Achumawi Database: Summary for February 2021

The current backup can be downloaded (with instructions) from the usual location at
http://zelligharris.org/achumawi-db.html

When possible, I have advanced somewhat in cleaning up the lexicon. Mostly, this is by analyzing complex verbs and participles and then removing them as headwords. However, this month's work was largely directed by requests.

You will recall that I had received inquiries about Yana from a self-described amateur linguist, who sent me as a 'Christmas gift' a PDF rendition of a spreadsheet comparing words in the two Yana and two Yahi dialects to words in nine other languages. (The other languages are Achumawi, Atsugewi, Chimariko, Konkow, Nomlaki, Northeastern Maidu, Okwanuchu, Shasta, and Wintu, so clearly he is interested in relationships other than by inheritance.) I corrected the Achumawi entries for the first 13 of 25 pages, sent that much to him, and posted it in the December report. The remainder of the Swadesh list is in the final section below. The analysis that I have provided for most of these words should caution any comparativist to align morphemes as cognates, and not to compare entire complex words otherwise.

The other requests were for new vocabulary that Connor, Paul, and Lisa need for their work in language revitalization. California languages have historically been resistant to borrowing vocabulary from other languages, in keeping with a cultural value that I have called 'localism': that a given people, their customs, stories, and language "belong to" a certain land or territory, and that when one is there one speaks the language of that place. The disruption of settler colonialism is obvious, but we honor that cultural value by working to coin new words for new cultural realities. This has led to some very interesting developments.

In both cases, the Swadesh list and the new vocabulary, I have analyzed the words involved and have made rectification decisions to resolve inconsistencies in the record (always with Notes retaining the original transcript and in some cases additional clues). Pronominal prefixes, sometimes in complex combination, remain still as an unanalyzed residue, my fond hope of untangling them deferred. We'll get there.

1. Morphemes *p̓a* and *sa*. This analysis and rectification process frequently leads to creating entries for previously unidentified roots. In some cases, entries are changed or merged. An example is *p̓a*, now glossed "protect", which is usually followed by *s* "indefinite" (*ticép̓asci* "watch", *tisúp̓asci* "watch over"), but is also seen in *típ̓i* (glossed by Grandma Lela as "dodge bullets" and by de Angulo as "dodge arrows", a skill featured in ritual warfare to resolve e.g. boundary disputes). The *s* is I think the same as that in e.g. *s-waci* vs. *waci* and in other places. I am now treating it as an allomorph of *sa* "indefinite". However, that *sa* has been considered a postposition (*cʰú sa am̓á ticcóo* "do whatever you

want!", *táq sa cʰú sa sťuwwí* "I don't know what's the matter with me", *cẃésťʰá sa* "however many", *ipʰáté sip tykwáámíwci q wáẏtu sa tykíẏí* "he slipped down in front from nowhere"). If this is a particle that can appear within a stem, or a verb root which can appear in a phrase as a particle, are there other such cases? If not, it may be best to treat *sa* and *s* as distinct morphemes with like indefinite meaning, with implications for more remote history of the language. As Rachel Maddow says, watch this space.

2. Tooth-picking. Adding to Connor's tooth-brushing domain (begun in the January report), we looked at *lásċaaḱé* "toothpick" (*la* "linear motion/implement" + *sċaḱ* "stick into") and the related verbs for picking one's teeth. *Lásċaaḱé* could be used for any kind of pointed poking or picking implement, given a persuasive context. Here are other words with *sċaḱ*:

> *cusċaaḱé, tácusċaaḱé* "fork"
> *yásċaakíícílóo* "thistle"
> *lásċaaḱé* "arrow"[1]
> *ċeepí ú isċaaḱí* "porcupine's quills"
> *táċísċaaki* "spurs"
> *isċaḱé* "thorn" (e.g. on wild gooseberry plant)
> *isċaakilóo* unidentified plant sp. presumably w/ thorns or stickers
> *síncusċaaḱí* "I poke a hole in it"
> *tácusċaaḱé* "pitchfork".

