

Kwatsáan Iiyáa Mattkuu'éeyk!

Learn the Quechan Language!

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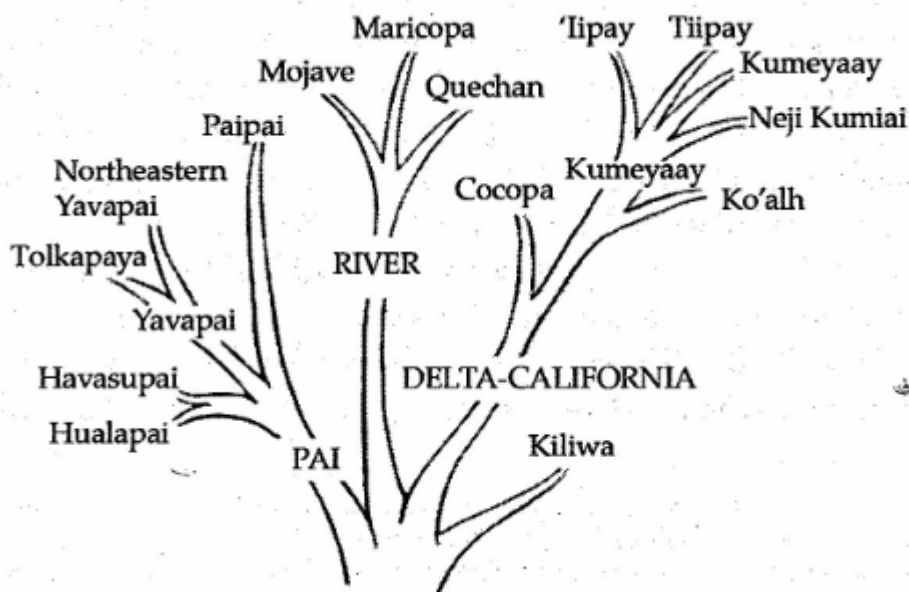
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Introduction

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

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 Hartt, 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 *Xiipuktan (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 Iiyáa Mattkuu'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'éeyk! 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, Tessa 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 Tessa 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.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Quechan word in which the sound is found</u>
á, à	like the <i>a</i> in <i>about</i> .	'iipá “arrow”
aa	a longer sound, like the <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> .	'iipáa “man (specifically, a man who has fathered children)”
ch	like English <i>ch</i> , as in <i>cheese</i> . This sound is very rare.	alychiich alychiich a'ím “tiptoe”
e	like English <i>e</i> , as in <i>bed</i> .	'aavé “snake”
ee	people pronounce this sound in different ways, depending on their accent. Some people pronounce it like the <i>e</i> in <i>bed</i> , but held for a longer time. Others (including speakers of the younger generation) pronounce it like the <i>a</i> in <i>bad</i> , but held for a longer time.	'aavée “mouse”
ə	like the <i>e</i> in <i>government</i>	mátsəts “you (plural; subject form)”
f	like English <i>f</i> . This sound is found only in loan words.	'astúuf “stove”
i	like the <i>i</i> in <i>pit</i> .	xavík “two”
ii	like the <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i> , only held for a longer time.	'avíi “rock, mountain”
k	like the <i>k</i> in <i>sky</i> .	kanóx “click beetle”
kw	the same sound as <i>k</i> , but made with rounded lips. It sounds like the <i>kw</i> in <i>backward</i> .	kwaxó “basket”
ky	like the <i>ky</i> in <i>backyard</i> .	paaxyée “seven”

l	like the <i>l</i> in <i>freely</i> .	xatalwé “coyote”
ll	to make this sound, put your tongue in position to say <i>l</i> , then blow air out so that it goes around the sides of your tongue. This sound is very rare.	tsalláwk “he slaps him”
ly	like the <i>lli</i> in <i>million</i> . This sound is made with the tip of the tongue touching the lower teeth.	iisháaly “arm, hand”
lly	to make this sound, put your tongue in position to say <i>ly</i> , then blow air out so that it goes around the sides of your tongue. This sound is very rare; not everyone use it.	llyáqəq 'im “it pelts down” (said of rain)
m	like the <i>m</i> in <i>mom</i> .	'amátt “land”
n	like Spanish <i>n</i> , as in <i>bonito</i> .	nixníx or niixníx “hummingbird”
ng	like the <i>ng</i> in <i>sing</i> . This sound is found in many song words and a few spoken words.	tuukángk “bell”
ny	like the <i>ny</i> in <i>canyon</i> .	nyuu'áaly “clothes”
o	like the <i>o</i> in <i>cord</i> .	tóx tox “it is spotted”
oo	the same sound, but held for a longer time.	xanamóo “duck”
p	like the <i>p</i> in <i>spin</i> .	pén “beaver”
q	a sound similar to <i>k</i> but pronounced farther back in the mouth.	qáar-k “(the earth) splits open”
qw	the same sound as <i>q</i> , but made with rounded lips.	qwal'eeshée “rainbow”
r	a tapped or slightly trilled <i>r</i> , similar to the <i>r</i> in the Spanish pronunciation of <i>María</i> .	aa'ár “tail”
s	like Spanish <i>s</i> , as in <i>peso</i> .	saaráp “five”

sh	this is not like English <i>sh</i> ; 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 <i>r</i> -like quality in some words.	iisháaly “arm, hand”
t	like Spanish <i>t</i> , as in <i>bonito</i> . Made with the tongue touching the upper front teeth, or even between the front teeth.	takshé “gopher”
th	like the <i>th</i> in <i>this</i> .	tathíts “corn”
ts	like the <i>ts</i> in <i>lots</i> .	tsakwshá “head”
tt	like English <i>t</i> , as in <i>stun</i> . Made with the tongue touching the roots of the upper front teeth.	iimáatt “body”
ty	like the <i>t</i> and <i>y</i> in the English expression <i>got ya!</i> This sound is rare today.	athútya “it is so”
u	like the <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> or the <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> .	tsamathúly “ant”
uu	like the <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> , only held for a longer time.	shtar'úur “egg”
v	like the <i>v</i> in <i>very</i> .	'avá “house”
w	like the <i>w</i> in <i>wet</i> .	iiwáa “heart”
x	like the <i>ch</i> in the German word <i>ach</i> , and also like the <i>j</i> in the Spanish word <i>joya</i> .	xá “water”
xw	the same sound as <i>x</i> , but made with rounded lips.	maxwét “bear”
y	like the <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i> .	iiyáa “mouth, language”
'	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 <i>uh-uh</i> and <i>uh-oh</i> .	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:

'iipá “arrow”

'iipáa “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 *áy*, 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”.

Actions

APPLY

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

'Aanáa kapiivək! Apply mesquite sap to your hair!

'aanáa 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.

Xacórənyts aváak. Winter is here.

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

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

'a'áw+ts ny+ayúu 'í+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

xàlyá'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 tsoqtsóq nyatskyíwk. A dog bit me.

'axátt.tsoqtsóq 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)”.)

Xuumárənyts atspáam. A baby was born.

xuumár+ny+ts atspáa+m
baby+the+subject he.is.born+end

uutspáa-m they (two) are born.

Xaavákts uutspáam. Twins were born.

xaavák+ts uutspáa+m
twins+subject they(two).are.born+end

aatspáats-k they (many) are born.

Xuunmáar 'atáyk aatspáatsk. Many babies were born.

xuunmáar 'atáy+k aatspáats+k
babies they.are.many+same.subject they (many).are.born+end

BRAID

anáv-k s/he braids it.

Mee'é 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 alyíshxa. This one will break.

vathá+ts alyísh+xa
this.one+subject it.breaks+irrealis

axáw-k it breaks (said of pottery).

Kwaskyíi 'amáttənyts axáwk. The clay pot broke.

kwaskyíi.'amátt+ny+ts axáw+k
clay.pot+the+subject it.breaks+end

uulyésh-k s/he breaks it.

