

The NAVAHO LANGUAGE

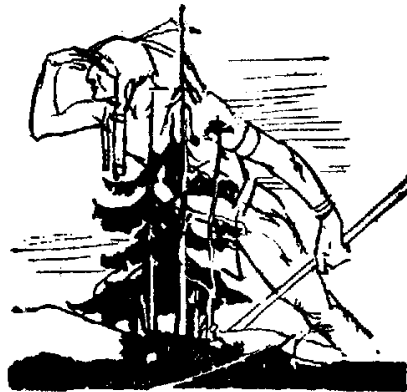
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THE NAVAHO LANGUAGE

**THE ELEMENTS OF NAVAHO GRAMMAR
WITH A DICTIONARY IN TWO PARTS
CONTAINING BASIC VOCABULARIES
OF NAVAHO AND ENGLISH**

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PROLOGUE

For some time there has existed a need for literature descriptive of the Navaho language for the practical purposes of the layman. This need has not been ignored, and for a number of years various groups on the reservation have been publishing such literature, notably the Franciscan Fathers at St. Michaels; Arizona. Many groups have made use of the language in the course of their scientific studies, but effective use of such texts as they have gathered is highly limited as far as the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the language is concerned.

It is hoped that the present work may be a useful contribution to the ever growing store of such literature on the Navaho, and may in some way aid in satisfying the needs of those who desire to gain an insight into the language.

The work presented herewith is composed of three parts, an outline of Navaho grammar, a Navaho - English vocabulary, and an English - Navaho vocabulary. The various parts of speech have been described along the lines dictated by the language itself, rather than along the conventional lines of English grammatical description, for the two languages have little in common. For the convenience of the White student the fundamental inflectional forms have been given for all Navaho verbs contained in the dictionary, while the principal parts of the English verbs have been given for the use of the Navaho in learning English.

It is hoped that, in the not too far distant future, we will be able to publish a more comprehensive work, which would include comparative material from other languages of the Athabaskan family for the more complete understanding of the Navaho, as well as many classes of words which have remained outside the scope of this work.

Lack of time has made it impossible to include etymological data with the Navaho word entries. This, however, is not a serious omission inasmuch as the majority of Navaho words are self-explanatory. An attempt has been made to assign a meaning to the verb stems, regardless of the fact that this is often difficult or uncertain.

A stock of literature already exists in Navaho, ranging from simple children's stories to books of adult level, and recently a news sheet in that language. Study of this material, in conjunction with the grammar and dictionary, should prove most helpful to the student.

The authors wish to acknowledge the valuable aid which they have received from the published works of such eminent students of Navaho and other Athabaskan languages as the late Edward Sapir, Harry Hoijer and Father Haile Berard.

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THE SOUND SYSTEM OF NAVAHO

The Vowels

The vowels of Navaho are: **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**. In the diphthong **oi**, **o** approximates **u** in quality. The sound represented by short **i** assimilates to **a** following **a**, approximating the sound of **u** in **sun**, and before a following **o** in some cases to approximate the sound of **oo** in **wood**.

The vowels occur short and long in quantity. When short the vowel is represented by a single letter, and when long by a double letter. Actually there are three regular vowel lengths, a short, long, and an extra long. The latter occurs regularly in syllables closed by a stop consonant (usually **d** or **'**). The difference in length between short and long vowels in Navaho is much more pronounced than in English. Vowel length is often the only mark of distinction between otherwise homophonous words. For example, **bito'**, his water; **bitoo'**, its juice.

The quality of the vowel is further varied by pronouncing it through the mouth alone (orally), or through the mouth and nose simultaneously (nasorally). Nasorality is indicated graphically by a subscript "nasal hook." Thus, nasal **a** is written **a̱**.

Further variation in the sound of the vowel results from the tone attached thereto. Tone (i.e. voice pitch) may be high, low, falling (from high to low) or rising (from low to high). In English sentences we do not voice all the words in the same tone or pitch; our voices rise and fall as we speak. However, the type of tone we use in English is variable, and the same word may receive a different pitch depending upon its position or meaning in the sentence. Compare the pitch of the word hungry in the two sentences: You are not hungry. You are not hungry? In Navaho the tone of each syllable is fixed, or variable only within certain prescribed limits. Tonal quality is indicated by zero (absence of diacritical) when the tone is low; and by an acute accent when high. Thus **'ashá**, I am eating, wherein the first **a** is low in tone, and the second is high. Rising and falling tone occur only with long vowels. Thus, falling tone is indicated by placing the acute accent over the first vowel only, and rising tone is indicated by placing the acute accent over the second vowel only. Thus, **'asháqo**, while I am eating, wherein **-áq-** is falling in tone; **bínaaí**, his elder brother, wherein **-aaí** has rising tone. The tone is fixed, inasmuch as

one would under no circumstance pronounce 'ashq̄ as 'áshq̄, or 'ashq̄; it is correctly pronounced only as 'ashq̄.

Tone often distinguishes between words otherwise completely homophonous. Thus, 'azee', medicine, 'azéé', mouth; nílj, you are, nílj, he is.

The high toned vowel of a syllable containing **n** often drops out, and the **n** retains the high tone. Thus the letter **ń** will be frequently encountered. For example, **ńdiizq̄** for **nídiizq̄**, it started to move (a crowd).

The vowels are listed below with examples:

(a) - like **a** of father. Navaho: **shá**, for me.

(aa) - long **a**. Navaho: **saad**, word, language.

(q) - nasoral **a**. Similar to **an** of French dans. Navaho: **sq̄**, old age.

(qq) - long **q**. Navaho: **naadq̄q̄**, corn.

(e) - like **e** in met. Navaho: **ké**, shoe.

(ee) - long **e**. It has nearly the quality of **e** in Spanish de, or of English **ey** in they, but without the offglide. Navaho: 'adee', horn.

(ę) - nasoral **e**. Usually occurs long. Navaho: **ńt'ę'ígíí**, what was.

(ęę) - long **ę**. Navaho: **sęęs**, wart.

(i) - like **i** of it. Navaho: **shí**, I.

(ii) - long **i** like **ee** in need. Navaho: **díí**, this, these.

(j) - nasoral **i**. Navaho: 'atsj', flesh, meat.

(jj) - long **j**. Navaho: **djj'**, four.

(o) - like **o** in so (but without the offglide). Navaho: **tó**, water.

(oo) - long **o**. Navaho: **dooda**, no.

(q) - nasoral **o**. Something like French **on**. Navaho: **sq'**, star.

(qq) - long **q**. Navaho: **dlq̄q̄**, prairie dog.

The Diphthongs

(ai) - something like **y** in my. Navaho: **hai**, winter.

(aii) - similar to **ai**, but with the last element long. Navaho: **t'áá háiida**, anyone, whosoever.

(aai) - similar to **ai**, **aai**, but with the first element long. Navaho:

bínaaí, his elder brother.

(**oo**) - nearly like English **ow**. Navaho: **daolghé**, they are called.

(**ooo**) - **a** plus long **o**. Navaho: 'ooo', yes.

(**ei**) - approximates **ey** of **they**. Navaho: **séí**, sand (actually a more forward pronunciation of **ai**. Many pronounce **sái**).

(**eii**) - like **ei**, but with the last element long. Navaho: 'eii, that.

(**oi**) - never like **oi** of **oil**, but like **oughy** of **doughy**, or more often like **ewy** of **dewy**. Navaho: **deesdoi**, it is warm (weather).

(**ooi**) - like **oi**, but with the first element long. Navaho: **litsooígíí**, that which is yellow, yellow one.

(**ouu**) - **o** plus long **uu**. Navaho: 'ouu', yes (**ouu** occurs only in this word).

The Consonants

(**'**) - this is the most common consonantal sound in Navaho. It is called a glottal stop, and sounds like the hiatus between the two elements of the English exclamations **oh oh**, and **hunh unh**. It always precedes an otherwise word initial vowel, with the result that words are often separated where an English speaking person would expect them to be run together. It is illustrated in the Navaho words: 'át'é, is is; 'abe', milk; 'a'áán, hole.

(**b**) - the sound written **b** in Navaho orthography is not exactly **b**, inasmuch as it is not the voiced sound represented by that letter in English. When we pronounce **b** in English the voice box functions, but in Navaho the sound is unvoiced. It strikes our ears now as **b** and again as **p**. Actually it is neither. English **p** is aspirated in most positions, while Navaho **b** is neither aspirated nor voiced. It is much like the **p** in **spot**. If **pot** and **spot** are pronounced one after the other it will become apparent that there is a difference in the quality of the **p** in each case. We can describe Navaho **b** as an unaspirated **p** or as an unvoiced **b**. Navaho: **bí**, he, she, it; 'abaní, buckskin.

(**ch**) - sounds much like **ch** of **church**, except that it is usually more strongly aspirated in Navaho. Navaho: **chizh**, firewood.

(**ch'**) - represents the explosive sound produced by the almost simultaneous release of breath from the glottal closure and the

closure formed by the tongue and the roof of the mouth when the tongue is in the **ch**-position. Navaho: **ch'ah**, hat.

- (**d**) - does not represent the sound of English **d**. Navaho **d** is actually an unaspirated **t**, and sounds similar to the **t** of **stop**. Like Navaho **b**, it is neither voiced nor aspirated. Navaho: **díí'** four.
- (**dl**) - something like English **gl**, except that the first element in the Navaho sound is the **d** described above. Navaho: **dlóó'** prairie dog.
- (**dz**) - approximates the **dz** of **adze**. The first element is the Navaho **d**, and the second is actually **s**. In other words, **dz** represents an unaspirated **t** plus **s** sound. Navaho: **didzé**, berry.
- (**g**) - represents an unaspirated **k** or an unvoiced **g**. It has about the same value as **k** of **skid**. Navaho: **gah**, rabbit.
- (**x, h**) - represent the sound of **ch** in German **ich**, as well as that of **h** in English **have**. Ordinarily, both of the sounds are written **h**, but when **h** follows **s** it is necessary to distinguish the resulting **sh** sequence from the digraph **sh**. This is accomplished by substitution of **x** for the **h**. Thus, Navaho: **yiyiisxí**, he killed him, for **yiyiis-hí**. **x** is also employed to distinguish between such forms as **'altso**, **'altso**, the latter being more strongly aspirated than the former. Actually there are two distinct sounds in Navaho; one which is guttural and harshly aspirated, and which would be technically represented by **x**; the other being similar to English **h**, and which could be properly represented by **h**. Still another variant could be added, namely, the voiced **h** that often occurs in intervocalic position, as in **nihí**, we, which is heard as **nixí**, or **nihí**, in the latter of which **h** may be voiced.
- (**hw**) - like **wh** in **when**. This is a distinct phoneme, not a labialized **h**. Navaho: **hwee**, with him.
- (**gh**) - is the voiced equivalent of **x**. Instead of forcing air out to produce the rasping **x**-sound, the voice box functions. It could be described as a "growling sound." Navaho: **'aghaa**, wool.
- (**j**) - is not the voiced **j** (= **dzh**) of English, but more closely approximates the sound composed of unaspirated **t** plus **sh**. It is between English **j** and **ch**, or something like the sound of **ch** in the sequence "hiss-chin" pronounced rapidly. Navaho: **jí**, day.
- (**k**) - is more strongly aspirated than in English. Navaho: **kó'**, fire.

- (kw)** - as **qu** in **quick**. Navaho: **kwe'é**, right here. This sound is not to be confused with labialized **k** of **kodi**, here.
- (k')** - is a clicked sound resulting from the simultaneous release of the back of the tongue against the soft palate, and release of the glottal closure. Navaho: **k'ad**, now; **k'ai'**, willow.
- (l)** - like English **l**. Navaho: **bilid**, its smoke.
- (f)** - is produced by placing the tongue in **l**-position, but instead of functioning the voice box, air is blown out laterally between the central portion of the tongue and the palate or roof of the mouth. The resulting sound is a hiss analogous to that produced in making the sounds **s**, **sh**. The difference between **f** and **l** is analogous to that between **sh** and **zh**, **s** and **z**. It is similar to **ll** of Welsh. Navaho: **lóó'**, fish; **bit**, with him.
- (m)** - as in English. Not a common sound in Navaho. Navaho: **má'ii**, coyote; **bimá**, his mother.
- (n)** - as in English. A vocalic **n** is commonly produced in Navaho by elision of the vowel in an **n**-syllable. Thus Navaho: **nnínil**, or even **nńnil**, I placed them. Vocalic **n** always takes the tone of the elided vowel. It sounds similar to **n** in colloquial "n'nen" for "and then." Navaho: **ní**, you; **ndi**, but.
- (s)** - is much like **s** in **so**. Navaho: **sis**, belt.
- (sh)** - as in **she**. Navaho: **shash**, bear.
- (t)** - as in English, but more strongly aspirated. Navaho: **tin**, ice.
- (t')** - represents the sound produced by the almost simultaneous release of breath from the closure formed by the tip of the tongue on the hard palate just above the teeth, and the glottal closure. Navaho: **t'eesh**, charcoal; **t'iis**, cottonwood.
- (ts)** - is something like **ts** of **hats**, **batsman**, etc., but is more aspirated. Navaho: **tsin**, log, stick, tree; **tsah**, awl.
- (ts')** - is similar to **k'**, **t'**, **ch'**, except that the breath is simultaneously released from the **ts**-position and the glottal closure. Navaho: **ts'in**, bone; **'ats'id**, sinew.
- (tf)** - represents **t** and **f** pronounced simultaneously. It is much like pronouncing the **tf**-sound, except that one starts from a **t**-position. Navaho: **dítléé'**, wet; **tlah**, salve, ointment.

(tʰ) - involves the release of breath from the **t**-position laterally between the tongue and hard palate, and from the glottal closure. Simultaneous production of the three elements of the sound result in a strong click or explosion. Navaho: **tʰííí**, goat.

(w) - is usually represented in Navaho by **gh**, which is strongly labialized before **o**. Navaho: **waa'**, beeweed; **'awéé'**, baby.

(y) - as in English. Navaho: **yá**, sky; **yaa'**, louse.

(z) - as in English buzz. Navaho: **biziiz**, his belt.

(zh) - like **s** in pleasure. Navaho: **bizhé'é**, his father.

Palatalization and Labialization

By palatalization is meant that a consonant is followed by a **y**-sound before certain vowels, and by labialization is meant that the consonant is followed by a **w**-sound before certain vowels. In English such consonants as **b**, **p**, and **m** are palatalized before **u** in such words as *butte* (*byutte*), *puny* (*pyuny*), and *mute* (*myute*). In Navaho certain consonants are regularly labialized before certain vowels, and palatalized before others. The word **ké**, shoe, is actually pronounced **kyé**, because **k** is regularly palatalized before **e**. Similarly, **tó**, water, is pronounced **twó**, because **t** is labialized before **o**. The following table will show where palatalization and labialization occur in Navaho. In those combinations where the former results **p** indicates this fact, and where the latter results **l** will be found. Where there is neither palatalization nor labialization, a dash (---) will be found.

Consonants	Vowels				
	a	e	i	o	
g	---	p	---	l	
t	---	p	p	l	
k	---	p	---	l	
x, h	---	p	p	l	
gh	---	p	p	l	

gh is so deeply affected by labialization that it sounds like a **w** before **o**. Thus, **bighoo'**, his teeth, is almost **biwoo'**; and by palatalization that it sounds like a **y** before **e** and **i**. Thus **bighi'**, in it, is almost **biyi'**; and **gholghé**, he is called, sounds like **wolyé**.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NAVAHO LANGUAGE

The words of the Navaho language can be classed in four major categories, namely the pronoun, the noun, the verb and the particle (the latter including adverbs, numerals, conjunctions etc.). The postpositions might be added as a fifth class. Each of these categories will be taken up and described individually.

Terminology introduced to aid in the description of the language will be defined and explained whenever such terminology diverges from the ordinary.

By way of preface, it would be well to point out that the Navaho language is essentially monosyllabic; not in the sense that its words are all of a single syllable, but rather that they are composed of grouped monosyllabic elements, each of which contributes its individual significance to the whole. A word final stem defines, in a more or less unmodified manner, the act, state or quality denoted by the verb, while monosyllabic elements prefixed to the stem modify it in ways analogous to those by which the pronouns, adverbs, etc. of English modify the English verb.

GRAMMATICAL GENDER

Many of us still think of the English language as one expressing gender, although actually there exists only a vestige of such grammatical distinction, and this only in the forms of the 3rd person pronoun. Thus we use he, his, him to designate the masculine; she, hers, her for the feminine, and it, its, it for the neuter.

In Navaho, gender is not expressed by special forms, even of the 3rd person pronoun. Its expression is as unimportant for clarity in the Navaho pronoun as it is in the English noun. Of course, in both languages there are nouns such as man, woman, girl etc. which, by virtue of their meaning, are concerned with gender; but there is not a special word form, as in Latin or Spanish, to make such distinction.

When, in Navaho, it is necessary to expressly designate the sex of an animal, this is accomplished by means of the counterparts of English male, female, or by specific names distinguishing the male and the female of the species. In English we could say

male sheep and female sheep, although we generally use the specific names ram and ewe. In Navaho **dibé** means sheep. **Dibé tsa'ii** is ewe, and **deenásts'aa'** (coiled horns) is ram. **Ba'ádígíí** (that which is its female) is used to denote the feminine, and **bikq'ígíí** (that which is its male) distinguishes the masculine. **Tsa'ii** is also used to denote a female, its force being to indicate that this particular sex is the one which breeds and reproduces.

The differentiation or distinction in sex as denoted by the variant forms of the English 3rd person pronoun gives rise to considerable confusion among Navaho school children learning the new language. One often hears the pronoun "he" used in reference to a woman, "she" of a man etc.

NUMBER

In English we express number as singular (one) and plural (more than one). Navaho, on the other hand, expresses number as singular (one), dual (two), duoplural (two or more), plural (more than two), and distributive plural (indicating not only that the number is more than two, but also that each of the subjects or objects in reference is taking part in the act, state or condition denoted by the verb). To illustrate with concrete examples:

yisháát, I am walking along
 yiit'ash, we two are walking along
 yiikah, we (plural) are walking along
 niheezná, they (duoplural) moved with their goods
 ndahaazná, they (distributive plural) moved with their goods

The distributive plural is indicated by the prefix **da-**. It is used regularly with verbs, and on occasion with nouns. In the latter case it indicates that there are many individually scattered about, and the attention is focused on them as individuals rather than in collectivity. Thus **kq'**, fire; **daakq'**, many fires. **Chásh-k'eh**, dry wash; **chádaashk'eh**, dry washes.

Navaho nouns are not generally pluralized, the one word standing for singular or plural as the context or accompanying verb may indicate. Thus **kq'** is fire or fires; **dzit** is mountain or mountains.

A few personal nouns such as boy, girl, youth, maiden etc.

as well as nouns which express geneological relationship, are rendered plural by suffixation of **-ké** or **-(y)óó**. Thus:

'ashkii, boy 'ashiiké, boys
'at'ééd, girl 'at'ééké, girls
sik'is, my sibling (of same sex as self) sik'isóó, my
siblings*

The fact that English regularly expresses number in its nouns by means of a plural ending (boy, boys), or by means of internal vowel change (goose, geese), places another obstacle in the path of the Navaho student, and should receive due consideration.

* For an excellent discussion of Navaho relationship terms see **Learning Navaho**, Vol. 1, by Fr. Berard Haile, St. Michaels, Arizona, 1941

THE PRONOUN

The pronouns of Navaho occur as independent subjective and possessive, verbal incorporated subjective and objective, and the series prefixed to nouns and postpositions to indicate the possessor and object respectively. The demonstrative, interrogative and indefinite pronouns constitute another group.

Since the verb contains within its structure elements indicative of pronominal subject, the independent subjective pronouns are not necessary with the verbs, in contradistinction to English. The case is analogous to that of Spanish where the verb endings denote person. Thus English **I talk**, Spanish **(yo) hablo**, and Navaho **(shí) yáshti'**. Spanish -o indicates that the person is 1st singular, and Navaho -sh- does likewise, thus precluding the necessity of adding the pronouns **yo** or **shí**, unless for emphasis.

In the first group of pronouns to be given below, it will be noted that there are two 3rd person forms, one designated 3., the other 3a. It may be said here that the 3. form corresponds to the ordinary 3rd person pronouns he, she, it; whereas the 3a. form is less definite, being at times like English **one**, although it translates **he** and **she**. It is used in polite conversation, and is considered a deferential form between certain relationships, such as brother and sister.

Independent Subjective Pronouns Number

Person	Singular	Dual	Distributive Plural
1.	shí, I	nihí, we	danihí, we
2.	ni, you	nihí, you	danihí, you
3.	bí, he, she, it	bí, they	daabí, they
3a.	hó, he, she, (one)	hó, they	daahó, they

A variant and particularized form of the above subjectives is obtained by suffixation thereto of relative enclitic **-í**, and pre-pounding of the particle **t'áá** (just). Thus **t'áá shíhí**, **t'áá nihí**, **t'áá bíhí**, **t'áá hóhí** etc., the meaning being thus modified to **I myself**, **you yourself**, **he himself**, etc.

Independent Possessive Pronouns

The independent possessive pronouns occur in two forms, the first being the same as the independent subjectives already given, and the other being obtained by lengthening the vowel and closing the syllable with the glottal closure ('). Thus **shí** or **shíí'**, mine; **ni** or **níí'**, yours; **bí** or **bíí'**, his, hers, its, theirs; **hó** or **hwíí'**, his, hers etc. The form wherein the vowel is lengthened indicates that one just came into possession of it (a momentaneous perfective force); whereas the other form merely signifies the state of possessing it (a static durative concept).

Thus: 'Eii tʃíí' bí, that horse is his; but 'eii tʃíí' bíí' silíí', that horse became his.

Noun Prefixed Possessive Pronouns

The prefixed possessive pronouns are the same, in general, as the independent subjective forms already given, with several important exceptions. With the majority of nouns the pronoun prefix has low tone, but there is a group of nouns which require high tone on the pronoun prefix. Another minor group of nouns causes the pronoun prefix to drop its vowel (i) and join its consonantal part directly to the initial vowel of the noun (the polysyllabic pronoun prefixes drop their final vowel).

Further, there are two added 3rd person forms in this series. These are the 3rd person indefinite, designated 3i., and the 3rd person oblique, designated 3o. The 3i. signifies someone's, something's (an indefinite possessor), while the 3o. indicates that a 3. (not 3a.) subject acts upon a 3. object. Usually the 3o. pro-

noun is attached to the verb, but in some constructions it is attached to the object noun. Thus **bi-ghan** is translatable as his-home, while 3o. **yi-ghan** is rendered as he-(to)-his-home (**yi-** contains the idea of a 3. subject acting upon 3. object).

Lastly, there is a reciprocal form, designated rec. This form is used on nouns in Navaho, but is more commonly used in other Athabaskan languages. It means each other's, one another's.

The noun prefixed possessive pronouns are given below, prefixed to an exemplary noun, but separated from it by a hyphen.

Number

A. The ordinary low toned series.

Person	Singular	Duoplural
1.	shi-tsii' my-head	nih-tsii', our-heads
2.	ni-tsii', your-head	nih-tsii', your-heads
3.	bi-tsii', his- her- its- head	bi-tsii', their-heads
3o.	yi-tsii', he, she, it to his- her- its-head	yi-tsii', they to their- heads
3a.	ha-tsii', his- her- one's-head	ha-tsii', their-heads
*3i.	'a-tsii', someone's head	'a-tsii', someone's head
rec.	-----	'ał-tsii' (or 'ahıł-tsii'), each other's-heads

B. The high toned series.

1.	shí-la', my-hand	nihí-la', our-hands
2.	ní-la', your hand	nihí-la', your-hands
3.	bí-la', his- her- its hand	bí-la', their-hands
3o.	yí-la', he, she, it to his- her- its-hand	yí-la', they to their-hands
3a.	há-la', his- her- hand	há-la', their-hands
3i.	'á-la', someone's hand	'á-la', someone's hand
rec.	-----	'áhıł-la', each other's- hands

C. Series in which the final vowel of the prefix is dropped.

1.	sh-ádí, my-sister	nih-ádí, our-sister
----	-------------------	---------------------

2.	n-ádí, your-sister	nih-ádí, your-sister
3.	b-ádí, his- her- sister	b-ádí, their-sister
3o.	y-ádí, he, she to his- sister	y-ádí, they to their-sister
3a.	h-ádí, his- her- sister	h-ádí, their-sister
3i.	'-ádí, someone's sis.	

*The 3i. forms are herewith translated as "someone's ---." Usually such forms can best be rendered without this indefinite pronoun in English. Thus 'atsii', head; 'ádí, (elder) sister, etc.

Pronouns Prefixed To Postpositions

The pronouns prefixed to the postpositions are similar to those just given for the nouns. The same three series A, B, and C again occur. The reciprocal is widely used with the postpositions, and another form, the reflexive, occurs. This is designated ref.

Number

A.

Person	Singular	Duoplural
1.	shi-k'i, on-me	nih-k'i, on-you
2.	ni-k'i, on-you	nih-k'i, on-us
3.	bi-k'i, on-him her it	bi-k'i, on-them
3o.	yi-k'i, he, she, it on- him her it	yi-k'i, they-on-them
3a.	ha-k'i, on-him her	ha-k'i, on-them
3i.	'a-k'i, on-someone something	'a-k'i, on-someone (pl)
rec.	-----	'at-k'i (or 'ahit-k'i), on each other
ref.	'á-k'i, on-self	'á-k'i, on-selves

B.

1.	shí-ká, for-me	nihí-ká, for-us
2.	ní-ká, for-you	nihí-ká, for-you
3.	bí-ká, for-him her it	bí-ká, for-him her it
3o.	yí-ká, he, she, it for- him her it	yí-ká, they-for-them
3a.	há-ká, for-him her	há-ká, for-them

3i.	'á-ká, for-someone	'á-ká, for-someone (pl)
rec.	-----	'át-ká (or 'ahít-ká), for- each other
ref.	'á-ká, for-self	'á-ká, for-selves

C.

1.	sh-á, for-me	nih-á, for-us
2.	n-á, for-you	nih-á, for-you
3.	b-á, for-him her it	b-á, for-them
3o.	y-á, he, she, it for- him her it	y-á, they-for-them
3a.	h-á, for-him her	h-á, for them
3i.	'-á, for-someone	'-á, for-someone (pl)
rec.	-----	'ah-á, for-each other
ref.	'ád-á, for-self	'ád-á, for-selves

The two postpositions in B and C above, both translated **for**, are distinguished as the English **for** in whistle **for** me (to call my attention), and do it **for** me, respectively. **-ká** also renders the meaning of **after**, as in to run **after** him.

Other groups which function as subjectives are:

1.	t'áá 'áníidla, we both	t'áá 'ánóht'é, you all
2.	t'áá 'ánóhta, you both	t'áá 'át'é, they all
3.	t'áá 'áta, they both	t'áá 'áníit'é, we all
3a.	t'áá 'ájíta, they both	t'áá 'ájít'é, they all
1.	ndiniilt'é, we two	t'áá 'áníiltso, we all
2.	ndinołt'é, you two	t'áá 'ánółtso, you all
3.	ndilt'é, they two	t'áá 'altso, they all
3a.	nizhdilt'é, they two (n- = naaki, two)	t'áá 'ájíłtso, they all
1.	tániilt'é, we three	djníilt'é, we four
2.	tánółt'é, you three	djníółt'é, you four
3.	tált'é, they three	djłt'é, they four
3a.	tájíłt'é, they three (tá- = táá', three)	djjíłt'é, they four dj- = djí', four)

One can also use the full word, instead of the apocopation of the number. Thus **naaki diniilt'é**, we two; **táá' niilt'é**, we three; **djí' niilt'é**, we four etc.

The Demonstrative Pronouns

díí, this, these	ńléi-, over there (visible or known place)
díidí, this very one	ńláh-, over there (invisible or unknown place)
'éí, that, those (remote and invisible)	ko-, here
'eii, that, those (close at hand and visible)	dzq̄q̄-, over here
'eiidí, that very one	kwe'é, right here
ńléí, yonder one	'ákwe'é, right there
nagháí, that one there, those	kwii, here (less definite)
*'áa-, there (remote)	'ákwii, there (less definite)
'aa-, there (nearby)	

*Those from **díí** through **nagháí** are used of persons or things. Those terminating in a hyphen refer to place, and are usually used with one of the postpositional enclitics such as: **-di**, **-gi**, **at**; **-dēé'**, **-dóó'**, from; **-góó'**, toward; **-jí**, on the side of, in the direction of; **-ji'**, up to, as far as. Thus **ko-di**, (at) here; **ko-ji'**, as far as here; **ko-jí**, on this side, etc.

The Interrogative Pronouns

háa-, where? The enclitic added to it determines its meaning.	
háa-dishq', háa-dish, where (at)?	
háa-góóshq', háa-góósh, where (to)?	
háa-déé'shq', háa-déé'sh, where (from)?	
háí, háíshq' háísh, who?	Háíshq' 'át'í, who is it?
háí bi-, háísh bi-, whose?	Háísh bi-líí', whose horse?
haa, daa, what? (how?)	Díísh haa (daa) gholghé, what is this called?
ha'át'ííshq', ha'át'íísh, what (is it)?	Ha'át'íísh 'ít'é, what is it?
háidíshq', háidísh, which one?	Háidísh nínizin, which one do you want?

The Indefinite Pronouns

t'áá bíhólníhí, anything, anyone	háíshjí, someone
t'áá háida, anybody	t'áá 'ałtsogóó, everywhere
t'áá díkwíí, a few	t'áadoo le'é, thing, something
t'áá 'ałtso, all; everybody	t'áá 'ałtsoní, everything, anything
t'áá 'áła, both	

díkwíishíí, several
 ła', ła'ígíí, the other one
 łá, łání, ła'í, t'óó 'ahayóí,
 many, much, a lot
 ha'át'íishíí, ha'át'íshíí, some-
 thing

háájíshíí, (toward) somewhere
 háájída, in some direction
 háaji'shíí, (as far as) some-
 where, to some point

Indefinite concepts are often expressed as in the following exemplary sentences:

Háadi lá naniná, ghóshdée' haniná, **wherever** you are, come out!

T'áá níyáhígíí, ńláhdi naniná bididíniit, **whoever** comes, tell him to go away!

Doo nisíní da, I want **nothing**

T'áá yínízínígíí baa dílééét, give him **whatever** he wants

T'áá niza'azis siláá **shíí** hanilé, take out **whatever** you have in your pocket

Just as in English, there are several different classes of nouns in Navaho. These can be grouped as 1. Basic nouns, 2. Constantly possessed nouns, 3. Nouns composed of a stem and a prefix, 4. Abstract verbs used as nouns, 5. Compound nouns.

1. Basic Nouns

This group probably represents, in part at least, the oldest stratum in the language, and it refers largely to natural objects and phenomena. A list, by no means exhaustive, is given here-with by way of illustration.

'áh, 'áhí, fog, mist

bqqs, hoop

béesh, flint, metal, knife

bił, drowsiness, sleep

bíjh, deer

bis, adobe, clay

chaa', beaver

chqǫ', excrement

chíih, red ochre

chííl, snowstorm

chizh, firewood, wood

chqǫh, wild rose

ch'ah, hat

ch'ał, frog

ch'il, plant, weed

ch'ó, spruce

ch'osh, bug, worm

daan, springtime

dił, blood

dláád, lichen

dloh, laughter

dlóǫ' prairie dog

dzééh, elk

dził, mountain

'ée', clothing, shirt	sid, scar
gad, cedar	sin, song
gah, rabbit	sis, belt
gish, digging stick, cane	sool, box alder
hai, winter	sq', star
hał, club	łizh, urine
héét, pack, burden	shash, bear
his, pus	shaazh, knot
hosh, thorn, cactus	shqáq', sunshine
'it, coniferous needles	shj, summer
joot, ball	sho, frost
jeeh, resin, pitch	tééh, valley, deep water
jish, medicine pouch	tin, ice
jj, day	tó, water
ké, foot, footwear, shoe	tooh, large body of water
kin, house	t'eesh, charcoal
kq', fire	t'iis, cottonwood
k'aa', arrow	łah, grease, ointment
k'ai', willow	ł'ée', night
k'ish, alder	ł'éeét, igniter
k'jj', sumac	ł'id, flatulent expulsion
k'os, cloud	ł'iish, snake
teezh, soil, dirt	ł'oh, grass
te', jealousy	ł'óót, rope, cord
łid, smoke	tsah, awl
łjj', pet, livestock, horse	tsé, stone, rock
łoh, loop, noose	tsin, wood, tree
łóód, sore, lesion	tsiid, ember, live coal
łóó', fish	ts'aa', basket
ni', earth, ground	ts'ah, sagebrush
noo', storage cist	ts'in, bone, skeleton
'ood, eagle trap	yaa', louse, tick
saad, word, language	yá, sky
sá, old age	yas, snow
séí, sand	yoo', bead
sęęs, wart	zas (ib.yas), snow
siil, steam, vapor	

Such nouns as **ł'izí**, goat, **jadí** (**dijáád**, fleet plus **-í**, relational enclitic, i.e. **the one**) might be added to the above list because they are apparently composed of a stem plus a relational enclitic.

Some of the nouns in the foregoing list undergo phonetic changes when the possessive pronominal prefix is added. Thus:

Stem initial and final t become l.

teezh, soil	shi-leezh, my soil
tjǐ', horse	shi-lǐjǐ', my horse
tizh, urine	shi-lizh, my urine
t'óót, rope	shi-t'óót, my rope
héét, pack	shi-ghéél, my pack
Exception: tóó', fish	shi-tóó', my fish

Stem initial h becomes gh.

héét, pack	shi-ghéél, my pack
hosh, thorn	shi-ghosh, my thorn
Exception: his, pus	shi-his, my pus

Stem final sh becomes zh.

béesh, knife	shi-béézh, my knife
Exception: shash, bear	shi-shash, my bear
jish, medicine bag	shi-jish

Stem initial and final s become z.

sq' star	si-zq' (or si-sq'), my star
séí, sand	*si-zéí (or si-séí), my sand
sis, belt	si-ziiz, my belt
Exception: sin, song	shi-ghiin, my song
seęs, wart	si-zęęs, my wart
*sh- assimilates to s- before -s, -z, -ts, -ts', dz.	

Stem vowel shortens.

k'aa', arrow	shi-k'a' (or shi-k'aa'), my arrow
ts'aa', basket	si-ts'aa' (or si-ts'a'), my basket

Stem vowel lengthens.

sis, belt	si-ziiz, my belt
sin, song	shi-ghiin, my song

' is added to the stem.

tó, water	shi-to', my water
tsé, stone	si-tse', my stone

2. Constantly Possessed Nouns

This group comprises relationship terms and names of body parts, which cannot be logically dissociated from a possessor. An

illustrative list is herewith given, the 3rd person 'indefinite pronominal possessive prefix 'a-, 'á-, representing the possessor.

'abe', milk, mammary gland	'áni', mind
'abid, stomach	'anii', face
'áchííh, nose	'áníí', nare, nostril
'ach'íí', intestine	'aníí', waiste
'adoh, muscle	'átáá', forehead
'agaan, arm	'atł'aa', rump
'agod, knee	'atsee', tail
'aghid, chest, sternum	'atsii', head
'aghoo', tooth, teeth	'atsoo', tongue
'aghos, shoulder	'ats'id, tendon, ligature
'ajaa', ear	'ayol, breath
'ajáád, leg	'azéé', mouth
'akee', foot	'azid, liver
'ála', hand	'aziz, penis
'anáá', eye	'azhí, voice
'acheii, maternal grandfather	'amá, mother
'ach'é'é, daughter(mother speaking)	'ánaaí, elder brother
'adeezhí, younger sister	'atsi', daughter (father speaking)
'ádí, elder sister	'atsilí, younger brother
'aghe', son (father speaking)	'azhé'é, father
'ak'is, sibling (of same sex)	'ayáázh, son (mother speaking)
'alah, sibling (of opposite sex)	

In the case of the body part nouns, secondary or alienated possession is expressed by a combination of the definite and the indefinite possessive pronominal prefix. Thus 'abe' means milk or literally "something's ('a-) milk." Replacing 'a- with definite **shi-**, my, we get **shibe'**, my milk. However, when one speaks of it as **shibe'** the meaning is that the milk came from one's own breasts. If the milk came from an animal, and passed into my possession, whereafter I speak of it as "my milk," I say not **shibe'**, but **she'abe'**, wherein **she-** (=shi-) represents "me," the present possessor, and -'a- stands for the original possessor from which the milk has been taken. **She'abe'** means literally "my something's milk." The same is true of **sitsi'**, my (own) flesh; **she'atsi'**, my meat.

3. Stem and Prefix Nouns

These nouns are probably verbal in origin, but to verify their etymology at present is difficult or impossible.

'ashja', opportunity	diné, man, person Navaho
dibáá', thirst	dine'é, tribe, nation, people (an old plural of diné)
dichin, hunger	dóone'é, clan
didzé, berry	nát'oh, tobacco, cigaret
dinééh, young man	

4. Abstract Verbs Used as Nouns

halgai, plain (ha-, pronoun referring to place; -lgai, white)
ntsékees, thought (he thinks, thinking takes place)
ha'a'aah, east (ha-, up out; -'a-, indefinite subject pronoun;
'-aah, a round object moves (referring to the sun)
'e'e'aah, west ('e- = 'a-, in, out of sight; -'e- = -'a-, indefinite
subject; -'aah, a round object moves (i.e. the sun)
nanise', vegetation (it grows about)
neest'q̄, fruit (it has matured); tsin bineest'q̄, fruit (of a tree)
hado, heat (ha-, pronoun referring to space, area; -do, hot)
hak'az, coldness (ha-, spatial pronoun; -k'az, cold)

Often a relative enclitic **-í**, the one, **-ii**, the particular one, **-ígíí**, the one, that which, is added to the verb. Thus:

'iisxíinii, killer ('i- = 'a-, indefinite object pronoun; -is- = si-
perfective; -xí (= -hí) perfective stem of to kill one object; -n-
from the nasalized stem, which interposes -n- between the
stem vowel and the relative enclitic, and lengthens its vo-
wel with falling tone before -ii, the particular one)
'ani'j̄hí, thief ('a-, indefinite object pronoun; -ni'j̄h-, he
steals; -í, the one (who)
'adiits'a'ii, interpreter ('a-, indefinite object pronoun; -dii-
ts'a', he hears, understands; -ii, the particular one (who)
dilghíhí, lead (dilghí-, it melts; -í, the one (which)
hataaʔii, shaman (hataaʔ-, he sings; -ii, the one (who)
nímasii, potato (nímaz-, it is globular; -ii, the one (which)

5. Compound Nouns

These fall into several categories, ranging from simple com-
pounds to long descriptive phrases.

1. Noun plus noun.

tózis, water bag, bottle, tumbler (tó-, water; -zis, bag)
tsésq', glass, mica (tsé-, stone; -sq', star)
łeets'aa', dish, earthenware (łee- = łeezh, soil; -ts'aa', basket)
tł'akał, skirt, dress (tł'aa-, rump; -kał, leather)
chéch'il, oak (ché- = tsé-, stone; -ch'il, plant)
tsé'áán, rock cave, lair (tsé-, rock; -'áán, hole, burrow)
k'aabéesh, arrowhead (k'aa-, arrow; -béesh, flint, metal)
tsihał, warclub (tsi-, wood; -hał, club)
tsits'aa', wooden box (tsi-, wood; -ts'aa', basket)

2. Noun plus postposition.

łeeghi', subsoil, underground (łee-, soil; -ghi', within)
tsintah, forest (tsin-, trees; -tah, among)
tséggi', canyon (tsé-, rock; -ghi', within)
tóta', Farmington, N.M. (tó-, water; -ta', between)
tághi', interior of the water (tá-, water; -ghi', within)
kék'eh, footprint (ké-, foot; -k'eh, place)
táłkáá', on the surface of the water (tá-, water; -łkáá', on)
dinétah, old Navaho country (diné-, people, -tah, among)
Naakaiitah, Mexico (Naakaii-, Mexicans; -tah, among)

It will be noted in the above examples that, in many cases, the postpositional element is used with the force of a noun.

3. Noun plus verb stem.

tł'ohchin, onion (tł'oh-, grass; -chin, smells)
łeejin, coal (łee-, soil; -jin, black)
chézhin lava, malpais (ché- = tsé, rock; -zhin, black)
tsénił, ax (tsé-, stone; -nił, pound)
k'aaghéet, quiver (k'aa-, arrows; -ghéet, carry a pack (or as a noun héet, pack, burden)

4. Noun plus verb.

tsinaabqqs, wagon (tsin-, wood; -naabqqs, it (a circular object as a wheel) rolls about)
tsinaa'eet, boat (tsin-, wood; -naa'eet, it floats about)
tónteel, ocean (tó-, water; -nteel, it is wide, broad)
gałbáhi, cottontail (ga-, rabbit; -łbáhi, gray one)
Naakaiiłbáhi, Spaniard (Naakaii-, Mexican; -łbáhi, gray one)
chidí naa'na'í, caterpillar tractor (chidí, car; naa'na'í, the one that crawls about)

siláago nda'at'eelígíí, sailors (siláago, soldier; nda'at'eelígíí, those who cause navigation)
deenásts'aa', ram (dee-, horns; -násts'aa', coiled)

5. Postposition plus verb.

bá'ólta'í, teacher (bá-, for her; -'ólta'-, studying takes place; -í, the one)

bee'eldq̄oh, gun (bee-, with it; -'eldq̄oh, indefinite subject (3i.) makes an explosion)

bee'atsidí, hammer (bee-, with it; -'atsid-, pounding is done; -í, the one (with which))

bee'atsxis, whip (bee-, with it; -'atsxis, whipping is done)

bee'ótsa'í, pincers, pliers (bee-, with it; -'ótsa'-, grasping (as in the teeth) is done; -í, the one)

bee'ádít'oodí, towel (bee-, with it; -'ádít'ood-, one wipes oneself; -í, the one)

6. Miscellaneous.

naalghéhé bá hooghan, trading post, store (naalghéhé, merchandise = that which is packed about; bá, for it; hooghan, home)

'atsinilt'ish bee 'adinídíín, electric light ('atsinilt'ish, lightning; bee, with it; 'adinídíín, light)

béesh tó bii' n̄línígíí, water pipe (béesh, metal; tó, water; bii', in it; n̄líní(n)- it flows along horizontally; -ígíí, the one)

chidí naa'na'í bee'eldq̄oh'tsoh bikáá' dah naaznilígíí, military tank (chidí naa'na'í, caterpillar tractor; bee'eldq̄oh'tsoh, cannons; bikáá', upon it; dah, up; naaznil-, they set about (plural objects); -ígíí, the one. The enclitic -ígíí nominalizes the whole phrase, a free translation of which would be "the particular caterpillar tractor upon which cannons set.")

łjį' bighéél, saddle (łjį', horse; bighéél, his pack)

tsin bigaan, limb (tsin, tree; bigaan, its arm)

Nouns denoting clans (**dóone'é**) are often formed by means of a suffix **-nii**, people, no doubt cognate with **diné**, person, man. Clan names often have to do with geographical location, such as **kiyaa'áanii** (ki- = kin, house; -yaa'á-, it stands straight up; -nii, people), people of the erect house. **Tótsohnii**, (tó-, water; -tsoh-, big; -nii, people), big water people. Sometimes the noun **dine'é**, tribe, nation, people, is used in forming clan names. Thus **Naa-**

kaii dine'é, Mexican people (clan). Other names are formed by use of a relational enclitic, as **tábqahá**, (tá-, water; -bqah, edge; -á = -í, the ones), the shore ones, or more freely, the shoremen.

Despite the long association of the Navaho with various European groups, word borrowing has been very light, probably due in some part to the dissimilarities that exist between the Navaho and Indo-European languages. A few words have come in, largely from Spanish. Such are:

máázo, marble (from Eng. marble)
gohwééh, gohwéí, 'ahwééh, etc., coffee (from Sp. café)
dééh, tea (from Sp. té)
mandagíiya, butter (from Sp. mantequilla)
'alóós, rice (from Sp. arroz,)
masdéél, basdéél, pie (from Sp. pastel)
yáál, bit (n. money) (from Sp. real)
bilasánaa, apple (from Sp. manzana)
nóomba, number (from English number)
chaléego, vest (from Sp. chaleco)

Some nouns, principally those of the constantly possessed category, (i.e. those referring to body parts), can be conjugated after the fashion of neuter verbs, in which instance the signification is one of comparative condition or appearance. Thus using **shash**, bear, and **-tsii'**, head, we obtain:

shash yinis-tsii', I have a head like a bear
shash yíníl-tsii', you have a head like a bear
shash yil-tsii', he, she, they (dpl) have a head like bear
shash jool-tsii', he, she, they (dpl) have a head like a bear
shash yiil- (or yiniil-) tsii', we (dpl) have heads like a bear
yinoł-tsii', you (dpl) have heads like a bear
shash deiniil-tsii', we (dist. pl) have heads like a bear
shash deinoł-tsii', you (dist. pl) have heads like a bear
shash daal-tsii', they (dist. pl) have heads like a bear
shash dajool-tsii', they (dist. pl) have heads like a bear

The Enclitics

There is a class of words termed **enclitics** because of their dependence upon a preceding word. They are listed herewith:

shq', **-sh**, **-ísh**. These are the interrogative enclitics. A ques-

tion is not indicated in Navaho by raising the tone of a word or phrase as we do in English, but is indicated by the suffixation of one of the interrogative enclitics to the first word in the clause, or by use of the particle **da'**, whose function it is to introduce a question, or by use of both the enclitic and the particle. Thus:

Háishq' **or** háish 'ánít'í, who are you?

Haait'éegoshq' doo bich'í' yánítí' da, why do you not talk to him?

Ha'át'íishq' **or** ha'át'íish nínízin, what do you want?

Haashq' **or** haash yinílghe', how are you called? what is your name?

Bich'ahásh díí ch'ah bilááh 'ánítso, is his hat larger than this hat? (-ásh = -ísh)

Díish ni, is this yours?

Nichidíshq' hait'éego dilgho', how fast is your car?

Bee níní'íí'ish, did you steal it from him?

Da' dichinísh nílí, are you hungry?

-go. Generally speaking, this enclitic is comparable to the English endings -ing, as in going, and -ly, as in coldly. It functions in Navaho to adverbialize nouns and particles, and to participialize verbs. It is very widely used, translating such concepts as when, while, as, etc. The examples will illustrate its uses.

Jiníyáago hoł hodeeshnih, I'll tell him **when** he comes.

Kwe'é sézíggo t'áá 'íighisíí nízad nihoolzhiizh, I have been **standing** here for a long time.

T'óó jiníyáhágo (or jiníyáágóó) hoł hweeshne', **as soon as** he arrived, I told him.

'Oodlág'go biniinaa 'awáálya 'abi'doolt'e', he was put in jail for **being** drunk.

-góó. This postpositional enclitic means "toward" or "along the extension of (as tábqahgóó, along the shore)," when used with nouns, but with verbs it translates conditional "if" in a negative sense.

Doo 'íyáq'góó doo dah dideesháał da, I will not start off **if** I have not eaten.

Doo shee nikhoníftáqgóó shíí t'áá kwe'é naasháago shee hodíina' dooleeł nt'éé', **if** it had not started to rain on me, I would probably have stayed here longer.

-í, -ii, -ígíí. These are the relational enclitics, meaning the one, the particular one, that which, those which etc. Low toned **-ii** is

more particularizing than high toned **-í** (compare remote **'áá-**, there, with close at hand **'aa-**, there). The instrumental and agentive ending **-er** is translated by **-í**, or **-ii**. The following examples will illustrate.

'azee'íí'íní, medicine maker, doctor ('azee', medicine; 'íí'í- he makes it; -(n)í, the one who. Note that when the relational enclitic is added to an open stem syllable whose vowel is nasal, an -n- appears between the denasalized stem vowel and the following enclitic.)

hataaḥii, shaman (hataaḥ-, he sings; -ii, the one)

hataaḥígíí, that which he sings

yidánígíí, that which is eaten

Naakaíígíí, the Mexican(s) in particular, those that are Mexicans, **the** Mexicans

T'áá yinízinígíí baa díílééḥ, give him whatever he wants.

Doo nisíní da, I want nothing (nisin, I want it; nisíní, I am a wanter of it).

Doo naagháhí da, there's no one at home (naagháhí, one who walks).

T'áadoo tsíjḥgo yáníłti'í, don't talk so fast (yáníłti'í, you are a talker).

T'áadoo yíiłtsání da, I saw no one (yíiłtsání, I was a seer of him).

As it has already been noted in the section dealing with nouns, the relational enclitics enter widely into noun formation, especially of those nouns derived from verbs.

-dǫ́ǫ́'. This element indicates past time, and is usually equivalent to English ago, last, when, yester-, etc.

daan, spring ----- dǫ́ǫ́dǫ́ǫ́', last spring

jí, day ----- jíí[dǫ́ǫ́', today (the part already past)

hai, winter ----- haidǫ́ǫ́', last winter

hiiná, he is alive ----- hiináhǫ́ǫ́dǫ́ǫ́', when he was alive

-da. This is an enclitic, and could be written in conjunction with the preceding word, although we do not thus write it in our Navaho texts. It is used as part of a negativizer, following the negativized statement, while **doo** precedes, in a manner analogous to the French ne --- pas. Thus:

Doo yá'át'éeh da, it is not good.

Doo yíiłtsǫ́ǫ́ da, I did not see him. (Note that when the enclitic **da** follows a short, open, high toned stem vowel, the

latter is usually lengthened and the tone becomes falling. If the stem vowel is long and high toned, the tone becomes a falling one, regardless of whether the stem syllable is open or closed; i.e. whether it ends in a consonant or not).

lá. This enclitic often renders it is, that's what it is, etc.

Hái lá 'ání, who is it that is speaking?!

Haa lá yinidzaa, what in the world happened to you?!

ga'. An emphatic.

'Éi ga' shí 'ásht'í, I'm the one who did (said) it!

Díi ga' íj' nizhóni, **this** is the pretty horse!

le'. Optative and mandatory.

'Adinídíin le', let there be light!

Tódiłhił ła' séł'áq le', I wish I had (on hand) some whiskey.

ni'. Indicates past time or decease.

Shizhé'é ni', my father (deceased).

Taah yí'áq ni', I had put it in the water.

ńt'éé'. Indicates past time; was, used to be, etc.

yisháát ńt'éé', I was walking along.

-yéę, -yéęni', -éę, -éęni' (assimilates to **-áq, -áqni'** after preceding **a**) This enclitic has various meanings, among which are former, deceased, used to be and aforementioned (in narrative it is attached to a noun or verb which has already been mentioned, in the same sense as we use aforementioned in English).

shádíyéę, my deceased **or** aforementioned elder sister

shimáháq, my deceased mother

Postpositional Enclitics

The following enclitics have largely to do with direction or place, and are suffixed to nouns, verbs or postpositions. They are:

-gi, at, in (a general area)

Europegi, in Europe

Europe hoolghéegi, at the place called Europe

-di, at, in (a more closely defined area, somewhat like English right at, right in).

'ólta'di, at school

ńléidi, (at) over there

kodi, (at) here

hooghandi, at home

-góó, to, toward, along (implies motion toward)

hooghangóó, toward home

- Na'nízhoozhígóó, toward Gallup
 tábqghgóó, along the shore
-dée', from, along the way from
 Na'nízhoozhídée', from Gallup
 'ólta'dée', from school
 'áádée', from there
-dóó, from (a point or well defined place)
 tsin 'í'áhídóó kinji', from where the tree stands to the house
 'áádóó, from there, and then
-ji', to, up to, as far as
 hooghanji', as far as the hooghan, as far as home
 hooghanjigo, homeward
 tsé si'áníji', up to the rock
-jí, on the side of, in the direction of
 nish'náájí, right hand side
 shíla' nish'náájí yígíí, my right hand
 be'ée' danineezíjí 'atah nishlǫ́, I am Catholic (lit. I am on the
 long garment's side)
 hózhóǫ́jí (hatáál), (a sing, ceremony) on the side of (i.e. for)
 beauty, happiness, wellbeing. (-jí is commonly used in the
 names of native ceremonies)
 shich'ijí nilǫ́, he is on my side

The Postpositions

For the sake of convenience these will be listed in conjunction with the 3rd personal pronoun **bi-**, him, her, it, and translated with him or it.

The postpositions of Navaho take the place of the prepositions of English, and the examples given herewith will serve to exemplify their usage.

bá, for him, in his favor

bá jilbéézh, he is boiling it for him

baa, about him, to him

ha'át'íish baa yání'ti', what are you talking about?

béeso baa ní'q, I gave him a dollar

báátk'iisjí, (progressing, extending) beside him, parallel to it

báátk'iisjí yisháál, I am walking along beside him

'atiin báátk'iisjí béesh nt'i', the railroad (or wire) runs along parallel to the road.

báátis, over it

nahasdzáán 'a'ní'gi hoodzooígíí báátis da'niil'éél, we
(dist. pl) sailed over the equator.

bq̄qh, beside him, alongside it

bq̄qh ndeesh'áát, I'll place it (one round or bulky object) be-
side him, pawn it to him.

tsin bq̄qh hasis'na', I climbed the tree (lit. crawled up along-
side the tree).

shíla' yoostah bq̄qh niní'q̄, I put the ring on my finger (lit.
my finger ring alongside it I placed it).

tsinaabq̄qs bijáád bq̄qh ninání'q̄, I put the wheel back on the
wagon.

béé, about, concerning it, him

béénáshnih, I remember (about) it, him.

bééhonísín, you know about him, are acquainted with him.

bee, with it, by means of it

bee da'ahijigánígíí, those things with which people kill one
another, weapons

tsé bee kin, stone house (lit. stone with-it house).

tsé bee séhí, I killed it with a stone.

biba', for him (waiting)

biba' sédá, I am sitting waiting for him.

'a'ba' siiké, we two are sitting waiting for each other.

bich'ah, at him (?)

bich'ah hodeeshkeet, I'll scold him.

nihich'ah hóshkeed, he scolded us.

bich'q̄qh, in front of him, in his way

bich'q̄qh sézí, I am standing in his way

shich'q̄qh naaghá, he walks in front of me, protects me.

'ách'q̄qh sodizin, self-protection prayer

t'áadoo shich'q̄qh sínízíní, don't stand in my way!

bich'j', to, toward him

bich'j' yáshti', I am talking to him

kin bich'j', toward the house

dził bich'j' hoołtíł, the rain is moving toward the mountain.

bich'ijígo, on his side

shich'ijígo niní'aah, put it on my side (i.e over here by me)!

bidááh, toward it, facing it, toward him (to meet him)

bidááh náyá, I met him, encountered him.

bidááh yáshti', I'm talking back to him.

níyol bidáahji' facing the wind

bideená, in exchange for it

díkwíish bideená nanilnish, how much do you get (lit. how much in exchange for do you work)?

bideijígo, above it

tsé bideijígo tsin 'í'á, above the rock there is a tree.

bee'atsidí shideijígo dah si'á, the hammer is setting right above me.

bighá, through it, penetrating it

bighá hoodzá, it is perforated

bighá'deeshshish, I'll poke a hole through it.

bighanisht'á, I took it away from him (by force).

bighi', **bii'**, within it, inside of it

béesh bii' kq'í, iron stove (lit. metal in-it fire-the-one)

This postpositional functions like a noun at times, as in:

bighi'di, (at) in its interior

bi'oh, less than it

bi'oh neesh'á, I cannot afford it.

bi'oh 'ánísnééz, I am less tall than he.

bikáá', over its surface, above it

tsíidii shikáá' naanáát'ah, the bird is flying around above me

hooghan bikáá'gi, on, or above, the hogan

bikéé', behind him (in his footsteps)

bikéé' yisháát, I'm walking along behind him.

bik'eh, according to him, after his manner, in his way

bíni' bik'eh, according to his ideas

'éi bik'eh (or 'éik'ehgo), according to that

shá bik'ehgo, according to the sun, sunwise

Also as an enclitic **-k'ehjí**, as in Naakaiik'ehjí yáfti', he is talking Spanish.

-k'ehgo is often joined to a preceding word as an enclitic, as in Bilagánaak'ehgo, in the White man's manner.

bilááh, beyond it; more than it

bilááh 'ánísnééz, I am taller than he (lit. tall beyond him).

bił, with him, in his company

bił naash'aash, I am accompanying him

bee bił hodeeshnih, I shall tell him about it (the use of bił in this case is idiomatic).

bił bééhózin, he knows (about) it (lit. there is knowledge about it with him).

biih, movement or action toward inside

tó biih yí'á, I put it in the water.

(Compare kin, house; kijh, into town, as in kijh yí'á, I took it into town).

bíighah, proportionate to it, commensurate with it, beside him
díí 'éetsoh doo bíighah da, this coat does not fit him.
doo bíighah da, it is insufficient.

kin bíighahgi sitá, it is lying beside the house.

'ahíiłghah siidzı, we are standing beside each other.

bigháq̄h, in front of and against it

ıjı' tsinaabqqs bigháq̄h dideeshtéet, I'll hitch the horse to the wagon (lit. I'll put the horse in front of and against ---).

bik'ee, on account of him, because of him

bik'ee bił hózhó, he is happy on account of it (lit. on account of it with him things are beautiful).

bik'ee bił hóghéé', he dreads it (lit. on account of it with him things are dreadful).

bik'ee dinishniih, I am peeved at him (lit. on account of him I am sore).

bik'é, for it, in exchange for it

béeso bik'é naashnish, I am working for money.

bik'i, on it, on its surface

tsé bik'i dah sédá, I am sitting up on the rock.

'áádóó bik'iji', afterward

'atní'ní'áq̄dóó bik'iji', afternoon

bíká, for, after him (as in running after one)

bíká 'ání, he is calling him (to get his attention).

bíká 'adeeshghoł, I'll help him (lit. I'll run after him).

As a verb proclitic or prefix **-ká** often occurs as **há-**, **ha-**:

hádídéesh'ijı, I'll look for him.

bijh hadeeshzhah, I'll hunt (for) deer.

biláq̄ji', in front of him, ahead of him

biláq̄ji' naashá, I am walking ahead of him.

binaa, around it

binaa hodighin, things (or the area) around it are (is) holy.

kin binaagóó hózhóní, it (impersonal it, area place) is pretty around the house

binahji', against it

binahji' niní'aah, put it against it!

bináká, through it, penetrating it

bináká'deeshnił, I'll bore through it.

tó bináká nílı, water flows through it.

binaashii, opposite him

kin binaashiijí tséłchíí'ńt'i', opposite the house the red rocks extend.

'aŋnaashii kééhwiit'í, we live opposite each other

bináát, in his presence

shináát daaztsá, he died in my presence, I saw him die.

This form is verbal. Thus:

shidoonáát, I shall be present, shall witness

shi'niináát, I am going to witness (lit. have started to ---)

shináát, I am present, am witnessing

shíináát, I was present, witnessed

shónáát laanaa, I wish I could be present, witness

It is conjugated for person by merely altering the pronominal prefix, just as on the other postpositionals.

bine', behind it

dził bine'di, (at) behind the mountain

tsin bine'déé' séz'í, I am standing (from) behind the tree.

biní, into it

tsé biní da'azhaazh, the rock is worn (into), eroded

biniighé, for him, for its purpose, in order to

ha'át'íish biniighé, for what purpose?

béeso biniighé naashnish, I work for (the purpose of) money.

ha'át'íish biniighé yíníyá, what have you come for?

bíniiká, against him

bíniiká yáshti', I talk against him.

biniinaa, because of it, on account of it

ha'át'íish biniinaa yíníyá, why did you come?

bitah, among them

Naakaii bitahgi (or Naakaiitahgi), among the Mexicans

bitaashá, I am going among them

tsintah, among the trees, forest

bita', between them

tsé bita'gi séz'í, I am standing between the rocks.

bitis, over it

dził bitisgóó deesháát, I'll go over (to the other side of) the mountain.

tsídii shitis yit'a', the bird flew over me.

bítsé, **bí'ítsé**, before him (in time)

t'áá bítsé naashá, I am older than he (lit. I walk before him).

bí'ítsé shi'dizhch'í, I was born before him.

bitsiji', in front of him, before him (in time)
nitsiji' naashá, I am older than you (lit. I walk before you).
t'áá bitsiji' níyá, I arrived before him.

bits'áq', away from him, (deriving) from it
bits'áq' dah dideeshááł, I'll start off whether he likes it or
not (lit. I'll start off away from him).
béesh bits'áq'dóó **or** bits'áq'déé' 'ályaa, it is made of iron.
bits'áníyá, I separated from him.
'alts'ániit'áázh, we separated from each other.

biyaa, under, below it
beedléi biyaadéé' hasis'na', I crawled out from under the
blanket.
tsídii shiyaagi yit'ah, a bird is flying below me.
biyaadéé' hada yishááł, I'm walking down slope from it.

biyaajigo, below it
tsé biyaajigo yishááł, I'm walking along under the rock.

biyah, under and against it
biyah nii'aah, put it under it (to brace it)!

It will be noted that, of these postpositions, a certain number can be suffixed directly to nouns, often serving to form compound nouns. Thus:

Tségháhoodzání, Window Rock, Arizona (perforated rock)
tálkáá', the surface of the water
dló'átah né'éshjaa', burrowing owl (owl among prairie dogs)
tóta', Farmington, N.M. (between the waters)
tsinyaa, under the tree

Others are given under the compound nouns.

The following postpositional enclitics are added to numerals:

-di , times	-ts'áadah, -'áadah , Eng. -teen
naakidi, two times	ła'ts'áadah, eleven
-diin , corresponds to Eng. -ty	díí'ts'áadah, fourteen
naadiin, twenty	'ashdla'áadah, fifteen
tádiin, thirty	

Some of the postpositions can be conjugated as neuter verbs. Such a postposition as **biighah**, proportionate to it, is actually a neuter verb. Thus:

bíínishghah, I'm proportionate to it, able to do it
bíínighah, you are proportionate to it, etc.

bíighah, he, she, it, they (dpl) is (are) proportionate to it, etc.
 yíighah, he, she, it, they (dpl) is (are) pro. to him, her, it, them
 bíjighah, he, she, they (3a. dpl) is, (are) proportionate to it
 'ahííłghah, they are proportionate to each other
 'ádiighah, he, she, they is (are) pro. to selves; self-sufficient
 bíníighah, we (dpl) are proportionate to it
 bínóohah, you (dpl) are proportionate to it
 bídeíniighah, we (dist. pl) are proportionate to it
 bídeínóhah, you (dist. pl) are proportionate to it
 yídáághah, they (dist. pl) are proportionate to it, them
 bídajighah, they (3a.) are proportionate to it

'anishtah, I am among	'anohtah, you (dpl) are -----
'anítah, you are among	da'aniitah, we (dist. pl) are ---
'atah, he, she, it, they (dpl) ---	da'anohtah, you (dist. pl) -----
'ajítah, he, she, they (dpl) ----	da'atah, they (dist. pl) -----
'aniitah, we (dpl) are among	da'jítah, they (3a. dist. pl) ----

Díí 'anaa' k'ad da'aniitah, we are now in this war.

The Particles

(Conjunctions, adverbs, numerals)

'áádóó, and then

'áádóó diidíłjéé', and then he built a fire

'áádóó bik'iji', afterward

'adqádqáq', yesterday

'aghá, 'agháadi, superlative, foremost, best, favorite

díí 'agháadi shinát'oh, this is my favorite cigaret.

díí hastiin 'agháadi 'áníłnééz, this man is the tallest of all.

'áko, then, so then, so

'eii tóshjeeh náníłthis 'áko łahdéé' dínéesh'jįł, turn that barrel around so I can look at the other side.

'ákódei, up there

'ákódei hadeesháát, I'll go up over there.

'ákónaa, across there

'ákónaa nanítsééh, put it across right there!

'ákóyaa, down there

'ákóyaa bidadeesháát, I'll go down there.

'ákóq, there

'ákóq deesháát, I'll go over there.

'alááhjí, furthest, furthest

ńléi 'alááhjí si'ánígíi, that furthest one

- 'aldó'**, also, too
shimá 'aldó' yiyiitsá, my mother saw him, too.
- 'al'qq**, separate, distinct, different
'al'qq dine'é t'áá 'altso 'ákót'éego 'ádaa ntsídaakees, different peoples all think thus with respect to themselves.
- 'atk'idqá'**, long ago
'atk'idqá' Naabeehó Naakaii yich'í' 'atnáádaabah nt'éé', long ago the Navaho used to raid the Mexicans.
- 'átsé**, first, firstly
- 'átsé 'adqáqá'**, day before yesterday
- 'ániid**, new, recent, young
'ániid naashá, I am young (lit. I go around recent, new).
- 'ániidí**, new; recent
chidí bikee' t'ah 'ániidí, the tires are still new.
díí 'atsí' t'ah 'ániidí, this meat is still fresh.
'ánídí daaztsá, he recently died.
- 'aoo', 'ouu'**, yes
- 'qq'**, yeah, uh huh (as in agreement while another talks)
- 'át'ah**, wait
'át'ah t'áá kwe'é, wait right here!
- 'át'ahígo**, in a little while
'át'ahígo shaa doogáát, he'll come to me in a little while.
- 'ayóí**, remarkably, exceedingly
'ayóí 'át'é, he is remarkable
'ayóígo deesk'aaz, it's very cold.
- 'azhą** ---- **ndi**, even though, no matter how
'azhą nízaadji' ndi 'alchin, he can smell no matter how (ever though) far away.
- ba'aan**, in addition to it
dízdin dóo ba'aan díí', 44 (forty and in addition four)
- biiskání**, on the next day
biiskání ndeeshdáát, I'll return on the next day.
- ch'ééh**, futilely, in vain
ch'ééh 'ít'íjd, I acted in vain, failed.
- ch'óshdqáqá'**, originally, formerly, in the beginning
ch'óshdqáqá' shitah yá'áhoot'ééh, I was formerly well.
- dah**, up at an elevation
dah si'á, it is setting up (at an elevation)
- da'nífts'qá'góó**, in several directions from a reference point
sha'álchíní da'nífts'qá'góó 'aheeskai, my children went off in different directions.

dził da'niłts'ąq'góo dadeez'á, parts of the mountain go in different directions.

dei, deigo, up, upward

t'áa k'éhózdongo deigo haat'a', it flew straight up.

deigo díní'jǐ', look upward!

dei yaa'á, it stands pointing upward.

dei'ídzaa, he looked up, raised his head.

díi 'aak'eedgo, this fall

díi daaní, this spring

díi ghaaí, this winter

díi jí, today (future part)

díi zhíní, this summer

díkwiishq', díkwíish, how many? how much?

díkwiishq' dah hidínídló', how much do you weigh?

dóó, and

shimá dóó shí, my mother and I

-dóó bik'iji', after

'íyąq' dóó bik'iji', after I ate

doo ---- ndi, not even

doo naaki yáal ndi bąqǎh 'ílǐ da, it's not even worth two bits.

dooda, no (in refusal)

Na'nízhoozhígóóish deesháat nínizin, do you want to go to Gallup? dooda, no.

doo ---- da, not

doo yá'át'éeh da, it is not good

doo deighánígóó, far, a long way

doo deighánígóó hodiits'a', it could be heard a long way.

doodaii', or, or else

tó nidlq doodaii' 'abe' nidlq, drink the water or the milk!

doo háájí da, nowhere

doo háájí da déyáa da, I'm going nowhere.

doo 'asohodéébézh da, hopeless, beyond repair

doo 'asohodoobéézhgóó, extremely

doo 'asohodoobéézhgóó deesk'aaz, it's extremely cold.

dó', too, also

shimá dóó shí dó', my mother and I too.

ghódah, hódah, up, above

ghódahgo dah si'q, it's setting up (there).

tsídii ghódahgo yit'ah, the bird is flying up above.

ghónaaní-, hónaaní-, the other side

ghónaanídéé' sizí, he is standing on (from) the other side.

ghónaanígóó diit'ash, let's go (we two) to the other side.

ghónáásdóó, as time passes; soon; meanwhile

t'áadoo n'jídáhí ghónáásdóó ch'iyáán daniik'aaz, the food got cold before he came back.

łj' ch'ééh hanishtáago ghónáásdóó 'i'í'q, the sun went down while I searched in vain for the horse.

ghónáásdóó yóó' 'adoolghoł, soon he will run away.

ghóshdée', this way

ghóshdée' shaa ní'aah, bring it here (this way) to me!

ghóyah, hóyah, down, below

ghóyahgo si'q, it's setting down below.

ghóyahgo łee' si'q, it is setting deep in the ground.

tsíidii ghóyahgo yit'ah, the bird is flying low.

-gi 'át'éego, (being) like

nigi 'át'éego shił hógheé', I'm lazy like you.

t'áá 'éigi 'át'éego, in that way (being like that)

t'ááłáhági 'át'éego, in the same way (being like one), in one way

gódei, up, above

nléi gódei yigáát, he is walking up (hill).

bikáá' gódei 'adzíłne', he threw it up on top.

gónaa, across

nléi gónaa nanítsééh, put it across!

góne', ghóne', hóne', inside (an enclosure)

kin góne' yah 'íyá, I went inside the house.

ghóne' (or hóne') doo haz'q q da, there's no room inside.

góyaa, down

bidah góyaa yigáát, he is walking down it (as a bank).

bikooh góyaa 'adzíłne', he threw it down in the arroyo.

háá-, where?

háadishq', where (at)? háádée'shq', where (from)? háá-

góoshq', where (to)? háajigoshq', which way?

haa, how? what?

haa níłtso, how big is it?

haa nízah, how much farther?

deigo haa níłtso, how high is it?

haa níłtsogo nímaz, how big around (globular thing) is it?

haa níłtsogo názbq, how big around (circular thing) is it?

haa níłdíł, how large is it?

yaago haa nízah, how far down is it?
haa níłtsááz, how big around is it? (man, tree, rope)
haa níshóní, how pretty is it?
haa néelt'e', how many? (as sacks of beans, potatoes, etc.)
haa níłnééz, how tall, long?
haa néelqá', how much? (sand, hay, beans, wool, water, etc.)
haa yidéetqá', how deep, thick, is it?
haa nízáadi, how far is it?
haait'éegoshq', haait'éegosh, haait'é, how? how is it that?
haait'éego łigai, how white is it?
haait'éego sido, how hot is it?
haait'éego sik'az, how cold is it?
haait'éego díłch'il, how dense is it? (as wool on a sheep)

haah, here (i.e. hand it here)

háájí shíj, in some direction, somewhere

t'áa nináháltjǰh bik'eh łeezh yéę háájí shíj neheleeh, every time it rains the soil goes somewhere else.

haalá, what the --- ! how in the --- !

haalá yinidzaa, what happened to you!?

haalá 'áhánééh, what's happening? how do you do?

háálá, for, because

háálá t'áa bí sizínigi t'éiyá 'ádaa ntsékees, for he thinks only of himself.

hááníyee', who? anybody?

hááníyee' bitsit'élí hóló, who has a match?

hádqá'shq', how long ago, when (in the past)?

hádqá'shq' níyá, how long ago did he arrive?

hágo, come here!

hágo shíj, all right

hah, hahí, fast, quickly

hahí naaghá, he is in a hurry.

hahgoda, sometime

hahgoda ndeeshdáát, I'll come back sometime.

hahgodashq', (I) wonder when

hahgodashq' ndoodáát, I wonder when he'll return.

hahgoshq', when (in the future)?

hahgoshq' ndíídáát, when will you come back?

ha'naa, across (an area)

ha'naa nanítsééh, place it across (as a stick)!

háidíshq', háidíígííshq', which one?

háidíshq' nínízin, which one do you want?

háidíígííshq' nitsxaa, which is the larger? (as two mountains)

hazhó'ógo, carefully

hazhó'ógo naalnish, he works carefully

hazhóó'ógo, slowly, carefully

hazhóó'ógo naalnish, he works slowly and carefully.

hool'áágóó, forever, for all time

hool'áágóó doo 'ánáádeesh'níł da, I won't ever do it again.

hózhó, very, well

doo hózhó 'eesh'íj da, I don't see well.

-ii', and

ndiitáii' 'ahíłthan, I picked it up and threw it.

yah 'íyáii' neezdá, he came in and sat down

'íídq́q', then, at that time (past)

'íídq́q' diné 'ádin, at that time there were no men.

'índa, then, then only

t'áá 'íídq́q' hoł hweeshne'go 'índa yíníyá, I had already told him when you arrived (lit. already I told him then you arrived).

jíídq́q', today (part already past)

kódei, up this way; up here

kódei hadeesháát, I'll go up this way (as from a cañon).

kóhoot'éédq́q', last year at this time

kóhoot'éédq́q' nahatın nt'éé', last year at this time it was raining.

kónaa, across here

kónaa nanítsééh, put it across right here!

kónááhoodzaago, next year at this time

kónááhoodzaago 'anaa' da'niitah dooleet, next year at this time we will be in the war.

kóoní, hereabout

kóoní tsin 'ádin, there are no trees hereabout.

kóyaa, down here

kóyaa bidadeesháát, I'll go down here.

kóq, hereabout

kóq tsin 'ádin, there are no trees here.

kóq ch'ídoogáát, he will come out through here.

k'ad, now

k'ad shıł bééhózin, now I know.

k'adéę, nearly, about

k'adéę 'atné'é'aah, it's nearly noon.

k'asdqáq', almost, nearly

k'asdqáq' dasétsq, I almost died.

lq'qa', lq'a, yeah, OK, all right

lq'í, lq'igo, much, many

diné lq'í yíiitsq, I saw many people.

chizh lq'igo 'ahidítkaat, chop a lot of wood!

lq'ídi, t'óó 'ahayóidi, many times

lq'ídi Na'nízhoozhígóó niséyá, I've been to Gallup many times.

łah, once

łah taah yígo'go k'asdqáq' tó shiisxí, once I fell into the water and nearly drowned.

łáháda, rarely, seldom

łáháda bijh hanáshzhah, I seldom hunt deer.

łahda, sometimes

łahda kwii náshdáah łeh, I sometimes come here.

łahdi, once

łahdi bijh séthí, I once killed a deer.

łahgo, otherwise, different

łahgo 'át'éego, being changed, otherwise.

łahgo 'ádzaa, he changed (color, character etc.)

łahgóó, in some places

łahgóó nahasdzáán bikáa'gi deikódaadzaa, in some places the earth's surface rose

łahjí, to one side, on the other side

łahjí sizí, he's standing on the other side.

łahji', part

łahji' shaa ní'aah, give me part!

łá'ígíí, the other one

łá'ígíí shaa ní'aah, give me the other one!

łeh, usually, customarily

nahałtin łeh, it usually rains.

naa, sidewise

naa 'ííkęęz, it toppled over sidewise, fell over to one side.

náás, forward, on ward

náás yínáát, keep walking on!

nah, nahji', to one side

nahji' dínááh, go off to one side!

yas nahgóó 'ayiizgeed, he shoveled the snow aside.

- na'**, here (as when handing something to a person)
- nát'qá'**, back (returning)
nát'qá' ndísdzá, I'm going back.
- nda**, no (in negation)
deesk'aazísh, is it cold? nda, no.
- ndi**, but
shííníitdon ndi sisiih, he shot at me but he missed me.
- ni'góó**, on the ground, on the floor
ni'góó sétí, I'm lying on the ground.
- nízaa(d)góó**, afar, far off
nízaadgóó (or nízaagóó) deesháát, I shall go far off.
- sha'shin**, maybe, possibly
nahodooftíít sha'shin nisin, I think maybe it will rain.
- shíí**, probably
nahodooftíít shíí, it will probably rain.
shíí also shows uncertainty and indefiniteness, as in haashíí
néelqá', an indeterminately large number or quantity;
háájí shíí, in **some** direction, etc.
- t'áá**, just
t'áá'á'í, just one
t'áá 'áko, right then
- t'áá 'áhání**, near
t'áá 'áhánídi si'á, it sets (at) nearby.
- t'áá 'aaníí**, really, truly, actually
t'áá 'aaníí 'ání, he's telling the truth.
t'áá 'aaníí séthí, I really killed him.
- t'áá 'áhqáh**, frequently, often
t'áá 'áhqáh shaa nádááh, he comes to me often.
- t'áá 'ahqah**, simultaneously
t'áá 'ahqah ní'áázh, they (d) arrived at the same time.
- t'áá 'ákodí**, that's all
- t'áá 'ákwíí**, every (with ref. to days, night, and seasons)
t'áá 'ákwíí jí, every day
t'áá 'ákwíí zhíní, every summer
t'áá 'ákwíí ghaaí, every winter
- t'áá 'átaji'**, always
kóji 'anáházhishgo t'áá 'átaji' naháatin, it always rains at
this time of the year.
- t'áá 'átch'íídigo**, a little bit
t'áá 'átch'íídigo naháatin, it's raining a little bit.

t'áá 'altsogo, everything, everywhere
 t'áá 'altsogo shiṭ 'ééhodooziṭ, I shall know everything.
 t'áá 'altsogo yishááṭ, I'm going everywhere.

t'áadoo, without, don't
 t'áadoo 'ashání níyá, I came without eating.
 t'áadoo shaa nánít'íní, don't bother me!

t'áadoo bahat'aadí, clearly, evidently
 t'áadoo bahat'aadí t'óó 'ádinda'jidlo', clearly they were
 merely fooling themselves (dist. pl).

t'áadoo hodina'í, soon (in the future)
 t'áadoo hodina'í ndeeshdááṭ, I'll soon return.

t'áadoo hodíina'í, soon (in the past)
 t'áadoo hodíina'í nádzá, he soon returned.

t'áadoo hooyání, suddenly
 t'áadoo hooyání nikhonítqá, it suddenly started to rain.

t'áadoo kót'é 'ilíní, suddenly and without warning
 t'áadoo kót'é 'ilíní shiztaṭ, he suddenly kicked me.

t'áá 'éí bijj, on that day
 t'áá 'éí bijj daaztsá, on that day he died.

t'áá 'éí bit'ée', on that night
 t'áá 'éí bit'ée' ch'íníyá, on that night I went out.

t'áá gééd, without
 shilj' t'áá gééd naashá, I am (going) without my horse.

t'áá hazhó'ó, except
 l'j' t'áá 'altso da'oodlqá' t'áá hazhó'ó t'áá'tá'í t'éiyá t'áá
 dooda, the horses all drank except one.

t'áá 'íidqá', already
 t'áá 'íidqá' 'íiyqá', I already ate.

t'áá 'iighisí, very
 t'áá 'iighisí nízaad, it is very far.

t'áá 'íishjání, clear, evident, apparent
 t'áá 'íishjání silj', it became apparent

t'áá t'ááqgóó, in many ways, in many places
 k'ad 'índa t'áá t'ááqgóó nihit 'éédahoozin, only now have we
 acquired great knowledge.

t'áá sahdii, alone, separately
 t'áá sahdii sizí, he stands apart, separately.

t'áá sáhí, alone
 t'áá sáhí naashá, I'm going about alone.

t'ááq', t'ááqji', t'ááqjigo, back, backward

t'ah, still, yet

t'ah hinishná, I'm still alive.

t'áq' kónilééh, put it in reverse, back it up (car)!

t'áqji' hidinááh, take a few steps backward!

t'áqjigo 'íitłizh, he fell over backward.

t'ééh, t'éí, t'éiyá, only, alone, exclusively

shí t'éiyá daastsah, I only am sick.

bilasáana t'áá t'éehgo yishá, I'm eating the apple raw.

t'ijhdígo, a little, a bit

t'ijhdígo diniih, it hurts a little.

t'óó, merely

t'óó 'ásht'í, I'm just loafing (lit. I'm merely doing).

t'óó 'ahayóí, t'óó 'ahayóígo, much, many, very

diné t'óó 'ahayóí yiiłtsá, I saw many people.

t'óó báhádzidgo, very seriously, extremely

t'óó báhádzidgo deezni, he was badly hurt.

t'óó náhodi'naahgo, every once in a while; at intervals

t'óó náhodi'naahgo tsitł'éłí náyiidzoh, every once in a while
he lit a match.

t'óó kónígháníji', (for) a little while

t'óó kónígháníji' sédá, I'm sitting for a little while.

t'óó'-, outdoors, outside

t'óó'di naaghá, he's walking around (at) outside.

tsé'naa, across

bikooh tsé'naa hasinááh, go across the arroyo!

tséde, on the back, face upward

tséde sétí, I'm lying on my back.

tséde 'íitłizh, I fell over backward.

tsé'yaa, on the face, face first

tsé'yaa sétí, I'm lying on my belly.

tsé'yaa 'íitłizh, I fell over on my face.

tsí', in every direction

tsí' naashá, I'm walking in all directions, am dizzy, drunk.

tsíłł, tsíłłgo, fast, rapidly

tsíłłgo yilghoł, he is running fast.

tsíłł nishłí, I'm in a hurry.

ts'idá, really, decidedly

ts'idá shaa hojooba'í, I am really poor, miserable.

yah, into (an enclosure)

yah 'íiyá, I went in

ya', isn't it, n'est-ce pas

'ayóigo deesk'aaz ya', it's very cold, isn't it?

nahastiin doo sidáa da ya', your husband isn't home, is he?
(the answer is 'aoo', yes, he isn't; if one answers nda, no, he
is there. **ya'** requires agreement)

yéigo, hard, diligently

yéigo naalnish, he works hard

yiskáqgo, tomorrow

yóó', away (into invisibility or infinity)

yóó' 'íiyá, I went away, got lost.

The Numerals

Cardinal.

táá'ii, t'áá'tá'í, 1

naaki, 2

táá', 3

díj', 4

'ashdla', 5

hastáq̄h, 6

tsosts'id, 7

tseebíí, 8

náhást'éí, 9

neeznáá, 10

ła'ts'áadah, 11

naakits'áadah, 12

táá'ts'áadah, 13

díj'ts'áadah, 14

'ashdla'áadah, 15

hastá'áadah, 16

tsosts'idts'áadah, 17

tseebííts'áadah, 18

náhást'éíts'áadah, 19

naadiin, 20

naadjíłta', 21

naadiinaaki, 22

naadjítáá', 23

naadjídíj', 24

naadjí'ashdla', 25

naadjíhastáq̄h, 26

naadjitsosts'id, 27

naadjítseebíí, 28

naadiináhást'éí, 29

tádiin, 30

tádiin dóó ba'aan t'áá'tá'í, 31
(From here on **dóó ba'aan**, in
addition to it, is used.)

tádiin dóó ba'aan naaki, 32

dízdiin, 40

dízdiin dóó ba'qq tseebíí, 48

'ashdladiin, 50

hastádiin, 60

tsosts'idiin, 70

tseebíidiin, 80

náhást'éidiin, 90

t'áá'táhádi neeznádiin, 100

naakidi neeznádiin, 200

naakidi neeznádiin dóó ba'-
aan naaki, 202

táadi neeznádiin dóó ba'aan
'ashdladiin dóó ba'aan táá',
353

t'áá'táhádi miil (**or** míil; from
Sp. mil, thousand), 1000

t'áá'táhádi miil dóó ba'aan
náhást'éidi neeznádiin dóó
ba'aan dízdiin dóó ba'aan
táá', 1943

t'ááłáhádi miiltsoh (míiltsoh), thousand, and Sp. millón,
 1,000,000 (Cp. miiltsoh, big big thousand = million.)

Ordinal.

The ordinals are the same as the cardinals, **góne'**, or **góne'-ígíí** merely being added to the cardinal number form. Thus:

'átsé, or táá'ii góne', 1st
 naaki góne', 2nd
 táá' (or tá'i) góne', 3rd
 díí' (or dí'i) góne', 4th

The Adjective

In Navaho the adjectives are, for the most part, 3rd person forms of neuter verbs denoting quality, state or condition. There are a few adjectival suffixes, as:

-tsoh, big	dinétsoh, big man	man; Mr. Long
-chil, -chilí, small	tííchilí, small horse	-dííl, tall, big
-ts'ósí, slender	'asdzqáts'ó-sí, slender woman	dinédííl, tall, big man
nééz, tall	hastiin nééz, tall	yáázh, little shash yáázh, bear cub

An exemplary list of 3rd person neuter verbal adjectives is:

'altas'éí, varied, assorted	díílid, burnt
'aszólí, light (in weight)	dichosh, stubby
'áts'óózí, slender	dííłdzid, rotten
'áłt'q'í, shallow, thin	dit'ód, dit'ódí, pliable, soft
bii' halts'aa', hollow	dit'o, hairy, hirsute (bear)
dah 'ats'os, conical, tapering	dizéí, crumbly
deení, sharp	dích'íí', bitter, hot (as chile)
deeshzhah, pronged	díłch'il, dense (wool, woods)
deeshgizh, having a gap	dits'oz, hairy (long hair, as on certain sheep)
dijool, ball-like	dits'id, tough (as meat)
ditłid, shaky, quivery (as jello)	dinilchíí', pink
ditq, thick, deep	dinoolt'izh, greenish
dighozh, thorny	dinilgai, cream color
di'il, di'ilí, hairy (as a goat)	dinilbá, light green
dik'q, squared	doot'izh, green, blue
ditsxis, jerky	

dinilzhin, tan
 diłhił, dark colored, jet-black
 diniltsa, orange
 dik'óqzh, sour
 dilch'it, crackling, popping
 dilchxosh, effervescent
 dighol, rough, rutted
 dich'íizh, asperate, rough (as
 a file); coarse (as wool)
 doo yá'áshóq da, no good
 heets'óóz, tapering
 (The following refer to space
 or area; ho-, ha-, pronoun
 of space, area, place.)
 honoojí, rugged, broken
 hóteel, flat, plain, broad
 halchíí', red
 halzhin, black
 haltso, yellow
 halbá, gray
 hodoot'izh, blue, green
 hazgan, dried up
 hoozdo, hot (as an oven)
 hodighol, rough, rutted
 hóghéé' dreadful, awful
 'íídéetáq', thick, deep
 łibá, gray
 łichíí', red
 łigai, white
 łigaigo łibá, light gray
 łikan, sweet, tasty
 łikizh, spotted
 łikon, inflammable
 łizhin, black
 łitso, yellow
 názbqs, circular
 nahateel, slippery (place)
 nashch'qq', decorated
 naneesht'íizh, zigzag
 nástléé' wet (it became wet)

naat'ood, flexible
 názhah, bent (horseshoe-like)
 nineez, long
 nímaz, globular, spherical
 niłchxon, stinking
 nitsaa, big, large
 niłtsóqz, rugose; flat (tire)
 niłdzil, firm, solid
 níghiz, round and slender
 nidaaz, heavy
 nitł'iz, hard (as stone)
 niteel, broad, wide
 niłtólı, clear, transparent
 nihodii'á, steep
 niłts'ílı, clear, crystalline
 noojí, rugged, corrugated
 noodóqz, striped
 nizhónı, pretty, nice, clean
 nichxóq'ı, ugly, filthy
 shibéézh, boiled
 sitłéé', mushy
 sido, warm, hot
 sik'az, cold
 sigan, dried, dessicated
 sisíı, piquant (as pepper)
 sit'é, cooked, roasted, "done"
 sits'il, shattered, broken
 tát'id nahalingo doot'izh,
 light green
 tsédédééh nahalingo doo-
 t'izh, purple
 t'óó baa'ih, dirty, filthy
 yá'át'ééh, good, suitable
 yázhı, little
 yidéeltq', slippery
 yilzqá' cured (hide)
 yilzhólı, soft, fluffy
 yíłtseii, dry, withered
 yishtłizh, coffee colored
 yisk'áqz, straight(ened)

Certain adjectivals denoting physical qualities or conditions as size, distance, extension, weight, etc., have a different form when used in a relative or comparative sense from the absolute form merely describing the quality or condition. Thus:

Absolute	Relative
nineez, it is long	'áníłnééz, it is long
nitsaa, it is large	'áníłtsxááz, it is large
niteel, it is broad	'áníłtéél, it is broad
néelt'e', numerous	'ánéelt'e', numerous
níldííl, it is large	'áníldííl, it is large
nidaaz, it is heavy	'áníłdáás, it is heavy
-tsoh, big	'áníłtso, it is big
nízaad, it is far	'ánízáád, it is far

Comparison of Adjectives

There are no forms in Navaho comparable with large, larger, largest, wherewith to express the positive, comparative and superlative degrees for the adjective. Such comparison is accomplished in Navaho by means of the postpositional **-lááh**, beyond, **-'oh**, less than, or **'aghá**, **'agháadi**, superlative ---- or by other locutions. The following examples will illustrate:

-neez, -nééz, long, tall

díí 'éétsoh nineez, this coat is long

díí 'éétsoh shilááh 'áníłnééz, this coat is too long for me (lit. this coat beyond me is relatively long).

díí 'éétsoh shi'oh 'áníłnééz, this coat is too short for me (lit. this coat less than me is relatively long).

bilááh 'áníłnééz, I am taller than he (lit. beyond him I am relatively tall).

-tsoh, -tso, big

łíłtsoh, big horse

díí łíł 'ayóí 'áníłtso, this horse is very (relatively) big.

bilíł' díí łíł' bilááh 'áníłtso, his horse is bigger than this horse

bilíł' díí łíł' bi'oh 'áníłtso, his horse is smaller than this horse.

bilíł' 'aláahdi or 'agháadi 'áníłtso, his horse is the largest (lit. his horse beyond anything is relatively large).

naaniigo t'áá náásee 'áníłtsoígi 'áníłtso, it is as long as it is wide (lit. crosswise just lengthwise like it it is rel. big).

-zaad, -záád, far

shikin nízaadi si'q, my house is far away.

nighandóó shighan bita'gi kodóó Na'nízhoozhíji' 'ánízáád,
it is as far from your home to mine as it is from here to
Gallup (lit. from your home between my home from here
to Gallup it is relatively far).

Miscellaneous.

shíjigo dinishgho', ni t'áá 'a'oh, I can run faster than you
(lit. being on my side I am a runner, you just less).

niláahgo dinishgho', I can run faster than you (lit beyond
you I am a runner).

doo jóolta' 'ánéelqáq' náahaiídqáq', countless years ago (lit.
not that one might count them years are rel. many).

The Verb

The Navaho verb is the most difficult phase of the language for the non-Navaho to master. It often appears to be a hopeless maze of irregularities, and in reality it is irregular from our point of view.

The pattern of Navaho thought and linguistic expression is totally unlike that of the European languages with which we are most commonly familiar. We learn such foreign languages as Spanish, French, Italian and German with a minimum of difficulty because there exist so many analogies, both with respect to grammar and to words, with our own native English. Moreover, the pattern according to which we conceive and express our thoughts in English and in these common European languages is basically the same throughout. We translate readily from one to the other, often almost word for word. And lastly, similar or very closely related sound systems prevailing throughout make the words easy to pronounce and to remember.

On the other hand, the Navaho language presents a number of strange sounds which are difficult to imitate, and which make the words very hard to remember at first. Secondly, the pattern of thought varies so greatly from our English pattern that we have no small difficulty in learning to think like, and subsequently to express ourselves like the Navaho. An understanding of the morphology and structure of the language, and an insight into the nature of the thought patterns involved can go far in aiding to solve the puzzle.

In the foregoing pages we have described the noun, pronoun and particles. In the following pages we shall deal with the verb.

General

The Navaho verb, unlike the English, often contains within its structure not only the verbal idea, but also subject and object pronouns, and many adverbial modifiers. It is, in itself, a complete sentence. Actually, each of these elements is a monosyllable, each with its own signification. When these are placed together in a certain prescribed order, they serve to express a concrete thought, just as a number of blocks placed in the correct order serve to make a rectangle. Each monosyllabic prefix has its own position in the verb complex, and cannot exchange places with another without altering or nullifying the meaning. Thus, **ha-si-s'-na'**, I crawled up out, cannot be ***si-s-ha'-na'**, for each element of the word has its own fixed position with relation to those which precede or follow it; just as in the English sentence "he shot a rabbit," not "shot a he rabbit," although there is more liberty in altering the relative order of English words than in the case of the Navaho verb prefixes.

The modifying prefixes, along with the pronouns and the stem classifier, always stand first in the verb complex, the final position being occupied by the monosyllabic stem.

The Verb Stem

By the stem of the verb we refer to that part which contains the verbal idea in more or less abstract and unmodified form. The stem does not express the doer of the act, nor in most cases does it tell how the act was done; it merely expresses or defines an action state or quality in an abstract sense. We say that the stem of the Spanish verb *hablar*, to speak, is *habl-*. We modify it with respect to time, person, number, etc., and give it concrete meaning, by adding various suffixes to the stem. Thus *habl-o*, I speak, *habl-aste*, you spoke, *habl-arán*, they will speak, etc.

The Navaho verb stem is a monosyllabic element composed of a consonant-vowel (CV), or of a consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC). The stem does not always remain the same in all forms of the verb, as it does in the case of Spanish *habl-*. The Navaho stem is often varied to express different modes or aspects of the verb. Lengthening, or change in the quality of the stem vowel, tone alterations, or change of the final consonant accomplish these variations, although a number of verbs retain the same stem for all the modes and aspects.

As many as four different aspects, and six different modes may be distinguished by alterations of the stem. It is rarely that a verb distinguishes more than five modes and one or two aspects at best by use of distinct stem forms, although a few verbs have as many as eight different stem forms.

The modes distinguished in the Navaho verb are:

Imperfective, indicating that the action is incomplete, but is in the act of being accomplished, or about to be done.

Perfective, indicating that the action is complete.

Progressive, indicating that the action is in progress.

Iterative, denotes repetition of the act.

Usitative, denotes habituality in performing the act.

Optative, expresses potentiality and desire.

The aspects distinguished are:

Momentaneous, action beginning and ending in an instant.

Repetitive, action repeated.

Semelfactive, action which occurs once, and is neither continued nor repeated.

Continuative, action which is continued.

The various stems and forms of the verb meaning "to handle one round or bulky object" will serve as illustration.

Mode	Stem	Concrete Verb Form
Imperfective		
mom.	'aah	taah yish'aah, I'm putting it into the water.
cont.	'áh	naash'áh, I carry it about.
Perfective	'á	taah yí'á, I have put it in water.
Progressive	'áát	yish'áát, I'm carrying it along.
Iterative	'ááh	taah násh'ááh, I repeatedly put it in water
Usitative	'ááh	taah yish'ááh, I habitually put it in water.
Optative	'áát	taah ghósh'áát, that I might put it in water

The stem may contain the verbal idea as an abstraction, as **-gah**, to whiten, become white, or the stem may classify the object to which it refers on the basis of size, shape, number, etc. Some of these stems which classify their objects are herewith listed.

The stems given are for the progressive, imperfective, perfective, iterative and optative modes. Some of these verbs do not have a progressive, but their future tense forms employ the stem of the progressive. Thus where there is no progressive mode possible, the stem form given is for the future tense.

Stems that classify shape, size, manner.

'áát, 'aah, 'á, 'ááh, 'áát, to handle one round or bulky object.
 'at, 'aat, 'aal, t'at, 'aat, to chew, eat, a hard object.
 'at, 'ah, 'áád, 'ah, 'áád, to lose, toss, a flat flexible object.
 bq̄s, bq̄qs, bq̄q̄z, bq̄s, bq̄qs, to roll (a circular object).
 shosh, shóósh, shoosh, shosh, shóósh, to place slender stiff objects side by side (in parallel position).
 dīt, deet, déél, dīt, dīt, to lose, toss, a slender flexible object.
 ghāt, ghāt, ghāl, ghāt, ghāt, to chew, eat, meat.
 ghéét, gheeh, ghí, gééh, ghééh, to handle a load or pack.
 h̄esh, h̄éesh, h̄ēzsh, h̄esh, h̄éesh, to flow, fall (mushy matter).
 káát, kaah, ká, kááh, káát, to handle anything in a vessel.
 kīt, keed, kid, ki', keed, to chew, eat, one round object.
 k̄os, k̄ēs, k̄é̄z, k̄os, k̄ēs, to fall (slender stiff object).
 léét, léh, lá, lééh, léét, to handle a slender flexible object.
 mas, máás, mááz, mas, máás, to roll (spherical object).
 nish, nísh, nizh, nish, nísh, to break a slender flexible object.
 niit, ne', ne', niih, ne', to toss or lose a round or bulky object.
 jōt, joōt, jool, jōt, joōt, to handle non-compact matter (wool).
 tsos, tsóós, tsooz, tsos, tsóós, to handle a flat flexible object.
 t̄loh, t̄leeh, t̄léé', t̄loh, t̄leeh, to handle mushy matter.
 jih, jááh, jaa', jih, jááh, to handle plural granular objects.
 téét, teeh, tí, tééh, téét, to handle one animate object.
 tíj̄t, tíjh, t̄á, tíjh, tíj̄t, to handle a slender stiff object.
 tsōt, tsóód, tsood, tso', tsóód, to feed one.
 ts'ot, ts'ot̄, ts'ot̄, ts'ot̄, ts'ot̄, to make taut a slender object.
 t'eēt, t'e', t'e', t'eeh, t'e', to drop a slender flexible object.
 tah, tááh, taa', tah, tááh, to shatter a fragile object.
 ts'ah, ts'ééh, ts'ee', ts'ah, ts'ééh, to eat mushy matter.
 chosh, chozh, chosh, chosh, chozh, to eat, chew, herbs.
 ts'it, ts'íid, ts'id, ts'i', ts'íid, to fall (a hard object).
 t̄lish, t̄lísh, t̄lizh, t̄lish, t̄lísh, to fall (animate object).
 dlosh, dlóósh, dlosh, dlosh, dlóósh, to go on all fours, trot

Stems that distinguish number.

'ash, 'aash, 'áázh, t'ash, 'aash, to go, walk (2)
kah, kááh, kai, kah, kááh, to go, walk (more than 2).
lóós, lóós, lóóz, lóós, lóós, to lead (1).
yoł, yóód, yóód, yo', yóód, to drive a small herd (5-10)
héét, héh, hí, hééh, héét, to kill (1).
gháqł, ghá, gháq', gáqh, gháqł, to kill (2 or more).
tsił, tseed, tseed, tsi', tseed, to kill (more than 2).
tsaał, tsaah, tsá, tsaah, tsaal, to die (1).
'néét, 'nééh, 'ná, 'nééh, 'néét, to die (2 or more).
daal, daah, dá, daah, daah, to sit (1).
keel, keeh, ké, daah, keeh, to sit (2).
bijił, bijh, bin, bijh, bijh, to sit (more than 2).
téét, teeh, tí, tééh, téét, to lie down (1).
tish, teesh, téézh, tish, teesh, to lie down (2).
jah, jeeh, jée', jah, jeeh, to lie down (more than 2).
ghoł, gheed, ghod, gho', gheed, to run (1).
chéét, chééh, cháq', chééh, chéét, to run (2).
jah, jeeh, jée', jah, jeeh, to run (more than 2).
nił, níł, nil, nił, níł, to handle plural objects.
das, daas, daaz, das, daas, to fall (heavy plural objects).
dah, dééh, deeh, dah, dééh, to fall (plural separable objects).
dił, deet, déél, dił, deet, to chew, eat plural objects.
háqł, han, han, gháqh, han, to throw (1) object.
t'ił, t'iid, t'íid, t'i', t'iid, to throw plural objects.

A number of stems could be added to enlarge these lists, but the foregoing will serve to illustrate. In these lists only the principal stems are given. In the dictionary the same verbs will be found more fully explained, and with all stems given.

Phonetic alterations of the stem initial consonant.

There are a few phonetic alterations of the stem initial consonants which will be noticed in the paradigms. Examples of these changes may be helpful. The verb stems given are all in the imperfective mode.

Stem initial **gh** often becomes **h** after **sh**, **h**, or **t**.

ghá, to kill plural objects; **yishhá**, I am killing them; **ghohhá** you (dpl) are killing them. **ghał**, to chew meat, **gholhał**, you (dpl) are chewing it.

Stem initial **s** often becomes **z** after **l**.

sííd, to awaken; **ch'ééniilzííd**, we are awakening him.

Stem initial **sh** becomes **zh** after **l**.

shééh, to mow; **yíilzhééh**, we are mowing it.

Stem initial **zh** becomes **sh** after **h**.

zha, to spit; **dohsha**, you (dpl) are spitting.

Stem initial **l** becomes **ł** after **sh** or **ł**.

lééh, to make; **'áshłééh**, I'm making it; **'óhłééh**, you (dpl) are making it.

The Stem Classifier

With position immediately preceding the stem is the stem classifier, a prefixed element which serves to distinguish between active and passive voice, and sometimes to transitivize intransitive verbs, or even to detransitivize transitive ones. The four stem classifiers are **ł**, **l**, **d**, and **zero**.

ł. Example, **hółbj'**, you are building a hogan. **ł** becomes **l** in the passive, and in the 1st person dpl. Thus, **hwiilbj'**, we dpl are building a hogan; **halbj'**, a hogan is being built. **ł** is added to many **zero** class and **l** class verbs as a causative and transitivizing agent.

l. Example, **ńdííłtłoh**, you will get wet. **l** classifier becomes **ł** in the 2nd person dpl. Thus, **'ádíłzhééh**, you are shaving yourself, but **'ádółzhééh**, you are shaving yourselves. **Zero** class verbs with **sh** or **s** initial stems infix **l** in the first person dpl and passive in order to avoid confusion with the **d** classifier. **yidoosih**, he will miss it; **diilzih**, we will miss it; **doolzih**, it will be missed. **didííshotł**, you will start dragging it; **didíilzhotł**, we will start dragging it; **didoolzhotł**, it will start to be dragged.

l class verbs can be transitivized by **ł**, as **ńdííłtłoh**, you will get wet; **ńdííłłtłoh**, you will make it wet.

d. This classifier is lost as such in Navaho. It still remains in certain verbs whose stem initial consonant is **'**, **d**, **gh**, **l**, **n**, **z**, **zh**, or **y**. It joins with these stem initials as follows:

d plus **'** = **t'**
d plus **d** = **d**
d plus **gh** = **g**
d plus **l** = **dl**

d plus **n** = **'n**
d plus **z** = **dz**
d plus **zh** = **j**
d plus **y** = **d**

Thus, for example, **ní'á**, I brought it; **bighanisht'á**, I took it away from him. **Ch'éédeessit**, I'll awaken him; **ch'éédeesdzit**, I'll wake up. **Yileeh**, it is becoming; **nádleeh**, it becomes repeatedly. **Yideeshshíít**, I'll make it black; **yideeshjíít**, I'll get black. (In these latter cases **d** classifier serves to detransitivize.)

Zero. Example, **yí'áát**, you are carrying it along. Some of the **zero** class verbs can be transitivized by insertion of **t** classifier. Thus:

si'á, it sets, has position; **sét'á**, I have it (in position, i.e. am causing it to set).

niséghiz, I turned around; **niséthiz**, I turned it around (i.e. caused it to turn around).

'oo'ot, there is movement along floating (i.e. an indefinite thing is floating along); **'oot'ot**, he is causing an indefinite thing to move along floating (i.e. he is navigating).

yool'ot, he is causing (definite) it to move along floating (i.e. he is sailing it along).

séíí', I became; **séíí'**, I caused it to become.

Tense

The Navaho verb expresses time as future, present or past. The simple future is expressed by such forms as **deesháát**, I'll go, **deeshíít**, I'll eat it, etc. (V. Future paradigms.)

The present tense is expressed principally in the imperfective and progressive mode forms, including the neuter verbs. In general the imperfectives of the momentaneous aspect translate "in the act of," "about to," while the continuative and repetitive render a simple present. To illustrate:

yishá, I am eating it (continuative imperfective).

yisdiz, I am spinning, twisting, it (continuative imperfective).

nánishtał, I am repeatedly kicking him (repetitive imperf.).

yínishtq', I am holding on to it (neuter).

naashá, I am walking about (continuative imperf.).

dishlóós, I am in the act of starting to lead him (momentaneous imperfective).

bi'dishłeeh, I'm in the act of cheating him (mom. imperf.).

taah yish'aah, I'm in the act of putting it in water (mom. imperf.).

'iishháásh, I'm about to fall asleep (mom. imperf.).

yish'áát, I'm carrying it along (progressive).
 yishghot, I'm running along (progressive)
 nishjí, I am (neuter).
 honishtó, I exist (neuter).
 yínístseii, I'm dry (neuter)
 dinistsiz, I'm shaky, trembling (neuter).
 dinishghin, I'm holy (neuter).
 ʔinishchíí', I'm red (neuter).
 si'q, it sets (si-perfective neuter).

Past tense is generally expressed by the perfective mode. Thus, **naa ní'q**, I gave it to you; **níyá**, I arrived, came; **yishghal**, I chewed, ate it (meat).

Periphrastic tense forms are produced by postpounding **dooleet** (often abbreviated to **doo**, or even to **leet**), it will be; **nt'ée'**, or **ni'**, it was, used to be; or a combination of the two (**dooleet nt'ée'**), to the verb forms. Thus:

Dooleet, renders a future; **nt'ée'**, a past, and **dooleet nt'ée'**, a conditional.

deeshííʔ, I'll eat it.	nishjí dooleet, I'll be.
deeshííʔ nt'ée', I would eat it.	nishjí dooleet nt'ée', I would be.
yishq, I'm eating it.	sédá, I'm sitting.
yishqá nt'ée', I was eating it.	sédáá nt'ée', I was sitting.
yishqá dooleet, I'll be eating it	sédáa dooleet, I'll be sitting.
yíyáq', I ate it.	honisq, I'm wise.
yíyáq' nt'ée', I had eaten it.	honisqá dooleet, I'll be wise.
yíyáq' dooleet, I'll have eaten it.	honisqá deeshíteet, I'll become wise.
yíyáq' dooleet nt'ée', I would have eaten it.	honisqá yishíteet, I'm becoming (progressively) wise(r).
nishjí, I am.	honisq sélíí', I became wise.
nishjí nt'ée', I was, used to be	

The following sentences will help illustrate the expression of time in the Navaho verb:

T'áá 'íídáq' hoʔ hweeshne'go 'índa yíníyá, I had already told him when you arrived (already I having told him then you arrived).

Kintahgóó diikah nisin nt'ée' 'aho'niíʔq, I was wishing we could go to town, but it rained (to town we (pl) will go I want it rained).

Shqá' dibé bitsj' deeshghat nínízingo shighandi nánídáah ni', remember, whenever you used to want to eat mutton you used to come to my home (remember sheep its meat I shall eat it you wanting my home at you repeatedly come it was).

Yiskáqgo kwe'é naasháago shee naaki náahai dooleet, tomorrow I shall have been here two years (tomorrow here I walking about with me two years it will be).

'Ákóq nich'j' deesháat nt'ée' ndi shinaanish hólóqgo biniinaa t'áadoo déyáa da, I would have gone to see you but I had work to do (there toward you I shall go it was but my work existing because of it without I started going).

Shá bíghah hahonishtáa nt'ée' ndi t'áadoo hak'ínisháhi t'óo nánísdzá, I had looked for him all day, and not finding him I returned (sun proportionate to it I am searching for him it was but without I am the one who finds him merely I returned).

K'adéq dah diisháah nt'ée' nikhonítq, I was about to start off when it started to rain (almost off I am about to start it was it started to rain).

Bighandi yíníyáago yóo' 'íyáa dooleet, he will have gone by the time you get to his place (his home at you having arrived away he has gone it will be).

Kintahgóo t'ah doo disháah da, I have never gone to town (to town still not I am in the act of starting to go).

T'áadoo nádáhi 'i'í'áqgo biniinaa 'íyáq', he hadn't returned at sundown so I ate (without he is the one in the act of returning it (sun) having moved in because of it I ate).

Objective yi- and bi-

Transitive verbs, as a rule, do not require expression of the 3rd person ordinary (**bi-**) object pronoun, although there is a class of verbs which does. Ordinarily, the 3rd person ordinary objective pronoun is expressed by zero in the 1st and 2nd persons singular and duoplural. In the ordinary 3rd person form of the transitive verb, the 3rd person pronominal object is represented by the 3rd person oblique (3o.) **yi-**, indicating that an ordinary 3rd person subject (**bí**) acts on a mentioned 3rd person ordinary object.

'awée' shéłchj, I gave birth to a baby.

'awée' shíníłchj, you gave birth to a baby.

'awée' yishchj, she gave birth to a baby.

'awée' yizhchj, birth was given to a baby.

The **yi-** of the 3o. person (**yishchíj**) indicates that the 3rd ordinary subject (she) gave birth to a 3rd person ordinary object expressed nominally by **'awéé'**, baby. **Yi-** precludes the possibility of **'awéé'** being taken as the subject of the verb, for it can only be the object. If the noun preceding the verb is the subject, then **yi-** is replaced by **bi-**, so **'asdzáq bishchíj**, the woman gave birth to him. Similarly, **náshdóitsoh yidiyoothéét**, he will kill the puma; **náshdóitsoh bidiyoothéét**, the puma will kill him.

The **yi-** of the passive form (**yizhchíj**) indicates that the verb is transitive with respect to a definite 3rd person object (expressed as zero just as it is in the forms **yishá**, I am eating it, and **yidá**, it is being eaten). If **yi-** is replaced by indefinite (3i.) **'a-**, we have:

yidá, it is being eaten

'adá, there is eating going on.

yizhchíj, birth was given to it

'azhchíj, birth occurred (birth was given to something)

In the passive forms of **yi-** and **si-** perfectives **yi-** indicates the transitivity of the verbal action to a definite object, just as it does in the imperfective transitive form **yishá**, I am eating it. **Yi-** is lacking in the passives of paradigms wherein there is no paradigmatic **yi-** prefix. Thus:

'awéé' yidoołchíít, she will give birth to a baby.

'awéé' doolchíít, a baby will be born.

'awéé' yółchíít laanaa, would that she give birth to a baby.

'awéé' ghólchíít laanaa, would that a baby be born.

'atsj' yidoołbish, he will boil the meat.

'atsj' doolbish, the meat will be boiled.

There is a group of verbs in Navaho which require the expression of the 3rd person ordinary objective pronoun in the 1st, 2nd and 3a. persons by the pronoun **bi-**, which becomes **yi-** in 3o.

bíhooł'áq', I learned it (yíhooł'áq', he learned it)

bí'néél'qqd, I measured it (yí'néél'qqd, he measured it)

nabídídéeshkił, I shall ask him (nayídídóołkił, he'll ask him)

bi'délo', I cheated him (yi'deezlo', he cheated him)

nibideeshktł, I'll halt him (ni(y)idoołktł, he'll halt him)

binéłtj, I laid him down (yineestj, he laid him down)

bínísdzil, I can resist it (yíníłdzil, he can resist it)

Postpositional prefixes usually require expression of the 3rd person pronominal object in all persons. Thus:

bik'iigeed, I covered it with dirt (yik'iigeed, he covered it ---)

bighanisht'á, I took it away from him (yighaít'á, he took it ---)

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

It has already been noted in the discussion of the stem classifiers that **ʔ** often transitivizes **zero** and **I** class verbs, in a causative sense, and that **d** sometimes renders passive, or detransitivizes, **zero** class active verbs. Thus:

séljǰ', I became; séljǰ', I caused it to become.
níséghiz, I turned around; níséthiz, I turned it around.
ndííltłoh, you will get wet; ndííttłoh, you will make it wet.
ch'éédeessił, I'll awaken him; ch'éédeesdził, I'll wake up.
yideeshshǰǰł, I'll blacken it; yideeshjǰǰł, I'll get black.

In this treatise, active verbs which are transitive with respect to a definite object (as yishǰ, I am eating it) are classified as transitive verbs, while those which transfer their action to an indefinite object (as 'ashǰ, I am eating something) are termed intransitive. Actually, it is quite obvious that the act of eating cannot go on without an object.

Thus it may be said that transitive verbs are often rendered intransitive by merely changing the object from a definite to an indefinite ('a- something).

yíyǰǰ', I ate it; 'íyǰǰ' (= 'a-íyǰǰ'), I ate (something).
yishǰ, I'm eating it; 'ashǰ, I'm eating (something).
nish'ǰǰh, I steal it; 'anish'ǰǰh, I steal (things), I'm a thief.

Indefinite 'a- is often represented only by its preceding ('), the vowel dropping out. Thus:

nánish'ǰǰh, I repeatedly steal it; ná'nish'ǰǰh (=ná'ánish'ǰǰh), I repeatedly steal (something).

Many verbs which are neither transitive nor intransitive (i.e. passive verbs) contain **ʔ** or **I**, and passive verbs often appear with prefixed 'a- or yi-. Thus:

'íthosh, You are sleeping; ('ashhosh, I am sleeping).
yíłghoł, you are running along; (yishghoł, I'm running along).

Indefinite Person and Impersonal Verbs

Verbs which are neither transitive nor intransitive, i.e., passive verbs, prefix the indefinite subjective pronoun 'a-, someone, to render the sense impersonal. Thus:

nitééh, he habitually lies down; 'anitééh, indefinite someone lies down, lying down occurs (as in bikáá' dah 'anitéhí, bed: upon it up lying down habitually occurs).

sidá, he is sitting; 'asdá, sitting occurs (as in bik'i dah 'asdá-hí, chair: the one on which sitting occurs).

sizí, he is standing; 'azí, there is standing (or as a noun: standing. Many such verbal nouns will be found in the dictionary)

naalnish, he is working; na'anish, there is work going on.

didoolnish, he will start working; 'adidoonish, work will start.

yaa naakai, they (pl) are doing it; baa na'akai, it is being done (by indefinite plural doers).

chidí bik'i'ídaazgo biniinaa bikee' deesdòh, weight on the car blew out its tire (something weighing on the car on account of its tire (lit. shoe) exploded).

The Navaho forms with indefinite subjective (or objective) 'a- often correspond to English nouns of the type ending in -ing, -tion, -ment, etc. The Navaho forms still express mode and aspect, however, for actually they are still verbs.

'az'á, extension (si'á, it (round or bulky object, or land) sets; 'az'á, something indefinite sets, there is setting. Cp. haz'á, it (space or area) sets, there is room.)

na'alt'a', flying, flight, aerial navigation.

'iilghéh, killing, murder (someone is being killed).

'ádiilghé, suicide (someone kills self).

Verbs whose meaning is rendered intransitive by prefixation of indefinite objective 'a-, something, cannot reduplicate 'a- to express both indefinite subject and indefinite object. Where both occur in the same word the indefinite subject is represented by zero; the verb form being that of the passive (voice).

'ayá, he is eating (something indefinite); 'adá, eating (of something indefinite) is going on (by someone indefinite).

Active and Passive Voice

There are two types of passive voice forms in Navaho. One, designated passive A, indicates no agent of the act, and refers only to a definite noun object. The other, designated passive B, indicates indefinite pronominal 'a-, someone, as the agent of the act. The B form can refer either to a definite noun object (the object being again represented in the verb by the pronoun bi-), or to a pronoun object. The two passives are herewith described.

Passive A.

This passive is formed by joining the verb prefixes, exclusive of those which represent pronominal subject, directly to the

stem classifier. In the passive the **t** classifier is replaced by **l**, and zero class verbs take the **d** classifier. Thus:

1. t class.

dlóó' néidool'ah, he will skin the prairie dog.
dlóó' ndool'ah, the prairie dog will be skinned.
chidí bikee' yoolbqs, he is rolling the tire along.
chidí bikee' yilbqs, the tire is being rolled along.

2. zero class.

yoo' yidoo'ish, he will string the beads.
yoo' doot'ish, the beads will be strung.
yoo' néi'ish, he repeatedly strings the beads.
yoo' nát'ish, the beads are repeatedly strung.
ch'il yiyá, he is eating the plant.
ch'il yidá, the plant is being eaten.

It is to be noted that such forms as "it will be skinned by me" are not used in Navaho. Rather, the active voice is used, giving "I will skin it."

As we stated above, the passive A does not refer to other than noun objects. Thus the passive **dibé yázhí yizhchí**, the lamb was born, cannot be altered to ***shizhchí**, I was born, nor can **seesghí**, of such a phrase as **'ashkii seesghí**, the boy was killed, be altered to ***shiseesghí**, I was killed. Passive B must be used in referring to a pronoun object.

Passive B.

This passive is formed by use of the indefinite pronoun subject **'a-**, as the agent of the act. Since the prefix **di-** is added to **'a-** the Passive B can be designated the **'adi-** passive. Whether this **di-** is the inceptive **di-** prefix of **dideesháát**, I'll start going, or similar to **di** of **'ádi**, self, is a moot question. Paradigms and examples of the passive B are given herewith. The vowel (a) of indefinite pronominal **'a-** is often dropped, only the glottal stop (') remaining. Thus **shi'dizhchí**, I was born (not ***shi'adizhchí**).

shi'dizhchí, I was born	shi'diisghí, I was killed
bi'dizhchí, he, she, they (dpl)	ni'diisghí, you were killed
ni'dizhchí, you were born	bi'diisghí, he, she was killed.
was (were) born	ho'diisghí, he, she was killed
ho'dizhchí, he, she, they (dpl)	nanihi'ditseed, we, you (dpl)

was (were) born
 nihi'dizhchí, we, you (dpl) was
 (were) born
 danihi'dizhchí, we (dist. pl)
 were born

were killed
 nabi'diztseed, they were kill.
 naho'diztseed, they were kill.
 ndanihi'diztseed, we (dist. pl)
 were killed

Compare:

hastiin yistin, the man was frozen (naturally)
 hastiin bi'distin, the man was frozen (artificially --- by some-
 one acting as the indefinite agent)

Further **'adi-** or **B** passive forms are given herewith in the 1st
 person singular, with the 3rd person active for comparison.

shidiyoothéét, he'll kill me	shítbéézh, he's boiling me
shidi'yoolghéét, I'll be killed	shi'dilbéézh, I'm being boiled
shiisxí, he killed me	shishbéézh, he boiled me
shi'diisghí, I was killed	shi'dishbéézh, I was boiled
shiiithéh, he is killing me	náshítbish, he rep. boils me
shi'diilghéh, I'm being killed	náshi'dilbish, I am rep. boiled
shiyóthéét lágo, I wish he would not kill me.	shótbéézh lágo, I wish he would not boil me
shidi'yólghéét lágo, I wish I wouldn't be killed	shi'dólbéézh lágo, I wish I would not be boiled
shididooniit, he'll say to me	shidooghíít, he'll eat me
shidi'doo'niit, I'll be told	shidi'doodííít, I'll be eaten
shít ní, he says to me	shiyá, he's eating me
shi'di' ní, I am being told	shi'didá, I'm being eaten
shidííniid, he said to me	shííyáqá', he ate me
shi'doo'niid, I was told	shi'doodáqá', I was eaten
shidóniit laanaa, I wish he'd tell me	náshidííh, he rep. eats me
shi'dó'niit laanaa, I wish I'd be told	náshi'didííh, I'm rep. eaten
shidootbish, he'll boil me	shóyáqá' lágo, I wish he would not eat me
shidi'doolbish, I'll be boiled	shi'dódáqá' lágo, I wish I would not be eaten

Imperatives

The imperative has no special form, but is rendered by the
 future tense forms (which are obligatory in force), by the imper-
 fective or progressive mode (when the act is to be carried out at

once), and by the optative (when the act is to be carried out in the proximate future, and in a negative sense). To illustrate:

1. Future used as an imperative.

shaa díínáát, come to me (you will come to me)!

diit'ash, let's go (we two will go)!

diikah, let's go (we plural will go)!

bíni' shaa doogáát, let him come to me (let he will come to me)!

2. Imperfective and progressive used as an imperative.

ch'íniníłkaad, herd them out (you are in the act of herding them out)!

ch'íninołkaad, herd them out (you dpl are in the act of ---)!

sha'ní'aah, loan it to me (a round or bulky object)!

shaa ní'aah, give it to me (round or bulky object)!

'adiiłtłáád, turn on the lights (light something on fire)!

'aníłtséés, turn off the lights (extinguish something)!

náás yínáát, keep walking forward!

The negative imperative, when immediate in force, is formed by suffixing the relational enclitic **-í** to the verb, and prepounding the particle **t'áadoo**, without, don't. Thus:

níní'ááh, deceive him (you are in the act of deceiving him)!

t'áadoo níní'ááhí, don't (be in the act of being a) deceive(-r of) him!

yáníłti', talk (you are talking)!

t'áadoo yáníłti'í, don't talk (without you are a talker)!

naníłkaad, herd them (about)!

t'áadoo naníłkaadí, don't (be a) herd (-er of) them!

The optative, in conjunction with the particle **lágo**, let it be not, is used to render a negative imperative in the sense of a future admonition. Thus:

ghóoyáq' lágo, don't (would that you might not) eat it!

noó'áát lágo, don't place, park, it (as a car, or bulky object)!

hatíóólééh lágo, don't punish him!

t'ááká ch'énáóósííd, don't awaken him!

bik'idoóltaat lágo, don't step on it!

bee naóóne' lágo, don't hurt him!

bee bił hóólne' lágo, don't tell it to him!

The particle **hágo**, come here, is used as a command, as in **hágo, kodí shił naniné**, come over here and play with me!

Neuter verbs are also used as imperatives in a present sense.
t'áadoo nahí'nání **sínízí**, stand still (without you are one that moves you are standing)!

t'áadoo shich'qáh **sínízíní**, don't stand in my way (without in my way you are the one that stands)!

nizéé' 'qq **'áhwíínísín**, keep your mouth open (your mouth open you keep it (area or space)!

Indirect imperatives are rendered as direct imperatives, as t'áadoo shqgh níni'í niłnígo shił hoolne', he told me to tell you not to worry (without beside me your mind the one = don't worry about me you telling him to me he told; i.e. he told me you tell him don't worry about me)!

The Deictic Prefixes

There are three deictic prefixes (i.e. that designate, point out) which are to be found in the paradigms, and a word of description with respect to them will be of benefit. They are:

1. **ji-**, the 3a. verbal incorporated subjective pronoun, meaning he, she, one.

jizlǐǐ', he, she, one, became

jidoogáát, he, she, one, will go

joogáát, he, she, one, is walking along

Ji- sometimes becomes **-zh-**, **-sh-**, as in:

bił 'azhdeesdǫgh (instead of bił 'ajideesdǫgh), he shot it

dashdiilghod (instead of dah jidiilghod), he started off running

2. **'a-**, the 3i., or indefinite subjective pronoun, someone. As we have noted it is the same in form as the 3i. objective **'a-**

'anitééh, someone habitually lies down

'asdá, someone sits (sitting is done)

'azǐ, someone stands (standing is done)

As we have pointed out under **Indefinite Person and Impersonal Verbs** the indefinite (3i.) pronoun enters into the formation of certain types of verbal nouns, as **na'alt'a'**, flight, flying.

3. **ho-**, **ha-**, are the pronouns which refer to space, area or place, as well as to impersonal it, or things. Thus:

hodootǐ'izh, it (area) is blue

halgai, it (area) is white

haz'q, it (area or space) sets, has position = there is room

hółchxon, it (area, place) stinks

hótt'iz, it (area) is hard.

halchin, it (area, or impersonal it) smells, has an odor

halniih, it (impersonal) tastes, has a taste

Verbal Incorporated Subjective Pronouns

The deictic prefixes, given in the preceding section, function as subjective pronouns, **ji-** for the 3a. person, **'a-** for the 3i., and **ho-, ha-**, in referring to space, area, etc. (the **3s.** as it will be hereafter designated).

The elements indicating pronoun subject in the verb are highly variable, and will be best understood in studying the various paradigms. The 1st person singular is usually indicated by **-sh-**, as in **nishlǫ́**, I am. However, it may also be found as a high toned vowel, as in **ní'ǫ́**, I brought it.

The 2nd person singular is sometimes represented by **-ni-**, and sometimes by a high toned vowel. Thus **nicha**, you are crying but **'idiz**, you are spinning.

The ordinary 3rd person (corresponding to **bí**) is represented in the verb by zero. Thus **'ayǫ́**, he is eating ('a-, the indefinite object pronoun; -yǫ́, imperfective stem of **eat**). Only in the 3o. (3rd person obliquative) is reference made to an ordinary 3rd person subject. Thus **yidiz**, he is spinning it.

The 1st person duoplural expresses **we** by means of a long vowel followed by a **d**, which is altered according to the following initial stem vowel in the same manner as that described for the **d** classifier. In the presence of **l** or **ł** (which becomes **l** in the 1st person duoplural) classifiers this **d** is dropped. Thus, **niidlǫ́**, we are; **ghoodzǫ́jih laanaa**, would that we might stand up; **díníilzéet**, we will grow up.

The 2nd person duoplural is represented by the vowel **o**, long or short in quantity, and with or without a final **-h**. Thus in the word **ghohsǫ́**, you dpl are eating it; in **doohteet**, you dpl will become, and in **soozǫ́**, you dpl are standing.

Modal Prefixes

One of the prefixes **yi-**, **ni-**, or **si-** usually occurs in the verb paradigm. There are several **yi-** prefixes similar in form, but not in meaning or grammatical force. One **yi-** commonly found prefixed in the imperfective mode has been called the peg element by such well known students as Sapir and Hoijer, because upon

prefixation of the object pronouns, or of other prefixes, **yi-** is dropped. Another **yi-** is used in the perfective and in the progressive modes. It is not dropped upon prefixation of another element as in the case of the **peg** element. The latter, as it will be seen later, is replaced by such prefixes as the iterative **ná-**, optative **ghó-**, etc.

Yi- of the perfective mode is completive in force, indicating that the act denoted by the verb stem is completed, and does not imply a durative or static condition as a result.

yish'áát, I am carrying it along.

taah yish'aah, I am in the act of putting it in the water.

taah yí'á, I have put it in the water.

The prefix **ni-** is often a terminative in force, or it describes an act as completed and resulting in a static durative condition. It is quite possible that this prefix may be cognate with **ni'** the noun meaning ground, earth. There are two **ni-** prefixes, both no doubt derived from the same source. Thus **níyá**, I came, arrived; **niniyá**, I went as far as a point and stopped (as in **kinji' niniyá**, I went as far as the house). **Ni'á**, I brought it; **ni' niní'á**, I set it on the ground. The noun **ni'** itself is used as a terminative in such forms as **ni' nishíj**, I am stopped (i.e. static). Further examples are herewith given:

díneeshdaat, I shall sit down (shall terminate the act of sitting down and thereafter be in a static durative state).

nishdaah, I am in the act of sitting down.

nedá, I have sat down.

The **ni-** prefix always forms part of the inchoative verb form as in **deeshíjít**, I shall eat it, but **bidí'néeshíjít**, I shall start eating it.

Likewise in the prolongatives, as **dinoolghod**, it ran (in) and stayed (chidí séi yíih dinoolghod, the car ran into the sand and stayed; i.e. got stuck in the sand).

The prefix **si-** indicates or implies that the act is completed, and is in a durative static state, or is of durative static nature. It is illustrated by the form **tsé'naa ni'sélkóó'**, I have been across by swimming (i.e. have swum across at some time or another), in contradistinction to **tsé'naa ni'nílkóó'**, I have arrived across swimming (i.e. have terminated the act of swimming across). Similarly:

sédá, I am sitting; in contradistinction to **nédá**, I sat down.
si'á, it sets, has position (a round or bulky object).
sél'á, I keep it, cause it to set, have position.

The **si-** perfective does not occur with the future paradigm, and does not always occur with the imperfective. However, such forms as **dah shish'aah**, I am in the act of setting it (a round or bulky object) up (as on a shelf); **hasinááh**, climb up! etc. occur.

Si- is widely used with neuter static verbs of the **si'á** type, and also in the perfective paradigms where it gives rise to a number of irregularities. Both the regular and the irregular **si-** perfective paradigms will be taken up under the heading **Si-perfective**.

Sometimes the **ni-** prefix and the **si-** prefix seem to occur together in certain forms such as **neezdá**, he sat down (**n-** representing **ni-** and **-z-** representing **si-**).

In describing the perfective paradigm, the three categories of **yi-perfective**, **ni-perfective** and **si-perfective** are employed for practical reasons. This is not necessary in the imperfective paradigm because of the relative simplicity and regularity of its formation. The imperfectives formed with **yi-** and **ni-** are given side by side.

Verb-incorporated Objective Pronouns

Person	Singular	Duoplural
1.	shi	nihi
2.	ni	nihi
3.	bi	bi
3o.	yi	yi
3a.	ho, ha	ho, ha
3s.	ho, ha	ho, ha
3i.	'a	'a
Ref.	'ádi	'ádi
Rec.	----	'ahi

As we mentioned before, the 3. as object is usually represented by zero, except in the 3o., where **yi-** is prefixed. Only in those verbs which require expression of the 3. pronominal object for all persons is **bi** used as pronominal object in other than the 3rd person. Thus **bíhool'áá'**, I learned it; **shash bidiyoothéét**, the bear will kill him, but **diyeeshhéét**, I'll kill him.

The position of the pronominal object varies with the verb prefixes. The following presentation should serve to illustrate the use and position of this element.

In the future, the object pronouns are merely prefixed to the verb, the pronoun having its position just before the future prefix.

deeshtéét, I'll carry him; nideeshtéét, I'll carry **you**; díítéét, you'll carry him; shidíítéét, you'll carry **me**; yidooítéét, **he'll** carry **him**; nidooítéét, he'll carry **you**; 'ahidooítéét, they'll carry **each other**; danidiiltéét, we (dist. pl) will carry **you** (sgl); dashidooítéét, you (dist. pl) will carry **me**; deidooítéét (=dayidooítéét), they (dist. pl) will carry **him**; da'ahidooítéét, they (dist. pl) will carry one another; náánideeshtéét, I'll carry **you** again; náadanidiiltéét, we (dist pl.) will carry **you** again.

Note that the reciprocal 'ahi- requires that the stem classifier **t** be changed to **l**. The reflexive 'ádi causes a similar change, as in **yálti'**, he is talking, but **'ádit yálti'**, he is talking to himself.

The following further examples of the incorporated object pronoun are given in tabular form. It will be noted that in the imperfectives the pronominal object replaces **yi**, necessitating what is called a conjunct paradigm,

taah yishteeh, I am putting him in the water.
 taah nishteeh, I am putting **you** in the water.
 taah nílteeh, you are putting him in the water.
 taah nilteeh, he is putting **you** in the water.
 taah shílteeh, you are putting **me** in the water.
 taah yílteeh, **he** is putting **him** in the water.
 taah niilteeh, we (dpl) are putting **you** in the water.
 taah shohteeh, you (dpl) are putting **me** in the water.

haashteeh, I'm carrying him up out.
 hanishteeh, I'm carrying **you** up out.
 hashílteeh, you're carrying **me** up out.
 hayílteeh **he** is carrying **him** up out.
 hashilteeh, he's carrying **me** up out.
 hahojilteeh, he (3a.) is carrying **him** (3a.) up out.
 ha'ahilteeh, they are carrying **each other** up out.
 hanáánishteeh, I'm carrying **you** up out again.
 hanáánéilteeh, **he's** carrying **him** up out again.
 hanááshilteeh, you are carrying **me** up out again.
 hanááshilteeh, he's carrying **me** up out again.
 hanáádashilteeh, they (dist. pl) are carrying **me** up out again.

Note that high toned **náá-**, again, raises the tone of a following vowel in some cases, and that when the 3o. **yi-** is added **náá-** becomes **nááná-**, which in turn assimilates to the following **(y)i-**, and resultant **náánáyí-** becomes **náánéí-**. The tone of distributive **da-** is not raised by preceding **náá-**, so the syllable **-shít-** of **hanáádashítteeh** is not raised as is the same syllable in **hanááshítteeh**.

ni' ninishteeh, I'm setting him down on the ground.
ni' nininishteeh, I'm setting **you** down on the ground.
ni' niyíítteeh, **he's** setting **him** down on the ground.
ni' nishíníítteeh, you're setting me down on the ground.
ni' ninááninishteeh, I'm setting **you** down again on the ground.
ni' nináánéíítteeh, **he's** setting **him** down again on the ground.
ni' nináádashinoítteeh, you (dist. pl) are again setting **me** down.

taah yíítj, I put him into the water.
taah níítj, I put **you** into the water.
taah shííníítj, you put **me** into the water.
taah yiyíítj, **he** put **him** into the water.
taah 'ahooltj, they put **each other** into the water.
taah shííítj, he put **me** into the water.

yishghal, I ate him.
neeshghal, I ate **you**.
shíínííghal, you ate **me**.

níítj, I brought him.
niníítj, I brought **you**.
shííníítj, you brought **me**.
yiníítj, **he** brought **him**.
shiníítj, he brought **me**.

ch'íníítj, I took him out
ch'íniníítj, I took **you** out.
ch'ínáániníítj, I took **you** out again.
ch'ínáádaniniíítj, we (dist. pl) took **you** out again.

shéłbéézh, I boiled him.
shishíníłbéézh, you boiled **me**.
shishbéézh, he boiled **me**.
nishéłbéézh, I boiled **you**.
yishbéézh, **he** boiled **him**.
'ahishbéézh, they boiled **each other**.
'ádéshbéézh, I boiled **myself**.

'ádishínílbéézh, you boiled yourself.
nááshishínílbéézh, you boiled me again.

Yi- of the progressive mode is not dropped like **yi-** of the imperfective. One drops this prefix in **yishghat**, I'm eating him; **nishghat**, I'm eating **you**, but progressive **yishtéét**, I'm carrying him along; **neeshtéét**, I'm carrying **you** along (not ***nishtéét**). Similarly in the perfective mode **yishghal**, I ate him; **neesghal**, I ate **you**.

yishtéét, I'm carrying him along.
neeshtéét, I'm carrying **you** along.
yíltéét, you're carrying him along.
shííltéét, you're carrying **me** along.
yoołtéét, **he's** carrying **him** along.
shoołtéét, he's carrying **me** along.
'eeshtéét, I'm carrying **something** indefinite ('e- = 'a-) along.
shijoołtéét, he (3a.) is carrying **me** along.
hojoołtéét, he (3a.) is carrying **him** (3a.) along.
daníínílteeh, we (dist. pl) are carrying **you** along.
dashíínólteeh, you (dist. pl) are carrying **me** along.
dashílteeh, they (dist. pl) are carrying **me** along.
dashijílteeh, they (3a. dist. pl) are carrying **me** along.

Reciprocal and Reflexive Pronoun Objects

Reciprocal. The reciprocal, corresponding to English each other, one another, is rendered in Navaho by the pronominal prefix **'ahi-**. Its position corresponds to that of the other objective pronouns, but its presence requires that the **†** classifier be changed to **l**, or that the **d** classifier be added. Thus:

'ahiiltéét, we (dpl) are carrying each other.
'aholtéét, you (dpl) are carrying each other.
'ahoołtéét, they (dpl) are carrying each other.
'ahijoołtéét, they (3a. dpl) are carrying each other.
da'ahíínílteeh, we (dist. pl) are carrying one another.
da'ahíínólteeh, you (dist. pl) are carrying one another.
da'ahílteeh, they (dist. pl) are carrying one another.
da'ahijílteeh, they (3a. dist. pl) are carrying one another.
'ahiit'í, we (dpl) see each other.
'ahoht'í, you (dpl) see each other.
'ahoot'í, they (dpl) see each other.
'ahijoot'í, they (3a. dpl) see each other.

Where the verb contains a postpositional prefix, reciprocity is denoted by the prefix **'at-** **'ahit-** (V. postpositions).

'atghaniit'q̄, we (dpl) took it away from each other.

'atghanooh't'q̄, you (dpl) took it away from each other.

'atghait'q̄, they (dpl) took it away from each other.

'atghajit'q̄, they (3a. dpl) took it away from each other.

'atghadaniit'q̄, we (dist. pl) took it away from one another.

Reflexive. The reflexive, corresponding to English self, is formed by prefixation of **'adi-**, self (as an object pronoun). **'Adi-** also changes **ʃ** to **ʃ**, or requires a **d** classifier, and causes the same paradigmatic changes as those occasioned by prefixation of the object pronouns. Thus compare:

yish'í, I see him	neesh'í, I see you	'ádeesht'í, I see myself
yíní'í, you see him	shííní'í, you see me	'ádíínít'í, you see yourself
yoo'í, he sees him	shoo'í, he sees me	'ádoot'í, he sees himself
joo'í, he (3a.) sees him	shijoo'í, he (3a.) sees me	'ázhdoot'í, he (3a.) sees himself
yiit'í, we (dpl) see him	niit'í, we (dpl) see you	'ádiit'í, we (dpl) see ourselves
ghoh'í, you (dpl) see him	shooh'í, you (dpl) see me	'ádooh't'í, you (dpl) see yourselves
deiit'í, we (dist. pl) see him	daniit'í, we (dist. pl) see you	'ádadiit'í, we (dist. pl) see ourselves
daoh'í, you (dist. pl) see him	dashooh'í, you (dist. pl) see me	'ádadooh't'í, you (dist. pl) see yourselves
dayoo'í, they (dist. pl) see him	dashoo'í, they (dist. pl) see me	'ádadoot'í, they (dist. pl) see themselves
dajoo'í, they (3a. dist. pl) sees him	dashijoo'í, they (3a. dist. pl) see me	'ádazhdoot'í, they (3a. dist. pl) see themselves

Verb Prefixes

There is a large number of prefixes which are used for derivation of the various verbal meanings. Some are directional in force, some express manner, some are postpositions used as verb prefixes, etc. They replace, to a large extent, the adverbs of En-

glish, and to some extent the English prepositions. The list here-with given is not exhaustive, but contains those prefixes which are most commonly and widely used.

It is not always possible to assign an exact meaning to each of these prefixes, for the precise signification is often not clear.

'qqh, beside (something indefinite)

'qqh ndeesh'áát, I'll pawn it (set it down beside someone).

'qq, open.

'qq dideesh'tíít, I'll open it (door).

'qq 'át'é, it is open.

'a-, into (an enclosure); out of sight.

yah 'adeesh'áát, I'll go in.

'ahóóltq, or yóó' 'ahóóltq, it stopped raining (rained away out of sight).

'á-, thus (?)

'ání, he says (thus).

'ádeesh'tíít, I'll make it (thus).

'ádin, there is none.

'ádaa-, to, about, from, self.

'ádaadideestsos, I'll remove it from myself (sheet like thing).

ni'éé' 'ádaadiiltsoos, take off your shirt!

'ádá-, for self.

'ádádideesdzit, I'll take a swallow of it.

'adá-, close ('ad'áá', edge, orifice).

'adádi'deeshjot, I'll close it (as by stuffing weeds in it).

'ada-, **bida-**, **hada-**, down.

