

ENGLISH-MUTSUN
MUTSUN-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

Based on the work of
Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta
and the dictionary of J. Alden Mason
Edited by Natasha Warner

English-Mutsun
Mutsun-English
Dictionary

Based on the work of
Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta
and the dictionary of J. Alden Mason
Edited by Natasha Warner

Arroyo was inconsistent in his use of x and h, with h sometimes representing no sound at all (a "silent" letter). Harrington and Okrand found no phonemic distinction between x and h, and found that this fricative was more glottal than velar (although it is probably strongly influenced by what follows), although it is considered to be more velar in the neighboring language Rumsen. In this dictionary, I have changed all of the occurrences of "x" in Mason's dictionary to "h," following Okrand and Harrington's conclusion that there is no distinction between the two. The result is that in some words which appear here with an "h," the "h" should probably not be there. Okrand finds that the maximal syllable of Mutsun is CVC, so that there are no clusters of more than two consonants, and two consonant clusters can only occur word-medially. There are many words in Mason's dictionary which violate these constraints, having consonant clusters at the ends or beginnings of words, or clusters of three and even four consonants in the middle of words. If one of the consonants in such clusters is an "h," it should probably be omitted. However, the dialect Arroyo collected his data on may have allowed longer clusters, and I hesitate to change his transcriptions.

I have transcribed all long segments as double letters, because they are easier to type than the following raised dot which Mason and Okrand both use. (Mason's "l" followed by a dot was really a palatalized lateral, not a long lateral. Okrand traces this confusion to Arroyo's use of "ll" for the Spanish palatal lateral.)

For several palatalized segments, Mason uses a two letter sequence where Harrington and Okrand conclude that there is just one segment, such as Mason's "si" and "ti" for the palatalized alveolar fricative and stop, respectively. This creates a problem for normalizing the orthography of all the authors, since it is not always possible to tell whether "ti" in Mason's dictionary is really the alveolar stop followed by the vowel "i" (/ti/ in Okrand's transcription) or the palatalized alveolar stop (/tʲ/ in Okrand's system). /tia/ would sound different from /tʲa/, so this choice does have an effect. I have changed Mason's "si" to "sʲ," "ti" to "tʲ," and "ny" to "nʲ" wherever the syllable structure allows for the single segment interpretation. That is, if a word has "si" followed by two consonants, or by one consonant at the end of the word, this could not possibly be /sʲ/, because it would result in too large a cluster of consonants. For /tʲ/, Okrand found that there were several additional constraints on its distribution: he found that it cannot occur word-initially, that it occurs word-finally in only one word, and that when it occurs between vowels, it must either be long (ttʲ) or the vowels surrounding it must be long. I replaced Mason's "ti" with "tʲ" only if it did not violate any of these constraints, which resulted in a very small number of words with "tʲ." (I am not sure this is entirely correct. Comparison with Harrington's notes might clarify many of these cases.) Furthermore, Okrand supplies a list of which consonants can follow or be followed by which other consonants in clusters. If Okrand found no examples of a palatalized consonant (sʲ, for example) being followed by a particular consonant, I assumed that Mason's "si" followed by that consonant must be an actual /si/ sequence, not the palatalized consonant. Thus, in all cases, I assumed that Mason's two letter sequences were palatalized single segments unless there was some constraint preventing that interpretation.

The orthography used here is easier to type (or word process) than those used by most of the previous authors, in that it requires no dots under or after segments. It does require superscripts. Okrand finds that sequences of /ly, ty, ny/ exist and are distinct from the single segments /lʲ, tʲ, nʲ/, although not all of the evidence is clear. I preserved the use of superscripts in order not to neutralize any potential distinction between the single palatalized segments and the two segment sequences.

English definitions

Mason's dictionary uses many archaic or very unfamiliar words for the English meanings of Mutsun words. Since it was translated from Spanish more than eighty years

One should be careful about what part of speech a word is listed as, because the words are often not the part of speech one would expect from the English meaning.

Some grammatical particles are also included in Mason's dictionary, often categorized as adverbs. I have kept these in the dictionary, but it would be better to look these up in Okrand's grammar of Mutsun than to rely on the translations in the dictionary, as it is difficult explain the usage of grammatical particles in a brief translation. This is particularly true of the pronouns.

