

Achumawi Database: Summary for December 2020

The current backup can be downloaded (with instructions) from the usual location at <http://zelligharris.org/achumawi-db.html>, and I have updated the webonary site <https://www.webonary.org/odissi/>. Lexicon entries will be enriched with examples in the future. To view examples of roots, prefixes, and suffixes in particular words, open the Lexicon view in the database, right-click the entry, and select **Show Entry in Concordance**.

Although there is a lot more work to be done analyzing the verb stems, I decided that they are sufficiently well understood for me to shift attention to the pronominal prefixes, something very much needed by revitalization activists. This will take a while, so I haven't so much to report on the pronouns yet this month. De Angulo gives an incomplete table of pronominal paradigms on p. 91 of [his grammar](#), but it is incomplete and of course has his phonetic and phonological problems that I have documented elsewhere.

To give you an idea of what might emerge, consider *mí-*. De Angulo shows this as *màl-* in his 'volitional future' paradigm, singular both for 1st person "I will" and for 3rd person "he/shi/it will". Some examples:

<i>ýuucímci kú má áncá mlúnná.</i>	If it rains, I'll come.
<i>uučímci wátém mlúnná.</i>	Even if it rains, I'll come.
<i>uučímci wátém aawátca mlúnná.</i>	I'll come only when it rains.
<i>q^hé ýuut^huukí mámm mlúpta.</i>	If he comes, I'll go.
<i>čé ýucci kú tuučímc mámm mlúnná.</i>	If it doesn't rain, I'll come.
<i>mlám</i>	I will eat!
<i>mil mlúw</i>	I will be confused/dizzy!
<i>c^hú sa aarhá ó mlís</i>	Let her say whatever she wants
<i>mlám</i>	he should eat!
<i>mil mlúw</i>	let him be confused/dizzy!

The *l-* prefix alone is 1st person volitional, as in *lúpta* "I'll go!"; the *m-* prefix alone is 3rd person irrealis, or potential vs. actual, as in *mápti kúci* "he might go", which with rising intonation is translated as a question "might he go? will he go?". Their combination in *mí-* is ambiguous, hence the two meanings in the table above: either "it is my will that he might eat" or something like "it is my will that it may be that I eat".

However, while I was working on the pronouns, something else came my way to structure my work the past few days of this month. Last September, a colleague asked me about Yana because of the paper I wrote in 1970, but I had to tell him I haven't worked with that language since then, and don't have anything new to say. On Christmas Day, he sent me a spreadsheet comparing the Yana dialects with Achumawi, Atsugewi, Chimariko, Okwanuchu, and Shasta, all of which are said to be archaically relatives in the Hokan stock. He also includes neighboring languages Konkow, Nomlaki, Northeastern Maidu, and Wintu (but not Klamath/Modoc). This list is based on a version of the [Swadesh list](#). Morris Swadesh proposed a list of English glosses for objects and concepts that he thought would be most universal across languages and cultures, to facilitate comparisons. He guessed that such words might be less easily subject to the social influences that cause language change, and used them as a basis for proposed statistical measures of relatedness (glottochronology). There are numerous revisions and variants of the list.

I undertook to give him better data in the Achumawi column of his table. I won't share the whole thing—that's his prerogative—but here is that one column for about half of it (12 out of 25 pages), and I will finish it in January. The Achumawi examples illustrate a central point of my paper "[Why proto-Palainhian is neither](#)", which I have to rewrite for *IJAL*. Comparison with a complex word is useful only if the same manner of construction is found in the language being compared. Otherwise, you have to look to single morphemes and morphologically simple words for cognates.

Preparing these examples leads to a lot of refining of analyses and sometimes improved rectification, so be sure to refer to the latest backup.

Looking forward to a productive new year, with everyone staying well and safe and happy in our interdependence upon each other.