'Iiwáa kuulyésh alyka'émk! Don't break my heart!

'iiwáa k+uulyésh alyka'ém+k
my+heart command+break don't!+end

BREAST-FEED

'amáa apís-k or **'amáa pís-k** s/he breast-feeds (said of a baby). This word literally means “s/he sucks milk”.

Xuunamárts 'amáa apísk avathík. The baby is lying there breast-feeding (literally, sucking milk).

xuunamár+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 ka+taqwalaashóow+k
your+teeth command+clean+end

BRUSH TEETH, continued

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

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

m+iithóo 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'ii+m kwas'eethée k+aqás+k
child when+you+see when+you+are.going.to+end doctor command+call+end

CAREFUL

a'avtan-k s/he is careful.

Ka'avtan! Mata'ár xanapáatsk oonóok. Be very careful! It is icy outside.

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

CARRY. Kwatsáan Iiyáa 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.

'Axxóts waakavárək. I cherish my grandchildren. (This refers specifically to my daughter's children.)

'+axxóts 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

taqwalaashóow-k s/he cleans it, s/he makes it clean. This word is related to **qwalshóow-k** “it is clean”.

Katqwalaashóowk! Clean it!

ka+taqwalaashóow+k
command+clean.it+end

CLIMB

akúuly-k s/he climbs. (This also means “s/he gets in a car”.)

uukúuly-k they (two) climb. (This also means “they (two) get in a car”.)

aatsuukúly-k or **aatsuukúuly-k** they (many) climb. (This also means “they (many) get in a car”.)

CLOSE

shapétt-k s/he closes it. (This also means “s/he turns off lights”.)

'Avuuyáanya kashpéttk! Close the door!

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

COLOR

tashnyó-k s/he dyes or colors it.

COMB

shatsé-k s/he combs or brushes (hair).

Mee'é kashtsék! Comb your hair!

m+ee'é ka+shtsék+k
your+hair command+comb+end

COME

athii-k s/he comes.

Mathíixanka? Will you come?

m+athíi+xa+nka
you+come+irrealis+question

viithii-k s/he comes this way; here s/he comes.

Vi'athíik. Here I come.

vi+'+athíi+k
here+I+come+end

vinthii-k or **vanthii-k** they (two) come this way.

Piipáats xavík vanthíish. Two people are coming.

piipáa+ts xavík vinthíi+sh
people+subject they.are.two they(two).come+evidential

aathii-k they (many) come.

Maxuumáara tsáamøly kaathíik, paapéel katsáam! You children all come and put the papers away!

ma+xuumáara+ tsáamøly k+aathíi+k paapéel k+atsáa+m
you+children+vocative all command+(many).come+same.subject paper command+put.away+end

vaathii-k or **avaathii-k** they (many) come this way.

Piipáats 'atáyk vaathíish. Many people are coming this way.

piipáa+ts 'atáy+k vaathíi+sh
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.

Xuumár nyuuthíknya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikamanm atséwk. The baby's cradleboard is made from the roots of the mesquite.

xuumár nyuuthík+nya 'aanáaly shamáa nyik+aman+m atséw+k
baby bed+the mesquite root from.that+it.comes.from+different.subject one.makes.it+end

COME IN

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

Kaxáv! Come in!

k+axáv+k
command+enter+end

aakxáv-k they come in or go in, they enter.

'Avály 'aakxávú! Let's go in the house!

'avá+ly '+aakxáv+u
house+in we+go.plural+let's!

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)”.)

uutspáa-m they (two) emerge or come out. (This also means “they (two) are born”.)

aatspáts-k they (many) emerge or come out. (This also means “they (many) are born”.)

COUGH

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

Aváts a'óxta. That one coughed.

avá+ts a'óx+ta
that+subject he.coughs+emphasis

uu'úux-k they cough. (This also means “they have colds”.)

Tsáməly uu'úuxk. Everyone coughed.

tsáməly uu'úux+k
everyone they.cough+end

CROSS

aaxkyéev-k s/he crosses, s/he goes across.

'Uunyé xuukyíi 'aaxkyéevək. I crossed the bridge.

'uunyé.xuukyíi '+aaxkyéev+k
bridge I+cross+end

CRUMBLE

tamusmús-k s/he crumbles it.

'Anyáats muuthíləny 'atamusmúsk. I crumbled the bread.

'anyáa+ts muuthily+ny 'a+tamusmús+k
I+subject bread+the I+crumble+end

CURL

tanyóor-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+tanyóor+m spúk.spúk 'e+sh
your+hair you+curl.it+different.subject curly.and.springy it.says+evidential

txarák 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)”.

Ee'é kwatarúyenyts 'anyép 'ee'é txarákəsh. The hairdresser curled my hair.

ee'é.kwatarúy+ny+ts 'anyép '+ee'é txarák+sh
hairdresser+the+subject my my+hair she.curls.it+evidential

CUT

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

Kwiikwáay kaakyíttk! Cut the meat!

kwiikwáay k+aakyítt+k
meat command+cut+end

DANCE

iima-k s/he dances.

Piipáats 'ashéntk iimák uuváak. 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 xavík 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.

Kawíim! 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

uuwíits-k they (many) do it.

Mátsəts muuwíitspəva. You (many) did it.

máts+ts m+uuwíits+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.

Míivíinya 'aaqánk. I drape it over my shoulder.

míivíi+nya '+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

asíi-m s/he drinks.

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

k+axáv+k k+aná k 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.

kaaféy '+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.

'Askwaróowány katsaavéshk! Drive the car!

'atskwaróow+ny ka+tsaavésh+k
car+the command+drive+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

asóo-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 manyénya 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 mattapéek kwiikwáay tsuukyáattk. Many people are eating meat (by biting and pulling).
piipáa+ts mattapéek 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+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

Maariik 'atspáq. I am eating beans.

maariik 'a+tspáq
beans I+eat.food.that.pops

tsapóx-k s/he eats hard crunchy food (such as nuts).

Xuumáarts kaawáata tsapóxk. The children are eating nuts.

xuumáar+ts kaawáata tsapóx+k
children+subject nuts they.eat.hard.crunchy.food+end

tsaqáw-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

tsuuqáaw-k they eat melon.

Tsam'iitó 'atsuuqáawum? Shall we eat watermelon?

tsam'iitó 'a+tsuuqáaw+um
watermelon we+eat.melon.plural+future.possible

tsaxáy-k s/he eats pumpkin.

'Aavéenyənyts xamátnya tsaxáyk. The mouse is eating pumpkin.

'aavée+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!

xamát 'a+tsaxáyts+u
pumpkin we+eat.pumpkin.plural+let's!

tsaxóm-k s/he eats crunchy food (such as toast).

Muuthíly tuupóm katsaxómk! Eat toast!

muuthíly.tuupóm ka+tsaxóm+k
toast command+eat.toast+end

tsaxwém-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).

Kaxáv! 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.

Kaakxáv! (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?

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

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

uu'áv-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!

matt+k+anyúuv alyka'émk
each.other+command+fight don't!+end

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

FLY

ayér-k it flies (said of bird).

Xamkyényənyts ayérək matxáts vanyaathíim. Finches fly around (seeking shelter) when a wind is coming.

xamkyé+nyəny+ts ayér+k matxá+ts vanyaathíi+m
finch+the+subject it.flies+end wind+subject when.it.comes+different.subject
type.of.bird+the+subject it.flies+end wind+subject when.it.comes+different.subject

FRY

ashíly-k s/he fries it.

Nyaqwaliyáaw shtar'úur kashílyk! Fry eggs!

nyaqwaliyáaw.shtar'úur k+ashíly+k
chicken.eggs command+fry+end

GARGLE

iiyáa shamóq s/he gargles.

