

Inezeño–English Dictionary — M Entries

ma	the, a/an; the article — noun marker — with nouns that are initial in the phrase ex. ma 'eneq i šexpec "a/the woman is singing" <i>versus</i> ka šexpec a 'eneq "the woman is singing" <i>Occasionally</i> ma shows up with a non-initial noun, in which case it emphasizes the noun, marking it as the main topic of the sentence, as in: ka skuti ha c'oyin a 'eneq ma 'i hi 'y — "the man sees another woman"
mal–	combination of ma plus al– run together at the beginning of the phrase, "one who" or "that which." Elsewhere it shows up as hal– . ex. malamaši n "food," <i>literally</i> "what they eat," from ma al–am–aši n versus wahač' alamaši n "lots of food"
ma'	jackrabbit
makak'	gopher
mak'ak'	to stammer, stutter
makal	bat (the animal)
makina	machine, auto (from Span. máquina "machine")
mal–	verb prefix having to do with (a) birth and pregnancy, (b) inheritance, (c) death, and (d) sometimes of uncertain meaning. Combinations of mal– plus a verb root are fixed; it does not combine freely with just any verb.
_maliwil	afterbirth (always possessed); possibly from mal– + wil "to be, exist"?
_mali k	first-born child (always possessed)
masisin	to be born deformed; from mal– + =sisin "to do badly"
mas'i 'li n	to be born feet first; from mal– + 'i 'l "foot, leg" + –i n "verb marker"
malc'i wi ki n	to be tired; from mal– "uncertain meaning" here + =c'i wi ki n "to be oppressed"
maniwon	to mourn, be in mourning for; from mal– + niwon "to leave, lose"
malwaq	to emerge (said of infant being born); from mal– + waq "to burst"
manana'n	to be restless; from mal– + na'n "to go" + Reduplication
maniwon	to mourn for, be in mourning for; from mal– "of birth" + niwon "to leave, lose"
me'leqpey	to inherit; from mal– + eqpey "to stick to"
melpe'	to get no share of inheritance; from mal– + pe' "to perish"
šmelpeq'ewaš	last-born child; from š– "third person" + mal– + peq'e(n) "to end" + –waš "past tense as noun marker"
_sumalku'y	womb (always possessed); from su– "causative" + mal– + kuy "to hold, contain"
malak'	soft tar

Pronunciation guide:

c = "ts" **č** = "ch" **h** = "raised h" **i** = "barred I" **q** = "deep K" **š** = "sh" **x** = "raspy h" **'** = "glottal stop"

malawa	eight
malc'i wi ki n	to be tired; from mal- "uncertain meaning" here + =c'i wi ki n "to be oppressed"
sumalc'i wi ki n	to tire, tire someone out; from su- "causative" + mal-c'i wi ki n "to be tired"
_maliwil	afterbirth (always possessed); maybe from mal- "of birth" + wil "to be, exist"?
_mali k	first-born child (always possessed); may include mal- "of birth and pregnancy"
mali ki š	first-born child (non-possessed); from mali k + -Vš "non-possession marker" ex. moq'e šicti'nic a kmali k "my first-born already has a child/children" but ka mali k i no' "I'm a first-born"
_malk'a'	palate, roof of the mouth (always possessed)
malki c	to be neat, tidy
malkuy	re womb (always possessed) in:
_sumalku'y	womb; from su- "causative" + mal- "of birth"+ kuy "to hold, contain" + -' "noun marker"
maltipamaš	some species of reptile (perhaps a Purisimeño term)
malwaq	to emerge (said of infant being born); from mal- "of birth" + waq "to burst"
ma'm	house, much less common than 'ap "house"
ma'muc	to be hollow, open inside; from ma'm + -Vc "verb marker"
ma'm	inside, inside of + <i>noun</i> ; introduced by hi when non-initial in the phrase ex. ma'm awil "it's inside"; <i>literally</i> "it's something that's inside" ex. samsuwoqo hi ma'm "they smear it with tar inside" ex. t'ini swil i ma'm a s'ap "she's still inside her house" ex. 'inis'axayit a kwe' i ma'm "he doesn't let me sleep inside" ex. s'ip i ma'm a kati k "I said to myself," <i>literally</i> "within my heart"
_mama'	paternal grandmother (always possessed)
_mamacwaš	late paternal grandmother (always possessed); from mama' + -ic "verb marker" + -waš "past tense," <i>literally</i> "one who was a grandmother"
manana'n	to be restless, aimless, to wander around; from mal- "uncertain meaning" here + na'n "to go" + Reduplication <i>idiom</i> : smanana'n a kati k "my heart is palpitating," <i>literally</i> "is wandering"
maniwon	to mourn for, be in mourning for; from mal- "of birth" + niwon "to leave, lose"
maniwoc	to be in mourning; from mal- "of death" + niwon "to leave, lose" + -š "intransitive marker (no object noun)"
ma'nixš	to snuff something up the nose; see noxš "nose"
ma'nixšmu'	snuff, that which is snuffed up the nose; from ma'nixš + mu' "that which is instrumental"
_ma'ni p'	great-grandfather (always possessed)

