery eyes
bird
whale
vulture
bird with large mouth
black louse
raven
hawk
snakes
blackbird
hawk
hare
hawk
bird
cricket
woodpecker

Botanical

sisaae, inkis-e
ama-knis
anii
arwe
ahamen
enena
it-ux
owos
ortor-kmin
uwena
uner
upiṭ
wara
yarkas
yukia
momox
moroṭ
muren
lumuimin
ransona
rapak
repit
reṭeṭi
riris
ripin
roe
ruskes
sawana
sasuk
acorns
seeds
a white tree
oak
bundle of fire-wood
blackberries
a seed
seed, fruit
hay
very pink flower
wild onion
acorn shell
an herb
acorn
a small, salty seed
acorn shell
an edible herb
an herb
an herb
an herb
oak
acorn shell
blackberry bramble
vine
oak
an herb
an herb
a thicket
moss
Sapa  
herb with a dark, hard seed 

Sak  
small pine nut 

Siutotok wetemak  
poisonous plant 

Sirak  
filberts, hazelnuts 

Sipuruna  
a white root 

Somon  
hole in a tree 

Sokoçe  
laurel 

Sokotci  
fruit of laurel 

Sumna, sumua  
sticks of wood 

Xale  
green tule 

Xireni, (xirena, xiremi)  
large pine-nut 

Xipur  
a tree 

Xit-iani  
tuna 

Xitna, xitia  
elderberries 

Xikoț  
pine 

Xolopis  
shell, chaff of acorn 

Xop  
larch, a red tree 

Xumes  
hay 

Xumi-smin  
wild rice 

Xur  
seed 

Patax  
willow 

Pat-i  
chia 

Pat  
tuno 

Pakir  
plant like tule 

Pi-t-ui  
seeds 

Porpor  
cottonwood 

Porpor onien  
tree like white cottonwood 

Purus  
small fruit 

Tamet  
a dark edible root 

Tarax  
small, white willow 

Tapur  
tree, wood 

Tiwis  
flowers 

Toinon  
a small fruit 

Tuxe  
oak 

Tapis  
reed, straw 

Taki  
fruit tree 

To-tolua  
plantain 

Kamer  
sweet herb 

Kamun  
tuno 

Ketex  
leaves 

Kirit-smin, kirit-skin  
an herb 

Teasuni  
hay 

Teatia  
a well-known tree, testicles of hog 

Teisnan  
alders 

Body Parts 

Awis  
left hand 

Eyes  
beard 

In  
tears
isu, is-u
ihat
itele, itcik
oloṭ
otco, oṭe
oṭio-n
una
unux
uri
us
watex
wel-ewel(min)
wima, wimak
wilopa
yisuwani-nsa
yuṭxa
marax
maxul
mak-us
miṭa
moxel
moxot
mus
muṭis
muktiokris, (muxtioxris)
noso-n
las-e
lasin
lit-akwa
lom
lopohs, lop-oṭe
lup-us
raraś
riṭok
rikex piliu
romos, ruteu
rumes
rus
sama
sanan
sarka
sapa-xin
sinpur
sire
sip-os
sit
sik-en
somsom
sok-o-s

hand
ear-cavity
pubenda
back of neck
ear
bullet wound
bange, hair on forehead
mucus from nose
hair
nostrils
stomach
point of the lips
wing
the red head of the blackbird
tumor on neck
skin
spittle, phlegm
knees
thigh
head
skull
bosom, breasts
front teeth
ankle
breath, spirit, soul
tongue
finger-joints
veins
brain
navel
anus
molar teeth
intestines
propuce of penis
pimples, wart
spine, backbone
saliva
right hand
groin
blind eye
pupil of eye
eyebrows
heart, mind
feathers
teeth
wind broken, flatus
armpits
testicles
| soko-rena, sioko-rena | scrotum         |
| sute               | pudenda        |
| xai               | mouth          |
| xahie              | voice          |
| xat-a              | palm and sole  |
| xakanata           | tail (of snake)|
| xelien             | skin           |
| xeser              | birth-mark, scar|
| xin                | eye            |
| xorko-s            | throat         |
| xop-o              | back, upper part of back |
| xumuţ              | skull          |
| xunyois             | arm            |
| xurek              | ligament       |
| xupur              | carbuncle      |
| xutu, xut-u        | belly, abdomen |
| paine-n            | menstruation   |
| pat-ian            | blood          |
| pakar              | rash           |
| pak-a              | shoulder-blade |
| potcor             | scalp sores    |
| pusj, piliu, pat-os, patsa, pelai | pudenda |
| put-u-s            | belly, abdomen |
| put-us             | thumb          |
| tankar             | roof of mouth  |
| tap-is             | crown of head  |
| tak-e              | ribs           |
| takuţspis          | shin-bone      |
| tima               | forehead       |
| tiras              | buttocks       |
| tolso, toolos      | knees          |
| tôţe               | flesh, meat    |
| tokol              | syphilitic sores|
| turis              | nails          |
| turtunin           | throat, neck   |
| tuksus             | ears           |
| tup-ui, tupui      | tail           |
| tutper             | lips           |
| tukai              | chest bosom    |
| tukmur             | Adam's apple   |
| ţamus              | cheeks, face   |
| ţap                | hide           |
| ţat-i              | bone           |
| turum              | skin           |
| karkas             | molar teeth    |
| kapsi              | little finger  |
| katak, kateck, kaţak | nape of the neck, occiput |
| katecitei          | pudenda        |
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

koro (kukas), xukas
cepal
tciri
tc-oxo
tecuki

Manufactures, Instruments

an-ipu
aren
ax-s
ata-s-pis-mak
at-e
at-in
akař
eyes-pis
ene-msa
ene-kmin, enko-kmin
erešš
exen
et-er
etš
ekšen
iiot
imin
iru-kmin
isme-sis
itok-pis
oxoř
ot-eme
unupi-msa, un-opi-msa
ulis
urkan
usek
utis
utel
uteir-min
walexin
ware
warsan
wetcok
yasın, lasun
yoxo
mas
mašer, mašer
lawan
riřes
rišrai