Miiyáa kshamóq! Gargle!

m+iiyáa k+shamóq
your+mouth command+gargle

GATHER. See also **PICK** and **PICK UP**.

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

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

k+ashtúu+m
command+gather+end

shtuutuut-k they gather or pick up many things.

Tsáməly kaayáak kashtuutuutk! Everyone go and gather things!

tsáməly k+aayáa+k ka+shtuutuut+k
everyone command+go(many)+same.subject 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

aatsuukúuly-k or **aatsuukúuly-k** they (many) get in (car). (This also means “they (many) climb”.)

Piipáats 'atáyk '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

aatsén-k they (many) get out (of car). (This also means “they (many) come down”.)

Tsáməly 'atskwaróow alyatiivəny aatsénəsh. Everyone was in the car and they got out.

tsáməly 'atskwaróow aly+atiiv+ny aatsén+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

áy-k s/he gives something to someone.

Kaawíi 'anykáayk! Give me a dime!

kaawíi 'anyk+áy+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'ée kayáak! Go get mud!

mas'ée k+ayáa+k

clay command+go.get+end

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

kwaseethé+ny '+ayáa+k '+ayúu+sh

doctor+the I+go+same.subject I+see+evidential

viiyáa-k s/he goes along here.

Kwaakyéranyts 'axátt masíny alyta'órk viiyáash. The cowboy is going along riding a horse.

kwaakyér+ny+ts 'axátt.masíny aly+ta'ór+k viiyáa+sh

cowboy+the+subject horse on+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

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

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

nyaamáam vi+'ayém+um

finally here+I+go.away.from+future.possible

awíts-k they (two) go.

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

k+awíts+k k+atháwk

command+(two).go+same.subject command+get+end

vinayém-k they (two) go away from here.

Xuuvíkøly vinayémash. They both went away.

xuuvíkøly 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

Tsámøly kaayáak kashtuutútk! Everyone go and grab one!

tsámøly k+aayáa+k ka+shtuutútk

all command+go(many)+same.subject command+grab(many)+end

aayém-k they (many) go away or leave.

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

tsámøly ny+avály aayém+sh

everyone their+house+to 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.

Xuumárənyts 'akúts'ənka? The child is growing up, isn't he?

xuumár+ny+ts 'akúts+'ənka

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 kwatsaavéshənyts '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”.)

Xuumár 'iikyáanyts xavíkm ayúuk. She had two (baby) boys. (This literally means, She saw two little boys.)

xuumár.'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 'iikyínyts athúm, o xuumár xatsínyts? What did she have? Is it a little boy or a little girl?

kaawíts sa'áw+am xuumár.'iikyíny+ts athu+m o xuumár.xatsíny+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.

Vivians xaavák sta'ótsk. Vivian has twins.

Vivian+ts xaavák sta'óts+k

Vivian+subject twins she.has.children+end

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 paaxkyéem 'a+nyatsxáatt+k

dog they.are.seven+different.subject I+have.pets+end

HEAD THAT WAY

shathómp-k s/he heads that way.

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

HIT. See also PUNCH.

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

'Aakóoyənyts nyashaa'óor atháwk kur'ákəny aaqwíttk. The old woman picked up her cane and hit the old man.

'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.

Tsáaməly kuutáaqshk! Everyone, jump!
tsáaməly k+uutáaqsh+k
everyone command+jump.plural+end

KICK

ka'ák s/he kicks.

Kaka'ák! Kick it!

ka+ka?ák
command+kick

'Anykka'ák alyka'émk! Don't kick me!

'anyk+ka'ák alyka'émk
command.act.on.me+kick don't!+end

katsuu'áak they kick.

Piipáats xavík 'avuuyáanya katsuu'áakəsh. Two people kicked the door.

piipáa+ts xavík 'avuuyáa+nya katsuu'áak+sh
people+subject they.are.two door+the they.kick.plural+evidential

Piipáats 'atáyk 'uuyáany katsuu'áak. Many people kicked the door.

piipáa+ts 'atáy+k 'uuyáa+ny katsuu'áak
people+subject they.are.many+same.subject door+the they.kick.plural

KNEAD

alyqúits-k s/he kneads dough.

KNOCK

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

Piipáats shént 'uuyáa shakóxk. One person knocked at the door.

piipáa shént 'uuyáa shakóx+k
person one door he.knocks+end

KNOW

uuxáy-k s/he knows how to do it.

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

xaly+m+'úp+k m+uuxáy av'áark
in.water+you+swim you+know.how habitually+end

LEARN

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

Kwatsáan Iiyáa mattkuu'éeyk! Learn the Kwatsáan language!

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

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

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

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 I+leave+future.possible

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

Sanya'ákənyts skyínyk viyémk. The woman ran away and left.

sanya'ák+ny+ts skyíny+k viyém+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.

Maxuuvíkəly kantuumáak! Both of you, leave it alone!

ma+xuuvíkəly ka+ntuumáak

you+both command+leave.it.alone.plural

Tsáaməly kantuumáak! Everyone, leave it alone!

tsáaməly 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.

Maxuuvíkəly kapáatsk! Both of you, lie down!

ma+xuuvíkəly k+apáats+k

you+both command+(two).lie.down+end

aapáts-k they (many) lie down.

Tsáaməly kaapátsk! Everyone, lie down!

tsáaməly 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.

Maxuuvíkəly kuukavanáwtsk! Both of you, pick it up! (This refers to a heavy object.)

ma+xuuvíkəly 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'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

LISTEN

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

Ka'avtávk! Listen!
k+a'av+tan+k

command+listen+really+end

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

Mátsəts ka'avetstávk! You (two), listen!

máts+ts k+a'avts+tan+k

you.plural+subject command+(two).listen+really+end

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

Kuu'avk kavatiivək! (You, many), listen!

k+uu'avk k+avatiiv+k

command+(many).listen+same.subject command+(many).be.located+end

LIVE

nyaváy-k s/he lives (in a place).

Linda sa'avwts 'amátt kórəly nyaváytum. Linda's daughter lives far away. (This literally means, "Linda's daughter lives in a place in the distance.")

Linda sa'avwts 'amátt kor+ly nyaváy+tum

Linda her.daughter+subject place distance+in she.lives+habitually

LOCK

alyashxwíim-k s/he locks it.

'Avuuyáany alykashxwíimk! Lock the door!

'avuuyáa+ny aly+k+ashxwíim+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

láv láv s/he is looking around.

LOSE

tsanály-k s/he loses it.

'Anytoqóməny 'atsanályk. I lost a button. (Note: Some people say **mootóon** or **bootóon** for "button".)

'any+toqóm+ny 'a+tsanály+k

my+button+the I+lose+end

MAKE

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

Muuthíly tuupóm katséwk! Make toast!

muuthíly.tuupóm k+atséw+k

toast command+make+end

MAKE, continued.

Kwanxó saarapm 'atsóowəsh.
kwanxó saaráp+m 'atsóow+sh
basket there.are.five+different.subject I+make+evidential

MASH

tamavár-k s/he mashes it.

Páap kaaxtsórk katamavárəntik kawíim! Peel the potatoes and mash them too!
páap k+aaaxtsór+k ka+tamavár+nti+k k+awíi+m
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!
matt 'atsúy+u
each.other we+marry+let's!

nyaavéey-k he marries her, he is married to her, he takes her as his wife.

'Iipáanyənyts sanya'ák shiikúlyəv nyaavéeyk. That man married a widow.
'iipáa+nyəny+ts sanya'ák shiikúlyəv nyaavéey+k
man+that+subject woman widow he.marries.her+end

MISS

'atsém-k s/he misses the target.

'Akyémxayk 'atsémk. I shot at it and missed.
'+akyém+xay+k 'atsém+k
I+shoot.at+just+same.subject I+miss.target+end

NAUGHTY

aatsaváar-k s/he is naughty.

