

THE GENETIC RELATIONSHIP OF THE NORTH  
AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES<sup>1</sup>

BY

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All studies of the Indian languages of North America go back properly to J. W. Powell's paper in the *Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*. Unfortunately his preliminary study was interpreted by most Americanists as demonstrating that genetic relationships between the stocks he postulated had been disproved, or at least were to be presumed as disproved, whereas all he in reality claimed was that the relationship had not been determined. This attitude toward Powell's classification was strengthened by the results of Boas's investigations. The task Professor Boas and his school set themselves was the analytical presentation of the various Indian languages according to the specific genius of each, and interest thus shifted entirely from what were deemed futile genetic problems to monographic studies of special languages.

As might have been anticipated, however, hints and suggestions as to possible relationships were made many years ago. The grouping of Nahuatl with Shonshonean, first discussed by Buschmann, was pressed by Brinton, and the latter likewise first postulated the relationship of Yuman and Tequistlatecan (Chontal). Boas himself pointed out resemblances between Athapaskan, Haida, and Tlingit, for which genetic unity was subsequently proved by Sapir. He also showed definite structural similarities between Kwakiutl, Salish, and Chema-kum. The first serious reduction of the number of stocks was, however, that proposed by Kroeber and Dixon, who, subsequently

<sup>1</sup> This paper is avowedly preliminary and no attempt has been made to consistently follow all the morphological forms and the vocabularies through all the languages. Owing to space limitations much has had to be omitted; in particular the proof for the existence of those morphological elements isolated by myself, which had previously not been recognized as such.

aided by Sapir and Harrington, reduced all the languages of California to seven stocks. One of the most startling and brilliant achievements in this connection was Sapir's demonstration of the relationship of Wiyot and Yurok to Algonkin. Harrington subsequently connected Tanoan, Kiowan, and Shoshonean. Then followed Swanton's suggestion as to a possible relationship between Siouan and Muskogean—Natchez having been previously included by him in the latter—and his demonstration of the relation of Atakapa, Tonkawa, and Coahuiltecan, a group that Sapir subsequently, in an unpublished paper, has shown fairly definitely to be connected with Hoka. The latter author has likewise arrived at the conclusion that Takelma, Coos, Chinook, and Tsimshian belong to the Penutian group. Other vaguely suggested relationships were those of Kutenai with Algonkin, Iroquois with Caddoan, and Yuki with Penutian (Kroeber).

If all these groupings were to be accepted the linguistic stocks in North America north of the Rio Grande would be practically reduced to Athapaskan, Hoka, Penutian, Kwakiutl-Salish, Kutenai-Algonkin, Shoshonean-Tanoan, Iroquoian-Caddoan, Siouan-Muskogean, Lutamian, Sahaptin, Zunian, and Keresan. The postulation of the genetic relationship of all the languages of North America contained in the following paper will then, considering these previous tentative conclusions, hardly seem so revolutionary.

The present paper is the result of the writer's detailed study of Wappo, a Yukian language, which showed rather clear and definite relationships to Hoka, on the one hand, and to Siouan, on the other, and subsequently disclosed remarkable similarities to Athapaskan and Penutian. A comparison of Winnebago (Siouan) with the unpublished grammar of Southern Paiute (Shoshonean),<sup>2</sup> afterwards undertaken, showed marked resemblances between Siouan and Shoshonean.

The morphological elements and vocabularies that follow speak for themselves. The resemblances seem clearly of a fundamental nature, including, for instance, the imperative, passive, continuative, causative, dubitative, nominal sign, formation of plural, formation of tenses, the reflexive, interrogative, the demonstratives, the personal pronouns, and many of the common nouns and verbs. There are but two possible explanations: borrowing or genetic relationship. Borrowing is practically excluded, particularly in the case of the morphological elements, because of the universal manner of their occurrence

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<sup>2</sup> Kindly placed at the writer's disposal by Dr. Sapir.

all over North America, and it is equally impossible to attribute to chance so many startling resemblances not only of meaning but even of position in the word unit.

One feature in particular I wish to point out, namely, the marked prominence of verb "aspects." These had, of course, been recognized before. To me they seem to be among the most fundamental characteristics of the languages of North America. There appear to be at least six: the momentaneous, durative-usitative, transitive, intransitive (often medio-passive), causative, and continuative, the last five being frequently associated with the suffixes *s* or *c*; *t*; *k*; *n* or *t*; and *l*. Frequently these elements are definitely suffixed to certain verbs. They have been so far determined for Athapaskan, Hokan, Yukian, Penutian, Siouan, and Kwakiutl.

The general conclusion advanced in this paper is corroborated likewise when the linguistic stocks are grouped according to specific traits. Let us for instance select the following eight fundamental traits: (1) objective case ending; (2) subjective and objective personal pronouns; (3) different stems for singular and plural of verbs; (4) instrumental prefixes; (5) passive voice; (6) irregular formation of plural; (7) reduplication; (8) suffixes or infixes expressing verb aspect.

1. Penutian, Shoshonean, Yukian, Siouan, Algonkin, Kwakiutl, Sahaptin, Lutuamian, Muskogean.
2. Yukian, Hokan, Athapaskan, Siouan, Muskogean, Iroquian.
3. Athapaskan, Hokan, Yukian, Shoshonean, Siouan (Biloxi), Muskogean, Tsimshian, Chinookan, Salish.
4. Athapaskan, Shoshonean, Hokan, some Penutian languages, Hokan, Siouan, Muskogean, Yukian, Iroquoian.
5. All.
6. Practically all.
7. All.
8. All.

A cursory glance at the above groupings shows that at best the languages fall into two groups, one having an apparent differentiation of the personal pronouns into a subjective and objective series. It might be well to point out, however, that all those languages which seem to have but one personal pronominal series have a series of suffixed pronominal enclitics, which often disclose forms for the first and second singular quite distinct from the independent personal pronouns, and these latter have frequently the function of subjective personal pronouns.

Any attempt at defining very clearly the more intimate groupings

of these languages is bound to be premature; but I would like to suggest three sub-groups.

I. Salish, Kwakiutl, Kutenai, Algonkin.

II. Penutian (Sapir's enlarged group), Lutuamian,<sup>3</sup> Sahaptin, Shoshonean, Tanoan, Yukian, Mixe,<sup>4</sup> Zapotecan, Caddoan, Iroquoian.

III. Athapaskan, Hokan, Maya,<sup>5</sup> Siouan, Muskogean.

Athapaskan will probably turn out to be equally distant from Hokan, on the one hand, and Tsimshian and Salish, on the other; Yukian equally distant from Athapaskan, Hokan, and Siouan, but closest to Penutian; Shoshonean closest to Tanoan and Siouan, but equally distant from both Penutian and Yukian; and Iroquoian closest to Algonkin, but equally distant from Caddoan and Muskogean.