foot
anus, buttocks
kneys
horn
pudenda
evacuations

pillow
knot
comb
watch-towers
acorn-bread
feminine ornament
ornament of conch shell
napkin
blotter, eraser
writing, letter
real, a piece of money
dress, clothes
iron
bed
nest
sacred stick, fetish
pinole
arrow-point
clock, watch
table-cloth, napkin
basket with handle
pinole
handkerchief
basket
mortar
whistle, flute
arrow-point (arrow-shaft)
ear-ornament of feathers
small needle
small basket
feather ornament
small basket
net
load of meat
beads
tobacco
bow
arrow-cord, spear-cord
rabbitskin clothes
riteni feminine ornament
rits coarse pinole
rote-msa portfolio
ruris bow-string
ruxe arrows, spears
ruk cord
ruk-esma doubled cord
ruka house
sak-in broom
setne bread of acorns and momgo
sianexan skirt of tule or plants
sietok basket for holding water
siwen basket with a pyramid in the bottom
simirin seed-gatherer
sinpie, siupia handkerchief
sipirek bone awl
sipuksan large comb, brush comb
soxoi ornament of beads and feathers
sokwe atole
supik small cloth
sutia poker, digging-stick
sas-sais ornament of pocket
sas-sian, sas-sian ornament of conch-shell
sas-emok, sas-emon cloth, rag
sita toy
sotio bag
sotox shoes
souru beads, feather ornament
sosmoron potsherd
someron bar
sorim-months baptismal font
palsei-n muller of metate
parsex belt, sash
pakuts-sis ball for game
pelomaeas comb of straw
piroi net
puxut, puyu, puyu bread
pox, pox spear, arrow without point
tiwix, tiwi beads, feather ornament
tilai basket with a good base
tilai belt, sash
tirsan small basket for amole
tipain amole
tok-on bed
tok, toko broom
tuyuwa sweathouse
tucen bread of acorns and momgo
talis wooden awl
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temoz</th>
<th>Arrow with point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tip-e</td>
<td>Knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitirox, kitinox, kitirxo</td>
<td>Skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kit-cas, kitcas</td>
<td>Key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurka, kurea</td>
<td>Pinole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekar, teawar</td>
<td>Seat, chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekini</td>
<td>Stringless bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcilees</td>
<td>Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcopoma</td>
<td>Fret, bric-a-brac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcokon</td>
<td>Sacred stick, fetish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Natural Phenomena**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awar</th>
<th>North (dedo de carason)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am-ani</td>
<td>Rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-ar, atar</td>
<td>Mud, mire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak-e</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak-es, awes</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inu</td>
<td>Road, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irek</td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isin, isiin</td>
<td>Hole (of animal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isme-n</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ixutun</td>
<td>Drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urani</td>
<td>Hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upak</td>
<td>Lump, clod, white paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakani</td>
<td>Dew?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakis</td>
<td>River, torrent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixax</td>
<td>Light?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wika</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yopok</td>
<td>Hail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yokon</td>
<td>Cinders, ashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yunus isir</td>
<td>Dirt on hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mun</td>
<td>Earth, dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mun-s</td>
<td>Dirt, filth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murtei, murteis, murtoeis</td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murtceu</td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notson</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latun</td>
<td>Drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raxopa</td>
<td>Rays of sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rokie, rokse</td>
<td>Powder, dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rutis</td>
<td>Open hole, cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soton</td>
<td>Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suw, sus</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skoaxe</td>
<td>Drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xewepis</td>
<td>Shadow, reflection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xitus</td>
<td>Wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xutepa</td>
<td>Conflagration, great fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelek</td>
<td>Fine dust, atoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pire</td>
<td>world, atmosphere, weather, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitak</td>
<td>lint, dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitil-an</td>
<td>mole-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusninyis</td>
<td>whirlwind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamar</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titin</td>
<td>seashore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>্taska, ́tatska</td>
<td>plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>́tura</td>
<td>thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>́tuxis</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kau</td>
<td>seashore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kar, kat</td>
<td>smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koloi</td>
<td>spring of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kure</td>
<td>red paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutui</td>
<td>hole in ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcarak</td>
<td>sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcarko</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teape</td>
<td>hole in ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttopolotesi</td>
<td>place full of holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>took</td>
<td>clod, lump of mud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words of More Abstract Significance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>thirst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etina puatis</td>
<td>a game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-se</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekets, ekest, ekaest</td>
<td>sins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iwe, ik-e</td>
<td>a method of making fun of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impe-s</td>
<td>sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isut-s-e</td>
<td>dreams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on-o</td>
<td>a method of making fun of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oroe-s</td>
<td>hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oteiko</td>
<td>silence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-ix</td>
<td>sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai-t</td>
<td>smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morke</td>
<td>a method of making fun of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muisin, yenko</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layaya</td>
<td>length, height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laxi</td>
<td>game of revolving until dizzy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat-laya</td>
<td>great height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rakaṭ</td>
<td>child's game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ritea-se</td>
<td>language, speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samili</td>
<td>putrid matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sat-e</td>
<td>a method of making fun of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senena</td>
<td>sting of an insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siamalpi-msa</td>
<td>confession</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
suwene
sunk, sune
xamapu
xas
xasi-om, xasi-un
xenkošt-s-e
xuţi
paya
peleţa
taula-si
tursi
ţala
ţis, ţhs
ţuma
kai-s
kapala-si
kapnen
koteopo
krak-at, (xarak-at?)
tcakir
tepopiswai
tcukuri

song
hunger
proof
anger
shame
silence
game
lightness
children's game
something held in the arms
cold
heat
life
scent, pleasant odor
pain, misery, sorrow
an embrace
Wednesday

a method of making fun of a person
name
odor
Friday

bodily evacuations, movements

Terms of Relationship and Personal Categories

ana
ana-knis
ap-a
apapaţ
aţia, atsia-knis, atcasi-nis
atsiai-kma
aţ maken-kmin
ete, et-e
inis
inxoksima, yuxoksima
intişte-mak
isiwa-kmin
ixatute
iţxine
urxes-mak
uxi-
ůta
mak-u, makas
mene
meres, moeres
mirţe-mak, mitţe-mak
mos
mukene

mother
stepmother
father
nephew, grandson
girl
girls
widow
maternal grandfather or uncle
son (father speaking of son)
adult men, elderly men
elderly men
newly born child
godmother
man (address term)
bride and groom
mother-in-law
parents
husband
maternal grandmother
nephew, grandson
adult men, elderly men
son (father speaking to son)
man
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mukur-ma</td>
<td>women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukniue-sima, mukienin</td>
<td>elderly women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sini, sinyi, sin-ksma</td>
<td>boy, youth, boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit-nun</td>
<td>child, (foetus), baby (mother speaking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit-sus</td>
<td>stepchild (mother speaking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xan-a, (xau-nan)</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paitecu-kte</td>
<td>man, person, cultured person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parane</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papa</td>
<td>mother’s grandfather (maternal grandfather)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tauré, tauro</td>
<td>child (mother speaking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta, taha</td>
<td>elder sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taks, tak-a</td>
<td>elder brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanses, (tauses)</td>
<td>younger brother or sister, elder brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tare</td>
<td>younger brother or sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tejo-min</td>
<td>sister-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tares, teares</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuta</td>
<td>young man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>daughter (father speaking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teire</td>
<td>paternal grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teorsi</td>
<td>maiden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-pi-s</td>
<td>cook, toaster, roaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ali-s</td>
<td>competitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iwo-pan</td>
<td>liar, cheat, bully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ika-s-mak</td>
<td>millers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onei-a</td>
<td>companion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onei-kma-se</td>
<td>neighbors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-e-mu</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ura-s-mak</td>
<td>hole-diggers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhini-s-mak</td>
<td>fishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uten-mak</td>
<td>wizards, witches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waixi-s-pan</td>
<td>angry donor, unwilling giver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wayas-mu</td>
<td>enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>werxo-s-mak</td>
<td>deer-hunters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yawisun</td>
<td>Tulareños</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lisieni-s</td>
<td>walkers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rite-pan</td>
<td>toreador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirka-s-mak</td>
<td>nut-hunters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xawa-pis-mak</td>
<td>callers, shouters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xixon, koxeni-s</td>
<td>meat-carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humaia</td>
<td>countrymen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teye-s</td>
<td>cook, toaster, toaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikiro-mak</td>
<td>kneelers, those on knees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotcino-knis, -kma</td>
<td>servant, boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcite-s-mak</td>
<td>dancers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Numerals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emeṭ̣ca, emeṭ̣ka, hemeṭ̣ca,</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emeṭ̣pu</td>
<td>once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emeṭ̣otea</td>
<td>the one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utxin, utxin</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uṭšina</td>
<td>twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usxinya</td>
<td>they both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapxan</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usit, utit</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parues, parnes</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakitci</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭakitci</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taitimin</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watsu, pak-i</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanat, tansa-kte, matsu</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>I (subjective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>I (subjective), my (possessive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan-is, kanis,</td>
<td>me (objective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kas, (kak), (kax)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kat</td>
<td>I (subjective with future particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kames</td>
<td>I . . . you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanmes</td>
<td>you—my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>thou (subjective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>thou (subjective), thy (possessive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mes</td>
<td>thee (objective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met</td>
<td>thou (subjective with future particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waka, haka</td>
<td>he (subjective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wak, hak</td>
<td>he (subjective), his (possessive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haks, hakas</td>
<td>him (objective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makse</td>
<td>we (subjective), our (possessive), us (objective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak</td>
<td>our (possessive), we (subjective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak-e, marke</td>
<td>we (subjective) (dualf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak-et, makset</td>
<td>we (subjective with future particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makam, ma-m</td>
<td>you (subjective), your (possessive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makams</td>
<td>you (subjective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aisa, ai</td>
<td>they (subjective), their (possessive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aisan, aisake</td>
<td>them (objective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk</td>
<td>it (neuter objective), him (objective)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demonstratives

ne, nep-e
nepean
nane, nina, nemis, nenis,
unta, ister, nep-er
nisia
nunis, nunisia, nup-i
nupean
numan
pina

this (close)
these
this
this (farther)
that
those
which, that which (relative)
this (more distant)

Adjectival Pronouns

aipire
aimukte, aixames
aman
ams-e
ani, anyi
at-ia
exil-iste
imin, imiu, im-i-u
iruk
wasi(a)
yasir
niat, nihia, nuias, nua
l-el-uertê
hisha
siok, siokwe, siwene
nisnie
tolon
teyo
ke-se, kes-e

some
all, exclusively
so many
the other
another
only, alone
alone
all (personal)
all
much
much, very
only, no more
too much
any
himself, itself
nothing
much
much
much

Interrogative Pronouns

an...
anpi, ampi
at-e
at-ekin, at-ekinta
in-at, inuat
inxam, inxan
in-tis, (im-tis)
inKa
inkai
ista

where?
which?
who? whom? (singular)
who? whom? (plural)
when?
how many?
what? why? where?
what? (do)
what? (say)
what? (thing), why?
**VERBS**