'adadeemas, I'll roll down.

'áde-, above self.

'áde'eshd'q, I'm overeating (eating above myself).

'ádi-, self.

'ádideeshzhoh, I'll brush myself.

'aghá-, **'agha-**, through (penetrating).

'aghá'deeshshish, I'll make a perforation, poke a hole.

bighanisht'q, I'll take it away from him (lit. through him).

'ahá-, in two halves.

'ahádeeshgish, I'll cut it in two.

'ahéé-, around (in a circle).

'ahéénish'tí, I am making it flow around in a circle.

'ahéénishghod, I ran around in a circle.

'ahééh, 'ahéesh-, gratitude.

baa 'ahéeshnisin, I am grateful for it.

'ahi-, apart.

'ahideeshkał, I'll chop it apart.

'ahi-, together.

'ahidiilj, they flow together.

'ahí-, into.

'ahíighj, it (e.g. water) extends into it (the land) (as a bay).

'áká-, upon self.

'ákádeeszis, I'll put on a belt, gird myself.

'ák'i-, on self.

'ák'idideesht'áát, I'll take it off, put it on (hat).

'ak'i-, on something indefinite.

'ak'e'shélchj, I wrote (lit. scratched on something).

'ákó-, that way, thus, correctly.

'ákót'é, it is that way, thus; it is correct.

'ákóshłaa, I made it thus; I made it right.

'ałnáá-, back and forth.

'ałnáádeesh'áát, I'll carry it back and forth.

'ałná-, alternate, exchange.

'ałnádeesh'áát, I'll exchange their position.

'ałts'á-, away from each other.

'ałts'ádiit'ash, we two will separate, part from each other.

'atí-, harm, injury.

'atideeshłíł, I'll punish, harm, him.

'aza-, (from 'azéé', mouth), action toward the mouth.

'azanisht'aah, I'm kissing (in the act of moving my head to someone's mouth).

bizanisht'aah, I'm in the act of kissing her.

bée-, concerning, about, him.

béedeiilniih, we (dist. pl) remember (about) him.

bí-, against it.

bídideeshłoh, I'll brake it (apply the brakes against it).

bíyah, under and against it (bracing it).

bida-, down.

bidadeeshtłish, I'll fall down.

bik'i- on it.

bik'iideeshgoł, I'll cover it (with earth).

bik'idideesh'áát, I'll uncover it (take the lid off).

bináká-, through it (perforating it).

bináká'deeshnił, I'll bore holes through it.

biní, biná-, around it.

binídeesháát, I'll walk around it.

biná'ázt'i', it extends, is stretched, around it (as a wire).

cha-, has to do with darkness.

chahałtheet, it is dark.

chaha'oh, shade, shadow.

chá-, (?).

cháshk'eh, arroyo, wash, race course.

chát'ish, phlegm.

cho-, use.

choyooł'í, he makes use of it.

choo-, has to do with menstruation.

chooghin séłíj', I am menstruating (have become chooghin).

chooghiní, hunchback (because it is said that if one has intercourse with a menstruating woman he will become a hunchback).

ch'ée- (ch'í-, out plus ná-, back), pertains to reawakening.

ch'éeedeessił, I shall reawaken him.

ch'éeedeesdził, I shall reawaken.

ch'í-, horizontally outward, out of an enclosure.

ch'ídeesháát, I shall go out (as from a house).

nik'i shił ch'ídoolghoł, I'll run over you.

da-, distributive plural.

'adadidijah, we (dist. pl) will spit.

de-, dei-, upward.

de'ádeeshlíł, I'll raise it (make it up).

shikee' deńdaashch'il, my shoes curled up.

di-, indicates inception or beginning of an action.

dideesháát, I shall start to go.

dideesh'áát, I shall start to carry it along (a bulky object).

di-, pertains to fire.

didideeshjah, I'll build a fire.

didideesh'áát, I'll put it in the fire.

dini-, a combination of **di-** and **ni-**. Indicates prolongation of the act or state, and a variety of other meanings.

bichidí séł yih dinoolghod, his car got stuck in the sand (ran into the sand and stayed).

bidíniish'á, I have my head against it (am holding it there).
 dinishgho', I am a (fast) runner.
 'adineesdzá, I walked in (and stayed, unable to get out).
dzí-, -z-, -zh-, into space; into infinity.
 dzígai, white (line) runs into the distance.
 'azhdeesht'íí, I'll sling it off into space.
dzídza-, into fire.
 dzídza yínil, he put them into the fire.
dzíłts'á-, away from fire, water.
 dzíłts'ádeesh'áá, I'll take it out of the fire or the water.
ha-, up and out.
 hadeesháá, I'll go up out; I'll climb up.
 bibéézh hayí'á, he pulled out his knife.
há-, ha-, (from -ká, for, after), for
 haséyá, I went for (after) it.
 haníyá, I'm here for it; I came after it.
 hadeeshzhah, I'll hunt (for) it (game).
hada-, down (ib. 'ada-, bida-).
 hadadeeshtísh, I'll fall down.
 hadadeesháá, I'll get down, dismount.
hasht'e-, in readiness; prepared.
 hasht'ediisdza, I got ready.
 hasht'eelyaa, it was prepared; made ready.
hasht'e', aside, in readiness, in order.
 hasht'e' niinínil, he set them aside; put them in order.
hi-, time after time, one after another.
 hideesh'áá, I'll carry it one time after another.
 hahinidééh, they are falling out one after another.
hi-, in challenge; ambush.
 hinisdzá, I went (in challenge).
 Na'nízhoozhígóo jooł yee ndaanéhígíí baa hiniikai, we (pl)
 went to meet and challenge the Gallup basketball team.
 baa nihinisdzá, I'm lying in wait for him; ambushing him.
'i-, against (something indefinite).
 'ídideeshłoh, I'll put on the brakes (apply them against).
'ii-, (?).
 'íinisin, I keep it.
'ii-, (?).
 'íinisin, I have in mind.
 doo 'íinisin da, I don't want to.

jo-, jii-, pertains to emotions of hate, kindness, etc.

joshba', I am kind, merciful.

bee baa jiiséba', I treated him with it (as candy, pop).

jiisé'táá', I came to hate him.

ka-, sickly.

kanaashá, I am sickly (chronically).

kéé', footwear.

kéé' sé'ééz, I have my shoes on.

kjjh, into town; to market.

kjjh yíghí, I hauled it to town.

kí-, position leaning against.

kínishdáh, I'm sitting in a leaning position.

kin-, (?) (possibly kin, house).

kindeeshdaat, I shall menstruate (for the first time; formerly menstruating women were tabu and spent the period isolated in a special structure).

kó-, in this way.

kót'é, in this way; it is this way.

kóyinishghé, I am called thus; thus is my name.

k'e-, (?)

k'e'íí'a, I untied, loosened it (as in taking down the hair).

k'i-, apart in two pieces.

k'ídeeshnish, I'll break it in two (as a string).

k'i-, (?)

k'idideesh'téét, I'll plant it.

teeh, into dirt, ashes.

teeh yí'q, I put it into the dirt; I buried it.

tee', in the ground.

tee' si'q, it is setting in the ground (within the soil).

ti-, has to do with inherent quality.

ti'gai, it is white.

ti'kon, it is inflammable.

ti'kan, it is sweet.

naá-, again.

yah 'anáádeesht'áát, I'll carry it in again.

naa-, **naá-**, down, downward.

naajin, black (as a streak) running down (as on a hillside).

naálí, it drips down (as water through a leaky roof).

naa-, **na-**, **n-**, about, around (without definite direction).

naashá, I'm walking around.

naniná, you're walking around.
njighá, he (3a.) is walking around.

naa-, **na-**, **ni-**, across.

na'nízhoozh, bridged (na-, across; ' = 'a-, indefinite subject;
ní-, horizontally; -zhoozh, slender objects lie parallel).

naaní-, to turn around.

naanísísghod, I turned around running; ran there and turned.

ná-, repetition of an act or state.

nánishtat, I'm kicking him repeatedly.

náshdíjh, I repeatedly eat it.

ná-, **ní-**, **ń-**, action upward from the ground, up.

ńdideesh'áát, I'll pick it up, lift it.

ńdideeshdáát, I'll arise, stand up, get up.

ná-, **ní-**, **ń-**, back (returning).

ńdeeshdáát, I'll return, go back.

ńdeesh'áát, I'll take, bring, it back.

nát'áá', back, returning back.

náhi-, over.

náhideesh'áát, I'll turn it over.

ni-, indicates termination or static condition.

niniyá, I went as far as a point and stopped.

nijin, black (as a streak running) to a point (and stopping).

ní'á, I brought it (terminated the act of carrying it).

ni' nini'á, I set it down on the ground.

ní-, horizontally and parallel to the ground.

ní'á, it extends horizontally.

nih-, add to (?)

nihidideesháát, I'll join it (a club, political party, etc.).

shilíj' nihidideeshtéét, I'll join the race (add my horse to it).

nih-, in many pieces, slices, etc.

nihideeshgish, I'll slice it, cut it up.

nihideeshtih, I'll smash it to pieces (as a box).

niki-, on the surface.

nikidél'á, they are scattered around on the ground.

nikididees'is, I'll step down onto the floor.

nikí-, against the surface.

nikídideeshgoh, I'll fall (and strike the ground).

niki-, **nih-**, indicates inception, beginning.

nikida'diltsi', it has started to sprinkle (rain).

nikihoniltq̄, it has started to rain.

nikideesháat, I'll start back home(ward).

ntsi-, (?).

ntsíníkees, you are thinking.

ntsi-, (?).

ntsidideesgoh, I shall kneel.

shói-, acquisition.

shóideesht'eet, I'll acquire it.

so-, **soh-**, have to do with hope and entreaty (?)

sodideeszjít, I shall pray.

doo sohodéébéezh da, it is hopeless, beyond repair.

taah, **tá-**, into water.

taah deeshtlish, I'll fall into the water.

tá'ádísgis, I'll wash myself.

ta-, **tá-**, (from **-tah**, among), among.

tádíiyá, I've been among; been on a trip.

bitaashá, I am walking among them.

t'óo hootaashá, I am merely visiting (places) about.

té- (from **tééh**, deep water), in deep water.

téhoołtsódii, a mythological monster (lit. the one that grabs one in the deep water).

tsá-, body.

tsásk'eh, imprint of the body (where one has lain); bed.

yáá-, up (from, or cognate with **yá**, sky).

yáadahidiilghq̄t, we (dist. pl) will throw it up in the air.

yaa-, straight up.

yaa'á, it stands (extending) straight up.

yá-, (?).

yáshti', I'm talking.

yá'át'ééh, it is good.

yá-, embarrassment, bashfulness.

yánisin, I am bashful, embarrassed.

ya-, down.

yaic̄eessił, I'll pour it.

The Distributive Prefix **Da-**

As in the case of some of the nouns, **da-** is also affixed in verbal complexes to denote a distributive plural. When more than two subjects are each performing or sharing in the action or state denoted by the verb stem, the distributive **da-** is added.

'iidq̄, we (dpl) are eating; da'iidq̄, we (dist. pl) are eating.

When **da-** is added to a verb it may occasion certain phonetic alterations within the verb, depending on the nature of the preceding or following syllable. The more common changes are:

da plus yi = dei	da plus oh = daah (or daoh)
da plus yii = deii	da plus ghó = daó (daghó)
da plus ghoo = daoo	

da plus 'a = da' if another syllable intervenes between 'a and the stem, but remains **da'a** if 'a immediately precedes the stem. Thus da'doodjít, they will eat (for *da'adoodjít), but da'ayá, they are eating ('ayá, he, they dpl are eating).

The prefixes **ní-, ná-, ni-, na-** precede **da**, but lose their vowels generally to give, with **da-**: **nda-, nda-, nda- nda-** resp.

The prefix **da-** has a definite position within the verb, varying according to the other prefixes present.

Da- follows:

ha-, up out; for (hadadiit'áát, we'll carry it up out; hadadiilzhah, we'll hunt it (game)).

ch'í-, horizontally out (ch'ídadiit'áát, we'll carry it out).

Postpositions such as bí-, bik'i-, etc. used as verb prefixes (bí-dahwiidiil'áát, we'll learn it; bik'ideiiljool (= bik'idayiiljool) we covered it with brush).

ní-, up, back, repeatedly (ndeiljool, we repeatedly carry it; yah 'ándeiiljool, we repeatedly carry it in; ndadiit'á, we lifted it, picked it up).

náá-, again (náádadiidjít, we'll eat it again).

'a-, in (yah 'adeiit'á, we carried it in).

ni-, down (ni' ndaniit'á, we set it down).

na-, ni-, about (ndei'áh, they carry it about).

Da- precedes:

All objective personal pronouns affixed in the verb, **unless** they are the object of a postpositional verb prefix (nidiigish, we (dpl) will cut you; danidiigish, we (dist. pl) will cut you; **but**, bik'idadidiilta, we'll step on it. da'ayá, they're eating).

Verbal prefixes which denote mode, tense and pronominal subject in the verb, with exception of repetitive ná-. These include:

future di- as in dadiidleet, we will become.

yi-perfective as in taah deiit'á (dayiit'á), we put it in water

ni-perfective as in *naa daniit'q*, we brought it to you.

si-perfective as in *dasiidlíí'*, we became.

peg and progressive *yi-* as in *deiidloh* (*dayiidloh*), we are laughing; *deíniit'aah*, we're carrying it along.

hi- as in *ndahee'ná*, we moved one after another; *dah dahididiit'áát*, we will hang it up.

di- inceptive as in *dah dadidiit'áát*, we'll start off carrying it.

The affixation of *da-* in the progressive mode requires an alteration of both prefixes and stem, the imperfective stem generally being substituted for the progressive. Thus:

Transitive.

deíni- plus imperfective stem = we (1st person dist. pl).

deínóh- plus imperfective stem = you (2nd person dist. pl)

deí- plus imperfective stem = they (3o. person dist. pl).

dají- plus imperfective stem = they (3a. person dist. pl).

Intransitive.

da'íni- plus imperfective stem = we

da'ínóh- plus imperfective stem = you

da'í- plus imperfective stem = they

da'jí- plus imperfective stem = they

Semeliterative náá-

The prefix **náá-** is added to verbs to render the meanings again, another, some more (the latter two in conjunction with **ta'**, a, an, some). In many **zero** class verbs the addition of **náá-** requires the **d** classifier, although this rule is not always observed.

deeshleeł, I'll become; *náádeeshdleeł*, I'll become again.

ta' yishq, I'm eating some of it; *ta' náánáshdq*, I'm eating some more of it; **or** another one.

taah yí'q, I put it in the water; *taah náánásht'q*, I again put it in the water.

The addition of the **d** classifier requires a different 1st person singular infixed subjective pronoun in the perfective mode. In **d** and **l** class verbs **-sh-** represents the 1st person singular subject (I), whereas a high toned vowel indicates this person in **zero** and **ʔ** class verbs.

Furthermore, where **náá-** stands before **gho-**, or replaces a prefix **yi-**, the **náá-** is reduplicated to give **nááná-**. Thus compare: *yish'áát*, I'm carrying it along; *náánásht'áát*, I'm again carrying it along.

yisháát, I'm walking along; *náánáshdáát*, I'm again walking a. *kjjh yíghí*, I hauled it to town; *kjjh náánáshgí*, I again hauled it to town (**d** classifier plus **gh** = **g**).

A few paradigms for comparison should prove helpful.

1. Future tense. Stem 'áát, to handle a round or bulky object.

Person	Semelfactive	Semeliterative
1.	deesháát	náádeesht'áát
2.	díí'áát	náádíít'áát
3o.	yidoo'áát	náánéidoot'áát
3a.	jidoo'áát	náázhdoot'áát
dpl 1.	diit'áát	náádiit'áát
dpl 2.	dooh'áát	náádooh't'áát
dist. 1.	dadiit'áát	náádadiit'áát
dist. 2.	dadooh'áát	náádadooh't'áát
dist. 3o.	deidoo'áát	náádeidoot'áát
dist. 3a.	dazhdoo'áát	náádazhdoot'áát

2. Imperfective (momentaneous). Stem 'aah.

1.	nish'aah	náánisht'aah
2.	ní'aah	náánít'aah
3o.	yi'aah	náánéít'aah
3a.	ji'aah	náájít'aah
dpl 1.	niit'aah	náániit'aah
dpl 2.	noh'aah	náánoht'aah
dist. 1.	daniit'aah	náádaniit'aah
dist. 2.	danoh'aah	náádanoh't'aah
dist. 3o.	dayi'aah	náádayit'aah
dist. 3a.	daji'aah	náádajit'aah

3. Perfective. Stem 'q.

1.	ní'q	náánisht'q
2.	yíní'q	náánéínít'q
3o.	yíní'q	náánéínít'q
3a.	jiní'q	náázhnít'q
dpl 1.	niit'q	náániit'q

dpl 2.	noo'q	náánoot'q
dist. 1.	daniit'q	náádaniit'q
dist. 2.	danon'q	náádanoot'q
dist. 3o.	deini'q	náádeinit'q
dist. 3a.	dajini'q	náádazhnit'q

4. Progressive. Stem 'áát.

1.	yish'áát	náánásht'áát
2.	yí'áát	náónáát'áát
3o.	yoo'áát	nááyoot'áát
3a.	joo'áát	náájoot'áát
dpl 1.	yiit'áát	náánéiit'áát
dpl 2.	ghoh'áát	náánáoh't'áát
dist. 1.	deiniit'aah	náádeiniit'aah
dist. 2.	deinóh'aah	náádeinóh'aah
dist. 3o.	dei'aah	náádei'aah
dist. 3a.	dají'aah	náádají'aah

5. Repetitive (Iterative). Stem 'ááh.

1.	násht'ááh	náánásht'ááh
2.	nánít'ááh	náánánít'ááh
3o.	néit'ááh	náánéit'ááh
3a.	ńjít'ááh	náánájít'ááh
dpl 1.	néiit'ááh	náánéiit'ááh
dpl 2.	náht'ááh	náánáht'ááh
dist. 1.	ńdeiit'ááh	náánádeiit'ááh
dist. 2.	ńdaah't'ááh	náánádaah't'ááh
dist. 3o.	ńdeit'ááh	náánádeit'ááh
dist. 3a.	ńdajit'ááh	náánádajit'ááh

6. Continuative (imperfective). Stem 'áh.

1.	naash'áh	nináánásht'áh
2.	nani'áh	nináánít'áh
3o.	nei'áh	nináánéit'áh
3a.	nji'áh	nináájít'áh
dpl 1.	neiit'áh	nináánéiit'áh
dpl 2.	naah'áh	nináánáht'áh
dist. 1.	ndeit'áh	nináádeiit'áh
dist. 2.	ndaah'áh	nináádaah't'áh
dist. 3o.	ndei'áh	nináádeit'áh
dist. 3a.	ndaji'áh	nináádajit'áh

7. Optative. Stem 'áát.

1.	ghósh'áát	náánaosht'áát
2.	ghóó'áát	náánaóót'áát
3o.	yó'áát	nááyót'áát
3a.	jó'áát	náájót'áát
dpl 1.	ghoot'áát	náánaoot'áát
dpl 2.	ghooh'áát	náánaooht'áát
dist. 1.	daoot'áát	náadaoot'áát
dist. 2.	daooh'áát	náadaooh'áát
dist. 3o.	dayó'áát	náadayót'áát
dist. 3a.	dajó'áát	náadajót'áát

The Prefix ná-

The prefix **ná-** is added to verbs to indicate that the action or state denoted thereby is thought of as returning or reverting to a former state, or being done "over." It is much like English **re-** in "I repaid him," or **back** in "I carried it back."

The prefix **ná-**, or the concept of "back to a former state," is often employed in Navaho in instances where it would be omitted and left to the imagination in English. For example, the concept of divorce requires addition of **ná-**, since it signifies literally "to go back apart; to reseparate," in Navaho. According to the Navaho manner of expression, the two parties concerned were not always together, so it is not an original separation, but a re-separation. Thus, 'alts'ániit'áázh, we separated from each other (in which the separation could be original, or of momentary nature); 'alts'ánániit'áázh, we separated back, or re-separated from each other; we divorced each other, or got divorced. Similarly, 'ats'áá-bidi'doolt'eef, he will be discharged (lit. he will be put **back** away because he did not **always** work for the party who will discharge him).

As in the case of the prefix **náá-**, again, **ná-** usually requires addition of the **d** classifier in **zero** class verbs, although the rule is not always strictly observed.

The addition of **ná-** occasions few irregularities in the paradigm. It undergoes certain phonetic alterations, becoming **ní-** or **ń-** in many instances, especially where it occurs before a stopped consonant, as **ńdeeshdáát** (not ***nádeeshdáát**), I will go back. When **ná-** is prefixed to **náá-**, the combination becomes **nínáá-**, as **nínáádeeshdáát**, I will go back again; I will return again. Si-

milarly, in conjunction with iterative **ná-**, the combination of the two prefixes becomes **níná-**, as in **nínáshdááh**, I repeatedly go back; I repeatedly return.

Often, especially in conjunction with the prefixes **ch'í-**, out horizontally, **ha-**, up out, and **di-**, fire, **ná-** is absorbed by the vowel of the prefix to give **ch'ée-**, (ch'íná-), **háá-** (haná-), and **dée-** (*diná-), respectively. Thus, **ch'éédeeshdáát**, (for ch'ínideeshdáát), I will go back out; **háádeesht'áát** (for hanídeesht'áát, hańdeesht'áát), I will take it back out; I will redeem it from pawn; **déédíítjéé'** (for *dinídíítjéé'), I will rekindle the fire.

A few further examples of **ná-** are given herewith:

bich'j' n'deeshtéét, I will pay him; bich'j' **níná**'deeshdléét. I will pay him back; I will repay him.

'ádeeshlíít, I will make it; 'án**deeshdlíít**, I will remake it; make it back to its original state; repair it.

'áshłaa, I made it; 'án**ashdlaa**, I remade, repaired, it.

k'én**áhásdlíí'**, peace came (back); peace returned (not *k'éhazlíí', which would presuppose that all preceding time had been occupied by war).

'iítłhaazh, I went to sleep; **ná**'iilghaazh, I went back to sleep (note that the † classifier becomes l in this instance).

The prefix **ná-** serves to render many meaning with a single stem, which are often rendered in English by distinct and unrelated words. Thus, for example:

yah 'íít'e', I put him in (as in jail); ch'ééníít'e', I released him, or took him back out (as from jail).

didíítjéé', I built it (a fire); **déédíítjéé'**, I rekindled it, or built it back up (a fire).

níyá, I went; **nánísdzá**, I returned, or I went back.

The Prefix **hi-**

A prefix **hi-** added to the verb serves to render the idea of one after another, in contrast to group action. Thus:

yah 'iikai, we (pl) went in (all at once as a group).

yah 'aheekai, we (pl) went in (one after another).

This prefix is used only when the subject of the verb, or the action denoted by the verb is plural (more than two).

Used with active transitive verbs it gives the meaning of to perform the act one time after another, as in:

deesh'áát, I shall bring it (once); **hídeesh'áát**, I shall bring it one time after another (in succession).

The affixation of **hi-** occasions some irregularity in the 3o., and sometimes of the 3a. person, as:

yaa yidiyoo'áát (not *hiyidoo'áát), he'll give it to him one time after another.

yaa yiiz'q̄ (not *hiyiz q̄), he gave it to him one time after another.

In Navaho, **hi-**, or the concept one after another, time after time, etc. finds much wider use than in English where we often leave this detail to the imagination of the hearer.

Thus we say "they went in," wherein their entry or act of entering is the important idea; **how** they entered is irrelevant from our point of view. On the contrary, **how** they performed the act is also of importance according to the Navaho way of thinking. If they performed the act as a group one will say **yah 'eekai**, but if they entered one after another then one must say **yah 'aheeskai**. Similarly, **ndizííd**, a month is passing, but **náhidizííd**, months go by one after another. In English we leave these aspects to the hearer's imagination, or ignore entirely the self evident fact that the months pass one after another, since they quite obviously can not pass as a group. To walk sideways is also expressed by **hi-** in Navaho. This is due to the manner of motion with the feet and legs when walking, or more properly shuffling sidewise. Thus **naaniigo hideesháát**, I'll walk sideways; **naaniigo heesháát**, I'm walking along sideways.

The prefix **hi-** is used with different meaning in conjunction with other verb prefixes, as:

baa hinisdzá, I approached him in challenge; **baa nihinisdzá**, I ambushed him.

THE VERB PARADIGMS

There are two general types of paradigm, the disjunct used when no derivational prefixes occur, and the conjunct when derivational prefixes are added. The paradigmatic prefix, along with the incorporated subject pronoun are conjugated in a separate column for all persons, including the subjective pronoun referring to space, area, or place (**ho-**, **ha-**), and the passive voice. The 'adi passive voice form is given, when possible, in parentheses below the ordinary passive, and with the 3rd person pronoun **bi-**, him, prefixed thereto. Thus *yilghaṭ*, it is being eaten; (*bi'dilghaṭ*, he is being eaten). The abbreviation P. stands for passive voice, and 3s. for place or area as subject (i.e. *ho-*, *ha-*). As in the foregoing, *dpl* stands for duoplural. The distributive plural is not given in these paradigms since, as we described in the section on distributive **da-**, it merely consists of prefixation of the element **da-** to the forms of the duoplural.

There is no distinction between the 3rd persons singular and duoplural, so these forms translate he, she, it, they as the context requires.

Imperfective disjunct.

1. *-dlóóh*, to be cold (of a person being physically cold).
2. *-diz*, to twist, spin (as the yarn in weaving).
3. *-leeh*, to become.
4. *-ghaṭ*, to chew or eat (meat).
5. *-cha*, to cry, weep.

Person	1	2	3
1. <i>yish-</i>	<i>yishdlóóh</i>	<i>yisdiz</i>	<i>yishteeh</i>
2. <i>ni-</i>	<i>nidlóóh</i>	<i>nidiz</i>	<i>nileeh</i>
3(o). <i>yi-</i>	<i>yidlóóh</i>	<i>yidiz</i>	<i>yileeh</i>
3a. <i>ji-</i>	<i>jidlóóh</i>	<i>jidiz</i>	<i>jileeh</i>
3i. 'a-	-----	'adiz	'aleeh
3s. ha-	-----	-----	haleeh
P. <i>yi-</i>	-----	<i>yidiz</i>	-----

'adi-	-----	(bi'didiz)	-----
dpl 1. yii-	yii dlóóh	yii diz	yii leeh
dpl 2. ghoh-	ghoh dlóóh	ghoh diz	ghoh tee h

Person	4	5
1. yish-	yishghaṭ	yishcha
2. ni-	ni lghaṭ	nicha
3(o). yi-	yilghaṭ	yicha
3a. ji-	ji lghaṭ	jicha
3i. 'a-	'alghaṭ	'acha
3s. ha-	-----	-----
P. yi-	yilghaṭ	-----
'adi-	(bi'dilghaṭ)	-----
dpl 1. yii-	yii lghaṭ	yii cha
dpl 2. ghoh-	ghoh lghaṭ	ghoh cha

In the imperfective disjunct paradigms above, only the transitive verbs are actually 3o. in person. In the transitive verbs, **yi-** of the 3rd person is the oblique pronominal he-him, but on the intransitive verbs (as *yileeh*, he is becoming) **yi-** is the peg element and the person is 3. Thus the designation 3(o).

A prefixed object pronoun, as we have already seen, causes the peg element **yi-** to drop out, and the verb then takes a conjunct paradigm form. Similarly, other prefixes may replace **yi-** to produce various divergent conjunct paradigms. Below we will indicate again the changes caused by replacement of **yi-** by the object pronouns, and there will follow a number of paradigms in which the same prefix is replaced by other elements.

To chew or eat meat.

yishghaṭ, I'm eating it
 ni lghaṭ, you're eating it
 yi lghaṭ, he's eating it
 ji lghaṭ, he's eating it
 yi lghaṭ, it's being eaten
 yii lghaṭ, we're eating it
 ghoh lghaṭ, you're eating it

nishghaṭ, I'm eating you
 shi lghaṭ, you're eating me
 shi lghaṭ, he's eating me
 shi ji lghaṭ, he's eating me
 shi'dilghaṭ, I'm being eaten
 ni i lghaṭ, we're eating you
 shoh lghaṭ, you're eating me

The paradigm retains the **yi-** prefix in all but the 3o. person as long as the pronoun object is the 3. (corresponding to *bi*) because the 3. object is expressed by zero. In the 3o. *peg yi-* is replaced by the obliquative *yi-*, he-him. (Thus, *yi-* of *yishghat* is not the same as *yi-* of *yilghat*).

In the paradigmatic presentations given below the letter **u** stands for the vowel of the prefix, **ú** for the same vowel when it is high in tone, and **uu, úú**, when the vowel is long.

Imperfective conjunct I

1. -teeh, to lie down.
2. -diz, to spin, weave (in conjunction with indefinite objective 'a-, something, rendering thus an intransitive meaning).
3. -baat, to hang it, tend it (a curtain like object).

Person	1	2	3
1. -ush-	nishteeh	'asdiz	dishbaat
2. -ú-	níteeh	'ídiz	dítbaat
3(o). -u-	niteeh	'adiz	yidítbaat
3a. <i>ji-</i>	jiniteeh	'ajidiz	jidítbaat
3i. 'a-	'aniteeh	'adiz	'adítbaat
3s. <i>ha-</i> , <i>ho-</i>	-----	-----	-----
P. -u-	-----	('adiz)	dilbaat
'adi-	-----	(<i>bi'didiz</i>)	(<i>bi'dilbaat</i>)
dpl 1. -uui-	niiteeh	'iidiz	diilbaat
dpl 2. -uoh-	nohteeh	'ohdiz	dołbaat

An example of the 3s. form is *hodileeh*, it (the place) is in the act of starting to become; *yóó' ahalzhood*, it (the weather) is in the act of clearing off.

The position of the deictic prefixes *ji-*, *'a-*, *ho-*, varies. They may precede one prefix, but follow another. Thus, **ho-** precedes **di-** in *hodileeh*, but follows **náá-** in *nááhodidleeh*, it (place) is in the act of becoming again.

Imperfective conjunct II

1. -'nééh, to crawl (arrive crawling) .
2. -t'ood, to suck it (to a point, as far as a certain point).

Person	1	2
1. -ush-	nish'nééh	nisht'ood
2. -ú-	ní'nééh	nítt'ood
3(o). -ú-	yí'nééh	yítt'ood

3a. jú-	jí'nééh	jílt'ood
3i. 'ú-	'í'nééh	'ílt'ood
dpl 1. -uui-	nii'nééh	niilt'ood
dpl 2. -o(h)-	noh'nééh	nott'ood

Imperfective conjunct III

1. -dááh, to walk, go (with n- = to get up, arise).
2. -jooł, to handle non-compact matter as brush, wool, etc. (In the form given below with bik'i- it means to cover it with noncompact matter).
3. -níh, to suffer, have troubles and difficulties.

Person	1	2	3
1. -uush-	ńdiishdááh	bik'iishjooł	ti'hooshníh
2. -uu-	ńdiidááh	bik'iitjooł	ti'hooníh
3(o). -uu-	ńdiidááh	yik'iyiitjooł	ti'hooníh
3a. -ji-	nízhdiidááh	bik'ijiitjooł	ti'hojoońíh
3i. -(a)-	ń'diidááh	('ak'iiljooł)	-----
P. -uu-	-----	bik'iiljooł	-----
dpl 1. -uui-	ńdiit'aash (d)	bik'iiljooł	ti'hwii'ńíh
dpl 2. -o(h)-	ńdoht'aash (d)	bik'iołjooł	ti'hohníh

Imperfective conjunct IV

1. -dziih, to breathe (used with the meaning of speak out)
2. -'aah, to handle a round or bulky object (to carry it up out).
3. -na', to crawl (to crawl about).
4. -'aah, (ib. no. 2) (to carry it in, out of sight).

Person	1	2
1. -uush-	haasziih	haash'aah
2. -uni-	hanidziih	hani'aah
3(o). -uu-, -u(yi)-	haadziih	hayi'aah
3a. -uji-	hajidziih	haji'aah
3i. -u'a-	ha'adziih	ha'a'aah
P. -uu-	-----	haat'aah
'adi-	-----	habi'dit'aah
dpl 1. -uui-	haiidziih	haiit'aah
dpl 2. -uo(h)- -uuh-	haohdziih	haah'aah
	haahdziih	

Person	3	4
1. -uush-	naash'na'	'iish'aah
2. -uni-	nani'na'	'ani'aah
3(o). -uu-, -u(yi)-	naa'na'	'ii'aah

3a. -uji-	nji'na'	'aji'aah
3i. -u'a-	na'a'na'	'e'e'aah
P. -uu-	-----	'iit'aah
'adi-	-----	'abi'dit'aah
dpl 1. -uui-	neii'na'	'iit'aah
dpl 2. -uo(h)- -uuh-	naah'na'	'oh'aah

Neuter verbs defining states or qualities without reference to preceding time or action are conjugated in the imperfective paradigm. Two types of paradigm exist for the neuter verbs, corresponding to the conjunct I and II already given. The two are herewith given together.

Neuter (imperfective).

1. -lǫ́, to be
2. -daaz, to be heavy
3. -t'ah, to be left handed; clumsy
4. -din, to be absent, non-existent, exhausted
5. -chíí', to be red
6. -yáq, to be wise
7. -zhóní, to be pretty
8. -tsiz, to be shaky, trembly, nervous

Person	1	2	3	4
1. -sh-	nishǫ́	nisdaaz	nisht'ah	'ánishdin
2. -ú-	nílǫ́	nídaaz	nít'ah	'ánídin
3. -u-, -ú-	nilǫ́	nidaaz	nitt'ah	'ádin
3a. ji-, jú-	jílǫ́	jídaaz	jinit'ah	'ájídin
3i. 'í-	'ílǫ́ ('ídlǫ́)	'ídaaz	'itt'ah	'íídin
3s. ha- ho-	(hólǫ́)	-----	honitt'ah	'áhádin
dpl 1. -ii-	niidlǫ́	niidaaz	niitt'ah	'óniidin
dpl 2. -oh-	nohtǫ́	nohdaaz	noht'ah	'ánohdin
	5	6	7	8
1. -sh-	ǫ́inishchíí'	honisáq	nishzhóní	dinistsiz
2. -ú-	ǫ́iníchíí'	honíyáq	nízhóní	dinítsiz
3. -u-, -ú-	ǫ́ichíí'	hóyáq	nizhóní	ditsiz
3a. ji-, jú-	jilchíí'	hojyáq	jízhóní	jiditsiz
3i. 'í-	'alchíí'	hódzq	'ízhóní	'aditsiz
3s. ha- ho-	halchíí'	-----	hózhóní	-----
dpl 1. -ii-	ǫ́iniichíí'	honiidzq	niijóní	diniitsiz
dpl 2. -oh-	ǫ́inohchíí'	honohsq	nohzhóní	dinohtsiz

Another type of neuter uses the stem of the iterative mode, in conjunction with the prefixes of the imperfective. These verbs have no reference to preceding time or action, but indicate that one performs the act denoted by the stem --- or more specifically that one is a performer of that act. They are made up in a manner similar to that described for the usitative, although they are not necessarily usitative in force. Such are **'adishdit**, I play (or am a player of) the stick dice game (lit. I toss a slender object repeatedly); **diskos**, I cough, am coughing, or have a cough.

Neuter verbs are also formed by prefixing the **ni- yi- and si-** perfective prefixes to the perfective stem. The result is a neuter or neuter static form, as **nímaz**, it is spherical; **yíftseii**, it is dry; **sidá** he is sitting.

The Perfective Mode

There are three perfective paradigms, being distinguished by the perfective prefixes **yi-**, **ni-**, and **si-**. In neuter verbs, the perfective denotes a status or quality resulting from preceding action. The **yi-** perfective describes an act as just completed, the **ni-** perfective describes the act as completed and resulting in a static condition, while the **si-** perfective implies that the act is completed, and at the same time that it is durative and static. To exemplify the three perfectives:

- taah yí'q, I have (completed the act of) put(ting) it into water.
- naa ní'q, I have brought (given) it to you.
- sél'q, I keep it (cause it to set).

Yi- Perfective

The **yi-** perfective paradigms vary according to the stem classifier required by the verb stem. Thus, **zero-t** class verbs have a different paradigm from that of the **d-l** class.

Yi- perfective disjunct.

Zero and t class verbs

1. -nizh, to pluck it (herbs, beard, etc.).
2. -cha, to cry, weep.
3. -ts'ee', to eat mushy matter (as mush, gravy, jello).

Person	1	2	3
1. yí-	yínizh	yícha	yífts'ee'
2. yíní-	yínínizh	yínícha	yínífts'ee'
3(o). yí- (yíí-)	yiyíínizh	yícha	yiyíífts'ee'

3a. jíí-	jíínizh	jíícha	jííłts'ee'
3i. 'íí-, 'oo-	-----	'íícha	'oolts'ee'
3s. hóó-	-----	-----	-----
P. yi-	yi'nizh	-----	yilts'ee'
'adi-	(bi'di'nizh)	-----	(bi'doolts'ee')
dpl 1. yii-	yii'nizh	yiícha	yiilts'ee'
dpl 2. ghoo-	ghoonizh	ghoocha	ghoolts'ee'

An example of the 3s. is hóótł'is, it (area) became hard.

d and l class verbs

1. -déél, to eat plural objects.
2. -dláq', to drink it.
3. -ghal, to eat it (meat).

Person	1	2	3
1. yish-	yishdéél	yishdláq'	yishghal
2. yíní-	yíníldéél	yínídláq'	yíníłghal
3o. yoo-	yooldéél	yoodláq'	yoolghal
3a. joo-	jooddéél	joodláq'	joolghal
3i. 'oo-	'ooldéél	'oodláq'	'oolghal
P. yi-	yildéél	yidláq'	yilghal
'adi-	(bi'dooldéél)	(bi'doodláq')	(bi'doolghal)
dpl 1. yii-	yiildéél	yiidláq'	yiilghal
dpl 2. ghoo-	ghooldéél	ghoohdláq'	ghoolghal

Yi- perfective conjunct.

Zero and f class verbs

Paradigm 1.

1. -mááz, to roll (spherical or animate object) (to roll up out).
2. -geed, to dig (to dig it up out; to mine it).
3. -jool, to handle noncompact matter (carry it up out).
4. -jool, ib. no. 3 (to carry it in, or out of sight).

Person	1	2
1. -úú-	háámááz	háágeed
2. -ú(y)íní-	há(y)ínímááz	há(y)ínígeed
3(o). -úú-	háámááz	hayíígeed
3a. -jíí-	hajíímááz	hajíígeed
3i. -'íí-, -'oo-	ha'íímááz	ha'oogeed
P. -uu-	-----	haageed
'-adi-	-----	(habi'doogeed)

dpl 1 -uui-	haii'mááz	haiigeed
dpl 2. -uoo-	haoomááz	haoogeed
Person	3	4
1. -úú-	háátjool	'íítjool
2. -ú(y)íní-	há(y)ínítjool	'íínítjool
3(o). -úú-	hayíítjool	'ayíítjool
3a. -jii-	hajíítjool	'ajíítjool
3i. -'íí-, -'oo-	ha'ooljool	'o'ooljool
P. -uu-	haaljool	'eeljool
-'adi-	(habi'dooljool)	('abi'dooljool)
dpl 1 -uui-	haiiljool	'iiljool
dpl 2. -uoo-	haootjool	'ootjool

Paradigm II.

1. -geed, to dig (to shovel dirt on it).
2. -kq', to smooth it.
3. -gaii, to whiten it.
4. -kad, to sew (them together).

Person	1	2
1. -uu-	bik'iigeed	diitkq'
2. -uni-	bik'iinigeed	dinitkq'
3o. -uu-	yik'iyiigeed	yidiitkq'
3a. ji-	bik'ijiigeed	jidiitkq'
3i. -'ii-	bik'i'iigeed	'iilkq'
P. -uu-	bik'iigeed	diilkq'
-'adi-	-----	(bi'diilkq')
dpl 1. -uui-	bik'iigeed	diilkq'
dpl 2. -uoo-	bik'ioogeed	dootkq'
Person	3	4
1. -uu-	yiitgaii	'ahídiitkad
2. -uni-	yinitgaii	'ahídiniitkad
3o. -uu-	yiitgaii	'ahíidiitkad
3a. ji-	jiitgaii	'ahízhdiitkad
3i. -'ii-	'iilgaii	'ahí'diilkad
P. -uu-	yiilgaii	'ahídiilkad
-'adi-	(bi'diilgaii)	'ahíbi'diilkad
dpl 1. -uui-	yiilgaii	'ahídiilkad
dpl 2. -uoo-	ghootgaii	'ahídootkad

d and l class verbs.

Paradigm I.

1. -na', to crawl (to crawl in, or out of sight).
2. -dzí', to breathe, expire (to speak out).
3. -ne', to tell.
4. -zhiizh, to dance.

Person	1	2
1. -uush-	'eesh'na'	haasdzí'
2. -úíni-	'ííni'na'	háinídzí'
3(o). -uu-, -oo-	'ee'na'	haadzí'
3a. -ujoo-	'ajoo'na'	hajoodzí'
3i. -u'oo-	'o'oo'na'	ha'oodzí'
dpl 1. -uui-	'ii'na'	haíidzí'
dpl 2. -uoo-	'ooh'na'	haoohdzí'

Person	3	4
1. -uush-	hweeshne'	'eeshzhiizh
2. -úíni-	hwíínílné'	'íínílzhiizh
3(o). -uu-, -oo-	hoolne'	'oolzhiizh
3a. -ujoo-	hojoolne'	'ajoolzhiizh
3i. -u'oo-	(hóóne')	'oozhiizh
dpl 1. -uui-	hwiilne'	'iilzhiizh
dpl 2. -uoo-	hoołne'	'oolzhiizh

Paradigm II.

1. -'ná, to move with household (to start moving).
2. -dzá, to walk, go (to arise, get up).
3. -jǫǫ', to become black.
4. -laa, to make it.

Person	1	2
1. -uush-	ńdiish'ná	ńdiisdzá
2. -uini-	ńdini'ná	ńdinidzá
3(o). -uu-	ńdii'ná	ńdiidzá
3a. ji-	ńízhdii'ná	ńízhdiidzá
3i. -u'-	ń'dii'ná	ń'diidzá
3s. hoo-	-----	-----
dpl 1. -ii-	ńdii'ná	ńdiit'áázh (d)
dpl 2. -ooh-	ńdooh'ná	ńdooh't'áázh (d)

Person	3	4
1. -uush-	yiishjǐǐ'	'iishta
2. -uini-	yiniǐǐ'	'iinilaa
3(o). -uu-	yiiǐǐ'	'áyiilaa
3a. ji-	jiǐǐ'	'ájiilaa
3i. -u'-	'iiǐǐ'	-----
3s. hoo-	hooǐǐ'	-----
P. -u-	-----	'ályaa
'adi-	-----	('ábi'diilyaa)
dpl 1. -ii-	yiiǐǐ'	'iilyaa
dpl 2. -ooh-	ghoohǐǐ'	'óohta

Ni- Perfective

The **ni-** perfective is, practically speaking, a conjunct paradigm, inasmuch as the prefix **ni-** can be considered as replacing the **yi-** element just as it was noted in the conjunct forms of the **yi-** perfective. However, we shall continue to speak of disjunct and conjunct paradigms. By disjunct we shall refer to those paradigms wherein no other derivational prefixes precede or follow the **ni-** prefix. Under conjunct we shall list paradigms in which another prefix or prefixes precede or follow **ni-**, causing certain alterations and seeming irregularities.

Ni- perfective disjunct.

Zero and † class verbs.

1. -mááz, to roll (a spherical object) (to arrive rolling).
2. -báqáz, to roll it (a circular object) (to arrive rolling it).
3. -jool, to handle noncompact matter (to bring it; as wool).

Person	1	2	3
1. ní-	nímááz	nítbáqáz	nítjool
2. yíní-	yínímááz	yínítbáqáz	yínítjool
3(o). -ní-	nímááz	yinítbáqáz	yinítjool
3a. jiní-	jinímááz	jinítbáqáz	jinítjool
3i. 'aní, 'í-	'anímááz	'ílbáqáz	'íljool
P. yí-	-----	yílbáqáz	yíljool
'adi-	-----	(bi'deelbáqáz)	(bi'deeljool)
dpl 1. nii-	nii'mááz	niilbáqáz	niiljool
dpl 2. nooh-	noomááz	nootbáqáz	nootjool

d and l class verbs

1. -'na', to crawl (to arrive crawling).
2. -t'áh, to trot leisurely along (to arrive trotting leisurely).

Person	1	2
1. nish-	nish'na'	nishtt'áh
2. yíni-	yíni'na'	yíniltt'áh
3. yí-	yí'na'	yíltt'áh
3a. jí-	jí'na'	jíltt'áh
3i. 'í-	'í'na'	'íltt'áh
dpl 1. nii-	nii'na'	niiltt'áh
dpl 2. noo-	nooh'na'	noottt'áh

Ni- perfective conjunct.

Zero and t class verbs

Paradigm I.

1. -ti', to break it (to break it in two)
2. -dláád, to tear, rip it (to tear it in two)

Person	1	2
1. -uní-	k'íníti'	k'ínídláád
2. -u(y)íni-	k'íiníti'	k'íinídláád
3o. -u-ní-	k'íiníti'	k'íinídláád
3a. -uzhní-	k'ízhníti'	k'ízhnídláád
3i. -u'í-	k'í'íti'	k'í'ídláád
P. -u-	k'éti'	k'édláád
'adi-	(k'íbi'dooti')	(k'íbi'dooldláád)
dpl 1. -unii-	k'íniiti'	k'íniídláád
dpl 2. -unoo-	k'ínooti'	k'ínoođláád

Paradigm II.

1. -t'iizh, to soak it.
2. -tsxoi, to yellow (scorch) it.

Person	1.	2.
1. -unii-	diniiltt'iizh	diniiltsoxi
2. -unini-	dininiiltt'iizh	dininiiltsoxi
3o. -unii-	yidiniiltt'iizh	yidiniiltsoxi
3a. ji-	jidiniiltt'iizh	jidiniiltsoxi
3i. 'a-	'adiniiltt'iizh	'adiniiltsoxi

P. -unii-	diniiltt'iizh	diniiltsxoi
'adi-	(bi'di'niiltt'iizh)	(bi'di'niiltsxoi)
dpl 1. -unii-	diniiltt'iizh	diniiltsxoi
dpl 2. -unoo-	dinoottt'iizh	dinoottsxoi

Paradigm III.

1. -'aa', to deceive him.

Person	1
1. níí-	níí'aa'
2. nííní-	nííní'aa'
3o. -níí-	yíníí'aa'
3a. jíníí-	jíníí'aa'
3i. 'anoo-	'anoot'aa'
P. -----	-----
'adi-	(bidi'noot'aa')
dpl 1. níí-	níí'aa'
dpl 2. noo-	noo'aa'

Paradigm IV.

1. -'íí', to look at it.

Person	1
1. néé-	néé'íí'
2. nííní-	nííní'íí'
3o. -néé-	yinéé'íí'
3a. jínéé-	jínéé'íí'
3i. 'anéé-	'anéé'íí'
P. néé-	néé'íí'
'adi-	(bidi'néé'íí')
dpl 1. nííí-	nííí'íí'
dpl 2. nóó-	nóó'íí'

d and l class verbs

Paradigm 1.

1. -t'á, to handle a round or bulky object (to take it away from him by force).
2. -ghod, to run (to return running; run back).

Person	1	2
1. -unish-	bighanisht'á	nánishghod
2. -uyíní-	bighayínít'á	náyíníghod
3(o). -uí-, -ú-	yighaít'á	nálghod

3a. -ují-	bighajít'á	ńjílghod
3i. -u'í-	bigha'ít'á	ná'ílghod
P. -uu-	bighaat'á	-----
dpl 1. -unii-	bighaniit'á	nániijéé' (pl)
dpl 2. -unoo(h)-	bighanooht'á	nánoo(h)jéé' (pl)

Paradigm II.

1. -tłah, to stop (motion).

Person	1
1. -unish-	ninishtłah
2. -uíní-	niniíníłłah
3. -uu-	niilłah
3a. -ují-	nijíłłah
3i. -u'í-	ni'íłłah
dpl 1. -unii-	niniilłah
dpl 2. -unoo-	ninoołłah

Paradigm III.

1. -t'á, to handle a round or bulky object (to kiss her; lit. to move the head to her mouth).

2. -ghil, to doze.

Person	1	2
1. -unesh-	bizanesht'á	'aneshghil
2. -uíní-	bizaniínít'á	'aniíníłghil
3(o). -unoo-	yizanoot'á	'anoolghil
3a. -uzhnoo-	bizazhnoot'á	'azhnoolghil
3i. -u'noo-	biza'noot'á	'i'noolghil
dpl 1. -unii-	bizaniit'á	'aniilghil
dpl 2. -unoo-	bizanooht'á	'anoołghil

1. -t'á, to handle a round or bulky object (to adopt him).

2. -'eez, to step (to step down onto a surface).

Paradigm IV.

Person	1	2
1. -unish-	'ádaadinisht'á	nikidinis'eez
2. -uíní-	'ádaadíínít'á	nikidííníl'eez
3(o). -ee-	'ádeideet'á	nikideel'eez
3a. -zh-	'ádaazhdeet'á	nikizhdeel'eez

3i. -ee-	'ádaa'deet'q	niki'deel'eez
P. -----	-----	-----
'adi-	('ádaabi'deet'q)	-----
dpl 1. -unii-	'ádaadiniit'q	nikidiniil'eez
dpl 2. -unooh-	'ádaadinooh't'q	nikidinoof'eez

Si- Perfective

The prefix **si-** assimilates to a following **-zh**, **-sh**, to become an **-sh**. Thus, shéshish, shéltbéézh, instead of séshish, séltbéézh. A similar change occurs before **-k**, as in hashishké, instead of hashiské.

Si- perfective disjunct.

d, l, t, and zero class verbs.

1. -zǐ, to stand (to be standing).
2. -'q, to handle a round or bulky object (to set it as in dah sé'q, I set it up --- as on a shelf).
3. -nil, to handle plural objects (to keep, have, them).
4. -béézh, to boil it.
5. -chǐ, to give birth to it.

Person	1	2	3
1. sé-	sézǐ	sé'q	sélnil
2. síní-	sínízǐ	síní'q	sínílnil
3(o). si-, -s-	sizǐ	yiz'q	yisnil
3a. jis-, jiz-	jizǐ	jiz'q	jisnil
3i. 'as-, 'az-	'azǐ	'az'q	'asnil
3s. haz-	-----	haz'q	-----
P. yizh-	-----	-----	(sinil)
'adi-	-----	-----	(bi'disnil)
dpl 1. sii-	siidzǐ	siit'q	siilnil
dpl 2. soo-	soozǐ	soo'q	sootnil

Person	4	5
1. sé-	shéltbéézh	shéltchǐ
2. síní-	shíníltbéézh	shíníltchǐ
3(o). si-, -s-	yishbéézh	yishchǐ
3a. jis-, jiz-	jishbéézh	jishchǐ
3i. 'as-, 'az-	'azhbéézh	'azhchǐ
3s. haz-	-----	-----

P. yizh-	shibéézh	yizhchǫ́
'adi-	(bi'dishbéézh)	(bi'dizhchǫ́)
dpl 1. sii-	shiilbéézh	'shiilchǫ́
dpl 2. soo-	shoofbéézh	shootchǫ́

Si- perfective conjunct

Zero and 1 class verbs.

Paradigm I.

1. -bj', to build a hogan.
2. -kóó', to swim (across).
3. -ne', to play.
4. -ts'áá', to hear it.
5. -tsá, to die (one).

Person	1	2	3
1. -usé-	hosébj'	ni'sétkóó'	niséne'
2. -usíní-	hosíníbj'	ni'sínítkóó'	nisíníne'
3(o). -us-, uz-	hasbj'	na'askóó'	naazne'
3a. -jis-	hojisbj'	n'jiskóó'	njizne'
3i. -u'a-	(hazbj')	na'azkóó'	na'as'ne'
3s. ho-	-----	-----	-----
P. -uz-	(hazbj')	-----	-----
dpl 1. -usii-	hosiiilbj'	ni'siiilkoó'	nisii'ne'
dpl 2. -usoo-	hosoołbj'	ni'soołkoó'	nisoone'

Person	4	5
1. -usé-	diséts'áá'	dasétsá
2. -usíní-	disíníts'áá'	dasínítsá
3(o). -us-, uz-	yidiizts'áá'	daaztsá
3a. -jis-	jidiizts'áá'	dajiztsá
3i. -u'a-	'íists'áá'	da'aztsá
3s. ho-	hodiists'áá'	-----
P. -uz-	'íists'áá'	-----
dpl 1. -usii-	disiits'áá'	danee'ná (pl)
dpl 2. -usoo-	disoołts'áá'	dasinooná (pl)

Paradigm II.

1. -tih, to be old, worn out.
2. -ké, to be mean; to scold.

Person	1	2
1. -usis-	hasistih	hashishké
2. -usíní-	hasínítih	hashíníké

3. -uus-	haastih	haashké
3a. -ujis-	hajistih	hojishké
3i. -u'as-	ha'astih	ho'dishké
dpl 1. -usii-	hasiitih	hoshiiké
dpl 2. -usoo-	hasoohtih	hoshoohké

Paradigm III.

1. -kan, to beseech, beg, him.
2. -dlqad, to believe it, him.

Person	1	2
1. -usis-	néisiskan	yisisdlqad
2. -usíní-	néisíníkan	yisínídlqad
3o. -uoo-	náyooskan	yoosdlqad
3a. -ujoos-	ńjooskan	joosdlqad
3i. -u'oos-	ná'ooskan	'oosdlqad
P. -oos-	-----	ghoosdlqad
'adi-	(nábi'dooskan)	(bi'doosdlqad)
dpl 1. -usii-	néisiikan	yisiidlqad
dpl 2. -usoo-	néisoohkan	yisoohdlqad

Paradigm IV.

1. -baa', to go on a raid, go to war.
2. -baal, to hang it curtain like.
3. -yá, to go, walk (Such forms as débaa', déyá, etc. imply that one is in a state of having started to perform the verbal action without reference to the preceding act of having started. Thus, déyá, I am on my way or I am going (to go); dah diiyá, I started (going) off. Likewise: yiskáqgo Na'nízhoozhígóo déyá or deesháát, tomorrow I will go to Gallup.).

Person	1	2	3
1. -é-	débaa'	délbaal	déyá
2. -íní-	díníbaa'	dínítbaal	díníyá
3(o). -ee-, -eez-, -ees-	deezbaa'	yideesbaal	deeyá
3a. ji-	jideezbaa'	jideesbaal	jideeyá
3i. 'a-	'adeezbaa'	'adesbaal	'adeeyá
P. -ees-	-----	deesbaal	-----
'adi-	-----	(bi'deesbaal)	-----
dpl 1. -ee- -sii-	deebaa' or di- siibaa'	deelbaal or disiilbaal	deet'áázh or dishiit'áázh (d)
dpl 2 -soo-	disoobaa'	disooftbaal	dishoo'áázh

The following paradigms contain the **ni-** prefix and in some persons, notably the 3rd singular and duoplural, and the 2nd person duoplural, the **si-** prefix appears also.

1. tʰah, to prevent him.
2. -dá, to sit down.
3. -'íí', to steal it.
4. -tí, to lie down.
5. -tʰííd, to throw plural objects (to throw them away).

Paradigm V.

Person	1	2	3
1.	néttʰah	nedá	né'íí'
2.	níníttʰah	nínídá	níní'íí'
3(o).	yineestʰah	neezdá	yineez'íí'
3a.	jineestʰah	jineezdá	jineez'íí'
3i.	'aneestʰah	'aneezdá	'aneest'íí'
P.	honeestʰah	-----	neest'íí'
	(bidi'neestʰah)	-----	(bidi'neest'íí')
dpl 1.	neeltʰah	neeké	neet'íí'
dpl 2.	noottʰah or sinoottʰah	nooké or si- nooké	noo'íí' or si- noo'íí'
1.	4	5	
	netí	'ahéttʰííd	
2.	nínítí	'ahíníttʰííd	
3(o).	neeztí	'ayiistʰííd	
3a.	jineeztí	'ajiistʰííd	
3i.	'aneestí	-----	
P.	-----	'aheestʰííd	
	-----	('abi'diistʰííd)	
dpl 1.	neetéézh	'aheeltʰííd	
dpl 2.	noo- or shinoo-téézh	'ahoot- or 'ahisoot-tʰííd	

d and l class verbs

Paradigm I.

1. -'na', to crawl (to crawl up; to climb).
2. -'náá', to move (any part of the body).
3. -doh, to get stiff muscles.
4. -da', to menstruate for the first time.

Person	1	2
1. -usis	hasis'no'	nahisis'náá'
2. -usíní-	hasíní'na'	nahisíní'náá'

3. -uus-	haas'na'	nahaas'náá'
3a. -ujis-	hajis'na'	najiis'náá'
3i. -u'as-	ha'as'na'	na'iis'náá'
dpl 1. -usii-	hasii'na'	nahisii'náá'
dpl 2. -usoo-	hasoo'na'	nahisoo'náá'

Person	3	4
1. -usis-	ndasisdoh	kinisisda'
2. -usíní-	ndasíníldoh	kinisínílda'
3. -uus-	ndaasdoh	kinaasda'
3a. -ujis-	ndajisdoh	kinijisda'
3i. -u'as-	nda'asdoh	kina'asda'
dpl 1. -usii-	ndasiildoh	kinisiilda'
dpl 2. -usoo-	ndasoołdoh	kinisoołda'

Paradigm II.

1. -dzil, to strain; to make an effort.
2. -dlíí', to become (to overcome; to be the victor).

Person	1	2
1. -és-	désdzil	'ak'ehdэшdlíí'
2. -íní-	díníldzil	'ak'ehdínídlíí'
3. -ees-	deesdzil	'ak'ehdeesdlíí'
3a. ji-	jideesdzil	'ak'ehjideesdlíí'
3i. 'a-	'adeesdzil	('ak'ehodeesdlíí')
dpl 1. -ee-	deel-dzil or disiil-	'ak'ehdeedlíí' or 'ak'ehdisiidlíí'
dpl 2. -usoo-	disoołdzil	'ak'ehdisoođlíí'

Paradigm III.

1. -ghod, to run (to run around it).
2. -ghod, to run (to go and return running).

Person	1	2
1. -usis-	binísíghod	nisisghod
2. -usíní-	binísíníghod	nisíníghod
3. -ús-, -uus-	yinásghod	naasghod
3a. -ujis-	bińjísghod	njisghod
3i. -u'as-	biná'ásghod	na'asghod
dpl 1. -ushii-	biníshiijéé' (pl)	nishiijéé' (pl)
dpl 2. -ushoo-	biníshoojéé'	nishoojéé'

The Progressive Mode

The progressive mode of the active verbs describes an act performed while going along, and of the passive verbs an act progressively taking place. Thus, active **yishjit**, I am carrying it along on my back; passive **yishteet**, I am progressively becoming (as e.g. older). The **yi-** prefix of the progressive is not the peg element **yi-**. It is not dropped upon addition of the pronominal objective prefixes as in the case of peg element **yi-**. Thus, the peg **yi-** of **yishq**, I am eating it, is dropped with the addition of the indefinite object pronoun **'a-**, something, giving **'ashq**, I am eating (something), not ***ayishq**, or **'eeshq**. On the other hand **yisbqs**, I am rolling it along becomes, with addition of **'a-**, **'eesbqs** (= **'ayisbqs**), I am rolling (something) along; I am going along in a wagon. Similarly, **yishjit**, I am carrying it along on my back, but on addition of 2nd person objective **ni-**, you, it becomes **neeshjit**, I'm carrying you along on my back.

The 3rd person (i.e. 3. and 3o.) of the active transitive verbs uses **(y)oo-**, whereas the intransitive or passive verbs use **yi-**. Thus, **yoo'áát**, he is carrying it along; but **yigáát**, he is walking along.

Furthermore, active transitive verbs require a different stem and different prefixes with addition of the distributive **da-**. Thus, **yiiljit**, we dpl are carrying it along on our backs; **deíníiljiid**, we dist. pl are carrying it along on our backs. (V. section on **da-**).

Passive, or intransitive verbs can either change in the same fashion as the active transitive verbs with addition of **da-**, or they can retain the progressive stem, and continue regular in this respect. Thus, **deiidleet**, or **deíníidleeh**, we dist. pl are becoming; **yiikah** or **deíníikááh**, we dist. pl are walking along. The difference is that in the regular form with progressive stem the action is thought of as being more of a group action, whereas with the change to an imperfective stem and the distinct set of prefixes it is more of an individual action, with each of the individuals in reference taking part in the action.

Progressive disjunct paradigm.

(Active verbs)

1. **-jit**, to carry it (along) on the back.
2. **-tjít**, to carry it (a slender object) (along).

Person	1	2
1. yish-	yishjił	yishtjiił
2. yi-	yitjił	yitjiił
3o. yoo-	yootjił	yootjiił
3a. joo-	jootjił	jootjiił
3i. 'oo-	'ooljił	'ootjiił
P. yi-	yiljił	yitjiił
'adi-	(bi'dooljił)	(bi'dootjiił)
dpl 1. yii-	yiiljił	yiitjiił
dpl 2 ghoh-	ghołjił	ghohtjiił

(Passive verbs)

1. -tł'éeł, to trot (along) leisurely.
2. -tłish, to fall (an animate object).
3. -'nah, to crawl (along).

Person	1	2	3
1. yish-	yishtł'éeł	yishtłish	yish'nah
2. yi-	yiltł'éeł	yitłish	yi'nah
3. yi-	yiltł'éeł	yitłish	yi'nah
3a. joo-	jooltł'éeł	jootłish	joo'nah
3i. 'oo-	'ooltł'éeł	'ootłish	'oo'nah
dpl 1. yii-	yiiltł'éeł	yiitłish	yii'nah
dpl 2 ghoh-	ghohtł'éeł	ghohtłish	ghoh'nah

The **3s.** (referring to area, place, etc.) is formed with **hoo-** in the progressive. Thus, **hoołeeł**, it is becoming.

Progressive conjunct

A number of prefixes can be added to the progressive to form the conjunct paradigms. These are given herewith grouped together.

1. -bqs, to roll it (a circular object) (to go in a wagon).
2. -yoł, to drive it (a small herd) along.
3. -shoł, to drag it (to turn around dragging it).
4. -jił, to carry it (again) on one's back.
5. -dááł, to walk, go (to be returning)
6. -dááł, ib. no. 5 (to be going again).

Person	1	2	3
1.	'eesbqs	*neesot	naanááshshot
2.	'íífbqs	nííyot	naanááshot
3(o).	'ootbqs	yinooyot	naanáyooshot
3a.	'ajootbqs	jinooyot	naaníjooshot
3i.	'oobqs	('anoodzot)	naaná'oolzhot
P.	-----	noodzot	naanáálzhot
'adi-	-----	(bidi'noodzot)	(naanábi'dool-
dpl 1.	'iilbqs	niidzot	zhot)
			naanéiilzhot
dpl 2	'otbqs	nohsot	naanááhshot

*This paradigm results from the addition of the prefix **ni-**. In the distributive plural the forms are irregular. They are **daníi-dzóód**, **danóohsóód**, **deinéeyóód**, and **dazhnéeyóód**.

Person	4	5	6
1.	náánááshjit	nááshdáát	náánááshdáát
2.	náánáátjit	náádáát	náánáádáát
3(o).	nááyootjit	náádáát	náánáádáát
3a.	náájootjit	ńjoodáát	nájoodáát
3i.	náá'ooljit	ná'oodáát	náá'oodáát
P.	náánááljit	-----	-----
'adi-	(náábi'dooljit)	-----	-----
dpl 1.	náánéiiljit	néiit'ash (d)	náánéiit'ash (d)
dpl 2	náánáátjit	nááht'ash	náánááht'ash

The Future Tense

The paradigms of the future are formed with the progressive stem, and the prefixes of the progressive mode coupled with what may quite possibly be the inceptive prefix **di-**, as other students of the Athabaskan languages have pointed out. In the simpler forms **di-** immediately precedes the progressive prefixes, requiring the same type of conjunct paradigm as that required by the pronoun objects, for example; while in the more complex paradigms other prefixes are interposed between **di-** and the progressive prefixes. Thus, **deeshchah** (= **di-yishchah**), I shall cry; **díi-chah** (= **di-yíchah**), you will cry, etc., and **ndí'néeshhot** (= **ndí'aní-yishhot**), I shall limp about; become lame. The variant paradigms are given below.

Future tense.

Paradigm I.

1. -chah, to cry, weep.
2. -gish, to cut it; make an incision on it.
3. -leeʔ, to become.
4. -bq̄s, to roll it (a circular object).

Person	1	2
1. deesh-	deeshchah	deeshgish
2. díi-	dííchah	díígish
3(o). doo-	doochah	yidoogish
3a. jidoo-	jidoochah	jidoogish
3i. 'adoo-	*('adoochah)	'adoogish
3s. hodoo-	-----	-----
P. doo-	-----	doogish
'adi-	-----	(bidi'doogish)
dpl 1. dii-	diichah	diigish
dpl 2 dooh-	doohchah	doohgish

*The form actually used in place of 'adoochah is **ha'doochah**, there will be crying (out).

Person	3	4
1. deesh-	deeshʔeeʔ	deesbq̄s
2. díi-	dííʔeeʔ	dííbq̄s
3(o). doo-	dooleeʔ	yidoobq̄s
3a. jidoo-	jidooleeʔ	jidoobq̄s
3i. 'adoo-	'adoodleeʔ	'adobq̄s
3s. hodoo-	hodooleeʔ	-----
P. doo-	-----	doolbq̄s
'adi-	-----	(bidi'doolbq̄s)
dpl 1. dii-	diidleer	diilbq̄s
dpl 2 dooh-	doohʔeeʔ	doobq̄s

A high toned prefix causes a corresponding alteration in the tone of the future prefixes. Thus:

Paradigm II.

1. -beeʔ, to pick (berries).
2. -'ij̄ʔ, to look.

Person	1	2
1. -údeesh-	yídeeshbeet	dídeesh'ijt
2. -údíí-	yídííbeet	dídíí'ijt
3(o). -údóo-	yídóobeet	dídóo'ijt
3a. ji-, -úji = jí-	jídóobeet	jidídóo'ijt
3i 'á-, 'aú- = úú-	'íídóobeet	'adídóot'ijt
P. -údóo-	yídóobeet	-----
'adi-	(bidí'dóobeet)	-----
dpl 1. -údíí-	yídííbeet	dídíít'ijt
dpl 2. -údóoh-	yídóohbeet	dídóoh'ijt

The prefix **hi-** causes some irregularities in the 3rd person:

Paradigm III.

1. -nih, to trade, buy, sell, it.
2. -lá, to gather or pick it back up.
3. -tih, to break it up (as a box).

Person	1	2
1. -hideesh-	nahideeshnih	náhideeshłta
2. -hidíí-	nahidííłnih	náhidííłta
3o. -diyoo-	neidiyoołnih	néidiyoola
3a. -hizhdoo-, -zhdiyoo-	nahizhdoołnih	náhizhdoola
3i. -di'yoo-	nidi'yooneh	nídi'yoola
P. -hidoo-	nahidooneh	náhidoodla
'adi-	(nabi'di'yooneh)	(nábi'di'yoodla)
dpl 1. -hidii-	nahidiilnih	náhidiiłta
dpl 2. -hidooh-	nahidoołnih	náhidoohłta

Person	3
1. -hideesh-	nihideeshtih
2. -hidíí-	nihidíítih
3o. -diyoo-	niidiyootih
3a. -hizhdoo-, -zhdiyoo-	nizhdiyootih
3i. -di'yoo-	ndi'yootih
P. -hidoo-	nihidootih
'adi-	(nibi'di'yootih)
dpl 1. -hidii-	nihidiitih
dpl 2. -hidooh-	nihidoohhtih

Interposition of other prefixes between **di-** and the progressive prefix produces a variant (Cp. progressive **neesot**).

1. Interposed **ni-**.

Paradigm IV.

1. -'ij̄t̄, to look at it.
2. -'ij̄t̄, to steal it.

Person	1	2
1. dínéesh-	dínéesh'ij̄t̄	dínéesh'ij̄t̄
2. díníi-	díníi'ij̄t̄	díníi'ij̄t̄
3o. -dínóo-	yidínóot'ij̄t̄	yidínóot'ij̄t̄
3a. jidínóo-	jidínóot'ij̄t̄	jidínóot'ij̄t̄
3i. 'adínóo-	'adínóot'ij̄t̄	'adínóot'ij̄t̄
P. dínóo-	dínóot'ij̄t̄	dínóot'ij̄t̄
'adi-	(bidí'nóot'ij̄t̄)	(bidí'nóot'ij̄t̄)
dpl 1. díníi-	díníi'ij̄t̄	díníi'ij̄t̄
dpl 2. dínóoh-	dínóot'ij̄t̄	dínóot'ij̄t̄

2. Interposed **'a-**

Further paradigms of this type will be found under the heading **Inchoative verbs**.

1. -tsq̄t̄, to become pregnant.
2. -hōt̄, to become lame; start to limp about.

Person	1	2
1. dí'néesh-	'idí'néestsq̄t̄	ndí'néeshhōt̄
2. dí'níi-	'idí'níiltsq̄t̄	ndí'níi'hōt̄
3. dí'nóo-	'idí'nóoltsq̄t̄	ndí'nóo'hōt̄
3a. -zhdí'nóo-	'izhdí'nóoltsq̄t̄	nizhdí'nóo'hōt̄
3i. dí'nóo-	'idí'nóotsq̄t̄	ndí'nóolghōt̄
dpl 1. dí'níi-	'idí'níiltsq̄t̄	ndí'níi'ghōt̄
dpl 2. dí'nóoh-	'idí'nóoltsq̄t̄	ndí'nóo'hōt̄

3. Interposed **yi-**

1. -héét̄, to kill one object.
2. -dlāt̄, to tear, rip (to rip the earth; i.e., to plow).

Person	1	2
1. diyeesh-	diyeeshhéét̄	nihodiyeeshdlāt̄
2. diyíi-	diyíi'héét̄	nihodiyíi'dlāt̄
3(o). -diyoo-	yidiyoothéét̄	nihodiyoo'dlāt̄

3a. jidiyoo-	jidiyoothéét	nihozhdiyootdlat
3i. 'adiyoo-	'adiyoolghéét	niho'diyoodlat
P. diyoo-	diyoolghéét	nihodiyoodlat
'adi-	(bidi'yoolghéét)	-----
dpl 1. diyii-	diyiiilghéét	nihodiyiildlat
dpl 2. diyoooh-	diyooothéét	nihodiyoooldlat

The Usitative

A usitative, indicating that the verbal action is performed habitually, is formed by prefixation of the imperfective prefix, or prefix complex to the iterative stem. All verbs do not possess a distinct stem for the iterative mode, but the imperfective mode forms can themselves be rendered usitative in force postpounding the particle **teh**, usually. The following paradigms will exemplify:

1. -'ááh, to handle one roun or bulky object (to place it, as in water; to take it, as to town).
2. -ááh, to go, walk (to start to go).
3. -ááh, ib. no. 2 (to enter; to go out of sight).
4. -sho', to drag it (to start to drag it).

Person	1	2	3	4
1.	yish'ááh	dishááh	'iishááh	dishsho'
2.	ni'ááh	dínááh	'aninááh	dísho'
3(o).	yi'ááh	dighááh	'iighááh	yidisho'
3a.	ji'ááh	jidighááh	'ajighááh	jidisho'
3i.	'at'ááh	'adidááh	'é'édááh	'adilzho'
3s.	-----	hodighááh	-----	-----
P.	yit'ááh	-----	-----	dilzho'
	'adi (bi'dit'ááh)	-----	-----	(bi'dilzho')
dpl 1.	yiit'ááh	diit'ash (d)	'iit'ash	diilzho'
dpl 2.	ghoh'ááh	doh'ash (d)	'oh'ash	dohsho'

The following sentence will illustrate the use of the usitative:
 Béesh sha'nf'aah shijinfigo t'áá 'áko haash'áah teh, when he asks to borrow my knife I (always) pull it out right then (lit. knife to me lend it he saying to me right then out I habitually take it).

The Iterative Mode

The iterative paradigms are made up of the iterative prefix **ná-**, plus the prefix complex of the imperfective mode. Many verbs have a distinct stem in this mode.

1. -dleeh, to repeatedly become.
2. -sho', to repeatedly drag it.
3. -ghaṭ, to repeatedly eat it (meat).
4. -zhah, to repeatedly hunt (for game).

Person	1	2
1. násh-	náshdleeh	náshsho'
2. nání-	nánídleeh	nánísho'
3(o). ná-, néi-	nádleeh	néisho'
3a. níj-	níjidleeh	níjisho'
3i. ná'á-	ná'ádleeh	ná'álzho'
3s. náhá-	náhádleeh	-----
P. ná-	-----	nálzho'
'adi-	-----	(nábi'dilzho')
dpl 1. néii-	néiidleeh	néiilzho'
dpl 2. náh-	náhdleeh	náhsho'

Person	3	4
1. násh-	náshghaṭ	nináshzhah
2. nání-	nánílghaṭ	nínánílzhah
3(o). ná-, néi-	néilghaṭ	nínálzhah
3a. níj-	níjlghaṭ	nínájilzhah
3i. ná'á-	ná'alghaṭ	níná'alzhah
3s. náhá-	-----	-----
P. ná-	nálghaṭ	-----
'adi-	(nábi'dilghaṭ)	-----
dpl 1. néii-	néiilghaṭ	ninéiilzhah
dpl 2. náh-	nátghaṭ	nínátzhah

As it will be noted in the paradigm above, the prefix **ná-** often raises the tone of a following vowel.

Other prefixes may stand between **ná-** and the imperfective prefix or prefixes. For purposes of comparison, the imperfective and iterative mode forms are given below, side by side.

1. -'ijh, to steal it.
2. -'íjh, to repeatedly steal it.
3. -zhish, to dance.

4. -zhish, to repeatedly dance.
5. -kaad, to slap him once.
6. -ka', to slap him repeatedly.

	Imperfective	Iterative	Imperfective	Iterative
Person	1	2	3	4
1.	nish'íjh	nánish'íjh	'ashzhish	ná'áshzhish
2.	ní'íjh	nání'íjh	'ílzhish	ná'ílzhish
3o.	yini'íjh	náyini'íjh	'alzshish	ná'álzhish
3a.	jini'íjh	názhni'íjh	'ajilzhish	n'jílzhish
3i.	'anit'íjh	ná'nít'íjh	'azhish	ná'ázhish
P.	nit'íjh	nánít'íjh	-----	-----
'adi-	(bidi'nit'íjh)	(nábidi'nit'íjh)	-----	-----
dpl 1.	niit'íjh	nániit'íjh	'iilzhish	ná'iilzhish
dpl 2.	noh'íjh	nánóh'íjh	'otzhish	ná'ótzhish

	Imperfective	Iterative
	5	6
1.	ndiishkaad	nínádiishka'
2.	ndiikaad	nínádiika'
3o.	néidiikaad	nínéidiika'
3a.	nízhdiikaad	nínázhdiika'
3i.	ń'diikaad	níná'diika'
P.	(nábi'diikaad)	(nínábi'diika')
dpl 1.	ndiikaad	nínádiika'
dpl 2.	ndóhkaad	nínádóhka'

Further examples are herewith given, in the 1st person singular only, to show the variable positions of the prefix **ná-** (ní-, ń-).

Imperfective	Iterative	Translation
ch'íninishkaad	ch'ínánishka'	I herd them out
yiishgááh	néishgah	I whiten it
dadi'nishkaat	dáán'díshkaat	I close it (door)
dishkaah	ndíshkááh	I start to carry it
na'ashkóó'	niná'áshkóóh	I swim about
yisgis	néisgis	I wash it
niheeshgéésh	nínáháshgish	I cut it in pieces
haashgééd	hanashgho'	I run up out
náháshgod	nínáháshgo'	I hoe
dishtéh	ndíshdlééh	I start to carry it

k'idishléh	k'édíshdlééh	I plant it
haash'nééh	hanásh'nah	I crawl up out, climb
'iish'nééh	'anásh'nah	I crawl in
ninishnééh	nináshnééh	I move (to a point)
niishdóoh	nániishdoh	I heat it
hidishchééh	náhidishchah	I start to hop along
'ahídiishjeeh	'ahínádiishjah	I glue them together
'ahiiltsééh	ná'ahiiltsééh	we see each other
'ajishtaaf	'ánjíshtaaf	I kick it into space
hanishtá	háánishtaah	I search for it
naashné	ninásh'neeh	I play
binishteeh	nábinishtééh	I lay it down
bizanisht'aah	bizáánisht'ááh	I kiss her

The translations given above are very general; if a complete understanding of any word meaning is desired it may be found in the dictionary.

It will be noted in the examples given above that the vowel of a preceding prefix often lengthens and raises its tone, absorb- the prefix **na-**. Thus:

k'édíshdlééh for k'inádíshdlééh, I repeatedly plant it.
háánishtaah for hanánishtaah, I repeatedly search for it.
bizáánisht'ááh for bizanánisht'ááh, I repeatedly kiss her.

Distributive **da-** follows the iterative prefix **na-**.
bín**da**diidloh, we dist. pl repeatedly apply the brakes to it.
'án**deii**'nah, we dist. pl repeatedly crawl in (out of sight).
ń**da**'iilzhish, we dist. pl repeatedly dance.
'ahín**da**diilka', we dist. pl repeatedly sew them together.
tá'án**da**diigis, we dist. pl repeatedly wash ourselves.
háá**da**niitaah, we dist. pl repeatedly search for it.

The iterative mode is often employed to express the fact that an act is customarily done.

Díkwíididashq' 'azlǐǐ' nisingo jóhonaa'ái hanásh'ááh łeh, when I wonder what time it is I take out my watch (lit. how many times could it be it has become I thinking sun (i.e. watch) I repeatedly take it out usually).

The Optative Mode

The optative mode expresses potentiality or desire. Its uses are various, and will be fully explained at the end of this section

Optative disjunct.

1. -le', to become.
2. -jiid, to carry it on one's back.

Person	1	2
1. ghósh-	ghóshte'	ghóshjiid
2. ghóó-	ghóóle'	ghóółjiid
3(o). ghó-, yó-	ghóle'	yółjiid
3a. jó-	jóle'	jółjiid
3i. 'ó-	'óle'	'óljiid
3s. hó-	hóle'	-----
P. ghó-	-----	ghóljiid
'adi-	-----	(bi'dóljiid)
dpl 1. ghoo-	ghoodle'	ghooljiid
dpl 2. ghoo-	ghoohte'	ghooljiid

In the conjunct paradigms initial **gh-** is dropped, as in the 3o. form above where obliquative pronominal **yi-** replaces **gh-** requiring a conjunct paradigm. Thus:

Optative conjunct.

Paradigm 1.

1. -diz, to twist (to spin, as in making yarn for weaving).
2. -'nééh, to crawl (to start to crawl along).
3. -ne', to pound (to pound, cut, it in two --- as with an ax).
4. -ne', to tell.

Person	1	2	3	4
1. -ósh-	'ósdiz	dósh'nééh	k'íóshne'	hóshne'
2. -óó-	'óódiz	dóó'nééh	k'íóótne'	hóólne'
3(o). -ó-	'ódiz	dó'nééh	k'íyółne'	hólne'
3a. -jó-	'ajódiz	jidó'nééh	k'íjólne'	hojólne'
3i. -'ó-	'ódiz	'adó'nééh	k'í'ólne'	(hóne')
P. -ó-	-----	-----	k'íólne'	-----
dpl 1. -oo-	'oodiz	doó'nééh	k'íoolne'	hoolne'
dpl 2. -ooh-	'oohdiz	dooh'nééh	k'íootne'	hoolne'

Some prefixes with low tone lower the **ó** of the optative. Usually the vowel of the prefix then assimilates to **o**.

Paradigm II.

1. -níít, to handle plural objects (set them down; place them).
2. -nééít, to move one's household (to completely move).
3. -jiid, to carry it on one's back (to carry it in; out of sight).

Person	1	2	3
1. -uosh-	nooshníít	nooshnééít	'ooshjiid
2. -uó(ó)-	noóníít	noónééít	'oółjiid
3(o). -(u)ó-, -uo-	niyóníít	noonééít	'ayółjiid
3a. -ujó-	nijóníít	njonééít	'ajółjiid
3i. -u'ó-	ni'óníít	ni'ónééít	'o'óljiid
P. -uo-	noo'níít	-----	'ooljiid
'adi-	(nibi'dó'níít)	-----	('abi'dóljiid)
dpl 1. -uo(o)-	noo'níít	noo'nééít	'ooljiid
dpl 2. -uo(o)h-	noohníít	noohnééít	'ooljiid

It will be noted that in transitive verbs where 3o. objective pronominal **yi-** comes between the prefix and the optative **-ó-**, as well as in the 3a. and 3i. persons, the **-ó-** retains its high tone, and the vowel of the prefix (**ni-**, **'a-**) does not assimilate to **o**.

The prefix **'a-**, representing the 3i. pronominal object someone, something, is absorbed or dropped in the optative, only the initial (**'-**) remaining. Thus **'ósdiz**, that I might spin (something). But **'a-**, meaning into, out of sight, is not dropped. Instead, the vowel **a** assimilates to **o** and the optative vowel **ó** is lowered in tone. Thus **yah 'ooshjiid**, (not ***'aóshjiid**), that I might carry it in on my back. In the 2nd person singular the **ó** always remains high in tone, and a more accurate spelling of such a word as **noó-nééít** would be **noóónééít (=nióónééít)**.

A prefix **yi-**, the meaning of which is not clear, is found on certain verbs such as **yideestsééít**, I shall see it, etc. In the optative paradigm this **yi-** becomes **gh-**.

Paradigm III.

1. -tsééít, to see it.
2. -zjih, to stand up.
3. -gááh, to whiten it.

Person	1	2	3
1. ghoos-	ghoostsééít	ghoossjih	ghooshgááh
2. ghóó-	ghóółtsééít	ghóózjih	ghóółgááh

3(o). ghoo-	-oo-	yooltséét	ghoozjijh	yoolgááh
3a. joo-		jooltséét	joozjijh	joolgááh
3i. 'oo-		'ooltséét	'oodzjijh	'oolgááh
P. ghoo-		ghooltséét	-----	ghoolgááh
'adi-		(bi'dooltséét)	-----	(bi'doolgááh)
dpl 1. ghoo-		ghooltséét	ghoodzjijh	ghoolgááh
dpl 2. ghoo-	h-	ghooltséét	ghoohsjijh	ghoolgááh

The optative is used to express wish or desire, either negatively or positively; to express a negative imperative (V. Imperative); and as a potential. Particles such as **laanaa**, would that, **lágo**, would that not, **le'**, let it be, are commonly used with the optative, especially when the sense is one of wish or desire. Its various uses are given herewith:

I. **Potential.** This is formed in conjunction with the verb **'át'é**, it is. It is used principally in the negative sense "to be unable," and is literally translatable as "it is not that I might (perform the verbal action)."

doo 'ooshháásh 'át'é da, I cannot go to sleep.

doo dósha' 'át'é da, I cannot go (i.e. start going).

t'áadoo bee dósha'í da, I have nothing to go with (lit. without that with which I might start going).

II. **Desire.** Positive desire is expressed by **laanaa**, would that (it be as I wish) ---- (Cp. Spanish **ojalá**).

Naakaiitahdi hoostséét laanaa, I wish I could see Mexico (lit. at among the Mexicans that I might see the place would that).

yiskáqgo nahóltáq' laanaa, I wish it would rain tomorrow.

Negative desire is expressed by **lágo**, would that not.

yiskáqgo nahóltáq' lágo, I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow.

'ooshháásh lágo, I hope I won't go to sleep.

The negative optative often renders the negative imperative.

ghóoyáq' lágo, nidí'nóothéét sha'shin, don't eat it, it might kill you (lit. that you might eat it would that not, you it will start to kill perhaps).

bee bił hóólne' lágo, don't tell it to him!

chidí t'áá 'ákwe'é noó'áát lágo, nee deidínóo'íjł, don't park the car there, they'll steal it from you.

A particle **t'ááká**, don't, is also used with the optative.

t'ááká ch'énáóósííd, 'ałní'ní'qago 'índa, don't awaken him until noon.

The particles **yéé** and **le'** are also used to express wish or desire, **yéé** with the future tense forms, and **le'** with other forms, as:
 deesdoi nááhodoodleet, it will get warm again.
 deesdoi nááhodoodleetéé, I wish that it would get warm again.
 béeso shee hodooleet, I shall come into possession of money.
 béeso shee hodooleetéé, I wish I'd come into poss. of money.
 nahodoołtíít, it will rain.
 nahodoołtííteé, I wish that it would rain.
 nikida'diłtsj'go yishdlosh le', let it be sprinkling as I trot along.
 'adiníđín le', let there be light!

Inchoative verb forms

Inchoative future and perfective paradigms, meaning to start to do the verbal action, are possible for many verbs.

deeshíít, I'll eat it; bidí'néeshíít, I'll start to eat it.

yíyáá', I ate it; bi'niiyáá', I have started to eat it.

'in'niyáá'ásh, are you going to eat (lit. have you started to eat)?

Note that the inchoative paradigms require expression of the 3rd person object pronoun by **bi-**, rather than by zero.

The inchoative future and perfective paradigms are:

Inchoative future.

1. -líít, to (start to) make it.
2. -ghíít, to (start to) eat (something --- 'i- = 'a-, something).
3. -bish, to (start to) boil it.

Person	1	2
1. -dí'néesh-	'ábidí'néeshíít	'idí'néeshíít
2. -dí'níi-	'ábidí'nííłíít	'idí'nííghíít
3(o). -dí'nóo-	'áyidí'nóolíít	'idí'nóoghíít
3a. -zhdí'nóo-	'ábizhdí'nóolíít	'idízh'nóoghíít
3i. -'dí'nóo-	'ábidí'nóolníít	'i'dí'nóodíít
P. -dí'nóo-	('ábidí'nóolníít)	'idí'nóodíít
dpl 1. -dí'níi-	'ábidí'níilníít	'idí'níidíít
dpl 2. -dí'nóoh-	'ábidí'nóohłíít	'idí'nóohsíít

Person	3
1. -dí'néesh-	bidí'néeshbish
2. -dí'níi-	bidí'nííłbish
3(o). -dí'nóo-	yidí'nóołbish

3a. -zhdí'nóo-	bidízh'nóotbish
3i. -'dí'nóo-	'idí'nóolbish
P. -dí'nóo-	bidí'nóolbish
dpl 1. -dí'níi-	bidí'níilbish
dpl 2. -dí'nóoh-	bidí'nóotbish

Inchoative perfective.

Zero and † class verbs.

1. -yqáq', to (start to) eat it.
2. -béézh, to (start to) boil it.

Person	1	2
1. -'nii-	'i'niiyqáq'	bi'niiṭbéézh
2. -n'ni-	'in'niyqáq'	bin'niṭbéézh
3(o). -'nii-	'i'niiyqáq'	yi'niiṭbéézh
3a. -zh'nii-	'izh'niiyqáq'	bizh'niiṭbéézh
3i. -'nii-	'i'niidqáq'	bi'niilbéézh
P. -di'nii-	-----	bidi'niilbéézh
dpl 1. -'nii-	'i'niidqáq'	bi'niilbéézh
dpl 2. -'noo-	'i'nooyqáq'	bi'nootbéézh

d and l class verbs.

1. -ghal, to (start to) eat it (meat).
2. -zhiizh, to (start to) dance.
3. -laa, to (start to) make it.

Person	1	2	3
1. -'niish-	bi'niishghal	'i'niishzhiizh	'ábi'niishṭaa
2. -n'ni-	bin'nilghal	'in'nilzhiizh	'ábin'nilaa
3(o). -'nii-	yi'niilghal	'i'niilzhiizh	'áyi'niilaa
3a. -zh'nii-	bizh'niilghal	'izh'niilzhiizh	'ábizh'niilaa
3i. -'nii-	bi'niilghal	'i'niizhiizh	'ábi'niilyaa
P. -di'nii-	bidi'niilghal	-----	'ábidi'niilyaa
dpl 1. -'nii-	bi'niilghal	'i'niilzhiizh	'ábi'niilyaa
dpl 2. -nooh-	bi'nootghal	'i'nootzhiizh	'ábi'noohṭaa

'Ániid bi'nii'eezh, I started stringing them (beads) a little while ago.

'Ániid 'i'niiyqáq', a little while ago I started to eat.

The inchoative verbs are used also in such forms as:

1. shi'niitsq́, I'm dying	dichin shi'niithj́, I'm hungry
2. ni'niitsq́, you're dying	dichin ni'niithj́, you're hungry
3. bi'niitsq́, he's dying	dichin bi'niithj́, he's hungry
3a. ho'niitsq́, he's dying	dichin ho'niithj́, he's hungry
3i. 'i'niitsq́, death is occurring	dichin 'i'niithj́, there is hunger
dpl 1. nihi'niiná, we're dying	dichin nihi'niighq́q́' ,we're ----
dpl 2. nihi'niiná, you're dying	dichin nihi'niighq́q́' you're ----

Shi'niitsq́ actually means "I have started to die," and **dichin shi'niithj́**, "hunger has begun to kill me."

There are a few irregular verb paradigms in which the verb is treated as a noun, and is conjugated by merely altering the pronoun prefix. Thus:

shiyooch'íid, I am a liar (my lie).	shidziil, I am strong
niyooch'íid, you're a liar	nidziil, you are strong
biyooch'íid, he's a liar	bidziil, he is strong
hayooch'íid he's a liar	hadziil, he is strong
ghooch'íid, lie	'adziil, there is strength
nihiyooch'íid, we're liars	nihidziil, we are strong
nihiyooch'íid, you're liars	nihidziil, you are strong

Another irregular type has a 3s. (area, space, impersonal it) subject. Thus, for example:

shá háchj́', I am angry (shá, for me; háchj́', it is unpleasant?)
ná háchj́', you are angry (ná, for you)
bá háchj́', he is angry (bá, for him)
há háchj́', he is angry (há, for him)
'á háchj́', there is anger ('á- for someone indefinite)
nihá háchj́', we are angry (nihá, for us)
nihá háchj́', you are angry (nihá, for you dpl)

shił bééhózin, I know about it (shił, with me; béé-, about it; hó-zin, there is knowledge --- i.e. impersonal it knows)
nił bééhózin, you know about it
bił bééhózin, he knows about it
hoł bééhózin, he knows about it
'ił bééhózin, there is knowledge about it
nihıł bééhózin, we dpl know about it
nihıł bééhózin, you dpl know about it
nihıł béédahózin, we dist. pl know about it

The above forms are conjugated by merely altering the pronominal object on the postposition. Similarly, *shił bééhodooził*, I shall know about it; *shił bééhoozin*, I came to know about it, or found out about it; *shił 'ééhózin*, I have knowledge ---- i.e. know about something indefinite ('ée-); *shił hózhó*, I am happy; *shił tikan*, I like it (lit. it is sweet with me) etc.

SYNTAX

A few pages of text, accompanied by a literal and a free English translation, are herewith given. A study thereof can give a much clearer concept of Navaho syntax and narrative form than can any amount of explanation.

It will already have become apparent, through study of the grammatical analysis, that Navaho is a language concerned principally with expression of mode and aspect in the verb, rather than tense. This is but one of the features that set Navaho apart from English, although it might be described as one of the most important. It is one of the many factors that make precise translation between the two languages difficult, and often inaccurate.

It will be recalled that the postpositions replace the prepositions of English, occasioning a different word order from that which characterizes English, and this difference is further heightened by the fact that many adverbial elements expressed by independent words, in English, are expressed by affixes to or within the verb, in Navaho.

As we have already learned, Navaho does not form abstract verbal nouns as freely as English. In English, large numbers of nouns are produced by suffixation of certain elements, such as -tion (inflation), -ment (resentment), -ness (swiftness), and many others, to adjectives, verbs, etc. Navaho tends to be more concrete, and such verbal nouns as it forms usually retain an indefinite or an impersonal subjective pronoun, and still retain concepts of mode and aspect.

Facility and accuracy of translation from one language to another depend, in large part, on the degree of similarity existing between the two languages. If they are as similar as English and Dutch, or Navaho and one of the Apache dialects, the difficulties of translation are minimized, and accuracy is at a maximum. On the other hand, when they are as dissimilar as Navaho and English, the difficulties in making a precise translation from one to the other are often insurmountable. Both languages may be quite capable of expressing the same thought, but the manner of expression characterizing the two languages may be extremely divergent in either case, and a literal translation from one into the other has little signification. For example, in English we say "council members," whereas the Navaho expresses the same

thought by means of the term "those upon whom metal lies up" (béesh bəqəh dah naaznilígíí), referring to the metal badges that the council members wear.

Too often White speakers employ phraseology, idiomatic expressions, similes and allegories in delivering discourses which must be extemporaneously translated, that baffle and confuse the native interpreter. The result is that he either misinterprets due to misunderstanding, or says something entirely at random to avoid embarrassment to himself.

Use of abstractions, similes, allegories and idiomatic expressions in speaking should be minimized, and entirely avoided, if at all possible. Instead of saying "incidence of tuberculosis on the Navaho reservation reached a new high in 1942, after which a sharp decline was reported. In view of this turn of events, a reduced medical staff will suffice to maintain the Navaho population in "tip-top" condition for the duration," the White speaker would be better understood, and a better interpretation would result if he said something like, "one year ago a great many people in the Navaho country had tuberculosis. Before then there were less people with the tuberculosis, and since then there are not as many people with tuberculosis, it is said. Because there are not very many people with tuberculosis now, less doctors can take care of the whole Navaho people, and keep them well until the war is ended."

It is true that it is not considered good oratorical form to use "choppy," childishly simple, and to the orator, monotonous phraseology bristling with repetitions, as in the above modified form. However, such simple and lucid statements can be quickly and easily translated with a maximum of accuracy, whereas the orator using the first example would no doubt be horrified to find his vaunted oratory replaced by a translation distorting beyond recognition the point he was trying so euphoniously to convey; or perhaps he would find that he had lost his interpreter at the end of the first phrase, and that the latter had quoted him as saying "he says that a lot of you people have tuberculosis, and you must come to the hospital, but because they are fighting a war, there are not enough doctors to keep you all well now," or perhaps "he says that it has rained a lot this year, and the roads are so muddy he cannot go out over the Navaho country to help you until after the war."

Such renditions of otherwise excellent and valuable speeches are far too common. Too often council members vote without knowing, or without fully understanding, that for or against which they are declaring themselves.

The more knowledge one has of the Navaho language, in this instance, and the pattern according to which the Navaho conceives and expresses his thoughts, the better will one be able to express himself in English of a type that can be translated and accurately conveyed to his audience --- and the better will one be fitted to teach English to Navaho children in terms which they can comprehend.

The ideal would be to give all speeches to the interpreter beforehand, and require him to make a written translation at his leisure --- or to teach English in terms of Navaho, but these ideals cannot always be achieved.

It is quite obvious that the Navaho language is not a primitive tool, inadequate for human expression, but a well developed one, quite as capable of serving the Navaho people as our language is of serving us. The mere fact that translation of English into Navaho is difficult does not prove, as some believe, that the Navaho language is a poor one, any more than difficulty of translation from Navaho to English proves English to be poor.

Navaho Texts With Literal Translation

Mq'ii | dóó | Gałbáhi

Gałbáhi | mq'ii | ndilcháq'go |
dayiiltsá. | Hazhó'ó | ndadees-
t'jii'go | 'índa | "Mq'ii! | Mq'ii!" |
daanígo | yich'i' | hadadeesh-
ghaazh. | Mq'ii | bich'i' | ch'i-
deeldlo'go | 'ání | jini, | "Haalá |
'áhoodzaa, | sik'is | yázhí | da-
neesk'ahíshq' | haadaat'é?" |

Ła' | gałbáhi | hazhó'ógo | 'á-
ni | jini, | "Haa'ishq' | mq'ii | bi-
da'didiidloh. | Gah | bikágí | Ła' |
ndadidiiltsos, | dóó | tsé | bii' |

Coyote | and | Gray-rabbits

Gray-rabbits | coyote | he-smelling-about |
they- (dist. pl) saw- him. | Carefully | they-
(dist. pl) having-hidden | then | "Coyote! |
Coyote!" | they -(dist. pl) saying | they-to-
ward-him | they-(dist. pl) started-to-shout-
out. | Coyote | toward-them | he-having-
smiled | thus-he-said | it-is-said, | "What |
happened! | my-friends | little | they-(dist.
pl) are-fat ? | how-they(dist. pl) are?." |

One | gray-rabbit | softly | he-says-thus |
it-is-said, | "Somehow | coyote | we-(dist.
pl) will-play-a-trick-on-him. | Rabbit |
its-skin | one | we-(dist. pl) will-pick-it-up |

hadidoolbíít | 'áko | yich'í' | dah
didoolghołgo | bighoo' | yee | ne-
idooltsít." |

Mq'ii | 'atná | hanádáahgo |
ńléí | gałbáhí | yázhí | danees-
k'ahígííshq' | 'ayóo | daalkan |
nızin | jiní. | Gah | ła' | 'ayóo |
dilgho' | léi' | bich'í' | ch'élghod |
jiní. | Mq'ii | "Hágo," | ní | jiní.

Gałbáhí | 'éi | 'ání | jiní,
"Doodahéi! | Nizéé' | hatsoh |
dóo | 'éi | nighoo' | bik'i | yadaz-
diidínígíí | bee | naa | 'ayahoosh-
ti."

Mq'ii | gałbáhí | yéę | yich'í'
dah | diilghod | jiní. | Gałbáhí |
tsék'iz | góne' | 'eelghodgo | mq'-
ii | yéę | 'éi | tsé | yik'áq̄h | yíl-
ghodgo | bíchííh | yíyíit'ood | jiní.
Mq'ii | yéę | nát'áq̄' | 'anáátłizh-
go | gah | léi' | t'óót | bee | dah |
hidéch'áq̄lgo | yiyiıłtsá | jiní.
Mq'ii | gah | dah | hidéch'áq̄léę |
yich'í' | dah | diilghod | jiní.
Gałbáhí | t'óót | deideests'q̄od-
go | mq'ii | 'asiih | jiní. | Gah |
yázhí | t'óót | ńdeidiłts'q̄go |
hónáásii' | mq'ii | k'asdáq̄' | tsí'-
deeyá | jiní. |

Gałbáhí | háahgóóshíí | dloh |
nábígáq̄h | jiní. | Hodíina'go
gaháq̄ | nát'áq̄' | háádeesdlo'
jiní. | 'Áko | gaháq̄ | yilghoł
nahalingo | 'ádayiılaa | jiní.
'Áko | gaháq̄ | tsétahdée' |
ch'ıdayiıxan | jiní. | 'Éi | mq'ii |

and | stones | in-it | it-will-be-filled, | then |
he-toward-it | off | when-he-will-start-to-
run | his-teeth | he-by-means-of-it | he-will-
kill-them. |

Coyote | back-and-forth | he-repeatedly-
walking | those | gray-rabbits | little | they-
(dist. pl) are-fat-the-ones-? | very | they-
(dist. pl) are-sweet | he-thinks | it-is-said. |
Rabbit | one | very | he-is-a-fast-runner |
that-was | toward-him | he-ran-out | it-is-
said. | Coyote | "Come-here!" | he-says | it-
is-said. |

Gray-rabbit | that-one | thus-he-says | it-
is-said, | "No-emphatically! | your-mouth |
area-big | and | those | your-teeth | on-them
light-shines-the-ones-(dist. pl) | with-them |
about-you | I-am-suspicious." |

Coyote | gray-rabbit | aforementioned |
he-toward-him | off | he-started-to-run | it-
is-said. | Gray-rabbit | rock-crack | inside |
he-having-run | coyote | aforementioned |
that-one | rock | he-against-it | he-having-
run | his-nose | he-rubbed-it-against-it | it-
is-said. | Coyote | aforementioned | back |
he-having-fallen-again | rabbit | that-was |
string | with-it | up | it-is-hanging | he-saw-
it | it-is-said. | Coyote | rabbit | up | it-is-
dangling-aforementioned | he-toward-it | off
he-started-to-run | it-is-said. | Gray-rabbit |
string | they-(dist. pl) having-pulled-on-it |
coyote | he-missed | it-is-said. | Rabbits |
little | string | they-(dist. pl) repeatedly-
pulling-on-it (jerking) | finally | coyote |
nearly | he-became-mad | it-is-said. |

Gray-rabbits | greatly | laughter | it-re-
peatedly-kills-them | it-is-said. | Time-hav-
ing-passed | rabbit-aforementioned | back |
they-withdrew-it-back-up | it-is-said. | So-
then | rabbit-aforementioned | he-is-run-
ning-along | he-appearing | they-(dist. pl)
made-him | it-is-said. | Rabbit-aforement-

yiyiitsá | jiní. | Nahaskáá' | si-
tjigo | yaa | nii'na' | jiní. | Ts'ídá
yich'j' | dah | diilghodgo | gałbá-
hí | t'óót | náádeideests'óód |
jiní. | "Mq'ii! | Mq'ii! | Díí | doo
yá'áshóq | da!" | daanígo | da-
dilghosh. |

Gah | yázhí | díí | táadi | 'ákó-
ndayiidlaa | jiní. | Djídi | 'azljj'-
go | gah | t'óót | bidiit'i' | yéq |
t'áa | 'ákóq | ndeistj | jiní. | 'Á-
ko | díí | mq'ii | yaa | nii'na' | ji-
ní. | 'Áko | 'índa | t'áa | bizááká
yich'j' | dah | diilghod | jiní. |
Gaháq | yiníjiiłhaz | dóo | yi'nii-
'aal | jiní. | Tsé | gah | bikáqí |
bii' | shijaa' | yéq | yiníjiiłhazgo |
bighoo' | 'ałtso | neistseed | jiní. |
Gah | bikáá'déq' | dah | naháaz-
táqgo | háahgóóshj | 'ańdaa-
dlohgo | 'ádaaní | jiní, | "Ni-
ghoo' | yéq | 'ałtso | 'ádin | doo-
ts'ídí! | K'ad | shj | dadíitsaat |
nighoo' | 'ádingo | biniinaa." |

"Dooda! | Dooda! | Doo | t'áa |
k'ad | dasétsáq | da! | Hool'áa-
góo | ts'ídá | doo | nihaa | nínáa-
déesh't'ijł | da," | níigo | mq'ii |
dilghoshgo | yicha | jiní. |

Gałbáhí | 'ádaaní | jiní, |
"Dooda! | Nizaad | doo | yá'á-
shóq | da. | Doo | noodlání | da. |
Dasínítsáqgo | yá'át'ééh." |

'Áadóo | mq'ii | neeztj | jiní |
bi'niitsá | nahalingo. | Náhidé-
mááz | dóo | bitsoo' | háádéel |
jiní. | Háácha | dóo | 'áko | 'ín-

ioned | rocks-among-from | they-(dist. pl)
threw-it-out | it-is-said. | That | coyote | he-
saw-it | it-is-said. | On-the-ground | he-ly-
ing | he-to-it | he-crawled-up-to | it-is-
said. | Really | he-toward-it | off | he-start-
ed-to-run-when | gray-rabbits | string | a-
gain-they-(dist. pl) pulled-on-it | it-is-said.
"Coyote! | Coyote! | This-one | not | he-is-
good | (not)," | they-(dist. pl) saying | they
(dist. pl) are-shouting.

Rabbits | little | this | three-times thus-
back-they-did | it-is-said. | Four-times | it-
having-become | rabbit | string | he-hangs-
to-it | aforementioned | just | there | they-
(dist. pl) caused-him-to-lie | it-is-said. | So-
then | then | just | intrepidly | he-toward-it |
off | he-started-to-run | it-is-said. | Rabbit-
aforementioned | he-bit-it | and | he-start-
ed-to-chew-it | it-is-said. | Stones | rabbit |
its-skin | in-it | they-are | aforementioned |
he-having-bitten-them | his-teeth | all | he-
killed-them | it-is-said. | Rabbits | above-
him-from | up | they-(pl) sitting-about |
greatly | they-(dist. pl) laughing | they-
(dist. pl) say | it-is-said, | "Your-teeth |
that-used-to-be | all | they-are-none | not-
nice-one! | Now | probably | you-will-die |
your-teeth | they-being-none | because-of-it.

"No! | No! | Not | just | now | I-am-dead |
(not). | Forever | really | not | about-you
(dpl) | again-I-shall-do (bother) | (not)," |
he-saying | coyote | he-shouting | he-is-
weeping | it-is-said.

Gray-rabbits | thus-they- (dist. pl) say |
it-is-said, | "No! | Your-word | not | it-is-
good | (not). | Not | one-who-believes-you |
(not). | You-being-dead | it-is-good." |

And-then | coyote | he-lay-down | it-is-
said, | he-has-started-to-die | he-appearing- |
He-rolled-over | and | his-tongue | it-fell-
out | it-is-said. | He-cried-out | and | then |

da daaztsq̄ nahalingo k'ihineezdéeł jini.	he-is-dead he-appearing he-stretched-out it-is-said.
Gah hadabisííd jini. Ho- dína'go 'ádaaní jini "T'óó bina'adlo'; t'áá 'áko 'ákót'j teh. Bikee' hidees'náá'. Tsé bee deíníilne'go dadiyiil- ghéét." Gałbáhi mą'ii yéę tsé yee yił ndajis'ne' jini. Díí yaa naakaigo 'ádaaní "Doo hayooch'íid da dóó doo yooch'íid diné bee bini'- jilo' da."	Rabbits they-(dist. pl) watch-him it-is- said. Time-having-passed thus-they (dist pl) say it-is-said. "Merely his-trickery, just thus thus-he-acts usually. His- foot it-moved. Rock with-it we-throw- ing-it-at-him we-(dist. pl) will-kill-him." Gray-rabbits coyote that-was rock they-by-means-of-it they - with- (at)- him they-(dist. pl) threw-it it-is-said. This they-about-it they-(pl) going thus- they-(dist. pl) say, "Not one-tells-lies (not) and not lies people with-them he-fools-them (not)."

Free Translation

The cottontails saw coyote sniffing around. After having hidden themselves carefully, they began shouting at him, saying, "Coyote! Coyote!" Coyote, smiling, said to them, "Well, how do you do! How are my little fat friends?"

One cottontail said, speaking softly, "Let's have some fun with coyote. We will get a rabbit skin, and fill it with stones. Then when he attacks it, he will break his teeth on it.

As coyote walked back and forth he thought how appetizing one of those fat little cottontails would be. A rabbit who was a fast runner ran out toward him, it is said. Coyote said "Come here!" to him.

The cottontail said, "I should say not! I am suspicious of your big mouth and your shining teeth."

Coyote jumped at the cottontail, it is said. The cottontail ran into a crevice in the rock, and coyote ran into the rock and skinned his nose. When coyote fell back he saw a rabbit hanging by a cord. Coyote sprang after the dangling rabbit, it is told. The cottontails jerked the string, and coyote missed. The little rabbits kept jerking the string, and after while coyote almost went mad.

The cottontails really died with laughter. After a while they withdrew the rabbit. Then they made the rabbit look like it was running, and they threw it out among the rocks. Coyote saw that.

Lying close to the ground he crept up on it. Just as he sprang at it the cottontails again jerked the cord, it is said. "Coyote! Coyote! He's no good," they said shouting.

The little rabbits did this three times. The fourth time they left lying there the rabbit that was tied to the string. Then this coyote crept upon it. Then he sprang fiercely upon it. He bit the rabbit and started to chew it, it is said. When he bit the stones that were inside of the rabbit hide, he broke all of his teeth. The rabbits, sitting up above him, really laughed, as they said, "Your teeth are all gone, you worthless one! Now you'll probably die because you haven't any teeth."

"No! No! I don't want to die now! I'll never bother you again," coyote said, shouting as he wept.

The cottontails said, "No. Your word is worthless. No one believes you. It is good that you die."

And then coyote lay down as though he were dying. He rolled over and his tongue fell out. He let out a cry and then he stretched out as though he had died.

The cottontails watched him. After a while they said, "He's just fooling; that's the way he does. His foot moved. Let's kill him by throwing rocks at him." The cottontails threw rocks at him, it is said. While they were doing this they said, "One must keep his word and not trick people with lies."

Sq'tsoh Venus Gholghéhígíí	Big-star Venus The-one-called
Sq' Venus gholghéhígíí	Star Venus it-is-called-the-one only
t'éiyá 'ayóo bits'ádinídíin	very from-it-there-is-light usually.
leh. T'óó 'e'e'áhígo 'e'e-	Just when-it-customarily-goes-in (sun)
'aah bich'ijigo si'áq leh,	it-moves-in (west) being-toward-it it-
dóo haiłkáahgo sq'tsoh haa-	is (in position) usually, and when-it-
gháhígíí 'ałdó' t'áá 'éí 'át'é.	customarily-dawns big-star the-one-that-
'Ałk'idáq' diné ła' díí sq'-	comes-up-out also just that-one it-is.
tsoh t'óó hiłijihígo si'ánígíí	Upon-one-another-in-past (long ago) peo-
dóo sq'tsoh haiłkáahgo haa-	ple some this big-star just when-it-
gháhígíí doo t'ááłá'ígíí 'á-	becoming-dusk the-one-that-is (in posit-
t'éé da daaníí nt'éé' jiní.	ion) and big-star when-it-dawns the-
Ndi díí t'ááłá'ígíí 'át'éego	one-that-comes-up-out not just-that-
'át'é jiní. Díí Venus ghol-	which-is-one they-are (not) they-(dist.
ghéhígíí jóhona' bits'áqji'	pl) say it-was it-is-said But these

naaki | góne' | si'áq | jiní. | Ve- just-that-which-is-one | they-being | they-
nus | bikáá'dóo | jóhona'éei | bi- are | it-is-said. | This | Venus | the-one-
ch'í' | hastádiin | dóo | ba'qq | that-is-called | sun (the-one-carried-about-
tsosts'idi | míil | ntsaaígíí | tsin | during-the-day) | at-a-point-away-from-it
sitá | jiní. | Nahasdzáán | bi- two | inside | it-is (in position) | it-is-said. |
káá'dóo | Venus | bich'í' | t'éiyá | Venus | from-upon-it | sun | toward-it | six-
naadiin | hastáqdi | míil | ntsaaí- ty | and | in-addition-to-it | seven-times |
gíí | tsin | sitá | jiní. | K'asdóq' | thousand | the-one-that-is-big | pole | it-
nahasdzáán | t'áá | yit' | 'ahee- (they) set | it-is-said. | Earth | from-upon-
níitso. | T'áá | k'éhózdón | 'at- it | Venus | toward-it | only | twenty-six-
nii' | góne' | tsosts'idi | míil | dóo times | thousand | the-one-that-is-big | pole |
ba'qq | tsosts'idi | neeznádiin | it-sets | it-is-said. | Nearly | earth | just |
tsin | sitá | jiní. | Naakidi | neez- it-with-it | they-are-equally-large. | Just |
nádiin | dóo | ba'qq | naadij'ash- straight | middle | in | seven-times | thou-
dla' | néilkáahgo | t'áá'táahádi sand | and | in-addition-to-it | seven-times |
jónona'éei | yinínadááh | jiní | hundred | poles | it-(they) set | |it-is-said. |
Jó | 'áko | t'áá'tá'í | bee | níná- Two-times | hundred | and | in-addition-to-
hah. | Díí | s'ígíí | nahasdzáán it | twenty-five | it-repeatedly-becoming-
nahalingo | t'áá | bí | náághis day | just-one-time | sun | it-goes-around-
jiní. | Naadijtáá' | dóo | 'atníi- it-repeatedly | it-is-said. | So | then | just
go | 'ahéniná'álki'go | t'áá'tá'í one | with-it | a-year-repeatedly-passes. |
néilkááh | jiní. | Venus | t'áá This | star-what-is | earth | it-appearing |
'átaji' | k'os | bik'idilkqohgo just | it | it-whirls | it-is-said. | Twenty-
biniinaa | bikáá' | t'áá | 'áhoo- three | and | being-half | they-repeatedly-
t'éhígíí | doo | bééhózin | da | ji- moving-around-in-a-circle (clock hands) |
ní. | Ndi | bééhózingo | ní'tch'i just-one | it-repeatedly-becomes-day | it-is-
bikáá' | hóló | jiní | 'Áko | ndi said. | Venus | just | always | clouds | upon-
Venus | nahasdzáán | bilááh it-they-covering | because-of-it | upon-it |
'át'éego | bikáá' | deesdoi | jiní. just | how-it (space, area) is | not | about-
Háálá | Venus | bikáá'dóo | jó- it-there-is-knowledge | (not) | it-is-said |
hona'éei | bich'í' | t'áá | 'áhání But | about-it-there-being-knowledge | air |
ndi | shíí | k'osígíí | bee | doo on-it | it-exists | it-is-said. | Then | even
hózhó | bikáá' | deesdoi | da. (however) | Venus | earth | beyond-it | it-
Diné | ta' | yaa | ntsídaakeesgo being | upon-it | it-(weather) is-hot) |it-is-
t'áadoo | le'é | yikáá' | dahiná said. | For | Venus | from-upon-it | sun | to-
sha'shin | daaní | jiní. | Ndi ward-it | just | it-is-near, | but | probably |
k'osígíí | biniinaa | doo | bééhó- those-which-are-clouds | with-them | not |
zin | da. extremely | upon-it | it-(weather) is-hot |
(not). | People | some | they-about-it | they-
(dist. pl) thinking | some | thing | it-upon-it |
they-(dist. pl) are-alive | maybe | they-

(dist. pl) say | it-is-said. | But | those-that-
are-clouds | because-of-them | not | about-
it-there-is-knowledge | (not).

Free Translation

The star called Venus is usually very bright. Just at sunset it is in the west, and at dawn it is also the big star that comes out. Long ago, some people said that this big star that comes out at dusk and the big star that comes out at dawn are not the same one. This one which is called Venus occupies second place in distance from the sun. From Venus to the sun there are sixty seven million miles. From Venus to the earth there are twenty six million miles. It is almost as large as the earth. Straight across it (its diameter) there are seven thousand and seven hundred miles. In two hundred and twenty five days it goes once around the sun. That is one year. This big star itself turns around just like the earth. There are twenty three and a half hours in a day. Because Venus is always covered with clouds, its surface features are not known. But it is known that there is air on it. However, Venus has hotter weather than the earth. For Venus is close to the sun, but probably the clouds keep it from getting too hot. As some people give it thought, they say that perhaps there is something alive on it. But because of the clouds it is not known.

Definitions Of Terminology

The following definitions of the terminology which has been employed in this book may prove helpful. It is to be noted that in several instances terms have been coined, due to the fact that existing words which would otherwise have been used are ambiguous in meaning.

Active verb: is one expressing action, instead of state or condition; thus, I am running, (in contradistinction to I am). V. neuter verb.

Active voice: shows the subject as the doer of the verbal action; thus, the man is running. (V. passive voice).

Affix: to fasten before or after a word; an element placed at the beginning or end of a word; a prefix or suffix.

Aspect: distinctions in verbal action, such as between momentaneous and continuative action. It describes the kind of action --- whether durative, iterative, complete, incomplete, cursive, etc.

Continuative: an aspect that describes verbal action as continuing or enduring. Thus, naashá, I am walking about.

Deictic: that which points out; used in describing certain pronominal prefixes as, 'a-, ho-, ji-, in Navaho.

Demonstrative (adjective, adverb or pronoun): which designates distinctly that to which it refers, as **this, thus, thither**.

Durative: describes the action of the verb as continuing. It may also be durative and static, as neezdá, he sat down (and remained sitting).

Enclitic: a word which, in pronunciation, forms part of a preceding word. Thus, **not**, in English cannot; **-góó**, in Navaho hooghan-góó, to home, homeward.

Imperfective: a mode denoting that the action of the verb has not been completed, but is in the state of being completed. It is often translatable by an English present tense, or by use of such words as "in the act of," "about to," etc. Thus, dah diishááh, I'm in the act of starting off. Taah yish'aah, I am putting it into the water. The imperfective may be continuative, momentaneous, or repetitive in aspect.

Infix: to fasten within a word; an element placed within a word. Thus, **sh** is referred to as the infixed subject pronoun in yáshti', I am talking.

Iterative: a mode of the verb denoting repetition of the verbal action. Thus, náshdááh, I repeatedly go.

Mode: is that distinction in verbal form denoting the manner in which the verbal action or state is conceived, whether complete, incomplete, iterated or repeated, progressively taking place, desired, etc.

Momentaneous: an aspect describing action as taking place in a split second, as, taah yí'q̄, I put it in the water (the act of putting requires but a second).

Neuter verb: is one expressing existence or state without reference to preceding action. Thus, sidá, he is sitting; nishł̄j̄, I am.

Object (of a verb): is that noun or pronoun upon or toward which the verbal action is directed. The object may be direct or indirect; thus, in **give it to me**, the pronoun **it** is the direct object, and **to me** is the indirect object.

Obliquative: a term used to describe a 3rd person pronominal form in Navaho, wherein the 3rd person subject is expressed as acting upon a 3rd person object, and both subject and object are represented in the same syllable yi-. Thus, **yiyq̄, he is eating it.**

Optative: a verbal mode which expresses wish or desire. Thus, nahółtq̄' laanaa, would that it would rain!

Passive verb: is one which, by virtue of its signification, is intransitive. Thus, I am running.

Passive voice: shows the apparent subject of the verb to be the recipient instead of the agent of the verbal action. Thus, **the man was killed.**

Perfective: is a mode denoting that the verbal action is complete or concluded. It is usually translatable by a past tense form of English. Thus, taah yí'q̄, I put it in the water; neezdá, he sat down; seesgh̄j̄, he was killed. It is often durative or static, or durative **and** static in force, as in sidá, he is sitting (has sat down, and remains in a sitting position --- a si-perfective neuter verb).

Postposition: a particle referring to direction, position, time, etc. which connects a noun or pronoun, usually in an adverbial sense. It corresponds to the English preposition (placed before, but is placed after, instead of before, the word it modifies; thus, the name postposition). Thus, **for** the man; hastiin bá, man **for-him.**

Postpound: to place after (this word was coined to replace ambiguous postpone). Thus, in the sequence **submarine chaser**, the word **chaser** is postpounded to submarine.

Prefix: to fasten before; an element fastened before a word. Thus,

postpone, wherein **post-** is a prefix, or an element prefixed to **-pone**.

Prepound: to place before (coined to replace prepose). Thus, in the sequence **man-killer**, the word **man** is prepounded to **killer**.

Progressive: is a mode of the verb which describes the action as in progress, as in I am **walking** along.

Pronoun: is a word used in place of a noun. Thus, **he** in place of **man**.

Repetitive: is an aspect denoting repetition of the act, or an act repeatedly done.

Semelfactive: is an aspect of the verb denoting action which is done once. Thus, taah yí'á, I put it in the water.

Semeliterative: denotes action repeated once again, as in náá-násht'á, I brought it again.

Static: denotes duration of a state without motion. Thus, sidá, he is sitting.

Stem: is the element representing the verbal idea in unmodified form, and which remains unchanged (in Navaho) throughout a given inflection or paradigm, and is changed for mode and aspect only by phonetic alterations.

Stem classifier: is an element prefixed immediately before the stem, and possessing certain grammatical functions in Navaho. There are four stem classifiers, namely, **t**, **l**, **d**, and **zero**.

Suffix: to fasten to the end of a word; an element fastened to the end of a word.

A DICTIONARY OF THE NAVAHO LANGUAGE

**containing a basic vocabulary of present
day Navaho with the fundamental
inflectional forms of all verbs**

By

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William Morgan
Indian Assistant in the Navaho Language

First Edition

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PART I



NAVAHO - ENGLISH DINE BIZAAD - BILAGAANAA BIZAAD

INTRODUCTION

The present dictionary has been compiled to meet the demands of White people who are interested in acquiring practical knowledge of the Navaho language; to aid native draftees in meeting the linguistic problems involved in their new environment; to aid school children in building up an adequate English vocabulary, as well as to use the component parts thereof correctly and effectively; and to help the White teacher teaching English in the reservation schools. Secondly, it may be of use to ethnologists and to students of comparative linguistics, although its aim is a more practical one, and it is not written primarily for the use of scientific investigators.

Many problems are present in the compilation of a bilingual dictionary. Firstly, one would have to be a specialist, or at least have great knowledge, in every field of science in order to give perfect translations of all terms involved, and to include all the words in the language. The present dictionary does not presume to constitute a perfect work, but the compilers have defined the words to the best of their ability, with the hope of rectifying errors in subsequent editions.

The purpose has not been to create a complete work, to which nothing need be added in the future. Such a presumption would be inconsistent with the fact that languages are active and growing, not static and fossilized. As time passes, especially with the word-coining stimulus afforded by the present conflict, new terms and phrases will appear in both the English and Navaho languages. Thus, it is proposed that periodic revisions of the dictionary be made, which would grow in completeness and become more and more adapted to the needs of those using it as time goes on. The authors of the present work hope to be laying the foundations for a future dictionary, and it is their hope that they will receive contributions from many sources.

For a number of years anthropologists, linguists, traders, missionaries and scientists in many fields, have been working with the Navaho people. Many of these workers have been, and are, specialists in certain branches of science such as botany, biology, ethnology, cosmology, religion, etc., and as such are far better qualified to define those terms pertaining to their particular fields than are persons not specialized therein. Therefore, it is

hoped that those individuals will contribute to future editions of the dictionary, with full assurance that they will receive credit for their part therein. The Navaho people should also make any contributions or suggestions which, in their estimation, would improve the work. In short, contributions and constructive criticism will be most welcome.

Method Of Word Entry And Instructions For Use Of The Dictionary

Due to the character of the Navaho verb, it is impractical to merely give rules for its inflection. Such rules would have too many exceptions, and would only serve to complicate the matter of verb conjugation. Thus, with respect to this part of speech, the first person singular of derivational forms is entered under the general stem entry, followed in parentheses by the second, third (3. or 3o., and 3a.), of the singular, and the first and second persons duoplural. In a second parenthesis is given the 'adi- passive form. This method entails considerable repetition, since many verbs are similarly conjugated, but such repetition is justified inasmuch as a person can look up a verb and immediately find the desired inflectional form.

In the Navaho-English section, verbs are first entered under the stem forms, and subsequently under the derivational forms. The stems are given in the following order: progressive, imperfective, (continuative or neuter imperfective is in parentheses whenever such occur), perfective, iterative, and optative.

Thus, an exemplary stem entry would be:

leeł, leeh (lį, ló), lįį', dleeł, le', to become; to be.

Under this stem entry would be found the derivational entries, in the first person singular, with the other inflectional forms in parentheses, as:

1. to become; to be; to come into existence.

F. deesh-leeł (dįį, doc, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yish-leeł (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) **Prog.** yish-leeł (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh) **P.** sé-lįį' (síní, si, jiz, sii, soo) **R.** násh-dleeł (nání, ná, ńįį, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-łe' (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

The tense or mode of the verb is indicated by a letter, as **F.** for the future tense, **I.** for the imperfective mode (momentaneous

or continuative in aspect, as the signification may indicate), **C-I.** for continuative imperfective, **P.** for perfective, **R.** for iterative (repetitive) and **O.** for optative. Others will be found in the list of abbreviations given at the end of this section.

The stem, it will be recalled, is the last syllable in the Navaho verb, and is preceded by the paradigmatic prefixes (those that show person, mode, etc. in the verb, and which are therefore variable), and by the derivational prefixes (the adverbial and other elements which modify the abstract stem and derive the various meanings, and which are more or less invariable from person to person, and mode to mode). In the dictionary entries, the stem is set off from the preceding prefixes by a hyphen, meaning that the stem remains constant (barring certain phonetic alterations) for that particular conjugation or inflection. If one or more of the derivational prefixes remain invariable throughout a given conjugation, it too is set off from the variable elements by a hyphen.

Thus, the entry **F.** deesh-łeeł (díí, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) can be reconstructed as: deeshłeeł (I shall become), dííleeł (you will become), dooleeł (he, she, it will become), diidleeł (we duoplural will become), doohłeeł (you duoplural will become). In such an entry as **F.** 'ádi-deesh-zhoh (dííł, dool, zhool, diil, dooł), the reconstruction would be: 'ádeeshzhoh (I'll brush myself), 'ádidíłzhoh (you'll brush yourself), 'ádidoolzhoh (he or she will brush -self), 'ádizhoolzhoh (he or she will brush -self), 'ádiilzhoh (we duoplural will brush ourselves), 'ádidoolzhoh (you duoplural will brush yourselves).

Thus, it will be evident that the part immediately before the stem is that part which undergoes changes to show person, while the part which follows (the stem) remains constant, and anything which may precede and be separated from the variable portion by a hyphen also remains constant, so that which is contained in parentheses after the 1st person singular verb entry is the part of the verb which is inflected, and the constant elements must be added thereto, the stem following, and the constant derivational prefixes preceding.

In such an entry as **R.** ni-nás-tsi' (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-), to repeatedly kill them, the second parenthetical form is the 'adi- passive. It will be noted that ni- was set apart as a constant derivational prefix, so the reconstruction of the passive will be ninábi'ditsi', **not** *nábi'ditsi'. This should be carefully born in mind to avoid making errors.

It will have been noticed in the examples used in the foregoing, that the stem undergoes certain changes with respect to the initial vowel. These phonetic alterations of the stem-initial vowel will be explained in the following section.

We have already described the Navaho verb, and it will be remembered that the stem exhibits a number of variant forms, corresponding to the different modes and aspects. However, the stems are always listed with the progressive stem first. At first it will prove difficult to look up a Navaho word, since the interested person may not know the progressive stem form. However, he will probably be able to find it by looking down the list of stems that have the same initial consonant as the one which he is seeking, and with time and practice he will be able to look up words with a minimum of difficulty.

If a person wants to look up an English word in terms of Navaho, he will look up the English word on the English-Navaho side of the dictionary. There, after the English infinitive (in the case of a verb), he will find the progressive stem of the corresponding Navaho verb, plus the order number of its entry under the stem, and will then proceed to look it up in the Navaho-English part.

ALTERATIONS OF THE STEM INITIAL CONSONANT

There are several phonetic alterations which affect the stem initial consonant when preceded by the stem classifiers, the infixed subjective pronoun, and the **d** that occurs in the 1st person duoplural of **zero** class verbs. This latter **d** produces changes identical with those produced by the **d** classifier (except in the case of **s** and **sh** initial stems). These phonetic alterations are given herewith, and should be memorized.

1. **Zero** classifier occasions no changes of the stem initial, but in **zero** class verbs **d** is inserted in the 1st person dpl and in the passive, occasioning the same changes of the stem initial as will be noted below under **d** classifier.

2. **D** classifier combines with ' to give **t'**; with **gh** to give **g**; with **l** to give **dl**; with **m** to give **'m**; with **n** to give **'n**; with **s** to give **dz** (or **lz**); with **sh** to give **j** (or **lzh**); with **y** to give **'y**; with **z** to give **dz**; with **zh** to give **j**. It sometimes gives **dl** or **lz** with an **ł** initial stem. It is possible that some **tł** initial stems **may** result from the combination of **d** and **ł**.

3. **L** classifier combines with stem initial **h** to give **lgh**; with **t** to give **lt**; with **s** to give **ls**; with **sh** to give **lsh**.

4. **L** classifier combines with stem initial **gh** to give **th**; with **l** to give **lt**; with **z** to give **tz**; with **zh** to give **tsh**.

Thus it follows that the same stem may often be found under **h|gh|g**, **'t**, **s|z|dz**, **sh|zh|j**, **tl|dl**. In other words, the stem initial consonant will be **h** with a **zero** or **t** classifier; **gh** with **l** classifier. Stem initial (**'**) will remain (**'**) with **zero**, **l**, or **t** classifier, but will become **t'** with the **d** classifier. Stem initial **s** will remain **s** with the **zero** or **t** classifiers, but becomes **z** with the **l** classifier, and **dz** with the **d** classifier, etc.

When the stem initial consonant is sonant (gh, l, z, zh), it **usually** changes to its corresponding surd form (h, t, s, sh) when preceded by a surd (h, s, sh, t). Thus.

nis-sin (nisiin), I want it; noh-sin, you (dpl) want it; **but** ní-ní-zin, you (sgl) want it. Similarly, nish-tí, I am; noh-tí, you (dpl) are; **but** ní-lí, you (sgl) are.

This rule does not always hold, however, as in such forms as yinishghé, I am called; 'ádíshzhóóh, I am brushing myself; 'áká-deeszis, I'll put on my belt; heeshghat, I am wriggling along; yishghot, I am running along, etc. This variation is indicated in the ensuing paradigms by writing a sonant initial stem with its corresponding surd in the first person singular entry, and writing the stem as sonant initial only when it remains so throughout the paradigm. Thus, under the sonant initial stem gheh will be found the entry 'iish-heh, and the second person will be 'ii-gheh. On the other hand, under the stem gheet, the entry form yinish-ghé will be found, indicating that this stem will not change phonetically in accord with the rule described above, regardless of the surd that may precede it.

It must be remembered at all times that:

1. The **d** classifier is inserted in the passive forms of zero class verbs, as well as in the 1st person duoplural, so: ní'q, I brought it; níit'q, we (dpl) brought it; bi'deet'q (or yít'q), it was brought. nínil, I brought them; níi'nil, we (dpl) brought them; bi'dee'nil (or yí'nil), they were brought. sélíj', I became; siidlíj', we (dpl) became.

2. **t** class verbs change **t** to **l** in the 1st person dpl and in the passive. Thus, diyííthéet, you will kill it; diyíilghéet, we (dpl) will kill it; bidi'yoolghéet (or diyoolghéet), it will be killed.

3. The **l** classifier becomes **ł** in the 2nd person dpl. Thus, *níłk'ot*, you (sgl) are blinking; *notłk'ot*, you (dpl) are blinking.

4. In zero class verbs, **s** initial stems usually change **s** to **lz** in the 1st person dpl and in the passive, while those with **sh** initial usually change **sh** to **lzh**. Thus, *dees-soł*, I will blow it; *diilzot*, we dpl will blow it; *bidi'doolzot* (or *doolzot*), it will be blown.

Other irregular alterations of the stem initial will be pointed out under the stems thus affected.

Signification of the Navaho Modes and Tenses

Remember that the initial:

1. **F.** stands for future tense; *naa deesh'áátł*, I'll give it to you.

2. **I.** stands for imperfective mode, and is translated either as a simple present, or with the phrase "in the act of," (the latter especially with the momentaneous aspect); *naa nish'aah*, I am in the act of giving it to you, or I am giving it to you.

3. **C-I.** stands for continuative imperfective, and is translated as a simple present; *naashá*, I am walking about; *béésh naash'á*, I carry a knife.

4. **P.** stands for perfective mode, and is translated by a past tense form in English; *naa ní'q*, I gave it to you; I have given it to you.

5. **S-P.** stands for the si-perfective, (in contradistinction to the yi- and ni- perfectives marked simply **P.**); *shéłbéézh*, I boiled it. Also the si-perfective neuters, as *sédá*, I am sitting. (V. neuter)

6. **Prog.** stands for progressive mode, translated by a gerund plus auxiliary "to be" in English; *yisháátł*, I am walking (along).

7. **N.** stands for neuter, translated as a present tense in English; *yínishtq'*, I am holding it; I have a hold of it; *nishłí*, I am; and the si-perfective neuters, *sédá*, I am sitting; *sézí*, I am standing, etc. Another type of verb marked as neuter, although it is not really a neuter, is that type which joins the prefix complex of the imperfective mode to the stem of the iterative (like a usitative, but without the concept of habituality); *diskos*, I have a cough; I cough; I am coughing (wherein the act of coughing is not composed of a single cough, but of repeated coughs); *'adishdił*, I play stick dice; I am playing stick dice; I am a stick dice player (wherein one repeatedly tosses a slender stiff object: the stick).

8. **U.** stands for usitative, translated as a present; *haash'áa teh*, I take it out (usually, or habitually).

9. **R.** stands for the iterative mode, translated usually as a present tense, or as a present with the addition of an adverb, such as always, repeatedly, time after time, etc.; hanásh'ááh, I take it out time after time, repeatedly or always.

10. **O.** stands for the optative mode, translated in older English by the phrase "would that," and in present day English by "(I) wish that." Thus, nahółtqá' laanaa, I wish that it would rain; would that it might rain.

Remember also the uses of nt'éé' (it was), and dooleet (it will be) in making tense and other distinctions with the verbs, as: John yinishghé, I am called John; John yinishghée dooleet, I will be called John; John yinishghée nt'éé', I was (or used to be) called John; nishłj, I am; nishłj dooleet, I will be; nishłj nt'éé', I was (or used to be); nishłj dooleet nt'éé', I would be, etc.

ALPHABETIC ORDER OF WORD ENTRY

The following relative order has been assigned to the letters of the alphabet: **a b ch d e g h |' i j k l l m n o s t w x y z.**

It is to be noted that consonantal diphthongs, as well as long (double) vowels, are not treated as single sounds. Thus, the sound represented by **dl** will not be found under a dl-entry, but under **d**. Similarly, eb, ech, and ed, will precede ee. This makes for a maximum of analogy with the English system, and should facilitate the finding of words.

The glottal stop, **|'**, is treated as a consonant in all positions with exception of the word-initial. It occurs in word-initial position only when it immediately precedes a vowel, and in such cases the word is entered as though it were vowel initial. Thus, 'amá, mother, will be found under **a**, not under **|'**. The same applies to the verb stems, with the result that 'áát will be found under **a**.

Nasoral vowels immediately follow the corresponding oral vowels.

Abbreviations Used In The Dictionary

C-I. continuative imperfective.	Eng. English.
Cp. compare.	F. future tense.
d dual number.	f. s. female speaking.
dist. pl distributive plural.	l. imperfective mode.

mat. maternal.
m. s. male speaking.
N. neuter.
O. optative mode.
P. perfective mode.
pat. paternal.

pl plural number..
Prog. progressive mode.
R. iterative mode.
S-P. si-perfecive.
sgl singular number.
V. see.

A

'áá, there (remote)

'aa, there (close at hand)

'áádéé', from there

'aadéé', from there

'áadi, there (at)

'áadi niit'áazhgo 'índa 'adii-díjł, we'll eat as soon as we arrive there.

'aadi, there (at)

'aadi sidá, there he sits.

'áádóó, from there on; and then

shash yiyiisxí 'áádóó shí ní-sé'ah, he killed the bear and then I skinned it.

'áádóó bik'iji', after that

'áádóó bik'iji' nikiníyá, after that I went home.

'aa hasti', care, respect. baa has-ti', care or respect toward it (as a fragile object, ceremony, etc.)

'aahwiinít'í bá hooghan, court-house.

'aa'q'ii, magpie

'ááhsita', cervical

'aa 'adiniih, venereal disease

baa 'adiniih, he has venereal disease.

'aa 'áhályáanii, bodyguard

'áát, 'aah ('áh), 'á, 'ááh, 'áát (O), to handle one bulky object; anything roundish and hard, as a bottle, boulder, book, hat, box, car, wagon, knife.

The following are used with the stem 'áát only.

1. to plot against him.

F. *bizéé' dideesh-'áát (didíí, yi-

didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) (di-doot-'áát) I. bizéé' dish-'aah (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) (dit'aah) Prog. bizéé' yish-'áát (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) P. bizéé' dé-'á (díini, yideez, jideez, dee, disoo) (deest'á) R. bizéé' ndísh-'ááh (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) (ndít'ááh) O. bizéé' dósh-'áát (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh) (dót'áát)

* bizéé' becomes yizéé' in 3o.

2. to start it (a song).

F. sin ha-dideesh-'áát (didíí, ididoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) (bi-dí'doot-'áát) I. sin ha-dish-'aah (dí, idi, zhdi, dii, doh) (bi'dit'aah) P. sin ha-díí-'á (díini, idíí, zhdíí, dii, doo) (bi'doot'á) R. sin ha-ndísh-'ááh (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) (nábi'dit'ááh) O. ha-dósh-'áát (dóó, idó, zhdó, doo, dooh) (bi'dót'áát)

3. to start (singing).

F. ha-di'deesh-'áát (di'díí, di'doo, zhdi'doo, di'dii, di'dooh) I. ha-'dish-'aah ('dí, 'di, zh'di, 'dii, 'doh) P. ha-'díí-'á ('díini, 'díí, zh'díí, 'dii, 'doo) R. ha-'ndísh-'ááh (n'dí, n'dí, nízh'dí, n'dii, n'dóh) O. ha-'dósh-'áát ('dóó, 'dó, zh'dó, 'doo, 'dooh)

4. to be sunup; to rise (sun).

F. ha'doo'áát I. ha'a'aah P. ha-'íí'á R. haná'át'ááh O. ha'ó'áát

5. to be mid morning.

F. dah 'adidoo'áát I. dah 'adii-aah P. dah 'adii'á R. dah n'dii-t'ááh O. dah 'adoo'áát

6. to be sun light; to be day.

Prog. 'oo'áát

7. to be noon.

F. 'atní'doo'áát **I.** 'atne'e'aah **P.** 'atní'ní'q̄ **R.** 'atníná'át'ááh **O.** 'atní'ó'áát

8. to be evening (mid afternoon to sunset).

F. yaa 'adidoo'áát **I.** yaa 'adi'aah **P.** yaa 'adeez'q̄ **R.** yaa ní'dít'ááh **O.** yaa 'adó'áát

9. to be sunset; to go down.

F. 'i'doo'áát **I.** 'e'e'aah **P.** 'i'í'q̄ **R.** 'aná'át'ááh **O.** 'o'ó'áát

10. to take it off or put it on (a hat).

F. 'ák'idi-deesh-t'áát (díí, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) ('ák'ibidi'doo-) **I.** 'ák'i-dish-t'aah (dí, idi, zhdi, dii, doh) ('ák'ibi'di-) **P.** 'ák'i-desh-t'q̄ (dííní, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) ('ák'ibi'doo-) **R.** 'ák'i-ndish-t'ááh (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) ('ák'inábi'di-) **O.** 'ák'i-dósh-t'áát (dóó, idó, zhdó, doo, dooh) ('ák'ibi'dó-)

11. to remove the lid from it.