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
I	<i>it</i>	<i>it -ééka</i> agentive
you (you pl.)	<i>m̄i (m̄ici)</i>	<i>m̄im ʼééka</i> agentive <i>m̄ici-</i> plural
he	<i>kac</i>	<i>kac -ééka</i> agentive
we (= 1st poss. pl.)	<i>itʰu ʼc̄ó</i>	<i>it + -ú</i> possessive + <i>c̄ó</i> plural
you pl. (= 2nd pl. poss.)	<i>micistʰú</i>	<i>m̄i-ci -st -ú</i>
they (= that pl.)	<i>qʰé c̄ó</i>	<i>e, ti</i> are probably loans; and <i>te</i> = “thus”.)
(= 3rd poss. pl.)		<i>kac -ú c̄ó</i>
this (= here-deictic)	<i>pi qʰá</i>	Preaspiration misled me to write <i>piqqʰá</i> originally.
that	<i>qʰé, qʰahé, qhé</i>	
here (this -place)	<i>pʰúwa</i>	<i>-wa</i> place of. Aspiration & pitch vs. <i>pi</i> unexplained. cp. <i>pʰé aapáám̄i</i> midafternoon (<i>aapáám̄i</i> dropping thither)
there (that -place)	<i>qʰééwáté</i>	<i>qʰe + wáté; w, l, y, etc.</i> allomorphy suggests <i>-wá, -wáté</i> are suffixes.
yonder	<i>h̄ukʸí, h̄ukʸé</i>	This <i>h̄uk</i> is not found in isolation.
who	<i>ki, ki wáli</i>	<i>c̄ó</i> plural, <i>wáwi</i> collectively; <i>kíímas</i> somebody
what	<i>táq</i>	<i>sa</i> indefinite, <i>ya</i> emph.; <i>m̄im</i> indeed (definite) <i>táqsaya</i> something or other; <i>táqmas</i> whatsis, something
where	<i>cʰa</i>	<i>cʰá qa X? + -wa</i> place of: <i>cʰááwa qa X?</i>
when	<i>chúútaç</i>	May be <i>cʰúútaç</i> : cp. <i>púútaç</i> now, <i>míútaç</i> meantime w/ short vowel
how	<i>cʰu</i>	Semantic range broader than “how”.
not, no	<i>çé</i>	
all	<i>tóólol</i>	+ e.g. <i>lá (= wa), mí(m)</i>
many	<i>qʰám̄</i>	<i>qʰammim</i> some of; + <i>c̄ó</i> is possible. <i>qʰ</i> heard as <i>kʰ</i>
some	<i>qʰawwa</i>	<i>-wa</i> usually locative or instrumental
few	<i>kʰókca, kʰókcam</i>	
other, unrelated	<i>aka</i>	
one	<i>hamís</i>	
two	<i>hak</i>	+ <i>can, mim, sa, wáka, ...</i>
three	<i>çásti</i>	
four	<i>hattáámá</i>	
five	<i>látíw</i>	
big	<i>wawá</i>	There are other words for “heavy”
long		<i>q</i> extend + <i>cu</i> thrust, cross
short	<i>çókcam aqçúúcíʼ</i>	
deep	<i>wawá aqçúúúmíʼ</i>	<i>çu</i> rise, lift, go along with. <i>çókcam aqçúúúmí</i> short distance, <i>çíllíq aqçúúúmíʼ</i> children increasing, <i>ímaqçuumí</i> tracking