Summary

This dictionary is very incomplete, and I am sure it has many errors in it. The meanings of many words are unclear, as is obvious from the number of clearly different stems glossed only as "bird" or "herb." I hope that as people continue to work with the Harrington field notes and other materials, some of these meanings will be cleared up. However, some of the information is probably lost. There are also many other errors in this dictionary, which I hope I can correct in a later version. Suggestions for improvements are welcome. However, I hope that this version can be helpful to people who are trying to bring the Mutsun language back to life. This dictionary is for you, Quirina, and for all of the people who will learn Mutsun in the future.

References

- Mason, J. Alden. 1916. The Mutsun dialect of Costanoan based on the vocabulary of De La Cuesta. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 11(7):399-472.
- Okrand, Marc. 1977. *Mutsun Grammar*. UC Berkeley dissertation, Department of Linguistics.

always, continually	adv.	tcira
amole	n.	tor-on
among them(?)	adv.	muisin
amuse, entertain	v.	lilui
amuse, play, divert, entertain	v.	roroi-s, (roro-s)
and, also (enclitic-add to end of another word)	adv.	hai, hahi, aiu, aia, hia, hiha
and, but	adv.	ewe, ene
anger	n.	has
anger, feel, cause feeling, make sport of	v.*	ura(pin)
angry, provoked, in bad humor, upset	adj.	tcis're
angry-(get angry), become angry	v.	hase-n, hasese-n
angry: stop being angry, be content, calm down	v.*	l'olio
animal-small	n.	tatci
ankle	n.	mukt'okris, (muht'ohris)
another	quant.	ani, an'i
another place (see apart)	v.	ahe
another time, again	adv.	os'oi, ois'o
ant- red	n.	ot'ol', ot'on
ant-black	n.	poskoi-min
anxious, desirous, wanting	adj.	puicete
any	quant.	hisha
apart (see another place)	v.	ahe
appear	v.*	ama-ni
appear light, gleam, shine	v.*	parsa
appear, grow (hair)	v.*	motuhe-n
approach death, finish life, get old	v.*	hu-ni
approach, draw near, come close	v.*	sanae
argue, dispute, contradict, disagree	v.	ketio
arise	v.*	imu
arise	v.*	if'anai
arise, lift, raise	v.	ele, else
arm	n.	hun'ois
armpits	n.	somsom
arrive, bring	v.	hiwa
arrive, bring	v.*	tcaka, tcaksa
arrow-point	n.	iru-kmin
arrow-point, (arrow-shaft)	n.	utis
arrow with point	n.	t'emoh
arrow without point, spear	n.	tio-h, tio-s
arrows, spears	n.	ruhe
artistic	adj.	porko
as if, like	adv.	sata
as well, also	adv.	yasse
as yet, yet, still	adv.	ule
ashamed: be ashamed, shame	v.	has'-mu-n
ashamed: be ashamed	v.*	itcile
ashes, cinders	n.	yokon