Finally it may be argued that general ethnological considerations corroborate the conclusion of a genetic relationship of the languages in question. Most recent American archaeologists seem to be agreed that 15,000 years is an adequate maximum for the settlement of North America by the Indians. That implies very definitely that the assumed differentiation into fifty-eight distinct stocks must have taken place in northeastern Asia, the assumed home of our aborigines. However, there is no evidence either in the present or past linguistic picture of northeastern Asia that would justify us in assuming a large number of distinct languages, and we are consequently forced to the conclusion that the differentiation in North America is secondary and took place after the settlement of the continent.<sup>6, 7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> This and Sahaptin belong clearly to Sapir's enlarged Penutian group.

<sup>4</sup> This and Zapotecan belong fairly definitely to Uto-Aztecan.

<sup>5</sup> Belongs fairly definitely with Hokan.

<sup>6</sup> One word about the morphological elements presented. Except where indicated no morphological elements are given that have not been recognized as such by the authorities from whom they are quoted. (R) indicates manuscript data in my possession, and (S) indicates Sapir. In general, where a particular language belonging to a large group is given the form selected has been one that seemed typical.

<sup>7</sup> The following abbreviations are used. The forms are taken from the standard authorities.

Al., Algonkin; Ojib., Ojibwa; Wiy., Wiyot; Yur., Yurok.

Ath., Athapaskan; Hu., Hupa; Ka., Kato; Be., Beaver; Mon., Montagnais.

Cad., Caddoan.

Hai., Haida.

H., Hokan; Chim., Chimariko; Ka., Karok; Po., Pomo; Sa., Salinan; Was., Washo; Ya., Yana.

Iro., Iroquoian.

Kut., Kutenai.

Knaw., Kwakiutl.

Lut., Lutuamian; Kla., Klamath.

M., Muskogean; Choc., Choctaw.

P., Penutian; Cost., Costanoan; Mai., Maidu; Miw., Miwok; Mut., Mutsun;

In conclusion it may be stated that the data adduced in the present paper clearly demonstrate, in the author's opinion, the genetic relationship of all Indian languages of North America.

#### MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

1. Agentive; -pe, P.; -pan, P. Mut.; pī, Pai.; -pi, Si. Dak.
2. Agentive; -ih, Siusl.; -le, Y. Wap.; -xale, H. Po.; -al, Maya.
3. At, in; -mpa, Pai.; -pa, Lut. Kla.; -bai, H. Po.; -op, Y. Yu.; -pa, Chin.; -pai, P. Mai.; me-, Ath. Hu.; pa, pan, Maya; pin, Al. Ojib.
4. Causative; -eg'a, H. Po.; qa, Kwak.; -ke, Si. Win.; ka-, Tling.
5. Causative; -ta, Y. Wap.; -ta, P. Yok.; -t-, H. Sal.; -et, Co.; it, (to make) Kut.; -tui, Pai.; -ra, S. Win.; -n-, Ath. Ka.; -n-, Tsim.; -n-, Tak.; -atho, Wiy.; -t-, Al. Fox.
6. Causative; -si, Y. Wap.; -se, P. Mut.; -se, Tsim.
7. Comitative; -ka, Y. Wap.; -kö, P. Miw.; -kan, P. Mai.; -ka, Ath. Hu.
8. Continuative; -ad, P. Yok. (other dialects have -al); -ała, Kwak.; -l, Tsim.; -l, Tak.; -l, Chin.; -l, Ath. Hu.; -l, Y. Wap.; -l, Si. Dak. (with demonstratives); -l, H. Po. (R); -t, M. Choc.; do-, Wiy.; ru-, Cad.
9. Diminutive; -ite or tei, found in almost all languages.
10. Dubitative; -kuna, Siusl.; -guni, Si. Win.; -kane, P. Mut. (conditional); -k'i', Tak.; -g'ê, Tsim.; -qa, Kwak. (conditional); γu, Pai. (irrealis); -kwen, Y. Wap.; -k, Al. Fox. (sign of potential); goni-ma, Al. Ojib.
11. Dubitative; -pi, H. Po.; -mpi, Pai.; amī, Tsim.; -ma, Y. Wap.
12. Durative; -is, Siusl.; -s-, P. Mut.; -x, Chin. (customary); -c, Ath. Ka.; -s-, Y. Wap.; s'a, Si. Win.; z-, Iro.
13. Durative, -mi, Pai.; -mi, P. Miw.; -ki-ma, H. Po.; -mi, Y. Wap.
14. Easily; a-, Tsim.; -a, Pai.
15. Entirely; cu-, Tling.; cu, Pai. (very).
16. Fire (as prefix); d-, Ath. Hu.; da-, Si. Win.
17. For; -ki, H. Po.; -nqi, Pai.; -ki, Si. Win.; γa (Nadene).
18. Frequentative; -ta, P. Yok.; -it, Siusl.; -tau, Ath. Hu.; ta, Wiy.; -te, Iro.
19. From; -umpa, H. Sal.; -pa, Chin.; -bai, Tak.; -bue, uwe, H. Was.; -awa, H. Po.
20. Future; -bae, H. Po.; -mpa, Pai.; -ma, P. Mai.; -pa, Y. Yu.; op. Huave, -wi, wa, Al. Wiy.
21. Future; to, H. Po.; -tūx, Siusl.; -tsē-n, te-n, Sa.; dē-m, Tsim.; -L, Kwak.; -ta, P. Mai.; -te, Ath. Hu.; ts-, Kut.; -t'e, Si. Po.; tei, M. Choc.; -ust, Cad.
22. Future; -si, Y. Wap.; -ee, H. Ka.; -aca, H. Was.; hi, M. Choc.; hi, P.; -s, Nah.; s-, Zap.
23. gu-, Tling.; -ke, Si. Dak.; -ke, H. Po. (R); ki-, Yur.; k'a, Maya; ke-, Zap.; ga-d, Al. Ojib.; -ka, Ath. Be.
24. Hortatory; -pe, P.; -mē, Siusl.; ōp, Tsim.
25. Imperative; -ye, H. Was.; -i, P. Mut.; -ε, Y. Wap.; -yo, Si. Dak.; -ya, Pai.; -i, Wiy.

Win., Wintun; Yok., Yokuts; Co., Coos; Chin., Chinook; Tak., Takelma; Tsim., Tsimshian.

Sal., Salish.

S., Shoshonean; Pai., Southern Paiute; Nah., Nahuatl.

Si., Siouan; Bil., Biloxi; Dak., Dakota; Pon., Ponka; Win., Winnebago.

Siusl., Siuslawan.

Tling., Tlingit.

Y., Yuki; Wap., Wappo; Yu., Yuki.

Zap., Zapotec.