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
narrow	<i>aqmí'</i>	<i>yínálali</i> is unconfirmed (Curtin 1888). <i>álisti aqmí'</i> narrow(-hole) rock.
thin	<i>ithaahí', wiq^haawí</i>	<i>čókca aqmí'</i> (house); <i>hamisk^hám aqmí'</i> (road, room, house); <i>čókca aqciimí'</i> narrow (river, valley), small/short (field).
woman	<i>amitt^héwcan</i>	<i>am</i> eat; <i>itt^héewi</i> hearing, heeding; <i>-can</i> individuating suffix, sometimes
women	<i>amitt^héwcan có</i>	plural. <i>có</i> plural. Plural often unmarked.
man	<i>yályú(yályúúcan)</i>	<i>-can</i> individuating suffix.
male	<i>yáwwí</i>	
male of fish sp.	<i>qussááwi</i>	<i>qussá</i> testicles + <i>-wi</i> belonging to, having (cp. Ats.)
man (human being)	<i>aaí</i>	
child	<i>ís</i>	
baby	<i>maníccan</i>	
little girl	<i>číllíq</i>	
little boy	<i>molt^hááyá</i>	<i>míúú^haaqálcán</i> ; <i>timíúú^haaqí</i> marry
wife	<i>yáwaka</i>	<i>yáwwí</i> husband <i>-ka</i> diminutive
husband	<i>lúmmé'</i>	<i>lúmmé'</i> maiden, marriageable woman, wife
mother	<i>amitt^héwcan</i>	woman
father	<i>yáwwí</i>	
animal (game)	<i>tatýí</i>	<i>néécan, núnúica, mááni</i> mommy
fish	<i>waayí</i>	<i>wéécan</i> daddy. <i>nínúica, núnnáaca</i> father! <i>síné, sínéécan</i> upriver dial.
sucker fish	<i>mah^hhoq</i>	
bullfish	<i>ál</i>	Generic, but specifically trout
catfish	<i>lathí</i>	(<i>póóni</i> is some other language?)
bird	<i>halaamíc</i>	
dog, slave	<i>léeq^hoq</i>	prob. not used for larger birds. many specific names.
(hound)dog	<i>činekčítka, činetčítka</i>	+ <i>-aka</i> dimin. after arrival of horse.
body louse	<i>caahúm</i>	Prob. European hound. Cp. <i>aláála</i> cheek, <i>mu</i> hanging down <i>-k</i> hither
head louse	<i>áálámki</i>	Cp. <i>wac^hli</i> cunt, perh. cp. <i>inámmaclíwci</i> trading
snake	<i>áclímmuki</i>	Final <i>c</i> is fronted, but examples from LR not laryngealized.
worm	<i>aa^hmíc</i>	Incorrectly rectified to <i>č</i> at first.
tree	<i>ac</i>	Generic.
forest	<i>huumé</i>	earthworm, generic worm
	<i>ámuq</i>	angleworm
	<i>ám^hewáy, ámtuwáy</i>	yellow pine; generic tree
	<i>aswú</i>	LR's mother spoke of <i>qá wéétát qá aswúúwáté</i> edge of the trees
	<i>aswúúcan, aswú có</i>	