basket with handle	n.	ohot ^r
basket- small	n.	walehin
basket- small	n.	warsan
basket- small	n.	wetcok
basket- small, for amole	n.	tipsin
bat	n.	wireskan
bathe	v.*	ere
bathe, cleanse oneself, wash oneself	v.	hiti, hitui, (hite)
bathe, swim, take a bath	v.*	yuya
be	v.*	nue
be (positional substantive), be seated	v.	tcaora, tcausara, (tcaura)
be (substantive)	v.	am
be (substantive)	v.	rote
be able, can, gain	v.	ole
be afraid, be fearful	v.	susu
be afraid, fear	v.	hasli-n (harli)
be ashamed	v.*	itcile
be ashamed, shame	v.	has ^y -mu-n
be bitter, be strong, smart, sting, bite	v.	kai, (kayi, kaihi)
be blind, be unable to see	v.*	mah-tci
be blinded by the sun	v.*	s ^y uspu-ni
be born, give birth, have a baby	v.	isiwa, isiwí
be born, leave	v.	moko
be chilly, be cold	v.	tur-si
be cold, be chilly	v.	tur-si
be content	v.	sumihi-ni, sunii-n, ssumiu
be content, calm down, stop being angry	v.*	l'olio
be contented	v.*	hit'ske-n
be crazy, get drunk, intoxicate with tobacco or liquor	v.	selpe
be defiant, be rebellious, rebel	v.*	hihe(pim)
be drunk, intoxicated	v.*	poso(poi)
be envious, be jealous, envy	v.	emre-n, hemren
be envious, envy	v.	wal ^y u-n, wolo-n
be exposed, confess	v.*	okke
be fast	v.	uspu, usupu
be fearful, be afraid	v.	susu
be foolish, play the fool, act foolishly	v.*	sushe
be fortunate, happen well, go well	v.*	kar
be full (net)	v.*	yat'an, lasun
be full (of crickets, insects), expel insects, be infested (with insects)	v.*	katca, katcue
be gentle, be quiet	v.*	neike
be hidden, hide in sand	v.*	t'ih't'a
be hot (weather)	v.*	muhi
be hot (weather), put in sun	v.	t'ala
be hungry	v.	is'a
be hurt, be injured	v.*	ana-pu
be hurt, have wounds, be wounded	v.*	hile

bear	n.	ores
beard	n.	eyes
bearded	adj.	womo
beat	v.*	paka-ksi
beat (win), surpass, conquer	v.*	usulu
beat, cudgel, kill	v.	liwi, (lik(k)i, liewi, likni, lihin, lih, uwi)
beat, palpitate (heart, pulse)	v.*	pilpul ^y e, pulpul ^y e, tultul ^y e
beat, strike, hit	v.	tant'a
beat, strike, kill, hit	v.	nimi
beautiful, pretty, nice, pleasant, good	adj.	mis ^y -min, misi-mpin, mis ^y -a
because	adv.	wis ^y
because, concerning, in order that	adv.	amun, amu, amn
because, why	adv.	us ^y
become angry, angry-(get angry)	v.	hase-n, hasese-n
become ashes, make ash	v.	yoko
become bald, lose your hair	v.*	sinna-n
become blind	v.	olo
become dry (seeds), wither	v.*	t'onko-n
become haughty, be proud, swell with pride	v.*	sesort-po
become hoarse, become unable to speak, lose your voice	v.*	s'okole-n
become indebted, owe (come to owe)	v.*	hi'i-mi
become invisible, fade away, disappear	v.*	harpa
become moldy (wheat), mold	v.*	lophe, lopkti
become night, darken, get dark	v.*	sokoro
become sad, sadden	v.	tcorok
become soiled, get dirty	v.*	suman, sumula
become tired, tire	v.	kome
become torn, grow old	v.	yer
become unable to speak, become hoarse, lose your voice	v.*	s'okole-n
bed	n.	et's
bed	n.	toko, tokko
befall ill, happen badly, go wrong	v.*	harhare
before, earlier than	adv.	kane, kaneme
before, preceding	adv.	huttui
beg a great deal	v.*	was ^y
beg and accumulate (grain)	v.*	moro
beg, ask	v.	t'uka
begin, commence	v.	wi
begin, commence, start	v.	hari
behind	adv.	esen
behind, there	adv.	ti
behold, look, watch, see	v.	kama(i), kamehe
behold, view, see, look at	v.*	mai-a, mai-h
belch	v.	orso-n
bell	n.	tciles
belly, abdomen	n.	hutu, huttu
belly, abdomen	n.	puttu-s

