Kwatsáan Iiyáa Mattkuu'éeyk!

Learn the Quechan Language!

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Sponsored by the Quechan Tribe

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Introduction

*Kwatsáan Iiyáa*, or the Quechan language, belongs to the Yuman language family and is spoken primarily on Fort Yuma Indian Reservation in Winterhaven, California (although some speakers live in nearby towns and cities such as Yuma, Arizona and some live in more distant places). It is closely related to Mohave and to Piipaash and Pee Posh (also known as Maricopa); it is somewhat more distantly related to Hualapai, Havasupai, Yavapai, Paipai, Cocopah, Ko’alh, the Kumeyaay languages, and Kiliwa. The diagram below shows relationships among Yuman languages represented in the form of a family tree.

![Yuman Language Family Tree](image)

*Kwatsáan Iiyáa*, or the Quechan language, has not always been a written language, but a written tradition dates back more than 80 years. In 1935 and 1938, tribal members worked with a young linguist named A.M. “Abe” Halpern, who developed the first Quechan writing system, taught Quechan people to read and write in their native language, and began gathering words and sentences for a dictionary. Mr. Halpern then went on to a career in foreign relations, and when he retired in the 1970s, he returned to Fort Yuma Reservation.

By the 1970s, many Quechan children were growing up speaking English instead of their native language. Elders were concerned that the Quechan language, as well as traditional Quechan oral literature, were in danger of disappearing entirely.

In 1975, tribal members encouraged Mr. Halpern to teach a class in reading and writing the Quechan language. Participants included Preston Arrow-weed, Della Escalanti, Milton Jefferson, Pearl Joaquin, John Norton, Vernon Smith, and many others. The class was discontinued after about a month, due to lack of funding, but it lasted long enough impart lifelong skills to many participants, as well as an appreciation of the opportunities which native-language literacy may afford.

In the hope of preserving their oral heritage, many elders and other fluent speakers worked closely with Mr. Halpern during the years 1975 through 1983. They recorded traditional stories,
songs, local history, and personal reminiscences on cassette tape so that they could be preserved for future generations. The elders who made recordings included Howard Allen, Mabel Brown, Ignatius Cachora, Lorey Cachora Sr., Pete Cachora, Rosita Carr, Amelia Caster, Henry Collins, John Comet, Lee Emerson, Jessie Webb Escalante, Mary Kelly Escalanti, Peter D. Escalanti Sr., Josefa Hattt, Mina Hills, Stewart Homer, Lavina Kelly, Tom Kelly, Lawrence Levy Sr., Ethel Ortiz, Anona Quahlupe, Isabel Rose, and Maggie Townsend, among others. Those who helped Mr. Halpern with translation and interpreting included Ernest Cachora, Tessy Escalante, Barbara Levy, Eunice Miguel, and Millie Romero.

Many of the stories which elders recorded in the 1970s and 1980s were published in a book called *Spirit Mountain: An Anthology of Yuman Story and Song* in 1984. Many more were published in the book *Stories from Quechan Oral Literature* in 2014. A third book was narrated by the late George Bryant in 2004 and published under the title *Xiipúktan (First of All): Three Views of the Origins of the Quechan People* in 2013. Because all of these literature books are bilingual, the stories can be read either in the Quechan language or in English, depending on the reader’s abilities.

The book that you hold in your hands, *Kwatsáan liyáa Mattku‘éeyk! Learn the Quechan Language!,* was developed for use in tribal language classes. A compendium of the words most frequently taught, it is intended to serve the purposes of teachers and students at the beginning and intermediate levels. It is the result of a collaboration between the Quechan Language Preservation Program, other fluent Quechan speakers, concerned Quechan tribal members, and a linguist, who worked together during the tenure of a one-year grant awarded to the Quechan Tribe by the Institute of Museum and Library Services Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services Program from the fall of 2013 through the summer of 2014.

Since one year is of course not enough time to prepare a complete dictionary of the entire language, the Quechan Language Preservation Program chose to focus on a limited number of topics (semantic categories) chosen by the teachers, covering the words most frequently taught in language classes. Within each semantic category, workshop participants volunteered words that they felt would be useful in the classroom. Each word and sentence was written on the board by the linguist (myself) and discussed by all present. Whenever time permitted, workshop participants provided example sentences, which were written on the board and analyzed into their component parts. Dictionary workshops were digitally recorded and the recordings have been given to the Quechan Language Preservation Program. Each word and sentence in this dictionary may be verified by consulting the recordings.

The first draft of the dictionary manuscript was presented to the Quechan Language Preservation Program in June, 2014, reviewed by language teachers and other fluent Quechan speakers during the summer of 2014, and revised by the linguist following the recommendations of the review committee. The section on Shapes was added as an appendix to the dictionary in 2017; terms for shapes were contributed by Della Escalanti and reviewed and supplemented with example sentences contributed by the Quechan Language Preservation Program and other contributors.

Language variation is normal and expected in any living language. In Yuman languages, variation tends to occur at the level of individual families. As expected, each Quechan family speaks a little bit differently from other families. Language variation was very much in evidence during dictionary workshops. For instance, some people said that the word for “yellow” is *'aqwés* while others said *qwís*. Since this dictionary is intended to reflect the actual speech of language teachers, variation was duly recorded and is reflected in the pages below. While this
book does not purport to represent all Quechan speech, it does faithfully reflect the speech of those who participated in dictionary workshops and dictionary review sessions.

The dictionary is organized by topic: Animals, Body Parts, Colors, Family, Geography (subdivided into Directions and Place Names), House and Kitchen, Money, Numbers, Plants, Money, Nature and Environment, Time, and Shapes. It includes simple words for the benefit of beginning language learners, and it also includes example sentences analyzed into their component parts, thus providing more challenging material for intermediate students. The structure of the example sentences, and the suffixes and prefixes used in them, will be explained in future work: a Reference Grammar of the Quechan Language. A discussion of the sounds of the Quechan language and the alphabet that was chosen to write them is provided in the next few pages.

A comprehensive dictionary of the Quechan language is currently being compiled. This dictionary will represent four generations of Quechan speakers and will include words and sentences from the 1930s, from the 1970s, and from Mr. Bryant’s 17 years of language preservation work, as well as words and sentences that today’s Quechan elders have contributed during dictionary workshops from 2013 to the present. With luck, the big dictionary will be published in the next few years. The book that you hold in your hands, *Kwatsáan Iiyáa Mattkuu’êyk! Learn the Quechan Language!*, represents a subset of the big dictionary which represents the speech of today’s language teachers and the topics that they are most likely to teach. As such it makes a small but important contribution to an 80-year tradition of Quechan language documentation and literacy efforts.

Many people worked together to produce the book that you hold in your hands. Fluent speakers of Quechan who contributed words, sentences, and/or their expertise in reviewing the manuscript in 2013 and 2014 include Rudy Allen, Myra Andrews, Preston J. Arrow-weed, George Bryant, Muriel Bryant, Juliana Comet, Donna Dewey, Marilyn Dewey, Ila Dunzweiler, Arlie Emerson, Perdius Escalante, Tessy Escalante, Della Escalanti, Donna Herrera, Phylis Jones, Shirley Kelly, Barbara Levy, Charlotte Manuel, Raelene Miguel, Nancy Montague Sr., Judith Osborne, Lucinda Polk, Linda Rivera, Daisy Simms, and Vernon Smith. We extend special thanks to Perdius Escalante and Tessy Escalante, who volunteered their time and expertise as fluent speakers of the Quechan language and made many valuable contributions of words and example sentences; in addition, Perdius Escalante contributed the title of the book. Other tribal members who participated in workshop discussions in 2013 and 2014 include Alva Emerson, Daron Escalanti, Penelope Jefferson, Olivia José, Milson José Sr., Ivanna Kelly, Patricia Bryant Montague Lumas, Gloria Bryant McGee, Vivian Menta, Ira Murphy, and Phelina Roosevelt. All participants are to be commended for their hard work and dedication.

Funding for the dictionary workshops which led to this book was provided by the Institute of Museum and Library Services Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services Program. The contributors to this dictionary thank Cliff O’Neill for writing the grant proposal, administering the grant, and helping to organize workshops in 2013-2014. We also thank the Quechan Tribal Council for prompt approval of the grant. Workshops were held at the Quechan Senior Center, and we thank Delonie Snowden and the staff of the Quechan Senior Center for their hospitality. Finally, we thank Penelope Jefferson for coordinating the publication of this book.

— written by Amy Miller
Alphabet

The sound system of Quechan is different from the sound system of English. This dictionary is written using a practical writing system developed in the 1990s with the help of Quechan elders. Each of the symbols below represents a sound of the language. Some symbols consist of a single letter, like \( k \), and some symbols are two or three letters long, for instance, \( th \) and \( kw \) are two-letter symbols, and \( lly \) is a three-letter symbol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Quechan word in which the sound is found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>á, à</td>
<td>like the ( a ) in <em>about</em>.</td>
<td>'iipá “arrow”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>a longer sound, like the ( a ) in <em>father</em>.</td>
<td>'iipáa “man (specifically, a man who has fathered children)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>like English ( ch ), as in <em>cheese</em>. This sound is very rare.</td>
<td>alychiich alychiich a'ím “tiptoe”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>like English ( e ), as in <em>bed</em>.</td>
<td>'aavé “snake”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>people pronounce this sound in different ways, depending on their accent. Some people pronounce it like the ( e ) in <em>bed</em>, but held for a longer time. Others (including speakers of the younger generation) pronounce it like the ( a ) in <em>bad</em>, but held for a longer time.</td>
<td>'aavée “mouse”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>like the ( e ) in <em>government</em></td>
<td>mátsats “you (plural; subject form)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>like English ( f ). This sound is found only in loan words.</td>
<td>'astúuf “stove”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>like the ( i ) in <em>pit</em>.</td>
<td>xavík “two”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>like the ( i ) in <em>machine</em>, only held for a longer time.</td>
<td>'avíí “rock, mountain”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>like the ( k ) in <em>sky</em>.</td>
<td>kanóx “click beetle”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>the same sound as ( k ), but made with rounded lips. It sounds like the ( kw ) in <em>backward</em>.</td>
<td>kwanxó “basket”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ky</td>
<td>like the ( ky ) in <em>backyard</em>.</td>
<td>paaxkyée “seven”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
l  like the l in freely.  xatalwé  “coyote”
ll to make this sound, put your tongue in
tsalláwk  “he slaps him”
position to say l, then blow air out so that
it goes around the sides of your tongue.
This sound is very rare.
ly like the lli in million.  This sound is made
iishály  “arm, hand”
with the tip of the tongue touching the
position to say ly, then blow air out so that
it goes around the sides of your tongue.
This sound is very rare; not everyone use it.
llly to make this sound, put your tongue in
llyáqəq 'im  “it pelts down”
position to say lly, then blow air out so that
(said of rain)
llly to make this sound, put your tongue in
llyáqəq 'im  “it pelts down”
position to say ly, then blow air out so that
it goes around the sides of your tongue.
This sound is very rare; not everyone use it.

m like the m in mom.  'amátt  “land”
n like Spanish n, as in bonito.
nixníx or niixníix  “hummingbird”
ng like the ng in sing.  This sound is found
tuukángk  “bell”
in many song words and a few spoken
words.
ny like the ny in canyon.  nyuu'áaly  “clothes”
o like the o in cord.
tóx tóx  “it is spotted”
oo the same sound, but held for a longer time.
xanamóo  “duck”
p like the p in spin.
pén  “beaver”
q a sound similar to k but pronounced farther
qáar-k  “(the earth) splits open”
back in the mouth.
qw the same sound as q, but made with
qwal'eeshéé  “rainbow”
rrounded lips.
r a tapped or slightly trilled r, similar to
aa'ár  “tail”
the r in the Spanish pronunciation of María.
s like Spanish s, as in peso.  saaráp  “five”
**sh**  this is not like English *sh*; instead, it is a whistling sound made with the tip of the tongue at the roots of the teeth and slightly curled back. This retroflex articulation may lend it an *r*-like quality in some words.

**t**  like Spanish *t*, as in *bonito*. Made with the tongue touching the upper front teeth, or even between the front teeth.

**th**  like the *th* in *this*.

**ts**  like the *ts* in *lots*.

**tt**  like English *t*, as in *stun*. Made with the tongue touching the roots of the upper front teeth.

**ty**  like the *t* and *y* in the English expression *got ya!* This sound is rare today.

**u**  like the *u* in *put* or the *u* in *rule*.

**uu**  like the *u* in *rule*, only held for a longer time.

**v**  like the *v* in *very*.

**w**  like the *w* in *wet*.

**x**  like the *ch* in the German word *ach*, and also like the *j* in the Spanish word *joya*.

**xw**  the same sound as *x*, but made with rounded lips.

**y**  like the *y* in *yes*.

**'**  this sound, known as “glottal stop”, is actually a brief period of silence made by closing the vocal cords. It is found in the English expressions *uh-uh* and *uh-oh*.

**iishály**  “arm, hand”

**takshé**  “gopher”

**tathíts**  “corn”

**tsakwshá**  “head”

**iimáatt**  “body”

**athútya**  “it is so”

**tsamathúly**  “ant”

**shtar'úur**  “egg”

**'avá**  “house”

**iiwáa**  “heart”

**xá**  “water”

**maxwét**  “bear”

**iiyáa**  “mouth, language”

**aa'ár**  “tail”

Most Quechan verbs usually take at least one suffix. In the dictionary, verbs are presented with a neutral suffix: *-k* or *-m*, depending on the verb. A hyphen separates the suffix from the verb stem, and when you see a hyphen, you know that the suffix is removable. When *-k* or *-m* is removed, another suffix or a series of suffixes may replace it.
Pronunciation Tips

1. It is important to distinguish long vowels (written with a double letter) from short vowels (written with a single letter), because the meaning of the word depends whether the vowel is short or long. You can see this in the following examples:

'iiipá “arrow”
'iiipáa “man”

'aavé “snake”
'aavée “mouse”

'akúts-k “he gets older, he grows up”
'akúuts-k “they get older, they grow up (plural)”

2. An accent mark identifies the stressed syllable, which is the loudest part of the word. When an accented vowel is followed by y or w, the sounds are pronounced sequentially; they are not combined as they are in English. When you pronounce the sequence áay, for instance, you pronounce the aa sound (like the a in father) then pronounce the y sound (as in yes). When you pronounce the sequence éw, first you pronounce the e (like the e in pet) and then the w (as in wet).

3. The vowels á and à are pronounced like the a in about. Unaccented a, on the other hand, represents the “disappearing vowel”. It is special in two ways. First, its pronunciation depends upon the consonant sounds that surround it. In many words it sounds like the a in about, but when followed by y, or when surrounded by palatal consonants like ly and ny, it is pronounced like the i in pit. When followed by w it is usually pronounced like the u in put. When followed by glottal stop (’) and an accented vowel, it may echo the sound of the accented vowel.

The second special characteristic of unaccented a is that it may disappear or be relocated when a prefix is added to the word. You can see this in the following examples:

Taqwalaashóowk. “He (or she) cleans it.”
Katqwalaashóowk! “Clean it!”

In taqwalaashóowk “he cleans it”, there is an unaccented a between the t and the qw. When we change the word to the command form (by adding the prefix ka-), we get katqwalaashóowk. There is no longer any vowel between the t and the qw. It disappears. This is why it is called the “disappearing vowel”.

4. A sequence of kw followed by unaccented a may be pronounced either kwa or, in casual speech, ku.

5. For many speakers, particularly elders, a vowel at the beginning of a word is preceded by a puff of air which some people think of as “a little h”. This puff of air (called “aspiration”) disappears when the word is prefixed; for instance, while aspiration may be heard at the beginning of av'áak “he walked”, it is not heard in nyaav'áak “when he walked”.

12
Actions

APPLY

apíiv-k  s/he applies something (like mud or mesquite sap) to hair.

'Aaanáa kapíivək! Apply mesquite sap to your hair!

'maanáa  k+apíiv+k
mesquite.sap  command+apply.to.hair+end

ARGUE

mattkuutsnyúuv-k  they argue with each other.

Mattkakuutsyúuv alyka'émk! Don't argue with each other!

matt+ka+kuutsnyúuv  alyka'ém+k
each.other+command+argue  don't!+end

ARRIVE

aváa-k  s/he arrives, s/he is here.

Xacóranyts aváak. Winter is here.

xacór+ny+ts  aváa+k
winter+the+subject  it.is.here+end

'A'áwts nyayúu 'im aváak. My grandchild (specifically, my son's child) is here to see me.

'+a'áw+ts  ny+ayúu  'i+m  aváa+k
my+son'+s.child+subject  he.acts.on.me+sees  he.says+end  he.is.here+end

aváam-k  s/he arrives there, s/he is there as a result of having arrived. (This also means “it strikes (said of lightning)”.)

apák  they (many people) arrive here.

'Aatskóytsənyts 'atáyk apáksh. Many old women arrived.

'aatskóyts+ny+ts  'atáy+k  apák+sh
old.women.plural+the+subject  they.are.many+same.subject  they.arrive.here.plural+evidential

BATHE

xàlya'úp-k  she takes a bath or shower. (This also means “s/he swims”.)

Xalyka'úp! Bathe!

xaly+ka+'úp+k
in.water+command+bathe+end

BITE

tsakyíw-k  it bites (said of an animal, such as a dog).

'Axátt tsosqtsoq nyatskyíwk. A dog bit me.

'axátt.tsosqtsoq  nya+tskyíw+k
dog  it.acts.on.me+bites+end

BOIL

alyúly-k  s/he cooks something by boiling.