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
wood	<i>áw</i>	
stick (of wood)	<i>ááwíkca, ááwííca</i>	
long stick, staff, cane	<i>lohqá</i>	
digging stick	<i>qáswa</i>	
fruit		No generic word. No large fruit in territory.
sweet; sweet fruit	<i>çimááyuuhí</i>	Each berry has a name.
seed	<i>nááçi</i>	
leaf	<i>çálahpi</i>	
	<i>aataapa</i>	Upriver (least conservative dialects). Cp. <i>ticaatáapa</i> put in tidy pile
root	<i>wattu</i>	
bark	<i>aapáála</i>	<i>aapálcán</i> piece of bark; <i>pal</i> tip, flip, turn over; <i>pál</i> float, flood
outside bark = skin	<i>írmu</i>	<i>taqooqáátili</i> is the “bark” that a dog makes.
cedar bark	<i>cutyeh</i>	<i>woh</i> , <i>wah</i> = grizzly bear, & maybe the “bark” that he makes.
flower	<i>amál</i>	<i>yamááli</i> it blooms
	<i>mahháw</i>	white grass, deer grass
grass	<i>tahállóo</i>	JPH from Yana speaker, unverified: “Grt. <i>tchápúlha</i> = Pr. <i>ta hálXoh</i> , mg. grass.” [X = crossed out]
hay	<i>hásti</i>	
rope	<i>asli</i>	
skin	<i>írmu</i>	of person, animal, fish, egg, or even bark
meat	<i>míssuc</i>	also muscle of person, meat of nut
blood	<i>ahí</i>	
bone	<i>çíwci</i>	<i>álláati</i> : cp. <i>taalaatíwi</i> strings of bone beads <i>la</i> line + <i>-tiwi</i> round about <i>laap^húúca</i> awl of any material: <i>la</i> line, <i>p^huc</i> prob. onom., <i>ilaap^húúci</i> + <i>-wi</i> fat-having = adj.
fat (noun)	<i>iphó</i>	
egg	<i>issá</i>	
horn	<i>puwwá</i>	
horn, hook	<i>lísté</i>	<i>mtílisté</i> he might hook you! cp. <i>lílisté</i> (downriver) <i>tílisté</i> (upriver) headband
tail	<i>ippi</i>	
feather	<i>tóhhé</i>	Cp. <i>hí</i> using head, heading, leading
hair	<i>t^hiyví</i>	
head	<i>láh</i>	
ear	<i>issat</i>	<i>íssat</i> = great-grand[mother/child]
eye, face	<i>áásá</i>	
nose	<i>yammi</i>	

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
mouth	áp	
tooth	iićá	tiíci bite, sóćá I bit, líć I'll bite! ćwa by biting
tongue	iplí	pía using mouth (plaaqís sandhill crane, qís break)
fingernail, toenail	qúp, qúúpa	talaaqúúpaké clip one's nails (-áké reflexive)
claws	aliic ^h áh	
foot	ćtkkoh	ćí using foot, upon, atop
leg	saayéh	
knee, elbow	qóhway	Curtin <i>koltituqki</i> is unattested by anybody else. Don't rely on it.
kneecap	púllúc	It could be <i>qulti-</i> , <i>k^holti-</i> , etc. & his <i>q</i> is <i>q^h</i> , <i>k^h</i> , <i>h̄</i> , <i>h</i> , or <i>h̄</i> preaspiration.
hand	íl	lí using hand, reaching, extending arm
wing	tawáłci	<i>t-</i> 3rd psn subordinate + <i>wal</i> flap + <i>c</i> do
belly, stomach	pínuk	
overhanging belly	péswa	
guts, stomach, intestines	pićhúl, pééwam	
neck	wápti	
back	iqqús	
breast; milk	íccit	
heart	hatááci	
liver	uwwé'	Has the form of <i>uw</i> copula (adjectival) + <i>-e</i> "implement for"
drink (drinking)	is; (issi)	sóśá I drank; líś I'll drink!
speak (saying)	is; (issi)	ó sisýl I said; ó líś I'll speak! (The <i>o</i> is optional, can disambiguate.)
sing (singing)	éési	siwáśá I sang; léś I'll sing!
eat (eating)	ám (ámmi)	
bite (biting)	ic (iićí)	ćwa by biting (verb root) may be ć bite + <i>w</i> TBD
suck	ćłup wisýl	"says <i>ćłup</i> ". One of many onomatopoeic forms.
	pía	wápláspüimí he quit sucking (thumb) <i>pía</i> with tongue, mouth
	śła	wásłaspüimí he quit sucking (juice) <i>śła</i> TBD
	c ^h i	waac ^h íćí he's sucking, suckling, nursing
spit	hüütús	
	tok tok tuci	onomatopoeic <i>tok</i> + <i>c</i> , <i>uc</i> make, do.
vomit	tiyáphákýi	- <i>ký</i> , - <i>k^hay</i> up from below; <i>p^ha</i> may be onomatopoeic, cp. cough.
blow (wind); run	hú	tíhuumi run thither, blow thither. <i>p^hu</i> is by mouth, not wind.
		cf. ýanp ^h úúwááqaci he gaped, sanp ^h uscúúqumí I pout
breathe	suć	wínásuucáswaci is still breathing; ínásuuci' breathing; tináásucýé nostril