26. Imperative; -i, Siusl.; -la, Kwak.; -la, Y. Wap.
27. Imperative; m-, H. Sal.; -mi, H. Po.; -me, Y. Wap.; -p, P. Mai.; -we, P. Mut.; -ba, Tak.; -m, Kut.; -po, Si. Dak.; en, Maya (em in other dialects).
28. Imperative; -t, P. Mut.; -ti, Y. Wap.; -de, -re, Si. Win.; -tla, Sa.; -ne, Ath. Hu.; -de, Tling.; ta, Al. Ojib.; tsa-, Wiy.
29. Imperative; ka-, H. Was.; -'ki, Tak.; -g'a, Kwak.; -kil, Kut.; aq'a, Pai.; ga, Si. Pon.; ka-, Wiy.; ik, M. Choc.; okan, Al. Obij.; ke-, Cad.
30. In; -lō, Tsim.; -l, H. Po.; -li, Nah.
31. In; -ye, Ath. (Nadene ge); -gi, Si. Win.; -ko, Nah.; -ak, H. Ka.; kut, Cad.; -ge, Iro.
32. Indefinite object; ho-, Y. Wap.; ho-, H. Po. (R); ho-, Si. Win.; -o-, (?) Ath. Ka.; o-, Al. Ojib.
33. Indefinite object; ma-, Y. Wap.; ma-, H. Po. (R); wa-, Si. Win. (other dialects have ma-); me-, Nadene (S).
34. Indefinite tense; -n, P. Mut.; -in, P. Yok.; -n, P. Miw.; -n, Tsim.; ni-, Chin.; ni, Kut.; -na<sup>n</sup>, Si. Win.; na-, Wiy.; -du, H. Po. (R); -ta, H. Sal.; -ti, H. Ka.; -ta, Y. Wap. (indefinite past); -tī, Pai. (?).
35. Instrumental; -ma, Pai.; -ma, Y. Wap.; -imak, H. Po.; -muk, H. Was.; iba, M. Choc.
36. Interrogative; ha, Y. Wap.; he, Si. Win.; hi, P. Miw.; -a, Tsim.; ho, M. Choc.; ia, Wiy.; -a, Kwak.; ye-, Ath. Be.; ä-, (?) Al. Fox.
37. Interrogative; ta, Y. Wap.; tee, H. Po.; -ce, Si. Win. (other dialects have tee); -ti, P. Miw.; da, Nadene (S); ta, M. Choc.
38. Intransitive; k-, H. Sal.; -ki, Y. Wap.; -ki, Chin. (Cf. 52.)
39. Iterative; ona, Y. Wap. (again); na-, Ath. Hu.
40. Negation; -i, Siusl.; la, Y. Wap.; la, Kwak.; a, Tsim.; la, Ath. Hu.; la, M. Choc.; la, Zap.
41. Negation; -ke, Si. Win. (forms in k are practically universal among all tribes not using l).
42. Nominal suffix; -s, P.; -s, Y. Wap.; -s, Co.; -'s, Tak.; -c, -s, Ath. Be.;<sup>8</sup> -tsi, Pai.; -tea,<sup>9</sup> Si. Dak.; -s, Wiy.; -sh, Lut. Kla.
43. Nominal suffix; -ume, Co.; -ā'mū, em, Siusl.; -m, Tak.; -m, Maya; am-, Tsim.; -em, Kwak.; -ma, P. Mai.; -am, Kut.; -ma, Y. Wap.; -pi, -pa, Si. Dak.; -vi, mpi, Pai.; -wi, H. Ya.; -ma, Al. Ojib.
44. Nominal suffix; -āu, Siusl.; -iye, Co.; -a, Y. Wap.; -i, H. Sal.; -a, Tak.; -i, P. Yok.
45. Nominal suffix or prefix; -k, k-, Ath.; P.; H.; Al.; Kwak.; Sa.; Kut., Iro.
46. Nominal suffix; -l, Tak.; -l, Ath. Be.;<sup>11</sup> -l, Y. Wap.; -l, H. (S); -L, Wiy.; -ya, Si. Dak. (other dialects have -ra, -la); -l, P. Mut.;<sup>12</sup> -sla, Iro.
47. Nominal suffix or prefix; -uni, Siusl.; -ni, H. Sal.; -an, H. Ka.; -n, P. Mut.; ne (nominal particle), Iro.; -in, Co.; -n, Tak.; an-, Ath. Be.; -n, -ni, Si. Dak.;<sup>13</sup> -n, Maya; -an, win, Al. Ojib.; -in, Wiy.; -n-, Mixe; n-, Zap.
48. Objective case ending; -a, P. Yok.; -i, P. Miw.; -e, P. Cost.; -a, Y. Yu.; -a, Pai.; -ya<sup>n</sup>, Si. Bil.; -a, M. Choc.
49. Off; tsa-, H. (S); tc'a-, Y. Wap.; tee-, Ath. Hu.; sa-, Tsim.

<sup>8</sup> Isolated by myself.

<sup>9</sup> Isolated by myself.

<sup>10</sup> Isolated by myself.

<sup>11</sup> Isolated by myself.

<sup>12</sup> Isolated by myself.

<sup>13</sup> Isolated by myself.