Xuumár 'iikyínyts aatsaváarək uuváash. The boy is being naughty.
xuumár 'iikyíny+ts aatsaváar+k uuváa+sh
child boy+subject he.is.naughty he.is.moving.about

NIBBLE

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

'Aavéenyənyts maaxpán tsk'ilyk. The mouse is nibbling cheese.
'aavé+nyəny+ts maaxpán tsk'ily+k
mouse+the+subject cheese it.nibbles+end

NOISY

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

Mashqwíivəm 'iiváa namíiltanta. You are being noisy and it is bothering me. (This literally means, You are noisy and my heart is bothered.)
m+ashqwíiv+m 'iiváa namíil+tan+ta
you+are.noisy+different.subject my+heart it.is.bothered+very+emphasis

OPEN

uutáq s/he opens it.

'Uuyáa kuutáq! Open the door!

'uuyáa 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).

Mee'é kashathóp! Part your hair!

m+ee'é 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 kaaxtsórk! 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 'ashkyíttúm. I'm going to pick cotton.

xatsóo '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

'Aakóoyənyts nyashaa'óor atháwk kur'ákəny aaqwíttk. The old woman picked up her cane and hit the old man.

'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

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”.)

Katsoovóowənyts tathíts tsavóowəsh. The farmer planted corn.

katsoovóow+ny+ts tathíts tsavóow+sh
farmer+the+subject corn he.plants+evidential

tsavóowts-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”.)

Xuumáarənyts athíts tsoovóowk oonóok. The children are planting seeds.

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

PLAY. See also THROW.

aartoo'óoy they play.

Tashíly 'oonóok 'aartoo'óoyk 'oonóonyək. We are playing in the brush.

tashíly '+oonóo+k
brush we+are.moving.about+same.subject
'+aartoo'óoy+k '+oonóo+ny+k
we+play.plural+same.subject we+are.moving.about+up.to.now+end

POUR

aasáar-k s/he pours it.

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.potato gravy top command+pour command.act.on.me+do.for.someone+same.subject
kamathúu
would.you.please

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

tsaqám-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

'Anytsaqáməsh. He punched me.

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

matt-tsaqám-k they punch each other.

Piipáats matt-tsapéek matt-tsaqámk avonóok. Many people were punching each other.

piipáa+ts matt.tsapée+k matt+tsaqám+k
person+subject they.are.many+same.subject each.other+they.punch+same.subject
avonóo+k
they.are.moving.about+end

PUT. See also PUT ON.

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

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

kaaféy.nyamuulyúlya+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 tsáməly katsáam! You kids, put all those things away!

ma+xuumáar+ny+ts nyaayúu tsáməly 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.

Kaamélk! 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.

Màttkatkxáv! Put on a shirt!

màtt+ka+tkxáv+k
yourself+command+put.shirt.on+end

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

Kanyxamnyéwk! Put on shoes!

ka+nyxamnyéw+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!”)

ka+nyuu'áaly+k
command+put.on.clothes+end

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

Wemkatkxávək! Put on pants!

wem+k+tkxáv+k
buttocks+command+put.in+end

xaná-k s/he puts something around neck, s/he puts on or wears necklace.

Vathány kaxaná! Put this around your neck!

vathá+ny ka+xaná
this.one+the command+put.around.neck

READ

atsáa-m s/he reads.

Papéel tuuláy 'atsáam. I am reading the newspaper.

papéel.tuuláy '+atsáa+m
newspaper I+read+end

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

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

READY

mattuulyavii-k s/he gets ready, s/he is ready.

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

matt+k+uulyavíi+k
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.)

mattkavésh aly+'avá+k '+aváa+k
train 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.

'axátt.masínyk aly+ta'ór+k
horse on+he.rides+end

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

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

'iitspáts xavík xátt aly+tuu'úur+k vanthíi+sh
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.

'anyáa atspák
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.

Katsvakyévək! (You two), run!

ka+tsvakyév+k

command+run+end

tsavuukyáav-k or **tsavuukyáaw-k** they (many) run.

Katsvuukyáavk! (You, many), run!

ka+tsvuukyáav+k

command+run(many)+end

RUN AWAY

skyíny-k s/he runs away.

Sanya'ákənyts 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.

Tsáməly 'astuukyáanyú! Let's all run away!

tsáməly 'a+stuukyáany+u

all we+run.away.plural+let's!

Sanyts'áakənyts 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.

ayúu-k s/he looks, s/he sees.

Qwal'eeshénya mayúuk? Do you see the rainbow?

qwal'eeshée+nya m+ayúu+k

rainbow+the you+see+end

ooyóov-k or **aayóov-k** they see it.

Nyaamáam nyiinyaayóovək. Finally they see us.

nyaamáam nyii+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”.)

'Anyáa axávək. The sun set.

'anyáa axáv+k
sun it.sets+end

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

'Amáanya katháwk xanapáats alyoopóovəly katasháttk! 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).

Kayáak matt kaaq'ék! Go and shave!

k+ayáa+k matt+k+aaq'é+k
command+go+end yourself+command+shave+end

SHOOT

akyáa-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.

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

Kór xaly'a'úpək. 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 aashváarək. 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 aashtuuváarək. Two people are singing.

piipáa+ts xavík aashtuuváar+k
people+subject they.are.two they.sing+end

Piipáats 'atáyk aashtuuváarək. Many people are singing.

piipáa+ts 'atáy+k aashtuuváar+k
people+subject they.are.many+same.subject they.sing+end

SIT

anáak s/he sits.

Kanáak! Sit!

k+anáak
command+sit

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

k+axáv+k k+anáak kaaféy k+asii+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!

'anyka+tslláw alyka'émk+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 maatswítsk? Did you sneeze?

máany+ts m+aatswís+k
you+subject you+sneeze+end

SPEAK

tsaqwér-k s/he speaks.

Kwatsáan iiyáa 'atsaqwérk. I speak the Kwatsáan language.

Kwatsáan iiyáa 'a+tsaqwér+k
Kwatsáan language I+speak+end

SPIT

tsayóq s/he spits.

Katsyóq alyka'émk! Don't spit!

ka+tsyóq alyka'ém+k
command+spit don't!+end

SPILL

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

Alykaasáar alyka'émk! Don't spill it!

aly+k+aasáar alyka'ém+k
on+command+spill don't!+end

SPLIT

uuqáar-k or **uuqár-k** s/he or it breaks or splits something open (said, for instance, of an earthquake splitting the ground).

'Amátt uuqáaræk. 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'óok! (You two), stand up!

k+aav'óo+k
command+(two).stand+end

oov'óts-k or **av'óts-k** they (many) stand.

Koov'ótsk! (You, many), stand up!

k+oov'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 alyoopóovely katasháttk! Get the milk and put it 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

STEP ON

kav'ór-k s/he steps on it.

Kiimiiv alyka'émk; kaawíts 'amáyk makav'órúm! Don't go barefooted; you might step on something!

k+iimiiv alyka'ém+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.

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

'Aakóoyenyts nyashaa'óor atháwk kur'ákəny aaqwíttk. The old woman picked up her cane and hit the old man.

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

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

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

uuráv+ny+ts 'amátt aváam+tan+sh
lightning+the+subject ground it.strikes+really+evidential

SUCK. See EAT and BREAST-FEED.

SWALLOW

anyíilyq s/he swallows.

Kanyíilyq alyka'émk! Don't swallow it!

k+anyíilyq alyka'ém+k
command+swallow don't!+end

SWIM

xàlyə'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?

xaly+m+'úp+k m+uuxáy av'áar+k
in.water+you+swim you+know.how habitually+end

xalytuu'úp-k they swim.

'Anyáa kaalyavíim xaly'uu'úp 'ayáawum? What time shall we go swimming?