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mani š	to be lost; to be gone, missing ex. kic a wulewu hi no' amani š "I am like a lost sheep," <i>literally</i> "like a sheep [am] I a lost one" ex. pi' ka pmani š "you, get lost! get going!"
aqpala'mani š	to be frightening; from aqpala- "uncertain meaning" + mani š
axtamani š –us	to be from memory; from axta- "uncertain verb prefix" + mani š ex. kexpec a kaxtamani sus "I sing it from memory," <i>literally</i> "I sing, I do it from memory"
šumani š	to miss an absent person or thing; maybe an idiomatic use of su- "causative" with mani š
maq- / max-	a verb prefix sometimes having to do (a) with spreading/extending, (b) with a line or rope/cord, (c) with soft object like cloth and leather. This prefix probably combines freely with more verb roots than this list would indicate. <i>Also see maqili- / maxili- and maqulu- / maxulu-, which also generally refer to an action involving a line or rope/cord or long flexible object</i>
maqmasi x	to be triple-ply, said of line or cord; from maq- "of cord" + masi x
maqsumes	to throw a line/rope across; from maq-/max- + su- "causative" + mes "to cross"
maqsunapay	to string a bow; from maq- + su- "causative" + ni-apay "to go up"
maqtap	to put on a garment or ornament; from maq- + tap "to go in"
maqṭun	to be two-ply (said of cord); from maq- + =ṭun "to be double(d)"
max^hi t –us	to be intense, to do something hard, do with extra force or vigor; from maq-/max- + =k^hi t "to come near"
maxluk'en –us	to pull entirely out, pull up by the root; may include maq-/max- + luk'en ?
maxmišup	to come down, fall down (said of a cloth object); [sun] to get low in the sky in the afternoon; from maq-/max- "of a line, cord" + mi-šup "to go down"
šumaxmišup	to lower a line/rope; from su- "causative" + maq-/max- "of a line" + mi-šup "to go down"
maxna'n	to stretch, extend (intrans); from maq-/max- "of line, cord, cloth" + na'n "to go"
maxnowon	to be bunched up, clumped together; from maq-/max- + nowon "to stand"
maxsukitwon	to pull something out on a line (e.g. a fish); from maq-/max- + su- "causative" + kitwon "to come out"
maxsuna'n	to drag something; from maq- + su- "causative" + na'n "to go"; same as mextelen
maxsuqot'in	to take something down, lower (a line, cloth object); from maq-/max- + su- "causative" + qot'in "to come down"
maxtap	to weave; from maq-/max- plus tap "to enter"
maxu'liš	to play a rope out through the hands; from maq-/max- + u'liš "to grasp"
mexkeken	to stretch, measure, spread; from maq-/max- + keken "to stretch, spread"
mexqeelen	to drag; from maq-/max- + qeelen "to be broad, flat; to be extended"

Pronunciation guide:

c = "ts" **c** = "ch" **h** = "raised h" **i** = "barred I" **q** = "deep K" **š** = "sh" **x** = "raspy h" **'** = "glottal stop"

maqili– / maxili–	verb prefix generally referring to action involving a rope or line/cord or long flexible object, also showing up as maqulu– / maxulu– , <i>which see</i>
maxilina'n	[snake/worm] to crawl, [rope] to run out, feed out (e.g. with a harpoon); from maqili–/maxili– + na'n "to go"
maxiliqen	[rope] to slip all the way to the end, as with a knot slipping; from maqili–/maxili– + =qen "to use up, exhaust"
maxilolk'oy	to spiral, be or go in a spiral, such as with a snail shell; from maqili–/maxili– + ol-k'oy "to go around"
maxitap	to go around visiting; from maqili–/maxili– + tap "to enter, go in"
maxitikay	to be across (from), to move on water (e.g. a water skater); from maqili–/maxili– + tikay "to be on top of"
maqsumes	to throw a line/rope across; from maq–/max– "of a line"+ su– "causative" + mes "to cross"
maqsunapay	to string a bow; from maq– "of line, cord" + su– "causative" + ni-apay "to go up"
maqštuš	to play a certain children's game, with several children laying hands in a pile over one another; possibly maq– + =štuš
šilimaqštuš	place name: a village at the mouth of Espada Creek, north of Point Conception; initial element šili– unclear
maqtap	to put on a garment or ornament; from maq– "of line, cord, cloth" + tap "to go in, enter" ex: smaqtap a skamisa "he puts his shirt on"
_maqtap / maqtapi š	garment, something put on (possessed and non-possessed forms)
maqtuk	to lead by the hand; perhaps with maq– as a verb prefix?
maqun	to be two-ply (said of cord); from maq– "of line, cord, cloth" + =tun "to be double(d)"
maqulu– / maxulu–	a verb prefix of uncertain meaning, also showing up as maqili– / maxili– , <i>which see</i>
maquluc'iqi 'w –us	to wink; from maqulu– + c'iqi w "to be one-eyed, blind in one eye"
maqulučpax	grain of wood; from maqulu– + č– as alternative form of s– in a few compounds involving body parts" + pax "skin"
maqulut'uyumen	to draw a drawstring; from maqulu– + =t'uyumen "to gather up"
maxuluna'n	to crawl, said of a snake or worm; from maqulu–/maxulu– + na'n "to go"
maxuluqot'in	to hang from a line, rope, thread; from maqulu–/maxulu– + qot'in "to come down, get down" ex. maxuluqot'in a ktut "the spider is hanging from its line"
maxulumes	to cross over on a line, rope; from maqulu–/maxulu– + mes "to cross over"
maquluc'iqi 'w –us	to wink; from maqulu– + c'iqi w "to be one-eyed, blind in one eye"