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
		for Curtin/Olmsted <i>hawasú'</i> , cp. <i>haw haw tissa</i> whisper! etc.
laugh	<i>ilíyummi</i> <i>qénén yááwací</i>	he laughs all the time
see, look, find	<i>inímmááci</i>	<i>n-</i> iter/intensv + <i>ma</i> + <i>c</i> do [<i>ma</i> perceive, & sight is dominant?]
hear, heed, be heard	<i>t^he</i>	<i>itt^hééwi</i> hear <i>it^hécpuumi</i> obey, <i>tit^hecpiiya</i> behave! <i>it^héctiikí</i> frightened by hearing
	<i>t^ha</i>	<i>it^hanááyi</i> listen <i>it^hákýi</i> pray (- <i>ký</i> up from below) <i>it^hááci</i> shout (- <i>ci</i> upon, atop: crier on housetop; sound goes up)
pound	<i>t^h</i>	<i>aat^hi</i> (usually acorn) <i>sát aat^hi</i> blacksmith (<i>sát</i> obsidian, glass, metal)
know about	<i>íímacqáti</i>	<i>ma</i> see + <i>c</i> do + <i>qat</i> compress, consolidate
know how [see how]	<i>ímmaací, inámmaací</i>	[Learn how by example, <i>qat</i> consolidate from know-how.]
learn	<i>tíímacci</i>	<i>ma</i> see + <i>c</i> do + <i>ci</i> using foot, upon, atop + <i>c</i> do
think	<i>ipsíwci</i>	Perh. <i>p</i> allomorph of <i>ma</i> see, find, know <i>p</i> + <i>s</i> say + <i>-iw</i> reciprocal, together
	<i>háy</i>	<i>háy tuci, háy suwi</i> etc.
smell, sense an odor	<i>isíímmááci</i> <i>ímaslíímmááci</i> <i>yámaslííyéqti</i>	<i>síímma</i> TBD; <i>síi</i> odor? + <i>ma</i> + <i>c</i> ; <i>ma</i> sensing, usually sight <i>ma</i> + <i>síi</i> odor? + <i>ma</i> + <i>c</i> it's stuck on; <i>ma</i> + <i>síi</i> odor? + <i>yeq</i> sticking on
smell, odor, stink	<i>ímasáyki</i>	<i>ma</i> + <i>say</i> push + <i>-k</i> hither
fear	<i>álictiikí</i>	<i>li</i> extending hand/arm; analysis of <i>ct</i> + <i>ik</i> TBD
feel fear	<i>isúctiikí</i>	<i>su</i> feeling
be scared hearing	<i>it^héctiikí</i>	<i>t^he</i> hearing
sleep	<i>nát</i>	<i>tuumááti</i> sleep; <i>ámát, waamát</i> sleeper
sleepy	<i>sqoy</i>	<i>sqoy suwí</i> I'm sleepy
sound asleep	<i>kut</i>	<i>kut yuwí</i> He's conked out
live one's life, dwell	<i>iikááci</i>	<i>ka</i> collective action + <i>c</i> do
die		<i>yum</i>
cut; die, faint	<i>tíyuumi, inááyumi</i> <i>aak^hááti, ánwaak^háátí</i>	<i>k^hát</i>
kill	<i>étwí</i>	
fight	<i>aatíwci</i>	<i>ti</i> move toward + <i>íw</i> reciprocal + <i>c</i>
fight battle	<i>aslíwci</i>	<i>waslíw</i> warrior, soldier; <i>sí</i> TBD, cp. hammer, etc.