'anyáa kaalyavii+m xaly+'uu'úp '+ayáa+wum
hour what.time.is.it+different.subject in.water+we+swim.plural we+go+future.possible

TAKE

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

Katháwk! Take it!

k+atháw+k
command+take+end

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

Alykwatanákəny 'anykawémk! Take me to the leader!

alykwatanák+ny 'anyk+awém+k
leader+the command.act.on.me+take.away+end

TELL

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

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

Barbara+ts 'ats+kanáav+m u'áav+k
Barbara+subject things+she.tells+different.subject they.listen+same.subject
av+atíiv+k
there+they.are.located+end

THINK

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

Qwalayéwm vaathíúm 'itsk 'aaly'étk. They are going to come tomorrow, I think.
qwalayéwm vaathíi+um 'its+k '+aaly'é+t+k
tomorrow they.come.plural+future.possible they.say.plural+end I+think+emphasis+end

alynyiithúuts-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
Alynyiikathúutsk! Think!
alynyii+k+athúuts+k
about+command+think+end

alyuuthúuts-k they think, they think (about something).

Tsáamøly aly'uuthúutsk 'uu'áavú. Let's all think about it.
tsáamøly aly+'uuthúuts+k 'uu'áav+u
all about+we+think+same.subject we+feel.it.plural+let's!
Alykuuthúutsk! (You plural), think!
aly+k+uuthúuts+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).

'Aaúux kuuk'úlyk! Thread the needle!
'aaúux k+uuk'úly+k
needle command+thread.it+end

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”.)

Muuthíly katapómk! Make toast! (This literally means, Toast bread!)
muuthíly ka+tapom+k
bread command+toast+end

TOUCH

naqám-k s/he touches it.

Muuthíly katapóma kanaqám alyka'émk! 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 **shoothóow-k** s/he waits, s/he waits for him.

Kashuutháwk! Wait!

ka+shuutháw+k
command+wait+end

'Anykashuutháwk! Wait for me!

'anyka+shuutháw+k
command.act.on.me+wait.for+end

shtuutháw-k or **shtoothóov-k** theywait, they wait for him.

Tsáməly kashtuutháwk! Everyone, wait!

tsáməly 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.

Katkwék! Wake up!

ka+tkwé+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

WANT

áar-k s/he wants.

Kaawíts máarək? What do you want?

kaawíts m+áar+k

what? you+want+end

uuwár-k they want.

Kaawíts muuwárək? What do you (plural) want?

kaawíts m+uuwár+k

what? you+want.plural+end

Tsáaməly 'umpées uuwárək. Everybody wants money.

tsáaməly 'umpées uuwár+k

everyone money they.want+end

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

WIPE

tsasvé-k or **savé-k** s/he wipes it.

Laamées katsasvék! Wipe the table!

laamées ka+tsasvé+k

table command+wipe+end

WISH (verb)

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

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

'+ariik+ly

'+aaly'é+ta

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

WORK (verb)

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

WRITE

aanyór-k or **aanyóor-k** s/he writes.

Kaanyór katsamíim! Write it down!

k+aanyór ka+tsamíi+m
command+write command+put.down+end

aatsuunyúur-k they write.

Maxuuvíkøly kaatsuunyúuræk katsáam! Both of you, write it down!

ma+xuuvíkøly k+aatsuunyúur+k k+atsáa+m
you+both command+write(plural)+end command+put+end

Tsáamøly kaatsuunyúuræk katsáam! All of you, write it down!

tsáamøly 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+nyəny+ts avathíi+sh

coyote+the+subject he.comes+evidential

DOG

'axátt tsoqtsóq dog. Some people prefer the short form **xátt tsoqtsóq**.

Xátt tsoqtsoqənyts xalakúyk aa'árəny 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

'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

takshé gopher.

Takshényts 'atsoovóowənya amápka. The gophers ate my plants.

takshé+ny+ts 'a+tsoovóow+nya amá+pka
gopher+the+subject my+plants+the it.eats+evidential

HIPPOPOTAMUS

xàkatóm pa'áaw or **xàmpa'áaw** hippopotamus.

HORSE

'axátt masíny horse. Some people say **'axátt masínyk**.

Kwaakyéranyts 'axátt masíny alyta'órk viiyáash. The cowboy is riding a horse.

kwaakyér+ny+ts 'axátt.masíny alyta'ór+k viiyáa+sh
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

'aavée mouse.

'Aavéenyənyts maaxpán tsk'ilyk. The mouse is nibbling cheese.

'aavée+nyəny+ts maaxpán tsk'ily+k
mouse+the+subject cheese it.nibbles+end

'Aavéenyənyts xamátnya tsaxáyk. The mouse is eating pumpkin.

'aavée+nyəny+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, *laavíur*; see under DONKEY.

PIG

xwaakantát pig. Some people say **xwaakwantát**.

PUPPY

xátt tsoqtsóq sa'áw puppy. This literally means “dog’s child”.

Xátt tsoqtsóq sa'áwənyts tskwiinyéwtanəsh. The puppy (lit. the dog's child) is very cute.

xátt.tsoqtsóq.sa'aw+ny+ts tskwiinyéw+tan+sh
dog child+the+subject it.is.cute+very+evidential

xátt tsoqtsóq sta'óts puppies. This literally means “dog’s children”.

Xátt tsoqtsóq sta'ótsənyts tskwiinyáawtanəsh. The puppies are very cute.

xátt.tsoqtsóq sta'óts+ny+ts tskwiinyáaw+tan+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

'elyxwée skunk. Some people also pronounce it **'eelyxwée** and some say **'elyxwé**.

'Elyxwéets uuváatxa lyavíish. There must a skunk around here. (This literally means “It is likely that a skunk is moving about.”)

'elyxwée+ts uuváa+t+xa lyavíi+sh
skunk+subject it.is.moving.about+emphasis+irrealis it.is.likely+evidential

SQUIRREL

xuumíir squirrel.

TAIL

aa'ár tail.

Xátt tsoqtsoqənyts xalakúyk aa'árəny 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 **kwaatúuly**. 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 **mawéilk** salmon.

SCORPION

maniish scorpion.

SNAKE

kwasáar 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'aavíir**.

xanapúk king snake, black and white snake that eats rattlesnakes, mice, etc. Some people pronounce it **xanapúuk**.

xiikwíir 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”.

'Aavé máy kav'óor alyka'émk! Don't step on the snake! (This literally means “Don't step on the top of the snake!”)

'aavé máy ka+kav'ór alyka'ém+k
snake top command+step.on don't!+end

'aavé taaxán rattlesnake.

TORTOISE and TURTLE

kapétt or **xapétt** Some say that this word means “desert tortoise” and some say it means “turtle”.

xnàrxanár 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).

Kampányqts tiinyáam 'atsaamáats txalyuukwáak. Bats look for food at night.

kampányq+ts tiinyáam 'atsaamáats txalyuukwáa+k
bat+subject night food they.look.for+end

BIRD

'atsayér bird. The short form is **tsayér**.

BUZZARD

'ashée buzzard.

CHICKEN

qwalíyáaw or **nyaqwalíyáaw** chicken. Some people pronounce it **nyaqwalayów**.

Nyaqwalíyáawts shtar'úurk. The chicken laid eggs.

nyaqwalíyáaw+ts shtar'úur+k
chicken+subject it.lays.eggs.

CROW, RAVEN

qáaq crow, raven.

DUCK

xanamóo 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.

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

xamkyé+nyony+ts ayér+k matxá+ts vanyaathíi+m
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

talypó roadrunner.

ROBIN

xwitsxwíts robin.

TURKEY

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

WOODPECKER

'aash'úun woodpecker.

4. 'Atsiipáy (Bugs and Insects)

ANT

tsamathúly ant.

xartsampúk tiny red ants.

BEE

maspóo bee.