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maquluᕕpax	grain of wood; from maqulu- + ᕕ- as alternative form of s- in a few compounds involving body parts” + pax “skin” (as in wi-c-pu-n “to prune,” based on c- + pu “arm, branch”)
maqulut’uyumen	to draw a drawstring; from maqulu- “of a line/cord” + =t’uyumen “to gather up”
maqulut’uyume’ni	drawstring; from maqulu-t’uyumen “to draw a drawstring” + -’i “instrument”
maqutaqšan	to die suddenly; from maq-uti- “quickly” + aqšan “to die”
maquti- / maxuti-	verb prefix with sometimes uncertain meaning, but it may include the prefix uti- “quickly,” which is part of meaning (a) “quickly”; (b) it can also mean “all around, all over the place.” It does not combine as freely with verb roots as does the short prefix uti- “quickly.”
maqutaqšan	to die suddenly; from maquti- + aqšan “to die”
maqutikok’	pileated woodpecker; from maquti- + kok’ “to peck”
maqutina’n	to run around; from maquti- + na’n “to go”
maqutiwecec’	to be spread wide open; from maquti- + wecec’ “to be forked, V-shaped”
maqutiwi š	to be with, accompany; from maquti- + iwi š “to accompany”
maqutikok’	pileated woodpecker; from maq-uti- “quickly” + kok’ “to peck”
maqutina’n	to run around; from maquti- “quickly” + na’n “to go”
maqutinana’n	to wander all around, go around; from maquti- “around” + na’n “to go” with Reduplication
maqutipī pī n	to play a certain children’s circle game; maybe from maquti- + pī pī n ?
maqutiwecec’	to be spread wide open; from maquti- “quickly” + wecec’ “to be forked, V-shaped”
maqutiwi š	to be with, accompany; from maquti- “quickly” + iwi š “to accompany”
masa	dough; from Spanish <i>masa</i> “dough”
masisin	to be born deformed; from mal- “of birth” + =sisin “to do badly”
mas’i’lī n	to be born feet first; from mal- “of birth” + ’i’l “foot, leg” + -ī n “verb marker”
masi x	three
maši x’i c	[three] to be together, to be a trio; from masi x + -ic “characterized by”
lumaši x’i c	to grow as three together or grow into three; from lu- “of growth” + maši x + -i c “characterized by” ex. šilumaši x’i c a ’iš’o’nuš “they were twins,” literally “the twins were a trio, grown as three”
alimasī x	[three] to be together, to be a trio; same as maši x’i c ; from ali- “ongoing action” + masi x
aqulumasi x	to have or hold three long objects together; e.g. to hold up three fingers; from aqulu- “of long thing object” + masi x “three”
maqmasi x	to be triple-ply, said of line or cord; from maq- “of cord” + masi x

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sumaqmasi'x	to make triple-ply cord; from su- "causative" + maq-masi'x
nimasí x	to divide something into three parts; from ni- "transitive" + masi'x , same as supanamasí x
supanamasí x	to divide something into three parts; from su- "causative" + pana- "uncertain meaning" + masi'x , same as nimasí x
talmasi'x	to grasp three, hold three together; from tal- "with the hand" + masi'x ex. stalmasi'x a sya' "he holds three arrows together"
ulumasi'x	to have three points, prongs, e.g. of deer's antler; from ulu- "uncertain meaning" + masi'x
walmasi'x	[three] to be in a line, go in file; from wal- "uncertain meaning" + masi'x
yitimasí x	seven; yiti- is the common element in the numerals yitipaka's "five," yitiško'm "six" and yitimasí x "seven"
matak'	clay, adobe
matak'ic	to be clayey, muddy; from matak' + -ic "characterized by"
matak'un	to be clayey, muddy; from matak' + -un "verb marker" ex. smatak'un i mišup "the ground is muddy"
ismatak'un	to be clayey, muddy
susismatak'un	to make something clayey, muddy; from sus- "causative" + is-makat'-un
kamatak'	place name: the mouth of a canyon west of Santa Ynez; from ka + matak'
sumatak'un -us	to get something muddy (with regard to someone) ex. ksumatakunus a spisu "I get her floor muddy"
mati-	verb prefix usually indicating a feeble/weakened condition or action performed with difficulty; also see tiši- "with difficulty." This prefix does not combine as freely with verb roots as tiši- does.
matihí kwí n	to be tired from carrying a load; from mati- + hí kwí n "to put a load down"
matikalaš	to sigh, take a deep breath; from mati- + kalaš "to breathe"
matikuta'	to get from a prone position; mati- + kuta' "to get up, stand up"
matina'n	to crawl, slink, go on all fours; from mati- + na'n "to go"
matinana'n	to stagger or blunder around; from mati- "with difficulty" + nana'n reduplicated form of na'n "to go"
matinowon	to get up by holding onto support; from mati- + nowon "to stand"
matixo'yin	to climb over something slowly/painfully; from mati- + xo'yin "to go over"
matu'liš	to grasp a support when weak or feeble; from mati- + u'liš "to grasp"
matihí kwí n	to be tired from carrying a load; from mati- "with difficulty" + hí kwí n "to put a load down"
matikalaš	to sigh, take a deep breath; from mati- "with difficulty" + kalaš "to breathe"
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ex. **smatikuta' š'ep'epš a kawayu** "the horse stands up gray" (from being all covered with dust)

matina'n to crawl, slink, go on all fours; from **mati-** "with difficulty" + **na'n** "to go"
ex. **ma nunaši š ayamatina'n** "beasts that go on all fours"

matinana'n to stagger or blunder around; from **mati-** "with difficulty" + **nana'n** reduplicated form of **na'n** "to go"

matinowon to get up by holding onto something for support; from **mati-** "with difficulty" + **nowon** "to stand"

matixo'yin to climb over something slowly/painfully; from **mati-** "with difficulty" + **xo'yin** "to go over"

matiyi k to mix badly, said of meat and blood within the body of a menstruating woman; **mal-** "of birth or menstruation" + **tiyi k** "to be inside"

matu'liš to grasp a support when weak or feeble; from **mati-** "with difficulty" + **u'liš** "to grasp"

max- alternative form of the verb prefix **maq-**; see **maq-** for discussion and examples

maxac to be blind
idiom: šmaxac ha'awa'y "there is no moon [tonight]," *literally*. "the moon is blind"

maxaki š cloth, rag; see V. **maxak** "to strip bark from a tree," + **-i š** "result of action"

maxa'lam to hold a festival, throw a party
maxa'lami š festival, fiesta; from **maxa'lam** + **-i š** "result of action"
ex. **moq'e s^holi ha maxa'lami š** "the fiesta ended, is over"
'amaxa'lami š place name: village at Los Cigarros, north of Santa Ynez

maxc^huyuy to slide down a bank (in play); may include **maq-** ? plus a root =**c^huyuy**

maxili- alternative form of prefix **maqili-**, *which see*

maxilina'n [snake/worm] to crawl, [rope] to run out, feedout (e.g. with a harpoon); from **maqili-/maxili-** "of a line or long thin object" + **na'n** "to go"
ex. **k'axauys a smaxilina'n** "I let [my fishing line] run out"

maxilina'n [snake/worm] to crawl, [rope] to run out, feedout (e.g. with a harpoon); from **maqili-/maxili-** "of a line or long thin object" + **na'n** "to go"

maxiliqen [rope] to slip all the way to the end, as with a knot slipping; from **maqili-/maxili-** "of a line or long thin object" + **=qen** "to use up, exhaust"

maxilolk'oy to spiral, be in a spiral, such as with a snail shell; from **maqili-/maxili-** "of a line or long thin object" + **ol-k'oy** "to go around"

maxitap to go around visiting; from **maqili-/maxili-** + **tap** "to enter, go in"