The verb "pick one's teeth" ends with *-áké* "reflexive". Morphologically, one would expect *tilásċaaḱáké*. My field record shows some uncertainty: *tiláscááké* (2/20/70), *tilásċake, tílásċáḱí* (2/24/71, accompanied by *tilásċaaḱí* "shoot an arrow"), *tilásċááké* (5/23/73, with *walásċááké* "he's picking his teeth", *lásċaaḱé* "arrow").[2] This is understandable with loss of the unstressed vowel in *ḱák* and obligatory short vowel before the resulting *ḱk* cluster: *tilásċaaḱáké* > *tilásċaḱké*. The silence before the final voiced *ké* is now ambiguous, but the alternatives all violate the need for the final *ké* to be voiced. The *ḱk* cluster can be heard as a geminate:

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1 An unrelated word for "arrow", *lapĺé*, has the same "make a line" morpheme *la* as we see in *lásċaaḱé*, but the main root looks like *pĺa* "tongue", perhaps alluding to the shape of the arrowhead (*tippi*), followed by the implement suffix *-é*. A similar substitution or metaphor in the sensitive domain of subsistence hunting may be seen in *tóósi* "deer", which is the participle *tóósi* "hunt" without its usual directional suffix.

2 Olmsted's *Dictionary* has *-alájam-*, but does not include *tilajāki* "shoot an arrow" which occurs in his published text. This is presumably *-lá* + *-sċaḱ* + *-k* "hither" or *-m* "thither". He attributes *-alájam-* to Radin, but it is not in the Radin mss. in the California Language Archive. One may speculate that not all the materials lent to him were returned. Perhaps they are with Olmsted's field record, also missing.

tiláśċakké, as vowel length with preaspiration: *tiláśċaaké*, and (on the analogy of *láśċaaḱé* "arrow") it can be heard as vowel length with prelaryngealization: *tiláśċaaḱé* "arrow". The voiced *k* contrasts with *tiláśċaaḱí* "shoot an arrow" and (*ti*) *láśċaaḱé* "arrow".

I had my own sources of confusion. I think even as late as 1973, I had not fully realized that the duration of voicing is not always the salient cue to vowel length. The open vs. centralized vowel quality is the salient cue before a voiceless (plain or aspirated) stop preaspiration, and before a laryngealized stop because of prelaryngealization. If the laryngealized initial short vowel of *-ḱáké* was inaudible to me, with the first *ḱ* unreleased, I could easily have interpreted what sounded like phonetic [*dilásċa'gé*] as *sċaké*.

There are then three choices to rectify the "pick one's teeth" participle: *tiláśċaaḱáké*, *tiláśċaḱké*, *tiláśċaaké*. I have opted for *tiláśċaḱké* as doing least violence to the available facts. All that is needed is loss of a vowel, the conditions are plausible for that, and the recorded pronunciations follow from it fairly naturally. This is consistent with other examples of aphaeresis, e.g. the proposed *titʰalúúwami* [*dɪtʰʌlúúumi*] "work".

3. Flossing teeth. For floss, we settled on *taḷaḣ* "string, thread". I recorded *taḷaḣ* "thread" and *taḷaḣwálu* "thread plant" from Grandma Lela.[3] Archival sources support this: Curtin (1888) *talä́ h* "fish-line"; Radin (1919) *dala·ˤ* "string" (evidently uncertain how to represent the final sound); Harrington *taḷaḥ* "thread" and *taḷaḥ ínnáácí* "[where] hemp thread [is] growing" (with a separate word for milkweed, but elsewhere he glossed *taḷaḥ* as milkweed). Bauman's *tla'h* may be a typo omitting the vowel.

Another word has been glossed "string". The word that I have entered as *tiḷaaẏé* occurs several times in the de Angulo story, where *Kwán* is rolling thread fibers on his leg to make cord for a net, but it occurs only there. De Angulo writes *dìttà'é*, *dìttà'é'wà*, *dìttà'è*, *dìttà·lè*, always at the end of a sentence. The context (in de Angulo's original form):

tsìkúíndʒùtwá·lí qà dìttà'é	"he rolled the string"
tsìkùàné'wàtí dìttà'é'wà	"he measured with the string"
tsìkùádʒùtwá·lé táqábá qà dìttà'è	"he rolled the string again"
tsìkùání'yá qà dìttà·lè	"he fixed/prepared the string"

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3   She rejected taḷaḣḣáálu, which suggests that this is not a suffix, or at any rate that it has a stronger boundary than e.g. -*wáté*. I also wrote *táála* "string" from her once in 1973, perhaps a mishearing.