Kaaféy kalyúlyk! Make coffee! (This literally means, Boil coffee!)

kaaféy  k+alyúly+k
coffee  command+cook.by.boiling+end

Nyaqwaliyáaw shtar'úur kalyúlyk! Boil eggs!

nyaqwaliyáaw.shtar'úur  k+alyúly+k
hen'+s.eggs  command+cook.by.boiling+end
BORN
atspáa-m s/he is born. (This also means “it emerges or comes out” and “it is new (said of the moon”).)
Xuumárñønts atspáam. A baby was born.
  xuumár+ny+ts atspáa+m
  baby+the+subject he.is.born+end
uutspáa-m they (two) are born.
Xaaavákts uutspáam. Twins were born.
  xaavák+ts uutspáa+m
twins+subject they(two).are.born+end
aatspáats-k they (many) are born.
Xuuñmáar 'atáyk aatspáatsk. Many babies were born.
  xuuñmáar 'atáy+k aatspáats+k
  babies they.are.many+same.subject they (many).are.born+end

BRAID
anáv-k s/he braids it.
Mee'è kanávk! Braid your hair!
  m+ee'é k+anáv+k
  your+hair command+braid.it+end

BREAK
alyésh-k it breaks, it is broken.
Vatháts alyéshxa. This one will break.
  vathá+ts alyésh+xa
  this.one+subject it.breaks+irrealis
axáw-k it breaks (said of pottery).
Kwaskyíi 'amáttønts axáwk. The clay pot broke.
  kwaskyíi 'amátt+ny+ts axáw+k
  clay.pot+the+subject it.breaks+end
uulyésh-k s/he breaks it.
'Íiwa kuulyésh alyka'émk! Don't break my heart!
  '+íiwa k+uulyésh alyka'ém+k
  my+heart command+break don't!+end

BREAST-FEED
'amáa apís-k or 'amáa pís-k s/he breastfeeds (said of a baby). This word literally means “s/he sucks milk”.
Xuunamáarts 'amáa apís avathík. The baby is lying there breast-feeding (literally, sucking milk).
  xuunamáar+ts 'amáa apís+k av+athík
  baby+subject milk he.breast-feeds+same.subject there+he.lies

BRUSH TEETH
iithóo aas'úly-k s/he brushes teeth. This literally means “s/he washes teeth”.
Miithóo kaas'úlyk! Brush your teeth! (This literally means, Wash your teeth!)
  m+iithóo k+aas'úly+k
  your+teeth command+wash+end
iithóo taqwalaashóow-k s/he brushes teeth. This literally means “s/he cleans teeth”.
Miithóo katqwalaashóowk! Brush your teeth! (This literally means, Clean your teeth!)
  m+iithóo k+taqwalaashóow+k
  your+teeth command+clean+end
BRUSH TEETH, continued

iiithóo tsasvé-k  s/he brushes teeth. This literally means “s/he wipes teeth”.

Miithóo katsasvé! Brush your teeth! (This literally means, Wipe your teeth!)

m+iiithóo  ka+tsasvé+k
your+teeth command+wipe+end

BURN

tapóm-k  s/he burns something. (This also means "s/he toasts (bread)").

BUTTON (verb)
taqóm-k  s/he buttons it.

Maavxáy kataqómk! Button your dress!

m+aavxáy  ka+taqóm+k
your+dress command+button+end

CALL

aqás-k  s/he calls or summons him.

Xuumár nyamayúu nyam'iim kwas'eethée kaqásk. When you are going to have a baby, call the doctor! (This literally means, When you are going to see a baby, call the doctor!)

xuumár  nya+m+ayúu       nya+m+a’i+i+m                         kwas’eethée   k+aqás+k
child when+you+see when+you+are.going.to+end doctor command+call+end

CAREFUL

a’ávtan-k  s/he is careful.

Ka’ávtan! Mata’ár xanapáatsk oonóok. Be very careful! It is icy outside.

k+a’ávtan                      mata’ár   xanapáats+k                oonóo+k
command+be.careful outside it.is.icy+same.subject it.is.going.on+end

CARRY. Kwatsáan liyáa has at least ten words for which specify different ways to carry things. Here is one of them.

ta’úly-k  s/he carries (one thing) in his or her hand or arms.

'Umpées 'ata'úlyk. I am carrying one coin (in my hand).

'umpées  'a+ta'úly+k
coin I+carry.in.hand+end

CHERISH

waakavár-k  s/he cherishes him.

'Axkóts waakavárxk. I cherish my grandchildren. (This refers specifically to my daughter's children.)

'+axkóts                      waakavár+k
my+daughter's.children I.cherish+end

CHEW

tsamanyáa-k  s/he chews.

Xalyáak 'atsamanyáawum. I’m going to chew gum.

xalyáak   'a+tsamanyáa+wum
gum I+chew+future.possible
CLEAN
taqwaalanashoow-k  s/he cleans it, s/he makes it clean. This word is related to qwalshoow-k “it is clean”.
   Katqwaalanashoowk! Clean it!
      ka+taqwaalanashoow+k
      command+clean.it+end

CLIMB
akuuly-k  s/he climbs. (This also means “s/he gets in a car”.)
uukuuly-k  they (two) climb. (This also means “they (two) get in a car”.)
aatsuukuly-k or aatsuukuly-k  they (many) climb. (This also means “they (many) get in a car”.)

CLOSE
shapeet-k  s/he closes it. (This also means “s/he turns off lights”.)
   'Avuuyanya kashpeetk! Close the door!
      'avuuyaa+n+ka+shpeet+k
      door+the command+close+end

COLOR
tashnyo-k  s/he dyes or colors it.

COMB
shatse-k  s/he combs or brushes (hair).
   Mee'e kashtse! Comb your hair!
      m+ee'e+ka+shats+e+k
      your+hair command+comb+end

COME
athii-k  s/he comes.
   Mathiiixanka? Will you come?
      m+athii+xan+nka
      you+come+irrealis+question
viithii-k  s/he comes this way; here s/he comes.
   Vi'athiiik. Here I come.
      vi'+athii+k
      here+I+come+end
vinthii-k or vanthii-k  they (two) come this way.
   Piipaatx xavik vanthiiish. Two people are coming.
      piipaat+x  xavik  vinthii+sh
      people+subject they.are.two they(two).come+evidential
aathi-k  they (many) come.
   Maxuumara tsamaly kaathiik, paapael katsaam! You children all come and put the papers away!
      ma+xuumara+ta+tsamaly+k+aathi+k+paapael+k+atsaa+m
      you+children+vocative all command+(many).come+same.subject paper command+put.away+end
vaathi-k or avaathi-k  they (many) come this way.
   Piipaatx atay vaathiish. Many people are coming this way.
      piipaat+x  atay+k  vaathi+k
      people+subject they.are.many+same.subject they(many).come.this.way+evidential
COME DOWN

atsén-k  s/he comes down. (This also means “s/he gets out of a car”.)
natsén-k  they (two) come down. (This also means “they (two) get out of a car”.)
aatsén-k  they (many) come down. (This also means “they (many) get out of a car”.)

COME FROM

nyikaman-k  it comes from there.

COME IN

axáv-k  s/he comes or goes in, s/he enters. (This also means “it sets (said of the sun)”.)

COME OUT

atspák  s/he comes out. (This also means “it rises (said of the sun)” and “it sprouts”.)
atspáa-m  it emerges or comes out. (This also means “s/he is born” and “it is new (said of the moon)”.

CROSS

COUGH

a'óx-k  s/he coughs. (This also means “s/he has a cold”.)

CRUMBLE

tamusmús-k  s/he crumbles it.
CURL

tanyöör-k  s/he curls it, s/he makes it curly or wavy.

Mee'é matanyóorm spúk spúk 'ésh. You curled your hair and it is curly and springy.

m+ee'é  ma+tanyöör+m  spúk.spúk 'e+sh
your+hair  you+curl.it+different.subject  curly.and.springy it.says+evidential

taxarák or txarák txarák  s/he gets a perm, s/he curls hair in tight curls. This word is related to

xarák xarák “it is curly (with tight curls)”.

eé'é kwatarúyøntys 'anyép 'ée'é txarákash. The hairdresser curled my hair.

ee'é.kwatarúyø+n+ts 'anyép 'ée'é txarák+sh
hairdresser+the+subject my  my+hair  she.curls.it+evidential

CUT

aakyít-t-k  s/he cuts (with knife or scissors).

Kwiikwáay kaakyít-k! Cut the meat!

kwiikwáay  k+aakyít+k
meat  command+cut+end

DANCE

iima-k  s/he dances.

Piipáats 'ashéntk iimák uuváák. One person in dancing.

piipáa+ts  'ashént+k  iima+k  uuváa+k
person+subject  he.is.one+same.subject  he.dances+same.subject  he.is.moving.about+end

iimáts-k  they (two) dance.

Piipáats xavík iimátsk oonóok. Two people are dancing.

piipáa+ts  xavik  iimáts+k  oonóo+k
people+subject  they.are.two  they(two).dance+same.subject  they.are.moving.about+end

aatsiimáats-k  they (many) dance.

Piipáats 'atáyk aatsiimáatsk oonóok. Many people are dancing.

piipáa+ts  'atáy+k  aatsiimáats+k  oonóo+k
people+subject  they.are.many+same.subject  they(many).dance+same.subject  they.are.moving.about+end

DIG

axwíly-k  s/he digs (with a shovel).

'Amátt axwílyk. He digs in the ground.

'amátt  axwíly+k
ground  he.digs+end

DO

awíi-m  s/he does it.

Kawiím! Do it!

k+awíi+m
command+do+end

awíts-k  they (two) do it.

Máanyts mawítspəva. You (two) did it.

máany+ts  m+awíts+pəva
you+subject  you+(two).do+reminder

uuwíts-k  they (many) do it.

Mátsəts muuwítspəva. You (many) did it.

máts+ts  m+uuwíts+pəva
you.plural+subject  you+(many).do+reminder
DO, continued

awéey-k  s/he does it for someone’s benefit.

Páap tamuuvár shuuvíi 'amáy kaasáar 'anykawéeyk kamathúu! Pour some gravy on top of the mashed potatoes for me, please!

páap.tamuuvár shuuvíi 'amáy k+aasáar 'anyk+awéey+k mashed.potatoes gravy top command+pour command.act.on.me+do.for.someone+same.subject kamathúu please

DO WHAT?

kaawíi-m  what does s/he do?

Kaawíts kamawíim? What do you do?

kaawíts ka+m+awíi+m what? what+you+do+end

DRAPE

aaqán-k  s/he drapes it over something.

Míiviýña 'aaqánk. I drape it over my shoulder.

míivi+n+ya 'aaqán+k shoulder+the I+drape.it.over+end

DRESS (verb), GET DRESSED

aavxáy-k or aavxáy-k  she puts on a dress, she wears a dress, she is dressed in a dress.

Kaavxáyk! Put on a dress!

k+aavxáy+k command+put.on.dress+end

nyuu'áalyv-k or nyuu'áaly-k  s/he is dressed or gets dressed, s/he puts on or wears clothes.

Kanyuu'áalyk! Get dressed!

ka+nyuu'áaly+k command+get.dressed+end

DRINK

asii-m  s/he drinks.

Kaxávk kanák kaaféy kasiím! Come in, sit down, and drink coffee!

k+axáv+k k+anák kaaféy k+asíi+m command+enter+same.subject command+sit coffee command+drink+end

asíts-k  they (two) drink.

Kaaféy 'asítsú. Let’s (we two) drink coffee.

kaafey 'asíts+ú coffee we+(two).drink+let’s!

uuséev-k  they (many) drink.

Kaaféy 'uuséevú! Let’s (many of us) drink coffee!

kaafey 'uuséev+ú coffee we+(many).drink+let’s!

DRIVE

tsaavésh-k  s/he drives.

'Askwaróowany katsaavéshk! Drive the car!

'atskwaróow+ny ka+tsaavés+end
DRY (verb)
tarúv-k  s/he dries it, s/he makes it dry.
   Manyuu'áaly katarúvk! Dry your clothes!
   ma+nyuu'áaly  ka+tarúv+k
   your+clothes   command+make.dry+end

DYE (verb)
tashnyó-k  s/he dyes or colors it.

EAT
amáa-m  s/he eats.
   'Aqwís menmén 'amáawúm. I am going to eat a banana.  (Note: Some people say manán “banana”.)
   'aqwís.menmén  '+amáa+wum
   banana  I+eat+future.possible

asó-o-k  s/he eats meat.
   Kwiikwáay 'asóowum. I am going to eat meat.
      kwiikwáay  '+asóo+wum
      meat  I+eat.meat+future.possible

uusáav-k  they eat meat.
   Piipáats 'atáyk kwiikwáay uusáavk. Many people are eating meat.
      piipáa+ts             'atáy+k                                   kwiikwáay   uusáav+k
      people+subject  they.are.many+same.subject  meat              they.eat.meat+end

asúx-k  s/he eats something like a popsicle by sucking.
   Xanapáats manyéenya kasúxk! Eat the popsicle!
      xanapáats.manyée+nya   k+asúx+k
      popsicle+the                    command+eat.by.sucking+end

axúp-k  s/he eats something liquid (such as soup) by slurping.
   Kwiikwáay nyaxáa 'axúpk. I am eating beef soup.
      kwiikwáay  nyaxáa   '+axúp+k
      beef      soup      I+eat.by.slurping+end

aatáw-k  s/he eats something (like a lollipop) by licking.
   Thúuls kaatáwk! Lick the lollipop!
      thúuls  k+aatáw+k
      candy    command+eat.by.licking+end

tsakyítt-k  s/he eats by biting into something and pulling off the edible portion with teeth.  (This also means “s/he cuts with teeth”.)
   Kwiikwáay 'atskyíttum. I am going to eat meat (by biting into it and pulling).
      kwiikwáay  'a+tskyítt+um
      meat  I+eat.by.biting.and.pulling+future.possible

tsuukyáatt-k  they eat by biting and pulling.  (This also means “they cut with teeth”.)
   Piipáats mattapéék kwiikwáay tsuukyáattk. Many people are eating meat (by biting and pulling).
      piipáa+ts  mattapée+k                 kwiikwáay  tsuukyáatt+k
      people+subject  they.are.many+same.subject  meat              they.eat.by.biting.and.pulling +end

tsapály-k  s/he sucks on food, s/he eats sugar cane by sucking out juice.
   Káany 'atspálym manyéetanta. I eat sugar cane and it is sweet.
      káany  'a+tspály+m  manyée+ta+tan+ta
      sugar.cane  I+eat.by.sucking+different.subject  it.is.sweet+habitually+emphasis
EAT, continued

tsapáq  s/he eats food that pops (such as grapes, fresh corn, or beans).
   Tathíts katspáq! Eat corn!
     tathíts ka+tspáq
     corn  command+eat
Maaríik  'atspáq. I am eating beans.
     maaríik  'a+tspáq
     beans  I+eat.food.that.pops

tspóx-k  s/he eats hard crunchy food (such as nuts).
   Xuumáarts kaawáata tspóxk. The children are eating nuts.
     xuumáar+ts  kaawáata  tspóx+k
     children+subject  nuts  they.eat.hard.crunchy.food+end

tsaqwá-k  s/he eats melon.
   Tsam'iitó  'atsqáwk 'amayáatum. I like to eat watermelon.
     tsam'iitó  'a+tsqáw+k  'a+mayáa+tum
     watermelon  I+eat.melon+same.subject  I+like+habitually

tsuqúqwá-k  they eat melon.
   Tsam'iitó  'atsuqúqwáwum? Shall we eat watermelon?
     tsam'iitó  'a+tsuqúqw+um
     watermelon  we+eat.melon.plural+future.possible

tsaxáy-k  s/he eats pumpkin.
   'Aavéenyənyts xamátnya tsaxáyk. The mouse is eating pumpkin.
     'aavé+nyəny+ts  xamat+nya  tsaxáy+k
     mouse+the+subject  pumpkin+the  he.eats.pumpkin+end

tsaxáyts-k  they eat pumpkin.
   Xamát  'atsaxáytsú! Let’s eat pumpkin!
     xamat  'a+tsaxáyts+u
     pumpkin  we+eat.pumpkin.plural+let’s!

tsaxóm-k  s/he eats crunchy food (such as toast).
   Muuthily tuupóm katsaxómk! Eat toast!
     muuthily.tuupóm  ka+tsaxóm+k
     toast  command+eat.toast+end

tsxwém-k  s/he eats fresh, crunchy vegetables.
   'Atsxavashúu  'atswémum. I’m going to eat greens.
     'atsxavashúu  'a+tswém+um
     greens  I+eat.fresh.crunchy.vegetables+future.possible

ENTER

axáv-k  (1) s/he enters, s/he comes or goes in (2) it sets (said of the sun).
   Kaxávk! Come in!
     k+axáv+k
     command+enter+end

uupúuv-k  they (two) enter, they (two) come or go in.
   Kuupúuvk! (You two), come in!
     k+uupúuv+k
     command++(two).enter+end

aakxáv-k  they (many) enter, they (many) come or go in.
   Kaakxávk! (You, many), come in!
     k+aakxáv+k
     command+enter(many)+end
FEEL

a'áv-k s/he feels it, hears it, listens, or senses it in any non-visual way.

Xatsúurtanm ma'ávək? It is very cold; do you feel it?

\[\text{xatsúu}r+\text{tan}+\text{m} \quad \text{m}+\text{a'áv}\]
\[\text{it.is.cold}+\text{very}+\text{different.subject} \quad \text{you+feel.it}+\text{end}\]

a'ávts-k they (two) feel, hear, listen, or sense in any non-visual way.

uu'áav-k they (many) feel, hear, listen, or sense in any non-visual way.

FIGHT (verb)

mattanyúuv-k they fight or argue with each other.

Mattkanyúuv alyka'émk! Don’t fight with each other!

\[\text{matt}+\text{k}+\text{anyúuv} \quad \text{alyka'ém}+\text{k}\]
\[\text{each.other+command+fight} \quad \text{don’t}!+\text{end}\]

matt-tapúy-k they fight a war. This literally means “they kill each other”.

FLY

ayér-k it flies (said of bird).

Xamkényanyakts ayérak matxáts vanyaathiim. Finches fly around (seeking shelter) when a wind is coming.

\[\text{xamkény}+\text{nyak}+\text{ts} \quad \text{ayér}+\text{k} \quad \text{matxá}+\text{ts} \quad \text{vanyaathi}+\text{i+m}\]
\[\text{finch+the+subject} \quad \text{it.flies}+\text{end} \quad \text{wind+subject} \quad \text{when.it.comes}+\text{different.subject} \quad \text{type.of.bird+the+subject} \quad \text{it.flies}+\text{end} \quad \text{wind+subject} \quad \text{when.it.comes}+\text{different.subject}\]

FRY

ashily-k s/he fries it.

Nyaqwaliyáaw shtar'úur kashílyk! Fry eggs!

\[\text{nyaqwaliyáaw.shtar'úur} \quad \text{k+ashíly}+\text{k}\]
\[\text{chicken.eggs} \quad \text{command+fry}+\text{end}\]

GARGLE

iiyáa shamóq s/he gargles.

Miiyáa kshamóq! Gargle!

\[\text{m+iiyáa} \quad \text{k+shamóq}\]
\[\text{your+mouth} \quad \text{command+gargle}\]

GATHER. See also PICK and PICK UP.

ashtúu-m s/he gathers or picks up many things.

Kashtúuum! Gather them! (This could also be translated, Pick them up!)

\[\text{k+ashtúu}\]
\[\text{command+gather+end}\]

shtuutuut-k they gather or pick up many things.