* The stems preceded by the asterisk are those occurring only once or twice and which therefore are more or less doubtful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aiw, ainwe, aiuwe, axuwe, aixu, aipu, arxume</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*aisa-e, inkis-e</td>
<td>desire, crave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*aisuwe</td>
<td>withdraw, depart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*auye</td>
<td>awake, awaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayi</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ayimi-ni</td>
<td>lose, stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>be (substantive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*am(a)</td>
<td>speak truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ama</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ama-ni</td>
<td>appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ameis, amaes</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ami, ami-si</td>
<td>give, bring, hold, carry, preserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amu(m), amoi</td>
<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amne-ni, am-a-ni</td>
<td>rain, wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amsa</td>
<td>endanger, injure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ana</td>
<td>pardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ana</td>
<td>desire to, long to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ana-pu</td>
<td>be injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*anure</td>
<td>bend, bulge backward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ansam</td>
<td>paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ansemi</td>
<td>keep watch, be vigilant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ale, luwi</td>
<td>break and leave place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara, arsa</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*arespi</td>
<td>quarrel, fight (between women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ars-e</td>
<td>observe, conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*arke-n</td>
<td>increase, grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*arki-ni</td>
<td>take the road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*asa</td>
<td>part the hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*as-i-n</td>
<td>flow in (water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asinu-n, as-nu</td>
<td>sneeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*asikene</td>
<td>hate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saki, askin, askun</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaxa</td>
<td>comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aax-niak-e-n</td>
<td>flee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*aksi, arimi</td>
<td>give again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*axtu-n</td>
<td>break a tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*apere</td>
<td>chase flies with a branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>break, split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ata</td>
<td>examine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*at-e</td>
<td>insult, grumble, quarrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*at-ia</td>
<td>cease talking, be silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atue</td>
<td>view, watch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*at-uemi
*at-nu
*at(ki)
at
*atxa
*ału
*ałski
ak-a
*akan
*ak-ara
*ake, ak-e
ak-u
at-cun

correct, put right
quarrel, fight (boys)
seize
steal, cheat
congeal
mend, fix
crack, split (earth)
leave, depart
leave, permit
look up
rise, jump, get up
enter
make, finish

E

eies, eis-e
eme, emse, enen
*eme-ni
emre-n, hemren
e-ne
eno
*enusi
ele, else
*elie
*eraes
*ere
*erenmite
erse, erzte
*ese
*esier
esoni, esosoni
*exenmi
epe, epse
*etueis
ete-n

shave
forget
wait, detain
be envious
write, paint
stay, remain
signal with the finger
raise, lift, arise
goad, spur, hurry
praise one's self
bathe
finish, end, complete
eat supper
dress
say
hate
leave, depart
pass by
disentangle, extricate, free
sleep

I

*iweke, inke
*iwini
iwo
ima
ime
*imu
*in
ina, inxa-n (una)
inga-n, insa-n
inanme

gather plants
do
dispute, quarrel
show
join
arise
do
sicken
fall
rain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*inkai</td>
<td>speak, talk, say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*inke-ni</td>
<td>seize, grasp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilo</td>
<td>burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iluwí, iltú, ili</td>
<td>put on sash or cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isi-m</td>
<td>give meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ilkun</td>
<td>lift skirts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irko</td>
<td>defecate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isento, isi-nte</td>
<td>walk carefully, watchfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*isi</td>
<td>await</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isiwa, isiwi</td>
<td>give birth, be born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isiwe, isuwe</td>
<td>rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isi-m, ispan, isi-me, iipsí</td>
<td>owe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isi</td>
<td>play at hand game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*isnu, isu</td>
<td>follow, imitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>istu, isut</td>
<td>dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iskani, iñakani</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iske-ni, xiñeke-ni</td>
<td>hiccup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ixime</td>
<td>tremble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixironi</td>
<td>sprinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixiras</td>
<td>kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixisa</td>
<td>walk in mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixuka-a</td>
<td>shout, cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ixwi, iuie</td>
<td>go, walk (many)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ixtcí</td>
<td>sting, be stung by (snake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipili, ipile</td>
<td>lie down, lay down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipire, ip-e</td>
<td>turn around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*it-iú</td>
<td>get the better of one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itok</td>
<td>cleanse, purify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itma</td>
<td>lift, raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iña, iñu</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iñanai</td>
<td>arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iñe, iñu</td>
<td>spur, incite, urge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iñe</td>
<td>disparage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iñi-ní</td>
<td>bruise, mangle hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iñó, it-co</td>
<td>leave, depart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iñui</td>
<td>spread (acorns in the sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*iñso, iñu, iñsku</td>
<td>doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*itcile</td>
<td>be ashamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itcote-ní</td>
<td>come out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*oiwi</td>
<td>tie, clasp, bind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ouso</td>
<td>order, instruct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*owe</td>
<td>return a favor, give the thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*owe</td>
<td>dreamt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan**

**Observation of the Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan**

- **Inu**: observe, feel, conjecture, remember, recall
- **Insu**: know
- **Isi**: speak, talk, say
- **Isu**: seize, grasp
- **Il**: burn
- **Iluwí, Ilpí, Ilí**: put on sash or cloth
- **Istí**: give meat
- **Iñka**: lift skirts
- **Irko**: defecate
- **Iñento, Iñínte**: walk carefully, watchfully
- **Iñi**: await
- **Iñiwa, Iñiwi**: be hungry
- **Iñíwe, Iñuwe**: give birth, be born
- **Iñi-m, Iñpan, Iñí-me, Iñpsi**: rest
- **Iñu**: owe
- **Iñsan, Iñu**: follow, imitate
- **Iñtu, Iñut**: dream
- **Iñkani, Iñakani**: pay
- **Iñke-ní, Xiñeke-ní**: hiccup
- **Ixime**: tremble
- **Iñxironi**: sprinkle
- **Iñxiras**: kick
- **Iñxisa**: walk in mud
- **Iñxuka-a**: shout, cry
- **Ixwi, Iuíe**: go, walk (many)
- **Iñxtíci**: sting, be stung by (snake)
- **Ipili, Ipíle**: lie down, lay down
- **Ipio, Ip-e**: turn around
- **Iñtí-iú**: get the better of one
- **Iñtó**: cleanse, purify
- **Iñma**: lift, raise
- **Iña, Iñu**: wash
- **Iñanai**: arise
- **Iñe, Iñu**: spur, incite, urge
- **Iñe**: disparage
- **Iñí-ní**: bruise, mangle hand
- **Iñó, Iñ-co**: leave, depart
- **Iñui**: spread (acorns in the sun)
- **Iñso, Iñu, Iñsku**: doubt
- **Iñcile**: be ashamed
- **Iñco-ní**: come out

**O**: seize, take, bring
*one
*oneia
*on-ome
*onse
ole
olo
*ol-ue
*olhe-e
cite-mi
orso-n
orko
*oseh
*oswe
*opiweis
ot-o
*ot-o(po)
ot-mo
*oto
otsio
otspe-n
ok, oke, ok-o
*ok-e
*otenuix
oteiko
*oteiko
sit down, seat
accompany
hunt deer
ask, inquire
can, be able, gain
become blind
signal
kill many
give
belch
frighten
speak, reply also
scatter manure
discover, bring out
mend, fix
dirty, render filthy
piller
regain
wound
have a pain in the penis
send
confess, be exposed
discharge, dismiss
de deaf, be quiet
desire, have desire, covet
kill someone
flee
cure
quiet, cause to be silent
desire, covet
stop, cease
be sad, cry, be unable
dig holes
make sport of, anger, feel, cause feeling
fall
have, carry
learn (language)
have hang-nails on the fingers
smell, have an odor
conceive (child)
depart
go out (fire)
give seeds
surpass, conquer
be sad
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uspu, usupu</th>
<th>fast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ustu</td>
<td>whistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uska</td>
<td>cure by removing stick (sucking by shaman?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uske</td>
<td>mend, fix, repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uxe, uxue, (uxwe)</td>
<td>guard; bring the object guarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uxei-ni</td>
<td>increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uhisoni</td>
<td>desire, crave, covet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*upi</td>
<td>cover one’s self (clothes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upu</td>
<td>pay, buy, sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*upxi, upxiti</td>
<td>sip, drink a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*utisi</td>
<td>bargain, trade, buy, crave, desire, covet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*utix</td>
<td>crave, covet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utu</td>
<td>guard, place, sow (seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*utue</td>
<td>make a grimace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*utku</td>
<td>double, fold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uتا-si</td>
<td>guard, protect (child)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uke</td>
<td>bring water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uk-ini-ni</td>
<td>wish to fall, walk around (dizziness?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uk- isi, uk-esi, uk-osi, uknesi</td>
<td>drink water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*utei</td>
<td>close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uteu</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utcu, uto, hutcu</td>
<td>carry someone, raise, lift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W