The middle consonant is in question. De Angulo thought that *t*, *tʰ*, and *t̓* were in free variation, so I looked for all three. Not to linger on the rejects, it turns out to be *tittʰaaẏi*.

Qá tittʰaaẏi wa tóólol tykwiṅálúúyiimátẏí. "He tied them all up with string". *Tykwatámíllúúlí má ánca wattʰaaẏí tykwaatʰóq̓tí.* "He drilled a hole and tied a string through it." *sinááẏá qa iiq̓iil̓a qa wátwat tíníttʰaaẏi.* "I'm making a net to snare rabbits."

So *tittʰaaẏi* is a heavier cord or binding, and *tal̓aĥ* is fiber, thread, or light-weight string, including floss. This sense of binding or constraint is in the "obey" part of the semantic range of the *tʰa/tʰé* roots which I called out in November and (in the Swadesh list) December. We may also suppose a sense of obligation and constraint in *timuutʰááẏi* "cohabit" *timúútʰaaqí* "marry", and *múútʰaaq́álcan* girl.[4]

The English word "floss" referred originally to fiber or filaments, whence "dental floss", for which we can say simply "floss" because the less specific "fiber" sense now requires a specialized context. In *Ó tissi*, the elision is context dependent, we do not have this conventionalized usage. In the context of cleaning teeth we can say *ċé tuccóo ticaat̓íípi qá tal̓aĥ.* "don't break the thread/string/floss!", and in other contexts or where otherwise there is ambiguity we'd need to say something like *iiċá wa tal̓aĥ.* or maybe *iiċá ú tal̓aĥ.*

4. Brush, comb, tangle. We have a straightforward implement noun *ticupĥé* "hairbrush" using the *pĥ* root that was discussed last month in the search for a "toothbrush" word. Here are some verbs in the database using that root:

sacupĥá	I brush/comb it
wacupĥá	he brushes it
lhacupĥá	we two brush it
lhicupĥíumá	we brush it
ticupĥé	brush
líp̓ĥé	broom
takúpĥítca	brush dirt off
tápʰúpĥítca	blow dirt off

The last example, with *pʰu* "puff, blow" indicates that the "brush/sweep" gloss for *pĥ* is not quite on the mark, but let it rest for now.

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4   This should probably be rectified to *múútʰaaq́áálucan*, from *múútʰaaq́áálu* (cp. *yuucáálu* "old man", *wiẏáácáálu* "old woman", etc.).

Bauman's upriver *Dictionary* includes (in his orthography) *dajo'h'chaabage* "hairbrush". My initial normalized transcription is *ticuhċááṗááké*. A possible analysis is *cu* "by thrusting" + *ḣċ* "tangle" + *pa* "while throwing/dropping/putting it". There is nothing to support a reversal of meaning from "tangle" to "untangle" here or in any of the following "tangle" verbs:

títámáḣċi.	tangle
síntámáḣċááyí.	I tangled (threads) up
síntámáḣċaayáké.	I tangled myself up
wítámáḣcá.	It's tangled up
wítámáḣċááyí,	she tangled it up
wíntámáḣċááyí.	she tangled it up (again)

There is a negation or reversal of meaning in
naṁ ẏuwí tinóḣċili qá itt^hú ḣímmál   "My brain is not wrinkled/shrivelled yet"
There may be another basis for it. In the analysis *n-* + *o-* + *ḣċ* + *l(a)* we see the *o-* allomorph of *wa-*, that ubiquitous "stative" morpheme which in many cases signals a change of state. However, this analysis is far from ripe. Alternatively, *tinóḣċili* may be related to *lóḣċiilí* "woman's dress" (we do sometimes see an alternation of *l* with *n*), and either or both could be related to "toss" verbs like *sinċíllóḣci* "I tossed it", *kancíllóḣċíci* "you threw it up and away".