F. *bik'i-dideesh-'áát (didíí, idoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) (bi-di'doot'áát) **I.** bik'i-dish-'aah (dí, idi, zhdi, dii, doh) (bi'dit'aah) **P.** bik'i-díí-'q̄ (dííní, idíí, zhdíí, dii, dooh) (bi'deet'q̄) **R.** bik'i-ndish-'ááh (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) (nábi'dit'áát) **O.** bik'i-dósh-'áát (dóó, idó, zhdó, doo, dooh) (bi'dót'áát)

* bik'i- becomes yik'i- in 3o.

12. to put a lid on it; cover it; patch it (an inner tube).

F. *bidadi-'deesh-'áát ('díí, 'doo, zh'doo, 'dii, 'dooh) (bidabidi'doo t'áát) **I.** bida-di'nish-'aah (di'ní, 'dee, zh'dee, di'nii, di'noh) (bidabi'deet'aah) **P.** bida-di'ní-'q̄ (díí'ní, di'ní, zhdi'ní, di'nii, di'noo) (bidabi'deet'q̄) **R.** bida-ń-dish-'ááh (ń'dí, ń'dí nízh'dí, ń'dii, ń'dóh) (bidanábi'dit'ááh) **O.** bida-'dósh-'áát ('dóó, 'dó, zh'dó, 'doo, 'dooh) (bidabi'dót'áát)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

13. to accuse him.

F. bik'ihodideesh-'áát (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) (di-doot'áát) **I.** bik'ihodiish-'aah (dii, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) (diit'aah) **P.** bik'ihodii-'q̄ (dini, dii, zhdi, dii, doo) (diit'q̄) **R.** bik'ináho-diish-'ááh (dii, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) (diit'ááh) **O.** bik'ihodoosh-'áát (doó, doo, zhdo, doo, dooh) (doot'áát)

Shilíí' síníthí dishníigo bik'ihodii'q̄, I accused him of killing my horse.

14. to turn it over to him; to just forget about it; to call it even; to just let it go.

F. baa dideesh-'áát (didíí, yidoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) (bididoot'áát) **I.** baa dinish-'aah (diní, videe, jidee, dinii, dinoh) (bidideet'aah) **P.** baa diní-'q̄ (dííní, yidini, jidini, dinii, dinoh) (bidideet'q̄) **R.** baa ndish-'ááh (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) (nábi'dit'ááh) **O.** baa dósh-'áát (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh) (bi'dót'áát)

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

Shikéyah łaji' baa diní'q, I turned over part of my land to him. Béeso t'áátá'í shqgh hayíft'áá nt'éé', ndi shibéeso 'ádingo biniinaa t'óó shaa yidini'q, I owed him a dollar, but since I had no money he just let it go.

15. to hire him.

The noun naanish, work, is prepounded to the forms given in no. 14. Thus, naanish baa diní'q, I hired him; gave him work.

16. to give up in a fight.

The particle t'óó, merely, is prepounded to the forms given in no. 14. Thus, t'óó baa diní'q, I gave up (or gave in) to him.

17. to prohibit it to him.

F. *bits'á-dideesh-'áát (didíí, ididoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) (didoot'áát) **I.** bits'á-dinish-'aah (diní, idee, zhdee, dinii, dinoh) (deet'aah) **P.** bits'á-diní-'q (díí-ní, idiní, zhdiní, dinii, dinoo) (deet'q) **R.** bits'á-ndísh-'ááh (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) (ndít'ááh) **O.** bits'á-dósh-'áát (dóó, idó, zhdó, doo, dooh) (dó-t'áát)

*bits'á- becomes yits'á in 3o.

18. to permit him.

F. *ba-di'deesh-'áát (di'díí, di'doo, zhdi'doo, di'dii, di'dooh) **I.** ba-di'nish-'aah (di'ní, 'dee, zh-dee, di'nii, di'noh) **P.** ba-di'ní-'q ('díí-ní, di'ní, zhdi'ní, di'nii, di'noo) **R.** ba-ń'dísh-'ááh (ń'dí, ń'dí, nízh'dí, ń'dii, ń'dóh) **O.** ba-

dósh-'áát ('dóó, 'dó, zh'dó, 'doo, 'dooh)

*ba- becomes ya- in 3o.

Shighan góne' biidootkáát bi-niighé badi'ní'q, I permitted him to spend the night in my house.

19. to give it up; quit it.

F. yóó' 'adideesh-'áát ('adidíí, 'iididoo, 'azhdidoo, 'adidii, 'adidooh) **I.** yóó' 'adish-'aah ('adí, 'iidi, 'azhdi, 'adii, 'adoh) **P.** yóó' 'adí-'q ('adí-ní, 'iidíí, 'azhdíí, 'adii, 'adooh) **R.** yóó' 'ándísh-'ááh ('ándí, 'anéidi, 'anízhdí, 'ándii, 'ándóh) **O.** yóó' 'adósh-'áát ('adóó, 'iidó, 'azhdó, 'adoo, 'adooh)

Ná'ásht'oh yóó' 'adideesh-t'áát, I'll give up smoking.

20. to be irascible.

N. 'ayóo shí-ní si'q (ní, bí, há, nihí, nihí) Only the pronoun prefixed to -ní, mind, changes.

The following have to do with the general concept of "to handle," and occur with 'áát, as well as with the other stems herewith listed.

There are twelve verb stems referring to the handling of various objects. They are given here with the derivational prefix complexes which are common to all, with certain semantic limitations which are self evident.

After each of the following stems, the stem classifier is indicated in parentheses, (0) representing the zero classifier. This

classifier must be prefixed to the stem whenever the stem is joined to the paradigmatic and derivational prefixes conjugated herewith.

ghéét, gheeh (ghé), ghí, gééh, ghééh (0), to handle a pack, burden or load; anything bundled or loaded together, as a load of grain, sheep, etc.; whether it be handled by hand, or by wagon.

jih, jááh (jaah), jaa', jih, jááh (0) to handle plural separable objects, usually of small size and large number as shot, sand, bugs seeds, strings, etc. It can also refer to animate objects, as an armful of puppies for example.

jit, jiid (jid), jid, ji', jiid (t), to handle anything by means of the back; as a load, pack, baby, babies, etc.

joł, jooł (jooł), jool, joł, jooł (t), to handle non-compact matter, as wool, hay, brush, tangled hair or cord, etc.

káát, kaah (ká), ká, kááh, káát (0), to handle any substance or number of things in a vessel; as in a pail, box, basket, pan, dish.

léét, lé (lé), lá, dlééh, léét (0), to handle a slender, flexible object; as a rope, snake, one hair, strip of bark, sapling, green branch. This stem is also used in referring to an unknown object, such as something, anything.

nił, níł (jaah), nił, 'nił, níł (0), to handle plural objects, anima-

te or inanimate. This stem refers to a smaller number than jih; as two or three shot, puppies, books or ropes.

téét, teeh (té), tǵ, tééh, téét (t), to handle one animate object; as a baby, sheep, snake, bug, man.

tǵǵ, tǵih (tin), tǵ, tǵih, tǵǵ (0), to handle a slender stiff object; as a pole, dry branch, stick, cigaret or rod.

tlah, tleeh (tleeh), tléé', tlah, tleeh (0), to handle mushy matter; as mush, mud, mortar.

tsos, tsóós (tsoos), tsooz, tsos, tsóós (t), to handle a flexible and flat object; as paper, cloth, cured hide, sheet, blanket, etc.

1. to carry or pull it up out; to get it away from him (without using force), beat him to it (with prepounded biyaa); to recover a fumble at football (with prepounded biyaa and the stem 'áát).

F. ha-deesh- (díí, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** ha-ash- (ni, i, ji, ii, ah) (bi'di-) **P.** háá- (háíní, hayíí, hajíí, haii, haoo) (habi'doo-) **S-P.** ha-sé- (síní, iz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** ha-násh- (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **U.** ha-ash- (ni, i, ji, ii, ah) (bi'di-) **O.** ha-osh- (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

Bikéyah biyaa háá'á, I took his land away from him.

2. to carry it out horizontally;

to make it (a fact) known (with the stem 'áaf).

F. ch'í-deesh- (díí, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** ch'í-nish- (ní, í, jí, nii, nóh) (bi'dee-) **P.** ch'í-ní- (íní, iní, zhní, nii, noo) (bi'dee-) **R.** ch'í-násh- (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ch'óosh- (ch'óó, ch'íyó, ch'íjó, ch'óo, ch'óoh) (ch'íbi'dó-)

3. to start to carry it along.

F. di-deesh- (díí, yi-doo, ji-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** dish- (dí, yidi, jidi, dii doh) **S-P.** dé- (díní, yideez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.** ndísh- (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **U.** dish- (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) **O.** dósh- (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo dooh)

4. to start off with it.

F. dah di-deesh-(ib. 3.) **I.** dah diish- (dii, yidii, shdii, dii, dooh) **P.** dah dii- (dini, yidii, shdii, dii, doo) **R.** dah ndiish- (ndii, néidii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** doosh- (doó, yidoo, jidoo, doo, dooh).

5. to pick it up; to lift it; to find it; to choose it.

Ĥ. ndideesh- (ndidíí, néididoo, nízhdidoo, ndidii, ndidooh) (ná-bidi'doo-) **I.** ndiish- (ndii, néidii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) (ná-bidi'dii-) **P.** ndii- ndini, néidii, nízhdii, ndii, ndoo) (ná-bidi'dii-) **R.** ní-ná-diish- (nádii, néidii, názhdii, nádii, nádóh) (ná-bidi'dii-) **O.** ndósh- (ndóó, néidoo, nízhdó, ndoo, ndooh) (ná-bidi'dó-)

6. to be carrying it along (with

prepounded dah it means to be holding it up).

Prog. yish- (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doo-)

7. to bring it; take it; arrive carrying it; give it (with prepounded (b)aa, to (him)).

F. deesh- (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** nish- (ní, yí, jí, nii, noh) (bidi'dee-) **P.** ní- (yíní, yiní, jiní, nii, noo) (bi'dee-) **R.** násh- (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh- (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

8. to take it; bring it; put it (with such prepounds as kijh, into town, taah, into water, leeh, into the soil = bury).

F. deesh- (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yish- (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** yí- (yíní, yiyí, jíí, yii, ghoo) (bi'doo-) **R.** násh- (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh- (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

9. to stop carrying it; to set it down (with prepounded ni'); to set it down on it (with prepounded bik'i); to carry it as far as a point and stop; to put it away (with prepounded hasht'e'); to pawn it (with prepounded 'qah); pawn it to him (with baqah).

F. ni-deesh- (díí, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** ni-nish- (ní, yí, jí, nii, noh) (bi'dee-) **P.** niní- (nííní, niiní, nizhní, ninii, ninoo) (nibi'dee-) **R.** ni-násh- (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'-

di-) **O.** noosh- (noó-, niyó, njó, noo, nooh (nibi'dó-)

10. to lend it to him.

F. ba'deesh- (ba'díí, ya'doo, bazh'doo, ba'dii, ba'dooh) (ba'doo-) **I.** ba'nish- (ba'ní, ya'í, ba'jí, ba'nii, ba'noh) (ba'í-) **P.** ba'ní- (ba'ííní, ya'ní, bazh'ní, ba'nii, ba'noo) (ba'í-) **R.** baná'-ásh- (baná'í, yaná'á, ba'n'jí, baná'ii, baná'óh) (baná'á-) **O.** ba'ósh- (ba'óó, ya'ó, ba'jó, ba'oo, ba'ooh) (ba'ó-)

11a. to carry it out of sight; to carry it into an enclosure (with prepounded yah, into); to carry it away (with prepounded yóó', away into invisibility); remove it, take it to one side (with prepounded nahji', aside).

F. 'adeesh- ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdoo 'adii, 'adooh) ('abidi'doo-) **I.** 'iish- ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'oon) ('abi'di-) **P.** 'íí- ('ííní, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'oo) ('abi'doo-) **R.** 'anásh- ('anání, 'anéí, 'an'jí, 'anéii, 'anáh) ('anábi'di-) **O.** 'oosh- ('oó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh) ('abi'dó-)

11b. to carry it in or away by making several consecutive trips

F. 'ahideesh- ('ahidíí, 'iidiyoo, 'ahizhdiyoo, 'ahidii, 'ahidooh) ('abidi'yoo-) **I.** 'ahish- ('ahí, 'ayii, 'ajii, 'ahii, 'ahoh) ('abi'dii-) **P.** 'ahé- ('ahíní, 'ayiiiz, 'ajiiiz 'ahee, 'ahoo) ('abi'diis-) **R.** 'anáhásh- ('anáhí, 'anáyii, 'an'jii, 'anáhii, 'anáhóh) ('anábi'-

dii-) **O.** 'ahósh- ('ahóó, 'iiyó, 'ajiyó, 'ahoo, 'ahoooh) ('abidi'yó-)

11c. to carry it back in; to replace it with it (with prepounded hich'qahji', in its place).

F. 'ańdeesh- ('ańdíí, 'anéidoo, 'anízhdoo, 'ańdii, 'ańdooh) ('anábidi'doo-) **I.** 'anásh- ('anání, 'anéí, 'an'jí, 'anéii, 'anáh) ('anábi'di-) **P.** 'anáá(sh)- ('anéíni 'anáyoo, 'ańjoo, 'anéii, 'anáoo) ('anábi'doo-) **R.** 'aní-násh- (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** 'cńáosh- ('anáóó, 'anáyó, 'ańjó, 'anáoo, 'anáoooh) ('anábi'dó-)

12. to keep it, have it (use the stem of the perfective).

S-P. sét- (sínít, yiz, jiz, siil, soot) (bi'dis-)

13. to carry it about (use the continuative imperf. stem).

C-I. naash- (nani, nei, nji, neii, naah) (nabi'di-)

14. to divide up, share, it (referring to a single object the signification is to divide it in halves but with reference to plural objects it means to divide them up).

F. 'atšs'á-deesh- (díí, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** 'atšs'á-nísh- (ní, í, jí, nii, nóh) (bi'dee-) **P.** 'atšs'á-ní- (íní, iní, zhní, nii, noo) (bi'dee-) **R.** 'atšs'á-násh- (nání, néí, n'jí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** 'atšs'á-oosh- (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

15. to take it down (as from a shelf, peg, limb, etc.).

F. ndi'deesh- (ndi'díi, na'iididoo, ndizh'doo, ndi'dii, ndi'dooh) (nibidi'doo-) **I.** n'diish- (n'dii, na'iidii, nizh'dii, n'dii, n'dooh) (nibidi'dii-) **P.** n'dii- (ndi'ni, na'iidii, nizh'dii, n'dii, n'doo) (nibi'doo-) **R.** ni-ná'diish- (ná'dii, ná'iidii, názh'dii, ná'dii, ná'dooh) (nábi'dii-) **O.** n'doosh- (n'dóo, na'iidoo, nizh'doo, n'doo, n'dooh) (nabi'dó-)

16. to hang it up (with pre-pounded dah, up).

F. hidideesh- (hididíi, yididoo, hizhdidoo, hididii, hididooh) (bididiyoo-) **I.** hidiish- (hidii, yidiyii, hizhdiyii, hidii, hidooh) (bidii-) **P.** hidii- (hidini, yidiyii, hizhdiyii, hidii, hidooh) (bidii-) **R.** ná-hidiish- (hidii, idiyii, hizhdiyii, hidii, hidooh) (bidii-) **O.** hidoosh- (hidóo, yidiyoo, hizhdiyoo, hidooh) (bidiiyoo-)

17. to take it out of the fire; to take it out of the water; to catch large quantities of fish (with the stem ghéét).

F. dzíłts'á-deesh- (díi, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bididoo-) **I.** dzíłts'á-nísh- (ní, iyii, jii, nii, noh) (bi'dee-) **P.** dzíłts'á-ní- (í-ní, níi, zhníi, nii, noo) (bi'dee-) **R.** dzíłts'á-násh- (nání, néi, níi, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** dzíłts'á-oosh- (óo, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

18. to add it (them) to it.

F. *bí-néi-deesh- (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bínabidi'doo-) **I.** bí-néish- (néi, náyii, níi, néii, ná-

oh) (bínábi'dii-) **P.** **bí-néish- (néini, náyii, níi, néii, náoo) (bínábi'dii-) **R.** bí-néish- (néi, náyii, níi, néii, náoh) (bínábi'dii-) **O.** bí-náooosh- (óo, náyoo, níoo, náoo, náoooh) (bínábi'doo-)

*bí- becomes yí- in 3o.

**Stems with initial ', gh, n, or l add the d classifier (giving t'áát, géét, 'nił, etc.) requiring -sh- in the 1st sgl. † class verbs do not have -sh- in the 1st sgl but retain the †, so bínéił- for bínéish-.

19. to save it, take it to safety.

F. yisdá-deesh- (díi, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bididoo-) **I.** yisdá-sh- (ní, í, jí, ii, h) (bi'di-) **P.** yisdá-á- (íní, yíi, jíi, ii, oo) (bi'doo-) **R.** yisdá-násh- (nání, néi, níi, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** yisdá-oosh- (óo, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

20. to take it away from him by force (zero class verbs require d classifier).

F. *bigha-deesh- (díi, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bididoo-) **I.** bigha-nish- (ní, í, jí, ii, oh) (bi'dee) **P.** bi-ghanish- (gháini, ghái, ghají, ghanii, ghanoooh) (ghabi'dee-) **R.** bigha-násh- (nání, néi, níi, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** bigha-oosh- (óo, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

* bigha- becomes yigha- in 3o.

21. to be (in position) is rendered by prefixing perfective si- to the perfective stem in the sgl and naaz- in the pl.

si'q, sighj, sinil, etc. in the sgl, and naaz'q, naaztq, naaznil, etc in the pl (with exception of the stem tsos which has siłtsooz in sgl and naastsooz in pl).

22. to take it back out of pawn; take it back out (zero class verbs require d classifier).

F. háá-deesh- (díí, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** ha-násh- (nání, néi, njí, néii, náh) (háábi'-di-) **P.** haná-ásh- (íni, yoo, joo, ii, oo) (bi'doo-) **R.** haní-násh- (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'-di-) **O.** haná-oosh- (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

23. to carry it back and forth.

F. 'atná-ádeesh- (ádíí, néidoo, ázhdo, ádii, ádooh) (ábidi'doo-) **I.** 'atná-násh- (ání, néi, ájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **P.** 'atná-násh- (néini, néi, ájí, néii, náoo) (bi'doo-) **R.** 'atná-násh- (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** 'atná-náoosh- (náóó, áyó, ájó, áoo, áooh) (nábi'dó-)

24. to exchange their positions.

F. 'atná-deesh- (díí, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** 'at-násh- (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'-di-) **P.** 'atná-ní- (íni, íz, jíz, ii, ooh) (bi'doo-) **R.** 'atnání-násh- (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'-di-) **O.** 'atná-oosh- (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

25. to put it into the fire.

F. di-dideesh- (didíí, ididoo, di-zhdido, didii, didooh) (bidi'-

doo-) **I.** di-dish- (dí, idi, zhdi, dii, doh) (bi'di-) **P.** di-díí- (dííni, idíí, zhdíí, dii, doo) (bi'doo-) **R.** di-ndísh- (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndii ndóh) (nábi'di-) **O.** di-dósh- (dóó, idó, zhdó, doo, dooh) (bi'dó-)

26. to set it up (as on a shelf)

F. dah deesh- (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** dah shish (sí, yi, ji, sii, sooh) (bi'di-) **P.** sé, (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'-dis-) **R.** násh- (nání, néi, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh- (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

27. to carry it too far.

F. ha-didíneesh- (didínií, ididínoo, zhdidínoo, didíni, didínooh) **P.** ha-díneesh- (díníni, idínees, zhdínees, dínee, dínóo) **R.** háá-díneesh- (díní, idíní, zhdíní, dínii, dínóh) **O.** ha-dínósh- (dínóó, idínó, zhdínó, dínóo, dínóoh)

28. to turn it over.

F. náhideesh- (náhidíí, néidiyoo, náhizhdo, náhidii, náhidooh) (náhibidi'doo-) **I.** náhideesh- (náhidee, néidiyee, náhizhdee, náhidee, náhidooh) (nábi'diyee-) **Prog.** náheesh- (náhíí, néiyoo, njiiyoo, náhii, náhooh) (nábi'diyoo-) **P.** náhidéé- (náhidííni, néidiyéé, náhizhdéé, náhidee, náhidoo) (nábi'diyee-) **R.** nínáhideesh- (nínáhidee, nínéidiyee, nínáhizhdee, nínáhidee, nínáhidooh) (nínábi'diyee-) **O.** náhi-

doosh- (náhidoó, néidiyó, náhi-zhdoo, náhidoo, náhidooh) (ná-bi'diyoo-)

'aał, 'á, 'a' ('aad), 'aah, 'a', to send, order, command.

1. to send him off.

F. dideesh-'aał (didíł, yididoot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** dish-'á (dił, yidił, jidił, diil, doł) (bi'dil-) **P.** déł-'a' (díníł yidees, jidees, deel, disoot) (bidi'dees'a') **R.** ndísh-'aah (ndíł, néidił, nízhdił, ndiil, ndót) (nábi'dil-) **O.** dósh-'a' (dóót, yidót, jidót, dool, doot) (bi'dól-)

2. to send him.

The future and imperfective of 1. are used. **P.** 'íł-'a' ('ínił, 'ayíł, 'ajíł, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dool-) **R.** 'a-násh-'aah (náníł, néił, njíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** 'oosh-'a' ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) ('abi'dól-)

3. to order, command, him.

F. deesh-'aał (díł, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-'á (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dil-) **P.** yíł-'aad (yíníł, yiyíł, jíł, yiil, ghoot) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-'aah (náníł, néił, njíł néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-'a' (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

4. to plan; to govern.

F. naho-deesh-'aał (or 'áát) (díı, doo, zhdon, dii, dooh) (doot'aał) **C-I.** na-hash-'á (hó, ha, hoji, hwii, hoh) (hat'á) **P.** na-hosé-'á (sínı, haaz, hojiz, hosii, hosoo) (hast'á) **R.** niná-hásh-'aah (hó,

há, hoji, hwii, hoh) **O.** na-hósh-'áát (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hooh) (hót'áát)

Bá nahash'á, I plan for them; govern them.

5. to order him about.

C-I. naash-'a' (nanił, neił, njił, neiil, naat)

6. to take orders; to be a servant; to run errands.

C-I. naash-'a' (nanił, naal, njil, neiil, naat)

7. to be lazy; to refuse to take orders.

N. doo yish-'áa da (nił, yił, jil, yiil, ghoł). doo yil'áa da, he will not take orders; he is lazy.

8. to become or be ill; get sick.

F. *baqah dahwiidoo'aał **I.** baqah dahoo'aah **P.** baqah dahoo'a' **N.** baqah dahaz'á **R.** baqah dah náhoo'aah **O.** baqah dahoo'aah

*The above forms are given for the 3. person only. It is conjugated by altering the pronoun object of the postposition (b)qah.

'áát, 'aah, 'áq' 'ááh, 'áát, to learn.

1. to learn it.

F. *bíhwii-deesh-'áát (díł, doot, zhdoot, diil, doot) (doo-) **I.** bíhoosh-'aah (hoot, hoot, hojiil, hwiil, hoot) (hoo-) **P.** bíhoot-'áq' (hwiinił, hoot, hojiil, hwiil, hoot) (hoo-) **R.** bíná-hoosh-'ááh (hoot, hoot, hojiil, hwiil, hoot) (hoo-) **O.** bíhoosh-'áát (hoót, hoot, hojoot, hool, hoot) (hoo-)

*bí- becomes yí- in 3o.

2. to take training.

This is the same as no. 1, except that indefinite 'i- replaces definite bí. Thus, 'ihoot'áq, I trained, or took training.

'qqh háá'á, debt

'qqh háát'i', (saddle) fringes

'qqh ha'ajeesh tó da'diisoolígíí, chicken pox, varicella

'qqh dahaz'á, ailment, sickness

'qqh dahoyoot'aafii, disease

'qqh 'azlá, pawn

'qqt, 'qqh (á), 'qqd, 'qqh, 'qqh, to reach (in quantity as water).

1. to come up; rise (water).

F. dínool'qqt **I.** neel'qqh **Prog.** 'anool'qqt **N.** neel'á **P.** néel-'qqd **S-P.** nées'qqd **R.** náníl'qqh **O.** nól'qqh

tó tsé bitsíjji' dínool'qqt, the water will come up to the bottom of the rock.

2. to revert back to a former level; to go back down (with prepounded yaa, down); to come back up (with prepounded dei, up).

F. ndí'nool'qqt **I.** ná'neel'qqh **Prog.** ná'nool'qqt **R.** ndí'níl'qqh **O.** ná'nól'qqh

tó yaa ndí'nool'qqt, the water will go back down.

3. to measure up to it; to be able; to be able to afford it.

F. *bídí-néesh-'qqt (níil, nool, zhdínool, níil, noot) **N.** bí-neesh-'á (ninil, nil, zhníl, niil, noot) **P.** bí-néesh-'qqd (níinil, néel, zh-néel, niil, noot) **R.** bíná-nísh-

'qqh (níil, neel, zhneel, niil, nót)

O. bí-nósh-'qqt (nool, nól, zhnól, nool, noot)

*bí- becomes yi- in 3o.

doo bínesh'áq da, I am unable. nínesh'á, I can do anything you can. doo shíninil'áq da, you're not "up to me."

4. to measure it.

F. bí-dí'néesh-'qqt (dí'níit, dí-nóot, dízh'nóot, dí'níil, dí'nóot)

(dí'nool-) **I.** bí-'neesh-'qqh (neet 'neet, zh'neet, 'niil, 'noot) ('neel-)

P. bí-'néet-'qqd (n'níit, 'néet, zh-néet, 'niil, 'noot) ('neel-)

R. biná-'neesh-'qqh ('neet, neet, zh'neet, 'niil, nót) ('neel-)

O. bí-'nósh-'qqh ('nool, 'nót, zh'nót, 'nool, 'noot) ('nól-)

* bí- becomes yí-, in 3o.

5. to be insufficient for it; to fall short of it; to be unable to afford it.

F. bi'oh dí-néesh-'qqt (níil, nool, zhnool, níil, noot) **N.** bi'oh neesh-'á (ninil, neel, shneel, niil, noot)

P. bi'oh nésh-'qqd (ninil, neel, shneel, niil, noot) **R.** bi'oh ná-nísh-'qqh (níil, níl, zhníl, niil, nót)

O. bi'oh nósh-'qqh (nool, nól, shnól, noot, noot)

* bi'oh becomes yi'oh in 3o.

sha'átchíní bi'oh neesh'á, I am unable to support my family.

'á, to extend (a slender stiff obj.)

1. to extend; point.

háá'á, it extends up out; deez'á, it extends along; 'íí'á, it extends

into (as a hole); ní'á, it extends

horizontally; nini'á, it extends to a point (where it terminates); nani'á, it extends across; náá'á, it extends downward; yaa'á, it extends straight up. deigo deez'á, it slants upward; yaago deez'á, it slants downward; naaniigo deez'á, it extends horizontally; deigo yaa'á, it projects vertically

2. to cause it to project up out

P. háát-'á (háínít, hayíít, hajíít, haiil, haoot) (habi'dool-)

3. to cause it to project vertically; to hold it vertically.

P. ya-at-'á (iniít, yiít, jiít, iil, oot) (yabi'diil-)

4. to hold it horizontally.

P. déł-'á (dínít, yidéés, jidéés, deel, disoot)

5. to hold it into an enclosure.

P. yah 'íít-'á ('íínít, 'ayíít, 'ajíít, 'iil, oot) (yah 'abi'dool-)

6. to hold it pointed at, or against him.

P. bidiit-'á (bidiniít, yiidiit,, bizh-diit, bidiil, bidoot)

shibee'eldqoh nidiit'á, I have my gun pointed at you.

7. to be worried; concerned.

P. shi'diit-'á (ni'diit, bi'diit, ho'-diit, nihi'diit, nihi'diit)

8. to occupy an area (pl obj.).

N. niil-'á (noot, yíl, jíl)

diné t'áá yíl'áá nt'ée', all people. dzit baqah yas yíl'á, the mt. is snow capped. shikéyah bikáa'gi tsin t'óó 'ahayóí yíl'á, my land is covered with trees.

9. to owe; to be indebted to.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -qqh, alongside (one) to the verb forms that follow. The idea is literally that the creditor (the subject of the verb) causes something to project up out alongside the debtor (the object of the postposition -qqh. So, nqah háát'á, you owe me (I cause it to project out beside you); naaki béeso shqah hayíít'á, I owe him two dollars (he causes it to project out alongside me).

P. háát-'á (háínít, hayíít, hajíít, haiil, haoot)

10. to be noisy; to make noise.

N. ha-hwíínish-'á (hwíínít, hóót, hojíít, hwiil, hoot)

t'áadoo hahwíínít'áhi, don't make so much noise!

'abaní, buckskin

'abaqah náát'i', border strand (of the warp of a rug)

'abe', milk (bibe'; be'abe')

'abe' 'astse', udder

'abid, stomach

'abid dikiní, duodenum (also 'abid dijoolí)

'abízhí, paternal uncle, or aunt

'acháshjish, diaphragm

'achá'áshk'azhí, kidney

'acheii ('achaii), maternal grandfather

'achí, birth

'áchííh, nose; snout

'áchííshstah, nostril

'achó, maternal great grandmother

ACH

'**acho**', genitalia
 'acho' **bighęęzhii**, testicle
 'acho' **bizis**, prepuce
 'achxosht' **'óól**, sur-cingle; cinch
 'ách' **'ááh neilghéii**, shield.
 'ach' **'áháyah**, armpit
 'ach' **'é'édqá'**, yard; dooryard
 'ach' **'é'é**, daughter; niece (daughter of one's sister) (f.s.)
 'ach' **'íi'**, intestine
 'ach' **'íi' bits'áni'nísá**, appendix
 'ach' **'íidíil**, large intestine
 'ach' **'íi' doot'izhí**, small intestine
 'ach' **'ooní**, comrade; partner
 'ach' **'ozh**, calf of the leg
 'ach' **'oozhlaa'**, elbow
 yoke
 'adáádít' **'áhi**, stopper; lid
 'adááh **gónaa dah sitánígíi**, neck
 'adaa', lip
 'adághaa', mustache; whiskers
 'adághi', throat (inside)
 'ada', nephew (son of one's sister (m. s))
 'adá'í, uncle (mother's brother)
 'adah **nánidaahii**, chairman
 'adah **sitá**, top crossbeam of the loom
 'adájóózh, epiglottis
 'adáziz, glottis
 'adqáqáq', yesterday
 'adee', gourd; dipper; spoon; horn (bidee', his horn; be'adee', his gourd; dipper; spoon)
 'adées' **eez**, linear foot. t'áátá-hádi 'adées'eez bíghahgo, one foot long.
 'adeezhí, younger sister
 'adí, elder sister

AGH

'**adigqsh**, witchcraft
 'ádin, nothing; zero; none
 'adinídíin, light (be'adinídíin)
 'adilghé, adultery
 'adítsiin, stirring stick
 'adláanii, drunkard
 'adoh, muscle
 'adoh **bits'id**, tendon; ligament
 'adoh **dah diik'qad**, cramp
 'adókeedí, beggar
 'agaan, arm
 'agaan **bita' sitáni**, humerus
 'agqalóó', lower arm; ulna
 'agqstsiin, scapula; shoulder blade
 'agqaziz, sleeve
 'agháadi, favorite; extreme; superlative; best. díi 'agháadi shít fikan, this is my favorite
 'aghaa', wool; fur; pubic hair (bighaa', his pubic hair, wool; be'aghaa' his (sheep) wool)
 'aghaa' **binda'anishdi**, woolen mills
 'aghá'deeldlaad, x-ray
 'agha'diit' **aahii**, defense attorney; lawyer
 'agháhwiizídí, laxative; purge
 'agháhwiizídí 'ak' **ahígíi**, castor oil
 'agháát, rattle (be'agháát)
 'agháát **nímazígíi**, gourd rattle
 'agheęęzhii, egg; testicle (bighęęzhii, her egg; his testicle be'agheęęzhii, his (hen's) egg)
 'agheęęzhii **bits'iil**, egg shell
 'aghid, chest; sternum
 'aghi' **hodilid**, heartburn
 'aghi' **déé' dił**, hemorrhage

'**aghih**, breath
 '**aghóchaan**, tartar (on teeth)
 '**aghók'iz bee na'atsii**, toothpick
 '**aghol**, marrow
 '**aghoó'**, tooth; teeth
 '**aghoó' bee yich'iishí**, toothbrush
 '**aghoó' diniih**, toothache
 '**aghoó' yinaalnishí**, dentist
 '**aghos**, shoulder
 '**aghótsiin**, gums (of teeth)
 '**aghózhah**, eyetooth
 '**agizii**, chronic rheumatism
 '**agod**, knee
 '**agodist'áni**, kneecap
 '**ah, 'ah, 'ah, 'ah, 'ah**, to skin

1. to skin, butcher, it.

F. ndeesh-'ah (ndíít, néidoot, nízhdoot, ndiil, ndoot) (nábididool-) **I.** nash-'ah (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, ná) (nábidil-) **P.** ní-sét-'ah (nísínít, néís, njís, nísiil, nísoot) (nábidis-) **R.** ní-nash-'ah (nánít, néít, nájít, néiil, ná) (nábidil-) **O.** ná-osh-'ah (óót, yót, jót, oot, oot) (bi'dól-)

nánít'ah, skin it! gah nash-'ah, I am skinning the rabbit.

'ah, 'ááh, 'ah, 'ah, 'ah

2. to blame him.

F. *bik'ího-deesh-'ah (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (doot'ah) **I.** bik'í-hásh-'ááh (hó, hé, hoji, hwii, hoh) (hat'ááh) **P.** bik'í-hosé-'ah (hosíní, ház, hojiz, hosii, hosoo) (hást'ah) **R.** bik'íná-hásh-'ah (hó, há, hoji, hwii, hoh) (hát'ah) **O.** bik'í-hósh-'ah (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hooh) (hót'ah)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

shilíí' daaztsáqgo nik'ího-deesh'ah, if my horse dies I'll blame you.

'ah, 'ááh, 'aa', 'ah, 'ááh, to deceive.

1. to deceive, fool, him.

F. dínéesh-'ah (díníí, yidínóo, jidínóo, diníi, dinóoh) (bidí'nóot'ah) **I.** nosh-'ááh (níní, yinó, jinó, níi, nóh) (bidí'nót'ááh) **P.** níí-'aa' (nííní, yiníí, jiníí, níi, noo) (bidí'néét'aa') **R.** ná-nosh-'ah (níní, yinó, zhnó, níi, nóh) (nábidí'nót'ah) **O.** nosh-'ááh (nóó, yinó, jinó, noo, nooh) (bidí'nót'ááh) háishíí bidínóo'ah, some one will fool him.

2. to lure him in; trick him into entering.

F. yah 'abidínéesh-'ah ('abidíníí, 'iidínóo, 'abidízhnóo, 'abidíníi, 'abidínóoh) ('abidí'nóot'ah) **I.** 'abinish-'ááh ('abíní, 'iini, 'abizhni, 'abinii, 'abinoh) ('abidí'ní-t'ááh) **P.** 'abiníí-'aa' ('abinííní, 'iiníí, 'abizhníí, 'abinii, 'abinoo) ('abidí'noot'aa') **R.** 'anábinish-'ah ('anábiní, 'anéini, 'anábizhni, 'anábinii, 'anábinoo) ('anábidí'nt'ah) **O.** 'abinósh-'ááh ('abinóó, 'iinó, 'abizhnó, 'abinoo, 'abinoo) ('abidí'nót'ááh)

'a- can be left off, and the postposition biih, into it, substituted. Thus, chidí bighi' góne' yah 'abidínéesh'ah or chidí biih dínéesh'ah, I'll lure him into the automobile.

AH

'ahq̄q̄h, abreast; side by side.
siláago díj' 'ahq̄q̄h naazíjgo yi-
kah t̄eh, soldiers usually march
four abreast.
'á háchj', anger
'ahadit'áán, joints
'ahaghał, wither (of horse, etc.)
'aha'deet'aah, treaty; agree-
ment.
'ahēedēetq̄q̄', of equal thickness
or depth.
'ahéjólghēedí, baseball game
'ahēet'é, the same; similar
'ahēenitdóás, of equal weight
'ahēenitdíil, the same in size (as
animals, people, logs, etc.)
'ahēenitnééz, of the same length
'ahēenitśááz, of the same width
'ahēenitśo, same in length, size
'ahbíní ('abíní), morning
'ahbínígo da'adánígíí, breakfast
'áhí, fog; mist
'ahi(da)noolin, similar (dist. pl)
in appearance
'ahídí'níisq̄, adhesion
'ahídžískéii, married couple.
'ahigq̄, combat
'ahit hane', conversation
'ahíneel'q̄, equal to each other;
in a state of balance.
'ahióóltq̄'go, all together; count-
ing all. hastiin bitsi' táá', bighe'
t'éiyá naaki, 'áko t'áá 'ałtso 'a-
hióóltq̄'go 'ashdla' ba'áłchíní
the man has three daughters and
two sons, so all together he has
five children.
'áhonítéel, (relatively) wide.
'áhóodziil, energy

AK

'a'áán, hole; burrow (ba'áán).
'á'áhwiinít'j, kindness
'ajáád, leg
'ajáád bita' sitání, femur; thigh
bone
'ajaaghi', inner ear
'ajaaghi' dáádiníbaalı, eardrum
'ajaaghi' hodiniih, ear ache
'ajaa', ear; ear lobe
'ajánil, fringe (of a shawl, etc.)
'ajástis, shin
'ajééht'iizh, wax (from the ear)
'ajéé', axle grease
'ajééts'iin, thorax
'ajéi díshjool, heart
'ajéits'iin, trunk of the body;
thorax
'ajéi yilzólíi, lungs
'ajéi yilzólíi biih yítk'aaz, pneu-
monia
'ajéi yilzólíi bik'ésti'ígíí, pleura
'ajilchii', anus; rectum
'ajóóz, vagina
'akáá' yihéés, itch; pruritis
'akááz, tonsil; gland
'akágí, skin
'akágí 'ánóolingi, complexion.
'akáisdáhi, Milky Way
'akaał, leather
'akaał 'agháát, hide rattle
'akaał bee 'ak'aashí, strop
'akaał bistlee'ii, cowboy
'akásht'o, body hair
'akee', foot; feet
'akédiníbiní, toes
'akéghos, bunion
'akéníí', arch of foot (also 'aké-
ts'iil)
'akéshgaan, toenail, hoof, claw

AK

AL

'akéshgaan 'agháát, hoof rattle
 'akétal, calcaneous, heel bone
 'akétt'ááh, sole (of the foot)
 'akétt'óól, root
 'akéts'iin, tarsus; ankle joint
 'akézhoozh, toes; phalanges of the foot
 'áko, then; so then; so. t̥j̥j̥ bikétsiín be'sétt'ó, 'áko doo nízaad-góó 'adoogáat da, I hobbled the horse so he won't go far.
 'ákódei, up there. 'ákódei ha'atiin, the road goes up there.
 'ákohgo 'índa, when; then. chizh ta' 'ahidítkaat 'ákohgo 'índa nich'i' n'deeshtéet, when you
 'áko 'ínidída, then. 'aʔtso k'i' chop some wood I'll pay you.
 díiláago 'áko 'ínidída hoohan 'ádeeshíít, when I've finished planting then I'll build a home.
 'ákóne', there inside. 'ákóne' hoozk'az, it is cold there inside.
 'ákónaa, across there. 'ákónaa tsin naa'íikééz, the tree fell across there.
 'ákóyaa, down there. 'ákóyaa tó híj, down there a river flows.
 'ákóó, thereabout; to there. 'ákóó diit'ash, let's go there.
 'ákóó, here and there. 'ákóó tsin 'adaaz'á, here and there a tree sticks up.
 'ákwe'é, right there. 'ákwe'é tó háálj, there is a spring there.
 'ákwii, there. 'ákwii shiba' ,wait for me there.
 'ak'áán, flour (be'ak'áán)

'ak'áán dich'izhí, cornmeal; cream of wheat
 'ak'aashjaa', pelvis; ilium
 'ak'ah, lard fat, tallow, grease, vaseline (bik'ah; be'ak'ah)
 'ak'ahkə', oil; kerosene; oil lamp
 'ak'ahkə' biih yít'i'í, lamp wick
 'ak'ah 'agháhwiizidígíí, castor oil.
 'ak'ah diltti'í, candle
 'ak'ai', hip; pelvic bone
 'ak'e'elchí, writing
 'ak'i'iilchj, nightmare
 'ak'inaalzhoodí, harrow
 'ak'inaazt'i', harness
 'ak'is, sibling or maternal cousin (of the same sex)
 'ak'os, neck
 'ak'osdoolghóli, atlas bone
 'ak'óó', seed
 'alááhjí, on the farther side. 'alááhjí naa'otí k'idíilá, I planted the beans on the farther side.
 'aləqji' sizíinii, leader.
 'aləqji' naazíinii, leaders.
 'alah, sibling or maternal cousin (of opposite sex)
 'ála', hand
 'ála' 'ahəqəh dadé'áhígíí, knuckles
 'alák'e, hand; area of the hand
 'aláshgaan, fingernails
 'alástsii', beard (of grain)
 'alátah, tip; extremity.
 'alát'ááh, palm (of hand)
 'alátsiín, wrist
 'alátsíjts'in, wrist bones
 'alátsoh, thumb

'**álázhoozh**, fingers; phalanges of the hand

'**ál'jigi**, the technique of making; how it is made.

'**álííl**, magic; supernatural power (be'álííl).

'**alizh bikááz**, prostate gland

'**alohk'e**, pancreas

'**alóós**, rice (be'alóós)

'**at**, '**áád**, '**ah**, '**ah**, '**áád**, to toss a flat flexible object.

1. to drop it (one flat flexible object).

F. ndeesh-'at (ndíí, neidoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (nabidi'doot'at) **I.** naash-'áád (nani, nei, nji, neii, naah) (nabi'dit'áád) **P.** náá-'ah (néení, nayíí, njíí, neii, naoo) (nabi'doot'ah) **R.** ninásh-'ah (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'dit'ah) **O.** na-osh-'áád (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dót'áád)

2. to lose it (one flat flexible object).

F. yóó' 'adeesh-'at ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) ('abidi'doot'at) **I.** yóó' 'iish-'áád ('ani, 'ii, 'ajii, 'ii, 'ooh) ('abi'dit'áád) **P.** yóó' 'íí-'ah ('ííní, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'oo) ('abi'doot'ah) **R.** yóó' 'anásh-'ah ('anání, 'anéí, 'ánjí, 'anéii, 'anáh) ('anábi'dit'ah) **O.** yóó' 'oosh-'áád ('oó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh) ('abi'dót'áád)

'**at**, '**aat**, '**aal**, '**at**, '**aat**, to chew a hard object (corn, ice, candy, gum, etc.).

1. to chew, eat, it.

F. deesh-'at (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doot'at) **I.** yish-'aat (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'dit'aat)

P. yí-'aal (yíní, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghoo) (bi'doot'aal) **R.** násh-t'at (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'dit'at)

O. ghósh-'aat (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo ghoo) (bi'dót'aat)

'**at**, '**ad**, '**ah**, '**ah**, '**ah**, to loosen.

1. to untie; loosen; take down (the hair).

F. k'e-'deesh-'at ('díí, 'iidoo, zh'doo, 'dii, 'dooh) ('bidi'doot'at)

I. k'é-'esh-'ad (í, e, ji, ii, oh) (bi'dit'ad) **P.** k'e-'íí-'ah (ííní, íí, jíí, 'ii, 'oo) (bi'doot'ah) **R.** k'e-ná-'ásh-'ah (í, á, jí, ii, óh) (bi'dit'ah) **O.** k'e-'ósh-'ah (óó, yó, jó, ,oo, 'ooh) (bi'dót'ah)

'**átah 'aleeh**, conference, convention, meeting

'**átchíní**, children (ba'átchíní)

'**at'ch'ishjí**, on both sides: or either side.

'**átch'íídí**, few; little

'**atdó**, also; too. shiljí' 'atdó' 'oodlág', my horse drank too.

'**atdzéhé**, tanner

'**athosh**, asleep

'**at'qq**, different; apart; distinct; separate. 'at'qq ndaninil, separate them one from the other!

'**at'qq 'ádaat'éii**, different kinds

'**at'qq dine'é**, (different) tribes

'**atiitnii**, prostitute; whore

'**at'k'éí**, mutually related (as kin)

'**at'k'ésdísí**, candy (be'at'k'ésdísí)

'**at'k'ésgiz**, twisted.

AŁ

AN

'ałk'idqá', long ago. 'ałk'idqá'	'ánaai, elder brother
'ayóo ndahaltin nt'éé' jini, it is said that long ago it used to rain a lot.	'anaasázi, ancient people; enemy ancestors
'ałk'iniilgizh, jerky; jerked meat (be'ałk'iniilgizh).	'anádiz, eyelash
'ałnáháádláád, oblique fracture	'anógaii, white of the eye
'ałní', center; middle (be'ałní')	'ana'í, enemy (be'ena'í)
'ałní'ní'á, noon	'anák'ee, eye socket; ocular area
'altaas'éí, assorted; various	'análi, paternal grandfather or grandmother
'altah, mixed; different. t'áá	'anáts'iin, eyebrow; supraorbital
'altso 'altah 'ádaat'éego nisin, I want them all different. 'ałk'és-disí tsé bił 'altah lá, there are stones mixed with the candy.	'anáziin, pupil (of the eye)
'alta'ninil, alternation	'anáziiz, eyelid
'ak'éí, kin; relatives	'anáziiz bii' dighozhí, trachoma
'ak'idadidisi, bandages	'aneest'íí', theft, burglary
'ak'idahi'nifí, saddle blanket	'ané'éshtif, snot; nasal mucus
'ałt'aa, in spite of their wishes; to their dismay; malgré lui.	'aníchxoosht'ah, the corner of one's eye. shiníchxoosht'ah bee déé'íí', I looked out of the corner of my eye. shiníchxoosht'ah bee nééł'íí', I looked at him out of the corner of my eye.
'ałt'íí', bow (be'ałt'íí')	'ánihwii'aahii, judge
'ałt'íí't'óól, bowstring	'aní'áii, stem (bání'áii)
'ałt'á'í, shallow; thin	'ani'íihii thief; burglar
'ałtsé, first	'ani'íí', thievery
'ałts'áq'hjí, on each side; on both sides.	'ániid, recently. 'ániid nayiis-nii', he recently bought it.
'ałts'áq' deeníní, pick	'aníídí, recently. 'aníídí daaz-tsá, he recently died.
'ałts'íisi, little; small	'anii', face
'ałts'óózi, slender; slim	'aníí', waist
'amá, mother; maternal aunt	'aníí', nares
'amá sání, paternal grandmother	'aniishina', cheek bone
'amá yázhí, niece (daughter of one's sister) (m. s.)	'aniitsi', cheek
'anáá', eyes	'anik'idé'aní, halter
'anaa', war	'aníldíil, large; big
'anaashahí, Santa Clara Pueblo	'anilí, rags
'á naazi, representatives.	'aníłtso, large; big. díi ch'ah
'onanish, business (shinaanish)	

shilááh 'ánítso, this hat is too big for me.	dahináa da, flies do not live long.
'anít'i', fence	díí ké 'as'ahgóó naq̄h dínóot-nah, these shoes will last you a long time.
'anít'i' bit 'adaalkaefi, staple	'ásitq̄, lower crossbeam (on loom)
'ánt'ij̄h, poison	'á sizj̄, representative (bá sizj̄).
'aoo', yes	'asnááhii, captor
'ásaa', pot; dish; bowl; drum (be'ésaa' or be'ésa')	'ászólí, light (in weight)
'ásaa' bee yiltazhí, drumstick	'átáá', forehead
'ásaa' dádeest'ónígíí, pot drum	'atahazhosh, muscle under femur
'ásaa' ditáni, dutch oven	'atah nahaztseed, general anesthesia
'ásaa' tó bee naakáhi, pail	'átásiil, perspiration
'asdzáni, woman; wife (be'es-dzáán)	'atéél, ventral area
'asdzáni bahastiin daaztsánígíí, widow	'atéli, spleen
'asdzáni da'iigisígíí, laundress	'atéél siltsooz, apron
'asdzoh, inch. hastáq̄di 'as-dzoh, six inches.	'atiin, trail; road (bitiin, his own trail; be'atiin, his road)
'aseezj̄, gossip	'atoo', soup; juice; stew; gravy
'asgq̄, pelt; hide. (bisgq̄; be'esgq̄')	'at'aq̄, leaf
'ash, 'aash ('ash), 'áázh, 'ash, 'aash, dual stem of walk, go, etc (V. gáát)	'át'ahígo, in a little while. 'át'ahígo dah didiit'ash, we'll start off (d) in a little while.
'ashchíinii, parents (bishchíinii)	'at'a', wing
'ashch'q̄h, fit; hysteria	'at'ééd, girl
'ashdla'aj̄i nda'anish, Friday	'at'ééké, girls.
'ashiiké, boys.	'at'og, clavicle; collarbone.
'ashij̄h, salt (be'áshij̄h)	'at'aa', rump; buttock.
'ashij̄h, Salt Lake, N.M.	'at'eeyah dah sinilí, single tree.
'áshij̄h fikon, sugar	'at'eeyah dah sinilí bá ní'áhígíí, double tree.
'ashja'al'íinii, opportunity; "opportunity maker."	'at'eeyah dah sinilí bit 'íí'áhígíí, wagon hammer (queen bolt).
'ashkii, boy	'at'eh, crotch (between legs).
'as'ah, long (time). doo 'as'ah sédáa da, I cannot sit long.	'at'izh, bile.
'as'ahgóó, a long time (enduring). tsé'édq̄'ii doo 'as'ahgóó	'at'ótsin, upper and lower loom poles.
	'ótsáq̄, ribs

ATS

AY

'atsá, eagle.
 'atsá biyóázh, February.
 'atságah, side (of the body).
 'atsá, belly; abdomen (inside).
 'atsá ha'íí'éél, miscarriage.
 'átsé, first.
 'átsé choo'jii, first aid.
 'atsee', tail.
 'atseeltsoii, western red tail hawk.
 'atsék'ee, lap. sitsék'ee dah si-dá, he is sitting on my lap.
 'atséziil, lumbar.
 'atsi', daughter; niece (daughter of one's brother) (m. s.)
 'atsi', flesh; meat (bitsi'; be'atsi').
 'atsiighaq', brain.
 'atsiighaq' bik'ésti'igii, meninges; membranes that cover the brain.
 'atsiigha', mane.
 'atsii', hair.
 'atsiin, stem (bitsiin).
 'atsiit'áád, crown (of the head).
 'atsiit'áád tó 'álnééh, baptism.
 'atsiits'iin, head; craneum.
 'atsiiyah, back of head; occiput.
 'atsilí, younger brother.
 'atsinilt'ish, lightning; electricity.
 'atsinilt'ish bee 'adinídiin, electric light.
 'atsóí, grandchild.
 'atsoo', tongue.
 'atsxil, female genitalia.
 'ats'áoz'a', limb; bough (of man or of a tree) (bits'áoz'a').
 'ats'áoz'a' k'égéesh, amputation

'ats'éé', navel; umbilicus.
 'ats'id, sinew; tendon; ligament.
 'ats'iis, body.
 'ats'iis doo hináonii, corpse.
 'ats'iists'in, skeleton.
 'ats'oos, blood vessel; nerve.
 'ats'oos doot'izhigii, vein.
 'ats'oos lichí'igii, artery.
 'ats'oosts'óóz, capillary.
 'ats'oos yita', pulse.
 'ats'ooz naaztseed, local anesthesia.
 'ats'os, down; downy feathers.
 'awáalya, jail.
 'awáalyaai, prisoner; convict.
 'awáalya hótsoai, penitentiary.
 'awáalya yaa 'áhalyáni, jailer.
 'awéé', baby (be'awéé').
 'awéé' biyaatái, placenta.
 'awéé' hayiidziisii, midwife.
 'awéé' yii' nitéhi, crib.
 'awéeshchíin, doll.
 'awéets'áál, cradle; cliff rose (be'awéets'áál).
 'ayaadi daa'é'igii, underclothes.
 'ayaadi 'éé', underclothes.
 'áyaánda, no wonder. 'áyaánda yídloh, no wonder you are laughing.
 'ayaats'iin, chin; jaw.
 'ayaayááh, throat (outside).
 'ayaayááh dah 'iighe', goiter.
 'ayaayááh niichaad, mumps.
 'ayáázh, son; nephew (son of one's sister or brother). (f. s.)
 'ayahdidi'niit, incense.
 'ayahoolni, suspicion.
 'ayáni, bison; buffalo.
 'ayóni bito', lyanbito, N.M.

AY

'ayóigo, exceedingly; remarkably. 'ayóigo shít hózhó, I am very happy.
 'ayóo, very. 'ayóo deesk'aaz, it (weather) is very cold.
 'ayóogo, very. 'ayóogo nitchxon, it smells very bad; stinks terribly. 'ayóogo nił hóghéé', you are very lazy.
 'azaotł'óól, rein.
 'azáát'i'í, bridle.
 'azágí, esophagus; gullet.
 'azahat'ágí, palate.
 'aza'azis, pocket (biza'azis).
 'azanátsihí, clinical thermometer.
 'azází, ancestor (bizází).
 'azeedích'íí', chilli; pepper (be-azeedích'íí').
 'azéédéenilí, hames (of harness).
 'azéédéetání, collar (harness).
 'azeedí, cousin (daughter of one's paternal aunt, or of one's maternal uncle).
 'azeediilch'itii, (or tjidáq'), blue flowered lupine.
 'azee', medicine; drug.
 'azéé', mouth.
 'azee'aditidí tizhinígíí, iodine.
 'azee' bááhádzidii, poison.
 'azee' bá hooghan, drug store.
 'azee' bee 'iilgháshí, ether.
 'azee'éłtohí, liniment.
 'azee'iit chíhígíí, mercurochrome
 'azee'íí'íní, doctor; physician.
 'azee'íí'íní na'atgizhígíí, surgeon.
 'azee' tikoní, alcohol.
 'azee' noyiitniihí, druggist.

BAA

'azeenitchin, peppermint plant.
 'azéé' si'ání, bit (on the bridle).
 'azeetł'ohii, blue-eyed grass.
 'azhą --- ndi, even though. 'azhą hasistih ndi 'ayóo 'eesh'í, even though I am old I see well.
 'azhéé', saliva.
 'azhé'é, father.
 'azhí, voice.
 'azhi', torso; body.
 'azhíih, bast.
 'azid, liver.
 'azis, bag; sack.
 'aziz, penis.
 'azóól, corn tassel.
 'azootł, trachea; windpipe.
 'azóóz, stinger (bizóóz).

B

baa, to him; about it. baa ní'á, I gave it to him. baa hashne', I am telling about it.
 bááhádzidii, poison.
 bááh, bread.
 bááh bighan, outdoor oven.
 bááh bit 'ál'íní, yeast.
 bááh 'ál'íigi, bakery.
 bááh dá'áka'í, crackers.
 bááh 'íí'íní, baker.
 bááh tikaní, cake; doughnuts; cookies,
 bááh tikaní náhineests'ee'ígíí, cinnamon rolls.
 bááh yázhí, buns.
 baa', component of many feminine personal names. Its meaning is probably warrior. baa-ts'ósí, Slender (warrior) Girl.
 baat, baah (ba'), ba' ---, ---.

1. to treat him with kindness; be merciful, good, to him; to aid him (with contributions of food, money, shelter, etc.).

F. jiideesh-baaf (jiidíí, jiidoo, jii-jiidoo, jiidii, jiidoooh) **I.** jiiinish-baah (jiiiní, joo, jijoo, jiiinii, jii-noh) **U.** jiiinish (or joosh) -ba' (jiiiní, joo, jijoo, jiiinii, jiiinoh) **P.** jiiisé-ba' (jiiisíní, jooz jijocoz, jii-sii, jisoo) 'atk'ésdisí bee baa jiiiséba', I treated him to some candy. naaldlooshii baa jiiinish-ba' teh, I am kind to animals.

bááfk'iisjí, beside it; parallel to it. bááfk'iisjí yínáát, walk beside it!

bááshzhinii, jet (stone).

báátis, over it. kin báátis jooť 'ahííłhan, I threw the ball over the house.

bq̄qh, beside it. 'atiin bq̄qhgi tsin 'íí'á, the tree stands beside the road.

bq̄qh, edge; border (bibq̄qh). dá'ák'eh bibq̄qhgi shighan, my home is at the edge of the field.

bq̄qhágii ('át'éii), sin; crime, misdeed.

bq̄qh ha'íizhahí, cup.

bá, for him; in favor of him. bá 'ádeeshłííť, I'll make it for him.

bah, bááh (baah), baa', bah, bááh, to make war.

1. to start on a raid.

F. dideesh-bah (didíí, didoo, jidi-doo, didii, didoooh) **I.** dish-bááh (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dé-baa' (díní, deez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.**

ndísh-bah (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-bááh (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh)

2. to be going along on a raid.

Prog. yish-bah (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh)

3. to raid about; go raiding.

F. ndeesh-bah (ndíí, ndoo, nízh-doo, ndii, ndoooh) **C-I.** naash-baah (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah) **P.** nisé-baa' (nisíní, naaz, njiz, nisii, nisooh) **R.** ni-násh-bah (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** naosh-baah (naóó, naoo, njó, naoo, naoooh)

4. to return from a raid.

F. ndeesh-bah (ndíí, ndoo, nízh-doo, ndii, ndoooh) **Prog.** náásh-bah (náá, náá, njoo, néii, náh)

P. nání-baa' (néiní, nání, názh-ní, nánii, nánoo) **R.** ní-násh-bah (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** náosh-bááh (náóó, náoo, njó, náoo, náoooh)

5. to storm, raid, a city.

(3rd person dist. pl)

F. kjjh dadoobah **I.** kjjh daa-bááh **P.** kjjh daazbaa' **R.** kjjh ndaabah **O.** kjjh daoobááh

6. to storm city after city.

(3rd person dist. pl)

F. kjjh dahidoobah **I.** kjjh dahabááh **P.** kjjh dahaazbaa' **R.** kjjh ndahabah

báhályáhii, absentee

bahastiin naakii, bigamist (i.e. one with two husbands).

ba'aan, in addition to it. díz-diin dóó ba'aan díí', 44.

ba'át'e', his faults.

bá'ólta'í, teacher.

baí, baat, baal, baí, baat, to suspend a curtain like object.

1. to hang it up.

F. dideesh-baí (didíít, yididoot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** dish-baat (díí, yidíí, jidíí, diil, doot) (bi'dil-) **P.** déł-baal (díníí, yidees, jidees, deel, doot) (bidi'dees-) **R.** ndísh-baí (ndíí, néidíí, nízhdíí, ndiil, ndót) (nábi'dil-) **O.** dósh-baat (dóót, yidót, jidót, doot) (bi'dól-)

2. to hold it up (as a curtain).

N. yínísh-baal (yíníí, yiníí, jiníí, niil, noot) (ní-)

báyóodzin, Paiute.

bąs, bąqs, bąqz, bąs, bąqs, to roll (a circular, wheel like object)

1. to drive it (car, wagon) up out (as from a hole, uphill, etc.).

F. ha-dees-bąs (dííí, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** ha-as-bąqs (níí, íí, jíí, iil, oot) (bi'dil-) **P.** háát-bąqz (háíníí, hayííí-hajííí, haiil, haoot) (habi'dool-) **R.** ha-nás-bąs (náníí, néíí, njíí, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ha-os-bąs (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

2. to start off driving it (car).

F. dah didees-bąs (didííí, yidi-doot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) **I.** dah diis-bąqs (diíí, yidiíí, jidiíí, diil, doot) **P.** dah diíí-bąqz (di-níí, yidiíí, jidiíí, diil, doot) **R.** dah ndiis-bąs (ndiíí, néidiíí, ní-

zhdiíí, ndiil, ndoot) **O.** dah doos-bąqs (doót, yidoot, jidoot, dool, doot)

3. to start rolling it along.

F. didees-bąs (didííí, yididoot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** dis-bąqs (díí, yidíí, jidíí, diil, doot) (bi'dil-) **P.** déł-bąqz (díníí, yidees, jidees, deel, disoot) (bi'dees-) **R.** ndís-bąs (ndíí, néidíí, nízhdíí, ndiil, ndót) (nábi'dil-) **O.** dós-bąqs (dóót, yidót, jidót, dool, doot) (bi'dól-)

4. to drive it out (horizontally as a car from a garage).

F. ch'í-dees-bąs (dííí, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** ch'í-nís-bąqs (níí, íí, jíí, niil, nóot) (bi'deel-) **P.** ch'í-níí-bąqz (íníí, iníí, zhníí, niil, noot) (bi'deel-) **R.** ch'í-nás-bąs (náníí, néíí, njíí, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ch'óos-bąqs (ch'óót, ch'íyót, ch'íjót, ch'óol, ch'óot) (ch'íbi'dól) shichidí chidí bá hooghandéé' ch'ínííłbąqz, I drove my car out of the garage.

5. to be driving or rolling it along (a car, wagon, etc.).

Prog. yis-bąs (yíí, yoot, joot, yiil, ghoot) (bi'dool-)

6. to arrive (driving or rolling it); to go (by car or wagon).

F. dees-bąs (dííí, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** nis-bąqs (níí, yíí, jíí, niil, noot) (bi'deel-) **P.** níí-bąqz (yíníí, yiníí, jiníí, niil, noot) (bi'deel-) **R.** nás-bąs (náníí, néíí, njíí, néiil,

nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghós-bqqs (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

7. to drive or roll it in (as into the garage).

F. yah 'adees-bqs ('adíít, 'iidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) ('abidi'dool-) **I.** yah 'iis-bqqs ('aniít, 'iit, 'ajiit, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dil-) **P.** 'íít-bqáz ('íínít, 'ayíít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dool-) **R.** 'a-nás-bqs (nánít, néít, 'njít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **O.** 'oos-bqqs ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) ('abi'dól-) shichidí chidí bá hooghan góne' yah 'íít-bqáz, I drove my car into the garage.

8. to go, make a trip (by auto or wagon).

F. 'a-dees-bqs (díít, doot, zhdoot, diil, doot) **I.** 'a-dis-bqqs (díít, díít, zhdíít, diil, doot) **Prog.** 'ees-bqs ('íít, 'oot, 'ajoot, 'iil, 'ot) **P.** 'a-dét-bqáz (dínít, dees, zhdees, deel, doot) **S-P.** *ni'sét-bqáz (ni'sínít, na'as, n'jis, ni'siil, ni'soot) **R.** 'n'dís-bqs (n'díít, n'díít, nízh'díít, n'diil, n'dót) **O.** 'a-dós-bqqs (dóót, dót, zhdót, dool, doot)

*This form means to have made the trip, and returned. Na'nízhoozhígóó ni'sétbqáz, I drove to Gallup (and back).

9. to return driving; to drive back.

F. 'n'dees-bqs (n'díít, n'doot, nízh'doot, n'diil, n'doot) **I.** ná'nís-bqqs (ná'nít, ná'ít, n'jít, ná'niil, ná'nót) **Prog.** ná'ees-bqs (ná'

íít, ná'oot, n'joot, ná'iil, ná'ot) **P.** ná'nít-bqáz (ná'íínít, ná'nít, názh'nít, ná'niil, ná'noot) **R.** ní-ná'ás-bqs (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** ná'ós-bqqs (ná'óót, n'jót, ná'ool, ná'oot)

10. to turn it around (car, etc.)

F. naa-nídees-bqs (nídíít, néidoot, nízh'doot, nídiil, nídoot) (nábididool-) **I.** naa-nás-bqqs (nánít, néít, 'njít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **P.** naa-nísét-bqáz (nísínít, néís, 'njís, nísiil, nísoot) (nábi'dis-) **R.** naaní-nás-bqs (nánít, néít, nájít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **O.** naa-náos-bqqs (náóót, náyót, níjót, náool, náoot) (nábi'dól-)

11. to turn around (in a car or wagon).

F. naa-ní'dees-bqs (ní'díít, ní'doot, nízh'doot, ní'diil, ní'doot) **I.** naa-ná'ás-bqqs (ná'ít, ná'át, n'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **P.** naa-ní'sét-bqáz (ní'sínít, ná'ás, n'jis, ní'siil, ní'soot) **R.** naaní-ná'ás-bqs (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** naa-ná'osbqqs (ná'óót, ná'ót, n'jót, ná'ool, ná'oot)

12. to park it (car, wagon).

F. ndees-bqs (ndíít, niidoot, nízh'doot, ndiil, ndoot) **I.** ni-nis-bqqs (nít, yít, jít, niil, not) **P.** ninít-bqáz (níínít, niinít, nízh'nít, niniil, ninoot) **R.** ni-násbqs (nánít, néít, nájít, néiil, náít) **O.** noos-bqqs (noót, niyót, njót, nool, noot)

13. to park (a car).

F. n'dees-bqs (n'díit, n'doot, nizh'doot, n'diil, n'doot) **I.** ni-nis-bqqs (ni'nít, ni'ít, ni'jít, ni'niil, ni'noot) **P.** ni'nít-bqáz ni'níinít, ni'nít, nizh'nít, ni'niil ni'noot) **R.** ni-ná'ás-bqs (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** ni-ósbaqs (ni'óót, ni'ót, n'jót, ni'ool, ni'oof)

14. to arrive rolling; to roll.

(The forms given herewith are intransitive, and refer to an object; thus they are in 3rd person)

F. doobqs **I.** yíbaqs **Prog.** yibaqs **P.** níbaáz **R.** nábaqs **O.** ghóbaqs

bee, with it; by means of it. **chi-dí bee** niit'áázh, we came by car.

bee chaha'ohí, umbrella.

béégashii, cow; cattle.

béégashii bitsj', beef.

béégashii cho'ádinii, steer.

béégashii yáázh, calf.

bee hadah dah ní'diilgho'í, parachute.

bééhágod, hoe.

bee hahwiikaahí, scraper.

bee ha'al'eelí, strainer.

bee ha'nilchaadí, wool carders.

bee haz'áanii, law.

beehai, Jicarilla Apache.

bee 'qqh 'ii'nihí, wringer.

bee 'qq ndítjhi, key.

bee 'ach'iishí, saw; file; rasp.

bee 'adéest'íí', telescope; binocular; field glass.

bee 'adighin, immunity.

bee 'odiltashí, slingshot.

bee 'ádiltahí, vaseline.

bee 'adit'ííh, sling.

bee 'adizí, spindle.

bee 'adzooi, comb (for wool).

bee 'agháda'a'nilí, drill; bit.

bee 'aghádadzilne'é, center punch.

bee 'aghá'nildéhi, sieve.

bee 'aghánídildla'í, x-ray apparatus.

bee 'ahída'diiljeehi, glue.

bee 'a'nizhi, tweezers.

bee 'akalí, bat; club.

bee 'ak'e'alchíhi, pencil; chalk; steel stamp.

bee 'ak'inda'a'nilí, camera.

bee 'at'ch'j' didloh, buckle.

bee 'át'é, due to it; because of it. **dibé yázhí t'ah ndi 'ádaalts'íísí; t'áadoo nahat'ini yíshj' 'éí bee 'át'é**, the lambs are still small due to the fact that summer passed without rain. **kin góne' deesk'aaz, kq' 'ádin 'éí bee 'át'é**, the house is cold because there is no fire.

bee 'at'ííhí, sling (ib. **bee 'at'ííh**)

bee 'atsidí, hammer; mallet.

bee 'atsidítsoh, sledge hammer.

bee 'atsxis, quirt; whip.

bee 'azk'azí, refrigerator.

bee 'ééhániih biniighé 'ályaagíí, monument; memorial.

bee 'ééhániihii, souvenir.

bee 'eldqoh, gun.

bee 'eldqoh bee 'anáháltahí trigger (of a firearm).

bee 'eldqoh bikq', gunpowder.

BEE'

bee'eldqoh bik'a', bullet; cartridge; ammunition.
bee'eldqoh bitsiin, stock (gun).
bee'eldqoh bizis, holster; scabbard; gun case.
bee'eldqoh nineezigii, rifle.
bee'eldqoh yazhi, revolver.
bee 'ida'diiljeehi dijé'igii, rubber cement; mucilage.
bee 'ida'neel'qahi, measuring tape; ruler; yardstick.
bee 'idilzooli, whistle (instr.)
bee 'i'diiljeehi, adhesive tape.
bee 'ii' ná'alzooli, tire pump.
bee 'iikaafi, cold chisel.
bee 'it 'ada'agizi, wrench.
bee 'it 'ada'agizi tsin bighááh dé'ahigii, screwdriver.
bee haz'á, allowable; permissible. *hooghan góne' ná'át'oh t'áá bee haz'á*, smoking is permissible in the hogan. *sodizir bá hooghan góne' ná'át'oh doc bee haz'áq da*, smoking is not permissible in the church.
bééhózingo, you know. (As when one starts a sentence).
bee 'índiidlohi, brake.
bee 'ódleehe, trap; bird snare.
bee 'ótsa'í, pliers; tongs.
bee kééh ná'át'isi, shoe horn.
bee k'éé'alchxqohi, eraser.
bee nahalzhoohi, broom.
bee nahat'i'ii, transportation.
bee náhwiidzidi, rake.
bee na'adlo'í, steering wheel.
bee na'al'eefi, oar.
bee ná'ájeehi, grease gun.
bee ná'álkadi, thread.

BEESH

bee na'anishí, tool; apparatus.
bee ná'nítali, spurs.
bee nihwiildlaadi, plow.
bee ni'dildlaadi, flashlight.
bee ník'i'niltfish, batten stick.
bee tá'digeshí, sheep shears.
bee k'éé'aldqohi, flatiron.
beeldladi, blanket.
beeldléi, blanket.
beet, bé, bíj', beeh, bíj'.
1. to bathe; to swim about.
F. ndeesh-beet (ndíi, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) **I.** naash-bé (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah **P.** nisé-bíj' (nisíni, naaz, njiz, nisii, nisoo) **R.** ni-násh-beeh (nání, ná, náji, néii, náh) **O.** naoosh-bíj' (naóó, naoo, njoo, naoo, naooh)
2. to start to, be going to, bathe or swim about.
P. ndii-bíj' (ndini, ndii, nizhdii, ndii, ndoo)
3. to pick them (berries, fruit).
F. yidéesh-beet (yidíi, yidóo, yizhdóo, yidíi, yidóoh) (bídí'dóo-)
C-I. yinish-bé (yíní, yó, jó, yínii, yínóh) (bí'dó-) **P.** yí-bíj' (yíní, yiyíi, jíi, yii, ghoo) (bí'doo-) **R.** néinish-beeh (néení, náyó, njó, néinii, néinóh) (nábí'dó-) **O.** ghóosh-bíj' (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bí'dó-)
béesh, flint; iron; metal; knife (bibéézh).
béesh 'adaaszóolíigii, aluminum
béesh 'adee', spoon (of metal).
béesh 'adee' ntsaaigii, table-spoon; large spoon.

BEESH

BID

béesh 'ahédilí, scissors; snips.
béesh 'álts'ózí, wire.
béesh 'adishahí, barbed wire.
béesh 'ast'ogii, flint arrowhead.
béesh bee bigháda'a'nílí, drill; steel bit (for drilling metal).
béesh bee hane'é, telephone.
béesh bee 'ak'e'elchíhí, typewriter.
béesh bizis, knife sheath.
béesh bii' kq'í, stove.
béesh da'hólzha'í, chain.
béesh deeshzhaaí, barbed wire.
béesh dit'óodígíí, cast iron.
béesh doot'ízh, iron.
béesh hataaí, phonograph.
béesh lichí'ii, copper.
béesh ligaii, silver.
béesh ligaii 'aniit'óól, silver bridle.
béesh ligaii sis, silver belt.
béesh ligaii sis ntsaaígíí, silver belt with large conchos.
béesh ligaii sis yázhí, silver belt with small conchos.
béesh litsoii, brass.
béesh ná'áłkadí, sewing machine.
béesh nit'ízígíí, steel.
béesh sinil, Winslow, Arizona.
béesh tó bii' nlinígíí, water pipe.
béesh tózháanii, mercury.
béeso, money; dollar.
bées ǎá hooghan, bank.
béeso bik'é na'anishígíí, wages.
béeso bizis, purse; pocket book.
be'ek'id, pond; small lake.
be'ek'id baa 'ahoodzání, Piñon, Arizona.
be'ek'id halchíí', Red Lake, Ariz.

be'ek'id halgaii, Lake Valley, New Mexico.
be'ek'id hóteelí, Mariano Lake, New Mexico.
be'eldíílasinil, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
be'esdzqáq 'ádinii, bachelor.
be'esdzqáq naakii, bigamist (i.e. one with two wives).
bé'ézhóó', hairbrush; comb; hair broom.
biba', for him (waiting). **biba' sédá**, I'm sitting waiting for him.
bich'qáh, in his way. **bich'qáh sézí**, I'm standing in his way.
bich'j', toward it. **dził bich'j' 'a-yóó 'ánízáád**, it is far to the mtn. **shicheii bich'j' délá**, I am taking it to my grandfather.
bich'j' 'azniziní, appetizer.
bidááh, toward him (to meet him). **bidááh níyá**, I went to meet him.
bidáahgi, in front of it (a moving thing). **kq' na'ałbqqsii, bidáahgi béégashii sizí**, the cow is standing in front of (the moving) train.
bidáá' ha'axt'i', Grand Cañon, Arizona.
bidah, downward. **bidah 'íigo'**, I fell down (off of something).
bidaóoltq'go, including them, counting them.
bideená, for it (in exchange for). **t'áátá'í béeso bideená 'áshłaa**, I did it for one dollar.
bideiijigo, above it. **tó sighínígíí**

bideiijigo ch'íníyá, I passed above the body of water.

bigháq̄h, hitched, joined, to it. *łj̄j̄' tsinaabqqs bigháq̄h dézj̄*, the horse is standing hitched in front of the wagon.

bigháq̄'dóó 'adéest'j̄'i, watch-tower

bighá, through it. 'anít'i' bighá nish'na', I crawled through the fence.

bighi', within it; its interior; inside it. 'anít'i' bighi' béégashii naakai, the cattle are inside the fence. tsé bighi', inside the stone.

bighi' 'iilnaahí, incubator.

bíhwiidoo'áłígíí, lesson.

bíhoo'áq̄'ii, knowledge.

bí'ítsé, before him. *shínaai bí'ítsé hooghandi nánísdzá*, I got home before my older brother.

bíighah, beside it; proportionate to it. *shimá bíighah sézj̄*, I am standing beside my mother. *be'ek'id bíighahgi shighan*, I live by the lake. *doo bíighah da*, it is not enough.

bíighahgóó, parallel to it; beside it. *dá'ák'eh bíighahgóó 'atiin*, the cornfield is parallel to the road.

bíighis, handsome; good looking (*shíighis*, I am ---; *níighis*, you are ---; *nihíighis*, we are --- etc.).

biih, into it. *tó biih yígo'*, I fell into the water.

biih nágho'í, pocket knife.

bii', in, inside it. *jooł tsits'aa'*

bii' si'á, the ball is in the box.

bii' 'adést'j̄j̄', mirror.

bii' dees'eez, stirrup.

bii' halts'aa', hollow (as a gourd)

bii' hoodzq̄, hollow (as a log).

bii' iigisi, washtub.

bii' tá'ádígisi, wash basin.

biil, Pueblo squaw dress.

bíina, Ignacio, Colorado.

biiskání, on the next day. *biiskání daaztsq̄*, on the next day he died.

biizhii, western nighthawk.

biih, deer; reindeer.

biih bidee', deer antlers.

biihkq̄', buck (deer).

biihtsa'ii, doe.

biih yáázh, fawn.

biih yiljaa'í, bitterball.

biił, bi', bi', biih, bi', to build a hogan (not a transitive verb).

F. ho-deesh-biił (*díł, dooł, zh-*

dooł, diil, dooł) (*hadoo-*) **C-I.**

hash-bi' (*hót, hał, hojil, hwiil,*

hoł) (*ha-*) **P.** *hosét-bi'* (*hosínit,*

has, hojis, hosiil, hosooł) (*haz-*)

R. *ná-hásh-biih* (*hót, hał, hojil,*

hwiil, hót) (*há-*) **O.** *hósh-bi'*

(*hóót, hót, hojót, hool, hooł*) (*hó-*)

biił, bin, biid, biih, bin, to fill.

1. to get full of it.

The postposition *-ii'*, inside, precedes the verb forms. The latter are in 3rd person, and the person of the postposition is altered by changing the objective pronominal prefix (*shii'*, in me; *nii'*, in you; *bii'*, in him, etc.).

F. hadidoobijł **I.** hadibin **P.** hadéebijł **S-P.** hadeezbin **R.** háádibijł **O.** hadóbin. shikee' tsé bii' hadéebijł, my shoes got full of stones. tó bii' hadeezbin, it is full of water.

2. to fill it with it.

F. ha-dideesh-bijł (didił, ididoł, zhdidoł, didiil, didoł) **I.** ha-dish-bin (díł, idił, zhdíł, diil, doł) **P.** ha-déet-bijł (dínił, idéet, zhdéet, diil, doł) **R.** háádish-bijł (díł, idił, zhdíł, diil, dół) **O.** ha-dósh-bin (dóót, idót, zhdót, doł, doł) 'ásaa' tó yii' ha-déetbijł, he filled the pot with water.

bijł, bijł, bá, bijł, báq', to gamble.

1. to win at gambling.

F. 'ii-deesh-bijł (díł, doł, zhdół, diil, doł) **I.** 'oosh-bijł ('iinił, 'oół, 'ajooł, 'iiniil, 'iinoł) **P.** 'iisét-bá ('iisínił, 'oos, 'ajoos, 'iisiil, 'iisoł) **R.** ná'oosh-bijł (ná'ooł, ná'ooł, ní'jooł, ná'ool, ná'ool) **O.** 'oosh-báq' ('oół, 'ooł, 'ajooł 'ool, 'ooł)

2. to win it from him.

F. *baa yi-deesh-bijł (díł, doł, zhdół, diil, doł) **I.** baa (gh)oosh-bijł (iníł, yooł, jooł, ool, ool) **P.** baa yisét-bá (yisínił, yoos, joos, yisiil, yisoł) **R.** baa náoosh-bijł (náooł, náyooł, ní'jooł, náool, náooł) **O.** baa (gh)oosh-báq' (oół, yooł, jooł ool, ool)

*These forms generally contract; baa plus yi- becomes beei- and baa plus gho- becomes baa-. baa becomes yaa in 3o.

3. to lose gambling.

A passive verb form is used, and it is conjugated for person by altering the pronominal object on the postposition (e.g. shaoobá, I lost; naooobá, you lost, etc. It is given below in the 1st person singular.)

F. sheeidoobijł **I.** shaoobijł **P.** shaoobá **R.** shaanáobijł **O.** shaoobáq'.

bijééhkał, his deafness; he is deaf (nijééhkał, you are --- etc.).

bijík'ehgo, in accord with his own customs; in his own way.

biká, for, after, him. biká 'ádishni, I am calling (after) him.

bikáa'gi, on it; upon it. bikáa' 'adáni bikáa'gi bááh dóo ghwééh naazká, the bread and coffee are on the table.

bikáa'adáni, table.

bikáa' dah 'onitéhí, bed.

bikáa' dah 'cnitéhí 'áłts'óóziigií, cot; narrow bed.

bikáa' dah 'osdáhi, chair.

bikéé', behind him. bikéé' yisháát, I am walking behind him.

bikooł, arroyo; gorge.

bik'qáh, against it (motion against it). bichidí kin yik'qáh bił yilghod, he ran into (i.e. against) the house with his car.

bik'é, for it (in exchange for).

BIK

nishnshnshnéę bik'é shich'j' na'-
ilyá, I was paid for my work.

bik'é 'ihwiidoo'áafii, tuition.

bik'ee, on account of it. bik'ee
shít hóghéé', I am frightened on
account of him.

bik'eh, according to him; at his
instance; by his orders. naa-
t'áanii bik'ehgo 'ata' hashne', I
interpret by the orders of the
boss.

bik'eh 'adilt'ohí, gun sight.

bik'ehgo náhidizídí, calendar.

bik'i, on it; upon it. t'j' bik'i
dah nídaah, get up on the horse!

bik'idah'asdáhi, chair.

bik'idah'asdáhi nineezígíí, sofa;
davenport; bench.

bik'i 'atsidí, anvil.

bik'i 'iigisí, washboard.

bik'inizdidlaad, shiny; lustrous.

biláqji', ahead of him. biláqji'
'oobqsgo 'atiingóó yigáát, he is
walking down the road with a
wagon ahead of him.

bíla' táá'ii, fork (three tined).

bilasáana, apple.

bilasáana dighozhígíí, pineapple

bílátah, its tip; its extremity; its
peak.

bílátah da'ítsoii (ch'il bílátah
da'ítsoii), bloom; blossom.

bił, sleepiness; drowsiness. bił
nisiin, I am sleepy. bił shi'niithj,
I am very sleepy.

bił, with him; in his company.
lééchaq'í bił na'nishkaad, I am
out herding with my dog.

bił 'é'él'íní, baking powder.

BIN

bił nida'alkadí, bias tape.

bił ní'diitch'ah, yawn.

bił 'ólta'go, counting him; in-
cluding him. hastiin 'ashdla'
ba'átchíní, 'awéé' 'áłts'íísígíí 'at-
dó' bił 'ólta'go, the man has
five children counting (or includ-
ing) the little baby.

binac, around it. shikin binaa-
góó hózhóní, it is pretty around
my house.

bináá'ádaalts'ózi, **bikéyah**, Ja-
pan.

**bináá'ádaalts'ózi bikéyah ntsaa-
ígíí**, China.

bináá'ádaalts'ózi dine'é, Japa-
nese; Chinese.

binaashii, opposite it. shicheii
binaashii sédá, I am sitting op-
posite my grandfather.

binahji', against it. kin binahji'
sédá, I am sitting against the
house.

bináká, through it. tózis biná-
ká dínish'j', I am looking
through the glass.

bine'di, behind it. dzit bine'di
nahat'in, it is raining behind the
mountain.

bíni', let him! bíni' naaghá, let
him go!

bíni'di, let him! bíni'di 'ánéi-
dlééh, let him fix it!

bini'ant'áqtsoh, September.

bini'ant'áqts'ózi, August.

bíni'na'at'aashí, the thirteenth
(lunar) month of the Navaho
year. This month is interpolated
in the calendar in order to catch

up with the time which has been lost. It is not a month as such, but merely a name for the 28 days left over just before planting time (ya'iishjáashchilí). 12 months are counted in the year, beginning more or less with ya'iishjáashchilí and ending with bini'na'at'aashí. The Navaho month contains approximately 28 days, and runs from crescent moon, to crescent moon (dah yíitá). The calendar does not lose days in the same sense as ours would because it is too indefinite in its form. Days are not taken into account, and the months correspond to occupational periods and natural phenomena, rather than to actual lunations. If such were not the case, the period called "planting time" would soon fall in mid winter. Nowadays there is a tendency to follow the White calendar, using Navaho month names to correspond with the English system.

biniighé (or binighé), for (the purpose of) it. níká 'adeesh-ghot biniighé níyá, I came for the purpose of helping you.

bíniiká, against him. bíniiká yáshti', I'm talking against him.

biniinaa, because of it. chahat-heelgo biniinaa doo hoot'íi da, there is no visibility because of the darkness.

bis, adobe.

bis deez'áhí, Nava, N. M.

bis doott'izh, blue clay.

bish, béézh, béézh, bish, béézh, to boil.

1. to boil (3rd person).

F. doobish **C-I.** yibéézh **P.** shibéézh **R.** nábish **O.** ghóbéézh.

2. to boil it; to cook it by boiling it.

F. deesh-bish (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **C-I.** yish-béézh (niít, yiít, jíít, yiil, ghot) (bi'dil-) **P.** shét-béézh (shíníít, yish, jish, shiil, shoot) (bi'dish-) **R.** násh-bish (náníít, néíít, níjíít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-béézh (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

bish, bizh, bizh, bish, bizh, to braid.

1. to braid it (hair, rope, etc.).

F. deesh-bish (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yish-bizh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** shé-bizh (shíní, yizh, jizh, shii, shoo) (bi'dish-) **R.** násh-bish (nání, néí, níjí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-bizh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

bisóodi, pig.

bisóodi bitsí', pork; bacon.

bisóodi yázhí, shoat.

bitah, among them. naakaii bitah shighan, I live among the Mexicans.

bita', between them. dziít bita'-qi shighan, my home is between the mountains.

bitáshja, its handle.

BIT

bitis, over it. *kə' bitis 'ahííłhan*, I threw it over the fire.

bitl'ááh bito', Beclabito, N. M.

bítsé, before him. *shizhé'é bí-tsé taah yiyá*, I got in the water before my father.

bitsee' hólóní, pear.

bitsee' yee 'adithatii, crocodile; alligator.

bitsiin, its handle.

bitsiji', ahead of him. *bitsiji' yínáát*, walk ahead of him! *shideezhí bitsiji' shi'dizhchí*, I was born ahead of my sister.

bits'áda'deezdíin, gleaming.

bits'ádi'níliíd, bright; shiny (i.e. glittering with reflected light).

bits'a', its pod.

bits'áqá', away from it. *bits'áqá' dah diishghod*, I ran away from him.

bits'áqádóó, (deriving) from it; of it. *tsé bits'áqádóó 'ályaa*, it is made out of stone.

bits'áqaji', away from him. *bits'áqaji' désh'íí'go bíighah ch'íní-yá*, I passed by him looking away from him.

biyaa, under it. *tsin biyaadi hoditléé'*, It is damp under the tree.

biyaajígo, under it. *tsin biyaajígo sédá*, I am sitting under the tree.

bíyah, under it (supporting it). *kin tsin bíyah danií'á*, timbers support the house.

biyooch'ídí, liar.

bizaadk'ehgo, by his orders. *shizhé'é bizaadk'ehgo 'íínishta'*, I

CHAH

study by my father's orders.

bizánághah, around the corner from it.

bizhéé' hólóní, beer.

CH

chaa', beaver.

chaa', fecal matter; excrement (bichaan).

chaa' bá hooghan, toilet.

chaa' bee yildéhi, toilet paper.

chaa' 'éé'ni', constipation (*chaa' shéé'ni'*, I am constipated; *chaa' néé'ni'*, you are --- etc.)

chaa'neithizii, tumble bug.

chaa'sht'exhiitsoh, carrot.

chaa't'inii, canaigre (sorrel).

chá'ch'osh, syphilis.

chaha'oh, shadow; shade; ramada; brush shelter.

chahaatheet, darkness.

chá'ot, piñon tree.

cha, cha, cha, cha, cha, to weep.

F. deesh-cha (*díí, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh*) **C-I.** yish-cha (*ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh*) **P.** yí-cha (*yíní, yí, jíí, yii, ghoo*) **R.** násh-cha (*nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh*) **O.** ghósh-cha (*ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh*)

chah, chééh (cha'), **cha', chah, chééh**, to hop; jump.

1. to start to hop along.

F. hi-dideesh-chah (*didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh*) **I.** hi-dish-chééh (*dí, di, zhdi, dii, doh*)

P. hi-désh-cha' (*díní, deesh, zhdeesh, dee, disoo*) **R.** náhi-dish-chah (*dí, di, zhdi, dii, doh*) **O.** hi-dósh-chééh (*dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh*)

2. to be hopping along.

Prog. heesh-chah (híí, hoo, hijoo, hii, hooh)

3. to hop; arrive hopping.

F. hi-deesh-chah (díí, doo, zhdo dui, dooh) **I.** hinish-chééh (hini, hee, hijee, hinii, hinooh) **P.** hinish-cha' (hííni, hee, hijee, hinii, hinoo) **R.** ná-hásh-chah (hí, há, hiji, hii, hoh) **O.** hósh-chééh (hóó, hó, hijó, hoo, hooh)

4. to be hopping about.

C-I. nahash-cha' (nahí, naha, n-jii, nahii, nahoh)

5. to jump up (as in an effort to reach something).

F. yááhii-deesh-chah (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** yáá-hiish-chah (hii, hii, hijii, hii, hooh) **P.** yáá-hiishcha' (hiini, hii, hijii, hii, hooh) **R.** yáná-hiishchah (hii, hii, hijii, hii, hooh) **O.** yáá-hoosh-chééh (hoó, hoo, hijoo, hoo, hooh) **tsin bigaan bich'j'** yááhiishchah, I am jumping at the tree limb.

6. to become sexually excited; to come into heat.

F. n-di'deesh-chah (di'díil, di'dool, dizh'dool, di'diil, di'doot) **I.** n'diish-chééh (n'diil, n'diil, nízh'diil, n'diil, n'doot) **P.** n'dish-cha' (ndini'nil, n'diil, nízh'diil, n'diil, n'doot) **R.** náá'diish-chah (náá'diil, náá'diil, náázh'diil, náá'diil, náá'doot) **O.** n'doosh-chééh (n'doól, n'dool, nízh'dool, n'dool, n'doot)

7. to be oversexed; to be sex crazy.

C-I. na'ash-cha' (na'ít, na'at, n'-jit, na'iil, na'ot)

chalééko, vest.

chał, cháád, chaad, cha', cháád, to swell.

1. to swell up.

F. dínéesh-chał (díníí, dínóo, jidínóo, díníi, dínóoh) **I.** niish-cháád (nii, nii, jinii, nii, nooh) **P.** nii-chaad (nini, nii, jinii, nii, nooh) **R.** ná-nísh-cha' (nii, nii, zhni, nii, nooh) **O.** noosh-cháád (noó, noo, jinoo, noo, nooh)

2. to swell up (an area).

F. hodínóochat **I.** honiicháád **P.** honiichaad **R.** náhoniicha' **O.** honoocháád

3. to be swelling up.

Prog. noochat (a definite object) honoochat (an area).

4. to become full eating (lit. to swell back up).

F. ndínéesh- (ndíníí, ndínóo, nízhdínóo, ndíníi, ndínóoh) **I.** ná-niish-cháád (nii, nii, zhni, nii, nooh) **P.** ná-nii-chaad (nini, nii, zhni, nii, noo) **R.** níná-nish-cha' (nii, nii, zhni, nii, nóh) **O.** ná-noosh-cháád (noó, noo, zhnoo, noo, nooh)

5. to spade; loosen it (soil).

F. dah hodi-dínéesh-chał (díníít, dínóot, dízhnóot, díníil, dínóot) **I.** dah ho-díníish-cháád (díníít, díníít, dízhníit, díníil, dínóot) **P.** dah ho-díníit-chaad (díníinít, díníit, dízhníit, díníil, dínóot) **R.**

dah náho-díniish-cha' (díníit, díníit,, dízhniit, díníil, dínóot) **O.** dah ho-dínóosh-cháád (dínóot, dínóot, dízhnóot, dínóol, dínóot) shidá'ák'ehgi teezh bee hahaal-kaadí bee hahodíniitchaad, I spaded my garden.

chał, chaad, chaad, cha', chaad, probably related to chał above.

1. to card it (wool).

F. ha-díneesh-chał (díníit, idínóot, zhdínóot, díníil, dínóot) (bididí'nóol-) **I.** ha-nish-chaad (níit, iníit, zhníit, niil, noot) (bidi'niil-) **P.** ha-níit-chaad (níníit, iníit, zhníit, niil, noot) (bidi'nool-) **R.** ha-nánish-cha' (nánít, néniit, názhnít, náníil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **O.** ha-nósh-chaad (nóot, yinót, zhnót, nool, noot) (bidi'nól-)

2. to card (intr.).

F. ha-dí'neesh-chał (dí'níit, dínóot, zhdí'nóot, dí'niil, dí'nóot) **I.** ha'nish-chaad (ha'nít, ha'nít, hazh'nít, ha'niil, ha'noot) **P.** ha'níit-chaad (ha'níit, ha'níit, hazh'níit, ha'niil, ha'noot) **R.** ha-ná'nishcha' (nán'nít, ná'nít, názh'nít, ná'niil, ná'nót) **O.** ha'nósh-chaad (nóot, nóot, zh'nót, nool, noot)

cháshk'eh (pl chádaashk'eh) arroyo; wash.

cháshk'ehats'ózi, gully.

chéch'il, oak.

chéch'il bináá', acorn.

chéch'il nitt'izí, scrub oak.

chéch'il nitt'izí yilt'qq'í, Oregon grape.

chéch'il táni, Cheechilgeetho, New Mexico.

chéét, chééh, chqáq', chééh, chéét (dual stem of to run; V. ghot).

1. to drive it out (as a horse).

F. ch'í-díneesh-chéét (díníit, idínóot, zhdínóot, díníil, dínóot) (bididí'nóol-) **I.** ch'í-ninish-chééh (nínít, ineet, zhneet, niniil, ninot) (bidi'neel-) **P.** ch'í-nínít-chqáq' (níníit, iníit, nizhnít, niniil, ninoot) (bidi'neel-) **R.** ch'í-nánish-chééh (nánít, néniit, názhnít, náníil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **O.** ch'í-nósh-chéét (nóot, inót, zhnót, nool, noot) (bidi'nól-)

2. to be driving it along.

Prog. neesh-chéét (níit, yinoot, jinoot, niil, noot) (bidi'nool-)

3. to drive it off of oneself (as an attacking animal).

F. 'ák'i-díneesh-chéét (díníil, idínóot, zhdínóot, díníil, dínóot) **I.** 'ák'i-nish-chééh (níit, iníit, zhníit, niil, noot) **P.** 'ák'i-nesh-chqáq' (níníit, inool, zhnool, niil, noot) **R.** 'ák'i-nánish-chééh (nánít, néniit, názhnít, náníil, nánót) **O.** 'ák'i-nóshchéét (nóot, nóot, zhnót, nool, noot) mq'iitsoh shik'iilghod, ndi shibee'eldqoh bee 'ák'ineshchqáq', a wolf attacked me but I drove it off with my gun.

4. to corner him; to stump him with a question.

F. tsístt'a-díneesh-chéét (díníit, idínóot, zhdínóot, díníil, dínóot)

(bidi'nóol-) **I.** tsíst'a-nish-chééh (níł, inił, zhníł, niil, noł)

(bidi'nil-) **P.** tsíst'a-nét-chqáq' (níníł, ineesh, zhneesh, neel, nooł)

(bidi'neesh-) **R.** tsíst'a-nánish-chééh (náníł, néinił, ná-zhníł, nániil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-)

O. tsíst'a-nósh-chéét (nóót, i-nót, zhnót, nool, nooł) (bidi'nól-)

5. to be left out (as in the distribution of something which becomes exhausted before one can receive his share).

F. shí'doo-chéét (ní'doo, bí'doo, hó'doo, nihí'doo, nihí'doo)

I. shé'é-chééh (né'é, bé'é, hó'é, nihé'é, nihé'é)

P. shí'íi-chqáq' (ní'íi, bí'íi, hó'íi, nihí'íi, nihí'íi)

R. shíná'á-chééh (níná'á- bíná'á, hóná'á, nihíná'á, nihíná'á)

O. shí'ó-chéét (ní'ó, bí'ó, hó'ó, nihí'ó, nihí'ó)

chidí, automobile.

chidí bee dah ndiit'áhi, jack (for raising an automobile).

chidí bitoo', gasoline.

chidí diné bee naagéhi, bus.

chidí naa'na'í, tractor.

chidí naat'a'í, airplane.

chidítsoh, truck.

chih, chíih, chii' (chíi'), chih chíih, to be red.

1. to become red (3rd person).

F. yidoochih **I.** yiichíih **P.** yii-chii' **P.** néichih **O.** ghoochíih

2. to be red.

N-I. ɫinish-chíi' (ɫiní, ɫi, jil, ɫinii, ɫinoh) (halchíi', an area is red).

bináá' ɫichíi', his eyes are blood-shot.

3. to redden it; dye it red.

F. yi-deesh-chih (díił, idooł, zh-dooł, diil, dooł) (*bidi'dool-)

I. yiish-chíih (yiit, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghooł)

(bi'diil-) **P.** yiił-chii' (yinił, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghooł) (bi'diil-)

R. néish-chih (néił, náyiit, níjiit, néiil, náooł) (nábi'diil-)

O. ghooch-chíih (ghooł, yót, jót, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-)

* yi- is replaced by bi-.

4. to flash ..(with a reddish light, as lightning, flashlight, etc).

F. dah yidoochih **N.** dah ɫichíi'

P. dah yiichii' **R.** dah néiichih

O. dah ghoochíih

chxih, chxíih, chxii', chxih, chxíih, to become red (in a deprecatory sense).

1. to become rusty; to rust.

F. ndidínóochxih **I.** ndiniichxíih

P. ndiniichxii' **R.** nínádinii-chxih

O. ndinoochxíih

chił, chíid (chid), chid, chi', chíid to perform an action with the hand.

1. to reach for it.

F. *bíká dideesh-chił (didíi, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh)

I. bíká dish-chíid (dí, di, zhdi, dii, doh)

P. bíká dé-chid (díní, deezh, zhdeezh, dee, disoo)

R. bíká ndísh-chi' (ndí, ndí, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh)

O. bíká dósh-chíid (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh)

*bíká becomes yíká in 3o.

2. to embrace him; to put the arms around him.

F. *biní-deesh-chit (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** bi-násh-chid (nání, ná, níjí, néii, náh) **P.** bi-níshé-chid (níshíní, náázh, ní-jízh, níshii, níshoo) **R.** biní-násh-chi' (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** bi-náooosh-chid (náóó, náoo, níjó, náoo, náoooh)

* bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

3. to gesture; to make signs by motioning with the hands.

F. ni-deesh-chit (díít, doot, zh-doot, diil, doot) **C-I.** naash-chid (nanít, naat, njít, neiil, naat) **P.** nishét-chid (nishínít, naash, n-jish, nishiil, nishoot) **R.** ninásh-chi' (ninánít, ninát, ninájít, ni-néiil, ninát) **O.** naooosh-chid (na-óót, naoot, njót, naool, naoot)

naashchidgo bee yáshti', I am talking by signs.

4. to release it from the grasp; to let go of it.

F. *bi-dideesh-chit (didíí, ididoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) (didoo-) **I.** bi-dish-chííd (dí, idi, zhdi, dii, doh) (di-) **P.** bi-díí-chid (dííní, idíí, zhdíí, dii, dooh) (doo-) **R.** bi-ndísh-chi' (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) (ndí-) **O.** bi-dósh-chííd (dóó, idó, zhdó, doo, dooh) (dó-)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o

5. to fall on him and catch self on the hands; to put one's thumb print on it.

F. *bik'i-dideesh-chit (didiil, di-dool, zhdidool, didiil, didoot) **I.** bik'i-diish-chííd (diil, diil, zhdiil, diil, doot) **P.** bik'i-diish-chid (di-nil, diil, zhdiil, diil, doot) **R.** bi-k'i-ndiish-chi' (ndiil, ndiil, nizh-diil, ndiil, ndoot) **O.** bik'i-doosh-chííd (doól, dool, zhdool, dool, doot)

chin, grime; filth.

chin bəqəh 'ádin, clean.

chizh, wood; firewood.

chizhts'ósí, kindling.

chíshí, Chiricahua Apache.

chj', to value it highly; cherish it; be stingy with it.

1. an object.

N-I. *baa nish-chj' (ní, ni, jí, nii, noh) shiljí' baa nishchj', I am stingy with my horse.

2. an area (as land).

N-I. *baa honish-chj' (honí, hó, hojí, honii, honoh)

* baa becomes yaa in 3o.

chíít, chí, chí, chíih, chíít, to give birth; bear offspring.

1. to give birth to it; bear it.

F. deesh-chíít (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-chí (niít, yiít, jíít, yiil, ghoít) (bi'dil-) **P.** shét-chj' (shínít, yish, jish, shiil, shoot) (bi'dizh-) **R.** násh-chííh (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, náít) (ná-bi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-chíít (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

2. to give birth; have a baby.

F. 'a-deesh-chíít (díít, doot, zh-doot, diil, doot) **I.** 'ash-chí ('ít, 'at, 'ajít, 'iil, 'ot) **P.** 'a-shét-chj'

(shínít, sh, jish, shiil, shoot) **R.** ná'ásh-chíih (ná'ít, ná'át, n'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** 'ósh-chíít ('óót, 'ót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot)

3. to have a nightmare.

F. shi-k'i'iidoolchíít, **P.** shi-k'i-'iilchj **R.** shi-k'iná'iilchíih **O.** shi-k'i'oolchíít (Conjugated for person by altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition -k'i-.)

4. to write (on something).

F. 'ak'e-'deesh-chíít ('díít, 'doot, zh'doot, 'diil, 'doot) **C-I** 'ak'e'-esh-chí (ít, et, jít, iil, 'ot) **P.** 'ak'e'-shét-chj (shínít, eesh, jish, shiil, shoot) **R.** 'ak'e-ná'ásh-chíih (ná'ít, ná'át, n'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** 'ak'e-'ósh-chíít ('óót, ót, jót, ool, oot)

To mark, tattoo or write on it is rendered by changing 'ak'i- to bik'i- (or yik'i- in 3o.).

5. to beat around the bush.

F. tí-di'deesh-chíít (di'díil, di'dool, dizh'dool, di'diil, di'doot) **C-I.** tí-'dísh-chí ('díil, 'díil, zh'díil, 'diil, 'dot) **P.** tí-'desh-chj ('díníil, 'deesh, zh'deesh, 'diil, 'doot) **R.** tí-n'dísh-chí (n'díil, n'díil, nízh-'díil, n'diil, n'dót) **O.** tí-'dósh-chíít ('dóól, 'dól, zh'dól, 'dool, 'doot) béeso ta' sha'doonit nisingo tí'díshchíí nt'éé' bit béehoozin, he found out that I was beating around the bush to borrow money.

chíít, chíít, chíil, chíít, chíít, to

snow (a snowstorm is thought of as moving).

1. to start to snow.

F. didoochíít **I.** dichíít **P.** deezh-chíil **R.** ndíchíít **O.** dóchíít

2. to snow (i.e. to arrive --- of a snowstorm).

F. doochíít **P.** nchíil (the perfective translates the English present)

3. to stop snowing (i.e. to move out of sight --- the storm).

F. 'adoochíít **I.** 'iichíít **P.** 'íichíil **R.** 'anáchíít **O.** 'oochíít

chjijh, to know; be aware of.

1. to know how to do it; to be good at it.

N-I. yiish-chjijh (yini, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoo) 'ak'e'elchí doo yiyiichjijh da, he doesn't know how to write.

2. to be aware of it.

N-I. baa 'áhásh-chjijh ('áhól, 'áhál, 'áhojil, 'áhwiil, 'áhót)

chjijt, chjijh (chj'), chq'q', chjijh, chj', to defecate.

1. to defecate.

F. 'a-deesh-chjijt (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'ash-chj' ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'ashé-chq'q' ('ashíni, 'azh, 'ajizh, 'ashii, 'ashoo) **R.** ná-'ásh-chjijh (í, á, ájí, ii óh) **O.** 'ósh-chj' ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

2. to masturbate oneself.

F. 'ák'i-deesh-chjijt (díil, idool, zhdo, diil, doot) **I.** 'ák'eesh-chjijh ('ák'inil, 'ák'iil, 'ák'ijil, 'ók'iil, 'ák'ioł) **C-I.** 'ák'i-násh-

chijh (náníl, néíl, njíl, néiil, náł)
P. 'ák'eesh-chqg' ('ák'ííníl, 'ák'i-
 yool, 'ák'ijool, 'ák'iil, ák'ioot) **R.**
 'ák'iní-násh-chijh (náníl, néíl,
 nájíl, néiil, náł) **O.** 'ák'i-osh-
 chqg' (óól, yól, jól, ool, oot)

(To obtain semen samples, as
 from a ram, is rendered by use of
 bik'i- instead of 'ák'i-. Thus,
 deenásts'aa' bik'ideeshchijł
 I'll get a semen sample from the
 ram.)

**3. to make him angry; cause
 him trouble.**

F. *bá ho-deesh-chijł (díít, doot,
 zhdoot, diil, doot) **I.** báhaash-
 chijh (hót, hat, hojít, hwiil, hoł)
P. bá hóót-chi' (or chijid) (hwíínít,
 hóót, hojít, hwiil, hooł) **R.** ná-
 hásh-chijh (hót, hát, hojít, hwiil,
 hół) **O.** bá hósh-chi' (hóót, hół,
 hojót, hool, hooł) bá hóótchi',
 I made him angry. bik'iji' hóót-
 chi' (or -chijid), I caused trouble
 for him.

*bá (and bik'iji') become yá
 (vik'iji') in 3o.

4. to become, be, angry.

F. shá hodoochijł **C-I.** shá há-
 chi' **P.** shá hóochijid **R.** shá ná-
 háchijh **O.** shá hóchijh (Con-
 jugated for person by altering
 the pronoun prefix on the post-
 position -á, for (one).

chijł, chin, chqá', chijh, chqá',
 to smell.

1. to smell; have an odor.

F. hodoolchijł **C-I** halchin **P.**

hashchqá' **R.** náhalchijh **O.**
 hólchqá'

2. to be able to smell.

C-I. 'ash-chin ('ít, 'at, 'ajít, 'iil,
 'ot) (The 3rd person form is
 used in the sense of "to be wild,"
 as łj' da'atchinígíí, wild horses.)
 doo hózhq' 'ashchin da, I cannot
 smell very well.

3. to smell it.

F. deesh-chijł (díít, yidoot, jidoot,
 diil, doot (bidi'dool-) **C-I.** yish-
 chin (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'-
 dil-) **P.** shét-chqá' (shínít, yish,
 jish, shiil, shoot) (bi'dish-) **R.**
 násh-chijh (nánít, néít, njít, néiil,
 náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-chqá'
 (ghóót, yót, jót, ghoool, ghoot)
 (bi'dól-)

**4. to scent along; follow his
 nose (as a dog).**

Prog. doolchijł

**5. to scent about; to follow his
 nose about (as a dog).**

F. ndidoolchijł **C-I.** ndilchqá'
P. ndeeshchqá' **R.** ninádílchijh
O. ndólchqá'

cho, frost.

chooghini, hunchback.

chooghin, menstrual discharge
 (chooghin nishłj, I am menstru-
 ating).

chosh, chozh, ..chozh, chosh,
 chozh, to eat or chew herbs (as
 lettuce, grass, hay, etc.).

1. to eat it.

F. deesh-chosh (díít, yidoot, ji-
 doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **C-I.**
 yish-chozh (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł)

(bi'dil-) **P.** yít-chozh (yínít, yiyíít, jíít, yiil, ghoof) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-chosh (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-chozh (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoof) (bi'dól-)

2. to graze.

F. 'adoofchosh **C-I.** 'atchozh **P.** 'íítchozh **R.** ná'átchosh **O.** 'ótchozh.

chq̄q̄h, wild rose.

chq̄q̄t, chq̄q̄h, chq̄', chq̄q̄h, chq̄q̄h, to spoil.

1. to spoil, ruin, wreck, mar, ruffle, disfigure it.

F. deesh-chq̄q̄t (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-chq̄q̄h (niít, yiít, jíít, yiil, ghoof) (bi'dil-) **P.** yít-chq̄' (yínít, yiyíít, jíít, yiil, ghoof) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-chq̄q̄h (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-chq̄q̄h (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoof) (bi'dól-) ntsii' deesh-chq̄q̄t, I'll muss up your hair.

2. to spoil; to be disarranged.

F. doochq̄q̄t **I.** yichq̄q̄h **P.** yí-chq̄' **R.** náchq̄q̄h **O.** ghóchq̄q̄h

3. to erase it; rub it out.

F. k'éé-'deesh-chq̄q̄t ('díít, 'doot, zh'doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** k'éé-'esh-chq̄q̄h (íít, át, jíít, iil, oot) (bi'dil-) **P.** k'éé-'íít-chq̄' (íínít, íyíít, jíít, iil, oot) (bi'dool-) **R.** k'éení-ná'ásh-chq̄q̄h (ná'ít, ná'át, njít, ná'iil, ná'ót) (nábi'dil-) **O.** k'éé-'ósh-chq̄q̄h ('óót, 'ót, 'jót, 'ool, 'oot) (bi'dól-)

Christ dayoodláanii, Christians.

chxóq̄'í, to be ugly, filthy, worn.

N-I. nish-chxóq̄'í (ní, ni, jí, nii, noh) (hó-, place; area is ugly)

ch'agii, blackbird.

ch'ah, ch'ééh (ch'ah), ch'ee', ch'ah, ch'ééh, to open the mouth

1. to open one's mouth.

F. dideesh-ch'ah (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** diish-ch'ééh (dii, dii, jidii, dii, doh) **P.** dii-ch'ee' (dini, dii, jidii, dii, doo)

R. ndiish-ch'ah (ndii, ndii, nízh-dii, ndii, ndóh) **O.** doosh-ch'ééh (doó, doo, jidoo, doo, dooh)

2. to hold the mouth open.

N. dínish-ch'ah (díní, déezh, jidéezh, díníi, dínóh)

3. to yawn.

This form is rendered by pre-pounding biít bik'ee (on account of drowsiness) to the forms of 1. Thus, biít bik'ee diich'ee', I yawned.

ch'ah, hat; headwear.

ch'ah binázt'i'í, hat band.

ch'at, ch'al, ch'al, ch'at, ch'al, to lap a liquid.

1. to lap it up.

F. deesh-ch'at (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **C-I.** yish-ch'al (niít, yiít, jíít, yiil, ghoof) (bi'dil-)

P. yít-ch'al (yínít, yiyíít, jíít, yiil, ghoof) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-ch'at (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-ch'al (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoof) (bi'dól-)

2. to jabber; chatter.

N-I. ha'dish-ch'at (ha'dít, ha'dit, hazh'dit, ha'diil, ha'dot)

ch'at, frog.

ch'at nineezí, large frog.

ch'altsoh, toad.

ch'qh, ch'qqh, ch'qq', ch'qh, ch'qqh, to decorate; embellish.

1. to decorate it.

F. ndeesh-ch'qh (ndíí, neidoo, nizhdooh, ndii, ndooh) (nibidi'doo-)

C-I. naash-ch'qqh (nani, nei, nji, neii, naah) (nabi'di-) **P.** nishé-ch'qq' (nishíni, neizh, njizh, nishii, nishoo) (nabi'dish-)

R. nínáshch'qh (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** naosh-ch'qqh (naóó, nayó, njó, naoo, naooh) (nabi'dó-)

2. to paint (a picture); (lit. to decorate).

F. n'deesh-ch'qh (n'díí, n'doo, nizh'doo, n'dii, n'dooh)

C-I. na'ash-ch'qqh (na'í, na'a, n'ji, na'ii, na'oh) **P.** ni'shé-ch'qq' (ni'shíni, na'azh, n'jizh, ni'shii, ni'shoo)

R. ni-ná'ásh-ch'qh (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** na'ósh-ch'qqh (na'óó, na'ó, n'jó, na'oo, na'ooh)

ch'at, ch'qat, ch'qál, ch'at, ch'qat, to hang suspended.

1. to drip (as drops of water)

F. nahididoolch'at **C-I.** nahidilch'qat (I. ndilch'qát) **P.** náhideeshch'qál **R.** nináhidilch'qat **O.** nahidólch'qat

2. to hang suspended.

C-I. dah naash-ch'qat (nanil, naal, njil, neil, naat)

3. to suspend it (as by a cord).

F. dah hi-dideesh-ch'at (didíí,

diyoot, zhdiyoot, didiil, didoot) (bidi'dool-)

I. dah hi-diish-ch'qat (diit, diyiiit, zhdiyiiit, diyiiil, diyoot) (bi'diil-) **P.** hi-diit-ch'qál (diniit, diyiiit, zhdiyiiit, diyiiil, diyoot) (bi'diil-) **R.** náhi-diish-ch'qat (diit, diyiiit, zhdiyiiit, diil, doot) (nábi'diil-) **O.** hi-doosh-ch'qat (doót, diyoot, zhdiyoot, dool, doot) (bidi'yool-)

ch'ééh, in vain; futilely. **ch'ééh 'íí'jíd**, I tried in vain.

ch'ééh digháhii, turtle.

ch'ééh jiyáán, watermelon.

ch'id, to manage; to handle (as livestock, car, etc.)

1. to manage, handle, it.

C-I. naash-ch'id (nani, nei, nji, neii, naah) **chidí naa'na'íish t'áá naach'idgi nit bééhózin**, do you know how to handle a tractor? **shidibé yá'át'éehgo naash-ch'id**, I manage my sheep well.

2. to manage (intr.).

C-I. na'ash-ch'id (na'í, na'a, n'ji, na'ii, na'oh)

ch'idí, buffalo robe.

ch'ih, ch'íih, ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'íih, to blow (a breeze).

1. to come up (a breeze).

F. didooch'ih **I.** dich'íih **P.** deezhch'ih **R.** ndích'ih **O.** dóch'íih

2. to be coming (a breeze or squall).

Prog. yich'ih. 'aadéé' yich'ih there comes a breeze.

3. to blow (arrive) (breeze).

F. dooch'ih P. nch'ih (translates the English present).

4. to stop blowing (i.e. move on into invisibility).

F. 'adooch'ih I. 'iich'íih P. 'íi-ch'ih R. 'anách'ih O. 'ooch'íih **ch'ih, ch'íi', ch'íi', ch'ih, ch'íih**, to smart (as one's feet).

F. yidoolch'ih I. shitch'íi' P. yiitch'íi' R. néitch'ih O. ghootch'íih N. dích'íi' (it smarts, as pepper)

ch'í'nítdjídígíi, survivor.

ch'íkééh, maiden (pl ch'íkéi).

ch'ílaghi', smokehole; chimney.

ch'il, plant; weed.

ch'il bee yildéhi, mattock.

ch'il bílástsii' dahólónígíi, cereals (bearded plants).

ch'il daadánígíi, vegetables.

ch'il deenínii, Russian thistle.

ch'il diilghésii, snakeweed.

ch'il gohwéhi, Navaho tea (thelesperma gracile).

ch'il 'abe'é, milkweed.

ch'il 'aghání, loco weed.

ch'il fichxí'i, tomato; beet.

ch'il figaii, cabbage; cauliflower; lettuce.

ch'il litsooi, orange.

ch'il litsooi dík'ózhígíi, lemon.

ch'il na'at'oi, grape (vine).

ch'il na'at'oiitsoh, prune.

ch'iltaat'agii, marsh hawk.

ch'ilzhóó', sand sage.

ch'it, ch'it, ch'it, ch'it, to lighten.

F. 'adidoolch'it P. 'adeeshch'it

R. n'diilch'it O. 'adoolch'it

ch'it, ch'iid (ch'id), ch'id, ch'i',

ch'iid, to scratch.

1. to scratch it up out (as in scratching or digging with the hands for water).

F. ha-deesh-ch'it (díi, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) I. haash-ch'iid (hani, hai, haji, haii, haah) P. háá-ch'id (háini, hayíi, hajíi, haii, haoo) R. ha-násh-ch'i' (nání, néi, níi, náh) O. ha-osh-ch'iid (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh)

2. to scratch it (as an insect bite).

F. deesh-ch'it (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) C-I. yish-ch'id (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) P. yí-ch'id (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yii, ghoo) R. násh-ch'i' (nání, néi, níi, náh) O. ghósh-ch'id (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

3. to scratch oneself.

F. 'ádi-deesh-ch'it (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) C-I. 'ádish-ch'id ('ádí, 'ádí, 'ázhdí, 'ádii, 'ádóh) P. 'ádeesh-ch'id ('ádiini, 'ádo, 'ázhdoo, 'ádii, 'ádooh) R. 'án-dísh-ch'i' ('ándí, 'ándí, 'ánízhdí, 'ándii, 'ándóh) O. 'ádósh-ch'id ('ádóó, 'ádó, 'ázhdó, 'ádo, 'ádooh)

4. to scratch it (as one's hand) until one makes an abrasion.

F. tsiih deesh-ch'it (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) I. tsiih yish-ch'iid (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) P. tsiih yí-ch'id (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yii, ghoo) R. tsiih násh-ch'i' (nání, néi, níi, náh) O. tsiih

ghósh-ch'iid (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

5. to find it groping for it among things with one's hands.

F. *bik'í-'deesh-ch'it ('díí, 'doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** bik'í-'nish-ch'iid (ní, í, jí, nii, noh) **P.** bik'í-'ní-ch'id ('ííni, 'ní, zh'ní, 'nii, 'nooh) **R.** bik'í-'ná'ásh-ch'i' (ná'í, ná'á, n'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** bik'í-'ósh-ch'iid (óó, ó, jó, oo, ooh) shich'ah yóó' 'eelts'id nt'ég' 'éé' bitahgi bik'í'ních'id, my hat was lost, but I found it among the clothes (by removing them one by one). (In the above verb the pronoun ho- can replace 'a- (represented here by (')) without altering the general meaning.)

ch'it, ch'iit, ch'il, ch'it, ch'iit, to peel; flake off (as paint or skin).

1. to peel or flake off of it.

F. bídoolch'it **I.** béelch'iit **P.** béelch'il **R.** bínálch'it **O.** bóolch'iit

ch'it, ch'iit, ch'iil, ch'it, ch'iit, to curl.

1. to become curly.

F. yidoolch'it **I.** yiilch'iit **P.** yiilch'iil **S-P.** yishch'il **R.** néilch'it **O.** ghoolch'iit

bighaa' 'áhánigo yishch'il, its wool is short crimped.

2. to curl it; make it curly.

F. yi-deesh-ch'it (díit, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (*bidí'dool-) **I.** yiish-ch'iit (yiit, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghoot) (bi'diil-) **P.** yiit-ch'iil (yinit, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghoot) (bi'-

diil-) **R.** néish-ch'it (néiit, ná-yiit, níiit, néiil, náot) (nábi'diil-)

O. ghoosh-ch'iit (ghoót, yoot, joot, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dool-)

*yi- is replaced by bi-.

ch'it, ch'iit (ch'it), ch'iil, ch'it, ch'iit, to close the eyes.

1. to close one's eyes.

F. dínéesh-ch'it (díníil, dínóol, jidínóol, díníil, dínóot) **I.** niish-ch'iit (niil, niil, jiniil, niil, noot)

P. niish-ch'iil (niniil, niil, jiniil, niil, noot) **R.** ná-niish-ch'it (niil, niil, zhniil, niil, noot) **O.** noosh-ch'iit (noól, nool, jinool, nool, noot)

2. to blink (a continuative formed with the iterative stem).

C-I. nish-ch'it (níl, nil, jinil, niil, not)

ch'íníitna'ígíí, surplus.

ch'íníilj, Chinlee, Arizona.

ch'ish, ch'iish (ch'ish), ch'iizh, (ch'iizh), ch'ish, ch'iish, to roughen; be rough.

1. to file, rasp, saw, grate, sandpaper, it.

F. deesh-ch'ish (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yishch'iish (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** yí-ch'iizh (yíní, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghoo) (bi'doo-) **R.** náshch'ish (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-ch'iish (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

2. to saw or file it in two.

F. k'í-deesh-ch'ish (díí, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** k'í-

CH'ISH

DAAŁ

nísh-ch'iish (ní, í, jí, nii, nóh) (bi'dee-) **P.** k'í-ní-ch'iizh (íní, iní, jí, nii, noo) (bi'dee-) **R.** k'í-násh-ch'ish (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** k'í-osh-ch'iish (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

3. to become rough; to get chapped.

F. didooch'ish **I.** dich'ish **P.** díich'ish **N.** dich'íizh **R.** ndí-ch'ish **O.** dóch'ish

ch'ishiibeezhii, chickadee.

ch'ishiishashii, crested titmouse.

ch'iyáán, food; groceries.

ch'iyáán doo bidi'nidzinígíí, garbage; cast off food.

ch'iyáán 'íit'íní, cook; chef.

ch'iyá, food (customarily forming the diet of an animal e.g.).

ch'ííd, to make derogatory remarks because of envy; to be envious.

1. to be envious; to be "sour grapes."

N. 'oosh-ch'ííd ('oot, 'oot, 'ajoot, 'ool, 'oot) t'óó 'ootch'ííd, he is just envious! sour grapes!

2. to be envious of it.

N. ghoosh-ch'ííd (ghoot, yoot, joot, ghoor, ghoor) shichidí yootch'ííd, he is envious of my car. chidí biniinaa shootch'ííd, he envies me because of my car.

ch'ííidii, ghost; devil; malevolent spirit of the dead.

ch'ííiditah, hell.

ch'ííit, ch'ííih, ch'íí, ch'ííh, ch'ííh.

1. to be midafternoon.

F. hiidootch'ííit **I.** hiit'ííih **P.**

híit'ch'íí' **R.** náhiit'ííh **O.** hi-otch'ííh

ch'ó, spruce.

ch'óhojilghééh, jimson weed.

ch'óóshdádádá', originally; formerly; in the beginning.

ch'osh, maggot; worm; bug.

ch'osh bik'ii, glow worm.

ch'osh dit'ooí, caterpillar.

ch'osh doo yit'íinii, microbe.

ch'osh doo yit'íinii bee naatseedí, antiseptic; disinfectant.

ch'osh doo yit'íinii bee nil'íní, microscope.

ch'osh 'atchozhii, clothes moth.

D

daa daolghéii, "whachamacall-it," "thingamajig" (as when one cannot think of the correct word)

daa doolghíní, ib. daa daolghéii.

daat, daah (dáh), dza, dááh, dááh (dza'), (iterative stem of to walk, go; V. gáát)

1. to bypass it; go around it.

This verb has distinct stems for singular, dual and plural number, and thus the paradigms are given in three groups.

Singular.

F. bik'ee 'aq 'ahéé-deesh-dáát (díí, doo, zhdo) **Prog.** bik'ee 'aq yisháát (yínáát, yigáát, joo-gáát) **P.** bik'ee 'aq 'ahéé-nís-dzá (íní, ná, jí) **R.** bik'ee 'aq 'ahé-ní-násh-dááh (nání, ná, nájí) **O.** bik'ee 'aq 'ahé-náos-dza' (ná-óó, náó, éjó)

Dual.

F. bik'ee 'qq 'ahée-dii-t'ash (dooh, doo, zhdo) **Prog.** bik'ee 'qq yiit'ash (ghoh'ash, yi'ash, joo'ash) **P.** bik'ee 'qq 'ahée-nii-t'áázh (nooh, ná, jí) **R.** bik'ee 'qq 'ahéní-néii-t'ash (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** bik'ee 'qq 'ahé-náoo-t'ash (náoo, náó, njó)

Plural.

The prefixes are the same as for the dual, but the following stems replace the dual stem: **F.** kah; **Prog.** kah; **P.** kai; **R.** kah; **O.** kááh.

2. to waylay, ambush, them.

F. *baa nihi-deesh-dáát (díi, doo, zhdo) **I.** baa ni-hinish-dááh (hiní, hee, hijiyee) **P.** baa ni-hinis-dzá (híini, hee, hijiyee) **R.** baa niná-hásh-dááh (hí, haa, jiyee) **O.** baa ni-hósh-dáát (hóó, hó, jiyó)

Dual. (plural has the same prefixes, but uses the parenthetic stem).

F. baa nihi-dii-t'ash (-kah) (dooh, doo, zhdo) **I.** baa ni-hinii-t'aash (-kááh) (hinoh, hee, hijiyee) **P.** baa ni-hinii-t'áázh (-kai) (hinooh, hee, hijiyee) **R.** baa ni-náhii-t'ash (-kah) (náhóh, ná-haa, nájiyee) **O.** baa ni-hoo-t'aash (-kááh) (hoo, hó, jiyó)

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

3. to be lying in wait for him (the stem is here the perfective stem of to sit).

Singular. baa hinish-dá (hiní, hées, jíis) **Dual.** (plural) hínii-ké (-tq) (hínóh, háas, hijiis)

4. to be on ambush (3i. subj.).

F. nihidi'yoodáát **P.** ni'heedzá **R.** niná'heedááh **O.** ni'hódza' **daat, daah, dá (dá), daah, daah,** singular stem ot to sit.

keet, keeh, ké (ké), keeh, keeh, dual stem of to sit.

bijit, bijih, bin (tq), bijih, bijih, plural stem of to sit.

1. to sit down.**Singular.**

F. dínéesh-daat (dínii, dínóo, dí-zhnóo) **I.** nish-daah (ní, ni, jini) **P.** né-dá (níní, neez, jineez) **R.** ná-nísh-daah (ní, ní, zhni) **O.** nósh-daah (nóó, nó, jinó)

Dual.

F. dínii-keet (dínóoh, dínóo, dí-zhnóo) **I.** nii-keeh (noh, ni, jini) **P.** nee-ké (sino, neez, jineez) **R.** ná-nii-keeh (nóh, ní, zhni) **O.** noo-keeh (nooh, nó, jinó)

Plural.

F. dínii-bijit (dínóoh, dínóo, dí-zhnóo) **I.** dinii-bijih (dinoh, dini, dizhni) **P.** dinee-bin (disino, dineez, dizhneez) **R.** ndinii-bijih (ndinoh, ndini, nizhdini) **O.** dinoo-bijih (dinooh, dinó, dizhnó)

2. to be sitting.

Singular. **S-P.** sé-dá (síní, si, jiz) **Dual** sii-ké (soo, si, jis)

Plural. naháa- (or nahísi-)tq (nahóo or nahísóo, naháas, njíis)

DAAL

DAH

daat, da', da', da', to menstruate for the first time.

F. kini-deesh-daat (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doot) **I.** kini-diish-da' (dinil, diil, zhdiil, diil, doť) **P.** kin-sís-da' (síníl, aas, jis, siil, soot) **O.** ki-naoosh-da' (naóól, naool, nijól, naool, naoot)

daa, what? how? **daa gholghé,** what is it called?

dáábalii, shawl.

dáádílkat, door.

daadlánigíí, beverage.

daané'é, toy; plaything.

daats'í, possibly; maybe. **doo** nee nááhodidoo'naat da daats'í nisin, I do not think you are going to last much longer.

daaz, dáás, to be heavy.

1. to be heavy (absolute).

N. nisdaaz (ní, ni, jí, nii, noh)

2. to be heavy (comparative).

N. 'ánís-dáás ('ánínít, 'ánít, 'á-zhnít, 'ániil, 'ánoť)

dághá, mustache (bidághaa').

dághá bee yilzhéhi, razor.

dah, up (at an elevation) **ni-**ch'ah dah hidii'aah, hang your hat up!

dah 'azká, mesa.

dahadlo', it is fluttering. **shi-**náá' dahadlo', my eye is fluttering, twitching.

dah, deeh, dee', dah, deeh, a variant plural stem of to go.

1. to be done; to be carried on (the subject it the 3i.).

F. baa n'dooldah **C-I.** baa na'aldeeh **P.** baa na'asdee' **R**

baa niná'áldah **O.** baa na'ól-deeh 'anaa' baa na'aldeeh, a war is being carried on.

2. to disperse; break up (as a gathering).

F. táá'diyoodah **I.** táá'ool-dééh **P.** táá'oosdee' **R** táníná'ooldah **O.** táá'ooldééh

dah, dééh, dee', dah, dééh, stem referring to the falling of plural separable objects (including animate).

1. to fall from (my) grasp (it is herewith given for the 1st person; the verb remains unchanged throughout the conjugation, person being shown by alteration of the pronoun prefix of -lá-k'e, hand; area of the hand).

F. shílák'e hadínóodah **I.** shílák'e hanidééh **P.** shílák'e haní-dee' **R.** shílák'e hanánídah **O.** shílák'e hanódééh

2. to fall downward (as seeds, snowflakes, etc.)

F. ndínóodah **C-I.** nanidééh **P.** nanídee' **R.** ninánídah **O.** nanódééh

3. to wipe it off (adhering matter).

F. deesh-dah (díit, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot (bidi'doo:-) **C-I.** yish-dééh (nit, yit, jit, yiil, ghot (bi-dil-) **P.** yít-dee' (yínít, yiyíit, jíit, viil, ghoot) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-dah (nánít, néit, níit, néiil, náť) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-dééh (ghóót, yót, jót, ghoool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

4. to strain it; sift it.

F. *bighá-díneesh-dah (díníít, idínóot, zhdínóot, díníil, dínóot)

I. bighá-nish-dééh (nít, inił, zh-nít, niil, nół) **P.** bighá-ninít-dee' (níinít, ininít, zhninít, niniil, ni-noot) **R.** bighá-nánish-dah (nánít, néinít, nážhnít, nániil, nánół) **O.** bighá-nósh-dééh (nóót, inót, zhnót, nool, noot)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

5. to fall into war (in duoplural only).

F. 'anaa' biih díníi-dah (dínóoh, dínóo, dízhnóo) **I.** 'anaa' biih nii-dééh (noh, ni, jini) **P.** 'anaa' biih nii-dee' (nooh, níí, jiníí) **R.** 'anaa' biih ná-nii-dah (nóh, ní, zhní) **O.** 'anaa' biih noo-dééh (nooh, nó, jinó)

6. to fall under his power (as when a people falls under the power of a conqueror).

This stem refers only to plural objects; for the singular see the stem tłish

F. *biyaa 'adíníi-dah ('adínóoh, 'adínóo, 'azhdínóo) **I.** biyaa 'a-nii-dééh ('anoh, 'ani, 'azhni) **P.** biyaa 'anii-dee' ('anoo, 'aníí, 'azhníí) **R.** biyaa 'aná-nii-dah (nóh, ní, zhní) **O.** biyaa 'anoo-dééh ('anooh, 'anó, 'azhnó)

*biyaa becomes yiyaa in 3o.

7. to be deeply perturbed; to become melancholy; to fall into worry (with reference to plural persons; see also tłish).

This meaning is rendered by

prepadding yíní biih, into the mind, to the following forms (biih becoming yiih in 3o.).

F. díníi-dah (dínóoh, dínóo, jidínóo) **I.** nii-dééh (noh, ni, jini) **P.** nii-dee' (noo, níí, jiníí) **R.** ná-nii-dah (nóh, ní, zhní) **O.** noo-dééh (nooh, nó, jinó)

dah, dáá', daa', dah, dááh, to take place (squaw dance).

F. jidínóodah **C-I.** ndáá' **P.** jinoodaa' **R.** nážhnídah **O.** jinódááh

dah díníilghaazh, fried bread.

dah 'adiidloh, pound (weight).

dah 'alzhin, dot; speck.

dah 'ats'os, conical.

dah 'iist'ó, loom.

dah 'iist'ó bá 'íí'áhí, upright pole (of the loom).

dah na'aghizii, leather pouch (worn suspended over one shoulder).

dahsání, porcupine.

dahtoo', dew; dewdrop.

dahts'aa', mistletoe.

dah yíitá, crescent moon.

dah yíit'jhi, humming bird.

dah yíit'jhidáq', Indian paint-brush.

dá'ághálii, rattle pod.

dá'áka', playing cards.

dá'ákaz, corn stalk.

dá'ákaz bitoo', syrup.

dá'ákaz bitoo' tizhinígíí, molasses; sorghum.

dá'ákaz tikaní, sugar cane.

dá'ák'eh, cornfield; garden (pl dáda'ak'eh).

dá'ák'ehalání, Many Farms, Arizona.

dá'át'q̄q̄', cornhusk; cigaret paper; corn leaves.

da 'át'é (with the future), might. siláago deesháatgo da 'át'é, I might have to go to the army. nich'j' 'ak'e'deeshchíitgo da 'át'é, I might write to you.

da'atsaah, sickness; illness.

dó'átsiin, corncob

dá'deest'in, dam; reservoir.

da'iigis bá hooghan, laundry.

da'níłts'áq̄'góó, in several directions. da'níłts'áq̄'góó 'aheezh-jéé', they ran off in several directions

damijgo; daamiigo, Sunday.

damijgo biiskání, Monday.

dándítjhi, gate.

daníl'inígíí, exhibition.

das, das, dááz, das, daas, stem referring to the falling of a mass of many plural objects, as dirt from a roof, sand, etc.).

1. to fall from (my) grasp; to fall out of (my) hand.

Conjugated by altering the pronoun prefix on -lák'e, hand.

F. shílák'e hadootdas **I.** shílák'e haatdaas **P.** shílák'e háátdááz **R.** shílák'e hanátdas **O.** shílák'e haotdaas

2. to fall downward (a heavy mass of rocks, logs, dirt, water, etc. --- not a solid object).

F. ndootdas **I.** naatdaas **P.** náát-dááz **R.** ninátdas **O.** naotdaas

3. to fall in; cave in (as a roof)

F. 'ahiih ndootdas **I.** 'ahiih nátdaas **P.** 'ahiih náátdááz **R.** 'ahiih ninátdas **O.** 'ahiih náotdaas **das**, weight. (bidas)

dq̄q̄', food.

-dq̄q̄', ago; time past. 'ashdla' náahaiídq̄q̄', five years ago.

dq̄q̄t, dq̄q̄h, daan, dq̄q̄h, dq̄q̄h, to become springtime.

1. to start to become spring back again.

F. ch'éédoodq̄q̄t **I.** ch'ínádq̄q̄h

P. ch'éénídaan **R.** ch'énínádq̄q̄h

O. ch'énáoodq̄q̄h

daan, springtime (it is spring).

dá'áchaan, smut (on corn).

dééh, tea.

deení, sharp.

dééh bee yibézhí, teapot.

deenásts'aa', ram; buck.

deeshgizh, gapped (as anything cut forked).

deeshzha, pronged; forked.

deesk'id, hill.

deeteel, moose.

deez'á, an elongated bluff that ends abruptly.

dei, up; upward. dei 'áshtaa, I raised it up.

deigo, upward. deigo hadii-t'ash, let's go up!

deiji'éé', shirt.

déłí, sandhill crane.

denihootso, Denehotso, Arizona.

-déé', from. 'ólta'déé' nánisdzá, I returned from school.

dibáá', thirst. dibáá' nishfj, I am thirsty. dibáá' shi'niithj, I am dying of thirst.

-**di**, times. naakidi, two times.
dibé, sheep.
dibé bighan, sheep corral.
dibé biya', sheep tick.
dibé biya' dootł'izhí, sheep lice.
dibé cho'ádinii, wether.
dibé nii'i, say Phoebe.
dibé tsa'ii, ewe.
dibé yázhí, lamb.
dichin, hunger. dichin nishłí,
 I am hungry. dichin shi'niithłí, I
 am starving.
dích'íí, hot; (as pepper); bitter.
dich'íízh, coarse; rough; asper-
 ate.
dichxosh, stubby.
didzé, berry; wild plum.
didzé dík'ózhii, chokecherry.
didzé dit'ódii, service berry.
didzétsoh, peach.
didzétsoh dík'ózhígíí, plum.
didzétsoh yázhí, apricot.
dighaz, taste buds; the fleshy
 protrusions on the inside of a
 sheep's cheek; squeaky (as in
 describing the sound produced
 by chewing a rubber band).
dighozh, thorny.
díghózhiiłbái, chamizo.
díí, this; these. dííshq' díkwíí
 báqáh 'íłí, how much does this
 cost? díí naaltsoos 'ádaalts'íísí-
 ígíí náájih, take these small
 books home with you!
diichilí, abalone shell.
diidí, this one. diidí ni dooleetł,
 this one will be yours.
diigi 'át'éego, in this way; like
 this; in this fashion.

díí jí, today (future portion) **díí**
jí 'ayóo níyol, today it is very
 windy.
díík'qsh, spoiled; rotten.
dííl, to be large (man, animal,
 mountain, etc.)
N. 'ánish-dííl ('áníníl, 'áníl, 'á-
 zhníl, 'ániil, 'ánót)
díílid, burnt.
dííłdzid, rotten; spoiled.
díín, to shine (in sense of produ-
 cing light)
N. 'adiníłdín jóhonaa'ái 'adi-
 níłdín, the sun is shining.
diin, to be unable to stand him
 (because of some undesirable
 characteristic).
N. doo *bił ni'nít-diin da (ni'íí-
 níł, ni'nít, nizh'nít, ni'niil, ni'-
 not)
 *bił becomes yił in 3o.
díísh jíídóó, from today (on).
díísh jí; díísh jíígóó, nowadays.
dijł, dijh, dijd (din), dijd, dijh,
dijh, to dwindle, dissipate, dissa-
 ppear, become extinct.
I. to dissapear; be absent (in
the neuter form).
F. 'á-deesh-dijł (díí, doo, zhdoos,
 dii, dooh) **I.** 'ásh-dijh ('ání, 'á,
 'ájí, 'ii, 'áh) **P.** 'ásé-dijd ('ásíní,
 'ás, 'ájís, 'ásii, 'ásoo) **N.** 'ánish-
 din ('ání, 'á, 'ájí, 'ánii, 'ánóh) **R.**
 'ánásh-dijh ('ánání, 'áná, 'ánjí,
 'ánéii, 'ánáh) **O.** 'óosh-dijh ('óó,
 'óo, 'ájó, 'óo, 'óoh)
 The ordinary 3rd person forms
 are commonly used in the sense

of to dwindle, be none, etc. Thus shibéeso 'ádin, I have no money.

2. to be progressively dwindling; becoming less.

Prog. 'áash-dijł ('áá, 'áá, 'ájoo, 'ii, 'ááh). shináá' 'áádijł, my eyes are gradually becoming worse.

3. to get rid of it; make it disappear.

F. ádeesh-dijł ('ádíł, 'iidooł, 'ázhdooł, 'ádiil, 'ádooł) ('ábidi-dool-) **I.** 'ásh-dijł ('ánít, 'íł, 'ájít, 'iil, 'át) ('ábi'dil-) **P.** 'ásétdijł ('ásínít, 'íis, 'ájís, 'ásiil, 'ásooł) ('ábi'dis-) **R.** 'ánásh-dijł ('ánánít, 'anéít, 'ánjít, 'áneiil, 'ánát) ('ánábi'dil-) **O.** 'óosh-dijł ('óót, 'áyót, 'ájót, 'óol, 'óot) ('ábi'dól-)

4. to cause it to progressively dwindle away.