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
hunt	s	<i>lhóslúltánúmí</i> we hunt rolling down <i>lul</i> roll + <i>tánu</i> from above <i>tóosi</i> (participle), euphemism for presumed archaic word for deer.
hit	<i>qal</i>	<i>ítuuqááli</i> hitting with fist; <i>tuuqaalá</i> prairie falcon; <i>tú</i> using fist
knock	<i>qol</i>	<i>ítuuqóoli</i> knocking on it
strike ballistically	<i>ceq</i>	<i>aacéqti</i> being hit by (arrow, bullet, rock, falling tree)
cut	<i>aak^hááti</i> <i>aac^háápi</i> <i>athíli</i> <i>állaac^hísi</i>	cutting; <i>aliik^hááti</i> sawing <i>li</i> extend hand/arm chopping cutting tules, grass cutting up meat
split	<i>aalááti</i> <i>c^hit c^hit ucí' (ýuwí)</i>	slicing/splitting (meat, wood) [laryngealization not always heard] (it is) split up; onomatopoeic + <i>c</i> do
stab	<i>icuuq^húúci</i>	<i>cu</i> thrust + <i>q^húci</i> [<i>ticuuq^hóq^hwací</i> keeps poking holes in]
stick, poke hole in	<i>íncuuq^hóóqáti</i>	<i>cu</i> thrust + <i>q^hoq</i> + <i>ti</i> move toward <i>wléeq^hooqí twiyí</i> he has whiskers, <i>li</i> extending like arm (metaph.)
scratch	<i>iliiq^hááci</i>	<i>li</i> extending hand, arm, implement + <i>q^hác</i> + <i>c</i> do; <i>q^hac q^hac tuci</i> ; <i>wíncwaaqóócíwci</i> they bite & scratch each other;
itch, scratch	<i>qoc</i>	<i>qoc qoc suwi</i> I feel itchy
scratch, dig out	<i>q^hiy/qy</i>	<i>tícaa^hítyaaláké</i> scratch self w/ hand; <i>wácwáqyáké</i> scratches w/ teeth <i>tílaaq^hítyáála</i> dig it out w/ (linear implement, <i>la</i> making a line)
dig	<i>iwíyi</i> <i>úúsááyi</i> <i>acwááyi</i> <i>ínaphááci</i>	digging a hole [de Angulo, unconfirmed] digging roots digging (roots); (bird) scratching around for food uncover, dig up; <i>ínaphí</i> bury (<i>n</i> iter., intensive)+ <i>ci</i> upon, upward
swim, bathe	<i>ahpááci</i>	Other verbs of motion in context of water translated “swim” e.g.
swim like snake	<i>issáácumí; aasaymí</i>	<i>sa</i> move, propel + <i>cu</i> thrust, cross + <i>-m</i> thither
fly, make a fence	<i>itáwááti</i> <i>itammi</i> <i>itááláátiwí</i>	<i>ta</i> form a line, move linearly + <i>wá</i> TBD + <i>tí</i> toward [fly in a straight line] <i>la</i> make a line + <i>iwí</i> around and about
walk, step	<i>qi</i>	<i>aaqúcumí</i> walking across; <i>qi</i> step + <i>cu</i> thrust, cross + <i>-m</i> thither <i>aaqúcumí</i> walking along with; <i>cu</i> rise, lift, go along with, <i>-m</i> <i>yánálláqci</i> walks backward <i>na</i> go + <i>lác/lq</i> turn, reverse

