

Base de donnée – Omaha (Umóⁿhoⁿ)

Étude des verbes avec préfixe instrumental *ga-*

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Dernière mise à jour : 06 mars 2018

La base de donnée suivante été constituée dans le cadre d'une étude sur les propriétés sémantiques et syntaxiques du préfixe instrumental *ga-* et des verbes composés avec *ga-*. Elle est présentée dans le tableau ci-dessous.

Les colonnes du tableau sont organisées en trois ensembles : un ensemble traitant des verbes avec instrumental *ga-* (colonnes 1 à 5), un ensemble traitant de la base de ces verbes (colonnes 6 à 10), et un ensemble traitant des propriétés du préfixe et de la façon dont la base et le préfixe se combinent (colonnes 11 à 13). Chaque ligne correspond à un verbe différent.

Légende

Colonnes 1 à 5 : verbes

Nom de colonne	Explications / légende
Nb	numéro attribué au verbe (de 1 à 156)
Verb	verbe en omaha
Verb meaning	traduction ou définition du verbe en anglais.
Source	source dans laquelle le verbe est attesté : DD : Dictionnaire de Dorsey (no date b) DT : Texte de Dorsey (1890, 1891) HA : Hahn (no date) ST : Stabler Lexicon (Swetland 1977) TA : Tapes recorded by Rudin (1989-1990) RE : Recipes (Swetland 2006) SE : Saunsoci & Eschenberg (2016) U : UNL textbook (Swetland & al. 2018)
Verb cat.	catégorie du verbe : vimp : verbe impersonnel vis : verbe intransitif statif via : verbe intransitif actif vi : verbe intransitif (nous n'avons pas pu déterminer s'il est actif ou statif) vt : verbe transitif lab. : labilité ergative

Colonnes 6 à 10 : bases

Nom de colonne	Explications / légende
Base	base sur laquelle le préfixe <i>ga-</i> est attesté
Base meaning	traduction ou définition de cette base, lorsque son sens est connu ou qu'on peut le déduire. ≈ le sens est difficile à définir précisément (D) la traduction est celle de Dorsey (dans son dictionnaire)
Reliability m.	Fiabilité de la définition donnée à la base : il semble important de distinguer le degré de fiabilité des traductions entrées dans la colonne « Base meaning ». Les « degrés »

de fiabilité sont les suivants, du plus fiable au moins fiable :

- A base attestée comme mot autonome.
- DD racine non autonome identifiée et traduite par Dorsey (Dorsey no date b)
- ID idéophone (de type onomatopéique).
- NA-E racine non attestée et non répertoriée par Dorsey, mais dont le sens est facilement identifiable en comparant des paires minimales.
- NA-D racine non attestée et non répertoriée par Dorsey, dont le sens est difficile à identifier précisément en comparant des paires minimales.

Base cat.	Catégorie syntaxique à laquelle appartient la base, lorsqu'elle est attestée
N	Nombre de verbes instrumentaux attestés avec cette base (sur un total de 9 préfixes instrumentaux différents, et en incluant le préfixe ga-) : de 1 (seul le verbe avec le préfixe ga- est attesté) à 7, le maximum trouvé à ce jour.

Colonnes 11 à 13 : Propriétés du préfixe et combinaison du préfixe et de la base

Nom de colonne	Explications / légende
Prefix meaning	Lorsque le verbe est sémantiquement décomposable, cette colonne désigne le(s) sens attribué(s) au préfixe : les lettres a. à r. correspondant aux sens répertoriés dans l'exemple (7) de l'article « Le préfixe instrumental ga- en omaha : sémantique et syntaxe ». L'indication d'un sens précédé de « verb : », entre parenthèses, signifie que le sens du préfixe ne peut pas être isolé, mais que le sens du verbe dans sa globalité a un lien avec l'un des sens attribués au préfixe.
Agentive ?	Selon le sens attribué au préfixe dans la colonne « Prefix meaning », ledit préfixe a : A un sens agentif NA un sens non agentif INDET. un sens indéterminé quant à l'agentivité
Résultative	Possibilité d'interpréter le verbe instrumental comme un résultatif ou non : type 1 ; type 2 ; no