waian           miss, err
wane            satiate, cloy
*wane-ni        wound one’s self
*walectis       follow in file
wal-u-n, wolo-n  be envious
vara, warsa      cut
warak, warka     weep, cry
*warepi          visit, salute
waris            dislike
warso, warsi     follow, perform
warta, wanta     hide behind
*was-e           cut and dry meat
*wasi            beg a great deal
*wasi            hate, abandon
*washski, (wacki?)  pulverize (with the teeth)
waxa, waktci, wak, waxu  scratch, scrape
*waxaim         be thirsty
*waxa-ni         do an act slowly
*wata            seize, bring, take atole
wate             come, go
wate  lack, fail, be wanting
*waterei, wetere  augment, make great
*wak-u  open the stomach and entrails
wakun  drown at childbirth
wakna, waka-ni  freeze
wel-o  cover the head
weei, xuksi  kindle, light
weze  shield, cover
*wezo  take out the belly
wi  commence, begin
wiya  light, enlighten
wikli  unfold
wilo  affirm with the eyes
*wiltu  slope backwards above
wilkwo, welko  swell up (tule)
wire  blow upon, cure
*wirwe  illumine with a brand
wisa  display, show, teach
*wis-a  scratch (birds)
*wisen  dress a person
*wisol  uncover, disclose
*wispe  flash lightning
wixe  split feathers for arrows
wixi, wini, uxi-ni  fish, turn about, cure
wixia  dispute, question
wipa  invite
*wit  bow, stoop, jump
witi  fall, be thrown
*witu  break a fingernail
wik-e, wiwe  tremble, shake
*woono-ni  choke (with pinole)
*wopo  boil

Y

*yam  catch (moles)
*yam  boast
*yamu-ni  have pain in the stomach from running
*yansa  not take
*yat-ia  frighten
yata-ti  give anything
*yatan, lasun  be full (net)
yati  follow, accompany
*yate-e  be urged, impelled
*yekmi, yere-ni  remain, continue, be suspended
*yenko  divide love (f)
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

yer  grow old, become torn
*yiusie  happen, succeed
*yim-, yumile  turn seat around
*yilu  commence, enter (season)
*yira  pick, prick
*yika  grind in metate
yono, yons  cut hair
*yoreti  chase, pursue
*yoron  pile up
*yoxon  loosen, slacken, ease
*yoso, yusu  have carnal intercourse inter se
*yoporon  make, manufacture
*yopok  hail
yoke  make sport of one
yoko  make ash, become ashes
*yuwi-ni  remain, stay
*yuya  bathe, swim
yume, yame  deceive, cheat
yura  kill by hand
*yuxi(s)  hope to
*yupki-ni  break the bottom off
*yutu-n  run, fall, flow (tears)

M

*ma  look
mai  laugh, smile
*mai-a, mai-x  view, behold
man  quench, put out
mala, male  soak, wet
*mali  cover the genitals
*malu-n  come down for the night
*maxe  look down, view beneath
*maxer  make sport of one with the eyes
maxi, mawi  close
maxu  open
*max-tei  be blind, unable to see
*map-is  put hand over or in mouth
matal-, matulani  place face downward
matmu, matnul  stink, have bad odor
*mak-a  be indistinct
makai, maki  cover, place in order to clean
maku  get married
*maku  go to eat
mene, (mane)  forget
*menomi, monomi  sink to the bottom of the water
*meno-ni, menso  drown in the water
*mensie  be ignorant of, not understand
*merke  move from the house
mexe, maxe
mete
*miwe, miwik, mixu
*milan
*milka
mira
*mire

*mistu
*mixira
*mipti
*mito-n
*mike
mit-ci, mitcui, mintcui
*moil-el-e
*moitce, moi-ti
mome-n, (monie-n)
*momo
*monoi
monse
monsie

*moro
morke (morwe)
*moro-n
mohe, molio
*motiolpese
*motuhe-n
moko

*muisi-n
*muiku
muma, mapu (mupa)
*mumi
munse, munsu
*mure
mursu-n
muis
musi

*musi
*musi
*musiuru-ni
*musuk-te
muxe
*muxi
*muxuki, ixikan
mup-
mut-
*mut-ie
*muku
*mutecipi

look, see
hide (in the grass)
strike!
spread on the ground (bread)
rob one without apprehension
give presents, regale
fix the head like newborn children
warm oneself
pluck the skin on the hand, graze
brood in nest
fall (bread)
test with the point of the finger
sharpen, temper, blunt (arrow)
run in a crowd
gather, collect, come together
be late, delay
place something face downward
enmesh, entangle
advise
relate, recount
beg and accumulate (grain)
make sport of one by shouting
submerge, sink
dance above (women)
make a reverence
appear, grow (hair)
be born, leave
love, desire, covet
swallow without chewing
suck
join, combine, meet (roads)
soil, dirty
camp, prepare for night
ache in molar teeth
suckle
heat, warm
like, covet
tickle in the nose
rub, pulverize in the hands
suspect, misconstrue
be hot (weather)
finish grinding pinole
close the mouth
tickle in the hands and feet
eat pinole
hawk, cough
eat breakfast
N

*nayate nam, namm
*nanė, nene
nansa (nausa, namma)
nansi
*nasu-ni
*natka-u
*neike
neepa
*niatin
nimi
nipa
noso-po
*noxi
notio
noto
*nue
*nuiρi
*nusin
*numa-ni
nusa-ni
*nuski

go gathering, get
hear, listen to, understand
count, pass in list, miss
experiment, test
know, recognize
fall, break (fire, brand)
blacken, cause to become black
be quiet, gentle
ask permission
cease doing, quit
strike, beat, kill
teach
breathe
guard, hide
lie, deny the truth
slap face, box ear
be
desire to, wish to
love
increase (pain)
pant, breathe heavily
snore

L

*laisaisi
lala
lai
*lau-n
*laaki(nis)
*late
lak-e, lawe
laki
laku-n, lauku-n, lusku-n
*lakwa-n
*lakpom
*lateia
*lelçe
*lek-o
leisen, lessen, lesem
liwa, lixwa
liwi, (lik(.), liewi, likni, lixin, lix, uwí)
*limuok
lilu
lisko-n, lisa-n

sing rapidly
fell, throw
fan, winnow
lose, miss the road, wander
depart for another place
signal with the tongue
rise, climb (sun)
hang
gulp, eat without chewing
change from one to another
trip, fall, roll and lose something
remain in one place
turn the eyes too much
stink, have a bad odor
like, enjoy, please.
hide in the grass
beat, cudgel, kill
steal, run, return and not catch
amuse, entertain
slip, slide, scrape, graze
lipa
*lik-wa
loe
*lole
*l-olio
*l-opopoi
*l-opxe, lopkti
lok(oi)s, loksio, lokosi
*lokuk
*luismu
*lulpus
luxu-n, lux-u-n
*lut-apa
*lute
*luka
*luteuma

hide in any place
plaster, daub, smear, gloss
loath, nauseate, repudiate
cause to speak, break a speech
be content, appeased, cease and
pass between
become mouldy (wheat)
lie, make a mistake
put out (eye)
fall from weight
play the flute
stick in mud or clay, be stuck
wallow (in sin)
hang (like a swing)
soften the hair
get wet, soaked

*ranu-n
*rat-s-a
*ratcami
*remomae
*rensik
*reče, rekče
*reče
*roke
*riwi
rirí
*rístest
ripa
*ripu, roteiwéwi
ripu
*ripsa
rista
*rité
ritca

R

have pain in the neck
increase, crackle
be swelled up with plants
go from one place to another
interrupt, confuse
gather, collect
hang in a hidden place
change oneself, move
transform, change
put selvage on cloth
serve, do
hit with the fist
release, disentangle, cleanse, purify
prick
open with a knife
cry, shout
make dried meat
speak, talk, converse, reconverse
play, entertain
play, entertain, divert, amuse
be (substantive)
drown
untangle, untie knot, knot, tie knot
put in the embers
enmesh, entangle, free, disentangle
move, stir, tremble, shake
dance
spit, expectorate
hide in the rear
ruta speak about a person, or thing, refer to
ruta cut, gather (wheat, feathers, etc.)
rutus conceive (child)
*rutuk signal "no" with the head
*ruṭu-n surround by water, isolate