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maxitikay	to be across (from), to move on water (e.g. a water skater); from maqili- / maxili- + tikay “to be on top of” ex. smaxitikay a 'o' a kiyiswot' “our Lord walked on the water”
maxiwo	bald eagle
maxkilemes	to lie scattered about or thrown away; from maq-/max- + kile-mes “to be horizontal, go across horizontally (kila- “uncertain meaning” + mes “to cross”) ex. smaxkilimes a maxaki š “the rag lies thrown away”
maxk^hi t –us	to be intense, to do something hard, do with extra force or vigor; from maq-/max- “uncertain meaning” + =k^hi t “to come near” ex. smaxk^hi tus ha swi p “he hits it very hard,” <i>literally</i> . “he does it hard, he hits [it]” ex. smaxk^hi tus ha syuwil “it is very hot,” <i>literally</i> . “it does it hard, it is hot”
maxluk'en –us	to pull entirely out, pull up by the root; may include max- + luk'en? ex. smaxluk'enus a mexme'y “she pulls the reed up by the root” ex. smaxluk'enus a ya' “he pulls the arrow out (of the wound)”
_maxmaxš	nerve, sinew, gristle (always possessed) ex. kuqci k a šmaxmaxš “I spit [out] the gristle”
maxmišup	to come down, fall down (said of a cloth object); [sun] to get low in the sky in the afternoon; from maq-/max- “of a line, cord” + mi-šup “to go down”
šumaxmišup	to lower a line/rope); from su- “causative” + maq-/max- “of a line” + mi-šup “to go down”
maxna'n	to stretch, extend (intrans); from maq-/max- “of line, cord, cloth” + na'n “to go”
maxnik'oyi	to drag oneself back; from maq-/max- “uncertain meaning” + ni-k'oyi “to return”
maxnowon	to be bunched up, clumped together; from maq-/max- “uncertain meaning” + nowon “to stand”
maxsukitwon	to pull something out on a line (e.g. a fish); from maq-/max- “of line, cord, cloth” + su- “causative” + kitwon “to come out”
maxsuna'n	to drag something; from maq- + su- “causative” + na'n “to go”; same as mextelen
maxuluqot'in	to hang or come down on a line; from maqulu-/maxulu- “of line, cord, cloth” + qot'in “to come down” ex. smaxuluqot'in a sisk'i ni't' “[spider] is hanging on its thread”
maxsuqot'in	to take something down, lower (a line, cloth object); from maq-/max- + su- “causative” + qot'in “to come down, get down”
maxsu'may	to harrow ground; from maq-/max- “uncertain meaning” + su- “causative” + ='may “to overwhelm”

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maxšuc'eq	to arthritic, rheumatic (said of body part); from maq-/max- “uncertain meaning” + su- “causative (?)” + c'eq “to split”? ex. šmaxšuc'eq a k'apa'm “my knee is rheumatic, arthritic”
maxtap	to weave; from maq-/max- “of line, cord, cloth” + tap “to enter”
maxtapīš	something woven, also specifically finely woven band of 'oxponuš ; from maxtap + -iš “result” ex. nok'es a maxtapīš “I'm going to weave a band [to tie baby to cradle]”
maxu'liš	to play a rope out through the hands; maq-/max- “of a line/rope” + u'liš “to grasp”
maxulu-	alternative form of the verb prefix maqulu- ; see maqulu- for discussion and examples
maxulumes	to cross over, go across (said of a line, rope); from maqulu-/maxulu- “of a line or long flexible object” + mes “to cross over”
maxuluna'n	to crawl, said of a snake or worm; from maqulu-/maxulu- “of a line or long flexible object” + na'n “to go”
maxuluqot'in	to hang from a line, rope, thread; from maqulu-/maxulu- “of a line or long flexible object” + qot'in “to come down, get down” ex. maxuluqot'in a ktut “the spider is hanging from its line”
maxuti-	alternative form of the verb prefix maquti- ; see maquti- for discussion and examples
maxutiksil	web (of spider); may include maquti- ?
smaxutiksil ha ktut	“spider's web”
maxwalac	to be thin or gauzy (e.g. netting); from maq-/max- + =wal , see walic “to be thin, weak”
=may / ='may	bound verb root often indicating a sense of being overwhelmed or overshadowed
apti'may	to crush; from apti- “of crushing, grinding” + =may
aqiwalmay	to overshadow; from aqi- + wal- (uncertain meaning) + =may
iqmay	to cover; maybe from iq- “uncertain meaning” + =may ?
itaxmay	to be surprised, astonished; from itax- “of hearing” + =may “to overwhelm”
šušitaxmaš	to show off, be proud, <i>literally</i> “to cause to be astonished”; from sus- “causative” + itax- + =may + -š “intense, multiple objects”
maxsu'may	to harrow ground; from maq-/max- + su- “causative” + =may “to overwhelm”
uti'may	to bury; from uti- “of a fall, blow” + =may
maya'may	to be multicolored
mayawic	to be dizzy
mays	corn; from Spanish <i>mais</i> “corn”