Returning to Bauman's *dajo'h'chaabage*, another possibility is to see *ticuhċááṗáké* (plain *c*), as a 'tongue-twister' transposition of *ticupḣáácáké* "brush oneself". This places it comfortably among the "brush/comb" words above.[5]

Participles ending in the reflexive *-áké* are not used as nouns, so for "hairbrush" we stay with *ticupḣé*, the regular word, which might be shortened to *cupḣé*, parallel to *tilípḣé, lípḣé* "broom". For Bauman's word, both *ticuhċááṗááké* "tangle oneself" (?) and *ticupḣáácáké* "brush oneself" are now in the database.

5. Time. Students talk about how well their *ó tissi* practice has fared during the week. Here is some of the vocabulary that Connor and I developed.

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5   One of Radin's glosses suggests that the "brush" words above could include "comb". The usual word is *cuucé* "comb" (sometimes transcribed *cuuc^hé, cucc^hé*) which seems to be *cu* "thrust, flow, cross" + *c* "do", with the final *-é* making it an implement.

- *ċókca ak, ċókcak* proposed coinage for "hour", based on the "time/season" morpheme.

- *ak̓ka* proposed coinage for "minute"

- *ċókca ak̓ka, ċókcak̓ka* proposed coinage for "second"

- *hak̓wíc tímaatííki* "week" (seven days)

- *mííc̓im hak̓wíc tímaatííko'oy* "last week" (*mííc̓im* "yesterday")

Connor has been developing scripts for dialog with sentences like these:

- *Cʰú ó issí tkiẏí qá páálá (qá) hak̓wíc tímaatííki?* "How was your *ó issí* this week?"

- *Cẇéstʰá ó k̓issííní íssi wa ó tissi?* "How much did you speak with native language?" (people's way)

The current script refers to [Pit River Daycare](#) in Burney. It has been given the name Munik'Chun Daycare, and we respect that. A more fully indigenous name might be *Maníkan Tisúpṫascit* or *Ċílléq Tisúpṫascit*.

6. Voiceless release vs. aspiration. In my January report, I noted that the *q* in *sqa* has a voiceless release which can be misperceived as aspiration. The phenomenon is an effect of devoicing and increased airflow for the preceding *s*. It is also heard in *cẇéstá* "how many, how much", cẇestél "several", *cẇestélcan* "a few". Until today, these were written *cẇéstʰá*, cẇestʰél, *cẇestʰélsa, cẇestʰélcan.* It occurs in the very first text that I transcribed with Grandma Lela, and it appears that thereafter I felt that it was a word I recognized and "knew how to spell". Having reviewed the audio record I have now rectified them.

Supporting this, *cẇéstá* appears to be a reduction of *cʰú wistá* "how many/much". That idiom is perhaps literally "how is it intended?", compare e.g. *qʰé sistá* "I mean that one", *it k̓istá* "you mean me? Did you 'hit' me?",[6] and *Táq chú tóóċé m̓istá qá lááquuṗi* "what do you want with a sack?", *Qá pi tóóċíím̓í sistá* "I want it to put this in", all of which clearly concerns intent.

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6   The 'hit' idiom, banter in the form of songs, and other playful biting humor experiences suggest something akin to what is called 'ritual insult' in [US Black communities](#) (originating in Africa) and in [other public environments](#).