S

sawe sing
saya shout, cry
*sayal lie face upward
*samai, samia cut the forelock
*sanae approach, draw near
*salu-ni get a cinder in the eye
salpa hang, place in a cleft or fissure
*salki split, fall apart
*sare pray in one's room
*saromi administer extreme unction
sarpa patch, disappear from view
*sasa discover, find (land)
sate make sport of one by naming him
sate open the mouth
sate toast
sate-a bring a little
*sakari-ni stick in the uvula
satepume bring coals, embers
seye lengthen, expand
seme-n, semso-n, (semxo-n) die
sele, sehele look backward
sele intoxicate with tobacco or liquor,
sere be crazy
sese walk in file
seso-n shiver
*sesort-po swell with pride, become haughty
sesuk decay
sepe (spepe) cut hair
*sepie-n satiate, cloy
*sialwini split a flute
siaxu, siaksu speak softly
*sietco-n hit (in stones)
siolo talk, converse among selves, be sad
siotio tie hair in a tuft
*siokole-n become hoarse, unable to speak
*siurire, similile have a ringing in the ears
*siuspu-ni be blinded by the sun
*siuto hunt moles
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>siwe-n</td>
<td>break wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sik-e-n</td>
<td>break wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*siwi-n</td>
<td>disappear (smoke, thirst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sixi-n</td>
<td>disappear (smoke, thirst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siwi(ri-n)</td>
<td>suffocate with heat, burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sin-a-n</td>
<td>become bald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sinmekpi</td>
<td>kiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinsi</td>
<td>act like a boy, otacer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sinteu</td>
<td>toast, cook in earth-oven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suitcu</td>
<td>tickle in the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinkuru</td>
<td>lift skirt, pull shirt-tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siukuru</td>
<td>grind salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*silku</td>
<td>rush, gush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*airu</td>
<td>have feet asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sixu-ni</td>
<td>crumble, chip, make small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suxu-ni</td>
<td>spread (fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*siti-ni</td>
<td>soil, dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*siti-npe</td>
<td>cry with pain or weeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sititee</td>
<td>enmesh, entangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*soinwe</td>
<td>flow, gush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soro</td>
<td>disappear, dim, recede, vanish, fade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sorpo</td>
<td>extend the feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*soter-pu-ni</td>
<td>darken, become night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sokoro</td>
<td>get a drop of water in the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sokto-n</td>
<td>become soiled, dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*susan</td>
<td>sleep from satiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumula</td>
<td>be content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sumiri-n</td>
<td>decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumi</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumixi-ni</td>
<td>drop or cinder fall in the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunii-n</td>
<td>die out, go out, extinguish (fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-umiu</td>
<td>heat, warm oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumu</td>
<td>be afraid, fearful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su-n</td>
<td>act foolishly, play the fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swi-ni</td>
<td>dream of one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sulu-n</td>
<td>tie, bind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surire-n</td>
<td>break, crack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suru-n</td>
<td>pinch the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*susxe</td>
<td>stretch the ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supe-ni</td>
<td>go to meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supi</td>
<td>smoke (tobacco)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sut-u-ni</td>
<td>think, watch, observe, disapprove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sutwi</td>
<td>consume, use up, finish, die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sutki</td>
<td>singe the hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sut-e</td>
<td>skin, take off hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*suka</td>
<td>toast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sukui</td>
<td>set, place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suksi, sukis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swi-n, swi-u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*swisia-ni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swixe, sinxe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*switeu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*stekelele</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

x
xaisiku, xasku, (raise-n)  tickle, itch
taxane  draw, fetch water
taxwa  call
taxwei  put on a veil
taxwimi  enclose, lock in
taxwi-ni  still, quiet, be quiet
taxamu-ni  die out, go out (fire)
xa-mpin, xa-npu  eat again
xan-ni  desire, crave, covet
xalawe  strike sparks
xalas  lie, make a mistake
xaleti  play
xalsi-npe-ne  kindle, light (flint and steel)
xalki  stretch, extend
xari  begin, commence
xarxare  befall ill, happen badly
xarpa  disappear, fade away, become invisible
xartcute  lack a bit, a little missing
xasu  desire to, want to
xase-n, xasese-n  become angry
xasiwa  scratch
xasi-mu-n  be ashamed, shame
xasli-n (xarli)  fear, be afraid
xastitinme, xatirinine  enter wind and cold
xapu  cleanse, withdraw dirt
xata  sweep
xatu  gather, assemble (fleas)
xatki  cleanse, purify
xatki-ni  go to the other side
xata  hit
xatuel-e  grumble, complain
xake-ni  be flatulent, full of wind
xakwa-iku  go for mussels
xatsi-n, xatsi-n, xaši-n  die of hunger, thirst, laughing, etc.
xewele, xewxie  earthquake, tremble (earth)
xewe, xewi  cast shadow, reflect
xemo  set (sun)
xelu  strip off bark
xelixlote  float
xekio, (xeisio)  satisfy
xište  hiccup
xii, wi, xihi, xiixi, xiisi  go for fire, light fire
xiwa  arrive, bring
xiwis  take off rope around neck
xima  seek, search
ximsu  roll the head
xine, (xinkone)  go, walk
*xile
xiras, xiraṭ
xiri
*xirwi-ni
xisi (xitsik)
xisie, (xitsik)
xisli-n
*xixwi
xipu
*xiteti
xiti, xitui, (xite)
xitu-ni
*xita
*xite
*xite pet-o
xītia, (xiṭa)
xīt-mi
xito, (xītia, xikto)
xītorpi
*xīteke-n
xiksi, xiwis, xikoi
*xitsik
xoin-we, xoixu-we, xoaxu
*xowo
*xomo
*xon(·)o(ti)
xonkote, xonxote
*xolome, xauni
xorko
xope
xopo
*rot-or, rot-ori
*rotpo
*xoteolon
*xuma, (xutna)
xt-mi
*xu-ni
xute
*xuța
xufi
*xuț-u-n
*xuțski, xuțoki
*xuka
*xutcu

be wounded, have wounds
scold, quarrel, lift the voice
make dried meat
lessen, be ceasing (rain, wind)
select, choose, elect
make
have pain in teeth
disdain, reject
carry
rub together
cleanse oneself
catch the hand in the door
make dried meat
spur, prick, goad, stick
stop (wind)
sew
become indebted
stretch, crawl
throw, put, carry outside
be contented
tie, bind
make cotton cloth
carry
shout ho! ho!
skin, take off hide
evolver al arco
bundle, collect in a bundle
ignore, not invite
gulp, swallow
climb, mount
give water, give drink
put hand in vagina
set (sun)
make a hole (water)
grind (mortar or metate)
give anything
finish life, approach death
kindle, light fire
place inside
play game
remove dust, powder
seize, withdraw, remove
change (song)
carry on shoulder

*hairmurnik-ui
hius-e, hinse, wise, ihuse-n
*hiuti

H

lift with one hand
wish, desire, want
throw, cast
**Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan**