BEETLE

noxnóx or **kanóx** click beetle, black and white beetle that bends and makes noise.

katiq or **kwatfiq** type of beetle, almost three inches long, can fly, looks like cockroach but with thicker shell.

BUG

mashúk or **xamshúk** type of small bug with hard shell that sometimes would get in people's ears.

BUTTERFLY

xanaavlyép butterfly.

CENTIPEDE

weymaakxáv or **wamaxáav** centipede.

CLICK BEETLE see under BEETLE.

CRICKET

xamoolól or **xamalól** cricket.

DRAGONFLY

xanaavrée dragonfly.

FIREFLY

tiinyáam kuush'úul firefly.

FLEA

ii'fly (1) flea (2) head lice.

FLY

xalyasmó fly (insect).

GRASSHOPPER

xaly'ampáttk type of grasshopper.

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'aaváa june bug, locust.

LICE

ii'ily (1) flea (2) head lice.

xanaav'éq body lice.

MOSQUITO

shampúlyk mosquito.

SPIDER

xalytótt spider.

STINK BUG

xamsnán stink bug.

WALKING STICK

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

Body

BODY

iimáatt body.

HEAD

tsakwshá head.

FOREHEAD

iithó kwalyaamée 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 my+eye+subject it.is.brown+end

NOSE

iixúu nose.

MOUTH

iiyáa (1) mouth (2) language.

'Iiyáats 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+qwalaashóow+k
your+teeth command+clean.them+end

CHEEK

iiyáa xalymé cheeks.

CHIN

iiyáa tksá chin.

EAR

ashmályk ear, ears.

HAIR

ee'é hair.

Mee'é kanávk! Braid your hair!

m+ee'é k+anáv+k

your+hair command+braid.it+end

BEARD

iiyáavuumé or **yaavuumé** beard. facial hair.

Yaavuumé aaq'ék. He shaved his beard.

yaavuumé aaq'é+k

beard he.shaves.it.off+end

EYEBROW

iiithó kwala'úuk eyebrows.

EYELASH

iiithó shuunyáa eyelashes.

NECK. See also THROAT.

miipúk nape of neck, back of neck.

THROAT

malyqé 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.

'Tisháalyts aatsék. My hands are chapped and dry.

'+iisháaly+ts aatsé+k

my+hand+subject it.is.chapped.and.dry+end

ARMPIT, UNDERARM

tsakalypó armpit, underarm.

ELBOW

iisháaly tskany'úk elbow.

HAND

iisháaly arm, hand.

'Tisháalyts aatsék. My hands are chapped and dry.

'+iisháaly+ts aatsé+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 kalàpaláp Some say this means “foot”, and some say it means “sole of foot”.

THIGH

miisily thigh.

KNEE

tskamtó knee.

CALF

eemé muuváaly calf of leg.

SHIN

yaxuupóor shin bone.

ANKLE

eemé tsqawqáw 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 tsawinywíny heel of foot.

BONE

nyatsasháak bone.

BRAIN

nyatsankyíi brain.

HEART

iiwáa heart, chest.

STOMACH

iitó or **eetó** stomach.

INTESTINES

vaxá intestines.

KIDNEY

nyatsqulqúul or **nyatskwalkúul** kidneys.

LIVER

yaatavuusúu liver.

LUNG

tsakwasháash lungs.

matxá nyamkwatasháaly lungs.

RIB

yaaxuupóo ribs.

yaashqáatt ribcage.

SKIN

nyatsqwély skin, hide, leather.

TAIL

aa'ár tail.

Colors

BLACK

nyíily black.

nyíily-k it is black.

'Akwényənyts nyíilytanəsh. The clouds are very black.

'akwe+nyəny+ts nyíily+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

'aqwísh or **'aqwésh** brown.

'aqwísh-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.

Xamátənyts qwístan-k. The pumpkin is orange.
xamát+ny+ts qwístan+sh
pumpkin+the+subject it.is.orange+evidential

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 **xwítt** red.

'axwétt-k or **xwítt-k** it is red.

Matt'atakxávənyts 'axwéttk. My shirt is red.
matt'atakxáv+ny+ts 'axwétt+k
my.shirt+the+subject it.is.red+end

WHITE

xamáaly white.

xamáaly-k it is white.

'Aványənyts xamáalyk. The house is white.
'avá+nyəny+ts xamáaly+k
house+the+subject it.is.white+end

YELLOW

qwís or **'aqwés** yellow.

qwís-k or **'aqwés-k** it is yellow.

'Atspáqts 'aqwésk. The flower is yellow.
'atspáq+ts 'aqwés+k
flower+subject it.is.yellow+end

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

maawíi relative, person who is related to someone.

'Anyép 'anymaawíits. He is my relative.

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

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

Vathány 'anymaatswíts. These are my relatives.

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

CALL SOMEONE RELATIVE

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

'Anyáats máany nyamaawíik. I am related to you.

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

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

Nyatayúutsk. He called me by a kinship term.

nya+tayúuts+k
he.acts.on.me+calls.by.kinship.term+end

1. Immediate Family

MOTHER

natáy or **antáy** mother.

'Anyép 'antayts. She is my mother.

'anyép '+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 or **s'áw** child (daughter or son) of a woman.

Linda sa'áwts 'amátt kórəly nyaváytum. Linda's daughter lives far away (literally, 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

'As'áw. 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 or **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'ákənyts kaathómənka? Where is your husband?

ma+nykur'ak+ny+ts kaathóm+nka

your+husband+the+subject what.happened.to.him+question

Sany'ákənyts xuu'áavk uuváash, nyakur'ákənyts kamalúym. The woman is jealous, because her husband is unfaithful.

sany'ak+ny+ts xuu'áav+k uuváa+sh

woman+the+subject she.is.jealous+same.subject she.is.moving.about+evidential

nyakur'ak+ny+ts kamalúy+m

her.husband+the+subject he.is.unfaithful+different.subject

WIFE

nyaavée wife.

Manyaavéets kaathómənka? Where is your wife?

ma+nyaavée+ts kaathóm+ənka

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).

wii aavkyéw or **wii 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).

'A'áwts 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**.

'A'áwts waakaváræk. I cherish my grandchildren (my son's children).

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

axkóo grandchild (daughter's child).

'A'axkóots aváak nyayúuk. My grandchild (my daughter's child) came and saw me.

'+axkóo+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)

'A'axkóts waakaváræk. 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 'anakwíits. 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.

shatsuumaáv cousin (mother's sister's child).

GREAT-AUNT

shiiinyakyís 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**.

shiiyíi woman's great-grandchild, or man's great-granddaughter. This can also refer to a woman's friend or a man's female friend.

shiiitayíts 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 **shiiyíi**.

IN-LAW

nyaxaly'áv woman's son-in-law.

'Anyép 'anyxaly'ávts 'aqwáask. My son-in-law is lazy.

'anyép 'a+nyxaly'áv+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 'uunyíits masharáyk. My daughter-in-law is angry.

'anyép '+uunyíi+ts masharáy+k
my my+daughter-in-law+subject she.is.angry+end

uushúu brother-in-law, man's son-in-law (husband of one's female relative).

3. Friends

FRIEND

kiiyíi 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 kiiyíi.

shiiyíi 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.

shiiyíts 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 shiiyíi.

COMPANION, PARTNER, SIGNIFICANT OTHER

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

BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND

nyamuutháav girlfriend, boyfriend (more casual than **nyamxuuvík**).

Manyuutháavts kaa'émk amúlyəm? What is your boyfriend's name? (This literally means, What does your boyfriend say he is named?)

ma+nyuutháav+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 **lyaatsíirq** 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

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

'Anyuuthíkts 'avértanta. My bed is very hard.

'a+nyuuthík+ts 'avér+tan+ta

my+bed+subject it.is.hard+very+emphasis

'Anyaathíikts 'avíi tam'órk. My bed is full of rocks.