Tsáamaly kaayáak kashtuutuutk! Everyone go and gather things!

\[\text{tsáamaly} \quad \text{k+ayáa}+\text{k} \quad \text{ka+shtuutuut}+\text{k}\]
\[\text{everyone} \quad \text{command+go(many)+same.subject} \quad \text{command+gather(many)+end}\]
GET
atháw-k  s/he gets it, takes it, picks it up, or grabs it.
Katháwk! Get it! (This could also be translated “Grab it!” or “Take it!”)
k+atháw+k
command+get+end
'A'íi katháwk kashk'ónk! Get a stick and prop up (the roof)!
'a'íi  k+atháw+k    ka+shk'ón+k
stick  command+get+same.subject  command+prop.up+end
ayáa-k  (1) s/he goes and gets (something) (2) s/he goes to do something.
Mas'ée kayáak! Go get mud!
mas'ée  k+ayáa+k
clay  command+go.get+end

GET IN
akúuly-k  s/he gets in (car). (This also means “s/he climbs”.)
Piipáats 'atskwaróow akúulyk. A person got in the car.
piipáa+ts  'atskwaróow  akúuly+k
person+subject  car  he.gets.in+end
uukúuly-k  they (two) get in (car). (This also means “they (two) climb”).
Piipáats xavík 'atskwaróow uukúulyk. Two people got in the car.
piipáa+ts  xavík  'atskwaróow  uukúuly+k
people+subject  they.are.two  car  they(two).get.in+end
atsuukúuly-k  or aatsuukúuly-k  they (many) get in (car). (This also means “they (many) climb”).
Piipáats 'atáy 'atskwaróow aatsuukúulyk. Many people got in the car.
piipáa+ts  'atáy+k  'atskwaróow  aatsuukúuly+k
people+subject  they.are.many+same.subject  car  they(many).get.in+end

GET OUT
atsén-k  s/he gets out of (car). (This also means “s/he comes down”).
'Atskwaróow aly'avák 'atsénk. I was sitting in the car and I got out.
'atskwaróow  aly'+avá+k  '+atsén+k
car  in+I+sit+same.subject  I+get.out+end
natsén-k  they (two) get out (of car). (This also means “they (two) come down”).
Piipáats xavík 'atskwaróow alyatháwəny natsénəsh. Two people were in the car and they got out.
piipáa+ts  xavík  'atskwaróow  aly+atháw+ny  natsén+sh
people+subject  they.are.two  car  in+they.are.located+up.to.now  they(two).get.out+evidential
atsuén-k  they (many) get out (of car). (This also means “they (many) come down”).
Tsáaməly 'atskwaróow alyatiívəny aatsuénəsh. Everyone was in the car and they got out.
tsáaməly  'atskwaróow  aly+attiív+ny  aatsuén+sh
everyone  car  in+they.are.located+up.to.now  they(many).get.out+evidential

GET UP
amán-k  s/he gets up.
Kamánk! Get up!
  k+amán+k
command+get.up+end

GIVE
áay-k  s/he gives something to someone.
KaaWi 'anykáayk! Give me a dime!
kaawíi  'anyk+áay+k
dime  command.act.on.me+give+end
GO. See also GO TO THE BATHROOM.

**ayáa-k** s/he goes, s/he goes and gets something, s/he goes to do something.

Kayáak! Go!

k+ayáa+k
command+go+end

Mas'eé kayáak! Go get mud!

mas'eé k+ayáa+k
clay command+get+end

Kwaseethéeny 'ayáak 'ayúush. I went and saw the doctor.

kwaseethée+ny '+ayáa+k
doctor+the 1+go+same.subject 1+see+evidential

**viiyáa-k** s/he goes along here.

Kwaakyérants 'axátt masiny alyta'órk viiyáash. The cowboy is going along riding a horse.

kwaakyér+ny+ts 'axátt.masiny aly+ta'ór+k
command+he.rides+same.subject he.is.going.along.here+evidential

**ayém-k** s/he goes (away), s/he leaves.

Makyí mayémum? Where are you going to go?

makyí m+ayém+um
where? you+go.away+future.possible

Nyaamáam vi'ayémum. Finally I am going to go (away from here).

nyaamáam vi'+'+ayém+um
finally here+1+go.away.from+future.possible

**awiits-k** they (two) go.

Kawítsk katháwk! (You two), go and get it!

k+awiits+k
command+(two).get+end

Xuuvikaly vinayémash. They both went away.

xuuvikaly vi+nayém+sh
both here+they(two).go.away+evidential

**aayáa-k** they (many) go.

Kaayáak! (You, many), go!

k+aayáa+k
command+go(many)+end

Tsáamaly kaayáak kashtuutúutk! Everyone go and grab one!

tsáamaly k+ayáa+k
command+grab(many)+end

**aayém-k** they (many) go away or leave.

Tsáamaly nyavály aayémash. Everyone went home (or they left).

tsáamaly ny+avá+ly
command+their.house+to
everyone they(many).go+evidential

**GO TO THE BATHROOM**

**atspám ayáa-k** s/he goes to the bathroom.

'Atspám ayáawúm. I am going to go to the bathroom.

'+atspám '+ayáa+wum
I+go.out I+go+future. possible
GRAB
atháw-k  s/he picks something up, gets it, takes it, or grabs it.
Katháwk! Grab it!
   k+atháw+k
command+grab+end
alyqíts-k  s/he grabs with fingertips.
paqátt-k  s/he grabs it.

GROW UP
'akúts-k  s/he or it grows up or gets older.
   Xuumáranyt's 'akúts'anka? The child is growing up, isn’t he?
   xuumáran+ny+ts  'akúts+'anka
   child+the+subject  he.grows.up+question
HANG.  See also DRAPE.
sawén-k  (1) s/he hangs it up (for instance, on a hook) (2) it is hanging (for instance, from a hook).

HAUL
apáy-k  s/he carries it, s/he hauls it.
   Piipáa kwatsaavéshñyt's 'atsaamáats apáyk. The driver hauls food.
   piipáa  kwatsaavésh+ny+ts  'atsaamáats  apáy+k
   person  driver+the+subject  food  he.hauls+end

HAVE
nyuuwíts-k  s/he owns it, s/he has it.

HAVE A BABY
xuumár ayúu-k  she has a baby.  (This literally means “she sees a baby”.)
   Xuumáar 'iikyáanyts xavíkm ayúuk. She had two (baby) boys.  (This literally means, She saw two little boys.)
   xuumáar.'iikyáany+ts  xavík+m  ayúu+k
   little.boys+subject  they.are.two+different.subject  she.sees+evidential
sa'áw-k  she has a child, she gives birth.
   Kaawíts sa'áwam? Xuumár 'iikyínys athúm, o xuumár xatsínyts? What did she have? Is it a little boy or a little girl?
   kaawíts  sa'áw+am  xuumár.'iikyín+y+ts  athu+m  o  xuumár.xatsíny+y+ts
   what?  she.has.child+question  little.boy+subject  it.is+end  or  little.girl+subject
sta'óts-k  she has children, she gives birth to children.
   Vivian has twins.
   Vivian+ts  xaavák  sta'óts+k

HAVE A PET
nyaxátt-k  s/he has a pet.
nyatsxáatt-k  s/he has more than one pet.
   'Axátt tsoqtsóq paaxkyéem 'anyatsxáattk. I have seven dogs.
   'axátt.tsoqtsóq  paaxkyée+m  'a+nyatsxáatt+k
dog  they.are.seven+different.subject  I+have.pets+end
HEAD THAT WAY

shathómp-k  s/he heads that way.
   Kavée'k 'ashathómpúm. I’m going to head south.
      kavée+k 'a+shathómp+úm
      south+to  I+head.that.way+future.possible

HEAR.  See also LISTEN.

a'áv-k  s/he hears it, listens, feels it, or senses it in any non-visual way.
a'ávts-k  they (two) hear, listen, feel, or sense in any non-visual way.
uu'áav-k  they (many people) hear, listen, feel, or sense in any non-visual way.

HIT.  See also PUNCH.

aaqwitt-k  s/he hits or strikes with a long object (such as a stick).
   'Aakóoyóntys nyashaá'óor atháwkw kur'ákñy aaqwittk. The old woman picked up her cane and hit the
      'aakóoy+ny+ts                  nya+shaa'óor   atháw+k                                kur'ák+ny       aaqwítt+k
      old.woman+the+subject  her+cane           she.picks.up+same.subject  old.man+the   she.hits+end

HOOK

shaláq  s/he fastens something (such as a door) with a hook, s/he hooks a door closed.
   'Avuuyáany kashaláq! Hook the door closed!
      'avuuyáa+ny    ka+shaláq
      door+the          command+hook.it.closed

HUG

taxamkyip-k or taxmakyép-k  s/he hugs him.

HUNT

tsakyée ayáa-k  s/he goes hunting.  This literally means "s/he goes to shoot things".
xalykwáa-k  (1) s/he hunts  (2) s/he looks for something.  Some people use this word only to mean
         "s/he looks for something" and use the term tsakyée ayáa-k to talk about hunting.

HUSK (verb)

shqwáq  s/he husks corn.
   Tathíts kashqwáq! Husk corn!
      tathíts  ka+shqwáq.
      corn     command+husk.it

IRRIGATE

xa uumáar-k  s/he irrigates.

JUMP

atáqsh-k  s/he jumps.
   Katáqshk! Jump!
      k+atáqsh+k
      command+jump+end
   Katáqsh alyka'émk! Don’t jump!
      k+atáqsh          alyka'ém+k
      command+jump    don’t!+end
JUMP, continued.

**uutáaqsh-k** they jump.

Tsáamaly kuutáaqshk! Everyone, jump!

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tsáamaly} & \quad k+uutáaqsh+k \\
\text{everyone} & \quad \text{command+jump.plural+end}
\end{align*}
\]

**KICK**

**ka'ák** s/he kicks.

Kaka'ák! Kick it!

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ka+ka'ák} & \quad \text{command+kick} \\
'\text{Anykka'ák alyka'èmk! Don't kick me!} & \quad '\text{anyk+ka'ák} \\
& \quad \text{alyka'èm+k} \\
& \quad \text{command.act.on.me+kick don't!+end}
\end{align*}
\]

**katsuùáak** they kick.

Piipáats xavík 'avuuyáa nya katsuùáakès̲h. Two people kicked the door.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{piipáa+ts} & \quad \text{xavík} \\
& \quad '\text{avuuyáa+nya} \\
& \quad \text{katsuùáak+sh} \\
& \quad \text{people+subject they.are.two door+the they.kick.plural+evidential}
\end{align*}
\]

Piipáats 'atáy+k uyáa nya katsuùáak. Many people kicked the door.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{piipáa+ts} & \quad '\text{atáy+k} \\
& \quad '\text{uyáa+nya} \\
& \quad \text{katsuùáak} \\
& \quad \text{people+subject they.are.many+same.subject door+the they.kick.plural}
\end{align*}
\]

**KNEAD**

**alyqíits-k** s/he kneads dough.

**KNOCK**

**shakóx-k** s/he knocks (for instance, at the door).

Piipáats shént uyáa shakóx. One person knocked at the door.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{piipáa} & \quad \text{shént} \\
& \quad '\text{uyáa} \\
& \quad \text{shakóx+k} \\
\text{person} & \quad \text{one} \\
& \quad \text{door he.knocks+end}
\end{align*}
\]

**KNOW**

**uuxáy-k** s/he knows how to do it.

Xalymúapk muuxáy aváark? Do you know how to swim?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{xaly+m+úp+k} & \quad \text{m+uxáy} \\
& \quad \text{aváar+k} \\
& \quad \text{in.water+you+swim you+know.how habitually+end}
\end{align*}
\]

**LEARN**

**mattuu'éey-k** s/he learns. This word literally means “s/he teaches himself/herself”.

Kwatsáan liyáa mattkuu'éeyk! Learn the Kwatsáan language!

Kwatsáan liyáa matt+k+uu'éey+k
Kwatsáan language yourself+command+teach+end

Xuumáraynts atsáam mattuu'éeyk uuvásh. The child is learning to read.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{xuumár+ny+ts} & \quad \text{atsá+m} \\
& \quad \text{matt+uu'éey+k} \\
& \quad \text{uuvá+sh} \\
\text{child+the+subject he.reads+end} & \quad \text{he.is.sitting+evidential}
\end{align*}
\]
LEAVE  See also GO.

**ayém-k**  s/he goes (away), s/he leaves.

Nyamáam 'ayémum.  I’m going to leave now.

nyamáam  ‘+ayém+um
finally  1+leave+future.possible

**viiyém-k**  s/he goes away from here, s/he leaves.

Sanya'ákanyts skyínyk viiyémk.  The woman ran away and left.

sanya'ák+ny+ts  skyíny+k  viiyém+k
woman+the+subject  she.runs.away+same.subject  she.leaves+end

**apúutt-k**  they leave, they scatter.

**namák**  s/he leaves it alone, s/he leaves it behind.

Kanamák! Leave it alone!

ka+namák
command+leave.it.alone

**natuumáak**  they leave it alone, they leave it behind.

Maxuuvi kaly kantuumáak! Both of you, leave it alone!

ma+xuuvi kaly  ka+ntuumáak
you+both  command+leave.it.alone.plural

Tsáamaly kantuumáak! Everyone, leave it alone!

tsáamaly  ka+ntuumáak
everyone  command+leave.it.alone.plural

LIE

**apáa-m**  s/he lies down.

Kapáam! Lie down!

k+apáa+m  
command+lie.down+end

**apáats-k**  they (two) lie down.

Ma+xuuvi kaly kaapáatsk! Both of you, lie down!

ma+xuuvi kaly  k+apáats+k
you+both  command+(two).lie.down+end

**aapáts-k**  they (many) lie down.

Tsáamaly kaapátsk! Everyone, lie down!

tsáamaly  k+aapáts+k
everyone  command+lie.down(many)+end

LIFT

**uukavanáw-k**  s/he lifts a heavy object.

Kuukavanáwk! Lift it!

k+uukavanáw+k
command+lift.heavy.object+end

**uukavanáwts-k**  they (two) lift a heavy object.

Ma+xuuvi kaly kuuvavanáwtsk! Both of you, pick it up!  (This refers to a heavy object.)

ma+xuuvi kaly  k+uukavanáwts+k
you+both  command+(two).lift.heavy.object+end

LIGHT UP

**uu'úly-k**  it lights up.
LIKE

**wanymayáa-k or mayáa-k**  s/he likes (something), s/he likes (doing something).

Tsam'iító 'atsqáwk 'amayáatum. I like to eat watermelon.

```
tsam'iító   'a+tsqáw+k       'a+mayáa+tum
watermelon I+eat.melon+same.subject I+like+habitually
```

LISTEN

**a'áv-k**  s/he listens, s/he hears it, feels it, or senses it in any non-visual way.

Ka'ávtank! Listen!

```
k+a'áv+tan+k
command+listen+really+end
```

**a'ávts-k**  they (two) listen, hear, feel, or sense in any non-visual way.

Mátsats ka'ávetstank! You (two), listen!

```
máts+ts    k+a'ávts+tan+k
youplural+subject command+(two).listen+really+end
```

**uu'áav-k**  they (many people) listen, hear, feel, or sense in any non-visual way.

Kuu'áavk kavatíivək! (You, many), listen!

```
k+uu'áavk    k+avatíiv+k
command+(many).listen+same.subject command+(many).be.located+end
```

LIVE

**nyaváy-k**  s/he lives (in a place).

Linda sa'áwts 'amátt kórəly nyaváytum. Linda’s daughter lives far away. (This literally means, “Linda’s daughter lives in a place in the distance.”)

```
Linda    sa'áw+ts                      'amátt   kor+ly           nyaváy+tum
Linda   her.daughter+subject   place     distance+in   she.lives+habitually
```

LOCK

**alyashxwiím-k**  s/he locks it.

'Avuuyáany alykashxwiímk! Lock the door!

```
'avuuyáa+ny   aly+k+ashxwiím+k
door+the       in+command+lock.it+end
```

LOOK

**ayúu-k**  s/he looks, s/he sees.

Kayúuk! Look!

```
k+ayúu+k
command+look+end
```

**láw láw**  s/he is looking around.

LOSE

**tsanály-k**  s/he loses it.

'Anytooqóməny 'atsanályk. I lost a button. (Note: Some people say mootóon or bootóon for “button”.)

```
'any+tooqóm+ny   'a+tsanály+k
my+button+the     I+lose+end
```

MAKE

**atsóow-k or atséw-k**  s/he makes it.

Muuthily tuupóm katséwk! Make toast!

```
muuthily.tuupóm   k+atséw+k
toast               command+make+end
```
MAKE, continued.

Kwanxó saarapm 'atsóowəsh.

- kwanxó saaráp+m
- basket there.are.five+different.subject I+make+evidential

MASH

tamavár-k s/he mashes it.

- páap k+aaxtsór+k
- potato command+peel+same.subject command+mash+also+same.subject command+do+end

MARRY

matt atsúy-k they get married. (This literally means “they marry each other.”)

- Matt 'atsúyu! Let’s get married!
- nyaavvéey-k he marries her, he is married to her, he takes her as his wife.

MISS

'atsémXk s/he misses the target.

- 'Akyémxayk 'atsémk. I shot at it and missed.

NAUGHTY

aatsaváarXk s/he is naughty.

- Xuumár 'iikyínynts aatsaváarək uuváash. The boy is being naughty.

NIBBLE

tsk'ilyXk s/he nibbles. (This might be said of mouse eating cheese or of person taking small bites with front teeth.)

NOISY

vaashqwíivXk or ashqwíiv-k s/he is noisy, s/he makes noise.

- Mashqwíivom 'iíwá namíiltanta. You are being noisy and it is bothering me. (This literally means, You are noisy and my heart is bothered.)
OPEN

uutáq s/he opens it.

'Uuyáa kuutáq! Open the door!

'uyáa k+uutáq
door command+open.it

OWN. See also HAVE A PET.

nyuuwíts-k s/he owns it, s/he has it.

PART (verb)

shathóp-k s/he parts (hair).

Meeéê kashathópk! Part your hair!

m+eeé ka+shathóp+k
your+hair command+part+end

PEEL

aashqwáaly-k s/he peels it by removing husk, bark, etc.
aaxtsór-k s/he peels potatoes.

Páap kaaaxtsórk! Peel the potatoes!

páap k+aaxtsór+k
potato command+peel+end

PICK

atháa-k s/he picks beans. (This also means “s/he gathers spinach”.)

'Iiyáa katháak! Pick mesquite beans!

'iiyáa k+atháa+k
mesquite.bean command+pick+end

shkyítt-k s/he picks corn or cotton.

Xatsóo 'ashkyíttùm. I’m going to pick cotton.

xatsóó a+shkyítt+um
cotton I+pick+future.possible

PICK UP

atháw-k s/he picks something up, gets it, takes it, or grabs it.

Katháwk! Pick it up! (This could also be translated “Get it!” or “Grab it!”)

k+atháw+k
command+pick.up+end

'Aakóoyññytś nyashaaw'óor atháw kuru'kññy aaqwíttk. The old woman picked up her cane and hit the
old.man.

'aakóoy+ny+ts nya+shaaw'óor atháw+k
kuru'k+ny aaqwítt+k
old.woman+the+subject her+cane she.picks.up+same.subject old.man+the she.hits+end

ashtúu-m s/he picks up or gathers many things.

Kashtúum! Pick (many things) up!

k+ashtúu+m
command+gather+end

shtuutuut-k they pick up or gather many things.