50. On; -ki, H. Po.; -ak, H. Ka.; -k, Y. Yu.; -k, Chin.; -akw, Wiy.; -ik, Yur.; -kut, -ka, Ath. Hu.; aka<sup>n</sup>, Si. Dak.
51. Passive; -ül-tx,<sup>14</sup> Siusl.; -l, Kwak.; -l, Kut.; -l, Ath. Hu.; -l, Y. Wap.; -l, Sa.; -l, M. Choc.; -l, Zap.; -l, Nah.; -t'i, Pai.; -it, P. Yok.; -etu, H. Po. (R); -tä- (middle voice), Al. Fox; -t, Iro.
52. Passive; -k, H. Sal.; -k (passive participle); H. Po.; -k, Y. Wap.; -k'w (passive participle), Tak.; -ku, Kwak.; -qa, Pai.; gu, Al. Fox.
53. Passive; -p, P. Miw.; P. Cost.; -imε, Siusl.; -ap, H. Sal. (passive reflexive); iyεm, Co.; -ma', Tak.; -me, Y. Wap.; -pi, Pai. (passive participle); -pi, Si. Dak. (passive participle).
54. Past tense; -k, P. Miw.; P. Cost.; -yak, P. Mai.; -kun, P. Mut.; ga-, Chin.; -ke, H. Po.; -qa, Pai.; -ki, Si. Win.; x-, Maya; k-, Zap.; gi-, Al. Ojib.; kits, Yur.; uks, Cad.
55. Past tense; o-, Tling.; o-, Y. Wap.; o-, Ath. Hu.; o-, Mixe; o-, Nah.
56. Past tense; -ta, P. Miw.; P. Cost.; -to, H. Sal.; -at, H. Ka.; -ta, Y. Wap.; -t'a', Tak.; -etl, Sa.; Lā, Tsim.; -uł, Kwak.; -t, Chin.; -tea, Pai.; te, Si. Pon.; -ee,<sup>15</sup> Si. Win.; du, Tling.; tuk, M. Choc.; Le, Wiy.
57. Plural; ūu, Siusl.; -ya, H. Po.; -i, Y. Yu.; -ū (reflexive plural) -i, P. Yok.; -yu, Ath. Hu.
58. Plural; -c, H. Ka.; -s, Y. Wap.; -c, Chin.; -s, Iro.
59. Plural distributive; -tx, Siusl.; -t, H. Sal.; -da, H. Was.; ta-, Wiy.; it, Tak.; -tH, Sa.; dε-, Tsim.; t-, Chin.; -to, P. Mai.; te-, Ath. Hu.; -tī, Pai.; -t-, Si. Bil.; t'e, Si. Pon.; tak, Maya; 'd (in verbs), Al. Ojib.; -ta, Cad.; -te-, Y. Wap.
60. Plural; -el, -l, H. Sal.; -l, Tsim.; -l, Ath. Hu.; -le, Y. Wap.; -n, Al. Ojib.
61. Plural; -me, P. Cost.; -ma, H. Po.; -εm, Kwak.; -ma, Chin.; -mī, Pai.; -ma (plural animate object), Si. Pon.; -pl, Si. Dak.<sup>16</sup>
62. Plural; -ke, P. Miw.; -k, H. Po.; -kie, H. Was.; -uks, Sa.; -k', Kwak.; -ike, uks, Chin.; -kī, -k, Ath. Ka.; -qan, -ik, Kut.; -qa, Pai.; ga-, Tsim.; ge, Si. Pon.; -ke, Al. Ojib.; -ka, Cad.; -ke, Iro.
63. Passive prefix; t-, Siusl.; t-, H. Sal.; do-, H. Po.; tε-, Y. Wap.; ad-, Ath. Hu.; t'a-, Si. Dak.; -ta (?), Cad.
64. Passive prefix; m-, Wiy.; mε-, Y. Wap.; m-, Si. Dak.
65. Potential; -ni, P. Miw.; P. Mai.; -ni, Si. Dak.; -uñ, Ath. Ka.; -ni, Nah.; -ni, Zap.
66. Present tense; -n, Siusl.; -ya, Y. Wap.; -i, H. Was.; -a, H. Po.; -yi, Pai.
67. Quickly; dji-, Tling.; dji<sup>n</sup>, Si. Win.
68. Reflexive; -po, P. Miw.; -pu,, -mu, P. Cost.; -muxe (reciprocal), mai', Y. Wap.; -vani, H. Ka.; -ap' (reciprocal), Kwak.; -me'k, Kut.; vī, Pai.; ma-, Nah.; -wa-, -pa-, Si. Win.; -wi, Wiy.; wi-ti, Cad., ib, Maya.
69. Reflexive; -an, Tak.; -naw (reciprocal), Siusl.; na-, Tsim.; n-, Pai.; d-, r-, Si. Win.
70. Subordinating suffix; -ye, Ath. (Nadene ge); -yi, Tling.; -ga, Si. Win.; -qa, Pai.; -gun, H. Ya.; gu-, Wiy.; -x, Kwak.
71. Suffix indicating "times" for numerals; -ita, Siusl.; -ta, Ath. Ka.; -ta, Y. Wap.; -yit, Kut.; -ta, Pai.
72. To; -t, H. Sal.; -d-, Tak.; -t-, Chin.; -tu, Y. Wap.; -ta, Si. Dak.; -d, Nadene (S); -tu, Cad.; t-, Iro.

<sup>14</sup> On Frachtenberg's authority.

<sup>15</sup> Winnebago c corresponds to Siouan tc.

<sup>16</sup> Dakota p goes back to Siouan \*m.

73. Transitive suffix; -t, Co.; -d-, Tak.; -t-, Y. Wap.; -d, Tsim.; -L-, Ath. Hu.; -ta, Si. Dak.; -du (?), H. Po. (R); -d-, Kwak.; -t-, (?) Al. Fox.  
 74. With; -ti, Y. Wap.; de, Tsim.; tñ, Hai.; -L, Ath. Hu.; -ni, Zap. (R); -ne, Iro.  
 75. Verbalizing suffix; -äi, Siusl.; -e, H. Po.; -a, Kwak.

## NOUNS

1. Arrow; na-tsés, Ath. Hu.; zi-e, Ath. Mon.; tsapi, Wiy.; sa'a, H. Chim.; tsu, H. Po.; me-tse, Y. Wap.; tee-mo, yatci, P.; teoar, Sa.; atūs, Al. Cree; tald-shi,<sup>17</sup> Lut. Kla.; ts'i-talen, Hai.; han-tlēm, Kwak.; ts'hate, Nootka; tlok, tats'omen, Sa.; os-ki (?), M. Choc.
2. Belly; bu-s, P.; bū-t, Ath. Be.;<sup>18</sup> bunu, S. Hopi; bēn, Tsim.; iffu-ka, M. Choc.; miss-ad, Al. Ojib.  
 k'en, Sa.; ik-pi, Si. Dak.; ika, H. Sal.; k'ita, Y. Wap.; nka-sh, Lut. Kla.
3. Bird; teil-teil, P.; dila, H. Chim.; tsita, H. Po.; tsitsa, Y. Wap.; izitka-dan, Si. Dak.; detta-ni, Ath. Mon.; hushi, M. Choc.; teite, Maya; totli, Tling.; tsōwots, Tsim.; ts'ekō, Kwak.; tsuts-kie, Wiy.; k-ontities, Iro.;<sup>19</sup> teika-sh, Lut. Kla.
4. Blood; sak, sede, P.; sitsō, H. Chim.; ez, ödj, Uto-Aztecan; techeke-lli, Lut. Kla.; ci, Tling.; siH, Sa.; issish, M. Choc.; a<sup>c</sup>, Y. Yu;  
 te-l, Ath. Mon.; itle, Tsim.; wa-do (?), Al. Ojib.  
 kue-tl, Sa.; gai, Hai.; kawi-k, Wiy.  
 uñwe, S. Hopi; wan-mo (?), Kut.; we, Si. Dak.
5. Bone; te'ei, ts'ix, P.; tsita, Y. Wap.; hu-txun, H. Chim.; ts'un-ne, Ath. Be.; sây-u-p(?), ciao, Sa.  
 iaqa, S. Hopi; a'o, S. Gitanemuk; o'o, Pai.; qak, Kwak.; k'ō-kōtl,<sup>20</sup> Sa.; ka-n, Al. Ojib.; kako, Lut. Kla.; xau-cin, Sa.<sup>21</sup>
6. Bow; tl-k'et, Hai.; hau-ktak, Tsim.; tlkues, Kwak.; k'tsēite, tâqoats, laq'u, Sa. t'āo, Kut.; dayap, lawan, P.; atchabiy, Al. Cree; auta, ats, S.; t'i-n, Ath. Mon.; ita-zipa, Si. Dak.; nte-ish, Lut. Kla.
7. Boy, man; xai, Ath. Hu.; kowi, Wiy.; kawi, H. Po.; k'eo, Y. Wap.; k'aina, koteo, P.; kwi, Ath. Mon.; qea, kwiti, S.; gyi-t, Hai.; qapqo,<sup>22</sup> Kwak.; ak'un, Maya; kwiu-sāns,<sup>23</sup> Al. Ojib.  
 tci, H. Po.; teaki, Lut. Kla.; wi-ta, P.; iōot, Tsim.; teōi, tuot, Sa.; staha-tl, Kut.; ath, Nootka; hotein, S. Win.; hata-k, M. Choc.
8. Brother (elder); guāi, Tling.; wegy, Tsim.; gyīi, Kwak.; k'oa-lm, k'atck, Sa.; ki, Iro.  
 ta-ka,<sup>24</sup> P. Mut.; ito-l, H. Po.; etche-le, Ath. Mon.; teinye, Si. Dak.
9. Canoe, boat; yauk, Tling.; -qsa, Tsim.; -qs, Kwak.; qu-tl, Sa.; keye, Y. Wap.; kula, M. Choc.  
 tlōu, Hai.; tsi, Ath. Mon.; yak-tsomitl, (?) Kut.; towi, H. Sal.; wa-ta, Si. Dak.; tei-man, Al. Ojib. (-man is a nominal suffix).
10. Cold; siat, Tling.; ts'at-it, Sa.; atho, Iro.; ts'at-el, H. Sal.; \*axate'a, H. (S); edza, Ath. Mon.; sūni, Si. Win.; ze, Nah.; hoteuk-wa, M. Choc.  
 ska, Lut. Kla.; quī, Hai.; qkuatko, Tsim.;<sup>25</sup> qāi-tl, qē-tl, Sa.; skāt'ei, Kut.; ge-ts, Wiy.; ka-dj, Al. Ojib.