'a+nyaathíik+ts 'avíi tam'ór+k

my+bed+subject rock it.is.full+end

CHAIR

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

nyuunák chair, seat. This word is related to **anáak** “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?

taa'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 alyuulyúlyony 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 makýí avám? Where is the cookie jar?

muuthíly.manyée.alyoopóts makýí ava+m

cookie.jar where? it.is.located+question

CRADLEBOARD

xuumár nyuuthík baby's cradleboard.

Xuumár nyuuthíknya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikamanm atséwk. The baby's cradleboard is made from the roots of the mesquite.

xuumár.nyuuthík+nya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikaman+m atséw+k
cradleboard+the mesquite root it.comes.from+different.subject one.makes.it+end

CUPBOARD

kwaskyíi alyoopóov or **kwaskyíi alyoopóts** cupboard (for dishes). This term literally means “that in which one puts dishes”.

Kwaskyíi alyoopóovəly katsamíim! Put it in the dish cupboard!

kwaskyíi.alyoopóov+ly ka+tsmíi+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 katsamíim! Put the bread in the food cupboard!

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

DISH

kwaskyíi (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 **'uuyáa** door.

'Uuyáa kuutáq! Open the door!

'uuyáa 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 tsuupákts 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

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 alyoopóovəly katasháttk! Get the milk and put it 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

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

sháyuu'úly lamp, lights.

Shayuu'úlyənyts 'anyáayk tsaanyíita. The light is bright, it is too much for me.

shayuu'úly+ny+ts 'anyáay+k tsaanyíi+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'amooyém tús túsəş. The water pipe is dripping.

xá.nyamooyém tús.tús+sh
water.pipe drip drip+evidential

POT

tashkyén pot.

'**amaariik alyuulyúly** bean pot. This term literally means “that in which one cooks beans”.

'Amaariik alyuulyúlyanyts kaathómənka? What happened to the bean pot?

'amaariik.alyuulyúly+ny+ts kaathóm+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 aasuu'úly or **kwaskyíi nyamaasuu'úlya** kitchen sink. This term literally means “that in which one washes dishes”.

Kwaskyíi nyamaasuu'úlya katqwalaashóowk! Clean the kitchen sink!

kwaskyíi.nyamaasuu'úlya ka+twalaashóow+k
kitchen.sink command+clean.it+end

Kwaskyíinya kwaskyíi.aasuu'úlynya katsáam kaas'úlyk! ! Put the dishes in the kitchen sink and wash them!

kwaskyíi+nya kwaskyíi.aasuu'úly+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”.

Stúufəny kataráak! Light the stove (with a match) (in other words, make it flame)!

stúuf+ny ka+taráa+k
stove+the command+make.it.burn+end

Stúufəny kataanyaáyk! Light the stove (by making the burner light up)!

stúuf+ny ka+taanyaáy+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+nya 'a+twalaashóow+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'ék+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”.

Nyuu'áaly aasaa'úlyts alyéshk. The washing machine is broken.

nyuu'áaly.aasaa'úly+ts alyésh+k
washing.machine+subject it.is.broken+end

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 'anykawéeyk! Go get clay for me!

'amátt k+ayáa+k

'anyk+awéey+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

'Akwényonyts nyiilytanəsh. The clouds are very black.

'akwe+nyəny+ts nyiily+tan+sh

cloud+the+subject it.is.black+very+evidential

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'avək? It is very cold; do you feel it?

xatsúur+tan m+a'av+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.

Tiinyáamám? Is it dark?

tiinyáam+ám

it.is.dark+question

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

Tiinyáamk tík 'ím. It is dark, completely dark (with no lights and no moon).

tiinyáam+k tík 'í+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").

'Iipáats mátt shaly'áy aaxkyéevək. A man went across the desert.

'iipáa+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.

Mattsheekwérts viithíik. A dust devil is coming.

mattsheekwér+ts viithíi+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 viithíi+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 énəm 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).

Xaavíly xa aamárək. It flooded (said of the river).

xaavíly 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.

Uurávənyts 'amátt aváamtanəsh. The lightning really hit the ground.

uuráv+ny+ts 'amátt aváam+tan+sh
lightning+the+subject ground it.arrives.there+really+evidential

HAIL

'amáy tathíts hail.

'amáy tathíts-k it hails, it is hailing.

'Amáy tathítsk oonóosh. It is hailing.

'amáy.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

'avii (1) rock (2) hill, mountain.

HOT

'apily-k it is hot.

'Apilytanm ma'avək? It is very hot; do you feel it?

'apily+tan+m m+a'av+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'avtan! Mata'ár xanapáatsk oonóok. Be careful! It is icy outside.

k+a'avtan 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 mattapéek. There are a lot of mesquite trees on our land.

'any+amátt+i 'aanáaly+ts mattapée+k
our+land+on mesquite.tree+subject there.are.many+end

LIGHTNING

uuráv lightning (noun).

Uurávnyts 'amátt aváamtanəsh. 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 uuráv k 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

MIST

'asá mist.

MOON

xaly'á moon, month.

Xaly'áts atspáam. The moon is new.

xaly'á+ts atspáa+m
moon+subject it.is.new+end

Xaly'ányts nyakar'úkm 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 kayáak 'anykawéeyk! Go get mud for me!

mas'ée k+ayáa+k 'anyk+awéey+k
mud command+go.get+same.subject command.act.on.me+do.it.for+end

NIGHT. See also DARK.

tiinyáam darkness, night (noun).

Nyaxtsóorm tiinyáamənyts 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

tiinyáam-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 aráak. There are northern lights.

'amáy+ts aráa+k
sky+subject it.blazes+end

OUTSIDE

mata'ár outside, outdoors.

Mata'ár vuuqásk uuráv k 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.

voo'óow+k oonóo+sh
it.rains+same.subject it.is.going.on+evidential

sáa 'í-m it is light, soft, or misty (said of rain), it is sprinkling (very light rain).

Oov'óowk sáa 'ím. It is raining with light, soft, misty rain.

oov'óow+k sáa 'í+m
it.rains+same.subject light.soft.misty it.says+end

tús 'í-m (1) it is raining, one drop at a time (2) it is dripping (said of a faucet).

tsúu 'í-m it is pouring down (said of rain).

Voo'óowk tsúu 'ím. It is pouring (rain).

voo'óow+k tsúu 'í+m
it.rains+same.subject pour it.says+end

llyáqəq 'í-m it is pelting down with hard with splashing, painful rain.

Oov'óowk llyáqəq 'ím. It is raining with hard, splashing, painful rain.

oov'óow+k llyáqəq 'í+m
it.rains+same.subject hard.splashing.painful it.says+end

RAINBOW

qwal'eeshée rainbow.

Qwal'eeshéena mayúuk? Do you see the rainbow?

qwal'eeshée+nya m+ayúu+k
rainbow+the you+see+end

RIVER

xaavily river.

Xaavilyts 'àra'ártanəsh. The river is very deep.

xaavily+ts 'àra'ár+tan+sh
river+the it..is.deep+very+evidential

Xaavilyənyts aráwtantum. The river is very swift.

xaavily+ny+ts aráw+tan+tum
river+the+subject it.is.fast+very+habitually

ROCK

'avii (1) rock (2) hill, mountain.

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

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

SAND

shaly'áy sand.

SANDY

shaly'áy-k it is sandy.

'Amáttənyts shaly'áytanəsh. The ground is very sandy.

'amátt+ny+ts shaly'áy+tan+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 kyémənya mayúuk? Do you see the shooting star?

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

STAR

xamshé (1) star (2) star shape.

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

'amáy+ny+ts xamshe 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.

'Amáyənyts xamshiiitank. The sky is very starry.

'amáy+ny+ts xamshii+tan+k
sky+the+subject it.is.starry+very+end

STICK

'ii or **'a'ii** wood, stick. Some people also use this word as a generic term for “tree”.