blackbird	n.	t'ayankal
blackbird	n.	wilo-pan
blackbird with watery eyes	n.	t'aiaskal
blackbird with yellow head	n.	notot
blackbird with yellow head	n.	pot'ol
blackbird-gray	n.	torpaes, tors'epa
blacken, make black	v.*	natka-u
bladder-like, blister-like	adj.	suppu
blaze, heat, be on fire	v.	t'eyo
bleary-eyed	adj.	meh-el, mah-ele
bleary-eyed	adj.	rotcitco, ritcra, rotciko
blind	adj.	halea
blind, opaque-eyed (having cataracts?)	adj.	kelt'e
blind: be blind, be unable to see	v.*	mah-tci
blind: be blinded by the sun	v.*	s'uspu-ni
blind: become blind	v.	olo
blister-like, bladder-like	adj.	suppu
blisters: make blisters on hands	v.*	taluni
blood	n.	pattian
bloody	adj.	paine
blotter, eraser	n.	ene-msa
blow	v.	put'i, put'e, putci-ri
blow upon, cure	v.	wire
blue (eyed)	adj.	tcese, tcihu
blunt-nosed	adj.	t'u'uare
blunt (arrow), sharpen, temper	v.	mittci, mitcui, mintcui
boast	v.*	yan
bob-tailed, short	adj.	niotsio
boil	v.*	wopo
bone	n.	t'atti
born: be born, give birth, have a baby	v.	isiwa, isiwí
born: be born, leave	v.	moko
bosom, breasts	n.	mus
bosom, chest	n.	tukai
both-they both	num.	ushin ^y a
bound, tied very well	adj.	kutcs-ket'ssi
bow	n.	lawan
bow-string	n.	ruris
bow, stoop, jump	v.*	wit
bow- stringless	n.	tcakini
box ear, slap face	v.	noto
boy, youth, boys	n.	sini, sin ^y i, sin-ksma
boys, servant	n.	kotcino-knis, kotcino -kma
brain	n.	lom
brave, fierce	adj.	has, hase
bread	n.	puhut ^t , puput ^t , puyut ^t
bread - acorn-bread	n.	atte
bread of acorns and <i>momgo</i>	n.	t'ainwen, t'aiuwen
bread of acorns and <i>mongo</i>	n.	setne

bump the head	v. *	tcimu-ni
bundle, collect in a bundle	v. *	honkote, honhote
burn	v.	ilo
burn	v. *	taka-ni
burn brightly, make no smoke (fire)	v. *	putsiule, potsinle
burn much	v. *	t'emelele
burn, suffocate with heat	v.	siwi(ri-n)
burn-put in the embers	v. *	roko
burst pus	v. *	pihu-ni
bury	v.	pira
but (apposition)	adv.	enohek
but, and	adv.	ewe, ene
butterfly	n.	mumul'al'uk
butterfly	n.	s'ul'il'uk
buttocks	n.	tiras
buy, pay, sell	v.	upu
buy, trade, bargain, crave, desire, covet, want	v. *	utis ^y
<i>cachiba jo</i>	adv.	nuhilu, nit'shim
call	v.	hawa
call names, tease someone by naming him	v.	sate
call, knock at door	v.	tule, (tulk)
call, name	v.	krak(k)e, hrak(k)e
call, seek, look for, crack mussels	v.	paka
callers, shouters	n.	hawa-pis-mak
calm down, be content, stop being angry	v. *	l'olio
camp, prepare for night	v. *	mure
can, be able, gain	v.	ole
carbuncle	n.	hupur
carrier-of meat	n.	hihon, kohoeni-s
carry	v.	hipu
carry	v.	hoin-we, hoihu-we, hoahu
carry a large bundle under the arm	v. *	kapi
carry on shoulder	v. *	hutcu
carry outside, put, throw	v. *	hit'orpi
carry someone, raise, lift	v.	utcu, ut'u, hutcu
carry, give, bring, preserve, hold	v.	ami, ami-s ^y
carry, have	v. *	urus ^y
cast shadow, reflect	v.	hewe, hewi
cast, throw	v. *	hiuti
cat	n.	penie, penik
catch (birds)	v. *	punsi-wi
catch (moles)	v. *	yam
catch the hand in the door	v. *	hitu-ni
cattle, meat, deer, flesh	n.	tot'e
cause feeling, make sport of, anger, feel	v. *	ura(pin)
cause to speak, break a speech	v. *	lole
cavity, open hole	n.	rutis
cease doing, quit, stop	v. *	niatin