Nb	Verb	Verb meaning	Source	Verb cat.	Base	Base meaning	Reliability m.	Base cat.	N	Prefix meaning	Agentive?	Resultative?	Comments
1	ágaha	to be outside ; to be on top	DD, DT	vi(s)	*áha	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	ágashoⁿ(tha) : Related verb <ábashó ⁿ tha> "to push [x] and spill it on [y]". ágazhade : Also attested once with the meaning "to make a stride" (via ga'é : I consider that <ga'é> is a transitive verb despite the example provided in UNL, because of the meaning of the base.
2	ágapamu	to have weight that bear down branches	DT	vi(s)	pamú (+á-)	downhill	A	adv	1	m.	NA	type 1	
3	ágashke	to tie [x] on [y] ; to button/buckle [x]	DD, DT, U	vt	*shké (+á-)	≈ (un)tie ?	NA-D	-	2	-	-	-	
4	ágasho ⁿ - (tha)	to spill [x] on [y] ; to throw out [x] from smth on [y] ; to shut [a knife] up on [y]	DD, U	vt	*sho ⁿ (tha) (+á-)	≈ spilled	NA-D	-	2	b. e. g.	A	type 2	
5	ágaspe	to be pressed down (by snow)	DT	vis	*áspe	-	-	-	1	(verb : m. n.)	-	-	
6	ágaspe	to press [x] down ; to hold [x] down by weight	DT	vt	*áspe	-	-	-	1	(verb : e. m.)	-	-	
7	ágat ^h a	to aim at [x]	DT	vt	*át ^h a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
8	ágaxade	to cover [x]	DT, U	vt	*áxade 2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
9	ágazhade	to step over [x] ; to straddle [x]	DD, DT	vt	*ázhade	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
10	ágazhi	to command [x]	DT, SE, U	vt	*ázhi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
11	ga'á	to fail at doing (or finishing doing) sth (e.g. chopping)	DD, U	via	*'á	fail at	NA-E	-	5	a. b. c. f. g. h. i. ?	A	no	
12	ga'á	[wind] to have not finished blowing	DD	vi	*'á	fail at	NA-E	-	5	o.	NA	no	
13		to dig [a hole] ; to drop [x] into something	DD, U	vt	'é	to dig [x]	A	vt	3	e. g.	A	no	
14	ga'ó ⁿ si	to make [x] jump by hitting	DD	vt	u'ó ⁿ si (≈)	to jump	A	via	2	a.	A	type 1	
15	ga'ó ⁿ si	[children] to bounce	U	vi(a)	u'ó ⁿ si (≈)	to jump	A	via	2	n.	INDET.	type 2	
16	ga'ú	to dress [hides]	DT	vt	*'ú	-	-	-	2	(verb : a. h.)	-	-	
17	gabéni	to bend (by effect of the wind, or because it's flimsy) // [wind] to bend [x]	DD, SE	vis - lab.	béni	bent forward (D)	A	vi(s)	2	m. n. o. p.	NA	type 2	
18	gabéni	to bend [x] by striking	DD, SE	vt	béni	bent forward (D)	A	vi(s)	2	a.	A	type 1	
19	gabéxi ⁿ	[wind] to sweep off [x]	DD	vt	béxi ⁿ	made bare, uncovered, pulled back	A	vis	2	o.	NA	type 1	
20	gabéxi ⁿ	to sweep off, to scrap off [x]	DD	vt	béxi ⁿ	made bare, uncovered, pulled back	A	vis	2	h.	A	type 1	