PINCH

shanaqáy-k s/he pinches.
PLANT (verb)

tsavóow-k  s/he plants it.  (This also means “s/he puts it down”.)

Katsoovóowanyts tathíts tsavóowash. The farmer planted corn.
    katsoovóow+n+yt  tathíts  tsavóow+sh
    farmer+the+subject corn  he.plants+evidential

tsavóowtšs-k  they (two) plant.  (This also means “they (two) put it down”.)

tsoovóow-k  they (many) plant things.  (This also means “they (many) put things down”.)

Xuumáaranyts athíts tsoovóowk oonóók. The children are planting seeds.
    xuumáar+n+yt  tsoovóow+k  oonóó+k
    children+the+subject seed  they.plant+same.subject they.are.moving.about+end

PLAY.

See also THROW.

aartoo'óoy  they play.

Tashíly 'oonóók 'aartoo'óoyk 'oonóonya. We are playing in the brush.
    tashíly  +oonóö+k
    brush  we+are.moving.about+same.subject
    'aartoo'óoy+k  +oonóö+ny+k
    we+play.plural+same.subject  we+are.moving.about+up.to.now+end

POUR

aasáar-k  s/he pours it.

Páap tamuuvár shuuvii 'amáy kaasáar 'anikawéeyk kamathúú! Pour some gravy on top of the mashed potatoes for me, please!
    páap.tamuuvár  shuuvíi  'amáy  k+aasáar  'anik+awéey+k
    mashed.potato gravy top command+pour command.act.on.me+do.for.someone+same.subject
    kamathúú
    would.youplease

alyaasáar-k  s/he pours or spills it (on something).

PROP UP

shak'ón-k  or  shka'ón-k  s/he props up something (such as a falling roof) with a post.

'A'íi katháwk kashk'ónk! Get a stick and prop it up!  (For instance, prop up the roof!)
    'a'íi  k+atháw+k  ka+shk'ón+k
    stick  command+get+same.subject command+prop.up+end

PUNCH

tsaqáam-k  s/he punches or hits with fist.

'Anykatsaqám alyka'émk! Don't punch me!
    'anyka+tsaqám  alyka'ém+k
    command.act.on.me+punch  don't!+end

'Anytsaqámash. He punched me.
    'any+tsaqám+sh
    he.acts.on.me+punch+evidential

matt-tsaqáam-k  they punch each other.

Piipáats matt-tsapéék matt-tsaqámk avoonóók. Many people were punching each other.
    piipáa+t  matt.tsapée+k  matt+tsaqám+k
    person+subject they.are.many+same.subject each.other+they.punch+same.subject
    avoonóó+k
    they.are.moving.about+end
PUT. See also PUT ON.

**alyapó-k** s/he puts something in a container.

- Kaaféy nyamuulyúlyany xá alykapók! Put water in the coffee maker!
  - kaaféy.nyamuulyúly+ny xá aly+k+apó+k
  - coffee.maker+the water in+command+put+end

**atsáa-m** s/he puts it somewhere, s/he puts it away.

- Katsáam! Put it away!
  - k+atsáa+m command+put.away+end

Maxuumáarənyts, nyaayúu tsáamaly katsáam! You kids, put all those things away!

- ma+xuumáar+ny+ts nyaayúu tsáamaly k+atsáa+m
  - you+children+the+subject things all command+put.away+end

**tsamíi-m** s/he puts it (someplace), s/he puts it down.

- Kwaskyíi alyoopóovəly katsamíim! Put it in the dish cupboard!
  - kwaskyíi.alyoopóov+ly ka+tsmii+m
  - dish.cupboard+in command+put+end

**tsavóow-k** s/he puts it down. (This also means “s/he plants something”.)

- Katsavóowk! Put it down!
  - ka+tsavóow+k command+put.down+end

**tsavóowts-k** they (two) put things down.

- Katsavóowtsk! (You two), put them down!
  - ka+tsavóowts+k command+(two).put.down+end

**tsoovóow-k** they (many) put things down. (This also means “they (many) plant”.)

PUT ON

**alytsuunák** s/he puts on or wears socks.

**aamél-k** s/he puts on or wears a belt.

- Kaamélik! Put on a belt!
  - k+aamél+k command+put.on.belt+end

**aavaxáy-k** or **aavxáy-k** she puts on or wears a dress.

- Kaavxáyk! Put on a dress!
  - k+aavxáy+k command+put.on.dress+end

**kapúur-k** s/he puts on or wears a hat.

- Kakapúurk! Put on a hat!
  - ka+kapúur+k command+put.on.hat+end

**màtt-takxáv-k** s/he puts on or wears a shirt.

- Måttkatkxávk! Put on a shirt!
  - màtt+ka+tkxáv+k
  - yourself+command+put.on.shirt.on+end

**nyaxamnyéw-k** s/he puts on or wears shoes.

- Kanyxamnyéwk! Put on shoes!
  - ka+nyaxamnyéw+k command+put.on.shoes+end
PUT ON, continued.

**nyuu'áalyv-k** or **nyuu'áaly-k**  
/s/he puts on or wears clothes, /s/he is dressed or gets dressed.

Kanyuu'áalyk! Put on clothes!  
(This could also be translated “Get dressed!”)

\[ \text{ka+nyuu'áaly+k} \]
\[ \text{command+put.on.clothes+end} \]

**wemtakxáv-k** or **wamtakxáv-k**  
/s/he puts on or wears pants.

Wemkatkxávək! Put on pants!

\[ \text{wem+k+tkxáv+k} \]
\[ \text{buttocks+command+put.in+end} \]

**xanák**  
/s/he puts something around neck, /s/he puts on or wears necklace.

Vathány kaxanák! Put this around your neck!

\[ \text{vathá+ny+k} \]
\[ \text{this.one+the+command+put.around.neck+end} \]

READ

**atsáa-m**  
/s/he reads.

Papéel tuuláy 'atsáam. I am reading the newspaper.

\[ \text{papéel.tuuláy} \]
\[ \text{+atsáa+m} \]
\[ \text{newspaper+I+read+end} \]

Xuumárənyts atsáam mattuu'éeyk uuvásh. The child is learning to read.

\[ \text{xuumár+ny+ts} \]
\[ \text{atsáa+m} \]
\[ \text{matt+uu'éey+k} \]
\[ \text{uuvá+sh} \]
\[ \text{child+the+subject+he.reads+end+himself+he.teaches+same.subject+he.is.sitting+evidential} \]

READY

**mattuulyavíi-k**  
/s/he gets ready, /s/he is ready.

Mattkuulyavíik! Get ready!  
(This literally means, Get yourself ready!)

\[ \text{matt+k+uulyavíi+k} \]
\[ \text{yourself+command+get.ready+end} \]

RIDE

**alyavá-k**  
/s/he rides (sitting on or in something).  
(This also means “/s/he sits in something”.)

Mattkavésh aly'avák 'aváak. I arrived by train.  
(This literally means, I rode on the train and arrived.)

\[ \text{mattkavésh} \]
\[ \text{aly+avá+k} \]
\[ \text{on+I+ride+same.subject+I+arrive+end} \]

**alyta'ór-k** or **ta'ór-k**  
/s/he rides (on top of something, such as a horse).

'Axátt masínyk alyta'órk. He rode a horse.

\[ \text{'axátt.masínyk} \]
\[ \text{aly+ta'ór+k} \]
\[ \text{horse+on+he.rides+end} \]

**alytuu'úur-k**  
they ride (on top of something, such as horses)

'Ilitspáts xavík xátt alytuu'úurək vanthíish. Two men are coming, riding horses.

\[ \text{'iitspáts} \]
\[ \text{xavík} \]
\[ \text{xátt} \]
\[ \text{aly+tuu'úur+k} \]
\[ \text{vanthíi+sh} \]
\[ \text{men+they.are.two+horse+on+they.ride+plural+same.subject+they(two).come.this.way+evidential} \]

RISE

**atspák**  
it rises (said of the sun).  
(This also means “/s/he comes out” and “it sprouts”.)

'Anyáa atspák. The sun rose.

\[ \text{'anyáa} \]
\[ \text{atspák} \]
\[ \text{sun+it.rises} \]
RUN

avésh-k  s/he runs.
   Kavéshk! Run!
      k+avésh+k  command+run+end

uuvíish-k  they (two) run. Some people use this word; others prefer tsavakyév-k.
   Kuuvíishk! (You two), run!
      k+uuvíish+k  command+(two).run+end

tsavakyév-k  they (two) run. Some people use this word; others prefer uuvíish-k.
   Katsvakyévak! (You two), run!
      ka+tsavakyév+k  command+run+end

tsvuuukyáav-k or tsavuuukyáaw-k  they (many) run.
   Katsvuukyáavk! (You, many), run!
      ka+tsvuukyáav+k  command+run(many)+end

RUN AWAY

skyíny-k  s/he runs away.
   Sanya'ákən̓yts skyínyk viiyémk. The woman ran away.
      sanya'ák+ny+ts  skyíny+k  viiyém+k
         woman+the+subject she.runs.away+same.subject she.goes.away+end

stuukyáany-k  they run away.
   Tsáaməly 'astuukyáanyú! Let’s all run away!
      tsáaməly  'a+stuukyáany+u
         all we+run.away.plural+let’s!
   Sanyts'áakən̓yts stuukyáanyk vinayémk. Two women ran away.
      sanyts'áak+ny+ts  stuukyáany+k  vinayém+k
         women+the+subject they.run.away+same.subject they(two).go.away+end

SAY

a'íi-m or a'í-m  s/he says it.

SEE. See also LOOK.

ayūu-k  s/he looks, s/he sees.
   Qwal'eeshéenya mayúuk? Do you see the rainbow?
      qwal'eeshée+nya  m+ayūu+k
         rainbow+the you+see+end

ooıyóov-k or aayóov-k  they see it.
   Nyaamáam niiyiyaayóovak. Finally they see us.
      nyaamáam  niiyi+ny+aayóov+k  finally plural.object+they.act.onus+(many).see+end

SEND

awém-k  s/he sends or takes someone away.
SET

**axáv-k**  it sets (said of the sun).  (This also means “s/he enters, comes in, or goes in.”)

'></ns vasay. The sun set.

'anyáa  axáv+k  

sun  it.sets+end

**tashátt-k**  s/he sets something down so that it is standing upright.

'Amáaanya kathávk xanapáats alyoopóovály katalasháttk! Get the milk and set it (upright) in the ice box!

'amáa+nya  k+atháw+k  xanapáats.alyoopóov+ly  ka+tashátt+k

milk+the  command+get+same.subject  ice.box+in  command+set.it.upright+end

SHAVE

**aaq'é-k** or **mattaaq'é-k**  he shaves (himself).

Kayáaak matt kaaq'ék! Go and shave!

k+ayáa+k  matt+k+aaq'é+k

command+go+end  yourself+command+shave+end

SHOOT

**akýaa-m**  s/he shoots, s/he fires a shot.

'Anykakyáa alyka'émk! Don’t shoot me!

'anyk+akyáa  alyka'ém+k

command.act.on.me+shoot  don’t!+end

**akyém-k**  s/he shoots at something.

'Anykakyém alyka'émk! Don’t shoot me!

'anyk+akyém  alyka'ém+k

command.act.on.me+shoot.at  don’t!+end

'Akyémxayk 'atsémk. I shot at it and missed.

'+akyém+xay+k  '+atsém+k

I+shoot.at+just+same.subject  I+miss.target+end

SHOWER.  See also BATHE.

**xàlya'úp-k**  s/he takes a bath or shower.  (This also means “s/he swims.”)

Kór xaly'a'úpk. I already took a bath (or shower).

kór  xaly+'a'úp+k

already  in.water+I+bathe+end

SIFT

**tasháaly-k**  s/he sifts it or strains it.

SING

**aashváar-k**  s/he sings.

Piipáats 'ashéntk aashváarak. One person is singing.

piipáa+ts  'ashént+k  aashváar+k

person+subject  he.is.one+same.subject  he.sings+end

**aashtuuváar-k**  they sing.

Piipáats xavík aashtuuváarak. Two people are singing.

piipáa+ts  xavík  aashtuuváar+k

people+subject  they.are.two  they.sing+end

Piipáats 'atáyk aashtuuváarak. Many people are singing.

piipáa+ts  'atáy+k  aashtuuváar+k

people+subject  they.are.many+same.subject  they.sing+end
SIT

anák  s/he sits.
   Kanák! Sit!
   k+anák
   command+sit
   Kaxávk kanák kaaféy kasíim! Come in, sit down, and drink coffee!
   k+axáv+k  k+anák       kaaféy     k+asíi+m
   command+enter+same.subject  command+sit      coffee     command+drink+end

anáak  they (two) sit.
   Kanáak! (You two), sit!
   K+anáak
   command+sit

uunáak  they (many) sit.
   Kuunáak!
   k+uunáak
   command+(many)sit

SLAP

tsalláw-k  s/he slaps him.
   'Anykatslláw alyka'émk! Don’t slap me!
   'anya+tslláw       alyka'ém+k
   command.act.on.me+slap      don’t!+end

SLEEP

ashmáa-m  s/he sleeps, s/he goes to sleep.
   Kashmáam! Go to sleep!
   k+ashmáa+m
   command+sleep+end

uushmáa-m  they (two) sleep, they (two) go to sleep.
   Kuushmáam! (You two), go to sleep!
   k+uushmáa+m
   command+(two).sleep+end

aashmáts-k  they (many) sleep, they (many) go to sleep.
   Kaashmátsk! (You, many), go to sleep!
   k+aashmáts+k
   command+sleep(many)+end

SLIDE

tsqatháy tsqatháy  it slides (said of car on slick road).

SNEEZE

aatsawís-k  s/he sneezes.
   Máanyts maatswís? Did you sneeze?
   máany+ts       m+aatswís+k
   you+subject     you+sneeze+end

SPEAK

tsaqvýr-k  s/he speaks.
   Kwatsáan iyáa ‘atsaqvýrk. I speak the Kwatsáan language.
   Kwatsáan    iyáa     ‘a+tsaqvýr+k
   Kwatsáan     language   I+speaker+end
SPIT
**tsayóq**  s/he spits.
- Katsyóq alyka'ëmk! Don’t spit!
  - ka+tsayóq alyka’ëm+k
  - command+spit don’t!+end

SPILL
**alyaasáar-k**  s/he pours or spills it on (something).
- Alykaasáar alyka'ëmk! Don’t spill it!
  - aly+k+aasáar alyka’ëm+k
  - on+command+spill don’t!+end

SPLIT
**uuqár-k** or **uuqáar-k**  s/he or it breaks or splits something open (said, for instance, of an earthquake splitting the ground).
- 'Amátt uuqáarək. It split the ground open. (This would be said of an earthquake.)
  - 'amátt uuqáar+k
  - ground it.splits.it.open+end

STAND
**av'óow-k** or **ava'óow-k**  s/he stands.
- Kav’óowk! Stand up!
  - k+av'óow+k
  - command+stand+end

**uuv’óo-k** or **aav’óo-k**  they (two) stand.
- Kaav’óók! (You two), stand up!
  - k+aav’óo+k
  - command+(two).stand+end

**ooov’óts-k** or **av’óts-k**  they (many) stand.
- Koov’ótsk! (You, many), stand up!
  - k+ooov’óts+k
  - command+(many).stand+end

**tashátt-k**  s/he stands something up, s/he sets it down so that it is standing upright.
- 'Amáanya katháwk xanapáats alyoopóovåly katasháttk! Get the milk and put it in the ice box!
  - 'amáa+nya k+atháw+k xanapáats alyoopóó+våly ka+tashátt+k
  - milk+the command+get+same.subject ice.box+in command+set.it.upright+end

STEP ON
**kav’ór-k**  s/he steps on it.
- Kiimíiv alyka'ëmk; kaawíts 'amáyk makav'órúm! Don’t go barefooted; you might step on something!
  - k+iimíiv alyka’ëm+k kaawíts 'amáy+k ma+kav’ór+um
  - command+go.barefoot don’t!+end something top+on you+step.on+future.possible

STRAIN
**tasháaly-k**  s/he sifts it or strains it.
STRIKE. See also HIT.

**aaqwitt-k** s/he hits or strikes with a long object (such as a stick).

'Aakóoyɔnyts nysaash'ɔoor atháwk kur'áŋk ny aaqwittk. The old woman picked up her cane and hit the old man.

'aváam-k** it strikes (said of lightning). This word also means “s/he arrives there”.

Uuráwwɔnyts 'amátt aváamtanəsh. The lightning really struck the ground.

SUCK. See EAT and BREAST-FEED.

**anyíilyq** s/he swallows.

Kanyíilyq alyka'émk! Don’t swallow it!

**SWIM**

**xàlya'úp-k** s/he swims. This also means “s/he takes a bath or shower”.

Xalym'úpk muuxáy av'áark? Do you know how to swim?

**xalytuu'úp-k** they swim.

'T'anyáa kaalyavíim xaly'uu'úp 'ayáawum? What time shall we go swimming?

**TAKE**

**atháw-k** s/he takes something, s/he gets it, picks it up, or grabs it.

Katháwk! Take it!

**awém-k** s/he takes or sends someone away.

Alykwatanákɔny 'anykawémk! Take me to the leader!

**TELL**

'atskanáav-k** s/he tells about things, s/he tells a story.

Barbarats 'atskanáavəm uu'áavək avatiivək. Barbara is telling a story and they are listening.
THINK

aaly'íi-m  s/he thinks, hopes, or wishes.

Qwalayéwm vaathiím 'itsk 'aaly'etk. They are going to come tomorrow, I think.
qwalayéwm vaathi+i+um 'its+k 'aalyé+t+k
tomorrow they.come.plural+future.possible they.say.plural+emphasis+end

alnyíithúuts-k or alyathúuts-k  s/he thinks (about something).

Makyí alynyiimathúutsk vimavák mathúm? Who are you thinking about?
makyí alynyii+m+athúuts+k vi+m+avá+k m+athú+m
who? about+you+think+same.subject here+you+are.sitting+same.subject you+are+end

Alynyikáthúutsk! Think!
alnyii+k+athúuts+k
about+command+think+end

THREAD

uuk'úly-k  s/he runs a string or thread through one or more small holes (for instance, when threading a needle, stringing beads, or stringing fish).

'Aáuux kuuk'úlyk! Thread the needle!
'aáuux k+uuk'úly+k

THROW

atáp-k  s/he throws it or puts it down. (This also means “s/he plays the gourd rattle”.)

Xanáaly atápk. He throws the gourd.
xanáaly atáp+k
gourd he.throws.it+end

uutáap-k  they throw it or put it down. (This also means “they play the gourd rattle”.)