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
go, come	<i>áání</i>	<i>an/n</i> go, come
come	<i>únni</i>	
go back, go home	<i>ééni</i>	<i>i</i> is the default stem vowel, or <i>a</i> initially. Other vowels are reductions
go away	<i>úpti</i>	of some prefix, perhaps " where <i>u</i> alternates with <i>iwa</i> , and something
go back, go home	<i>épti</i>	else resulting in <i>e</i> .
lie down	<i>ilaacáá-wací</i>	<i>la</i> + <i>ca</i> TBD + <i>-wa</i> habitual, continuous + <i>-c</i>
	<i>ilaacámci</i>	lying [water in pool that waterfall shoots into] (JPH)
	<i>ilaacástuki</i>	(water) lying upon it hither; <i>-s</i> indef.[?] <i>-tu</i> upon, atop it
	<i>aacáátumí</i>	riding on it; <i>-tu</i> upon, atop it
	<i>áámáá-wací</i>	<i>qa ámmú yáámááwací</i> log lies there; <i>pa/ma</i> drop, dropped
	<i>iláácaa-mí</i>	shooting gun; <i>-m</i> thither [laying the sight upon it?]
	<i>iláácákyumi</i>	shooting gun up here; <i>-ky</i> up from below [cp. shoot with arrow]
shoot (with arrow)	<i>ituuítísi</i>	<i>tu</i> toward + <i>tis</i> project ballistically
	<i>aatíísi</i>	be paid wages
	<i>íís</i>	semen
sit	<i>uskímci</i>	sitting on ground; <i>ski/ska</i> locate, focalize + <i>-m</i> + <i>c</i>
	<i>áákuuwáci</i>	sitting on [chair]: <i>kú</i> sit, stay, remain
stand up	<i>taacááwací</i>	<i>ca</i> being upright + <i>wa</i> + <i>-c</i>
standing it up in ground	<i>aapímci</i>	<i>pi</i> set in place + <i>-m</i> + <i>c</i> (cp. <i>pi</i> here, this)
standing	<i>áápááwací</i>	<i>pa</i> put, drop, place, lose + <i>wa</i> + <i>-c</i>
turn, reverse	<i>laq/lq/lqi</i>	<i>állís ú tiwaaláqci</i> salmon's turn-back place
(horizontal plane)		<i>ikuutílqíci</i> overturning it; <i>ku</i> pressing + <i>ti</i> toward + <i>lqi</i> + <i>c</i>
		<i>títmálqíci</i> looking back; <i>ma</i> look + <i>lqi</i> + <i>c</i>
		<i>icüüúqíci</i> kicking it over; <i>ci</i> using foot + <i>cu</i> lift + <i>laq</i> + <i>c</i>
		<i>icüüúqíci</i> kick sideways; <i>ci</i> using foot + <i>sa</i> propel + <i>lq</i> + <i>c</i>
tilt, flip	<i>pal</i>	<i>tíkuupálwáta</i> turn it around; <i>ku</i> pressing + <i>pal</i> + <i>wat</i> circling
(vertical plane)		<i>icaapáálqíci</i> turn it over; <i>ca</i> grasp + <i>pa</i> put + <i>laq</i> + <i>c</i>
		<i>íkuupálláqci</i> tip it way over; <i>ku</i> press + <i>pal</i> tilt + <i>laq</i> + <i>c</i>
		<i>íkuupálwáti</i> turn it around; <i>ku</i> press + <i>pal</i> tilt + <i>wat</i> circling
		<i>issi aapaamí</i> [cúl] midafternoon; <i>issi</i> middle; [cúl sun]
fall, put, drop, place,	<i>pa</i>	<i>tanáápáámí</i> drop objects in container
lose, throw		<i>káápaamí</i> did you lose it? <i>syáápaamí</i> I lost it
		<i>iipáácumí</i> throw; <i>pa</i> + <i>cu</i> cross + <i>-m</i> thither
give	<i>aw</i>	<i>as stáwwá</i> give me water
share, hand to	<i>íl</i>	<i>as stííla</i> pass me the water; <i>íl</i> extending hand/arm [cp. <i>íl</i> hand]
give a piece, handout	<i>icéplí</i>	<i>ce</i> seeing, visually + <i>píla</i> using tongue, mouth