Nb	Verb	Verb meaning	Source	Verb cat.	Base	Base meaning	Reliability m.	Base cat.	N	Prefix meaning	Agentive?	Resultative?	Comments
21	gabízhe	to shake out [x, like washrag] ; to make move by cutting, striking	DD, U	vt	*bizhe	≈ move	NA-D	-	4	a. c. f.	A	type 1	gabthá : The unreduplicated form <gabtházhe> is defined this way by Dorsey: "to spread open, as the legs: to straddle" (DD)
22	gabízhe	[wind] to make move by blowing on ; to be moving (by effect of the wind)	DD	vis - lab.	*bizhe	≈ move	NA-D	-	4	o.	NA	type 1	
23	gabízhe	to blink [eyes]	DD, U	vt	*bizhe	≈ move	NA-D	-	4	r.	INDET.	type 2	
24	gabthá	[flower] to bloom	U	vi(s)	*bthá	open, spread out (D)	DD	-	2	n.	NA	type 2	
25	gabthá	to spread out [sheets, ...]	(U)	vt	*bthá	open, spread out (D)	DD	-	2	f. (?)	A	type 1	
26	gabthá	to open [eyes]	DD, DT	vt	*bthá	open, spread out (D)	DD	-	2	n. r.	INDET.	type 2	
27	gabthábhthaze	to gash [x] repeatedly	DT	vt	*btháze	ripped open, torn open (D)	DD	vi(s)	6	a. c. e.	A	type 1	
28	gabthábhthazhe	to have the legs wide apart	DT	vi(s)	*bthazhe	-	-	-	1	(verb : n.)	-	-	
29	gabthízhe théthe	to knock down [x]	DT	vt	*bthizhe	turning around, pushed aside (D)	DD	-	4	a. e. l.	A	type 1	
30	gabthó ⁿ	to make a stink by moving sth spoiled through the air	U	vi(a)	bthó ⁿ	to smell	A	vi(s)	4	k. n. p.	INDET.	INDET.	
31	gabthó ⁿ	[bad odor] to penetrate [x]?	DD	vt	bthó ⁿ	to smell	A	vi(s)	4	n. p.	NA	no	gagthéze : The form found in texts is <ígagtheze>, but Dorsey mentions in notes that <gagthéze> is the preferred form of some speakers. I have chosen <gagthéze> here.
32	gabthó ⁿ	[bad odor] to be penetrating	DD	vi(s)	bthó ⁿ	to smell	A	vi(s)	4	e. n.	INDET.	INDET.	
33	gachácha	to nick [x] ; to be serrated	SE	vt - lab.	*chá	≈ dull, blent	NA-D	-	2	a. c.	A	type 1	
34	gach ^h áki	to smack [x], to slap [x]	SE, U	vt	*ch ^h áki	(ideophone)	ID	idéo	2	a.	A	type 1	
35	gadó ⁿ	to be blown up (by wind, ...) ; [wind, water] to press on [sail, paddle]	DD, DT	vis - lab.	*dó ⁿ	pull, push, drag	NA-E	-	5	o. p.	NA	type 1	
36	gadó ⁿ	to pound on [x] with a club or others	DD	vt	*dó ⁿ	pull, push, drag	NA-E	-	1	a. c.	A	type 1	
37	gadúzhe	to pick out [x] (violently) ; to force [x] out by striking ; to make a crack by striking	DD, DT	vt	*duzhe	split, craked (D)	DD	-	5	a. e.	A	type 1	
38	gagígizhe	[snakes] to be coiled	DT	vi(s)	*gizhe	≈ bent?	NA-D	-	2	-	-	-	
39	gagíze	to creak (like wood) ; [wind] to make [x] creak	DD, T	vi(s) - lab.	*gize	to creak (D)	DD	-	1	n. o.	NA	type 2	