Prog. 'áash-dijł ('áát, 'áyooł, 'ájooł, 'iil, 'áát) ('ábi'dool-)

5. to get one's fill of it; to enjoy it; to get enough of it.

F. *bee n'deesh-dijł (n'díil, n'dool, nízh'dool, n'diil, n'dooł) **C-I.** bee ná'ásh-dijł (ná'il, ná'al, n'jil, níiil, ná'ót) **P.** bee ní'sísdijł (ní'síníl, ná'ás, n'jís, ní'siil, ní'sooł) **R.** bee ni-ná'ásh-dijł (ná'il, ná'al, ná'jil, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** bee ná'ósh-dijł (ná'óól, ná'ól, n'jól, ná'ool, ná'ót) t'éeédqáq' na'nízhoozhí bee ní'sísdijł, I got my fill of Gallup last night; I had a good time in Gallup last night.

ch'iyáán yá'át'éehii bee ní'sísdijł, I had my fill of really good food.

6. to survive; to keep fighting for survival.

F. ch'í'deesh-dijł (ch'í'díł, ch'í'dooł, ch'ízh'dooł, ch'í'diil, ch'í'dooł) **I.** ch'í'-n'ish-dijł (nít, íł, jít, niil, not) **P.** ch'í'nít'dijł (ch'í'-íinít, ch'í'nít, ch'ízh'nít, ch'í'niil, ch'í'noot) **R.** ch'í'-ná'ásh-dijł (ná'ít, ná'át, n'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** ch'í'-ósh-dijł (óót, ół, jót, ool, oot) bik'éi 'altso daneeznáago t'áá bí t'éiyá ch'í'nít'dijł, his relatives all died, but he survived. tónteel 'atní'gi tsinaa'eeł nihił náhidéélts'idgo t'áá sáhi ch'í'-nít'dijł, the ship capsized with us in mid ocean and I alone survived.

7. to be continuously making an effort to survive.

Prog. 'eesh-dijł ('íil, 'ooł, 'ájooł, 'iil, 'ooł) shicheii t'ah ndi 'ooł-dijł, my grandfather is still living (still fighting for life).

8. to become excited (conjugated for person by altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition -it).

F. t'óó shił 'áhodoodijł **I.** t'óó shił 'áhádijł **P.** t'óó shił 'áhásdijł **R.** t'óó shił 'ánáhádijł **O.** t'óó shił 'áhódijł **dijł, dq, dqq', dijł dqq'**, the stem of to eat with d-classifier.

1. to overeat.

F. 'áde'a-deesh-dijł (díł, doo, zh-

doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'áde-'ash-dá ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'áde-'eesh-dáq' ('íini, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** 'áde-ná'ásh-díjh (ná'í, ná'á, n'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'áde-'ósh-dáq' ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)
díj yáál, half dollar; four bits.

di'il, hairy.

di'ilí, hairy.

di'ídí, brittle; fragile.

dijool, spherical; ball like.

dikos, cough.

dikos 'azee', cough syrup.

dikostsoh 'aná'iishiligíi, whooping cough.

dík'óqzh, sour; alkaline.

díkwíi, how much? how many?

díkwíishq', how much? --- many?

díkwíishjí, several. **tjí'** díkwíi shjí naakai, there are several horses.

dilch'it, crackling; popping.

dilchxosh, effervescent (as pop).

dildq', tinkling (as the sound of a thin sheet of tin).

dilghéhi, Pleiades; Seven Sisters.

dilghíhi, lead.

dilkqoh, smooth.

dilt'óshii, gray titmouse.

dilzhi'í, Yavapai.

dił, deet, déel, dił, deet.

1. to chew or eat plural separable objects, as berries, eggs sheep, snow, etc.).

F. deesh-dił (díil, yidool, jidool, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **C-I.** yish-deet (nil, yil, jil, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dil-) **P.** yish-déel (yíníl, yool, jool, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dool-) **R.**

násh-dił (náníl, néil, njíl, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-deet (ghóól, yól, jól, ghoól, ghoot) (bi'dól-) haidqá' dibé t'óó 'a-hayói yiildéel, last winter we ate many sheep. yas yishdéel, I ate snow.

2. to fall downward (a slender flexible object as a rope).

F. ndoodił **I** naadeet **P.** náádéel

R. ninádił **O.** naodeet

3. to toss it away; lose it (slender flexible object as a rope).

F. yóó' 'adeesh-dił ('adiít, 'iidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) ('abidi'dool-) **I.** yóó' 'iish-deet ('anił, 'iit, 'ajit, 'ot) ('abi'dil-) **P.** yóó' 'iit-déel ('iínit, 'ayíit, 'ajíit, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dool-) **R.** yóó' 'anásh-dił ('anánit, 'anéit, 'anjít, 'anéiil, 'anáł) ('anábi'dil-) **O.** yóó' 'oosh-deet ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) ('abi'dól-)

4. to drop it (a slender flexible object, as a rope).

F. ndeesh-dił (ndíit, neidoot, nizhdoot, ndiil, ndoot) (nabidi'dool-) **I.** naash-deet (nanił, neił, njił, neiil, naał) (nabi'dil-) **P.** náát-déel (néínit, nayíit, njíit, neiil, naoot) (nabi'dool-) **R.** ni-násh-dił (nánit, néit, njit, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** na-osh-deet (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

5. to rape her (catch her).

F. *bił ndeesh-dił (ndíi, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (ndoo-) **I.** bił ninish-deet (niní, nii, njí, niii, ninoh) (nii-) **P.** bił niní-déel

(nííní, niní, nizhní, ninii, ninoo) (nii-) **R.** bił ni-násh-dił (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) (ná-) **O.** bił noosh-deetł (noó, noo, njó, noo, nooh) (noo-)

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

6. to catch it (ball, animal).

F. *bił dideesh-dił (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) (didoo-) **I.** bił dish-deetł (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) (di-) **P.** bił dé-déel (díní, deez, jideez, dee, disoo) (dees-) **R.** bił ndísh-dił (ndí, ndí, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) (ndí-) **O.** bił dósh-deetł (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh) (dó-)

*bił becomes yił in 3o., and alteration of the postpositional pronoun prefix alters the object of the verb.

7. to play the stick dice game.

N. 'adish-dił ('adít, 'adit, 'azhdił 'adiil, 'adotł)

dił, blood.

dił bighi' naa'eelí, corpuscle.

diłch'il, dense (as hair, wool).

dił dighilii, blood clot.

dithil, dark black.

dił 'iih nádziih, blood transfusion.

din, to be universally hated (as a wicked person, for example).

N. *doo yish-din da (nil, yil, jil, yiil, ghoł) *Used only in the negative.

diné, person; man; Navaho.

diné biya', human louse.

diné da'iigisí, laundry man.

diné daninéhígíí hasht'edeile'é,

diné dighinii, the holy people.

undertaker; mortician.

dinééh, young man; youth.

dine'é, tribe; nation.

diniih, pain; ache.

dinilbá, light gray.

dinilchíí', pink.

dinilgai, cream colored.

dinoolt'izh, greenish.

dis, diz, diz, dis, diz, to twist.

1. to twist it; to spin it (yarn).

F. dees-dis (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yis-diz (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** sé-diz (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** nás-dis (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghós-diz (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

2. to spin (intr.).

F. 'a-dees-dis (díí, doo, zhdooh, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'as-diz ('í, 'a, 'a-ji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'asé-diz ('asíní, 'az, 'ajiz, 'asii, 'asoo) **R.** ná-'ás-dis (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'ós-diz ('óó, ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

3. to wrap it up with it.

F. *bił dees-dis (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) ('adoo-) **I.** bił yiis-dis (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoooh) ('ii-) **P.** bił sé-dis (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) ('as-) **R.** néis-dis (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoooh) (ná'ii-) **O.** ghós-dis (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) ('oo-). díí naaltsoos shich'ah bił deesdis, I will wrap my hat with this paper.

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

4. to wrap it up.

F. *bił 'a-dees-dis (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (doo-) **I.** bił 'iis-dis ('ii, 'ii, 'ajii, 'ii, 'ooh) ('ii-) **P.** bił 'asé-dis ('asíní, 'az, 'ajiz, 'a-sii, 'asoo) ('as-) **R.** bił ná'iis-dis (ná'ii, ná'ii, n'jii, ná'ii, ná'ooh) (ná'ii-) **O.** bił 'oos-dis ('oó, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'oo, 'ooh) ('ó-). shich'ah bił 'asédis, I wrapped up my hat.

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

disho, hairy (as one's arm).

ditá, deep; thick.

dit'in, dense; close together (as leaves on a tree).

dit'ódi, soft; tender; fragile; pliable.

ditiéé', wet; damp.

ditiid, tremulous (as jello); shaky (as a palsied limb).

diti'o, hairy (as a dog, sheep).

dits'id, tough; sinewy.

dits'oz, hairy (as a Rambouillet).

ditsxiz, jerky; shaky.

diyogí, rug.

diyóosh, bullsnake.

diz, a pile of trash or driftwood caught in a stream by the whirling waters.

dizéi, crumbly.

dí'ííí nda'anish, Thursday.

dláád, mold; lichen.

dláát, dlá, dláá', dloah, dla'.

1. to loiter; tarry on the way.

F. *na'áho-diyeesh-dláát (diyíí, diyoo, zhdiyoo, diyii, diyoooh) **C-I.** na'áho-diish-dlá (diyí, dii, zh-dii, diyii, diyoh) **P.** na'áho-di-yésh-dláá' (diyíní, diyees, zhdiyees, diyee, diyoo) **R.** niná'áho-

diish-dlaah (diyí, dii, zh-dii, diyii, diyoh) **O.** na'áho-diyósh-dla' (diyóó, diyó, zhdiyó, diyoo, diyoooh) t'áadoo na'áhodiyídláhi, don't loiter about!

*This verb has two forms in the dual and plural. The form given above is used when the attention is focused on each individual, but if two or more are thought of as loitering together, the dual and plural stems of to go are used, with addition of the l-classifier. These stem forms are given herewith, the dual first, followed by the plural.

F. -l'ash; -lkah. **C-I.** -l'aash; -lkai. **P.** -l'áázh; -lkai. **R.** -l'ash; -lkah. **O.** -l'ash; -lkah.

2. to go loitering along.

Prog. *'áho-diyeesh-dláát (diyíí, diyoo, zhdiyoo, diyii, diyoooh)

*-l'ash -lkah.

'áhodiyiidláát, we (each of us) are loitering along. 'áhodiyiil'ash, we two are loitering along together. 'áhodiyiilkah, we plural are loitering along together. 'atiingóó t'áadoo 'áhodiyídláhi, don't go loitering along the way. **dlqat, dlá, dlqad, dlqah, dláq'**, to believe.

1. to believe him, it.

F. yideesh-dlqat (yidíí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** qhoosh-dlá (yíní, yoo, joo, yii, qhooh) (bi'doo-) **P.** yisis-dlqad (visíní, yoos, joos, yisii, visooh) (bi'doos-) **R.** náoosh-dlqah

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(néini, náyoo, njoo, náoo, náoooh) (nábi'doo-) **O.** ghoosh-dlqá' (ghoó, yoo, joo, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'doo-)

2. to believe; be a believer.

F. 'ii-deesh-dlqat (dii, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'iinish- (or 'oosh-) dlq ('iini, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'iinii, 'iinoh) **P.** 'iisis-dlqad ('iisini, 'oos, 'ajoo, 'iisii, 'iisoooh) **O.** 'oosh-dlqá' ('oó, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'oo, 'ooh)

dlat, ---, dlad, dla', dlad, to crack.

1. to crack (leaving a large, visible crack, as in a timber).

F. doodlat **Prog.** yidlat **P.** yiz-dlad **R.** néidla' **O.** ghódlad **dlat, dlad, dláád, dla', dlad, to rip; tear.**

1. to pull it in two (as rope).

F. k'i-deesh-dlat (díit, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** k'i-nish-dlaad (níit, iníit, jíit, niil, nóit) (bi'deel-) **P.** k'i-nít-dláád (ínít, inít, zhnít, niil, noot) (bi'deel-) **R.** k'i-násh-dla' (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** k'i-osh-dlaad (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

2. to break in two (as rope).

F. k'idoodlat **I.** k'édlaad **P.** k'i-nídláád **R.** k'ináidla' **O.** k'íoo-dlaad

3. to rip it roughly apart.

F. 'ahá-deesh-dlat (díit, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** 'ahásh-dlaad ('ahánít, 'aháít, 'ahájít, 'ahániil, 'ahánoit) ('ahábi-

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dil-) **P.** 'ahá-nít-dláád (ínít, yinít, zhnít, niil, noot) (bi'deel-) **R.** 'ahá-násh-dla' (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** 'ahá-osh-dlaad (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

4. to tear; rip.

F. 'adoodlat **I.** 'iidlaad **P.** 'iidláád **R.** 'anáidla' **O.** 'oodlaad

5. to become cracked (lips).

F. ndoodlat **I.** nádlaad **P.** náz-dláád **R.** nínáidla' **O.** náodlaad

6. to plow (niho- about on an area).

F. niho-diyeesh-dlat (diyíit, diyoot, zhdiyoot, diyiiil, diyoot) **C-I.** ni-hwiish-dlaad (hwiýít, hwiit, hojiit, hwiil, hoot) **P.** ni-hwiýét-dláád (hwiýínít, hwiis, hojiis, hwiyeel, hwiyyoot) **R.** niná-hwiish-dla' (hwiýít, hwiit, hojiit, hwiil, hót) **O.** ni-hwiýósh-dlaad (hwiýóót, hwiýót, hojiyót, hwiyyool, hwiyyoot)

7. to come out; break through the clouds (the sun).

F. ch'ídi'dootdlat **I.** ch'í'deet-dlaad **P.** ch'ídi'nítdláád **R.** ch'ín'dítla' **O.** ch'í'dótdlaad

8. to come back out; break back out through the clouds.

F. ch'éédi'dootdlat **I.** ch'éé'-deetdlaad **P.** ch'éédi'nítdláád **R.** ch'íníná'dítla' **O.** ch'éé'-dótdlaad

9. to shine upon it (sun).

F. bik'idi'doodlat **I.** bik'i'diidlaad (**N.** bik'i'diidíin) **P.** bi-

k'i'diidláád **R.** bik'in'diidla'
O. bik'i'doodlaad
dleet, dleeh, dljǰ', dleeh, dle',
 stem of to become plus d-classi-
 fier. (V. leet also).

1. to revert to a peaceful state.

F. k'énáhodoodleet **I.** k'énáhá-
 dleeh **P.** k'énáhásdljǰ' **R.** k'é-
 nínáhádleeh **O.** k'énáhódle'
 k'énáhásdljǰ', peace returned.

2. to regain consciousness.

(Lit. one's mind returns; conju-
 gated for person by altering the
 pronoun prefix on the noun -ni'.)

F. shíni' náhodoodleet **I.** shíni'
 náhádleeh **P.** shíni' náhásdljǰ'
R. shíni' nínáhádleeh **O.** shíni'
 náhódle'

3. to overcome, defeat, him.

F. bik'eh-dideesh-dleet (didíí, di-
 doo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.**
 bik'eh-dish-dleeh (dí, di, jidi, dii,
 doh) **P.** bik'eh-désh-dljǰ' (díní,
 dees, jidees, dee, disoo) **R.** bi-
 k'eh-ndísh-dleeh (ndí, ndí, níz-
 dí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** bik'eh-dósh-
 dle' (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

4. to be overcome, defeated
 (given in 1st person; other per-
 sons are obtained by altering the
 pronoun prefix).

F. shik'ehodidoodleet **I.** shik'e-
 hodidleeh **P.** shik'ehodeesdljǰ'
R. shik'ehnáhodidleeh **O.** shi-
 k'ehodódle'

5. to be overcome with joy;
to cry or talk incoherently be-

**cause one is so overcome with
 joy.**

F. 'atídidí-néesh-dleet (níí, nóo,
 zhnóo, níi, nóoh) **I.** 'atídi-nish-
 dleeh (ní, ni, zhni, nii, noh) **P.**
 'atídi-nésh-dljǰ' (níní, nees, zh-
 nees, nee, nooh) **R.** 'atínídi-
 nish-dleeh (ní, ni, zhni, nii, noh)
O. 'atídi-nósh-dle' (nóó, nó, zh-
 nó, noo, nooh)

dleesh, white clay (bidleesh).

dlish, dleesh, dléézh, dlish,
dleesh, to put white clay on (it).

1. to paint it.

F. deesh-dlish (díí, yidoo, jidoo,
 dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yish-
 dleesh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'-
 di-) **P.** shé-dléézh (shíni, yizh,
 jizh, shii, shoo) (bi'dish-) **R.**
 násh-dlish (nání, néi, njí, néii,
 náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-dleesh
 (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'-
 dó-)

2. to paint (intr.).

F. 'a-deesh-dlish (díí, doo, zh-
 doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'ash-dleesh
 'í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'ashé-
 dléézh ('ashíni, 'azh, 'ajizh
 'ashii, 'ashoo) **R.** ná-'ásh-dlish
 ('í, 'á, 'jí, 'ii, 'óh) **O.** 'ósh-dleesh
 ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

dlííí, dleeh, dlaa, 'ijh, dle', itera-
 tive stem form of to make ---
 with d-classifier. V. lííí.

dljǰíí, dlǰ, dlǰǰ', dljǰh, dlǰǰ', to
drink; eat liquids.

1. to drink it.

F. deesh-dljǰíí (díí, yidoo, jidoo,
 dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yish-

dlą (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-)
P. yish-dląq' (yíni, yoo, joo, yii, ghoo) (bi'doo-) **R.** násh-dlįjłh (nání, néi, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'-di-) **O.** ghósh-dląq' (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

2. to drink; to be a drinker.

F. 'a-deesh-dlįjłt (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'ash-dlą ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'eesh-dląq' ('íini, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** ná'ash-dlįjłh (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'ósh-dląq' ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

3. to overdrink.

F. áde'a-deesh-dlįjłt (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'áde-ash-dlą ('í, 'a, 'ji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'áde-'eesh-dląq' ('íini, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** 'áde-ná'ash-dlįjłh (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'áde-'ósh-dląq' ('óó, 'ó, 'jó, 'oo, 'ooh)

dlįjłt, dlį, dlįjłd, dlįjłh, dlįjłh.

1. to be interested in it.

F. *bí-díneesh-dlįjłt (díníi, dínóo, zhdínóo, díníi, dínóoh) **N.** bí-neesh-dlį (nini, nee, zhnee, nii, nooh) **P.** bí-néesh-dlįjłd (níini, néé, zhnéé, níi, nóoh) **R.** bíná-neesh-dlįjłh (nee, nee, zhnee, nee, nooh) **O.** bí-nósh-dlįjłh (nóó, nó, zhnó, noo, nooh)

dloh, dleeh, dlo', dloh, dleeh, to do (something) with a cord. This is the stem loh, with d-classifier.

1. to be hanged (a criminal).

F. dah shi-di'doodloh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **I.** dah shi-'diidleeh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **P.** dah shi-

'diidlo' (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **R.** dah ná-shi-'diidloh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **O.** dah shi-'doodleeh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi)

dloh, dlóóh, dlo', dloh, dlóóh, to laugh; smile.

1. to smile.

F. ch'í-dideesh-dloh (didiíl, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didoot) **I.** ch'í-dinish-dlóóh (diníl, deel, zhdeel, diniil, dinot) **P.** ch'í-dinish-dlo' (díiniil, deel, zhdeel, diniil, dinoot) **R.** ch'ée-dísh-dloh (díi, díi, zhdíi, diil, dói) **O.** ch'í-dósh-dlóóh (dóól, dói, zhdóól, dool, doot) shich'ij' ch'ídeeldlo', he smiled at me.

2. to laugh.

F. 'a-deesh-dloh (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'iish-dlóóh ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) **Prog.** yish-dloh (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh) **P.** 'eesh-dlo' ('íini, 'ee, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** 'a-násh-dloh (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** 'oosh-dlóóh ('óó, 'oo, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

dloh, laughter. dloh nisin, I feel like laughing. baa dloh hasin, it is funny.

dlohadini'ijłh, chuckle.

cold.

F. shi-dí'nóodlóót (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **C-I.** yish-dlóóh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) **P.** shi-'niidlí (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **R.** shéé-'niidlóóh (néé, béé, hwéé, nihéé, nihéé)

dlosh, dlóósh (dloosh), dloozh, dlosh, dlóósh, to trot.

1. to start to trot along.

F. didooldlosh **I.** dildlóósh **P.** deeshdloozh **R.** ndíldlosh **O.** dóldlóósh

dlóól, dlóóh, dlí, dlóóh ---, to be
2. to be trotting along.

Prog. yildlosh

3. to be trotting about.

C-I. naaldloosh

4. to arrive trotting.

F. dooldlosh **I.** yíldlóósh **P.** yíldloozh **R.** náldlosh **O.** ghóldlóósh

5. to go on horseback.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *łíí'* shił to any of the above verb forms. It is conjugated by altering the person of the postposition -ił, with.

dlózilgáii, pine squirrel.

dlózishzhiin, black pine squirrel.

dló'átah né'éshjaa', burrowing owl.

dló'áyázhí, Thoreau, N. M.

dló'ii, weasel.

dlóó', prairie dog.

díghózhii bii' tó, Greasewood, Arizona.

doh, dóóh, doii (doi), doh, dóóh, stem having to do with heat.

1. to start to warm up (weather).

F. ch'íhodínóodoh **I.** ch'íhoni-dóóh **P.** ch'íhoninídoi **R.** ch'ínáhonidoh **O.** ch'íhonódóóh

2. to become warm (weather).

F. hodínóodoh **I.** honiidóóh **P.** honiidoii **N.** deesdoi **R.** náhoniidoh **O.** honoodóóh

3 to be hot (weather)

N. deesdoi shił deesdoi, I am hot (altered for person by changing the prefixed pronoun on the postposition -ił).

4. to be overcome by heat.

F. shił ndooldoh **I.** shił niıldóóh **P.** shił niníldoi **R.** shił nináldoh **O.** shił nooldóóh (conjugated by altering the prefixed pronoun on the postposition -ił.)

5. to waft upward (as a cloud ballon, feather, etc.).

F. dah didooldoh **I.** dah diıldóóh **P.** dah diildoh **R.** dah ndiildoh **O.** dah dooldóóh

6. to sail along (a cloud)

Prog. yildoh (moving either horizontally or vertically.)

7. to heat it; make it hot.

F. dínéesh-doh (díníił, yidínóot, jidínóot, díníil, dínóot) (bididí-nóol-) **I.** niish-dóóh (niit, yiniit, jiniit, niil, noot) (bidi'niil-) **P.** niit-doi (niniit, yiniit, jiniit, niil, noot) (bidi'niil-) **R.** nániish-doh (náníił néiniit, názhniit, náníil, nánóot) (nábidi'niil-) **O.** noosh-dóóh (noót, yinoot, jinoot, nool, noot) (nibidi'nool-)

8. to heat a space or area.

F. ho-dínéesh-doh (díníił, dínóot, zhdínóot, díníil, dínóot) (dínóol-) **I.** ho-niish-dóóh (niit, niit, zhniit, niil, noot) (niil-) **P.** ho-niit-doi (niniit, niit, zhniit, niil, noot) (niil-) **R.** náho-niish-doh (niit, niit, zhniit, niil, noot) (niil-) **O.** ho-noosh-dóóh (noót, noot, zh-

noot, nool, noot) (nool-) béesh bii' kq'í bee shighan góne' ho-niitdooi, I heated my home with a stove.

9. to help one.

N. bee shich'j' nahaldoh (conjugated by altering the pronoun prefix of -ch'j') 'íínishta'go bee shich'j' nahaldoh, my education helps me.

10 to pull (my)self together; to collect (my)self.

Conjugated for person by altering the pronoun prefixed to the postposition -ii', inside of (one). **F.** shii' hááhodiyooldoh **I.** shii' hááhwíldóoh **P.** shii' hááhwíisdoh **R.** shii' hanáhwíldoh **O.** shii' hááhwíyóldóoh. shíni' ná-hásdlíj'dóo bik'iji' shii' hááhwíisdoh, when I came to I pulled myself together

doh, doh, doh, doh, doh, to get stiff muscles (from exertion).

F. nda-deesh-doh (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doot) **P.** nda-sis-doh (síníl, as, jis, siil, soot) **R.** níná-daash-doh (danil, daal, dajil, de-iil, daat) **O.** nda-oosh-doh (óól ool, jól, ool, oot)

dó', too; also. shídó', I also.

dólii, mountain bluebird.

dóliitchíi', chestnut breasted bluebird.

-dóó, from (a definite point). na'nízhoozhídóo tséhootsoóji' nízaad, it is far from Gallup to Fort Defiance.

dóó, (ib -dóó), and. bijh dóo shash naaldlooshii gholghé, deer and bear are called quadrupeds.

doo --- ndi, not even. doo tá'í ndi naash'áa da, I haven't even one.

dóo bik'iji', after. 'íiyáqá' dóo bik'iji' 'iithaazh, after I ate I went to sleep.

doo bit ntsíhákeesigi 'áhoodzaa, accident.

dooda, no; not.

doodaii', or; or else; otherwise. shíká 'anánílgho' doodaii' t'áa-doo shaa nánít'íní, help me or else don't bother me!

doo deighánigóó, far off. doo deighánigóó 'ahííthan, I threw it far away.

doo ditáq da, shallow; thin

doo háájí da, nowhere. doo háájí da déyáa da, I'm going nowhere.

doo 'ak'ehól'ij da, disobedience.

doo 'it 'ééhózin da, unconsciousness.

dóone'é, clan. (bidine'é)

doot'izhii, turquoise.

doo yá'áshóq da, bad; no good.

doo yá'át'éeh da, no good; evil.

doozhóqhi, unbroken horse.

dqot, dqoh (don) dqoh, dqoh, dqoh, to explode.

1. to explode; blow up.

F. didooldqot **I.** diildqoh **P.** deesdqoh **R.** ndiildqoh **O.** dooldqoh

2. to shoot it (with a gun; lit. to cause something to explode with it).

F. bił 'a-dideesh-dqot (didił, didoot, zhdidoot, didiil, didoot) (didool-) **I.** bił 'a-diish-dqoh (diil, diil, zhdiił, diil, doot) diil-) **P.** bił 'a-dét-dqoh (dinił, dees, zh-dees, deel, disoot) (dees-) **R.** bił n'diish-dqoh (n'diil, n'diil, nizh-'diil, n'diil, n'doot) (n'diil-) **O.** bił 'a-doosh-dqoh (doót, doot, zh-doot, dool, doot) (dool-)

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

3. to shoot (one shot after another); to be a shooter.

N. 'adish-don ('adil, 'adil, 'azhdil, 'adiil, 'adot) 'adishdon bééhasin, I know how to shoot.

4. to shoot at it; fire on it.

F. yidíneesh-dqot (yidinił, yidinoót, yizhdinooót, yidiniil, yidinoót) (bidinool-) **C-I.** yinish-don (vinił, yót, jót, yiniil, yinót) (bi'dól-) **P.** yinił-don (yinił, yinił, yinił, yinooót) (yiniil-) **R.** néi-niish-dqoh (niil, niil, zh-niil, niil, noót) (niil-) **O.** yinooosh-don (yinoót, yinoót, jini-noót, yinoót, yinoót) (yinoót-)

dzaadi, over here. dzaadi sé-dá, I'm sitting over here.

dzaanééz, mule.

dzaanééz yázhí, young mule.

dzas, dzaas, dzaaz, dzas, dzaas, to snow (this stem refers to the snow itself, in contradistinction to chíł, which refers to the snow storm).

F. doodzas **I.** yidzaas **P.** yidzaaz **R.** nádzas **O.** ghódzaas **dzééh**, elk.

dzéét, dzééh, dzq, dzééh, dzééh, to dehair.

1. to remove the hair from it (hide) in tanning.

F. dees-dzéét (diil, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **C-I.** yidzééh (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dil-) **P.** yił-dzq (yinił, yiyił, jiił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dis-) **R.** nás-dzééh (nanił, néil, níil, néil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghós-dzééh (ghoót, yót, jót, ghoł, ghoł) (bi'dól-)

2. to dehair (intr.).

F. 'a-dees-dzéét (diil, doot, zh-doot, diil, doot) **C-I.** 'as-dzééh ('il, 'at, 'ajil, 'iil, 'ot) **P.** 'asét-dzq ('asinił, 'as, 'ajis, 'asiil, 'asoot) **R.** ná'ásdzééh (ná'il, ná'át, n'jil, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** 'ós-dzééh ('óót, 'ót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) **dzidzi'**, in the fire.

dzigai, plain; flat.

dzih, dzih, dzii', dzih, dzih, to breathe.

1. to inhale; draw in once.

F. 'a-dees-dzih (diil, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'iis-dzih ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** 'ees-dzii' ('íini, 'ee, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'oo) **R.** 'a-nás-dzih (nani, ná, ní, néii, náh) **O.** 'oos-dzih ('óó, 'oo, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh) 'anidzih, inhale! tid bił 'anás-dzih, I repeatedly inhale smoke.

2. to exhale; breathe back out

F. ha-néees-dzih (ndii, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) **I.** ha-nás-

dził (nání, ná, néii, náh) **P.** hanáás-dzíł' (hanéini, hanáa, háájoo, hanéii, hanáoo) **R.** haní-nás-dził (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** hanáos-dził (hanáoo, hanáoo, háájó, hanáoo, hanáoo)

3. to breathe; respire.

F. di-dees-dził (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** dis-dził (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dés-dzíł' (dini, dees, jidees, dee, disoo) **R.** ndís-dził (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dós-dził (dóo, dó, jidó, doo, dooh) ndísdził, I'm breathing.

4. to choke on it; to breathe it into the windpipe.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bił (yił in 3o.) to the forms given in 3. Thus, tó yił deesdzíł', he choked on the water (lit. breathed in with it).

5. to exclaim; to speak out; to exhale (once).

F. ha-dees-dził (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** haasdziił (hani, haa, haji, haii, haah) **P.** haasdzíł' (háini, haa, hajoo, haii, haoo) **R.** ha-nás-dził (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** ha-os-dził (óó, ó, jó, oo, ooh)

6. to stutter; to stammer.

N. 'ałt'a-nis-dził (ní, ni, zhni, nii, noh)

7. to make a slip in speech; to say something one should not; to speak out of turn; talk too long.

F. hadi-dínees-dził (dini, dínóo, zhđinóo, dini, dínóoh) **I.** ha-dí-

nís-dził (dini, dini, zhđini, dini, dínóh) **P.** ha-dinees-dzíł' (dini, ní, dínees, zhđinees, dini, dínóoh) **R.** ha-ndinis-dził (ndini, nízhđini, ndinii, ndinoh) **O.** ha-dinós-dził (dinóo, dinó, zhđinó, dinoo, dinoooh). 'ahił hwiilne' nt'éé' 'asdzáni ta' bináat hadineesdzíł', I talked out of turn before a lady when we were conversing.

8. to remain; be left; survive to have left.

F. dees-dził (díi, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yis-dził (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) **P.** yis-dzíł' (yini, yi, joo, yii, ghoo) **R.** nás-dził (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** ghós-dził (ghóo, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

shik'éí t'áa 'ałtso daneezná; shi t'éiyá yisdził, all my relatives are dead; I alone remain. bee'eldoq bik'a' hastáq qh yisdził, I have six cartridges left. díkwii-shq' nidził, how many do you have left?

dzi'iził, bicycle.

dzi'iził bijáad tó'igii, tricycle.

dzi'izítsoh, motorcycle.

dziil, strength; to be strong. bi-dziil, his strength; he is strong.

dził, dzid, dzíid, dziłh, dziłh, to fear.

1. to be afraid of it; to come to fear it.

F. béedees-dził (béediił, yéedool, béézhdo, béediił, béedooł)

I. binás-dzid (binánił, yinál, béé-jíl, binéiił, bináł) **P.** béésis-dzíd

(béésíníl, yinás, bińjís, béésiil, béésoot) **R.** binínás-dzíih (binínáníl, yinínál, binínájíl, biníneiiil binínát) **O.** bináooos-dzíih (bináóól, yináool, bééjól, bináool, bináooł)

2. to be timid; to be wild, untamed (an animal).

C-I. nás-dzid (náníl, nál, ńjíl, néiil, nát)

dzjjs, dzjjs, dzjiz, dzjjs, dzjjs, to pull, drag.

1. to start to pull or drag it along.

F. didees-dzjjs (didíi, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dis-dzjjs (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dédzjiz (díní, yideez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.** ńdís-dzjjs (ńdí, néidi, nízhdí, ńdii, ńdóh) **O.** dós-dzjjs (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh)

2. to be pulling or dragging it along.

Prog. yis-dzjjs (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh)

3. to arrive pulling or dragging it; to bring it.

F. dees-dzjjs (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** nis-dzjjs (ní, yí, jí, nii, noh) (bi'dee-)

P. ní-dzjiz (yíní, yiní, jiní, nii, noo) (bi'dee-) **R.** nás-dzjjs (nání, néi, ńjí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-)

O. ghós-dzjjs (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

dził, dzid, dzid, dzi', dzid, to swallow; pour (V. ził)

1. to gargle it.

F. *-dágghi' ndínées-dził (ndíníił,

neidínóot, nizhdínóot, ndíníil, ndínóot) **C-I.** -dágghi' nanis-dzid (naníł, neinił, nazhnił, naniil, nanooł) **P.** -dágghi' nanét-dzid (nanínił, neinees, nazhnees, naneel, nanooł) **R.** -dágghi' ni-nánís-dzi' (náníł, néinił, nážhnił, náníil, nánót) **O.** -dágghi' nanós-dzid (nanóót, neinót, nazhnót, nanool, nanooł)

*A possessive pronoun, corresponding to the subject of the verb must be prefixed to -dágghi', interior of the throat. Thus, shi-dágghi' nanisdzid, I am gargling it; nidágghi' naníłdzid, you are gargling it, etc.

2. to gargle (-dágghi' is prepounded as in 1 above).

F. ndí'nées-dził (ndí'niíł, ndí'nóot, nizhdí'nóot, ndí'niil, ndí'nóot) **C-I.** na'nis-dzid (na'nił, na'nił, nazh'nił, na'niil, na'nóot) **P.** na'nét-dzid (na'nínił, na'nees, nazh'nees, na'neel, na'nóot) **R.** ni-ná'nís-dzi' (náníł, náníł, nážh'nił, ná'niil, ná'nót) **O.** na'nós-dzid (na'nóót, na'nót, nazh'nót, na'nool, na'nóot)

3. to take a swallow of it.

F. 'ádádidees-dził ('ádádidíi, 'ádéididoo, 'ádázhdidoo, 'ádádidii 'ádádidoooh) **I.** 'ádádiis-dzid ('ádádii, 'ádéidii, 'ádázhdii, 'ádá-dii, 'ádádooh) **P.** 'ádádiis-dziid ('ádáadini, 'ádéidii, 'ádázhdii, 'ádádii, 'ádádoo) **R.** 'ádáńdiis-dzi' ('ádáńdii, 'ádánéidii, 'ádánízhdii, 'ádáńdii, 'ádáńdooh) **O.** 'á-

dádoos-dzíid ('ádádóó, 'ádéidoo, 'ádázhdoo, 'ádádoos, 'ádádooh)

4. to wake (back) up; reawaken (intr.).

F. ch'ée-dees-dził (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** ch'ée-nis-dzíid (ní, ná, jí, nii, nóh) **P.** ch'ée-nis-dzid (ní, ná, jí, nii, nooh) **R.** ch'éní-nás-dzi' (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** ch'é-náooos-dzíid (náóó, náoo, éjó, náoo, náoooh)

5. to rot; to decay.

F. didoołdził **I.** *diłdziíid **P.** díił-dzid **R.** ndiłdzi' **O.** dółdziid

*Usually inchoative bidi'nił-dzid, it has started to rot, would be used instead of diłdziíid.

dził, dziił, dziil, dził, dziił, stem having to do with strength.

1. to make an effort; to strain (as in pulling).

F. didees-dził (didíil, didool, jidi-dool, didiil, didooł) **I.** dis-dzíił (díil, dil, jidil, diil, doł) **Prog.** yis-dził (yíl, yil, jool, yiil, ghoł) **P.** dés-dzil (díníl, dees, jidees, deel, disooł) **R.** ndís-dził (ndíl, ndíl, nízhdíil, ndiil, ndót) **O.** dós-dzíił (dóól, dól, jidól, dool, dooł)

2. to have resistance against it (disease, cold weather, etc.).

N. bínis-dzil (bínínít, yínít, bízh-nít, bíníil, bínót)

3. to be able to provide for (a dependent).

There are two forms, one apparently a progressive, and the other a neuter imperfective. The meaning of the former is to go

along providing for him; and in the latter, to be able to provide.

Prog. bik'iis-dził (bik'iyíl, yik'iil, bik'ijool, bik'iil, bik'ioł) **N.** bik'i-nas-dzil (nanil, naal, nijil, neiil, naał) sha'átchíní bik'iis-dził, I provide for my family; sha'átchíní bik'inaszil, I can provide for my family.

4. to be self-sufficient; able to provide for oneself.

Prog. *t'áá shí 'ák'iis-dził ('ák'iyíl, 'ák'iil, 'ák'ijool, 'ák'iyiil, 'ák'ioł) **N.** t'áá shí 'ák'inaszil ('ák'inanil, 'ák'inaal, 'ák'inijil, 'ák'ineiil, 'ák'inaał)

*t'áá and the appropriate subjective pronoun are repeated in each person.

5. to get warm (to warm oneself back up).

F. ná'ii-dees-dził (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** ná'iis-dzíił (ná'ii, ná'ii, n'jii, ná'ii, ná'ooh) **P.** ná'iis-dziil (ná'iini, ná'ii, n'jii, ná'ii, ná'ooh) **R.** ní-ná'iis-dził (ná'ii, ná'ii, ná'jii, ná'ii, ná'ooh) **O.** ná'oos-dzíił (ná'oó, ná'oo, n'joo, ná'oo, ná'ooh)

6. to be slowly pushed back; to be forced back.

F. t'áá' nábi'doodził **Prog** t'áá' nábi'doodził **P.** t'áá' nábi'deedzil **R.** t'áá' nínábi'didził **O.** t'áá' nábi'dódził. bináá'á-daałts'ózi t'áá' nábi'doodził, the Japanese are being pushed back. naabeehó bikéyah bikáá'dóó ha-shí'doodzil, I was pushed (forc-

ed) off of the Navaho Reservation.

dzilí, hawk (Cooper's).

dzit, mountain.

dzitghá'í, western Apache.

dzin, stem of to want (V. zijit) with d-classifier.

1. to gossip; exaggerate.

N. 'aseezín nisdzin (ní, ni, jini, nii, noh)

dzot, dzoot, dzol, dzot, dzoot.

1. to sigh.

F. 'ádiť ha-dees-dzot (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'ádiť haas-dzoot (hani, haa, haji, haii, haah) **P.** 'ádiť hanáás-dzol (hanéíni, hanáá, háájoo, hanéii, hanáoo) **R.** 'ádiť haní-nás-dzol (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** 'ádiť ha-oos-dzoot (óó, oo, jó, oo, ooh)

E

'ééhéestł'inígíí, parts.

'éé', clothing; garment; shirt. (be'éé')

'éé' naats'qodii, sweater.

'éí, that (remote or invisible). 'éí biniinaa doo níyáa da, because of that I didn't come.

'éí bąqą, for that reason. 'éí

'éigi 'át'éego, in that way; like that; in that fashion.

bąqą shibéeso 'ádin, for that reason I have no money.

'eii, that one; that (close at hand). 'eii hastiin bąqą dahaz-

'q, that man is sick.

'éik'ehgo, in that manner.

'éénééz, topcoat; overcoat.

'éétsoh, coat.

'éétsoh 'áłts'íisígíí, jacket.

'e'e'aah, west.

'e'e'aah biyaajigo, in the far west.

'e'e'aahjí, on the west side.

'e'e'aahjigo, westward.

G

gáagii, crow.

gáát (gaat), ghááh (ghá), yá, dááh, gha' (gáát) singular stem of to walk, go.

'ash, 'aash ('ash), 'áázh 'ash, 'aash, dual stem of to walk, go.

kah, kááh (kai), kai, kah, kááh, plural stem of to walk, go.

The concepts of go, come, walk return, etc. are expressed by the above stems, or by that stem in conjunction with the d-classifier, in which case the singular stem form is: dáát, dááh, dzá, dááh, dza'; and the dual: t'ash, t'aash, t'áázh, t'ash, t'aash.

A separate stem is used for the singular, dual and plural numbers, and a number of irregularities will be noted in the singular forms.

The forms are given for each tense and mode in three separate paradigms numbered 1., 2., 3., and designating singular, dual and plural respectively.

1. to begin (3s. ho- is the subject).

- F.** hahodoogáát **I.** hahaghááh
P. hahóoyá **R.** hanáhádááh **O.** hahóya'. nahasdzáán bikáá'
hahóoyá, things began on earth.
- 2. to go out (horizontally, as through a door).**
- F.** 1. ch'í-deesháát (díináát, doogáát, zhdoogáát) **2.** ch'í-dii-t'ash (dooh'ash, doo'ash, zhdoo'ash) **3.** ch'í-dii-kah (dooh, doo, zhdoo)
- I.** 1. ch'ínishááh (ch'íninááh, ch'éghááh, ch'íjighááh) **2.** ch'í-niit'aash (nóh'aash, 'aash jí'aash) **3.** ch'ínii-kááh (ch'ínóh, ch'é, ch'íjí) **P.** 1. ch'í-ní-yá (íní, ní, zhní) **2.** ch'í-niit'áázh (noo'áázh, ní'áázh, zhní'áázh) **3.** ch'ínii-kai (ch'ínooh, ch'é, ch'íjí) **U.** 1. ch'éshááh (ch'íninááh, ch'éghááh, ch'íjighááh) **2.** ch'íi-t'ash (ch'óh'ash, ch'í'ash, ch'íjí'ash) **3.** ch'íi-kah (ch'óh, ch'é, ch'íjí) **R.** ch'í-násh-dááh (nání, ná, nájí) **2.** ch'í-néii-t'ash (náh, ná, nájí) **3.** ch'í-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** ch'óosha' (ch'óoya', ch'óoya', ch'íjooya') or ch'óoshááh (ch'óónáát, ch'óogáát, ch'íjógáát) **2.** ch'óot'aash (ch'óoh'ash, ch'óo'aash, ch'íjót'aash) **3.** ch'óo-kááh (ch'óoh, ch'óo, ch'íjó)
- 3. to go out again horizontally**
- F.** 1. ch'ínáá-deesh-dáát (díí, doo, zhdoo) **2.** ch'ínáá-dii-t'ash (dooh, doo, zhdoo) **3.** ch'ínáá-dii-kah (dooh, doo, zhdoo) **I.** 1. ch'ínáá-nish-dááh (ní, ná, jí) **2.** ch'ínáá-nii-t'aash (nóh, ná, jí) **3.** ch'ínáá-nii-kááh (nóh, ná, jí) **O.** 1. ch'ínáá-náos-dza' (náóó, náó, jó) **2.** ch'ínáá-náoor'aash (náooh, náoo, jó) **3.** ch'ínáá-náoo-kááh (náooh, náó, jó)
- 4. to go up out; to climb up (as a hill; to ascend it (with pre-pounded baq̄h, alongside it).**
- F.** 1. ha-deesháát (díináát, doogáát, zhdoogáát) **2.** ha-dii-t'ash (dooh'ash, doo'ash, zhdoo'ash) **3.** ha-dii-kah (dooh, doo, zhdoo)
- I.** 1. haashááh (haninááh, haaghááh, hajighááh) **2.** haiit'aash (haah'aash, haa'aash, haji'aash) **3.** haii-kááh (haah, haa, haji) **P.** 1. háá-yá (háíní, haa, haji) **2.** haiit'áázh (haoó'áázh, háá'áázh, haazh'áázh) **3.** haii-kai (haooh, haa, hajis) **S-P.** 1. hasé-yá (hasíní, haa, haji) **2.** hashiit'áázh (hashoo'áázh, haazh'áázh, hajizh'áázh) **3.** hasii-kai (hasooh, haas, hajis) **R.** 1. ha-násh-dááh (nání, ná, nájí) **2.** ha-néiit'ash (náh'ash, ná, nájí) **3.** ha-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** ha-oosha' (óóya', ooya' jóya') **2.** ha-oo-kááh (ooh, oo, jó)
- 5. to ascend a hill or mountain (the forms of no. 4 preceded by hók'áq̄, hill, or mountain top).**
- 6. to start going along.**
- F.** 1. dideesháát (didíináát, didoogáát, jididoogáát) **I.** 1. di-shááh (dínááh, dighááh, jidi-

ghááh) **3.** dii-kááh (doh, di, jidi) **S-P. 1.** dé-yá (díní, dee, jidee) **2.** deet'áázh (dishoo'áázh, deezh'áázh, jideezh'áázh) **3.** dee-kai (disooh, dees, jidees) **U. 1.** dishááh (dínááh, dighááh, jidighááh) **2.** diit'ash (doh'aash, di,ash, jidi'ash) **3.** dii-kah (doh, di, jidi) **R. 1.** ndísh-dááh (ndí, ndí, nízhdí) **2.** ndiit'ash (ndóh'ash, ndí'ash, nízhdí'ash) **3.** ndii-kah (ndóh, ndí, nízhdí) **O. 1.** dóssha' (dóóya', dóya' jidóya') **2.** doot'aash (dooh'aash, dó'aash jidó'aash) **3.** doo-kááh (dooh dó, jidó)

7. to start going along again.

F. 1. náá-dideesh-dáát (didíí, didoo, zhdido) **2.** náá-didii-t'ash (didooh, didoo, zhdido) **3.** náá-didii-kah (didooh, didoo, zhdido) **I. 1.** náá-dísh-dááh (dí, dí, zhdí) **2.** náá-dii-t'ash (dóh, dí, zhdí) **3.** náá-dii-kááh (dóh, dí, zhdí) **P. 1.** náá-dés-dzá (díní, dees, zhdees) **2.** náá-dee-t'áázh (dishoo, deesh, zhdeesh) **2.** náá-dee-kai (disoo, dees, zhdees) **O. 1.** náá-dós-dza' (dóó, dó, zhdó) **2.** náá-doo-t'aash (dooh, dó, zhdó) **3.** náá-doo-kááh (dooh, dó, zhdó)

8. to become tired.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding ch'ééh, in vain, to the forms in no. 6.

9. to quit it; give it up; discontinue it.

This meaning is rendered by prefixing the postposition bik'i-, upon it, to the verb forms of no. 6. Thus, 'anáho'niiltjhggo binii-naa náháshgodéę bik'índísh-dááh, I stop hoeing again and again because it keeps starting to rain.

10. to start to walk (as a baby).

This meaning is rendered by prefixing niki- to the forms in given in no. 6, with exception of the perfective, which is formed by prefixing niki- to the perfective given in no. 14. Thus, niki-diiyá, I started to walk.

11. to arise; get up.

F. 1. ndideesh-dáát (ndidíí, ndidoo, nízhdidoo) **2.** ndidii-t'ash (ndidooh, ndidoo, nízhdidoo) **3.** ndidii-jah (ndidooh, ndidoo, nízhdidoo) **I. 1.** ndiish-dááh (ndii, ndii, nízhdii) **2.** ndii-t'aash (ndooh, ndii, nízhdii) **3.** ndii-jeeh (ndooh, ndii, nízhdii) **P. 1.** ndiis-dzá (ndini, ndii, nízhdii) **2.** ndii-t'áázh (ndooh, ndii, nízhdii) **3.** ndii-jéé' (ndooh, ndii, nízhdii) **R. 1.** níná-diish-dááh (dii, dii, zhdii) **2.** níná-dii-t'ash (dooh, dii, zhdii) **3.** níná-dii-jah (dooh, dii, zhdii) **O. 1.** ndoosh-dááh (ndoó, ndoo, nízhdoo) **2.** ndoot'aash (dooh, doo, zhdoo)

12. to meet him.

With the dual stem and the prefixes of the singular two peo-

ple are involved, while with the plural stem more than two are involved.

F. bit 'ahi-dideesh-'ash (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo) **I.** bit 'ahi-diish-'aash (dii, dii, zhdii) **P.** bit 'ahidii-'áázh (dini, dii, zhdii) **R.** bit 'ahiníish-t'ash (ndii, ndii, nízhdii) **O.** bit 'ahidoosh-'aash (doó, doo, zhdoo)

*bit becomes yiit in 3o.

13. to meet them (two or more subjects or objects, or one subject meeting two objects).

F. bit 'ahi-dideesh-kah (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** bit 'ahidii-kai (dini, dii, zhdii, dii, dooh) **R.** bit 'ahiníish-kah (ndii, ndii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** 1. bit 'ahidoosh-kááh (doó, doo, zhdoo, doo, dooh)

*bit becomes yiit in 3o.

14. to start off.

F. 1. dah dideesháát (didíínáát, didoogáát, shdidoogáát) **2.** dah didiit'ash (didooh'ash, didoo'ash, shdidoo'ash) **3.** didii-kah (didoo, didoo, shdidoo) **I.** 1. dah diishááh (diinááh, diighááh, shdiighááh) **2.** dah diit'aash (doo'h'aash, dii'aash, shdii'aash) **3.** dah dii-kááh (doo'h, dooh, dii, shdii) **P.** 1. dah dii-yá (dini, dii, shdii) **2.** dah diit'áázh (doo'áázh, dii'áázh, shdii'áázh) **3.** dah dii-kai (doo'h, dii, shdii) **R.** 1. dah ndiish-dááh (ndii, ndii, nízhdii) **2.** dah ndiit'ash, (ndoo'h'ash ndii'ash, nízhdii'ash)

3. dah ndii-kah (ndoo'h, ndii, nízhdii) **O.** 1. dah dósha' (dóóya' dóya', shdóya') **2.** dah doo-t'aash (doo'h'aash, dó'aash, shdó'aash) **3.** dah doo-kááh (doo'h, dó, shdó)

15. to go wandering about.

F. 1. tá-dideesháát (didíínáát, didoogáát, zhdidoogáát) **2.** tá-didii-t'ash (didooh'ash, didoo'ash, zhdidoo'ash) **3.** tá-didii-kah (didooh, didoo, zhdidoo) **I.** 1. tá-díshááh (dínááh, dighááh, zhdíghááh) **2.** tá-dii-t'aash (dó'h'aash, dí'aash, zhdí'aash) **3.** tá-dii-kááh (dó'h, dí, zhdí) **P.** 1. tá-díí-yá (díní, díí, zhdíí) **2.** tá-diiit'áázh (doo'h'áázh, díí'áázh, zhdíí'áázh) **3.** tá-dii-kai (doo'h, doo, zhdoo) **R.** 1. tá-ndísh-dááh (ndí, ndí, nízhdí) **2.** tá-ndiit'ash (ndó'h'ash, ndí'ash, nízhdí'ash) **3.** tá-ndii-kah (ndó'h, ndí, nízhdí) **O.** 1. tá-dósha' (dóóya', dóya', zhdóya') **2.** tá-doo-t'aash (doo'h'aash, dó'aash, zhdó'aash)

16. to be walking along.

Prog. 1. yisháát (yínáát, yigáát, joogáát) **2.** yiit'ash (ghoh'ash, yi'ash, joo'ash) **3.** yii-kah (ghoh, yi, joo) **or** *deíníi-kááh *yiikah, we are walking along (as a group); deíníikááh, we are walking along (in which the attention is focused on us as individuals).

17. to be walking along again.

Prog. 1. náá-násh-dáát (náá, náá, joo) **2.** náá-néii-t'ash (náh,

náá, joo) **3.** náá-néii-kah (náh, náá, joo)

18a. to go; to come; to arrive; to meet him or head him off (with prepounded bidááh).

F. **1.** deesháát (díináát, doogáát, jidoogáát) **2.** diit'ash (doo'ash, doo'ash, jidoo'ash) **3.** dii-kah (doo, doo, jidoo) **I.** **1.** nishááh (nínááh, yíghááh, jíghááh) **2.** niit'aash (noh'aash, yí'aash, jí'aash) **3.** nii-kááh (noh, yí, jí) **P.** **1.** ní-yá (yíní, ní, jíní) **2.** niit'áázh (noo'áázh, ní'áázh, jíní'áázh) **3.** nii-kai (nooh, yí, jí) **U.** **1.** yishááh (ninááh, yíghááh, jíghááh) **2.** yiit'ash (ghoh'ash, yi'ash, jí'ash) **3.** yii-kah (ghoh, yi, jí) **R.** **1.** násh-dááh (nání, ná, ní) **2.** néiit'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, ní'ash) **3.** néii-kah (náh, ná, ní) **O.** **1.** ghósha' (ghóóya', ghóya', jóya') **2.** ghoot'aash (ghooh'aash, ghó'aash, jó'aash) **3.** ghoo-kááh (ghooh, ghó, jó)

18b. to come upon it; to find it; to discover it.

This meaning is rendered by prefixing bik'í-, upon it, to the forms given under 18a. The future, usitative and iterative (**R.**) are not altered by prefixation of bik'í-, but certain changes occur in the imperfective, perfective and optative. These latter are herewith given:

I. **1.** bik'ínishááh (bik'ínínááh, yik'éghááh, bik'íjíghááh) **2.** bik'íniit'aash (bik'ínóh'aash, yi

k'é'aash, bik'íjí'aash) **3.** bik'ínii-kááh (bik'ínóh, yik'é, bik'íjí)

P. **1.** bik'íní-yá (bik'ííní, yik'ííní, bik'íízhní) **2.** bik'íniit'áázh (bik'ínoo'áázh, yik'ííní'áázh, bik'íízhní'áázh) **3.** bik'ínii-kai (bik'íínóh, yik'é, bik'íjí) **O.** **1.** bik'í-oosha' (bik'íóóya', yik'íoooya', bik'íjóya') **2.** bik'íoot'aash (bik'í-ooh'aash, yik'íoo'aash, bik'íjó'aash) **3.** bik'íoo-kááh (bik'íooh, yik'íoo, bik'íjó)

19. to go, come, arrive again.

F. **1.** náá-deesh-dáát (díí, doo, zhdo) **2.** náá-dii-t'ash (doo, doo, zhdo) **3.** náá-dii-kah (doo, doo, zhdo) **I.** **1.** náá-násh-dááh (ní, ná, jí) **2.** náá-nii-t'aash (nóh, ná, jí) **3.** náá-nii-kááh (nóh, ná, jí) **P.** **1.** náá-nis-dzá (yíní, ná, jí) **2.** náá-niit'áázh (nooh, ná, jí) **3.** náá-nii-kai (nooh, ná, jí) **O.** **1.** náá-ná-osdza' (náóóya', náóya', jóya') **2.** náá-oo-t'aash (ooh, ó, jó) **3.** náá-oo-kááh (ooh, ó, jó)

20. to start back home.

This meaning is rendered by prefixing niki to the forms of no. 18. Thus, nikiniyá, I started back home.

21. to go ashore; go away from the water.

This meaning is rendered by prefixing dziłts'á- to the forms under no. 18. Thus, dziłts'ání-yá, I went ashore.

22. to separate from him.

This meaning is rendered by

prefixing bits'á- (yits'á- in 3o.) to the forms of no. 18. Thus, bits'ániyá, I separated from him.

23. to separate from each other; from one another.

This meaning is rendered by prefixing 'alts'á- to the dual or plural forms under no. 18. Thus, 'alts'ániit'áázh, we two separated from each other; 'alts'ánii-kai, we (plural) separated from one another.

24. to go as far as a point (and stop); to go up to (a place, e.g.).

F. 1. ndeesháát (ndíínáát, ndoogáát, nizhdoogáát) **2.** ndiit'ash (ndooh'ash, ndoo'ash, nizhdooh'ash) **3.** ndii-kah (ndooh, ndoo, nizhdoo) **I. 1.** ninishááh (ninínááh, niighááh, njíghááh) **2.** niniit'aash (ninooh'aash, nii'aash, njí'aash) **3.** ninii-kááh (ninooh, nii, njí) **P. 1.** niní-yá (nííní, niní, nizhní) **2.** niniit'áázh (ninooh'áázh, niní'áázh, nizhní'áázh) **3.** ninii-kai (ninooh, nii, njí) **R. 1.** ni-násh-dááh (nání, ná, nájí) **2.** ni-néiit'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, nájí'ash) **3.** ni-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O. 1.** noosha' (noóya', nooya', njóya') **2.** noot'aash (nooh'aash, noo'aash, njó'aash) **3.** noo-kááh (nooh, noo, njó)

25. to become (physically) tired of it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bąq, beside it, to

the forms under no. 24. Thus, bąq niníyá, I became tired of it.

26, to advance; progress.

F. 1. náás dideesháát (didíínáát, didoogáát, jididoogáát) **2.** náás didiit'ash (didooh'ash, didoo'ash, jididoo'ash) **3.** náás didii-kah (didooh, didoo, jididoo) **Prog. 1.** náás yisháát (yínáát, yigáát, joogáát) **2.** náás yiit'ash (ghoh'ash, yi'ash, joo'ash) **3.** náás yii-kah (ghoh, yi, joo) **P. 1.** náás ní-yá (yíní, ní, jiní) **2.** náás niit'áázh (noo'áázh, ní'áázh, jiní'áázh) **3.** náás nii-kai (nooh, yí, jí) **R. 1.** náás ndísh-dááh (ndí, ndí, nízhdí) **2.** náás ndiit'ash (ndóh'ash, ndí'ash, nízhdí'ash) **3.** náás ndii-kah (ndóh, ndí, nízhdí) **O. 1.** náás dósha' (dóóya', dóya', jidóya') **2.** náás doot'aash (dooh'aash, dó'aash, jidó'aash) **3.** náás doo-kááh (dooh, dó, jidó)

27. to go (yi-form, used only in conjunction with prepounded particles and postpositions).

1. With prepounded kįj, into town, the meaning is, to go into town; to enter town.

2. With prepounded taah, into water, the meaning is to enter the water; get in the water.

3. With prepounded biih, into it, the meaning is to enter something as a boat, pipe, or anything not an enclosure (in the sense of a house, hole, etc.).

4. With *baa tiih* prepounded the meaning is to tackle it (as a task, enemy, etc.); to go after it. This is illustrated by the following sentences: *shighan t'ah doc 'áshtéeh da; yiskáqgo baa tiih deesháát, I haven't built my home yet; tomorrow I'll tackle it. shash dibé ta' sits'áq' neistseed; 'éi biniinaa yiskáqgo baa tiih deesháát, a bear killed some of my sheep; therefore I'll go out after him tomorrow.*

F. 1. *deesháát* (díináát, doogáát, jidoogáát) **2.** *diit'ash* (dooh'ash, doo'ash, jidoo'ash) **3.** *dii-kah* (dooh, doo, jidoo) **I. 1.** *yishááh* (ninááh, yighááh, jighááh) **2.** *yiit'aash* (ghoh'aash, yi'aash, ji'aash) **3.** *yii-kááh* (ghoh, yi, ji) **P. 1.** *yí-yá* (yíní, yí, jí) **2.** *yii-t'áázh* (ghoo'áázh, yí'áázh, jí'áázh) **3.** *yii-kai* (ghooh, yí, jí) **R. 1.** *násh-dááh* (nání, ná, ní) **2.** *néiit'ash* (náh'ash, ná'ash, ní'ash) **3.** *néii-kah* (náh, ná, ní) **O. 1.** *ghósha'* (ghóóya' ghóya', jóva') **2.** *ghoot'aash* (ghooh'aash, ghó'aash, jó'aash) **3.** *ghoo-kááh* (ghooh, ghó, jó)

28. to join it; to add oneself to it (as a party, club, etc.).

F. 1. *bíi-deesháát* (díináát, doogáát, zhdoogáát) **2.** *bíi-diit'ash* (dooh'ash, doo'ash, zhdoo'ash) **3.** *bíi-dii-kah* (dooh, doo, zhdoo) **I. 1.** *bíishááh* (bíinááh, yíighááh, bíijiighááh) **2.** *bíit'aash* (bíoh'aash, yíi'aash, bíjii'aash) **3.**

bíi-kááh (bíoh, yíi, bíjii) **P. 1.** *bíi-yá* (bíini, yíi, bíjii) **2.** *bíi-t'áázh* (bíoo'áázh, yíi'áázh, bíjii'áázh) **3.** *bíi-kai* (bíoo, yíi, bíjii) **R. 1.** *bínéish-dááh* (bínéii, yínéii, bíníji) **2.** *bínéiit'ash* (bínáoh'ash, yínéii'ash) **3.** *bínéii-kah* (bínáoh, yínéii, bíníji) **O. 1.** *bíoshááh* (bíóónááh, yíóghááh, bíjooghááh) **2.** *bíoot'aash* (bíoooh'aash, yíó'aash, bíjoo'aash) *bí- becomes yí- in 3o. (This is actually a paradigm formed by conjunction of the verb forms given under no. 27 with bí-, against it; in addition to it.)

29. to go downward; to descend; to dismount (from a vehicle, horse, etc.).

This verb is composed of the forms given under no. 27, plus prefixed *hada-* downward.

F. 1. *hada-deesháát* (díináát, doogáát, zhdoogáát) **2.** *hada-diit'ash* (dooh'ash, doo'ash, zhdoo'ash) **3.** *hada-dii-kah* (dooh, doo, zhdoo) **I. 1.** *hadaashááh* (hadaninááh, hadaaghááh, hadajighááh) **2.** *hadéiit'aash* (hadaah'aash, hadaa'aash, hadaji'aash) **3.** *hadéii-kááh* (hadaah, hadaa, hadaji) **P. 1.** *hadáá-yá* (hadéini, hadáá, hadaji) **2.** *hadéiit'áázh* (hadaooh'áázh, hadáá'áázh, hadajíí'áázh) **3.** *hadéii-kai* (hadaooh, hadaa, hadajoo) **R. 1.** *hadanásh-dááh* (nání, ná, náji) **2.** *hada-néiit'ash* (náh'ash, ná'ash,

nájí'ash) **3.** hada-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O. 1.** hada-oosha' (óóya' ooya', jóya') **2.** hada-oo-t'aash (ooh'aash, oo'aash, jó'aash) **3.** hada-oo-kááh (ooh, oo, jó)

30. to go out of sight; to go in (to go in, or enter an enclosure, as a house, hole, etc., is rendered by prepounding yah, into (an enclosure) to the following verb forms); to go away or get lost (is rendered by prepounding yóó' away, to the following verbs).

F. 1. 'a-deesháát (díináát, doo, gáát, zhdoogáát) **2.** 'a-dii't'ash (doo'h'ash, doo'aash, zhdoo'aash) **3.** 'a-dii-kah (doo, doo, zhdoo) **I. 1.** 'iishááh ('aninááh, 'iighááh 'ajighááh) **2.** 'iit'aash ('ooh'aash, 'ii'aash, 'aji'aash) **3.** 'ii-kááh ('ooh, 'ii, 'aji) **P. 1.** 'íi-yá ('ííní, 'íi, 'ajíi) **2.** 'iit'áázh ('oo'áázh, 'íí'áázh, 'ajíi'áázh) **3.** 'ii-kai ('ooh, 'ii, 'ajii) **U. 1.** 'iishááh ('aninááh, 'iighááh, 'ajighááh) **2.** 'iit'ash ('ooh'aash, 'ii'ash, 'aji'ash) **3.** 'ii-kah ('ooh, 'ii, 'aji) **R. 1.** 'a-násh-dááh (nání, ná, ní) **2.** 'a-néiit'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, ní'ash) **3.** 'a-néii-kah (náh, ná, ní) **O. 1.** 'oosha' ('oóya', 'ooya', 'ajóya') **2.** 'oot'aash ('ooh'aash, 'oo'aash, 'ajó'aash) **3.** 'oo-kááh ('ooh, 'oo, 'ajó)

31. to replace him; to take his place.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bikék'ehji', (into)

his footprints, to the verb forms given under no. 30. Thus, bikék'ehji' 'adeesháát, I'll replace him; take his place.

32. to go around; to make a round trip; to go and return.

F. 1. *ndeeshaat (ndíinaat, ndoogaat, nizhdoogaat) **2.** ndii-t'ash (ndooh'aash, ndoo'aash, nizhdoo'aash) **3.** ndii-kah (ndooh, ndoo, nizhdoo) **C-I. 1.** naashá (naniná, naaghá, njighá) **2.** ne-iit'aash (naah'aash, naa'aash, nji'aash) **3.** neii-kai (naah, naa, nji) or neii-deeh (naat, naal, nijil) **P. 1.** nisé-yá (nisíní, naa, ní) **2.** nishiit'áázh (nishoo'áázh, naazh'áázh, njizh'áázh) **3.** nisii-kai (nisooh, naas, njis) **R. 1.** *ni-násh-daah (nání, ná, ní) **2.** ni-néiit'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, ní'ash) **3.** ni-néii-kah (náh, ná, ní) **O. 1.** na-oosha' (óóya', ooya', jóya') **2.** naoo-t'aash (naooh'aash, naoo'aash, njó'aash) **3.** naoo-kááh (naooh, naoo, njó) *Note the low tone of the stem.

33. to do it; busy oneself with it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding baa, about it, to the verb forms given under no. 32. Thus, ha'át'íish baa naniná, what are you doing? A passive, to be done, is also possible (using a 3i., or indefinite, subject), and meaning it will be done, is being done, etc. It is given as follows: **F.** baa n'doodaat; **C-**

I. baa na'adáh; **P.** baa na'asdzá; **R.** baa niná'adááh; **O.** baa na'ódza'.

34. to be sad, blue or worried.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yíníít, the mind, to the continuative imperfective form given under no. 32. Thus, yíníít naashá, I am blue, worried or sad.

35. to be sickly; to be invalid.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding ká, chronically ill, to the continuative imperfective forms given under no. 32. Thus, ká naashá, I am sickly.

36. to protect him.

The following verb forms are used, with prepounded bich'áq̄h, in front of him, in his way.

F. 1. ndeeshaat (ndíinaat, ndoogaat, nizhdoogaat) 2. ndiit'ash (ndooh'ash, ndoo'ash, nizhdooh'ash) 3. ndii-kah (ndooh, ndoo, nizhdoo) **C-I.** 1. naashá (naniná naaghá, njighá) 2. neiit'aash (naah'aash, naa'aash, nji'aash) **P.** 1. niní-yá (nííní, niní, nizhní) 2. niniit'áázh (ninooh'áázh, niní'áázh, nizhní'áázh) 3. ninii-kai (ninooh, nii, nji) **R.** 1. ninásh-dááh (nání, ná, nájí) 2. ninéiit'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, nájí'ash) 3. ni-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** 1. naoosha' (naóóya' naooya' njóya') 2. naoot'aash (naooh'aash, naoo'aash, njó'aash) 3. naoo-kááh (naooh naoo, njó)

The sense of to be protected is rendered by the 3i. forms of the verb. These are: **F.** n'doodaat **C-I.** na'adáh; **P.** na'asdzá; **R.** niná'adááh; **O.** na'ódza'. Thus, bich'áq̄h naashá, I am protecting him; shich'áq̄h na'adáh, I am being protected.

37. to walk or go among them.

F. 1. bitaa-deeshaat (díinaat, doogaat, zhdoogaat) 2. bitaa-dii't'ash (dooh'ash, doo'ash, zhdooh'ash) 3. bitaa-dii-kah (dooh, doo, zhdooh) **C-I.** 1. bitaashá bitaaniná, yitaaghá, bitaajighá) 2. bitaaiit'aash (bitaaooh'aash, yitaa'ash, bitaaji'aash) 3. bitaaii-kai (bitaaooh, yitaa, bitaaji) **P.** 1. bitaasé-yá (bitaasí-ní, yitaa, bitaaji) 2. bitaashii-t'áázh (bitaashoo'áázh, yitaazh'áázh, bitaajizh'áázh) 3. bitaasii-kai (bitaasoo, yitaas, bitaajis) **R.** 1. bitaa-násh-dááh (nání, ná, nájí) 2. bitaa-néiit'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, nájí'ash) 3. bitaa-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** 1. bitaa-oosha' (óóya', ooya', jóya') 2. bitaa-oot'aash (ooh'aash, oo'aash, jó'aash) 3. bitaa-oo-kááh (ooh, oo, jó)

* bitaa- becomes yitaa in 3o.

38. to go after it; go for it.

F. 1. há-deesháát (díináát, doogáát, zhdoogáát) 2. há-dii't'ash (dooh'ash, doo'ash, zhdooh'ash) 3. há-dii-kah (dooh, doo, zhdooh) **I.** 1. há-díshááh (dínááh, díghááh, zhdíghááh) 2. há-dii-

t'aash (dón'aash, dí'aash, zhdí-'aash) **3.** há-dii-kááh (dóh, dí, zhdí) **S-P. 1.** há-dé-yá (díní, dee, zhdee) **2.** há-dee-t'áázh (dishoo, deezh, zhdeezh) **3.** há-dee-kai (disoo, dees, zhdees) ***S-P. 1.** hasé-yá (hasíní, haa, haji) **2.** hashiit'áázh (hashoo-'áázh, haazh'áázh, hajizh'áázh) **3.** hasii-kai (hasooh, haas, hajis) **R. 1.** ha-násh-daah (nání, ná, nájí) **2.** ha-néiit'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, nájí'ash) **3.** ha-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O. 1.** há-dósha' (dóóya' dóya' zhdóya') **2.** há-doot'aash (doo'h'aash, dó'aash, zhdó'aash) **3.** há-doo-kááh (doo'h, dó, zhdó)

*Of the two si-perfectives given above, hádéyá means to be in a state of having started after it, (i.e. I am on my way going after it; or I am going to go after it), while haséyá, I am in a state of having completed the act of going after it (i.e. I have gone after it).

39. to be going along after it (to get it).

Prog. 1. háásháát (háánáát, háágáát, hájoogáát) **2.** háiiit'ash (háh'ash, háá'ash, hájoo'ash) **3.** háii-kah (háh, háá, hájoo)

40. to have gone away after it (and still be gone).

P. 1. há-'íi-yá ('ííní, 'íi, 'ajíí) **2.** há-'iit'áázh ('oo'áázh, 'íi'áázh, 'ajíí'áázh) **3.** há'ii-kai ('ooh, 'ee, 'ajoo)

41. to come after it; come for it.

F. 1. há-deesháát (díínáát, doogáát, zhdoogáát) **2.** há-diiit'ash (doo'h'ash, doo'ash, zhdoo'ash) **3.** há-dii-kah (doo'h, doo, zhdoo) **P. 1.** há-ní-yá (íní, ní, zhní) **2.** há-niit'áázh (noo'áázh, ní'áázh, zhní'áázh) **3.** hánii-kai (hánooh, há, hájí) **R. 1.** há-násh-dááh (nání ná, níjí) **2.** há-néii-t'ash (náh'ash, ná'ash, nájí'ash) **3.** há-néii-kah (náh, ná, nájí) **O. 1.** há-oosha' (óóya', ooya', jóya') **2.** há-oot'aash (ooh'aash, oo'aash, jó'aash)

42. to tour; to travel; to go to the country.

F. 1. ch'aa deesháát (díínáát, doogáát, jidoogáát) **2.** ch'aa diit'ash (doo'h'ash, doo'ash, jidoo'ash) **3.** ch'aa dii-kah (doo'h, doo, jidoo) ***S-P. 1.** ch'aa dé-yá (díní, dee, jidee) **2.** ch'aa dee-t'áázh (dishoo'áázh deezh'áázh, jideezh'áázh) **3.** ch'aa dee-kai (disoo, dees, jidees) **C-I. 1.** ch'aa naashá (naniná, naaghá, njighá) **2.** ch'aa neiit'aash (naah'aash, naa'aash, nji'aash) **3.** ch'aa neii-kai (naah, naa, nji) **P. 1.** *ch'aa nisé-yá (nisíní, naa, njii) **2.** ch'aa nishiit'áázh (nishoo'áázh, naazh'áázh, njizh'áázh) **3.** nisii-kai (nisooh, naas, njis) **O. 1.** ch'aa dósha' (dóóya', dóya' jidóya') **2.** ch'aa doot'aash (doo'h'aash, dó'aash, jidó'aash) **3.** ch'aa doo-kááh

(doooh, dó, jidó)

* The si-perfective *ch'aa déyá* means I am going to the country, I am going to go on a trip; while the si-perfective *ch'aa niséyá* means I have been to the country, I have made a trip (and now am back from whence I started).

43. to return; to come back; to go back.

F. 1. *ndeesh-dáát* (ndíí, ndoo, nízhdooh) **2.** *ndii-t'ash* (ndooh, ndoo, nízhdooh) **3.** *ndii-kah* (ndooh, ndoo, nízhdooh) **I. 1.** *nánish-dááh* (nání, ná, níjí) **2.** *nánii-t'aash* (nánóh, ná, níjí) **3.** *nánii-kááh* (nánóh, ná, níjí)

Prog. 1. *náásh-dáát* (náá, náá, njoo) **2.** *néii-t'ash* (náh, náá, njoo) **3.** *néii-kah* (náh, náá, njoo)

***S-P. 1.** *ndés-dzá* (ndíní, ndees, nízhdees) **2.** *ndee-t'áázh* (ndishoo, ndeesh, nízhdeesh) **3.** *ndee-kai* (ndisoo, ndees, nízhdees)

P. 1. *nánís-dzá* (néení, ná, níjí) **2.** *nánii-t'áázh* (nánoo, ná, níjí) **3.** *nánii-kai* (nánooh, ná, níjí) **R. 1.** *násh-dááh* (nání, ná, níjí) **2.** *néii-t'ash* (náh, ná, níjí) **3.** *néii-kah* (náh, ná, níjí) **O. 1.** *náooos-dza'* (náóó, náoo, ndzó) **2.** *náoo-t'aash* (náoooh, náoo, njó) **3.** *náoo-kááh* (náoooh, náoo, njó)

*The si-perfective *ndésdzá* means I am going to go back, I am on my way back.

44. to dress; to get back into ones garments.

44. to dress; to get back into ones garments.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *'ée'* *biih*, into --- clothing (--- stands for the proper possessive pronoun prefix) to the verb forms that follow. Thus *she'ée' biih náásdzá*, I dressed; I got back into my clothing.

F. 1. *ndeesh-dáát* (ndíí, ndoo, nízhdooh) **2.** *ndii-t'ash* (ndooh, ndoo, nízhdooh) **3.** *ndii-kah* (ndooh, ndoo, nízhdooh) **I. 1.** *násh-dááh* (nání, ná, níjí) **2.** *néii-t'aash* (náh, ná, níjí) **3.** *néii-kááh* (náh, ná, níjí) **P. 1.** *náás-dzá* (néení, ná, nájí) **2.** *néii-t'áázh* (náoo, ná, nájí) **3.** *néii-kai* (náoooh, ná, níjí) **R. 1.** *ní-násh-dááh* (nání, ná, nájí) **2.** *ní-néii-t'ash* (náh, ná, nájí) **3.** *néii-kah* (náh, ná, nájí) **O. 1.** *náooos-dza'* (náóó, náoo, ndzó) **2.** *náoo-t'aash* (náoooh, náoo, njó) **3.** *náoo-kááh* (náoooh, náoo, njó)

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

This meaning is rendered by prefixing *bits'á-* away from her, to the forms of no. 43 (except in the imperfective where the form is *bits'ánínáshdááh*, and is conjugated like the iterative (i.e. the **R.** form of no. 44). Thus, *bits'ánánísdzá*, I divorced her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

45. to divorce her; to separate back from her.

ts'á-nánii-t'áázh (nánooh, ná, níj) **R.** 'alts'áni-néii-t'ash (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** 'alts'á-náoo-t'aash (nánooh, náoo, nájó)

47. to take turns; to alternate.

This verb is given in the progressive mode only, and is altered for tense by use of dooleet for future, and nt'éé' for past.

Prog. 2. 'atnáá-hii-t'ash (hoo, hoo, hijiyoo) **3.** 'atnáá-hii-kah (hoo, hoo, hijiyoo)

48. to become dizzy.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition -it, with the proper pronoun prefix, to the verb forms that follow. Thus, shiř nahodééyá, I'm dizzy, niř nahodééyá, you're dizzy, etc. **F.** náhodidoogáát **I.** náhodi-ghááh **S-P.** náhodééyá **R.** ní-náhodighááh **O.** náhodóya'

49. to turn up, warp (as wet shoes when dried); to shrink up (as burning flesh).

F. 1. deindoogáát **2.** deindoo-'ash **3.** dein(da)dookah **I. 1.** deiniighááh **2.** deinii'aash **3.** deindaakááh **P.** deininíyá **2.** deininí'áázh **3.** deindaayá **or** deindaaskai **R. 1.** deinináadááh **2.** deininát'ash **3.** deininádaakah **O. 1.** deinooya' **2.** deinoo-'aash **3.** deindaookááh

50. to go on horseback (at a walk)

This meaning is rendered by prepounding t'íj' -it (with the proper pronoun prefix), with horse,

to the verb forms that follow. For example t'íj' shiř naaghá, I am going about (riding) horseback; t'íj' niř naaghá, you are going about (riding) horseback, etc.

F. doogáát **I.** dighááh **C-I.** naaghá **Prog.** yigáát **P.** níyá **R.** nádááh **O.** dóya'

51. to accompany; go with.

When the subject of the verb accompanies someone, this is expressed by the prepounded postposition -it, with, (with the pronoun prefix corresponding to the one accompanying) plus the proper form of the verb to go, which uses the singular paradigmatic prefixes with the dual stem if the total number of subject and companion does not exceed 2, or the singular or dual plural paradigmatic prefixes plus the plural stem if the subject with companions total more than 2. Thus, niř deesh'ash (instead of deesháát), I will go with you; niř diikah (instead of dii-t'ash), we (two or more) will go with you; nihiř deeshkah (instead of deesháát), I will go with you (two or more).

52. to be homeless.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding t'áá bita'ígi, just between them (at), to the forms given under no. 32. Thus, t'áá bita'ígi naashá, I am homeless.

gáamalii, Mormon.

gáqł, gá, gáq' (gá), gáqłh, gáq', to kill plural objects (V. gáqł)

1. to commit suicide (plural subjects).

F. 'ádidii-gáqł ('ádidooh, 'ádidoo, 'ádizhdoo) **I.** 'ádii-gá ('ádóh, 'ádi, 'ázhdí) ***P.** 'ádi'nii-gá ('ádi'nooh, 'ádi'nii, 'ádizh'nii) **P.** 'ádii-gáq' ('ádooh, 'ádo, 'ázhdoo) **R.** 'ándii-gáqł ('ándóh, 'ándí, 'ánizhdí) **O.** 'ádoogáq' ('ádooh, 'ádó, 'ázhdó)

*This is the inchoative perfective, translated as a present in English. Thus, 'ádi'niigá, we are killing ourselves (i.e. have started to kill ourselves).

2. to fight with each other; to kill each other.

F. *bił 'ahi-deesh-gáqł (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'ahish-gáqł ('ahí, 'ahi, 'ahiji, 'ahii, 'ahoh) **P.** 'aheesh-gáq' ('ahíni, 'ahoo, 'ahijoo, 'ahii, 'ahooh) **R.** ná-'ahish-gáqł ('ahí, 'ahi, 'ahiji, 'ahii, 'ahoh) **O.** 'ahósh-gáq' ('ahó, 'ahó, 'ahijó, 'ahoo, 'ahooh)

* bił, with him, becomes yił in 3o. The pronoun object of the verb is represented by the pronoun prefixed as object of the postposition -ł, with.

gáqł, gan, gan, gáqłh, gan, to dry up; mummify.

1. to dry up; to mummify.

F. deesh-gáqł (díi, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** yish-gan (ni, yi, ii, yii, ghoh) **P.** sé-gan (síní, si, jis, sii, soo) **R.** násh-gáqł (nání,

ná, ní, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-gan (ghó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to dry it; to dessicate it.

F. deesh-gáqł (díi, yidooł, jidooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) **C-I.** yish-gan (nił, yił, jił, yiił, ghoł) (bi'dil-) **P.** sét-gan (síníł, yis, jis, siil, sooł) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-gáqł (náníł, néił, níił, néiił, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-gan (ghó, yół, jół, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-) **gad,** juniper.

gad ni'eelí, red juniper.

gah, rabbit.

galbáhi, cottontail rabbit.

gahtsoh, jackrabbit.

gah, gááh, gahi (gai), gah, gááh, to be white; hot.

1. to become white.

F. yi-deesh-gah (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** yiish-gááh (yii, yii, jii, yii, ghoo) **P.** yii-gahi (yini, yii, jii, yii, ghoo) **R.** néish-gah néii, néii, níii, néii, náoh) **O.** ghoosh-gááh (ghó, ghoo, joo, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to be white.

N. łinish-gai (łiní, łi, jil, łinii, łinoh)

3. to frost.

F. sho yidoogah **I.** sho yiigááh **P.** sho yiigahi **R.** sho néiigah **O.** sho ghoogááh

4. to whiten it; make it white.

F. yi-deesh-gah (díi, idooł, zhdo, diil, dooł) (*bidi'dool-) **I.** yiish-gááh (yiił, yiyiił, jiił, yiił, ghooł) (bi'diil-) **P.** yiił-gahi (yi-

GAH

niṭ, yiyiṭ, jiṭ, yiil, ghooṭ) (bi'diil-) **R.** néish-gah (néiṭ, náyiṭ, ṅjiṭ, néiil, náooṭ) (nábi'diil-)

O. ghoosh-gááh (ghóóṭ, yooṭ, jooṭ, ghool, ghooṭ) (bi'dool-)

5. to warm up; to become hot (weather, or an area, room, etc.).

F. hodínóogah **I.** honiigááh **P.** honiigaii ***S-P.** honeezgai **R.** náhoniigah **O.** honoogááh
*honeezgai, it is hot.

6. to suffer pain; be in pain.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition -iṭ, with, to the forms of no. 5. Thus, shiṭ honeezgai, I am in pain; niṭ honeezgai, you ---, etc.

7. to cause one to be in pain (a definite object as a tooth).

F. shiṭ hodínóoṭgah **P.** shiṭ honiṭgaii **S-P.** shiṭ honeesgai **R.** shiṭ náhoniṭgah **O.** shiṭ honooṭ-gááh

8. to be heated, hot (as iron).

F. dínóogah **I.** niigááh **P.** niigaii ***S-P.** neezgai **R.** nániigah **O.** noogááh

*The S-P. is a neuter form, signifying "it is hot."

9. to heat it (an object as a piece of iron).

F. dínéesh-gah (díníiṭ, yidínóoṭ, jidínóoṭ, díníil, dínóoṭ) (bididí-nóol-) **I.** niish-gááh (niṭ, yiniṭ, jiniṭ, niil, nooṭ) (bidi'niil-) **P.** niṭ-gaii (niniṭ, yiniṭ, jiniṭ, niil, nooṭ) (bidi'niil-) **R.** nániish-gah (nániṭ, néiniṭ, názhniṭ, nániil,

GĚSH

nánooṭ) (nábidí'niil-) **O.** noosh-gááh (noóṭ, yinooṭ, jinooṭ, nool, nooṭ) (bidi'nool-)

gqsh, gqsh, gqsh, gqsh, gqsh, to bewitch; shoot with magic.

1. to bewitch him.

F. deesh-gqsh (díiṭ, yidooṭ, jidooṭ, diil, dooṭ) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiish-gqsh (yiiṭ, yiyiṭ, jiṭ, yiil, ghooṭ) (bi'diil-) **P.** shét-gqsh (shiniṭ, yish, jish, shiil, shoot) (bi'dish-)

R. néish-gqsh (néiṭ, náyiṭ, ṅjiṭ, néiil, náooṭ) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghoosh-gqsh (ghóóṭ, yóṭ, jóṭ, ghool, ghooṭ) (bi'dól-)

2. to be a witch or wizard.

N. 'adish-gqsh ('adiṭ, 'adiṭ, 'azh-diṭ, 'adiil, 'adoṭ)

géeso, cheese.

ge', hark! listen! ge', 'íisíníṭ-ts'áá', hark! listen!

gqsh, gqesh (gqézh), gqezh gqsh, gqésh, to stare.

1. to stare at it.

F. didíneesh-gqsh (didíníil, yidi-dínóol, jididínóol, didíniil, didí-nóoṭ) **I.** diniish-gqesh (diniil, yidiniil, jidiniil, diniil, dinooṭ) **P.** diniish-gqezh (dininil, yidiniil, jidiniil, diniil, dinooṭ) **C-I.** yí-nísh-gqézh (yíníil, yól, jól, yíníil, yínóṭ) **R.** ndiniish-gqesh (ndiniil, néidiniil, nízhdiniil, ndiniil, ndi-nooṭ) **O.** dinoosh-gqesh (dinoól, yidinool, jidinool, dinool, dinooṭ)

2. to stare off into space.

This has the same form as no. 1 except that there is no yi- (3o.)

in the 3rd person. Thus diniil-gęęzh, he stared into space; but yidiniilgęęzh, he stared at it.

In the following paradigms it must be kept in mind that gh becomes h after sh, h, and t, and that the stem exchanges initial gh for g in the 1st person duoplural, and in the passive.

gháásh, gháásh, gháázh, gháásh, gháásh, to nibble.

1. to start nibbling it.

F. dideesh-háásh (dííí, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) (bidi'doogáásh) **I.** dish-háásh (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) (bi'digáásh) **P.** dé-gháázh (díńí, yideezh, jideezh, dee, dishoo) (bi'deeshgáázh) **R.** ndísh-háásh (ńdí, néidi, nízhdí, ńdii, ńdóh) (nábi'digáásh) **O.** dósh-háásh (dóo, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh) (bi'dógáásh)

2. to be nibbling it along.

Prog. yish-háásh (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doogáásh)

gháq'ask'idii, camel.

ghaqji', October.

gháqł, gháh, gháq', gáqł, gháq' to kill them (plural objects).

1. to kill them.

F. deesh-háqł (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doogáqł) **I.** yish-háh (ńi, yí, jì, yii, ghoh) (bi'digáh) **P.** yí-gháq' (yíńí, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghoo) (bi'doogáq') **R.** násh-gáqł (nání, néí, ńjí, néii, náh) (nábi'digáqł) **O.** ghósh-háq' (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi-

dógáq')

2. to die of melancholy; pine away (plural persons).

This meaning is rendered by use of the noun ch'íínáíí, melancholy, as the subject of the verb. Thus it is inflected for person by altering the prefixed pronoun object. It is herewith given for the ordinary 3rd person.

F. ch'íínáíí bidoogháqł ***P.** ch'íínáíí bi'niigháq' **P.** ch'íínáíí bíí-gháq' **R.** ch'íínáíí nábigáqł **O.** ch'íínáíí bógháq'

*This is the inchoative perfective, which is translated as a present in English. Thus, ch'íínáíí bi'niigháq', they are pining away (i.e. melancholy has started to kill them).

3. to drown (plural).

Water is used as the subject of the verb, and the verb forms of no. 2 are used. Thus, tó bíígháq', they drowned; tó nihi'niigháq' we are drowning (i.e. water has started to kill us).

4. to starve to death; to be very hungry.

dichin, hunger, is used as the subject of the verb. Thus, dichin nihi'niigháq', we are starving to death; we are very hungry (i.e. hunger is killing us).

ghat, ghaat, ghal, ghat, ghaat, stem apparently referring to a twisting motion.

1. to throw oneself down on the ground.

F. dínéesh-ghał (díníil, dínóol, jidínóol, díníil, dínóot) **I.** nish-ghał (níl, nił, jinil, niil, noł) **P.** nésh-ghal (níníl, nees, jinees, neel, noot) **R.** ná-nish-ghał (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nół) **O.** nósh-ghał (nóól, nół, jinól, nool, noot)

2. to wriggle along on one's belly.

F. hi-deesh-ghał (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doot) **Prog.** heesh-ghał (híil, hool, hijool, hiil, hoot) **P.** hinish-ghal (híiníl, heel, hijiyeel, hiniil, hinoot) **R.** náhi-dish-ghał (díil, dil, zhdil, diil, doł) **O.** hi-dósh-ghał (dóól, dól, zh-dól, dool, doot) *bijh t'áá 'áhánídéé' bich'j' nihinishghal dóó séthj, I wriggled up near the deer and killed it.*

3. to commence to turn or roll the eyes (in order to look).

F. ha-deesh-hał (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** haash-hał (hani, hao, haji, haii, haah) **P.** háá-ghal (háíní, háá, hajjí, haii, haoo) **R.** ha-násh-hał (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** ha-oosh-hał (óó, oo, jó, oo, ooh)

4. to open the eyes.

F. dideesh-hał (didíi, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **P.** dé-ghal (díní, deez, jideez, dee, doo) **U.** dish-hał (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **R.** ndish-hał (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-hał (dóó, jidó, doo, dooh)

5. to look about; to roll the eyes about (looking).

F. ndeesh-hał (ndíi, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) **C-I.** naash-hał (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah) **P.** nisé-ghal (nisíní, naaz, njiz, nisii, nisoo) **R.** ni-násh-gał (nání, ná, náji, néii, náh) **O.** na-oosh-hał (naóó, naoo, njó, naoo, naooh)

1. to turn over.

ghał, ghał, ghal, ghał, ghał (probably related to the preceding stem.)

F. náhi-dideesh-ghał (didíil, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didoot) **I.** náhi-deesh-ghał (deel, deel, zh-deel, deel, doot) **P.** náhi-désh-ghał (díníl, dees, zhdees, deel, disoot) **R.** nínáhi-deesh-ghał (deel, deel, zhdeel, deel, doot) **O.** náhi-dósh-ghał (dóól, dól, zh-dól, dool, doot)

2. to writhe (a snake)

Prog. náhoolghał

ghał, ghał, ghal, ghał, ghał, to chew, eat (meat); probably related to the preceding stems.

F. deesh-ghał (díil, yidool, jidool, diil, doot) (bi'dool-) **C-I.** yish-ghał (nil, yil, jil, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dil-) **P.** yish-ghal (yíníl, yool, jool, yiil, ghoot) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-ghał (náníl, néil, njíl, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-ghał (ghóól, yól, jół, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

Stem initial gh remains gh even after sh and ł in this verb.

ghał, gháód, gháód, gha', gháód to shake.

gh becomes h after sh and h, and becomes g in 1st person dpl and passive.

1. to shake it.

F. deesh-hał (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii dooh) (bidi'doogał) C-I. yish-háád (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-gáád) P. yí-gháád (yíní, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghoo) (bi'doogáád) R. násh-ha' (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'diga') O. ghósh-háád (ghóó yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dógáád)

ghas, ghas, ghas, gas, ghas, to scratch, claw.

1. to scratch or claw it (once).

F. dees-xas (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doogas) I. yiis-xas yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoo) (bi'dii-gas) P. sé-ghas (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'disgas) R. néis-gas (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoo) (nábi'diigas) O. ghoos-xas (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dógas)

2. to rip it (with a blow of the claws).

F. tsih dees-xas (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) I. tsih yis-xas (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) P. tsih yí-ghaz (yíní, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghoo) R. tsih nás-gas (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) O. tsih ghós-xas (ghóó yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo). náshdóitsoh tsih shííghaz, the mountain lion ripped me (with a blow of his claws).

3. to scratch or claw it (repeatedly; one scratch after another)

F. ndínees-xas (ndíníí, néidínóo,

nízhdínóo, ndíníí, ndínóoh) (ná-bidi'nóogas) C-I. nánis-xas (nání, néení, názhní, nánii, nánóh) (nábidi'nigas) P. náné-ghaz náníní, néineez, názhneez, nánee, nánoo) (nábidi'neesgaz) R. nínánis-xas (nínání, nínéení, nínázhní, nínánii, nínánóh) (nínábidi'nigas) O. nánós-xas (nánóó, néinó, názhnó, nánoo, nánooh) (nábidi'nóogas)

ghesh, to think that one saw it. P. *bí-díneesh-ghesh (díníí, díneesh, zhdíneesh, bídínéel, dínóot)

*bí- becomes yí- in 3o.

ghéet, gheeh (ghé), ghí, gééh. **ghéet,** to handle a pack, burden or load; anything bundled or loaded together and transported or hauled whether by hand or by vehicle (as a load of sheep, etc.). V. 'áát for the derivational prefixes.

Stem initial gh becomes h after sh or h and becomes g in the 1st person dpl, and in the passive.

1. to bring, take, get or pull it down (as from a shelf, limb, etc).

F. ndi'deesh-héet (ndi'díí, na'iidoo, ndizh'doo, ndi'dii, ndi'dooh) (nibidi'doogéet) I. n'diish-heeh (n'dii, na'iidii, nizh'dii, n'dii, n'dooh) (nibi'digeeh) P. n'diighí (ndi'ni, na'iidii, nizh'dii, n'dii, n'doo) (nabi'doogí) R. niná'diish-gééh (niná'dii, niná'iidii, ninázh'dii, niná'dii, niná'dooh) (ninábi'digééh) O. n'

doosh-héét (n'doó, na'iidoo, ni-zh'doo, n'doo, n'dooh) (nibi'dó-géét)

2. to knock it over (a load).

F. naa-'adeesh-héét (adíí, 'iido, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) **I.** naa-'iish-heeh ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh)

P. naa-'íí-ghí ('ííní, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** naa-'anásh-gééh ('a-nání, 'anéí, 'anjí, 'anéii, 'anáh)

O. naa-'oosh-heeh ('oó, 'ayó, 'a-jó, 'oo, 'ooh)

3. to blow the nose (lit. to haul out the mucus).

-né'éshtit, nasal mucus, is pre-pounded (with a possessive pronoun prefix corresponding to the subject of the verb) to the following verb forms. Thus, shiné'éshtit háághí, I blew my nose.

F. ha-deesh-héét (díí, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** haash-heeh (hani, hai, haji, haii, haah)

P. háá-ghí (háíní, hayíí, hajíí, haii, haoo) **R.** ha-násh-gééh (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh)

O. haosh-héét (haóó, hayó, hajó, haoo, haoo)

ghéét, ghé, ghí, ghééh, ghéét, to kill oneself; commit suicide (V. héét, to kill one object).

F. 'ádiyeesh-ghéét ('ádiyíil, 'adiyool, 'ázhdiyool) **I.** 'ádiish-ghé ('ádiyíil, 'ádiil, 'ázhdiiil)

***P.** 'ádi'niish-ghí ('ádin'nil, 'ádi'niil, 'ádzh'niil) **P.** 'ádiyésh-ghí ('ádiyíníil, 'ádiis, 'ázhdiiis)

R. 'ándaish-ghééh ('ándiil, 'ándiil

'ánízhdiil) **O.** 'ádiyósh-ghéét ('ádiyóól, 'ádiyól, 'ádzizhyól)

*This is the inchoative perfective, translated as a present in English. Thus, 'ádi'niishghí, I am killing myself (i.e. I have started to kill myself).

gheet, ghé, ghe', to be called or named (these stems correspond to the future, neuter, and perfective).

1. to be called; to be named; to have the name of.

The parenthetic forms refer to place or area.

F. yideesh-gheet (yidíil, yidool, jiidool, yidiil, yidoót) (hwiidool-)

N. yinish-ghé (yiníil, ghol, jool, yiniil, yinoót) (hool-)

P. yisis-ghé' (yisíníil, ghoos, joos, yisiil, yisooót) (hoos-)

2. to mean; to signify.

N. 'óolghé. "stone" "tsé" 'óolghé, "stone" means "tsé."

ghéé', to be awful.

1. to be terrified.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding t'óó -it (with the proper pronoun prefix on the postposition -it, with) to the verb form hóóghéé'. Thus t'óó bit hóóghéé', they became terrified.

2. to be lazy.

This meaning is rendered as in no. 1, except that t'óó -it is prepounded to the verb hóóghéé'. Thus, bit hóóghéé', he or they is (are) lazy.

3. to be scarce.

N. bídin hóoghéé' (it is scarce) **P.** bídin hóoghéé' (it became ---)
gheh, gheh, gheh, geh, gheh, to marry.

1. to get married.

F. 'a-deesh-heh (díí, doo, zhdooh, dii, dooh) **I.** 'iish-heh ('ii, 'ii, 'ajii, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** 'asé-gheh ('asíní, 'az, 'ajiz, 'asii, 'asoo) **R.** ná-iish-geh ('ii, 'ii, 'jii, 'ii, 'ooh) **O.** 'oosh-heh ('oó, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'oo 'ooh

2. to take place (a wedding).

This meaning is rendered by use of the 3i. subject.

F. 'adoogeh **I.** 'iigeh **P.** 'asgeh **R.** ná'iigeh **O.** 'oogeh

3. to marry her.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bá- (yá- in 3o.) to the forms in no. 1. Thus bá'sé-gheh I married her; bá'deesh-heh, I'll marry her.

ghih, to puff, pant (from being out of breath.

N. dish-hih (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **ghil, gheet, gheel, ghil, gheet,** to dream.

F. nei-deesh-hit (díí, doo zhdooh, dii, dooh) **C-I.** neish-heet (nei, nei, njii, neii, naoh) **P.** naisé-gheel (naisíní, naiz, njiiz, naisii, naisoo) **R.** ni-násh-hit (nání, néí, nájíí, néii, náh) **O.** naoosh-heet (naóó, naoo, njó, naoo, naoo). naa naiségheel, I dreamed about you.

ghit, ghíít (ghil), ghil, git, ghil, to push.

1. to push it about.

F. na-bídeesh-hit (bídíí, yíidoo, bízhdooh, bídii, bídooh) (bídi'-doogit) **C-I.** na-bésh-hil (bíní, yíí, bíjíí, bíi, bóh) (bí'dígíil) **P.** na-bíséghil (bísíní, yííz, bíjííz, bísii, bísoo) (bí'dísgil) **R.** ni-bí-násh-git (bínání, yínéí, bíhjíí, bí-néii, bínáh) (bínábi'digit) **O.** na-bóosh-hil (bóó, yíyó, bíjó, bóo bóoh) (bí'dógil)

2. to push it as far as a point (and stop).

F. ni-bídeesh-hit (bídíí, yíidoo, bízhdooh, bídii, bídooh) (bídi'-doogit) **I.** ni-bínish-híít (bíní, yíí, bíjí, bínii, bínoh) (bí'deegíít) **P.** ni-bíní-ghil (bííní, yííní, bízhní, bínii, bínooh) (bí'deegil) **R.** ni-bínásh-git (bínání, yínéí, bíhjíí, bínéii, bínáh) (bínábi'digit) **O.** ni-bóosh-híít (bóó, yíyó, bíjó, bóo, bóoh) (bí'dógíít) **koji'** ni-bíníghíít, push it over here! **shich'j'** nibíníghíít, push it to me!

The ni- prefix can also be omitted on no. 2, with the resultant meaning of "to arrive pushing it." Thus, shaa bíníghíít, push it to me!

3. to be pushing it along.

Prog. béesh-hit (bíí, yíyoo, bíjoo, bíi, bóoh) (bí'doogit)

4. to doze; to nearly sleep.

F. 'a-díneesh-ghit (dínííl, dínóol, zhdínool, díníil, dínóot) **I.** 'a-nish-ghíít (níl, nil, zhnil, niil, noť) **P.** 'a-neesh-ghil (nííníil, nool, zhnool, niil, noot) **R.** 'a-

GHIS

nánish-ghit (náníl, náníl, názh-níl, nániil, nánót) **O.** 'a-nósh-ghíit (nóól, nól, zhnól, nool, noot)

ghis, ghees, ghiz, ghis, ghis, to turn.

1. to turn around.

F. ndees-xis (ndíí, ndoo, nízhdooh, ndii, ndooh) **C-I.** nás-xéés (nání, ná, níj, néii, náh) **P.** nsé-ghiz (nsíní, náz, níjz, nsii, nsoo) **R.** ní-nás-xis (nání, ná, náj, néii, nah) **O.** náoos-xis (náóó, náoo, níj, náoo, náooh)

2. to be turning around.

Prog. náás-xis (náá, náá, níj, néii, náh)

3. to dodge (a missile, blow).

F. didees-ghis (didíil, didool, jididool, didiil, didoot) **I.** dis-ghéés (díil, dil, jidil, diil, dot) **P.** dés-ghiz (díníl, dees, jidees, deel, disoot) **R.** ndís-ghis (ndíl, ndíl, nízhdíil, ndiil, ndót) **O.** dós-ghéés (dóól, dól, jidól, dool, doot) tsé yee shíiníitne'go désghiz, 'áko sisiih, I dodged when he threw the stone at me, so he missed me.

4. to be startled; astonished.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition bik'ee, on account of it, to the forms in no. 3. Thus, bik'ee désghiz, I was startled by it; na'nízhoozhídi nanináago níit'sqá n-t'ée', t'óó nik'ee désghiz, I saw you in town, and I was astonished (by you).

GHÍĪĪ

ghih, ghíih, ghíí', ghih, ghíih, to melt.

1. to melt (an object, as a piece of ice).

F. dooghih **I.** yighíih **P.** yíighíí' **R.** nághih **O.** ghóghíih

2. to thaw (as ice or snow on an area).

F. náhodoolghij **C-I.** náhálghíih **P.** náhoolghíí' **R.** níhálghij **O.** náhólghíih

ghijh, ghíih, ghíí', ghih, ghíih, to rest.

3. to rest.

F. háá-deesh-ghih (díil, dool, zhdooh, diil, doot) **C-I.** hanásh-ghíih (hááníl, hanál, háájil, hanéiil, hanát) **P.** hanáásh-ghíí' (hááníl, hanáál, háájool, hanéiil, hanáoot) **R.** haní-násh-ghih (náníl, nál, nájil, néiil, nát) **O.** ha-náooosh-ghíih (náóól, náool, nájól, náool, náoot)

ghíí', ghíih (ghin), ghíid, ghíih, ghíih, to be holy; supernatural.

1. to become holy; to be sanctified.

F. dideesh-híí' (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dinish-híih (díní, dii, jidii, dii, doh) **P.** díí-ghíid (dííní, díí, jidíí, dii, doo) **R.** ndísh-híih (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-híih (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh). bee dideeshhíí', I'll be sanctified by it.

2. to be holy; to be supernatural.

N. dinish-ghin (díní, di, jidi, dii, dinoh)

ghíłł (díłł), yá (dá), yáq'
ghíłł, yá, yáq', díłł, yáq', to eat.

This verb is irregular and the full stem is therefore given in the paradigms.

1. to eat (intr.).

F. 'a-deeshíłł (díghíłł, dooghíłł, zhdooghíłł, diidíłł, doohsíłł) **C-**
I. 'ashá ('íyá, 'ayá, 'ajiyá, 'iidá, 'ohsá) **P.** 'íi-yáq' ('íini, 'íi, 'ajíi, 'iidáq, 'ooyáq') **R.** ná'ásh-díłłh (ná'í, ná'á, n'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'ósháq' ('óoyáq', 'óyáq', 'ajóyáq' 'oodáq', 'oohsáq')

łóó' bił 'íiyáq', I had fish to eat (also ambiguously, I ate with a fish).

2. to eat it.

F. deeshíłł (díghíłł, yidooghíłł, jidooghíłł (diidíłł, doohsíłł) (bi-dí'doodíłł) **C-I.** yishá (niyá, yi-yá, jiyá, yiidá, ghohsá) (bi'didá) **P.** yí-yáq' (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yiidáq', ghoooyáq') (bi'doodáq') **R.** násh-díłłh (nání, néi, níi, néii, náh) (ná-bi'didíłłh) **O.** ghósháq' (ghóoyáq', yóyáq', jóyáq', ghoodáq', ghooohsáq') (bi'dódáq')

ghódah, up above. ni'éé' ghódahdi dah siltsooz, your shirt is up above.

ghódahgo, up (high). k'os ghódahgo deílzhoo, clouds are sailing along up (in the sky).

ghoł, gheed (gho'), ghod, gho' gheed, singular stem of to run.

chéét, chééh, cháq', chééh, chéét dual stem of to run.

jah, jeeh, jée', jah, jeeh, plural stem of to run.

This verb is highly irregular, not only because three distinct stems are used, corresponding to singular, dual and plural number, but also because in the dual a distinct set of prefixes is used.

The singular is indicated by the numeral 1, the dual by 2, and the plural by 3.

1. to run up out; to start to run (as in a race).

F. 1. ha-deesh-ghoł (díil, dool, zhdool) **2.** hahi-dí'níil-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** ha-dii-jah (dooh, doo, zhdo)

I. 1. haash-gheed (hanil, haal, hajil) **2.** hahi-'niilchééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** haii-jeeh (haoh, haa, haji) **P. 1.** haash-ghod (háinil, haal, hajool) **2.** hahi-'niil-cháq' ('noot, 'neel, zh'neel)

3. haii-jée' (haoo, háá, hajíi) **U. 1.** haash-gho' (hanil, haal, hajil)

2. hahi-'niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** haii-jah (haah, haa, hajji)

R. 1. ha-násh-gho' (nánil, nál, níil) **2.** hanáhi-'niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** hanéii-jah (hanáh, haná, haníi)

O. 1. ha-oosh-gheed (óól, ool, jól) **2.** hahi-'nool-chééh ('noot, 'nól, zh'nól) **3.** ha-oo-jeeh (ooh, oo, jó)

2. to run out (horizontally, as from a house).

F. 1. ch'í-deesh-ghoł (díil, dool, zhdool) **2.** ch'íhi-dí'níil-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.**

ch'í-dii-jah (dooh, doo, zhdooh)
I. 1. ch'ínish-gheed (ch'íníl, ch'él, ch'íjíl) **2.** ch'íhi-niil-chééh ('not, nil, zh'nil) **3.** ch'í-nii-jeeh (ch'íoh, ch'é, ch'íjí) **P. 1.** ch'ínish-ghod (ch'ííníl, ch'él, ch'íjíl) **2.** ch'íhi-niil-cháq' ('noot, 'neel, zh'neel) **3.** ch'í-nii-jéé' (noo, ní, zhní) **U. 1.** ch'éesh-gho' (ch'íníl, ch'él, ch'íjíl) **2.** ch'íhi-niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** ch'íi-jah (ch'íoh, ch'é, ch'íjí) **R. 1.** ch'í-násh-gho' (ná-níl, nál, njíl) **2.** ch'ínáhi-niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** ch'í-néii-jah (náh, ná, njí) **O. 1.** ch'óosh-gheed (ch'óól, ch'óol, ch'íjól) **2.** ch'íhi-'nool-chéét ('noot, 'nól, zh'nól) **3.** ch'óo-jeeh (ch'óoh, ch'óo, ch'íjó)

3. to pass him or it (running).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition bíighah for a moving object, or bíighahgóó for a stationary object. Thus, bíighah ch'ínishghod, I passed him (he also is running); bíighahgóó ch'ínishghod, I passed it (a stationary object).

4. to start running along.

F. 1. dideesh-ghot (didííl, didool, jididool) **2.** 'ahi-dí'níil-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** didii-jah (didooh, didoo, jididoo) **I. 1.** dish-gheed (dí, dil, jidil) **2.** 'ahi-dí'níil-chééh (dí'nót, dí'níl, zhdí'níl) **3.** dii-jeeh (doh, dii, jidii) **S-P. 1.** désh-ghod (díníl, dees, jidees) **2.** 'ahidí-'néel-

ch'áq' ('nóot, 'néel, zh'néel) **3.** dee-jéé' (dishoo, deezh, jideezh) **P. 1.** diish-ghod (dinil, diil, jidiil) **2.** 'ahi-dí'níil-cháq' (dí'nóot, dí'níil, zhdí'níil) **3.** dii-jéé' (doo, dii, jidii) **U. 1.** dish-gho' (dí, dil, jidil) **2.** 'ahi-dí'níil-chééh (dí'nót, dí'níl, zhdí'níil) **3.** dii-jah (dooh, dii, jidii) **R. 1.** ndísh-gho' (ndíl, ndíl, nízhdí) **2.** náhi-dí'níil-chééh (dí'nóot, dí'níil, zhdí'níil) **3.** ndii-jah (ndooh, ndii, nízhdii) **O. 1.** dósh-gheed (dóól, dól, jidól) **2.** 'ahi-dí'nóol-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** doo-jeeh (dooh, dó, jidó)

5. to beat him (in a race).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding baa (yaa in 3o.) to the forms in no. 4, using the perfective **P.**, not the **S-P.**

6. to start off running.

F. 1. dah dideesh-ghot (didííl, didool, shdidool) **2.** dah 'ahi-dí'níil-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** dah didii-jah (didooh, didoo, jididoo) **I. 1.** dah diish-gheed (diil, diil, shdiil) **2.** dah 'ahidí-'níil,-chééh ('nóot, 'níil, zh'níil) **3.** dah dii-jeeh (dooh, dii, shdii) **P. 1.** dah diish-ghod (dinil, diil, shdiil) **2.** dah 'ahidí-'níil-cháq' (dí'nóot, dí'níil, zhdí'níil) **3.** dii-jéé' (doo, dii, shdii) **R. 1.** dah ndiish-gho' (ndiil, ndiil, nízhdiil) **2.** dah náhi-dí'níil-chééh (dí'nóot, dí'níil, zhdí'níil) **3.** dah dii-jah (dooh, dii, sh-

dii) **O. 1.** dah doosh-gheed (doól, dool, shdool) **2.** dah 'ahi-dí'nóol-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** dah doo-jeeh (dooh, doo, shdó)

7. to jump on it; to attack it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bik'iji', upon it, to the forms in no. 6. Thus, bik'iji' dah dideeshghoł, I'll attack him. gah baa ninishna' dóó bik'iji' dah diishghod, I sneaked up on the rabbit and jumped on him.

8. to be running along.

Prog. 1. yish-ghoł (yíl, yil, jool) **2.** 'ahi-niil-chéét (noot, nool, zh-nool) **3.** yii-jah (ghoh, yi, joo)

9. to arrive running; to run to (a place).

F. 1. deesh-ghoł (dííl, dool, jidool) **2.** 'ahi-díniil-chéét (dí-nóot, dínóol, zhdínóol) **3.** dii-jah (dooh, doo, jidoo) **I. 1.** nish-gheed (níl, yíl, jíl) **2.** 'ahi-niil-chééh (not, neel, zhneel) **3.** nii-jeeh (noh, yí, jí) **P. 1.** nish-ghod (yíníl, yíl, jíl) **2.** 'ahi-niil-cháq' (noot, neel, zhneel) **3.** nii-jéé' (noo, ní, jiní) **R. 1.** násh-gho' (náníl, nál, njíl) **2.** ná'ahi-niil-chééh (not, nil, zhnil) **3.** néii-jah (náh, ná, njí) **O. 1.** ghoosh-gheed (ghóól, ghól, jól) **2.** 'ahinool-chééh (noot, nól, zhnól) **3.** ghoo-jeeh (ghooh, ghó, jó)

10. to run out of sight; to run into an enclosure (with prepounded yah, into an enclosure); to

run away, run and get lost (with prepounded yóó', away).

F. 1. 'a-deesh-ghoł (dííl, dool, zh-dool) **2.** 'ahi-díniil-chéét (dí-nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** dii-jah (dooh, doo, jidoo) **I. 1.** 'iish-gheed ('anil, 'iil, 'ajil) **2.** 'ahi-niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** 'ii-jeeh ('ooh, 'ii, 'aji) **P. 1.** 'eesh-ghod ('iíníl, 'eel, 'ajool) **2.** 'ahi-niil-cháq' ('noot, 'nool, zh'nool) **3.** 'ii-jéé' ('oo, 'íi, 'ajíi) **U. 1.** 'iish-gho' ('anil, 'iil, 'ajil) **2.** 'ahi-niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** 'ii-jah ('ooh, 'ii, 'aji) **R. 1.** 'a-násh-gho' (náníl, nál, njíl) **2.** 'anáhi-niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** 'a-néii-jah (náh, ná, njí) **O. 1.** 'oosh-gheed ('oól, 'ool, 'ajól) **2.** 'ahinool-chéét ('noot, 'nool, zh'nool) **3.** 'oo-jeeh ('ooh, 'oo, 'ajó)

11. to help him.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition -ká, for, after (with pronoun prefix corresponding to the pronoun object of the verb) to the forms of no. 10. The iterative forms (i. e. those given under **R.**) are used for a continuative imperfective or present tense meaning. Thus bíká 'adeeshghoł, I'll help him (lit. I'll run after him); bíká 'a-náshgho', I'm helping him. bíká becomes yíká in 3o.

11. to help him.

To be helped, or to have help, is rendered by use of the 3i. person. Thus, **F.** bíká 'i'doolghoł **C-**

I. bíká 'aná'álgho' **P.** bíká 'o-oolghod **O.** bíká 'o'ólghed.

12. to get stuck in the mud (a car, wagon, etc.).

nahodits'q', a soggy area, is prepounded to the verb forms that follow. Thus, chidí nahodits'q' 'adidínóolghot, the car will get stuck in the mud.

F. 'adidínóolghot **I.** 'adinilgheed **P.** 'adinoolghod **R.** 'ańdinilgho' **O.** 'adinólghed

13. to get stuck in sand or in snow (a car or wagon).

séi, sand, or yas, snow are prepounded to the following verbs. Thus, chidí séi yiih dinoolghod, the car got stuck in the sand.

F. yiih didínóolghot **I.** yiih dinilgheed **P.** yiih dinoolghod **R.** yiih ńdinilgho' **O.** yiih dinólghed

14. to be a fast runner.

N. dinish-gho' (diníl, dil, jidil, diniil, dinot)

15. to run back; return (running).

F. 1. ńdeesh-ghot (ńdíil, ńdool, nízhdool) **2.** náhi-dí'ńíil-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** ńdii-jah (ńdooh, ńdoo, nízhdoo) **I.** 1. násh-gheed (náníl, nál, ńjíl) **2.** náhi-'niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** néii-jeeh (náh, ná, ńjí) **P.** 1. nánish-ghod (néiníl, nál, ńjíl) **2.** náhi-ni'niil-cháqá' (ni'noot, ni'neel, nizh'neel) or (ná'ahi-niilcháqá' (ná'ahinòot, ná'ahineel, ná'ahizh'neel) **3.** nánii-jéé' (nánoo, nání, názh-

ní) **R.** 1. ní-násh-gho' (náníl, nál, nájíl) **2.** nínáhi-'niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** ní-néii-jah (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** 1. ná-oosh-gheed (óól, ool, jól) **2.** náhi-'nool, 'noot, zh'nool) **3.** ná-oo-jeeh (ooh, oo, jó)

16. to be running along back.

Prog. 1. náash-ghot (náál, náál, ńjool) **2.** náhi-'niil-chéét ('noot, 'nool, zh'nool) **3.** néii-jah (náh, náá, ńjoo)

17. to turn around running; to run to a place and turn around (and run back).

F. 1. naaní-deesh-ghot (díil, dool, zhdool) **2.** naanáhi-dí'ńíil-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** naaní-dii-jah (dooh, doo, zh-doo) **I.** 1. naa-násh-gheed (náníl, nál, ńjíl) **2.** naanáhi-'niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** naa-néii-jeeh (náh, ná, nájí) **P.** 1. naa-ńísís-ghod (ńísíníl, nás, níjís) **2.** naanáhi-'niil-cháqá' ('noot, 'neesh, zh'neesh) **3.** naa-ńíshii-jéé' (ńishoo, náazh, nájizh) **R.** 1. naaní-násh-gho' (náníl, nál, nájíl) **2.** naanínáhi-'niil-chééh ('not, 'nil, zh'nil) **3.** naaní-néii-jah (náh, ná, nájí) **O.** 1. naaná-oosh-gheed (óól, ool, jól) **2.** naanáhi-'nool-chéét ('noot, 'nool, zh'nool) **3.** naaná-oo-jeeh (ooh, oo, jó) na'ńízhoozhídi naań-deeshghot, I'll run in to Gallup and turn around (and run back).

18. to attack him.

F. 1. *bik'ii-deesh-ghot (díil,

dool, zhdoool) **2.** bik'ihí-dí'níil-chéét (dí'nóot, dí'nóol, zhdí'nóol) **3.** bik'ii-dii-jah (dooh, doo, zh-doo) **1.** **1.** bi-k'iish-gheed (k'iil, k'iil, k'ijiil) **2.** bik'ihí-'niil-chééh ('not, 'niil, zh'niil) **3.** bi-k'ii-jeeh (k'ioh, k'ii, k'ijii) **P.** **1.** bi-k'iish-ghod (k'iinil, k'iil, k'ijiil) **2.** bi-k'ihí-'niil-chééq' ('noot, 'niil, zh'niil) **3.** bi-k'ii-jéé' (k'ioo, k'ii, k'ijii) **3.** bik'i-néish-gho' (néiil, néiil, níjiil) **2.** bik'ináhi-'niil-chééh ('noot, 'niil, zh'niil) **3.** bi-k'i-néii-jah (náoooh, néii, níjii) **O.** **1.** bik'i-oosh-gheed (óól, ool, jool) **2.** bik'ihí-'nool-chéét ('noot, 'nool, zh'nool) **3.** bik'i-oo-jeeh (ooh, oo, jó)

To be attacked is rendered by use of the 3i. forms. Thus, **F.** bik'i'iidoolghoť **I.** bik'i'iilgheed **P.** bik'i'iilghod **R.** bik'iná'iilgho' **O.** bik'i'oolgheed

19. to fight with him, them.

This meaning is rendered by substitution of biť 'atk'i-, instead of bik'i-, in the forms of number 18. Thus, biť 'atk'iideeshghoť, I will fight with him; biť 'atk'iidiijah, we (pl) will fight with him; biť 'atk'iideeshjah, I will fight with them (pl). The dual forms are not used in this instance.

20. to attack each other; to fight with each other.

F. **2.** 'atk'ii-diil-ghoť (doot, dool, zhdoool) **3.** 'atk'ii-dii-jah (dooh, doo, zhdoo) **1.** **2.** 'at-k'iil-gheed (k'ioť, k'iil, k'ijiil) **3.** 'at-k'ii-

jeeh (k'ioh, k'ii, k'ijii) **P.** **2.** 'at-k'iil-ghod (k'ioot, k'iil, k'ijiil) **3.** 'at-k'ii-jéé' (k'ioo, k'ii, k'ijii) **R.** **2.** 'atk'i-néiil-gho' (náoot, náal, níjiil) **3.** 'atk'i-néii-jah (náoooh, náa, níjii) **O.** **2.** 'atk'i-ool-gheed (oot, ool, jool) **3.** 'atk'i-oo-jeeh (ooh, oo, joo)

21. to move against it; to attack it; to tackle it (as an army moving against the enemy, a group of men tackling a task).

F. yaa tiih doojah **I.** yaa tiih yi-jeeh **P.** yaa tiih yíjéé' **R.** yaa tiih nájah **O.** yaa tiih ghójeeh

22. to ride (on a horse or in a car); to go by horse or car.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding tji' -it, horse with (one); chidí -it, car with (one) to an appropriate 3rd person verb form, the meaning being literally that the horse or car runs with one. Thus, chidí shiť yilghod, I went by car; tji' shiť yilghoť, I'm riding along on horseback (at a run).

ghónaaní-, the other side. (Usually with one of the postpositional enclitics suffixed.) **ghónaaní-jí 'atiin**, there is a road on the other side.

ghónáásdóó, finally, after that. **ghónáásdóó lq 'astji'** he finally agreed.

ghóne'é, ghóne', inside (an enclosure). **shimá ghóne'é sidá**, my mother is sitting inside.

ghóniid, the area between the fire and the back wall of the hogan; rear part of a room.

ghóshch'ishídi, farther this way; closer. ghóshch'ishídi ninínááh, come closer; come farther this way!

ghóshdée', here; this way. ghóshdée' shaa ní'aah, here, give it to me. ghóshdée'go dínááh come this way (direction)!

ghosh, gháásh (ghosh), ghaazh, ghosh, gháásh, to boil; bubble.

1. to boil or bubble up.

F. hadínóolghosh **I.** hanilgháásh **P.** hanoolghaazh **R.** háánilghosh **O.** hanólgháásh

2. to shout or yell out.

F. ha-dideesh-ghosh (didíil, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didooł) **I.** ha-dish-gháásh (díl, dil, zhdil, diil, doł) **P.** ha-deesh-ghaazh (dííníl, dool, zhdool, diil, dooł) **R.** ha-ndísh-ghosh (ndíl, ndíl, nízh-díl, ndiil, ndót) **O.** ha-dósh-gháásh (dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, dooł)

3. to shout or yell.

F. dideesh-ghosh (didíil, didool, jididool, didiil, didooł) **C-I.** dish-ghosh (díl, dil, jidil, diil, doł) **P.** diish-ghaazh (dinil, diil, jidiil, diil, dooł) **R.** ndiish-ghosh (ndiil, ndiil, nízhdiil, ndiil, ndooł) **O.** doosh-gháásh (doól, dool, jidool, dool, dooł)

ghozh, to be ticklish.

N. yish-hozh (ní, yi, ji, yii, ghoh)

ghóyah, low. chidí naat'a'í ghó-

yahgo naat'a', the airplane is flying low.

-gi 'át'éego, like. bimá 'át'éhigi 'át'éego dilgho', he is a fast runner like his mother.

giinisi, fifteen cents (Sp. quince, fifteen).

ginílbáhi, western goshawk.

ginítsoh, desert sparrow hawk.

gis, géés, giz, gis, géés, to turn.

1. to turn it up out (a screw); to turn it on (a faucet).

F. ha-dees-gis (díí, idoo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** haas-géés (hani, hai, haji, haii, haah) **P.** háá-giz (háíní, hayíí, hajíí, haii, haoo) **R.** ha-nás-gis (nání, néi, njí, néii, náh) **O.** ha-oos-géés (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) 'it 'adaasgizí hani-géés, unscrew the screw! tó hanigéés, turn on the water!

2. to screw it in.

F. bił 'adees-gis ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdo, 'adii, 'adooh) **I.** bił 'iis-géés ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** bił 'íi-giz ('ííní, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** bił 'a-nás-gis (nání, néi, njí, néii, náh) **O.** bił 'oos-géés ('oó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh) yéigo bił 'ígiz, I screwed it in tight; I tightened it (as a nut).

bił becomes yił in 3o.

3. to become crooked.

F. didoogis **I.** diigéés **P.** diigeez **R.** ndiigis **O.** doogéés ***N.** digiz shilj' bighéel shił diigeez, my saddle slumped to one side with me.

*The neuter means "it is crooked." bináá' digiz, he is cross-eyed.

4. to be lazy; to be crazy, clumsy or "dopey" (with pre-pounded t'óó).

N. diis-gis (dini, dii, jidii, dii, dooh) 'ayóo dinigis, you do not do (your work) well (because you are lazy, stupid or too young).

5. to be slow witted; stupid.

N. shi-tádazdínóozgis (ni, bi, ha nihi, nihi)

gis, gis, gis (giz), gis, gis, probably related to the preceding stem.

1. to wash it (anything permeable as cloth, wool, etc.).

F. dees-gis (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yiis-gis (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoooh) (bi'dii-) **P.** sé-gis (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** néis-gis (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoooh) (nábi'dii-) **O.** ghós-gis (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

2. to wash it (anything impermeable as glass, table, floor); to scrub it.

F. táá-dees-gis (díí, idoo, zhdooh, dii, dooh) (bi'doo-) **C-I.** tánás-gis (táání, tánéí, táájí, tánéii, tánáh) (tánábi'di-) **P.** táásé-giz (táásíní, tánéíz, táájíz, táásii, táásoo) (táábi'dis-) **R.** tánínás-gis (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** tánáos-gis (tánáóó, tááyó, táájó, tánáoo, tánáoooh) (táábi'dó-)

3. to wash oneself.

F. tá'ádi-dees-gis (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** tá'á-dís-gis (dí, dí, zhdí, dii, dóh) **P.** tá'á-dés-giz (díní, dees, zhdees, disii, disoo) **R.** tá'á-ndís-gis (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** tá'á-dós-gis (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh) **gish, géesh, gish (gizh), gish, géesh,** to cut.

1. to cut it; make an incision in it.

F. deesh-gish (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yiish-gish (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoooh) (bi'dii-) **P.** shé-gish (shíní, yizh, jizh, shii, shoo) (bi'dish-) **R.** néish-gish (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoooh) (nábi'dii-) **O.** ghésh-gish (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

2. to cut it in pieces; to slice it.

F. nihideesh-gish (nihidííł, niidi-yooł, nizhdiyooł, nihidiil, nihidooł) (nibidi'yool-) **I.** nihesh-géesh (nihíł, niyiił, njiil, nihiil, nihoł) (nibi'diil-) **P.** nihét-gizh (nihíníł, niyiish, njiish, nihiil, nihoł) (nibi'diish-) **R.** niná-hásh-gish (híł, yiil, jiił, hiil, hół) (bi'diil-) **O.** nihósh-géesh (nihóół, niyyół, nijiyół, nihool, nihooł) (nibi'diyól-)

3. to cut it in two.

F. 'ahá-deesh-gish (díí, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** 'ahá-nísh-géesh (ní, yí, jí, nii, nóh) (bi'deel-) **P.** 'ahá-ní-gizh (íní, yiní, zhní, nii, noo) (bi'deel-) **R.**

GISH

'ahá-násh-gish (nání, néi, náji, néii, náh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** 'ahá-osh-géesh (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dól-)

4. to shear it (as a sheep).

F. tá-dideesh-gish (didíi, ididoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh (bidi'doo-)) **C-I.** tá-dísh-géesh (dí, idi, zhdi, dii, dóh) (bi'di-) **P.** tá-díi-gizh (díini, idíi, zhdíi, dii, doo) (bi'doo-) **R.** tá-ndísh-gish (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) (nábi'di-) **O.** tá-dósh-géesh (dóó, idó, zhdó, doo, dooh) (bi'dó-)

gish, digging stick; walking cane.

gódei, up; upward. bikooh gódei yisháát, I am walking up along the wash.

goh, geeh, go' (goh), goh, geeh, to flow; fall.

1. to start falling; to trip.

F. dideesh-goh (didíi, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-geeh (dí, di, jidí, dii, doh) **P.** dé-go' (díni, deez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.** ndísh-goh (ndí, ndí, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-geeh (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh)

2. to be falling.

Prog. yish-goh (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh)

3. to fall down.

F. hada-deesh-goh (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** ha-daash-geeh (dani, daa, daji, daii daah) **P.** ha-dáá-go' (déini, dáá, dajíi, de-ii, daoo) **R.** hada-násh-goh (ná-

GOH

ní, ná, níi, néii, náh) **O.** hada-oosh-geeh (óó, oo, jó, oo, ooh)

4. to make him fall down (as from a cliff).

F. hada-deesh-goh (díit, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) **I.** hada-ash-geeh (nit, it, jit, iil, ot) **P.** ha-dáát-go', déinit, dayíit, dajíit, deiil, daoot) **R.** hada-násh-goh (nánit, néit, níit, néiil, nát) **O.** hada-oosh-geeh (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) tsékooh góyaa hadáátgo', I pushed him into the cañon.

5. to fall into the water (with prepounded tó biih, or taah, into the water).

F. deesh-goh (díi, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yish-geeh (ni, yi, ji, yii ghoh) **P.** yí-go' (yíni, yí, jíi, yii, ghoo) **R.** násh-goh (nání, ná, níi, néii, náh) **O.** ghosh-geeh (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

6. to fall down and hit the ground.

F. níki-dideesh-goh (didíi, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** níki-diish-geeh (dii, dii, zh-dii, dii, dooh) **P.** níki-dégoh (díni, deez, zhdeez, dee, disoo) **R.** níki-ndiish-goh (ndii, ndii, nízh-dii, ndii, ndóh) **O.** níki-doosh-geeh (doó, doo, zh-doo, doo, dooh)

7. to knock it over (one animate object).

F. naa-'adeesh-goh ('adíit, 'iidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) **I.** naa-'iishgeeh ('anit, 'iit, 'ajit, 'iil, 'oot) **P.** naa-'íit-go' ('íinit, 'ayíit,

'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) **R.** naa-'anásh-goh ('anáńít, 'anéít, 'anjíít, 'ané-iil, 'anáít) **O.** naa-'oosh-geeh ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot

8. to kneel; to genuflect.

This verb is given with zero classifier, although it is possible to insert the l-classifier.

F. ntsi-dideesh-goh (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** ntsi-dinish-geeh (diní, dee, zhdee, dinii, dinoh) **P.** ntsi-diní-go' (dííní, diní, zhdiní, dinii, dinoo) **R.** ntsi-ńdísh-goh (ńdí, ńdí, nízhdí, ńdii, ńdóh) **O.** ntsi-dósh-geeh (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh)

9. to be in a kneeling position.

N. ntsi-díńísh-go' (dííníil, dées, zhdées, dííníil, díńót)

The l-classifier may be omitted or included.

10. to flow up out.

F. hadoogoh **I.** haageeh **P.** háá-go' **R.** hanágoh **O.** haageeh

11. to start flowing along.

F. didoogoh **I.** digeeh **P.** deezgo' **R.** ńdígoh **O.** dógeeh

12. to be flowing along.

Prog. yigoh

13. to flow; to arrive flowing.

F. doogoh **I.** yígeeh **P.** nígo' **R.** nágoh **O.** ghógeeh

14. to flow as far as a point (and stop).

F. ndoogoh **I.** niigeeh **P.** ninígo' **R.** ninágoh **O.** noogeeh

15. to flow out of sight; flow into a hole or enclosure (with

prepounded yah); to flow away (with prepounded yóó').

F. 'adoogoh **I.** 'iigeeh **P.** 'íigo' **R.** 'anágoh **O.** 'oogeeh

16. to overflow; run over.

F. ghó'qdoogoh **C-I.** ghó'qáqlí **P.** ghó'qágo' **R.** ghó'qanágoh **O.** ghó'qoogeeh

17. to ram (with the head); to tackle (in football).

F. 'azdeesh-goh ('azdíí, 'azdoo, 'iizhdoo, 'azdii, 'azdoooh) **I.** 'ajish-geeh ('adzí, 'adzi, 'iiji, 'adzii, 'adzoh) **P.** 'adzíí-go' ('adzííńí, 'adzíí, 'iijíí, 'adzii, 'adzoooh) **R.** 'anjísh-goh ('ańdí, 'ańdí, 'anéiji, 'ańdzii, 'ańdzóh) **O.** 'ajósh-geeh ('adzóó, 'adzó, 'iijó, 'adzoo, 'adzoooh)

18. to ram or butt him; to tackle him (in football).

F. deesh-goh (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yiish-goh (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoooh) **P.** sé-go' (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) **R.** néish-goh (néii, náyii, ńjii, néii, náoooh) **O.** ghoosh-goh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

19. to bump into it; to collide with it.

F. bí-dideesh-goh (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** bí-diishgeeh (dii, dii, zhdii, dii dooh) **P.** bí-dé-go' (díńí, deez, zhdeez, dee, disoo) **R.** bí-ńídiish-goh (ńídii, ńídii, nízhdii, ńídii, ńídooh) **O.** bí-doosh-goh (doó doo, zhdoo doo, dooh)

*bí- becomes yí- in 3o.

20. to collide (two 3rd person objects, as cars).**F.** 'ahídidoogoh **I.** 'ahídiigeeh**P.** 'ahídeezgoh **R.** 'ahínídiigoh**O.** 'ahídoogoh**góhniinii**, Coconino.**gohwééh**, coffee.**gohwééh bee yibézhí**, percolator, coffee pot.**gohwééh hasht'ishí**, cocoa.**golchóón**, comforter; quilt.**gólízhii (or ghólízhii)**, skunk.**goł, gééd (god), geed, go', gééd**, to dig.**1. to dig it up out; to mine it.****F.** ha-deesh-goł (díí, idoo, zhdooh, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-)**I.** haash-gééd (hani, hai, haji, haii, haah) (bi'di-)**P.** háá-geed (háíní, hayíí, hajíí haii, haoo) (bi'doo-)**R.** ha-násh-go' (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-)**O.** ha-osh-gééd (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)**2. to dig it back up; to disinter it.****F.** ha-ndeesh-goł (ndíí, néidoo, nízhdooh, ndii, ndooh) (nábi'di-doo-)**I.** ha-násh-gééd (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-)**P.** ha-náá-geed (néíní, náyoo, níjoo, néii, náoo) (nábi'doo-)**R.** ha-ní-násh-go' (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-)**O.** haná-osh-gééd (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)**3. to dig a hole.****F.** haho-diyeeesh-goł (diyíí, diyoo, zhdiyoo, diyii, diyoooh) (diyoo-)**C-I.** ha-hash-gééd (hó, hwii, hoji, hwii, hoh) (hwii-)**P.** ha-hóó-**geed (hwiíní, hwiiz, hojíí, hwii, hoooh) (hwiis-)****R.** haná-hásh-go' (hó, hwii, hoji, hwii, hoh) (hwii-)**O.** ha-hósh-gééd (hóó, hwiyoó, hojó, hoo, hoooh) (hwiyoó-)**4. to drain off water.****F.** dideesh-goł (didií, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) (didooh-)**I.** dish-gééd (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) (di-)**P.** dée-geed (dííní, yidéé, jidéé, dee, disoo) (dees-)**R.** ndísh-go' (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) (ndí-)**O.** dósh-gééd (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh) (dó-)

shikéyah bikáá'dóó tó dideeshgoł, I'll drain the water off of my land (by digging a ditch).

5. to be digging along on it; to be spading it along; to be bucking along (a horse).**Prog.** yish-goł (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghooh) (bi'doo-)**6. to be digging (intr.)****Prog.** 'eesh-goł ('íí, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'oh)**7. to dig or spade it in a line; to dig a ditch.****F.** deesh-goł (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-)**P.** ní-geed (yíní, yiní, jiní, nii, noo, (bi'dee-)**R.** násh-go' (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-)**O.** ghósh-gééd (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghooh) (bi'dó-)

tó nígeed, I dug a ditch for the water.

8. to stab him; stick into him (as a knife or thorn).**F.** *baa 'adeesh-goł ('adííł, 'iidooł, 'adiil, 'adool) ('i'dool-)**I.**

baa 'iish-gééd ('anít, iit, 'ajít, 'iil, 'oot) ('e'el-) **P.** baa 'iit-geed ('iínít, 'ayíít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) ('o-'ol-) **R.** baa 'anásh-go' ('anánít, 'anéít, 'ańjít, 'anéiil, 'anáť) ('a-ná'al-) **O.** baa 'oosh-gééd ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) ('o'ól-) bibéézh shaa 'ayíítgeed, he ran his knife into me.

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

9. to cover it (with dirt).

F. *bik'ii-deesh-goł (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bik'ihwiidoo-) **I.** bi-k'iish-gééd (k'ii, k'iyii, k'ijii, k'ii, k'ioh) (k'ihoo-) **P.** bi-k'ii-geed (k'iini, k'iyii, k'ijii, k'ii, k'ioo) (k'ihoo-) **R.** bik'i-néish-go' (néii, náyii, ńjii, néii, náoo) (ná-hoo-) **O.** bik'i-oosh-gééd (óó yoo, joo, oo, ooh) (hoo-)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

10. to hoe (intr.).

F. náho-deesh-goł (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** ná-hásh-god (hó, há, hojí, hwii, hoh) **P.** ná-hóó-geed (hwííni, hóó, hojíi hwii, hoo) **R.** níná-hásh-go' (hó, há, hoji, hwii, hoh) **O.** ná-hósh-gééd (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hooh)

11. to start bucking (a horse).

F. didoolgoł **I.** dilgééd **P.** dees-geed **R.** ńdíłgo' **O.** dółgééd

12. to buck around (horse).

F. ndoolgoł **C-I.** naalgeed **P.** nasgeed **R.** ninálgo' **O.** naool-gééd **łíj'** shít naalgeed, the horse is bucking with me.

13. to stick it out (as one's tongue).

F. ha-deesh-goł (díít, idooł, zh-dooł, diil, dooł) **I.** haash-gééd (hanít, haił, hajił, haiil, haat) **P.** háát-geed (háínít, hayíít, ha-jíít, haiil, haooł) **R.** ha-násh-go' (nánít, néít, níjít, néiil, náť) **O.** ha-osh-gééd (óót, yót, jót, ool, ooł) sitsoo' háátgeed, I stuck out my tongue.

gónaa, across. dá'ák'eh 'atníi' gónaa tó nilj, water is flowing across the middle of the field.

góne', inside (an enclosure). kin góne' hózhóni, it is nice inside the house.

-góó, to; along the extension of. naalghéhé bá hooghangóó déyá. I'm going to the store. tábaqah-góó, along the shore.

ghoolk'áqh, tinder box

ghóózhch'jid, March.

gqsh, gqzh, gqzh, gqsh, gqsh, to turn intestines inside out.

1. to make sausage.

F. ńdeesh-gqsh (ńdíít, néidooł, nízhdooł, ńdiil, ńdooł) **C-I.** násh-gqzh (nánít, néít, ńjít, néiil, náť) **P.** nísét-gqzh (nísínít, néish ńjish, níshiil, níshooł) **R.** ní-násh-gqsh (nánít, néít, nájít, né-iil, náť) **O.** náosh-gqsh (náóót, náyót, níjót, náool, náooł)

H

Many of the h-initial stems are actually gh-initial, but change gh to h after ł. Thus, many of these same stems will also be found under gh. It should be kept in mind that the ł-classifier

becomes l in the 1st person dual-plural, and in the passive, and that h then becomes gh.

haa, what? how? *dinéshq' haa gholghé*, what is "man" called? **háadi**, where? *háadishq' níkéyah*, where is your land? *háadishq' n'dizhchí*, where were you born?

haah, here! (as in asking one to hand something here)

háahgóóshjǫ́, diligently; hard. *háahgóóshjǫ́ nishishnish*, I worked diligently.

háahideeneez, tapering to a point.

haa'í, where. *haa'í(shq') nííní'ó* where did you leave it?

haa'ishq', let me. *haa'ishq' nísh'í*, let me see it. It is used like colloquial "let's see," as when one expresses his desire to examine something held by another person.

haa'í yee', let's see now ---.

háájida, (to) somewhere. *háájida tǫ́'í shít dooldosh*, I'll go somewhere on horseback.

háájishjǫ́, somewhere. *háájishjǫ́ 'ííyá*, he went somewhere.

háaji'shǫ́, (as far as) somewhere. *díí tó háaji'shǫ́ ndoogoh*, this water will flow somewhere.

haak'oh, Acoma, N. M.

háalá, because; for. *doo ndeesh-dáat da, háalá doo shít yá'áhoot'éeh da*, I won't go back, for I don't like the place.

haa néelt'e', how many? how

much (in number)? *haa néelt'e' go níínizin*, how much do you want (as sacks of grain)?

haaz'éí, ladder.

hǫ́qt, han, han, hǫ́qh, han, to throw one object.

