

PAPAGO NOMINAL STEMS

BY

JUAN DOLORES

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EDITED BY J. ALDEN MASON

INTRODUCTION

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The Papago nouns here given have been gathered mainly from the texts of Juan Dolores written for the University of California in the years 1911–1913 and 1918–1919. This considerable body of material was typewritten by the editor and all nouns excised from the carbon copy, arranged, and compared. To these nouns was then added the large number of nominal stems published as a part of the author's *Papago Verb Stems*¹ and, to make the list as complete as possible, the nouns collected by the editor, in text and grammatical notes, in the winter of 1918–1919, were added. The various renderings were then compared, the standardized stems divided into natural groupings, and the manuscript typed.

The seven general groups of animals, body parts, botanical terms, natural phenomena, artifacts and manufactures, personal categories, and abstract terms have been observed, and within each the stems have been arranged in the phonetic order a, e, i, o, u, m, n, l, s, c, h, v, w, b, p, d, t, dj, tc, g, k. Words of doubtful form or meaning and all *hapax legomena* have been starred with an initial asterisk and words derived from Spanish or other languages put in italics.

A brief key to orthography and pronunciation is all that can be attempted here. The phonetics of Papago have been described by A. L. Kroeber in his explanatory note to the author's abovementioned contribution, and the orthographic system there developed has been here adopted with slight variations. They also differ in very slight degree from those of Tepecano described more fully by the editor.²

¹ Present series, x, 241–263, 1913.

² Tepecano, A Piman Language of Western Mexico, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sciences, xxv, 1917.

The symbol *e* has been used in place of the *ü* written by the author and the *ö* preferred by the editor. This has been done primarily for typographic reasons, but the substitution is not a random one, inasmuch as the *ö* of the Piman group of languages relates to the *e* of the other Sonoran and Uto-Aztekan languages.

l as an initial sound is found solely in words of Spanish origin. The writer frequently heard and wrote it as *r*.

The question of the sonant stops and affricatives is a most difficult one. As in Tepecano, the difference is very slight and confusion certain. The editor was frequently at fault in his renderings while the author was never fully convinced of the existence of sonant stops. Taught at first to write all as surds, he was never able accurately to distinguish between them. However, the surd stop is always preceded by a voiceless sound, generally either the aspirate *h* or a voiceless vowel, while the sonant stop is as invariably preceded by a voiced sound or a glottal stop. This then is a certain criterion when the determining factors have been correctly noted. Unfortunately this was frequently not the case. The criterion, moreover, was useless in the case of initial stops since, in the author's texts at least, words were written with their phonetic values when isolated. Consequently it has been impossible in many cases to determine whether a given stop is surd or sonant. Only when the testimony was overwhelming—uniform phonetic rendering, or sonant rendering by the editor together with a sonant correspondent in Tepecano—was the author's surd changed to a sonant. In all doubtful cases, the stop has been left written as a surd, though generally the preceding sound is sufficient to identify its nature.

An effort has been made to give each noun in its simplest form. It will be noted that the orthography frequently differs somewhat from the form given in the author's *Verb Stems*. There the stems were given in the phonetic forms they take when isolated; in this case all changes due to phonetic laws have, as far as possible, been eliminated.

The editor must plead guilty to numerous inconsistencies in the preparation of this article. While most of the nouns given are true stems, a few cannot qualify under this title and are given merely because they are important and occur in texts or notes. In this class are words, usually pertaining to artifacts and manufactures, ending in the instrumental suffix *-kuht*, and others ending in the suffixes

-kam or *-tam*. Occasionally two stems are united to form a noun, and, less frequently, prefixes are found. In all such cases of certain complexity, the integral parts have been separated by hyphens and, in the case of prefixes, the noun tabulated under the alphabetical order of its stem. Probably other cases of combination have passed unnoted. In general however, nouns formed by regular means from verbs or other parts of speech have not been considered in the present list.