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me	emphatic particle used with commands; it nearly always comes after the verb ex. 'aši 'n me "eat!" ex. šušpunit' me "get it for me!" ex. 'alištaxa'n me "take heart! exclamation of encouragement"
mekeken	to stretch, measure; probably from =keken "to stretch, spread" + some prefixed material
šuk'ilimekekec	to stretch (self), straighten (self) up" ex. š^huk'ilimekekec a katu "the cat stretches"
me'leqpey	to inherit; from mal- "of birth" + eqpey "to stick to"
me'leqpeyeš	inheritance, that which is inherited; from mel-eqpey + -Vš "result of action"
mele'wen	to be level (said of ground, etc.)
ušmele'wen	to level something off with the hand; from uš- "by hand" + mele'wen
melpeq'ewaš	last-born child (in one of the two forms below); from mal- "of birth" + peq'e(n) "to end" + -waš "past tense used as noun marker"
_išmelpeq'ewaš	last-born (possessed form); from is- "one's own" + melpeq'ewaš ex. moq'e sišapnušmuc' a kišmelpeq'ewaš "my last-born is already married," <i>literally</i> "has a spouse (išapnušmu')"
šmelpeq'ewaš	last-born (non-possessed form) ex. ma šmelpeq'ewaš a k'oqko' "my wisdom tooth," <i>literally</i> "the last-born of my molar(s)"
melple'	to get no share of inheritance; from mal- "of birth" + ple' "to perish"
=memen	to touch, bound root appearing in a few compounds:
qilmemen	to shade eyes with hand when looking into distance; from qil- "of vision, seeing" + =memen
telmemen	to touch; from tal- "with the hand" + =memen
tikumemen	to be moderate, within bounds; from tiku- "uncertain meaning" + =memen <i>idiom:</i> 'iništikumemen "it's too much," <i>literally</i> "it's not moderate"
meq	yucca
mes	to cross, go across <i>idiom:</i> smes a yuxpac^hi 'š "the disease is spreading," <i>literally</i> "the disease is crossing"
mesli	to cross over to; from mes + -li "to/toward" ex. nosmesli hi mic^humaš — "he will cross over to Santa Cruz Island"
mesmu'	bridge; from mes + -mu' "instrument"
maqsumes	to cross on a line (e.g. a spider crossing its web); from maq-/max- "of a line"+ su- "causative" + mes
'elemes	across (from), on the other side (of); from 'al-/ala- "uncertain meaning" + mes

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ex. **'elemes a sxa'min** “across the ocean” (on the islands)

ikumes to dam a stream; from **iku-** “uncertain meaning” + **mes**

kilemes to be horizontal, go across horizontally; from **kila-** “uncertain meaning” + **mes**

k'ilimes to come over and attack; from **k'ili-** “rapidly” + **mes**

kupemes to jump over something (while running); from **kupal-** “uncertain meaning” + **mes**

maqsumes to throw a line/rope across; from **maq-/max-** “of a line” + **su-** “causative” + **mes**

maxkilemes to lie thrown away; from **maq-/max-** + **kila-mes**

maxulumes to cross over, go across (said of a line, rope); from **maqulu-/maxulu-** “of a line, rope” + **mes**

pimes to jump across, dart across, go across through the air; from **pil-/pili-** “through the air” + **mes**

ex. **spimpimes a 'aqiwo** “there is a shooting star,” literally “a star is jumping across (the sky)

supimes to cause to jump across; from **su-** causative + **pimes**

idiom: **supimes a 'aqli'w** “to translate,” literally “to send the word (or language) across

qelemes to be webbed, grown together, like a frog's foot or Siamese twins; from **qal-** “of tying, wrapping” + **mes**

ex. **sqelemes a spu** “[the frog's] hand is webbed”

suxstimes to throw something over to, across to; from **š-uqšti-/uxšti-** “of throwing” + **mes**

ex. **suxstimesit'** “toss it to me!”

times to tie or fasten shut; maybe from **ti-** “of fastening” + **mes**

ulumes to wade across, go across through water; from **ili-/ulu-** “of water” + **mes**

xelmes to jump across, leap across; from **xal-** “through the air” + **mes**

maqsumes to cross on a line (e.g. a spider crossing its web); from **maq-/max-** “of a line” + **su-** “causative” + **mes**

meš small sack, bag

mexkeken to stretch, measure, spread; from **max-** “of line, cord, cloth” + **=keken** “to stretch, spread”

alimexkeken to have or hold something spread open; from **ali-** “in progress” + **mex-keken**

ex. **salimexkeken a pali** “the priest has his arms spread”

apimexkeken to spread quickly; from **api-** “quickly” + **mex-keken**

ex. **sapimexkeken a 'onoq** “the buzzard spreads [its wings] quickly”

sumexkeken to spread something open; from **su-** “causative” **maq-/max-** + **=keken**

ex. **noksumexkeken a k'axtawaya** “I'm going to open my umbrella/shade

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mexme'y	reed
mexqeelen	to drag; from maq-/max- + qeelen “to be broad, flat; to be extended”
mextelen	to drag something; from maq- + =telen “to drag”; same as maxsuna'n ;
mextelelec	to be dragging (e.g. a child's coat dragging on the ground); from mex-telelen + -š “intransitive”
mextelelen	to be dragging something; from mex-telen + <i>Reduplication</i>
mexwe' ~ mexweš	to grind, whet; to wear down; to be bothersome ex. nokmexwe' a k'i wi “I'm going to whet my knife”
mexwešpi	to grind on something; from mexweš + -pi “on” ex. kmexwešpi hac'i c'i ha xi p “I grind [the knife] on a sharp/rough rock”
mexwe's	metate, grinding stone; from mexwe' + -Vš + ' “instrument”
mexwešmu'	mortar; from mexweš “to grind” + -mu' “instrument”
meymey	to be soft, smooth ex. smeymey a k'oqwo'n “my hair is soft (after shampooing)”
mi-	prefix indicating “place where,” used with both nouns and verbs to form place names and relational terms such as mik'o'y “outside(of)”
micqanaqa'n	place name: village at the site of Buenaventura Mission; from mi- + c-/s- “possessive” + xanaxa'n
mic^humaš	place name: Santa Cruz Island, “place of the c^humas ”
mikiwin	place name: Dos Pueblos, two adjacent coastal villages north of Santa Barbara; , said to mean “place of the mussel,” from kiw in B. and P.
mik'o'y	outside (of); see mipolk'o'y “in back of
mipol'ko'y	in back (of), behind; see mik'o'y “outside (of)”
mišup	down; on(to) the ground; ground, floor; from mi- + šup “earth”
=mi'	bound verb root with uncertain meaning
aqšimi'	to want to be with s.; from aqši- “uncertain meaning” + =mi' “bound verb root with uncertain meaning”
aximi'	to overload, make a load too heavy; from axi- “uncertain meaning” + =mi'
axš'umi'	to want some of what another is eating; from axš'u- “of eating” + =mi'
tak'alimi' ~ taq'alami'	to be afraid of ghosts or spirits; maybe from tak'ala “uncertain meaning” + =mi'
micqanaqa'n	place name: village at the site of Buenaventura Mission; from mi- “place” + c-/s- “possessive” + xanaxa'n “jaw” with consonant shift
micqolo	plant species, used to make very flexible arrow shafts
mic'uquc'	smokehole; may include mi- “place where”
mic^humaš	place name: Santa Cruz Island, place of the c^humas