1. to throw it up in the air.

F. *yéi-deesh-hǫ́qt* (*díít, diyoot, zhdiyoot, diil, doot*) (*yáabi'diyoolghǫ́qt*) **I.** *yáa-hiish-han* (*hiít, yiyiít, jiít, hiil, hoot*) (*bi'diil-*) **P.** *yáa-hiít-han* (*hiinit, yiyiít, jiít, hiil, hoot*) (*bi'diil-*) **R.** *yáná-hiish-hǫ́qh* (*hiít, yiyiít, jiít, hiil, hoot*) (*bi'diil-*) **O.** *yáa-hoosh-han* (*hoót, yiyót, jiyót, hool, hoot*) (*bidi'yól-*)

2. to throw it; to slam it (a door); to throw it away (with pre-pounded yóó', away).

F. *'ahideesh-hǫ́qt* (*'ahidíít, 'iidi-yoot, 'ahizhdiyoot, 'ahidiil, 'ahidoot*) (*'abidi'yool-*) **I.** *'ahish-han* (*'ahít, 'ayíít, 'ajíít, 'ahiil, 'ahot*) (*'abi'diil-*) **P.** *'ahíít-han* (*'ahíínít, 'iíyíít, 'ajiyíít, 'ahiil, 'ahoot*) (*'abidi'yool-*) **R.** *'aná-hásh-hǫ́qh* (*hít, yíít, jiít, hiil, hát*) (*bi'diil-*) **O.** *'ahósh-han* (*'ahóót, 'iíyót, 'ajiyót, 'ahool, 'ahoot*) (*'abidi'yól-*)

hǫ́qt, hǫ́q', hǫ́q', hǫ́qh, hǫ́q', to snore.

F. *'idí'néesh-hǫ́qt* (*'idí'níít, nóot, 'izhdí'nóot, idí'níil, nóot*) **C-I.** *'ash-hǫ́q'* (*'ít, 'ajít, 'iil, 'ot*) **P.** *'íít-hǫ́q'* (*'íínít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot*) **R.** *ná'ásh-t*

HAD

HA'

(ná'ít, ná'át, n'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót)
O. 'ósh-háq' ('óót, 'ót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot)

hadah, down; downward. hadah 'ahííthan, I threw it down.

hadahiilí, waterfall.

hadahoneeyánigíí, mirage.

hadahonighe', banded calcareous aragonite.

hádqá', when (in the past)? há-dqá' lá noo'áázh, when did you two come?

hádqashq', how long ago? when? hádqashq' kwii yíníyá, how long ago did you come here.

hado, heat.

hágo, come here!

hágoshíí, all right; OK.

hah, hááh, hai, hah, hááh, to be winter.

1. to start to become winter.

F. ch'ídoohah **I.** ch'éhááh **P.** ch'ééhai **R.** ch'ínáhah **O.** ch'óo-hááh

Also the inchoatives: **F.** 'idí'-nóohah **P.** 'i'niihai.

2. to be passing (a winter or a year).

Prog. yihah

3. to become winter; to pass (a winter or year).

F. doohah **I.** yihááh **P.** yíhai **R.** náhah **O.** ghóhááh

4. to become winter (back).

F. ndoohah **I.** náhááh **P.** náá-hai **R.** nínáhah **O.** náoohááh

5. to spend the winter; to pass the year.

F. shi-doohah (ni, bi, ho, nihi, ni-

hi) **C-I.** shee-hááh (nee, bee, hwee, nihee, nihee) **P.** shéé-hai (néé, béé, hwéé, nihéé, nihéé)

R. ná-shee-hah (nee, bee, hwee, nihee, nihee) **O.** she-ohááh (ne, be, hwe, nihe, nihe)

6. to be (years) old.

F. shéé-dooah (néé, béé, hwéé, nihéé, nihéé) **I.** shi-náhááh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **P.** shi-nááhai (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **O.** she-ohááh (ne, be, hwe, nihe, nihe)

naadiin shinááhai, I am twenty years old. díkwíishq' ninááhai, how old are you?

hah, quickly; rapidly. 'ayóo hah naaghá, he walks rapidly.

háhaashchíí', sharp pointed.

hahí, quickly. hahí néínídzá, you returned quickly.

hahgoshq', when (in the future)? hahgoshq' shaa díínáát, when will you come (to see) me?

hahóó'á, noise.

ha'a'aah, east.

ha'a'aahdée'go, from the east.

ha'a'ahjí, easterly.

ha'a'aahjígo, on the east side.

ha'a'aahjigo, eastward.

ha'at'sédii, walnut.

ha'asidí, watchman.

ha'át'éegi, where? (specific location) ha'át'éegishq' nííní'á, where did you leave it? (ha'át'éegi is practically synonymous with háadi).

ha'át'éegi da, wheresoever.

ha'át'éego, how; why. ha'át'éego shíí nihikéyah bikáa'gi ch'il

ndahodoodleet, I don't see how there will be grass on our land again. ha'át'éego shíj ch'il 'á-din, I don't know why there is no grass.

ha'át'éegoshq', why? ha'át'éegoshq' nánildzid, why are you afraid?

ha'át'íishq', what (is it)? ha'át'íishq' nínizin, what do you want?

ha'át'íishq' biniighé, why? what for? ha'át'íishq' biniighé 'ánit'í, why did you do it?

ha'át'íishíj, something. ha'át'íishíj yiyíyáq', he ate something.

ha'naa, across. halgai ha'nac hootíít, the rain is moving across the plain.

háí bi-, whose? díishq' háí bilíj, whose horse is this?

háidish, which? háidish nínizin, which do you want?

háidishq', (ib. háidish), which?

háishq', who? háishq' 'ánit'í, who are you?

haait'áo (= **haait'éego**), how?

haait'áo sido, how hot is it?

haait'éegoshq' (or **hait'éegoshq'**)

how? why? hait'éegoshq' 'ál'í

how is it done? hait'éegoshq' doo shich'i' yánítí' da, why do you not talk to me?

hak'az, coldness; chill.

halchíitah, Painted Desert.

halgai, prairie; plain.

hał. haat, haal, hał, haat, to club

1. to beat it (as a drum); to

shell it (corn, clubbing the ears).

F. deesh-hał (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-)

I. yish-hał (niit, yit, jit, yiil, ghot) (bi'dil-)

P. yit-haal (yínit, yiyít, jíít, yiil, ghoot) (bi'dool-)

R. násh-hał (nánit, néit, njít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-)

O. ghósh-hał (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

'ásaa' yishhał, I'm beating the drum.

2. to shell (corn) (intr.).

'a-deesh-hał (díít, doot, zhdoot, diil, doot)

C-I. 'ash-hał ('ít, 'at, 'ajit, 'iil, 'ot)

P. 'íit-haal ('íínit, 'íit, 'ajíit, 'iil, 'oot)

R. ná'ash-hał (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót)

O. 'ósh-hał ('óót, 'ót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot)

3. to strike him a blow with a club.

F. ndideesh-hał (ndidíít, néidi-doot, nízhdidoot, ndidiil, ndi-doot) (nábididool-)

I. ndiish-hał (ndiit, néidiit, nízhdiił, ndiil, ndoot) (nábi'diil-)

P. ndíit-haal (ndíínit, néidiit, nízhdiił, ndiil, ndoot) (nábi'dool-)

R. ní-ná-diish-hał (nádiit, néidiit, názh-diił, nádiil, nádoot) (nábi'diil-)

O. ndoosh-hał (ndóót, néidoot, nízhdoot, ndool, ndoot) (nábi'dool-)

4. to beat him with a club.

C-I. nánish-hał (nánit, néinit, názhnít, nániil, nánót) (nábidinil-)

5. to bat it off into space (as a baseball).

F. 'abízhdeesh-hał ('abízdíít, 'a-yízdoof, 'abíizhdooł, 'abízdiil, 'abízdoof) **I.** 'abíjish-haaf ('abí-dzít, 'ayídzít, 'abíijít, 'abídziil, 'abídzót) **P.** 'abídzíít-haal ('abí-dzíínínít, 'ayídzíít, 'abíijíít, 'abí-dziil, 'abídzooł) **R.** 'abínjish-hał ('abíndzít, 'ayíndzít, 'abínéi-jít, 'abíndziil, 'abíndzót) **O.** 'abí-jósh-haaf ('abídzóót, 'ayídzót, 'abíijót, 'abídzool, 'abídzooł)

6. to wrap it (with paper, cloth)

F. *bił deesh-hał (díít, yidooł, jidooł, diil, doof) ('adool-) **I.** bił yiish-hał (yiit, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghooł) ('iil-) **P.** bił séł-hał (sí-nít, yis, jis, siil, soof) ('as-) **R.** bił néish-hał (néiit, náyiit, níjiit, néiil, náooł) (ná'iil-) **O.** bił ghósh-hał (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghooł) ('ól-)

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

hałgizh, forked (as a tree); V-shaped.

hanáádlj, Huérfano, N. M.

hane', story; tale (bahane').

hanii, a particle difficult of translation. doo hanii kót'éego 'áníléeh da, why don't you make it this way? doo hanii ni 'ałdó' nilj' bik'i dah 'íníit da, why don't you saddle your horse too? shí hanii t'éiyá bilagáanaa bi-zaad shił bééhózin, I'm not the only one who understands English.

haníibáqz, full moon.

haoh, yes.

hasbídi, mourning dove.

hash, hash, hash, hash, hash, to bite.

1. to bite it (once).

F. deesh-hash (díít, yidooł, jidooł, diil, doof) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiish-hash (yiit, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghooł) (bi'diil-) **P.** shét-hash (shínít, yish, jish, shiil, shoot) (bi'dish-) **R.** néish-hash (néiit, náyiit, níjiit, néiil, náooł) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghosh-hash (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-)

hash, háásh, hazh, hash, háásh, to bite.

1. to take a bite of it.

F. bi-dideesh-hash (didíít, didooł, zhdidooł, didiil, didooł) (di'dool-) **I.** bi-dish-háásh (díit, diit, zhdíit, diil, doł) ('dil-) **P.** bi-díít-hazh (díínít, díít, zhdíít, diil, doof) ('dool-) **R.** bi-nídish-hash (ní-díit, néidit, nízhdíit, nídiil, nídót) (nídíl-) **O.** bi-dósh-háásh (dóót, dót, zhdót, dool, doof) ('dól-)

hashch'ééh, gods.

hashkééjii naat'ááh, war chief.

hashk'aan, yucca fruit; fig; banana; date.

hasht'ish, mud.

hasht'ish tsé nádleehí, cement.

hashtáqyáál, six bits; 75 cents.

hastiin, man; husband (bahastiin, her husband).

hastói, elders; menfolk.

hastói dahóyánii, scientists, wise men; savants.

hataalii, chanter; shaman.

hats'ihyaa, sneeze; "ker-choo."

haza'aleehtsoh, wild celery.

HAZ

HEEN

hazéitsoh, small squirrel.

hazéists'ósii, chipmunk.

hazhó'ógo, carefully. **hazhó'ógo** bits'áhílah, separate them carefully!

hazhóo'ógo, slowly; with care. **hazhóo'ógo** yáálti', I talked slowly.

haz'á, can (with the future). **tsé** bee kin 'ádeeshlíitgo **haz'á**, I can make a stone house. **chidí** niinahji' **ch'ééh** 'ádoot'jítgo **haz'á**, it is possible that the car cannot make the grade.

héét, hé, hj, ghééh, héét, to kill (one object).

1. to start to kill it.

F. bidí'néesh-héét (bidí'níit, yidí'nóot, bizhdí'nóot, bidí'niil, bidí'nóot) **P.** bi'niit-hj (bin'niit, yi'niit, bizh'niit, bi'niil, bi'noot)

2. to kill him, it.

F. diyeeesh-héét (diyíit, yidiyoot, jidiyoot, diyiil, diyoot) (bidi'yool-) **I.** sis-xé (síit, yiyiit, jiit, siil, soot) (bi'diil-) **P.** sét-hj (sínít, yiyiis, jiis, siil, soot) (bi'diis-) **O.** sós-xéét (sóot, yiyót, jiyót, sool, soot) (bi'diyól-)

3. to worry.

I. yíní shii-thé (nii, bii, hwii, nihii, nihii) yíní biithé, he is worrying (his mind is killing him).

4. to drown.

This verb is conjugated by altering the object pronoun prefix on the verb, which is here given with 3rd person bi-, him. E.g. **tó** biisxj, he drowned (lit. water

killed him). The inchoative perfective (it has started to kill him) translates the English present.

F. **tó** bidiyoothéét (**Inchoative**)

P. **tó** bi'niithj **P.** **tó** biisxj **R.** **tó** nábiilghééh **O.** **tó** biyóthéét **k'asdqá'** **tó** nábiilghééh, he often nearly drowns.

5. to be starving to death; to be very hungry (one person).

This meaning is rendered by substituting the word **dichin**, hunger, for **tó**, in no. 4. Thus, **dichin** shi'niithj, I am starving; I am very hungry.

6. to be pining away; to be dying of melancholy.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding **ch'íináíí**, melancholy, to the verb forms of no. 4. Thus, **ch'íináíí** bi'niithj, he is pining away.

7. to be full of mischief.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding **'ádílááh**, mischief to the verb forms in no. 4. Thus, **'ádílááh** shi'niithj, I am full of mischief.

8. to be killed by lightning.

'ii'ni', lightening is prepounded to the forms given under no. 4. Thus, 'ii'ni' biisxj, he was killed by lightning.

9. to die of old age.

sá, old age, is prepounded to the verbs given under no. 4. **sá** biisxj, he died of old age.

héét, pack; burden (bighéél).

heeneez, tapering; heart shaped

HEETS

HIS

heets'óóz, tapering; conical.

hesh, heesh, heezh, hesh, heesh, a stem having to do with the slow movement of liquid (as the slow flowing of molasses; or of water flowing slowly here and there).

1. to fall (mushy matter).

F. ndoothesh **I.** naathéesh **P.** nááthëezh **R.** nináthesh **O.** na-oothéesh

2. to irrigate (lit. to cause it to flow meandering among them).

F. bitah ndí'néesh-hesh (ndí'níít, ndí'nóot, nizhdí'nóot, ndí'niil, ndí'nóot) **C-I.** bitah na'nish-heesh (na'nít, na'niit, nazh'nít, na'niil, na'not) **P.** na'nét-heezh (nani'nít, na'neesh, nazh'neesh, na'niil, na'nóot) **R.** ni-ná'nish-hesh (ná'nít, ná'niit, názh'nít, ná'niil, ná'nót) **O.** na'nósh-heesh (na'nóot, na'nót, nazh'nót, na'nool, na'nóot) shinaadqá' bitah ndí'néeshhesh, I shall irrigate my corn.

hes, hees, heez, hes, hees, to itch (no doubt related to hesh).

F. doohes **C-I.** yihéés, **P.** yíheez **R.** náhes **O.** ghóhees

hit, heet, heel, hit, heet, to quiet.

1. to become quiet; to quiet down; to be calm.

The parenthetic forms refer to impersonal "it."

F. dideesh-hit (didíít, didoot, jidi-doot, didiil, didoot) (hodidoo-ghit) **I.** díish-heet (diit, diit, jidiit, diil, doot) (hodiigheet) **P.** diit-heel (dínít, diit, jidiit, diil,

doot) (hodiigheel) **R.** ndiish-hit (ndiit, ndiit, nizhdiit, ndiil, ndót) (náhodiighit) **O.** doosh-heet (dóot, doot, jidoot, dool, doot) (hodoogheet)

2. to be quiet, still, or calm.

N. dínish-héel (dínít, dées, jidées dínii, dínóo) (hodéezghéel)

3. to appease him with it; to quiet him with it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition bee, with it (yee in 3o.) to the verb forms of no. 1. Thus, béeso naa ní'q bee didííthit biniighé, I gave you money so you would be quiet. béeso bee nidiitheel, I appeased (quieted) you with money.

4. to get dark.

F. chahodoothit ***P.** chaho'niit-héel **P.** chahóóthéel **N.** chaha-heet **R.** chanáháthit **O.** chahót-heet

*The inchoative perfective, rendering "it has started to get dark; it is getting dark."

hinááh bijéi, cell (of the body).

his, héés, hiz, his, his (héés), to turn, gyrate.

1. to turn it around.

F. nídees-xis (nídíít, néidoot, nízhdoot, nídiil, nídoot) (nábididool-) **I.** nás-xéés (nánít, néít, níjít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **P.** nísét-hiz (nísínít, néés, níjís, nísiil, nísoot) (nábi'dis-) **R.** ní-nás-xis (nánít, néít, nájít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** náos-xis (ná-

óót, náyót, njót, náool, náoot) (nábi'dól-)

2. to be turning it around.

Prog. náás-xis (náát, náyoot, njoot, néiil, náát)

3. to scare him; frighten him.

F. tsíbididees-xis (tsíbididíít, tsíididoot, tsíbidizhdoot, tsíbididiil tsíbididoot) (tsíbi'dool-)

I. tsíbidis-xéés (tsíbidít, tsíidiit, tsíbizhdít, tsíbiidiil, tsíbidot) (tsíbi'dil-)

P. tsíbidíít-hiz (tsíbidíínít, tsíidees, tsíbizhdees, tsíbideel, tsíbidoot) (tsíbi'dool-)

R. tsíbinídís-xis (tsíbinídít, tsínéidiit, tsíbinízhdíit, tsíbiníidiil, tsíbinídót) (tsíbinábi'dil-)

O. tsíbidós-xéés (tsíbidóót, tsíidót, tsíbizhdót, tsíbidool, tsíbidoot) (tsíbi'dól-)

his, pus. (bihis)

hĭ, hĭĭh, hĭĭ', hĭ, hĭĭ', to melt.

1. to melt it.

F. deesh-hĭ (díit, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bi'dool-)

I. yish-hĭĭh (niit, yiit, jiit, yiil, ghoot) (bi'dil-)

P. yíit-hĭĭ' (yíníit, yiyíit, jĭit, yiil, ghoot) (bi'dool-)

R. násh-hĭ (náníit, néíit, njíit, néiil, nát) (nábi'diil-)

O. ghósh-hĭĭh (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

2. to thaw it (back) out.

F. ndeesh-hĭ (ndíit, néidoot, nízhdoot, ndiil, ndoot)

I. násh-hĭĭh (náníit, néíit, njíit, néiil, nát)

P. náát-hĭĭ' (néíníit, náyíit, njíit, néiil, náoot)

R. ní-násh-hĭ (náníit, néíit, nájíit, néiil, nát)

O. náosh-hĭĭ' (náóót, náyót, njót, náool, náoot)

hódah, up; high. tsídii hódah-go tsin yq̄q̄ dah sidá, the bird is sitting up high in the tree.

hodighol, bumpy; rutted (area)

hodíina'go, after while; soon. hodíina'go 'índa shich'j' ch'íní-yá, after a while he came out to me.

hóghéé', awful; dreadful.

hóghéé', Steamboat Cañon, Ariz

ho'dizhchĭĭgi, birthplace. (shí-dizhchĭĭgi)

hóla; hólahéi, I don't know.

hoł, hóód (hod), hod, ho', hóód, to rock; limp.

1. to rock it back and forth.

F. ndidí'néesh-hoł (ndidí'níit, neididínóot, ndidí'níil, ndidí'nóot)

C-I. ndí'nísh-hóód (ndí'níit, neidí'níit, nizhdí'níit, ndí'níil, ndí'nóot)

P. ndí'nét-hod (ndí'níit, neidí'néés, nizhdí'néés, ndí'néel, ndí'nóot)

R. ni-nadí'nísh-ho' (nadí'níit, néidi'níit, názhdí'níit, nádí'níil, nádí'nóot)

O. ndí'nósh-hóód (ndí'nóót, neidí'nót, nizhdí'nót, ndí'nóol, ndí'nóot)

2. to limp about; to be lame (the C-I).

F. ndí'néesh-hoł (ndí'níit, ndí'nóot, nizhdí'nóot, ndí'níil, ndí'nóot)

C-I. na'nísh-hod (náníit, náníit, nazh'níit, na'níil, na'nót)

P. na'nét-hod (na'níit, na'nees, nazh'nees, na'neel, na'nóot)

R. ni-ná'nísh-ho' (náníit, ná'níit, názh'níit, ná'níil, ná'nót)

O. na'

nósh-hod (na'nóót, na'nót, nazh-'nót, na'nool, na'noot)

hónáásii', finally; at last.

honibqah, fireside.

honishgish, fire poker.

honoojí, rugged (area).

hoodzo, zone (marked off area).

hooghan, home; dwelling (bi-ghan).

hool'áágóó, forever; always.
hool'áágóó jónonaa'éí 'adinít-díin dooleet, the sun will always shine.

hooshdódii, whip-poor-will.

hootso, meadow.

hosh, háásh (hosh), haazh, hosh, háásh, to boil or bubble.

1. to make it boil or bubble; to bring it to a boil.

F. ha-díneesh-hosh (díníít, idínóót, zhdínóót, díníil, dínóót) (bididí'nóol-)

I. ha-nish-háásh (niít, iniít, zhníít, niil, noít) (bidi'niil-)

P. ha-níít-haazh (nííníít, i-ríít, zhníít, niil, noót) (bidi'nool-)

R. háá-nísh-hosh (níít, iniít, zhníít, niil, nóít) (bidi'niil-)

O. ha-nósh-háásh (nóót, inót, zhnót, nool, noót) (bidi'nól-).

gohwééh ha-nííthaazh, I made the coffee.

2. to spurt or gush out (as water from a fountain).

F. hadadi'nóothosh **I.** hada'niít-háásh

C-I. hada'níthosh **P.** hada'neeshhaazh

R. hańda'niít-hosh

O. hada'nótháásh

3. to go to sleep; to sleep.

F. 'ii-deesh-hosh (díít, doot, zh-doot, diil, doot)

I. 'iish-háásh

('iít, 'iit, 'ajiit, 'iil, 'oot) **C-I.** 'ash-hosh ('ít, 'at, 'ajit, 'iil, 'ot)

P. 'iit-haazh ('iiniit, 'iit, 'ajiit, 'iil, 'oot)

R. ná'iish-hosh (ná'iit, ná'iit, ná'jiit, ná'iil, ná'ót)

O. 'oosh-háásh ('oót, 'oot, 'ajoot, 'ool, 'oot)

4. to go back to sleep.

F. ná'ii-deesh-ghosh (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doot)

I. ná-'iish-gháásh ('iil, 'iil, 'jiil, 'iil, 'oot)

P. ná-'iil-ghaazh ('iinil, 'iil, 'jiil, 'iil, 'oot)

R. níná-'iish-hosh ('iil, 'iil, 'jiil, 'iil, 'oot)

O. ná-'oosh-gháásh ('oól, 'ool, 'jool, 'ool, 'oot)

5. to put him to sleep.

This meaning is rendered by simply prefixing the pronoun object to the forms of no. 3.

Thus, bi'iideeshhosh, I shall put him to sleep;

yi'iitthaazh, he put him to sleep (3o. yi-);

sh'i'iitthaazh, he put me to sleep.

hosh, hozh, hozh, hosh, hozh, to tickle.

1. to tickle him.

F. deesh-hosh (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot)

C-I. yish-hozh (niít, yiít, jiít, yiil, ghoít)

P. yíít-hozh (yí-níít, yiyíít, jíít, yiil, ghoot)

R. násh-hosh (náníít, néíít, nájíít, néiil, náít)

O. ghósh-hozh (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot)

hosh, thorn; cactus (bighosh).

hosh bineest'q', cactus fruit.

hosh niteelí, prickly pear.

hózhó, well. hózhó bik'ihoo-gééd, cover it well with dirt!

hwéeldi, Fort Sumner, N. M.

hwíídeeltó', slippery (place).

It must be kept in mind that in the 1st person duoplural and in the passive the stem becomes t'-initial (from the 1st person duoplural d, and from the d-classifier respectively) in verbs where the d-classifier is inserted, so many of these same stems will be found under t'-.

'**idadii'a'**, branch (bidadii'a').

'**ih**, to be dirty or filthy. A defective verb conjugated as follows: t'óó shaa-'ih (naa, baa, haa, nihaa, nihaa) (t'óó baa hoo'ih, the place or area is dirty)

'**ihoo'aah**, education; learning.

'**dílzoot**, whistling sound.

'**ii'q**, sunset.

'**neel'qah**, measurement (the act of measuring).

'**niiyqáq'**, infection; contamination (lit. it has started to eat).

'**ích'ah**, meatus.

'**ich'qhii**, Gypsy moth; moth.

'**ídqáq'**, at that time; then (in the past). 'ídqáq' chidí 'ádin, at that time there were no cars.

'**ídeetqáq'**, deep; thick (as water, soap suds, etc.).

'**ígqsh**, semen (bííqsh).

'**iigeh**, wedding.

'**ígháán**, backbone; vertebra (bíígháán).

'**ígháqtsiighaq'**, spinal cord.

'**ii'alt'ood**, injection.

'**ii'ni'**, thunder.

'**ii'sinil**, heald sticks.

'**iikááh**, sand painting.

'**iiná**, life. be'iina', his living; his livelihood.

'**iiná bá siláii**, resources (from which a living can be made).

'**iishch'id**, womb; uterus (biishch'id).

'**ijh**, a stem used with dloh, laughter, to render "chuckle."

C-I. dloh hahinish-'ijh (hahiniit, haiiniit, hahizhniit, hahiniil, hahinot)

'**ijt**, '**ij'** ('i), '**ij'**, '**ijh**, '**ij'**, to look; to see.

1. to look.

F. dídéesh-'ijt (dídíí, dídóo, jidídóo, dídíi, dídóoh) **C-I.** désh-

(or dínish-) '**ij'** (díní, déez, jidéez

dée, dísóo) **P.** dée-'ij' (dííni, dée,

jidée, díi, dóo) **U.** désh-'ijh (dí,

dí, jidí, díi, dóh) **R.** ndísh-t'ijh

(ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.**

dósh-'ij' (dóo, dó, jidó, dóo, dóoh). bee 'adéest'ij' bee dínish-

'ij', I am looking through a telescope. díní'ij', look! shiní-

chxoosht'ah bee dée'ij', I looked

out of the corner of my eye.

2. to look for it, or for him.

F. há-dídéesh-'ijt (dídíí, idídóo,

zhdídóo, dídíi, dídóoh) **C-I.** há-

désh-'ij' (díní, idéez, zhdéez,

dée, dísóo) **P.** há-dée-'ij' (dííni,

idée, zhdée, díi, dóo) **R.** há-ndísh-t'ijh (ndí, néidí, nízhdí, ndíi ndóh) **O.** há-dósh-'ij' (dóo, idó,

zhdó, dóo, dóoh) ch'ééh hái-dée'ij', he looked for it in vain.

3. to look at it or him.

F. dínéesh-'jít (díníít, yidínóot, jidínóot, díníil, dínóot) (bidi'nóol-)
I. nish-'í (nínít, yinít, jinít, níil, nóot) (bidi'níl-) **P.** néét-'íí' (nínít, yinéét, jinéét, níil, nóot) (bidi'néel-)
U. nish-'jìh (nít, yinít, jinít, níil, nóot) (bidi'níl-)
R. nánish-'jìh (nánít, néinít, názhnít, náníil, nánót) (nábidi'níl-)
O. nóosh-'íí' (nóot, yinóot, jinóot, nóol, nóot) (bidi'nól-)

4. to see it.

Prog. yish-'í (yíní, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doo-)

5. to be able to see.

Prog. 'eesh-'í ('ííní, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'oh) doo hózhq 'eesh'íí da, I cannot see well.

6. to guide him (lit. to see a place or an area for him).

Prog. *bá hweesh-'í (hwííní, hoo, hojoo, hwii, hooh)

* bá becomes yá in 3o.

7. to obey him (lit. see things according to him, or his way).

N. *bik'eh honish-'í (honít, hoł, hojít, honiil, honót) bik'eh honish'íí dooleet, I will obey him.

The passive is bik'eh hól'í, he is obeyed.

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

8. to look at each other.

F. 'ahi-díníil-'jít (dínóot, dínóol, zhdínóol) **C-I.** 'ahi-níil-'í (nót, níil, zhníil) **P.** 'ahi-néel-'íí' (nóot, néel, zhnéel) **R.** ná'ahi-níil-'jìh (nót, níil, zhníil) **O.** 'ahi-nóol-'íí' (nóot, nóol, zhnóol)

9. to see each other.

Prog. 'ahii-(t)'í ('ahoooh, 'ahoo, 'ahijoo)

10. to become gray dawn; to be daylight.

F. 'attso hwiidool'jít **I.** 'attso hool'jìh **N.** hool'in **P.** 'attso hoos'jìd **R.** 'attso náhool'jìh **O.** 'attso hool'jìh

'ííí, 'ííh ('in), 'íí, 'ííh, 'ííí, to hide or be invisible.

1. to steal it.

F. dínéesh-'jít (díníí, yidínóo, jidí nóo, díníi, dínóoh) (bidi'nóo-)
I. nish-'jìh (ní, yini, jini, nii, noh) (bidi'ni-)
P. né-'íí' (níní, yineez, jineez, nee, noo) (bidi'nees-)
R. nánish-'jìh (nání, néini, názhní, nánii, nánóh) (nábidi'ni-)
O. nósh-'ííí (nóó, yinó, jinó, noo, nooh) (bidi'nó-) bee né'íí', I stole it from him.

2. to steal; to be a thief.

F. 'a-dínéesh-'jít (díníí, dínóo, zhdínóo, díníi, dínóoh) **I.** 'a-nish-'jìh ('aní, 'ani, zhni, nii, noh) **P.** 'a-né-'íí' (níní, neez, zhneez, nee, noo) **R.** ná'nish-'jìh (ná'ní, ná'ní, názh'ní, ná'nii, ná'nóh) **O.** 'a-nósh-'jít (nóó, nó, zhnó, noo, nooh)

3. to hide it.

F. ndidínéesh-'ííí (ndidíníít, néididínóot, ndizhdínóot, ndidíníil, ndidínóot) (nábidi'íí-)
I. ndínish-'jìh (ndínít, néidínít, nízhdínít, ndíníil, ndínóot) (nábidi'níil-)
N nanish-'in (nanít, neinít, nazhnít, naniil, nanót) (nabidi'níl-)

P. ndíneét-'íí' (ndínínít, néidí-
nées, nízhdínees, ndínee, ndí-
nóo) (nábídí'nees-) **R.** ní-nadí-
nish-'ííh (nádínít, néidínít, názh-
dínít, nádíniil, nádínóot) (nábi-
dí'níl-) **O.** ndínósh-'ííh (ndínóot
néidínót, nízhdínot, ndínóol, n-
dínóot) (nábídí'nól-)

**4. to give it to him unobserv-
ed; to "slip" it him.**

F. baa díneesh-'ííít (díniít, yidi-
nóot, zhdínóot, díniil, dínóot) **I.**
baa nish-'ííh (níít, yiniít, jiniít, niil,
not) **P.** baa ninít-'íí' (nínít, yini-
nít, jininiít, niniil, ninoot) **R.** baa
nánish-'ííh (nánít, néiniít, názh-
níít, nániil, nánót) **O.** baa nosh-
'ííít (nóot, yinót, jinót, nool, noot)
naakaii tódithit naabeehó yaa
néiniil'ííh, the Mexican repeated
ly "slips" whiskey to the Nava-
ho.

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

**5. to find him out; to discover
him; to catch him in the act.**

F. ha-dideesh-'ííít (didíil, ididool,
zhdidool, didiil, didoot) (bidi'-
dool-) **I.** ha-dinish-'ííh (diniil, i-
deel, zhdeel, diniil, dinoot) (bi'-
deel-) **P.** ha-dinish-'íí' (díníníl,
ideel, zhdeel, diniil, dinoot) (bi'-
deel-) **R.** ha-ndísh-'ííh (ndíl, né-
idil, nízhdíil, ndiil, ndót) (nábi'-
dil-) **O.** ha-dósh-'ííít (dóol, idól,
zhdól, dool, doot) (bi'dól-)

bilíí' bee né'íí' nt'ée' hashideel-
'íí', I stole his horse but he found
me out. bighanji' yisháatgo bi-
lééchqá'í 'átsé hashideel'íí', as I

was approaching his home his
dog discovered me first.

'ííít, 'í, 'íid, 'ííh, 'ííh, to act, do.

**1. to be nauseated by it; to
have one's stomach turned by it.**

F. deesh-'ííít (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii,
doo) **S-P.** sé-'íid (síní, yiz, jiz,
sii, soo) **R.** nash-'ííh (nání, néi,
njí, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-'ííh
(ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) tó-
dithit 'ayóo yishdlqá' nt'ée' t'áa-
doo hooyání sé'íid, I used to
drink a lot of whiskey, but sud-
denly I couldn't stand it any
more.

**2. to act upon it futilely; to
fail at it.**

The following verb forms are
preceded by ch'ée'h, in vain.

F. 'ádeesh-'ííít ('ádíít, 'íidoot, 'á-
zhdoot, 'ádiil, 'ádoot) **C-I.** 'ásh-
'í ('ánít, 'íít, 'ájít, 'íil, 'ót) **P.** 'íít-
'íid ('íinít, 'áyíít, 'ájíít, 'íil, 'óot)
R. 'ánásh-'ííh ('ánánít, 'ánéít, 'á-
njít, 'ánéiil, 'ánát) **O.** 'óosh-'íí'
('óot, 'áyót, 'ájót, 'óol, 'óot)

3. to use it.

F. choi-deesh-'ííít (díít, doot, zh-
doot, diil, doot) (chobidi'dool-)
C-I. choinish-'í (choiniít, choyoot
choijoot, choiniil, choinoot) (cho-
bi'dool-) **P.** choisét-'íid (choisi-
níít, choyoos, chojoos, choisiil
choisoot) (chobi'doos-) **R.** cho-
náosh-'ííh (náóot, náyoot, ní-
joot, náool, náoot) (nábi'dool-)
O. choosh-'íí' (choót, choyót, cho-
jót, chool, choot) (chobi'dól-)
'ak'e'eshchíigo bee 'ak'e'elchí-

hí chonáosh'jjh łeh, I use a pencil to write.

4. to be useful; to be of use.

F. choidoo'jjł **C-I.** choo'j **P.** chooz'jjd **R.** chonáoot'jjh **O.** choo'jj'. łjj' naabeehó yá cho-daoó'j, horses are useful to the Navaho.

5. to be good for nothing; to be useless (a person or thing).

This verb is used in the negative sense, and is preceded by t'áadoo and followed by da. The postposition bee, with it, also precedes the verb.

N. t'áadoo bee choosh-'íní da (chííní, choo, chijoo, choo, chooh)

6. to be in excess of one; to be too much for one; to be beyond one's stamina or ability.

This verb is used in the negative sense, so doo precedes and da follows the forms. The postposition bee, with it, is often employed. (The verb can be used in the positive sense of to be able to stand it.)

F. doo bee soh-deesh-'jjł da (díł, dool, jidool, diil, dooł) **P.** doo bee soh-désh-jjd da (díníl, dees, jidees, deel, disooł) doo soh-désh'jjd da, I couldn't stand it any longer. deesk'aaz doo bee sohdeesh'jjł da, I don't want to face the cold. 'ashdla' béeso doo bee sohdeesh'jjł da, five dollars is beyond my means.

7. to bark (a dog).

F. nahodoot'jjł **I.** náhodiit'jjh **C-I.** nahał'in **P.** nahóót'jjd **R.** nináhát'jjh **O.** nahót'jj'

8. to imitate it.

N. beesh-'j (binil, yeil, bijil, biil, boot) tsídii beesh'j, I am imitating the bird.

'ílinii, genuine; valuable.

'it, conifer needle; evergreen branch (bi'iil).

'it dah nát'áhí, padlock.

'it hózhó, joy; happiness. (shít hózhó, I am happy.)

'it 'adaagizí, screw.

'it 'adaalkaafí, nail.

'it 'adaalkaafí 'áłts'íísígíí, tack.

'it naa'aash, cousin (son of one's paternal aunt, or of one's maternal uncle) (shít naa'aash, my cousin (lit. he goes about with me.))

'it náhodighááh, dizziness.

'it náshjingo hatáál, corral dance.

'ina'adlo', trick; cheating; fraud (shina'adlo', my trick; I am tricky).

'inchxó'í, property (binchxó'í).

'inda, then; and then. chizh 'ahidíínítkaalgo 'inda yah 'ahidíí-jih, when you have chopped the wood, then carry it in.

'it, 'íit, 'it, 'it, 'it, to breed (animals).

F. da'íídóo'jł **C-I.** da'ó'jjł **P.** da'íí'jł **R.** nda'ó'jł **O.** da'ó'jł

k'ad dibé da'ó'jjł, the sheep are breeding now.

'is, 'éés ('iz), 'eez, 'is, 'éés, to step

1. to step down on to a surface (as on to the floor).

F. niki-didees-'is (didííl, didool, zhdidool, didiil) **I.** niki-dinis-'éés

(diníl, deel, zhdeel, diniil, dinooł)

P. niki-dinis-'eez (dííníl, deel, zhdeel, diniil, dinooł) **R.** niki-ndís-'is (ndíl, ndíl, nízhdíl, ndiil, ndół)

O. niki-dós-'éés (dóól, dól, zhdóol, dool, dooł)

2. to walk around quietly.

C-I. naas-'iz (nanil, naal, njil, neiil, naał)

3. to take a step; to step off distance.

F. ndidees-'is (ndidííl, ndidool, nizhdidool, ndidiil, ndidooł)

I. ndinis-'éés (ndiníl, ndeel, nizhdeel, ndiniil, ndinooł)

P. ndinis-'eez (ndííníl, ndeel, nizhdeel, ndiniil, ndinooł)

R. ni-nádís-'is (nádíl, nádíl, názhdíl, nádiil, nádół)

O. ndós-'éés (ndóól, ndól, nizhdól, ndool, ndooł)

4. to step lightly along.

Prog. yis-'is (yíl, yil, jool, yiil, ghoł)

5. to stand on him or it.

N. *bik'i-dínis-'eez (díníl, dées, jidées, díníil, dínół)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

'ish, 'éésh, 'eezh, 'ish, 'éésh, to lead them (2 or more objects).

1. to start leading them along.

F. dideesh-'ish (didíí, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh)

I. dish-'éésh (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh)

dé-'eezh (díní, yideezh, jideezh, dee, dishoo)

R. ndísh-'ish (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh)

O. dósh-'éésh (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh)

2. to start off leading them.

F. dah dideesh-'ish (didíí, yididoo, didii, didooh)

I. dah diish-'éésh (dii, yidii, jidii, dii, dooh)

P. dah dii-'eezh (dini, yidii, jidii, dii, doo)

R. dah ndiish-'ish (ndii, néidii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh)

O. dah dósh-'éésh (doó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh)

3. to be leading them along.

Prog. yish-'ish (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh)

4. to lead them; to bring them (leading them).

F. deesh-'ish (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-)

I. nish-'éésh (ní, yí, jí, nii, noh) (bi'dee-)

P. ní-'eezh (yíní, yiní, jiní, nii, noo) (bi'dee-)

R. násh-'ish (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-)

O. ghósh-'éésh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

shaa ní'éésh, lead them to me!

5. to string them (beads).

F. deesh-'ish (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-)

I. yish-'eesh (ní, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-)

P. shé-'eezh (shíní, yizh, jizh, shii, shoo) (bi'dish-)

R. násh-'ish (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh)

(nábi'di-)

O. ghósh-'eesh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

P. 'ishíshjíízh, poison ivy.

J

Since the d-classifier combines with zh to give j, many of the stems listed here will also be found under zh.

jáád baq̄h niná'nií, leggings.

jáád lánii, centipede.

jaa'abaní, bat.

jaa'í, coffee pot.

jaat'óót, earring (bijaat'óól).

jádi, antelope.

jadíshdló'ii, prairie wren.

jah, jeeh, jée' jah, jeeh, plural stem of to run (V. ghoł) and to lie down (V. téét). The same stem is used in the following unrelated meanings.

1. to grease it (car, wagon).

F. deesh-jah (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yish-jeeh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-)

S-P. shé-jée' (shíní, yizh, jizh, shii, shoo) (bi'dish-) **R.** nash-jah (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (ná-bi'di-) **O.** ghósh-jeeh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

2. to glue them together; to weld or solder them together.

To solder, weld or glue it to it is rendered by substituting bí- (yí- in 3o.) for 'ahí- in the following forms.

F. 'ahí-dideesh-jah (didíít, ididooł, zhdidooł, didiil, didooł) (bi-di'dool-) **I.** 'ahídiishjeeh (diit idiit, zhdiit, diil, dooł) (bi'diil-)

P. 'ahí-diit-jée' (dinił, idiit, zh-diit, diil, dooł) (bi'diil-) **R.** 'ahí-

nídiish-jah (nídiit, nédiit, nídiil nídooł) (nábi'diil-) **O.** 'ahí-doosh-jeeh (doót, idooł, zhdooł dooł, dooł) (bi'dool-)

3. to make, build, start it (fire).

F. di-dideesh-jah (didíít, ididooł, zhdidooł, didiil, didooł) (didool-)

I. di-dish-jeeh (díít, idiit, zhdiit, diil, doł) (dil-)

P. di-díít-jée' (dííníít, idíít, zhdiit, diil, dooł) (dool-)

R. déé-dísh-jah (díít, idiit, zhdiit, diil, dół) (déédíil)

O. di-dósh-jeeh (dóót, idół, zhdół dooł, dooł) (dól-)

4. to rekindle it; to build it back up (a fire).

F. déé-dideesh-jah (didíít, ididooł, zhdidooł, didiil, didooł) (didool-)

I. déé-dísh-jeeh (díít, idiit, zhdiit, diil, dół) (dil-)

P. déé-díít-jée' (dííníít, idíít, zhdiit, diil, dooł) (dool-)

R. dínáá-dísh-jah (díít, idiit, zhdiit, diil, dół) (díl-)

O. déé-dósh-jeeh (dóót, idół, zhdół, dooł, dooł) (dól-)

jánézhí, sash garter (a band about 2 inches wide and 2 feet in length used to fasten leggings).

ja'q', to have the legs drawn back (as when one sits with his arms on his knees, or lies on his side with his legs drawn back).

N. 'aha-díínísh-ja' (dííníil, dées, zhdées, dííníil, díínót)

jeeh, resin; pitch; chewing gum.

jeeh dígházii, rubber.

jeefid, soot.

jeesáá', dried pitch.

jeeshóó', turkey buzzard.

jéi'ádjih, tuberculosis.

jéi'ádjih bá hooghan, tuberculosis sanatorium.

-jí, on the side. 'e'e'aahjí, on the west side.

-jí', as far as; up to. tséji' niní-yá, I went up to the rock.

-jígo, in the direction; on the side. 'e'e'aahjígo shikéyah, my land is on the west side.

-jigo, toward; -ward. 'e'e'aahjigo, westward; toward the west.

jih, jááh (jaah), jaa', jih, jááh, to handle plural separable objects of small size, as grains of sand, shot, pebbles, bugs, seeds, several strands of beads, strings, or larger objects as bottles, puppies etc. if there is a large number of them bundled together, as an armful, for example. For the derivational prefixes V. 'áát.

1. to undress.

F. ha-di'deesh-jih (di'díi, di'doo, dizh'doo, di'dii, di'dooh) **I.** ha'diish-jááh (ha'dii, ha'dii, hazh'dii, ha'dii, ha'dooh) **P.** ha'diish-jaa' (ha'dini, ha'dii, hazh'dii, ha'dii, ha'dooh) **R.** háá'diish-jih (háá'dii, háá'dii, háázh'dii, háá'dii, 'dooh) **O.** ha'doosh-jááh (ha'doó, ha'doo, hazh'doo, ha'doo, ha'dooh)

jih, jih (ji'), jih, jih, jih, to grasp.

1. to grab, grasp or take hold of it (to have ahold of it in the neuter (N.) form.

F. deesh-jih (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yiish-jih

(yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoo) (bi'dii-)

P. shé-jih (shíní, yizh, jizh, shii, shoo) (bi'dish-) **R.** néish-jih (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoo) (nábi'dii-) **O.** ghósh-jih (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-) **N.** yínis-ji' (yíní, yó, jó, yínii, yínó) (bi'dó-)

jit, jiid (jid), jid, ji', jiid, to handle anything by means of one's back. For the derivational prefixes V. 'áát.

1. to be a prostitute.

N. 'ash-jit ('ít, 'at, 'ajit, 'iil, 'ot)

jithazhí, hackberry.

jish, medicine pouch.

jishcháá', grave; graveyard.

jí, day.

jí'ani'jihí (lit. day thief), a type of mouse that comes out during the day.

jí'ólta', day school.

jíídqá', today (the part already past). jíídqá' naashnishgo 'i'í-'á, today I worked until sunset.

jíít, jíih (zhin), jíí', jíih, jíih, to be black.

1. to become black.

F. yideesh-jíít (yidíi, yidoo, jiidoo, yidii, yidooh) **I.** yiish-jíih (yini, yii, jii, yii, ghoo) **P.** yiish-jíí' (yini, yii, jii, yii, ghoo) **R.** néish-jíih (néini, néii, njii, néii, náoo) **O.** ghoosh-jíih (ghoó ghoo, joo, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to be dark brown.

N. di-nish-zhin (níl, nil, zhníl, niil, not)

3. to be black.

N. finish-zhin (finí, fi, jil, finii, tinoh) (3s. halzhin)

4. to become dusk.

F. hiłidoojiił **I.** hiłiijjih **P.** hiłii-
jiił **R.** náhiłiijjih **O.** hiłoojjih

5. to become early twilight.

F. ni' hwiidoojiił **Prog.** ni' hoo-
jiił **P.** ni' hoojiił **R.** ni' náhoo-
jiił **O.** ni' hoojjih

**6. to move along as a speck in
the distance.**

Prog. yish-jiił (yí, yi, joo, yii,
ghooh) (3i. 'oojiił)

jiił, jiid, jiid, jiił, jiid, to jump.

1. to jump.

F. dah dínéesh-jiił (díníil, dínóol,
shdínóol, díníil, dínóot) **I.** dah

nish-jiid (níl, nil, shnil, niil, nół)

P. dah nésh-jiid (níníl, neesh, ji-
neesh, neel, noot) **R.** dah ná-

nísh-jiił (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nół)

O. dah nósh-jiid (nóól, nól, jinól,
nool, noot) t'óó'góó dah dí-

néeshjiił, I'll jump out. tsin bi-
tis dah néshjiił, I jumped over
the stick.

2. to jump back.

This meaning is rendered by
prepounding t'áqji', back, to the
forms in no. 1.

**3. to sit on one's haunches; to
squat.**

S-P. dah shish-jiid (shíníl, yish,
jish, shiil, shoot)

jish, jish, jish, jish, jish.

1. to turn over.

F. náhi-dideesh-jish (didíi, didoc
zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** náhi-

deesh-jish (dí, dee, zhdee, dee,

doooh) **P.** náhi-désh-jish (díní,
deesh, zhdeesh, dee, dishoo) **R.**

nínáhi-deesh-jish (dee, dee, zh-
dee, dee, dooh) **O.** náhi-dósh-

jish (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh)

2. to be turning over.

Prog. ná-heesh-jish (híi, hoo, hi-
joo, hii, hoooh)

jish, jizh, jizh, jish, jizh, to crush

1. to crush it.

F. deesh-jish (díit, yidoot, jidoot,
diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-

jizh (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'-
dil-) **P.** shét-jizh (shínít, yish,

jish, shiil, shoot) (bi'dish-) **R.**

násh-jish (nánít, néit, njít, néiil,
nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-jizh

(ghóót, yót, jót, ghooh, ghoot)

(bi'dól-)

jó, you know; you see; well. jó

tódiłhił biniinaa doo yá'áhoo-
t'éeh da, you know, it is because
of whiskey that things aren't

going right.

jó 'akon; jó 'akonee', see! see

there! (as when one's expectat-
ions are born out) jó 'akonee'

'ayóo nidaaz, see there, it is very
heavy! jó 'akon 'aadéé' yigáát,
see, there he comes!

jó nił bééhózingo, well, you see -

jóhonaa'éí, sun-bearer; sun;

jóhonaa'éí biná'ástléé', ring a-

jóhonaa'éí bit'óól, sunbeam;

jóhonaa'éí daaztsá, eclipse of

the sun (lit. the sun is dead).

jóhonaa'éei 'áłts'íisígíí, watch.
jóhonaa'éei 'íił'íní, watchmaker
jóhonaa'éei ntsaaígíí, clock.
joł, jooł (jooł), jool, joł, jooł, to handle non-compact matter, as wool, tangled cord, hair, brush, etc. For the derivational prefixes V. 'áát.

1. to cover it (with brush, or other similar matter).

F. *bik'ii-deesh-joł (díił, dooł, zhdooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-)
I. bi-k'iish-jooł (k'iit, k'iyiit, k'ijiit, k'iil, k'ioł) (k'ibi'diil-)
P. bi-k'iit-jool (k'iiniit, k'iyiit, k'ijiit, k'iil, k'ooł) (k'ibi'diil-)
R. bik'ineish-joł (néiit, náyiit, níjiit, néiil náooł) (nábi'diil-)
O. bik'ioosh-joł (óót, yooł, jooł, ool, ool) (bi'dool-)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

2. to fall (non-compact matter).

F. ndoojoł **I.** naajooł **P.** náájooł **R.** ninájoł **O.** naoojooł

3. to drop it (wool, etc.).

F. ndeesh-joł (ndíił, neidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nabidi'dool-)
I. naash-jooł (nanił, neił, njił, neiil, naat) (nabi'dil-)
P. náát-jool (néinił, nayíił, njíił, neiil, naooł) (nabi'dool-)
R. ninásh-joł (náníł, néił, nájił, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-)
O. na-osh-joł (óót, yót, jót, ool, ool) (bi'dól-)

4. to mix it with it (as one wool with another).

F. *bił 'altaa-ndeesh-joł (ndíił,

neidooł, nízhdooł, ndiil, ndooł)
I. bił 'altaa-násh-joł (náníł, néił, níjił, néiil, nát) **S-P.** bił 'altaa-níshét-jool (níshinił, néish, níjish, níshiil, níshooł) **R.** bił 'altaanínásh-joł (náníł, néił, nájił, néiil, nát) **O.** bił 'altaa-náosh-joł náóót, náyoł, níjót, náool, náooł)
 *bił becomes yił in 3o.

5. to be mixed together (wool).

F. 'altaandooljoł **I.** 'altaanál-joł **P.** 'altaanášjool **R.** 'altaanínáljoł **O.** 'altaanóoljooł

6. to move in or out of sight (as gas, fog, cloud, etc.); to be moving along (the progressive).

F. 'i'doojoł **I.** 'adijooł **Prog.** 'oo-joł **P.** 'i'íijool **R.** 'aná'ájoł **O.** 'o'ójooł. k'os jóhonaa'éei yich'áqáh 'i'íijool, a cloud obscured the sun.

7. to be round like a ball; to be "chunky."

N. dinish-jool (dinił, di, jidi, dinii, dinoh)

joogii, crested bluejay.

jooł, ball.

jooł, ---, jooł, jooł, jooł, to regain one's good humor; to get back into a good humor (V. zhó)

This verb is conjugated for person by merely altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition -ił, with.

F. shił náhodoojooł **Prog.** shił náhoojooł **P.** shił náhoojooł **R.** shił nínáhoojooł **O.** shił náhó-
 jooł

K

káát, kaah (ká), ká, kááh, káát, to handle anything in a vessel (as in a pail, box, basket, pan).

The derivational prefixes that are added to this stem will be found under 'áát.

1. to dip it out (as water).

F. ha-deesh-káát (díí, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** haash-kaah (hani, hai, haji, haii, haoh) **P.** háá-ká (háíní, hayíí, hajíí, haii, haoo) **R.** ha-násh-kaah (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) **O.** ha-osh-káát (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) 'ásaa' bighi'déé' tó hááká, I dipped the water out of the pot.

2. to spill it.

F. yei-deesh-káát (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (yabidi'doo-) **I.** yaash-kaah (yaa, yayii, yajii, yeii, yaah) (yabidi'dii-) **P.** yaa-ká (yeini, yayii, yajii, yeii, yaoo) (yabi'dii-) **R.** yanáash-kááh (yanáa, yááyii, yáájii, yanéii, yanáah) (yanábi'dii-) **O.** ya-ooshkáát (óó, yoo, joo, oo, ooh) (bi'doo-)

káát, kaah, ká, kááh, káát, to dawn.

1. to dawn (a faint light in the east, but still dark).

F. hayidooťkáát **I.** haiťkaah **P.** hayíťká **R.** hanéíłkááh **O.** ha-yóťkáát

2. to spend the night.

F. shii-dooťkáát (nii, bii, hwii, nihii, nihii) **I.** shii-ťkaah (nii, bii,

hwii, nihii, nihii) **P.** shii-ská (nii, bii, hwii, nihii, nihii) **R.** ná-shii-ťkááh (nii, bii, hwii, nihii, nihii) **O.** shi-yóťkááh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi)

3. to become day.

F. yidooťkáát **I.** yiiťkaah **Prog.** yooťkáát **P.** yiská **R.** néíłkááh **O.** yóťkáát

káát, kááh, káá', kááh, kááh, to make a sandpainting.

F. 'ii-deesh-káát (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'iish-kááh ('iini, 'ii, 'ajii, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** 'iisé-káá' ('iisíní, 'iiz, 'ajiz, 'iisii, 'iisoo) **R.** ná'iish-kááh (ná'iini, ná'ii, n'jii, ná'ii, ná'ooh) **O.** 'oosh-kááh ('oó, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'oo, 'ooh)

káát, káát, káál, káát, káát, to set slender objects (as posts) in a series or in a line

1. to set them in a line.

F. dínéesh-káát (dínííť, yidínóot, jidínóot, díníil, dínóot) (bidí'-nóol-) **Prog.** neesh-káát (nííť, yinóot, jinóot, niil, noot) (bidí'-nool-) **P.** níť-káál (nííníť, yiníť, jiníť, niil, noot) (bidí'neel) **R.** nánísh-káát (náníť, néiníť, názhníť, nániil, nánót) (nábidí'nil-) **O.** dínósh-káát (dínóot, yidínót, jidínót, dínool, dínóot) (bidí'nól-)

2. to set them in a circle.

F. ndínéesh-káát (ndínííť, néidínóot, nízhdínóot, ndíníil, ndínóot) (nábidí'nóol-) **I.** nánísh-káát (náníť, néiníť, názhníť, nániil, nánót) (nábidí'nil-) **P.** ná-néť-káál (náníníť, néinees, názh-

nees, nániil, nánoot) (nábidi'-nees-) **R.** ní-nánish-káát (nánít, néinił, názhnít, nániil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **O.** nánósh-káát (nánóót, néinót, názhnót, nánool nánoot) (nábidi'nól-)

kaawa, Kiowa.

kqqt, kq, kan, kqgh, kqgh, to beseech.

1. to beseech, beg, it of him.

F. néi-deesh-kqqt (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (nábidi'doo-) **I.** náosh-kq (néini, náyoo, nájoo, néii, náoh) (nábi'doo-) **P.** néisiskan (néisíní, náyoos, nájoo, néisii, néisoo) (nábi'doos-) **R.** ní-ná-osh-kqgh (néini, náyoo, ná-joo, néii, náooh) (nábi'doo-) **O.** ná-osh-kqgh (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'doo-) t'áadoo yáníłti'í bi-dishnígo néisiskan, I begged him not to talk. shaa ní'aah bi-dishnígo néisiskan, I begged him to give it to me.

2. to offer it; advertise it.

C-I. bó'oosh-kqgh (bí'oot, yí'oot bí'joot, bí'iil, bí'oot) shinaa-dqá' łaji' bó'ooshkqgh, I am advertising (or offering) part of my corn.

kanaagháii, sickly person.

kah, kah, kah, kah, kah, to shoot (with an arrow).

1. to shoot it with an arrow.

F. deesh-kah (dííł, yidoot, jidoot diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiish-kah (yiit, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghoot) (bi'diil-) **P.** sét-kah (sínít, yis, jis, siil, soot) (bi'dis-) **R.** néish-

kah (néiit, náyiit, njiit, néiil, ná-oot) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghosh-kah (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

kah, kááh (kai), kai, kah, kááh, the plural stem of to walk or go (V. gáát).

1. to be crowded (lit. they are walking about on one another).

F. 'atł'indookah **C-I.** 'atł'inaa-kai **P.** 'atł'inaaskai **R.** 'atł'ini-nákah **O.** 'atł'inaookai

2. to get confused; to get mixed up with one another.

This verb is altered for person by changing the pronoun object of the postposition -it, with.

F. shił 'atłaan'dookah **I.** shił 'atłaanákááh **P.** shił 'atłaanáskai **R.** shił 'atłaanínákah **O.** shił 'atłaanáookááh. łq'í yee nashi-neeztqá' nt'ée' 'atłso shił 'atłaanáskai, he taught me so many things that I got confused. dibé shił 'atłaanáskai, the sheep got mixed up for me (as when my flock merges with another).

kah, kááh, káá', kah, kááh, to trail.

1. to trail it down; catch up to it by trailing; apprehend or run down (a criminal).

F. bídeesh-kah (bídííł, yíidoot, bízhdoot, bídiil, bídoot) (bídool-)

C-I. bínish-kááh (bínít, yííł, bíjíł, bíniil, bínot) (bél-) **P.** bínít-káá' (bíínít, yíínít, bízhnít, bíniil, bí-noot) (béel-) **R.** bínásh-kah (bí-nánít, yínéíł, bínjíł, bínéiil, bí-

nát) (bínál-) **O.** bóosh-kááh (bóót, yiyót, bíjót, bóol, bóot) bóot-)

2. to investigate it; find out about it.

F. ndeesh-kah (ndíít, neidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nabidi'dool-) **C-I.** naash-kaah (nanił, neił, njił, neiil, naał) (nabi'dil-) **P.** nisét-káá' (nisínił, neis, njis, nisiil, nisooł) (nabi'dis-) **R.** ni-násh-kah (náníł, néił, nájił, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** naosh-kaah (naóó, nayó, njó, naoo, naooł) (nabi'dól-)

sə' nisétkáá', I investigated the stars; studied the stars.

3. to convict him.

F. béedeesh-kah (béedíit, yéeyidooł, béézhdooł, béédiil, béédooł) (béédool-) **I.** béénish-kááh (béeníł, yénéił, bééjił, bééniil, béénót) (bénál-) **P.** béeníł-káá' (béeyinił, yéeyinił, béézhnił, bééniil, béénooł) (bénál-) **R.** bénínásh-kah (bénínánił, yíninéił, bíníjił, béníniil, bénínát) (bínínál-) **O.** bénáosh-kááh (bénáóót, yínáyót, bínájót, bénáool, bénáooł) (bénáool-) **ka'**, to sway.

N. naaní-dínish-ka' (díní, díní, zhdíni, dínii, dínóh)

kał, kaad (kad), kaad (kad), ka', kaad, a stem having to do with motion or handling of a flat object.

1. to slap him (once).

F. ndideesh-kał (ndidíi, néidi-

doo, nízhdidoo, ndidii, ndidooh) (nábidii'doo-) **I.** ndiish-kaad (ndii, néidii, nízhdii, ndii, ndóh) (nábi'dii-) **P.** ndíi-kaad (ndíini, néidíi, nízhdíi, ndii, ndoo) (nábi'doo-) **R.** ní-nádiish-ka' (ná-dii, néidii, názhdii, ná-dii, nádóh) (nábi'dii-) **O.** ndoos-kaad (ndoó, néidoo, názhdoo, ndoo, ndooł) (nábi'doo-)

2. to slap him one time after another.

C-I. ná-nish-kad (nání, néini, názhni, nánii, nánóh)

3. to clap the hands.

F. 'ahí-deesh-kał (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'ahésh-kad ('ahíni, 'ahé, 'ahíji, 'ahíi, 'ahóh)

P. 'ahisé-kad ('ahísini, 'ahéz, 'ahíjiz, 'ahísii, 'ahísoo) **R.** 'ahínásh-ka' (nání, ná, níji, néii, náh)

O. 'ahí-oosh-kad (óó, oo, jó, oo, ooh) shá 'ahídaazkad, they clapped for me.

4. to drop it (a vessel in which one is carrying things, or a large number of plural separable objects, animate or inanimate).

F. ndeesh-kał (ndíit, neidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nabidi'dool-) **I.** naash-kaad (nanił, neił, njił, neiil, naał) (nabi'dil-) **P.** náát-kaad (néinił, nayíit, njiit, neiil, naooł) (nabi'dool-) **R.** ni-násh-ka' (náníł, néił, nájił, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** na-osh-kaad (óót, yót, jót, ool, ool) (nabi'dól-)

5. to knock it over (a wall, hay stack, stack of dishes, house).

F. naa-'adeesh-kał ('adíít, 'iidooł, 'azhdooł, 'adiil, 'adool) **I.** naa-'iish-kaad ('anít, 'iit, 'ajíit, 'iil, 'oot) **P.** naa-'íit-kaad ('íínít, 'ayíit, 'ajíit, 'iil, 'oot) **R.** naa-'anásh-ka' ('anánít, 'anéít, 'anjíit, 'anéiil, 'anát) **O.** naa-'oosh-kaad ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot)

6. to be disappointed; to sigh.

This verb is conjugated by altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition -qah, beside. It is given herewith for the 3rd pers.

F. baqah nahodookał **I.** baqah nahakaad **P.** baqah nahóókaad **R.** baqah nináháka' **O.** baqah nahókaad

7. to sew it.

F. ndeesh-kał (ndíít, néidooł, nízhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nábidí'-dool-) **C-I.** násh-kad (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, náł) (nábidí'-) **P.** nísét-kad (nísínít, néís, njís, nísiiil, nísóot) (nábidí'-) **R.** nínásh-ka' (nánít, néít, nájíit, néiil, náł) (nábidí'-) **O.** ná-osh-kad (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bí'dól-)

'atní'ní'áqádóó bik'iji' ni'éé' ndeeshkał, I'll sew your shirt this afternoon.

8. to sew (intr.).

F. ndeesh-kał (ndíít, ndooł, nízhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) **C-I.** ná'ásh-kad (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jíit, ná'iil, ná'ót) **P.** ná'sét-kad (ná'sínít, ná'ás, ná'jís, ná'siiil, ná'sóot) **R.** níná'ásh-ka' (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jíit, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** ná'ósh-kad (ná'óót, ná'ót, ná'jót, ná'ool, ná'oot)

9. to sew them together.

F. 'ahí-dideesh-kał (dídíit, ididooł, zhdidooł, didiil, didooł) (bí'dí-dool-) **I.** 'ahí-diish-kaad (diit, idiit, zhdiit, diil, doot) (bí'diil-) **P.** 'ahí-diit-kad (dinit, idiit, zhdiit, diil, doot) (bí'diil-) **R.** 'ahí-ndiish-ka' (ndiit, néidiit, nízhdíit, ndiil, ndooł) (nábidí'-) **O.** 'ahí-doosh-kaad (doót, idoot, zhdoot, dool, doot) (bí'dool-)

10. to herd them out (horizontally, as from a cañon or corral).

F. ch'í-díneesh-kał (díníit, idínóot, zhdínóot, díníil, dínóot) (bí'dí'nóol-) **I.** ch'í-ninish-kaad (nínít, ineet, zhneet, niniil, ninot) (bí'dí'neel-) **P.** ch'í-nínít-kaad (nínínít, inínít, nízhnít, niniil, ninooł) (bí'dí'neel-) **R.** ch'í-nánish-ka' (nánít, néinít, nánzhnít, nániiil, nánót) (nábidí'níil-) **O.** ch'í-nósh-kaad (nóót, inót, zh-nót, nool, noot) (bí'dí'nól-)

11. to be herding them along.

Prog. neesh-kał (níit, yinooł, jinooł, niil, noot) (bí'dí'nool-)

12. to herd them back; to return herding them.

F. ndíneesh-kał (ndíníit, néidínóot, nízhdínóot, ndíníil, ndínóot) (nábidí'nóol-) **I.** ndínish-kaad (ndínít, néidínít, nízhdínít, ndíníil, ndínót) (nábidí'níil-) **P.** ndínét-kaad (ndínínít, néidínees, nízhdínees, ndíneel, ndínóot) (nábidí'nees-) **R.** nínánish-ka' (nánít, néinít, nánzhnít, nániiil, nánót) (nábidí'níil-) **O.** ná-nósh-

kaad (nánóót, néinót, nážhnót, nánool, nánoot) (nábidi'nól-)

13. to be herding them along back.

Prog. náneesh-kał (náníít, néinoot, nážhnoot, náníil, nánoot) (nábidi'nool-)

14. to herd them about.

C-I. nanish-kaad (nanít, neinił, nazhnił, naniil, nanoot) (nabidi'nil-)

15. to herd (intr.).

C-I. na'nish-kaad (na'nít, na'nił, nazh'nił, na'niil, na'noot)

16. to drive them off of oneself (attackers); to counterattack them.

F. 'ák'i-díneesh-kał (dínił, idínool, zhdínool, díniil, dínoot) **I.** 'ák'i-nish-kaad (níł, inil, zhnil, niil, noł) **P.** 'ák'i-neesh-kaad (nínił, inool, zhnool, niil, noot)

R. 'ák'i-nánish-ka' (náníł, néniil, nážhnił, náníil, nánót) **O.** 'ák'i-nósh-kaad (nóól, inól, zhnól, nool, noot)

17. to corner or stump them.

(V. the stem chéet, to corner or stump him. The same prefixes are used but the classifier and stems: łkał, łkaad, łkaad, łka', and łkaad are used).

18. to pet it; to caress it.

F. nídíneesh-kał (nídinił, nédínóo, nízhdínóo, nídinii, nídínóoh) **C-I.** nánish-kad (nání, néini, nážhni, nánii, nánóh) **P.** náné-kaad (náníni, néineez, názhneez, nánee, nánoo) **R.** ní-

nánish-ka' (nání, néini, nážhni, nánii, nánóh) **O.** nánósh-kac (nánóó, néinó, nážhnó, nánoo, nánoooh)

kał, kaat, koal, kał, kaat, to act on or with a flat object (?)

1. to chop it apart (kindling).

F. 'ahi-dideesh-kał (didił, ididoot, zhdidoot, didiil, didoot) (bididool-) **C-I.** 'ahi-dish-kaat (dił, idił, zhdil, diil, doł) (bidil-) **P.** 'ahi-díit-kaal (díinił, idił, zhdíit, diil, doot) (bidool-) **R.** 'ahi-ń-dish-kał (ńdił, nédił, nízhdił, ńdiil, ńdót) (nábidiil-) **O.** 'ahidósh-kaat (doót, idót, zhdót, dool, doot) (bidól-)

2. to drive it (a nail).

F. 'adeesh-kał ('adił, 'iidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) **I.** 'iish-kaat ('anił, 'iił, 'ajil, 'iil, 'oot) **P.** 'iit-kaal ('iinił, 'ayil, 'ajil, 'iil, 'oot) **R.** 'anásh-kał ('anánił, 'anénił, 'anjil, 'anéil, 'anót) **O.** 'oosh-kaat ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot)

3. to close it (a door).

F. dá-di'deesh-kał (di'dił, di'didoot, zhdidoot, di'diil, di'doot) (bididool-) **I.** dá-di'nish-kaat (di'nił, 'deet, zh'deet, di'niil, di'noł) (bidinił-) **P.** dá-di'nił-kaal (díinił, di'nił, zhdinił, di'niil, di'noot) (bi'deel-) **R.** dá-ń-dish-kał (ńdił, ńdił, nízhdił, ńdiil, ńdót) (nábidiil-) **O.** dá-'dósh-kaat ('doót, 'dót, zh'dót, 'dool, 'doot) (bidól-)

ké, to be mean.

1. to be mean; to scold.

The verb used alone has the meaning of "to be mean," but in conjunction with what is apparently the prepounded postposition -ch'ah (perhaps meaning toward) the meaning is "to scold."

S-P. hashish-ké (hashíni, hash, hojish, hoshii, hoshoo) shi-ch'ah hashké, he is scolding me.

ké, footwear; shoe (bikee').

kébaqah nt'izgo dah naaznilígíí, corn (on foot); callous (on foot).

ké bee néilchíhí, shoepolish (red)

ké bee néilzhíhí, black shoepolish.

ké bikétal danineezígíí, cowboy boots.

ké bit 'adaalkaafí, cobbler's nail.

ké deigo danineezí, boots (high).

kégiizhí, Papago.

ké'achogii, galoshes.

kéjeehí, tennis shoes.

kék'eh, footprint.

kélqáq, tips of the toes.

kélchí, moccasin.

kéndoots'osii bikétal nineezí, cowboy boot shoes.

kénitsaaígíí, high moccasin (women's).

késhjéé', moccasin game.

késhmish, Christmas.

késhgolii, club-footed.

két'áhí, Pima.

két'óól, shoe lace.

kéts'iini, oxford (shoes).

kéyah, land (plural kédaayah).

k'aabéésh, arrowhead.

k'aabizhii, Cove, Arizona.

k'aaghéet, quiver (for arrows).

k'aa', arrow (bik'a' or bik'aa').

k'aalógii, butterfly.

k'áát, k'á, k'á, k'ááh, k'áát, to grind.

1. to grind it (grain, etc.).

F. deesh-k'áát (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yish-k'á (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-)

P. yí-k'á (yíni, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghoooh) (bi'doo-) **R.** násh-k'ááh (nání, néi, níí, néii, náh) (nábi-di-) **O.** ghósh-k'áát (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

k'aasdá, arrow poison.

k'qáq, k'qah, k'qad, k'qah, k'qah to tip or slant it; put it on edge.

1. to tip or raise it to a slant.

F. dideesh-k'qáq (didiít, yididoot, jididoot, didií, didoot) **I.** diish-k'qah (diit, yidiit, jidiit, diil, doot)

P. diit-k'qad (diniit, yidiit, jidiit, diil, doot) **R.** ndiish-k'qah (ndiit, néidiit, nízhdiit, ndiil, ndoot) **O.** doosh-k'qah (doót, yidoot, jidoot, dool, doot)

2. to have cramps.

F. dah dideeshk'qáq (didií, didoo, shdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dah diish-k'qah (dii, dii, shdii, dii, dooh) **P.** dah dii-k'qad (dini, dii, shdii, dii, doo) **R.** dah ndiish-k'qah (ndii, ndii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** dah doosh-k'qah (doó, doo, shdoo, doo, dooh) shijáád dah diik'qad, I have a cramp in the leg.

k'áq, k'áq, k'á, k'áq, k'áq, to burn.

1. to make fire (with fire-drill).

F. 'ii-deesh-k'áq̄t̄ (díít, doot, zh-doot, diil, doot) **I.** 'oosh-k'áq̄h ('iit, 'oot, 'ajoot, 'iil, 'oot) **P.** 'a-sét-k'á ('asínít, 'as, 'ajis, 'asiil, 'asoot) **R.** ná'oosh-k'áq̄h (ná-iit, ná'oot, n'joot, ná'iil, ná'oot) **O.** 'óshk'áq̄h ('óót, 'ót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot)

2. to start burning.

F. didook'áq̄t̄ **I.** dik'áq̄h **P.** deezk'áq̄' **R.** ndík'áq̄h **O.** dók'áq̄t̄

3. to be burning along.

Prog. dook'áq̄t̄

4. to burn as far as a point and stop; to stop burning.

F. ndidook'áq̄t̄ **I.** ndeek'áq̄h **P.** ndiník'áq̄' **R.** ninádík'áq̄h **O.** ndók'áq̄t̄

5. to burn up.

F. 'adidook'áq̄t̄ **I.** 'adik'áq̄h **P.** 'adíík'áq̄' **R.** 'ándík'áq̄h **O.** 'adók'áq̄t̄

k'ad, now. k'ad shít hólne', tell me now!

k'adéę, nearly; almost; about to (with imperfective mode). k'ad-éę bi'niitsá, he is almost dying. k'adéę dah diishááh, I am about to start off.

k'ah, k'ah, k'ah (k'aii), k'ah, k'ah, to be fat.

1. to become fat.

F. dínéesh-k'ah (díníil, dínóol, jidínóol, díníil, dínóot) **Prog** neesh-k'ah (níil, nool, jinool, niil, noot) **P.** nésh-k'ah (níníil, nees, jinees, neel, noot) **R.** ná-

níshk'ah (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nóť) **O.** nósh-k'ah (nóól, nól, jinól, nool, noot)

2. to be gaining weight.

This is expressed by an inchoative perfective, meaning literally "(I) have started to become fat." **P.** shi-'niilk'aii (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi)

3. to fatten it.

F. dínéesh-k'ah (díníit, yidínóot, dízhnóot, díníil, dínóot) (bididí-nóol-) **C-I.** nish-k'ah (níť, yiniť, jiniť, niil, noť) (bidí'nil-) **P.** nét-k'ah (níníť, yinees, jinees, neel, noot) (bidí'nees-) **R.** nánísh-k'ah (náníť, néiniť, názhníť, náníil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **O.** nósh-k'ah (nóót, yinót, jinót, nool, noot) (bidí'nól-)

k'ai, k'ai, k'ai', k'ai, k'ai, to fork.

1. to spread the legs apart.

F. deesh-k'ai (díí, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yiish-k'ai (yii, yii, jii, yii, ghoo) **S-P.** sé-k'ai' (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) **R.** néish-k'ai (néii, néii, njii, néii, náoo) **O.** ghoosh-k'ai (ghóó, ghoo, joo, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to walk about spread-legged (as after riding horseback for the first time).

C-I. na'ash-k'ai' (na'ít, na'at, n'jít, na'iil, na'ot)

3. to straddle it.

F. *biní-deesh-k'ai (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **S-P.** biní-sé-k'ai' (síní, náz, jiz, sii, soo) **R.** biní-

násh-k'ai (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** bi-náooosh-k'aih (náoo, náoo, nijó, náoo, náoooh). nástáán binísék'ai'go shiř yi'ot, the log is floating along with me (a-straddle of it).

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

k'ai', willow.

k'ai' bii' tó, Kaibito, Arizona.

k'as, k'áás, k'aaz (k'az), k'as, k'áás, to be cold.

1. to be(come) cold weather.

F. didook'as **I.** diřk'áás **S-P.** deesk'aaz **R.** ndiřk'as **O.** dót-k'áás

2. to be(come) cold (either in regard to the weather, or with respect to an interior area as inside a house).

F. hodínook'as **I.** honiik'áás **P.** honiik'aaz **R.** náhoniik'as **O.** honook'áás

The following si-perfective neuters also occur: honeezk'az, cold; honeezk'ází, it is cool; and hoozk'az, it is cold (as a refrigerator. bii' hoozk'az, it is cold on the inside. shibee'azk'ází bii' hoozk'az, my refrigerator is cold inside.

3. to catch a cold.

This verb is herewith given for the 1st person. It is conjugated by altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition -iih, inside.

F. shiih dook'as **I.** shiih yiřk'áás **P.** shiih yiřk'aaz **R.** shiih nářk'as **O.** shiih ghóřk'áás. k'ad biih yiřk'aaz, he has a cold now.

k'asdqáq', nearly; almost. k'asdqáq' dasétsq, I almost died.

k'ash, k'aash, k'aazh, k'ash, k'aash, to grind.

1. to grind it (an axe); to grind it very fine (meal); to sing at the top of one's voice.

F. deesh-k'ash (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yish-k'aash (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** yi-k'aazh (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yii, ghoo) (bi'doo-) **R.** násh-k'ash (nání, néi, níj, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) sitseniř yik'aazh, I ground my axe. t'éeédqáq' 'atah yik'aazh, last night I sang at the top of my voice with the group (as a chorus at a Squaw Dance).

2. to be cramped (from sitting too long in one position).

S-P. ndashish-k'aazh (ndashíní, ndaash, ndajish, ndashiil, ndashooř) kót'éego nízaadgóo sédáago biniinaa ndashishk'aazh, I am cramped from sitting this way a long time.

k'qs, k'qqs, k'qáz, k'qs, k'qqs, to straighten.

1. to straighten it.

F. deesh-k'qs (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yish-k'qqs (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** yi-k'qáz (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yii, ghoo) (bi'doo-) **S-P.** sé-k'qáz (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-k'qs (nání, néi, níj, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-k'qqs (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

k'é (k'é-), friendship; peace. **ni-** ch'j' k'énísdzin, I am friendly with you. **k'énáhásdlíj'**, peace returned.

k'ée'dílgheéh, agriculture.

k'eelghéíí, seeds (for planting).

k'eet, k'e', k'e', k'eeh, k'e', to cool.

1. to cool it (an object).

F. dínéesh-k'eet (díníít, yidínóot, jidínóot, díníil, dínóot) (bidi'nóol-) **I.** nish-k'e' (níít, yiniít, jiniít, niil, not) (bidi'nil-) **P.** nét-k'e' (níníít, yinees, jinees, neel noot) (bidi'nees-) **R.** nánísh-k'eeh (náníít, néiniít, názhniít, nániil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **O.** nósh-k'e' (nóót, yinót, jinót, nool noot) (bidi'nól-)

2. to cool it (an area or space, as a house).

This meaning is rendered by using ho- as the object prefixed to the forms in no. 1. Thus **ho-dínéeshk'eet**, I'll cool it; **hodínóotk'eet**, he'll cool it.

3. to cool off (an object); to stop hurting.

F. dínóok'eet **I.** nik'e' **P.** neez-k'e' **R.** náník'eeh **O.** nók'e'

k'eet'áán, prayerstick.

k'eet'oh, bowguard.

k'é'éltq', fractured (as a bone).

k'ēs, k'ēēs, k'ēēz, k'ēs, k'ēēs, to travel rapidly.

1. to travel along rapidly; to go along in a hurry.

F. 'adi-dínees-k'ēs (díníí, dínóo, zh'dínóo, díníi, dínóoh) **Prog.**

'a-nees-k'ēs (nii, noo, zhnoo, nii, noh) **P.** 'ani-ni-k'ēēz (níní, ní, zhni, nii, nooh) ***S-P.** 'adí-né-

k'ēēz (ní, néēz, zhnéēz, née, nóo)

****R.** 'atnáá-'nís-k'ēs ('ní, 'ní,

zh'ní, 'nii, 'nóh) **O.** 'adí-nósh-

k'ēēs (nóó, nó, zhnoó, noo, nooh)

halgai tsé'naa gáagi 'anook'ēs.

the crow is flying rapidly over

the plain.

*The si-perfective means "to be on one's way," or "to be going to go," whereas the ni-perfective form means "to go, arrive."

**This form means to go back and forth hurriedly.

k'id, to be humped.

The concept of hill is variously expressed, depending upon the shape and other characteristics of the hump. Thus: **dah yis-k'id**, a mounded hill; **dah daas-k'id**, a series of mounded hills rising here and there; **deesk'id**, an elongated hill or ridge; **'ahideelk'id**, two hills that merge; **'at'ch'j' niilk'id**, two hills that almost run together; **ch'élk'id**, a hill running horizontally out, as from a mountain; **yílk'id**, a hill or ridge that extends along (with out reference to its beginning or end; **'ahénálk'id**, a curved or circular hill; **binásk'id**, it is ringed by a hill; **niilk'id**, a hill runs to a point where it stops; **yanáalk'id**, a mound.

k'idi'nidéél, fracture (of a brittle bone or other object).

k'ídi'nidéél dóó binaa tídílyaa, compound fracture.

k'iiltsoii, big rabbit brush

k'iiltsoii dijoolí, small rabbit brush.

k'iiltsoitah, Cornfield, Arizona.

k'íí, k'eed, k'ééd, k'í, k'eed, to copulate.

1. to copulate (intr.).

F. 'a-deesh-k'ít (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'ash-k'eed ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'asé-k'ééd ('asíní

'az, 'ajiz, 'asii, 'asoo) **R.** ná'ásh-k'í' (ná'í, ná'á, n'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh)

O. 'ósh-k'eed ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

2. to copulate with her (tr.).

F. deesh-k'ít (díí, yidoo, jidoo dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yish-k'eed (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-)

S-P. sé-k'ééd (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-k'í' (nání, néí, n'jí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-k'eed (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

k'is, k'is, k'is, k'is, k'is, to crack (a very fine, barely visible crack as that in turquoise).

F. doolk'is **I.** yiilk'is **P.** yisk'is

R. néilk'is **O.** ghólk'is

k'ih, k'íih, k'íí. k'ih, k'íih, to peel.

1. to peel it.

F. bídeesh-k'ih (bídíít, yíidoot bízhdoot, bídiil, bídoot) (bídool-)

C-I. bésh-k'íih (bínít, yíít, bíjít, bíil, bót) (bél-) **P.** bíít-k'íí' (bíínít, yíyíít, bíjíít, bíil, bóot) (béél-)

R. bínásh-k'ih (bínánít, yínéít,

bínjít, bínéiil, bínát) (bínál-) **O.**

bóosh-k'íih (bóót, yiyót, bíjót,

bóol, bóot) (bóol-) shibéézh

bee nímasiitsoh bídeeshk'ih, I'll peel the potato with my knife.

k'inídláád, broken (as a string).

k'iníjít'ahí, currant.

k'ineedlíshii, stink beetle.

k'ineeshbízhii, dumpling.

k'ish, alder.

k'ishíshjíízh, poison ivy.

k'ool, to be undulating, wavy (as wool, terrain, etc.).

N. doolk'ool (in reference to a definite object; hodoolk'ool (in reference to an area).

k'ot, k'ot, k'ot, k'ot, k'ot, to blink.

1. to blink.

F. dínéesh-k'ot (díníil, dínóol, jidínóol, díníil, dínóot) **I.** niish-

k'ot (niil, niil, jiniil, niil, noot)

***C-I.** nish-k'ot (níl, nil, jinil, niil, not) **P.** nésh-k'ot (níníil, nees, jinees, neel, noot) **R.** ná-niish-

k'ot (niil, niil, zhniil, niil, noot) **O.**

nósh-k'ot (nóól, nól, jinól, nool, noot)

*This form means to blink the eyelids several times, whereas the ordinary imperfective means to perform the act once.

2. to lap against it (as waves).

N. bídílk'ot. tsinaa'eeł tó bídílk'ot, the water is lapping against the boat.

k'os, cloud.

k'qsh, k'qsh, k'qsh, k'qsh, k'qsh, to sour; spoil.

1. to start to spoil; to sour.

F. didook'qsh **I.** dik'qsh **P.** díi-k'qsh **R.** ndík'qsh **O.** dók'qsh
N. dík'qózh (it is sour).

k'qózh, body odor.

kiis'áanii, Pueblo Indian.

kił, kid (keed) kid, ki', kid (keed)

to move or act in a slow manner.

1. to ask for it; request it; beg for it.

F. yidéesh-kił (yídíi, yiidóo, yízh-dóo, yídíi, yídóoh) (bidí'dóo-) **I.** yínish-keed (yíní, yó, jó, yínii, yínóh) (bi'dó-) **P.** yí-keed (yíní, yiyíi, jii, yínii, yínóo) (bi'déé-) **R.** náyínish-ki' (náyíní, náyó, n-jó, náyínii, náyínóh) (nábí'dó-) **O.** yínósh-keed (yínóo, yó, jó, yínóo, yínóoh) (bi'dó-) niljii' ní-keed, I asked you for your horse.

2. to ask (a question).

F. na'í-didéesh-kił (dídíił, dí-dóoł, zhdídóoł, dídíil, dídóoł) **I.** na'í-dísh-kid (díł, díł, zhdíł, díil, dół) **P.** na'í-déet-kid (díiníł, déet, zhdéet, díil, dóoł) **R.** niná-'í-dísh-ki' (díł, díł, zhdíł, díil, dół) **O.** na'í-dósh-kid (dóoł, dół, zhdół, dóol, dóoł)

3. to ask him; to inquire of him.

F. nabídídéesh-kił (nabídídíił, nayídídóoł, nabízhdídooł, nabí-díiil, nabídídóoł) (nabídí'dóo-) **I.** nabídísh-kid (nabídíł, nayídíł, nabízhdíł, nabídíil, nabídót) (nabí'dí-) **P.** nabídéet-kid (nabídíiníł, nayídéet, nabízhdeet, nabí-díil, nabídóoł) (nabí'déé-) **R.** ni-nabídísh-ki' (nabídíł, náyídíł

nabízhdíł, nabídíil, nabídót) (nabí'dí-) **O.** nabídósh-kid (nabí-dóoł, nayídót, nabízhdót, nabí-dóol, nabídóoł) (nabí'dó-)

4. to start moving (slowly as the hands of a clock).

F. didoolkił **I.** dilkeed **P.** dees-kid **R.** ndíilki' **O.** dólkeed

5. to be moving along slowly (as the hands of a clock).

Prog. yilkił

6. to move; make a complete move (clock hands).

F. doolkił **I.** yilkeed **P.** yilkid **R.** nálki' **O.** ghólkeed

7. to make a complete circuit; to pass (an hour) (referring to clock hands making a complete circuit around the clock).

F. 'ahéé'doolkił **I.** 'ahéé'ilkeed **P.** 'ahéé'ilkid **R.** 'ahéniná'álki' **O.** 'ahéé'ólkeed

8. to pass (time by the clock).

Prog. 'oolkił díkwíigóolá 'oolkił, what time is it?

9. to chew or eat it (a bulky, roundish object, as an apple, loaf of bread, sheep head, etc.).

F. deesh-kił (díil, yidool, jidool, díil, dooł) (bidí'dool-) **C-I.** yish-keed (nil, yil, jil, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dil-) **P.** yish-kid (yíníł, yool, jool, yiil, ghooł) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-ki' (náníł, néil, njíl, néiil, náł) (nabí'dil-) **O.** ghósh-keed (ghóol, yól, jół, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-)

10. to get skinned (as one's hand).

F. tsiih doolkit **P.** tsiih yilkid **R.** tsiih náłki' **O.** tsiih ghólkeed
kin, house.

kin bii' nii'oh nda'adáhígíí, outside toilet.

kin dah lichí'í, Kinlichee, Ariz.

kin dootł'izhí, Towaoc, Colo.

kiniizhoozh, (slender objects as planks or logs, are) leaning side by side (against something).
tsin niheshjii' kınıizhoozh, the lumber is leaning (against something).

kin lání, city; town.

kin lání, Flagstaff, Arizona.

kin lichii'nii, San Juan (people of the Pueblo of San Juan).

kin ligmaí, Baca, N. M.

kin ligmaí, Moenave, Arizona.

kinteel, Pueblo Pintada, N. M.

kinteel, Wide Ruins, Arizona.

kinteel, Aztec, N. M.

kits'iil (or 'ásaats'iil), potsherds.

kódei, up this way. kódei hasí'-nééh, climb up this way!

kodi, here. kodi shíghan, my home is here.

koh, kóóh, kwih, kwih, kóóh, to vomit.

1. to vomit; to regurgitate.

F. dideesh-koh (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-kóóh (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dé-kwih (díní, deez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.** násh-kwih (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** dósh-kóóh (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh)

kónaa, across here. kónaa dibé

ha'naa ninájah, the sheep run across here.

kóne', here inside. kóne' hoozdo, it is warm here inside.

kónishéíí, that small (kónishéíí is used instead of *kóníłts'íísí; V. the stem shéíí).

kóoní, here about. kóoní tó t'óó 'ahayóí, there is a lot of water here about.

kos, kees, kééz, kos, kees.

1. to cough; start coughing.

F. ha-didees-kos (didíí, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didoof) **I.** ha-dis-kees (díł, dil, zhdil, diil, dof)

P. ha-dees-kééz (díníł, dool, zh-dool, diil, doof) **R.** ha-ndís-kos (ndíł, ndíl, nízhdíł, ndiil, ndóf)

O. ha-dós-kees (dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, doof)

2. to cough; to have a cough.

N. dis-kos (díł, dil, jidil, diil, dof) (This verb is formed by prefixing the prefixes of the imperfective mode to the stem of the iterative.)

3. to have the whooping cough (i.e. to cough spasmodically).

N. 'a-ndís-kos (ndíł, ndíl, nízhdíł, ndiil, ndóf)

4. to start to think about it.

Prepound baa, about it, to the following verb forms.

F. ntsí-didees-kos (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) (hodi-doo-)

I. ntsí-diis-kees (dii, dii, zhdiil, dii, doh) (hodii-)

P. ntsí-dii-kééz (dini, dii, zhdiil, dii, dooh) (hodii-)

R. ntsí-ndiis-kos

(ndii, ndii, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) (náhodoo-) **O.** ntsí-doo-kees (dóó, doo, zhdo, doo, dooh) (hodoo-)

5. to think about it.

baa, about it, is prepounded.

F. ntsí-dees-kos (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (hodoo-) **C-I.** ntsés-kees (ntsíní, ntsé, ntsíj, ntsii, ntsóh) (ntsáhá-) **P.** ntsí-sé-kééz (síní, z, jíz, sii, soo) (hás-) **R.** ntsí-nás-kos (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) (náhá-) **O.** ntsóos-kees (ntsóó, ntsóo, ntsíj, ntsóo, ntsóoh) (ntsóhó-)

koshdéé', toward one from nearby. t'áadoo baa 'áhonisiní t'ah nt'éé' koshdéé' kq' na'atbaqsii yilghot, before I was aware of it the train was bearing down on me (was nearly upon me).

kóyaa, down this way. kóyaa hadaninááh, come down this way!

kq', fire.

kq' bee niltsésí, fire extinguisher

kq'k'eh, fireplace.

kq' na'atbaqsii, train.

kq' na'atbaqsii bitiin, railroad.

kq' yiniltsésí, fire engine.

kóó, here about; through here.

kóó t'oh 'ádin, there's no grass here.

kqql, kqoh, kq', kqoh, kqoh, to smooth.

1. to make it smooth.

F. dideesh-kqql (didiít, yidido, jidido, didiil, didoo) (bidi-dool-) **I.** diish-kqoh (diit, yidiit,

jidiit, diil, doot) (bi'diil-) **P.** diit-kq' (diniit, yidiit, jidiit, diil, doot) (bi'dool-) **R.** ndiish-kqoh (ndiit, néidiit, nízhdiit, ndiil, ndoot) nábi'dool-) **O.** doosh-kqoh (doót, yido, jido, dool, doot) (bi'dool-)

2. to iron it (i.e. to smooth it back to its former state).

F. ndideesh-kqql (ndidiit, néidi-doot, nízhdidoot, ndidiil, ndi-doot) (nábidi'dool-) **I.** ndiish-kqoh (ndiit, néidiit, nízhdiit, ndiil, ndoot) (nábi'diil-) **P.** ndiit-kq' (ndiniit, néidiit, nízhdiit, ndiil, ndoot) nábi'dool-) **R.** ní-ná-diish-kqoh (nádiit, néidiit, názh-diit, nádiil, nádo) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ndoosh-kqoh (ndoót, néido, nízhdoot, ndool, ndoot) (nábi'dool-)

3. to be ice capped; to be covered with a layer of ice.

(The verb form itself means to be covered with a layer, and other nouns can replace "ice.")

F. tin bik'ididoolkqql **I.** tin bik'idilkqoh **P.** tin bik'idiilkq' **R.** tin bik'indiilkqoh **O.** tin bik'idoolkqoh

kqót, kqoh (kqó'), kqoh, kqoh (kqó'), to swim.

1. to swim (to a point and stop).

F. n'-deesh-kqót (n'diit, n'doot, nízh'doot, n'diil, n'doot) **I.** ni-nish-kqoh (ni'nit, ni'it, n'jit, ni-niil, ni'not) **P.** ni'nit-kqó' (ni'í-nit, ni'nit, nízh'nit, ni'niil, ni-

noot) **R.** ni-ná'ásh-kóq̄h (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** ni-'ósh-kóq̄h (ni'óót, ni'ót, n'jót, ni'ool, ni'oot)

2. to swim about; to go swimming.

F. n'deesh-kóq̄t (n'díit, n'doot, nizh'doot, n'diil, n'doot) **C-I.**

na'ash-kóq̄' (na'ít, na'at, n'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **P.** ni'sét-kóq̄' (ni'sínit, na'as, n'jis, ni'siil, ni'soot)

R. ni-ná'ásh-kóq̄h (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jít, ná'iil, ná'át) **O.** na'ósh-kóq̄' (na'óót, na'ót, n'jót, na'ool, na'oot)

The prefixes ni-, to a point, and na- about, converge in form. ni'sétkóq̄' can also mean "I swam to a point." The two following sentences will illustrate: tooh tsé'naa ni'sétkóq̄', I have swum across the river (at some time or another); tooh bii' ni'sétkóq̄', I have been swimming in the river.

q̄s, k̄ēs, k̄é̄z, q̄s, k̄ēs, refers to the falling or turning of a slender stiff object.

1. to fall downward (a slender stiff object).

F. ndookq̄s **I.** naak̄ēs **P.** nááké̄z **R.** ninákq̄s **O.** naok̄ēs

2. to fall over sideways (as a tree, pole, etc.).

F. naa'adookq̄s **I.** naa'iik̄ēs **P.** naa'íiké̄z **R.** naa'anákq̄s **O.** naa'ook̄ēs

3. to fall from (my) grasp (a slender stiff object).

This verb is conjugated for person by merely altering the pronoun prefix on the noun -lák'e, the (area of the) hand. It is given herewith in the 1st person.

F. shílák'e hadookq̄s **I.** shílák'e haak̄ēs **P.** shílák'e hááké̄z **R.** shílák'e hanákq̄s **O.** shílák'e haok̄ēs

4. to revolve; to turn over (a slender stiff object).

North is called náhookq̄s, because the Big Dipper appears to revolve.

F. náhidookq̄s **I.** náhookq̄s **P.** náhazké̄z **R.** nínáhákq̄s **O.** náhók̄ēs

kwe'é, right here. **kwe'é** shít yá-'áhoot'ééh, I like it here.

kwii, here (less closely defined area than that denoted by **kwe'é**). **kwii** dlóq̄' t'óó 'ahayóí, there are lots of prairie dogs here.

L

Due to the fact that verbs with l-initial stems become dl-initial with the addition of the d-classifier, many of the same stems will be found under dl. A few l-initials take the t-classifier, becoming t-initial, and some of the same stems will again be found under t.

Stem initial l becomes t after sh and t.

lq̄q̄t, ---, lq̄q̄d, dlq̄q̄h, lq̄q̄h, to increase; become many.

1. to increase; become many.

This verb is conjugated in the duoplural only.

F. dii(d)lqqt (dooh, doo, jidoo)

Prog. yii-(d)lqqt (ghoh, yi, joo)

P. yii-(d)lqqd (ghooh, yí, jíí) **R.**

néii-dlqgh (náh, ná, njí) **O.**

ghoo-(d)lqgh (ghooh, ghó, jó)

lá, lááh, láá', dla, lááh, to gather; pick up.

1. to gather them; pick them up; to choose them.

F. náhideesh-ta (náhidíí, néidiyoo, náhizhdooh, náhidii, náhidoo) (nábidí'yoo-)

C-I. náháš-tááh (náhí, náyii, njii, náhii, náhoh) (nábi'dii-)

P. náhá-láá' (náhíni, náyiiiz, njiiiz, náhii, náhoo) (nábi'diis-)

R. ní-náháš-dla (náhí, náyii, nájii, náhii, náhóh) (nábi'dii-)

O. náhósh-tááh (náhóó, néiyó, njiiyó, náhoo, náhooh) (nábi'diyó-)

2. to separate it from it (as wool, for example).

F. *bits'á-hideesh-tah (hidíí, idiyoo, hizhdiyoo, hidii, hidooh) (bidi'yoodlah)

C-I. bits'á-háš-tááh (hí, yii, jii, hii, hóh) (bi'diidlah)

P. bits'á-há-láá' (híni, yiiiz, jiiiz, hii, hoo) (bi'diisdlaá')

R. bits'á-náháš-dla (náhí, náyii, nájii, náhii, náhóh) (nábi'diidla)

O. bits'á-hósh-tááh (hóó, iyó, jiiyó, hoo, hooh) (bidi'yódlááh)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

3. to be full of mischief.

N. she-'ádíflááh (ne, be, hwe, nihe, nihe)

lá, it is; it occurred to me. t'áá 'íidqá' tji' bił dah diildloozh lá,

it just occurred to me that he has already started off on horse-

back. díí hastiin 'avóo bidziil

lá, it occurs to me that this man

is very strong.

ládqá', if; in case. t'áadoo le'é biniinaa nét'ah ládqá' doo hah 'áadi deesháat da, If I am delayed by something I'll arrive there late.

lájish, glove; mitten.

lashdóón, ribbon.

látah 'adijoolí, flax.

látsín, wrist.

látsín názt'i'i, wrist-band.

látsíni, bracelet.

látsíni bináá', set (in bracelet).

lq'qq', uh huh; I see; yeah.

lq'í, many; much. (Also used as a verb stem in niidlq'í, we are many; nohtq'í, you are many;

lq'í, they are many; jilq'í, they are many).

lq'í 'ahtah 'ádaat'éii, many kinds.

lq'ídi, many times. lq'ídi naalghéhé bá hooghangóó niséyá, I have gone to the store many times.

leef, leeh (lį, ló), lįi', dleeh, le', to become; be.

1. to start to become; to start to come into existence.

F. hodidooleet **I.** hodileeh **P.** hodeezlįi' **R.** náhodidleeh **O.** hódóle'

2. to become.

F. deesh-teet (díí, doo, jidoo, dii,

dooh) I. yish-teeh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) P. sé-líí' (síní, si, jiz, sii, soo) R. násh-dleeh (nání, ná, ní, ní, néii, náh) O. ghósh-te' (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

3. to be progressively becoming.

Prog. yish-teeet (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh) sání yishteeet, I am becoming older (day by day).

4. to be.

N. nish-tí (ní, ni, jí, nii, noh) diné nish-tí, I am a man.

5. to be healthy.

shánah, health (?) is prepounded to the forms under no. 4. Thus shánah nish-tí, I am healthy.

6. to hesitate; to waiver; to be culturally backward.

The words (bi)ch'í' ni' are prepounded to the forms under no. 4, the pronoun object of the post position -ch'í', toward, representing the object of the verb. Thus, bich'í' ni' nish-tí, I am hesitant with regard to him; t'áadoo bich'í' ni' nílíní, bich'í' yánííti', don't hesitate to talk to her! naa-beehó ta' ni' danilí, some of the Navaho are backward.

7. to exist.

This verb, in 3rd person, also translates impersonal there is, there are, as tó hóló, there is water.

N. honish-tó (honí, hó, hojí, honii, honoh)

8. to become again.

F. náá-deesh-dleet (díí, doo, zh-

doo, díí, dooh) I. náá-násh-dleeh (ní, ná, jí, néii, náh) P. náá-sis-dlíí (síní, nás, jis, sii, soo) O. náá-náooosh-dleet (náóó, náoo, níjó, náoo, náoooh) Prog. náá-náásh-dleet (náá, náá, joo, néii, náoooh)

9. to become back (again); to revert to one's former state.

F. ndeesh-dleet (ndíí, ndoo, nízh-doo, ndii, ndoooh) I. násh-dleeh (nání, ná, ní, ní, néii, náh) Prog. náásh-dleet (náá náá, níjoo, néii, nááh) P. nísís-dlíí' (nísíní, nás, níjis, nísii, nísooh) R. ní-násh-dleeh (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) O. ná-oosh-dle' (óó, oo, jó, oo, ooh)

10. to become involved in it; to get into it; take part in it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bee 'atah to the forms given under nos. 2, 4, 8, or 9. Thus, bee 'atah deesh-teeet, I'll become involved in it; get in it; bee 'atah náádeeshdleet, I'll again become involved in it.

11. to become or be hungry, or thirsty.

These meanings are rendered by prepounding dichin, hunger, or dibáá' thirst, to the forms under nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, or 9. Thus, dichin sélíí', I became hungry. dibáá' sélíí', I became thirsty. dichin nish-tí, I am hungry.

12. to get out of breath.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yisdah, out of

breath (?), to the forms given under nos. 2, 4, 8 or 9. Thus, yisdah séljí', I got out of breath.

13. to crave it; need it; want it badly.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bídin to the forms given under nos. 2, 4, and 8. For example, bídin nishíj, I crave it. (In 3o. bí- becomes yí-)

14. to be with one; to stick to or with one.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition -if, with, to the forms given under nos. 2 and 4. Thus nił nishíj, I am with you. t'áá 'íidzaagi t'áá nił nishíj dooleet, whatever happens I'll stick with you.

15. to assemble; meet; convene.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'álah, together, to the (duoplural or dist. pl) forms given under nos. 2, 3, 4, 8 or 9. Thus, 'álah yileet, they are gathering; 'álah siidlíj', we met; 'álah náidíleet, we will get back together (meet again).

16. to become united.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding lá'í, one, unison, to the forms (dpl and dist. pl) given under nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9. For example, lá'í siidlíj', we became united; lá'í niidlíj, we are united; lá'í nísiidlíj', we reunited.

17. to rank amongst them.

This meaning is rendered by

prepounding bee 'atah to the forms given under nos. 2, 4, 8, or 9. Thus, táá góne' yee 'atah silíj, it ranked 3rd among them.

18. to become overwhelming in amount; to become too much for.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bide'áneelqá', the number (or amount) is above him, to the 3rd person forms given under nos. 2, 3, 8, or 9. For example, bide'áneelqá' silíj', it overwhelmed him.

19. to come into existence; to become (area or place); to be born.

F. hodooleet I. haleeh P. hazlíj' R. náhádleeH O. hóle' (Prog. hooleet) jjí (t'éeé') hodooleet, it will become day (night). 'anaa' hazlíj', war broke out. deesk'aaz hodooleet, it (weather) will become cold. 'awéé' hazlíj', the baby was born.

20. to become again (area or place); to again come into existence; to be born again (another).

With ta', one, an, another, some, the meaning is for another one to become or come into being. Thus, 'awéé' hazlíj' dóó bik'iji' ta' náhásdlíj', a baby was born, and afterward another was born.

F. náhódoodleet I. náhádleeH Prog. náhoodleet P. náhásdlíj' O. náhódle'

21. to revert (to a former state or condition; to become (back) (place or area).

F. náhodoodleet **I.** náhádleeh **P.** náhásdlíí' **R.** nináhádleeh **O.** náhódle' nahasdzáán bikáá r'oh bee hodoot'izh náhásdlíí' the earth again became green with grass (i.e. reverted to a state of being green with grass)

22. to break out (war).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'anaa', war, to the forms given under nos. 19, 20, or 21. (Also 'anaa' hóló, there is war.)

23. to come into possession of it; to have it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition -ee, by means of, to the following verb forms. It is altered for person by changing the pronoun object of the postposition, and is given herewith in the 1st person.

F. shee hodooleet **I.** shee haleeh **P.** shee hazlíí' **N.** shee hóló **R.** shee náhádleeh **O.** shee hóle'

24. to be bluffed or scared out.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bił ghéé', terror with him, to the forms given under nos. 19, 20, or 21. Thus, bił ghéé' hodooleet, he will be scared out. Hitler bisiláago t'óó 'ahayóí biniinaa Czechoslovakic bił ghéé' dahazlíí' because

Hitler's soldiers were many Czechoslovakia was scared out.

25. to recover one's health.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding shánah, health (?), to the forms given under no. 9. Thus, shánah nísísdlíí', I recovered my health.

26. to get well (from illness).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yá'át'ééh, well, to the forms given under no. 9. As yá'át'ééh nísísdlíí', I got well.

27. to occur; to be (an event).

F. 'adooleet **I.** 'aleeh **P.** 'azlíí' **R.** ná'ádleeh **O.** 'óle'. naa'ahóohai 'adooleet, there will be a chicken pull. díkwíishq' 'azlíí', what time is it? naakidi 'azlíí', it is 2 o'clock. késhmish 'azlíí', it became Christmas.

28. to be held (a meeting).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'álah, together, to the forms given under no. 27. Thus, 'álah 'azlíí', there was a meeting.

29. to pass away; to die.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bizéé', his mouth to the forms given under no. 19. Thus, bizéé' hazlíí', he died.

30. to be worth; to be of value; to cost.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding háqh to the forms given under no. 27, with the addition of a neuter verb form 'íli. Thus, díkwíishq' háqh 'azlíí'

how much did it cost? díkwíishq' b́q́h 'ilí, how much is it worth? doo 'ilí da, it is cheap, worthless. doo b́q́h 'ilíní da, it is of no value, worthless.

31. to perspire.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding tó -qqh, water beside (on), to the forms given under no. 19. Thus, tó shqqh hazĺí, I am perspiring.

32. to have a close call; to have a narrow escape.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -ḱáa'ji', upon, to the forms given under no. 19. Thus, shiḱáa'ji' hazĺí, I had a close call.

33. to be a complaint about it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding baa saad, words about it, to the forms given in no. 19. Thus, baa saad hazĺí, a complaint arose about it. Also the neuter, baa saad hóló, there is a complaint about it.

34. to be agreement about it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bee ĺá, ok with it, to the forms given under no. 27. Thus, bee ĺá 'azĺí, there came to be agreement about it.

leel, le', le', dleeh, le', probably related to the above stem.

1. to appear; to move or roam about.

F. naho-deesh-teet (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) C-I. na-hash-te' (hó, ha, hoji, hwii, hoh) P. na-

hosé-le' (hosíní, haz, hojiz, hosii, hosoo) R. niná-hásh-dleeh (hó, há, hoji, hwii, hoh) O. nahósh-te' (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hoo) naatsis'áqdi nahashte'-go shéehai, I spent the winter roaming the Navajo Mountain country.

léel, lé (lé), lá, dlééh, léet, to handle a slender flexible object, or an object the characteristics of which are unknown (such as what would be represented by indefinite something, anything). This stem refers to such objects as a rope, cable, snake, strand of hair, strip of bark, sapling, flexible green branch, etc. For the derivational prefixes V. 'áát.

1. to commit adultery.

F. 'a-dideesh-téet (didí, didoo, zhdido, didii, didooh) I. 'a-dish-té (dí, di, zhdi, dii, doh) P. 'a-díí-lá (dííní, díí, zhdíí, dii, doo) R. 'a-ndísh-dlééh (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) O. 'a-dósh-téet (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh)

2. to fold it (blanket, etc.).

F. 'ahq́h dínéesh-téet (díníí, yidínóo, jidínóo, dínii, dínóoh) (bidí'nóodléet) I. 'ahq́h niish-té (nii, yinii, jinii, nii, nooh) (bidí'niidlé) P. 'ahq́h nii-lá (nini, yinii, jinii, nii, nooh) (bidí'nii-dlá) R. nániish-dlééh (nánii, néinii, názhnii, nánii, nánooh) (nábidí'niidlééh) O. noosh-téet (noó, yinoo, jinoo, noo, nooh)

(bidi'noodléét) beeldléi 'a-hq̄h niilá, I folded the blanket. beeldléi 'ahq̄h niiláago sit-sooz, the blanket lies folded.

3. to pay him.

* Instead of inserting d in the 1st person duoplural, and in the passive, the following verbs insert the l-classifier and change the stem initial to gh before e, and to y before a.

F. **bich'j' n'deesh-téét (n'díi, n'doo, n'zh'doo, n'diil, n'dooh) (n'doolghéét) **I.** bich'j' na'nish-té (na'ní, na'í, n'jí, na'niil, na'noh) (na'ilghé) **P.** bich'j' na'ní-lá (na'íini, na'ní, nazh'ní, na'niil, na'noo) (na'ilyá) **R.** bich'j' ni-ná'ásh-dlééh (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jí, ná'iil, ná'áh) (ná'alghééh) **O.** bich'j' na'ósh-téét (na'óó, na'ó, n'jó, na'ool, na'ooh) (na'ólghéét) bik'éh bich'j' n'deesh-téét, I'll pay him for it.

**bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

4. to repay him; pay him back

In this paradigm the d-classifier is inserted, and the verb is regular in the 1st person duopl, but in the passive l-classifier is inserted with the stem changes noted in no. 3 above.

F. *bich'j' ni-ná'deesh-dléét (ná'dii, ná'doo, názh'doo, ná'dii, ná'dooh) (ná'doolghéét) **I.** bich'j' ni-ná'nish-dlé (ná'ní, ná'í, ná'jí, ná'niil, ná'nóh) (ná'ilghé) **P.** bich'j' ni-ná'nish-dlá (ná'íini, ná'ní, ná'jí, ná'nii, ná'nooh)

(ná'ilyá) **R.** bich'j' ni-ná'ásh-dlééh (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jí, ná'iil, ná'óh) (ná'alghééh) **O.** bich'j' ni-ná'ósh-dléét (ná'óó, ná'ó, ná'jó, ná'ool, ná'ooh) (ná'ólghéét)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

5. to plant it.

V. no. 3 for explanation of the stem and classifier changes.

F. k'i-dideesh-téét (dídíi, ididoo, zhdidoo, didiil, didooh) **I.** k'i-dish-té (dí, idi, zhdi, diil, doh) **P.** k'i-díi-lá (díini, idíi, zhdií, diil, doo) **R.** k'ée-dísh-dlééh (dí, idi, zhdi, diil, dóh) **O.** k'i-dósh-téét (dóó, idó, zhdó, dool, dooh)

6. to plant; to farm; to engage in agriculture.

F. k'i-di'deesh-téét (di'díi, di'doo, dizh'doo, di'diil, di'dooh) **C-I.** k'i'dish-té (k'i'dí, k'i'di, k'izh'di, k'i'diil, k'i'doh) **P.** k'i-díi-lá (k'i'díini, k'i'díi, k'izh'díi, k'i'diil, k'i'doo) **R.** k'ée'dísh-dlééh (k'ée'dí, k'ée'dí, k'éezh'dí, k'ée'diil, k'ée'dóh) **O.** k'i-dósh-téét (k'i'dóó, k'i'dó, k'izh'dó, k'i'dool, k'i'dooh)

7. to roll a cigaret.

F. diih deesh-téét (díi, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) **I.** diih yish-té (ni, yi, ji, yiil, ghoh) **P.** diih yí-lá (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yiil, ghoo) **R.** diih násh-dlééh (nání, néi, níi, néiil, náh) **O.** diih ghósh-téét (ghóó, yó, jó, ghooh, ghoooh)

léi', a certain one; an unfamiliar one; one that; the fact that. **tj'j' léi' yiiłtsq'**, I saw an unfamiliar

iar horse. 'iřhosh léi' nich'j' yáshti', it just occurred to me that I am talking to you and you are asleep.

líit, lééh, laa, 'j ('jijh), le', to create, make.

This verb has several irregular features which must be born in mind. In the 1st person dpl and the passive forms of all the modes except the usitative (**U**) and the iterative (**R**), stem initial l is replaced by n (or y in the perfective), and the l-classifier is inserted.

Note that with the addition of the prefixes náá-, again, and ná, back, the d-classifier is added, except in the 1st person dpl and in the passive forms which insert the l-classifier, with the alterations of the stem initial vowel described above.

1. to make it.

F. 'ádeesh-łíit ('ádíi, 'íidoo, 'ázhdoo, 'ádiil, 'ádooh) ('ábididoolníit) **I.** 'ásh-łééh ('áni, 'ii, 'ájí, 'íil, 'óh) ('ábidilnééh) **P.** 'ásh- (or 'íish-) łaa ('íini, 'áyii, 'ájii, 'íil, 'óoh) ('ábidiiilyaa) **U.** 'ásh-'j ('ánít, 'íit, 'ájít, 'íil, 'ót) ('ábidil'j) **R.** 'ánásh- (or 'ánéish-) 'ijh ('anéiil, 'ánáyiiil, 'ánjiil, 'anéiil, 'ánáool) ('ánábidiiil'ijh) **O.** 'óosh-łe' ('óó, 'áyó, 'ájó, 'óol, 'óoh) ('ábidólne')

(The regular, or Passive A is **F.** 'ádoolníit **I.** 'álnééh **P.** 'ályaa **U.** 'ál'j **R.** 'ánál'ijh **O.** 'óolne')

2. to make it again; to make another one (with prepounded la', one, an, some).

F. 'ánáá-deeshdliit ('ánáádii, 'ánéidoo, 'ánáázhdoo, 'ánáádiil, 'ánáádooh) **I.** 'ánáá-násh-dlééh (ní, néi, jí, néiil, náh) **P.** 'ánáá-násh-dlaa (néini, yii, jii, néiil, náoo) **O.** 'ánáá-náosh-dle' (náóó, yó, jó, náool, náoo)

3. to repair it; make it back to its former state; remake it.

F. 'ándeesh-dliit ('ándíi, 'áneidoo, 'ánízhdoo, 'ándiil, 'ándoo) ('ánábididoolníit) **I.** 'ánásh-dlééh ('ánáni, 'ánei, 'ánjí, 'áneiil, 'ánáh) ('ánábidilnééh) **P.** 'ánásh-dlaa ('áneini, 'ánáyii, 'ánjii, 'áneiil, 'ánáoo) ('ánábidiiilyaa) **R.** 'áni-néish-'ijh (néiil, náyiil, nájiil, néiil, náool) (nábidiiil-) **O.** 'áná-osh-dle' (óó, yó, jó, ool, ooh) (bi'dólne')

The prefix náá- can, of course, be inserted after ní- (ń-) to give the meaning "repair it again," as 'ánináádeeshdliit, I shall repair it again.

4. to do or make it thus; to make it correctly.

F. 'ákódeesh-łíit ('ákódíi, 'ákwíidoo, 'ákózhdoo, 'ákódiil, 'ákódooh) ('ákóbididoolníit) **I.** 'ákósh-łééh ('ákóni, 'ákwíi, 'ákójí, 'ákwíil, 'ákóh) ('ákóbidilnééh) **P.** 'ákwíish-łaa ('ákwíini, 'ákwíyii, 'ákójii, 'ákwíil, 'ákóoh) ('ákóbidiiilyaa) **R.** 'ákónéish-'ijh ('ákónéiil, 'ákónáyiiil, 'ákónjiil

ákónéiil, 'ákónáool) ('ákóbi'-
diil-) -O. 'ákóosh-te' ('ákóó, 'á-
kóyó, 'ákójó, 'ákóot, 'ákóoh) ('á-
kóbi'dólne')

5. to change or alter it.

This meaning is rendered by
preponing lahgo, otherwise,
to the forms given under nos. 1
and 2. Thus, lahgo 'ádeeshíit, I
will change it.

**6. to clench the fist; to push
things together in a pile; to fold
it (as paper); to close it (book).**

These meanings are rendered
by preponing 'atsh'i', toward
each other, to the forms given
under nos. 1, 2 and 3. Thus 'at-
ch'i' 'ádeeshíit, I'll push them
together in a pile; shíla' 'atsh'i'
'ádeeshíit, I'll clench my fist.

7. to encourage one.

This meaning is rendered by
preponing t'áá -it hasihgo,
just hope with (one), to the forms
given under nos. 1, 2 and 3. For
example, t'áá nit hasihgo 'á-
niishłaa, I encouraged you. It
will be noted that the pronoun
prefixed to the postposition -it,
with. corresponds to the object-
ive personal pronoun infixed in
the verb

8. to make a ditch.

This meaning is rendered by
preponing tó yígeed, a ditch
for water, to the forms given un-
der nos 1 and 2. Thus, shidá'á-
k'eh bibqahgi tó yígeed 'áshtaa,

I made a ditch on the edge of my
cornfield:

**9. to make it shiny; to shine
it (as shoes, car, etc.).**

This meaning is rendered by
preponing bízdílidgo, shiny,
to the forms given under nos. 1
and 2. Thus, bízdílidgo 'áshtaa,
I shined it.

10. to make it by hand.

This meaning is rendered by
preponing t'áá yílá bee, just
by means of the hands, to the
forms given under no. 1. Thus,
t'áá yílá bee 'áshtaa, I made it
by hand; t'áá yílá bee 'ályaa, it
was made by hand.

**11. to make it clear; to clari-
fy it; to leave no doubt about it.**

This meaning is rendered by
preponing t'áá 'íishjání, clear,
to the forms given under nos. 1,
2 and 3. Thus, t'áá 'íishjání
'íishłaa, I made it clear.

**12. to pack them into it (as in
packing things into a car).**

This meaning is rendered by
preponing bii' héét, into it a
pack, to the forms given under
nos. 1, 2 and 3. Thus, bii' héét
'áshtaa, I packed them in it.

13. to raise it, or lift it up.

This meaning is rendered by
prefixing dei-, up, to the forms
given under nos. 1, 2 and 3. As,
'eii dibé bitsii' dei'ánílééh, lift
up that sheep's head!

**14. to gather or bundle them
together.**

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'álah, together, to the forms given under nos. 1, 2 or 3. Thus, 'álah 'ádeeshlíít, I'll bundle them together.

15. to open it (as a window).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'qq, open, to the forms given under nos. 1, 2 or 3. Thus, 'qq 'íishłaa, I opened it.

16. to fertilize a field.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding nanise' bich'iyq dá'ák'eh bqqh, plant food on the field, to the forms given under nos. 1, 2 or 3. Thus, nanise' bich'iyq' dá'ák'eh bqqh 'ásłaa, I fertilized (put fertilizer on) the field.

17. to set them (slender objects as poles) side by side.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding naaniigo shizhoozh go, lying crosswise side by side, to the forms given under nos. 1, 2 or 3. Thus, naaniigo shizhoozh go 'ádeeshlíít, I'll set them side by side.

18. to terminate it; halt it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding ni', earth (termination), to the forms given under nos. 1 and 2. Thus, yiskáago shinaanish ni' 'ádeeshlíít, I'll terminate my work tomorrow; k'ad chidí ni' 'ádeeshlíít, now I'll halt the car.

19. to make it (a place, area).

F. 'áho-deesh-líít (díí, doo, zhdo

diil, dooh) I. 'áhásh-tééh ('áhó, 'áhá, 'áhoji, 'áhwiil, 'áhóh) P. 'áhoosh-łaa ('áhwiini, 'áhoo, 'áhojii, 'áhwiil, 'áhooh) R. 'ánáhoosh-'jjh (hool, hool, hojiil, hwiil, hooł) O. 'áhósh-tééh ('áhóó, 'áhó, 'áhojó, 'áhool, 'áhooł)

20. to open a way for it (as for navigation, an army, etc.).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bá 'qq, open for it, to the forms under no. 19. Thus, siláago bá 'qq 'áhwiilyaa, we opened a way for the soldiers.

21. to bluff or scare him out.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -it' ghéé', with (one) fear, to the forms of no. 19, the pronoun prefixed to the postposition -it, with, representing the object of the verb, and the infix-ed ho- in the verb standing for impersonal it, things (lit. to make things fearful for, or with, him). Thus, bit' ghéé' 'áhoosh-łaa, I bluffed him out.

22. to change tires (as when one has had a puncture).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding chidí bikee', tire (i.e. car's shoe), to the forms given under no. 3. Thus, chidí bikee' 'ándeeshlíít, I'll change the tire.

23. to be successful (at it); to succeed (in it); to accomplish it.

F. ła' deesh-líít (díí, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) I. ła' yish-tééh (ni, yi, ji, yiil, ghoh) P. ła' yish-łaa (yi-

ni, yiyii, jii, yiil, ghoooh) **U.** ła' yish-'i (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) **R.** ła' násh-'jĵh (nánít, náyiit, níjiit, néiil, nát) **O.** ła' ghósh-te' (ghóó yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

24. to fix it; to correct it.

F. hasht'ée-deesh-dlíit (díi, yidoc zhdooh, diil, dooh) (doolníit) **I.** hasht'e-násh-dlééh (nání, néi, níj, néiil, náh) (nálnééh) **P.** hasht'e-násh-dlaa (néini, náyii, níjii, néiil, náoooh) (nályaa) **R.** hasht'ení-násh-'jĵh (néil, náyiil, nájiil, néiil, nát) (nál-) **O.** hasht'e-náosh-dle' (náóó, náyó, níjó, náool, náoooh) (náolne')

25. to prepare it; to make it ready.

F. hasht'e-deesh-tíit (díi, idoo, zhdooh, diil, dooh) (bidi'doolníit) **I.** hasht'e-esh-tééh (ni, i, ji, iil, oh) (bi'dilnééh) **P.** hasht'e-esh-łaa (ini, iyii, jii, iil, ooh) (bi'diil-yaa) **R.** hasht'e-néish-'jĵh (néiil, náyiil, níjiil, néiil, náooł) (nábi-diil-) **O.** hasht'e-osh-te' (óó, yó, jó, ool, ooh) (bi'dólne')

k'ad sitsásk'eh hasht'edeesh-tíit, I'll make my bed ready now.

26. to order it (as from a catalog).

F. *bíká 'i'deesh-tíit ('i'díi, 'i'doo 'izh'doo, 'i'diil, 'i'dooh) ('i'doolníit) **I.** bíká 'é'esh-tééh ('íi, 'é'é, 'íj, 'íiil, 'íóh) ('é'élnééh) **P.** bíká 'i'iish-łaa ('i'ini, 'i'ii, 'i'j, 'i'iil, 'i'ooh) ('i'iilyaa) **R.** bíká 'áná'iish-'jĵh ('áná'iil, 'áná'iil, 'ín'jiil, 'áná'iil, 'áná'ooł) ('áná-

iil-) **O.** 'ó'osh-te' ('ó'óó, 'ó'ó, 'í-jó, 'í'ool, 'í'óoh) ('ó'ólne')

*bí- becomes yí- in 3o.

27. to halt; to discontinue.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding ni', earth (termination), to the verb forms given under no. 26 (without the postposition bíká, of course). Thus, ní-léi tsin 'í'áhádi ni' 'i'deesh-tíit, I will stop over there at that tree (as when one is traveling in a car).

28. to copy it; to make a facsimile of it; to take his picture.

F. bi'deesh-tíit (bi'díi, yi'doo, bi-zh'doo, bi'diil, bi'dooh) (bi'doolníit) **I.** be'esh-tééh (be'í, yi'i, bi'ji, bi'iil, bi'oh) (be'elnééh) **P.** bi'iish-łaa (bi'iini, yi'ii, bi'jii, bi'iil, bi'ooh) (bi'iilyaa) **U.** be'esh-'i (be'ít, yi'it, bi'jít, bi'iil, bi-ot) (be'el-) **R.** biná'iish-'jĵh (biná'iil, yiná'iil, biná'iil, biná'ooł) (biná'iil-) **O.** bi'ósh-te' (bi'óó, yi'ó, bi'jó, bi'ool, bi'ooh) (bi'ólne') ne'eshtééh ya', I'll take your picture huh? t'óó be'elyaa, it's merely a copy of it; it is artificial.

29. to give him a chance or an opportunity.

F. *bá 'ashja' deesh-tíit (díi, doo, jidoo, diil, dooh) (doolníit) **I.** bá 'ashja' 'ashtééh ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'iil, 'oh) ('alnééh) **P.** bá 'ashja' 'iish-łaa ('iini, 'ii, 'ajii, 'iil, 'ooh) ('iilyaa) **R.** bá 'ashja ná'iish-'jĵh (ná'iil, ná'iil, ní'jiil, ná'iil, ná'ooł)

(ná'iil-) **O.** 'ósh-łe' ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'ool, 'ooh) ('ólne') 'ashja'at-íinii t'áátáhádi 'ashja' 'iif'jijh, opportunity knocks but once (lit. opportunity only one time).
 portunnitty only one time).

The meaning of "to give him another chance" is rendered by prefixing the element náá-, again. It is herewith given in the 1st person singular: **F.** bá 'ashja náá'deeshdlíit **I.** bá 'ashja náá'áshdlééh **P.** bá 'ashja náá'iishdlaa **R.** bá 'ashja ná'iish-íijh **O.** bá 'ashja náá'óshdle'

*bá becomes yá in 3o.

30. to injure him; punish him.

F. 'atí-deesh-łíit (díi, idoo, zhdoos diil, dooh) (bidi'doolníit) **I.** 'atísh-łééh ('atíni, 'atíi, 'atíji, 'atíil, 'atíoh) ('atíbi'dilnééh) **P.** 'atíish-łaa ('atíini, 'atíyii, 'atíjii, 'atíil, 'atífooh) ('atíbi'diilyaa) **R.** 'atí-néish-íijh (néiil, náyiil, híiil, néiil, náoot) (nábi'diil-) **O.** 'atíosh-łe' ('óó, 'yó, 'jó, 'ool, 'ooh) (bi'dólne') doo 'ákwii 'ánit'íi dago biniinaa 'atíniishłaa, you did not behave, so I punished you. tódíthit 'até'él'íinii 'át'é, whisker is injurious.

31. to harm one by magic.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -'álíil bee, by (one's) magic, to the forms of no. 30. Thus, she 'álíil bee 'atídeesh-łíit, I'll harm him with my magic (hex him).

32. to be harmful, injurious.

F. 'atí'doolíit **I.** 'atí'ílééh **P.** 'atí-iilaa **U.** 'atí'él'í **R.** 'atíná'iil-íijh **O.** 'atí'óle' tódíthit 'atí'él-íinii (or 'até'él'íinii) 'át'é, whisker is harmful.

33. to wink at him.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -ch'j' -náák'is, toward (one) one of (one's) eyes, to the forms under no. 1. Thus, bich'j' shináák'is 'áshłaa, I winked at him.

liit, li (lí), líi' dliih, líi' (liih), has to do with sentiments of suspicion, trust, confidence, etc.

It will be noted that the passive forms are irregular, taking an I-classifier, and changing the initial vowel of the stem to n, although the 1st person dpl is regular and inserts d before the stem.

1. to be suspicious of him.

F. *baa 'ayahwii-deesh-łíit (díi, doo, zhdoos, dii, dooh) (doolniit) **N.** baa 'aya-hoosh-łi (hwiini, hoo, hojoo, hwii, hoh) (hoolni) **P.** baa 'aya-hwiisé-łíi' (hwiisíni, hooz, hojooz, hwiisii, hwiisoo) (hoosníi') **R.** baa 'ayaná-hoosh-dliih (náhwiini, hoo, hojoo, hwii, hoh) (hoolniih) **O.** baa 'aya-hoosh-łíi' (hoó, hoo, hojoo, hoo, hooh) (hoolníi')

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

2. to trust him; to have confidence in him.

F. *baa jideesh-łíit (dziidíi, dziidoo, dziizhdoo, dziidii, dziidooh)

N. baa jósh-łi (dziíni, dzó, ijó, dziíni, dziínóh) **P.** baa dziisé-li' (dziisíni, dzooz, dzijooz, dziisii, dziisoo) **R.** baa níjósh-dliih (nídzi, nídzó, néiji, nídzii, nídzóh) **O.** baa jósh-łi (dzóó, dzó, ijó, dzoo, dzoo) łj' łi-zhinígíi baa jóshłi, I have confidence in the black horse. Hitler doo baaijóliih 'át'ée da, Hitler cannot be trusted.

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

3. to be expectant (not in the sense of birth, but of someone or something).

N. na'íinísh-łi (na'íini, na'ó, n'jó, na'íini, na'íinóh) na'íinísh-łigo biniinaa t'óó'góó ndísh-t'jijh, I keep looking out because I am expecting someone.

4. to expect him.

N. neínísh-łi (neíni, nayó, njó, neíni, neínóh) (nabi'dóólni) naniíníshłi, I'm expecting you.

5. to depend on him; to rely on him.

N. ba'íinísh-łi (ba'íini, ya'ó, ba'jó, ba'íini, ba'íinóh) ya'óli, he is depending on him. na'óli, he is depending on you. ch'ééh na'íiníshłi, I cannot depend on you.

6. to be undependable; untrustworthy.

This meaning is rendered by the following optative form: doo sha'jóolii' 'át'ée da, I am undependable. sha'jóolii' (that I might be depended upon; that one might depend on me) is al-

tered for person thus: sha-'jóolii' (na, ba, ha, niha, niha)

lił, lid, lid, li', lid, to smoke; to burn.

It is to be noted that when the ł-classifier is added to an l-initial stem, the stem becomes ł-initial.

1. to burn; to smoulder; to issue forth (smoke).

F. didoolił **I.** dilid **P.** dílid **R.** ndíli' **U.** díli' **O.** dólid

2. to make it burn; to cause it to smoke.

The following verb contains the ł-classifier which causes the initial l of the stem to drop out. However, ł does not change to l in the 1st person dpl and in the passive as would be expected, but drops out entirely. Thus, didiilił, not didiilił; and bidi'doolił, not bidi'doolił.

F. dideesh-łi (didíi, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) (bidi'doolił) **I.** dish-łid (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) (bi'didlid) **P.** díi-łid (díini, yidíi, jidíi, dii, doo) (bi'doodlid) **U.** dish-łi' (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) (bi'didli')

R. ndísh-łi' (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndii, ndóh) (nábi'didli') **O.** dósh-łid (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh) (bi'dóolid)

lin, to appear; to be in appearance; to look like. This stem is probably related to lı (V. leł).

1. to look like (it); to be like (it) in appearance; to resemble

N. nahonish-łin (nahoní, naha

nahojí, nahonii, nahonoh). díí
 łéechq'í mą'jįtsoh nahalin, this
 dog looks like a wolf. ch'ééh
 díníyá nahonílin, you look tired.

2. to resemble each other; to be similar in appearance.

N. 'ahinii(d)-lin ('ahinooh, 'ahinoo, 'ahizhnoo). 'ahiniidlin, we resemble each other. dzééh 'éi
 bijįtsoh ył 'ahinoolin, the elk and a big deer are similar in appearance.

3. to appear or look thus; to look like this; to look this way.

N. kó-neesh-łin (nínii, noo, zhnoo, nii, nooh). shilį' kónoolin nť'éé', my horse used to look this way (as in showing a photo, for example).

lish, lizh, lizh, dlish, lizh, to urinate.

1. to urinate.

F. 'a-deesh-łish (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** 'ash-łizh ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'ashé-lizh ('ashíní, 'azh, 'ajizh, 'ashii, 'ashoo) **R.** ná'ásh-dlish (ná'í ná'á, n'jí, ná'ii, ná'áh) **O.** 'ósh-łizh ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'oh)

2. to urinate (tr.).

This verb can be transitivized by inserting the ł-classifier. With addition of ł-classifier, the stem is, to all intents and purposes, ł-initial. However, in the 1st per. dpl, and in the passive forms ł does not change to l but drops out entirely, and d is inserted. Compare lił, to burn or smoke.

F. bídeesh-łish (bídíł, yídoł, bízhdoł, bídii, bídoł) **C-I.** bésh-łizh (bínít, yét, bíjít, bíi, bół)

P. bíshé-łizh (shínít, yésh, bíjish, bíshii, bíshoot) **R.** bínásh-łish (bínánít, yínát, bíńjít, bínéii, bínát) **O.** bóosh-łizh (bóół, yół, bíjót, bóo, bół)

dił bíshéłizh, I urinated blood; dił bíshiiłizh, we urinated blood

lił, lił (liłł), lił, dlił, lił, to taste

1. to be able to taste; to have a sense of taste.

N. 'ash-łijh ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh)

2. to taste it.

F. deesh-łijh (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidí'doodlił) **I.** yiish-łijh (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoo) (bi'diidlił) **S-P.** sé-lił (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dislił) **R.** néish-dlił (néii, náyii, n'jii, néii, náoo) (nábi'diidlił) **O.** ghoosh-łijh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'doodlił)

lił, to flow.

This stem is herewith given in conjunction with a number of prefixes which derive various meanings.

1. to flow.

'ałts'ánílił, they flow apart from each other; 'ałts'ádaazlił, they (dist. pl) flow apart from one another; 'ahidiilił, they flow together (are confluent); 'ahidadiilił, they (dist. pl) flow together; bináázlił, it flows around it; 'ahéé-nílił, it flows in a circle; ch'ínílił, it flows horizontally out; háálił, it flows up and out (a spring);

yah 'íilǵ, it flows in (as into a hole; biih nílǵ, it flows into it (as a river flowing into the sea); biih daazlǵ, they flow into it (rivers); yóó' 'íilǵ, it flows away; nílǵ, it is flowing (or flows) along. náálǵ, it drips down (as water from a leaky roof).

2. to cause it to flow.

Insertion of the ǵ-classifier can render transitive verbs with the stem lǵ, but the l-initial of the stem is dropped, and in the 1st person dpl and in the passive, ǵ does not become l, as would be expected, but drops out and d is inserted.

to make it flow up out.

N. háát-(ǵ)ǵ (háínít, hayítǵ, hajítǵ, hayínii, hayínót)

to make it flow along.

N. yínish-ǵǵ (yínít, yinít, jinít, yínii, yínót)

to make it flow to a point; to make it stop flowing.

N. ninít-(ǵ)ǵ (ninínít, niinít, nizhnít, ninii, ninót)

to make it flow (in, with pre-pounded yah; away, with pre-pounded yóó').

N. 'íit-(ǵ)ǵ ('íínít, 'ayítǵ, 'ajítǵ, 'íínii, 'íínót)

to make it flow in a circle.

N. 'ahéé-nish-ǵǵ (nít, inít, zhnít, níi, nóǵ)

3. to bleed.

diǵ shqǵh háálǵ (blood is flowing up out on me). Altered for per-

son by changing the pronoun prefix on the postposition -qǵh, alongside, on.

loh, leeh (loh) lo' (loh), dloh, leeh (loh), to act with a rope or cord.

1. to lasso it; to trap, snare it.

F. deesh-ǵoh (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doodloh) I. yiish-ǵoh (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoooh) (bi'diidloh) P. sé-loh (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'disdloh) R. né-ish-dloh (néii, néii, njii, néii, ná-ooh) (nábi'diidloh) O. ghoooh-ǵoh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dódloh)

2. to catch them one after the other (as fish, or animals in trapping).

F. 'ahi-hideesh-ǵoh (hidíi, idiyoo, zhdiyoo, hidii, hidooh) (bidi'yoodloh) I. 'ahi-hesh-ǵeesh (hí, iyi, jii, hii, hoh) (bi'diidleeh) P. 'ahi-hé-lo' (híní, yiiz, jiiz, hee, hoo) (bi'diisdlo') R. 'ahináhásh-dloh (náhí, náyii, njii, náhii, náhóh) (nábi'diidlo) O. 'ahihósh-ǵeesh (hóó, iyó, jiyó hoo, hoooh) (bidi'yódleeh)

3. to defraud or "gyp" him.

F. bidi'deesh-ǵoh (bidi'díi, yidi'doo, bizhdi'doo, bidi'dii, bidi'dooh) (bidi'doodloh) I. bi'dish-ǵeesh (bi'dí, yi'di, bizh'di, bi'dii, bi'doh) (bi'didleeh) P. bi'dé-lo' (bi'díní, yi'deez, bizh'deez, bi'dee, bi'disoo) (bi'deesdlo') R. biń'dísh-dloh (biń'dí, yin'dí, bińzh'dí, biń'dii, biń'dóh) (biná'-

dídloh) **O.** bi'dósh-tee (bi'dóó, yi'dó, bizh'dó, bi'doo, bi'dooh) (bi'dódleeh)

4. to cheat, defraud or "gyp".

This meaning is rendered by changing definite objective bi- in no. 3 to indefinite 'i-. Thus 'idi'deeshloh, I'll cheat.

5. to strangle him with a cord.

F. *bizák'í-dideesh-toh (didí, ididoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** bizák'í-diish-tee (dii, idii, zh-dii, dii, dooh) **P.** bizák'í-dii-lo' (dini, idii, zh-dii, dii, doo) **R.** bizák'í-ndiish-dloh (ndii néidii, ní-zhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** bizák'í-doosh-tee (doó, idoo, zh-doo, doo, dooh) ****N.** bizák'í-díínish-to' (dííní, dées, zhdées, dííní, díínóh)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

**The neuter means to be in a state of strangling him; i.e. to be actively engaged in compressing his throat with a cord.

6. to apply the brake to it.

F. bídideesh-toh (bídidí, yíidoo, bízhidoo, bídidii, bídidooh) **I.** bídiish-tee (bídi, yíidii, bízh-dii, bídi, bídooh) **P.** bídii-lo' (bídini, yíidii, bízh-dii, bídi, bí-doo) **R.** bíndiish-dloh (bíndii, yínéidii, bínízh-dii, bíndii, bín-doo) **O.** bídoosh-tee (bídoó, yíidoo, bízh-doo, bído, bídooh)

7. to put on the brakes.

This meaning is rendered by changing definite objective bi- in no. 6, to indefinite 'i-. Thus,

'ídideeshloh, I'll put on the brake.

8. to guide it; to drive it (a car or wagon).

F. deesh-toh (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doodloh) **I.** dish-tee (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) (bi'-didleeh) **P.** r-lo' (yíní, yiní, jiní, nii, noo) (bi'deedlo') **R.** násh-dloh (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'didloh) **O.** ghósh-tee (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'-dódleeh)

9. to be driving it along.

Prog. yish-toh (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doodloh)

10. to drive (intr.).

F. 'a-deesh-toh (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'a-dish-tee (dí, di, zh-di, dii, doh) **P.** 'aní-lo' ('ííní, 'aní, 'czhní, 'anii, 'anoo) **R.** ná-ásh-dloh (ná'í, ná'á, n'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'ósh-tee ('óó, 'ó, 'a-jó, 'oo, 'ooh)

11. to be driving along (intr.).

Prog. 'eesh-toh ('íí, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'ooh)

12. to weigh.

N. dah hi-dínish-dlo' (díní, dé, zhdé, díní, dínóh). 'ashdla' dah hidédlo', it weighs five pounds.

13. to weigh it.