<sup>17</sup> Shi is a nominal suffix.<sup>18</sup> Isolated by myself.<sup>19</sup> K- is a nominal prefix corresponding to Algonkin gi-, Kutenai, aq-.<sup>20</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>21</sup> cin is a noun ending.<sup>22</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>23</sup> -sāns is a diminutive.<sup>24</sup> ka is a noun suffix isolated by myself.<sup>25</sup> Reduplicated stem.



11. Deer, elk; tee, Si. Win.; thez-il, Ath. Mon.; teisk, Tling.; siân, Tsim.; tlols, Kwak.; shua-i, Lut. Kla.; tlales, Sa.;<sup>26</sup> tante, P. Win.;<sup>27</sup> tso-toko, Y. Wap.; se, Maya; isi, M. Choc.; bi-ce (?), H. Po.
12. Ear; oteo, P. Cost.; ca-m,<sup>28</sup> H. Chim.; atoa, Kwak.; tawa-k, Al. Ojib.; ahonta, Iro.; tl'ä-na, Sa.; edza, Ath. Mon.; tse-ma, Y. Wap.  
gyü, Hai.; k'öä'a-na, Sa.; g'o-koat,<sup>29</sup> Kut.; hak-lo, M. Choc.;<sup>30</sup> nakaz, Nah.; noye, Si. Dak.
13. Eye; hin, co, se, sa, P.; sot, H. Chim.; ui, huui, H. Po.; isi, ix, Uto-Aztecan; ic-ta, Si. Dak.; chiluk, (?) M. Choc.; hutsi, Y. Wap.; hu-l, Y. Yu.; ite, Maya; osh-kinji, (?) Al. Ojib.; ena>\*eta (?), Ath. Mon.
14. Fire; xon, kon, Ath. Be.; qu, Pai, yu, Si. Dak.; ho, xo, H. Po.; haiuk, Sa.; ki-nk'ö'k'o,<sup>31</sup> Kut.; ishkote, Al. Ojib.; he-l, Y. Wap.; sa (?), P. Mai.  
lak, Tsim.; luak, M. Choc.; inik, Nootka; nēiq, Sa.  
tle, Nah.; ito, M. Choc.; da-, Si.; tewi, Lut. Kla.  
apu, H. Chim.; pe-te, S. Win.; pe-tl, Nah.; me-s, Wiy.
15. Foot; ko, P.; ke', Ath. Be.; hokya, Si. Hopi; ka-ma, H. Po.; ko-kue,<sup>32</sup> Kwak.; sqa-n, Sa.; teka-te, Wiy.; oka-d, Al. Ojib.; ka-s, Cad.  
ti, P. Cost.; tea-de, Ath. Be.; ontsa (knee), Iro.; tsaka, S. Gitanemuk; teuk-sh, Lut. Kla.; si, Tsim.; dji-cin, Sa.; sak, Kut.; siha, Si. Dak.; osi-d, Al. Ojib.; us, Cad. asi, Iro.  
hupo, P.; pe, Y. Wap.; pet-ch, Lut. Kla.
16. Girl, woman; tea'e, Y. Wap.; atsyä, H. Po.; ttse, Ath. Mon.; cätq, Tling.; ista, Iro.; sihua-tl, Nah.; iskwe, Al. Cree; shiwa-ga, Lut. Kla.; wi-tein, Si. Dak.; dja, Hai.; tsētaq,<sup>34</sup> tlotsma, Nootka; sã-tltq, ciäktē,<sup>34</sup> Sa.; ötē (?), Kut.; wa-teer, Wiy.
17. Hair; ana, P.; hiñ, Si. Win.; hima, H. Chim.; hini, S. Hopi; e, hee, H. Po.; haiHte, Kwak.; hishi, M. Choc.; oshkin-jig, Al. Ojib.  
ethi, Ath. Mon.; ma-ne (?), Lut. Kla.
18. Hand; isk, P.; ca (arm), H. Po.; sia-pe (?), Kwak.; shak-ba (?), M. Choc.; a > \*sa (?) (arm), Si. Dak.  
hita, H. Chim.; la', Ath. Be.; tana, H. Po.; djin, Tling.; odja, Sa.; otchi-tji, Al. Ojib.; -odja, t'ä-lö, Sa.; an'on(?), Tsim.; la-ka (arm), Y. Wap.; na-pe, Si. Dak.; ne-p (?), Lut. Kla.  
uku, P.; kilh, aqa-n, Sa.; gēi, Kut.  
mo, Pai.; ma, Tanoan; me, Y. Wap.; ibba-k, M. Choc.; mā, P. Mai.; we-s, Wiy.
19. Head; to-l, teo-l, P.; teo-, Pai.; tsī' Ath. Be.; ci-na, xi-ya, H. Po.; hi-ma, H. Chim.; sāia (face), Kwak.; tsa-l (face), Tsim.; eti-gwan, Al. Ojib.; teli-sh, Lut. Kla.  
moo-c, Sa.; emē (face), Kwak.; pa, Si. Dak.; an-umpa (?), M. Choc.; po-l, Maya; ma-l, Huave; ba-l (hair), Wiy.; pu-ks, Cad.

<sup>26</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>27</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>28</sup> Noun suffix.<sup>29</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>30</sup> -lo is probably a noun suffix.<sup>31</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>32</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>33</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>34</sup> Reduplicated stem.