Piipáats xavík xanáaly uutáapk oonóok. Two people are throwing the gourd.
piipáa+ts xavík xanáaly uutáap+k oonóo+k
people+subject they.are.two gourd they.throw+same.subject they.are.moving.about+end

Piipáats atáyk xanáaly uutáapk oonóok. Many people are throwing the gourd.
piipáa+ts atáy+k xanáaly uutáap+k
people+subject they.are.many+same.subject gourd they.throw+same.subject
oonóo+k
they.are.moving.about+end

TICKLE

lyaqáts-k or alyqách-k  s/he tickles him.

TOAST (verb)

tapóm-k  s/he toasts something (such as bread). (This also means “s/he burns something”.)

Muuthily katapómk! Make toast! (This literally means, Toast bread!)
muuthily ka+tapom+k
bread command+toast+end
TOUCH
naqám-k s/he touches it.
  Muuthíly katapóma kanaqám alyka'èmk! Don’t touch the toaster!
    muuthíly katapóma ka+naqám alyka'em+k
  toaster command+touch don’t!+end

TREAT AN ILLNESS
atséev-k s/he doctors him, s/he treats someone’s illness.

TURN OFF
shapétt-k s/he turns off (lights). (This also means “s/he closes something”.)
  Shayuu'úly kashpéttk! Turn off the lights!
    shayuu'úly ka+shpétt+k
    lights command+turn.off+end

UNDERWATER
xalyanúp-k s/he goes underwater.
  Xaly'anúpum. I’m going to go underwater.
    xaly'-'anúp+um
    water.in+I+go.underwater+future.possible

VISIT
ayóom-k s/he visits him.
  Makyíny mayóom ma'im? Who are you going to visit?
    makyí+ny m+ayóom m+a'i+m
    who+the you+visit you+intend.to+end

WAIT
shuutháw-k or shtoothóov-k s/he waits, s/he waits for him.
  Kashuutháw! Wait!
    ka+shuutháw+k
    command+wait+end
'Anykashuutháw! Wait for me!
  'anyka+shuutháw+k
    command.act.on.me+wait.for+end

shtuutháw-k or shtoothóov-k theywait, they wait for him.
  Tsáamály kashtuutháawk! Everyone, wait!
    tsáamály ka+shtuutháw+k
    everyone command+wait.plural+end

WAKE UP
takwé-k s/he wakes up (from very deep sleep), s/he sobers up, s/he recovers from illness.
  Katkwé! Wake up!
    ka+takwé+k
    command+wake.up+end

WALK
av'áa-k s/he walks.
  Kav'áak! Walk!
    k+av'áa+k
    command+walk+end
WALK, continued.

**uuv'áa-k**  they (two) walk.

Kuuv'áak!

\[k+uuv'áa+k\]

command+(two).walk+end

**uuv'áts-k**  they (many) walk.

Kuuv'átsk! You (many) walk!

\[k+uuv'áts+k\]

command+walk(many)+end

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WANT

**áar-k**  s/he wants.

Kaawits máarək? What do you want?

\[kaawits \ m+áar+k\]

what? you+want+end

**uuwár-k**  they want.

Kaawits muuwárək? What do you (plural) want?

\[kaawits \ m+uuwár+k\]

what? you+want.plural+end

Tsáamaly 'umpées uuwárək. Everybody wants money.

\[tsáamaly \ 'umpées \ uuwár+k\]

everyone money they.want+end

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WASH

**aas'úly-k**  s/he washes it.

Sartéen kaas'úlyk! Wash the frying pan!

\[sartéen \ k+aas'úly+k\]

frying.pan command+wash+end

'Ee'é 'aas'úlyəsh. I washed my hair.

\['+ee'é \ '+aas'úly+sh\]

my+hair I+wash+evidential

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WIPE

**tsasvé-k** or **savé-k**  s/he wipes it.

Laamées katsasvék! Wipe the table!

\[laamées \ ka+tsasvé+k\]

table command+wipe+end

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WISH (verb)

**aaly'íi-m**  s/he wishes.  (This also means “s/he thinks”.)

'Ariikəly 'aaly'éta! I wish I were rich!

\['+ariik+ly \ '+aaly'é+ta\]

I+am.rich+desiderative I+wish+emphasis

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WORK (verb)

**taraaxáar-k**  s/he works.  This is borrowed from Spanish *trabajar* “to work”.

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WRITE

**aanyór-k or aanyóor-k**  s/he writes.
Kaanyór katsamiim! Write it down!
k+aanyór   ka+tsamii+m
command+write   command+put.down+end

**aatsuunyúur-k**  they write.
Maxuuvíkəly kaatsuunyúurək katsáam! Both of you, write it down!
ma+xuuvikəly   k+aatsuunyúur+k   k+atsáa+m
you+both   command+write(plural)+end   command+put+end
Tsáamaly kaatsuunyúurək katsáam! All of you, write it down!
tsáaməly   k+aatsuunyúur+k   k+atsáa+m
all   command+write(plural)+end   command+put+end

YELL

**apár-k**  s/he yells (in the style called “lulu”).
Xaly'ányts nyakar'úkm mapárta. When the moon has a halo around it, you will yell (in the style called “lulu”).
xaly'á+ny+ts   nya+kar'úk+m   m+apár+ta
moon+the+subject when+it.has.halo+different.subject   you+yell.in.lulu.style+emphasis
Animals

1. Four-legged Mammals

BEAR
maxwét bear.

BEAVER
pén beaver. The long form is 'apén.

BOBCAT
namé wild cat, such as bobcat or mountain lion.

BURRO. See DONKEY.

CAT
póosh house cat. When pronouncing this word, bear in mind that in Kwatsáan words the digraph oo represents the sound in the English word pot, but is held for a longer time.

COTTONTAIL
xaly'áw cottontail rabbit.

COYOTE
xàtalwé coyote.
Xatalwényənyts avathíish. Here comes the coyote.
  xatalwé+ny+ts avathii+sh
  coyote+the+subject he.comes+evidential

DOG
'axátt tsoqtsóq dog. Some people prefer the short form xátt tsoqtsóq.
Xátt tsoqtsqənyts xalakúyk aa'árəny aaxweshxwéshk. The dog is happy and wagging its tail.
  xátt.tsoqtsóq+ny+ts xalakúy+k aə'är+ny aaxweshxwésh+k
  dog+the+subject he.is.happy+same.subject tail+the he.wags.it+end
'Axátt tsoqtsóq nyatskyíwk. A dog bit me.
  'axátt.tsoqtsóq nya+tskyíw+k
  dog it.acts.on.me+bites+end

DONKEY
laavúur donkey, burro. Some say that this word also means “mule”. This word is borrowed from Spanish la burra “the (female) donkey”.

GOAT
siivát goat.
GOPHER
takhé  gopher.
Takhshényts 'atsoovóow'nya amápka. The gophers ate my plants.
takhé+ny+ts  'a+tsoo+ow+nya  amá+pk
Gopher+the+subject my+plants+the it.eats+evidential

HIPPOPOTAMUS
xàkatóm pa'áaw or  màmpa'áaw  hippopotamus.

HORSE
'axátt masíny  horse. Some people say 'axátt masínyk.
Kwaakyérøntys 'axátt masíny alyta'órk viiyáash. The cowboy is riding a horse.
kwaakyér+ny+ts  'axátt.masíny  alyta'ór+k
cowboy+the+subject horse on+he.rides+same.subject he.is.going.along.here+evidential

JACKRABBIT
xak'úly  jackrabbit. Some people say 'ak'úly.

LAMB  see SHEEP.

LION
namé  wild cat, such as bobcat or mountain lion.

MOUSE
'aavéèe  mouse.
'Aavéénøntys maaxpán tsk'ílyk. The mouse is nibbling cheese.
'aavéèe+nyony+ts maaxpán tsk'íly+k
mouse+the+subject cheese it.nibbles+end

'Aavéénøntys xamántya tsaxáyk. The mouse is eating pumpkin.
'aavéèe+nyony+ts xamat+nya tsaxáy+k
mouse+the+subject pumpkin+the he.eats.pumpkin+end

MULE
múul  mule. This word is borrowed from Spanish múla or English mule. Some people use a different word, laavúur; see under DONKEY.

PIG
xwaakántát  pig. Some people say xwaaktánt.

PUPPY
xátt tsot'ísq sa'áw  puppy. This literally means “dog’s child”.
Xatt tsot'ísq sa'áwøntys tskwiinyéwtanash. The puppy (lit. the dog's child) is very cute.
xátt.tsot'ísq.sa'áw+ny+ts  tskwiinyéw+tan+sh
dog+the+subject it.is.cute+very+evidential

xátt tsot'ísq sta'ós  puppies. This literally means “dog’s children”.
Xátt tsot'ísq sta'ósøntys tskwiinyáawtanash. The puppies are very cute.
xátt.tsot'ísq sta'ós+ny+ts  tskwiinyáaw+ten+sh
dog children+the+subject they.are.cute.plural+very+evidential
RABBIT. See COTTONTAIL and JACKRABBIT.

RACCOON
namás raccoon.

SHEEP
'amó (1) sheep (domestic or bighorn) (2) lamb (3) blanket.

SKUNK
'elywxée skunk. Some people also pronounce it 'eelywxée and some say 'elyxwé.
'Elyxwéets uuváatxa lyaviish. There must a skunk around here. (This literally means “It is likely that a skunk is moving about.”)
'elywxée+ts uuváa+t+xa lyavi+sh
skunk+subject it.is.moving.about+emphasis+irrealis it.is.likely+evidential

SQUIRREL
xuumíir squirrel.

TAIL
aa'ár tail.
Xátt tsoqtsoqnyts xalakúyk aa'áranj aaxweshxwéshk. The dog is happy and wagging its tail.
xátt.tsoqtsóq+ny+ts xalakúy+k aa'ár+ny aaxweshxwésh+k
dog+the+subject he.is.happy+same.subject tail+the he.wags.it+end
2. Reptiles, Amphibians, Fish, and Aquatic Mammals

FISH
'atsii fish.

FROG
xaanyé frog. Some people say xaanyí.

GILA MONSTER
xantas'ily gila monster.

IGUANA
kwatúuly iguana. Some people pronounce this word kwatúuly. Some say that it means “chuckwalla”.

LIZARD
kwaasáany type of small lizard.
xuumár 'anyóym type of tiny transparent lizard. This word literally means “ugly child”.

SALMON
mawíilk or mawélk salmon.

SCORPION
maniísh scorpion.

SNAKE
kwasaár sidewinder snake. This word also means “left side”.
kwatsnyii'áalyk red racer snake. This is also a personal name.
xamaavíir water snake. Some people pronounce it xam'aavíír.
xanapúk king snake, black and white snake that eats rattlesnakes, mice, etc. Some people pronounce it xanapúuk.
xiiikwiir type of big snake. Some say that this is the giant snake of the Creation Story.
'aavé snake. Some people say this word can also mean “rattlesnake”.

TORTOISE and TURTLE
kapét or xapét Some say that this word means “desert tortoise” and some say it means “turtle”.
xnàraxnár or xanàrxanár Some say that this word means “snapping turtle” and some say it means “tortoise”. This word can also refer to beaded turtles.

WHALE
xàktúm whale.
3. Birds and Bats

BAT

kampányq  bat (flying mammal).

Kampányqt sinyáam 'atsaamáats txalyuukwáak. Bats look for food at night.

bat+subject  night  food  they.look.for+end

BIRD

'atsayér  bird. The short form is tsayér.

BUZZARD

'ashée buzzard.

CHICKEN

qwaliyáaw or nyaqwaliyáaw  chicken. Some people pronounce it nyaqwalayów.

Nyaqwaliyáawts shtar'úurk. The chicken laid eggs.

chicken+subject  it.lays.eggs.

CROW, RAVEN

qáaq  crow, raven.

DUCK

xanamóó  duck.

EAGLE

'ashpáa  eagle.

FEATHER

malyxó  feather (such as chicken feather).

FINCH

xamkyé  type of finch, a small bird that flies around seeking shelter before bad weather.

Xamkyényanyts ayérak matxáts vanyaathíim. Finches are flying around (seeking shelter) because a wind is coming.

finch+the+subject  it.flies+end wind+subject when.it.comes+different.subject

HAWK

takxó  red-tailed hawk.

HUMMINGBIRD

nixníx  or niixníx  hummingbird.
MOCKINGBIRD
shakwaláa or shakwiláa mockingbird.

OWL
mátt kwanyavíi burrowing owl.
maamathíi owl.

PLUME
tsapóom small white plume, eagle plume.

QUAIL
xamá quail.

ROADRUNNER
taly pó roadrunner.

ROBIN
xwitsxwíts robin.

TURKEY
'oorót turkey. This word is borrowed from Spanish guajolote “turkey”.

WOODPECKER
'aaash'úun woodpecker.
4. 'Atsiipáy (Bugs and Insects)

ANT
\textbf{tsamathúly} ant.
\textbf{xartsampúk} tiny red ants.

BEE
\textbf{maspóo} bee.

BEETLE
\textbf{noxnóx or kanóx} click beetle, black and white beetle that bends and makes noise.
\textbf{katiíq or kwatiíq} type of beetle, almost three inches long, can fly, looks like cockroach but with thicker shell.

BUG
\textbf{mashúk or xamshúk} type of small bug with hard shell that sometimes would get in people’s ears.

BUTTERFLY
\textbf{xanaavlyép} butterfly.

CENTIPEDE
\textbf{weymaakxáv or wamaxáav} centipede.

CLICK BEETLE see under BEETLE.

CRICKET
\textbf{xamoolól or xamalól} cricket.

DRAGONFLY
\textbf{xanaavréé} dragonfly.

FIREFLY
\textbf{tiinyáam kuush’úul} firefly.

FLEA
\textbf{ií’ily} (1) flea (2) head lice.

FLY
\textbf{xalyasmó} fly (insect).

GRASSHOPPER
\textbf{xalý'ampáttk} type of grasshopper.
\textbf{xwariixwáar} type of grasshopper.
INSECT

`tsiipáy` or `'atsiipáy` bug or insect.

`'amáy nyuuxátt` type of furry insect with black legs, which resembles dandelion seed-heads or pompoms.

JUNE BUG, LOCUST

`xan'aaaváa` june bug, locust.

LICE

`ii'íly` (1) flea (2) head lice.

`xanaav'éq` body lice.

MOSQUITO

`shampúlyk` mosquito.

SPIDER

`xalytótt` spider.

STINK BUG

`xamsnán` stink bug.

WALKING STICK

`iithó shuunyáa kamáats` walking stick (type of insect). This literally means “eyelash eater”.

This literally means “eyelash eater”.
Body

BODY

iimáatt  body.

HEAD

tsakwshá  head.

FOREHEAD

iithó kwalyamée  forehead.

EYE or FACE

iithó  eyes, face. Some people say iithó 'atsyóoy for “eyes”.

'Anyép 'iithóts 'aqwéshk. My eyes are brown.

'anyép  '+iithó+ts  'aqwésh+k
my+eye+subject  it.is.brown+end

NOSE

iixúu  nose.

MOUTH

iiyáa  (1) mouth (2) language.

'liyáats arúvtanta. My mouth is very dry.

'+'iiyáa+ts  arúv+tan+ta
my+mouth+subject  it.is.dry+very+emphasis

yaaxanáan  roof of mouth.

TOOTH

iithóo  tooth, teeth.

Miithóo kaas'úlyk! Brush your teeth! (This literally means “Wash your teeth!”)

m+iithóo  k+aas'úly+k
your+teeth command+wash+end

Miithóo katsasvék! Brush your teeth! (This literally means “Wipe your teeth!”)

m+iithóo  ka+tsasvé+k
your+teeth command+wipe+end

Miithóo katqwalaashóowk! Brush your teeth! (This literally means “Clean your teeth!”)

m+iithóo  ka+tqwalaashóow+k
your+teeth command+clean.them+end

CHEEK

iiyáa xalymé  cheeks.

CHIN

iiyáa tksá  chin.

EAR

ashmályk  ear, ears.
HAIR
ee'ë  hair.
  Mee'ë kanávk! Braid your hair!
  m+ee'ë  k+anáv+k
  your+hair command+braid.it+end

BEARD
iiyáavuumé or yaavuumé  beard. facial hair.
  Yaavuumé aaq'ek. He shaved his beard.
  yaavuumé  aaq'ë+k
  beard       he.shaves.it.off+end

EYEBROW
iithó kwala'úuk  eyebrows.

EYELASH
iithó shuunyáa  eyelashes.

NECK.  See also THROAT.
miipúk  nape of neck, back of neck.

THROAT
malyyé  throat, front part of neck.

SHOULDER
miivii  shoulder.

CHEST
iiwáa  heart, chest.

BREAST
nyamáa  her breast.

BACK
xatátt  back (of the body).
iiwéy xamúu  lower back.

HIP
tsaqásh  hip bone.
iiwéy xamúu  hip (the fleshy outer part).

BUTTOCK
iiwéy  buttocks.
ARM
**iisháaly**  arm, hand.

'iisháalyts aatsék. My hands are chapped and dry.

'+iisháaly+ts aatsê+k
my+hand+subject it.is.chapped.and.dry+end

ARMPIT, UNDERARM
**tsakalypó**  armpit, underarm.

ELBOW
**iisháaly tskany'úk**  elbow.

HAND
**iisháaly**  arm, hand.

'iisháalyts aatsék. My hands are chapped and dry.

'+iisháaly+ts aatsê+k
my+hand+subject it.is.chapped.and.dry+end

**iisháaly klàpaláp**  palm of hand.

THUMB
**iisháaly tsavatáa**  thumb.

FINGER
**iisháaly kwasaaráp**  finger.

**iisháaly kwasaaráap**  fingers (plural).

FINGERNAIL
**iisháaly kwalyaxóo**  or **shaakalyaxóo**  fingernails.

LEG
**eemé**  leg, foot.

FOOT
**eemé kalâpaláp**  Some say this means “foot”, and some say it means “sole of foot”.

THIGH
**miisíily**  thigh.

KNEE
**tskamtó**  knee.

CALF
**eemé muuváaly**  calf of leg.

SHIN
**yaxuupóor**  shin bone.
ANKLE
eemé tsqwqwáw ankle.

FOOT
eemé leg, foot.
eemé kalâpaláp sole of foot.

TOE
eemé kavatáa big toe.
eemé kwasaaráp toe.
eemé kwasaaráap toes (plural).

TOENAIL
eemé kwalyaxóo toenail.

HEEL
eemé tsawinywiny heel of foot.

BONE
nyatsasháak bone.

BRAIN
nyatsankyíi brain.

HEART
iíwáa heart, chest.

STOMACH
iító or eetó stomach.

INTESTINES
vaxá intestines.

KIDNEY
nyatsqulqúul or nyatskwalkúul kidneys.

LIVER
yaatavuusúu liver.

LUNG
tsakwasháash lungs.
matxá nyamkwatasháaly lungs.

RIB
yaaxuupóo ribs.
yashaqáatt ribcage.
SKIN

nyatsqwély  skin, hide, leather.