| *hihe(pim)      | be defiant                  |
| *hume            | join, impinge, strike       |
| *humis-mi-n     | wash oneself                |
| humiri, (umiri, tumiri) | baptize                  |
| humu-su-n, (umsu-n, unsu-n) | fly                  |
| *hun-i           | mix, stir                   |
| paita            | hunt (geese)                |
| *paye            | be pregnant                 |
| paya             | run                         |
| *pala            | slap, hit with the palm     |
| *palsi-mi-n     | toast, cook                 |
| *parsa           | gleam, appear light         |
| parki            | weigh                       |
| *part-cipu       | saw a pine                  |
| *pasipi          | visit, salute               |
| *pasekei         | secure fire with flint and steel |
| paxat, paxtea    | know, recognize             |
| *patiami-n      | bet, wager                  |
| pati             | have, hold in hand          |
| *patuoe          | release, loose              |
| patxin, patxki   | strike sparks               |
| paka             | seek, call, crack mussels   |
| *pak-ak          | marry                       |
| *paka-ksi        | beat                        |
| *pakeit          | obtain fire, make fire      |
| *pakere          | start (tears)               |
| *pakul           | give hand, shake hands      |
| *paksa           | shine, lighten (fire)       |
| patei            | fall dew, sprinkle          |
| pele, pelke      | stick, join together, loosen, separate |
| peltse, peste    | shut eyes                   |
| pesoi(po)        | remember, think             |
| *pепe наPA        | espigar castellanamente    |
| *pet-e           | guard fried fish            |
| *pet-e-ni        | escape, flee, fly, go       |
| *petole          | keep mouth closed           |
| *piisokri        | keep feet together          |
| pio              | knock with fingers          |
| *pinawai         | have pain (neck)            |
| *pilpul-e, pulpul-e, tultul-e | beat, palpitate (heart, pulse) |
| pira             | inhume, bury                |
| *pirka-n         | scratch (birds)             |
| *pisieks-i      | grind, pulverize            |
| pixi, pixe       | split, open                 |
*pixu-ni  burst pus
*pitilu, pistu  pinch, squeeze
pitipu, pitui-ni  cleanse intestines of excrement
*pitu-ni  flow, gush (tears)
pitsi  frighten, frighten away
pițe, pițue, pițui  tie, bind, unloose, untie
*pița-a  signal "no" with eyes
piteiwi  shake, cleanse the hair
*poistco-ni, poitco-ni  break wind without knowledge
*poiko-ni  frighten, scare
*polo  sult sodomicici
pol-o  paint, draw
*porpore  doze
posio, pasio  cut, singe hair with brand
*pos-o  check, suspend, equal
*posol-o ațs  intend to dispute
*poso (poi)  be drunk, intoxicated
*poxoro-n  get the hives
poto  pull out down, fine hair, pluck
*poko-ni  swell, puff up
potsie  grumble, censure
*punsi-wi  catch (birds)
*punsi-ni  view with close attention
pulki-ni  break off bottom
*puriure  quake, tremble, earthquake
pusa  satiate, fill, cloy
*pusi-n  twist like a whirlwind
*puxi  recover, feed, give to eat
*put-i  cover and guard
put-in  involve, wrap, gather
*putu  return and go from place to place
puța  bring acorns, etc.
puți, puțe, putci-ri  blow
puțki  pull hair
*puțke  make the sound "put, put"
*putsiule, potsinle  burn brightly, make no smoke (fire)

T
*taula-si  hold in arms
taye  go quietly
tamin, tan-
tamu  double, fold
warm oneself in the sun, take the sun
*tamxa-ni  have earache
tamța  strike, beat
*tanu, tanyu, tan-
tanta  lift skirts
*embrace, lift in arms
*talu-ni | make blisters on hands
tal₃u | extend the palms of the hands
*talku | spring, jump
*tasiate | watch, dance
*taštu | display palms of hands
*tazara | follow, go after
tax(e) | ask, question
tapa | turn the tables, pay back in own coin

*tapi | measure
tata | touch
*taška | extend hand
*taka-ni | burn
*tak-e | measure
taku-ni | choke, strangle
temo-n, temo, temso | sleep by fire, warm oneself by fire
tenpe, tempe | dry up (water, river)
tere | cut hair
terpe | smart, pucker (pepper)
tie, tik | grumble, complain
tio | shoot arrow
*tiusi-n | flower, be in flower
*timire-ni | have headache
*timu-ni | trip, stumble
tinke-ni | jump, spring, leap
*tilo | don regalia
tiru | miscarriage
tirsu-n | cut, break
tisi | cure the itch
tixi | slice meat, make dried meat
*tixiro-ni | slip, slide, fall
tipe, tiptipe | wander, walk about
tipur | cut hair
*tipoe-ni | rattle, make a noise (bone)
tipki | cut hand
*titi-n | cover with shoulder
*tit₃ | fray, unweave
tituk | lie on one side
tit₃u | extend hand
tit-ci | drown
tou₃osi | harden, strengthen
towo-n | remain rigid, frozen
tone, tonse | lose, find
tolso | break knees
tor-ke | bring amole
toxere-ni | be constipated
topope | extend fingers and do top, top	
totio-n | err, mistake, lie
totoro-n | put in salt, salinify
*totue
tokso, (tokse)
*tuine
*tuisu, tuin-rure
*tume-n, tume-mels
tun-e, (tunk)
tunute, (tanute)
tule, (tuilk)
*tuluk
tuku
tur-si
*tusi-n
tusu-n
tupu-n
*tuta
tutiu-n
tutisi
tukitee

*put on shawl
rumble, make great noise, snore
make wooden bridge
tremble (hand, belly)
make food
finish, complete, end
conceive (child)
knock at door, call
cover one (for the night)
give rap, filip
be cold, chilly
watch a dance
await, expect
finish, complete, end
cover one, put on hat
die?
string a bow
lift earth, (encorrar)

*T

*štayuwire
štala
*štisak
*štata
*štatu-n
*štahule
*štakarpite
*šteyo
*štemelele
*štele
*šetesii
*štləke
*šien
*štiewi
*štinai
*štiniwi
*štli-usi
*štis-ektene, tcirsexene
štisku
*štixša
štipe
*štipe(spi)
*štip-wi
*štiši
*štika
*štöilo
šton(o)me
*štonko-n

smile, chuckle, half laugh
be hot (weather), put in sun
clear, clarify (sky, weather)
possess much, own much
cease pain
speak between teeth
sit down, sink
blaze, heat, be afire
burn much
go in file, follow
push, jostle, squeeze, hold
tip-toe, walk on toes
kick
put in bag, pocket
tighten, constrain
milk
listen to attentively, hear
cover with ashes
split, break, smash
hide in sand, be hidden
thresh grain
make thongs, straps for the capote
cut, shorten, clip, abbreviate
defend
chew, masticate
be seated
seek a dead animal
wither, become dry (seeds)
**Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan**

- *toxoror*  
  - pass, go by (water)

- *tox(p)er*  
  - dry up (water, river)

- *tu*  
  - strike in the eye

- *tuma*- (tumas, tuma-n)  
  - like, enjoy, please

- *tunku*, (tunuk)  
  - signal "no" with nostrils, constraining them

- *talu*  
  - make a hole

- *tara*  
  - thunder

- *tursu, ūtsu*  
  - walk continually, never stop

- *tupa*-ni  
  - put finger in eye

- *tuka*  
  - beg, ask

**K**

- *kai*- (kai, kaixi)  
  - smart, be strong, bitter, bite

- *kai-ti*  
  - tighten, constrain

- *kawak*  
  - advise, notify

- *kam*  
  - do, make

- *kama(l), kame*  
  - look, watch, see, behold

- *kamu*  
  - lend (wife)

- *kamate, xamate*  
  - lack a bit, be missing a piece

- *kane*  
  - go to the quarrel, fight

- *kanxi*  
  - dry up

- *kale*  
  - defend

- *kal-u*  
  - bite

- *kar*  
  - be fortunate, happen well

- *kara*  
  - grind, rub in the palms

- *karapu*  
  - give tobacco

- *karka*  
  - kindle fire with small sticks

- *karki*  
  - bargain, trade, barter

- *kase*  
  - bite

- *kaxi*  
  - louse, expel lice

- *kapal(a)*  
  - embrace

- *kapa*-ta  
  - cross the arms, hands

- *kapi*  
  - carry a large bundle under the arm

- *katia*  
  - give (clothes, food)

- *katu*  
  - kill with teeth (lice)

- *katu-ni*  
  - dry up (water)

- *katca, katcue*  
  - be full of crickets, insects; expel them

- *kat-ci*  
  - drown

- *keie(k)*  
  - gather, collect, come together

- *kewe, keinwe*  
  - obstruct, intercept

- *keleče, këlle*  
  - frown upon, watch with disapprobation

- *kelok(mo), kelox(mo)*  
  - play by pinching

- *kenem*  
  - put in proper place

- *ketio*  
  - argue, dispute, contradict

- *kil-e*  
  - shine, glare, glitter
*kiriwire, kiripire
*kixţi, kixṭi
kipi
*kipuh*b
kitpa
*kiṭa
*kitca, kicua
ko, ko, kwo, kwa, kua
kome
*kololk
*kwie, kuie
kunile (kupile)
kusa
*kusinwi
*kuxa
kuṭa(s), kuṭa(r), kutcuru,
kuturu
*kut-a
krak(·)e, xrack(·)e

write
have pain in throat
wink
inflate, swell cheeks
hide in hollow of a tree
make fire with two sticks
close, lock with key; open, unlock
say
tire, become tired
rumble, grumble (intestines)
whistle
smoke (fire)
wash
meet, encounter, see
hide among rocks
double, bind, tie
tolerate, suffer, endure
name, call