20. Hill; domi-t, P.; tepe-tl, Nah.; mual, paau'a, S.; paiyi, H. Po.; mo-ta, Y. Wap.; paha, Si. Dak.; bo-kko, M. Choc.; s-mant, Sa.; awu, H. Chi.; p'o, Tanoan.  
tco-L, P.; wa-djiw, Al. Ojib.; 'edje,, Ath. Be.  
s-qan-est (?) Tsim.; g'o-kwis, Kwak.; s-kum, Sa.; xi-s, Ath. Ka.; cia, Tling.; xe, Si. Win.
21. Ice; tcaya, Si. Dak.; t'ek, Tling.; ot'en, Ath. Mon.; dāu, Tsim.; tl'oq, Kwak.; tauō, Sa.; ok-ti (?), M. Choc.  
k-al-ga, Hai.; gut, Kut.; s-qoi-nt, Sa.; k-ōuq, Kwak.
22. Land, earth; ama, H.; oma, Y. Wap.; ma, Si.; mēi, Sa.  
tsuwut, Pai.; dzāatsEks,<sup>35</sup> Tsim.; tso, Y. Wap.; otle-s, Ath. Mon.  
tlga, Hai.; t'ekya, Kwak.; kai-la, Lut. Kla.; ak'i, Al. Ojib.
23. Liver; huci, H. Chim.; zū-t, Ath. Be.; ca-la, H. Po.; salla-kha, M. Choc.; ho<sup>n</sup> (?), Y. Yu.  
ku-lla, P. Miw.; ko-k, Y. Wap.; ko-n, Al. Ojib.
24. Moon; op, P.; mō-yawa, S. Hopi; pi (sun), Si. Dak.; beo, Zap.; p'o, Tanoan; poo, Mixe (R); po, Maya; shpa-sh, Lut. Kla.
25. Moccasin; titl, Tling.; ts'ā-oqs, Tsim.; tlek-cin, Sa.; tlan, Kut.  
k'e, Ath. Mon.; k'ena-q, Kwak.; k'en-q, Sa.
26. Mouth; ca-ma, ce-ma, P.; shu-m, Lut. Kla.; hawa, H. Chim.; ha, habo, H. Po.; za', Ath. Be.; osa, Iro.; su-ms, Kwak.; so, Tanoan (R); ju, tsua, Zap. (R); odo-n (?), Al. Ojib.; tsu-tsa, sâ-sen,<sup>36</sup> Sa.; wi-teai, Si. Dak.; ita-kha, M. Choc.  
k'a, Tling.; qē-tl'a, Hai.; ku-tl'aq, Tsim.; k'a-tluma (?), Kut.; akau, Cad.; ha, Maya, a, Zap. (R), i, Si. Dak.  
moa, Pai.; apa, M. Choc.
27. Nail; soki, Pai.; sakta, Lut. Kla.; tleqs, Tsim.; tsem-tsem, Kwak.; tc'atlte'a,<sup>37</sup> Nootka; atakal, M. Choc.; etc, H. Po.; ti, pitci, P. Miw.; teu-c, Y. Wap.; tu-s, Ath. Mon.  
kus, Y. Yu.; gōu-kp, Sa.; okatan, Si. Dak.; me-tkan, Wiy.; oshkanj, Al. Ojib.
28. Night; γel, Nadene (S); gela, Zap. (R); kawulu, P. Miw.; dugal, S. Tüba-tulabal; ka'was, Si. Win.  
diwe, duwe, H. Chim.; tibi-k, uteuwa, Y. Wap.; uteu, Si. Catawba.  
ha<sup>n</sup>he, Si. Win.; hime, H.
29. Nose; huk, sin, son, P.; hoxu, H. Chim.; ju, Zap. (R); ds'ak, Tsim.; ni-ts'a, Kwak.; odja-ni, Al. Ojib.; teos, Cad.; p-shi-sh, Lut. Kla.  
kun, Hai.; kuk-tsatla (?), Kut.; oski-wan, Al. Cree; equ, Sa.  
la, H. Po.; tlo, Tling.; tere, Al. Wiy.  
won, Ath. Be.; poye, Si. Dak.; maq-sin, Sa.
30. Old, old person; itrinc-ulla, H. Chim.; cōn, Ath. Be.; c'a-k, Si. Win.; t'schi-ka, Lut. Kla.; chikki, M. Choc.; bu-sa, bu-teeki, H. Po.; ki-tei, Al. Ojib.; akaio-n (?), Iro.
31. Rain; upa, P. Win.; ma-k, Y. Wap.; wa-s, Tsim.; mi-tla (?), Nootka; umba, M. Choc.; marya, Si. Dak.; gi-miwan, Al. Ojib.; we-sh (ice), Lut. Kla.  
sēu, Tling.; tee, H. Po.; teie-tl, Sa.; shi-t, Ath. Mon.

<sup>35</sup> Reduplicated stem.<sup>36</sup> Reduplicated stems.<sup>37</sup> Reduplicated stem.

32. Sleep; po, H. Chim.; bū-l, Ath. Be.; ni-ba, Al. Ojib.; apui, Pai.; me-qet (?), Kwak.; pel-et, Sa.  
k'a, Hai.; qstoq(?), Tsim.; gy'ā-tla, Kwak.; g'ōm, Kut.; ktana(?), Kut.; k'ana, xin, P. Win.  
sim, H. Po.; in, Y. Yu.; \*tean, Si.; tsi-toma, tlā-tsit, etut, itq, Sa.
33. Snake; wa-kan, Si. Win.; coa-tl, Nah.; kan, Maya; gine-big, Al. Ojib.; ołkai, Sa.; wi-shink (?), Lut. Kla.
34. Snow; p'a, H. Ya.; pi-l, Y. Wap.; mād-em, Tsim.; mā-k'a, Sa.; me, Al. Fox; wa, Si. Dak.  
iōkoa, Kwak.; kh'ai, Sa.; ke-sh, Lut. Kla.; ktlō, Kut.
35. Stone; se, P.; tse', Ath. Be.; te, Uto-Aztecan; assi-n, Al. Ojib.; lâ-p (?), Tsim.; t'e-sem, Kwak.; tla-tsa, htlō-t, Sa.; ta-li, M. Choc.; le-l, Y. Wap.  
kaa, H. Chim.; tlqa, Tling.; k'e-tla, Sa.; kta-ti, Lut. Kla.; ku, Tanoan; kuh, Zap.
36. Sun; sa-s, P.; asi (today), H. Chim.; ca', sa, Ath. Be.; se-n, Hai.; sa, Tsim.; gi-siss, Al. Ojib.; hashi, M. Choc.  
da, H. Po.; alla, H. Chim.; dawa, S. Hopi; nala, Kwak.; te-gyem (?), Sa.
37. Tongue; ēthu, Ath. Mon.; tsū-di, Ath. Be.; teezi, Si. Dak.; tl'ōt, Tling.; te'up, Nootka; tih-tsa, tā-tla, tix-usal, Sa.; dūē-la, Tsim.; wa-tlōnak (?), Kut.; isun-lash, M. Choc.  
leñi, S. Hopi; leti-p, P.; dena'-ni, Al. Ojib.; ennasa(?), Iro.
38. Tooth; si, sit, P.; hutsu, H. Po.; da-ma(?), S. Hopi; tu-t, Lut. Kla.; dzēñ, Hai.; sia, Kwak.; dji-nis, dji-dis, itsa, Sa.; co, Maya; hi(?), Si. Dak.  
ōq, Tling.; gyi-ky, Kwak.; ku-nan(?), Kut.; o, H. Po.; ua-n(?), Tsim.  
hwe, Kwak.; wō', Ath. Be.; m-ept, Wiy.; bi-d, Al. Ojib.
39. Trail; inu, P. Cost.; na, Ath. Hu.; nan, Pai.; nan-gu,<sup>38</sup> Si. Dak.; stu, Lut. Kla.  
pō, Pai.; po, Tanoan; p'o, Zap. (R); bo, P. Mai.; bej, Maya; mik-an, Al. Ojib.
40. Tree, wood; tsa, teu-s, P.; teū-t, Ath. Be.; djā', Sa.; atsa, H. Chim.; tean, Si. Dak.; iti, M. Choc.  
k'an, Tsim.; g'an, Tling.; kum-tl, k'oi-q, kou-s, Sa.; hai, ka-le, H. Po.; an-ku, Lut. Kla.
41. Water (cf. also to drink); aka, H. Chim.; oka, M. Choc.  
pa, Nah.; p'o, Tanoan; mu, Zap. (R); me-m, P.; wou, Kut.; pō (fluid), Al. Fox; ni-bi, Al. Ojib.; ampu, Lut. Kla.; waa-n, Kwak.; mei, Y. Wap.; awe-n, Iro.
42. White; l-kai, Ath. Hu.; ka-le, H. Po.; k'aie-l, Y. Wap.; kaiya, ko, ko-le, P.; s-ka, Si. Win.; ts-q, Sa.; cai, ce, icta, S.  
māks, Tsim.; pek, Sa.; pal-pal, Lut. Kla.