TAIL

aa'ár  tail.
Colors

BLACK
nyiilly  black.
nyiilly-k  it is black.
'Akwényanyak nyiilytanash. The clouds are very black.
'akwe+nyany+ts  nyiilly+tan+sh
cloud+the+subject  it.is.black+very+evidential

BLUE
xavashúu  blue or green.
xavashúu-k  it is blue or green.
'Anyép 'aavxáyts xavashúuk. My dress is blue.
'anyép  '+aavxáy+ts  xavashúu+k
my  my+dress+subject  it.is.blue+end

BROWN
'aqwish  or  'aqwésh  brown.
'aqwish-k  or  'aqwésh-k  it is brown.
'Anyép 'iithóts 'aqwéshk. My eyes are brown.
'anyép  '+iithó+ts  'aqwésh+k
my  my+eye+subject  it.is.brown+end

COLOR
kwanyúur  color.  (Not everyone uses this word.)
Kwanyúur kaathúts athúm? What color is it?  (Not everyone says it this way.)
kwanyúur  kaathúts  athu+m
color  which.one?  it.is+end
tashnyó-k  s/he colors it or dyes it.

GRAY
xam'úly  gray.
xam'úly-k  it is gray.
'Akwéts xam'úlyk. The clouds are gray.
'akwé+ts  xam'úly+k
cloud+subject  it.is-gray+end

GREEN
xavashúu  blue or green.
xavashúu-k  it is blue or green.
Maxavshúuk. You are green.  (This might be said to a Martian.)
ma+xavshúu+k
you+are.green+end
ORANGE

naarángk or nyaarángk (1) orange (fruit or tree) (2) orange (color). This word is borrowed from Spanish naranja “orange”.

qwístan or qwéstan orange.

qwístan-k or qwéstan-k it is orange.

qwístaaxán-k or qwéstaaxánk it is orange.

Xamátanyts qwístank. The pumpkin is orange.

PURPLE. There are several ways to say “purple”. Here are some:
xavashúu nyíily purple.
xavashúu nyíily-k it is purple.
xwétt nyíily purple or maroon.
xwétt nyíily-k it is purple or maroon.

RED

'axwétt or xwít red.

'axwétt-k or xwít-k it is red.

Matt'atakxáványts 'axwéttk. My shirt is red.

WHITE

xamáaly white.
xamáaly-k it is white.

'Aványñts xamáalyk. The house is white.

YELLOW

qwís or 'aqwés yellow.

qwís-k or 'aqwés-k it is yellow.

Matt'atakxáványts 'axwéttk. My shirt is red.
Directions

NORTH
matxá  (1) wind (2) north.
Matxák 'ashathómpúm. I’m going to head north.
matxa+k 'a+shathómp+um
north+to I+head.that.way+future.possible

SOUTH
kavée  south.
Kavéek 'ashathómpúm. I’m going to head south.
kavée+k 'a+shathómp+úm
south+to I+head.that.way+future.possible

EAST
'anyáa or nyáa  (1) sun, day, time, hour, clock (2) east. The short form is nyáa.
'Anyáak 'ashathómpúm. I’m going to head east.
'anyáa+k 'a+shathómp+um
east+to I+head.that.way+future.possible

WEST
nyaaxáap  west.
Nyaaxáapk 'ashathómpúm. I’m going to head west.
nyaaxáap+k 'a+shathómp+um
west+to I+head.that.way+future.possible
Family and Friends

Relative

**maawîi** relative, person who is related to someone.

'Anyép 'anymaawîits. He is my relative.

'anyép 'any+maawîi+ts
my my+relative+he.is

**maatswîts** relatives (plural), people who are related to someone.

Vathány 'anymaatswîts. These are my relatives.

vathá+ny 'any+maatswîts
these+the my+relatives

Call Someone Relative

**maawîi-k** s/he is related to him or her.

'Anyáats máany nyamaawîik. I am related to you.

'anyáa+ts máany nya+maawîi+k
I+subject you I.act.on.you+am.related+end

**tayúûts-k** s/he calls someone by a kinship term.

Nyatayúútstk. He called me by a kinship term.

nya+tayúûts+k
he.act.s.on.me+calls.by.kinship.term+end

1. Immediate Family

**Mother**

**natáy** or **antáy** mother.

'Anyép 'antayts. She is my mother.

'anyép 'a+antáy+ts
my my+mother+she.is

**Father**

**na'áy** father (of a woman).

Sanya'ák avány na'áyts. He is that woman’s father.

sanya'ák avá+ny na'áy+ts
woman that+the father+he.is

'Anyép 'an'áyts. He is my father.

'anyép 'a+n'áy+ts
my my+father+subject

**nyakó** father (of a man).

Preston nyakóts. He is Preston’s father.

Preston nyakó+ts
Preston father+he.is

**Sister**

**anyáq** younger sister.

**natsén** older sibling (brother or sister).
BROTHER
ashúts  younger brother.
atsshuuts  younger brothers (plural).
natsén  older sibling (brother or sister).

DAUGHTER
sa'áw  child (daughter or son) of a woman.
s'áw  child (daughter or son) of a woman.

'As'áw. My child (son or daughter).  (Said by a woman.)
'a+s'áw
my+child

Linda sa'áwts 'amátt kórəly nyaváytum. Linda’s daughter lives far away (literally, in a place in the
distance).
'As'áw. My child (son or daughter).  (Said by a woman.)
'a+s'áw
my+child

Linda sa'áw+ts 'amátt kor+ly nyaváy+tum
Linda her.daughter+subject place distance+in she.lives+habitually

'Sáw. My child (son or daughter).  (Said by a woman.)
'a+s'áw
my+child

vatsíi  daughter of a man.

Avatsíits uu'éey ayáak. My daughter went to school. (Said by a man.)
'a+vatsíi+ts uu'éey ayáa+k
my+daughter+subject school she.goes+end

SON
sa'áw  child (son or daughter) of a woman.
s'áw  child (son or daughter) of a woman.

'As'áw. My child (son or daughter).  (Said by a woman.)
'a+s'áw
my+child

xuumáy  son of a man.

Axuumáyts uu'éey ayáak. My son went to school. (Said by a man.)
'a+xuumáy+ts uu'éey ayáa+k
my+son+subject school he.goes+end

HUSBAND
nyakur'ák  husband.  This word is related to kur'ák “old man”.

Manykur'ákanys kaathómanka? Where is your husband?
ma+nykur'ak+ny+ts kaathó+m+nka
your+husband+the+subject what.happened.to.him+question

Sany'ákanychs xuú'áavk uuváash, nyakur'ákanychs kamalúym.  The woman is jealous, because her
husband is unfaithful.
sany'ák+ny+ts xuú'áav+k uuváa+sh
woman+the+subject she.is.jealous+same.subject she.is.moving.about+evidential
nyakur'ák+ny+ts kamalúy+m
her.husband+the+subject he.is.unfaithful+different.subject

WIFE
nyaavée  wife.

Manyaavéets kaathómanka? Where is your wife?
ma+nyaavée+ts kaathó+m+nka
your+wife+subject what.happened.to.her+question
2. Extended Family

HALF-BROTHER and HALF-SISTER

tav'ályv or tav'ály  half-brother or half-sister (sharing the same father).

wíi aavkyéw or wíi aavkyáav  half-brother or half-sister (sharing the same mother).

GRANDMOTHER

namóow  paternal grandmother (father’s mother).

nakyéw  maternal grandmother (mother’s mother).

GRANDFATHER

nakwóow  maternal grandfather (mother’s father).

napóow or napáw  paternal grandfather (father’s father).

GRANDCHILD

a'áw  grandchild (son’s child).

'Aáwts nyayúu 'ím aváak. My grandchild (my son’s child) came to see me.

'+a'áw+ts ny+ayúu 'í+m aváa+k
my+son’s.child+subject he.acts.on.me+see he.says+end he.arrives+end

a'áwts  grandchildren (son’s children) (plural). One person says a'óots.

'Aáwts waakavárək. I cherish my grandchildren (my son’s children).

'+a'áwts waakavár+k
my+son’s.children I.cherish+end

axkóo  grandchild (daughter’s child).

'Axkóoots aváak nyayýuuk. My grandchild (my daughter’s child) came and saw me.

'+axkóoo+ts aváa+k ny+ayúu+k
my+daughter’s.child+subject he.arrives+same.subject he.acts.on.me+sees+end

axkóts  grandchildren (daughter’s children) (plural)

'Axkóots waakavárək. I cherish my grandchildren (my daughter’s children).

'+axkóts waakavár+k
my+daughter’s.children I.cherish+end

AUNT

napíi  aunt (father's sister).

nasíi  aunt (mother's older sister).

namúy  aunt (mother's younger sister).

UNCLE

navíi  uncle (father’s older brother).

nyakús  uncle (father's younger brother). Some people say that this word can also refer to a man's first cousin.

nakwíi  uncle (mother's brother).

George 'anakwiits. George is my uncle (my mother's brother).

George  'a+nakwíi+ts
George  my+mother's.brother+he.is
NIECE and NEPHEW
aván  man's nephew (man's sister's son).
shiiwény  man's niece (man's sister's daughter).
yaatsakyéw  man's niece or nephew (man's older brother's child).
avétt  niece or nephew (man's younger brother's child, or woman's younger sister's child)
an'ó  woman's niece or nephew (woman's older sister's child).

Cousin
iithopkasínyk or thopkasínyk  niece (father's brother's daughter). One person says that this term can also refer to a nephew (father's sister's son).
thokxamíi  nephew (father's brother's son).
alyáa  cousin (mother’s brother’s child). Some people say that this term can refer to a cousin of any kind.
shatsuumáav  cousin (mother’s sister’s child).

GREAT-AUNT
shiinyakyís  great-aunt (grandparent's sister).

GREAT-UNCLE
nakyíts  great-uncle (grandparent’s brother).

GRAND-NIECE and GRAND-NEPHEW
akyís  woman's grand-niece or grand-nephew (woman's sibling's grandchild).
akyíts  man's grand-niece or grand-nephew (man's sibling's grandchild).

GREAT-GRANDCHILD
kiiyíi  man’s male great-grandchild. This can also refer to a man's male friend.
kiitsayíts  man’s great-grandsons (plural). This can also refer to a man's male friends. It is a plural form of kiiyíi.
shiinyíi  woman’s great-grandchild, or man’s great-granddaughter. This can also refer to a woman's friend or a man's female friend.
shiitayíts  woman’s great-grandchildren, or man’s great-granddaughters. This can also refer to a woman's friends or to a man's female friends. It is a plural form of shiinyíi.

IN-LAW
nyaxaly'áw  woman's son-in-law.
'Anyép 'anyxaly'áwts aqwáask. My son-in-law is lazy.
'anyép 'a+nyxaly'áw+ts aqwáas+k
my my+son-in-law+subject he.is.lazy+end
uunyíi  daughter-in-law, sister-in-law (wife of one's male relative).
'Anyép 'unyíits masharáyk. My daughter-in-law is angry.
'anyép '+'unyíi+ts masharáy+k
my my+daughter-in-law+subject she.is.angry+end
uushúú  brother-in-law, man's son-in-law (husband of one's female relative).

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3. Friends

FRIEND

kiiyii man's male friend. This can also refer to a man's male great-grandchild.
kiitsayíts man’s male friends (plural). This can also refer to a man’s great-grandsons (plural).
   It is a plural form of kiiyii.
shiiyii woman’s friend, or a man's female friend. This can also refer to a woman’s great-grandchild or a man’s great-granddaughter.
shiitayíts woman’s friends (plural), or a man's female friends. This can also refer to a woman's great-grandchildren or a man's great-granddaughters (plural). It is a plural form of shiiyii.

COMPANION, PARTNER, SIGNIFICANT OTHER

nyamxuuvík partner, significant other, companion (living together).

BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND

nyamuutháav girlfriend, boyfriend (more casual than nyamxuuvík).
   Manyuutháavts kaa’émk amúlyom? What is your boyfriend’s name? (This literally means, What does your boyfriend say he is named?)
   ma+nyamuutháav+ts kaa’ém+k vv amúly+m
   your+boyfriend+subject what.does.he.say+same.subject he.is.named+question
House

BATHROOM. See also GO TO BATHROOM, under Actions.

**nyaatsíirq** or **lyaatsírq** bathroom. This literally means “where one defecates”.

**alyaanáak** or **alyuunáak** bathroom. This literally means “where one sits”.

Alyuunáak 'ayémum. I’m going to go to the bathroom.

alyuunáak  ‘+ayém+um
bathroom   I+go+future.possible

BED

**nyaathiik** or **nyuuthík** bed. These words are related to **athík** “s/he is lying down”.

‘Anyuuthíikts ’avértanta. My bed is very hard.

‘a+nyuuthík+ts  ‘avér+tan+ta
my+bed+subject it.is.hard+very+emphasis

‘Anyaathiikts ‘avíi tam’órk. My bed is full of rocks.

‘a+nyaathiik+ts  ‘avíi  tam’ór+k
my+bed+subject rock it.is.full+end

CHAIR

**nya'náak** chair. This word is related to **anák** “s/he sits”.

**nyuunáak** chair, seat. This word is related to **anák** “s/he sits”.

Máanyts ‘anyuunák matháwk? Did you take my chair?

máany+ts     ‘a+nyuunák m+atháw+k
you+subject my+chair    you+take+end

**taa'úur** or **nyataa'úur** chair. This word is related to **alyta'ór-k** “s/he sits or rides on top”.

Taa'úur ‘anymáayksa? Would you please give me a chair?

ta'úur   ‘anym+áay+ksa
chair   you.act.on.me+give+polite.request

COFFEE MAKER

**kaaféy alyuulyúly** or **kaaféy nyamuulyúlya** or **kaaféy kwatsóowa** coffee maker. These terms literally mean “that by means of which one boils coffee” and “that by means of which one makes coffee”, respectively.

Kaaféy alyuulyúlyəny xá alykapók! Put water in the coffee maker!

kaaféy.alyuulyúly+ny  xá       aly+k+apó+k
coffee.maker+the         water  in+command+put+end

COOKIE JAR

**muuthíly manyée alyoopóts** cookie jar. This term literally means “that in which one puts sweet bread”.

Muuthíly manyée alyoopóts makyí avám? Where is the cookie jar?

muuthíly.manyée.alyoopóts makyí    ava+m
cookie.jar   where?  it.is.located+question
CRADLEBOARD

**xuumár nyuuthik**  baby’s cradleboard.
Xuumár nyuuthiknya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikamanm atséwk. The baby’s cradleboard is made from the
roots of the mesquite.

```
xuumár.nyuuthik+nya  'aanáaly  shamáa  nyikaman+m  atsé+w+k
cradleboard+the  mesquite  root  it.comes.from+different.subject  one.makes.it+end
```

CUPBOARD

**kwaskyíí alyoopóov** or **kwaskyíí alyoopóts**  cupboard (for dishes). This term literally means “that in
which one puts dishes”.
Kwaskyíí alyoopóovəly katsamiim! Put it in the dish cupboard!

```
kwaskyíí.alyoopóov+ly  ka+tsmii+m
dish.cupboard+in  command+put+end
```

**'atsaamáats alyoopóov** cupboard (for food). This term literally means, "that in which one puts food".
Muuthíly 'astaamáats alyoopóovəly katsamiim! Put the bread in the food cupboard!

```
muuthíly  'atsaamáats alyoopóov+ly  ka+tsamii+m
bread  food.cupboard+in  command+put+end
```

DISH

**kwaskyíí**  (1) dish, dishes  (2) pottery vessel.
Vathány 'anyép 'anykwaskyíits. These are my dishes.

```
vathá+ny  'anyép  'any+kwaskyíi+ts
these+the  my  my+dishes+they.are
```

DOOR

''avuuyáa** or **'uyáa**  door.
'Uuyáa kuutáq! Open the door!

```
'uyáa  k+uutáq
door  command+open
```

'Avuuyáanya kashpéttk! Close the door!

```
'avuuyáa+nya  ka+shpétt+k
door+the  command+close+end
```

FAUCET

**xá tsuupák**  faucet. Some people say **xá tsuupáts** or **xá tsuupám**.
Xá tsuupáks alyéshk. The faucet is broken.

```
xá.tsuupák+ts  alyésh+k
faucet+subject  it.is.broken+end
```

FRYING PAN

**sartéen**  frying pan. This word is borrowed from Spanish *sartén* “frying pan”. Some people say that it means
“pot” as well as “frying pan”.
Sartéen kaas‘úlyk! Wash the frying pan!

```
sartéen  k+aas‘úly+k
frying.pan  command+wash+end
```

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HOUSE
'avá house. The short form is vá.
Vathány 'anyaváts. This is my house.
vathá+ny 'any+avá+ts
this+the my+house+it.is
'aváats houses. Some people use this plural form.
'aváspó or vaspó empty or abandoned house. Some say that there might be spirits in such a house.
'Avaspónya alykayém alyka'émk! Don’t go in the empty house!
'avaspó+nya aly+k+ayém alyka'ém+k
empty.house+the in+command+go don’t!+end

ICE BOX. See also REFRIGERATOR.
xanapáats alyoopóov or xanapáats alyoopóts ice box. This term literally means “that in which one puts ice”.
'Amáanya katháwk xanapáats alyoopóovaly katasháttk! Get the milk and put it in the ice box!
'amáa+nya k+atháw+k xanapáats.alyoopóov+l+y ka+tashátt+k
milk+the command+get+same.subject ice.box+in command+set.it.upright+end

KITCHEN
'atsuulyúly kitchen. This word is related to alyúly-k “s/he cooks”.
'Antáyts 'atsuulyúly alyuuváak. My mother is in the kitchen.
'+antáy+ts 'atsuulyúly aly+uuváa+k
my+mother+subject kitchen in+she.is.moving.about+end
Sanyts'áak xamók 'atsuulyúly avoonóosh. Three women are in the kitchen.
sanyts'áak xamók 'atsuulyúly av+oonóo+sh
women they.are.three kitchen there+they.are.moving.about+evidential

LAMP, LIGHTS
shayuu'úly lamp, lights.
Shayuu'úlyənyts 'anyáayk tsaanyíita. The light is bright, it is too much for me.
shayuu'úly+ny+ts 'anyáay+k tsaanyii+ta
lights+the+subject it.is.bright+same.subject it.is.too.much+emphasis

MIRROR
xaly'aayóoy mirror, glass.

PIPE
xa nyamooyém (1) waterway (2) water pipe.
Xa n'amoooyém tús túsəṣ. The water pipe is dripping.
xa.nyamooyém tús.tús+sh
water.pipe drip drip+evidential

POT
tashkyén pot.
'amaaríik alyuulyúly bean pot. This term literally means “that in which one cooks beans”.
'Amaraariik alyuulyúlyanyts kaathómmanka? What happened to the bean pot?
'amaaríik.alyuulyúly+ny+ts kaathómm+nka
bean.pot+the+subject what.happened.to.it+question
PUMP
xá tushátt  old-fashioned water pump.