7. The remainder of the Swadesh list. The first part was posted in the December report.

swell	*iċééwi*	ci rise + wa durative. Conditions for mid-vowel allomorphs TBD.
sun	*ċul*	
moon	*maahíkcawí ċul*	*máh̓hí* night + -k time of + ca(n) indiv. + wi having, belonging to
month	*ċúúlak*	-ak time of (appended to e.g., iiẁáámi go in > iiẁáámak autumn)
star	*ċáámǐk̓*	
water	*as*	
rain	*asci*	*as + c do*
tears	*aspi*	*as + ṗ < ṗas eye, face*
river	*acúmmá, acúúmá*	cu thrust, flow + -m thither + -a volitional
lake	*alúpẁam*	*lúp converge, come together + ẁa durative + -m thither*
	lúúpʰu	*Upriver dial. var.*
sea, ocean	*waẁá as*	
salt	*tʰíś*	[Sparse evidence for laryngeal feature is in a monthly report I could send]
stone, rock	*álisti*	[No occurrence with ll in my data.]
sand	*t̓ás*	Appar. unrel.: iit̓áási stretch, smooth wrinkles, t̓as t̓as ucí' stretchy
dust (in air), dirt	*t̓áh̓ka*	NB initial t̓
earth, land, territory	*tííq̇aati*	*q̇at consolidate*
cloud	*aalú*	
fog	*táátuuwúmci*	
	táátuumúmci	[Etymology TBD] Upriver dial. var.
it's getting foggy	*cup ẁamíící*	it's getting foggy
sky	*aseh̓lá*	
breeze blowing	*seh̓ seh̓ ucí'*	[In thie and in h̓u below what is salient is the feeling on the skin]
wind	*tih̓uumí*	h̓u run; wind blows. [directionals typ. trs. east, west, north, south]
snow	*t̓í*	NB initial t̓
ice [see freeze]	*lááq̇aċ*	
smoke	*maaqíċ*	*maqmu = Curtin mä'kmu, unique to his notes. ikuutáámi smoke tobacco.*
fire	*mállís*	Cp. ma heating, using heat
ash	*mámk̓o*	One occurrence, John Craig (Fall River)
	mámk̓aaṗo	Upriver dial., Jim Bauman's mam'kaa'po
burn (intransitive)	*inuumáámí*	
burn brush, burn up	*ináál̓i*	n- iter./intensv. + ma heat, by fire + -m thither; nal̓ TBD or n- iter./intensv. + l̓ TBD
it burned to ash	*winímmaaṗúúti*	ma by fire/heat [Radin wi'nima p'òt·i, wi'nima|p'òt'i']

road, trail, path	*íítéw*	
mountain	*aaq̇u/aaq̇o*	
hill	*aaq̇uy, aaq̇úycan*	
red	*tʰáqtʰaaqí*	
	aḣti wíccí'	lit. resembling blood
green/gold/tan/yellow	*masúúq̇aatí*	Cp. *súúq̇at* an impt. med. herb
yellow	*tuksús*	
		Perh. upriver dial. In de Angulo, but no one recognized it.
		Craven Gibson *láylaayí* just means light (color).
white	*ṫiwíící'*	From *ṫí* snow + *wiccí'* acts/looks like.
black	*ḣukíící'*	From *ḣuk* black + *wiccí'* acts/looks like.
	ḣakúúcí'	Upriver dial. var.
	máḣḣí	
night	*máḣḣíkca(n)*	*máḣḣí* night + -k time of + ca(n) individual, discrete
day	*máttíkca*	*[máttí not found.]*
year	*pʰitúúwí*	
		Phonetically, pʰitúwwí is indistinguishable from pʰitúúwí.
		Short u is not centralized before w and m. Will hinge on morphology.
warm (weather)		
	síṅmahhá	No form specifically for weather. Perh. *mahhá* possible?
	yánmahha	I got warm; n- + ma heat + ha TBD, perh. cp. *wáhhac* bread
	tínmahháẏi	it's dry (from getting warm)
hot (weather or	*mapḣa*	thaw
anything)	*astaq, astaaqí'*	This form is dubious. Only once (Bauman, upriver, source unnamed).
cold (weather)		
	asċáwa	
	nip nip ẏuwí	it's cold; relation to *asċé* TBD.
cold (weather or	*íilaasámci*	it's biting cold
anything)	*asċé*	feel cold
full	*aḣtúúki*	*ḣtu increase -k hither*
new	*pálááwí*	
		[Olmsted]; *pálá'* already, manifestly + -wí belonging to, having.
		Cp. *páálá* today, now; *páláq* immediately; *páláqṁi(m)* already, long ago;
		palaaqíícaní' old-timer
Old (vs. new)	–	---
Old (vs. young)	*wiyáácí*	one (who) is old
good	*tʰús, tʰúsẏí*	The *-ẏi* is prob. rel to the copula.
bad	*áliiḣúkẉací'*	*li extending hand + ḣúk coal, black, bad + wa durative + c do*