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40	gagthéze	[fish] to cause ripples in [water]	DT	vt	gthéze	to be stripped	A	vis	2	k. n.	INDET.	type 1	<p>gahé : <hé> "to pound [x]" attested. The minimal pairs have nothing in common in meaning with <gahé> : <bahé> "to shove [x]" ; <thahé> "to drag in the mouth".</p> <p>gakúge : Semantic shift of the meaning of the base: from "box, drum", it comes to refer to the sound made on a hollow object in the instrumental constructions (observed in other instrumental constructions with this base).</p>
41	gahé	to comb [hair]	DD, U	vt	*hé	-	-	-	3	(verb : i.)	-	-	
42	gahithe	to drift by air/wind ; [wind] to drift [x] towards one	DT, DD, ST, U	vi(s) - lab.	*hithe	≈ away ?	NA-D	-	4	p.	NA	type 1	
43	gahó ⁿ	to get up from a seat	DD	vi(a) ?	*hó ⁿ	≈ lift, raised?	NA-D	-	3	d. e. ?	A	type 2	
44	gahó ⁿ	to lift [sth heavy]	U	vt	*hó ⁿ	≈ lift, raised?	NA-D	-	3	d.	A	type 1	
45	gahúto ⁿ	to make [x] cry out by hitting ; to cry out from being hit	DT	vt - lab.	húto ⁿ	to cry out	A	via	5	a.	A	type 1	
46	gahúto ⁿ	to make a whizzing sound by twirling [x]	DD	v(t)	húto ⁿ	to cry out	A	via	5	b. f.	A	type 1	
47	gaí ⁿ xe	to wheeze	U	vi(s)	*i ⁿ xe	-	-	-	1	(verb : n.)	-	-	
48	gaíza	[tree] to sway ; [wind] to make [a tree] shake/move	DD, SE	vi(s) - lab.	*iza	≈ shaken?	NA-D	-	2	o.	NA	type 1	
49	gaíza	to wave [hands]	DD, SE	vt	*iza	≈ shaken?	NA-D	-	2	f. n.	INDET.	type 2	
50	gak ^{hiáho} ⁿ	to arise (by effect of the wind) ; [wind] to arise [x]	DT	vi(s) - lab.	*k ^{hiáho} ⁿ	up	NA-E	-	3	p.	NA	type 1	
51	gak ^{húk^hutha}	to beat [x] rapidly	DT	vt	k ^{húthe}	quickly (ideophone?)	A	adv	3	a.	A	no	
52	gakúge	to make a hollow noise by falling	U	vi(s)	kúge	box, drum	A	n	3	l.	NA	type 1	
53	gakúge	to make a hollow noise by striking [x]	DD	vt	kúge	box, drum	A	n	3	a.	A	type 1	
54	gakúku	to knock on [x] (repeatedly)	DT, SE	vt	*kú	(ideophone)	ID	idéo	2	a.	A	type 1	
55	gamú	to empty [x] by pouring out, by letting fall	DD, DT	vt	*mú	to drip or drop (D)	DD	-	5	g. l.	A	type 1	
56	ganáko ⁿ ko ⁿ	[bug] to be lit up	SE	vi(s)	náko ⁿ	to be lit up; to shine	A	vis	2	n.	NA	type 2	
57	ganásage	to get hard	SE	vis	násage	to harden by heat	A	vis	1	n.	NA	type 2	
58	ganí	to fan off [x]	DD, SE	vt	*ní	-	-	-	1	(verb : f. o.)	-	-	
59	ganó ⁿ ge	to roll [x] by throwing	SE	vt	nó ⁿ ge	[machine] to run	A	via	3	b.	A	type 1	
60	gaó ⁿ ba	to beat something until the day	U	vi(a)	ó ⁿ ba	day	A	n	5	a.	A	type 2	
61	gapái	to cut [x] sharp	DT	vt	pá(i)	to be sharp	A	vis	4	e. c.	A	type 1	