## VERBS

1. to be; -ka, Si. Win.; -qa, Pai.; -ke, Y. Wap.; g'o, P. Yok.; 'a > \*ga, Ath. Ka.; k'em, H. Po.; gi, Tsim.; -ki, Kwak.; -c (?), Chin.; -qa, Kut.; kia, M. Choc.; -ka, Al. Ojib.; koh, Mixe.
2. to bite; -gal, H. Ya.; g'a (with teeth), H. Po.; k'a, Y. Wap.; g'ai, Tsim.; ka'w, P. Cost.; ga<sup>a</sup>-c, Chin.; qa-s, Kut.; gayaw (?), Tak.; kis-li, M. Choc.; k'ä (to eat), Sa.; ku, Maya; yawa, Zap.; qua (to eat), Nah.; ka, Lut. Kla.; ike-ks, Iro.; ik, Kut.; kai, Mixe; ya (Nadene ga?), Ath. Ka.; g, Kwak.; ka-ts, Cad.

<sup>38</sup> gu is a suffix; nan goes back to tean.

3. to come; to come in; g'áo, Tsim.; g'ax, Kwak.; klēe-k, Sa.; qo, Kut.; ak, Wiy.; gaio-n, Iro.  
teo, Si. Win.; ho-teo, Y. Wap.; t, Chin.
4. to cry; γa-k, Si. Win.; yaya, Pai.; k'a-m, Y. Wap.; ixu-ka, P. Cost.; xe (to sing); xa-xs, Tsim.; kwe, Kwak.; k'oa-kt, Sa.
5. to do; u<sup>n</sup>, Si. Win.; uni, Pai.; in, P. Cost.; uni, Zap. (R).  
k'am, Y. Wap.; k'an, Tsim.; k'eme, Tak.; konni-s, Iro.  
it, Kut.; eta', H. Sal.; ato-*li*, M. Choc.; tar, Cad.  
ax, Kwak, x, Chin.; aki, Wiy.
6. to be dead; lal-ok, Y. Wap.; loho, Tak.; lia, H. Po.; lē'l, kwak; illi, M. Choc.
7. To drink; g'oki, H. Po.; aks (water), Tsim.; nāq(ʔ), Kwak.; k'oāi, Sa.; qa-mst, Chin.; uuk, Mixe; i', u'-(ʔ), Zap. (R); uk', Tak.; -ku (water), Kut.; oka (water), M. Choc.; nax-ga<sup>n</sup>, Si. Win.; hik, S. Hopi; uk'i, Y. Wap.; uk, P.; u'k, Maya.
8. to eat; ama, H. Sa.; ham, Kwak.; apa, M. Choc.; pa, Y. Wap.; mak, Maya; mei, Mixe; am, P. Yok.; maL, Wiy.; amw, Al Fox.  
ta, Si. Dak.; -tse, Y. Wap.; duy, P. Yok.; tan, Ath. Ka.; to', Zap. (R); tzu-tz, Mixe; dza, Tsim.
9. to give; ama, M. Choc.; me, Y. Wap.; ma, P.; ma-gi, S.; hamat, Kut.; mak, H. Sal.; mī, Al Fox.; wī, Iro.
10. To give; tsew, Wiy.; diaxa, H. Po.; toxi, H. Sal.; tea-ni, Y. Yu.; doyu, P.; de, dje-t, Tling.; etei (give), M. Choc.; sa-teit (ʔ), Sa.; itu-yan, Si. Dak. gyen-am, Tsim.; qüitsH-it, Sa.; ku, Si. Win., Dak.
11. to go; ye, re, le, Si.; le, Y. Wap.; 'a, H. Chim.; ne, H. Po.; a'l, Wiy.; ya, Al Fox.; yao, ie, Tsim.; i, Chin.; la, Kwak.; i, Iro.; nā-c, Sa.; ia, M. Choc.; θa, tsa, Zap. (R); yoi, Mixe; at, Tling.; ut, Cad.; yana, Tak.; ina, M. Choc.; tan, P. Yok.
12. to kill; t'e, Si. Win.; tū-k, Ath. Ka.; ute', Zap. (R); t'a, W. Wap.; dza-k, Tsim.; du-, cik-EN, tl'ek'-un, Sa.; li-k, P. Cost.; ca-k, H. Po.; t'ia, Hai.; dja-k, Tling.
13. to laugh; ikeā, H. Chim.; ke, kuwai, H. Po.; ken, hai, P.; k'a, Hai.; hikcai-t'e, Si. Win.; qā-aqiam,<sup>39</sup> qoi-qoayos, Sa.; yuk-pa (ʔ), M. Choc.
14. to run; aga, H. Po.; g'ô-l, Tsim.; ngo, Chin.; gu-ka, Lut. Kla.; kuw, Y. Wap.; γe-d, Nadene (S); hog, Tak.; kuwa, Si. Dak.  
nuxu, Kut.; nugi, Pai.; noq, Kwak.  
pulu, Y. Wap.; poya, Pai.; paya, P. Cost.; hiwiliu', Tak.; pili (go), H. Po.; batē-li, M. Choc.
15. to see; ta, Si. Dak.; ts'e, H. Sal.; do-qu, Kwak.; äts-qem, Sa.; chaa-n, Maya; nao, Y. Wap.; iñ, Ath. Ka.; ni, Tsim.; ahni, M. Choc.; inu, P. Cost.; nā-, Al Fox.  
ōka, P. Cost.; ga-r, H. Po.; kel, Chin.; keye (observe); ge', Ath. Ka.; xel (look for), Wiy.; ikke-ns, Iro.
16. to sing; tai', Y. Wap.; udü-k, P. Yok.; -le', Ath. Ka.; elt-um, Sa.; ola, M. Choc.; ila, Zap. (R).
17. to sit; dai, Ath. Hu.; d'a, Tsim.; te-m, Wiy.; tei-t, tea-teiu, dja-tei, H. Po.; eu, Y. Yu.; oteu, teawa, xo, P.; ya-teo, yan-dji, S.; tsī-am, Sa.; a<sup>n</sup>sha, M. Choc.; nā-k > \*tean-k, Si. Win.  
k'aua, Hai.; gua, Kwak.; gati, S.