F. dah hidideesh-toh (hididí, yidiiyoo, hizhdiiyoo, hididii, hididooh) (bi'diyoodloh) **I.** dah hi-diish-tee (hidii, yidii, hizhdii, hidii, hidooh) (bi'diidleeh) **P.** dah hidii-lo' (hidini, yidiyii, hizhdii

hidii, hido) (bi'diidlo') **R.** dah náhidiish-dloh (náhidii, néidiyii náhizhdii, náhidii, náhidooh) (nábi'diidloh) **O.** dah hidoosh-lee (hidoó, yidiyoo, hizhdiyoo, hido, hidooh) (bi'doodleh)

lók'aach'égai, Lukachukai, Ariz and The S. W. Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory near Fort Wingate, N. M.

lók'aadeeshjin, Keams Cañon, Arizona.

lók'aahniteel, Ganado, Ariz.

lók'aa', reed.

lók'aatsoh, cane reed.

lóós, lóós, lóóz, lóós, lóós, to lead (one object).

1. to start off leading it.

F. dah didees-łóós (didíí, yididoo, shdidoo, didii, didoo) **I.** dah diis-łóós (dii, yidii, shdii, dii, dooh)

P. dah dii-łóóz (dini, yidii, shdii, dii, doo) **R.** dah ndiis-łóós (ndii, néidii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** dah doos-łóós (doó, yidoo, jidoo, doo, dooh)

2. to be on one's way leading it; to be going to lead it.

S-P. dé-łóóz (díní, yideez, jideez, dee, disoo)

3. to be leading it along.

Prog. yish-łóós (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doodlóós)

4. to bring it (leading it); to arrive leading it.

F. dees-łóós (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doodlóós) **I.** nis-łóós (ní, yí, jí, nii, noh) (bi'deedlóós)

P. ní-łóóz (yíní, yiní, jiní, nii,

noo) (bi'deedlóóz) **R.** nás-dlóós (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'-didlóós) **O.** ghós-łóós (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dódlóós)

5. to lead him to safety.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yisdá, safety, to the forms given under no. 4. Thus, yisdá nílóóz, I saved him; yisdá shíínílóóz, you saved me.

Ł

The stems given as ł-initial are quite probably l-initials with the ł-classifier inserted. In the 1st person dpl, and in the passive forms l (ł) is dropped, and d is inserted.

łaał, łá, łáá', to hate.

1. to come to hate him; to hate him (in the neuter).

F. jiideesh-łaał (jiidíí, yijiidoo, jijiidoo, jiidii, jiidooh) (bijiidi'-doodłaał) **N.** joosh-łá (jiiní, yijoo, jijoo, jiiinii, jiinoh) (biji'-doodlá) **P.** jiisé-łáá' (jiisíní, yijoos, jijoos, jiiisii, jiiisoo) (biji'-doosdláá')

łaał, łá, sá, łaał, łá'.

This stem has s-initial in the perfective stem. In order to avoid insertion of d, with resulting dz, l is inserted and the stem initial becomes z. Thus, nabísiilzá, not *nabísiidzá, we destroyed it.

Use of stems of the verb meaning "to walk, go," (V. gááł) seem to indicate that this stem is related to gááł. In fact it is quite

probable that łáát is the causative form of gáát, and that low-toned łaał is related to gaał as łáát is to gáát.

1. to destroy it.

F. na-bídeesh-łaał (bídíí, yído, bízhdo, bídí, bído) (bí'dool-dah) **I.** na-bésh-łá (bíní, yé, bíjí, bíí, bíó) (bé'éldeeh) **P.** na-bísé-sá (bísíní, yé, bíjí, bísiil, bísooh) (bé'ésdee') **R.** na-bínásh-łaał (bínání, yíná, bíńjí, bínéii, bínáł) (bíná'áldaah) **O.** na-bóosh-łá' (bíóó, yíoo, bíjó, bíoo, bóo) (bó'óldeeh)

2. to perform a ceremony.

F. naho-deesh-łaał (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) (dí'doodlaał) **I.** náho-diis-sá (dini, dii, zhdi, diil, dooh) ('diilzá) **C-I.** na-hash-łá (hó, ha, hoji, hwii, hoh) (haghá) **P.** na-hosé-sá (hosíní, ha, hoji, hosiil, hosoo) (haayá) **R.** niná-hásh-łaał (hó, há, hójí, hwii, háł) (hádaah) **O.** na-hósh-łáá' (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hooh) (hóya')

łáát, łááh, sá, łááh, łáát.

1. to disturb the peace; to "raise hell."

F. tsi'haho-deesh-łáát (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **Prog.** tsi'hweesh-łáát (hwíí, hoo, hojoo, hwii, hoh) **P.** tsi'ha-hóó-sá (hwííní, hóó, hojíí, hwiil, hooh) **R.** tsi'haná-hásh-łááh (hó, yii, jii, yii, oh) **O.** tsi'ha-hósh-łáát (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hooh)

2. to cure him; to restore him to life.

F. ní-náábidideesh-łáát (náábidíí, néidido, náábidizhdoo, náábididii, náábididooh) (náábididi'doodłáát) **I.** ní-náábi-diish-łááh (náábidii, néidii, náábizhdii, náábidii, náábidoo) (náábididi'diidłááh) **P.** ní-náábidii-sá (náábidini, néidii, náábizhdii, náábidiiil, náábidoo) (náábi'diilzá) **O.** ní-náábidoos-sá' (náábidoo, néidoo, náábizhdoo, náábidool, náábidoo) (náábi'doolza')

3. to make (me) drunk.

These forms are altered to show person by changing the pronoun (shi-, me).

F. tsí'shididooláát **I.** tsí'shidii-łááh **P.** tsí'shideesá **R.** tsí'náshidiil-łááh **O.** tsí'shidółááh. tó-díłłit tsí'náshidiil-łááh, whiskey makes me drunk.

łqqt, łqqh, łqqd, łqqh, łqqh, to increase (V. łqqt).

This is the stem łqqt with the ł-classifier added. In the 1st person dpl and in the passive á is inserted, and l (ł) drops out)

1. to make it increase (in number).

F. deesh-łqqt (díí, yído, jido, dij, dooh) (bidi'doodłqqt) **C-I.** yish-łqqh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'didlqqh) **P.** yí-łqqd (yíní, yic, yíí, jíí, yii, ghoh) (bi'doodłqqd) **R.** násh-łqqh (nání, néí, níí, néii, náł) (nábi'didlqqh) **O.** ghósh-

<p>laqh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dódlqah)</p> <p>lah, once. lah béeso bik'íníyá, once I found a dollar.</p> <p>láháda, seldom; rarely. láháda bił ná'ahiistsééh, I seldom see him.</p> <p>lahda, sometimes. lahda kwii deesk'aaz leh, sometimes it gets cold here.</p> <p>lahdi, elsewhere. lahdi naa-sháago dibé yázhi yizhchíí lá, the lamb was born when I was elsewhere.</p> <p>lahgo, otherwise; changed. lahgo 'ádeeshlíít, I'll change it (or make it otherwise).</p> <p>lahgóó, elsewhere; in some places; in other places. lahgóó ch'il t'óó 'adahayóí, in some places there is much vegetation (of various kinds).</p> <p>lahjí, on the other side. lahjí dlóó' t'óó 'ahayóí, there are lots of prairie dogs on the other side.</p> <p>lahji', part (of). lahji' t'ah doo bíhoosh'aah da, I still haven't learned part of it. lahji' shaa ní'aah, give me part of it!</p> <p>la', one, an, some, other. la' shaa níjááh, give me some of them!</p> <p>la' bináahaáí, yearling.</p> <p>la'ígíí, the other one. la'ígíí shaa ní'aah, give me the other one!</p> <p>lá'í 'ídlí, cooperation.</p> <p>la'índi, not one; not even one.</p> <p>la' nááná, another; some more.</p>	<p>la' nááná nisin, I want another one (or some more).</p> <p>láni, much; many. kwe'é kin lání hoolghé, this place is called "many houses."</p> <p>lq, much; many. tó doo lq yidziih da, there is not much water left.</p> <p>léechq'í, dog (biléechq'í).</p> <p>léechq'í bighan, kennel.</p> <p>léechq'í biya', dog lice.</p> <p>léechqayázhí, puppy.</p> <p>leet, teeh, fíí', teeh, te', to become. (V. leet)</p> <p>This is the stem leet, become, with the stem classifier ł inserted to form a causative. In the 1st person dpl, and in the passive, l (ł) drops out, and d is inserted.</p> <p>1. to cause it to come into existence.</p> <p>F. deesh-teet (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doodleet) I. yish-teeh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'-didleeh) Prog. yish-teet (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doodleet) P. sé-fíí' (síní, yis, jis, sii, soo) (bi'-disdlíí') R. násh-teeh (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'didleeh) O. ghósh-teeh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dódleeh)</p> <p>2. to declare war on them.</p> <p>This meaning is rendered by prepounding bił 'anaa', war with them, to the following verbs.</p> <p>F. ho-deesh-teet (díí, doo, zhdooh, dii, dooh) I. hash-teeh (hó, ha, hoji, hwii, hoh) P. hosé-fíí' (hosíní, has, hojis, hosii, hosoo) R.</p>
--	--

ná-hásh-teeĥ (hó, há, hoji, hwii, hóh) **O.** hósh-ŧe' (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hooĥ)

3. to complain about it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding baa saad, words about it, to the verb forms in no. 2. Thus, baa saad hoséłjĵ', I complained about it. A neuter is also used. Thus, **N.** baa saad honish-łó (honí, hó, hojí, honii, honoh). baa saad honishtó, I have a complaint going about it.

4. to agree to it; to arrive at an agreement on it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bee lą, ok with it, to the following verb forms.

F. 'a-deesh-teeł (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'ash-teeĥ ('í, 'a, 'a-ji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'asé-łjĵ' ('asíní, 'as, 'ajis, 'asii, 'asoo) **R.** ná'ásh-teeĥ (ná'í, ná'á, n'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'ósh-ŧe' ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

teeghi', within the soil.
teeghi'igeed, trench.
teeghi'tó, Klagetoh, N. M.
teeĥ, into the soil or ashes.
teehdool'eez, cancer root.
tee', in the soil; in the ashes.
tee'shibéézh, chicos (biŧee'shibéézh)

teejin, coal (biŧeejin).
teejin haagééd, coal mine.
teejin haigédí, coal miner.
teeshch'ih, ashes (bileeshch'ih).
tees'áán, bread (of the type baked in ashes, or in an outdoor oven).

tees'áán yılzhódí, Milky Way.
teets'aa', earthenware dish (biŧeets'aa').

leetsoii, yellow ochre (biŧeetsoii).
teeyáán, alkali.

teezh, soil; dirt; dust (bileezh).
teezh bee hahalkaadí, shovel (biŧeezh bee hahalkaadí).

teĥ, usually. 'aak'eedgo dibé yázhí daneesk'ah teĥ, the lambs are usually fat in the fall.

lé'étsōh, rat.
lé'éyázhí, colt (bilé'éyázhí).

te' hasin, jealousy.
te'oogeed, cellar; storage pit (biŧe'oogeed).

libá, gray.
lichíi', red.

lichíi' deez'áhi, Sanders, Ariz.
lichíi'go 'aqhadaajeéhígíi', measles.

lid, smoke (bilid).
likan, sweet; tasty; good. shił tikan, I like it.

likizh, spotted.
likon, inflammable.

lił, líid, łid, łi', líid, to burn.
 This is the stem lił, plus the ł-classifier. (V. lił).

1. to brand it (lit. burn it against it).

F. bídi'deesh-łił (bídi'díi, yídi-doo, bízhdi'doo, bídi'dii, bídi-dooĥ) (bídi'doodlił) **I.** bí'diish-łíid (bí'dii,, yí'dii, bízh'dii, bí'dii, bí'dooĥ) (bí'diidłíid) **P.** bí'dii-łid (bí'dini, yí'dii, bízh'dii, bí'dii, bí'doo) (bí'diidliid) **R.** bín'diish-łi' (bín'dii, yín'dii, bínízh'dii, bí-

n'dii, bín'dooh) (bín'diídli) **O.** bí'doosh-łííd (bí'doó, yí'doo, bí'zh'doo, bí'doo, bí'dooh) (bí'doo-dlííd)
litso, yellow; nickle coin (biłitso)
litsoii, bile; acidity of the stomach (biłitsoii).
lizh, urine (bilizh).
lizh bee dah sighínígíí, bladder (urinary) (bilizh bee dah ---)
lizhin, black.
łíichogii, stud horse (bilíichogii).
łíí', pet; livestock; horse (bilíí').
 dibé bilíí', his sheep. bilíí' łíí'ígíí, his horses. The various types of horses are described thus: łíí' dootł'izhii, blue (gray) horse; łíí' łichíí'ii, bay; łíí'łgai, white; łíí' łitsoii, sorrel; łíí' łibái, roan; łíí'łsh-zhiin, black; (łíí' bi-) tsiigha' łichíí'ii, roan horse with red mane and tail; łíí'stł'inii, spotted; łíí'łkiizh, paint; łíí'shtł'izhii, brown; łíí'łthinii, mouse colored; (łíí' bi-) tsiigha' łizhinii, buckskin; (łíí' bi-) tsiigha' łigaii, palomino; łíí' dinilzhinii, dark bay.
łíí' bee yilzhóhí, curry comb.
łíí' bihétł'óól, hobbles.
łíí' bighan, horse corral.
łíí' bighéél, saddle.
łíí' bighéél bidááhdéé' háá'áh-ígíí, saddle tree or horn.
łíí' bighéél bikéédéé' háá'áhígíí, cantle (of the saddle).
łíí' biká'ii, gelding.
łíí' bikee', horseshoe.
łíí' bita'góó ní'áhígíí, wagon tongue.

łíí' bitsís'ná, horsefly.
łíí' da'atchiní, wild horses (lit. horses that can scent).
łíí' na'aghéhé, saddle horse.
łíí' na'atbaqsii, work horse; team of horses.
łíítsa'ii, mare (bilíítsa'ii) .
łíí' yii'a'aalı, feed bag.
łoh, noose (biloh).
łóód, sore (bilóód).
łóód na'agházhígíí, ulcer.
łóó', fish (biłóó').
łóó' bik'ah, cod liver oil.
łóó'tsoh, large fish; whale.
łó, to exist (V. leet, łeet)
łxaał, łxá, łxáá', łaał, łxáá', (V. łaał).

A depreciative sense is injected by inserting gh after an unaspirated, or x after an aspirated, consonant. Thus, sq', star; sxq', that such and such star; dzitł, mountain; dzghitł, that such and such mountain; dzqadi, here; dzghqadi, here (with an intonation of disgust or displeasure).

1. to get tired of it.

F. 'ádadideesh-łxaał ('ádadidíí, 'ádeididoo, 'ádazhdidoo, 'ádadi-dii, 'ádadidooh) **I.** 'ádadeesh-łxá ('ádadini, 'ádeidee, 'ádazh-dee, 'ádadii, 'ádadoh) **P.** 'áda-désh-łxáá' ('ádadíní, 'ádeidees, 'ádazhdees, 'ádadee, 'ádadisoo) **R.** 'áda-ńdísh-łaał (ńdí, néidi, nízhdí, ńdii, ńdóh) **O.** 'ádadósh-łxáá' ('ádadóó, 'ádeidó, 'ádazhdó, 'ádadoo, 'ádadooh) shi-naanish 'ádadéshłxáá', I got tir-

ed of my work. t'áá 'átaji' dibé t'áadoo yóó' 'anání'nií ndish-níigo 'ádandéshłxáá', I'm tired of telling you all the time not to lose your sheep (lit. I'm tired of you).

2. to get tired or bored with things.

This meaning is rendered by inserting -ho- as the pronominal object, corresponding to impersonal *it*, in the verb given in no. 1 above. Thus, 'áadahodéshłxáá' I got bored; niba' sédáago 'áadahodéshłxáá', I got bored waiting for you.

M

This sound is not very common in Navaho, although in other languages of the same family, as Sarcee, m replaces Navaho b. The d-classifier, as well as the d inserted in the 1st person dpl, become ' before m. We have written this ' in the 1st person dpl forms.

magítsoh, gorilla; ape.

magí monkey.

mał, maat, mal, mał, maat, to bolt food (as a coyote or dog).

Given in the 3rd person only.

1. to gulp it down (one piece).

F. 'iidoomał I. 'iimáát P. 'ayímal R. 'anéimał O. 'iiyómał. łéechqá'í 'atsj' 'ałtso 'ayíimal, the dog bolted the meat at one gulp

2. to gobble them down (several pieces one after another).

F. 'iidiyoomał I. 'ayiimał P. 'ayiiizmal R. 'anáyiiimał O. 'iiyómał

mandagíiya, butter; oleomargarine.

mas, máás, mááz, mas, máás, to roll (a spherical or animate obj.).

1. to arrive rolling (intr.).

F. *dees-mas* (díí, doo, jidoo, dii', dooh) I. *nis-máás* (ní, yí, jí, nii', noh) P. *ní-mááz* (yíní, ní, jiní, nii', noo) R. *nás-mas* (nání, ná, njí, néii', náh) O. *ghós-máás* (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo', ghoooh)

2. to be rolling along.

Prog. *yis-mas* (yí, yi, joo, yii', ghoh)

3. to roll in (with prepounded yah, into an enclosure); away (with prepounded yóó', away).

F. 'a-dees-mas (díí, doo, zhdo, dii', dooh) I. 'iis-máás ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii', 'ooh) P. 'íí-mááz ('ííni, 'íí, 'ajíí, 'ii', 'oo) R. 'a-nás-mas (nání, ná, njí, néii', náh) O. 'oos-máás ('oó, 'oo, 'ajó, 'oo', 'ooh)

4. to roll it; to bring it (rolling it).

F. *dees-mas* (dííł, yidooł, jidooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) I. *nis-máás* (níł, yíł, jíł, niil, noł) (bi'deel-) P. *níł-mááz* (yíníł, yiníł, jiníł, niil, nooł) (bi'deel-) R. *nás-mas* (náníł, néíł, njíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) O. *ghós-máás* (ghóół, yół, jół, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-)

5. to be rolling it along.

MAS

NAAL

Prog. yis-mas (yít, yoot, joot, yiil, ghot) (bi'dool-)

Other transitive forms are made up just as in the case of the related stem bqs, to roll a circular object. V. bqs.

masdéél, pie.

mą'ii, coyote.

The noun mą'ii, is also used as a verb stem in the following instances:

1. to be going along like a coyote; to be "coyote-ing" along.

Prog. neesh-mą'ii (níí, noo, jinoo nii', nooh)

2. to be "coyote-ing" back; to be returning like a coyote.

Prog. ná-neesh-mą'ii (níí, noo, zhnoo, nii', nooh)

3. to look for it (like a coyote).

C-I. ha-nish-mą'ii (ní, ni, zhni, nii', noh)

mą'iidą́, ironwood or wild privet (lit. coyote-food).

mą'iideshgiizh, Jemez Pueblo, N. M. (coyote-pass); mą'iidesh-giizhnii, Jemez people.

mą'ii doot'izhí, kit fox.

mą'ii tééh yítizhí, Coyote Cañon, N. M.

mą'itsoh, wolf.

mą'itsoh bee yigá, strychnine.

mogí, monkey.

mogítsoh, gorilla; ape.

mósí, cat.

mósíką́, tom-cat.

N

The d-classifier, as well as the d inserted in the 1st person dpl,

become ' before n. We shall write this ' wherever it occurs.

naabaahii, warrior.

naabeehó, Navaho.

naadą́, corn.

naadą́ bighoo', corn kernels.

naadą́ bitsiigha', corn silk.

naadlo'í, pail; bucket.

naadooboo'iinii, small ground squirrel (lit. the one that his enemies do not see).

naaghízí, pumpkin; squash.

naa'ahóohai, chicken.

naa'ahóohai bi'áadii, hen.

naa'ahóohai biką'ii, rooster.

naa'ahóohai biya', chicken lice.

naa'ahóohai biyázhí, chicks.

naa'olí, bean.

naa'olí nímazí, peas.

naakaii, Mexican (lit. one that goes, wanders or lives about).

naakaii bito', Mexican Springs, N. M.

naakaii tizhinii, negro.

naaki doot'izh, twenty cents (lit two dimes).

naaki jí nda'anish, Tuesday.

naakishchíin, twins.

naakits'áadahgo, dozen.

naakits'áadah yáál, twelve bits (\$1.50).

naaki yáál, two bits (\$.25).

naak'a'at'ą́hí, cotton cloth.

naak'a'at'ą́hí dishooígíí, velvet.

naak'a'at'ą́hí disosígíí, silk.

naaldloosh, quadruped (bina'aldloosh).

naaldlooshii, quadruped.

naalchi'í, agent; ambassador.

naalghé, property (binaalghé)
naalghéhé, goods; merchandise.

naalghéhé bá hooghan, trading post; store.

naalghéhé yá sidáhi, store keeper; trader; clerk.

naal'eelí, duck; goose.

naalnoodí, fleet lizard; (a) swift.

naalté, slave (binaalte').

naaltsoos, book; paper.

naaltsoos bee 'ach'iishí, sandpaper; carborundum paper.

naaltsoos bikáá' 'e'elyaaígíí, picture.

naaltsoos dadildonígíí, firecracker.

naaltsoos neighéhé, mail carrier

naaltsoos ntl'izígíí, cardboard.

naaltsoos tsits'aa', carton; paper box.

naát, náát, náát, 'náát, náát, a semi-postpositional used as a verb.

1. to witness it; to be present.

F. shi-doonáát (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **N.** shi-náát (ni, bi, ha, nihi, nihi) **P.** shíí-náát (níí, bíí, hwíí, nihíí, nihíí) **R.** ná-shí-'náát (ní, bí, há, nihi, nihi) **O.** shó-náát (níó, bó, hó, nihó, nihó)

na'akaidi shidoonáát, I'll see a Yei Bichei dance. shináát na'akai, I'm witnessing a Yei Bichei.

naat, naah, na', naah, naah, a stem which has to do with movement, life and duration.

This stem may take either the zero, t- or d-classifiers. It will be

kept in mind that the d-classifier becomes ' before n.

1. to generate it (electricity) (lit. to make it have life).

F. hiideesh-naat (hiidíít, yidiyoot yizhdiyoot, hiidiil, hiidoot) (bi-di'dool-)

I. hiish-naah (hiit yiyiit, hijiit, hiil, hoot) (bi'diil-)

P. hiit-na' (hiiniit, yiyiit, jiit, hiil, hoot) (bi'dis-)

R. náhiish-naah (náhiit, náyiit, níjiit, náhiil, náhoot) (nábi'diil-)

O. hoosh-naah (hoót, yiyót, jiyót, hool, hoot) (bidi'yól-)

tó bee 'atsinilt'ish dahiilnaah, we make electricity by means of water.

2. to be alive.

N. hinish-ná (hini, hii, jii, hinií, hinoh) shizhé'é hiináhqáqáq' when my father used to be alive.

3. to resuscitate; to come back to life.

This verb uses the d-classifier.

F. náhi-deesh-'naat (díí, idoo, zhdoos, dii, dooh) **Prog.** náheesh-'naat (híí, hoo, hijoo, hii, hoo)

I. ná-hiish-'naah (híí, hii, hijii, hii, hoo)

P. ná-hiish-na' (hííni, hii, hijii, hii, hoo)

R. ní-ná-hiish-'naah (hii, hii, hijii, hii, hoo)

O. ná-hoosh-'naah (hoó, hoo, hojoo, hoo, hoo)

4. to endure; to last.

F. didoonaat **C-I.** dina' **P.** díina' **R.** ndí'naah **O.** dóna'.

tó didoonaat, the water will last; tó doo dina' da, the water isn't lasting;

tó t'áadoo díina' da, the water did not last.

5. to endure; to last.

ho-, impersonal "it, things," is here used as the subject. The postposition -ee, with, by means of indicates what is, in English, the subject by altering the pronoun prefixed thereto. It is here-with given for the 1st person sgl. **F.** shee hodidoonaat **P.** shee hodíina' **R.** shee náhodi'naah **O.** shee hodóna'. doo shee hodi-doo-naat da, I won't last long (as on a job). t'áadoo shee hodiina'í, I didn't last long. doo shee náahodidoo'naat da, I won't last much longer (with respect to life) (semeliterative náá-, again, requires the d-classifier, which becomes ' before n).

6. to be fast (at thinking, or in actions).

This verb is used always in the negative sense, so doo, is always prepounded, and da, is postpounded.

N. ndish-na' (ndíl, ndil, nizhdil, ndiil, ndot) doo ndilna'góó nitsékees, he is a fast thinker (lit. he doesn't take long to think).

'naat, 'ná, 'náá', 'naah, 'náá', to move.

1. to move (any part of body).

F. nahi-deesh-'naat (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** na-hash-'ná (hí, ha, jii, hii, hoh) **P.** nahisís-'náá' (nahisíní, nahaas, njiis, nahisii, nahisoo) **R.** niná-hásh-'naah (hí, há, jii, hii, hoh) **O.** na-hósh-'náá' (hóó, hó, hijó, hoo,

hoo). t'áadoo nahí'nání sínízí stand still (without moving)!

náát, nááh, ná, nááh, náá', to capture.

1. to capture it or him.

F. deesh-náát (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-nááh (niít, yiít, jiít, yiil, ghot) bi'dil-) **P.** sét-ná (sínít, yis, jis, siil, soot) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-nááh (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, ná) (ná-bi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-náá' (ghóót, yót, jót, ghoool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

2. to have trouble.

The following forms are given for the 3rd person. They are altered for person by merely changing the pronominal prefix on the postposition -ch'j', toward.

F. bich'j' nahodiyoo'naat **I.** bich'j' nahwii'ná **P.** bich'j' nahwiis'náá' **R.** bich'j' nináhwii'naah **O.** bich'j' nahwiiyó'náá' **naatání,** Comanche.

naatdzid, cancer.

naat'aashii, tarantula.

náánátahdéé', from elsewnere.

náánátahgo, elsewhere.

náánátahgóó, (to) elsewhere.

náánátahjí, on the other hand; in another direction.

náánáta', another; some more. náánáta' shaa náání'aah, give me another one!

naanii, sideways. naaniigo yínáát, walk sideways!

naanii dínée'q, it is leaning (as a house).

naanii dínéetj, it is leaning (as a tree).

naaniigo k'é'éltq', transverse fracture.

naanish, work; job; business.

naás, forward. **naás níyá**, I went forward; advanced.

naásee ts in 'atk'iniizhoozh longitudinal fracture.

naásee, naásee, lengthwise.

naásgóó, farther along; in the future.

naashch'qq', decorated.

naashgalí, Mescalero Apache.

naasht'ézhí, Zuñi, N. M. (both the pueblo and the people).

naatoohó, Isleta, N. M.

naat'áanii, boss; superintendent; chief; leader.

naat'áaniinééz, Shiprock, N. M.

naat'ood, flexible; pliable.

naatsédlózii, road-runner.

naatsis'áán, Navaho Mountain Utah.

naáts'íilid, rainbow.

naáts'ó'ooldísii, whirlwind.

naats'ood, resilient (as a sweater or rubber).

nabégilí, wheelbarrow.

naghái, that. **naghái 'ashkii 'ayóo be'ádílááh**, that boy is full of mischief.

nah, ---- nah 'nah, neeh, to forget.

1. to forget about him, it.

F. *baa yidiyeesh-nah (yidiyíí, yidiyoo, zhdiyoo, yidiyii', yidiyoo) (hodiyoos'-) **P.** baa yisé-nah (yisíní, yooz, jiyooz, yisii, yi-

soo) (hoyoos'-) **U.** baa yoosh-nah (yoo, yoo, jiyoo, yoo, yooh)

(hoyoo'-) **R.** baa náyoosh-'nah (náyoo, náyoo, níjiyoo, náyoo, náyooh) (náhoyoo-)

O. baa yoosh-nééh (yóó, yoo, jiyoo, yoo, yooh) (hoyoo'-)

t'áá ká baa yóónééh, don't forget about it!

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

'nah, 'nééh, 'na', 'nah, 'nééh, to crawl.

1. to crawl up out; to climb up (as up a tree).

In the sense of to climb up, as in climbing a tree the postposition **bqah**, alongside it, is pre-pounded to the verb. Thus **bqah hasis'na'**, I climbed it.

F. ha-deesh-'nah (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **C-I.** haash-'nééh

(hani, .haa, haji, haii, haah) **P** hasis-'na' (hasíní, haas, hajis, hasii, hasoo)

U. haash-'nah (hani, haa, haji, haii, haah) **R.** ha-násh-'nah (nání, ná, níjii, néii, náh)

O. ha-osh-'nééh (óó, ó, jó, oo, ooh) **tsin bqah hasis'na'**, I climbed the tree.

2. to be creeping along.

Prog. yish-'nah (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh)

3. to start crawling along.

F. dideesh-'nah (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-'nééh (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh)

S-P. désh-'na' (díní, dees, jidees, dee, disooh) **R.** ndísh-'nah (ndí, ndí,

nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-'nééh (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh)

4. to get up; to arise; to spring up.

F. ndideesh-'nah (ndidíí, ndidoo, nízhdidoo, ndidii, ndidooh) **I.**

ndiish-'nééh (ndii, ndii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **P.** ndiish-'na' (ndini, ndii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh)

R. níná-diish-'nah (dii, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) **O.** ndoosh-'nééh (ndoó, ndoo, nízhdoo, ndoo, ndooh)

5. to arrive crawling.

F. deesh-'nah (díí, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** nish-'nééh (ní, yí, jí, nii, noh)

P. nish-'na' (yíní, yí, jí, nii, nooh) **R.** násh-'nah (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh)

O. ghósh-'nééh (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

6. to take a sweat bath.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding táchééh, sweat-house to the following forms.

F. deesh-'nah (díí, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **N.** *sé-tí (síní, si, jiz, shiitéézh, shoo, shi, jizh, shii-jéé', shoo, shi, jizh)

P. yish-'na' (yíní, yi, joo, yii, ghoo)

R. násh-'nah (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.**

ghósh-'nééh (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

*The neuter is rendered by the neuter (si-perfective static) of téél, to lie (down); to be lying. This verb has three separate stem forms, corresponding to the sgl, d, and pl number; thus the

three distinct stems. táchééh yish-'na', I took a sweat bath; táchééh sétí, I'm taking a sweat bath.

7. to climb over it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding báátis, over it, to the forms given under no. 6, with the addition of the following imperfective: **I.** yish-'nééh (ni, yi, ji yii, ghoh). Thus, báátis yish-'na', I climbed up over it.

8. to crawl as far as a point; to crawl up on or stalk it (game) (with prepounded baa).

F. ni-deesh-'nah (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** ni-nish-'nééh (ní, i, jí, nii, noh)

P. ni-nish-'na' (nííí, nii, nijí, ninii, ninoo)

R. ni-násh-'nah (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** noosh-'nééh (noó, noo, nijó, noo, nooh)

tsédáa'jii' nii'na', he crawled up to the brink (of a precipice).

bijh yaa nii'na', he crept up on (stalked) the deer.

9. to crawl in (an enclosure or hole, with prepound yah, in); to crawl away (with prepounded yóó', away).

F. 'a-deesh-'nah (díí, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'iish-'nééh ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh)

P. 'eesh-'na' ('ííí, 'ee, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'oo) **R.** 'a-násh-'nah (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh)

U. 'iish-'nah ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh)

O. 'oosh-'nééh ('oó, 'oo, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

10. to crawl or creep about.
C-I. naash-'na' (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah)

11. to run off (as water from a watershed).

The following verbs use the same stems as the foregoing, but without the d-classifier (').

F. yóó' 'adoonah **I.** yóó' 'iinééh
N. yóó' 'íilí **P.** yóó' 'íina' **R.** yóó' 'anánah **O.** yóó' 'oonééh. ko-dóó tó yóó' 'anánah, the water (repeatedly) runs off from here.

12. to contract, have, or be suffering from it (a disease).

F. shi-didoolnah (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **I.** shi-dilnééh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **P.** shi-doolna' (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **R.** shi-ndílnah (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **O.** shi-dólnééh (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi). dikos shididoolnah I'll contract a cough; dikos shidilnééh, I'm contracting a cough; dikos shidoolna', I have a cough.

13. to give it to him (a disease).

Replacement of definite objective bi- (béé-) with indefinite 'i- ('éé-) renders **to spread it (a disease).**

F. *bi-di'deesh-nah (di'díít, di'doot, zhdi'doot, di'diil, di'doot) **I.** bi-'dish-nééh ('díít, 'diít, zh'diít, 'diil, 'dot) **P.** bi-'díít-na' ('díníít, 'díít, zh'díít, 'diil, 'doot) **R.** béé-'dish-nah ('díít, 'díít, zh'díít, 'diil, 'dót) **O.** bi-'dósh-nééh ('dóót, 'dót, zh'dót, 'dool, 'doot). jéí'á-

dijh 'éé'díítnah, he spreads the tuberculosis. jéí'ádijh bi'díít-na', I gave him the tuberculosis. *bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

14. to fall from (my) grasp (a flat flexible object).

F. shílák'e hadoonah **I.** shílák'e haanééh **P.** shílák'e háána' **R.** shílák'e hanánah **O.** shílák'e haonééh

15. to be left over.

F. ch'ídínóotnah **I.** ch'íníítnééh **P.** ch'íníítna' **R.** ch'ínáníítnah **O.** ch'ínótnééh

nah, neeh, na', nah, neeh, (probably related to, or identical with the preceding stem).

1. to swallow it.

F. 'adeesh-nah ('adíít, 'iidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) ('abidi-dool-) **I.** 'iish-neeh ('aniít, 'iiít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dil-) **P.** 'íít-na' ('ííníít, 'ayíít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dool-) **R.** 'anásh-nah ('anáníít, 'anéíít, 'anjíít, 'anéiil, 'anáát) ('anábi'dil-) **O.** 'oosh-neeh ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) ('abi'dól-) tó 'adeeshnah, I'll swallow the water.

2. to choke (as in swallowing a large chunk of meat).

F. 'adínéesh-nah ('adíníil, 'adínoól, 'azhdínoól, 'adíniil, 'adínoót) **P.** 'anésh-na' ('aníníil, 'anees, 'azhnees, 'aneel, 'anoót) **O.** 'anósh-neeh ('anóól, 'anoool, 'azhnoool, 'anoool, 'anoót)

3. to hiccough.

This is the iterative of no. 2.

R. ná'nísh-nah (ná'níníl, ná'níl, názh'níl, ná'niil, ná'nót)

4. to choke on it (as on a swallow of water, food, etc.).

F. dínéesh-nah (díníil, yidínóol, jidínóol, díníil, dínóot) **P.** nésna' (níníl, yinees, jinees, nee, noo) **R.** nánísh-nah (náníl, néiníl, názhnil, nániil, nánót) **O.** nósh-nee (nóól, yinól, jinól, nool, noot). tó nésna', I choked on the water.

nahachagii, grasshopper.

nahaghá, profession; religion (binahagha').

nahak'izii, cricket.

nahasdzáán, world.

náhásdzo hayázhí, acre.

nahashch'id, badger.

nahashch'idí, Naschiti, N. M.

nahashkáá', close to the ground
chidí naat'a'í nahashkáá' yit'ah
the airplane is flying close to the ground.

nahasht'e'ii, kangaroo rat.

nahasht'e'ii 'áts'íísíííí, kangaroo mouse.

nahateet, slippery (area).

nahat'á, plan (binahat'a').

nahat'i', jest.

náházbqs, circular (area); circle.

nahgóó, to one side; aside. nahgóó ni' niní'á, I set it to one side.

nahji', to one side; aside. nahji' 'ahíthan, throw it aside!

náhidizidígíí, month.

nahodits'q', bog hole; boggy (area or place).

náhookqs, north; Big Dipper.

nahóóyéí, sweet potato.

na', here (in handing something to a person).

na'ahínitaah, wrestling.

na'aldoní, oil drum.

na'alkaah, trial (at law).

ná'álkadgo hála' bqqh naaz'ánígíí, thimble.

na'alkid, temperature; time (by the clock).

ná'á'ahí, butcher.

na'at'eetí, sailor.

na'att'a'í, aviator.

na'att'o', cat's cradle.

na'ashjé'ii, spider.

na'ashjé'ii bit'óól, spider web.

na'ashjé'ii bijáád danineezí, granddaddy longlegs (spider).

na'ashjé'ii dithíí, black widow.

na'ashjé'ii nahacha'ígíí, jumping spider.

na'ashjé'iiitsoh, wolf spider.

na'ashq'ii, lizard; reptile (a term often used to designate any animal or reptile that creeps, but refers more specifically to lizards).

na'ashq'ii doot'izhí, green lizard.

na'ashq'iiilbáhi, gray lizard.

na'ashq'ii dich'izhii, horned toad (also na'ashq'ii dishch'izhii)

na'ats'qqsí, mouse.

na'ázhdiilghé, suicide.

na'azheeh, hunting.

na'azísí, gopher.

na'iidzeet (or na'iigeet), dream.

na'iigeet (or na'iidzeet), dream.

na'iini', trading; trade; sale.

na'nitin, advice; teaching (bi-na'nitin).

na'nízhoozhí, Gallup, N. M.

nák'ee; ná'eed, area of the eye; eye socket.

nák'eedzi' tizhinígíí, argyrol.

nák'eeshchq', "sleepers" (the matter that usually collects in the corners of the eyes during sleep).

nák'eeshto', tear.

nák'eesinilí, eye glasses.

nał, naad, náád, na', naad, to lick.

1. to lick it.

F. deesh-nał (díłt, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidí'dool-) **C-I.** yish-naad (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dil-) **P.** yít-náád (yínít, yiyíit, jíit, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-na' (nánít, néit, njít, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-naad (ghóót, yót, jót, ghoor, ghoor) (bi'dól-) łeets'aa' yít-náád, I licked the plate. sizábqah yít-náád, I licked my "chops" (the area around the mouth).

2. to pass (a long time)

F. ná'ahodoonat **I.** ná'ahanaad **P.** ná'ahóónáád **R.** níná'ahana' **O.** ná'ahónaad. bináá'ádaat-ts'ózí bił da'ahiigáqgo ná'ahóónáád, we fought the Japanese for a long time. Columbus bił 'oo'otgo ná'ahóónáadgo 'índc kényah nihit dah si'ánígíí yaa'nił-'éel, Columbus sailed for a long time to reach our land.

3. to do better than one expected.

F. ní-'deesh-nał ('díil, dool, zh'dool, 'diil, 'doot) **C-I.** ná'ásh-naad (ná'íl, ná'ál, ní'jíl, ná'iil, ná'ót) **P.** ná'aash-náád (ná'íi-níl, ná'ool, ní'jool, ná'iil, ná'oot) **R.** ní-ná'ásh-na' (ná'íl, ná'ál, ná'jíl, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** ná'ósh-naad (ná'óól, ná'ól, ní'jól, ná'ool, ná'oot). shilíí' ná'oolnáád, my horse did better than I thought he would do. ('éi łíí' náníhi'iyíit-náád, that horse had us worried.)

nanise', plant; vegetation (also dist. pl ndanise').

nanise' bich'iyq', fertilizer.

naneesht'iizh, serpentine; zigzag; crooked; tortuous.

náneeskaadí, griddle bread; tortilla.

nanoolzhee', warp (in weaving).

náshdóí, wildcat.

náshdóíłbái', wildcat.

náshdóitsoh, mountain lion.

náshdóitsoh bitsiiji' dadit'ooígíí (African) lion.

náshdóitsoh danoodózígíí, tiger.

náshdóitsoh tikizhí, leopard; jaguar.

náshgqzh, sausage.

nástléé', wet.

náhástł'ah, corner.

nástł'ah, corner (binástł'ah).

nát'áq', back (returning). ná'nízhoozhígóó nát'áq' ndésdzá, I am going back to Gallup.

nát'oh, tobacco; cigaret.

nát'oh bił da'asdisígíí, cigaret.

nát'oh ntł'izí, (plug) chewing tobacco.

nát'ostse', (smoking) pipe.

názbąs, circular.

nózhah, bent (horseshoe-like).

názhahí, pendant (of silver, used on jewelry).

nda, no.

ndi, but. ch'iyáán t'óó 'ahayóí ndi tó 'ádin, there is lots of food, but no water.

ndíghílii, sunflower.

ndóstázii, top (toy).

needzǰǰ', game corral.

ń'deeshchid, thick (as in bidaa'ń'deeshchid, he has thick lips; is "liver-lipped").

néét, nééh, ná, nééh, néét, to move with the household goods.

This stem inserts the d-classifier in some forms, and omits it in others. In the 1st person dpl, d unites with the stem initial to give (').

1. to start moving.

F. ńdideesh-'néét (ńdidíí, ńdidoo nízhdidoo, ńdidií, ńdidooh) **I.** ńdiish-'nééh (ńdii, ńdii, nízhdii, ńdii, ńdooh) **P.** ńdish-'ná (ńdini, ńdii, nízhdii, ńdii, ńdoo) **R.** ní-ná-diish-'neeh (dii, dii, zhdii, dii, dooh) **O.** ńdoosh-'néét (ńdoó, ńdoo, nízhdoo, ńdoo, ńdooh)

2. to be going to move; to be on one's way moving.

S-P. dé-ná (díní, deez, jideez, dee', disoo)

3. to be going along (moving).

Prog. yish-néét (yi, yi, joo, yii', ghoh)

4. to move; arrive moving.

F. deesh-néét (díí, doo, jidoo, dii' dooh) **I.** nish-nééh (ní, yí, nii', noh) **P.** ní-ná (yíní, ní, jíní, nii', noo) **R.** násh-'nééh (nání, ná, ńjí, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-néét (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

na'ńízhoozhígóó deeshnéét, I'll move to Gallup.

5. to move as far as a point; to terminate (the act of) moving.

F. ndeesh-néét (ndíí, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii', ndooh) **I.** ninish-nééh (niní, nii, njí, ninii', ninoh) **P.** ní-ná (nííí, niní, nizhní, ninii', ninoo) **R.** ní-násh-'nééh (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** noosh-néét (noó, noo, njó, noo', nooh)

néét, néét, ná, 'nééh, néét, to lose. (Cp. dpl stem of tsaat).

1. to lose (in any kind of competition, as in gambling, races, games, war, etc.).

F. baa hodínóonéét **C-I.** baa honéénéét **P.** baa honeezná **R.** baa náhoni'nééh **O.** baa honó-néét.

It is given herewith for the 3rd person; and is altered for the other persons by changing the pronominal prefix on -aa, to or about him.

neeł, né, ne', 'neeh, ne', to play.

1. to play.

F. ndeesh-neeł (ndíí, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii', ndooh) **C-I.** naash-né (nani, naa, nji, neii', naah)

P. nisé-ne' (nisíni, naaz, njiz, nisii', nisoo) **R.** ni-násh-'neeh (nání, ná, nájí, néii', náh) **O.** na-oosh-ne' (óó, oo, jó, oo', ooh)

2. to play it (a musical instrument).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *bee*, with *it*, to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, *dilní bee naashné*, I am playing a trumpet.

3. to harm, hurt, him; to make him cry.

This meaning is also rendered by prepounding *bee*, with *him*, to the forms given under no. 1. As in, *bee ndeeshneet*, I'll hurt him; I'll make him cry. *shee nisínine'*, you have hurt me. *t'áadoo shee naninéhi*, don't hurt me!

neesdog, jelly cake (made of yucca fruit).

neeshch'íits'iil, pine cone.

neeshch'íí', piñon nut.

neez, long.

Also as a verb stem (*neez*, *nééz*) to be tall or long.

1. to be long or tall.

N. nis-neez (ní, ni, jí, nii', noh)

2. to be comparatively long or tall.

N. 'ánis-nééz ('ánínít, 'ánít, 'á-zhnít, 'ániil, 'ánót)

neeznáá yáál, ten bits (\$1.25).

né'édit, blood (from the nose).

(*shiné'édit yistał*, I have a nose-bleed).

né'éshjaa', owl.

né'éshjaayáázh, owlet.

né'éshjaa' yilkee'é, rubber plant.

né'eshtit, snot.

né'eshto', watery mucus from the nose. *shiné'eshto' háálí*, my nose is watering.

né'étsah, pimple.

ní, to be highly susceptible to it (as a disease).

N. shi-hodééłní (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) *naabeehó jé'ádijh 'ayóo bidadééłní*, the Navaho are very susceptible to tuberculosis. *'éi doo shidééłníi da*, that has no effect on me (as a scolding). *bee-'ach'iishí tsénił doo bidééłníi da*, the (dull) file has no effect on the ax.

'ní, to love.

1. to have him always in mind; to love him.

N. 'ayóí 'óosh-'ní ('íini, 'áyó, 'á-jó, 'íinii, 'íinóh). *'ayóí 'ánósh-'ní*, I love you. *'ayóí 'áshíini'ní*, you love me. *'ayóí 'ádó'ní*, she loves herself (is "stuck up"). *'ayóí 'ádeini'ní*, we (dist. pl) love him. *'ayóí 'ádaníini'ní*, we (dist pl) love you.

2. to be very friendly with him; to be his intimate friend.

N. 'ayóigo k'é ghósh'ní (yíni, yó, jó, yíni, yínóh) *'ayóigo k'é nósh'ní*, I am very friendly with you. *'ayóigo k'é shíini'ní*, you're very friendly with me. *'ayóigo k'é 'ahíini'ní*, we're very friendly with each other.

níbaal, canvas; tarpaulin; tent.

níbaal bii' dahoohanígíi, tent.

nibaal sinil, tent camp.
nibaal yadiits'ózígíí, tipi.
nichxó'í, filthy; ugly; no good.
nítch'i, breeze; air; spirit.
nidáá', squaw dance.
nidaaz, heavy.
nida'diltsj', sprinkle (rain).
nídeeshgiizh, gapped; having a gap (as in a mountain).
nidíghílii, sunflower.
nidik'q', cotton.
nidik'q' bik'ó'ó', cottonseed.
nídíshchíí', pine.
nidoochii', pinedrop.
nídíshchíí' biya', pine tick.
níghiz, round and slender.
nih, ne', ne', nih, ne', to tell.

1. to tell him about it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bee bił, with it with him, to the following forms (bee bił becoming yee yił in 3o.). nee shił hoolne', he told me about you. bee nił hodeeshnih, I'll tell you about it.

F. ho-deesh-nih (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doof) **C-I.** hash-ne' (hól, hal, hojil, hwiil, hóf) **P.** hweesh-ne' (hwííníl, hool, hojool, hwiil, hooł) **R.** ná-hásh-nih (hól, hál, hojil, hwiil, hóf) **O.** hósh-ne' (hóól, hól, hojól, hool, hooł)

2. to interpret.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'ata', between (or bita', etc., between them, etc.) to the verb forms given under no. 1. Thus 'ata' hodeeshnih, I'll interpret. nihita' hodeeshnih, I'll in-

terpret for you two (or nihá 'ata' hodeeshnih, I'll interpret for you two).

3. to outline it; to bring out the high points (of a subject).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'agháadi 'ádaat'é nahalinígíí bee bił, those things that appear to be most important with (about) them with (to) him, to the forms given under no. 1 the prepounded bee bił being the same as described under no. 1). Thus 'agháadi 'ádaat'é nahalinígíí bee nił hodeeshnih, I'll outline it for you; bring out the high points of it for you.

4. to explain it; elucidate it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding hazhó'ó baa, to the verb forms given under no. 1 (baa becoming yaa in 3o.). Thus, hazhó'ó baa hweeshne', I explained it (I carefully told about it).

5. to reassure him; to give him confidence.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding t'áá hats'íidgo bił, everything is all right with (to) him, to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, t'áá hats'íidgo bił hweeshne', I reassured him; t'áá hats'íidgo shił hóóne', I was reassured (as in being told comforting news).

nih, níih, ne', nih, níih, to speak.

1. to speak out of turn; to make a speech blunder.

F. ch'íhodi-díneesh-nih (díníil, dínóol, zhdínóol, díníil, dínóot)

I. ch'íhodi-nish-níih (níl, nil, zhnil, niil, not) **P.** ch'ího-dineesh-ne' (díníil, dinool, dizhnool, diniil, dinoot)

R. ch'ínáhodi-nish-nih (níl, nil, zhnil, niil, not) **O.** ch'íhodi-nósh-níih (nóól, nól, zh-nól, nool, noot) 'adqáqáqá' 'iit'jídéé baa hwiilne' nt'ée' she'es-dzáán bił ch'íhodineeshne', In telling about what we did yesterday I made a blunder in speech to my wife (i.e. said something I shouldn't have said).

2. to take up one's time (by insistently talking to him; to keep one by talking to him; to talk prolongedly (without cessation).

F. *bił haho-díneesh-nih (díníil, dínóol, zhdínóol, díníil, dínóot)

I. bił haho-díníish-níih (díníl, díníl, zhdíníl, díníil, dínót) **P.** bił haho-díneesh-ne' (díníil, dínees, zhdínees, díneel, dínóot)

R. bił hanáho-díníish-nih (díníl, díníl, zhdíníl, díníil, dínót) **O.** bił hahodí-nósh-níih (nóól, nól, zh-nól, nóol, nóot) sik'is kingóó

bił dé'áázh biniighé shíká níyá-háq ndi shicheii shił hahodíneesh-ne', my friend came for me to go to town with him, but my grandfather kept me by continuing to talk to me. 'ahił hahodíneelne', we took up each other's time (by talking).

3. to have authority over it; to be in charge of it; to be boss.

N. bee shí-hólníih (ní, bí, hó, nihí, nihí) nee shíhólníih, I am in charge of you (am your boss). shee níhólníih, you're in charge of me.

nih, nih, nih, 'nih, nih, squeeze (with the hand).

1. to squeeze it; to milk her.

F. deesh-nih (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii', dooh) (bidi'doo'-) **I.** yiish-nih (yii, yiyii, jii, yii', ghoooh) (bi'dii'-)

S-P. sé-nih (síní, yiz, jiz, sii', soo) (bi'dis'-) **R.** néish-'nih (néii, néii, njii, néii', náoooh) (ná-bi'dii'-) **O.** ghoooh-nih (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo', ghoooh) (bi'dó'-)

2. to wring it out (clothing).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bąq (yąq in 3o.), beside it, to the forms given in no. 1. Thus, 'ée' bąq sénih, I wrung out the clothing.

3. to squeeze it together.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'atç'j', toward each other (together), to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, 'atç'j' sénih, I squeezed them together.

4. to milk (intr.).

F. 'a-deesh-nih (díí, doo, zhdo, dii', dooh) **I.** 'iish-nih ('ii, 'ii, 'ajii, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** 'asé-nih ('asíní, 'az, 'ajiz, 'asii', 'asoo)

R. ná-'iish-nih (ná'ii, ná'ii, njii, ná'ii', ná'oooh) **O.** 'oosh-nih ('oó, 'oo, 'ajó, 'oo', 'ooh)

nih, nih, nii', 'nih, nih, probably related to the preceding stems.

1. to mix it (as mortar, dough)

F. tai-deesh-nih (díí, idoo, zhdoo dii', dooh) (doo'- or tabidi'doo'-)

I. ta-osh-nih (oo, yoo, joo, oo', oh) (oo'- or bi'doo'-) **P.** taisé-nii' (taisíní, tayooz, tajooz, taisii', taisoo) (taos'- or tabi'doos'-)

R. ta-náosh-'nih (náoo, náyoo, nájoo, náoo, náoh) (náoo- or ná-bi'doo'-) **O.** ta-oosh-nih (óó, yó, jó, oo', ooh) (oo'- or bi'doo'-)

hasht'ish taoshnih, I'm mixing mud.

nih, niih, nii', 'nih, niih, to learn by ear.

1. to hear about it; to learn of it (by ear).

F. deesh-nih (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii', dooh) (doo'-) **I.** yish-niih (ni, yi, ji, yii', ghoh) (yi'-) **P.** yí-nii' (yíní, yiyíí, jíí, yii', ghoo) (yi'-)

R. násh-'nih (nání, néí, n-jí, néii', náh) (ná-) **O.** ghósh-nih (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo', ghoooh) (ghó'-) na'akaigo yínii', I heard that there is a Yei Bichei dance.

2. to recall it; remember it.

F. *béé-deesh-nih (díí, dool, zhdool, diil, doot) **C-I.** bénásh-niih (bééníl, yénál, bééjíl, bényíl, bénát) **P.** bényásh-nii' (bééníl yínáál, bééjool, bényiil, bényáát)

R. bényí-násh-nih (nányíl, nál, ná-jíl, néiil, nát) **O.** bényáosh-níih (bényáóól, yényáool, bééjól, bényáool, bényáoot)

* bé(é)- becomes yé(é)- in 3o.

nih, níih (niih), nii', nih, niih (níih, nih), to act with the hand.

1. to wave with the hand.

F. dah ndideesh-nih (ndidííl, ndidool, nizhdidool, ndidiil, ndidoot) **I.** dah ndish-níih (ndíl, ndil, nizhdil, ndiil, ndot)

C-I. dah ndish-niih (ndíl, ndil, nizhdil, ndiil, ndot) **P.** dah ndésh-nii' (ndíníl, ndees, nizhdees, ndeel, ndoot)

R. dah niná-dísh-nih (díil, díil, zhdíl, diil, dót) **O.** dah ndósh-niih (ndóól, ndól, nizhdól, ndool, ndoot)

nízaadgóó déyáago shich'j' dah ndeesnii', he waved at me as I went away.

2. to touch it.

F. *bi-dideesh-nih (didííl, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didoot) **I.** bi-dinish-niih (diníl, deel, zhdeel, diniil, dinot) **P.** bi-dinish-nii' (díníl, deel, zhdeel diniil, dinoot)

R. biní-dísh-nih (díil, nídíil, zhdíl, diil, dót) **O.** bi-dósh-níih (dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, doot)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

3. to feel it; to examine it by touch.

F. *bí-dideesh-nih (didííl, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didoot) **C-I.** bí-dísh-nih (díil, díil, zhdíl, diil, dót)

P. bí-désh-nii' (díníl, dees, zhdees, deel, disoot) **R.** bíní-dísh-nih (díil, díil, zhdíl, diil, dót) **O.** bí-dósh-nih (dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, doot)

*bí- becomes yí- in 3o.

4. to place one's hands on it.

F. *bik'i-dideesh-nih (didííl, di-

dool, zhdidool, didiil, didoot) **I.** bik'i-diish-níh (diil, diil, zhdiil diil, doot) **P.** bik'i-diish-nii' (di-nil, diil, zhdiil, diil, doot) **R.** bi-k'iní-diish-nih (diil, diil, zhdiil, diil, doot) **O.** bik'i-doosh-níh (doól, dool, zhdool, dool, doot)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

5. to shake hands with him.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bílák'e, the area of his hand, to the following:

F. dideesh-nih (didíil, didool, zh-didool, didiil, didoot) **I.** dish-níh (díil, dil, zhdil, diil, doot) **P.** deesh-nii' (dííníl, dool, zhdool, diil, doot) **R.** ndísh-nih (ndíl, ndíl, nízhdíil, ndiil, ndót) **O.** dósh-níh (dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, doot)

bílák'e deeshnii', I shook hands with him. shílák'e dool-nii', he shook hands with me. 'ahílák'e diilnii', we shook hands with each other.

6. to choke him; throttle him.

(bizák'í, on his mouth or throat) **F.** *bizák'í-dideesh-nih (didíil, i-didoo, zhdidoo, didii', didooh) (didoo'-) **I.** bizák'í-diish-níh (dii, idii, zhdiil, dii', dooh) (dii'-) **P.** bizák'í-dii-nii' (dini, idii, zh-dii, dii', doo) (dii'-) **R.** bizák'í-ndiish-'nih ndii, néidii, nízhdiil, ndii, ndooh) (ndii-) **O.** bizák'í-doosh-níh (doó, idoo, zhdooh, doo', dooh) (doo'-)

bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

7. to have the hand on it; to hold it down with the hand.

N. bik'i-dínish-nii' (dííníl, dées, zhdees, díniil, dínót) yéigo bi-k'idínishnii', I'm pressing on it hard.

8. to call his attention (to a fact or circumstance).

F. bi'deesh-nih (bi'díit, yi'doot, bizh'doot, bi'diil, bi'doot) **I.** bi'nish-níh (bi'nít, yi'ít, bi'jít, bi'niil, bi'not) **P.** bi'nít-nii' (bi-'íínít, yi'nít, bizh'nít, bi'niil, bi'-noot) **R.** béé'ásh-nih (béé'ít, yéé-'át, béé'jít, béé'iil, béé'ót) **O.** bi-'ósh-níh (bi'óót, yi'ót, bi'jót, bi'-ool, bi'oot) bilíí' daaztsánígíí bee bi'deeshnih, I'll call his attention to the fact that his horse is dead.

9. to distribute them.

F. ndeesh-nih (ndíil, neidoo, nizh-doo, ndii', ndooh) (nabidi'doo'-) **C-I.** naash-niih (nani, nei, nji, neii', naah) (nabi'di'-) **P.** nisénii' (nisíní, neiz, njiz, nisii', nisoo) (nabi'dis'-) **R.** ni-násh-'nih (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (ná-bi'di'-) **O.** na-osh-niih (óó, yó, jó, oo', ooh) (bi'dó'-) naabee-hó bikéyah bikáa'gi dibé nisénii' I distributed sheep on the Navaho Reservation.

10. to distribute them among them.

F. *bitaa-deesh-nih (díil, idoo, zhdooh, dii', dooh) (bidi'doo'-) **C-I.** bi-taash-niih (taani, taai, taaji, taaii, taaoh) (taabi'di'-) **P.** bitaa-sé-nii' (síní, iz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis'-) **R.** bitaa-násh-

'nih (nání, néi, níj, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** bitaa-osh-niih (óó, yó, jó, oo', ooh) (bi'dó'-)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

11. to suffer; to have many difficulties; to have a hard time.

F. ti'hwii-deesh-nih (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii', dooh) *(doo'-) **C-I.** ti'-hoosh-níih (hoo, hoo, hojoo, hwii', hoo) (hoo'-) **P.** ti'-hwiisénii' (hwiisíní, hooz, hojooz, hwii-sii', hwiisoo) (hoos'-) **R.** ti'ná-hoosh-'nih (hoo, hoo, hojoo, hwii-hoo) (hoo-) **O.** ti'-hoosh-níih (hoó, hoo, hojoo, hoo', hoo) (hoo'-)

*The parenthetic forms have an indefinite subject (3i.) Thus ti'hoos'nii', there was suffering.

12. to trade it; to buy or sell it.

The meaning "to buy" is rendered by prepounding -ch'í', toward, to; and "to sell" by prepounding -aa, to, to the following verb forms. Thus, shilíí' shaa nayiisnii', he bought my horse from me; shilíí' bich'í' nahátnii', I sold my horse to him.

F. nahideesh-nih (nahidíít, neidiyoot, nizhdiyoot, nahidiil, nahidoot) (nahidoo-) **I.** nahash-niih (nahít, nayiit, njiit, nahiil, nahot) (naha-) **P.** nahát-nii' (nahínít, nayiis, njiis, naheel, nahoot) (nahaaz-) **R.** ni-ná-hásh-nih (náhít, náyiit, nájiit, náhiil, náhót) (náhá-) **O.** nahósh-niih (nahóót, nayót, njiyót, nahool, nahoot) (nahó-)

13. to pass among them (an epidemic or pestilence).

F. bitaadadootnih **C-I.** bitaadaatnih **P.** bitaadaasnii' **R.** bitaaándaatnih **O.** bitaadaotnih. **nih, níih, nih, 'nih, niih,** to hurt.

1. to get hurt; to be injured.

F. 'áda-dideesh-nih (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii', didooh) **I.** 'áda-dish-níih (dí, di, zhdi, dii', doh) **P.** 'áda-dé-nih (díní, deez, zh-deez, dee', doo) **R.** 'áda-ndísh-'nih (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** 'áda-dósh-niih (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo', dooh)

2. to hurt; to be sore.

N. dinish-niih (diní, di, jidi, dinii, dinoh) shíla' diniih, my hand is sore.

3. to be peeved at him.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bik'ee, on account of him, to the forms given in no. 2. Thus, bik'ee dinishniih, I am peeved at him (i.e. I am sore on account of him).

4. to accuse him of flirting with one's spouse.

N. bíínish-níih (bííníl, yóól, bí-jól, bíniil, bínót)

5. to blink or close the eyes to show dislike for one (equivalent to making a face at one, or sticking one's tongue out among the Whites).

F. dideesh-'nih (didíí, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-'niih (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** désh-'nih (díní, yidees, jidees,

dee, disoo) **R.** ndish-'nih (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-'niih (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh) 'at'éeéd shidees'nih, the girl blinked at me.

6. to coddle him.

N. biyaa ndish-niih (ndíl, ndil, nizhdil, ndiil, ndoŋ) 'awée' biyaa ndishniih, I'm coddling the baby (i.e. taking good care of it, as covering it up, wiping off dirt, etc.).

nihookáá', on earth.

ni', earth; ground.

ni' bí'neel'qah, surveying.

ni'dídzih, respiration.

ni'dilkalí, shinny (game).

ni'dilt'oh, archery.

ni'góó, on the ground; on the floor. **tééchqá'í ni'góó sití**, the dog is lying on the floor.

ni' hadláád, ground lichen.

ni'iijihí, saw mill.

ni'iijihí, Saw Mill, Arizona.

ni'ji', on the ground; on the floor **ni'ji' náátne'**, I dropped it on the ground (or floor).

ni' nidaha'nánigíí, earthquake.

niih, to taste (V. ljh).

N. halniih, it tastes. **'áshjih** halniih, it tastes like salt.

níí', niih, níí', nih, níí', to become the middle.

1. to be(come) midnight.

F. t'é'adoolníí' **I.** t'é'íítniih **P.** t'é'íítníí' **R.** t'é'ná'átnih **O.** t'é'ótníí' **N.** t'é'átníí'

2. to become mid-summer or mid-winter.

These meanings are rendered by prepounding shí, summer, or hai, winter, to the following:

F. 'adoolníí' **I.** 'íítniih **P.** 'íítníí' **R.** ná'átnih **O.** 'ótníí' **N.** 'átníí' **níí'iidzi'**, nose drops.

níí'ii'niit, snuff

nii'oh, out of the way; hidden or removed place; out of sight. **t'áa doo dasiit'séhé nii'oh yishghod** I ran out of sight before they saw me.

niit, ní, niid, niih, niih,

1. to wish one had it; to have a strong desire to possess it.

F. *bidá-díneesh-niit (dínííl, dínóol, zhdínóol, díníil, dínóot) **C-**

I. bidá-neesh-ní (ninil, nool, zhnool, niil, noot) **P.** bidá-nésh-niid (níníl, nool, zhnool, niil, noot) **R.** bidáná-nísh-niih (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nóŋ) **O.** bidá-nósh-niih (nóól, nól, zhnól, nool, noot)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

2. to be addicted to it; to like it very much; to be unable to deny it to oneself.

N. *bichá yidéesh-nih (yídíníl, yidéel, yízhdeel, yídíníil, yídínót) **tódithit bíchá yidéeshnih**, I am addicted to whiskey; I am "crazy about" whiskey.

*bi becomes yi in 3o.

níit, nééh, yaa, 'ijh, ne', (the 1st person dpl and passive stem of líit, to make).

1. to make oneself.

F. 'ídi-'deesh-níit ('dííl, 'dool, zh-'dool, 'diil, 'dooŋ) **I.** 'í'dísh-nééh

(í'díil, 'í'díil, 'ízh'díil, 'í'dooť) **P.** 'í'diish-yaa ('í'diinil, 'í'diil, 'ízh-'diil, 'í'diil, 'í'dooť) **R.** 'ín'diish-'jijn ('ín'diil, 'ín'diil, 'ínízh'diil, 'ín'diil, 'ín'dooť) **O.** 'í'dósh-ne' ('í'dóól, 'í'dól, 'ízh'dól, 'í'dool, 'í'dooť) naat'áanii 'í'diishyaa, I made myself the leader.

2. to hurt oneself.

F. tí'ádi-deesh-níit (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doot) **I.** tí'-ídísh-'í (í-díil, ídíl, ázhdíil, ídiil, ídót) **P.** tí'ádiish-yaa (ádinil, ádiil, ázhdiil, ádiil, ádooť) **R.** tí'á-ndiish-'jijh (ndiil, ndiil, nízhdiil, ndiil, n-dooť) **O.** tí'í-dósh-ne' (dóól, dool, zh-dool, dool, doot) t'áa-doo tí'ídíl'íní, don't hurt yourself!

3. to be wounded.

F. tídi-deesh-níit (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doot) **P.** tí-diish-yaa (dinil, diil, zhdiil, diil, doot) **R.** tí-ndiish-t'ijh (ndii, ndii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** tí-dósh-ne' (dóól dool, zh-dool, dool, doot) 'anaa' go tídideeshníit sha'shin nisin, I think I'll be wounded in the war. **níit, nééh (t'í), dzaa (t'íid), t'ijh, ne'**, to act; to do. (V. also 'ijit and t'ijit.)

1. to act; to do.

F. 'á-deesh-níit (díil, doo, zh-doo, dii', dooh) **I.** 'ásh-nééh ('ání, 'á-'ájí, 'ii', 'óh) **C-I.** 'ásh-t'í ('ání, 'á, 'ájí, 'ii, 'óh) **P.** 'ás-dzaa ('íi-ni, 'á, 'ájii, 'ii, 'óoh) **R.** 'á-násh-t'ijh (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** 'óosh-ne' ('óó, 'óo, 'ájó, 'óo'

'óoh) **Prog.** 'áásh-níit ('áá, 'áá, 'ájoo, 'ii', 'ááh) t'áá 'áshidiní-nígíí 'ádeeshníit, I'll do whatever you say. ha'át'íish bik'ee 'íinidzaa, how did you get that way?! haalá 'áninééh, what are you trying to do?! haalá 'íinidzaa, what happened?! what did you do?! háishq' 'ánít'í, who are you? shí doo 'ásht'íi da, I didn't do it. t'óó 'ásht'í, I'm merely fooling around.

2. to raise one's head; to look up.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding (or prefixing) dei, up, to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, dei'ásdzaa, I looked up. 'asdzaq' dei'ádzaa dóó shinéét'íi' the woman raised her head and looked at me.

3. to change (in appearance, or characteristics).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding tahgo, otherwise, changed, to the forms given in no. 1. Thus, tahgo 'ádzaa, he changed.

4. to get worse (as a person who is ill).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yéigo, strongly, to the forms given under no. 1. As, yéigo 'ásdzaa, I got worse; yéigo 'ááshníit, I'm getting worse.

5. to misbehave; to sin; to commit crime.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding baqhági, wrong.

misdeed, sin, crime, to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, *bqahá-gi 'ásdzaa*, I committed a crime or sin.

6. to open (of its own accord, as a door).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'qq, open, to the 3rd person forms of the verbs given under no. 1. Thus, 'qq 'ádzaa, it opened. The neuter, it is open, is rendered with the verb 'át'é (so 'qq 'át'é, it is open).

7. to change (the weather, or impersonal it, they, things).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *łahgo* (V. no. 3) to the following forms:

F. 'áhodooníít **I.** 'áhánééh **Prog.** 'áhooníít **P.** 'áhoodzaa **R.** 'ánáhoot'ijh **O.** 'áhónééh (or -ne')

t'óo'di łahgo 'ánáhodoo'nítée, I wish the weather would change (back to its former state).

8. to bend down with me (as a tree).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *shił yaa*, down with me, to the 3rd persons of the forms given under no. 1. Thus, *shił yaa 'ádzaa*, it bent down with me; *nił yaa 'ádzaa*, it bent down with you, etc.

9. to happen to one.

F. *deesh-níít* (*díi, doo, jidoo, dii', dooh*) **I.** *yish-nééh* (*ni, yi, ji, yii' ghoh*) **C-I.** *yish-t'í* (*ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh*) **P.** *yis-dzaa* (*yini, yi, ji, yii, ghoh*) **R.** *násh-t'ijh* (*nání,*

ná, níj, néii, náh) **O.** *ghósh-ne'* (*ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo', ghoh*)

haadashq' deeshníít, I wonder what will happen to me? *haadashq' yit'í*, I wonder how he is doing. *haalá yinééh*, what is happening to him? (what is he doing?) *haalá yinidzaa*, what happened to you? *haada ghósh-ne' laanaa*, I wish something would happen to me.

10a. to happen; to occur.

F. 'áhodooníít **C-I.** 'áhát'í **P.** 'áhóót'ijid **R.** 'ánáhoot'ijh **O.** 'áhóne' **Prog** 'áhooníít.

10b. to happen; to occur.

F. *hodooníít* **C-I.** *hat'í* **P.** *hóót'ijid* **R.** *náhoot'ijh* **O.** *hóne'* *níléidishq' haa hat'í*, what is going on over there?

haada hat'í, what is happening? *haada hóne' laanaa*, I wish something would happen! *haa hóót'ijid*, what happened? *haalá 'áhoodzaa* (or *'áhánééh*), what happened?! (as an expression of surprise) *haalá 'áhánééh*, why did it have to happen (as said by a bereaved person)! *kintahdi naasháago 'áhóót'ijid*, I was in town when it happened.

10c. to happen this way.

F. *kóhodooníít* **C-I.** *kóhát'í* **P.** *kóhóót'ijid* **R.** *kónáhoot'ijh* **O.** *kóhóne'*

kóhóne' laanaa nisin nt'ée', I was hoping that this would happen! *jó kóhóót'ijid*, this is what happened.

10d. to happen that way.

F. 'ákóhodooníł **C-I.** 'ákóhát';
P. 'ákóhóót'jíd **R.** 'ákónáhoot'jĭh
O. 'ákóhóne'

t'áá nináháhááh bik'eh 'ákónáhoot'jĭh, it happens that way every year.

11. to imagine it.

This is herewith given in the 3rd person (bił); it is altered for person by changing the pronoun prefixed to the postposition -ił, with.

F. t'óó bił 'ádooníł **C-I.** t'óó bił 'át'j **P.** t'óó bił 'ádzaa **R.** t'óó bił 'ánát'jĭh **O.** t'óó bił 'óone'.

mq'ii yiiłtsá nisin nt'ée' --- t'óó shił 'ádzaa lá, I thought I saw a coyote --- but I just imagined it.

12. to be accomplished.

F. ła' dooníł **I.** ła' yinééh **P.** ła' yidzaa **R.** ła' nát'jĭh **O.** ła' ghoneéh

13. to increase in size; to expand; spread the legs open.

F. 'q̄q̄ kó-deesh-níł (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii', dooh) **Prog.** 'q̄q̄ kwáash-nił (kwáá, kwáá, kójoo, kwíi' kwááh) **P.** 'q̄q̄ kós-dzaa (kwíini, kó, kójii, kwíi, kóoh) **R.** kó-násh-t'jĭh (néii or nání, ná, njii, néii, náh) **O.** kóosh-ne' (kóó, kóo, kójó, kóo', kóoh)

14. to duck, dodge.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yaa, down, to the forms given under no. 13. Thus, tsé yee shíiniłne'go yaa kós-

dzaa, I ducked when he threw a stone at me.

15. to get even with him; to take vengeance on him. (This word is used either with respect to an evil deed or to a good one.)

F. *bił k'ée-dideesh-'níł (didíi, didoo, dizhdoo, didii, didooh) **I.** bił k'ée-dísh-'nééh (dí, dí, zhdí, dii, dóh) **P.** k'ée-diis-dzaa (dini, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) **R.** bił k'ée-ń-diisht'jĭh (ńdii, ńdii, nízhdi, ńdii ńdóh) **O.** k'ée-dósh-'ne' (dóó, dó, zh-dó, doo, dooh)

* bił becomes yił in 3o.

16. to get ready.

F. hasht'edi-deesh-'níł (díí, doo, dizhdoo, dii, dooh) **I.** hasht'e-dish-'nééh (dí, di, zhdi, dii, doh) **P.** hasht'e-diisdzaa (dini, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) **R.** hasht'e'á-ń-diish-'jĭh (ńdiil, ńdiil, nízhdiil, ńdiil, ńdool) **O.** hasht'e'á-dósh-ne' (dóól, dól, zh-dól, dool, dool)

17. to dress.

F. háá-dideesh-'níł (didíi, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** háá-dísh-'nééh (dí, dí, zhdí, dii, dóh) **P.** háá-diis-dzaa (dini, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) **R.** hániná-diish-t'jĭh (dii, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) **O.** háá-dósh-'ne' (dóó, dó, zh-dó, doo, dooh)

18. to put forth violent effort for it; to suffer for it.

F. bá 'atí-deesh-níł (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii', dooh) **C-I.** bá 'atísh-t'j ('atíní, 'até, 'atíjĭ, 'atíi, 'atí-óh) **P.** bá 'atíi-t'jĭd ('atíini, 'a-

tée, 'atíjii, 'atii, 'atíoo) **R.** bá 'atí-násh-t'ijh (nání, ná, níj, né-ii, náh) **O.** bá 'atí-oosh-ne' (óó, oo, jó, oo', ooh) nihisiláago bikéyah yá 'atídaat'ijgo ła' 'ádaadin silíí', some of our soldiers have died striving for their land. **niit, ne', ne', niih, ne'**, to toss a bulky roundish object.

1. to pound it (with repeated blows).

F. ndínéesh-niit (ndíniit, nédínóot, nízhdínóot, ndíniil, ndínóot) (nábidi'nóol-) **C-I.** nánísh-ne' (nánít, néiniit, názhnít, nániil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **P.** nánét-ne' (nánínít, néinees, nánees, náneel, nánoot) (nábidi'nees-) **R.** ní-nánísh-niih (nánít, néiniit, názhnít, nániil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **O.** nánósh-ne' (nánóot, néinót, názhnót, nánool, nánoot) (nábidi'nól-)

2. to cut it in two (pounding it with an ax).

F. k'í-deesh-niit (díit, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** k'í-nísh-ne' (níit, íit, jíit, niil, nóit) (bi'deel-) **P.** k'í-nít-ne' (ínít, inít, zhnít, niil, noot) (bi'deel-) **R.** k'í-násh-niih (nánít, néít, níjít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** k'í-osh-ne' (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

3. to pound it off; to chip it off by pounding it.

F. bídeesh-niit (bídíit, yíidoot, bízh-doot, bídiil, bídoot) **I.** bésh-ne' (bíniit, yíit, bíjít, bíil, bóot)

P. béét-ne' (bíniit, yíyíit, bíjít, bíil, bóot) **R.** bínásh-niih (bínánít, yínéit, bínjít, bínéiil, bínát) **O.** bóosh-ne' (bóót, yíyót, bíjót, bóol, bóot)

4. to throw it at him (a stone).

F. yídínéesh-niit (yídíniit, yídínóot, yízhdínóot, yídíniil, yídínóot) **P.** yíniit-ne' (yíiniit, yíniit, yízhnít, yíniil, yínóot) **R.** néniish-niih (néniit, néniit, néízhnít, néniil, néniit) **O.** yínóosh-ne' (yínóot, yíniit, yízhnít, yínóot, yínóot). tsé bee ní-díneeshniit, I'll throw a stone at you. (Passives could also be formed as follows: **F.** yídínóol-niit **I.** yíniilne' **P.** yíniilne' **R.** néniilniih **O.** yínóolne'.)

5. to drop it (a bulky or roundish object, as a bottle).

F. ndeesh-niit (ndíit, neidoot, nízh-doot, ndiil, ndoot) (nabidi'dool-) **I.** naash-ne' (naniit, neit, njít, neiil, naat) (nabi'dil-) **P.** náát-ne' (néniit, nayíit, njíit, neiil, naoot) (nabi'dool-) **R.** ní-násh-niih (nánít, néít, nájít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** naosh-ne' (naóót, nayót, njót, naool, naoot) (nabi'dól-) shinaaltsoos náátne', I dropped my book.

6. to lose it (a bulky or roundish object, as a book, hat, coin, ball, box, etc.).

F. yóó' 'adeesh-niit ('adíit, 'íidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) ('abidi'dool-) **I.** yóó' 'iish-ne' ('aniit, 'iit, 'ajít, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dil-)

P. yóó' 'íit-ne' ('íínít, 'ayíít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dool-) **R.** yóó' 'anásh-niih ('anáńít, 'anéít, 'an-jít, 'anéiil, 'anáł) ('anábi'dil-) **O.** yóó' 'oosh-ne' ('oót, 'ayót, 'a-jót, 'ool, 'oot) ('abi'dól-)

7. to knock it over.

This meaning is rendered by prefixing *naa-*, over to one side, to the verb forms given under no. 6 (excluding the *yóó'* pre-pounded to no. 6). Thus *naa'a-deeshniit*, I'll knock it over; *bik'i dah'asdáhi naa'íítne'*, I knocked the chair over.

8. to look up; to turn one's head quickly; to jerk one's head up quickly (upon being startled).

F. ha-díneesh-niit (díníil, dínóol, zhdínóol, díníil, dínóot) **I.** hanish-ne' (níl, nil, zhníl, niil, noł) **P.** ha-neesh-ne' (níníil, nool, zhnool, niil, noot) **R.** haná-nísh-niih (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nół) **O.** ha-nósh-ne' (nóól, nół, zhnól, nool, noot) *dłóq' 'a'áqđéé' hanoolne' dóó naneesne'*, the prairie dog stuck its head out of the hole and looked quickly about.

9. to look about one quickly (jerking the head about in all directions).

F. ndíneesh-niit (ndíníil, ndínóol, nizhdínóol, ndíníil, ndínóot) **C-** **I.** na-nish-ne' (níl, nil, zhníl, niil, noł) **P.** na-nésh-ne' (níníil, nees, zhnees, neel, noot) **R.** niná-nísh-niih (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nół) **O.**

na-nósh-ne' (nóól, nół, zhnól, nool, noot)

10. to stick one's head out and draw it back quickly (as from a window or door).

F. ch'í-díneesh-niit (díníil, dínóol, zhdínóol, díníil, dínóot) **I.** ch'í-ninish-ne' (niníl, neel, zhneel, niniil, ninoot) **P.** ch'í-nish-ne' (níníil, neel, zhneel, niniil, ninoot) **R.** ch'íná-nísh-niih (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nół) **O.** ch'í-nósh-ne' (nóól, nół, zhnól, nool, noot)

11. to stick one's head in quickly, and withdraw it (as in looking in through a door).

F. yah 'a-díneesh-niit (díníil, dínóol, zhdínóol, díníil, dínóot) **I.** yah 'a-nish-ne' (níl, nil, zhníl, niil, noł) **P.** yah 'a-neesh-ne' (níníil, nool, zhnool, niil, noot) **R.** yah 'aná-nísh-niih (níl, níl, zhníl, niil, nół) **O.** yah 'a-nósh-ne' (nóól, nół, zhnól, nool, noot) *dáádílkał 'aq 'áyiilaa dóó yah 'anoolne'*, he opened the door and quickly looked in.

12. to drop a bomb on it.

To bomb it, in the sense of letting many bombs fall on it simultaneously, is rendered by use of the following stems and the omission of the *ł*-classifier: *nił, níł, nil, nił, níł*). Thus, *bik'iji' hadah 'i'ii'nil*, we bombed it (let many bombs fall at once); but *bik'iji' hadah 'i'iilne'*, we dropped a bomb on it.

F. *bik'iji' hadah 'i'deesh-niit ('i'díit, 'i'doot, 'izh'doot, 'i'diil, 'i'doot) ('idool-) **I.** bik'iji' hadah 'e'esh-ne' ('i'it, 'e'et, 'i'jit, 'i'iil, 'i'ot) ('e'el-) **P.** bik'iji' hadah 'i'íit-ne' ('i'íinít, 'i'íit, 'i'jít, 'i'iil, 'i'oot) ('o'ool-) **R.** bik'iji' hadah 'aná'ásh-niih ('aná'ít, 'aná'át, 'a'njít, 'aná'iil, 'aná'ót) ('aná'al-) **O.** bik'iji' hadah 'o'ósh-ne' ('o'óót, 'o'ót, 'i'jót, 'o'ool, 'o'oot) ('o'ól-)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

'niit, 'niih ('ní), 'nih, 'nih, 'nih, to thunder.

F. 'adidoo'niit **I.** 'adi'niih **C-I.** 'adi'ní **P.** 'adees'nih **R.** 'ndii'nih **O.** 'adoo'nih

'niit, 'nih, 'ni', 'nih, 'nih, to strike (lightning).

1. to strike it (lightning).

F. bí'iidoo'niit **I.** bí'oo'nih **P.** bí'oo'sni' **R.** bíná'oo'nih **O.** bí'oo'nih. tsin bí'oo'sni', lightning struck the tree. 'ii'ni' biisxí, he was killed by lightning (lightning killed him).

niit, ni, niid, 'niih, niih.

1. to enjoy myself; to have fun with or at it.

This verb is herewith given for the 1st person singular. It is altered for person by changing the pronoun prefix on the postposition -it, with.

F. baa shit hodínóoniit **C-I.** baa shit honeeni, **P.** baa shit honéeniid **R.** baa shit náhonee'niih **O.** baa shit honóniih. 'íiníshta'go

baa shit honeeni, I have fun reading; I like to read. nizhónigo na'akaigo baa shit honéeniid, I enjoyed a good Yei Bichei.

niit, niih (ní), niid, 'niih, ne', to say.

1. to say it.

F. dideesh-niit (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) (hodi'doo'-)

I. dish-niih (dí, di, ji, dii', doh) (hodi'-) **C-I.** dish-ní (dí, ---*, ji, dii', doh) (ha'-) **P.** díí-niid (díí-ní, díí, jidíí, dii', doo) (ho'doo'-)

R. ndísh-'niih (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii', ndóh) (náhodi'-) **O.** dósh-ne' (dóó, dó, jidó, doo', dooh) (ho'dó'-)

*The 3rd person is expressed by the stem without prefixes, so ní, he says (it).

2. to say; to say thus.

The forms given under no. 1 are direct and definite in force, but with prefixation of 'á-, reference is made to one's whole speech or statement, rather than to the definite individual words. Thus, mq'ii "doo shit bééhózin da," ní, coyote "I do not know," he says (it); but mq'ii 'ání "doo shit bééhózin da," coyote says (thus) "I do not know."

3. to call him (to get his attention).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bíká, for him, to the forms described under no. 2 (i.e. the forms of number 1 plus prefixed 'á-). Thus, bíká 'ádísh-

ní, I am calling him; yíká 'ání, he is calling him.

4. to say it to him; to call him or name him; to tell it to him; to ask him.

F. bidideesh-niił (bididíí, yididoo bizhdidoo, bididii', bididooh) (bidi'doo'-) **C-I (N)** bidish-ní (bidí; yił, biji, bidii', bidoh) (bi'di'-) **P.** bidíí-niid (bidííni, yidíí, bizhdíí, bidii', bidoo) (bi'doo'-) **R.** nábidish-'niih (nábidí, néidi, nábizhdi, nábidii', nábidoh) (nábi'di'-) **O.** bidósh-ne' (bidóó, yidó, bizhdó, bidoo', bidooh) (bi'dó'-)

5. to say thus to him; to ask him (permission); to mean by it.

These meanings are rendered by prefixing 'á- to the forms given under no. 4. The only irregularity is in the 3o. person of the **C-I (or N)** form, where 'á- prefixed to yiłní, gives 'ííłní, not 'áyiłní. These forms are given in the 1st person singular.

F. 'ábidideeshniił **C-I (N).** 'ábidishní **P.** 'ábidííniid **R.** 'ánábidish'niih **O.** 'ábidóshne'

John bilíí' sha'doołtééł binii-ghé 'ábidishní, I'm asking John to lend me his horse. ni dooda, John 'ábidishní, not you, I mean John.

* 'á- can be replaced by 'ááł, without change in the meaning. Thus háíshq' 'ááłbidiní, whom do you mean?

6. to imitate (the sound of) it.

C-I. bidish-ní (bidíł, yidił, bizhdił, bidiil, bidoł) tsídii bidishní, I am imitating the sound of the bird. né'éshjaa' mósí yidiłní, the owl is imitating a cat.

niiłtsqoz, flat; deflated (tire); rugose.

niinahnízaad Fruitland, N. M.

nikihodii'á, steep.

níłdiił, large; big.

níłó, hail.

níłó yázhí, sleet.

nił, níł (jaah), nil, 'nił, níł, to handle plural objects, animate or inanimate. This stem refers to a smaller number of objects than the stem jih, as two or three shot, puppies, babies, books, etc. rather than to a large group or armful (Cp. jih) **V.** 'ááł for the derivational prefixes relating to the handling of objects.

1. to castrate it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bicho', his testicles to the following verb forms, (signifying literally to take them out one after the other).

F. ha-hideesh-nił (hidíí, idiyoo, hizhdiyoo, hidii', hidooh) (hidoo'-) **I.** ha-hash-níł (hí, yii, jii, hii', hoh) (ha'-) **P.** ha-há-nil (hííni, yiiz, jiiz, hee', hoo) (haas'-) **R.** haná-hásh-'nił (hí, yii, jii, hii', hoh) (há'-) **O.** ha-hósh-níł (hóó, iyó, jiyó, hoo', hoo) (hó'-)

2. to replace them with them; to put them back in place of them.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bich'qahji', in their place, to the following:

F. 'a-ndeesh-'nił (ndíí, néidoo, názhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (nábididoo-) **I.** 'a-nash-'níł (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **P.** 'a-náash-'nil (néení, náyoo, njoo, néii, náoo) (nábi'doo-) **R.** 'a-ní-nash-'nił (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** 'a-náosh-'níł (náóó, náyó, njó, náoo, náoo) (nábi'dó-)

3. to knock them over (one after another).

F. naa-'ahideesh-'nił ('ahidíí, 'iidiyoo, 'ahizhdiyoo, 'ahidii, 'ahidooh) **I.** naa-'ahish-'níł ('ahí, 'ayii, 'ajii, 'ahii, 'ahoh) **P.** naa-'ahé-'nil ('ahíní, 'ayiiiz, 'ajiiiz, 'ahee', 'ahoo) **R.** naa-'anáhash-'nił ('anáhí, 'anáyii, 'ánjii, 'ánahii, 'anáhóh) **O.** naa-'ahósh-'níł ('ahóó, 'iiyó, 'ajiyó, 'ahoo', 'ahoo)

4. to subjugate them.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'áyaa, under self, to the following verb forms:

F. 'adeesh-'nił ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) **I.** 'iish-'níł ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** 'eesh-'nil ('ííni, 'ayoo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'oo) **R.** 'anásh-'nił ('anáni, 'anéí, 'ánjí, 'anéii, 'anáh) **O.**

'oosh-'níł ('oó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

5. to subjugate them one after the other (as when a conqueror overcomes nations one after another in succession).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'áyaa, under self, to the following verb forms: (as in no. 4, except that the insertion of -hi- indicates that they are placed one after another, rather than all in one act).

F. 'ahideesh-'nił ('ahidíí, 'iidiyoo, 'ahizhdoo, 'ahidii, 'ahidooh) ('abi'diyoo-) **I.** 'ahish-'níł ('ahí, 'ayii, 'ajii, 'ahii, 'ahoh) ('abi'dii-) **P.** 'ahésh-'nil ('ahíní, 'ayiiis, 'ajiiis, 'ahee, 'ahoo) ('abi'diis-) **R.** 'anáhash-'nił ('anáhí, 'anáyii, 'ánjii, 'ánahii, 'anáhóh) ('anábi'dii-) **O.** 'ahósh-'níł ('ahóó, 'iiyó, 'ahijó, 'ahoo, 'ahoo) ('abi'diyó-)

6. to reassemble it; to put it back together.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'ahiih, into each other, to the following verbs: (the meaning being literally to put them (the parts) back into each other).

F. 'ahiih ndeesh-'nił (ndíí, néidoo, nízhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (nábididoo-) **I.** nash-'níł (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **P.** náash-'nil (néení, náyoo, njoo, néii, náoo) (nábi'doo-) **R.** ní-nash-'nił (nání, néí, nájí, néii,

náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** náosh-'níít (náóó, náyó, njó, náoo, náooh) (nábi'dó-)

7. to release them; to set them free (lit. to take them back out).

F. ch'éeedeesh-'niít (ch'éeedíí, ch'í-néidoo, ch'éezhdooh, ch'éeedii, ch'éeedooh) (ch'éeebidi'doo-) **I.** ch'í-násh-'níít (nání, néí, níjí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **P.** ch'ée-nísh-'nil (ch'éeení, ch'éeeyoo, ch'éejoo, ch'ínéii, ch'ínáoo) (ch'éeebi'doo-) **R.** ch'íní-násh-'niít (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ch'í-náosh-'níít (náóó, náyó, njó, náoo, náooh) (nábi'dó-)

8. to smoke them (pieces of meat).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *fid*, smoke, to the following verbs: (to smoke it is rendered by substituting the stem 'áát, with the same prefixes as those which follow).

F. béedeesh-'niít (béedíí, yéeyidoo, béézh, béedii', béedooh) (béedoo'-) **I.** bénásh-'niít (béení, yénéí, bééjí, bénéii', bénáh) (béná'-) **P.** béésé-'nil (béésíni, yénéíz, bééjíz, béésii', béésoo) (bénás'-) **R.** bénínásh-'niít (bénínání, yénínéí, bénínájí, bénínéii, bénínáh) (béníná-) **O.** bénáosh-'niít (bénáóó, yéeyó, bééjó, bénáoo', bénáoo) (bénáoo'-)

9. to sprinkle water.

This meaning is rendered by

prepounding *tó*, water, to the following verb forms:

F. ndeesh-'niít (ndíí, neidoo, nizhdoo, ndii', ndooh) (ndoo'-) **C-I.** naash-'nil (nani, nei, nji, neii', naah) (naa'-) **P.** nisé-'nil (nisíni, neiz, njiz, nisii', niso) (naas'-) **R.** ni-násh-'niít (nání, néí, nájí, néii, náh) (ná'-) **O.** naosh-'nil (naóó, náyó, njó, naoo', naoo) (naoo'-) shidá'á-k'ehgi *tó* nisénil, I sprinkled (in) my field.

10. to lose them (plural animate or inanimate objects).

F. yóó' 'adeesh-'niít ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii', 'adooh) ('abidi'doo'-) **I.** yóó' 'iish-'níít ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii', 'ooh) ('abi'di'-) **P.** yóó' 'íí-'nil ('ííni, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ii', 'oo) ('abi'doo'-) **R.** yóó' 'anásh-'niít ('anáni, 'anéí, 'anájí, 'anéii, 'anáh) ('anábi'di-) **O.** yóó' 'oosh-'níít ('oó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo', 'ooh) ('abi'dó-)

11. to drop them (a few animate or inanimate objects).

F. ndeesh-'niít (ndíí, neidoo, nizhdoo, ndii', ndooh) (nabidi'doo'-) **I.** naash-'níít (nani, nei, nji, neii', naah) (nabi'di'-) **P.** náá-'nil (néíni, nayíí, njíí, neii', naoo) (nabi'doo'-) **R.** ni-násh-'niít (nání, néí, nájí, néii', náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** naosh-'níít (naóó, náyó, njó, naoo', naoo) (nabi'dó-)

12. to burrow; to dig or bore a hole.

F. 'i'deesh-'niít ('i'díí, 'i'doo, 'izh'-

doo, 'i'dii', 'i'dooh) **I.** 'e'esh-níít ('íí, 'e'e, 'í'ji, 'í'ii', 'í'oh) **Prog.** 'eesh-níít ('íí, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'ii', 'ooh) **P.** 'i'íí-nil ('i'ííní, 'i'íí, 'i'j'íí, 'i'ii', 'i'oo) **R.** 'a-ná'ásh-'níít (ná'í, ná'á, n'j'í, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'o'ósh-níít ('o'óó, 'o'ó, 'i'j'ó, 'o'oo', 'o'ooh) dlóó 'i'íínil, the prairie dog dug a hole.

16. to bore or dig through it.

F. *bináká-'deesh-níít ('díí, 'doo, zh'doo, 'dii', 'dooh) **I.** bináká-'nish-níít ('ní, 'í, 'j'í, 'nii', 'nóh) **P.** bináká-'ní-nil ('ííní, 'ní, zh'ní, 'nii', 'noo) **R.** binákáná-'ásh-'níít ('í, 'á, 'j'í, 'ii', 'óh) **O.** bináká-'ósh-níít ('óó, 'ó, 'j'ó, 'oo', 'ooh) tsin bináká'deeshníít, I will bore a hole in the wood.

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

17. to saddle it (a horse).

F. *bik'i dah 'a-deesh-níít (díí doo, zh'doo, dii', dooh) **I.** bik'i dah 'ash-níít ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii', 'oh) **P.** bik'i dah 'asé-nil ('asíní, 'az 'ajiz, 'asii', 'asoo) **R.** bik'i dah ná'ásh-'níít (ná'í, ná'á, n'j'í, ná'ii', ná'óh) **O.** bik'i dah 'ósh-níít ('óó, 'ó, 'aj'ó, 'oo', 'ooh)

*bik'i becomes yik'i in 3o.

łj'í' bik'i dah 'ashníít, I am saddling the horse.

18. to hitch them (horses) to it (a wagon).

To hitch one horse is rendered by substituting the stems łtéét łteeh, łtj', łtééh, łtéét in the following.

F. *bigháq̄h dideesh-níít (didíí

yididoo, jididoo, didii', didooh) **I.** bigháq̄h dish-níít (dí, yidi, jidi, dii', doh) **P.** bigháq̄h dé-nil(dí-ní, deez, jideez, dee', doo) **R.** bigháq̄h ndish-'níít (ndí, néidi ndii', ndóh) **O.** bigháq̄h dósh-níít (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo', dooh) *bigháq̄h becomes yigháq̄h in 3o.

níłdzil, solid; firm.

níłchxon, stinking.

níłch'i, air; spirit.

níłch'i dííłidígíí, carbon dioxide

níłch'itsoh, December.

níłch'its'ósí, November.

níłch'i yá'át'éehii, oxygen.

níłhin, oily brown (like the brown stain on sheep's wool).

níłtólı, transparent; clear; crystalline (as water).

níłtsq̄, rain.

níłtsq̄ bi'áád, shower.

níłtsq̄ bikq̄', violent storm.

níłtsq̄go', brown prionid beetle.

níłts'íłı, crystalline; clear (water)

nímasiitsoh, potato.

nímaz, spherical; round.

nineez, long.

nish, nísh, nish, nish, nísh, to work.

1. to start working.

F. dideesh-nish (didííł, didool, jididool, didiil, didooł) **I.** dish-nísh (díł, dil, jidil, diil, doł) **P.** désh-nish (díníł, deesh, jideesh, deel, dishooł) **R.** ndísh-nish (ndíł, ndíł, nízhdíł, ndiil, ndół) **O.** dósh-nísh (dóól, dól, jidól, dool, dooł)

2. to work.

F. ndeesh-nish (ndííl, ndool, nizhdool, ndiil, ndooł) **C-I.** naash-nish (nanil, naal, njil, neiil, naał) **P.** nishísh-nish (nishíníl, naash, njish, nishiil, nishooł) **R.** ninásh-nish (nináníl, ninál, ninájíl, ninéiil, ninát) **O.** naoosh-nish (naóól, naool, njól, naool, naooł)

It will be noted that this verb uses a single stem throughout. It is also used in the sense of to function, probably by analogy with the English usage of work as in chidí doo naalnish da, the car doesn't work.

3. to work on it.

F. bindeesh-nish (bindííl, yindool, binizhdool, bindiil, bindooł) (bin'doo-) **C-I.** binaash-nish (binanil, yinaal, binjil, bineiil, binaał) (bina'a-) **P.** binishish-nish (binishíníl, yinaash, binjish, binishiil, binishooł) (bina'azh-) **R.** bininásh-nish (binináníl, yinínál, bininájíl, bininéiil, bininát) (bininá'á-) **O.** binaoosh-nish (binaóól, yinaool, binjól, binaool, binaooł) (bina'ó-)

4. to stop working; to finish working.

F. ndeesh-nish (ndííl, ndool, nizhdool, ndiil, ndooł) **I.** ninish-níísh (niníl, niil, njíl, niniil, ninooł) **P.** ninish-nish (nííníl, niil, njíl, niniil, ninooł) **R.** ni-násh-nish (náníl, nál, nájíl, néiil, nát)

O. noosh-níísh (noól, nool, njól, nool, nooł)

nish, nizh, nizh, 'nish, nizh, to break a slender flexible object.

1. to pluck or pick it (herb, beard).

F. deesh-nish (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii', dooh) (bidi'doo'-) **I.** yish-nizh (ni, yi, ji, yii', ghoh) (bi'di'-) **P.** yí-nizh (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yii', ghoo) (bi'doo'-) **R.** násh-'nish (nání, néi, níi, néii', náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-nizh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo', ghoooh) (bi'dó'-)

2. to break it in two (slender flexible object as string; also refers to the breaking of a treaty).

F. k'í-deesh-nish (díí, idoo, zh-doo, dii', dooh) (bidi'doo'-) **I.** k'í-nísh-níísh (ní, í, jí, nii', nóh) (bi'dee'-) **P.** k'í-ní-nizh (íní, iní, zhní, nii', noo) (bi'dee'-) **R.** k'í-násh-'nish (nání, néi, níi, néii', náh) (nábi'di'-) **O.** k'í-osh-níísh (óó, yó, jó, oo', ooh) (bi'dó'-)

nisihwiinidéél, emergency.

niteel, wide; broad; flat.

nit'iz, hard; tough.

nitsaa, large; big. shikin nitsaa, my house is large.

nitsxaaz, large; big (anything that grows, as a plant or animal) deenásts'aa' ła' nitsxaaz, one of the rams is large.

nízaadgóó, afar. nízaadgóó ni-séyá. I've gone a long way.

nizhóní, pretty; good; beautiful; clean; nice; fine.

níyol, wind.

níyol tó hayiileehí, windmill.
ńláahdi, over there. ńláahdi tsin t'óó 'ahayói yíl'á, there's a lot of timber over there.

ńléí, that; that one. ńléí tsin biyaadi 'ałhosh, he is sleeping over there under that tree.

ńléidi, over there; yonder. ńléidi 'ałhosh, he's sleeping over there.

noł, nood, nóód, no', nood, to move quickly; dart.

1. to dive.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding táłt'ááh, the bottom of the water; the interior of the water, to the following:

F. deesh-noł (dííl, dool, jidool, diil, dooł) **I.** yish-nood (nil, yil, jil, yiil, ghoł) **P.** yish-nóód (yíníl, yil, jool, yiil, ghooł) **R.** násh-no' (náníl, nál, ńjíl, néiil, náł) **O.** ghósh-nood (ghóól, ghól, jól, ghool, ghooł)

2. to dart about (as a lizard).

F. ndoolnoł **C-I** naalnood **Prog.** naanáalnoł **P.** naasnóód **R.** nináalno' **O.** naalnood
nóóda'í, Ute.

noodóóz, striped.

noo', storage pit.

noojí, corrugated; rugged.

noot'ish, pleat.

nówehédi, farther on. t'ah nówehédi nidibé naníłkaad, herd your sheep farther on!

O

The d-classifier becomes t'- before stem initial |'.

'ohónéedzq, possibility (bohónéedzq or bihónéedzq, it is possible).

'ólta', school.

'ólta' hótšaaígíí, boarding school
'oł, 'eeł, 'éél, 'oł, 'eeł, to float.

1. to float about on the surface.

F. dah ndeesh-'oł (ndíí, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) **C-I.** dah naash-'eeł (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah) **P.** dah nisé-'éél (nisíní, naaz, njiz, nisii, nisoo) **R.** dah ninásh-'oł (ninání, ninájí, ninéii, nináh) **O.** dah naoosh-'eeł (náóó, naoo, njó, naoo, naooh)

2. to be floating along.

Prog. yish-'oł (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh)

3. to become snagged (as an object caught on a limb lying in the water).

F. dah ńdeesh-'oł (ńdíí, ńdoo, nizhdoo, ńdii, ńdooh) **I.** dah násh-'eeł (nání, ná, ńjí, néii, náoh) **P.** dah nisé-'éél (nisíní, náz, ńjíz, nisii, nisoo) **R.** dah nínásh-'oł (nínání, níná, nínájí, nínéii, nínáh) **O.** dah náoosh-'eeł (náóó, náoo, ńjó, náoo, náoo)

tsinaa'eeł dah náz'éél, the ship was snagged (ran aground).

4. to run aground (and remain stuck, as a ship).

F. dziłts'ádidínóo'oł **I.** dziłts'á-dini'eeł **P.** dziłts'ádineez'éél **R.** dziłts'áńdini'oł **O.** dziłts'ádinó-'eeł

5. to start off sailing it (lit. to start off causing it to float along).

F. dah dideesh-'ot (didíít, yididooł, shdidooł, didiil, didooł) **I.** dah diish-'eet (diit, yidiit, shdiit, diil, dooł) **P.** dah diit-'éél (diniit, yidiit, shdiit, diil, dooł) **R.** dah ndiish-'ot (ndiit, néidiit, nízhdiit, ndiil, ndooł) **O.** dah doosh-'eet (doót, yidooł, jidooł, dool, dooł)

6. to start sailing it along (i.e. start making it float along).

F. dideesh-'ot (didíít, yididooł, jididooł, didiil, didooł) **I.** dish-'eet (díít, yidit, jidit, diil, doł) **P.** déł-'éél (dínít, yideez, jideez, deel, disooł) **R.** ndísh-'ot (ndíít, néidit, nízhdíít, ndiil, ndót) **O.** dósh-'eet (dóót, yidót, jidót, dool, dooł)

7. to be sailing it along (lit. to be causing it to float along).

Prog. yish-'ot (yít, yooł, jooł, yiil, ghoł)

8. to be sailing along (lit. to be causing something to float along).

Prog. 'eesh-'ot ('íít, 'ooł, 'ajooł, 'iil, 'ooł)

9. to sail it; to arrive sailing it (lit. to cause it to arrive floating)

F. deesh-'ot (díít, yidooł, jidooł, diil, dooł) **I.** nish-'eet (níít, yít, jíít, niil, noł) **P.** níł-'éél (yínít, yinít, jinít, niil, nooł) **R.** násh-'ot (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, náł) **O.** ghósh-'eet (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoł)

10. to arrive sailing (lit. to arrive causing something to float).

F. 'adeesh-'ot ('adíít, 'adooł, 'azhdooł 'adiil, 'adooł) **I.** 'anish-'eet ('aníít, 'ít, 'ajít, 'aniil, 'anoł) **P.** 'aníít-'éél ('íínít, 'aníít, 'azhnít, 'aniil, 'anooł) **R.** ná'ásh-'ot (ná'íít, ná'át, n'jíít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** 'ósh-'eet ('óót, 'ót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'ooł)

11. to sail it as far as a point; sail it to (a place) and stop (lit. to cause it to float to a point).

F. ndeesh-'ot (ndíít, niidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) **I.** ninish-'eet (ninít, niyít, njít, niniil, ninooł) **P.** ninít-'éél (níínít, niinít, nizhnít, niniil, ninooł) **R.** ninásh-'ot (ninánít, ninéít, niná'jíít, ninéiil, nináł) **O.** noosh-'eet (noót, niyót, njót, nool, nooł)

12. to sail as far as a point; to sail up to (a place) and stop (lit. to cause something to float up to a point and stop).

F. n'deesh-'ot (n'díít, n'dooł, nizh'dooł, n'diil, n'dooł) **I.** ni'nish-'eet (ni'nít, ni'ít, n'jíít, ni'niil, ni'noł) **P.** ni'nít-'éél (ni'íínít, nizh'nít, ni'niil, ni'nooł) **R.** niná'ásh-'ot (niná'íít, niná'át, niná'jíít, niná'iil, niná'ót) **O.** ni'ósh-'eet (ni'óót, ni'ót, n'jót, ni'ool, ni'ooł)

13. to turn it around (lit. to cause it to turn around floating).

F. naa-nídeesh-'ot (nídíít, níidooł, nízhdooł, nídiil, nídooł) **I.** naa-ná'ásh-'eet (ná'íít, ná'át, n'-

jit, ná'iil, ná'ót) P. naa-nisé-éél (nísínít, néis, n'jís, nísiil, nísoot) R. naa-nínásh-'ot (nínánít, ní-néít, nínájít, nínéiil, nínát) O. naa-náosh-'eet (náóót, náyót, n-jót, náool, náoot)

14. to turn around (lit. to cause something to turn around floating).

F. naa-ní'deesh-'ot (ní'díít, ní-doot, nízh'doot, ní'diil, ní'doot) P. naa-ní'sét-éél (ní'sínít, ná'ás, n'jís, ní'siil, ní'soot) R. naaní-ná'ásh-'ot (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jit, ná'iil, ná'ót) O. naa-ná'ósh-'eet (ná'óót, ná'oot, ná'joot, ná'ool, ná'oot)

15a. to start on a voyage (lit. something starts floating along with one).

This verb is herewith given in the 1st person sgl. It is altered for person by changing the pronoun prefixed to the postposition -'it, with.

F. shít 'adidoo'ot I. shít 'adi'eet P. shít 'adeez'éél R. shít n'dí'ot O. shít 'adó'eet

15b. to start off on a voyage (lit. something starts off floating with me).

F. shít dah 'adidoo'ot I. shít dah 'adii'eet P. shít dah 'adii'éél R. shít dah n'dii'ot O. shít dah 'a-doo'eet

16. to go by boat; to voyage (lit. something arrives floating with one).

F. shít 'adoo'ot Prog. shít 'oo'ot P. shít 'aní'éél R. shít ná'á'ot O. shít 'o'ó'eet

17. to sail as far as a point; to make a voyage to (a place) (lit. something floats as far as a point with one).

F. shít n'doo'ot I. shít ni'í'eet P. shít ni'ní'éél R. shít niná'á-'ot O. shít ni'ó'eet

18. to produce an abortion (lit. to cause something to float out of one's belly).

The noun -tsq, belly, is prepounded to the verb forms which follow. A pronoun, corresponding in person and number to the subject of the verb, is prefixed to -tsq. Thus, sitsq ha'íít'éél, I aborted; nitsq ha'íínít'éél, you aborted, etc.

The prefix 'á-, self, can replace the other personal pronouns prefixed to -tsq, in which case the noun remains 'átsq, one's own belly, throughout the conjugation. Thus, 'átsq ha'íít'éél, I aborted; 'átsq ha'íínít'éél, you aborted, etc.

F. ha'deesh-'ot (ha'díít, ha'doot, hazh'doot, ha'diil, ha'doot) I. ha'ash-'eet (ha'ít, ha'át, ha'jit, ha'iil, ha'ot) P. ha'íít-éél (ha'íínít, ha'íít, ha'jíít, ha'iil, ha'oot) R. ha-ná'ásh-'ot (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jit, ná'iil, ná'ót) O. ha'ósh-'eet (ha'óót, ha'ót, ha'jót, ha'ool, ha'oot)

19. to have a miscarriage; to have an abortion (lit. something floats out of one's belly).

This verb is conjugated for person by altering the pronoun prefix on the noun -tsq, belly. It is herewith given for the 1st person singular.

F. sitsq ha'doo'ot **I.** sitsq ha'a-eet **P.** sitsq ha'íí'éeł **R.** sitsq haná'a'ot **O.** sitsq ha'ó'eet
'ó'oolkqah, advertisement.

'ood, eagle trap.

'óola, gold.

'óola, hour; o'clock. t'áátáhádi 'óola 'azlǰǰ', it is 1:00. t'áátáhádi 'óola 'azlǰǰ' dóó 'ashdla'áadah dah 'alzhangóó náá'oolkił, it is 1:15. (or) t'áátáhádi dóó 'ashdla'áadahgóó 'oolkił, it is 1:15. dǰǰdi 'óola 'azlǰǰ' dóó naadǰǰ'ashdla' dah 'alzhangóó náá'oolkił, it is 4:25. (or) dǰǰdi dóó naadǰǰ'ashdla'góó 'oolkił, it is 4:25. hastqadi 'óola 'azlǰǰ'gc 'adeeshǰǰł (or hastqadigo 'adeeshǰǰł), I will eat at 6:00. náhást'éidi 'óola 'azlǰǰ' dóó neeznáá dah 'alzhangóó náá'oolkiłgo (or náhást'éidi dóó neeznáá-góó 'oolkiłgo) baa níyá, I met him at 9:10. kq' na'ałbqqsii dǰǰdi 'óola dóó naadǰǰ'ashdla' dah 'alzhangóó 'oolkiłgo náłgho' łeh, the train usually arrives at 4:25. díkwíí'góó 'oolkiłgoshq' ná'ídǰǰh łeh, at what time do you usually eat? (or díkwíidigoshq' ná'ídǰǰh łeh, at what time do you

usually eat?). dǰǰdi 'óola 'azlǰǰ' dóó tádiin dah 'alzhangóó náá'oolkił or dǰǰdi dóó 'atnǰǰ'go 'azlǰǰ' or dǰǰdi dóó 'atnǰǰ'góó náá'oolkił, it is 4:30. 'ashdladi 'óola 'adooleetǰǰi' neeznáá dah 'alzhin yidzihgo shighandi nánís-dzá, I arrived home at ten minutes to five.

'ooljée', moon.

'ooljée' bee 'adinídínígíí, moonlight.

'ooljée' daaztsq, eclipse of the moon (i.e. the moon is dead).

'ooljée' 'atnǰǰ' bééthéel, half moon (1st quarter).

'ooljée' dah yiitq, crescent moon

'ooljée' chahatheet náádzá, the last quarter (of the moon).

'ooljée' haníibqǰz, full moon.

'ooljée' łahgo 'ánáá'nííł, the phases of the moon.

'ooljée' biná'ástłée', ring around the moon.

'ooshgéezh, gristle; cartilage (booshgéezh).

'ooshgéezh bee ts'in 'aheshjée' gónaa k'é'eltq', epiphyseal fracture.

'ooshk'iizh nít'i'i, traces (of the harness).

'ootsq, pregnancy.

'ouu', yes.

S

Many s-initial stems insert l before the stem and change the initial s to z in the 1st person dpl, and in the passive, thus avoiding confusion with the d-classifi

er, which gives dz in conjunction with s. This inserted l is included in the paradigms wherever it occurs; otherwise the stem becomes dz-initial in the 1st person dpl and in the passive.

sh-initial stems also require l in the 1st person dpl, and in the passive, but become zh after l. **saad**, word; language (bizaad). **saad náánáłahdęé'** **saad bee 'ándaalne'**, translation. **sáanii**, womenfolk.

sah, sáh, sa', sah, sáh.

1. to miss it (in the sense of finding it gone or absent).

F. *bího-dees-sah (díí, doo, zh-doo, diil, dooh) (doolyah) **I.** bíhás-sáh (hó, há, hóji, hwiil, hók) (hályááh) **P.** bí-hosé-sa' (hosíní, hoo, hojoo, hosiil, hosoo) (hoohya') **R.** bíná-hos-sah (ho, ho, hojoo, hwiil, hók) (hoolyah) **O.** bí-hós-sáh (hóó, hó, hojó, hool, hooh) (hólyááh) shidibéłaji' bíhosésa', I missed part of my sheep.

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

sahdii, upright support; tent pole **sahdiibisi**, Petrified Forest, Ariz. **sał, sáát, saal, sał, sáát**, to waft.

1. to sail or race through the air (as a cloud or piece of paper).

F. yóó' 'adoosał **I.** yóó' 'iisáát **P.** yóó' 'iisaal **R.** yóó' 'anásał **O.** yóó' 'oosáát

2. to be wafting or racing along either horizontally or vertically (as a cloud, smoke, etc.).

Prog. yisał

sání, old; decrepit.

sas, sáás, sas, sas, sáás, to dribble.

1. to dribble it along in a line (as when one lets sand dribble through the fingers).

F. didees-sas (didíí, yididoo, jididoo, didiil, didooh) **I.** dis-sáás (dí, yidi, jidi, diil, doh) **P.** dé-sas (díní, yidee, jidee, deel, doo) **R.** ndís-sas (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndiil, ndóh) **O.** dós-sáás (dóó, yidó, jidó, dool, dooh)

2. to be dribbling it along.

Prog. yis-sas (yí, yoo, joo, yiil, ghoh)

sá, old age; decrepitude.

séét, sééh (sé), sá, sééh, séét, to mature.

1. to grow up; to mature.

F. dínées-séét (díníí, dínóo, jidínóo, díníil, dínóoh) **Prog.** nees-séét (níí, noo, jinoo, niil, noh) **P.** ni-niní-sá (nííní, nińí, zhníní, ni-niil, ninoo) **R.** niná-nís-sééh (ní, ní, zhní, niil, nóh) **O.** dínós-séét (dínóó, dínó, dízhnó, dínóol, dínóoh)

A neuter form, nanise', occurs meaning it grows about; and also being used nominally with the meaning of vegetation.

To stop growing is rendered by the forms: **F.** ndínéesséét **P.** ninísá **O.** ninósséét, which can be conjugated by analogy with the forms given above.

2. to raise it; to cause it to mature; to rear him).

This verb refers only to animate objects.

F. bidínees-séet (bidínií, yidínóo, bizhdínóo, bidíniil, bidínóoh) (bididí'nóol-) **C-I.** binis-sé (bini, yini, bizhni, biniil, binoh) (bidi'nil-) **P.** biné-sq̄ (biníni, yinee, bizhnee, biniil, binoh) (bidi'nees-) **R.** nábinis-sééh (nábiní, néini, nábizhni, nábiniil, nábinoh) (nábidí'nil-) **O.** binós-séet (binóó, yinó, bizhnó, binool, binoo) (bidi'nól-)

'ashkii bik'éí 'ádingo binésq̄, I brought up the orphaned boy.

3. to tan it (hide).

F. dees-séet (díi, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yis-sééh (ni, yi, ji, yiil, ghoh) (bi'dil-) **P.** yí-sq̄ (yíni, yiyíi, jíi, yiil, ghoo) (bi'dis-) **R.** nás-sééh (nání, néi, níi, néiil, náh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghós-séet (ghóó, yó, jó, ghool, ghoo) (bi'dól-)

4. to tan (intr.).

F. 'adees-séet ('adíi, 'adoo, 'azhdoo, 'adiil, 'adooh) **C-I.** 'as-sééh ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'iil, 'oh) **P.** 'íi-sq̄ ('íini, 'íi, 'ajíi, 'iil, 'oo) **R.** ná'ás-sééh (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jii, ná'iil, ná'óh) **O.** 'ós-sééh ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'ool, 'ooh)

sęęs, wart (bizeęęs).

séi, séi, séi, séi, séi, to crumble.

1. to crumble it.

F. didees-séi (didíi, yididoo, jididoo, didiil, didooh) (bidi'dool-)

I. dis-séi (dí, yidi, jidi, diil, doh) (bi'dil-) **P.** díi-séi (díini, yidi, jidi, diil, dooh) **R.** ndís-séi (ndí, néidi, nízhdi, ndiil, ndóh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** dós-séi (dóó, yidó, jidó, dool, dooh) (bi'dól-)

séi, sand.

séibidaagai, Seba Dalkai, Ariz.

séigo', scorpion.

shaazh, knot; callous.

shq̄q̄', remember. shq̄q̄', bee nił hweeshne, remember, I told you about it. shq̄q̄', t'áadoo yáníłti'í ndishni, remember, I told you not to talk!

shq̄q̄', sunshine; sunny side (as of a slope).

shq̄q̄'ji', in the sunshine. shq̄q̄'ji' sédá, I'm sitting in the sun.

shq̄q̄'tóhí, Shonto, Ariz.

shq̄q̄', remember!

shá, sun.

shá bitł'ájiitchi', halo around the sun.

shá bitł'óól, sunbeam; sunray.

shádi'ááh, south.

shádi'ááhjí, south side; on the south; to the south.

shádi'ááhjígo, to the south. shighanídóo shádi'ááhjígo shicheii bighan, my grandfather's home is to the south of mine.

shádi'ááhjigo, southward. shádi'ááhjigo k'os deilzhood, the clouds are drifting southward.

shádi'ááh biyaadi, in the far or extreme south.

sha'shin, possibly; maybe. nahodoołtłłł sha'shin nisin, I think

SHAN

maybe it will rain. shí 'ásh'aa yéé 'át'ée sha'shin, maybe it is the one I made.

shánah, health. shánah naashá, I am healthy.

shándíin, sunlight.

shash, bear.

shash bitoo, Fort Wingate, N. M.

shash ligai, polar bear.

shashtsoh, grizzly bear.

shash yáázh, bear cub.

shéíi, a stem used with kó-, thus, to render the meaning "that small."

I. to be that small; to be so small.

N. kó-nísh-shéíi (ní, ní, zhní níil, nóh)

shibéézh, boiled; cooked (by boiling).

shih, shééh, shéé', shih, shééh, to mow.

I. to mow it (grass, etc); to cut it (hair).

F. deesh-shih (díi, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-shééh (ni, yi, ji, yiil, ghoh) (bi'dil-) **P.** yí-shéé' (yíní, yiyíi, jíi, yiil, ghoo) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-shih (nání, néi, níi, néiil, náh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-shééh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghool, ghoooh) (bi'dól-)

nitsiighá ná deeshshih, I'll cut your hair for you.

shijaa', they are (in position) (pl separable objects, as grain, shot houses). (When they are scattered about, rather than in a group

SHISH

naazhjaa' is used). kin dah shijaa', a group of houses; town.

shijéé', they are (in position); they lie (plural animate objects).

(When they lie scattered about rather than as a group the form naazhjéé' is used). 'áadi dibé

shijéé', there lie the sheep (in a group). dibé naazhjéé', the sheep are lying scattered about.

shijzhgo k'é'éltq', compression fracture.

shijool, it is (in position) (pl naazhjool) (non-compact matter as wool, brush). 'áadi 'aghaa' shijool, there lies the wool.

shizhoozh, they are (in position) (slender stiff objects as sticks, planks, lying parallel side by side; or animals lying side by side).

shíníinii, claimant (at law; i.e. the one who says "it's mine").

shish, shish, shish, shish, shish, to poke with a slender object.

I. to poke it; to stick it; to sting him.

F. deesh-shish (díi, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiish-

shish (yii, yii, jii, yiil, ghoooh) (bi'diil-) **S-P.** shé-shish (shíní, yish, jish, shiil, shoooh) (bi'dish-) **R.**

néish-shish (néii, náyii, níii, néiil, náoooh) (nábi'diil-) **O.**

ghoosh-shish (ghóó, yó, jó, ghool, ghoooh) (bi'dól-)

tsís'ná shishish, the bee stung me.

2. to poke or sting him one time after another in rapid succession.

C-I. nánish-shish (nání, néini, njii, náníil, nánóh)

shíí, probably; maybe (often injects the idea of doubt or uncertainty). haashíí néelqá', an indefinitely large quantity or number (lit. how probably much). nahodootíí shíí, it will probably rain. t'áadoo shíí diníni, don't say maybe!

shíít, shííh, shíí', shííh, shííh, to blacken.

1. to make it black; to blacken it; dye it black.

F. yi-deesh-shíít (díi, idoo, zhdoodiil, dooh) *(bidi'dool-) **I.** yiish-shííh (yii, yiyii, jii, yiil, ghoo) (bi'diil-) **P.** yi-shíí' (yini, yiyii, jii, yiil, ghoo) (bi'diil-) **R.** néish-shííh (néii, náyii, njii, néiil, náoo) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghoosh-shííh (ghoo', yoo, joo, ghool, ghoo) (bi'dool-)

*bi- replaces yi- in the passive.

shíít, shííh, shí, shííh shííh, to summer.

1. to start to be summer; to begin (summer)

F. ch'ídooshíít **I.** ch'éshííh **P.** ch'éénishí **R.** ch'ínínáshííh **O.** ch'óoshííh

2. to start to be summer back; to revert to summer; to become summer again.

F. ch'ínádooshíít **I.** ch'ínáshííh **P.**

ch'ínánishí **R.** ch'ínínáshííh **O.** ch'ínáoshííh

t'áadoo hodina'í ch'ínádooshíít, before long summer will be back (it will be summer again).

3. to start to be summer again; to start another summer.

F. ch'ínáádooshíít **I.** ch'ínáánáshííh **P.** ch'ínáánáshí **O.** ch'ínáánáoshííh

4. to start to be summer; to be on the verge of beginning (summer) (inchoative forms).

F. 'idí'nóoshíít **P.** 'i'niishí. k'ad nihee 'i'niishí, now summer has begun (with us).

5. to "summer"; to pass by (a summer).

F. dooshíít **I.** yishííh **P.** yíshí **R.** náshííh **O.** ghóshííh

6. to pass by (another summer); to "summer" again.

F. náádooshíít **I.** náánáshííh **P.** náánáshí **O.** náánáoshííh

7. to spend the summer.

F. shi-dooshíít (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi) **I.** shee-shííh (nee, bee, hwee, nihee, nihee) **P.** shéé-shí (néé, bée, hwée, nihée, nihée) **R.** ná-shee-shííh (nee, bee, hwee, nihee, nihee) **O.** she-ooshíít (ne, be, hwe, nihe, nihe)

shoh, frost.

shoh, shoh, shoh, shoh, shoh, to moisten.

1. to moisten it.

F. ndeesh-shoh (ndíi, néidoo, nízhdo, ndiil, ndooh) (nábididool-) **I.** násh-shoh (nání, néi,

SHOH

ńjí, néiil, náh) (nábi'dil-) **P.** nishé-shoh (nishíni, néish, ńjish, nishiil, nishoo) (nábi'dish-) **R.** ní-násh-shoh (nání, néi, nájí, néiil, náh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** náosh-shoh (náóó, náyó, ńjó, náool, náoooh) (nábi'dól-)

shoh, shooh, shóó', shoh, shooh, to sweep.

1. to sweep or brush (about over an area).

F. naho-deesh-shoh (díí, doo, zh-doo, diil, dooh) **C-I.** na-hash-shooh (hó, ha, hojí, hwiil, hoh)

S-P. na-hoshé-shóó' (hoshíni, hash, hojish, hoshiil, hoshoo) **R.** niná-hásh-shoh (hó, há, hoji, hwiil, hóh) **O.** na-hóósh-shooh (hóó, hó, hojó, hool, hoooh)

shot, shood, shóód, sho', shood, to drag.

1. to start dragging it along.

F. dideesh-shot (didíí, yididoo, jididoo, didiil, didooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** dish-shood (dí, yidi, jidi, diil, doh) (bi'dil-) **P.** dé-shóód (díní, yideesh, jideesh, deel, dishoo) (bi'deesh-) **R.** ńdísh-sho' (ńdí, néidi, nízhdí, ńdiil, ńdóh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** dósh-shood (dóó, yidó, jidó, dool, dooh) (bi'dól-)

2. to arrive dragging it; to bring it (by dragging it).

F. deesh-shot (díí, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** nish-shood (ní, yí, jí, niil, noh) (bi'deel-) **P.** ní-shóód (yíní, yini, jiní, niil, noo) (bi'deel-) **R.** násh-sho' (nání, néi, ńjí, néiil, náh)

SHOSH

(nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-shood (ghóó, yó, jó, ghool, ghoooh) (bi'dól-)

3. to be dragging it along.

Prog. yish-shot (yí, yoo, joo, yiil, ghoh) (bi'dool-)

4. to be dragging it about.

Prog. naa-náásh-shot (náá, náyoo, níjoo, néiil, náh)

5. to drag it about.

C-I. naash-shood (nani, nei, nji, neiil, naah)

6. to drag the road.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'atiingóó, along the road, to the following:

F. n'deesh-shot (n'díí, n'doo, nizh'doo, n'diil, n'dooh) (n'dool-)

C-I. na'ash-shood (na'í, na'a, n'ji, na'iil, na'oh) (na'al-)

P. n'shé-shóód (n'shíni, na'ash, n'jish, n'shiil, n'shooh) (na'ash-)

R. ni-ná'ásh-sho' (ná'í, ná'á, ń'jí, ná'iil, ná'óh) (ná'al-)

O. na'ósh-shood (na'óó, na'ó, n'jó, náool, na'oooh) (na'ól-)

'atiingóó n'sheshóód, I dragged the road.

shoo, (an exclamation which calls another's attention) look!

see! shoo díí nííí'í, hey, look at this! shoo lá'qq, uh huh, I see.

shosh, shóósh, shoozh, shosh, shóósh, refers to slender objects lying parallel side by side.

1. to lay slender objects (as planks) side by side across; to make a bridge across.

F. ha'nao ni'deesh-shosh (ni'díí,

SHOSH

ni'doo, nizh'doo, ni'diil, ni'dooh)
I. ha'naa ni'nish-shóósh (ni'ní,
 ni'í, ni'jí, ni'niil, ni'noh) **P.**
 ha'naa ni'ní-shóózh (ni'ííni, ni'
 ní, nizh'ní, ni'niil, ni'noo) **R.**
 ha'naa niná'-ásh-shosh (í, á, jí,
 iil, óh) **O.** ha'naa ni'ósh-shóósh
 (ni'óó, ni'ó, n'jó, ni'ool, ni'ooh)

**2. to lean them (side by side as
 planks, poles, etc.).**

F. kí-díneesh-shosh (díníí, idí-
 nóo, zhdínóo, díníil, dínóoh) **I.**
 kí-niish-shóósh (nii, inii, zhonii,
 niil, nooh) **P.** kí-nii-shoozh (nini,
 inii, zhonii, niil, noo) **R.** kí-ná-
 niish-shosh (nánii, néinii, názh-
 nii, náníil, nánooh) **O.** kí-noosh-
 shóósh (noó, inoo, zhnoo, nool,
 nooh)

tsin neheshjíí' kíniishóósh, lean
 the boards against (something)!

**3. to lean them side by side a-
 gainst it.**

This meaning is rendered by
 replacing the prefix kí- in no. 2
 with bí-, (yí- in 3o.), against it.
 tsin neheshjíí' kin bíniishoozh, I
 leaned the lumber against the
 house.

shó, a stem always used in the
 negative sense of to be no good.
 Probably related to shọqł, and to
 zhó(ní).

**1. to be no good, worthless, or
 wicked.**

N. doo yá'ánish-shọq da (yá'ání,
 yá'á, yá'ájí, yá'ánii, yá'ánóh)
 (also doo yá'áhooshọq da, it (re-
 ferring to place) is no good. diné

SIH

doo yá'áshóonii, wicked men;
 gangsters.

shọqł, shọqłh, shọqđ, shọqłh,
shọqłh, to tame.

1. to tame or break it (horse).

F. deesh-shọqł (díí, yidoo, jidoo,
 diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-
 shọqł (ni, yi, ji, yiil, ghoh) (bi'-
 dil-) **P.** yí-shọqđ (yíní, yiyíí, jíí,
 yiil, ghoooh) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-
 shọqł (nání, néi, níí, néiil, náh)
 (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-shọqł
 (ghóó, yó, jó, ghool, ghoooh) (bi'-
 dól-)

sid, scar (bizid).

sido, hot; warm (an object). tó si-
 do, hot water.

sigan, dried; dessicated; wither-
 ed.

--- **sigan,** infantile paralysis (the
 body part which is "dried up"
 must be mentioned, as bijáád si-
 gan, his leg is withered).

sigháala, cigar.

sighí, it is (in position) (referring
 to a load, pack, or a body of wa-
 ter) (pl naazghí, they lie scat-
 tered about).

sighóla, Socorro, N. M.

si'á, it is (in position) (referring
 to a single round or bulky object
 as a house, book, mountain, hat,
 etc.) (pl. naaz'á, they set scat-
 tered about).

sih, siih, siih, siih, siih, to miss.

**1. to miss it (a mark in shoot-
 ing); to make a mistake at it.**

F. dees-sih (díí, yidoo, jidoo, diil,
 dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiis-siih

(yii, yiyii, jii, yil, ghoo) (bi'diil-) **S-P.** sé-siih (síní, yis, jis, siil, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** néis-siih (néii, náyii, njii, néiil, náh) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghós-siih (ghóó, yó, jó, ghool, ghoo) (bi'dól-)

2. to make a mistake; to err; to be wrong; to miss.

F. 'adees-sih ('adí, 'adoo, 'azhdoo, 'adiil, 'adooh) ('adoodzih) **I.** iis-siih ('ii, 'ii, 'ajii, 'iil, 'ooh) ('adziih) **P.** 'asé-siih ('asíní, 'as, 'ajis, 'asiil, 'asoo) ('oodzíf) **R.** ná'iis-sih (ná'ii, ná'ii, ní'jii, ná'iil, ná'ooh) (ná'iidzih) **O.** 'ós-siih ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'ool, 'ooh) ('ódziih)

sih, síih, si', sih, síih, to practice archery.

1. to shoot (with an arrow); to practice archery.

F. 'i'dees-sih ('i'dí, 'i'doo, 'izhdoo, 'i'diil, 'i'dooh) **I.** 'e'es-síih ('í, 'e'e, 'íj, 'íiil, 'íoh) **P.** 'í'í-si' ('í'íní, 'í'í, 'í'jíf, 'í'íil, 'í'oo) **R.** 'aná'ás-sih ('aná'í, 'aná'á, 'an'jíf, 'aná'iil, 'aná'óh) **O.** 'o'ós-siih ('o'óó, 'o'ó, 'o'jó, 'o'ool, 'o'ooh)

sih, síih, síí', sih, síih.

1. to go to sleep (one's limb); to sour (milk, potatoes, etc.); to be piquant (in the si-perfective form only).

F. yidoosih **I.** yiisiih **P.** yiisíf **S-P.** sisíf **R.** néiisih **O.** ghoosiih shijáád yiisíf, my leg has gone to sleep.

siil, vapor; steam (biziil).

sijł, sjił (sin), sjił, síí', to know.

1. to get acquainted with him; to know him.

F. *béého-dees-sijł (dí, doo, zh-doo, diil, dooh) **I.** béé-honis-sjił (honí, ho, hojo, honiil, honoh) **P.** béé-hosé-sjił (hosíní, hoos, hojoos, hosiil, hosoo) **O.** bééhoos-síí' (hóó, hoo, hojoo, hool, hooh) *béé- becomes yéé- in 3a.

bééhosésjił, I got acquainted with him. 'ahééhosiilzjił, we got acquainted with each other.

2. to know him; be acquainted with him; to know how.

N. béé-honi- (or béé-ha-) sin (honí, hojí, honiil, honoh) John bééhasin, I know John. na'ash-kóq' bééhasin, I know how to swim.

3. to know about it; to possess knowledge about it; to find out about it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -ił, with, to verb forms containing impersonal it as pronominal subject (i.e. ho-). Thus the meaning is literally, there is knowledge about it with (one). These forms are conjugated for person by merely altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition -ił. The forms are herewith given for the 1st person sgl.

F. shił bééhodoozjił **I.** shił bééhoozjił **P.** shił bééhoozin **N.** shił bééhózin **O.** shił bééhoozjíf shił bééhodoozjił, I'll find out; nił bééhózin, you know (about it)

4. to keep it; maintain it, take care of it.

N. 'ííní-sin ('ííní, 'áyó, 'ájó, 'ííníil, 'íínóh) shichidí nizhónígo diits'a'go 'íínísin, I keep my car running nicely (but not "keep" in the sense of shibee'eldqoh shighan góne' séltá, I keep my gun in the house).

If the object of the verb is a place, space or area the object-*ho-* is inserted. Thus:

N. 'áhwííní-sin ('áhwííní, 'áhó, 'áhojó, 'áhwííníil, 'áhwíínóh) shighan góne' hózhónígo 'áhwíínísin, I keep my home clean inside.

5. to hold one's breath.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *-yol t'áq'*, the breath back, to the forms under no. 4. Thus, *shiyol t'áq' 'íínísin*, I am holding my breath.

6. to hold it down; to keep it down (by pressing on it).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding *yaa*, down, to the forms given under no. 4. Thus, *yaa 'íínísin*, I am holding it down (pressing down on it).

sĵĵĵ, sĵĵh, sĵ', sĵĵh, sĵĵh, to stand.

1. to make it stand; to put it on its feet.

F. biidees-sĵĵĵ (biidíí, yiidoo, biizhdoo, biidiil, biidooh) **I.** biis-sĵĵĵ (bii, yiyii, bijii, biil, booh) **P.** bii-sĵ' (biini, yiyii, bijii, biil, booh) **R.** nábiis-sĵĵĵ (nábií, náyii, nábijii, nábiil, nábooh) **O.**

boos-sĵĵĵ (bióó, yiyoo, bijoo, booh) 'eii dibé biisĵĵĵ, put that sheep on its feet! nichidí ná ná-biisĵ', I turned your car back over for you. (to right it, as an overturned car, is rendered by prefixing *ná-*, back, to the forms given above).

sĵĵĵ, sĵ, sĵá, sĵĵh, sĵá', to eat.

1. to make him eat; to feed him.

(Compare the stem *ghĵĵĵ*, to eat.)

F. bidi'yees-sĵĵĵ (bidi'yíí, yidi'yoo bizhdi'yoo, bidi'yiil, bidi'yooh)

(bidi'yool-) **C-I.** bi'iis-sĵ (bi'iyí, yi'ii, bi'jii, bi'iil, bi'iyoh) (bi'iil-)

P. bi'iyíí-sĵá' (bi'iyíní, yi'iyíí, bi'jiyíí, bi'iyiil, bi'iyoooh) (bi'iyool-)

R. biná'iis-sĵĵĵ (biná'iyí, yiná'ii; biná'jii, biná'iyiil, biná'iyoh)

(biná'iil-) **O.** bi'iyós-sĵá' (bi'iyóó, yi'iyó, bi'jiyó, bi'iyool, bi'iyoooh)

(bi'iyól-) 'awéé' bi'iyí-sĵ, feed the baby!

sikaad, it is (in position) (a clump of bushes, or a branchy tree) (pl *naazkaad*, they set about).

siká, it is (in position); it sets (in a vessel or container) (pl *naazká*, they set scattered around).

'áadi tó siká, there sets the water (in a container).

sik'az, cold (an object). tó sik'az, cold water.

sik'ází, cool (an object).

siĵ, siĵ, siĵ, siĵ, siĵ, to grab.

1. to grab it; to catch it (as a sheep, horse, etc.).

F. dees-siṭ (díí, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiis-siṭ (yii, yiyii, jii, yiil, ghoo) (bi'diil-) **P.** sé-siṭ (síní, yis, jis, siil, soo) (bi'-dis-) **R.** néis-siṭ (néii, náyii, njii, néiil, náoo) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghós-siṭ (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoor, ghoo) (bi'dól-)

siṭ, síid, sid, si', síid, to examine.

1. to examine it; inspect it.

F. ha-dees-siṭ (díí, idoo, zhdo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** haas-síid (hani, hai, haji, haiil, haoh) (habi'dil-) **P.** háa-sid (háíní, hayíí, hajíí, haiil, haoo) (habi'dool-) **R.** ha-nás-si' (nání, néi, njí, néiil, náh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ha-os-síid (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dól-)

2. to patrol; to inspect; to go on reconnaissance.

F. ha'dees-siṭ (ha'díí, ha'doo, ha-zh'doo, ha'diil, ha'dooh) **I.** ha'-as-síid (ha'í, ha'a, ha'ji, ha'iil, ha'oh) **P.** ha'íi-sid (ha'ííní, ha'ííí, ha'jíí, ha'iil, ha'ooh) **R.** ha-ná'ás-si' (ná'í, ná'á, nj'í, ná'iil, ná'óh) **O.** ha'os-síid (ha'óó, ha'ó, ha'jó, ha'ool, ha'ooh)

3. to reawaken him; to wake him (back) up.

F. ch'éé-dees-siṭ (díí, idoo, zh-doo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-) **I.** ch'éénís-síid (ch'ééní, ch'ínéí, ch'ééjí, ch'ééniil, ch'éénoh) (chéébi'deel-) **P.** ch'éé-ní-sid (íní, yíní, jíní, niil, noo) (bi'dool-) **R.** ch'éení-nás-si' (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ch'íná-

os-síid (ch'ínáóó, ch'ééyó, ch'éé-jó, ch'énáool, ch'énáoo) (ch'é-nábi'dól-) ch'ééniideessiṭ, I'll wake you up.

silá, it is (in position) (a slender flexible object, or an object of unknown or indefinite form, as that which might be referred to as something or anything) (pl naazlá, they set scattered around).

siltsooz, it is (in position) (a flat flexible object, as paper) (pl naastsooz, they lie scattered about).

sindao, cent; penny.

sinil, they are (in position) (pl animate or inanimate objects) (naaznil, they lie or set scattered about).

sis, belt (biziiz).

sis bighánt'i'í, belt loop.

sisíí' (V. sih), to be piquant, or to produce a sensation of coolness as, the mint plant.

sis fichí'í, sash (native, woven belt).

sitq, it is (in position) (a slender stiff object, as a stick) (pl. naaztq, they lie scattered about).

sitj, it, he is (in a lying position) (pl naaztj, they are lying scattered about; i.e. an individual here and there).

sité, roasted; cooked; done.

sitléé', it is (in position) (mushy matter) (pl naaztléé', they lie around here and there).

sits'il, shattered; broken.

sizíli, lukewarm; tepid.

sodizin, prayer.

sodizin bá hooghan, church.

soł, soł, soł, soł, soł, to blow.

1. to blow it; to blow on it.

F. dees-soł (díi, yidoo, jidoo, diil, dooh) (bidi'dool-)

I. yiis-soł (yii, yiyii, jii, yiil, ghoooh) (bi'diil-)

S-P. sé-soł (síní, yis, jis, siil, soo) (bi'dis-)

R. néis-soł (néii, náyii, njii, néiil, náoooh) (nábi'diil-)

O. ghoos-soł (ghóó, yó, jó, ghool, ghoooh) (bi'dool-)

2. to be blowing it.

C-I yis-soł (ni, yi, ji, yiil, ghoh) (bi'dil-)

soł, sooł, sol, soł, sooł, to blow.

1. to whistle.

F. 'í'didees-soł ('í'didíi, 'í'didoo, 'ízh'didoo, 'í'didiil, 'í'didooh)

C-I. 'í'dís-sooł ('í'dí, 'í'dí, 'ízh'dí, 'í'diil, 'í'dóh)

P. 'í'díi-sol ('í'díi-ní, 'í'díi, 'ízh'díi, 'í'diil, 'í'doooh)

R. 'ín'dís-soł ('ín'dí, 'ín'dí, 'ín'zh'dí, 'ín'diil, 'ín'dóh)

O. 'í'dós-sooł ('í'dóó, 'í'dó, 'ízh'dó, 'í'dool, 'í'doooh)

2. to pump air into it (a tire); to pump it up; to inflate it.