Nb	Verb	Verb meaning	Source	Verb cat.	Base	Base meaning	Reliability m.	Base cat.	N	Prefix meaning	Agentive?	Resultative?	Comments
62	gapámo ⁿ -gthe	to make [an animal] bend forward	ST	vt	pámo ⁿ gthe	to bow the head	A	vi(s)	2	d. e. ?	A	type 2	<p>gasáthu : UNL provides an example of this verb used intransitively. Here I take into account Dorsey's example</p> <p>gasníⁿde : Possible link with <snéde> "to be long"?</p> <p>gasták^{hi} ithéthe : The meaning of <ithéthe> is uncertain</p> <p>gashá : The final vowel could be <-e> instead of <-a> (as final <-e> change into <-a> in some contexts). There are too few examples to check.</p>
63	gapámo ⁿ -gthe	to lower the head to charge	U	vi	pámo ⁿ gthe	to bow the head	A	vi(s)	2	e. n. ?	INDET.	INDET.	
64	gap ^h úki	to make the sound <puk ^{hi} > by striking against [a soft thing]	DT	vt	*p ^h uki	(ideophone)	ID	idéo	2	a.	A	type 1	
65	gap ^h úkit ^h e	to make the sound <puk ^{hi} > by falling	DT	vi(s)	*p ^h ukit ^h e	(ideophone)	ID	idéo	0	l.	NA	type 1	
66	gasáda	to straighten [x] by hitting	DD	vt	sáda	to be stretched, straightened out (D)	A	vis	4	a.	A	type 1	
67	gasápi	to lash [x]	DD, U	vt	*sapi	-	-	-	1	(verb : a.)	-	-	
68	gasápi	to flap [wings]	SE	vt	*sapi	-	-	-	1	(verb : n.)	-	-	
69	gasáthu	to shake [x] and make it rattle	DT, U	vt	sathú	to rattle	A	vi(a)	2	f.	A	type 1	
70	gasé	to cut [x], to chop [x]	DT, SE, U	vt	sé	separated, broken	A	vis	8	c.	A	type 1	
71	gaskí	to pant	DT, SE	vis	*skí	-	-	-	1	(verb : n.)	-	-	
72	gasní ⁿ de	glisser hors d'un étui suite à une chute	DD	v(is)	*sni ⁿ de	≈ ê. long en dehors	NA-D	-	3	l. n.	NA	type 1	
73	gasní ⁿ de	to make [x] slip far by hitting and go through an object	DD, DT	vt	*sni ⁿ de	≈ long outside	NA-D	-	6	a.	A	type 1	
74	gasnú	to make [x] slide by hitting	DD	vt	*snú	glide, slide (D)	DD	-	4	a.	A	type 1	
75	gasnú	[otter, car...] to slide	DD, DT, SE	via	*snú	glide, slide (D)	DD	-	4	n.	INDET.	type 2	
76	gasnú	[wind] to make [x] slide by blowing	DD, DT	vt	*snú	glide, slide (D)	DD	-	4	o.	NA	type 1	
77	gastá	to smash [x] flat/soft/pliable	DD, DT	vt	*stá	flat, flattened	NA-E	-	3	a.	A	type 1	
78	gasták ^{hi} ithéthe	to brush/knock [x] away in the air	SE	vt	*stak ^{hi}	flying off (D)	DD	-	3	a. b. e. h.	A	type 1	
79	gasúde	to be blown off/away (by wind)	DD	vis - lab.	*sude	bare of hair, vegetation	DD	-	4	o.	NA	type 1	
80	gasúde	to trim [x]	DT, U	vt	*sude	bare of hair, vegetation	DD	-	4	c.	A	type 1	