English	Achumawi	Analysis & Notes
hold (in hand)	<i>icááci</i>	<i>ca</i> grasping + <i>c</i> do
	<i>icaswáći</i>	<i>ca</i> grasping + <i>s</i> indefinite? + <i>wa</i> continuous, habitual <i>c</i> do
	<i>iluucáswaci</i>	<i>lu</i> pulling + <i>ća</i> upright, up + <i>s</i> + <i>wa</i> + <i>c</i>
	<i>icaasáćci</i>	<i>ca</i> grasping + <i>sać</i> lift [= <i>sa</i> move + <i>ću</i> or <i>ća</i>] + <i>c</i>
	<i>icaasááki</i>	<i>ca</i> grasping + <i>sa</i> move + <i>-k</i> hither
	<i>ítúćci</i>	<i>tu</i> with fist + <i>ću</i> [or <i>ća</i>] + <i>c</i>
hold in/have in/put into	<i>iluuwísti</i>	<i>lu</i> by gravity + <i>wis</i> TBD + <i>tu</i> upon; cp. <i>winaawísti</i> help, defend
	<i>taluuwísté</i>	container
squeeze	<i>icanóóq̄i</i>	<i>ca</i> grasping + <i>nóq̄</i> ducking motion (Radin <i>sadja'nòki</i> , <i>sedjanòki</i>) [<i>sacahááki</i> “I squeeze it” was a quick and dirty first rectification.]
rub	<i>ikuuyúúti</i> , <i>ikuuyúúpi</i>	<i>ku</i> pressing + <i>yut/yup</i> squishy [also other onom. roots]
	<i>ikuusúúyi</i>	<i>ku</i> pressing + <i>suy</i> TBD [or <i>su</i> feeling + <i>y</i> TBD]
	<i>icúúq̄i</i>	<i>ámúúyá wa sáácóóq̄áke</i> I rubbed self with mud; <i>cu</i> thrust + <i>q</i> extend
	<i>tikusítaaqi qa áp</i>	rub lips; <i>ku</i> pressing + <i>síaq</i> flabby, loose; <i>áp</i> mouth
	<i>tikúúpáh^haykáké</i>	rub one's eye
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>ku</i> pressing + <i>páh</i> cover eyes + <i>k^hay</i> up from below + <i>-k</i> + <i>-áke</i>
wash, clean	<i>psa</i>	<i>icapsááyi</i> , <i>icapsááci</i> , clean one's face
	<i>túl</i>	<i>itapsááyi</i> clean game animal
wipe, clean	<i>túl</i>	<i>icaatúúli</i> wash clothes by hand; <i>túl</i> suds, foam
	<i>luc</i>	<i>ilúúci</i> cleaning off; <i>tilúúci</i> campsite; <i>tuuquulúúci</i> rawhide; <i>lá^h ulúcćci aaq̄u</i> head-polished mountain (tr. Bald Mt.)
pull	<i>lu</i>	<i>tilúúci</i> pull
push	<i>say</i>	<i>ikuusaymi</i> push thither; <i>ku</i> press + <i>sa</i> move, propel + <i>-m</i> thither
	<i>sa</i>	<i>ikuusáčhi</i> push into liquid; <i>ku</i> press + <i>sa</i> move, propel + <i>-ćhi/ćhe</i>
		<i>ikuusák̄yi</i> push up from below, lift onto ... + <i>-k̄y/k^hay</i>
		<i>ikuusaatánumi</i> push down from above ... + <i>tánu</i> + <i>-m</i>
throw	<i>pa</i>	See fall
tie	<i>inéémíci</i> , <i>inéeyínci</i>	tie knot: <i>nee</i> TBD + <i>mi/im</i> down to surface + <i>c</i>
	<i>inéélúúli</i>	tie knot: <i>nee</i> + <i>lúl</i> back and forth (<i>tinéélúúci</i> ducking back and forth)
	<i>inéétáyi</i>	tie bundle: <i>nee</i> + <i>tay</i> TBD [or <i>ta</i> linear sequence + <i>y</i>]
	<i>it^hóq̄ti</i>	tie string through hole: <i>t^hóq̄</i> TBD + <i>t</i> toward