TC
tcaï(es)
tcaora, tcausara, (tcaura)
*tcauri
*tccanteane
tcaia, (tcaalsa, tcaasali)
*tceahel-e, tcehel-e
tcapu
*tcaka, tcaksa
*tcak-i, tcauki
*tcaku-niti
*tcakna-n
*tcinun, tcaimun
*tcinu-ni
*tciite
tcirpi
*tcikri-n, teixri-n
tciete
*tcitmo
*tcioliote
*tcorowe
tcorok
*tctotle
tcoksai, tcos-o
tennu, tenui, ṭunu; (teun·),
tenuhwai
tceułu

praise
be seated, be (positional substantive)
stink, smell bad
walk with shoulders raised
urinate
take the higher part (song)
prick, stick, pinch
bring, arrive
leave, depart
hate, desert
go ahead
treat ill, hinder, impede
bump the head
ring bell
cry, shout
reside, live
dance
prick, punch the eyes
water moves in intestines
moisten, dampen
sadden, become sad
be in file or line
have pain (in mouth or ear)
wrap, extend, shorten, double,
lift, fold, unfold
jump, spring, leap
Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan

*teulki | strangle, choke by squeezing neck
*tcuspa | hide
*teukuri-ni | defecate, void excrement

ADJECTIVES

auli | salty, saline
anstu | sweet-toothed, gluttonous
auxe | high, tall
amaya | nude, naked
amank | famous
ansi | left-handed
antiwin | small
asia | distinct, different
apaie, apsik | good
ateitak | so great
atcien | thievish
atciwa | silly, filthy
euji | sweet
el-emo | soft (ground)
elepis, elewia | straight, in file
emxe | very soft, gentle, easy
es-o | lewd, unchaste
etsxe | leafless, bare
ina | ill, sick
in-se | lachrymose
irk-ti-o, irx-ti-o | flatulent
isiwa | newborn
iťas, iťsa | new
itce | small, little
owos | obedient, faithful
omxol-e | light, without weight
olsie | soft, easy
umulu | filthy, vile
unxu | snotty, filthy
unkum | thin, rare
ursi | big-headed
usula, (usuna) | deep-set (eyes)
ukumi | crippled
uteili | full-lipped, thick-lipped
wartei | difficult, narrow, small (road)
was-a, waska, waksa | streaked, soiled
wasiwe | playful
we-solo, we-yero, we-saro | large, great
we-tan | large, great
wetemes-ate | lean, gaunt, thin
wiman | lazy
witina | sticky
witcuktel, witcuxtél, wits-u | narrow, small
womo
wot-olo
yamutasi
yateomas, yatceme
yer-se
yoito, yot-a
yopono
yusulu
mam-oxa, mam-oka,
    mam-anxa
maxul-u
mata
matini, matili
meilo
mex-el, max-ele
metske
minua
misi-min, misi-mpin,
    misi-a
mitile
mom-ti-e
murste, murteu, murts,
    mur-teu
muse
mutimte
mutcira
natka
niotsio
noioro
noti-ti-o
nop-ti-o
nuxurikonin, nuxurixonin
nutiri
laiata
laskan
latem
lakte, laxte
lexete
le-ti-o, le-ti-o, loito,
    l-ok-ti-o
lisu, liisu
lisanie
litimo
lopote
lopteo
luplupsi
luteuma, luspi, l-uspi,
    lu-tspi, lu-tspi
luteji

bearded
deep-set (eyee)
equal, different
torn, full of holes
torn, old, broken
big-eared
ruptured
fat, pot-bellied
foolish, stupid, silly
catarhal, expectorant
long-haired
large, great
large-mouthed
blear-eyed
cloudy, clouded
narrow, difficult (road)
pretty, nice, pleasant, beautiful,
good
curved, crooked, bent
slow, late, tardy
dark, black, like night
full-breasted
fat-buttocked
pleated
dark, black
short, bob-tailed
big-footed
lying, untruthful
short in time, quick
flat-nosed
big-nosed
long in time, tall, high, long
even, smooth, plain
long, large-tongued
big-headed
long, tenuous, stringy (phlegm)
soft, easy, loose, not hard
toothless, gums
empty, clear
wet (hair)
firmly resolute
ruptured
equal, straight, untwisted
wet hair
big-bellied, hairless
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>rau'ta</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rin'ta</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>riski</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ritea</strong></td>
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<td><strong>riteua</strong></td>
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<td><strong>rik'ti</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>romso</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rup'to</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rotcico, ritcra, rotciko</strong></td>
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<td><strong>rutsi</strong></td>
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<td><strong>rutai</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>saure, (sauri)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>saru</strong></td>
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<td><strong>saxirinme</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>safara</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sia't-cara</strong></td>
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<td><strong>sieperero</strong></td>
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<td><strong>simke</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sit-l-u, sit-ia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>somsie</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sotolo, sokolo, sotitco</strong></td>
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<td><strong>supiri</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sup-u</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xan-an</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xalea</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xas, xase</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xaska</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xat-xatsi, xat-xasti</strong></td>
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<td><strong>xem'tso</strong></td>
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<td><strong>xene</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xel-wen</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xetoesi</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xet'esxe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xitsu, xitsiu</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xontee, xonxontce</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xos-ti-o, xoiskore</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xo-ti-es</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xo-ti-o, xoie</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xotpe, xot-iko</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xo'tsu</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xokoi(o)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hituktei, hituxtei</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>howos</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hoxehen</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>humulu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>husiero</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
huklemesate  delicate, fine, light
paine  bloody
paisa  good at running
pal(·)ka  white
patka  pink, flesh-color, red, cream
pel-em, pelsiek, pelek  soft
pelo (Sp. †)  bald, hairless
pelso  garrulous
pertewe  soft (bread)
pitko  pot-bellied
polso  painted, colored
polpol-si  pinto, spotted, full of points, streaked
porsie  trained (maker of unusual things)
porko  artistic
poxolo  prominent, bulging, protruding (eyes)
potsinle  smokeless (fire)
potxé  light, little weight
poteo  quick, active
puntu, puṭur  big-bellied, with much intestines
puṭei-te  full-breasted
puṭarte  newly-born
puṭ-u, puṭu, polṭo  extremely protruding, bulging (eyes)
putête  anxious, desirous
tamteite  partly painted, colored
tasiri  hard, tough
taxaruṭe  drunken, reeling
taxara  in file, in a line, straight
tap-an  good
tapṭa  serious
tepṭe  shady
tirsi, tirtći  clear, limpid, pure
tirsi  large-buttocked
tixima, tiḷṭo  high-browed, with a large forehead
tikili  large-eyed
titira, titiru  twisted, rounded
towo-ro  shivering with cold
torṭe  ashy, ash-colored
to-ti-o  silly, foolish, lying, untruthful
tokolo  syphilitic
tokororoi  smooth, straight, even
tumuru  fat
tupsiu  humpbacked, crooked, bent, curved
tāila  dwarfed
tānara  spotted
ṭasku, ṭasas  pink, flesh-colored, red
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>țaxiale</td>
<td>clear, limpid, pure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țata</td>
<td>rich, well supplied with garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țak-i</td>
<td>heavy with fruit (trees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țakuruțe</td>
<td>clear, thin, full of holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țesele</td>
<td>pink below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țomto</td>
<td>with loose clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țonko</td>
<td>big-footed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țok-i-ti-e</td>
<td>good at running, swift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țuiuru</td>
<td>wrinkled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țuşuare</td>
<td>blunt-nosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>țuşuna</td>
<td>small-eyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai-nawin</td>
<td>narrow, difficult, small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayi</td>
<td>strong, pungent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaltcicides</td>
<td>loud-voiced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kası-u</td>
<td>small-headed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katați</td>
<td>pot-bellied, fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kațili</td>
<td>with prominent teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakxa, kax-a</td>
<td>bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kel (sie)</td>
<td>raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keltę</td>
<td>opaque-eyed, blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kero</td>
<td>twisted (tree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xhril-on</td>
<td>hoarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketcicwesi</td>
<td>ready, prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirsı, kițsi</td>
<td>well-painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kipi, kipiri</td>
<td>twisted, not straight, (feet, road)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kipuroro, kiwuroro</td>
<td>twisted, streaked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitși</td>
<td>creaking, grating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kits-u</td>
<td>one-eyed, squint-eyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koro</td>
<td>thin, gaunt, lean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuinu, kwinu</td>
<td>narrow (road)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuti</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutis</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutes-kețși</td>
<td>very well tied, bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teal-ti-a</td>
<td>urinous, fond of urinating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcaika</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tearka</td>
<td>clear (sky)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tearki</td>
<td>quiet, restrained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teakulși, teuki</td>
<td>downcast, head downward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tece, teixu</td>
<td>blue (eyed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teckere</td>
<td>torn open, ripped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcitı</td>
<td>yellow moro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teisire</td>
<td>provoked, angry, in bad humor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcomelei</td>
<td>cowering, squat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teoxisi, teopoxsi, teopoksi</td>
<td>pock-marked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teoxorore, teokere</td>
<td>full of holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teopolotesi</td>
<td>open, uncovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teuierte</td>
<td>adorned, decorated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teupea</td>
<td>white, flesh-colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teutsu, tentu</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverbs

Locative Adverbs

an-it, anit, an-i, an-epe, an tu, an
distant, far
apart, another place
far down, very distant, indistinct
out of sight
behind
where?
distant, far
apart, another place
far down, very distant, indistinct
out of sight
behind
where?
adventures

Temporale Adverbs

yet, still
a little time, little while
already (past time)
tomorrow
suddenly
shortly, soon (near future or recent past)
still, yet, although
soon (indefinite future)
always, all the time
when?