NOMINAL STEMS

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ANIMALS

- a'ahto, peacock
 ah̄to, sing
 *o'ocoht, tigers
 ohkohkoi, wild pigeon
 u'uhik, birds
 uhimali, a kind of bug
 *maiho'ki, centipede
 mavi't, panther, lion
 muvahi, mu · varum, fly
 mu · ra, mule, *mula*
 *nan · ahkamal, bat
 nahkeceli, nahkerem, scorpion
 neboht, whippoorwill
 nyuvi, buzzard
 *sihki, white-tailed deer (?)
 *s · uam-muaram, butterfly
 *cacani, blackbirds
 coi'ka, pet animal
 *co'o, grasshopper
 culike, ground squirrel
 cu · k, mocking bird
 haivani, cow
 *hauhpaali, a kind of hawk
 *hiohp̄etci, louse
 hiwehtcu, belly
 hiwehtcuwe'ki, small black and red spider, poisonous
 hikivitci, woodpecker
 *hohohkimali, butterfly
 huavi, deer
 huh'u'taki, bumble bee
 *va · ma't, any non-poisonous snake
 vahp̄ekya'i'k, ducks
 vahtohp, fish
 visa'ke, hawk
 vihpe, vi · hp̄ecum, wasps, hornets
 vipisemali, humming bird
 wopco, rats

wu·lu·, donkey, *burro*
 ba'a'k, eagle
 ban, coyote
 baba't, frog
 *pihsin, bear
 ta·tai, road runner
 toah-kam, animal (alive, whole)
to·lo, bull, *toro*
 to·va, turkey
 tohtoni, ants
 tohki'tuht, spider
 djuw, hare, jackrabbit
 djuṭumi, bear
 teemama'ki, horned toad
 *tcehe-kam, woodpecker
 tcehwo, gopher; pl. tce'tcehwo
 *teivihtcuhte, killdeer
 *teuavi, fox
 *teuhtculi, hen
 teuhkuht, owl
 teuku'kevah', cricket
 gaw, badger
 *gehwo, wild cat
 gohtci, wild boar, peccary
 go'ks, dog
 kaso, fox
kaviyu, horse, *caballo*
 kakaihtcu, topknot quail
 kisuhi, small bird
 ko'oi, snake, rattlesnake
 komehktcet, turtle
 kohson, wood rat
 *kohkovah, ground owl
 kokoht, geese, crane
 kuaṭa'k, ant
 kulivitei-kam, a brown singing bird
 *kui't, large yellow deer

BODY PARTS

a'an, feathers, wings
 aht, anus, bottom
 eli-ta'k, skin, bark
 e'ehṭ, blood
 ibe'ta'ke, heart, spirit
 o, back
 o'o, bones
 o'o'ke, tears
 um, thigh
 *mahte'k, palm of hand
 *mahtcevita'k, large feathers
 mo'o, head, hair

mo'oh-tek, scalp
 mu·hs, vagina
 *muh, wound
 nahk, ear
 novha, egg
 novi, hand
 sih-se-vaṭa'k, saliva
 sic, elbow
 sihpūt, rump, buttocks
 coh-ca, nasal mucus
 *coco'pah, wrist guard
 hi'r, urine
 hiwehtcu, groin
 hiwe-'tak, hiwo-'k, sore
 hon, body
 ho'ki, hide, buckskin
 huhuli-ka, menstruation
 hu·tci, finger or toenails
 viha, penis
 vi·hpe'to, testicles
 viki, down
 wohpo, body hair, fur
 wo·hk, belly, abdomen
 wui, eye
 wuhroh-cah, face
 bahi, bai, tail
 baco, breast, chest
 bi't, excrement
 da·hk, nose
 ta·htami, teeth
 tahtai, sinew
 taht, foot
 ton, knee
 tcini, mouth
 tcini-wo, beard
 teu·li, hip
 teu·hu'k, flesh, meat
 kahvo, leg
 *kai-ca'ki, crotch
 ka·m, cheek
 ke·tca, semen
 koa, forehead
 komi, back, shell
 koc, nest
 *koceva, skull
 *kohki, footprint
 kuhco, back of the neck