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mikiwin	place name: Dos Pueblos, two adjacent coastal villages north of Santa Barbara, said to mean “place of the mussel,” from kiw in B. and P.
'alapmikiwin	people of Dos Pueblos; from 'alap – “people/inhabitant(s) of” + mikiwin
mik'o'y	outside, outside of + <i>noun</i> ; introduced by hi when non-initial in the phrase; see mipolk'o'y “in back of” with same use of mi – “place where” ex. mik'o'y a siyiwon “they [the dogs] are barking outside” ex. noksuyuwil i mik'o'y “I’ll build a fire outside” ex. šnowon i mik'o'y a s'ap “he’s standing outside his house”
milimol	north; see =lomol “having to do with mountains”
milimolic	to be from the north, northern; from is – + milimol + –ic “having to do with”
šmilimolic	Tejoneño or Yokuts people: one who is from the north; from s – “he, she, it” + milimol – ic
išmilimolic	to head/face north, to be from the north; from is – + milimol + –ic “having to do with”
miluk	inside corner ex. salpulali hi miluk “he skirts the inside corner (of the house)” <i>idiom</i> : yila' eca smiluk a šup “the whole world,” <i>literally</i> “all the corners of the world”
mim	cactus species; fruit is called sto'yoc' “amole”?
_mimi	finger, toe (always possessed)
minawan	a mountain in San Refugio range north of Santa Ynez, of ritual importance; may include the mi – of place names
išminawanuc	to face or head toward minawan ; from is – + minawan + –Vc “verb marker”
mipolk'o'y	in back, in back of + <i>noun</i> , behind; introduced by hi when non-initial in the phrase. See mik'o'y “outside, outside (of)” with same use of mi – “place where” ex. mipolk'o'y i soto'yin a 'o' “the water (i.e. pond) lies in back (of the house)” ex. kna'n i mipolk'o'y a k'ap “I go in back of my house”
ičmipolk'oy	neighbor (always possessed), literally “one’s own [person] in back; from ič – “one’s own” + mipolk'oy ; see 'amute'y , also meaning “neighbor” ex. ma šičmipolk'oy i ki wi c'i' “Raccoon’s neighbor”
misa	mass; from Spanish <i>misa</i>
miš	to weep, cry
aqšimiš	to cry for an absent person; from aqši – “uncertain meaning” + miš
aqš'ušumiš	to make a person cry; from aqšu – “uncertain meaning” + su – “causative” + miš
šunumiš	to go back on a promise; from šu – nu – miš ?
mištoyo	rainbow

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mišup	down; on(to) the ground; under; ground, floor; introduced by hi when non-initial in the phrase; from mi- “place where” + šup “earth” used as a noun, verb stem, and particle ex. spilkwey i mišup “it pours onto the ground” ex. syepeyepen i mišup “the ground is shaking” ex. mišup a xi p “under the rock” ex. šaxš’utitap i mišup a sikmen “he dives under/through the wave”
šumišup	to lower something to the ground; to be sad, depressed; from su- “causative” + mišup
tanimišup	to go down a little more, down a little bit; from tani- “a little” + mi-šup
xilimišup	to look down; from qil-/xil- “of seeing” + mi-šup
xilimišup	to settle down (e.g. sediment in water); from qil-/xil- “of water” + mi-šup
maxmišup	to come down, fall down (said of a cloth object); to be heard far away; from maq-/max- + mi-šup
miti pi n	door (the opening itself) ex. mas’iqip’ ha miti pi n “door leaf, mat covering the door,” <i>literally</i> “the closure of the door”
miy	to twist string (done on the thigh);
miyaš	string, cord; from miy + -Vš “result of action”
aqulusmiy	to twist string loosely; from aqulu “of a long, thin object” + miy
walmiy	to make a cord with several strands; from wal- “uncertain meaning” + miy
mi k	far, far away; to a a great extent; to be coarse (said of weave) ex. mi k šxiwašli kli ha tomol “the (capsized) boat came up far away” ex: moq’ e mi k a kisoqt’ okin “we’ve already caused you a lot of trouble,” <i>literally</i> “already – far – we make it difficult for you”
mi ki ’n	to go far, go far away; from mi k + -Vn “verb marker”
aqtamī ki ’n	[arrow, projectile] to go far; from aqta- “of motion through the air” + mi k-i ’n ex. saqtamī ki ’n a ya’ “the arrow flies far”
ilmī ki ’n	[water] to spread far; from il-/ili- “of an expanse of water” + mi k-i ’n
itaxmī ki ’n	[sound] to carry; to be heard far away; from itax- “of hearing” + mi k-i ’n ex. sitaxmī ki ’n a k’aqli ’w “my voice carries far”
kupamī ki ’n	to go far through the air (= xamī ki ’n); from kupal- “around, about” + mi k-i ’n
nī mi ki ’n	to carry far, take far away; from nu- “of taking, carrying” + mi k-i ’n
suxuwalimī ki ’n	to see far, see well at a distance; from su- “causative” + qil-/xul- “of vision” + wali- “uncertain meaning” + mi k-i ’n
uxštī mi ki ’n	to go far (when thrown); from uqšti-/uxšti- “of throwing” + mi k-i ’n
xamī ki ’n	to go far through the air (= kupamī ki ’n); from xal- “in, through the air” + mi k-i ’n