Nb	Verb	Verb meaning	Source	Verb cat.	Base	Base meaning	Reliability m.	Base cat.	N	Prefix meaning	Agentive?	Resultative?	Comments
81	gashá	to deprive [x] of [y] by chasing/from war	DT	vt	*shá	-	-	-	1	(verb : e.)	-	-	
82	gashábe	to make [flesh, ground] dark by striking, hoeing...	DD	vt	shábe	dark	A	vis	3	a.	A	type 1	
83	gashétho ⁿ	to come to pieces from jolting	DD	vi(s)	*shetho ⁿ	taken apart, into pieces (D)	DD	-	3	k.	NA	type 1	
84	gashétho ⁿ	to destroy [x] by dropping, throwing, knocking... ; to be destroyed	DD, SE, U	vt - lab.	*shetho ⁿ	taken apart, into pieces (D)	DD	-	3	a. b. g.	A	type 1	
85	gashíbe	to force out [x]	DT	vt	*shibe	out	NA-E	-	4	e.	A	type 1	gashíbe : <shíbe> attested as meaning "intestins"
86	gashíbe	to be outside	DT	vis	*shibe	out	NA-E	-	4	-	-	-	
87	gashízhe	to fall on the knees	DT	vi(s)	*shizhe	crushed ?	NA-E	-	3	n.	NA	type 2	
88	gashnó ⁿ	to miss [x] (when striking/throwing)	DD, DT, SE	vt	*shnó ⁿ	missing, letting fall (D)	DD	-	5	a. b. c. f. g. ?	A	type 2	
89	gashnúde	to moult (feathers) ; to fall off (by itself)	DD	vi	*shnude	bare, bold	NA-E	-	-	n.	NA	type 2	
90	gashnúde	to make [x] be removed by combing, hitting, ...	DD, DT	vt	*shnude	bare, bold	NA-E	-	5	a. h.	A	type 1	
91	gashpáshpa	to chop [x]	RE	vt	*shpé	splited off	NA-E	-	6	c.	A	type 1	
92	gashtó ⁿ	[wind] to stop blowing	DD, TA	vi	*shtó ⁿ	stopping, letting go (D)	DD	-	5	o.	NA	no	
93	gashtó ⁿ	to stop hitting (something)	DT, DD	v(ia)	*shtó ⁿ	stopping, letting go (D)	DD	-	-	a.	A	no	
94	gashtó ⁿ k ^h a	to tempt [x] ; to deceive [x]	DT	vt	*shtó ⁿ k ^h a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
95	gatáxi	to make a tapping sound by falling	DT	vi(s)	*taxi 1	(ideophone)	ID	idéo	-	l.	NA	type 1	
96	gatáxi	to make [x] make a taping sound by hitting/throwing it	DT	vt	*taxi 1	(ideophone)	ID	idéo	3	a. b.	A	type 1	
97	gatúbe	to beat [x] fine; to crush [x]	DD, ST	vt	túbe	ground, broken up	A	vis	5	a.	A	type 1	
98	gatúbe	to be grounded by a fall, an accident	DT, U	vis	túbe	ground, broken up	A	vis	5	l.	NA	type 1	
99	gat'é	to die by falling	DT	vi(s)	t'é	to die	A	via	4	l.	NA	type 1	
100	gathúzhe	to spill [x] by knocking it ; to upset and spill [x]	DD	vt - lab.	*thuzhe	≈ spread ?	NA-D	-	2	a. g.	A	type 1	
101	gathúzhe	to slosh, to fall out	DD, U	vi	*thuzhe	≈ spread ?	NA-D	-	2	n.	NA	type 2	