clear, thin, full of holes	adj.	t'akurut'e
climb, mount	v.	hope
climb, rise (sun)	v.	lakke, lawe
clip, cut, shorten, abbreviate	v.*	t'ip-wi
clock, watch	n.	isme-sis
clod, lump of mud	n.	tcok
clod, white paint, lump	n.	upak
close	v.	mahi, mawi
close	v.*	utci
close the mouth	v.	mup-
close, lock with key, open, unlock	v.*	kitca, kitcua
close, right here, from here	adv.	tina (pina), tina-tum, tina-tun, titun
cloth, rag	n.	hel'emok, hel'emon
cloth- small	n.	supik
cloth: make cotton cloth	v.*	hitsik
clothes, dress	n.	eshen
clothes- rabbitskin	n.	rit'ai
cloudy, clouded	adj.	met'ske
cold	n.	tursi
cold: be cold, be chilly	v.	tur-si
collect in a bundle, bundle	v.*	honkote, honhote
collect, gather	v.*	ret'e, rekt'e
collect, gather, come together	v.*	keie(k)
collect, gather, come together	v.*	moitce, moit'i
colored, painted	adj.	polso
colored, partly painted	adj.	tamtcite
comb	v.	aha
comb	v.	ahe-s
comb of straw	n.	pelo-maes
comb- large, comb- brush	n.	sipuksan
combine, join, meet (roads)	v.*	mumi
come	v.	ayi
come close, draw near, approach	v.*	sanae
come down for the night	v.*	malu-n
come on! let's go!	excl.	ittie, iuie
come on! let's go!	excl.	yuma
come out	v.	itco-ni
come together, collect, gather	v.*	moitce, moit'i
come together, gather, collect	v.*	keie(k)
come undone, fray, unweave	v.*	titu
come, go	v.	wate
commence, begin	v.	wi
commence, begin, start	v.	hari
commence, enter (season), start	v.*	yilu
companion	n.	onei-a
competitor	n.	ali-s
complain, grumble	v.*	hat'uel'e
complain, grumble	v.	tie, tik
complete, end, finish	v.*	erenmite

cover with ashes	v. *	t'issektene, tcirsehtene
cover with shoulder	v. *	titi-n
cover, place in order to clean	v.	makai, maki
cover, shield	v.	wehe
covet, crave, desire, want, bargain, trade, buy	v. *	utis ^y
covet, desire, crave, want	v. *	han-ni
covet, desire, have desire, want	v. *	otciko
covet, desire, want	v.	uni
covet, love, desire, want	v. *	muisi-n
covet, want, crave	v. *	utih
covet, want, desire, crave	v. *	uhisoni
covet, want, like	v. *	mus ^y
cowering, squat	adj.	tcomelei
coyote	n.	maian
coyote	n.	wawisaes, -ses, -soes, wakisaes
coyote-young	n.	risui
crack mussels, seek, look for, call	v.	paka
crack, break	v. *	suttu-ni
crack, split (earth)	v. *	at'ski
crackle, increase	v. *	rat's-a
crave, covet, want	v. *	utih
crave, desire, covet, want	v. *	han-ni
crave, desire, covet, want	v. *	uhisoni
crave, desire, covet, want, bargain, trade, buy	v. *	utis ^y
crave, desire, want	v. *	aisaae, inkisse
crawl, stretch	v.	hit'o, (hit'a, hikt'o)
crawling	adv.	het'skere
crazy: be crazy, get drunk, intoxicate with tobacco or liquor	v.	selpe
creaking, grating	adj.	kit'it'ae
cream, red, pink, flesh-color	adj.	patka
crestfallen, empty, melancholy	adj.	hontce, honhontce
cricket	n.	tcorena, tcoltcolua
crippled	adj.	ukumi
crooked, curved, bent	adj.	mitile
crooked, humpbacked, bent, curved	adj.	tups'u
cross the arms or hands	v. *	kapat'a
crown of head	n.	tappis
crumble, chip, make small	v. *	siti-npe
cry with pain or weeping	v. *	sitcitce
cry, be sad, be unable	v.	ule, (uel)
cry, shout	v. *	ihukka
cry, shout	v.	rit'a
cry, shout	v.	saya
cry, shout	v.	tcirpi
cry, weep	v.	warak, warka
cudgel, beat, kill	v.	liwi, (lik(k)i, liewi, likni, lihin, lih, uwi)
cure	v. *	una, unpina