F. *bii-'dees-soł ('díi, 'doo, zh-'doo, 'diil, 'dooh)

I. bii'-as-sooł (í, a, ji, iil, oh)

P. bii'-íi-sol (ííni, íí, jíí, iil, ooh)

R. bii'-ná'ás-soł (ná'í, ná'á, ní'jí, ná'iil, ná'óh)

O. bii'-ós-sooł (óó, ó, jó, ool, ooh)

*bii' becomes yii' in 3o.

sq', star.

sq'tsoh, evening and morning star (Venus); planet.

sxqs, glitter (a stem which is probably related to sq', star).

N. disxqs (it glitters).

T

The d-classifier becomes t- before the glottal stop ('), so many otherwise vowel-initial stems (i.e. stems which begin with (') followed by a vowel) are to be found under t. (Thus, 'ááł and t'ááł are actually the same stem. **taał, tá, tǵǵ', taah, tǵǵ'.**

1. to search for it.

F. ha-díneesh-taał (dínií, idínóo, zhdínóo, dínii, dínóoh) (bidí'nóo-)

C-I. ha-nish-tá (ní, ini, zhni, nii, noh) (bidi'ni-)

P. ha-né-tǵǵ' (níní, ineez, zhneez, nee, noo) (bidi'nees-)

R. háá-nish-taah (ní, i, zhni, nii, nóh) (bidi'ni-)

O. ha-nósh-tǵǵ' (nóó, i-nó, zhnó, noo, nooh) (bidi'nóo-)

2. to be going in search of it; to be going to search for it.

S-P. há-díne-tǵǵ' (dínini, idíneez, zhdíneez, dínée, dísínóo)

taaskaal, oatmeal.

tǵǵdee, slowly; gradually.

tábqah, shore; water's edge.

tábqah mǵ'ii, muskrat.

tábqasdísí, snipe.

tábqastíin, otter.

táchééh, sweathouse.

tádídíin, pollen (especially of corn).

tádídíin doot'izh, wild purple larkspur.

tǵí, third (from táá'í, tá'í).

tági jį nda'anish, Wednesday.
tah, taah, táq', tah, tááh, to try.

1. to try it; to make a stab at it; to make an attempt.

F. bídínéesh-tah (bídíníí, yídínóo, bízhdínoo, bídíníí, bídínooh) **I.** nabínísh-taah (nabíní, nayíní, nabízhní, nabíníí, nabínóh) ***P.** (na)bíné-táq' (bíníní, yínééz, bízhnééz, bínée, bínóo) **R.** bínánísh-tah (bínání, yínání, bínázhní, bínáníí, bínánóh) **O.** bínósh-tááh (bínóo, yínó, bízhnó, bínoo, bínooh)

2. to wrestle with him.

F. bił na'ahí-dínéesh-tah (díníí, dínóo, zhdínóo, díníí, dínóoh) **I.** bił na'ahí-nísh-taah (ní, ní, zhní, níí, nóh) **P.** bił na'ahí-né-táq' (níní, nees, zhnees, nee, noo) **R.** bił niná'ahí-nísh-tah (ní, ní, zhní, níí, nóh) **O.** bił na'ahí-nósh-táq' (nóo, nó, zhnó, noo, nooh)

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

tah, ta', ta', tah, ta', to count.

1. to count them; to read it.

F. yídéesh-tah (yídííł, yídóoł, yízhdóoł, yídíil, yídóoł) (bídí'dóol-) **C-I.** yínísh-ta' (yíníł, yół, jół, yíníil, yínół) (bí'dól-) **P.** yíł-ta' (yíníł, yiyíł, jíł, yíil, ghóoł) (bí'déel-) **R.** néínísh-tah (néíníł, ná-yół, njół, néíníil, néínół) (nábi'dól-) **O.** yínósh-ta' (yínóoł, yół, jół, ghóol, ghóoł) (bí'dóol-)

2. to count; to read; to go to school.

F. 'íí-déesh-tah (dííł, dóoł, zh-dóoł, díil, dóoł) **C-I.** 'íínísh-ta

('ííníł, 'ół, 'ájół, 'ííníil, 'íínół) **P.** 'ííł-ta' ('ííníł, 'íil, 'ajíil, 'íil, 'óoł) **R.** ná'-íínísh-tah (ííníł, ół, jół, ííníil, íínół) **O.** 'óosh-ta' ('óoł, 'ół, 'ajół, 'óol, 'óoł)
tah, tááh, tao', tah, tááh, to shatter.

1. to break; shatter; fall to pieces; disintegrate.

F. didootah **I.** diitááh **P.** diitaa' **R.** ndiitah **O.** dootááh

2. to break it; shatter it.

F. dideesh-tah (didíł, yididooł, jididooł, didiil, didooł) **I.** diish-tááh (diil, yidiil, jidiil, diil, dooł) **P.** díł-taa' (dinił, yidiil, jidiil, diil, dooł) **R.** ndiish-tah (ndiil, néidiil, nízhdiil, ndiil, ndooł) **O.** doosh-tááh (dooł, yidooł, jidooł, dool, dooł)

táháníí', alkali.

tahoniigááh fíhíí'go naatniihí-gíí, scarlet fever; scarlatina.

tahoniigááh ntsaaígíí, influenzc

ta'neesk'ání, muskmelon.

ta'neesk'ání 'áłts'óózígíí, cucumber.

ta'neets'éhii, cockle bur.

tálághosh, yucca suds; soap.

tał, táád, tah, ta', táád, to spring.

1. to spring up (from a sitting or reclining position).

F. náhi-dideesh-tał (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** náhi-diish-táád (dii, dii, zhdi, dii, dooh) **P.** náhi-dish-tah (dini, dii, zhdi, dii, doo) **R.** nínáhi-diish-ta' (dii, dii, zhdi, dii,

dooh) **O.** náhi-doosh-táád (doó doo, zhdo, doo, dooh)

2. to beat or pulsate (heart).

C-I. dah naaltal

3. to unroll it (as a blanket); to unravel it (as cloth).

F. néideesh-tał (néidíł, néidoof, néizhdooł, néidiil, néidoof) (ná-bidi'dool-) **I.** náosh-táád (ná-ooł, náyooł, njooł, náool, náooł) (nábi'dool-) **P.** néiséł-tah (néi-síníł, náyoos, njooos, néisiil, néi-soof) (nábi'doos-) **R.** ní-náosh-ta' (náooł, náyooł, nájooł, náool, náooł) (nábi'dool-) **O.** náosh-táád (náóól, náyooł, njooł, náool) (nábi'dool-) shibeeldléi néiséłtah dóó 'iithaazh, I unrolled my blanket and went to sleep. **tał, taal (tał), táál, tał, taal, to** kick.

1. to kick it (once).

This verb uses only one stem, tał.

F. deesh-tał (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yiish-tał (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoo) **P.** sé-tał (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) **R.** néish-tał (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoo) **O.** ghósh-tał (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to kick him (repeatedly).

F. ndíneesh-tał (ndíníí, néidínóo, nízhdínóo, ndíníí, ndínóoh) **C-I.** nánish-tał (nání, néini, názh-ní, nánii, nánoh) **P.** nánéé-táál (náníní, néineez, názhneez, ná-nee, nánoo) **R.** ní-nánish-tał (nání, néini, názhní, nánii, ná-

nóh) **O.** nánósh-tał (nánóó, néi-nó, názhnó, nánoo, nánoo)

3. to kick (into space); to let fly a kick.

F. 'azhdeesh-tał ('azdíí, 'azdoo, 'iizhdoo, 'azdii, 'azdooh) **I.** 'ajish-taál ('adzí, 'adzi, 'iiji, 'adzii, 'adzoh) **P.** 'adzíí-táál ('adzííní, 'adzíí, 'iijíí, 'adzii, 'adzoo) **R.** 'ánjish-tał ('ándzí, 'ándzí, 'iinéiji, 'ándzii, 'ándzoh) **O.** 'ajósh-taál ('adzóó, 'adzó, 'iijó, 'adzoo, 'adzooh)

4. to trip him (with one's foot).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bijáátah, between his legs, to the following verbs:

F. dideesh-tał (didííł, didool, dizhdool, didiil, didooł) **I.** dinish-taál (diníł, deel, jideel, diniil, dinooł) **P.** dinish-táál (díníł, deel, jideel, diniil, dinooł) **R.** ndísh-tał (ndíł, ndíl, nízhdíł, ndiil, ndół) **O.** dósh-taál (dóól, dól, jidól, dool, dooł)

5. to glance from it; to ricochet from it.

F. bits'ánídooltał **I.** bits'ánál-taál **P.** bits'ánáltáál **R.** bits'ánínáltal **O.** bits'ánáooltaál

6. to spit out, or pop out one after the other (as coals from the fire).

F. hahidooltał **C-I.** hahaltaal **P.** hahaastáál **R.** hanáháltał **O.** hahóltal

tsííd hahaltaal, the coals are spitting out.

7. to spit out, or pop out one after another on him (as coals from the fire).

F. bik'ihidooltał **I.** bik'iháltaał **P.** bik'iheestáál **R.** bik'ináháltaał **O.** bik'ihóltaał. tsííd shik'idahaltaał, the coals are spitting out on me.

8. to step on it; to tread on it.

F. *bik'i-dideesh-tał (didíil, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didooł) **I.** bik'i-diish-tał (diil, diil, zhdiil, diil, dooł) **P.** bik'i-diish-táál (diniil, aiil, zhdiil, diil, dooł) **R.** bik'i-ndiish-tał (ndiil, ndiil, nízhdiil, ndiil, ndooł) **O.** bik'i-doosh-tał (doól, dool, zhdool, dool, dooł)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

9. to dash off; to start off running rapidly.

F. yei-deesh-tał (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, dooł) **I.** yaash-tał (yaal, yaal, yajiil, yeiil, yaool) **P.** yaash-táál (yeinil, yaal, yajiil, yeiil, yaool) **R.** ya-náash-tał (náal, náal, níjiil, néiil, náat) **O.** ya-oosh-tał (óól, ool, jool, ool, oool)

10. to dash after it (as a dog after a rabbit).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bikéé', after, or behind him, to the verbs given under no. 9. Thus, t'ééchqá'í gah yikéé' yaaltáál, the dog dashed after the rabbit.

11. to sing.

F. ho-deesh-tał (díil, doo, zh-doo,

dii, dooh) **C-I.** hash-tał (hó, ha, hoji, hwii, hoh) **P.** hóo-táál (hwiíní, hóo, hojii, hwii, hoo) **R.** ná-hásh-tał (hó, há, hoji, hwii, hoh) **O.** hósh-tał (hóo, hó, hojó, hoo, hooh)

To sing it (a song), is rendered by prepounding bee, with it, to the above forms. Thus, sin bee hashtaał, I am singing a song.

12. to stomp the feet.

F. níki-dideesh-tał (didíil, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didooł) **C-I.** níki-dish-tał (díil, díil, zhdíil, diil, dół) **P.** níki-désh-tał (díníil, dees, zhdees, deel, disooł) **R.** níki-nídiish-tał (nídiil, nídiil, nízhdiil, nídiil, nídool). shikee' yas baqah nidínóodah nisingc níki-díshtaał, I am stomping my feet because I want the snow to fall off.

tał, ta', tah, ta', táád, to dart.

1. to dart at it; to spring at it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bich'j', toward it, to the following:

F. 'ahi-deesh-tał (díil, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'aná-hásh-tał (hí, há, jii, hii, hoh) **P.** 'aheesh-tah ('ahííní, 'ahoo, 'ahijoo, 'ahii, 'ahooh) **O.** 'ahósh-táád ('ahóó, 'ahó, 'ahijó, 'ahoo, 'ahooh)

tsídii bich'j' 'anáhíta'go níiłtsá, I saw you springing at the bird. béésh 'áłts'óózi k'ínídláadgc shik'iji' 'ahootah, when the wire broke it sprang at me.

2. to flash (lightning).

F. 'ahidootaŕ R. 'anáháta' P. 'a-
hootah O. 'ahotáád
tálchaa', June bug.
táŕkáá' dijádii, water-strider.
táltt'ááh 'alééh, blue heron.
tániil'áíí, dragon fly.
taos'nii', dough.

tas, táás, taaz, tas, táás, to bend

1. to bend.

F. yidootas I. yiitáás P. yiitaaz
R. néiitas O. ghootáás (shi-
zhah, it is bent)

2. to bend it.

F. yidees-tas (yidiít, yiidooŕ, yi-
zhdooŕ, yidiil, yidooŕ) (bidi'dool-)
I. yiis-táás (yiiŕ, ,yiyiiŕ, jiiŕ, yiil
ghooŕ) (bi'diil-) P. yiit-taaz (yi-
niŕ, yiyiiŕ, jiiŕ, yiil, ghooŕ) (bi'-
diil-) R. néis-tas (néiiŕ, náyiiŕ,
ńjiiŕ, néiil, náooŕ) (nábi'diil-) O.
ghoos-táás (ghóóŕ, yooŕ, jooŕ,
ghool, ghooŕ) (bi'dool-)

**3. to run (lit. bend) after it (a
term often used to a child; simi-
lar to English "run and get").**

The postposition bíká, after it,
is prepounded to the following:

F. dees-tas (díí, doo, jidoo, dii,
dooh) I. yiis-tas (yii, yii, jii, yii,
ghooh) S-P. sé-tas (síni, yiz, jiz,
sii, soo) R. néis-tas (néii, néii,
ńjii, néii, náooŕ) O. ghós-tas
(ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghooh)

béesh bíká yiitas, run after the
knife!

táshchozhii, swallow (bird).

tátŕ'id, water moss; scum.

ta', to have it in the grasp; to
have ahold of it; to hold it.

N. yínish-tq' (yíni, yó, jó, yíni,
yínóh) (ghó- or bi'dó-)

**2. to hug him; to hold him to
one's breast.**

N. -jéíí bíinish-tq' (bíiniŕ, yíiyóŕ,
bíjóŕ, bíiniil, bíinóŕ) shijéíí bíi-
nísh-tq', I am hugging him (-jéíí,
heart or bosom).

tqsh, tqsh, tqsh, tqsh, tqsh, to
peck (a bird).

**1. to peck it (a bird); to throw
it by means of a sling; to flip or
shoot it (a marble).**

F. deesh-tqsh (dííŕ, yidooŕ, jidooŕ
diil, dooŕ) (bidi'dool-) I. yiish-
tqsh (yiiŕ, yiyiiŕ, jiiŕ, yiil, ghooŕ)
(bi'diil-) P. shét-tqsh (shíniŕ,
yish, jish, shiil, shoot) (bi'dish-)
R. néish-tqsh (néiiŕ, náyiiŕ, ńjiiŕ,
néiil, náooŕ) (nábi'diil-) O.
ghósh-tqsh (ghóóŕ, yóŕ, jóŕ,
ghool, ghooŕ) (bi'dól-)

2. to be repeatedly pecking it.

C-I. nánish-tqsh (náníŕ, néiniŕ,
názhniŕ, nániil, nánoŕ) (nábi-di-
niil-)

tqzhii, turkey.

tééh, valley; deep water.

tééh łjǰ', zebra.

téelhalchí'í, robin.

téél, teeh (té), tǰ, tééh, téél, to
handle one animate object (as a
baby, sheep, bug, man, etc.).

For the derivational prefixes
relating to "handle verbs" see
the stem 'ááŕ.

1. to inter him; bury him.

This meaning is rendered by

preponing teeh, into the soil, to the following:

F. deesh-téet (díit, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-teeh (niit, yit, jit, yiil, ghoit) (bi'dil-) **P.** yit-tí (yíniit, yiyíit, jíit, yiil, ghoit) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-téeh (náníit, néit, níit, néiil, nát) (nábidi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-téet (ghóót, yót, jót, ghoool, ghooit) (bi'dól-)

2. to take his picture.

This meaning is rendered by preponing naaltsoos bik'i, on paper, to the verbs that follow. (Literally, to place him down on paper).

F. ndeesh-téet (ndíit, niidoot, nizhdoot, ndiil, ndoot) (nibidi'dool-) **I.** ninish-teeh (niniit, niyit, nijit, niniil, ninoot) (nibi'deel-) **P.** niníit-tí (níniit, niiniit, nizhniit, niniil, ninoot) (nibi'deel-) **R.** ni-násh-téeh (náníit, néit, nájit, néiil, nát) (nábidi'dil-) **O.** noosh-téet (noót, niyót, njót, nool, noot) (nibi'dól-)

téet, teeh, tí, téeh, téet, sgl stem to lie down.

tish, teesh, téézh, tish, teesh, dual stem, to lie down

jah, jeeh, jée', jah, jeeh, plural stem, to lie down.

1. to lie down.

As it will be noted, this verb employs distinct stems in the singular, dual, and plural number. The three numbers are given consecutively as follows:

F. dínéesh-téet (díníit, dínóo, jidínóo) díníit-tish (dínóoh, dínóo, jidínóo) díníit-jah (dínóoh, dínóo, jidínóo) **I.** nish-teeh (ní, ni, jini) nii-teesh (noh, ni, jini) nii-jeeh (noh, ni, jini) **P.** né-tí (níní, neez, jineez) nee-téézh (noo, neezh, jineezh) nee- (or shiniit-) jée' (noo (or shinoo-), neezh, jineezh) ***S-P** (neuter) sé-tí (síní, si, jiz) shii-téézh (shoo, shi, jizh) shii-jée' (shoo, shi, jizh) **U.** nish-téeh (ní, ni, jini) nii-tish (noh, ni, jini) nii-jah (noh, ni, jini) **O.** nósh-téet (nóo, nó, jinó) noo-teesh (nooh, nó, jinó) noo-jeeh (nooh, nó, jinó)

*sétí, renders I am lying down; I am in a reclining position.

2. to lie with her; to have sexual relations with her; to sleep with her, him.

This meaning is rendered by preponing bit, in company with her, to the forms of no. 1, with exception that the dual stem form must be used with the prefixes of the singular, since the verb refers, in total, to two persons. Thus, bit dínéesh-tish, I'll lie with her; bit nishteesh, I am about to lie with her; bit shé-téézh, I am lying with her.

3. to lay him down; to cause him to lie down.

F. bidínéesh-téet (bidíníit, yidínóo, bizhdínóo, bidíníil, bidínóo) **I.** binish-teeh (biníit, yiniit, bizhniit, biniil, binoot) **P.** biné-

tí (binínít, yinees, bizhnees, bineel, binooł) **R.** nábinish-tééh (nábinít, náyinił, nábizhnił, nábiniił, nábinooł) **O.** binósh-téét (binóót, yinót, bizhnót, binool, binooł)

If the object of the verb is two in number, the dual stem is used and if more than two the plural stem is used. Thus, bidíneesh-tish, I'll lay them (dual) down; bidíneeshjah, I'll lay them (more than two) down.

teel, cat tail; rush.

té'éj, poverty.

télii, burro; ass.

télii yázhí, young burro.

t'aał, t'q (t'a), t'q, t'aah, t'aát, to orate (probably refers to the movement of one's head from side to side as he orates).

1. to orate; make a speech.

F. ndíneesh-t'aał (ndíníí, ndínóo, nizhdínóo, ndíníi, ndínóoh) **I.** ndíniish-t'q (ndínni, ndínii, ndízhni, ndínii, ndínóh) **C-I.** nanish-t'a (naní, nani, nazhni, nanii, nanoh) **P.** nanésh-t'q (naníní, nanees, nazhnees, nanee, nanooh) **R.** niná-nisht'aah (ní, ní, zhni, nii, nóh) **O.** nanósh-t'aát (nanóó, nanó, nazhnó, nanoo, nanooh)

t'aát, t'aah, t'q, t'aáh, t'aát, the stem 'aát, to handle one round or bulky object, in conjunction with the d-classifier (d plus (' becomes t')).

1. to subjugate it (as a country) (lit. to put it under self).

F. 'áyaa 'adeesh-t'aát ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) ('abidi'doo-) **I.** 'áyaa 'iish-t'aah ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) ('abi'di-) **P.** 'áyaa 'eesh-t'q ('ííni, 'ayoo, 'ajoo, 'ii, 'ooh) ('abi'doo-) **R.** 'áyaa 'anásh-t'aáh ('anáni, 'anéi, 'ánji, 'anéii, 'anáh) ('anábi'di-) **O.** 'áyaa 'oosh-t'aát ('oó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh) ('abi'dó-)

2. to commit a crime.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'ádqah dah, up on oneself, to the following verbs (meaning to place impersonal it, things, the world, etc.).

F. ho-deesh-t'aát (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** hoosh-t'aah (hó, hoo, hoji, hwii, hooh) **P.** hosis-t'q (hosíní, has, hojis, hosii, hosoo) **R.** náhásh-t'aáh (náhó, náhá, náhoji, náhwii, náhóh) **O.** hósh-t'aáh (hóó, hó, hojó, hoo, hooh)

3. to make an agreement with him; to make a treaty with him.

F. bił 'aha-di'deesh-t'aát (di'díí, di'doo, zhdi'doo, di'dii, di'dooh) (di'doo-) **I.** bił 'aha-di'nisht'aah (di'ní, 'dee, zh'dee, di'nii, di'noh) ('dee-) **P.** bił 'aha-di'nish-t'q (díí'ní, 'dee, zh'dee, di'nii, di'noo) ('dee-) **R.** bił 'ahaní-dísh-t'aáh ('dí, 'dí, zh'dí, 'dii, 'dóh) ('dí-) **O.** bił 'aha-dósh-t'aát ('dóó, 'dó, zh'dó, 'doo, dooh) ('dó-)

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

4. to place one's head against it.

F. *bidi-díneesh-t'áát (díníí, dínóo, zhdínóo, díníí, dínóoh) **I.** bi-díníish-t'aah (díníí, díníí, zhdíníí, díníí, dínóh) **P.** bi-díníish-t'á (díníni, díníí, zhdíníí, díníí, dínóoh) **R.** biní-díníish-t'ááh (díníí, díníí, zhdíníí, díníí, dínóh) **O.** bi-dínóosh-t'áát (dínóó, dínóc zhdínóo, dínóo, dínóoh)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

5. to be holding one's head against it.

N. bidíníish-'á (bidínínil, yidíníil, bizhdíníil, bidíníil, bidínóot)

6. to kiss her (lit. move one's head to her mouth).

F. *biza-díneesh-t'áát (díníí, dínóo, dízhnóo, díníí, dínóoh) **I.** biza-nisht'aah (ní, ni, zhni, nii, noh) **P.** biza-neesh-t'á (nííni, noo, zhnoo, nii, nooh) **R.** bizáá-nísh-t'ááh (ní, ní, zhní, nii, nóh) **O.** biza-nósh-t'áát (nóó, nó, zhnoó, noo, nooh)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

7. to give up to him (in fight).

F. t'óó *baa 'á-dideesh-t'áát (dídíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** t'óó baa 'á-dinish-t'aah (díní, dee, zhdee, dinii, dinoh) **P.** t'óó baa 'á-dinish-t'á (dííni, dee, zhdee, dinii, dinoh) **R.** t'óó baa 'ání-dísh-t'ááh (dí, dí, zhdí, dii, dóh) **O.** t'óó baa 'á-dósh-t'áát (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh)

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

8. to look in (slowly and leisurely, in contradistinction to the quick motion denoted by the stem -niif).

F. yah 'a-díneesh-t'áát (díníí, dínóo, zhdínóo, díníí, dínóoh) **I.** yah 'a-nish-t'aah (ní, ni, zhni, nii, noh) **P.** yah 'a-neesh-t'á (nííni, noo, zhnoo, nii, nooh) **R.** yah 'a-nánish-t'ááh (nání, nání, názhní, nánii, nánóh) **O.** yah 'a-nósh-t'áát (nóó, nó, zhnó, noo, nooh) dáádílkat 'qq 'áyiilaa dóó yah 'anoot'á, he opened the door and looked in.

9. to persuade him; to get him to give in (lit. to take something away from him by force).

F. *bigha-di'deesh-t'áát (di'díí, di'doo, dizh'doo, di'dii, di'dooh) **I.** bigha-di'nish-t'aah (di'ní, 'dee zh'dee, di'nii, di'noh) **P.** bigha-di'nish-t'á ('dííni, 'dee, zh'dee, di'nii, di'nooh) **R.** bighaní-'dísh ('dí, 'dí, zh'dí, 'dii, 'dóh) **O.** bigha-'dósh-t'áát ('dóó, 'dó, zh'dó, 'doo, 'dooh)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

10. to shuffle them (cards). (lit. to put them back into one another).

F. ahiih ndeesh-t'áát (ndíí, néi-doo, nízhdo, ndii, ndooh) **I.** 'ahiih násh-t'aah (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) **P.** 'ahiih náásh-t'á (néíni, náyoo, njoo, néii, náooh) **R.** 'ahiih ní-násh-t'ááh (nání, néí nájí, néii, náh) **O.** 'ahiih ná-

oosh-t'áát (náóó, náyo, níjó, ná-oo, náooh)

11. to risk one's life.

F. niná'á-dideesh-t'áát (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** niná'á-dinish-t'aah (díní, dee, zhdee, dinii, dinoh) **P.** niná'á-dinish-t'á (dííní, dee, zhdee, dinii, dinoh) **R.** niná'á-dísh-t'ááh (dí, dí, zhdí, dii, dóh) **O.** niná'á-dósh-t'áát (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh) 'awéé' taah yígo'go niná'ádinisht'áqgo bich'í' taah yishghod, when the baby fell into the water I went in after it at the risk of my life.

t'áá, just. t'áá 'ákónéelt'e', there's just that many.

t'áá 'aaníí, really; truly; actually. t'áá 'aaníí 'ásht'í, I really did it. t'áásh 'aaníí 'ádíní, are you telling the truth?

t'áá 'aaníí 'át'éii, truth.

t'áá 'ádzaagóó, just for fun; not seriously; aimlessly.

t'áá 'ághídígi, (at) nearby. shighandóó t'áá 'ághídígi tó hóló, there is water near my home.

t'áá 'áhánídéé', from nearby. t'áá 'áhánídéé' tó nináhashkaah I bring water from nearby.

t'áá 'áhánídi, (at) nearby. t'áá 'áhánídi bikin si'á, his house is nearby.

t'áá 'áhánígi, (at) nearby. t'áá 'áhánígi hóló, there is some nearby.

t'áá 'ahqádígo, close together.

t'áá 'ahqáh, frequently. t'áá 'a-

hqáh naa náshdáah dooleet, I'll come to see you frequently.

t'áá 'ahqah, simultaneously; at the same time. t'áá 'ahqah k'i-diilyá, we planted at the same time.

t'áá 'áko, that is all right; it is satisfactory.

t'áá 'ákódí, that's all; no more. t'áá 'ákódígo shee hóló, that is all I have.

t'áá 'ákwíí, remaining equal in number; each, every (with reference to day, night, and seasons). t'áá 'ákwíí jí, every day; t'áá 'ákwíí zhíní, every summer; t'áá 'ákwíí ghaaí, every winter, every year.

t'áá 'áta, both. t'áá 'áta tígai, both are white.

t'áá 'átaji', always. t'áá 'átaji' kwii nináshzhah, I always hunt here.

t'áá 'átch'íídígo, just a little bit; few. t'áá 'átch'íídígo nidlá, drink a little bit of it!

t'áá 'áltso, all. t'áá 'áltso héet 'ánilééh, pack all of them! t'áá 'áltso dabi'áád, they are all females.

t'áá 'altsogo, everywhere. t'áá 'altsogo dibé hóló, there are sheep everywhere.

t'áá 'altsogóó, everywhere. t'áá 'altsogóó tádíiyá, I went everywhere.

t'áá 'altsoní, everything. t'áá 'altsoní shee hóló, I have everything.

T'AA

t'áá béeso, cash; in cash.
t'áá bí bini' bik'ehgo 'atah níyá-hígíí, volunteer.
t'áá bíhólníhígíí, anything t'áá bíhólníhígíí shaa ní'aah, give me anything!
t'áá bíich'íjdii, Aneth, Utah.
t'áá bijí, in his own way; in accord with his own customs.
t'áá bizááká, at the risk of one's life; throwing caution to the winds; intrepidly. *diné kin doo ałtso 'adidook'áqł da danízingo kin dook'áłęę t'áá bizááká yaa tiih yíjéé'*, the men did not want the house to burn up so they tackled the burning house at the risk of their lives.
t'áá bízhání, only. *gohwééh t'áá bízhání shaa yiníká*, he gave me coffee only.
t'áá díkwíí, just a few. *k'ad chidí t'áá díkwíí ndaajeeh*, now few cars run about. *dibé t'áá díkwíí yidziih*, a few sheep are left.
t'áadoo, don't; without. *t'áadoo yáníłti'í*, don't talk!
t'áadoo bahat'aadí, evidently; obviously; apparently. *t'áadoo bahat'aadí 'ajisiih*, evidently he made a mistake.
t'áadoo hodiina'í, soon; after a while. *t'áadoo hodiina'í 'íł-haazh*, I soon fell asleep.
t'áadoo hodina'í, soon (in a future sense). *t'áadoo hodina'í nahodoołtííł shíí*, it will probably rain soon.
t'áadoo hooyání, suddenly; with-

T'AA

out warning. *t'áadoo hooyání bąąh dahoo'a'*, he suddenly got sick.
t'áadoo kót'é 'ilíni, suddenly and without warning; unexpectedly. *t'áadoo kót'é 'ilíni nihik'iijéé'*, they suddenly attacked us.
t'áadoo le'é, thing; things; anything; something. *t'áadoo le'é hádэш'íí'*, I am looking for some thing. *t'áadoo le'é naa deesh-tééł*, I'll give you something.
t'áadoo le'é 'ádaal'íigi, factory.
t'áadoo le'é 'atłh'í' be'astł'óonii, bundle.
t'áadoo le'é teeghi' dahólónígíí, mineral; mineral resources.
t'áá gééd, without. *tó t'áá gééd doo 'iináa da*, life is impossible without water.
t'áá háiida, anyone; someone. *t'áá háiida bił hólne'*, tell it to anyone!
t'áá hazhó'ó, except. *t'áá 'atł-tso yá'ádaat'ééh t'áá hazhó'ó díí t'éiyá doo yá'át'ééh da*, they are all good except this one.
t'áá 'íídąą', already. *t'áá 'íídąą' 'íiyąą'*, I already ate.
t'áá 'íighisíí, very; extremely. *t'áá 'íighisíí yá'át'ééh*, it is very good.
t'áá 'íishjání, evidently; clearly. *t'áá 'íishjání doo 'éi yí'áał da*, evidently you are carrying the wrong one.
t'ááłáhádi, once; one time. *t'ááłáhádi! shíká 'anáádíłghoł*, help me just once more!

t'áá jíik'e, free; gratis. t'áá jíik'e shaa yiní'q, he gave it to me free.

t'ááťáhádi neeznádiin nináháháh, a hundred years; century.

t'ááťáhági 'át'éego, constantly; invariably; in just one way. t'ááťáhági 'át'éego 'atł'óogo 'i'í'q, she wove constantly all day long. t'ááťáhági 'át'éego dibé nanishkaadgo neeznáá náahai, I constantly herded sheep for ten years.

t'ááťa'ajj, in a day; daily; per day.

t'ááťa'atł'éé', in one night.

t'ááťa'í béeso, one dollar.

t'ááťa'í dootł'izh, one dime.

t'ááťa'í hooghanígíí, family; family unit, or group.

t'ááťa'í ní'ánigo, individually, each one as an individual.

t'ááťa'í nízínigo, individually.

t'ááťa'í sízínígíí, individual.

t'ááťáqgóó, in many ways; in many places; many things. t'ááťáqgóó tádíiyá, I went to many places. t'ááťáqgóó bíhooť'qá'. I learned many things about it. dibé t'ááťáqgóó há 'atíjít'íggo t'éiyá nilk'ah, sheep can be fattened in many ways.

t'áá níik'e (ib. t'áá jíik'e), free; gratis.

t'áá nináháháh bik'eh, annually; each year.

t'áá sahdi, apart; alone; separate. naal'eefí ła' 'akéédéé' t'áá

sahdi yit'ah, one of the ducks is flying behind all by itself.

t'áá sáhí, alone. t'áá sáhí 'atłso yíyqá', I ate it all alone (all by myself).

t'áá shiidq'dii, for a long time. díí tsin t'áá shiidq'dii kwe'é 'íí'á, this tree has been standing here for a long time. t'áá shiidq'dii kwe'é kééhasht'í, I lived here for a long time.

t'áá shíj, probably. t'áá shíj 'aaníí 'ání, he is probably telling the truth.

t'áá t'éehgo, raw; uncooked. ch'il ąigaaí t'áá t'éehgo daadq, cabbage is eaten raw.

t'ah, t'ááh (t'a'), t'a', t'ah, t'ááh, to fly.

1. to start flying along.

F. dideesh-t'ah (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-t'ááh (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **S-P.** dé-t'a' (díní, dees, jidees, dee, disoo) **R.** ndísh-t'ah (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-t'ááh (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh)

2. to start off flying.

This meaning is rendered by preponing dah, off, to the following forms.

F. dideesh-t'ah (didíí, didoo, shdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** diish-t'ááh (dii, dii, shdii, dii, dooh) **P.** dii-t'a' (dini, dii, shdii, dii, doo) **R.** ndiish-t'ah (ndii, ndii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** doosh-t'ááh (doó, doo, jidoo, doo, dooh)

3. to fly; to arrive flying.

T'AH

F. deesh-t'ah (díí, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** nish-t'ááh (ní, yí, jí, nii, noh) **P.** nish-t'a' (yíní, yí, jí, nii, noo) **R.** násh-t'ah (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-t'ááh (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

4. to be flying along.

Prog. yisht'ah (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh)

5. to fly about.

C-I. naash-t'a' (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah)

6. to fly it; to make it fly; to arrive flying it.

F. deesh-t'ah (dííł, yidooł, jidooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) **I.** nish-t'ááh (níł, yił, jíł, niil, noł) (bi'deel-) **P.** níł-t'a' (nííníł, yiníł, jīnīł, niil, nooł) (bi'deel-) **R.** násh-t'ah (náníł, néíł, njíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-t'ááh (ghóół, yół, jół, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-)

7. to be flying it along.

Prog. yish-t'ah (yíł, yooł, jooł, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dool-)

8. to fly it about (as a plane).

F. ndeesh-t'ah (ndííł, neidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nabidi'dool-) **C-I.** naash-t'a' (nanił, neił, njíł, neiil, naał) (nabi'dil-) **P.** niséł-t'a' (nisíníł, neis, njis, nisiil, nisooł) (nabi'dis-) **R.** nísh-t'ah (náníł, néíł, nájíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** naosh-t'a' (naóół, nayół, njół, naool, naooł) (nabi'dól-)

t'ah, yet; still. t'ah doo yiistséeh da, I still haven't seen him.

T'AAJ

t'ah kodqá', immediately; right now. nihe'ashiiké siláagodéé' nináhaaskaigo bindaanish dooleetígíí t'ah kodqá' bá baa hwii-nít'jigo yá'át'ééh, it is well for us to plan immediately the work which our boys will do when they return from the army.

t'ah náásídi, further on. t'ah náásídi niníłbqqs, park it further on!

t'ash, t'aash, t'áázh, t'ash, t'aash, the dual stem of to go, in conjunction with the d-classifier

1. to run a race with him.

To run a race with them, wherein more than two persons are involved, is rendered by replacing the dual stem by the plural stem, the stem forms of the plural being: kah, kááh, kai, kah, kááh.

F. *bił 'aha-dideesh-t'ash (didíí, didoo, zhdidoo, didii, didooh) **I.** bił 'aha-dish-t'aash (dí, di, zhdi, dii, doh) **P.** bił 'aha-désh-t'áázh (díní, dee, zhdee, dee, dishoo) **R.** bił 'aha-ndísh-t'ash (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** bił 'aha-dósh-t'aash (dóó, dó, zhdó, doo, dooh)

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

t'áqchil, April.

t'áq', back. t'áq' náádáát, he is going back.

t'áq'ánát'é, hem; cuff.

t'áqjigo, backwards. chidí t'áqjigo bił náádáát, the car is going backwards with him.

t'áqji', back; backwards. t'áqji' 'ítłizh, he fell backwards.

t'áqtsoh, May.

t'qs, t'qs, t'qáz, t'qs, t'qqs, to cut spirally.

1. to cut it spirally (as a melon in preparing it for drying).

F. náhidínees-t'qs (náhidíniit néidínóot, náhizhdínóot, náhidínil, náhidínóot) (náhidínool-)

I. náhínis-t'qs (náhíniit, néiniit, náhizhniit, náhiniil, náhinoot)

(náhinil-) P. náhinét-t'qáz (náhiníniit, néinees, náhizhnees, náhineel, náhinoot) (náhinees-)

R. ní-náhínis-t'qs (náhíniit, néiniit, náhizhniit, náhiniil, náhinoot) (náhinil-)

O. náhínós-t'qqs (náhínóot, néinót, náhizhnót, náhinool, náhinoot) (náhinól-)

t'eet, t'eeh (t'é, t'ééh), t'e', t'eeh, t'e'.

1. to be.

N. 'ánish-t'é ('ání, 'á, 'ájí, 'ánii, 'ánóh) tsé 'át'é, it is a stone.

2. to be or look thus.

N. kónish-t'é (kóní, kó, kójí, kónii, kónóh)

'atk'idáq' kónisht'éé nt'éé; k'ad t'éiyá kónisht'é, I used to look this way; now I look like this (as in comparing a former picture with a recent one of oneself).

3. to be remarkable, outstanding, or "super."

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'ayóí, remarkable, to the forms given under no. 1.

Thus, 'ayóí 'ánisht'é, I am outstanding.

4. to be (in number).

F. diil-t'eet N. niil-t'é (not, yil, jil) S-P. siil-t'e' (soot, yis, jis)

R. néiil-t'eeh (nát, ná, njíl) O. ghool-t'eeh (ghoot, ghól, jól)

naabeehó t'óó 'ahayóí yilt'é, the Navaho are numerous.

5. to act alone.

In this form the relational enclitic is added to the stem.

N. t'áálah dinisht'éhé (diníl, dil, diniil, dinot) t'áálah dinisht'é

hégo hooghan 'ashłaa, I built the hogan (working) by myself.

6. to be good, well, suitable, desirable, convenient, etc.

N. yá'ánish-t'ééh (yá'ání, yá'á, yá'ájí, yá'ánii, yá'ánóh) (yá'áhoot'ééh, the place, or impersonal "it" is good.)

7. to like it; be pleased by it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -it, with (one), to the forms given in no. 1. Thus, 'abe' bit yá'át'ééh, he likes milk.

8. to be well; to be healthy.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -tah, body, to the spatial (ho) form. Thus, shitah yá'áhoot'ééh, I am well; nitah yá'áhoot'ééh, you are well, etc.

Also, haa nisht'é, how am I? haa nit'é, how are you? haa yit'é, how is he? haa niit'é, how are we? haa noht'é, how are you? (dpl) haa daat'é, how are they? (dist. pl)

9. to acquire it; to get it.

F. shóideesh-t'eet (shóidiít, shóidoot, shóizhdoot, shóidiil, shóidoot) (shóbidi'dool-) **I.** shóosh-t'eeh (shóinił, shóyoot, shójoot, shóol, shóot) (shóbi'dool-) **P.** shóisét-t'e' (shóisínít, shóyoos, shójoos, shóisiil, shóisoot) (shóbi'dooz-) **R.** shóná-osh-t'eeh (shónáot, shónáyoot, shónjoot, shónáool, shónáoot) (shónábi'dool-) **O.** shóosh-t'eeh (shóot, shóyoot, shójoot, shóol, shóot) (shóbi'dool-) tjj' naakaii bits'áqádeé' shóisét't'e', I got (or obtained) a horse from a Mexican.

10. to place it (animate or inanimate) into an enclosure (as in a corral, jail, etc.).

F. yah 'adeesh-t'eet ('adíít, 'iidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) ('abidi'dool-) **I.** yah 'iish-t'e' ('anił, 'iit, 'ajit, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dil-) **P.** yah 'íit-t'e' ('íinił, 'ayíit, 'ajíit, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dool-) **R.** yah 'anásh-t'eeh ('anánił, 'anéit, 'ánjít, 'anéiil, 'anáł) ('anábi'dil-) **O.** yah 'oosh-t'e' ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) ('abi'dól-)

11. to lose it (an animate object, or a slender stiff object).

This meaning is rendered by substituting yóó', away, for yah, into, in no. 10. Thus, yóó' 'íit-t'e', I lost it.

12. to drop it (an animate object, or a slender stiff object).

F. hada-deesh-t'eet (díít, idoot, zhdoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-)

I. hadaash-t'e' (hadanił, hadeit, hadajit, hadeiil, hadaat) (hadabi'dil-) **P.** hadáát-t'e' (hadeínít, hadayíit, hadajíit, hadeiil, hadaoot) (hadabi'dool) **R.** hada-násh-t'eeh (náníł, néit, nájít, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** hada-osh-t'e' (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

13. to release him; to set him free (lit. to take him back out of an enclosure).

F. ch'éédeesh-t'eet (ch'éédiít, ch'ínéidoot, ch'éézhdoot, ch'éédiil, ch'éédoot) (ch'éébi'dool-)

I. ch'ínásh-t'e' (ch'ínánił, ch'ínéit, ch'éejít, ch'íneiil, ch'ínáł) (ch'ínábi'dil-) **P.** ch'éénił-t'e' (ch'éénił, ch'ééinił, ch'éézhnił, ch'ínániil, ch'ínánoot) (ch'ínábi'dool-) **R.** ch'íní-násh-t'eeh (náníł, néit, nájít, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ch'íná-osh-t'e' (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

14. to exhume it (lit. to take it back up out).

F. háá-deesh-t'eet (díít, idoot, zhdoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-)

I. ha-násh-t'e' (náníł, néit, njít, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **P.** hanáát-t'e' (hanéinił, hanáyíit, háájíit, hanéiil, hanáoot) (hanábi'dool-)

R. haní-násh-t'eeh (náníł, néit, nájít, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ha-náosh-t'e' (náóót, náyót, njót, náool, náoot) (nábi'dól-)

15. to "fire" him; to discharge him (from a job).

In the following paradigms the prefix 'ats'á- is long ('ats'áá-) only when it absorbs the following prefix ná-, back, (the literal meaning being, to put him back in a separated state); whenever the prefix ná- occurs as such the prefix 'ats'á- is short; otherwise 'ats'á- absorbs ná- to give 'ats'áá-.

F. 'ats'áá-deesh-t'eeł (dííł, idooł, zhdooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-)

I. 'ats'áá-nish-t'e' (níł, néíł, jíł, niil, nół) (bi'deel-)

P. 'ats'áá-nít-t'e' (yínít, inít, zhnít, niil, nooł) (bi'deel-)

R. 'ats'áni-násh-t'eeh (náníł, néíł, nájíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-)

O. 'ats'á-naosh-t'e' ('ats'ánaóół, 'ats'ááyół, 'ats'áájół, 'ats'ánaóool, 'ats'ánaóool) ('ats'ánaabi'dól-)

16. to drop it (an animate or a slender stiff object).

F. ndeesh-t'eeł (ndííł, neidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nabidi'dool-)

I. naash-t'e' (nanił, neił, njił, neiil, naał) (nabi'dil-)

P. náát-t'e' (néínít, nayííł, njííł, neiil, naooł) (nabi'dool-)

R. ní-násh-t'eeh (náníł, néíł, nájíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-)

O. naosh-t'e' (naóół, nayół, njół, naool, naooł) (nabi'dól-)

17. to knock it over (a slender stiff object, as a post).

F. naa-'adeesh-t'eeł ('adííł, 'iidooł, 'azhdooł, 'adiil, 'adooł)

I. naa-'iish-t'e' ('anił, 'iił, 'ajíł, 'iil, 'ooł)

P. naa-'ííł-t'e' ('íínít, 'a-

yííł, 'ajííł, 'iil, 'ooł) **R.** naa-'a-násh-t'eeh (náníł, néíł, níjíł, néiil, náł)

O. naa-'oosh-t'e' (oół, 'ayół, 'ajół, 'ool, 'ooł)

tsin naa-'ayííł-t'e', he knocked the post over.

'ii'ni' łj' naa-'ayííł-t'e', lightning knocked the horse over

(or struck the horse) (an animal is thought of as falling over in

the manner of a post when lightning strikes it).

18. to hop about (as a bird, a kangaroo rat, or a person, on one foot).

F. nahi-deesh-t'eeł (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh)

C-I. nahash-t'e' (nahí, naha, njii, nahii, nahoh)

P. nahisís-t'e' (nahisíní, nahaas, njiis, nahisii, nahisoo)

R. niná-hásh-t'eeh (hí, há, jii, hii, hóh)

O. nahósh-t'e' (nahóó, nahó, n-jiiyó, nahoo, nahooł)

t'eeesh, charcoal.

t'éiyá, only. t'áá bí t'éiyá yéé-hósin, he is the only one who

knows him.

t'ih, t'ééh (t'ih), t'i', t'ih, t'ééh, (t'ih), to extend or stretch into the distance as a thin line (as a

wire).

1. to set them in the form of a circle.

F. ndeesh-t'ih (ndííł, neidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nabidi'dool-)

C-I. násh-t'ih (náníł, néíł, nájíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-)

P. nísét-t'i' (nísínít, néís, njís, nísiil, nísooł) (nábi'dis-)

R. ní-násh-t'ih (náníł, néíł, nájíł, néiil,

náŧ) (nábi'dil-) **O.** náosh-t'ih (náóót, náyót, njót, náool, náooŧ) (nábi'dól-)

2. to line up (as when people form a line).

F. dideesh-t'ih (didíi, didoo, jidi-doo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-t'ééh (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dé-t'i' (díní, deez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.** ndísh-t'ih (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-t'ééh (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh) 'aŧkéé' didii-t'ih, we'll line up one behind the other.

3. to set them in a line; to extend it along (as a wire).

F. dideesh-t'ih (didíŧ, yididooŧ, jididooŧ, didiil, didooŧ) **I.** dish-t'ééh (díŧ, yidiŧ, jidiŧ, diil, doŧ) **P.** déŧ-t'i' (díníŧ, yideez, jideez, deel, disooŧ) **R.** ndísh-t'ih (ndíŧ, néidiŧ, nízhdíŧ, ndiil, ndóŧ) **O.** dósh-t'ééh (dóóŧ, yidóŧ, jidóŧ, dool, dooŧ) 'aŧkéé' disht'ééh, I am setting them in a line.

4. to be setting them along in a line; to be extending it in a line (as a wire, rail, etc.).

Prog. yish-t'ih (yíŧ, yooŧ, jooŧ, yiil, ghoŧ) (bi'dool-)

5. to make fence (lit. stretch or extend something slender as a wire).

F. 'adeesh-t'ih ('adíŧ, 'adooŧ, 'azhdooŧ, 'adiil, 'adooŧ) **I.** 'adish-t'ééh ('adíŧ, 'adiŧ, 'azhdíŧ, 'adiil, 'adoŧ) **P.** 'adéŧ-t'i' ('adíníŧ, 'adees, 'azhdees, 'adeel, 'adisooŧ) **R.** 'ndísh-t'ih ('ndíŧ, 'ndíŧ, 'nízh-

díŧ, 'ndiil, 'ndóŧ) **O.** 'adósh-t'ééh ('adóóŧ, 'adóŧ, 'azhdóŧ, 'adool, 'adooŧ) **Prog.** 'eesh-t'ih ('íŧ, 'ooŧ, 'ajooŧ, 'iil, 'ooŧ)

6. to concern one.

N. bídesh-t'i' (bídííni, yídée, bízhdeé, bídee, bídooh) nizéé', díí doo nídéét'i' da, shut up, this doesn't concern you! doo shí-dííni't'i' da, 'éi bəqəh doo níká 'adeeshghoŧ da, you do not concern me so I won't help you.

7. to have something to do with each other; to concern each other; to be interrelated.

F. 'ahídidooŧ'ih **I.** 'ahídeet'ééh **P.** 'ahídeét'i' **R.** 'ahíndeet'ih **O.** 'ahídoot'ééh. nahəŧtin dóc k'os 'ahídeét'i', the rain and the clouds have something to do with each other.

8. to have nothing to do with it; to be unconcerned in it.

N. doo shí-déét'i' da (ní, bí, hó, nihí, nihí)

9. to be a route to it (in the sense of a route coming to exist).

F. bich'j' 'ahodooŧ'ih **I.** bich'j' 'ahat'ééh **Prog.** bich'j' hoot'ih **P.** bich'j' 'ahóót'i' **O.** bich'j' 'ahót'ééh. t'áá 'ánídígo Alaska bich'j' 'ahóót'i'go 'áhoolyaa, just recently a route was made to Alaska.

10. to be available (means of transportation).

F. bee hodooŧ'ih **P.** bee honít'i' **R.** bee náhodit'ih **O.** bee hodó-t'ééh. na'nízhoozhígóo t'áadoo

bee hodót'éhí da, there is no way of getting to Gallup (no transportation available).

11. to start it; to originate it (to cause it to stretch up out as a thin line).

F. ha-deesh-t'ih (díít, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) I. haash-t'ééh (hanił, haił, hajił, haiil, haat) (habi'dil-) P. háát-t'i' (háínít, hayíít, hajiít, haiil, haoot) (habi'dool-) R. hanásh-t'ih (hanánít, hanéít, hanájít, hanéiil, hanát) (hanábi'dil-) O. haosh-t'ééh (haóót, hayót, hajót, haool, haoot) (habi'dól-)

12a. to begin; to start; to originate (lit. to stretch up out as a thin line).

F. hadoot'ih I. haat'ééh P. háát-t'i' R. hanát'ih O. haot'ééh nahasdzáán bikáá' 'iiná háát-t'i', life began on earth.

12b. to start again; to resume.
F. hanáádoot'ih I. hanáánát-t'ééh P. hanáánáát't'i' R. hanát'ih O. hanáánáot'ééh

13. to bring it to an end; to terminate it (lit. to terminate its extension as a thin line).

F. ndeesh-t'ih (ndíít, niidoot, nizhdoot, ndiil, ndoot) (nibidi'dool-) I. ninish-t'ééh (ninił, niyít, njít, niil, noot) (nibi'deel-) P. ninít-t'i' (níínít, niinít, nizhnít, niniil, ninoot) (nibi'deel-) R. ni-násh-t'ih (nánít, néít, níjít, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) O. noósh-t'ééh (noót, niyót, njót, nool, noot) (nibi'dól-)

14. to end; to terminate; stop.

F. ndoot'ih I. niit'ééh P. nini-t'i' R. ninát'ih O. noot'ééh

15. to continue; to keep going (lit. to stretch forward as a thin line).

F. náás doot'ih I. náás dit'ééh P. náás yit'ih P. náás deez-t'i' R. náás ndít'ih O. náás dó-t'ééh. 'anaa' náás yit'ih, the war continues.

16. to continue it.

F. náás deesh-t'ih (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) I. náás dish-t'ééh (díł, yidił, jidił, diil, doł) (bi'dil-) P. náás yish-t'ih (yít, yoot, joot, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dool-) P. náás déł-t'i' (dínít, yideez, jideez, deel, disoot) (bi'dees-) R. náás ndísh-t'ih (ndít, néidił, nízhdíł, ndiil, ndót) (nábi'dil-) O. náás dósh-t'ééh (dóót, yidót, jidót, dool, doot) (bi'dól-). 'ani'íí' náás yooł't'ih, he continues to steal.

17. to continue it; to keep it going on; to resume it.

F. k'í-deesh-t'ih (díít, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) I. k'ínish-t'ééh (k'ínít, k'ííł, k'íjít, k'íniil, k'ínót) (k'íbi'deel-) P. k'ínít-t'i' (k'íínít, k'íinił, k'ízh-nít, k'íniil, k'ínoot) (k'íbi'deel-) S-P. k'ísét-t'i' (k'ísínít, k'íís, k'íjís, k'ísiil, k'ísoot) (k'íbi'dis-) R. k'í-násh-t'ih (nánít, néít, níjít, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) O. k'íosh-t'ih (k'íóót, k'íyót, k'íjót, k'íool, k'í-

oot) (k'ibi'dól-). 'ayóo 'ani'j̄h-go biniinaa 'awáalya sidáá nt'ée' 'áko 'áni, "T'áá k'ídeesht'ih," he was in jail for stealing, but he said, "I'm going to keep it up."

18. to stagger about; wobble.

F. ndí'néesh-t'ih (ndí'níí, ndí'nóo, nizhdí'nóo, ndí'níi, ndí'nóoh) **C-I.** na'nish-t'ih (na'ní, na'ni, nazh'ni, na'nii, na'noh) **P.** na'né-t'ih (na'níní, na'neez, nazh'neez, na'nee, na'noo) **R.** ni-ná'nísh-t'ih (ná'ní, ná'ní, ná'nii, ná'nóh) **O.** na'nósh-t'ih (na'nóo, na'nó, nazh'nó, na'noo, na'nooh). tódithił ła' yishdláq'-go ndí'néesh-t'ih, I'll stagger about when I take a drink of whiskey. chidí bikee' na'nit'ih, the tire is wobbling.

19. to have one's mind set on it.

This verb is given for the 1st person sgl. It is conjugated for the other persons by altering the pronoun prefix on the noun -ni', mind.

F. shíni' bididoot'ih **I.** shíni' bidiit'éeéh **P.** shíni' bidiit'i' **R.** shíni' biíndiit'ih **O.** shíni' bidoot'éeéh **t'iis**, cottonwood.

t'iisbái, aspen.

t'iis 'íí'áhí, Pine Springs, Ariz.

t'iis názbqas, Teenospos, Ariz.

t'iis ntsaa ch'éélj, Bluewater, N. M.

t'iistsoh, Puertocito, N. M.

t'iistsoh sikaad, Burnham, N. M.

t'iists'óoz ndeeshgizh, Crownpoint, N. M.

t'iisyaakin, Holbrook, Ariz.

t'j̄, the stem 'j̄ plus d-classifier.

1. to be visible.

N. yish-t'j̄ (yíní, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (hoot'j̄ refers to area or space. doo hoot'j̄ da, there is no visibility.)

t'j̄hdígo, a little bit. t'j̄hdígo yishdláq', I drank a little bit.

t'j̄hí ba'ánigo, a little more; a few more. shilj̄' t'j̄hí ba'ánigo nilj̄' 'ánéelt'e', you have a few more horses than I have.

t'j̄ł, t'q̄, t'q̄, t'j̄h, t'q̄q̄, to mature.

1. to ripen; to mature.

F. dínóot'j̄ł **I.** nit'q̄ **P.** neest'q̄ **R.** nánít'j̄h **O.** nót'j̄ł

2. to raise it; to grow it; to mature it (prefixed n- indicates that the act is done repeatedly, as in raising a crop; for it is assumed not to be the first such crop).

F. ndínéesh-t'j̄ł (ndíníł, néidínóot, nizhdínóot, ndíníil, ndínóot) (níbidí'nóol-) **I.** nish-t'q̄ (níł, yinił, jinił, niil, noot) (bidi'nil-) **P.** nánét-t'q̄ (náníníł, néinees, názhnees, náneel, nánóot) (nábidi'nees-) **R.** ní-nánísh-t'j̄h (nánít, néinił, názhníł, nániil, nánót) (nábidi'nil-) **O.** nánósh-t'q̄q̄ (nánóot, néinót, názhnót, nánool, nánóot) (nábidi'nól-)

t'j̄ł, t'j̄h (t'in), t'j̄', t'j̄h, t'j̄ł, to hide.

1. to hide.

F. ndi-díneesh-t'ijł (díníi, dínóo, zhdínóo, díníi, dínóoh) **I.** ndínish-t'ijh (ndíníi, ndíní, nízhdíní, ndíníi, ndínóh) **P.** ndínésh-t'íí' (ndíníní, ndínées, nízhdínées, ndínée, ndínóo) **R.** níná-dínish-t'ijh (díní, díní, zhdíní, díníi, dínóh) **O.** ndínósh-t'ijł (ndínóo, ndínó, nízhdínó, ndínóo, ndínóoh)

2. to be in hiding; be hidden.

N. nanish-t'in (naní, nani, nazhni, nanii, nanoh) bits'qqa nanisht'in, doo shiidoołtséet da biniighé, I am hiding from him so he will not see me.

t'ijł, t'ijh (t'i), t'ijd, t'ijh, t'íí' to act or do (V. 'ijł, níł).

1. to take action on it; to report it; to discuss it.

F. *baa ndéesh-t'ijł (ndíi, ndóo, nízhdóo, ndíi, ndóoh) (náhódóo-) **C-I.** baa yinish-t'í (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) (náhá-) **P.** baa nísist'ijd (nísíní, yínis, njís, nísii, nísoo) (náhás-) **R.** baa ní-násh-t'ijh (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) (náhá-) **O.** náoosh-t'íí' (náóo, náoo, njóo, náoo, náoooh) (náhó-)

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

2. to bother him; molest him.

F. *baa ndéesh-t'ijł (ndíi, ndóo, nízhdóo, ndíi, ndóoh) (náhódóo-) **C-I.** baa násh-t'í (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) (náhá-) **P.** baa nísist'ijd (nísíní, nás, njís, nísii, nísoo) (náhás-) **R.** ní-násh-t'ijh (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) (náhá-) **O.** náoosh-t'íí' (náóo, náoo, njóo,

náoo, náoooh) (náhó-) t'áadoc shaa nánít'íní, don't bother me! shaa náóót'íí' lágo, don't bother me (in the future)!

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

3. to quit; stop activity; back out; surrender.

F. 'ááho-deesh-t'ijł (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** 'áá-hosh-t'ijh (honí, hoo, hojoo, hwii, hoh) **P.** 'áá-hosis-t'íid (hosíní, hoos, hojoo, hosii, hosoo) **R.** 'ánáhoosh-t'ijh (honí, hoo, hojoo, hwii, hoh) **O.** 'ááhoosh-t'íí' (hoó, hoo, hojoo, hoo, hoooh) naashnish nt'ée' 'ááhosist'íid, I was working but I quit. nihe'-ena'í ła' 'áádahoost'íid, some of our enemies gave up (quit). bit dé'áázh nt'ée' t'óó 'ááhosist'íid, I was going to go with him but I backed out. 'ándahojoot'ijhji' 'o'oolkid, it is quitting time.

4. to fail; to act in vain.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding ch'ééh, vainly, futilely, to the following verbs:

F. 'ádeesh-t'ijł ('ádíi, 'ádo, 'ázh-doo, 'ádii, 'ádooh) **C-I.** 'ásh-t'í ('ání, 'á, 'ájí, 'íi, 'óoh) **P.** 'íi-t'íid ('ííní, 'íi, 'ájíi, 'íi, 'óoh) **R.** 'ánásh-t'ijh ('ánání, 'áná, 'ánjí, 'ánéii, 'ánáh) **O.** 'óosh-t'íí' ('óó, 'óo, 'ájó, 'óo, 'óoh)

5. to live; to reside.

N. kée-hash-t'í (hó, ha, ho; hwii, hoh)

6. to be rich; wealthy.

N. 'ash-t'í ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh)

7. to be rich in it.**N.** yish-t'j (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh)

t'j' yisht'j, I am rich in horses.

t'is, t'ees, t'é, t'is, t'ees, to roast.**1. to roast, broil or fry it.****F.** dees-t'is (díit, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-)**I.** yis-

t'ees (niit, yit, jit, yiil, ghoit) (bi-

dil-)

P. sét-t'é (sínit, yis, jis, siil,

soot) (bi'dis-)

R. nás-t'is (nánit,

néit, njit, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-)

O. ghós-t'ees (ghóót, yót, jót,

ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

2. to cook; roast; broil; fry.**F.** doot'is**I.** yit'ees**P.** sit'é**R.** nát'is**O.** ghót'ees**t'is, t'éés, t'eez, t'is, t'éés, to step****1. to put on one's shoes (lit. to****step back in the shoes).**

kééh, into shoes, is prepounded

to the following verb forms:

F. ndees-t'is (ndíí, ndoo, nízhdo

ndii, ndooh)

I. nás-t'éés (nání,

ná, njí, néii, náh)

P. nás-t'eez

(néení, náá, njoo, néii, náoo)

R. ní-nás-t'is (nání,

ná, nájí, néii, náh)

O. náoos-t'éés (náóó,

náoo, njó, náoo, náooh)

2. to have one's shoes on.

kéé', in the shoes, is prepound-

ed to the following verb.

S-P (N). sé-'eez (síní, si, jiz, sii,

soo)

t'ish, t'eesh, t'éézh, t'ish, t'eesh,

to streak with charcoal.

1. to black-streak it with char-**coal.****F.** deesh-t'ish (díí, yidoo, jidoo,

dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-)

I. yish-

t'eesh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'-

di-)

P. shé-t'éézh (shíní, yizh,

jizh, shii, shoo) (bi'dish-)

R. násh-t'ish (nání, néí, njí, néii,

náh) (nábi'di-)

O. ghósh-t'eesh

(ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'-

dó-)

t'oh, t'oh, t'oh, t'oh, t'oh.**1. to shoot it with an arrow.****F.** deesh-t'oh (díit, yidoot, jidoot,

diil, doot) (bidi'dool-)

I. yiish-

t'oh (yiiit, yiyiit, jiiit, yiil, ghoit)

(bi'diil-)

S. sét-t'oh (sínit, yis,

jis, siil, soot) (bi'dis-)

R. néish-

t'oh (néiit, náyiit, njiiit, néiil, ná-

oot) (nábi'dil-)

O. ghoosh-t'oh

(ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot)

(bi'dól-)

2. to be shooting it with arrows**(one after another).****C-I.** yínish-t'óoh (yínit, yót, jót,

yíniil, yínót) (bí'dól-)

3. to smoke it (cigaret, etc.).**F.** ndeesh-t'oh (ndíit, néidoot,

nízhdoot, ndiil, ndoot) (nábi'di-

dool-)

C-I. násh-t'oh (nánit, né-

it, njit, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-)

P. nísét-t'oh (nísínit, néis, njís, ní-

siil, nísoot) (nábi'dis-)

R. ní-

násh-t'oh (nánit, néit, nájit, né-

iil, nát) (nábi'dil-)

O. náósh-

t'oh (náóót, náyót, njót, náool,

náoot) (nábi'dól-)

4. to smoke (cigaret, etc.).**F.** ndeesh-t'oh (ndíit, ndoot,

nízh'doot, ndiil, ndoot)

C-I

ná'ash-t'oh (ná'it, ná'át, nj'it,

ná'iil, ná'ót)

P. n'sét-t'oh (n'sí-

nit, ná'ás, nj'ís, n'siil, n'soot)

R. ní-ná'ásh-t'oh (ná'ít, ná'át, ná'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** ná'ósh-t'oh (ná'óót, ná'ót, n'jót, ná'ool, ná'oot)

t'ot, t'ood (t'o'), t'óód, t'o', t'ood, to suck.

1. to suck or pump it up out.

F. ha-deesh-t'ot (díít, idoot, zh-doot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** haash-t'ood (hanít, haiít, hajiít, haiil, haat) (habi'dil-) **P.** háát-t'óód (háínít, hayíít, hajiít, haiil, haoot) (bi'dool-) **R.** ha-násh-t'o' (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ha-osh-t'ood (óót, yót, jót, ool, oot) (bi'dól-)

2. to start sucking or pumping it along.

F. dideesh-t'ot (didíít, yididoot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) **I.** dish-t'ood (díít, yidiít, jidiít, diil, doot) **P.** déít-t'óód (dínít, yidees, jidees, deel, disoot) **R.** ndísh-t'o' (ndít, néidiít, nízhdiít, ndiil, ndót) **O.** dósh-t'ood (dóót, yidót, jidót, doot, doot)

3. to be sucking it along (as through a tube).

Prog. yish-t'ot (yít, yoot, joot, yiil, ghot) (bi'dool-)

4. to suck it; to pump it into it (with prepounded biih, into it).

F. deesh-t'ot (díít, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **C-I.** yish-t'o' (niít, yiít, jiít, yiil, ghot) (bi'dil-) **P.** yít-t'óód (yínít, yiyíít, jíít, yiil, ghoot) (bi'dool-) **R.** násh-t'o' (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-t'o'

(ghóót, yót, jót, ghoor, ghoot) (bi'dól-). 'ásaa' tó biih yítt'óód, I pumped water into the jar.

5. to suck it as far as (a point); to stop sucking or pumping it.

F. ndeesh-t'ot (ndíít, niidoot, nizhdoot, ndiil, ndoot) (nibidi'dool-) **I.** ninish-t'ood (niniít, niyíít, njít, niniil, ninoot) (nibi'deel-) **P.** ninít-t'óód (nínít, niinít, nizhnít, niniil, ninoot) (nibi'deel-) **R.** ni-násh-t'o' (nánít, néít, nájít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** noosh-t'ood (noót, niyót, njót, nool, noot) (nibi'dól-)

6. to suck it in.

F. yah 'adeesh-t'ot ('adíít, 'iidoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) ('abidi'dool-) **I.** yah 'iish-t'ood ('aniít, 'iiít, 'ajít, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dil-) **P.** yah 'íít-t'óód ('íínít, 'ayíít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) ('abi'dool-) **R.** yah 'anásh-t'o' (nánít, néít, njít, néiil, nát) (nábi'dil-) **O.** yah 'oosh-t'ood ('oót, 'ayót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot) ('abi'dól-)

7. to suck, suckle or nurse; (refers to the baby's action only).

F. 'adeesh-t'ot ('adíít, 'adoot, 'azhdoot, 'adiil, 'adoot) **C-I.** 'ash-t'o' ('ít, 'at, 'ajít, 'iil, 'ot) **P.** 'íít-t'óód ('íínít, 'íít, 'ajíít, 'iil, 'oot) **R.** ná'ásh-t'o' (ná'ít, ná'át, n'jít, ná'iil, ná'ót) **O.** 'ósh-t'o' ('óót, 'ót, 'ajót, 'ool, 'oot)

8. to suckle or nurse it (referring to the action of the mother).

F. bi'diyeesh-t'ot (bi'diyíít, yi'diyoot, bizh'diyoot, bi'diyiil, bi'di-

yooł) **C-I.** bi'iish-t'o' (bi'iyít, yi'iił, bi'jiit, bi'iyiil, bi'iyooł) **P.** bi'iyíit-t'óod (bi'iyínít, yi'iyíit, bi'jiyíit, bi'iyiil, bi'iyooł) **R.** biná'iish-t'o' (biná'iyít, yiná'iił, biná'jiit, biná'iyiil, biná'iyooł) **O.** bi'iyósh-t'o' (bi'iyóót, yi'iyót, bi'jiyót, bi'iyiil, bi'iyooł)

The above verb can be rendered intransitive by altering prefixed objective bi-, to indefinite 'i-. Thus, 'i'diyeesht'oł, I'll suckle or nurse.

9. to stop suckling; to wean (refers to the act of the baby in discontinuing to suckle).

F. 'ididoot'oł **I.** 'idit'ood **P.** 'idíit-t'óod **R.** 'inídít'o' **O.** 'idót'ood

To wean is thought of as an act of the baby, rather than the mother; thus, only the third person forms are given.

10. to wipe it (with a rag).

F. deesh-t'oł (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yish-t'ood (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** yí-t'óod (yíní, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghooł) (bi'doo-) **R.** násh-t'o' (nání, néí, níí, néii, náh) (nábi-di-) **O.** ghósh-t'ood (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghooł) (bi'dó-)

11. to get skinned (as one's hand).

F. tsiih doot'oł **P.** tsiih yít'óod **R.** tsiih nát'o' **O.** tsiih ghót'ood

12. to become tattered.

F. ndidoot'oł **I.** ndít'ood **P.** ndíit-t'óod **R.** nínádít'o' **O.** ndót'óod

I'm merely (just) saying it (i.e. I do not mean it).

t'óó 'ahayóí, much; many; a lot. shibéeso t'óó 'ahayóí, I have a lot of money.

t'óó 'ahayóidi, many times. t'óó 'ahayóidi ndííłts'in, I hit him a lot of times.

t'óó 'átséed, temporary.

t'óó baa hasti', risky; dangerous. tsé naaniigo dínée'ánígíí t'óó baa hasti', the leaning rock is dangerous. 'eii diné bits'iini t'óó baa hasti'go naaghá, it is risky for that skinny man to walk around.

t'óó baa'ih, filthy; no good; ugly.

t'óó bíyó, rather; somewhat; kind of. t'óó bíyó níyol, it is rather windy. t'óó bíyó neesk'ah, he is kind of fat.

t'óó bik'ijigóó, giving lip service; assenting just because others did, but without serious intentions. t'óó bik'ijigóó 'adazhdíniid, they added their assent (without intending to keep their word).

t'óó dzólníígóó, aimlessly. t'óó dzólníígóó 'adzíłdon nt'éé' bił 'adéłdøøh, I fired aimlessly and hit him.

t'óó kónígháníji', for a little while. t'óó kónígháníji' 'atah hóótáál, I sang in the chorus for a little while.

t'óó náhodi'naahgo, every once in a while. t'óó náhodi'naahgo

níná'ásht'oh, I smoke every once in a while.

t'óó nichxó'í, filthy; ugly; no good.

tídáálnáanii, casualties.

tih, tih, ti', tih, tih, to spread.

1. to cover it (with a cloth or blanket).

F. *bik'í-deesh-tih (díít, idooł, zhdooł, diil, dooł) ('dool-) **I.** bik'ésh-tih (bik'ínít, yik'íít, bik'í-jít, bik'íil, bik'íoł) (bik'é'él-) **P.** bik'ísét-ti' (bik'ísínít, yik'íis, bik'íjis, bik'ísiil, bik'ísooł) (bik'é-és-) **R.** bik'í-násh-tih (nánít, né-ít, níjít, néiil, náł) (ná'al-) **O.** bik'í-osh-tih (óół, ół, jół, ool, ooł) ('ól-)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

tih, tih, tih, --- tih, to age.

1. to become, be, old; worn; decrepit (a person or thing).

F. ha-deesh-tih (díí, doo, zhdoo, dii, dooh) **I.** haash-tih (hani, haa, haji, haii, haoh) **P.** hasis-tih (hasíní, haas, hajis, hasii, ha-soo) **O.** haoosh-tih (haóó, haoo, hajó, haoo, haooh) díí 'éétsoh haastih, this coat is old and worn

2. to start to age; to be getting old.

P. ha-shi-'niitih (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi)

tih, tíih, ti', tih, tíih, to break.

1. to break it in two (a slender stiff object, as a stick, bone, etc)

F. k'í-deesh-tih (díí, idoo, zhdoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** k'ínísh-tíih (ní, í, jí, nii, nóh) (bi'dee-)

P. k'í-ní-ti' (íní, iní, zhní, nii, noo) (bi'dee-) **R.** k'í-násh-tih (nání, néí, níj, néii, náh) (nábi-di-) **O.** k'í-osh-tíih (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

2. to break it up (as a box).

F. nihideesh-tih (nihidíí, niidiyoo nizhdiyoo, nihidii, nihidooh) (ni-bi'diyoo-) **I.** nihish-tíih (nihí, niyii, njii, nihii, nihoh) (nibi'dii-)

P. nihí-ti' (nihíní, niyiiiz, njiiz, nihii, nihisoo) (nibi'diis-) **R.** ní-ná-hásh-tih (hí, yii, jii, hii, hóh) (bi'dii-) **O.** nihósh-tíih (nihóó, niyyó, nijiyó, nihoo, nihoooh) (ni-bi'diyó-)

tih, ti', ti', tih, ti', to talk.

1. to talk; to speak.

F. yá-deesh-tih (díít, dooł, zhdooł, diil, dooł) **C-I.** yásh-ti' (yá-nít, yát, yájít, yéiil, yát) ***Prog.** yáásh-tih (yáát, yáát, yájooł, yá-iil, yáát) **P.** yáát-ti' (yéínít, yáát, yájíít, yéiil, yáooł) **R.** yá-násh-tih (nánít, náł, níjít, néiil, náł) **O.** yá-oosh-ti' (óół, ooł, jół, ool, ooł)

*The progressive is used when one is talking while moving along.

bilagáanaa bizaad bee yáshti', I am talking English. bilagáanaa bich'í' yáshti', I am talking to a White man. yisháałgo yááshtih, I am walking along talking.

2. to lisp.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -tsoo' bee, tongue

with; to the forms given in no. 1. Thus, sitsoo' bee yáshti', I am lisping; I lisp.

3. to not talk clearly; to garble one's speech.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding doo hats'íi (--- da), not clearly, to the forms given in no. 1. Thus, doo hats'íi yáshti' da, I do not talk clearly.

4. to be sarcastic; to use harsh and abusive words.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bik'e'diniihgo, there being soreness on account of it, to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, bik'e'diniihgo yáshti', I am sarcastic; I speak using harsh words.

5. to be hesitant in speech.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding doo hah (--- da), not quick, to the forms of no. 1. Thus, doo hah yáshti' da, I am hesitant in speech.

tiit, tiih, tiid (ti'), tiih, tiih, to hesitate.

1. to hesitate; to become hesitant.

F. deesh-tiit (díi, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yish-tiuh (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) **P.** yí-tiid (yíní, yí, jí, yii, ghoo) **S-P (N)** sis-ti' (síní, yis, jis, sii, soo) **R.** násh-tiuh (nání, ná, ní, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-tiuh (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

naaki yáal bíidéeshkiit nisin nt'ée' t'óó bich'j' yítiid, I want-

ed to ask him for a quarter, but I hesitated.

2. to be careful; respectful toward it (as with reference to a fragile or delicate object, a religious ceremony, etc.).

N. (S-P) *baa sis-ti' (síní, yis, jis, sii, soo) (Impersonal: baa hasti') t'áadoo baa síní'ti', don't be afraid of it (don't hesitate to handle it)!

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

3. to be reticent, backward, shy, or overawed with respect toward him (as when one might suffer stage-fright before the president, etc.).

N. (S-P) *bíká sí-s-ti' (síní, yis, jis, sii, soo)

*bí- becomes yí- in 3o.

tiin, a stem used to form several neuter verbs having to do with a track or trail; it is translated as a noun, for lack of a corresponding form in English.

'atiin, track; trail, path, road; 'ahéébitiin, his trail in a circle; 'ahibidiitiin, their convergent trails; 'a'náhabitiin, their cross trails; 'a'ls'ábítiin, their divergent trails; 'anábítiin, his trail back; bitiin, his trail; ch'íbitiin, his trail out (horizontally); habitiin, his trail up; hadabitiin, his trail down; nabiztiin, his tracks or trail about; yah 'abitiin, his trail in; yóó 'abitiin, his trail a-way.

tíĭł, tíĭh (tin), tǎ, tíĭh, tíĭł, to handle a slender stiff object, as a pole, dry branch, stick, rod, cigaret, etc.). For the derivational prefixes relating to "to handle," see the stem 'áát.

1. to understand, or comprehend it (with the mind).

F. bik'idi'deesh-tíĭł (bik'idi'díi, yik'idi'doo, bik'idizh'doo, bik'idi'dii, bik'idi'dooh) (bik'idi'doo-) **I.** bik'i'diish-tíĭh (bik'i'dii, yik'i'dii, bik'izh'dii, bik'i'doh) (bik'i'dii-) **P.** bik'i'dii-tǎ (bik'i'dini, yik'i'dii, bik'izh'dii, bik'i'dii, bik'i'doo) (bik'i'dii-) **R.** bik'in'diish-tíĭh (bik'in'dii, yik'in'dii, bik'inízh'dii, bik'in'dii, bik'in'dooh) (bik'in'dii-) **O.** bik'i'doosh-tíĭh (bik'idoó, yik'i'doo, bik'izh'doo, bik'i'doo, bik'i'dooh) (bik'i'doo-)

2. to start to rain.

F. nikihodoołtíĭł **I.** nikihoołtíĭh **P.** nikihoníłtǎ **R.** nikináháłtíĭh **O.** nikihółtǎq'. shee nikihoníłtǎ, it started to rain on me.

3. to rain (about).

F. nahodoołtíĭł **C-I.** naháłtin **P.** nahóółtǎ **R.** nináháłtíĭh **O.** nahółtǎq' (or -tíĭł)

4. to be raining along (referring to a rainstorm as moving progressively along).

Prog. hoołtíĭł. 'aadéé' hoołtíĭł there comes the rain.

5. to stop raining (refers to the storm as moving away out of sight).

F. yóó' 'ahodoołtíĭł **I.** yóó' 'ahałtíĭh **P.** yóó' 'ahóółtǎ **R.** yóó' 'anáháłtíĭh **O.** yóó' 'ahółtǎq'

In Navaho rain is thought of as a storm which progresses, arrives and then stops by virtue of the fact that it passes on into the distance.

6. to hail; to rain hailstones.

ńló (or níló), hail, is prepounded to the following forms.

F. ndoołtíĭł **C-I.** naáłtin **P.** nááłtǎ **R.** nináłtíĭh **O.** naółtǎq'

7. to open it (a door).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding 'qq, open, to the following verbs:

F. dideesh-tíĭł (didíi, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dinish-tíĭh (diní, yidee, jidee, dinii, dinoh) **P.** diní-tǎ (dííni, yidini, jidini, dinii, dinoo) **R.** ndísh-tíĭh (ńdí, néidi, nízhdí, ńdii, ńdóh) **O.** dósh-tíĭł (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh)

8. to pull it (as a nail).

See 'áát for the conjugation of this verb. It is herewith given in the 1st person singular.

F. hadeeshtíĭł **I.** haashtíĭh **P.** háátǎ **R.** hanáshtíĭh **O.** haosh-tíĭł

tíĭł, tíĭh, tíĭł, tǎq', tǐ, tǎq', to gallop.

1. to gallop; arrive galloping.

F. dínóoltíĭł **I.** díníłtíĭh **Prog.** nooltíĭł **P.** neeltǎq' **R.** ńdíníłtǐ **O.** dínółtǎq'

2. to gallop about.

F. ndínóoltjít **Prog.** naanánool-tjít **P.** naneestqá' **R.** ninániltj **O.** nanóltqá'

3. to go on horseback (at a gallop).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding tji' -it, horse with one, to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, tji' shił dínóoltjít, I'll go on horseback. tji' nił nooltjít, you are going along at a gallop.

4. to ride around on horseback (at a gallop).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding tji' -it, horse with (one), to the forms given under no. 2. Thus, tji' shił naanánool-tjít, I am riding about on horseback.

tjít, tin, tin, tjiłh, tin, to freeze.

1. to freeze.

F. deesh-tjít (dii, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yish-tin (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) **P.** sis-tin (sini, yis, jis, sii, soo) **R.** násh-tjiłh (nání, ná, njí, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-tin (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to freeze it; to cause it to freeze.

F. deesh-tjít (diił, yidooł, jidooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-tin (nił, yił, jił, yiił, ghooł) (bi'dil-) **S-P.** sét-tin (sinił, yis, jis, siil, sooł) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-tjiłh (náníł, néił, njíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-tin (ghóół, yół, jół, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-)

tjít, tin, tqá', ---, tqá', to teach.

1. to give him lessons in it; to teach it to him.

F. bínabidíneesh-tjít (bínabidínił, yíneidínóoł, bínabizhdínóoł, bínabidíniil, bínabidínóoł) (bínabidí'nóol-) **C-I.** bínabinish-tir (bínabinił, yíneinił, bínabizhnił, bínabiniil, bínabinoł) (bínabidi'nil-) **P.** bínabínét-tqá' (bínabinił, yíneinees, bínabizhnees, bínabineel, bínabinooł) (bínabidi'nees-) **O.** bínabínósh-tqá' (bínabínóoł, yíneinół, bínabizhnół, bínabinool, bínabinooł) (bínabidi'nól-)

chidí neiłbqqs dooleeł biniighé bínabinishtin, I am teaching him (so that he'll) (to) drive a car.

2. to teach it (giving several lessons in it).

C-I. bína'nish-tin (bína'níł, yína'nił, bínazh'nił, bína'niil, bína'noł) bilagáanaa bizaad bína'nishtin dooleeł, I'll teach English

3. to teach it to him.

C-I. bínanish-tin (bínaníł, yíneinił, bínazhnił, bínaniil, bínanoł) (bínabidi'nil-). bilagáanaa bizaad bínanishtin, I'll teach him English.

4. to teach.

C-I. na'nish-tin (na'ní, na'ni, nazh'ni, na'nii, na'noh) 'ólta'di na'nishtin, I teach at school.

5. to coach him; to give him instructions.

F. ndíneesh-tjít (ndínił, neidínóo, nizhdínóo, ndínił, ndínooh) (nábidí'nóo-) **C-I.** nanish-tin (naní

neini, nazhni, nanii, nanoh) (nabidi'ni-) **P.** nané-táq' (naníní, neineez, nazhneez, nanee, nanoh) (nabidi'nees-) **R.** niná-nísh-tjĭh (ninání, ninéini, niná-zhní, ninánii, ninánóh) (ninábi-di'ni-) **O.** nanósh-táq' (nanóó, neinó, nazhnó, nanoo, nanoo) (nabidi'nó-)

bá'ólta'í nihada'átchíní neinitin, the teacher teaches our children.

6. to teach; to coach; to give instructions.

F. n'díneesh-tjĭt (n'díníí, n'dínóo, nizh'dínóo, n'díníi, n'dínóoh) **C-I.** na'nish-tin (na'ní, na'ni, nazh'ni, na'nii, na'noh) **P.** na'né-táq' (na'níní, na'neez, nazh'neez, na'nee, na'nooh) **R.** niná'ásh-tjĭh (niná'í, niná'á, niná'jí, niná'ii, niná'óh) **O.** na'nósh-táq' (na'nóó, na'nó, nazh'nó, na'noo, na'nooh)

tiĭ, teet, téel, tiĭ, teet, to slide.

1. to slide about; to skate.

F. ndeesh-tiĭ (ndíí, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) **C-I.** naash-teet (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah) **S-P.** nisé-téel (nisíní, naaz, njiz, nisii, nisoo) **R.** ni-násh-tiĭ (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** na-osh-teet (óó, ó, jó, oo, ooh)

2. to perspire (lit. water slides out on one).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding tó -qgh, water on (one), to the verbs given below. It is altered for person by chang-

ing the pronoun prefix on -qgh. **F.** hadootiĭ **C-I.** haateet **P.** háá-teel **R.** hanátiĭ **O.** haooteet tó shqgh hááteel, I sweat (or perspired).

tin, ice.

tin bee naajaahí, ice tongs.

tiníléi, gila monster.

tish, teesh, téézh, tish, teesh, the dual stem of to lie down. V. téét.

tĭah, tĭah, tĭah, tĭah, tĭah, to anoint; smear with grease.

1. to anoint him; to smear a greasy substance (as salve) on a surface.

F. deesh-tĭah (díĭt, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yish-tĭah (niĭ, yiĭ, jiĭ, yiil, ghoĭ) (bi'dil-) **P.** séĭ-tĭah (síníĭ, yis, jis, siil, soot) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-tĭah (náníĭ, néiĭ, níĭ, néiil, náĭ) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghósh-tĭah (ghóót, yót, jóĭ, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

tĭ'ah, tĭ'ah, tĭ'ah, tĭ'ah, tĭ'ah, to be left handed.

1. to be left handed.

N. nish-tĭ'ah (ní, ni, jini, nii, noh)

2. to be handicapped, held back, or delayed.

F. díneesh-tĭ'ah (díníí, dínóo, jidínóo, díníi, dínóoh) *(hodínóo-) **N.** na-nish-tĭ'ah (ní, ni, zhni, nii, noh) (nahoni-) **P.** né-tĭ'ah (níní, neez, jineez, nee, noo) (honeez-) **R.** ná-niish-tĭ'ah (nii, nii, zhni, nii, nooh) **O.** nósh-tĭ'ah (nóó, nó, jinó, noo, nooh) (honó-)

'awéé' baa nanisht't'ahgo biniinaa doo naashnish da, I do not work because I am handicapped by a baby.

*The parenthetic forms have ho-, impersonal it, as the subject pronoun. Thus, 'atiin 'ayóogc nahonit't'ah, the road is very bad (difficult).

3. to be difficult; to be hard.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -it, with (one), to the neuter verb form nanit't'ah, it is difficult. Thus, shit nani-t't'ah, it is hard for me; nit nani-t't'ah, it is hard for you, etc.

4. to prevent him; to stand in his way; to delay him; to hold him back; to keep him from.

F. bidíneesh-t't'ah (bidíníit, yidínóot, bizhdínóot, bidíníil, bidínóot) (bididí'nóol-) **I.** binish-t't'ah (binít, yiniit, bizhniit, biniil, binoit) (bidi'níil-) **P.** binét-t't'ah (biníníit, yinees, bizhnees, biniil, binoit) (bidi'nees-) **R.** nábi-niish-t't'ah (nábiniiit, néiniiit, nábizhniit, nábiniiil, nábinooit) (nábidí'niil-) **O.** binósh-t't'ah (binóot, yinót, bizhnót, binool, binooit) (bidi'nól-)

nahałtin shineest't'ah, the rain delayed me.

t'aaji'éé', trousers; bloomers; pants.

t'aakał, skirt; dress.

t'éé', night.

t'éé'go, at night.

t'éédqá', last night.

t'éét, t'ééh, t'áh, t'ééh, t'éét, to run at a trot (a person only).

1. to be trotting along.

Prog. yish-t'éét (yil, yil, jool, yiil, ghoł)

2. to have started on one's way; to be on one's way; to be going to go (at a trot).

S-P. désh-t'áh (díníl, dees, jidees, deel, disoot) háágóoshq' dínílt'áh, where are you trotting (to)?

3. to go at a trot; arrive trotting.

F. deesh-t'éét (díil, dool, jidool, diil, doot) **I.** nish-t'ééh (níl, yíl, jíl, niil, noł) **P.** nish-t'áh (yíníl, yíl, jíl, niil, noot) **R.** násh-t'ééh (náníl, nál, njíl, néiil, náł) **O.** ghósh-t'éét (ghóól, ghól, jól ghoor, ghoot)

t'eestsooz, breech cloth; kotex.

t'éhonaa'éí, moon bearer; moon (lit. the one carried at night).

t'é'igáhi, evening primrose.

t'é'íitní', midnight.

t'ézhii, sweat bee.

t'id, flatulent expulsion.

t'iish, snake.

t'iish 'ánínígí, rattle snake.

t'it, t'iid, t'iid, t'i', t'iid, to throw (plural separable objects).

1. to throw them away (plural separable objects).

F. yóó' 'ahideesh-t'it ('ahidíit, 'iidiyoot, 'ahizhdiyoot, 'ahiidiil, 'ahiidoot) ('abidi'yool-) **I.** yóó' 'ahish-t'iid ('ahit, 'ayiiit, 'ajiiit, 'ahiil, 'ahot) ('abi'diil-) **P.** yóó'

'ahét-tf'iid ('ahínít, 'ayiis, 'ajiis 'aheel, 'ahisoot) ('abi'diis-) **R.** yóó' 'anáhásh-tf'i' ('anáhít, 'anáyiiṭ, 'anájiṭ, 'anáhiil, 'anáhót) ('anábi'diil-) **O.** yóó' 'ahósh-tf'iid ('ahóót, 'iiyót, 'ajiyót, 'ahool, 'ahoot) ('abi'diyól-)

2. to be flatulent; to pass wind

F. 'adeesh-tf'it ('adíi, 'adoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) **I.** 'ash-tf'iid ('i, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'asé-tf'iid ('asíní, 'az, 'ajiz, 'asii, 'asoo) **R.** ná'ásh-tf'i' (ná'í, ná'á, ná'ji, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'ósh-tf'iid ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

tf'is, tf'is, tf'is (tf'iz), tf'is, tf'is, to harden or stiffen.

1. to become hard or stiff (the first form refers to an object, the parenthetic form to an area or place).

F. doot't'is (hodoot't'is) **I.** yit't'is (hat't'is) **P.** yit't'is (hóót't'is) **N.** nit't'iz (hót't'iz) **R.** nát't'is (náhá-t't'is) **O.** ghót't'is (hót't'is)

2. to harden or stiffen it; to make it become hard or stiff.

F. dees-tf'is (dííṭ, yidoot, jidoot, diil, doot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yis-tf'is (niṭ, yiṭ, jiṭ, yiil, ghoṭ) (bi'dil-) **P.** sé-tf'is (sínít, yis, jis, siil, soot) (bi'dis-) **R.** nás-tf'is (nánít, néiṭ, nájiṭ, néiil, náṭ) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ghós-tf'is (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghoot) (bi'dól-)

tf'ish, tf'íish, tf'iizh (tf'izh), tf'ish, tf'íish.

1. to soak it; to dampen it; to make it wet.

F. didíneesh-tf'ish (didíniṭ, yididínoot, jididínoot, didíniil, didínoot) (bididí'nool-) **I.** diniish-tf'íish (diniṭ, yidiniṭ, jidiniṭ, diniil, dinoot) (bidi'niil-) **P.** diniṭ-tf'iizh (dininiṭ, yidiniṭ, jidiniṭ, diniil, dinoot) (bidi'niil-)

R. ní-nádiniish-tf'ish (nádiniṭ, néidiniṭ, názhadiniṭ, nádiniil, nádinoot) (nábidi'niil-) **O.** dinooosh-tf'íish (dinoót, yidinoot, jidinoot, dinool, dinoot) (bidi'nool-)

2. to be soaking wet.

N. diniish-tf'iizh (dinini, dinii, jidinii, dinii, dinoo)

3. to wriggle or writhe (snake)

F. dínóoltf'ish **Prog.** nooltf'ish **P.** dínéeshtf'iizh **R.** ndíníltf'iish **O.** dínóltf'íish

4. to be zigzag.

N. nooltf'iizh (honooltf'iizh refers to space, place or area).

5. to become blue.

F. didoot't'ish **I.** diit't'íish **P.** diit't'iizh **R.** ndiit't'ish **O.** doot't'íish

6. to be blue.

N. dinish-tf'izh (dini, doo, jidoo, dinii, dinoh) (hodoo- refers to area, space, place)

7. to blue it; to dye it blue.

F. dideesh-tf'ish (didííṭ, yididoot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** diish-tf'íish (diit, yidiṭ, jidiṭ, diil, doot) (bi'diil-) **P.** diit-tf'iizh (diniṭ, yidiṭ, jidiṭ, diil, doot) (bi'diil-) **R.** ndiish-tf'ish (ndiṭ, néidiṭ, nízhdiṭ, ndiil, ndoot) (nábi'diil-) **O.**

doosh-tł'íish (doót, yidoot, jidoot, dool, doot) (bi'dool-)

8. to flash (with a bluish light)

F. dah didootł'ish **I.** dah dii-tł'íish **N.** dah dootł'izh **R.** dah ndiitł'ish **O.** dah dootł'íish

ł'ízi, goat.

ł'ízi da'alchiní, wild goat(s); mountain goat(s).

ł'ízi'ilí, angora goat.

ł'ízi chq̄qh, billy goat.

ł'íziq̄q', billy goat.

ł'ízi yázhí, kid.

ł'íłł, ł'in, ł'in, ł'íłłh, ł'in, to pile (plural objects as rocks).

1. to start to pile them along (as the act of starting to pile rocks along in a line in making a rock fence).

F. dideesh-tł'íłł (didíí, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-tł'in (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dé-tł'in (díní, yideez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.** ndísh-tł'íłłh (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-tł'in (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh)

2. to be piling them along.

Prog. yish-tł'íłł (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doo-)

3. to pile them.

F. deesh-tł'íłł (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yish-tł'in (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **S-P.** sé-tł'in (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-tł'íłłh (nání, néi, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-tł'in (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

4. to pile them as far as a point; to stop or finish piling them.

F. ndeesh-tł'íłł (ndíí, niidoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (nibidi'doo-) **I.** ninish-tł'in (niní, niyí, njí, ninii, ninoh) (nibi'dee-) **P.** niní-tł'in (níní, niiní, nizhní, ninii, ninoo) (nibi'dee-) **R.** ninásh-tł'íłłh (nání, néi, náji, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** noosh-tł'in (noó, niyó, njó, noo, nooh) (nibi'dó-)

5. to sling; to throw (into space).

F. 'azdeesh-tł'íłł ('azdíí, 'azdoo, 'izhdoo, 'azdii, 'azdooh) **I.** 'adzish-tł'in ('adzí, 'adzi, 'iiji, 'adzii, 'adzoh) **P.** 'adzíí-tł'in ('adzííní, 'adzíí, 'iijíí, 'adzii, 'adzoo) **R.** 'ańdzísh-tł'íłłh ('ańdzí, 'ańéidzi, 'ańdzii, 'ańdzóh) **O.** 'adzósh-tł'in ('adzóó, 'adzó, 'iijó, 'adzoo, 'adzooh)
tsé bee 'adzíítł'in, I slung a rock (into space).

ł'oh, grass; hay.

ł'ohazihii, mormon tea.

ł'oh bee naaljoofí, pitch fork; hay fork.

ł'oh bee yilzhéhí, scythe; mower

ł'ohchin, onion.

ł'ohchiní, Ramah, N. M.

ł'oh naadq̄q', wheat.

ł'oh naadq̄q' biya', cinch bug.

ł'oh nástasí, grama grass.

ł'oh yishbizh, burlap; gunny-sack.

ł'oh waa'í, alfalfa.

t'óó'-, outdoors; outside. **t'óó'**-di naaghá, he is walking about (at) outdoors. **t'ée'go t'óó'di** nishtéeh t'eh, I usually sleep outside. **t'óó'góó ch'íniyá**, I went (toward) outdoors.

t'óół, t'óóh (t'ó), t'óóh, t'óół, to tie; weave.

1. to start weaving it.

F. ha-deesh-t'óół (díí, idoo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** haash-t'óóh (hani, hai, haji, haii, haah) (habi'di-) **P.** háá-t'ó (háíni, hayíí, hajíí, haii, ha-oo) (habi'doo-) **R.** ha-násh-t'óóh (nání, néi, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ha-osh-t'óół (óó, yó, jó, oo, ooh) (bi'dó-)

2. to start weaving along.

F. dideesh-t'óół (didíí, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-t'óóh (dí, yidi, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dé-t'ó (díní, yideez, jideez, dee, disoo) **R.** ndísh-t'óóh (ndí, néi-di, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-t'óół (dóó, yidó, jidó, doo, dooh)

3. to be weaving it along.

Prog. yish-t'óół (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doo-)

4. to weave it.

F. deesh-t'óół (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yish-t'ó (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **S-P.** sé-t'ó (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** násh-t'óóh (nání, néi, níí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghósh-t'óół (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

5. to stop or finish weaving it.

F. ndeesh-t'óół (ndíí, niidoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (nibidi'doo-)

I. ninish-t'óóh (niní, niyí, níí, ninii, ninoh) (nibi'dee-) **P.** nini-t'ó (níni, niini, nizhní, ninii, ninoo) (nibi'dee-) **R.** ni-násh-t'óóh (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** noosh-t'óół (noó, niyó, njó, noo, nooh) (nibi'dó-)

6. to weave (intr.).

F. 'adeesh-t'óół ('adíí, 'adoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) **C-I.** 'ash-t'ó ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **P.** 'asé-t'ó ('asíní, 'az, 'ajiz, 'asii, 'asoo) **R.** ná'ásh-t'óóh (ná'í, ná'á, ná'jí, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'ósh-t'óół ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

7. to tie them together.

F. 'ahí-hideesh-t'óół (hidíít, idiyooł, hizhdiyooł, hidiil, hidooł) (bidi'yool-) **I.** 'ahéhésh-t'ó ('ahíhít, 'ahíyiił, 'ahíjiil, 'ahíhiil, 'ahíhót) ('ahíbi'diil-) **P.** 'ahí-hét-t'ó ('ahíhínít, 'ahíyiis, 'ahíjiis, 'ahíheel, 'ahíhisooł) ('ahíbi'diis-) **R.** 'ahí-náshash-t'óóh (náhít, náyiił, níjiil, náhiil, náhót) (nábi'diil-) **O.** 'ahí-hósh-t'óół (hóót, iyót, jiyót, hool, hooł) (bidi'yól-)

8. to tie it, him, to it.

F. bíhidiyeesh-t'óół (bíhidiyíít, yíyidiyooł, bíhizhdiyooł, bíhidi-yiil, bíhidiyooł) (bíbidi'yool-) **I.** bíhésh-t'ó (bíhít, yíyiił, bíjiil, bíhiil, bíhooł) (bíbi'diil-) **P.** bí-hét-t'ó (bíhínít, yíyiis, bíjiis, bí-heel, bíhisooł) (bíbi'diis-) **R.** bínáshash-t'óóh (bínáhít, yínéi-

yiit, bínájiyiit, bínáhiil, bínáhót) (bínábi'diil-) **O.** bínhósh-tł'óót (bínhóót, yíiyót, bijiyót, bíhool, bíhooł) (bíbidí'yól-) shiljǐ' tsin bíhéttł'ó, I tied my horse to the tree.

tł'óót, rope; string; cord; twine; lariat (bitł'óól).

tł'óólts'ósi, cord; string.

tłit, tłaád, tlah, tli', tlaád, to halt.

1. to stop (moving); to halt.

F. ndeesh-tłit (ndíil, ndool, nizhdool, ndiil, ndooł) **I.** ninish-tłaád (niníl, niil, njíl, niniil, ninół) **P.** ninish-tlah (níiníl, niil, njil, niniil, ninooł) **R.** ni-násh-tłi' (náníl, nál, nájíl, néiil, náł) **O.** noosh-tłaád (noól, nool, njól, nool, nooł)

2. to stop him; to halt him.

F. nibideesh-tłit (nibidíit, niidooł, nibizhdooł, nibidiil, nibidooł) (nibidi'dool-) **I.** nibinish-tłaád (nibinít, niyít, nibijít, nibiniil, nibinoł) (nibi'deel-) **P.** nibinít-tlah (nibínít, niinít, nibizhnít, nibiniil, nibinooł) (nibi'deel-) **R.** nibinásh-tłi' (nibiná-nít, ninéit, nibinájit, ninéiil, nináł) (ninábi'dil-) **O.** nibósh-tłaád (niboót, niyót, nibijót, nibool, nibooł) (nibi'dól-)

3. to be lighted; to be burning.

N. diltłi'. kọ' diltłi', the fire is burning.

4. to light it; to set fire to it; to make it burn.

F. dideesh-tłit (didíit, yididooł,

jididooł, didiil, didooł) **I.** diish-tłaád (diit, yidiit, jidiit, diil, dooł)

P. diit-tlah (dinił, yidiit, jidiit, diil, dooł) **R.** ndiish-tłi' (ndiit, néidiit, nízhdiit, ndiil, ndooł) **O.** doosh-tłaád (doót, yidooł, jidooł, dool, dooł) **nát'oh diitlah**, I lighted the cigaret.

With indefinite objective 'a-the meaning becomes "to turn on the lights." Thus, 'adiitłtłaád, turn on the lights!

tłish, tlišh, tlizh, tlish, tlišh, to fall (one animate object).

1. to fall out; to be born.

F. hadootłish **I.** haatłíish **P.** háatłizh **R.** hanátłish **O.** haootłíish

2. to fall from one's grasp (one animate object).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -lák'e, hand (area), to the forms of no. 1. Thus, shí-lák'e háatłizh, it fell from my grasp (or cut of my hand;); ní-lák'e háatłizh, it fell from your grasp, etc.

3. to fall out one after another in succession; to be born one after another.

F. hahidootłish **I.** hahatłíish **P.** hahaazhtłizh **R.** hanáhátłish **O.** hahótłíish. **dibé yázhí k'ad hahatłíish**, the lambs are dropping (being born) now.

4. to fall out (from a window, car, etc.).

F. ch'í-deesh-tłish (díi, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** ch'ínish-tłíish

(ch'íní, ch'é, ch'íjí, ch'ínii, ch'ínóh) **P.** ch'í-ní-tłizh (íní, ní, zh-ní, nii, nooh) **R.** ch'í-násh-tłish (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** ch'óosh-tłíish (ch'óó, ch'óo, ch'í-jó, ch'óo, ch'óoh)

5. to start falling along.

F. dideesh-tłish (didíí, didoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** dish-tłíish (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **P.** dé-tłizh (díní, deezh, jideezh, dee, dishoo) **R.** ndísh-tłish (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndii, ndóh) **O.** dósh-tłíish (dóó, dó, jidó, doo, dooh)

6. to be falling along.

Prog. yish-tłish (yí, yi, joo, yii, ghoh)

7. to fall into the water.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding taah, into water, or tó biih, water into it, to the verbs that follow:

F. deesh-tłish (díí, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yish-tłíish (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) **P.** yí-tłizh (yíní, yí, jíí, yii, ghoo) **R.** násh-tłish (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** ghósh-tłíish (ghóó, ghó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

8. to fall into worry; to become deeply perturbed.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yíní biih, into worry (mind), to the forms of the verb given under no. 7. Thus, yíní biih yítłizh, I became deeply perturbed; fell into worry. The plural (where several become

worried simultaneously) is rendered by use of the stem dah, to fall (several or plural objects one after another). V. dah.

9. to fall (into, with prepounded yah).

F. 'adeesh-tłish ('adíí, 'adoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) **I.** 'iish-tłíish ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** 'íi-tłizh ('ííní, 'íí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** 'anásh-tłish ('anání, 'aná, 'anájí, 'anéii, 'anáh) **O.** 'oosh-tłíish ('óó, 'oo, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

10. to fall under his or their power (one person).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding biyaa, under him or them, to the forms given under no. 9. Thus, biyaa 'íitłizh, I fell under his power. When the objects of the verb are plural, and fall simultaneously under his power, the stem dah, to fall (plural objects falling one after another), is used. V. dah.

11. to fall down.

F. hada-deesh-tłish (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** hadaash-tłíish (hadani, hadaa, hadaji, hadeii, hadaah) **P.** hadáá-tłizh (hadéí-ní, hadáá, hadajíí, hadeii, hada-oo) **R.** hada-násh-tłish (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** hada-osh-tłíish (óó, oo, jó, oo, ooh)

12. to rush about; to be rushed; to be in a frenzied rush.

Prog. naa-násh-tłish (náá, náání, náá, náá) **bibee'eldqoh-**

hainitáago kin góne' naaná-tłish, he is rushing around in the house looking for his gun.

tłoh, tłeeh (tłeeh), tłée', tłoh, tłeeh, to handle mushy matter.

For the derivational prefixes relating to the handling of objects, see the stem 'áát.

tłoh, tłeeh, tłée', tłoh, tłeeh, to be mushy; wet. (V. tłoh above.)

1. to become wet.

F. ndeesh-tłoh (ndíil, ndool, nízhdool, ndiil, ndooł) **I.** násh-tłeeh (náníl, nál, njíl, néiil, náł)

P. nísís-tłée' (nísíníl, nás, njís, nísiil, nísooł) **R.** ní-násh-tłoh (náníl, nál, nájíl, néiil, náł) **O.** náoosh-tłeeh (náóól, náool, njól, náool, náooł)

2. to be wet.

N. dinish-tłée' (díní, di, jidi, dinii, dinoh)

3. to moisten it; to make it wet (lit. to re-wet it).

F. ndeesh-tłoh (ndíít, néidooł, nízhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nábidí-dool-) **I.** násh-tłeeh (náníł, néít, njíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **P.** nísét-tłée' (nísíníł, néis, njís, nísiil, nísooł) (nábi'dis-) **R.** ní-násh-tłoh (náníł, néít, nájíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** náosh-tłeeh (náóół, náyoł, njół, náool, náooł) (nábi'dól-)

4. to drop it (mushy matter as mud, or a tattered and decrepit object as an old hat).

F. ndeesh-tłoh (ndíí, neidoo, nízhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (nábidí-

doo-) **I.** naash-tłeeh (nani, nei, nji, neii, naah) (nábi'di-) **P.** náá-tłée' (néení, nayíi, njíi, neii, naoo) (nábi'doo-) **R.** ní-násh-tłoh (nání, néi, náji, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** naosh-tłeeh (náóó, náyo, njó, naoo, naooh) (nábi'dó-)

tłóót, tłóóh, tłóó', tłóóh, tłóóh, to slacken; loosen.

1. to slacken it; to loosen it (a rope, cord, wire, etc.).

F. didíneesh-tłóót (didíníit, yididínóoł, dizhdínóoł, didíníil, didínóoł) **I.** diniish-tłóóh (diniit, yidiniit, jidiniit, diniil, dinooł)

P. diniit-tłóó' (dininiit, yidiniit, jidiniit, diniil, dinooł) **R.** ndiniish-tłóóh (ndiniit, néidiniit, nízhdiniit, ndiniil, ndinooł) **O.** dinooosh-tłóóh (dinoół, yidinooł, jidinooł, dinool, dinooł)

t'óó 'ahayói 'íyáq'go biniinaa siziiz diniitłóó', I loosened my belt because I ate so much.

2. to relax it; slacken it back to its original loosened state.

F. ndidíneesh-tłóót (ndidíníit, néididínóoł, nidizhdínóoł, ndidíníil, ndidínóoł) **I.** ndiniish-tłóóh (ndiniit, néidiniit, nízhdiniit, ndiniil, ndinooł) **P.** ndiniit-tłóó' (ndininiit, néidiniit, nízhdiniit, ndiniil, ndinooł) **R.** ní-nádiniiish-tłóóh (nádiniit, néidiniit, nádiniil, nádinooł) **O.** ndinoosh-tłóóh (ndinoół, néidinooł, nízhdinooł, ndinool, ndinooł)

tó, water (bito').

tóbéehwiisganí, Pinedale, N. M.
tó bee naakáhí, bucket.
tó bíishgháán, wave (on water).
tó dilchxoshí, soda pop.
tódifhií, whiskey.
tódíneeshzhee', Kayenta, Ariz.
tó dóo níyol 'ooshahígíí, erosion
tóghoí, Taos, N. M.
tóghoínií, Taos people.
tóhaach'i', Tohatchi, N. M.
tóháálí, Toadlena, N. M.
tó hahadleeh, well; pump.
tó hajiileehé, Cañoncito, N. M.
tó hwiisxínií, White Horse Lake,
 N. M.
tó 'iiltá, water blister.
tó líkání halchiní, perfume.
tónaneesdizí, Tuba City, Ariz.
tóniits'íli, Crystal, N. M.
tónteel, ocean; sea; great lake.
tó lichxí'í, wine.
tó líkání, wine.
tooh, large body of water.
tooh níliní, river.
toohji' nidiigaii, snowy egret.
toohk'inidiigaii, snowy egret.
toohji' nooínahii, blue heron.
tòqł, tòqh, tq', tòqh, tq', to break
**1. to break in two (a slender
 stiff object, as a stick or bone);
 to fracture; to snap in two.**
F. k'í'dooltòqł **I.** k'é'éltòqh **P.**
 k'é'éltq' **R.** k'íná'áltòqh **O.** k'í-
 'óltq'
**2. to break to pieces; shatter
 (as a wooden box).**
F. nihidooltòqł **I.** niheltq' **P.**
 niheestq' **R.** nináháltòqh **O.**
 nihóltq'

tóshjeeh, wicker water bottle;
 water jug; wooden barrel; keg.
tóta', Farmington, N. M.
tótl'iish, water snake.
tó yígeed, ditch (for water).
tózis, water bag; tumbler; bottle.
tózháán, mushy; viscous.
tsaaf, tsaah, tsq, tsaah, tsaaf,
 the singular stem of to die.
néel, né, ná, nééh, néel, the duo-
 plural stem of to die.

1. to die.

This verb uses distinct stems
 for the singular and duoplural.
 The two forms are herewith gi-
 ven consecutively:

F. dadees-tsaaf (dadíí, dadoo,
 dazhdoo) díníí'-néel (dínóoh
 dínóo, dízhnóo) ***I.** daas-tsaah
 (dani, daa, daji) nii'-né (noh,
 ni, jini) **P.** dasé-tsq (dasíní,
 daaz, dajiz) nee'-ná (sinoo,
 neez, jineez) **R.** danátsaah (3rd
 pers.) nání'nééh (3rd pers.) **O.**
 daoos-tsaaf (daóó, daoo, dajó)
 noo'-néel (nooh, noo, jinoo)

* This form is used with the
 meaning to be sick.

2. to be dying (to have started to die).

P. shi'-niitsq (ni, bi, ho) nihi-
 'niiná (nihi, bi, ho)

The verb to die is also used in
 such idiomatic senses as: ni'nii-
 tsáánish, can't you do any better
 than that?! (lit. have you started
 to die?) t'áá k'ad daaztsq, he
 couldn't make it; he folded up!
 (lit. he just now died)

tsqqt, tsq, tsqad, tsqah, tsqah,
to be pregnant.

1. to become pregnant.

F. 'idí'nées-tsqqt ('idí'níil, 'idí'nóol, 'izhdí'nóol, 'idí'níil, 'idí'nóot) **N.** yis-tsq (yíníil, yil, jool, yiil, ghoł) **P.** 'i'niis-tsqqd ('in'nil, 'i'niil, 'izh'niil, 'i'niil, 'i'nóot) **R.** 'iná'niis-tsqqh ('iná'níil, 'iná'niil, 'inázh'niil, 'iná'niil, 'iná'nóot) **O.** 'i'noos-tsqqh ('i'noól, 'i'nool, 'izh'nool, 'i'nool, 'i'nóot)

2. to impregnate her; to make her pregnant.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding the postposition -á, for (one), to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, shá 'idí'níil-tsqqt, I will make you pregnant (lit. you will become pregnant for me); ná 'i'niistsqqd, you made me pregnant (I became pregnant for you).

tsah, tsah, tsah (tsa'), tsah, tsah,
to grasp with the teeth or beak.

1. to grasp it in the mouth; to grasp it with the teeth or beak.

F. dees-tsah (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yiis-tsah (yii, yiyii, jii, ghoo) (bidi'dii-) **P.** sé-tsah (síní, yiz, jiz, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** néis-tsah (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoo) (nábi'dii-) **O.** ghós-tsah (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to be holding it clamped in the teeth or beak.

N. yínís-tsa' (yíní, yó, jó, yíníi, yínóh) (bi'dó-)

tsah, awl; needle.

tsahs'ósí, needle.

tsá'ászi', yucca.

tsá'ászi' nteelí, broad leafed yucca; yucca latil.

tsá'ászi'ts'óóz, narrow leafed yucca; yucca amole.

tsásk'eh, imprint left by the body (as in grass, mud, etc.); bed.

tsásk'eh bikáá' dah naazghíní-gíi, mattress.

tsáhodinihtsoh, typhoid (lit. big bellyache).

tsé, rock; stone (bitse').

tsé bee 'ak'aashí, grindstone; whetstone.

tsé bit'a'í, Shiprock Pinnacle, N. M.

tséch'ízhí, Rough Rock, Ariz.

tsédaashch'íní, upper millstone; mano of the metate.

tsédaashjéé', lower millstone; metate.

tsédei (tséde), on one's back; in a supine position. tsédei sétjigo 'iithaazh, I went to sleep lying on my back.

tsé dík'óózh, impure alum.

tséét, tsééh, tsq, tsééh, tséét, to see.

1. to see him, it.

F. yidees-tséét (yidíit, yiidooł, yizhdooł, yidiil, yidooł) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiis-tsééh (yiił, yiyiił, jiił, yiil, ghooł) (bi'diil-) **P.** yiił-tsq (yinił, yiyiił, jiił, yiil, ghooł) (bi'diil-) **R.** néis-tsééh (néiił, náyiił, njiił, néiil, náooł) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghooł-tséét (ghóół,

TSEE'

TS'EE'

yooł, jooł, ghool, ghooł) (bi'-dool-)	tsé náshchii' , Hunter's Point, Arizona.
tsee'é , frying pan.	tsé nidaaz , iron ore.
tseek'inástánii , ground squirrel.	tsé noolch'óshii , rock wren, or cañon wren.
tséghádi'nídínii , rock crystal.	tsé sikaad , pavement.
tségháhoodzání , Window Rock, Arizona.	tsésq' , glass; mica; window pane; window.
tsehégod , stump.	tsésq' naat'oodí , celluloid.
tséhootsooí , Fort Defiance, Ariz.	tsétah dibé , bighorn; mountain sheep.
tsé 'ághózí , flint (rock).	tsét'ees , griddle.
tsé'áán , rock cave; den; lair.	tsétt'éét , stone flint (igniter).
tsé'ak'iya'ii'áhii , sphinx caterpillar.	tsétsoh , boulder.
tsé 'atnáozt'i'í , Sanostee, N. M.	tséyaaniichii' , Rehoboth, N. M.
tsé 'ást'éí , hotcakes; piki or paper bread.	tsé yázhí , pebbles.
tsé 'ást'éí dootł'izhígíí , blue piki.	tsézéí , gravel.
tsé 'ást'éí tígaaígíí , white piki.	tsézhjih deezłj , Black Rock, N. M.
tsé'édq'ii , (common) fly.	tsézhin (chézhin) , lava; malpais.
tsé'ésdaazii , mountain mahogany.	tsézhin deez'áhí , St. Johns, Ariz.
tsé 'íí'áhí , Standing Rock, N. M.	ts'ah, ts'ééh, ts'ee', ts'ah, ts'ééh , to eat mushy matter.
tsé'naa , across. tsé'naa ni'nít-kóq' , I swam across.	I. to eat it (mushy matter, as gravy, jello, mush, etc.).
tsé'naa na'nízhoozh , bridge.	F. dees-ts'ah (díłt, yidooł, jidooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-)
tsé'yaa , face forward; on one's face. tsé'yaa 'íigo' , I fell over face forward (face first, or on my face).	I. yis-ts'ééh (nił, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dil-)
tsénił , ax.	P. yít-ts'ee' (yínít, yiyíł, jíł, yiil, ghooł) (bi'dool-)
tsénił yázhí , hatchet.	R. nás-ts'ah (nánít, néłt, njíł, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-)
tsék'ina'azólii , rock lizard.	O. ghós-ts'ééh (ghóót, yót, jót, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-)
tsék'iz , rock crevice.	ts'ah , sagebrush.
tsékq' , raw alum.	ts'ání , piñon jay.
tsé tichíí' dah 'azkání , Red Rock, Arizona.	ts'ee' , to be coiled up (as a snake rope, etc.).
tsé tichíí' deez'áhí , Rock Point, Arizona.	N. náhineests'ee'
tsé náhádzoł , Twin Lakes, N.M.	

ts'ídá, really. 'a'qq dine'é ts'í-dá t'óó 'ahayóí hóló, there are really lots of different races. doo ts'ídá bidziil da, he is not really strong.

ts'ih, ts'ih, ts'ih (ts'i'), ts'ih, ts'ih, to pinch it with the nails.

1. to pinch it with the nails.

F. dees-ts'ih (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **I.** yiis-ts'ih (yii, yiyii, jii, yii, ghoooh) (bi'dii-) **P.** sé-ts'ih (síní, yis, jis, sii, soo) (bi'dis-) **R.** néis-ts'ih (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoooh) (nábi'dii-) **O.** ghos-ts'ih (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh) (bi'dó-)

2. to hold it clamped or pinched between the nails.

N. yínis-ts'i' (yíní, yó, jó, yínii, yínóh) (ghó- or bi'dó-)

3. to go on tiptoes.

Prog. 'ayees-ts'ih ('ayíí, 'ayoo, 'ajiyoo, 'ayii, 'ayoooh)

4. to pick on him; to tease or tantalize him.

N. bé'é-ts'ih (bí'í, yé'é, bí'jí, bí-ii, bí'óh)

ts'íhootso, St. Michaels, Ariz.

ts'í'ii, gnat.

ts'í'ii danineezí, mosquito.

ts'íid, to be nice, or agreeable.

1. to be nice; agreeable; pleasing.

t'óó ts'íid, it's not bad; it's pretty good; it's fair; he's fair (as in speaking of the condition of a sick person). 'éí t'áá ts'íid, that is ok (as in comparing, or refer-

ring to something where there was a choice).

2. to be pretty hard to beat; to be "tops."

N. doo ts'íid 'ánish-t'ée da ('ání, 'á, 'ájí, 'ánii, 'ánoh)

3. to become or be lonely; to dislike the place.

This verb is conjugated for person by altering the pronominal prefix on the postposition -ił, with (one). It is herewith given for the 1st person sgl.

F. doo shił hodoos't'íid da (I'll become lonesome) **P.** doo shił hóots't'íid da (I became lonesome)

N. doo shił hats't'íid da (I am lonesome).

4. to be nice (a place or area). hats'íid, or t'áá hats'íid, it's a nice place.

5. to feel ill; to not feel well.

This verb is conjugated for person by altering the pronoun prefix on the noun -tah, body. It is given herewith for the 1st person sgl. **N.** shitah doo hats't'íid da, I do not feel well.

6. to be quick tempered; to be cruel.

N. doo yis-ts'íid da (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh)

7. to subsist on it.

N. *bee hodinists'íid (hodíníl, hodil, hozhdil, hodiniil, hodinoł) naadqá' t'éiyá yee dahodilts'íid they subsist on corn alone.

*bee becomes yee in 3o.

ts'iilz'éí, trash.

ts'iiyahghozhii, meadow lark.

ts'in, bone; skeleton.

ts'in niheestq', multiple fracture.

ts'iił, **ts'iih**, **ts'áqá'** (ts'a'), **ts'iih**,

ts'áqá', to hear; listen; sound.

1. to make a sound; to make noise; to be heard (a definite thing).

F. didoots'iił **I.** yiits'a' **P.** yiis-ts'áqá' **R.** ndiits'iih **O.** doots'áqá'

A continuative imperfective diits'a', it is making a noise; it is running (car), is also used.

2. to make a noise; be heard (an indefinite thing).

F. 'íidoots'iił **I.** 'iits'a' **P.** 'iis-ts'áqá' **O.** 'óots'áqá'

3. to be a noise (which is heard over an area).

F. hodidoots'iił **C-I.** hodiits'a' **P.** hodiists'áqá' **R.** náhodiits'iih **O.** hodoots'áqá'

4. to start to run; to start (the engine of a car).

F. didoots'iił **I.** diits'iih ***C-I** diits'a' **P.** diists'áqá' **R.** ndiits'iih **O.** doots'áqá'

* It is running.

shichidí doo diits'iih da, my car will not start. shichidí diits'a', my car is running.

5. to start it (a car) (lit. make it sound).

F. didees-ts'iił (didíł, yididoot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) **I.** diis-ts'iih (diił, yidiil, jidiil, diil, doot) **P.** diséł-ts'áqá' (disíníł, yidiis, jidiis, disiil, disoot) **R.** ndiis-ts'iih (ndiil, néidiil, nízhdiił, ndiil, n-

doot) **O.** doos-ts'áqá' (doót, yidoot, jidoot, dool, doot) shichidí diséłts'áqá', I started my car. shichidí doo doosts'áqá' 'át'ée da, I cannot get my car started.

6. to hear it; to understand it.

F. didees-ts'iił (didíł, yididoo, jididoo, didii, didooh) **I.** diis-ts'iih (dii, yidii, jidii, dii, dooh)

C-I. (N) diis-ts'a' (dini, yidii, jidii, dii, dooh) **P.** disé-ts'áqá' (disíní, yidiiz, jidiiz, disii, disoo)

R. ndiis-ts'iih (ndii, néidii, nízhdii, ndii, ndooh) **O.** doos-ts'áqá' (doót, yidoo, jidoo, doo, dooh)

7. to hear; to be able to hear; to understand (a language).

N. 'adiis-ts'a' ('adini, 'adii, 'azhdii, 'adii, 'adooh)

8. to listen to it.

F. yidées-ts'iił (yidíil, yíidóot, yízhdóot, yidíil, yidóot, **N. (S-P)** yínís- (or yísínís-) ts'áqá' (yíníł or yísíníł, yiyíis, jíis, yísíil, yísóot)

R. néínís-ts'iih (néíníł, náyíil, njíil, néíníil, néínóot) **O.** ghóos-ts'áqá' (ghóót, yóot, jóot, ghóol, ghóot)

9. to listen; to hark.

F. 'íi-dées-ts'iił (díil, dóot, zh-dóot, díil, dóot) **N.** 'íísís-ts'áqá' ('íísíníł, 'íis, 'ajíis, 'íísíil, 'íísóot)

R. ná'íínís-ts'iih (ná'ííníł, ná'íil, ná'íil, ná'ííníil, ná'íínóot) **O.** 'óos-ts'áqá' ('óót, 'óot, 'ajóot, 'óol, 'óot)

10. The words that imitate sounds.

There follows a list of onomatopoeic words, given where possible with the nearest English equivalent. Thus, don don yii-ts'a', bong! bong! is heard (it goes bong! bong!).	an airplane, or racing motor.
bal, a flapping sound.	gáa, caw! (of a crow).
biib, sound made by a whistle, or by the horn of a car; English beep!	geez, a low-pitched squeak.
ch'iizh, a sawing or grinding sound.	ghaz, a scraping sound.
ch'ik'azh, a metallic rubbing sound, as that made by rubbing stones together.	ghiid, a booming sound.
ch'it', popping, cracking, clacking sound as that made by breaking a stick, chewing gum too energetically, etc.	ghoł, a gurgling sound, as that of running water (Taos, N. M. is called tóghoł, gurgling water).
ch'izhaazh, a jabbering sound, the sound of an undertone of many voices.	gōōzh, a crackling or crunching sound, as that of chewing.
ch'og, chewing sound; sound made in pulling one's foot out of the mud.	jah-jah, a clanking sound.
chxaazh, sound made by a big stream of falling water, as the water from an eave.	jqh, a rattling sound.
chxosh, a splashing sound.	jizh, a crushing or crunching sound, as that of a steamroller crushing rocks.
diil, a deep rumbling sound, as that of thunder.	loozh, the sound made by a small stream of falling water, as in pouring from a bottle.
dlaad, a ripping sound, and also that of a trombone.	kqag, a snoring sound.
dog, a thumping sound.	k'ał, slopping or sloshing sound, as that of water in one's shoes.
don, a bonging sound.	k'azh, a grinding sound.
duuh, rumbling sound as that of thunder, a distant gun or drum.	k'iz, a high-pitched squeak.
dzid, sound of a "bronx cheer."	k'ol, glugging sound made by a partly filled bottle when carried, or the plunking sound made when a stone drops into water.
dziid, a roaring sound, as that of	k'ól, murmuring sound as that made by a small brook.
	k'ōō', gurgling sound, as that of a person who is being choked; or the sound made when one's stomach "growls."
	k'ō', a growling sound, as that made by the stomach of a horse when it runs; or by one's intestines.
	mee', maa! baa! (of a sheep).

muu, moo! (of a cow).
 shd, like English sst! (to call one's attention).
 shiid, a shushing sound; sh!
 sxooh, a rustling, swishing or whirring sound, as that of the wind in the trees.
 t'ish, a slapping sound.
 t'iiizh, crashing sound, as that of falling timber.
 t'og, a plopping sound, as that of falling mud.
 ts'oz, sucking sound as that as that made in kissing.
 tsid, chirping sound (tsidii, bird).
 wq̄, growling sound, as that of a dog.
 wq̄', whining, whimpering or mewling sound.
 zghoz, swishing sound, as that of a whip.
 zhood, a rubbing, or shuffling sound, as that made when the feet are rubbed on the floor.
 zhii', hissing sound, as that of a snake.
 ziił, a ringing sound, as that of a bell (shijaaghi'ji' ziił yiits'a', my ear is ringing).
 zq̄z, a low-pitched buzz, as the sound of a bumble bee.
 zq̄z, high-pitched buzzing or whining sound, as that made by a bee, mosquito, or a ricochet bullet.
ts'iił, ts'in, ts'in, ts'iiłh, ts'in, to strike with the fist.

1. to strike him a blow with the fist; to hit him (once).

F. ndidees-ts'iił (ndidiił, néididooł, nízhdidooł, ndidiil, ndidooł) **I.** ndiis-ts'in (ndiil, néidiił, nízhdiil, ndiil, ndooł) **P.** ndiit-ts'in (ndiinił, néidiił, nízhdiil, ndiil, ndooł) **R.** ní-nádiis-ts'iiłh (nádiil, néidiił, názhdiil, nádiil, nádoł) **O.** ndoos-ts'in (ndooł, néidoł, nízhdoł, ndool, ndooł)

2. to pommel him with one's fists; to beat him up; to hit him (with repeated blows).

F. ndínees-ts'iił (ndíniil, néidínoł, nízhdínoł, ndíniil, ndínoł) (nábididí'noł-) **C-I.** nánis-ts'in (nanił, néinił, názhnił, naniil, nánót) (nábidí'nil-) **P.** nánét-ts'in (náninił, néinees, názhnees, náneel, nánooł) (nábidí'nees-) **R.** ní-nánis-ts'iiłh (nanił, néinił, názhnił, naniil, nánót) (nábidí'nil-) **O.** nánós-ts'in (nánooł, néinót, názhnót, nánool, nánooł) (nábidí'nól-)

3. to fist-fight with him; to box with him.

F. *bił na'ahí-díznées-ts'iił (dízníil, díznóol, dízhnóol, dízníil, díznóol) **I.** bił na'a-híznis-ts'in (hízníil, hízníil, hízhníil, hízniil, híznół) **P.** bił na'a-híznés-ts'ir (hízninił, híznees, hízhnees, hízneel, híznół) **R.** bił niná'á-híznis-ts'iiłh (hízníil, hízníil, hízhníil, hízniil, híznót) **O.** bił na'a-híznós-ts'in (híznóol, híznól, hízhnól, híznool, híznóol)

*bił becomes yił in 3o.

ts'iiní, to be skinny.

1. to be skinny.

N. si-ts'iiní (ni, bi, ha, nihi, nihi)

2. to be losing weight; to be becoming skinny (lit. to have started to be skinny).

P. shi-'niits'iiní (ni, bi, ho, nihi, nihi)

ts'íísí, to be small in size.

1. to be small; to be little.

N. 'ánis-ts'íísí ('ánít, 'át, 'ájít, 'ániil, 'ánót) ('áhooł-, refers to place or area).

ts'it, ts'ííd, ts'id, ts'i', ts'ííd, to fall (a single bulky object, as a hat, knife, coin, book, etc.).

1. to fall (downward).

F. ndoolts'it **I.** naalts'ííd **P.** naalts'id **R.** ninálts'i' **O.** naolts'ííd

2. to fall from one's grasp; to drop it from one's hand.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -lák'e, hand (area) to the following verbs. Thus, shílák'e hadoolts'it, I will drop it (it will fall out of my hand) ní-lák'e haalts'id, you dropped it (it fell out of your hand, etc.).

F. hadoolts'it **I.** haalts'ííd **P.** haalts'id **R.** hanálts'i' **O.** haoolts'ííd

3. to capsiz; to overturn (as a car, ship, etc.).

F. náhididoolts'it **I.** náhideel ts'ííd **P.** náhidéelts'id **R.** nínáhideelts'i' **O.** náhidólts'ííd

shichidí shít náhidéelts'id, my car turned over with me.

ts'it, ts'it, ts'il, ts'it, ts'it, to shatter; break.

1. to break, shatter, crack, bloat (as a dish, rock, sheep).

F. doots'it **I.** yiits'it **S-P.** sits'il **R.** néiits'it **O.** ghóts'it. dibé sits'il, the sheep is bloated (and dead).

2. to break, shatter or crack it.

F. dees-ts'it (díít, yidooł, jidooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) **I.** yiis-ts'it (yiił, yiyiit, jiit, yiil, ghooł) (bi'diil-) **S-P.** sét-ts'il (sínít, yis, jis, siil, sooł) (bi'dis-) **R.** néis-ts'it (néiit, náyiit, níjiit, néiil, náooł) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ghós-ts'it (ghóół, yół, jół, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dól-) łeets'aa' séłts'il, I broke (or cracked) the dish.

It is also used in such an idiomatic sense as, shidíłts'it, you'll blow me up (crack or make me bloat up and burst) (with the generous amount of food you served me).

ts'óózí, to be long and slender.

N. 'ánis-ts'óózí ('ánít, 'át, 'ájít, 'ániil 'ánót) ('áhooł-, refers to place or area).

ts'q'asánii, tadpole.

ts'ql, ts'qod, ts'qod, ts'q', ts'qod, to stretch or make taut a slender flexible object as rope or wire.

1. to pull it out (a slender flexible object).

F. ha-dees-ts'ql (díít, idooł, zh-dooł, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) **I.** haas-ts'qod (hanił, haił, hajił

haiil, haat) (habi'dil-) **P.** háát-ts'qod (háinít, hayíít, hajíít, haiil, haoot) (habi'dool-) **R.** hánás-ts'q' (nánít, néít, nájít, néiil, náít) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ha-os-ts'qod (óót, yót, jót, ool, oof) (bi'dól-)

2. to pull them out one after the other in succession (plants).

F. ha-hidees-ts'qł (hidíít, idiyoot, hizhdoot, hidiil, hidoot) (bi'diyool-) **I.** ha-has-ts'qod (hít yíít, jíít, hiil, hoł) (bi'diyiil-) **P.** ha-hát-ts'qod (hínít, yiis, jiis heel, hoot) (bi'diis-) **R.** ha-náhás-ts'q' (náhít, náyiit, nájiit náhiil, náhót) (nábi'diil-) **O.** ha-hós-ts'qod (hóót, iyót, jeiyót, hool, hoot) (bi'diyól-)

3. to pull it taut; to stretch it; to jerk it (in the iterative).

F. didees-ts'qł (didíít, yididoot, jididoot, didiil, didoot) (bidi'dool-) **I.** dis-ts'qod (díít, yidiit, jidiit, diil, doł) (bi'dil-) **P.** déł-ts'qod (dínít, yidees, jidees, deel, disoot) (bi'dees-) **R.** ndís-ts'q' (ndíít, néidiit, nízhdíít, ndiil, ndót) (nábi'dil-) **O.** dós-ts'qod (dóót, yidót, jidót, dool, doof) (bi'dól-)

4. to be pulling it taut; to be stretching it.

Prog. yis-ts'qł (yít, yoot, joot, yiil, ghoł) (bi'dool-)

5. to stretch (as a rubber band).

F. didoots'qł **I.** dits'qod **P.** deez-ts'qod **R.** ndíts'q' **O.** dóts'qod **Prog.** yits'qł

6. to crane one's neck (in order to see) (lit. to stretch about); to peep from behind it (with prepounded bine'déé', from behind it); to peek through it (with prepounded binákádéé', from through it).

F. ndees-ts'qł (ndíí, ndoo, nizhdoo, ndii, ndooh) **C-I.** naas-ts'qod (nani, naa, nji, neii, naah) **P.** nisé-ts'qod (nisíní, naaz, njiz, nisii, nisoo) **R.** ni-nás-ts'q' (nání, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** naoos-ts'qod (naóó, naoo, njó, naoo, naooh) hózhq yideestséet bi niighé naasts'qod, I am craning my neck in order to see well. tsin bine'déé' niséts'qod, I peeked (or peeped) from behind the tree.

7. to lean out (as from a window).

F. ch'í-dees-ts'qł (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** ch'ínis-ts'qod (ch'íní, ch'é, ch'íjí, ch'ínii, ch'ínóh) **P.** ch'íní-ts'qod (ch'ííní, ch'íní, ch'ízhní, ch'ínii, ch'ínoo) **R.** ch'í-nás-ts'q' (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** ch'óos-ts'qod (ch'óó, ch'óo, ch'íjó, ch'óo, ch'óoh)

8. to lean in (as in through a window).

F. yah 'a-dees-ts'qł (díí, doo, zh-doo, dii, dooh) **I.** yah 'iis-ts'qod ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) **P.** yah 'íi-ts'qod ('ííní, 'íí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'ooh) **R.** yah 'a-nás-ts'q' (nání, ná, nájí, néii, náh) **O.** yah 'oos-ts'qod ('oó, 'oo, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh)

ts'qs, ts'qqs, ts'q̄qz, ts'qs, ts'qqs,
to suck.

1. to suck it (refers to sucking against a surface, as in sucking candy, meat, or against the skin) to kiss her.

F. dees-ts'qs (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) **I.** yis-ts'qqs (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) **P.** yí-ts'q̄qz (yíní, yíyí, jíí, yii, ghoo) **R.** nás-ts'qs (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) **O.** ghós-ts'qqs (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoooh)

tsibqqs, (wooden) hoop.

tsídídééh, purple four-o'clock.

tsídii, bird.

tsídii bidaa', bird's beak.

tsídii bit'oh, bird's nest.

tsidił, stick dice; dice game.

tsidiłd̄q̄hii, screech owl.

tsidiłbáhí, sparrow.

tsidiłtsooí, Rocky Mt. goldfinch; orange crowned warbler.

tsih, tsééh, tsih, tsih, tsééh, to point a slender stiff object.

1. to point it at him.

F. bididees-tsih (bididíí, yididoo, bizhdidoo, bididii, bididooh) (bididoo-) **I.** bidiis-tsééh (bidii, yiidii, bizhdii, bidii, bidooh) (bidii-) **P.** bidii-tsih (bidini, yiidii, bizhdii, bidii, bidoo) (bidii-) **R.** bińdiis-tsih (bińdii, yinéidii, bińzhdii, bińdii, bińdooh) (bińdii-) **O.** bidoos-tsééh (bidoó, yiidoo, bizhdoo, bidoo, bidooh) (bidoo-) shibee'eld̄q̄h nidiitsih, I pointed my gun at you.

2. to set it (as a post) (lit. to point a slender object into the earth, or into the air).

F. 'adees-tsih ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) ('abidi'doo-) **I.** 'iis-tsééh ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) ('abi'di-) **P.** 'íí-tsih ('ííní, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'oo) ('abi'doo-) **R.** 'a-nás-tsih (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** 'oos-tsééh ('oó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh) ('abi'dó-)

3. to be pointing (with a slender object, as a stick).

N. dah 'as-tsih ('í, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh) **tsih, tsááh, tseii, tsih, tsááh,** to dry.

1. to become dry or withered; to dry back up.

F. ndees-tsih (ńdííl, ńdool, nízhdool, ńdiil, ńdooł) **I.** nás-tsááh (náníl, nál, ńjíl, néiil, náł) **P.** náás-tseii (néíníl, náál, ńjool, néiil, náooł) **R.** ní-nás-tsih (náníl, nál, nájíl, néiil, náł) **O.** ná-oos-tsááh (náóól, náool, ńjól, náool, náooł)

2. to be dry; to be withered.

N. yínis-tseii (yíníł, yíł, jíł, yíníil, yínół) (hóół-, refers to a place or an area).

3. to dry it (lit. to dry it back since it is assumed that its original condition was dry, not wet).

F. ndees-tsih (ńdíłł, néidooł, nízhdooł, ńdiil, ńdooł) (nábidii'dool-) **I.** nás-tsááh (náníłł, néíłł, ńjíłł, néiil, náłł) (nábi'dil-) **P.** nááłł-tseii (néíníłł, náyíłł, ńjíłł,

TSIH

TSID

néiil, náooł) (nábi'dool-) **R.** ní-nás-tsih (náníł, néił, nájił, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** náos-tsááh (náóół, náyoł, njół, náool, náooł) (nábi'dól-)
tsihał, club; boomerang.
tsiighá yilzhééh bá hooghan, barber shop.
tsiih yít'óód, abrasion.
tsii'détaán, spear.
tsiinázt'i'i, headband.
tsiishgail, pygmy nuthatch.
tsiis'áál, tsii'áál, pillow.
tsiitah'aba', dandruff.
tsiit'óól, hair cord (for tying up the hair) (bitsiit'óól).
tsiits'in, skull.
tsiits'ijidinih 'azee', aspirin.
tsiiziz, scalp.
tsiizizii, Leupp, Ariz.
tsijít, tsj', tsj', tsijih, tsj', to sprinkle (rain).
F. nikidadi'doołtsijít **C-I.** nikida'diłtsj' **P.** nikida'díłtsj' **R.** nikinináda'diłtsijih **O.** nikida'dółtsj'
tsjíł, rapidly; fast; quickly. **tsjíł nishłj**, I'm in a hurry; I'm fast.
tsjíłgo, quickly; fast. **tsjíłgo naashnish**, I work fast.
tsjíłkaafii, woodpecker.
tsilghááh, water dog; salamander; mud puppy.
tsíłkéi, youth.
tsił, tsáád, tsaad, tsi', tsáád, to turn oneself around while in a sitting position.
F. náhi-dees-tsił (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, dooł) **C-I.** náhás-

tsáád (náhíl, náhál, njiiil, náhiil, náhól) **S-P.** náhisist-saad (náhisíníl, náhaas, níjiis, náhisiil, náhisooł) **R.** ní-náhás-tsi' (náhíl, hál, hijil, hiil, hól) **O.** náhós-tsáád (náhóól, náhól, náhijól, náhool, náhooł)
sháq'ji' náhisistsaad, I sunned myself.
tsił, tseed, tseed, tsi', tseed, to kill (plural objects).
 (In the following verb forms the l-classifier may be inserted or omitted in the passive.)
1. to kill, slaughter or massacre them (plural objects).
F. ndees-tsił (ndíil, neidooł, nizhdooł, ndiil, ndooł) (nabidi'doo-) **C-I.** naas-tseed (nanił, neił, njił, neiil, naał) (nabi'di-) **P.** nisét-tseed (nisíníl, neis, njis, nisiil, nisooł) (nabi'diz-) **R.** ninás-tsi' (náníł, néił, nájił, néiil, náł) (nábi'di-) **O.** naos-tseed (naóół, náyoł, njół, naool, naooł) (nabi'dó-)
tsił, tsid, tseed, tsi', tsid, to beat; pound.
1. to pound it; beat it.
F. dees-tsił (díi, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doo-) **C-I.** yis-tsid (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'di-) **P.** yí-tseed (yíní, yiyíi, jíi, yii, ghoo) (bi'doo-) **R.** nás-tsi' (nání, néi, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-) **O.** ghós-ts'id (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)
2. to pound; to be a smith.
N. 'as-tsid ('i, 'a, 'aji, 'ii, 'oh)

TSIN

TSIS

tsinaabqqs, wagon.
tsinaabqqs bee bínídiidlohí bita' naní'áhí, brake bar or beam on a wagon.
tsinaabqqs bíishgháán, coupling pole (of a wagon).
tsinaabqqs bíishgháán bit 'íí'áhí coupling pin (on a wagon).
tsinaabqqs bijáád, wagon wheel.
tsinaabqqs bijáád béesh bináz-'áhígíí, tire; rim (wagon wheel).
tsinaabqqs bijáád bináálghoí-gíí, axle (of a wagon).
tsinaabqqs bijáád bináneeskál-ígíí, spokes (of wagon wheel).
tsinaabqqs bijáád bita' naní'áhí, axle tree (of wagon).
tsinaabqqs bijáád bitsiits'iin, hub (of wagon wheel).
tsinaabqqs bijáád tsin bináz'á-hígíí, felloes (of wagon wheel).
tsinaabqqs bik'ésti'í, wagon cover.
tsinaabqqs bítsqá', wagon bows.
tsinaabqqs bits'a', wagon box.
tsinaabqqs bits'a' bá ní'áhí, bolster (of wagon).
tsinaabqqs bits'a' bá ní'áhí bit 'íí'áhí, king bolt (of wagon).
tsinaabqqs yázhí, buggy
tsinaabqqs yázhí bijáád naaki-ígíí, cart.
tsinaa'eet, ship; boat; canoe.
tsinaa'eet bee da'ahijigánígíí, battleship.
tsinaa'eet táłtt'áahdi ndaakaa-ígíí, submarine.
tsinaalzhoodí, sled; sleigh.

tsin bee bigháda'a'níli, brace and bit.
tsin bee diilkqóhí, wood plane.
tsin bee hahalzhíshí, wood chisel.
tsin bee nihijíhí, wood saw.
tsin bee yigofí, wood rasp.
tsin bee na'adáhí, crutches.
tsin bineest'q', fruit.
tsin bineest'q' 'ádaaniidí, fresh fruits.
tsin bineest'q' daazganígíí, dried fruit.
tsin bisqá', snag; old dead tree.
tsindao, penny.
tsin dit'inii, rock squirrel.
tsin 'anáhalghéhí, javelin.
tsin 'íí'áii, tree (standing).
tsinlátah 'ayánii, giraffe (lit. the one that eats the tree tops).
tsin na'ayq'ii, wood louse.
tsinidí'ni', bull-roarer.
tsiniheeshjíí', board; plank; lumber.
tsin sitá, mile (lit. wood or pole sets; probably from the former custom of having mileposts).
tsin sitá, yard (measurement).
tsin tóshjeeh, wooden barrel.
tsints'ósi, stick.
tsis, tséés, tsiz, tsis, tséés, to extinguish.
 1. to go out (fire).
F. dínóotsis I. nitséés P. neez-tsiz R. nánítsis O. nótséés
 2. to extinguish it; put it out (a fire or light).
F. dínées-tsis (díníł, yidínóot, jidínóot, díníil, dínóot) (dínóol-)

I. nis-tseés (níł, yinił, jinił, niil, noł) (nil-) P. nét-tsiz (níníł, yinees, jinees, neel, noot) (nees-) R. nánis-tsis (náníł, néinił, nízhnił, nániil, nánót) (náníl-) O. nós-tseés (nóót, yinót, jinót, nool noot) (nól-)

3. to shake, shiver or quiver (from nervousness).