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<sup>39</sup> Reduplicated stems.

18. to speak; na-t'e, Tak.; t'a, Maya; tsxa, Kut.; de-de, H. Po.; da-lx, Tsim.; teu-t, Sa.; ne, Zap.; uaan, Mixe; hi-t'e, Si. Win.; te, Al. Fox.  
a, M. Choc.; ha, Si. Win.; ai-ngu, Pai.; ha, Y. Wap.; xay, P. Yok.; hao, Tsim.; xa, Kwak.; ke (?), Kut.; hi, Al. Fox.; a, Iro.
19. to split; da-k, H. Po.; ts'â, Tsim.; ts'et, Kwak.; tea'e, Y. Wap.; at, P. Cost.; xa-its'iwi, Tak.; tsik, Kut.; chu-la, M. Choc.
20. to stand; dano, Wiy.; dji-teon, H. Po.; tö-s, ta-la, it-ma, P.; tla, Kwak.; tetli-qa, t'öwe-s, Sa.; hayit-k, Tsim.; te, Si.; -d-, Iro.; ya, yen, Ath. Hu.; ya-l, H. Was.; yan, Y. Yu.  
gya, Tling.; c-kät, Sa.; gawi-ska, Kut.; hika, M. Choc.
21. to step; t'oq, Tsim.; t'a, Y. Wap.; tal, Ath. Ka.; t'e-pa, Kwak.; teaede, Si. Dak.; da (to jump), H. Po.; day, P. Yok.; haton-chi<sup>40</sup> (to jump), M. Choc.; la-l, Wiy.
22. to strike; tok, P. Miw.; -ti, Y. Wap.; te-gis,<sup>41</sup> Si. Win.; doc, H. Po.; L'eq, Chin.; säag, Tak.; te, Zap. (R); t'a-tk, Iro.
23. to talk; haqa-l, Kut.; ka-n, Maya; koia, Mixe; hi-ge, Si. Win.; qa (sing) Pai.; ba-qo, H. Po.; ka-l, Y. Wap.; ko, P. Cost.; 'a, Ath. Ka.; k'öai, Sa.; kuL, Chin.; ka-n, Al. Fox.
24. to wait; pe, Si. Win.; pihe, Y. Wap.; eme-ni, P. Cost.; būo, Tsim.; k-pa, Kut.
25. to wash; tea, Y. Wap.; ita, P. Cost.; de', Ath. Ka.; teawa-te, H. Sal.; ts'al-ksen (?) (rinse out), Tsim.; ts'e-xu, Kwak.; tzä-wan, Sa.; tseaya-ga'n, Tak.; tse-k, Kut.; ache-fa(?), M. Choc.; tsin, Mixe; teai, H. Chim.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. I; ka-min,<sup>42</sup> Kut.; ka-nni,<sup>43</sup> P. Miw.; xa, Tling.; -k, Yur.; ke, H. Sal.  
ha, H. Po.; ha, Y. Wap.; ha, Si. Win.; i, Hai.; he, H. Sal.  
sa, M. Choc.; ci, Ath.; -s, P. Mai.; -ts, Sa.
3. We; tu, Tling.; t'al-Añ, Hai.; dep, Tsim.; itamo, Sa.; nteai, Chin.; te-ne, H. Sal.; il, M. Choc.; -ta-, Nah.; -t-, Zap.; itl, Sa.; at, Wiy.; hi, hin (?), Si. Win.
2. I; an, M. Choc.; n, Tsim.; -en, Kwak.; nö, S.; nai-ka, Chin.; ni, P. Mai.; ne, hi, Si. Win.; n, Zap.; n, Mixe; n, Maya; -n-, Al.
4. Thou; ni-nko, Kut.; -no, P. Mai.; n, Ath.; ne, S.; n, H. Sal.; -no, S.
5. Thou; is, tei, M. Choc.; -es, Kwak.; -s-, Iro.; -s, P. Miw.; e-, Si. Win.; -ts, Yur.; -s-, Cad.
6. Thou; mi, P.; ma, H. Po.; mi, Yu.; m, Tsim.; öm, S.; mu, H. Sal.; mai-ka, Chin.; m, Mixe, -m, Yur.
7. Thou; da, Tling.; r-, l-, d-, Si.; t-, Nah.; t, Maya; r-, Huave; -r, -l, -d, Zap.; -it, Wiy.

<sup>40</sup> chi is the causative.<sup>41</sup> gis is a suffix indicating aspect.<sup>42</sup> Probably a pronominal ending.<sup>43</sup> Pronominal suffix.

DEMONSTRATIVES<sup>44</sup>

1. itü, S.; ta, P.; di, Nadene; du, Tsim.; de, Si.; te, Y.; t'ai-tl, Sa.; at, M.; to, Iro.
2. igi, S.; ka, P.; ye > \*gai, Nadene; gu, Tsim.; -k, Chin.; ga, Si.; gya, Kwak.; aqa, Sa.; ak, M.; ku-, H. Po.; gu, Wiy.
3. pe, bami, S.; mě, Nadene; me, Si.; we, Y.; mih, M.; me, H. Po.
4. xe, P.; ha, Nadene; i, Iro.; x, Chin.; he, Si.; he, Y.; he, Kwak.; hēi-tl, Sa.; ho, M.; he, H.

## NUMERALS

1. Three; dlku-nutl, Tling.; tlēq, Sa.; tolokot, P.; rik, Wiy.  
xats, tcas, H.; k'atsts, Nootka; g'atlsa, Kut.; quant, Tsim.; siātla, Sa.; team-ni, Si. Dak.; tuteina, M. Choc.; ndani, Lut. Kla.; asen, Iro.; n-iswi, Al. Ojib.  
subu, sibō, H.; mo-l, Y. Yu.; la-pai, sa-pu, P.; pahi, S.
2. Four; diñ-k, Tling.; riaw, Wiy.; ta-k, Ath. Hu.; tsöye, uti-t, ka-tuac, P.; ki-tea, H. Yuman; watea, tea-pap, S.; djop, Si. Win.; ushta (?), M. Choc. tqa-lpq (?), Tsim.; qōs-ēna, Sa.; qātsa, Kut.  
mō, Kwak.; mōs, Sa.

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<sup>44</sup> This, that.

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