REFRIGERATOR
'atsaamáats kwatxaatsúur alyaapóv  refrigerator. This term literally means “that into which one puts food and that makes it cold”.

SINK (noun)
kwaskyíi aasuú'úly or kwaskyíi nyamaasuú'úlya  kitchen sink. This term literally means “that in which one washes dishes”.
Kwaskyíi nyamaasuú'úlya katqwalaashóowk! Clean the kitchen sink!
kwaskyíi.nyamaasuú'úlya ka+tzqalaashóow+k
kitchen.sink command+wash+end
Kwaskyíinya kwaskyíi.aasuú'úlynkya katsáam kaas'úlyk! Put the dishes in the kitchen sink and wash them!
kwaskyíi+nka kwaskyíi.aasuú'úlya+nya k+atsáa+m
k+aas'úly+k
dishes+the kitchen.sink+the command+put+end command+wash+end

STOVE
'astúuf or stúuf  stove. This word is borrowed from Spanish estufa “stove”.
Stúufny  kataaráak! Light the stove (with a match) (in other words, make it flame!)
stúuf+ny ka+taráa+k
stove+the command+make.it.burn+end
Stúufny kataannyáayk! Light the stove (by making the burner light up)!
stúuf+ny ka+taannyáay+k
stove+the command+make.it.light.up+end

TABLE
laamées  table. This word is borrowed from Spanish la mesa “the table”.
Laaméesnya 'atqwalaashóowəsh. I cleaned the table.
laamées+nka+a+tzqalaashóow+sh
table+the I+clean.it+evidential

TOASTER
muuthíly tuupóm or muuthíly katapóm  toaster. These terms literally mean “that by means of which one burns bread” and “that which burns bread”, respectively.
Muuthíly tuupóm kanaqám alyka'émk! Don’t touch the toaster!
muuthíly.tuupóm ka+naqám alyka'ém+end
toaster command+touch don’t!+end
muuthíly tuuqwésha or muuthíly kwataqwésha  toaster. These terms literally mean “that by means of which one browns bread” and “that which browns bread”, respectively.
muuthíly tuupiny toaster, bread warmer. This term literally means “that by means of which one warms bread”.

WASHING MACHINE
nyuu'áaly aasaa'úly or nyuu'áaly aasuu'úly  washing machine (for clothes). This term literally means “that by means of which one washes clothes”.
Nyyu'áaly aasaa'úlyts alyéshk. The washing machine is broken.
nyuu'áaly.aasaa'úly+ts alyésh+k
washing.machine+subject it.is.broken+end
Money

MONEY, DOLLAR

'umpées (1) money (2) dollar. This is borrowed from Spanish un peso “one peso”.

Umpées kaalyaviim mats'úlyk? How much money do you have?

money how.much.is.there+different.subject you+carry.in.hand+end

Umpées saarápm 'ats'úlyk. I have five dollars. (This literally means “I am carrying five dollars.”)

dollar there.are.five+different.subject I+carry.in.hand+end

PENNY, CENT

xóol penny, cent.

Xóol shént 'anyakáayk! Give me one cent!

cent one command.act.on.me+give+end

NICKEL, FIVE CENTS

saaráp five cents, a nickel. This word literally means “five”.

nickel command.act.on.me+give+end

DIME, TEN CENTS

kaawíi dime, ten cents.

kaawíi dime command.act.on.me+give+end

KAawíi xamók 'anyakáayk! Give me thirty cents! (This literally means “Give me three dimes!”)

dime three command.act.on.me+give+end

QUARTER

thooriyáal quarter, twenty-five cents. This word is borrowed from Spanish dos reales “two bits, twenty-five cents”.

thooriyáal im. It costs twenty-five cents.

thooriyáal 'i+m twenty.five.cents it.costs+end

FIFTY CENTS

kwatatariyáal fifty cents. This word is borrowed from Spanish cuatro reales “four bits, fifty cents”.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

seeriyáal or siiriyáal seventy-five cents. This word is borrowed from Spanish seis reales “six bits, seventy-five cents”.

DOLLAR

'umpées (1) money (2) dollar. For example sentences, see MONEY at the top of the page.

69
Nature and Environment

CLAY

mas’ée mud, clay.

'amátt or mátt land, earth, place, ground, dirt, clay. The short form is mátt.

Mas’ée kayáak 'anyakwéeyk! Go get clay for me!

'amátt k+ayáa+k 'anyak+wéey+k
clay command+go.get+same.subject command.act.on.me+do.it.for+end

CLOUD

'akwé cloud.

'Akwéts xamáalyk. The clouds are white.

'akwe+ts xamáaly+k cloud+subject it.is.white+end

'Akwénynynts nyíilytanash. The clouds are very black.

'akwe+nyany+t nyíily+tyan+sh cloud+the+subject it.is.black+very+evidentit

CLOUDY

'akwii-k it is cloudy.

'Akwiiitank. It is very cloudy.

'akwii+tan+k it.is.cloudy+very+end

COLD

xatsúur cold weather, the cold.

xatsúur-k it is cold, s/he is cold. It is related to xatsúur “cold weather, the cold”.

Xatsúurtan ma’ávək? It is very cold; do you feel it?

xatsúur+tan m+a'áv+k it.is.cold+very you+feel.it+end

'Axtsúurta. I am cold.

'a+xtsúur+ta I+am.cold+emphasis

COOL

ayúush-k (1) it is cool, it cools off (2) it is autumn or fall.

'Avály 'aakxávú, ayúushəm. Let’s go in the house; it’s cool.

'avá+ly 'aakxáv+u ayúush+m house+in we+go.plural+let’s! it.is.cool+different subject

DARK

tiinyáam-k it is dark, it gets dark, it is night.

Tiinyáamam? Is it dark?

tiinyáam+ám it.is.dark+question

tiinyáam-k tik 'im it is completely dark (with no lights and no moon).

Tiinyáamk tik 'im. It is dark, completely dark (with no lights and no moon).

tiinyáam+k tik 'i+m it.is.dark+same.subject completely.dark it.says+end
DAY

'anyáa or nyáa  (1) sun, day, time, hour, clock (2) east. The short form is nyáa.

DESERT

'amátt 'atskwatátt desert (this literally means "land of cactus").
'amátt shaly'áy desert (this literally means "land of sand").
'amátt arúv desert (this literally means "dry land").
    'lipáats mátt shaly'áy aaxkyéevək. A man went across the desert.
        'lipáa+ts mátt shaly'áy aaxkyéev+k
        man+subject desert he.goes.across+end

DIRT

'amátt or mátt land, earth, place, ground, dirt, clay. The short form is mátt.

DUST DEVIL

mattsheekwér whirlwind, dust devil.
    Mattsheekwérs viithíik. A dust devil is coming.
        mattsheekwér+ts viithii+k
        dust.devil+subject it.comes+end

DUST, DUST STORM

ampótt or xampótt dust, dust storm, sandstorm.
    Xalypótt-ts viithíik. A dust storm is coming.
        xalypótt+ts viithii+k
        dust.storm+subject it.comes+end

EARTH

'amátt or mátt land, earth, place, ground, dirt, clay.

EARTHQUAKE

'amátt én-k there is an earthquake. This literally means "the earth quakes".
 'Amátt énk. There was an earthquake.
    'amátt én+k
    earth it.quakes+end
 'Amátt énm ma'ávək? There was an earthquake; did you feel it?
    'amátt én+m m+a'áv+k
    earth it.quakes+different.subject you+feel+end

ECLIPSE

xaly'á atsáav-k there is an eclipse of the moon (literally, it eats the moon).
 Xaly'á atsáavək. There was an eclipse. (This literally means, It ate the moon.)
    xaly'á atsáav+k
    moon it.eats+end

FLOOD

xa aamár-k it floods (said of river).
 Xaavily xa aamárək. It flooded (said of the river).
    xaavily xa aamár+k
    river water it.floods+end
FLOWER
tsapáq  flower. Some people say 'atspáq.

FROST
xanapáats  ice, frost.

GROUND
'amátt or mátt  land, earth, place, ground, dirt, clay.
Uurávonyts 'amátt aváamtanəsh. The lightning really hit the ground.
.urav+n+sh 'amátt av+am+t+sh
lightning+the+subject ground  it.arrives.there+really+evidential

HAIL
'amáy tathíts  hail.
'amáy tathíts-k  it hails, it is hailing.
'Amary tathítsk oonôos. It is hailing.
'amary.tathíts+k oonóo+sh
it.hails+same.subject it.is.going.on+evidential

HALO AROUND MOON
kar'úk  it has a ring or halo around it (said of the moon).
Xaly'ányts nyakar'úkm mapárta. When the moon has a ring around it, you will yell (in the style called "lulu").
xaly'á+ny+ts nya+kar'úk+m m+apár+ta
moon+the+subject when+it.has.ring+different.subject you+yell.in.lulu.style+emphasis

HILL
'avíi  (1) rock (2) hill, mountain.

HOT
'apíly-k  it is hot.
'Apílytanm ma'ávək? It is very hot; do you feel it?
'apíly+tan+m m+a'áv+k
it.is.hot+very+different.subject you+feel+end

HUMID
mooxóoy-k or muuxóoy-k  it is humid or steamy.

ICE
xanapáats  ice, frost.

ICY
xanapáats-k  it is icy.  This word is related to xanapáats “ice”.
Ka'ávtan! Mata'ár xanapáatsk oonóok. Be careful! It is icy outside.
.k+a'ávtan mata'ár xanapáats+k oonóo+k
command+be.careful outside  it.is.icy+same.subject it.is.going.on+end
LAKE
xanyó (1) pond, lake (2) swamp.

LAND
'amátt or mátt land, earth, place, ground, dirt, clay. The short form is mátt.
'Anyamátti 'aanáalyts matapéek. There are a lot of mesquite trees on our land.
'any+amátt+i 'aanáaly+ts matapée+k
our+land+on mesquite.tree+subject there.are.many+end

LIGHTNING
uuráv lightning (noun).
Uuráványts 'amátt aváamtanash. The lightning really hit the ground.
uuráv+ny+ts 'amátt aváam+tan+sh
lightning+the+subject ground it.arrives.there+really+evidential

uuráv-k there is lightning (verb).
Mata'ár vuuqásk uurávk oonóok. Outside it is thundering and there is lightning.
mata'ár vuuqá+s+k uuráv+k oonóo+k
outside it.thunders+same.subject there.is.lightning+same.subject it.is.going.on+end

MIST
'asá mist.

MOON
xaly'á moon, month.
Xaly'áts atspáam. The moon is new.
xaly'á+ts atspá+am
moon+subject it.is.new+end

Xaly'ányts nyakar'úk+m mapártxa. When the moon has a ring around it, you will yell (in the style called “lulu”).
xaly'á+ny+ts nya+kar'úk+m m+apár+ta
moon+the+subject when+it.has.ring+different.subject you+yell.in.lulu.style+emphasis

MOUNTAIN
'avíi (1) rock (2) hill, mountain.

MUD
mas'ée mud, clay.
Mas'ée kayák 'anykawéeyk! Go get mud for me!
mas'ée k+ayá+a+k 'anyk+awéey+k
mud command+go.get+same.subject command.act.on.me+do.it.for+end

NIGHT. See also DARK.
tinyáam darkness, night (noun).
Nyaxtsóorm tinyáamónyts aróowk. When it is winter, the night comes fast.
nya+xtsóor+m tinyáam+ny+ts aróow+k
when+it.is.winter+different.subject night+the+subject it.comes.fast+end

tinyáam-k it is night, it is dark, it gets dark (verb).
NORTHERN LIGHTS
'amáy aráa-k there are northern lights. This literally means the sky is blazing. It describes red
or purple lights seen in the north, a rare phenomenon.
'Amáyts arák. There are northern lights.
'amáy+ts arák
sky+subject it.blazes+end

OUTSIDE
mata'ár outside, outdoors.

Mata'ár vuuqásk uurávk oonóok. Outside it is thundering and there is lightning.
mata'ár vuuqás+k uuráv+k oonóo+k
outside it.thunders+same.subject there.is.lightning+same.subject it.is.going.on+end

Ka'ávtan! Mata'ár xanapáatsk oonóok. Be careful! It is icy outside.
k+a'ávtan mata'ár xanapáats+k oonóo+k
command+be.careful outside it.is.icy+same.subject it.is.going.on+end

POND
xanyó (1) pond, lake (2) swamp.

RAIN
oov'óow-k or voo'óow-k it rains, it is raining.
Oov'óowk oonóosh. It is raining.
oov'óow+k oonóo+sh
it.rains+same.subject it.is.going.on+evidential
Voo'óowk oonóosh. It is raining.
voov'óow+k oonóo+sh
it.rains+same.subject it.is.going.on+evidential

sáa 'i-m it is light, soft, or misty (said of rain), it is sprinkling (very light rain).
Oov'óowk sáa 'im. It is raining with light, soft, misty rain.
oov'óow+k sáa 'i+m
it.rains+same.subject light.soft.misty it.says+end

tús 'i-m (1) it is raining, one drop at a time (2) it is dripping (said of a faucet).
tsúu 'i-m it is pouring down (said of rain).
Voo'óowk tsúu 'im. It is pouring (rain).
voov'óow+k tsúu 'i+m
it.rains+same.subject pour it.says+end

llýáqqq 'i-m it is pelting down with hard with splashing, painful rain.
Oov'óowk llýáqqq 'im. It is raining with hard, splashing, painful rain.
oov'óow+k llýáqqq 'i+m
it.rains+same.subject hard.splashing.painful it.says+end

RAINBOW
qwal'eeshée rainbow.
Qwal'eeshéenya mayúuk? Do you see the rainbow?
qwal'eeshée+nya m+ayúu+k
rainbow+the you+see+end
RIVER

**xaavíly** river.

Xaavílyts 'àra'ârтанаш. The river is very deep.

xaavíly+ts 'àra'âr+тан+sh
river+the it.is.deep+very+evidential

Xaavílyanyts árâwtañtum. The river is very swift.

xaavíly+ny+ts árâw+тан+тum
river+the+subject it.is.fast+very+habitually

ROCK

'avíi (1) rock (2) hill, mountain.

'Aviinyñyts 'or'órsh. The rock is round, solid, and heavy.

'avíi+ny+ny+ts 'or'ór+sh
rock+the+subject it.is.round.solid.heavy+evidential

SAND

**shaly'áy** sand.

SANDY

**shaly'áy-k** it is sandy.

'Amáttonyts shaly'áytañtash. The ground is very sandy.

'amát+ny+ts shaly'áy+тан+sh
ground+the+subject it.is.sandy+very+evidential

SHADE

**kwiishá** (1) shade (2) tree (which gives shade).

SHADY

'akwiisháy-k or kwiisháy-k it is shady.

SHINE

'anyáay-k it shines, it gives off light (said of the sun). This word is related to 'anyáa “sun, day, time, east”.

'Anyáanyts 'anyáayk. The sun is shining.

'anyáa+ny+ts 'anyáay+k
sun+the+subject it.shines+end

SHOOTING STAR

**xamshé kyém** shooting star.

Xamshé kyémana mayúuk? Do you see the shooting star?

xamshé.kyém+n+ya m+ayúu+k
shooting.star+the you+see+end

STAR

**xamshé** (1) star (2) star shape.

'Amáyñyts xamshé tam'órk. The sky is full of stars.

'amáy+ny+ts xamshé tam'ór+k
sky+the+subject star it.is.full+end

Xamshéts anályk. A star is falling.

xamshé+ts anály+k
star+subject it.falls+end
STARRY
xamshii-k  it is starry, it is full of stars.
  'Amáyanynts xamshiiitank. The sky is very starry.
  'amáy+ny+ts  xamshii+tan+k
  sky+the+subject it.is.starry+very+end

STICK
'íi or 'a'íi  wood, stick. Some people also use this word as a generic term for “tree”.
  'A'íi katháwk kashk'ónk! Get a stick and prop up (the roof)!
  'a'íi  k+atháw+k  ka+shk'ón+k
  stick command+get+same.subject command+prop.up+end

SUN
'anyáa or nyáa  (1) sun, day, time, hour, clock (2) east. The short form is nyáa.
  'Anyáanynts 'anyáayk. The sun is shining.
  'anyáa+ny+ts  'anyáa+y+k
  sun+the+subject it.shines+end

SUNBURN
nyaampóm-k  s/he gets a sunburn.
  'Anyáats 'anyaampótank. I really got a sunburn.
  'anyáa+ts  'a+nyaampóm+tan+k
  I+subject  I+get.sunburn+really+end

SUNRISE
'anyáa atspák  the sun rises.
  'Anyáa atspák. The sun rose.
  'anyáa  atspák
  sun  it.rises

SUNSET
'anyáa axáv-k  the sun sets.
  'Anyáa axávák. The sun set.
  'anyáa  axáv+k
  sun  it.sets+end

THUNDER
uuqás-k or vuuqás-k  it thunders, it is thundering.
  Mata'ár vuuqásk uurávk oonóo. Outside it is thundering and there is lightning.
  mata'ár  vuuqás+k  uuráv+k  oonóo+k
  outside  it.thunders+same.subject there.is.lightning+same.subject it.is.going.on+end

WARM
'apíny-k  (1) it is warm, it gets warm  (2) it is spring. The short form is píny-k.
  Piny manyétanta. It is warm and nice.
  píny  manyé+ee+ta
  it.is.warm it.is.pleasant+very+emphasis
WATER
xá   water.
   Kaaféy nyamuulyúlyany xá alykapók! Put water in the coffee maker!
   kaaféy.nyamuulyúlya+ny  xá  aly+k+apó+k
   coffee.maker+the  water  in+command+put+end

WATERSPOUT
xamsheekwér  waterspout (whirlwind over water).

WATERWAY
xa nyamooyém  (1) waterway (2) water pipe.

WHIRLPOOL
xá akwiín  or  xaakhwiín  whirlpool.
   Xá akwiints masheethéevk. The whirlpool is scary.
   xá.akwiin+ts  masheethéev+k
   whirlpool+subject  it.is.scary+end

WIND
matxá  (1) wind (2) north.
   Matxáts aspértank. The wind is very strong.
   matxá+ts  aspér+tan+k
   wind+subject  it.is.strong+very+end

WINDY
matxáy-k  it is windy.
   Matxáyk voonóok. It is windy.
   matxáy+k  voonóo+k
   it.is.windy+same.subject  it.is.going.on+end

WINTER
xatsór  winter (noun).
   Xacórønyts aváak. Winter is here.
   xacó+r+ny+ts  aváa+k
   winter+the+subject it.is.here+end

xatsóor-k  it is winter (verb).  This word is related to xatsór “winter”.
   Nyaxtsóorm tiinyáamønyts aróowk. When it is winter, the night comes fast.
   nya+xtsóor+m  tiinyáam+ny+ts  aróow+k
   when+it.is.winter+different.subject  night+the+subject it.comes.fast+end

WOOD
'a'ii  or  'i'ii  wood, stick.  Some people use this as a generic term for “tree”.