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ximi kī n	[water] to be deep; from xil- “of water” + mī k-i’ n
_mī limi l	gums (always possessed)
mī ’mī w	to crawl like an inch-worm
’ališmī ’mī w	kind of caterpillar with a burning touch; from ’al “agent” + is- “verb marker” + mī ’mī w
_mī s	mother-in-law, father-in-law (always possessed)
mī s	scrub oak
_mī t	back (body part); shell (of turtle) (always possessed) ex. c’iwis a šmī tiwaš a šaq’ “a turtle–shell rattle,” <i>literally</i> “rattle of its former shell, a turtle” <i>idiom</i> : šikšit a smī t “he turns his back on me” (maybe a loan translation from Spanish)
mī xī n	to be hungry
mī xī xī n	to be hungry (reduplicated form is more common than plain mī xī n)
sī mī xī xī n	to make someone hungry; from su- “causative” + mī xī xī n ex. s^hi mī xī xī nit a štašušun alamišo’ “the smell of the roast makes me hungry”
mī y	wolf
mī yic	to be generous
’ami yic	to be generous, <i>literally</i> “to be one who is generous” (reduplicated form is more common); from ’al- “agent, one who” + mī y + -ic “characterized by”
’ami ymi yic	to be generous, very generous; from ’al-mī yic + Reduplication
moc	paint, painting
mocmu’	black paint; from moc + -mu’ “instrument”
mocic	to be painted (e.g. for a dance); from moc + -ic “characterized by”
šmoč	color; from s- “third person as noun marker” + moc
mokokš	cockleburr
mol	to toast ex. nokmol a s^hayayan “I’m going to toast piñon nuts” something toasted; from mol + -Vš “result of action”
moluš	to warm oneself; from aq-/ax- “uncertain meaning” + mol
oxmol	
_molol	phlegm (always possessed); see moxlol “phlegm” also
moloq	long ago, for a long time; old-time, ancient ex. molmoloq i ’aqli’ w “they are old words” ex. ma molmoloq’ a ku “the ancient people, the old-time people” ex. moloq i k^huyamin “I’ve been waiting for you for a long time”

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ex. **tišnec a'nimoloq a paktina'?** “why didn't you come sooner?” *literally* “why not so long..”

hini moloq formerly, a long time ago, lit. “when [it was] long ago
ex. **'awi liwaš i no' ini moloq** “I was once a hunter long ago”

timoloqic to tell about old times; from **ti-** “of speech” + **moloq** + **-ic** “verb marker”

moluš juniper

=momon bound verb root of uncertain meaning

noqomomon to be deeply hollowed, e.g. a mortar; from **naqal-** “uncertain meaning” + **=momon**

qonoqomomon to tie all four legs of an animal together; **qal-** “of tying” + **noqo-momon**

uxmo'mon to make s. temporary or shoddy; from **ux-** “uncertain meaning” + **=momon**

momoy Jimson weed, Datura, toloache

momoyic to be drunk, crazy (not necessarily from **momoy**); from **momoy** + **-ic** “affected by”

unimomoyic to be drunk, crazy; from **uni-** “uncertain meaning” + **momoy-ic**

monus to ornament, make a design; write
ex. **nokmonus a kpi's** “I'm going to put a design on my basket”
idiom: **monus a nunašiš** “to poison by touching,” lit. “to paint poison”

_monus design, ornamentation; writing, book (possessed form)
ex. **nokni yi tiy ma kmonus** “I'll bring my book again”

monušaš design, ornamentation; writing, book (non-possessed form); from **monus** + **-aš** “result of/non-possessed”

monušmu' paint, a kind of paint; **monus** + **-mu'** “instrument”
monušmu' i xuxa'w “milkweed-like plant,” *literally* “Coyote's paint”;
malatlati k a monušmu' “a kind of medicine,” *literally* “live paint”; from **ma-** “the” + **-l-** “what” **ati k** “to be alive” + Reduplication

mopš to foam, be bubbly
ex. **šmopš ec a spu** “her hands are soapy”

šmopš foam, a bubble; from **s-** “third-person used as noun marker” + **mopš**

šumopš to make bubbles, cause something to foam; from **su-** “causative” + **mopš**

iwolomopšic to foam up, e.g. like carbonation; from **ival-** “uncertain meaning” + **mopšic**

moq when, whenever (in relative sense), so that — always precedes verb
ex. **moq syuwil 'inišišapatuc** “when it's hot they don't wear shoes” — **s-yu-wil** “it is hot” — **'ini-ši-sapatu-c** “they are not shod, have no shoes”;
ex. **ktak'alimiš moq keqteqn** “I get scared when I pass by [there]” — **k-tak'ali-mi'-š** “I get scared” — **moq** — **k-eqte-qen** “I pass by”;

moq already — never occurs at the beginning of a phrase, is less common than **moq'e**

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ex. **šišapnuc moq a 'eneq** “the woman is already married” — **s-is-apnuc** “he/she is married” — **moq** — **ha 'eneq** “the woman”

idiom: **tikal akumpi'l moq** “what time is it? — *literally* “what has it gotten to?”