hazardous	*ċís*	*with copula or c do: ċí tẏánuwí, cís ucí'.*
rotten	*t̓up̓*	uut̓uup̓í tẏánuwí it's rotten; wit̓uup̓í qa ċíllíq the children are rotten
	t̓áhka aam̓á	
dirty	*tẏánuwí*	it's dirty (it's just/all dirt)
straight	*cpu*	icpuuẏí straight; acpú tẏánuwí it's true
round	*lul*	*lul lul yuwí it's round; ilúúli' rolling, round*
sharp (e.g. knife)	*ik̓l̓aam̓í'*	sharp-edged; k̓il̓ k̓il̓ ucí' zig-zag; k̓il̓ k̓il̓ ííci hairpin turn
dull (e.g. knife)	*iqh̓a, iqh̓ooyí'*	
		qh̓u/qh̓o is in words for crush, crumble, as would dull a knapped edge. Curtin (alone) has yuqʰom stone knife.
	ittaal̓í	[Derivation TBD]
smooth, slip	*yoq*	
		yóqyooqí smooth; yoq yoq ẏuwí slippery; ilííyooqí stir liquid, li hand; icúúyooqí iron clothes, cu thrust; ilúúyooqí pluck feathers, lu pull
	luy	Prob. lu pull + y TBD; iċíílúúyi smooth w/ feet; itááluuẏi stretch
wet	*istááqí'*	
wet, damp	*iléél̓i, iláál̓i*	wet
damp	*íleh̓taap̓í*	get wet
dry	*suċ*	*ínáásuuċi dry; wisuċi dried; suċ suċ ucí' (cloth) dries & shrinks*
right (correct)	*tístí*	
near, nearby	*móh̓yam*	
far		
far away; another	*pʰóc*	
direction	*ánákaaẏé*	[Analysis TBD]
right (side)	*wímmaċkátu*	ma see + ċu lift(?) +kátu side. Cp. tíímaċci learn, wímmaċci one knows
left (side)	*áásiċkátu*	*si move quickly, jump + ċu lift(?) +kátu side. Vulnerable side?*
at, on, by, etc. (locative)	*wáté, láté, etc.*	
		w ~ l after V, w after m, or w; assimilated to stem-final consonant, e.g. assáté in/on/by/to the water.
in		See "at". Radin's -wiyí (written -wiyì) is unexampled.
with (accompanying)	*w̓al*	
		Comitative. it w̓al mi w̓al you and I.
	ċu	M̓im̓ú tatẏí w̓al m̓iẏí? is she with your mother? aayííċumí accompany, yi go; imáqċuumí follow tracks, maq travel
with (instrumental)	*w̓a*	Same allomorphy as for wáté "at". ċíkkoh̓ha with the foot.
and	*má*	
and then	*má ánca*	
	mám	As though one word, though that would require short V before CC. Reduced form, always unstressed.

if		Construction with irrealis verb juxtaposed to realis verb.
		máátʰuukí Did he come? He might come.
		máátʰuukí wínímmáácí tsiẏí I'd see him if he came.
because	*amqʰá*	
	amqʰááwáté(m)	Indefinite referential: amqʰá tím twiẏí that is indeed he. Cp. qʰáwwá.
		Often a discourse filler.
	amqʰáááka(m)	For that reason
	-ẇa	Therefore; ka agentive
	ya (usu. emphasis)	allúúẇa sóóĺiikacík qa wáhhac because of hunger I reach for bread
		mil mil suwí qá qʰaṁ 'ó tissi ya I'm dizzy from so much talking
	ma	[Only in certain syntactic constructions TBD.]
name, read, discern	*íliiq̇aati*	li extending hand/arm + q̇at press against
I am named X	*X íliiq̇aatáké tsiẏí*	… + -áké reflexive
	aapúúlé	
house	*ascúy*	
winter house	*icuuh̓aaké',*	Curtin says "lodge, temporary dwelling"
summer shelter	*cuuh̓aaké'*	Cp. ascuy winter.
camp	*tilúúci*	luc clean, clear off. Upriver word for house.
wall		In Curtin's iséqdu the q could be preaspiration, aspirate, spirant,
		fricative, or affricate. The mid vowel e suggests h̓ or q (phonetically affricated
		before consonant), but it could be issi middle áẏtu side of.
deer	*tóósi*	Obviously a participle of "hunt", probably euphemistic.
mouse	*yeenííná*	Atsuké word is ċúmsi
rabbit, cottontail	haẇát	
jackrabbit	*k̇aník̇*	k̇aník̇ upriver
		táw upriver. [Perh. cogn. Y. ʒuwa jackrabbit, small game animal,
		panʒuwa cottontail rabbit]
snowshoe rabbit	wátwat	
eagle, bald	*h̓ímáála*	
	láámík̇	
eagle, golden	*lááwííca*	"A high word for bald eagle."
spider	*ċahh̓á*	dim. = ċahááwak̇a
face	*áásá, ṗas, ṗah̓*	See "eye"
body; meat		
back side of entire	*míssuċ*	
body	*táṁíh̓a*	
navel, umbilical cord	*aal̓ú*	Olmsted glosses this as "navel", with no attribution.
finger	*tuci*	Participle of c "do".