Numbers

ONE
'ashént one.
'ashént-k or shént-k (1) there is one (2) s/he is alone.
Xuumár 'iikyínshéntk uuváak. There is one boy.
   xuumár.'iikyínshéntk uuváak-k
boy there.is.one+same.subject he.is.moving.about+end

TWO
xavík (1) two (2) there are two.
Xanamóóts xavík xalyuu'úpk oonóok Two ducks are swimming.
   xanamóó+ts xavík xalyuu'úp+k oonóo+k
duck+subject there.are.two they.swim+same.subject they.are.moving.about+end

THREE
xamók (1) three (2) there are three.
'Aqwáaq xamókm 'ayúush. I saw three deer.
   'aqwáaq xamók+m '+ayúu+sh
deer there.are.three+different.subject I+see+evidential

FOUR
tsuumpáp four.

tsuumpáp-k there are four.
Xamshé tsuumpápm 'ayúush. I see four stars.
   xamshé tsuumpap+m '+ayúu+sh
star there.are.four+different.subject I+see+evidential

FIVE
saaráp five.

saaráp-k there are five.
Kwanxó saarápm 'atsóowəsh. I made five baskets.
   kwanxó saaráp+m '+atsóow+sh
basket there.are.five+different.subject I+make+evidential

SIX
xuumxúk or xuumxúuk (1) six (2) there are six.
'Atsíi xuumxúkm 'ashtósh. I caught six fish. This literally means “There were six fish and I got them.”
   'atsíi xuumxúk+m '+ashtó+sh
fish there.are.six+different.subject I+get+evidential

SEVEN
paaxkyée seven.

paaxkyée-k there are seven.
'Axátt tsoqtsóq paaxkyéem 'anyatsxáattk. I have seven dogs.
   'axátt.tsoqtsóq paaxkyée+m '+anyatsxáatt+k
dog there.are.seven+different.subject I+have.pets+end
EIGHT
siipxúk or siipxúuk  (1) eight (2) there are eight.
   Nyaqwalayów siipxúkts nyaqwalayów shtar'úur aanák. Eight chickens laid eggs.
   nyaqwalayow  siipxúk+ts  nyaqwalayów.shtar'úur  aanák
   chicken     eight+subject   hen’s.eggs           they.lay.eggs

NINE
xamxamók or nyamxamók  (1) nine (2) there are nine.
   Athíts xamxamókm 'atsavóowk. I planted nine seeds.
   athíts  xamxamók  'a+tsavóow+k
   seed       there.are.nine       I+plant+end

TEN
shaaxúk or shaaxúuk  (1) ten (2) there are ten.
   Xuumár mattáam shaaxúk. The child is ten years old. (This literally means, The child’s years are ten.)
   xuumár  mattáam   shaaxúk
   child      years       there.are.ten

ELEVEN
shaaxúk 'amáy 'ashént  eleven. The short form is shaaxúk may shént.

TWELVE
shaaxúk 'amáy xavík  twelve.

THIRTEEN
shaaxúk 'amáy xamók  thirteen.

FOURTEEN
shaaxúk 'amáy tsuumpáp  fourteen.

FIFTEEN
shaaxúk 'amáy saaráp  fifteen.

SIXTEEN
shaaxúk 'amáy xuumxúk  sixteen.

SEVENTEEN
shaaxúk 'amáy paaxkyée  seventeen.

EIGHTEEN
shaaxúk 'amáy siipxúk  eighteen.

NINETEEN
shaaxúk 'amáy xamxamók  nineteen.

TWENTY
shaaxúk aaxavík or shaaxúk xavík  twenty.
TWENTY-ONE
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy 'ashént  twenty-one.

TWENTY-TWO
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy xavík  twenty-two.

TWENTY-THREE
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy xamók  twenty-three.

TWENTY-FOUR
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy tsuumpáp  twenty-four.

TWENTY-FIVE
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy saaráp  twenty-five.

TWENTY-SIX
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy xuumxúk  twenty-six.

TWENTY-SEVEN
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy paaxkyée  twenty-seven.

TWENTY-EIGHT
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy siipxúk  twenty-eight.

TWENTY-NINE
shaaxúk aaxavík 'amáy xamxamók  twenty-nine.

THIRTY
shaaxúk aaxamók or shaaxúk xamók  thirty.

FORTY
shaaxúk aatsuumpáp or shaaxúk tsuumpáp  forty.

FIFTY
shaaxúk saaráp  fifty.

SIXTY
shaaxúk xuumxúk  sixty.

SEVENTY
shaaxúk paaxkyée  seventy.

EIGHTY
shaaxúk siipxúk  eighty.

NINETY
shaaxúk xamxamók  ninety.
HUNDRED

shaaxúk aashaaxúk  hundred. This literally means “ten times ten”.

THOUSAND

miil  thousand.

TWO THOUSAND

miil xavík  two thousand.

Miil xavík shaaxúk 'amáy tsuumpáp. Two thousand fourteen.

míil xavík shaaxúk 'amáy tsuumpáp
thousand two ten above four

MANY

mattapée-k or matt-tsápée-k  there are many.

'Anyamáttnyi 'aanáalyts matt-tsápëtiyum. There were a lot of mesquite trees on my land.

'my+land+the+on mesquite.tree+subject there.are.many+used.to.be

'atáy-k  they are many.

Piipáats 'atáyk kwiikváay uusáavk. Many people are eating meat.

'atáy+k                                    kwiikváay  uusáav+k
people+subject they.are.many+same.subject meat they.eat.plural+end

ALL

tsáamDY  (1) all (2) everyone.

'Aatsavaxáayønyts tsáamDy såpsáp taaxánsh. All my dresses are really faded.

't+aatsavaxáay+ny+ts tsáamDY såpsáp taaxán+sh
my+dresses.plural+the+subject all they.are.faded they.really.are+evidential
COLORADO RIVER
Xaavily Colorado River. This literally means “River”.

COTTONWOOD MOUNTAIN
'Avii 'Ax'áa Cottonwood Mountain.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN
'Avii 'Ashpáa Eagle Mountain.

GREASY MOUNTAIN
'Avii Kwaxás Greasy Mountain.

MUGGINS PEAK
Aráa Kwakyém Muggins Peak, also known as Chimney Mountain.

PICACHO PEAK
'Avii Malykyít Picacho Peak.

PILOT KNOB
'Avii Kwalál Pilot Knob.

SAN JACINTO PEAK
Saakupáy San Jacinto Peak. This literally means “Fog Bearer”.

SPIRIT MOUNTAIN
'Avii Kwamée Spirit Mountain. This literally means “High Mountain”.

Place Names
Plants

ARROW-WEED
'isisáv  arrow-weed.

BARK
xan'uuthíly  (1) bark (of tree) (2) firewood.

BERRY
'axtót  type of red berry.

BRUSH
tashíly  brush, brushy plants all together.
Tashíly 'oonóok 'aartoo'óoyk 'oonóonyək. We are playing in the brush.
tashíly  'oonóo+k  'aartoo'óoy+k
brush  we+are.moving.about+same.subject  we+play.plural+same.subject
'oonóo+ny+k  we+are.moving.about+up.to.now+end

COTTON
xatsóó  cotton.
Xatsóó 'ashkyíttum. I’m going to pick cotton.
xatsóó  'a+shkyítt+um
cotton  i+pick+future.possible

COTTONWOOD
'ax'áa  cottonwood.

FLOWER
'atspáq  or  tsapáq  flower.
'Atspáq'ts 'aqwésk. The flower is yellow.
'atspáq+is  'aqwés+k
flower+subject  it.is.yellow+end

GOURD
lyatsxánm tsuuqáw  gourd plant that produces small green gourds.
xatalvé tsam'íitó  small poisonous gourd that resembles striped melon.  (This term literally means
"coyote melon").
xnáally  or  xanaally  gourd (plant or rattle).
Xnáally atápk. He is throwing the gourd (playing the gourd rattle).
xnáally  atáp+k
gourd  he.throws.it+end

GRASS
xátt aamáats  grass.
GREASEWOOD
'avvé greasewood.

LEAVES
xmály leaves.

MESQUITE
'aanáa (1) mesquite sap (2) mesquite sap mixture (applied to hair).
 'Aanáa kapiiivak! Apply mesquite sap to your hair!
 'aanáa
 mesquite.sap.mixture command+apply.to.hair+end

'aanáaly mesquite tree. Some people say 'aanáaly refers only to the mesquite tree. Others use it as a generic term for any tree.
 'Anyamátti 'aanáalyts mattapeek. There are a lot of mesquite trees on our land.
 'any+amätt+i 'aanáaly+ts mattapee+end

'iiyáa mesquite bean.
 'Iiyáa katháak! Pick mesquite beans!
 'iiyáa
 mesquite.bean command+pick+end

MUSHROOM
quuqáwsh mushrooms.

ORANGE
naarángk (1) orange (fruit or tree) (2) orange (color). This word is borrowed from Spanish naranja 'orange'.
 Naarángk kwishá 'atsvóowum. I’m going to plant an orange tree.
 naarángk kwishá 'a+tsvóow+um
 orange tree I+plant.it+future.possible

PLANT (noun)
tsoovóow plant which someone has planted. This word also means “planting time”.

PLANTING TIME
tsoovóow planting time, time to plant crops. This word also means “plant which someone has planted”.
 Tsoovóow aváamk. Planting time is here.
 tsoovóow aváam+k
 planting.time.it.is.here+end

ROOT
shamáa root.
 Xuumár nyuuthiknya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikamanm atséwk. The baby’s cradleboard is made from the roots of the mesquite.
 xuumár nyuuthik+nya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikaman+m atséw+k
 baby bed+the mesquite root it.comes.from+different.subject one.makes.it+end
SEED

**athíts**  seed of any kind.

Xuumáaranyts athíts tsoovóowk oonóok. The children are planting seeds.

xuumáar+ny+ts athíts tsoo+voow+k oonóo+k
children+the+subject seed they.plant+same.subject they.are.moving.about+end

STICKER, THORN

tátt  stickers, thorns.

SUNFLOWER

*a'kyítt*  sunflower.

THORN  see under STICKER.

TYPE OF PLANT

**kamtsúulyaq**  type of plant with berries and seeds like a tomato.

TREE. Several different words may be used as the generic term for “tree”. Here are three of them:

'aanáaly  (1) mesquite (2) tree.  Some people use this as a generic term for “tree”.

'i’íi  (1) wood, stick (2) tree.  Some people use this as a generic term for “tree”.

kwiishá  (1) shade (2) tree.  Some people use this as a generic term for “tree”.

Naarángk kwiishá 'atsvóowum. I’m going to plant an orange tree.

naarángk kwiishá 'a+tsvóow+um
orange tree I+plant.it+future.possible

WILLOW

*iithóo*  willow.
Time

YEAR
mattáam year.
Xuumár mattáam shaaxúk. The child is ten years old. (This literally means “The child’s years are ten.”)
xuumár mattáam shaaxúk
child years they.are.ten

SPRING
nyakapíny spring.
'apíny-k (1) it is warm (2) it is spring.
'Apínyk viitháwk. It is spring.
'apíny+k viitháw+k
it.is.spring it.is.here+end

SUMMER
nyakapily summer.
Nyakapílyts viithíi. Summer is coming.
nyakapily+ts viithíi+k
summer+subject it.comes+end

nyakapily-k it is summer.
Nyaamáam nyakapilyk. Finally it is summer.
yxaamáam nyakapily+k
finally it.is.summer+end

WINTER
xatsór winter.
Xacóranyts aváak. Winter is here.
xacór+ny+ts aváa+k
winter+the+subject it.is.here+end

xatsóor-k it is winter. This word is related to xatsór “winter”.
Nyaxtsóorm tiinyáamananyts aróowk. When it is winter, the night comes fast.
nya+xtoor+m tiinyáam+ny+ts aróow+k
when+it.is.winter+different.subject night+the+subject it.comes.fast+end

MONTH
xaly'á moon, month.

JANUARY
xaly'á 'ashént or xaly'á shént January.

FEBRUARY
xaly'á xavík (1) February (2) it is February.

MARCH
xaly'á xamók (1) March (2) it is March.
APRIL
xaly'á tsuumpáp  April.

MAY
xaly'á saaráp  May.

JUNE
xaly'á xuumxúk  (1) June (2) it is June.

JULY
xaly'á paaxkyée  July.

AUGUST
xaly'á slipxúk  (1) August (2) it is August.

SEPTEMBER
xaly'á xamxamók  (1) September (2) it is September.

OCTOBER
xaly'á shaaxúk  (1) October (2) it is October.

NOVEMBER
xaly'á shaaxúk 'amay 'ashént  November.

DECEMBER
xaly'á shaaxúk 'amay xavík  (1) December (2) it is December.

DAY
'anyáa or nyáa  (1) sun, day, time, hour (2) east.
'Anyáa kaathómk viitháwk athúm?  What day is it?

MONDAY
'avá uutáq  Monday.

TUESDAY
shmáts xavík  Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY
shmáts xamók  Wednesday.

THURSDAY
shmáts tsuumpáp  Thursday.

FRIDAY
shmáts saaráp  Friday.
SATURDAY
sáavth Saturday. This word is borrowed from Spanish sábado “Saturday”. Some people prefer to say shmáts xuumxúk.

SUNDAY
alytuumingk Sunday. This word is borrowed from Spanish el domingo “Sunday”. Some people prefer to say shmáts paaxkée.

TOMORROW
qwalayéw tomorrow.

YESTERDAY
tanány yesterday

BIRTHDAY
mattáam tsuupám birthday.
Mattáam tsuupám aváamk. It is his birthday. (This literally means, his birthday has arrived.)

TIME
'anyáa or nyáa (1) sun, day, time, hour (2) east.
'Anyáa kaalyavíim? 'Anyáa 'ashéntk. What time is it? It is one o’clock.

MORNING
nyaapíly morning.

NOON
'anyáa ta'ór noon. The short form is nyáa ta'ór.

AFTERNOON
'anyáa yúush afternoon. The short form is nyáa yúush.

EVENING
'anyáaxáav evening.

NIGHT
tiinyáam darkness, night
Nyaxtsóorm tiinyáamanyts aróowk. When it is winter, the night comes fast.

MIDNIGHT
tiinyáam alyuuvéev-k it is midnight.
HOUR

'anyáa or nyáa (1) sun, day, time, hour (2) east.  The short form is nyáa.

'Anyáa kaalyaviim? 'Anyáa 'ashéntk. What time is it? It is one o’clock.

'anyáa kaalyaviim+m       'anyáa 'ashent+k
hour what.is.it.like+question hour it.is.one+end

ONE O’CLOCK

'anyáa 'ashéntk  it is one o’clock.  The short form is nyáa shént-k.

'Anyáa kaalyaviim? 'Anyáa 'ashéntk. What time is it? It is one o’clock.

'anyáa kaalyaviim+m       'anyáa 'ashent+k
hour how.many.is.it+question hour it.is.one+end

TWO O’CLOCK

'anyáa xavík  it is two o’clock.

THREE O’CLOCK

'anyáa xamók  it is three o’clock.

FOUR O’CLOCK

'anyáa tsuumpáp-k  it is four o’clock.

'Anyáa kaalyaviim? 'Anyáa tsuumpáp-k. What time is it? It is four o’clock.

'anyáa kaalyaviim+m       'anyáa tsuumpáp+k
hour what.is.it.like+question hour it.is.four+end

FIVE O’CLOCK

'anyáa saaráp-k  it is five o’clock.

SIX O’CLOCK

'anyáa xuumxúk  it is six o’clock.

SEVEN O’CLOCK

'anyáa paaxkyée-k  it is seven o’clock.

'Anyáa kaalyaviim? 'Anyáa paaxkyée-k. What time is it? It is seven o’clock.

'anyáa kaalyaviim+m       'anyáa paaxkyée+k
hour what.is.it.like+question hour it.is.seven+end

EIGHT O’CLOCK

'anyáa sipxúk  it is eight o’clock.

NINE O’CLOCK

'anyáa xamxamók  it is nine o’clock.

TEN O’CLOCK

'anyáa shaaxúk  it is ten o’clock.
ELEVEN O’CLOCK
'anyáa shaaxúk 'amáy 'ashént-k it is eleven o’clock.

TWELVE O’CLOCK
'anyáa shaaxúk 'amáy xavík it is twelve o’clock.
Appendix to *Kwats’an Iiyáa Mattkuul’eeyk! (Learn the Quechan Language!)

Shapes

contributed by Della Escalanti, March 2017
with example sentences and additional information contributed by the Quechan Language Preservation Program, May 2017

CIRCLE

tàkták  circle. (DE)
Tàkták kaanyóork! Draw a circle!
  tàkták  k+aanyóor+k
  circle  command+draw+end

TRIANGLE

mermér aaxamók  triangle. (DE)
mermér aakyéevk aaxamók  it is a triangle.
  Mermér aaxamók kaanyóorm 'ayúuwu! Draw a triangle for me to see!
    mermér.aaxamok  k+aanyóor+m  'ayúu+wu
  triangle  command+draw+different.subject  I+see+future.possible

SQUARE

mermér aatsuumpáp  (1) square  (2) diamond. (DE)
mermér-k aakyéevk aatsuumpáp-k  it is a square or diamond. “it is straight and it touches in four places”.
  Meramérk aakyéevk aatsuumpápm kaanyóork! Draw a square! (This literally means, “Draw it so that it is straight and it touches in four places!”)
    meramér+k  aakyéevk+k
    it.is.straight+same.subject  it.is.beside.and.touching+same.subject
    aatsuumpáp+m  k+aanyóor+k
    it.does.it.in.four.places+different.subject  command+draw+end

RECTANGLE

mermér aatsuumpáp 'aqóol  rectangle. (DE)
mermér-k aatsuumpáp 'aqóol-k  it is a rectangle. (This literally means “it is straight in four places, and it is long”.)
  Xuumárənyts mermérk aatsuumpáp 'aqóolm aanyóork. The child drew a rectangle. (This literally means “The child drew it so that it was straight in four places, and long.”)
    xuumár+ny+ts  mermér+k  aatsuumpáp  'aqóol+m  aanyóor+k
    child+the+subject  it.is.straight+same.subject  it.is.in.four.places  it.is.long+different.subject
    he.draws.it+end

OVAL

tàkták 'aqóol  oval. (DE)
tàkták 'aqóol  it is oval-shaped. (This literally means “it is round and it is long”.)
  Nyaqwaliyáaw shtar'úurənyts tàkták 'aqóolk. The chicken's egg is oval-shaped.
    nyaqwaliyáaw  shtar’úur+ny+ts  tàkták  'aqóol+k
    chicken  egg+the+subject  it.is.round  it.is.long+end
DIAMOND
mermér aatsuumpáp (1) diamond (2) square. (DE)

STAR SHAPE
xamshé (1) star (2) star shape.

LINE
aaqísh or shiiq a line.
afternoon, 88
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