moq'e already, in the immediate past — occurs only at the beginning of a phrase, is much more common than **moq**

ex. **moq'e sapiyexen** “he already ate it up” — **moq'e** — **s-api-exen** “he/she eats it all up”;

ex. **šquluwaš'i k ha' skuti moq'e taka' kiyakumili** “she peeks to see where we've gotten to” — **s-qulu-waš'i k** “he/she peeks” — **ha'** “in order to” — **s-kuti** “he/she sees” — **moq'e** — **taka'** “where” — **k-iy-al-kum-li** “we arrive at”

moq'e ni- no longer, negative of **moq'e**; from **moq'e** + **'ini-** “not”

ex. **moq'e'ni c'ic'i'** “[she is] no longer a child”

ex. **moq'e'nisil kune' alamesqenus** “there's no longer anyone to ask”

mo's berry species, similar to **xutaš**, with long, dense leaves

motmot to have one's hair tangled, disheveled

kmotmot “my hair is tangled, disheveled”

sumotmot to cause something to be tangled; from **su-** “causative” + **motmot**

ex. **s^humotmotit a k'oqwo'n** “she tangled up my hair for me”

mow honey, sugar from sugarbush (**'expew**), candy

mowon to be sweet; from **mow** + **-on** “verb marker”

suyomow to gather sugar from sugarbush; **suya-** “of gathering” + **mow**

aqimowon to be fine, elegant; to be wild, crazy; from **aqi-** “uncertain meaning” + **mow-on**

oqsmowon to savor; from **aqs-** “uncertain meaning” + **mow-on**

-mow to be crowded

oqmow (people) to be crowded together; from **aq-/ax-** “uncertain meaning” + **mow**

yuqmow to cover densely; to be covered with; from **yuq-** “uncertain meaning” + **mow**

ex. **syuqmow ha 'axunpes** “it is covered with flies”

moxnowon be in a clump or cluster; from **maq-** “uncertain meaning” here + **nowon** “to stand”

ex. **smoxnowon a xwapš** “a clump of nettles”

_moxo' aunt on father's side (always possessed)

moxocwaš deceased aunt; from **moxo'** + **-ic** “verbal” + **-waš** “past tense,” literally “one who used to be an aunt”

=moyi + ali- to be a sleepy-head, late-riser

ex. **k'alalimoyi** “I'm a sleepy-head, late-riser”

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–mu'	suffix denoting (a) place where an activity occurs or (b) the instrument or artifact with which the activity is done and sometimes (c) a noun derived from the corresponding verb
'aqmilimu'	drinking place; spring; from aqmil "to drink" + mu'
'aqš'utapinimu'	dinner, evening meal; from 'aqš'u–tapin "to eat the evening meal" + mu'
'axikumum'	dancing ground, from axi–kum "to dance" + –mu'
'išapnušmu'	spouse; from išapnuš "to get married" + –mu'
mesmu'	bridge; from mes "to cross" + –mu'
'u'lišmu'	handle, from u'liš "to grasp" + –mu'
muc'u'	small (one), young (one) – noun ex. kay kamuc'u' "he's the younger/smaller" e.g. of two brothers
muc'u' ayi ti	<i>idiom:</i> soon, after a little while – <i>literally</i> "it is a little [time] that comes," from muc'u' ha al–yi ti , run together as muc' ayi ti in normal speech ex. šiwat^homuc'u' ha yi ti ha noskimi "he stops; he will get back to it after a little while"
aximucu'	to get smaller; [moon] to wane; from axi– "uncertain meaning" + muc'u'
iswatimuc'u'	little finger, little toe; from iš– "one's own" + wati– "uncertain meaning" + muc'u'
muc'uc'u'	kind of bead, very small; from muc'u' + reduplication
yuq^hmuc'u'	to be thin, slender; from yuq– "uncertain meaning" + muc'u'
muhu	horned owl (this word is widespread in Uto-Aztec languages to the south and east of Chumash territory)
muhu^hn	fish species
muhuw	beach, south; see muw "coast"
mu'lam	arroyo; maybe from mi– "place" + 'u'lam "creek, flood"?
munax	bush species
mup	cave
mupic	to have a cave, caves; from mup + –ic "to be characterized by" ex. šmupic a ši "the cliff has a cave (or caves) in it"
mut	sea bird species
_mut	belly, stomach (always possessed)
nimut	to stick one's belly out; from ni– "transitive" + mut
alinimut	to have a protruding belly; from ali– "in progress" + ni–mut
mute'y	near, nearby; to be nearby, close to ex. mute'y hi skum "he's getting close" ex. pa'iti' mute'y "near here" ex. šnowon mute'y a s'ap "he's standing near the house"

Pronunciation guide:

c = "ts" **c** = "ch" **h** = "raised h" **i** = "barred I" **q** = "deep K" **š** = "sh" **x** = "raspy h" **'** = "glottal stop"

ex. **noku'liš a c'oyin a c'ayaš ka mute'y** "I'm going to take another road close by"

'amute'y neighbor, *literally* "one who is nearby"; also see **ičmipolk'oy** "neighbor"
ex. **ma 'eneq a 'amutey** "the neighbor woman"

naqtimute'y to be close to, up against; from **naqti-** "uncertain meaning" + **mute'y**

sunaqtimute'y to hold close to, bring up close to; from **su-** "causative" + **naqti-** "uncertain meaning" + **mute'y**

muw coast; see **muhuw** "beach, south"

muwic to be of or from the coast; from **muw** + **-ic** "to be characterized by"

šmuwic coast dweller, person who lives on the coast; from **s-** "third person as noun marker" + **muw** + **-ic** "characterized by"

'a'lilimuw fish (generic); from **'al-** "agent" + **ili-** + **muw** — "one that goes around the coast"?

yimuw to go to the coast; from **yi-** + **muw**

muxmux to crumble (*intransitive*: something crumbles)
ex. **smuxmux a pan** "the bread is crumbling"

ni'mumuxmux to pulverize between the hands; see **ni'muy** "to rub between the hands"; perhaps a compound of **ni'muy** + **muxmux** or else **ni-** "transitive" + **mumuxmux** as a reduplicated form of **muxmux**

šmuxmuxwaš crumbs, fragments; from **s-** "third person as noun marker" + **muxmux** + **-waš** "past tense as noun marker"

wimumuxmux to crumble or pulverize something with blows; from **wi-** "with or by blows" + **mumuxmux** as a reduplicated form of **muxmux**

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