BOTANICAL TERMS

- a · n, desert willow
 i · sevi'k, species of cactus
 ihu, gathered cactus fruit
 ihu'k, devil's claw, *martynia*
 iva'ki, weeds, greens
 ibahi, ibai, leaf cactus, *tuna*
 i · hkovi, a food plant
 i · hkuli, a medicinal plant (*peyote?*)
 ohpon, a food plant
 u · mu'k, species of yucca
 us, stick, tree
 u'u'se-bavi, *alimana* (tree bean)
 uhtko, stalk of soapweed
 uhtko-tce 'tci, soapweed
 u'teva'k, *tule*
mi · ranyu, milin, muskmelon
 mu · noi, beans
 *muçata'k, corn tassel
 nahw, nauv, leaf cactus
 na · ka'k, species of cactus
lantcehki, lentil, *lenteja*
 ca'i, underbrush, rubbish
 ca · t, wild potato
 cekoi, greasewood
 *cu'uvahçe, *chia*
 ha · li, ha · r, squash, pumpkin
 hacani, giant cactus, *sahuaro*
 haha'k, leaves
 ha't, a food plant
 heosi'k, flower
 ho'i, thorn
 *ho'ite-kam, *palo fierro*
 hovi'tci, Spanish bayonet
 hunni, corn
 hulikata'k, first stage of *mesquite* bean before blossoming
 va'u'k, stalks, vines, chaff
 vacai, grass, hay
 vahpk, reeds, cane, cactus-ribs
 viho'k, *mesquite* beans
 viw, tobacco
 vi · bam, milkweed (chewing gum)
 bahidak, *sahuaro* fruit
 bavi, white bean
 *pawui, species of wild bean
 pilihkani, pirkanyim, wheat
 *pu · li, clover
 tai'kah, sprouts of *vas* plant for basketry
 tahpk, seeds of a small plant
 tahtk, roots
 tahkewei, tree *yucca*

tohawes, species of brush
 *tua, whole oak
djiawul, devil cactus, *bisnaga*
 tceolim, Driorim, species of cactus, *choya*
 tce·mi, species of cactus
 tcuni, dried cactus fruit
 tcuhtcuis, *pitahaya*
 kaitc, seeds
kalivac, species of pea (*garbanzos?*)
 *ka'kahte, cut and burn brush to clear land
 kehpi, watermelon
 kisohki, species of cactus
 koawul, berry brush
 kohte'tohpi, *toloache*
 *kokemahtk, *palo verde*
 ku'a'ki, wood
 kuhi, kui, *mesquite*
 ku'kia, kaitc'kah, seed corn

NATURAL PHENOMENA

ahki, river bed; *arroyo*
 e'ehs, anything planted
 oyit, oit, farm
 o'ohť, sand
 on, salt
o·la, gold, *oro*
 uca'pi, pitch
 mai, food cooked in ground
 maca't, moon, month
 mahtai, ashes
lantcu, *rancho*
 *sehpi-djehtē-kam, winter
 seva'ahsike, dew
 siwuli'k, whirlwind
 *cacka'tei, morning mirage
 ca·gi'k, cañon, gulch
 cu·da'ki, water
 heweli, wind
 heht, red paint
 hi'kuc'pi, mist
 ho'dai, stone, rock
 hu'u, star
 huteni'ke, evening, sunset
 vainomi, iron, metal
 va'i'ki, water in a jar
 va·mulí, marsh
 vahya, well
 vaw, solid rock
 *vahkola, water-gathered rubbish
 va'ta'k, juice
 *vahtciki, artificial pond
 va'k, hole
 *vi·o'ohya'k, fine sand

wo'o, natural pond
 *wo'ocani, valley
 wo·'k, road, trail
 *wehpe'ki, lightning
 we'ki, red pottery paint
 bi, food in a dish
 bi't, mud, clay, dirt
pelomo, lead, *plombo*
 tai, fire
 tac, sun, day
 tohono, desert
 to·nehk, hill
 to'a'k, mountain
 djuhki, rain
 tceho, cave
 tceva'ki, clouds
 tceweht, earth, land, dirt, soil, world
 tce'k, prairie, hole, opening
 teuhu'k, night, darkness
 teuṭa'ki, charcoal, coals
 giohoht, rainbow
 *kahtcim, ocean
 kev, snow, ice
 *komaiwua'k, fog
 kowohṭk, hollow
 *kohkohteki, shells
 ku·ps, smoke, dust
 ku'ku'teuihki, mirage, heat waves
 *kutcki, firebrand
 ku'ki, a rumbling noise