'A'ii katháwk kashk'ónk! Get a stick and prop up (the roof)!

'a'ii 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**.

'Anyáanyts 'anyáayk. The sun is shining.

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

SUNBURN

nyaampóm-k s/he gets a sunburn.

'Anyáats 'anyaampómtank. 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 axávək. 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 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

WARM

'apíny-k (1) it is warm, it gets warm (2) it is spring. The short form is **píny-k**.

Piny manyéetanta. It is warm and nice.

piny manyée+tan+ta
it.is.warm it.is.pleasant+very+emphasis

WATER

xá water.

Kaaféy nyamuulyúlyəny 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 akwíin or **xaakwíin** whirlpool.

Xá akwíints masheethéevk. The whirlpool is scary.

xá.akwíin+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).

Xacórənyts aváak. Winter is here.

xacór+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 tiinyámənyts aróowk. When it is winter, the night comes fast.

nya+xtsóor+m tiinyám+ny+ts aróow+k
when+it.is.winter+different.subject night+the+subject it.comes.fast+end

WOOD

'a'íi or **'i'íi** 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 'iikyíny shéntk uuváak. There is one boy.

xuumár.'iikyíny shént-k uuváa-k
boy there.is.one+same.subject he.is.moving.about+end

TWO

xavík (1) two (2) there are two.

Xanamóots xavík xalyuu'úpik oonóok Two ducks are swimming.

xanamóo+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.

'Atsii xuumxúkm 'ashtósh. I caught six fish. This literally means “There were six fish and I got them.”

'atsii xuumxúk+m 'ashtó+sh
fish there.are.six+different.subject I+get+evidential

SEVEN

paaxyéé seven.

paaxyéé-k there are seven.

'Axátt tsoqtsóq paaxyéém 'anyatsxáattk. I have seven dogs.

'axátt.tsoqtsóq paaxyéé+m 'a+nyatsxáatt+k
dog there.are.seven+different.subject I+have.pets+end

EIGHT

siipxúk or **siipxúuk** (1) eight (2) there are eight.

Nyaqwalayów siipxúuks 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

míil thousand.

TWO THOUSAND

míil xavík two thousand.

Míil xavík shaaxúk 'amáy tsuumpáp. Two thousand fourteen.

míil xavík shaaxúk 'amáy tsuumpáp
thousand two ten above four

MANY

mattapée-k or **matt-tsapée-k** there are many.

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

'any+amátt+ny+ i 'aanáaly+ts matt-tsapée+tiyum
my+land+the+on mesquite.tree+subject there.are.many+used.to.be

'atáy-k they are many.

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.plural+end

ALL

tsáaməly (1) all (2) everyone.

'Aatsavaxáaynyts tsáaməly sàpsáp taaxánsh. All my dresses are really faded.

'+aatsavaxáay+ny+ts tsáaməly sàpsáp taaxán+sh
my+dresses.plural+the+subject all they.are.faded they.really.are+evidential

Place Names

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 Malykyítt 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”.

Plants

ARROW-WEED

'iisáv arrow-weed.

BARK

xan'uuthily (1) bark (of tree) (2) firewood.

BERRY

'axtótt type of red berry.

BRUSH

tashily brush, brushy plants all together.

Tashily 'oonóok 'aartoo'óoyk 'oonóonyæk. We are playing in the brush.

tashily '+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

xatsóo cotton.

Xatsóo 'ashkyíttúm. I'm going to pick cotton.

xatsóo 'a+shkyítt+um

cotton I+pick+future.possible

COTTONWOOD

'ax'áa cottonwood.

FLOWER

'atspáq or **tsapáq** flower.

'Atspáqts 'aqwésk. The flower is yellow.

'atspáq+ts 'aqwés+k

flower+subject it.is.yellow+end

GOURD

lyatsxánm tsuuqáw gourd plant that produces small green gourds.

xatalwé tsam'iitó small poisonous gourd that resembles striped melon. (This term literally means "coyote melon".)

xanáaly or **xanaally** gourd (plant or rattle).

Xanáaly atápk. He is throwing the gourd (playing the gourd rattle).

xanáaly atáp+k

gourd he.throwing.it+end

GRASS

xátt aamáats grass.

GREASEWOOD

'**avsé** greasewood.

LEAVES

xmály leaves.

MESQUITE

'**aanáa** (1) mesquite sap (2) mesquite sap mixture (applied to hair).

'Aanáa kapiivæk! Apply mesquite sap to your hair!

'aanáa k+apiiv+k
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 mattapéek. There are a lot of mesquite trees on our land.

'any+amátt+i 'aanáaly+ts mattapéek+k
our+land+on mesquite.tree+subject there.are.many+end

'**iiyáa** mesquite bean.

'Iiyáa katháak! Pick mesquite beans!

'iiyáa k+atháa+k
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 kwiishá 'atsvóowum. I'm going to plant an orange tree.

naarángk kwiishá '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 nyuuthíknya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikamanm atséwk. The baby's cradleboard is made from the roots of the mesquite.

xuumár nyuuthík+nya 'aanáaly shamáa nyikaman+m atséwk+k
baby bed+the mesquite root it.comes.from+different.subject one.makes.it+end

SEED

athíts seed of any kind.

Xuumáarənyts athíts tsoovóowk oonóok. The children are planting seeds.

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

STICKER, THORN

tátt stickers, thorns.

SUNFLOWER

'akyítt sunflower.

THORN see under STICKER.

TYPE OF PLANT

kamtsúulyəq 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'ii (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.

Nyakapilyts viithíik. Summer is coming.
nyakapily+ts viithíi+k
summer+subject it.comes+end

nyakapily-k it is summer.

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

WINTER

xatsór winter.

Xacórənyts 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 tiinyámənyts aróowk. When it is winter, the night comes fast.
nya+xtsóor+m tiinyám+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 siipxúk (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?

'anyáa kaathóm+k viitháw+k athú+m
day what.day.is.it?+same.subject it.is.here+same.subject it.is+end

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

alytuumíngk Sunday. This word is borrowed from Spanish *el domingo* “Sunday”. Some people prefer to say **shmáts paaxyée**.

TOMORROW

qwalayéw tomorrow.

YESTERDAY

tanáy yesterday

BIRTHDAY

mattáam tsuupám birthday.

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

mattáam.tsuupám aváam+k
birthday it.arrives+k

TIME

'anyáa or **nyáa** (1) sun, day, time, hour (2) east.

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

'anyáa kaalyavíi+m 'anyáa 'ashént+k
hour what.is.it.like+question hour it.is.one+end

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 tiinyáamənyts 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

MIDNIGHT

tiinyáam alyuuvéev-k it is midnight.

HOUR

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

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

'anyáa kaalyavíi+m 'anyáa 'ashént+k
hour what.is.it.like+question hour it.is.one+end

ONE O'CLOCK

'anyáa 'ashént-k it is one o'clock. The short form is **nyáa shént-k**.

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

'anyáa kaalyavíi+m 'anyáa 'ashént+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 kaalyavíim? 'Anyáa tsuumpáp-k. What time is it? It is four o'clock.

'anyáa kaalyavíi+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 paaxyée-k it is seven o'clock.

'Anyáa kaalyavíim? 'Anyáa paaxyéek. What time is it? It is seven o'clock.

'anyáa kaalyavíi+m 'anyáa paaxyée+k
hour what.is.it.like+question hour it.is.seven+end

EIGHT O'CLOCK

'anyáa siipxúk 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.

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!
tákták 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.aaxamók k+aanyóor+m 'ayúu+wu
triangle command+draw+different.subject I+see+future.possible

SQUARE

mermér aatsuumpáp (1) square (2) diamond. (DE)

mermér-k aakyéev-k 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 aakyéev+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

aaqúish *or* **shíiq** a line.

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