Adverbs

Locative Adverbs

anim,
anita, an
anita, a
antia, in
tia, it
aitian, it-ayate
orpe
usun, usione
winimui (wirimui)
naxana, nuxana, nuxu
ne, ni, nia, nitun, niatun,
nime
nu, nua
lwea
ramai (resmai)
rini
rinsiki
sanae, sacae
sinki
xutaui
tapere
ti
at
pitikle, tipilile, tikilakte
titu
kari

Temporale Adverbs

auxaie
ameren
ar, aru
aruta, (arua)
artiskun, aškun
at, ara

emen
et, etc., yete, (yote, ikte,
iste)
imi, ima-
in-at, inuat
Descriptive and Miscellaneous Adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aereis, eraeis</td>
<td>so, thus, truly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aman</td>
<td>so many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amane</td>
<td>in truth, truly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amanis-e</td>
<td>uninvited (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amun, amu, amn</td>
<td>in order that, concerning, because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assa</td>
<td>truly, certainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atpesi</td>
<td>good, truly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ats, ati</td>
<td>without, no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ewe, ene</td>
<td>and, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ewoye, eye, etmoye</td>
<td>(past desiderative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enohok</td>
<td>but (apposition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es-e</td>
<td>just as if</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mason: Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan
esiensen, esiersem  
esexe  
epaes, aopaeis  
epie, epik  
ekwe  
imatkun, imaten  
isap, isu  
ipsen, utix  
orteo, yenko  
usi  
uksi  
walte  
wele  
wisi  
yas-e  
eykere  
yuta . . . . yuta  
ma  
moṣ  
muisin  
nan, nami, nani  
nu at-ia  
nuhilu, nitshim  
sata  
sire  
xajxatci  
xene-kte  
xenkoṣ-e  
xhekeresi  
xetkere  
xitepu  
hai, habi, aia, hia, hiha  
pini, pinyi, (pinya)  
taxe  
tukne  
taman  
kaitis  
kati, kata, katam  
kua, kunu, kuawo  
tiel-e  

(Indirect discourse)  
yes  
perchance, perhaps  
no! do not!  
no, not  
if (contrary to fact condition)  
truly, certainly  
more  
equally  
why, because  
without more ado, heedlessly  
feet to head and head to feet  
(substantive?)  
because  
also, as well  
more, much more  
either . . . . or  
truly  
tell me! (interrogative)  
(among them?)  
perhaps, maybe  
yes, of course  
cachibajo  
like, as if  
strongly  
stepping high  
unequal  
silently  
low (voice)  
crawling  
strongly  
and, also (enclitic)  
perhaps, perchance  
(interrogative, final position)  
would that! (past optative)  
half  
with this, no more  
like, resembling, just as if  
thus  
high (voice)  
give me it! bring me it!  
shout at middle of dance  
shout at gambling game  
wait a moment!  
come on! let’s go!

INTERJECTIONS
iklaminí  wait a moment!
o too  run! go!
uruksiné(ne)  would that! (vehement desire)
yela, yelaminí  wait a moment!
yuma  come on! let’s go!
yupe, yu  run! go!
waras  upon my life!
nami, nani  let’s see! we’ll see!
lalei  get out!
linei  shout at gambling game
ranx  shout at beginning of dance
sotó  shout at gambling game
sukai  shout at gambling game
xep  shout at gambling game
xine  look!
xǒuwo  shout at end of dance
xǔṭi  shout at gambling game
tuii  shout of gambling game
tiù  shout of gambling game
kama  look!
kari  shout of gambling game
ke  listen! look!
kie  who knows!
tei̱sarák  shout at gambling game
tcit, tci̱tsak  shout at gambling game
POSTSCRIPT

At Pleasanton, California, live a small number of Indians, members of various central Californian groups, gathered here by reason of community of interest. They speak Spanish and Plains Miwok among themselves. A visit was paid them for a few hours in January, 1916, for the principal purpose of securing terms of relationship and notes on social organization. One of the two informants visited proved to be an elderly woman from San Lorenzo and from her a vocabulary of a hundred odd words was secured. A comparison of this with De la Cuesta's Mutsun shows actual identity in many cases. The practical identity of so many words proves first, the phonetic simplicity of the language, the care with which it was recorded and the value of the Spanish language as a medium for the recording of such aboriginal speech; second, the slight change which has taken place in this unliterary language in the past century, and third, the correctness of the recent transcription from Spanish to phonetic orthography. As regards the latter point, the correctness of the transcription of gm and gn to km and kn is demonstrated, while that of gs to xs in accordance with tigsin, tixsin is discounted by the record of tugus as tukus. No data were secured to elucidate the problem of gt and other g combinations.

The glossary secured follows here for purposes of comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oriś</th>
<th>bear</th>
<th>hun</th>
<th>wolf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oçto'imin</td>
<td>snake</td>
<td>pirëwiś</td>
<td>rattlesnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma'li-yan</td>
<td>coyote</td>
<td>ñcukuñi'</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha'mui</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'rwex'</td>
<td>oak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu'kiś</td>
<td>live oak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>tears</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>išu</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urix, uri</td>
<td>hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we'per</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi'nuyix</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōtel, mo-tel</td>
<td>head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu-e</td>
<td>breasts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>las-e</td>
<td>tongue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ran-ai'</td>
<td>back of neck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri-tuk</td>
<td>intestines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si-T, sit</td>
<td>teeth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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inux* road
hu't-i bow and arrow
apa. father
ana. mother
a'nci paternal aunt
airaxiš woman
a'rciaxic virgin
ewe. uncle or aunt
inši son
uetreš chief, shaman
u'xi mother-in-law
melö' grandmother
máko husband
mayin wife of chief
merö' father-in-law
me'riš daughter-in-law
muekna people
a-we morning star
išek* stone
omu'w, omu'x* sea, arroyo
ohö' stars
warö'p* land
yo-ko live coal
uiš-ani yesterday
ne-roh today
*ri'simun hill near town
makišmo'.to it is cloudy
makiš a'm'ne it is raining
yuwa'kne mak'samne it ceased raining
herwe it is hot
kauwi it is cold
löšköiš, loško'iš it is white
sirke"iš it is black
pultewis it is red
we'ter it is large
kutcu'iš it is small
šumikiš give me!
man-i röti where is it?
ri'ćikmin shouting of shaman at dance
hu'tukne he died
ka'nak hu'tusin I am going to die
me-nem hu-tusi* you will die
wa-ka hu-tusin he will die
maki-n makhu'tusin we will die
makam kambhu'tusin you (plu.) will die
wu-kamakeshu'tusin they will die
hu'tukne'z I have died
o’-miš ni’m i’
ka’-na ekni’mi oriš
me-nek’ aniš
ma’-kam kisni’mi
wa’-kamak makisni’mi’sim

Ka’-na’ tō’-the
ka-na ekteca’u’ra
ne-ca tca-u’ra
ka-na ka’yin
pi’n ka’in
ka’-iksiksit
ka-iksikmo-tel
kiška-ikrumš
kanak u’tkani
ka-nakes’wi
ka-na*ki’ki
ka-na kwarka
ka-na eki’wi
ka’-nakra’ponsa
ka’-nakio’tcyen
a’tišmente
ekit’kankana
anini-k’
hi’ntoka’amasin
akwet’ kinsušte takaa’ma
ka-nak teatce
ka-nak-emle
ka-nak eće
ka-na nak i’tma
ka-nak hō’pe
ka-nak e’son
ka-nak yoken

I am going to kill you
I am going to kill the bear
you will kill me
you (plu.) will kill me
they will kill me

I run
I sit
now I sit
I am ill
he is ill
my tooth aches
my head aches
my back aches
I am playing
I am singing
I am dancing
I am weeping
I am shouting
I am going to stir
I am laughing
I want to vomit
I am hungry
I am thirsty
I am going to eat
I don’t know what I will eat
I am standing
I am lying down
I am sleeping
I got up
I get down
I am tired
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