ARTIFACTS AND MANUFACTURES

ahtoli, *atole*
 ahtoca, loin cloth
 enyi'ka, clothes, property
 et'pa, grass door
 i·na'ki, ancient skirt
 i·vi'tah-kuht, fire drill
 ihpuht, modern skirt
 *o'ohana, painting
 ola, women's double ball
 ovi'tci, awl
 u'u, war arrow
 u'u-mhaṭa'k, arrow feathers
 u·c, arrow point, insect's sting
 u'keca, windbreak
 mayin, main, woven mat
 *maihkuht, earth oven no longer in use
 manata'k, hobbling-rope
mantcehki, lard, *manteca*
 mahtcuht, grindstone, *metate*
 mahkoṭa'k, coupling implement
 mihtpia, cinch stirrup

navai't, *sahuaro* wine
 ne'ih-kuht, singing-ground
liali, money, *reales*
li·aht, lariat, *reata*
lomiat'a'k, grass saddle
 *sisedoih-kuht, sticks for toasting corn
 si·wo'ta, feather tassels
 sihtoli, syrup
 ca'ali'ki, brace for carrying-basket
 ca·livi, trousers
 cavih-kuht, rattle
 ca·hkim, nose halter
 celina, straight stick for arrow
 conikiwuli, racing-ball
 conteki, war-club
 co'piaht, doll
 cu·ck, shoes
 ha'a, jar, *olla*
 ha'u, gourd cup, *xicara*
 hace'ta, woven basket
 hahpoht, arrow
 ha'ko, cushion for head load
 *hewosi, decoration
 hihi'ani, cemetery
 hinevali, grass mat
 hi'totah-kuht, cooking-jar
 hi'toht, cooked food
 hoa, sewed basket
 hoasa'a, plate, dish, saucer
 ho'oma, best shooting arrow
 hua-comi, buckskin sack
 *va'ahki, house
 va'i'k-kuht, water jar
 va·'o, cactus-tongs
 vaca, basket with cover
 vacomi, storage basket
 vawenata'k, ridgepole
vahtciho, large wooden dish
 vahko, water jar, canteen
 vahkus, mat, carpet, blanket
vinoi, mescal, *vino*
 vite'-kuht, pestle for grinding
 vi'tcina, twisted rope
 weuh-kuht, sling
 wegita, bull roarer
 wonami, hat
 *wosun·ah-kuht, broom, sweeper
woca'k, pocket, *bolsillo*
 wo·ht, foreshaft of arrow
 wo'kca, quiver
 wuliwe'ka, grass bundle target
 *wu·lih-kuht, cradle
 bayohka, bayuhka, necklace, beads
 *pilisa, blanket

- pocoli, posole*, hominy
 *daih-kuht, chair
 talivin, rope-twister
 teeoh-kuht, cane
 *teemait, bread
 djenyih-kuht, smoking-place, cigarette stub
 *teehtcemaihtah-kuht, griddle, *comal*
 teehta, mortar
 tee-pite-kuht, pestle for pounding
 teeht'o, fireplace-stone
 teehtoneta'k, center pole of house
 tee'k, mesquite-bean flour
 tee'ke'ta, race track
 *teehtcekoketa'h, ankle rattles
 tcuakia, saddle-net
 teu'i, flour
 ga'ht, bow
 kaikia, sandal string
kalicani, trousers, drawers, *calzones*
 ki', house, home
 ki'ata'k, handle
 ki'co, cheese, *queso*
 *kicumehk, knitted handle
 kiho, carrying basket
 ki-wuht, belt
 ki-dje'k, door
 ki'k, tallow
 ki'hki, plow
kolai, corral
kohtoni, shirt, *cotonos*
kulani, medicine (*curar*)
 ku-keta, hanging shelf