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102	gawák ^h ega	to make [x] sick by striking	DD	vt	wak ^h éga	to be sick	A	vis	1	a.	A	type 1	<p>gaxádoⁿ : The phonemic nature of <x> (/x/ or /x̣/) is not certain</p> <p>gaxtháde : Minimal pair with <thixháde> "to spread [claws], to clamp [x]". Not enough to deduce the meaning of the base <*xthade>.</p>
103	gawák ^h ega	to be carsick, seasick or similar ; [horse, wagon] to make [x] sick	DD, U	vis - lab.	wak ^h éga	to be sick	A	vis	1	k.	NA	type 1	
104	gawí ⁿ xe	to fly / sail round and round ; to tilt	DD, DT, (U)	vi	*wi ⁿ xe	≈ spiral	NA-D	-	2	o. p.	NA	type 2	
105	gaxá	to surpass [x], to go beyond [x]	DT	vt	*xá [x]	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
106	gaxábe	to scrape [one's body part], to skin [one's body part] (by falling)	U	vt	*xabe [x]	≈ flayed?	NA-D	-	2	l. n.	NA	type 2	
107	gaxábe	to cut off [the fat]	DD	vt	*xabe [x]	≈ flayed?	NA-D	-	2	a. c. d. e	A	type 1	
108	gaxádo ⁿ	to have the fur/hair standing out over from being blown at	DT	vi(s)	*xado ⁿ	disheveled	NA-E	-	2	o.	NA	type 1	
109	gaxé	to turn aside, to leave the main road	DD, DT	via	*xé 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
110	gaxí athe	to fell [x]	DT	vt	*xí 1	≈ down / up ?	NA-D	-	4	c.	A	type 1	
111	gaxí athe	[wind] to blow down [x]	DD	vt	*xí 1	≈ down / up ?	NA-D	-	4	o.	NA	type 1	
112	gaxíxe	to shatter [x] by striking, throwing...	DT, SE	vt	xíxe	broken in (D)	A	vi(s)	3	a. b.	A	type 1	
113	gaxtó ⁿ	to pour out [x] ; to empty [x]	DD, DT	vt	xtó ⁿ	to drop, as a liquid	A	vi(s)	4	g.	A	type 1	
114	gaxó ⁿ	to break [x] by striking, throwing, dropping ; to be chipped	DD, S, SE, U	vt - lab.	xó ⁿ	to be broken	A	vis	7	a. b. g.	A	type 1	
115	gaxtháde	to dig under [x], make [x] large at the base	DD	vt	*xthade	-	-	-	2	(verb : a. d.)	-	-	
116	gaxtháde	to get buried [in the snow]	DT	vis	*xthade	-	-	-	2	(verb : n.)	-	-	
117	gaxtházhe	to make [x] cry by hitting him	DT	vt	xtházhe	to bellow	A	via	3	a.	A	type 1	
118	gaxthí	to kill [x] ; to beat [x] up ; to be beaten	DT, SE	vt - lab.	xthí	to break out in sores	A	vi(s)	4	a.	A	type 1	
119	gaxthó ⁿ	to migrate ; to go to hunt	DT	vi(a)	*xthó ⁿ	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	

Nb	Verb	Verb meaning	Source	Verb cat.	Base	Base meaning	Reliability m.	Base cat.	N	Prefix meaning	Agentive?	Resultative?	Comments
120	gazí	to strain [a muscle] by sudden throwing ; to stretch [a muscle] stiff	DD, DT	vt	*zí	≈ stretched	NA-D	-	2	b. e.	A	type 2	
121	gazó ⁿ	to knock [x] down ; to kill [x] suddenly	DD, DT	vt	*zó ⁿ	≈ go down, downward	NA-D	-	2	a.	A	type 1	
122	gazó ⁿ de	to plait [x]	DT	vt	zo ⁿ de	motionless, quiet	A	vis	4	i.	A	type 1	
123	gazhíde	[wind] to make [x] red	DD	vt	zhíde	red	A	vis	1	o.	NA	type 1	
124	gazhíde	to make [x] red by hitting	DD	vt	zhíde	red	A	vis	1	a.	A	type 1	
125	gazhó ⁿ zho ⁿ	to shake out [x]	SE	vt	*zho ⁿ zho ⁿ	≈ shaken ?	NA-D	-	2	d. e. ?	A	type 2	
126	giásada	to brush [x's hair; mane]	SE	vt	sáda	to be stretched, straightened out (D)	A	vis	4	i.	A	type 1	
127	ígabexi ⁿ	[scum] to blow up (from the water)	DT	vi(s)	béxi ⁿ (+ í-)	made bare, uncovered, pulled back	A	vis	2	n.	NA	type 2	
128	ígadize	to ride round and round [x]	DT	vt	*ídize	-	-	-	1	(verb : r.)	-	-	
129	ígasko ⁿ the	to attempt doing [x]	DT, SE, U	vt	*ísko ⁿ the	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
130	ígahi	to mix [x] with / in	DT, RE, SE, U	vt	*íhi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
131	ígasho ⁿ sho ⁿ	to run round and round ; back and forth	DT	vi(a)	*sho ⁿ sho ⁿ (+ í-)	-	-	-	1	(verb : r.)	-	-	
132	ígat' o ⁿ	to grunt	DT	vi(a)	*ít' o ⁿ	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
133	ugá'ude	to break a hole [in x]	DT, (U)	vt	u'úde	hole	A	n	5	a.	A	type 1	
134	ugáe	to scatter [x] by hitting	DD	vt	*ué	scattered	NA-E	-	4	a.	A	type 1	
135	ugáe	to scatter ; to be scattered ; [wind] to scatter [x]	DD, DT	vi(s) - lab	*ué	scattered	NA-E	-	4	n. p.	INDET.	type 2	
136	ugáha	to float	DT	vi(s)	*uhá	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
137	ugák ^h iba	to crack by effect of the wind ; [wind] to make a crack	DD	vis - lab.	uk ^h iba	crack or open space bounded by two parallel lines	A	n	3	o.	NA	type 1	ugáno ⁿ paze : This word probably has a link with <páze> "evening", but it contains also "no ⁿ -" which I am unable to explain.
138	ugák ^h iba	to make a crack by hitting	DD, DT, (U)	vi(a)	uk ^h iba	crack or open space bounded by two parallel lines	A	n	3	a.	A	type 1	
139	ugáno ⁿ paze	to be dark	DD, U	vimp	*no ⁿ páze (+ u-)	≈ darkness	NA-D	-	1	n. q. ?	NA	no	
140	ugásne	to split [x] by hitting	DT, U	vt	usné	crack, split	A	n	3	a.	A	type 1	