sick, hurt	*macẃá*	
sick	*inííỳaymi*	
catching illness	*uuq̇aatí*	
	tálammé,	
needle	*tánlammé,*	la line + -m thither, or down + -é implement for
	tíṅállaamé	n- iter. + la line + -m thither, or down + -é implement for
clothing	*issííci, tissííci*	si currently found as "go quickly; jump" and also in "hunt".
	tisásci, tíísaswací	sas found in "hold"
thunder	*tilullííli*	the usual word
	tʰinmííca	JPH from Yana speaker. Cp. tʰe/tʰa hear, obey; make sound.
lightning	*titaaĺámci*	Curtin 1888 wälupluksik is a 3rd person verb, lu pull, incl. gravity, ploq̇
	tʰíl	onomatopoeic for (blood) spurting down, otherwise unattested.
above	*anúúkʰé*	
	ḣééẃískátu	
	ḣééẃíssaỳtu	
	alúúẃístuċci	
on highlands	*ḣámmáẇ*	
	tu, stu	upon. taapástumí put on top.
	kỳ, kʰaỳ	up from below.
below, down from		
above	*-tánu-m-i*	[táǹmi]
underneath	*itḣe*	[There is no r in Achumawi.]
cough	*iluchúúmi*	lu pull c TBD ḣu wind -m (OR lu ċḣ in liquid -m?)
	ḣit ḣit tuci	onomatopoeic
buy	*ísuntí*	sun buying + t
choose	*ticaamúúyí*	*ca grasp + muy for benefit, on behalf of*
	inááci	
grow (something)		it's growing there; X inááci = where X grows, X grows there
	tóq̇ci, wáq̇ci	I'm treating na "grow" & na "go" as homophones; possibly related.
	tináq̇ci	grow, he has grown (up, big, etc.) = áq̇ + c
	aq̇ċúúci	grow again = n iterative + áq̇ + c
	tíẃásqáẇtaẇáyi	extending (whence: long, tall, wide, etc.) [transposition or mishearing?]
open	*tínċiisqáẇtaẇáyi*	open it: sqa delimit, enclose + ẇ + áy (tiwasqááẇi =shut)
	táwaleq̇ċúci	kick it open: ċi using foot
	…	open trap door upward: léq̇ flat surface + ċú rise
		…
steal	*tinámmi,*	steal. Appears to be n- iter./intensv. + am eat

	tinawámmi	
dream	*tóósáqcami*	sáq dream + ca in/through air + -m thither
cry	*tóótííci*	ti weep, cry + c do
	tihastámci,	
yawn	*tanhastámci*	-hastám- unanalyzed. Root ha or has probable but not recurrent.
cook	*titaawáááyi*	
roast	*támaaqí*	*ta using linear impl. waỷ way move around, grind in mortar, stir, cook*
grill on coals	*támaaqáákí*	*ma heating, using fire + qa TBD*
roast in pit	*tinúúwi*	*ma heating, using fire + qa TBD + -k hither; cp. timaaqáámi sweatbath*
cook acorn	*tiwáhtaaci*	*nu inside + -w stative, change state*
		téhtac black oak acorn; téh bird that feeds on same. [æ] vs. e.g. láh.
numbers 6-10		compound, various forms.
yes	*híí'í, háá'á*	
not, no	*cé*	Us. precedes negated verb or phrase; can stand alone.