PERSONAL CATEGORIES

- a-mo*, boss, master, *amo*
 ali, baby, little one
 ahpahp, name of clan
 ahpæki, name of clan
 steu-es-kam, thief
 imi'k, relation
 o'o'tam, person, people, natives
 o'vi, opponent
 o'k, father
 o'goli, name of clan
 o'p, tribal name
 ohks, old woman
 ohkesi, father's elder sister
 us-a'gah-kam, judge
 uvi, woman, female
 ma'i, niece, nephew
 mam, name of clan
 maht, child of woman
 steu-ma'htci, shaman, wise man

ma·hkai, shaman, medicine man
 mo'o'-betam, hunter
 mo·s, daughter's child (woman speaking)
 mu·hki, corpse, death
 *mumuhku'tam, invalid
 navi'tcu, clown at ceremony
 nawo'tci, friend
 *nye'ohki'-ka'ke'ta-tam, interpreter
 nehohi, slave
 si·s, elder brother, elder sister
 sulitci, baby boy
 cehpitci, younger brother or sister
contali, soldiers, *soldados*
 ha'djuni, relations
 ha'kimaht, nephew or niece
 ha'kimatce'e, sister-in-law
 *ha'kiht, father's younger brother
 hema'tckam, people
 he'k, co-wife
 ho'ohk, semi-human monster
 honi'k, wife
 hu'uli, maternal grandmother
 va·vi, name of clan
 viahpo'o'ge'eli, young man
 vicaht, great-grandparents
 vihpia-me'dam, hunter
 vihpiohp, young-men, boys
 vikoli, great-grandchild
 wemeh-kam, companion, partner
 wemeh-kali, leader in relationship
 wena'k, assistant
 *wowoilt, father's younger sister
 wose-maht, son's child (man speaking)
 wosk, paternal grandfather
 ba'a-maht, daughter's child (man speaking)
 ba'a-me'q-o'k, father-in-law
 ba·'p, maternal grandfather
 pima, Pima
 da't, mother's elder sister
 tahtali, mother's younger brother
 topetam, one who calls hunters or racers
 dje', mother
 *dje'es, mother's elder brother
 djisk, mother's younger sister
djiawuli, devil, *diablo*
djioc, God, *Dios*
 dju'djih-kam, Mexicans
 tceo'tc, man
 tcehya, girl
 tcehpa'ahvi, wanderer
 *stcu-tcehtce'gia'de'-kam, great warrior
 ge'e, adult, elder
 ge'e'dji'k, chief

ge·li, old man, father's elder brother
gowenale, governor, *gobernador*
 ka·a-maht, son's child (woman speaking)
 ka·k, paternal grandmother
 kihe, brother- or sister-in-law
 kitahyo-kam, war-party
 kohkoi, ghosts
 kun, husband

ABSTRACT TERMS

ahhita'k, year
 abam-tak, luck
 *eli'ta, plan, guess
 ebenyi, fear
 eḡa, interior, center
 ehkata'k, shadow
 *iah'to'ki, a lie
 ibe'ta'k, spirit, heart
 ma·s, appearance, sight, light, color
 matci'k, knowledge
 *mumehkita'k, sickness
 ne'i, song
 si'ali, east, dawn, morning
 sihkoli, circle
 co'i'ge'ta'k, poverty
 con, bottom, beginning, trunk
 hime'ta'k, ways, actions, life
 hu'k, ends
 hu'ki'tei, edge, side, shore, bank
 *vaka, mixture, dough
 vahkoliwe, south
 *vi'ihkam, remnant
 weho-kam, truth
 *woki'ta, fate
 wuaka, girl's puberty ceremony
 *wuyihkam, fate
 pihu'ki'k, hunger
 toneli'k, light
 tonome'ta'k, thirst
 teuli, corner
 teupin, north
 *teuhhu'u'teuli, zigzag
 tce'kia'ta'k, war, battles
 tce'teki, dream
 gewehke'ta'k, strength
 *giwulihk, bend
 *kaitam, sound
 *kaitcim, saying
 kewekohkik, tiresomeness
 s-kekate, beauty
 kita'k, life, living
 s-ko'ohk, pain
 kosi'k, sleep
 hohsi'tah-kuht, sleep-producer