Nb	Verb	Verb meaning	Source	Verb cat.	Base	Base meaning	Reliability m.	Base cat.	N	Prefix meaning	Agentive?	Resultative?	Comments
141	ugásno ⁿ	to lasso [x] ; to throw a rope over [x]	DD, U	vt	*usnó ⁿ 1	≈ threaded in, connected in	NA-D	-	3	b.	A	type 1	ugáshabe : Cf. <gashábe>
142	ugásno ⁿ	to make [seed] come out of seedpod by hitting	DD	vt	*usnó ⁿ 1	≈ threaded in, connected in	NA-D	-	3	a.	A	no	
143	ugás'i ⁿ	to peep	DD, DT, U	vi(a)	*us'í ⁿ	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
144	ugáshabe	to make a distance shadow	DT	vi(s)	shábe (+u-)	dark	A	vis	1	q.	NA	type 2	
145	ugásho ⁿ	to travel	DT, U	via	*usho ⁿ	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
146	ugáshte	to leave [a remnant] yet to be paid	DD	v(t)	ushté	to remain (alive)	A	vis	4	-	-	-	
147	ugáshte	to remain alive after a slaughter	DD, DT	vis	ushté	to remain (alive)	A	vis	4	a.	A	type 2	
148	ugáshte	to remain alive after a fall	DT	vis	ushté	to remain (alive)	A	vis	4	l.	NA	type 2	
149	ugáti	to scorch [x] over a fire ; to cure [meat] by smoking	DT, HA	vt	*uti	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
150	ugát'i ⁿ ze	[fog] to become thick ; [skin] to close over a wound with sth inside (like a bullet)	DT	vi(s)	t'í ⁿ ze (+ u-)	firm, packed down, fast, hard.	A	vis	3	q.	NA	type 2	
151	ugáxpathe	[wind] to blow down [leaves]	DD	vt	uxpáthe	to fall	A	vis	6	o.	NA	type 1	
152	ugáxpathe	to struck down [x]	DD, DT	vt	uxpáthe	to fall	A	vis	6	e.	A	type 1	
153	úgaxthe	to face [x]	DT	vt	*uxthe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
154	ugázi	to make a yellow glare ; [yellow paint] to soak through (cloth)	DD, DT	vi(s)	zí (+ u-)	yellow	A	vis	1	q.	NA	type 2	
155	ugázhide	to shed a red light	DT	vi(s)	zhíde (+u-)	red	A	vis	1	q.	NA	type 2	
156	wégat ^h o ⁿ	to pound things with [x]	DT	vt	*wét ^h o ⁿ	-	-	-	1	(verb : a.)	-	-	