N. dinis-tsiz (diní, di, jidi, dinii, dinoh)

4. to tremble or shiver (from the cold).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding dah, up, to the forms given under no. 3. Thus, dah dinistsiz, I am shivering.

tsís'ná, bee; honey-bee.

tsís'ná bighan, beehive.

tsís'ná bijeeh, beeswax.

tsís'ná bitt'izh, honey.

tsís'náltsooí, wasp.

tsís'nátsoh, bumble-bee.

tsístíin, chronic.

tsit'éłí, match.

tsits'aa', wooden box.

tsits'aa' naadlo'í, suitcase.

tsits'aa' ntsaaígíí, trunk.

tso, to be large or big (in size).

N. 'ánis-tso ('áninił, 'ánił, 'ázhnił, 'ániil, 'ánót) ('áhoníł-, refers to space, place, area).

-tsoh, large; big. dinétsoh, big man.

tsoł, tsóód, tsood, tso', tsóód, to grasp.

1. to grasp it; to grab it; to take hold of it (an animate or an inanimate object).

F. yidees-tsoł (yidił, yiidooł, yizhdooł, yidiil, yidooł) (bidi'dool-)

I. yiis-tsóód (yiil, yiyiil, jiił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'diil-) P. yiił-tsood (yinił, yiyiil, jiił, yiil, ghoł) (bi'diil-) R. néis-tso' (néiil, náyiil, níjiil, néiil, náooł) (nábi'diil-)

O. ghoos-tsóód (ghóót, yooł, jooł, ghoool, ghoł) (bi'dool-)

2. to arrest him; to take him into custody.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding bee haz'áanii bik'ehgo, in accord with the law, to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, bee haz'áanii bik'ehgc shi'diiltsood, I was arrested.

3. to feed him; to give him food; to share food with him.

F. ba'dees-tsoł (ba'díil, ya'dooł, bazh'dooł, ba'diil, ba'dooł) (ba'dool-)

I. ba'nis-tsóód (ba'níł, ya'it, ba'jił, ba'niil, ba'noł) (ba'il-)

P. ba'níł-tsood (ba'íinił, ya'níł, bazh'níł, ba'niil, ba'noot) (ba'il-)

R. baná'ás-tso' (baná'it, yaná'át, baná'jił, baná'iil, baná'ót) (baná'al-)

O. ba'ós-tsóód (ba'óót, ya'ót, ba'jół, ba'ool, ba'ooł) (ba'ól-)

4. to chew on it (by pulling at it; as a child on a tough piece of meat, etc.).

U. yis-tso' (níł, yił, jił, yiil, ghoł) tééchqá'í yázhí 'ats'id yiłtso', the puppy is chewing on a sinew. tsos, tsóós (tsoos), tsooz, tsos, tsóós, to handle one flat flexible

object, as cloth, paper, cured hide, inner tube, etc. For the derivational prefixes relating to the handling of objects see 'ááł. **tsxaaaz, tsááz**, to be big (in the sense of having grown big) (a mountain may also be referred to as nitsxaaaz).

1. to be big (in absolute sense)

N. nis-txaaaz (ní, ni, jí, nii, noh)

2. to be big (in relative sense).

N. 'ánís-tsááz ('áníníł, 'áníł, 'ázhníł, 'ániil, 'ánół)

tsxis, tsxáás, tsxas, tsxis, tsxáás, to whip.

1. to strike him a blow with a whip; to hit him (once) with a whip).

F. ndidees-tsxis (ndidííł, néididooł, nízhdidooł, ndidiil, ndidooł) **I.** ndiis-tsxáás (ndiil, néidiił, nízhdiil, ndooł) **P.** ndíil-tsxas (ndíiníł, néidíil, nízhdíil, ndiil, ndooł) **R.** ní-nádiis-tsxis (nádiil, néidiił, názhdiil, nádiil, nádoof) **O.** ndoos-tsxáás (ndóół, néidooł, názhdooł, ndool, ndooł)

2. to give him a whipping; to hit him (repeatedly) with a whip.

F. ndínees-tsxis (ndíníil, néidínóof, nízhdínóof, ndíniil, ndínóof) (nábidí'nóol-) **C-I.** nánis-tsxis (náníł, néinił, názhníł, nániil, nánół) (nábidí'nil-) **P.** nánéł-tsxas (náníníł, néinees, názhnees, náneel, nánóof) (nábidí'nees-) **R.** ní-nánis-tsxis (ná-
níł, néinił, názhníł, nániil, ná-

nół) (nábidí'nil-) **O.** nánóoł-tsxis (nánóół, néinół, názhnół, nánool, nánóof) (nábidí'nól-)

tsxo, tsxóóh, tsxoi, tsxoh, tsxóóh, to yellow.

F. to become yellow; to get yellow; to yellow.

F. yi-dees-tsxo (díi, doo, zhdo, dii, dooh) **I.** yiis-tsxóóh (yini, yii, jii, yii, ghoo) **P.** yii-tsxoi (yini, yii, jii, yii, ghoo) **R.** néis-tsxoh (néini, néii, níjii, néii, náoo) **O.** ghoos-tsxóóh (ghoó, ghoo, joo, ghoo, ghoo)

2. to be light yellow, or orange in color.

N. dinis-tsoh (diníł, dinil, dizhnil, diniil, dinof)

3. to be yellow.

N. łinis-tso (łiní, łi, jil, łinii, łinoh) (hal- refers to place or area).

4. to make it yellow; to dye it yellow.

F. yidees-tsxo (yidíil, yidooł, jiidooł, yidiil, yidooł) (bidi'dool-)

I. yiis-tsxóóh (yiił, yiyiił, jiił, yiil, ghooł) (bi'diil-)

P. yiił-tsxoi (yinił, yiyiił, jiił, yiil, ghooł) (bi'diil-)

R. néis-tsxoh (néiił, náyiił, níjiił, néiil, náooł) (nábi'diil-)

O. ghoos-tsxóóh (ghoół, yooł, jooł, ghool, ghooł) (bi'dool-)

W

waa', beeweed.

wáashindoon, Washington, D C.; the federal government.

wáashindoondi 'atah bee haz- 'áanii 'íil'ínigíi, congressman.

wááshindoondi bee haz'áanii 'á-deit'ínigíí, congress.

wááshindoondi sitiinii, President (of The United States).

wóláchíí', red ant.

wólázhiní, black ant.

wóna'altéhé, wasp.

wóoneeshch'jidi, 17 year cicada

wóoshighishí, measuring worm.

wóosits'íli. bedbug.

Y

yááh, what? (said when one does not hear or understand, and desires that the speaker repeat).

yaa', louse; tick; mite (biya').

yáázh, little; small.

yaateet, sheepskin for bedding (biyaateet).

yqqt, **yá**, **yqqt**, ---, **yqá'**, to be aware or alert.

1. to take care of it; to be aware of it; to be careful of it.

F. *baa 'áho-deesh-yqqt (díil, dool, zhdool, diil, doot) (dool-)

C-I. baa 'á-hásh-yá (hól, hál, hójil, hwiil, hót) (hál-)

P. baa 'á-hosis-yqqt (hosínil, hoos, hójis, hosiil, hosoot) (hool-)

O. baa 'á-hoosh-yqá' (hóól, hóol, hojóol, hool, hoot) (hól-)

* baa becomes yaa in 3o.

yá, sky.

yadiizíní, tin can.

yádithit, the blue sky.

yah, inside (an enclosure, in the sense of motion toward the interior). kin góne' yah 'íyá, I went inside the house.

yáhásin, embarrassment; bashfulness.

yah 'iiníitii, policeman; sheriff.

ya', isn't it? now? n'est-ce pas. deesk'aaz ya', it is cold, isn't it? (ya' requires agreement with the preceding statement) ya'? shall I now? (as if one were holding a gun aimed at an object, and ask if he should shoot now or wait a moment longer).

yá 'atníí', the zenith.

yá'át'ééh, good; well; advisable; (as a greeting) hello! (also as an emphatic greeting, yá'át'éhé!)

yá'át'ééh náádleetii, convalescent (person).

yá'át'éehgo, well. yá'át'éehgc ná'áshdǰih tēh, I usually eat well.

yá'qash, the heavens; celestial space; region beyond the sky.

ya'iishjááshchilí, June.

ya'iishjáástsoh, July.

ya'niilzhiin, Torreon, N. M.

yas, snow.

yas bit 'ahaniheeyolígíí, snow-drift.

yas nilt'ees, January.

yátashki', bastard.

yázhí, little; small.

yá, to be wise (a stem which is probably related to sá, old age).

N. honisá (honíyá, hóyá, hojíyá, honiidzá, honohsá)

yé'ii, the gods.

yé'itsoh, giant.

yéigo, diligently; hard. yéigo naashnish, I am working hard.

yéigo 'ánit'ǰ, try very hard!

yíchxə', spoiled; ruined.
yidéeltə', slippery (an object, as a bar of soap).
yiisii', asleep (as one's limb).
yikaisdáhi, Milky Way.
yilch'ozh, boil; furuncle.
yildzis, furrowed.
yilk'ooł, wavy.
yilk'oolígíí, wave; waviness.
yilzqá', cured (hide).
yilzhólí, fluffy; soft.
yíltseii, dried up; withered.
yisdábeegá, owl's claw.
yisdah hóghéé', close; suffocating. *kóne' yisdah hóghéé'*, it is close in here.
yishzhoh, damp.
yiskáqgo, tomorrow. *yiskáqg doo ndeeshnish da*, I will not work tomorrow.
yiská daamjigo, Saturday.
yisnááh, captive.
yistłeetł'óól, garter.
yistłé, stocking; socks (*bistłee'*).
yishtłizh, brown (dist. pl. *daash-tłizh*).
yizdlad, cracked; broken.
yízhí, name (*bízhí'*).
yódí, valued possession.
yoł, yóód (yood), yood, yo', yóód, to drive a small group of 5-10 animals.

In the 1st person dpl, and in the passive, stem-initial *y-* is replaced by *dz-*. Also, where stem initial *y-* is preceded by *s*, the stem-initial *y-* becomes *s*. This will be noted in most of the 1st person singular forms given below.

1. to drive them (5-10).

F. *dínees-soł* (*díníí, yidínóo, jidínóo, díníí, dínóoh*) (*bididí'nóo-dzoł*) **I.** *dínis-sóod* (*díní, yidíní, jidíní, díníí, dínóh*) (*bididí'nídzóod*) **Prog.** *nees-soł* (*níí, yinoo, jinoo, nii, nooh*) (*bidi'noo-dzoł*) **P.** *díne-yood* (*díníní, yidínee, jidínee, dínee, dínóo*) (*bidi'dí'neesdzood*) **R.** *ńdínis-so'* (*ńdíní, néidíní, nízhdíní, ńdíníí, ńdínóh*) (*nábidí'nídzo'*) **O.** *dínós-sóod* (*dínóo, yidínó, jidínó, dínóo, dínóoh*) (*bididí'nódzóod*)

2. to drive them about.

C-I. *nanis-sood* (*naní, neini, nazhni, nanii, nanoh*) (*nabidi'ni-dzood*).

yoł, yóót, yol, yoł, yóót, to blow.

1. to come up; to start to blow (a wind).

F. *didooyoł* **I.** *diyóót* **P.** *deeyol* **R.** *ńdíyoł* **O.** *dóyóót*

2. to be moving along (as a squall).

Prog. *yiyol*

3. to blow; to arrive (with reference to the wind).

F. *dooyoł* **I.** *yíyóót* **P.** *níyol* **R.** *náyol* **O.** *ghóyóót*

The perfective form, *níyol*, is used to translate the present tense, it is blowing, in English.

4. to stop blowing (lit. to move away out of sight); to go down (the wind).

F. *'adooyoł* **I.** *'iiyóót* **P.** *'íiyol* **R.** *'anáyoł* **O.** *'ooyóót*

5. to take a breathe; to inhale.

F. 'adeesh-yoł ('adíí, 'adoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii', 'adooh) **I.** 'iish-yóót ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii', 'ooh) **P.** 'íí-yoł ('ííni, 'íí, 'ajíí, 'ii', 'oo) **R.** 'anásh-yoł ('anáni, 'aná, 'ánjí, 'anéii', 'anáh) **O.** 'oosh-yóót ('oó, 'oo, 'ajoo, 'oo', 'ooh)

6. to bloat up.

F. dínóolyoł **I.** niilyóól **P.** niilyool **R.** nániilyoł **O.** noolyóót
yóí, to be much or many.

1. to be many.

N. t'óó 'ahonii'-yóí ('ahonoh, 'aha, 'ahojí)

2. to increase in number or quantity; to become many.

P. t'óó 'ahonii'-yóí ('ahonoo, 'ahóó, 'ahojíí)

3. to excel; to be good at.

N. honish-yóí (honí, ha, hojí, honii', honoh) t'áá hayóí dinish-gho', I am a good runner.

4. to become stricken with fright; terror stricken.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding t'óó -it, merely with (one), to the forms given under no. 2. Thus, bit yah 'ííyáá nt'éé' t'óó bit 'adahóoyóí, they (dist. pl) were terror stricken when I came in on them.

yooch'íid, lie; falsehood.

yóó', away (into invisibility). **yóó'** 'ahíłhan, throw it away! **yóó'** 'íí-yá, I went away; I got lost.

yoo', beads; necklace.

yoo' bee bigháda'a'níí, bowdrill for perforating beads.

yoo' diits'a'í, bell.

yoo' niłchíni, button.

yoo'niłchíni bá bigháhoodzáni-gíí, button hole.

yoo' nímazí, (silver) bead.

yoostsah, (finger) ring.

yoostsah bináá', ring set.

yootó, Santa Fé, N. M.

yówehédi, farther on; beyond.

yówehédi hádíní'íí', look for it beyond there (farther on).

Z

Stem-initial z- usually becomes s- when it is preceded by s, or h, as in the 1st person sgl, and the 2nd person dpl. Verbs with zero classifier change the stem initial z- to dz-, in the 1st person of the dpl, and in the passive. In the ensuing paradigms, d- is added in the forms wherein dz- replaces z-, as a reminder of this alteration of the stem-initial.

zqł, zq, zqá', zqáh, zqá', to wife-beat.

1. to beat one's wife.

F. 'iidees-sqł ('iidíí, 'iido, 'iizhdoo, 'iidiid, 'iidooh) **C-I.** 'iis-sq ('ayí, 'ii, 'ajii, 'iid, 'ayoh) **P.**

'ayíí-zqá' ('ayíní, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ayiid, 'ayoo) **R.** ná'iis-sqáh (ná-'ayí, ná'ii, ná'ajii, ná'ayiid, ná-'ayoh) **O.** 'ayós-sqá' ('aghóó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'ayoo, 'ayoooh)

tł'éédqá' 'ayíízqá', I beat my wife last night. (This verb gives rise to the common personal name 'iizánii, wife-beater.)

zah, zééh, za', zah, zééh, to

belch (probably related to the noun -zée', mouth).

1. to belch; to "burp."

F. didees-sah (didíí, didoo, jidi-doo, didiid, didooh) **I.** dis-sééh (dí, di, jidi, diid, doh) **P.** dé-za' (díní, dee, jidee, deed, disoo) **R.** ndís-sah (ndí, ndí, nízhdí, ndiid, ndóh) **O.** dós-sééh (dóó, dó, jidó, dood, dooh)

zahalánii, mocking bird.

zéédéetdoii, neckerchief.

zéédéeltsooz, neckerchief.

zéédéet'i'i, necktie.

zée'iilgho'ii, foxtail grass.

zéét, zééh, zq, zééh, zééh, to move as a large crowd.

1. to start moving along (as a crowd or an army).

F. ndidoozéét **I.** ndiizééh **P.** ndiizq **R.** nínádiizééh **O.** ndoozééh

2. to be moving along; to be progressing (as an army); to be on the move.

Prog. yizéét

3. to invade it (lit. to move into it).

This meaning is rendered by prepounding biih (or yiih), into it, to the following verbs (the meaning being that a large group of people moves into (a country).

F. doozéét **I.** yizééh **P.** yizq **R.** názééh **O.** ghózééh

Hitler bisiláago kéyah France gholghéhígí yiih yizq, Hitler's

soldiers (army) invaded the country called France.

4. to move as far as a point (and then stop); to move up to.

F. ndoozéét **I.** niizééh **P.** ninizq **R.** ninázééh **O.** noozééh

5. to move into (an enclosure with prepounded yah); to move away out of sight (with prepounded yóó').

F. 'adoozéét **I.** 'iizééh **P.** 'iizq **R.** 'anázééh **O.** 'oozééh

6. to bypass it; make a detour around it; to move around it (as an army, in bypassing an obstruction).

F. yik'ee 'qq 'ahéedoozéét **I.** yik'ee 'qq 'ahénáázééh **Prog.** yik'ee 'qq yizéét **P.** yik'ee 'qq 'ahéénizq **R.** yik'ee 'qq 'ahénináázééh

zéenázt'i'i, necktie.

zénázt'i'i, shirt collar.

zéi, zéi, zéi, zéi, zéi, to crumble (Cp. séi, sand).

1. to crumble.

F. didoozéi **I.** dizéi **P.** dízéi **R.** ndízéi **O.** dózéi

tsé 'altso dízéi, the rock all crumbled away.

zhah, zheeh, zhéé', zhah, zheeh, to spit.

1. to spit; to expectorate.

F. 'adideesh-shah ('adidíí, 'adidoo, 'azhdidoo, 'adidii, 'adidooh) **I.** 'adish-sheeh ('adí, 'adi, 'azhdi, 'adii, 'adoh) **P.** 'adíí-zhéé' ('adííni, 'adíí, 'azhdíí, 'adii, 'adooh) **R.** 'ándísh-shah ('ándí, 'ándí, 'a-

ZHAH

ZHIİŁ

nízhdí, 'ándii, 'ándóh) **O.** 'a-dósh-sheeh ('adóó, 'adó, 'azhdó 'adoo, 'adooh)

2. to spit; to be spitting.

U. dish-shah (dí, di, jidi, dii, doh) **zhah, zheeh, zhee', zhah, zheeh,** to hunt (game).

1. to hunt; to go hunting (for game).

F. ndeesh-zhah (ndíil, ndool, nizhdool, ndiil, ndooł) **C-I.** naash-zheeh (nanil, naal, njil, neiil, naał) **P.** nishésh-zhee' (nishíníl, naash, njish, nishiil, nishooł) **R.** ni-násh-zhah (náníl, nál, ná-jíl, néiil, náł) **O.** na-oosh-zheeh (óól, ool, jól, ool, ooł)

2. to hunt it; to go after it (referring to game).

F. ha-deesh-zhah (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) **C-I** haash-zheeh (hanil, haal, hajil, haiil, haał) (habi'dil-) **P.** hashésh-zhee' (hashíníl, haash hajish, hashiil, hashooł) (habi'dish-) **R.** ha-násh-zhah (náníl, nál, nájíl, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** ha-oosh-zheeh (óól, ool, jól, ool, ooł) (bi'dól-)

zhah, zhééh, zhee', zhah, zhééh, to coil; to bend.

1. to coil up (as a snake).

F. náhidínóolzhah **I.** náhinil-zhééh **Prog.** náhinoolzhah **P.** náhineeshzhee' **R.** nínáhinil zhah **O.** náhinólzhééh

2. to be bent (horseshoe like).

N. názhah **zhash, ---, zhaazh, zhash,**

zháásh, to erode; wear away.

1. to erode; to wear away.

F. didoozhash **Prog.** yizhash **P.** ninízhaazh **R.** ninázhash **O.** noozháásh

zhish, zhééh, zhéé', zhih, zhééh, to mow (V. shih).

1. to shave oneself.

F. 'ádi-deesh-zhih (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, dooł) **C-I.** 'á-dísh-zhééh (díil, díil, zhdíil, diil, dół) **P.** 'a-deesh-zhéé' (dííníl, dool, zh-dool, diil, dooł) **R.** 'á-ndísh-zhih (ndíil, ndíil, nízhdíil, ndiil, ndół) **O.** 'á-dósh-zhééh (dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, dooł)

2. to be shaved.

These passive forms are given for the 3rd person sgl.

F. bidi'doolzhih **C-I.** bi'dilzhééh **P.** bi'doolzhéé' **R.** nábi'dilzhih **O.** bi'dólzhééh

zhiit, zhíh, zhi', jiih, zhiih, to name.

1. to call him by his name; to name him.

F. yidéesh-shiit (yídíi, yídóo, yizhdóo, yídíi, yídóoh) (bidí'dóo-jiił) **I.** yínísh-shíh (yíní, yó, jó, yíníi, yínóh) (bi'dójíh) **P.** yí-zhi' (yíní, yiyíi, jíi, yíi, ghóo) (bi'déé-ji') **R.** néínísh-jiih (néení, náyo, njó, néeníi, néínóh) (nábi'dójiih) **O.** ghósh-shiih (ghóó, yó, jó, ghóo, ghóoh) (bi'dójiih)

2. to name them off; call off their names.

F. *bitaa-'íidéesh-shiit ('íidíi, 'íidóo, 'íizhdóo, 'íidíi, 'íidóoh) ('íi-

dóojił) **I.** bitaa-'íínish-shíh ('íí-ní, 'óó, 'jó, 'ííníi, 'íínóh) ('ójíh)
P. bitaa-'íí-zhi' ('ííní, 'íídée, 'íí-zhdée, 'íídée, 'íídóo) ('ééji') **R.**
 bitah n'dísh-shiih (n'dí, n'dí, ní-zh'dí, n'dii, n'dóh) (n'díjiih) **O.**
 bitaa-'ósh-shi' ('óó, 'ó, 'jó, 'oo, 'ooh) ('óji')

ch'il bitaa'íízhi', I called off the names of various plants.

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

zhish, zhíish (zhish), zhiizh, zhish, zhíish (zhish), to move (in a definite rhythm or order, as the celestial bodies, dancers, etc.

1. to dance.

F. 'a-deesh-zhish (díil, dool, zh-dool, diil, doof) **C-I.** 'ash-zhish ('íl, 'al, 'ajil, 'iil, 'oł) **P.** 'eesh-zhiizh ('ííníl, 'ool, 'ajool, iil, oof)
R. ná-'ásh-zhish ('íl, 'ál, 'jíl, 'iil, 'ół) **O.** 'ósh-zhish ('óól, 'ól, 'ajól, 'ool, 'oof)

nił 'adeeshzhish, I'll dance with you.

2. to start to become; to begin (an era).

Apparently, in the following forms having to do with the passage of time, both the impersonal pronoun subject (ho-) and the verb stem refer to the movements of celestial bodies, in accord with which time is measured.

F. hodidoolzhish **I.** hodilzhíish
P. hodeeshzhiizh **R.** náhodilzhish **O.** hodólzhíish

These forms likewise are used

to translate the idea of "to start, commence, initiate," in such a sense as, jeeh dígházii nínádeiníłt'íihgo hodidoolzhish, they (dist. pl) will start to raise, or initiate the raising of, rubber; --- hodilzhíish, they are commencing etc.; --- hodeeshzhiizh, they commenced, etc. k'ad kodóc deesk'aazgo hodidoolzhish, from now on the weather will (start to) be cold. kin 'altso 'ádeeshlíł ch'ééh nisingo t'óó bił náás hodeeshzhiizh, I want to finish building the house, but I keep putting it off.

3. to be passing (time, or an era).

Prog. hoolzhish

k'ad deesk'aazgo hoolzhish it is cold now; a cold period is in progress now. jooł bee ndajinéhígíí 'atní'góo hoolzhish, the ball game is half over now.

4. to become; to be (an era).

F. hodoolzhish **I.** hoolzhíish **P.** hoolzhiizh (or nahashzhiizh) **R.** náhálzhish **O.** hólzhíish

naabeehó ndaabaahgo nahashzhiizh, there was an era during which the Navaho were raiders. deesk'aazgo hoolzhiizh, it has been cold (there was an era of cold weather).

5. to end (an era); to stop (being).

F. nihodoolzhish **I.** nihalzhíish
P. nihoolzhiizh **R.** nináhálzhish
O. nihólzhíish

'ashdla' náahaiídqá' naabeehć bidibé daalq'igo nihoolzhiizh, the period during which the Navaho had many sheep ended five years ago.

6. to completely pass (an era or a period of time).

The adverb yóó', away into invisibility, may also be prepounded to these forms, giving the meaning of "to pass on" (with reference to a period of time.

F. 'ahodoolzhish **I.** 'ahalzhíish
P. 'ahoolzhiizh **R.** 'anáháłzhish
O. 'ahólzhíish

k'ad kodóo deesk'aazgo 'ahodoolzhish, from now on it will be cold (a period of cold weather will continue for an indefinite period of time, but to completion, or literally, until it has moved on out of sight).

dqágo t'áá níyolgo 'ahodoolzhish, there will be a continuous wind in the spring.

'anaa' baa na'aldeehgo haa-shíí nízáádgoó 'ahodoolzhish, who can tell how long the war will go on (lit. war being carried on how probably far --- i.e. for an unknown length of time --- it will go on).

'aak'eego 'ayóo ndahałtingć 'anáháłzhish, there is always (repeatedly) a rainy period in the fall.

t'áadoo hodina'í deesk'aaz bił yóó' 'ahodoolzhish, soon the cold weather will be over (soon im-

personal it, the time measuring bodies, will move away into invisibility with the cold weather).

7. to become, be, one's turn.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -aa, to (one), to the forms given under no. 4. Thus, shaa hodoolzhish, it will be my turn; shikéédéé' naa hodoolzhish, it will be your turn after me; k'ad nihaa hoolzhiizh, it is our turn now, etc.

8. to take (time); to be (time).

This meaning is rendered by the forms given under no. 5. Thus, haa nízah nihodoolzhish, how long will it take? (or how long will it be?)

zhoh, zhóoh, zhóó', zhoh, zhóoh, to brush (V. shoh).

1. to brush oneself; to brush one's hair.

F. 'ádi-deesh-zhoh (díil, dool, zhdool, diil, dooł) **C-I.** 'á-dísh-zhóoh (díl, díł, zhdíl, diil, dół)

P. 'á-deesh-zhóó' (díinil, dool, zhdool, diil, dooł) **R.** 'á-ńdísh-zhoh (ńdíł, ńdíł, nízhdíł, ńdiil, ńdół)

O. 'á-dósh-zhóoh (dóól, dóí, zhdół, dool, dooł)

zhoł, zhood, zhóód, zho', zhood, to move in a dragging manner (V. shoł).

1. to clear off (the weather) (lit. they, the clouds, drag or move away into invisibility).

F. yóó' 'ahodoolzhoł **I.** yóó' 'ahalzhood **P.** yóó' 'ahoolzhóód'

R. yóó' 'anáháłzho' **O.** yóó' 'a-hółzhood

2. to clear off again (lit. to drag or move back away into invisibility).

F. yóó' 'anáhodoolzhoł **I.** yóó' 'anáháłzhood **P.** yóó' 'anáhoolzhóód **R.** yóó' 'anínáháłzho' **O.** yóó' 'anáhółzhood

3. to sail; to move in a dragging manner (as the clouds).

F. doolzhoł **Prog.** yilzhoł **P.** yilzhóód **R.** náłzho' **O.** ghółzhood

4. to drizzle (a very little).

F. ndi'doozhoł **C-I** n'dizhoł **P.** n'díizhoł **R.** niná'dízhoł **O.** n'dózhohł

zhóní, to be pretty; beautiful; nice; clean.

N. nish-zhóní (ní, ni, jí, nii, noh) (hó-, refers to space, place, area)

zhosh, ---, zhoozh, zhosh, zhóósh to place slender objects in parallel position (V. shosh).

1. to extend one's legs; to put the legs straight out.

F. k'í-dideesh-zhosh (didíil, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didooł) **P.** k'í-désh-zhoozh (díníl, déesh, zhdéesh, déel, dínóół) **R.** k'í-ndísh-zhosh (ndíil, ndíl, nízhdíil, ndiil, ndótł) **O.** k'í-dósh-zhóósh (dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, dooł)

nédá dóó k'ídéshzhoozh, I sat down and stuck my legs straight out.

2. to have the legs extended.

N. k'í-dínish-zhoozh (díníl, déesh, zhdéesh, díníil, dínół)

k'ídínishzhoozhgo sédá, I am sitting with my legs extended; or with my legs straight out.

zhooł, zhó, zhooł, joh, zhoh, to become beautiful (V. shooł and zhóní).

1. to become or be happy.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -ił, with (one), to the following verb forms. It is conjugated for person by altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition -ił. Thus, shił hózhó, I am happy; nił hózhó, you are happy, etc. It is herewith given for the 1st person sgl.

To be happy about it is rendered by prepounding baa (yaa in 3o.), about it, to -ił. Thus, baa shił hózhó, I am happy about it.

F. shił hodoozhooł **N.** shił hózhó **P.** shił hózhooł **R.** shił náhoojoh **O.** shił hózhoh

zih, zééh, zee' (zée'), zih, zééh, to be calm, motionless.

1. to become calm; quiet; still; tranquil; motionless.

F. 'áho-didees-zih (didíil, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didooł) **I.** 'áho-diis-zééh (diil, diil, zhdiil, diil dooł) **P.** 'áho-diis-zee' (diniil, diil, zhdiil, diil, dooł) **R.** 'ánáho-diis-zih (diil, diil, zhdiil, diil, dooł) **O.** 'áho-dooz-zééh (dóól, dool, zhdool, dool, dooł)

2. to be calm; tranquil; still; motionless.

N. 'áho-díínís-zéé' (dííníl, dées, zhdées, dííníil, díínót)
ził, zííd, zid, zi', zííd, to month.

1. to pass or go by (lit. to re-pass, since there have been other months before).

F. ndidooził **I.** ndízííd **P.** ndeezid **R.** nínádizi' **O.** ndózííd

2. to pass one after the other (months passing in succession).

F. náhididooził **I.** náhidizííd **P.** náhideezid **R.** nínáhidizi' **O.** náhidózííd

3. to spend the month.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding -ee, with (one), to the forms given under no. 1. Thus, shee ndidooził, I'll spend the month; nee ndeezid, you spent the month.

4. to be careful with it; to handle it with care.

N. (S-P). *baa sé-zid (síní, yiz, jiz, siid, soo) jóhonaa'éei baa sé-zidgo hanásh'ááh, I take out my watch carefully.

* baa becomes yaa in 3o.

ził, zííd, ziid, dzi', zííd, to rake.

1. to rake them together (as leaves, trash, etc.).

F. 'aha-ndees-sił (ndíí, niidoo, nizhdoo, ndiid, ndooh) (nibidi'dood-) **I.** 'aha-ninis-sííd (nini, niyí, njí, niniid, ninoh) (nibi'deed-) **P.** 'aha-niní-ziid (nííní, niiní, nizhní, niniid, ninoo) (nibi'deed-) **R.** 'ahani-nás-dzi' (nání, néi, nájí, néii, náh) (ná-

bi'di-) **O.** 'aha-noos-sííd (noó, niyó, nijó, nood, nooh) (nibi'dód-)

2. to cover it (by raking sand, leaves, snow, etc. on it).

F. *bik'ii-dees-sił (díí, doo, zh-doo, diid, dooh) (bik'ihwiidood-)

I. bi-k'iiis-sííd (k'ii, k'iyii, k'ijii, k'ii, k'ioh) (k'ihood-) **P.** bi-k'ii-ziid (k'iini, k'iyii, k'ijii, k'ii, k'ioo) (k'ihood-) **R.** bik'i-néis-dzi' (néii, náyii, njii, néii, náoo) (náhood-) **O.** bik'i-oos-sííd (óó, yoo, joo, oo, ooh) (hood-)

*bi- becomes yi- in 3o.

3. to pour it.

F. yeidees-sił (yeidíí, yeidoo, yei-zhdoo, yeidiid, yeidooh) (yabi-di'dood-)

I. yaas-sííd (yaa, yayii, yajii, yeiid, yaoh) (yabi'diid-)

P. yaa-ziid (yeini, yayii, yajii, yeii, yaoo) (yabi'diid-)

R. yanáas-dzi' (yanáa, yanáyii, yańjii, yanéii, yanáh) (yanábi'diid-)

O. yaoos-sííd (yaóó, yayoo, yajoo, yaood, yaoo) (yabi'dood-)

'ásaa' bighi'ji' tó yaaziid, I poured water into the dish.

4. to grope one's way.

F. ho-dees-sił (díí, doo, zh-doo, diid, dooh) **Prog.** hwees-sił (hóó, hoo, hojoo, hwiid, hoh)

P. honí-ziid (hwííní, honí, hozhní, honiid, honoo) **R.** ná-hás-si' (hí, há, hojí, hwiid, hoh) **O.** hós-sííd (hóó, hó, hojó, hwood, hooh)

chahałtheetgo biniinaa hwees-siłgo ch'íníyá, I groped my way

out on account of the darkness.

5. to grope for it; to feel around for it.

F. haho-dees-sił (díí, doo, zhdo, diid, dooh) **C-I.** ha-has-siid (hó, ha, hoji, hwiid, hoh) **P.** ha-hosé-ziid (hosíní, ha, hoji, hosiid, ho-soo) **R.** haná-hás-si' (hó, há, hoji, hwiid, hóh) **O.** ha-hós-siid (hóó, hó, hojó, hood, hooh)

siza'azis góne' béeso hahassiid, I am groping in my pocket for money. t'éeédqá' shibee'eldoq ch'ééh hahoséziid, last night I groped in vain for my gun.

zijł, zijh (zin), zıı' (zıid), zijh (dzıih), zıı', to want; to know; to think or be of an opinion. (V. sııł).

1. to want it; to desire it.

F. dínées-sııł (díníí, yidínóo, jidínóo, díníid, dínóoh) (bididí'nóod-) **I.** niis-sııh (nii, yinii, jinii, niid, noh) (bidi'niid-) **N.** ni(s)-sin (níní, yíní, jíní, niid, noh) (bidi'ni-) **P.** nii-zıı' (nini, yinii, jinii, niid, noo) (bidi'niid-) **R.** nóniis-dzııh (nánii, néinii, názhnii, nánii, nánooh) (nábidi'nii-)

2. to think; to be of the opinion; to become sleepy (with prepounded bił, sleepiness); to feel like laughing (with prepounded dloh, laughter).

F. dínées-sııł (díníí, dínóo, jidínóo, díníid, dínóoh) (hodínóod-) **I.** niis-sııh (nii, nii, jinii, niid, nooh) (honiid-) **N.** ni(s)-sin (níní, ní, jíní, niid, noh) (hwiinid-)

P. nii-zıı' (nini, nii, jinii, niid, noo) (hwiiniid-) **R.** ná-niis-dzııh (nii, nii, zhonii, nii, nooh) (honiid-) nahodoołtııł sha'shir nisin, I think maybe it will rain. bił niizıı', I became sleepy. bił nisin, I am sleepy. dloh nisin, I feel like laughing.

3. to have no appetite (lit. to not want anything).

N. doo 'a-ni(s)-sin da (níní, ní, zhní, niid, noh)

4. to mean.

dishní nisin, I say I want (I want to say), renders the idea "to mean." Thus, t'éeédqá' dees-k'aaz --- deesdoi dishní nisin, it was cold --- I mean hot last night.

5. to hold it in reserve; to be economical with it.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding t'áá baqah háqah (yqah in 3o.), to the forms given under no. 2. Thus, t'áá yqah háqah nízin, he is holding it in reserve; economizing on it.

6. to be shy; bashful; ashamed.

This meaning is rendered by prepounding yá, shame, shyness to the forms given under no. 2. Thus, yá nisin, I am bashful (note that yá raises the tone of the syllable ni- to ní-.) To be ashamed of it, bashful toward it, is rendered by prepounding baa (yaa in 3o.), toward it, as in baa

yá nísín, I am ashamed of it; or I am bashful about it.

7. to be jealous (of him, her.)

This meaning is rendered by preponing *te'*, jealousy, or *baa te'* (yaa in 3o.), jealousy about him, her, to the forms of no. 2. Thus, *te' nísín*, I am jealous; *baa te' nísín*, I am jealous of him.

8. to be interesting or attractive to one.

N. *t'óó *baa ná-ni(s)-sin* (*níní, ní, zhní, niid, nóh*)

t'óó baa nánísín, it is interesting to me. *ha'át'íí lá baa náhasín*, what is so interesting? *ha'át'íí lá baa náhóósíjd*, what became so interesting?

9. to keep oneself in readiness; to be always prepared.

N. *hasht'e' 'ádíínís-zin* (*'ádííníl, 'ádól, 'ázhdól, 'ádííníl, 'ádíínót*)

t'áá 'átáji' hasht'e' 'ádííníszin, I am always ready.

10. to maintain oneself; to keep from.

N. *'ádíínís-zin* (*'ádííníl, 'á'dól, 'ázhdól, 'ádííníl, 'ádíínót*)

doo shidi'yoolghéélgóó 'ádííníszin, I keep from getting killed.

11. to pray.

F. *so-didees-zijl* (*didííl, didool, zhdidool, didiil, didoól*) *(*hodi-*

doo-) **C-I.** *so-dis-zin* (*díl, dil, zh-dil, diil, doł*) (*hodi-*) **P.** *so-dees-zin* (*dííníl, dool, zh-dool, diil, dooł*) (*hodoo-*) **R.** *so-ndís-zijh* (*ndíl, ndíl, nízh-díl, ndiil, ndół*)

(*náhodi-*) **O.** *so-dós-zin* (*dóól, dól, zhdól, dool, doł*) (*hodó-*)

*These forms have impersonal *ho-*, *ha-*, as the pronoun subject. Thus, *sohodidoozijl*, there will be prayer (praying).

12. to become, be, famous.

This verb is herewith given for the 3rd person. Other persons of the verb are obtained by altering the pronoun prefix on the postpositional *-éé*. Thus, *bééhó'dilzin*, it is famous; *shééhó'dilzin*, I am famous, etc.

F. *bééhodi'doolzijl* **N.** *bééhó'dilzin* **P.** *béého'doolzijd* **R** *béénáho'dilzijh* **O.** *béého'doolzíl'*

13. to find out; to ascertain; to know it or about it.

In the following verb the impersonal *ho-* is the subject. Thus *hózin*, there is knowledge; *hodoozijl*, there will be knowledge, etc. It is herewith given for the first person sgl only, the other persons being rendered by altering the pronoun prefix on the postposition *-it*. Thus, *shít bééhózin*, I know it (lit. there is knowledge concerning it with me); *nił bééhoozin*, you found out (lit. knowledge concerning it came into existence with you).

F. *shít bééhodoozijl* **I.** *shít bééhoozijh* **P.** *shít bééhoozin* **R.** *shít béénáhoodzijh* **O.** *shít bééhoozíl'*

t'áá 'át'éegi ná shił bééhodoo-zijł, I'll find out about it for you.
doo shił bééhózin da, I do not know about it.

14. to become aware of it; to be aware of it (in the neuter).

F. *baa 'áho-dínees-sijł (díníí, dínóo, zhdínóo, díníid, dínóoh)
N. baa 'áho-ni-sin (níní, ní, zhní, niid, noh) **P.** baa 'áho-nii-zíj' (nini, nii, zhnii, niid, noo) **R.** baa 'ánáho-niis-dzjijh (nii, nii, zhnii, niid, nooh) **O.** baa 'áho-noos-sijh (noó, noo, zhnoo, nood, nooh). 'adqádqá' t'áadoo nishí-nílnishígíí baa 'áhonisin, I am aware of the fact that you didn't work yesterday.

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

15. to be unaware of it.

N. t'áadoo *baa 'áho-ni(s)-sini (níní, ní, zhní, niid, noh)

*baa becomes yaa in 3o.

16. to cease; discontinue.

F. 'áádoolzijł **I.** 'ánálzjijh **P.** 'ánászjijd **R.** 'ánínálzjijh **O.** 'áná-olzijł'

zijł, zijh, zi' (zj), dzjijh, zijh, to stand.

1. to stand up.

F. yi-dees-sijł (díí, doo, zhdo, diid, dooh) **I.** yiis-sijh (yii, yii, jii, yiid, ghoo) **P.** yii-zj' (yii, yii, jii, yiid, ghoo) **R.** néis-dzjijh (néii, néii, njii, néii, náoo) **O.** ghoos-sijh (ghóó, ghoo, joo, ghood, ghoo)

2. to be standing; to be in an erect position.

N. (S-P.) sé-zí (síní, si, jì, siid, soo)

zis, zis, zas (zaaz), zas, zas, to gird.

1. to put on one's belt; to gird oneself.

F. 'áká-dees-zis (díí, dool, zh-dool, diil, dooł) (bidi'dool-) **I.** 'ákás-zis ('ákáníl, 'ákál, 'áká-jíl, 'ákáiiil, 'ákáoł) ('ákábi'dil-) **P.** 'ákásís-zas ('ákásíníl, 'ákás, 'ákájís, 'ákásiil, 'ákásooł) ('ákábi'dis-) **R.** 'áká-nás-zas (náníl, nál, njíl, néiil, náł) (nábi'dil-) **O.** 'áká-oos-zas (óól, ool, jól, ool, ooł) (bi'dól-)

2. to have one's belt on.

N. 'ákásís-zaaz ('ákásíníl, 'áká 'ákájí, 'ákásiil, 'ákásooł)

zis, zéés, zeez, dis, zéés, to singe

This verb is highly irregular in the 1st person dpl, and in the passive, where the stem becomes dis, déés, deez, dis, déés.

F. dees-sis (díí, yidoo, jidoo, dii, dooh) (bidi'doodis) **I.** yis-séés (ni, yi, ji, yii, ghoh) (bi'didéés)

P. yí-zeez (yíní, yiyíí, jíí, yii, ghoo) (bi'doodééz) **R.** nás-dis (nání, néí, njí, néii, náh) (nábi'di-)

O. ghós-séés (ghóó, yó, jó, ghoo, ghoo) (bi'dó-)

zo, zo, zo, dzo, zo, to mark.

1. to make a mark.

F. 'a-dees-so (díí, doo, zhdo, diid, dooh) **I.** 'iis-so ('ii, 'ii, 'ajii, 'iid, 'oh) **Prog.** 'ees-so ('íí, 'oo,

'ajoo, 'iid, 'ooh) **P.** 'asé-zo ('asíní, 'a, 'aji, 'asiid, 'asoo) **R.** ná'-

iis-dzo (ná'ii, ná'ii, n'jii, ná'ii, ná'óh) **O.** 'oos-so ('óó, 'ó, 'ajó, 'ood, 'ooh)

2. to mark it; to scratch it (a match).

F. dees-soh (díí, yidoo, jidoo, diid dooh) (bidi'dood-) **I.** yiis-soh (yii, yiyii, jii, yiid, ghoo) (bi'diid-) **P.** sé-zoh (síní, yiiz, jiiz, siid, soo) (bi'disd-) **R.** néis-dzoh (néii, náyii, n'jii, néiid, náoo) (nábi'dii-) **O.** ghos-soh (ghóó, yó, jó, ghood, ghoo) (bi'dód-)

tsit'éfi sézoh, I struck a match.
zoh, zóoh, zo', zoh, zóoh, to spit.

1. to spit it out.

F. ha-didees-soh (didíí, ididoo, zhdidoo, didiid, didooh) **I.** ha-dis-sóoh (dí, idi, zhdi, diid, doh) **P.** ha-díí-zo' (dííní, idíí, zhdíí, diid, dooh) **P.** ha-ndís-soh (ndí, néidi, nízhdí, ndiid, ndóh) **O.** ha-dós-sóoh (dóó, idó, zhdó, dood, dooh)

zqqs, zqqs, zqqs, dqqs, zqqs, to rip.

This verb, like zis, is highly irregular in the 1st person dpl, and

in the passive, where stem-initial z becomes d.

1. to rip it; to tear it (roughly).

F. 'adees-sqqs ('adíí, 'iidoo, 'azhdoo, 'adii, 'adooh) ('abidi'doodqqs) **I.** 'iis-sqqs ('ani, 'ii, 'aji, 'ii, 'ooh) ('abi'didqqs) **Prog.** yis-sqqs (yí, yoo, joo, yii, ghoh) (bi'doodqqs) **P.** 'ii-zqqs ('ííní, 'ayíí, 'ajíí, 'ii, 'oo) ('abi'doodqqs) **R.** 'anás-dqqs ('anání, 'anéí, 'an'jii, 'anéii, 'anáh) ('anábi'didqqs) **O.** 'oos-sqqs ('óó, 'ayó, 'ajó, 'oo, 'ooh) ('abi'dódqqs)

2. to turn it inside out (as a shirt).

F. ndees-sqqs (ndíí, néidoo, nízhdoo, ndii, ndooh) (nábidi'doodqqs) **I.** nás-sqqs (nání, néí, n'jii, néii, náh) (nábi'didqqs) **P.** nisé-zqqs (nísíní, néí, níjii, nísii, nísoo) **R.** ní-nás-dqqs (nání, néí, nájii, néii, náh) (nábi'didqqs) **O.** náos-sqqs (náóó, náyó, n'jó, náoo, náoo) (nábi'dódqqs)

she'éetsoh nisézqqs, I turned my coat inside out.

UNCLASSIFIED

The following words, largely interjections and other similar expressions were not entered in the main body of the dictionary. A list of words of similar type, namely the onomatopoetic, were given under the verb stem ts'jǝt (10).

<p>'qǝ', well! (anticipation, as when a person approaches one as though to speak, but says nothing).</p> <p>'aháláane', poor! woe! (as in 'aháláane' shicheii, poor grandpa! --- showing that one is sorry for, or sympathetic with "grandpa" who is sick, or otherwise in trouble. 'aháláane' is also used as an exclamation when intimates are reunited after long separation).</p> <p>'ahéhee', thank you.</p> <p>'akóh, excuse me!</p> <p>'akóóh, get out of the way! make way!</p> <p>'akóóh, look out! (warning).</p> <p>'akóó niláahdi naních'jǝdii, go on, scram! get the heck away from here!</p> <p>'átsé t'áá 'ákǝp naniná, stick around!</p> <p>'ayá, ouch!</p> <p>béhé! béhé, (to call a sheep).</p> <p>béii'! béii', hyah! hyah! (to call a dog).</p> <p>bich'jǝ' dah diilgheed, sic 'em!</p> <p>ch'jǝdiitahgóó, damn!</p> <p>da' t'áá 'aaníi, no kidding! is that a fact!? (incredulity).</p> <p>doo 'áhályání, you blockhead!</p> <p>dooládó'da, golly! oh boy! (as when one sees something beautiful).</p>	<p>dooládó' doodada or dooládó' 'ayói da lá, oh dear! (mild displeasure).</p> <p>dooda shǝjǝ, no! (as when one expresses incredulity and surprise)</p> <p>doo shaa náhát'jǝ da, I'm not supposed to be bothered.</p> <p>'éi lá t'áá 'éi ni, that's the stuff! now you're in the groove!</p> <p>'éii, oh! (suffering).</p> <p>ge', silence! hush!</p> <p>ghóshdǝǝ'! ghóshdǝǝ', here! here! (as in calling to another player to throw the ball to one).</p> <p>gídí! gídí, kitty! kitty!</p> <p>haalá 'áhánééh, well! well! well! (mild and pleasant surprise, as in meeting an old friend).</p> <p>haalá 'áhánééh, what the ---!</p> <p>haalá 'áhoodzaa, wake up! (as when one is not paying attention).</p> <p>haalá 'áninééh, what's the matter with you?! (as one would say to a child who spilled its milk)</p> <p>hágoshǝjǝ, go ahead! ok!</p> <p>hágoshǝjǝ bééhodoozǝjǝt, we'll see! (disbelief, or acceptance of a challenge).</p> <p>hazhó'ógo, be careful! (as when one cautions a hunter about to start on a hunting trip).</p> <p>heeh, oh ho! (as when one catches a thief in the act).</p>
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héi , hey! (as in shouting to attract a person's attention).	doing?!) (as when one might see a child tearing up money).
héii or heeh , sa-a-y! (suspicion).	t'áá 'aaníí 'ádíshní , no fooling!
hoo' aah , make room! (as when one wants to enter a crowded car).	(as in t'áá 'aaníí 'ádíshní haa-shq' hóót'íjd, no fooling, what happened?)
hwááh , whew! (as when one is hot or tired, or when one sets a burden down).	t'áá 'áko or lq'qq , you're welcome (in answer to thank you).
jishcháádéé' , what the heck!	t'áadoo 'ádíníní , pipe down! don't say that!
jó t'áá 'aaníí , and how! (emphatic agreement).	t'áadoo 'ánít'íní , look out! take care! (a warning given to a person who is annoying one).
k'adí or t'áadoo 'ánít'íní , quit it! that's enough!	t'áadoo shaa nánít'íní , don't bother me! let me alone!
k'ad lqá , there! (as when one has finished a task).	t'áá shíí 'áko , oh well! (resignation).
kodi! kodi , help! help!	t'áá shqodí , please.
t-tt , ph! phff! (to show one's disdain, as of a braggard's claims).	t'óó 'ádíní , no! you're not serious (incredulity and surprise).
nahji' , one side! (as when one wants people to step to one side in order to pass).	t'óó 'ádíshní , I merely remarked! I'm just kidding!
naních'íjdii , all right then, don't!	t'óó báhodoonih , (indicates that one is bothered or disturbed, as when one's neighbor turns on a radio in the middle of the night and awakens one, or when a fly insists upon sitting on one. The corresponding English expressions cannot be printed).
nda yee' , hell no!	tí' or tí'ee , let's go! come on!
níghohádi , shove over! move over!	t'is! t'is , to call a goat.
níish nik'ehdi , what's it to you! what do you care!	tsxííígo , hurry up!
niyooch'íid , nuts to you! you lie!	wóóh , yoo hoo!
nizéé' or t'áadoo 'áníich'íjdii shut up!	yáá tsík'eh , gnats! phooey! (to express incredulity of a tale or statement that appears to be a gross exaggeration of the truth)
nláohdi naniná , go away! beat it!	
shiid , s-ss! s-sst! (to call one's attention without being overheard).	
shúúh! shúúh , here! here! (as in shúúh! shúúh! ha'át'íí lá baa naniná, here! here! what are you	

yáah, wow! (amazement).

ya' 'éii, aw c'mon!

yá'át'ééh, swell! fine! good! (al-
so as a greeting, hello!)

yíh, oops! (as when one nearly
drops something).

yooch'íid 'át'é, it's a lie!

PART II



ENGLISH - NAVAHO BILAGAANAA BIZAAD - DINE BIZAAD

Naabeehó dine'é bizaad t'áadoo yee 'ak'eda'at'chíhí t'óó yee yádaa'łti'go t'óó 'ahayóí nááhái. Bilagáanaa Naabeehó bizaad doo bił béédahózinii Naabeehó Bilagáanaa bizaad t'éiyá yee yádaa'łti' dooleeł, háálá Naabeehó bizaad doo yá'át'éeh da, daaníigo Bilagáanaa bizaad t'éiyá yínida'niłtingo hoolzhiizh.

K'ad naaltsoos díkwíí shíí Naabeehó bizaad bee bik'ida'ashchíigo 'ályaa, dóó k'ad nihił béédahózingo Naabeehó bizaad náanáłahd'éé' saadígíí t'áá bił 'ahidaa'łt'éego 'át'éé lá. Naabeehó dine'é t'óó 'ahayóí, dóó hool'áágóó t'áá bí bizaad yee yádaa'łti' dooleeł, dóó Naabeehó t'áá bí bizaad ghólta' dóó bee 'ak'e'elchí yídahwiidoo'áát' 'a'łdó'. Bilagáanaa bizaad ghólta' dóó bee 'ak'e'elchí dóó bee yáti' 'a'łdó' yídahwiidoo'áát', 'áko díí nahasdzáán bikáa'gi t'áadoo bee bich'j' 'anáhóót'i'ígóó kééhat'j' dooleeł, ndi Naabeehó bizaad doo yóó' 'adeididoo'áat' biniighé 'áhá'níi da. Díí saadígíí bee 'ak'e'elchíí dóó bee yáti' dóó Bilagáanaa bizaad bił 'ahqah sinilgo binahji' Bilagáanaa bizaad t'áadoo hodina'í bíhoo'aah dooleełgo 'át'é.

Díí naaltsoos saad bii' 'álah 'ályaaígíí 'át'é. Naaki 'ahii' sinil; 'átsé si'ánígíí Bilagáanaa bizaad Naabeehók'ehgo yaa halne', dóó 'akééd'éé' si'ánígíí t'éiyá Naabeehó bizaad Bilagáanaak'ehgo yaa halne'.

Naabeehó ła' saad Naabeehó bizaad bee 'ályaaígíí hádídeesh'j'j' jiniizingo díí saad házhdéez'j'ígíí saad t'áadoo le'é yaa dahalne'ígíí bee ninít'i'ígíí (verb stem) biká'ígíí biyaagi jidídóo'j'j'. Hádízhdóo'j'j'ígíí t'éiyá saad bá siláhígíí t'ah bich'j' dahwéelzhíizhgo baa nitsáhákeesígíí dóó k'ad 'adahat'j'igo baa nitsáhákeesígíí dabiká'ígíí biyaagi hádízhdóo'j'j'.

Kót'áo (for example) **dooleeł** t'éiyá t'ah bich'j' hoolzhishgo 'oolghé. **Yileeł** t'éiyá k'ad 'áhát'j'igo 'oolghé. Díí saad t'áá 'álah t'áá'ł'ígíí bá silá, 'áko kót'é **doo-leeł; yi-leeł**. Díí saadígíí t'áá 'álah **-leeł** bee ninít'i', 'áko 'éí 'oolghé bá siláhígíí (stem)

'Áko díí naaltsoos saad bii' 'álah 'ályaaígíí bighi' **leeł** biká'ígi jidídóo'j'j' dóó biyaagi saad t'áá 'a'łtso **leeł** bá naazláhígíí dabikáa' dooleeł, dóó Bilagáanaak'ehjí 'a'łdó' bikáa' dooleeł. 'Áádóó 'índa náánáłahgo Bilagáanaak'ehgo bee bik'ináa'ashchínígi há-náádízhdóo'j'j' dóó 'índa saad'éé t'áá 'oolghéii hoł bééhodoozj'j'. Kót'áo **leeł** biká'ígi 'aa 'ájiilaago díí saadígíí biyaagi kót'éego bikáa' dooleeł:

leet, leeh (lį, lų), lįį', dleeh, le', to become.

F. deesh-teeł (dį, doo, jidoo, dii, dooh)

Ła' jizį ha'át'éego lá Bilagánaak'ehjí **leet, leeh (lį, lų), lįį', dleeh, le'** jididoonįł lá jinizingo dį naaltsoos bikáa'gi **become biká'igi** jidídoo'įįł dóo 'ında 'ákwe'é kót'éego bikáa' dooleet:

become, to (becoming, became, become)

Saad 'alqji' si'ánigį (become) t'éiyá **infinitive** gholghé. Jó 'éi 'ákohgo 'adoodleet dóo 'ákó'oolghéenii dooleet doo níi da. Jó t'óo 'adleeh, 'oodleet, 'asdlįį' jiní nahalin. Kót'éego bee yáti':

Hastiin deeshteeł nisin, I want **to become** a man. (Naabeehó doo "hastiin 'adoodleet nisin" daanį da, Bilagánaa t'éiyá 'ákót'éego yadaafti'.)

Saad náánáŁa' 'atdó' t'áa 'ákónáadaat'é. Jó 'éi 'ádoolníł (**to make**). 'Ádeeshłíł nisin, I want **to make it**; 'ál'į bééhasin, I know how **to make it**.

Dídįgį t'éiyá saad **to be** gholghéhigį bił bee yáti'. Kót'éego.

deeshteeł, I will become. diidleet; dadiidleet, we will

díleet, you will become. become.

dooleet, he, she, it will become. doohleeł; dadoohleeł, you will become.

jidooleet, he, she will become. dooleet; dadooleet; jidooleet; dazhdooleet, they will become.

hodooleet, it will become; things will become. come.

deeshleeł nt'ęę', I would become. díleet nt'ęę', you would become.

'Atch'į'go nída'azhahigį () bita'gi saad táa' 'atkéé' sinil. 'Alqji' si'ánigį t'éiyá **gerund** gholghé. Saad **infinitive** deiłnínigį 'át'éegogo t'áa 'íidqá' -ing bee ninít'i' łeh. Jó dį saadigį 'ákó'oolghéenii 'át'į doo níi da; t'áa hazhó'ó t'óo k'ad 'áhát'į níigo halne' Jó 'éi saad **to be** gholghéhigį bił bee yáti'. 'Oodleeł = **to be becoming**.

yishleeł, I am becoming.

yishleeł nt'ęę', I was becoming.

yíleeł, you are becoming.

yíleeł nt'ęę', you were becoming.

yíleeł, he (bikq'ii), she (ba'ádii), it, is becoming.

yíleeł nt'ęę', you were becoming.

jooleet, he, she, it is becoming.

hooleet, it is becoming; things are becoming.

yiidleet; deiidleet, we are becoming.

ghohheet; daahheet, you are becoming.

yileet; daaleet; jooleet; da-jooleet, they are becoming.

yileet nt'ée', he, she, it was becoming.

jooleet nt'ée', he, she, was becoming.

hooleet nt'ée', it was becoming; things were becoming.

yiidleet; deiidleet nt'ée', we were becoming.

ghohheet; daahheet nt'ée', you are becoming.

yileet; daaleet; jooleet; da-jooleet nt'ée' they were becoming.

'Atch'ij' ná'ázhahígíí () bita'gi naaki góne' saad náánást'ánígíí t'éiyá **past tense** gholghé. Jó 'éí 'ákó'oolghéenii 'át'ij doo ní da, t'áá hazhó'ó t'áá 'íidqáq' 'áhóót'ijid níigo halne'. **Pronoun** gholghéhígíí bilqaji' si'áqgo bee yáti', 'áko 'ákó'oolghéenii níigo halne'. 'Áko:

sélíí', I became.

sínííí', you became.

silíí', he, she, it became.

jizlíí', he, she became.

hazlíí', it became; things became.

siidlíí'; dasiidlíí', we became.

soolíí'; dasoolíí', you became.

silíí'; daazlíí'; jizlíí'; dajizlíí', they became.

'Atch'ij' ná'ázhahígíí () bita'gi saad táá' góne' si'ánígíí t'éiyá **past participle** gholghé. Jó 'éí saad **to have** doodaii' **to be** daolghéhígíí bit bee yáti'. Kót'éego:

sélíí', I have become

sínííí', you have become.

silíí', he, she, it has become

jizlíí', he, she has become.

hazlíí', it has become; things have become.

siidlíí'; dasiidlíí', we have become.

soolíí'; dasoolíí', you have become.

silíí'; daazlíí'; jizlíí'; dajizlíí', they have become.

sélíí' ni', I had become.

sínííí' ni', you had become.

siidlíí'; dasiidlíí' ni', we had become.

silíí' ni', he, she, it had become.

jizlíí' ni', he, she had become.

soolíí'; dasoolíí' ni', you had become.

silíí'; daazlíí'; jizlíí'; dajizlíí' ni', they had become.

Saad to be dóo to have gholghéhígíí dóo saad ʔa' 'atʔh'i' ná'á-zhahígíí () bita'gi sinilígíí bit 'atʔkée' sinilgo Bilagáanaa 'aghá yee yádaaʔti', 'áko ndi-ʔahgo 'ánáá'nííʔ. 'Éi biniinaa kwe'é bikáá' ndoo'niʔ.

nishʔí, I am.

níhí, you are.

nií, he, she, it is

jíí, he, she is.

hóló, there is.

niidlí; daniidlí, we are.

nohʔí; danohʔí, you are.

nií; danilí; jíí; dajíí, they are.

dahóló, there are.

nishʔíí nt'ée', I was.

nííí nt'ée', you were

niííí nt'ée', he, she, it was.

jíííí nt'ée', he, she was.

hólóó nt'ée', there was; there used to be.

niidlíí; daniidlíí nt'ée', we

were.

nohʔíí; danohʔíí nt'ée', you were.

niííí; danilíí; jíííí; dajíííí nt'ée', they were.

dahólóó nt'ée', there were; there used to be.

nishʔíí dooleet, I will be.

nííí dooleet, you will be.

niííí dooleet, he, she, it will be.

jíííí dooleet, he, she will be.

hólóó dooleet, there will be.

niidlíí; daniidlíí dooleet, we

will be.

nohʔíí; danohʔíí dooleet, you will be.

niííí; danilíí; jíííí; dajíííí dooleet, they will be.

dahólóó dooleet, there will be.

nishʔíí dooleet nt'ée', I would be.

nííí dooleet nt'ée', you would be.

shee hóló, I have.

nee hóló, you have.

bee hóló, he, she, it has.

hwee hóló, he, she has.

nihee hóló, we have.

nihee hóló, you have.

shee hólóó nt'ée' I had.

nee hólóó nt'ée', you had.

Bilagáanaak'ehjí na'ídiíkidgo díí saadígíí ʔahgo 'ánáádaat'ííh:

sélíí', I became; da' sélíí', did I become?
sínílíí', you became; da' sínílíí', did you become.

Díí béédaaʔniih: jó 'éí t'áadoo le'é t'áá 'íídáq' 'áhóót'íídígíí bí-
na'íídótkidgo díí saadígíí bee hadoohdzih. **Did I? did you? did he?**
did she? did we? did you? did they? Dóó 'índa saad 'áłtsé si'ánígíí
jó 'éí **infinitive form** gholghé, 'éí bíł 'ałkéé' sinilgo bee hadooh-
dzih

Saad **bring, to** (bringing, brought, brought) gholghéhígíí bik'í-
ninootáq'go 'éí **I brought it**, ní'q jiníigo 'óolghé. Da' ní'qísh jiníi-
go t'éiyá **did I bring it? — did I brought it?** t'éiyá dooda.

K'ad shíí 'índa díí naaltsoos bits'áqádóó Naabeehó Bilagáanaa
bizaad lq'í yídahwiidoof'áát, dóó Bilagáanaa Naabeehó **bizaad**
lq'í yídahwiidoof'áát. 'Ahidiníłnáago 'ahéédadi'diitíłígíí t'áá 'ii-
ghisíí bichq' hwíídéeni, 'áko 'ałch'ishjí yádeiilti'ígíí dóó nitsidei-
keesígíí 'ahá bik'idadi'diitíł.

A

abalone, diichití.

abdomen, 'atsq.

ability, 'iichijh.

able, to be (being, was, been), 'qat 3. I am able to do anything that you can do, níneesh'q. I am not able, doo bineesh'qq da.

abortion, 'atsq ha'a'eet.

abort, to (aborting, aborted, aborted), 'ot 19. I aborted; I had an abortion, sitsq ha'íí'éeel. I aborted it, sitsq ha'íí'éeel.

about, daats'í. There are about ten, neeznaá daats'í yilt'é

about it, baa; binaa.

about to, k'adéę. I am about to die, k'adéę shi'niitsq.

above it, bideijigo.

abrasion, tsiih yít'óod.

abreast, 'ahqah. We are walking four abreast, d[ñiilt'éego 'ahqah yikah.

absent, to be (being, was, been), dijít 1. Why were you absent, ha'át'íishq' biniinaa 'ánidin ní-t'éeé'?

absentee, báhalyáahii.

acorn, chéch'il bináá'.

accident, doo bił ntsíhákeesígi 'áhoodzaa.

accompany, to (accompanying accompanied, accompanied) gáát 51. I shall accompany him, bił deesh'ash.

accomplish, to (accomplishing accomplished, accomplished) líít 23. I accomplished the task, naanish ta' yishtaa.

accomplished, to be (being, was, been), níít 12. It has been accomplished, ta' yidzaa.

accomplishment, ta' yilyaaígíí.

according to it, bik'eh.

accusation, 'ak'ihodiit'q.

accuse, to (accusing, accused, accused), 'áát 13. I accused him of killing my horse, shiljí síníthj dishníigo bik'ihodii'q.

ache, diniih.

acidity of the stomach, titsoii.

Acoma, haak'oh.

acquainted with, to get (getting, got, gotten), zijít. I will get acquainted with him, bił 'ahéého-deeszijít. I am acquainted with him, bił 'ahééhoniszin. We got acquainted with each other, 'ahééhosiilzijid.

acquire, to (acquiring, acquired acquired), t'eeł 9. I acquired a horse from a Mexican, łjí' naakaii bits'áqádeé' shóiséłt'~'

acquisition, shóozt'e'ii.

acre, náhásdzo hayázhi.

across, gónaa; ha'naa; kónaa, tsé'naa.

across here, kónaa.

across there, 'ákónaa.

act alone, to (acting, acted, acted), t'eeł. I am acting alone, t'áátah dinisht'éhí.

action, to take (taking, took, taken), t'ijít 1. I am taking action on it, baa yinísh't'í.

actually, t'áá 'aaníí.

add to it, to (adding, added, added), 'áát 18. I added it to it, bí-

ADD

néisht'á. I added them to it, bí-néish'níl.

addicted to it, to be (being, was, been), níit 2. I am addicted to it, bichá yídéeshni. You are addicted to whiskey, tódíthit bichá yídíníni.

addiction, 'achá hwífdéeni.

addition, 'ínéi'níl.

adhesion, 'ahídí'níisá.

adobe, bis.

adolescence, 'anooséét.

adultery, 'adilghé; 'adoolyá.

adultery, to commit (committing, committed, committed), léet 1. I committed adultery, 'adíílá.

advance, to (advancing, advanced, advanced), gáát 26. I am advancing, náás yisháát.

advertise, to (advertising, advertised, advertised), kqat 2. I am advertising it, bí'ooshkqah.

advertisement, 'ó'oolkqah.

advice, na'nitin.

afar, nízaadgóó; nízaagóó.

afraid of it, to be (being, was, been), dzíít 1. I am afraid of it, binásdzid. I'll come to be afraid of it, béédesdzíít.

after, dóó bik'iji'.

after-birth, 'awéé' biyaa'tái.

after that, ghónáásdóó; 'áádóó bik'iji'.

after while, hodíina'go.

against him, bíniiká.

against it, binahji'

agent, naalchi'í.

ago, -dáq'. Two years ago, naaki nááháífdáq'.

ALL

agree to it, to (agreeing, agreed, agreed), leet 4. I agreed to it, bee lá 'aséíí'.

agreed upon, to be (being, was, been), leet 34. It was agreed upon, bee lá 'azlíí'.

agreement, lá 'azlíí'.

agreement with, to make an (making, made, made), t'áát 3. I made an agreement with him, bit 'ahadi'nisht'á.

agriculture, k'éé'dílgheéh.

aground, to run (running, ran, run), 'ot 4. The ship ran aground, tsinqa'eeł dzíłts'ádi-neez'éél.

ahead of him, biláqji'; bitsiji'.

aid, 'áká 'e'elgheed.

aid, to (aiding, aided, aided), ghoł 11. I am aiding him, bíká, 'anáshgho'.

ailment, 'aqh dahaz'á.

aimlessly, t'óó dzólníígóó.

air, níłch'i.

airplane, chidí naat'a'í; béesh naat'a'ii.

Albuquerque, N. M. be'eldííla-sinil; bee'eldííldahsinil.

alcohol, 'azee' łikoní.

alder, k'ish.

alfalfa, t'oh waa'í.

algae, tát'íd.

alive, to be (being, was, been), naat 2. I am alive, hinishná. I was alive, hinishnáá nt'éé'.

alkali, łeeyáán; táháníí'.

all, ałtso; t'áá 'ałtso. That's all, t'áá 'ákódí.

alligator, bitsee' yee 'adiłthałii.

ALL

allow, to (allowing, allowed, allowed), 'áát 18. I allowed him to spend the night in my home, shighan góne' biidootkáát binii-ghé badi'ni'q̄.

all right, hágoshíí; lq̄; lq̄'qq'.

all together, 'ahióóltq̄'go The man has three daughters, and two sons, so all together he has five children, hastiin bitsi' táá' bighe' t'éiyá naaki, 'áko t'áá 'aṭ-tso 'ahióóltq̄'go 'ashdla' ba'áṭ-chíní.

almost, k'asdáq̄'; k'adéę. I almost died, k'asdáq̄' dasétsq̄.

alone, t'áá sáhí; t'áá sahdii.

already, t'áá 'íídáq̄'. I have already eaten, t'áá 'íídáq̄' 'ííyáq̄'.

also, 'aṭdó'; dó'.

alternation, 'ata'níní.

alum, tsékq̄'; tsé dík'óq̄zh.

aluminum, béesh 'adaaszóóligíí

always, t'áá 'áṭaji'; hool'áágóó.

ambuscade, baa ni'iiyeedzá.

ambush, baa ni'iiyeedzá.

ambush, to (ambushing, ambushed, ambushed), dáát 2. I ambushed him, baa nihinisdzá

I am ambushing him; I am lying in ambush for him, baa híníshdá

ammunition, bee'eldq̄q̄h bik'a'.

among them, bitah.

amputation, 'ats'áoz'a' k'égéesh

anesthesia (general), 'atah nahaztseed.

anesthesia (local), 'ats'óóz naaztseed.

anesthesia, 'i'iiilgháásh.

anesthetic, bee 'i'iiilgháshí.

ANY

anesthetic, to give an (giving, gave, given), hosh 5. I will give him an anesthetic, bi'iiideesh-hosh.

ancestor, 'azází; 'azází yéęni'.

ancient people, 'anaasází.

and, dóó; 'áádóó; 'índa.

and then, 'áádóó.

Aneth, Utah, t'áá bíich'íidii.

anger, 'áháchí'.

anger, to (angering, angered, angered), chijjṭ 3. I angered him, bá hóóṭchí'.

angry, to become (becoming; became, become), chijjṭ 4. I will become angry, shá hodoochijjṭ. I am angry, shá háchí'.

angora goat, tṭ'ízí'ilí.

animal, naaldlooshii.

ankle joint, 'akéts'iin.

annual, nináháháhahgo ('áhoo-nííq̄gíí); t'áá nináháháháh hik'eh

anoint, to (anointing, anointed, anointed), ṭṭah 1. I anointed him, séṭṭah.

another one, náánáṭa'.

another, -náá-. I made another, ṭa' 'ánáánáshdlaa. I killed another, ṭa' nááséṭhí.

ant, wólázhiní (black); wóláchíí' (red).

antiseptic, ch'osh doo yit'íinii bee naatseedí.

antelope, jádí.

antler, (bijh) bidee'.

any, t'áá bíhólníhí.

anybody, t'áá háiida.

anyone, t'áá háiida.

ANY

ASC

anything, t'áá bíhólníhígíí; t'áa-doo le'é.
anus, 'ajilchíí'.
anvil, bik'i 'atsidí.
Apache (White Mountain), dziłghá'í.
ape, magítsoh; mogítsoh.
apparatus, bee na'anishí.
apparently, t'áá 'íishjání; t'áa-doo bahat'aadí.
appease, to (appeasing, appeased, appeased), hił 3. I appeased you with money, béeso bee ni-diiłtheel. I gave you money to appease you, béeso naa ní'q bee didíłhił biniighé.
appeasement, 'adiigheet.
appendix, 'ach'íí' bits'áni'nísq.
appetite, to lack an (lacking, lacked, lacked), zijł 3. I lack an appetite; I have no appetite, doo 'anisin da.
appetizer, bich'j' 'aznízini.
apple, bilasáanaa.
apprehend, to (apprehending, apprehended, apprehended) kah 1. The criminal was apprehended, diné doo yá'áshóoni bénálkáá'.
approve, to (approving, approved, approved), łeet 4. I will approve it, bee lq 'adeeshłeet.
approval, lq 'azljj'.
apricot, didzétsoh yázhí.
April, t'áqchil.
apron, 'atéelsiłtsóóz.
aragonite (banded), hadahoni-ghé'.

arch (of the foot), 'akéníí'; 'aké-ts'iil.
archery, ni'dilt'oh.
argyrol, ná'eedzi' łizhinígíí.
arise, to (arising, arose, arisen), 'nah 4. I arose, ndiish'na'.
arm, 'agaan.
armpit, 'ach'áhaya.
around it, binaa; binaagóó.
around, naa-. he is walking around, naaghá. He is walking around it, yinaágáát.
around the corner from it, biza-nághah. My house is around the corner from that rock, nléí tsé deez'áhi bizánághahdi shi-kin si'q.
arrest, to (arresting, arrested, arrested), tsoł 2. I arrested him, bee haz'áanii bik'ehgo yiiłtsood.
arrive, to (arriving, arrived, arrived), gáát 18. I arrived, níyá.
arrow, k'aa'.
arrowhead, k'aabéesh.
arrowhead (of flint), béesh 'es-t'ogii.
arroyo, cháshk'eh; bikooh.
art, na'ach'qah.
artery, 'ats'oostsoh łichí'ígíí.
artist, na'ach'qahí.
ascend, to (ascending, ascended, ascended), gáát 4, 5. I ascended, haséyá. I ascended the hill, hók'áq haséyá.
ascension, ha'asdzá; deigo dah diildoh.
ascent, ha'asdzá; deigo dah diil-doh.

ASH

as far as, -ji'. I went as far as the river, tooh níníji' niníyá.
ashamed, to be (being, was, been), zjił 6. I am ashamed, yá nisin. I am ashamed of it, baa yá nisin.
ashes, łeeshch'ih.
ashore, to go (going, went, gone) gáát 21. I went ashore, dziłts'á-níyá.
ask, to (asking, asked, asked) kił 2, 3. I asked, na'ídééłkid. I asked him, nabídeéłkid.
ask for, to (asking, asked, asked) kił 1. I asked him for it, yíkeed.
asleep, 'ałhosh; yiisí'. I am asleep, 'ashhosh. My hand is asleep, shíla' yiisí'.
aspen, t'iisbái.
asperate, dich'íizh; dishch'íizh.
Asiatic, bináá'ádaałts'ózi dine'é.
aspirin, tsiits'iin diniih 'azee'.
ass, télii.
assassin, 'iisxíinii.
assassinate, to (assassinating, assassinated, assassinated), hééł 2; tsił 1. I assassinated him, sét-hí. I assassinated them, nisét-tseed.
assassination, 'iilghé.
assemble, to (assembling, assembled, assembled), leeł 15. We will assemble, 'áłah diidleł. We are assembled, 'áłah niidlí.
assembly, 'áłah 'aleeh.
assorted, 'ałtaas'éf.
astonished, to be (being, was, been), ghis 4. I was astonished by it, bik'ee désghiz.

AWA

astonishment, 'adeesghiz.
astray, to go (going, went, gone), gáát 30. I went astray, yóó 'íiyá
atlas (bone), 'ak'os doolghófi.
attack, 'ak'éé'iiyah.
attack, to (attacking, attacked, attacked), ghoł 20. We will attack each other, 'atł'iiidiilghoł. We will attack one another, 'atł'iiidiijah. ghoł 18. I will attack him, bik'iideeshghoł. ghoł 7. I attacked him, bik'iji' dah diishghod. I sneaked up on the bear and attacked it, shash baa nishna' dóó bik'iji' dah diishghod.
attention, to call --- to (calling, called, called), nih 8. I will call his attention to the fact that his horse is dead, bilíj' daaztsánigí bee bi'deeshnih.
at, -gi, -di. At school, 'ólta'gi. At home, hooghandi.
at the same time, t'áá 'ahqah.
attorney, 'agha'diit'aahii.
augmentation, yidlqad.
August, bini'ant'áqts'ózi.
aunt (maternal), 'amá yázhi.
aunt (paternal), 'abízhí.
authority, to have (having, had had), nih 3. I have authority over you, nee shíhólníih.
automobile, chidí.
aviator, na'at'a'í.
aware of, to become (becoming, became, become), zjił 14; chijh. I am aware of the fact that you did not work yesterday, 'adqá-dqá' t'áadoo nisínlnishgí bac 'áhonisin. I was aware of him,

AWA

but before I could dodge he hit me, t'áá baa 'áháshchjijh, ndi t'áadoo disghésí shiř dzidees-ts'in.

away, yóó'. He went away, yóó' 'íiyá.

away from him, bits'áqá'; bits'áq-jí'.

awesome, to be. t'eeř 3. It is awesome, 'ayóí 'át'é.

awful, hóghée'; t'áá 'íighisíí; 'a-yóogo. It is awfully cold, 'ayóogo deesk'aaz.

awl, tsah.

ax, tséniř.

axle (wagon), tsinaabqqs bijáád bináálghořígíí.

axle grease, 'ajée'.

axle tree (wagon), tsinaabqqs bi-jáád bita' nani'áhí.

Aztec, N. M., kinteel.

B

baby, 'awée'.

Baca, N. M., kin řigaafí.

bachelor, be'esdzáq 'ádinii.

back, nát'áqá'.

back (of head), 'atsiiyah.

backbone, 'íigháán.

backwards, t'áqá'; t'áqjigo; t'áq-jí'.

back out, to (backing, backed, backed), t'jijř 3. I was going with him but I backed out, biř dé-'áázh nt'ée' t'óó 'ááhosist'ijđ.

backward, to be, leeř 6. They are backward, ni' danilj.

bacteria, ch'osh doo yit'íinii.

bad, doo yá'át'éeh da; doo yá'á-shóo da.

BAT

badger, nahashch'id.

bag, 'azis.

baker, bááh 'íit'íni.

bakery, bááh 'ál'ijgi.

baking powder, biř 'é'él'íni.

ball, jooř

ball like, dijool; nímaz.

banana, hashk'aan.

bandage, 'ak'idadidisi.

bank, béeso bá hooghan.

baptism, 'atsiit'áá tó 'álnééh.

barber, tsiighá yilzhéhi.

barber shop, tsiighá yilzhééh bá hooghan.

barbed wire, béesh deeshzhaaf; béesh 'adishahí.

bark, to (barking, barked, barked), 'ijř 7. The dog is barking, řéechq'í nahař'in.

bark, tsin bahásht'óóz; 'azhíih.

barrel, tóshjeeh; wooden barrel, tsin tóshjeeh.

bastard, yátashki'.

baseball game, 'ahéejólghedí.

bashful, to be, zjř 6. I am bashful, yá nisin.

bashfulness, yá hasin.

basin (wash-), bii' tá'ádígisi.

bast, 'azhíih.

bat, jaa'abaní; bee 'akalí.

bat, to (batting, batted, batted), hař 5. I batted it, 'abídzířhaal.

bathe, to (bathing, bathed, bathed), beeř 1. I am bathing, naash-bé.

batten stick, bee ník'í'níłřish.

battle, 'ařk'ée'íijah.

battleship, tsinaa'eeř bee da'ahi jiganígíí.

BEA

beach, tábqahgi.
bead, yoo'; (silver) yoo' nímazí.
bead drill, yoo' bee bigháda'a'-nilí.
beak, tsídii bidaa'.
bean, naa'okí.
bear, shash; dziłgóó ndaakaai-gíí.
bear, to (bearing, bore, born), chííł 1, 2. The woman bore a child, 'asdzání 'awéé' yizhchí.
beard (of grain), 'álástsii'.
bean shooter, bee 'adiltqshí.
beat, to (beating, beat, beaten), tał 2. My heart is beating, shijéí díshjool dah naaltal. hał 1. I am beating the drum, 'ásaa' yish-haaf. ts'íjł 2. I beat him up, ná-néłts'in. sáqł 1. I beat my wife last night, t'éeédqá 'ayíízqá'. chííł 5. I was beating around the bush just to borrow some money from him, béeso ła' sha'dooníł nisingo łí'díshchíí nt'éé'.
beautiful, nizhóní; hózhóní.
beaver, chaa'.
because, biniinaa; háálá; 'éí bqah; bee 'át'é.
Beclabito, bitł'ááh bito'.
become, to (becoming, became, become), zhish 2, 4, 6. It will start to become cold, deesk'aazgo hodidoolzhish. It will become cold, deesk'aazgo hodoolzhish. leeł 2, 9, 10, 19, 20, 27. I will become a man, diné deeshíeef. I will become again, náádeesh-dleeł. It is becoming again, nááhoodleeł. The grass is becoming

BEG

green again, t'oh doot'izh ní-daadleeh. It will become Christ-mas, késhmesh 'adooleef.
be, to (being, was, been), leeł 4. I am, nishłj. You are, nilj. He, she, it is, nilj, jilj. We are, niidlj, daniidlj. You are, nohłj, danohłj. They are, nilj; danilj; dajilj. t'eeł 1, 2. I am, 'ánisht'é. I am thus; this is the way I am, kónisht'é. This is the way it is, kót'é. That is the way it is, 'ákót'é. t'eeł 4. The Navaho are numerous, naa beehó t'óó 'ahayói yilt'é. It is, si'q, sitléé', sitq, shijool, sitj, silá, sighj, sikq. They are, sinil, shijaa'.
better, to get (getting, got, gotten), leeł 26. I am getting better, yá'át'ééh náashdleeł.
bed, bikáá' dah 'anitéhí; tsás-k'eh.
bedbug, wóosits'íí.
bedstead, bikáá' dah 'anitéhí.
bee, tsís'ná.
beef, béégashii bitsj'.
beehive, tsís'ná bighan.
beer, bizhéé' hólóní.
beeswax, tsís'ná bijeeh.
beeweed, waa'
beet, ch'il łichxí'í.
beetle (stink ---), k'íneedlíshii.
before him, bítsé; bí'ítsé; bitsiji'.
beggar, 'adókeedí.
beg, to (begging, begged, begged), kqql 1. I begged him not to talk, t'áadoo yáníłti'í bidish-níigo néisiskan.
begin, to (beginning, began, be-

BEH

gun), gáát 1. Things began on the earth, nahasdzáán bikáá' hahóoyá. t'ih 12. The sing began, hataál háát'i'. Life began on the earth, nahasdzáán bikáá' 'iiná háát'i'.

behind him, bikéé'; bine'.

belch, to (belching, belched, belched), zah 1. I belched, déza'.

belief, ghoodlánígíí.

believe, to (believing, believed, believed), dlqqt 1, 2. I do not believe you, doo nooshdlqqa da. I believe; I am a believer, 'iinishdlq.

believer, 'oodláanii.

bell, yoo' diits'a'í.

below it, biyaajigo.

belt, sis.

bench, bik'idah'asdáhi nineezígíí.

bend, to (bending, bent, bent), tas 1, 2. It bent, yiitaaz. It is bent, shizhah. I bent it, yiitaaaz. níít 8. I climbed the tree and it bent down with me, tsin bqaq hasis'na' dóó shít yaa 'ádzaa.

beneath it, biyaa.

bent, shizhah; názhah.

berry, didzé.

beseech, to (beseeching, besought, besought), kqqt 1. I begged (besought) him to give it to me, shaa ní'aah bidishnígigo néisiskan.

beside him, bíighah; bíighahgi; bíighahgóó; bqaq.

best, 'agháadi yá'át'éhígíí.

between them, bita'; bita'gi.

BLA

beverage, daadlánígíí.

bewitch, to (bewitching, bewitched, bewitched), gqsh 1. I bewitched him, shéłgqsh. líít 31. I bewitched him, she'álííl bee 'a-tíishłaa.

bias tape, bił nda'alkadí.

bicycle, ji'izí; dzi'izí.

big, to be, tso, díil, tsááz, tsxaaz. I am big, 'ánístso; 'áníshdíil; 'ánístsááz; nistsxaaz. Big man, dinétsoh.

bigamist, be'esdzqqa naakii; bahastiin naakii.

Big Dipper, náhookqs.

bighorn sheep, tsétah dibé.

bile, 'atł'izh.

binocular, bee 'adéest'íí'.

birth, 'achí.

birth, to give (giving, gave, given), chíít 1, 2. I gave birth to a baby, 'awéé' shéłchj. I gave birth; I had a baby, 'ashéłchj.

birthplace, ho'dizhchjigi.

bison, 'ayání.

bit (of a drill), béesh bee bighá-da'a'níí.

bit (of a bridle), 'azéé' si'ání.

bite, to (biting, bit, bitten), hash, 1. The dog bit me, lééchqqa'í shishhash.

bitter, dích'íí'.

bitterball, bijh yiljaa'í.

black, țizhin; diłhił.

blackbird, ch'agii.

blacken, to (blackening, blackened, blackened), shjít 1. I blackened it, yishjít'.

Black Rock, N. M., tsézhjih deezlǐ.	my nose, shiné'éshtit háághǐ dǒṭ 1. The gun powder blew up, bee'eldǒḡh bikǒ' deesdǒḡh
black, to get (getting, got, gotten), jǐit 1, 3. I will get black, yideeshjǐit. I am black, tinishzhin.	The tire blew out, chidí bikee' deesdǒḡh.
black widow spider, na'ashjé'iidithíí.	bluebird, chestnut breasted ---, dóliit'chíí'; mountain ---, dólii.
bladder, tizh bee dah sighínígíí.	blue-eyed grass, 'azee't'ohii.
blame, to (blaming, blamed, blamed), 'ah 1. If my horse dies I will blame you, shilǐ' daaztsáqgo nik'íhodeesh'ah.	bluejay, joogii.
blanket, beeldléi; beeldládí.	blue, to (bluing, blued, blued), t'ish 7. I blued it, diit't'iizh.
bleed, to (bleeding, bled, bled), lǐ. He is bleeding, diṭ bǒqh háálǐ.	blue, to become (becoming, became, become), t'ish 5. His skin became blue, bikágí diit't'iizh
blink, to (blinking, blinked, blinked), ch'it 2. I am blinking, nishch'it. k'ot 1. I blinked, néshk'ot. 'nih 5. The girl blinked at me (the girl made a face at me), 'at'ééd shidees'nih.	I am blue, dinisht't'izh.
blister, tó 'iitǒ.	blue, doot't'izh; hodoot't'izh.
bloat up, to (bloating, bloated, bloated), yot 6. The sheep has bloated up, dibé niilyool.	blue, to be. gáat 34. I am blue, yíníit naashá. t'ish. I am blue (in color), dinisht't'izh.
blood, diṭ; blood from the nose, né'édiṭ.	Bluewater, N. M., t'iis nitsaa ch'éélǐ.
blood clot, diṭ dighilii.	bluff, deez'á.
bloodshot, tichíí'. His eyes are bloodshot, bináá' tichíí'.	bluff out, to (bluffing, bluffed, bluffed), líit 21. I bluffed him out, biṭ ghéé' 'áhooshtaa. leet 24. Czechoslovakia was bluffed out by the fact that Hitler had many soldiers, Hitler bisiláagc t'óó 'ahayóigo biniinaa Czechoslovakia biṭ ghéé' dahazlǐ'.
blood vessel, 'ats'oos.	board, tsin niheshjǐi'.
bloody, diṭ t'éiyá.	boarding school, 'ólta' hótsoa-ígíí.
bloomer, t'aaji'éé'.	body, 'ats'íís; 'azhi'.
blow, to (blowing, blew, blown), yot 3. The wind is blowing, níyol. soṭ 1. I am blowing on the fire, kǒ' yissoṭ. ghéét 3. I blew	bodyguard, 'aa 'áhályáanii.
	body hair, 'akásht'ó.
	body odor, k'óḡzh.
	bog, nahodits'ǒ'.
	boil, yilch'ozh.

boil, to (boiling, boiled, boiled), bish 1, 2. It will boil, doobish. I will boil it, deeshbish.

boiled, shibéézh.

bolster (of a wagon), tsinaabqqs bits'a' bá ní'áhi.

bolt down, to (bolting, bolted, bolted), mał 1, 2. The dog bolted down the meat, t'échqq'í 'a-ts'j' 'ałtso 'ayímal.

bomb, bee'eldqoh bikq' chidí naat'a'í bikáádéé' hadah 'ahi' ní'ígíí.

bomb, to (bombing, bombed, bombed), nił 12. I dropped a bomb on it, bik'iji' hadah 'i'deeshnił. nił 12. We bombed it, bik'iji' hadah 'i'ii'nil.

bombardier, chidí naat'a'í bikáádéé' bee'eldqoh bikq' hadah 'ayiiniłii.

bombardment, chidí naat'a'í bikáádéé' bee'eldqoh bikq' 'ak'iji' hadah 'ahi' ní'ígíí.

bone, ts'in.

book, naaltsoos.

boot, ké deigo danineezí.

boredom, 'ádahodeedlá.

bore, to (boring, bored, bored), nił 16. I bored through it, biná-ká'nínil.

bored, to get (getting, got, gotten), txaat 1, 2. I am bored with my work, shinaanish 'ádadeesh-txá. I got bored waiting for you, niba' sédáago 'ádahodésh-txáá'

born, to be (being, was, been), chíł 1. I was born in Gallup, na'nízhozhídi shi'dizhchí. leet

19. Last night her baby was born t''éédqá' be'awéé' hazl'íí'. t'ish

1, 3. The lamb was born, dibé yázhi háát'izh. The lambs are being born now, k'ad dibé yázhi hahat'íísh.

boss, naat'áanii.

both, t'áá 'áta.

bother, to (bothering, bothered, bothered), t'ijł 2. Don't bother me, t'áadoo shaa nánit'íní!

bottle, tózis.

bough, tsin bits'áoz'a'.

boulder, tsétsoh.

bow, 'ałt'íí'.

bow drill, yoo' bee bigháda'a'nili

bow guard, k'eet'oh.

bowlegged, to be, 'ajáád shizhah. I am bowlegged, shijáád shizhah.

bow string, 'ałtijit'óól.

boy, 'ashkii.

box, to (boxing, boxed, boxed), ts'ííł 3. I am boxing with him, bił na'ahíznísts'in.

box, tsits'aa'.

brace and bit, tsin bee bigháda'-a'nili.

bracelet, látsíní.

bracelet setting, látsíní bináá'.

braid, yishbizh.

braid, to (braiding, braided, braided), bish 1. I am braiding my hair, sitsii' yishbizh.

brain, 'atsiighqá'.

brake, bee 'índiidlohí.

brake bar, tsinaabqqs bee bíní-diidlohí bita' naní'áhi.

BRA

brakes, to apply the (applying, applied, applied), loh 6. I applied the brakes to my car, shichidí bídiilo'. loh 7. I applied the brakes, 'idiilo'.

branch, 'idadii'a'; tsin bigaan.

brand, to (branding, branded, branded), tít 1. I branded the cow, béégashii bí'diitid.

brass, béesh títsoii.

brave, t'áadoo yináldzidii; doc náldzidii.

bread, bááh; tees'áán; fried ---, dah díníilghaazh.

breakage, 'azts'il.

break, to (breaking, broke, broken), tah 2. I broke it to pieces, dííftaa'. ts'it 1, 2. It broke, sits'il. I broke it, sétts'il. dlat 2. I broke the string in two, t'óót k'ínídláád. tih 1, 2. I will break the stick in two, tsin k'ídeeshtih. I broke up the box, tsits'aa' nihí-ti'. nish 2. I broke the wire in two, béesh 'áłts'óózi k'ínínizh. tōq 1, 2. His arm was broken, bigaan k'é'élto'. The box was broken up, tsits'aa' niheestō'. The meeting broke up, táá'oos-dee'. tít 2. I broke out in a sweat, tó shq̄qh hááteel. lee 22. War broke out, 'anaa' hazlǐǐ'.

breakfast, 'ahbínigo da'adánigíí

breast, 'aghid; 'abe 'astse'.

breath, 'aghih.

breathe, to (breathing, breathed, breathed), dzih 3. When I breathe my chest hurts, ndísdzihgo shighid diniih.

BRU

breed, to (breeding, bred, bred), 'it 1. The sheep are breeding now, k'ad dibé da'ó'ǐǐt.

breech cloth, t'ēestsooz.

breeze, ních'i. A breeze will come up, didooch'ih. There comes a breeze, 'aadéé' yich'ih. The breeze has gone down, 'íich'ih. (ch'ih 1, 2, 3.)

bridge, tsé'naa na'nízhoozh.

bridge, to (bridging, bridged, bridged), shosh 1. I bridged it, ha'naani'níshóózh.

bridle, 'azáát'i'i; silver ---, béesh tígaii 'anit'óól.

bright, bits'ádi'níliíd.

bring, to (bringing, brought, brought), 'áát 7, 8, 9, 11. I will bring the baby to you, 'awéé' naa deeshtéét. I will bring it to town, kǐjh deesh'áát. I brought it as far as your house, nikinji' niní'á. Bring it in, yah 'ani'aah! lóos 4. I will bring your horse to you, nilǐǐ' naa deestóos.

brittle, di'ídí; dit'ódí.

broken, sits'il; k'é'élto'; k'ínídláád; yizdlad.

bronco, doozhōqhii.

broad, niteel; hóteel.

broom, bee nahalzhoohí.

brother, 'ánaací (elder brother); 'atsilí (younger brother).

brown, yishtǐzh.

brown, to be (dark), jǐǐt 2. I am dark brown, dinishzhin.

brownish, niñhin.

brush, to (brushing, brushed, brushed), zhoh 1. I am brushing myself, 'adíshzhóóh.

BUB

bubble, to (bubbling, bubbled, bubbled), gosh 1; hosh 1. It bubbled, hanoolghaazh. I made it bubble, hanííłhaazh. I made the coffee, gohwééh hanííłhaazh.

bucket, 'ásaa' tó bee naakáhi; tó bee naakáhi; 'ásaa'.

buckle, bee 'atłh'j' didloh.

buck, to (bucking, bucked, bucked), goł 11, 12. The horse is bucking around, łj' naalgeed. The horse started bucking, łj' deesgeed. The horse is bucking with me, łj' shił yilgoł (łj' shił naalgeed).

buck, bijhkaq'; deenásts'aa'.

buckskin, 'abáni.

buffalo, 'ayáni.

buffalo robe, ch'idí.

buggy, tsinaabqqs yázhí.

build, to (building, built, built), bijł 1. I will build a hogan, ho-deeshbijł. líł 1. I built a house, kin 'áshtaa. jah 3. I built a fire, didíłjéé'

bullet, bee'eldqoh bik'a'.

bull roarer, tsinidi'ni'.

bullsnake, diyóósh.

bumble-bee, tsís'nátsoh.

bump into, to (bumping, bumped, bumped), goh 19. I bumped into the door, dáádíikał bídé-goh. The cars bumped into each other, chidí 'ahídeezgoh.

bun, bááh yázhí.

bundle, t'áadoo le'é 'atłh'j' be-'astł'ónii.

bunion, 'akéghos.

BUY

burden, héét.

burglar, 'ani'jjhii.

burlap, t'oh yishbizh.

Burnham, N. M., t'iistsoh sikaad

burning, to be, t'í. It is burning, diltłi'.

burnt, díílid.

burn, to (burning, burned, burned), k'áqł 2, 3, 4, 5. It will start to burn, didook'áqł. It is burning, dook'áqł. It stopped burning, ndiník'áqł. The house burned up, kin 'ałtso 'adíik'áqł. líł 1, 2. It burned, díílid. I burned it, díílid. ch'ih. My feet burn, shikee' shiłch'íí'.

burro, télii.

burrow, 'a'áán.

burrow, to (burrowing, burrowed, burrowed), nił 12. The prairie dog is burrowing, dlóq' 'oonił.

burrowing owl, dló'átah né'ésh jaa'.

bury, to (burying, buried, buried) 'ááł 8. I buried the pot, 'ásaa' łeeh yí'á. I buried him, łeeh yíł-tj'.

bus, chidí diné bee naagéhi.

business, 'anaanish.

but, ndi.

butcher, ná'át'ahí.

butt, to (butting, butted, butted) goh 17, 18. I butted, 'adzíigo'. I butted him, ségoh.

butter, mandagíiya.

butterfly, k'aalógii.

buttock, 'atł'aa'.

button, yoo'niłchíni.

buy, to (buying, bought, bought),

nih 12. He bought my horse from me. shiljǐ' shaa nayiisnii'.
buzzard, jeeshóó'.
by, bee; bqǫh; bíighahgi.
by means of it, bee.
bypass, to (bypassing, bypassed, bypassed), dáát 1. I bypassed it, bik'ee 'qq 'ahéénísdzá. zéét 6. The army bypassed the town, siláago kin dah shijaa'ígíí yik'ee 'qq 'ahéénízq.

C

cabbage, ch'il tǫgaaf.
cactus, hosh.
cactus fruit, hosh bineest'q'.
cajole, to (cajoling, cajoled, cajoled), chíit 5. He found out that I was cajoling him just to borrow some money, béeso ła' sha'dooniit nisingo ǎ'díshchíí nt'éeé' bil bééhoozin.
cake, bááh ǎikaní,
calcaneous, 'akétaal.
calendar, bik'ehgo náhidizídí.
calf, béégashii yáázh.
calf of the leg, 'ach'ozh.
call, to (calling, called, called), zhiit 1. I called him by name, yí-zhi'. nih 8. I will call his attention to the fact that his horse is dead, biljǐ' daaztsánígíí bee bi-deeshnih. niit 3. I called him, bíká 'ádííniid. We will call him John, John dabidii'níi dooleet. gheet 1. He is called John, John gholghé. What is this called, díí-shq' haa gholghé?
callous, shaazh; kébqǫh nt'iz go dah naazniilǫgíí.

camel, ghqǫ'ask'idii.
camera, bee 'ak'inda'a'níí.
camp, níbaal sinil; t'óó 'átsééd hooghan.
can, haz'q. I can make a stone house, tsé bee kin 'ádeeshǎitgo haz'q. It can rain today, díí jí nahodooǎitjǐtgo haz'q.
can (being able, could, been able), 'qqǎ 3. I cannot do it, doo bineesh'qq da. I could not do it, doo bínesh'qqd da. I will not be able to do it, doo bídínéesh'qqǎ da. I cannot lift you, doo náni-dooštéét 'át'ée da.
cancer, naatǎdzid.
cancer root, ǎteh dool'eez.
candle, 'ak'ah diltǎíí.
candy, 'atǎ'ésdisí.
canoe, tsinaa'eeǎ.
canyon, bikooh; tsékooh.
cañon, bikooh; tsékooh.
Cañoncito, N. M., tó hajiileehí.
cantaloupe, ta'neesk'ání.
canvas, níbaal.
canvas shoes, kéjeehí.
cap, ch'ah bítaa'jǐ' da'deez'áhí-gíí.
capillaries, 'ats'oosts'óóz.
capsize, to (capsizing, capsized, capsized), ts'it 3. The boat capsized, tsinaa'eeǎ náhidéélts'id.
captive, yisnááh.
captor, 'asnááhii.
capture, to (capturing, captured, captured), náát 1. I captured him, séǎná.
carbon dioxide, níǎch'i díílidǫgíí.
carcass, 'ats'íís doo hináanii.

card (playing ---), dá'áka'.
cardboard, naaltsoos ntł'izígíí.
carders (for wool), bee ha'nilchaadí.
card, to (carding, carded, carded), chał 1, 2. I am carding, ha'nishchaad. The woman is carding wool, 'asdzání 'aghaa' hainitchaad.
careful, to be, zit 4. I am careful of it, baa sézid.
carefully, hazhó'ógo; baa hastigo.
carried on, to be (being, was, been), dah 1. A war is being carried on, 'anaa' baa na'aldeeh.
carrier (of disease), naatniih yit naagháii.
carrot, chqqsht'ezhiitsoh.
carry, to (carrying, carried, carried), 'áát. I will carry it up, ha-deesh'áát. I carried it out, ch'í-ní'á. I am going to carry it, dé'á. You will start to carry it along, didíí'áát. I started off carrying it, dah dii'á. I am carrying it along, yish'áát. I carry a knife, béesh naash'á. He carried it into the house, kin góne' yah 'ayíí'á. Carry it away, yóó' 'ani'aah! I will carry it as far as your home, nighanji' ndeesh'áát. I carried it back and forth, 'atná-násht'á. I carried them in by making one trip after another yah 'ahéjaa'. nah 13. He carries the tuberculosis, jé'ádijh 'éé'dít nah.

cart, tsinaabqqs yázhí bijáád naakiígíí.
cartilage, 'ooshgéézh.
carton, naaltsoos tsits'aa'.
cartridge, bee'eldqoh bik'a'.
cash, t'áá béeso.
cast iron, béesh dit'óodígíí.
castor oil, 'ak'ah 'agháhwiiizidígíí.
castrate, to (castrating, castrated, castrated), nił 1. I castrated the lamb, dibé yázhí bicho' hahánil.
casualties, tídáálnánii.
cat, mósí
catch, to (catching, caught, caught), dił 6. I caught the ball, jooł bił dédéél. sił 1. I will catch the horse, łíí' deessił. 'áát (ghéét) 17. I made a big catch of fish, łóó' t'óó 'ahayóí dzíłts'ánighí. loh 2. I catch fish all day long, shá bíghah łóó' 'ahiheshłeeh. k'as 3. I have caught a cold, shiih yít k'aaz.
caterpillar, ch'osh ditł'ooí; tse-'ak'iya'ii'áhii.
cat's cradle, na'atł'o'.
cat-tail, teeł.
cattle, béégashii.
cauliflower, ch'il łigaai.
cave, tsé'áán.
cave in, to (caving, caved, caved), das 3. The house caved in, kin 'ahiih náát'dááz.
celery (wild), haza'aleehtsoh.
celestial space, yá'qqsh.
cell (biological), hinááh bijéí.

cellar, ʔe'ooheed.
celluloid, tsésq' naat'oodí.
cement, hasht'ish tsé nádleehí.
cement (glue), bee 'ída'diiljeehí dijé'ígíí.
cent, sindao; tsindao.
center, 'aʔníí'.
centipede, jáádʔánii.
century, t'ááʔáhádi neeznádiir nináháhááh.
cereal, ch'il bílástsii' dahólónígíí.
ceremony, hataál; nahaghá. I am performing a ceremony, nahashʔá.
cervical, 'ááh sita'.
chain, béesh da'hólzha'í.
chair, bik'idah'asdáhí.
chairman, 'adah nánídaahii.
chalk, bee 'ak'e'elchíhí.
chamizo, chamise, díghózhiiʔ-báí.
change, to (changing, changed, changed), nííʔ 3, 7. I wish the weather would change, tʔ'óo'di ʔahgo 'ánáhodoo'níʔéé. I will change, ʔahgo 'ádeeshnííʔ. lííʔ 22. I changed the tire on my car, shichidí bikee' 'ánáshdlaa.
chanter, hataaʔii.
chapel, sodizin bá hooghan.
chapped, to get (getting, got, gotten), ch'ish 3. My face will get chapped, shinii' didooch'ish
charcoal, t'eesh.
chase, to (chasing, chased, chased), taʔ 9, 10. The dog started to chase the rabbit, ʔéechqá'í gah yikéé' yaaltáál.
chatter, to (chattering, chatter-

ed, chattered), ch'aʔ 2. I am chattering, ha'dishch'aʔ.
chatter-box, ha'diʔch'aʔí.
cheap, doo 'ilíj da.
cheat, to (cheating, cheated, cheated), loh 3, 4. He cheated, 'i'deezlo'. I cheated him, bi'dé-lo'.
Cheechilgeetho, N. M., chéch'il ʔání.
cheek, 'aniitsj'.
cheek bone, 'aniishjaa'.
cheese, géeso.
chef, ch'iyáán 'ííʔ'íní.
cherish, to (cherishing, cherished, cherished), chj' 1, 2. I cherish my possessions, shiyódí baa nishchj'. He cherishes his land bikéyah baa hóchj'.
chest, 'aghid.
chew, to (chewing, chewed, chewed), 'aʔ 1; chosh 1; ghaʔ 8; kiʔ 9; ts'ah 1. I am chewing it, yish'aat; yishchozh; yishghaʔ, yishkeed; yists'ééh. I am chewing them, yishdeet.
chewing gum, jeeh.
chewing tobacco, nát'oh nt'izí
chick, naa'ahóóhai biyázhí.
chickadee, ch'íshiiibeezhii.
chicken, naa'ahóóhai.
chicken mite, naa'ahóóhai biya'
chicken pox, 'qah ha'ajeesh tó da'diisooʔígíí.
chicos, ʔee' shibéézh.
children, 'áʔchíni.
chilli; chile, 'azeedích'íí'.
chimney, ch'ílághi'.
chin, 'ayaats'iin.

China, bináá'ádaalts'ózi bikéyah ntsaaígíí.

chinch bug, t'oh naadqá' biya'.

Chinese, bináá'ádaalts'ózi dine'é.

Chinle, Ariz., ch'ínílj.

chip, to (chipping, chipped, chipped), nił 3. I chipped it off, bééłne'. ch'it. The paint has all chipped off of it, dleesh 'attsc béélch'il.

chipmunk, hazéists'ósii.

Chiricahua Apache, chíshí.

chisel, bee 'iikaafí (cold chisel), tsin bee hahalzhíshí (wood chisel).

chokecherry, didzé dík'qzhii.

choke, to (choking, choked, choked), nih 6. I will choke you, nizák'ídideeshnih. nah 2, 4. I choked, 'anéshna'. I choked or the water, tó néshna'. dzih 4. He choked on the milk, 'abe' yił deesdzí'

choose, to (choosing, chose, chosen), 'áał 5. I chose my younger brother, sitsilí ndiiltj. la 1. I will choose twenty men, diné naadiin yilt'éego náhideeshłah.

chop, to (chopping, chopped, chopped), I am chopping wood tsin 'ahidishkaaf. nił 2. I will chop it in two with an ax, tsénił bee k'ídeeshniit.

Christians, Christ dayoodláanii.

Christmas, késhmish.

chronic, tsístíín.

chuckle, to (chuckling, chuck-

led, chuckled), 'jijh. He is chuckling, dlo hahinil'jijh.

church, sodizin bá hooghan.

cicada (17 year), wóoneeshch'jidi.

cigar, sigháala.

cigaret, cigarette, nát'oh bił da'asdisígíí.

cigaret paper, dá'át'qq'.

cinch, 'achxosht'óól.

cinders, łeeshch'ih.

cinnamon roll, bááh łikaní náhineests'ee'ígíí.

circular, názbqs.

circle, náházbqs.

circular, náházbqsgo.

city, kin łání; kin shijaa'.

claimant (at law), shí níinii.

clamor, hodighosh.

clan, dóone'é.

clap, to (clapping, clapped, clapped), kał 3. I clapped; I clapped my hands, 'ahísékad.

clarification, biyeet'jii; t'áó 'íishjání 'é'élneéh.

clavicle, 'at'og.

claw, 'akéshgaan.

claw, to (clawing, clawed, clawed), ghas 1, 3. I clawed it, nánéghaz.

clay, dleesh (white); bis doo-t'izh.

clean, chin bąqđ 'ádin; nizhóní.

clean, to (cleaning, cleaned, cleaned), gis 1, 2. I cleaned it, ségis; tááségiz. líł 1. I cleaned (the dirt off of) it, chin bąqđ 'ádingo 'íishłaa.

cleanliness, chin 'ąqđ 'ádin.

CLE

COL

clear, niktóli; t'áá 'íishjáni. I will make it clear to you, t'áá 'íishjáni nihá 'ádeeshłíít.

clear off, to (clearing, cleared, cleared), zhoł 1, 2. I wish it would clear off, yóó' 'ahodool-zhołéę! It cleared off again, yóó' 'anáhoolzhóód.

clearly, t'áadoo bahat'aadí.

clench, to (clenching, clenched, clenched), líít 6. I clenched my fist, shíla' 'at'ch'j' 'íishłaa.

club footed, késhgolii.

cliff rose, 'awééts'áál.

climb, to (climbing, climbed, climbed), gáát 4. I climbed the mountain, dził bqqh haséyá 'nah 1, 7. I climbed the tree, tsin bqqh hasis'na'. I climbed over it, báátis yish'na'.

clock, jónonaa'éei ntsaaígíí.

close to the ground, nahashkáá'. The bird is flying close to the ground, tsídii nahashkáá' naa-t'a'.

close, to (closing, closed, closed) kał 3. Close the door, dádi'nít kaat! ch'it 1. I closed my eyes, niishch'iil. I will close it (by putting a lid on it), bidadi'deesh'áát líít 6. I closed the book, naaltsoos 'at'ch'j' 'áshłaa.

close, t'áá 'áhání.

close together, dit'in.

close call, to have a (having, had, had), leeł 32. I had a close call, shikáa'ji' hazłíí'.

cloth (cotton), naak'a'at'qhi.

clothes, 'ée'.

cloud, k'os.

club, tsihat; bee 'akalí.

coach, to (coaching, coached, coached), tijił 4, 5. I will coach him, ndíneeshtijił I am coaching; I am a coach, na'nishtin.

coal, łeejin; hot coal, tsíid.

coal mine, łeejin haagéed.

coal miner, łeejin haigédi.

coarse, dich'íizh.

coat, 'éetsoh.

cobbler's nail, ké bił 'adaalkaatł

cobweb, na'ashjé'ii bitł'óól.

cockle bur, ta'neets'éhii.

cocoa, gohwééh hashtł'ishí.

Coconino, góóhniinii.

coddle, to (coddling, coddled, coddled), nih 6. I coddle my baby, she'awéé' biyaa ndishniih.

codliver oil, łóó' bik'ah.

coffee, gohwééh.

coffee pot, jaa'í.

coiled, náhineests'ee'.

coil up, to (coiling; coiled, coiled), zhah 1. The snake is coiling up, tł'iish náhinoolzhééh.

cold, sik'az.

cold(-ness), hak'az.

cold, to get (getting, got, gotten) dlóót 1. I will get cold, shidí'nóodlóót. I am cold, yishdlóóh. I got cold, shi'niidlí. k'as 1, 2. It will get cold (weather), didoot-k'as; hodínóok'as. It is cold (weather), deesk'aaz; honeez-k'az. It got cold (weather), honiik'aaz.

colt, łé'éyázhí.

collar bone, 'at'og.

COL

CON

collar (harness), 'azéédéetání.
collar, (shirt) zénázt'i'í.
collect oneself, to (collecting collected, collected), doh 38. I regained consciousness and collected myself, shíni' náhásdlíí' dóo bik'iji' shii' hááhwiisdoh.
Comanche, naaʔání.
comb, bé'ézhóó'.
comb (in weaving), bee 'adzoof.
combat, 'ahigá.
come, to (coming, came, come) gáát 19. I will come to you, naa deesháát. gáát 43. When will you come back, hahgoshq' ndíí-dáát? gáát 41. I have come for my horse, shilíí' háníyá. leeʔ 15. We will come together (in a meeting), 'áʔah diidleeʔ. dlaʔ 7, 8. The sun came out, jóhonaa'éei ch'ídi'níʔdláád. The sun will come back out, jóhonaa'éei ch'ée-di'doodlaʔ
come here, hágo!
commerce, na'íini'; 'ahaanda'iiniih.
commit crime, to (committing committed, committed), t'áát 2 I committed a crime, 'ádqah dah hosist'á.
complain, to (complaining, complained, complained), leeʔ 3. I complained about it, baa saad hoséʔíí'. I keep complaining about it, baa saad honishʔó.
complaint, saad hólónígíí.
complexion, 'akágí 'ánóolingi.
comprehend, to (comprehending comprehended, comprehended)

tííʔ 1. I comprehend it, bik'i' diishtííh.
comprehension, 'ak'i'diitííh.
comrade, 'ach'ooní.
concern, to (concerning, concerned, concerned), t'ih 6. This doesn't concern you, díí doo ní-déet'i' da. You do not concern me, doo shídíínít'i' da.
concrete, hasht'ish tsé nádleeheí
concur, to (concurring, concurred, concurred), leeʔ 15. The Navaho tribe concurred at Gallup, naabeehó dine'é na'nízhoozhídi 'áʔah daazlíí'.
conference, 'áʔah 'aleeh.
confidence in, to have (having, had, had), lííʔ 2. We have confidence in the president, wáashindoondi sitíinii baa dzíínídlí.
confluence, 'ahidiilínígi.
confluent, to be, líí. These rivers are confluent, díí tooh nílínígíí 'ahidiilí.
confusion, 'it 'aʔtaaníná'ákah.
Congress, wáashindoondi bee haz'áanii 'ádeit'ínígíí.
Congressman, wáashindoondi 'a tah bee haz'áanii 'ííʔ'ínígíí..
conical, dah 'ats'os; heets'óóz
coniferous needle, 'it
conquer, to (conquering, conquered, conquered), dleeʔ 3. We will conquer our enemies, nihe'ena'í danilínígíí bik'edadidii-dleeʔ.
conquest, 'ak'ehodeesdlíí'.
consciousness, to regain (regain- ing, regained, regained), dleeʔ 2

I regained consciousness, shíni náhásdlíí'.

consideration, 'aa ntsáhákees.

considered, to be (being, was, been), kos 5. It is being considered, baa ntsáhákees.

consider, to (considering, considered, considered), kos 5. I will consider it, baa ntsídeeskos.

conspiracy, 'azéé' deest'á.

constantly, t'ááłáhági 'át'éego She wove constantly all day, t'áá łáhági 'át'éego 'at'óogo 'i'í'á.

constipation, chqg' 'éé'ni'.

constipated, to be (being, was, been), I am constipated, shi-chaan shéé'ni'.

construct, to (constructing, constructed, constructed), líít 1. I am constructing a hogan, hoo-ghan 'áshłééh

construction, 'éélnééh.

contamination, 'i'niiyáq'.

continuation, k'ézt'i'; náás yit'ih

continue, to (continuing, continued, continued), t'ih 15, 16, 17.

The war is continuing, 'anaa' náás yit'ih. Now I will continue my work, k'ad shinaanish náás deesht'ih We continued the war, 'anaa' k'ísiilt'i'.

contract, to (contracting, contracted, contracted), nah 12. I will contract a cough, dikos shidoolnah. I have contracted tuberculosis, jéi 'ádijh shidoolna'.

contraction, 'i'dilnééh (of a dis-

ease); 'at'ch'j' 'inééh (of an object).

convalesce, to (convalescing, convalesced, convalesced), leel 26. I am convalescing, yá'át'ééh nááshdleeł.

convalescence, yá'át'ééh ná'oodleeł.

convalescent, yá'át'ééh náádleełii.

convention, 'áłah 'aleeh.

conversation, 'ahit' hane'.

convict, bínálkáa'ii.

convict, to (convicting, convicted, convicted), kah 3. They convicted him of killing a man, diné ła' yiyiisxíjgo yéedeiskáá'

conviction, 'ínálkáá'.

cook, ch'iyáán 'íí'ini.

cook, to (cooking, cooked, cooked), t'is 1, 2. The meat is cooked, 'atsj' sit'é. I cooked the meat, 'atsj' séłt'é.

cooked, sit'é.

cookie, bááh łikaní daazganígíí.

cool, sik'ází; honeezk'ází.

cool, to (cooling, cooled, cooled), k'as 2 (to get cold). k'eeł 1, 2.

I cooled off the iron, béesh néłk'e'. I cooled off the house, kin góne' honéłk'e'.

cooperation, łá'í 'ídlj; 'ahítká 'ana'álgaho'

Cooper's hawk, dzílí.

copper, béesh łichíí'ii.

copy, to (copying, copied, copied), líít 28. I am copying it, be'esht'ééh.

cord, t'óółts'ósi.

corn, naadqá'.
corn (on one's foot), kébqah ni-t'izgo dah naaznilgíí.
corn cob, dá'átsiin.
corner, nást'ah; náhást'ah.
cornfield, dá'ák'eh.
Cornfield, Ariz., k'iiltsoiitah.
corn husk, dá'át'qq'.
corn leaves, dá'át'qq'.
corn meal, 'ak'áán dich'ízhí.
cornsilk, naadqá' bitsiigha'.
cornstalk, dá'ákaz.
corn tassel, 'azóól.
corpuscle, dił bighi' naa'eefí.
corral, (sheep) dibé bighan; (horse) tš' bighan.
corral chant, 'it náshjingo hatáál.
correct, to (correcting, corrected, corrected), líł 24. I corrected it, hasht'enáshdlaa. It is not correct, doo 'ákót'ée da.
corrugated, noojí; honoojí.
cost, to (costing, cost, cost), leet 30. How much does it cost, díkwíshq' báqah 'ilj?
cot, bikáá' dah 'anitéhí 'áłts'óózígíí.
cotton, ndik'q'.
cotton cloth, naak'a'at'q'í.
cottontail (rabbit), gałbáhi.
cottonwood, t'iis.
cough, to (coughing, coughed, coughed), kos 1. I started to cough, hadeskééz. I cough at night, t'ée'go diskos łeh. I have a cough, diskos; dikos shidoolna'. I cough until I choke, 'ańdískos.

cough syrup, dikos 'azee'.
could, (dooleet) 'át'é. But they could mine a lot of it, lq'igo hadeigéed dooleet ndi 'át'é.
could, haz'q. It could rain today, díí jį nahodoołtįłgo haz'q. I could make a stone house, tsé bee kin 'ádeeshłiłgo haz'q. It could be that the car will not be able to make the grade, chidí niinahji' ch'ééh 'ádoot'įłgo haz'q.
count, to (counting, counted, counted), tah 1, 2. I am counting them, yínishta'. I know how to count. 'íínishta' bééhasin.
counting (it), bił 'ólta'go The man has five children counting the little baby, hastiin 'ashdla' ba'átchíní, 'awéé' 'áłts'íísígíí 'atdó' bił 'ólta'go.
country, kéyah.
coupling pin (on a wagon), tsi-naabqas bíishgháán bił 'íí'áhí.
coupling pole (of a wagon), tsi-naabqas bíishgháán.
courthouse, 'aa hwiinít'į bá hoo-ghan.
cousin, 'azeedí; 'alah; 'it naa-'aash; 'ak'is.
Cove, Ariz., k'aabizhii.
covered, to be (being, was, been) kqot 3. It is covered with ice, tin bik'idiilkq'.
cover, to (covering, covered, covered), goł 9. I covered it with dirt, łeezh bik'iigeed. tih 1. I will cover you with a blanket, beeldléí nik'ídeshtih. ził 2. I

covered it by raking snow on it, yas bik'iiziid. joł 1. I will cover it with wool, 'aghaa' bik'iideesh-joł.

covet, to (coveting, coveted, coveted), niif 1. I coveted it, bidá-néshniid.

cow, béégashii.

cowboy, 'akał bisttee'ii.

cowboy boots, ké bikétal dani-neezií.

cowboy boot-shoes, ké ndoots'o-sii bikétal nineezií.

cowpuncher, 'akał bisttee'ii.

coyote, ma'ii.

Coyote Cañon, N. M., ma'ii tééh yitłizhi.

crack, to (cracking, cracked cracked), dlał 1. It cracked, yizdlađ. k'is 1. It cracked, yisk'is.

cracked, yizdlađ.

cracked, to get (getting, got, gotten), dlał 5. My lips will get cracked, shidaa' ndoodlał.

cracker, bááh dá'áka'í.

crackling, dilch'it.

cradle, 'awéets'áál; 'awée' bi-ts'áál.

cramp, 'adoh dah diik'qqd.

cramped, to be (being, was, been), k'aash 2. I am cramped from sitting this way so long, kó-t'éego nízaadgóó sédáago bininaa ndashishk'aazh.

cramps, to have (having, had, had), k'qqł 2. I have a cramp in my leg, shijaád dah diik'qqd.

crane, toohji' nootnahii; défi.

crane, to (craning, craned, craned), ts'ot 6. I craned my neck to see him, yideestséet biniighé niséts'óod.

crave, to (craving, craved, craved), leef 13. I crave tobacco, ná-t'oh bídinishtj.

crowded, to be (being, was, been) kah 1. It is crowded here, kwii 'atł'inaakai.

crawl, to (crawling, crawled crawled), 'nah 1, 3, 5, 9, I crawled out from under my blanket, shibeeldléi biyaadéé' hasis'na' I am crawling along, yish'nah. He crawled to the brink of the precipice, tsédáa'ji' nii'na'. I am crawling about, naash'na' The baby crawled into the house, 'awée' kin góne' yah 'ee'na'.

crazy, to be (being, was, been), gis 4. I am crazy, t'óó diisgis.

cream colored, dinilgai.

cream of wheat (cereal), 'ak'áán dich'izhi.

credence, 'oodlq.

crescent (moon), dah yiitq.

crevice (in rock), tsék'iz.

crib, 'awée' yii' nitéhi.

cricket, nahak'izii.

crime, baqhági 'áhát'í.

crooked, naneesht'iizh; digiz.

crooked, to get (getting, got, gotten), gis 3. His arm got crooked, bigaan diigeez.

cross-eyed, bináá' digiz (he is cross-eyed).

crow, gágagii.

crown (of the head), 'atsiit'áád.

Crownpoint, N. M., t'iists'óóz n-deeshgizh.

crossbeam (of a loom), 'ásitq (lower); 'adah sitq (upper).

crotch (of the legs), 'at'eh.

crumble, to (crumbling, crumbled, crumbled), séi 1. I crumbled the bread, bááh díiséi. zéi 1. The rock crumbled away, tsé 'at-tso díizéi.

crumbly, dizéi.

crush, to (crushing, crushed, crushed), jish 1. I crushed the tin can, yaadiizíni shé'jizh.

crushed, shijizh.

crutches, tsin bee na'adáhi.

Crystal, N. M., tó niłts'íli.

crystal (rock ---), tséghádi'nídí-nii.

crystalline, niłtólí; niłts'íli.

cry, to (crying, cried, cried), chah. I am crying, yishchah. What are you crying about, ha'át'íishq' baa nichah?

cub (bear), shash yáázh.

cucumber, ta'neesk'áni 'áłts'óó-zígíi.

cuff, (shirt) látsíin názt'i'i; t'áq' 'ánát'é.

culinary arts, ch'iyáán 'ál'j.

cultivation, k'éé'dílgheéh.

cup, baqah ha'íizhahí.

cured, yilzqá'

cure, to (curing, cured, cured) łáát 2. I cured him, nínádiisá.

curl, to (curling, curled, curled) ch'it 1, 2. It curled up, yiilch'iil. I curled his hair, bitsii' yiilch'iil.

curly, yishch'il.

curly haired, chishch'íli.

currant, k'íníjít'ahí.

curriculum, bíhwiidoo'áłgíi bi-nahat'a'.

curry comb, łj' bee yilzhóhi.

cut, to (cutting, cut, cut), gish 1, 2, 3. I'll cut into it, deeshgish. I cut it in two, 'ahánígizh. I cut it up; I cut it to pieces, nihéłgizh. niit 2. I cut it in two with an ax, tsénił bee k'íníłne'. t'qs 1. I cut the melon spirally, ta'neesk'áni náhinéłt'áqz. shih 1. I will cut your hair for you, nitsiighá ná deeshshih.

D

dam, dá'deest'ín.

damage, to (damaging, damaged, damaged), chqł 1 2. I damaged my car, shichidí yítchq'.

damp, yishzhoh.

dampen, to (dampening, dampened, dampened), t'ish 1. I dampened it, diniilłt'iizh. t'oh 3. I dampened the rag, 'anilí ní-séłłéé'.

dance, to (dancing, danced, danced), zhish 1. I will dance with you, nił 'adeeshzhish.

dandruff, tsiitah 'aba'.

danger, náhádzid.

dangerous, báhádzid; t'óó bac hasti'. That leaning rock is dangerous, tsé naaniigo dínée- 'ánígíi t'óó baa hasti'.

daring, t'áadoo yináldzidii.

dark, to get (getting, got, gotten) hił 4. It has started to get dark,

chaho'niithéél. It got dark
chahóóthéél. It is dark, chahał-
heet.

dark colored, diłhił.

darkness, chahałheet.

dart, to (darting, darted, darted)
noł 2. The lizard darts about so
fast that it is not visible, na'a-
shó'ii naanáalnołgo biniinao
doo yit'ij da.

dash, to (dashing, dashed, dashed)
tał 9 I dashed off after him,
bikéé' yaashtáál. tas 3. Dash
after my knife, shibéézh bíká
yiitas'

date, hashk'aan (fruit).

daughter, 'ach'é'é; 'atsi'.

dawn, to (dawning, dawned,
dawned), káát 1. It is dawning,
haiłkaah.

day, jí; day before yesterday, 'á-
tsé 'adqádqá'; on the next day,
biiskání; on that very day, t'áá
'éi bijj.

daybreak, to become (becoming,
became, become), káát 1. It has
become daybreak, hayíłkq.

daylight, to become (becoming,
became, become), 'ijł 10. Be-
fore long it will become daylight,
t'áadoo hodina'í 'ałtso hwiidool-
'ijł. It became daylight, hoos-
'ijd; 'ałtso hoos'ijd. It is day-
light, hool'in.

day school, jí'ólta'

dead, daaztsq. My father is
dead, shizhé'é yę daaztsq.

deaf, bijeehkał.

debt, 'qgh háá'á.

decay, díłdzid.

decayed, díłdzid.

decay, to (decaying, decayed,
decayed), dził 5. This meat has
started to decay, díi 'atsj' bidi'-
niłdzid.

decease, 'azéé' hazłj'.

deceased, bizéé' hazłj'ii.

deceive, to (deceiving, deceived,
deceived), 'ah 1. I deceived my
father, shizhé'é ní'aa'.

December, níłch'itsoh.

deception, 'inót'ááh.

declaration of war, 'it 'anaa'
hazłj'; 'anaa' hwiiniizj'.

declare war, to (declaring, de-
clared, declared), łeł 2. We
declared war on the Japanese,
bináá'ádaalts'ózi bił 'anaa' da-
hosiidlj'.

decorate, to (decorating, decor-
ated, decorated), ch'qh 1. I am
decorating it, naashch'qgh.

decorated, naashch'qgh.

decoration, na'ach'qgh.

decrepitude, sq.

deep, 'íidéetqá'; ditq.

deer, bijh

defeat, 'ak'ehodeesdlj'.

defeat, to (defeating, defeated,
defeated), dleeł 3. We will de-
feat our enemies, nihe'ena'í bi-
k'edadidiidleeł.

defecate, to (defecating, defec-
ated, defecated), chijł 1. I defe-
cated, 'ashéchéqá'.

defecation, 'achj'.

defense attorney, 'agha'diit'aa-
hii.

<p>deflated, niłtsqz; niłtsqoz. defraud, to (defrauding, defrauded, defrauded), loh 3. You defrauded me, shi'dínílo' dehair, to (dehairing, dehaired, dehaired), dzéét 1, 2. I am now dehairing it, k'ad yisdzééh. I know how to dehair, 'asdzééh bééhasin. delay, honeeztł'ah. delayed, to be (being, was, been) tł'ah 4. I was delayed by the rain, nahattin shineestł'ah. delay, to (delaying, delayed, delayed), tł'ah 4. What delayed you, ha'át'íshq' nineestł'ah? demise, 'azéé' hazlǐǐ'. den, tsé'áán. Denehotso, Ariz., deinihootso. dense, díłch'il; hodíłch'il; dit'in. dentist, 'aghoo' yinaalnishí. depend on, to (depending, depended, depended), lił 5. I am depending on him, ba'ííníshłí. I cannot depend on you, ch'ééh na'ííníshłí (doo naa jóshłí da). dependibility, ba'hódlí. descend, to (descending, descended, descended), gáát 29. I descended the mountain, dził bąq hadááyá. descent, hada'oodzá. desire, 'adááhání. desire, to (desiring, desired, desired). zijł 1. Do you desire water, da' tó nínizin? despondent, to become (becoming, became, become), héét 6. I</p>	<p>became despondent, ch'íínáíí shi'niłłhǐ. dessicate, to (dessicating, dessicated, dessicated), gáqł 2. I dessicated the berries, didzé sétgan. dessicated, sigan; daazgan. dessication, 'azgan. destroy, to (destroying, destroyed, destroyed), łaał 1. I destroyed it, nabísésá. destruction, na'é'ésdzá. determination, 'íni' niłíinii. detour, 'ak'ee 'qq 'ahééhonít'i'. detour around, to (detouring, detoured, detoured), dáát 1. I detoured around it, bik'ee 'qq 'ahéénísdzá. devil, ch'ǐǐdii. dew, dahtoo'. dewdrop, dahtoo'. diaphragm, 'acháshjish. dice, tsidił. I am playing stick dice, 'adishdił. die, to (dying, died, died), tsaat 1. I am dying, shi'niitsá. My father died last night, tł'éédqá' shizhé'é daaztsá. different, 'ał'qq; 'ałtah. different kinds, 'ał'qq 'ádaat'éii; 'ałtaas'éí. difficult, to be (being, was, been) tł'ah 3. The English language is difficult for me, bilagáanaa bizaad 'ayóogo shił nanitł'ah. difficulty, 'it nanitł'ah; 'adei 'áhóót'é. dig, to (digging, dug, dug), goł 1, 3, 7. I am digging a hole, hahwiishgééd. I am digging a ditch</p>
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DIG

tó yishgoł. I am digging out coal, łeejin haashgééd.

digging stick, gish.

diligently, yéigo; hááhgóóshjí.

dime, t'áátá'í dootł'izh.

dip out, to (dipping, dipped, dipped), 'áát 1. I dipped out the water, tó háákq.

dipper, 'adee'.

dirt, łeezh.

dirty, t'óó baa'ih; t'óó baa hoo'ih

disappearance, 'é'ésdjíd.

disappear, to (disappearing, disappeared, disappeared), dijł 1 I am in the process of disappearing, 'áashdjíł. The water has all disappeared, tó 'ałtso 'ásdjíd.

disappointed, to be (being, was, been), kał 6. I was disappointed because you did not come to see me, t'áadoo shaa yíníyáágóó bi-niinaa shqah nahóókaad.

disappointment, 'qah nahóókaad.

discharge, to (discharging, discharged, discharged), t'eeł 15. I discharged him, 'ats'ááníłt'e' He was discharged, 'ats'áábi-deelt'e'. doqł 1. The gun discharged, bee'eldoqoh deesdoqoh.

discontinuation, bik'i'deesdzá, ni'ályaa.

discover, to (discovering, discovered, discovered), gáát 18. Columbus is the man who discovered America, hastiin léi' Columbus gholghéhgíí America yik'í níyá.

discovery, 'ak'í'ídzá; há'deel'íí'.

DIS

discuss, to (discussing, discussed, discussed), t'ijł 1. I am discussing sheep, dibé baa yiníshł'í.

discussion, 'aa náhát'í; 'aa ná hást'íjd.

disease, 'qah dahoyoot'aatíi.

disgusted, to be (being, was, been), 'ijł 1. I am disgusted with whiskey, tódíłhíł sé'íjd.

dish, 'ásaa'; łeets'aa'.

disinfectant, ch'osh doo yit'íinii bee naatseedí.

disintegrate, to (disintegrating, disintegrated, disintegrated) tah 1. It disintegrated, diitaa'.

disintegration, 'adiitaa'.

dismount, to (dismounting, dismounted, dismounted), gáát 29 I dismounted from the horse, łíí' bikáádéé' hadááyá.

disobedience, doo 'ak'ehól'íí da

disobey, to (disobeying, disobeyed, disobeyed), 'ijł 7. I disobey him, doo bik'eh honish'íí da.

disperse, to (dispersing, dispersed, dispersed), dah 2. They dispersed, táá'oosdee'.

distance, 'ánízah.

distinct, yit'í; 'ał'qq 'át'é.

distribute, to (distributing, distributed, distributed), nih 9, 10. I distributed sheep on the Navaho reservation, naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi dibé nisénii'. I distributed sheep among the Navaho, dibé naabeehó bitaasénii'.

distribution, na'a'niih.

disturb the peace, to (disturbing, disturbed, disturbed), I disturbed

the peace last night, t'éeédqá' tsi'hahósá.

disturbance of the peace, tsi'ha-hóoyá.

ditch, tó yígeed.

dive, to (diving, dived, dived), noł 1. I dived into the water, táł-t'ááh yishnóód.

divide, to (dividing, divided, divided), 'áát 14. I will divide it in two equal parts, 'ałts'ádeesh-'áát. I will divide them up, 'ałts'ádeeshnił.

division, 'ałts'á'ii'níł.

divorce, to (divorcing, divorced, divorced), gáát 45, 46. We divorced each other; we got divorced, 'ałts'ánániit'áázh. I divorced my wife, she'esdzáán bits'ánánisdzá.

dizziness, 'ił náhodighááh; 'ił náhodéeyá.

dizzy, to get (getting, got, gotten), gáát 48. I am dizzy, shił náhodéeyá. I always get dizzy, t'áá 'áłaji' shił nínáhodighááh.

do, to (doing, did, done), níł 1. I will do whatever you tell me to do, t'áá 'áshidinínígíí 'ádeesh níł. What are you trying to do, haalá 'áninééh?! gáát 33. I am doing my work, shinaanish baa naashá. What are you doing ha'át'íshq' baa naniná? t'ih 8. I have nothing to do with it, doo shidéét'i' da. líł 4. I did it that way; I did it right, 'ákwíshłaa.

doctor, 'azee' 'íł'íní.

dodge, to (dodging, dodged

dodged), ghis 3. I dodged when he threw the stone at me, tsé yee shííníłne'go désghiz.

doe, bjjh tsa'ii.

dog, łééchqá'í.

dog lice, łééchqá'í biya'.

doll, 'awéeshchíín.

dollar, t'áátá'í béeso.

domestication, 'azhəəh.

donation, 'aa yilyáii; 'a'ílghé.

done, to get (getting, got, gotten) t'is 2. The meat is getting done, 'atsj' k'adéę yit'ees. The meat is done, 'atsj' sit'é.

don't, t'áadoo. Don't talk, t'áadoo yáníłti'í!

door, dáádílkał.

doorway, ch'é'étiin.

dooryard, ch'é'éđqá'.

dormitory, da'njah.

dot, dah 'alzhiin.

double tree, 'at'eeyah dah sinil' bá ní'áhígíí.

dough, taos'nii'.

doughnut. bááh łikaní.

dove (mourning, or turtle), has-bídí.

down, (bird) 'ats'os.

down, hadah; bidah.

down here, kóyaa.

down there, 'ákóyaa.

dozen, naakits'áadahgo.

doze, to (dozing, dozed, dozed), ghił 4. I dozed (off), 'aneeshghil.

drain off, to (draining, drained, drained), goł 4. I drained the water off of my land, shikéyah bikáá'dóó tó déégeed.

DRA

dragon fly, tániil'áíí.
drag, to (dragging, dragged, dragged). shoł 1, 2, 6. I am going to drag it, déshóód. I am dragging it, yishshoł. I dragged the road, 'atiingóó ni'sheshóód.
drawn back, ja'. I am sitting with my legs drawn back, 'ahadiínishja'go sédá.
dribble, to (dribbling, dribbled, dribbled) sas 1. I am dribbling sand along, séi yissas.
dreadful, hóghéé'; bééhádzid.
dream, na'iigeet; na'iidzeeł.
dream, to (dreaming, dreamed or dreamt, dreamed), ghił 1. I dreamed (dreamt) about you naa naiségheel.
dress, t'aaakał.
dress, to (dressing, dressed, dressed), 'níł 17. I am dressing, háádish'nééh gááł 44. I dressed (I got back into my clothes), she'éé' biih náásdzá.
dried, sigan. Cut and dried melon, ta'neesk'ání náhineest'áqz dóó sigan.
dried up, sigan; yíłtseii.
drift, to (drifting, drifted, drifted), doh 6. The clouds are drifting along, k'os deíldoh. zhoł 3. The cloud is drifting along up above, k'os ghódahgo yilzhoł.
drink, to (drinking, drank drunk), dlíł 1, 2. I drank the milk, 'abe' yishdláq'. I do not drink, shí doo 'ashdláq da.
drip, to (dripping, dripped, dripped), ch'at 1. Water is dripping in here, kóne' tó nahidilch'áqł.

DRO

drive, to (driving, drove, driven), bqs 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. I drove the car up the mountain, dził bqaq chidí háátbáqz. I drove off in the car, chidí dah diłbáqz. I will drive the car out of the garage, chidí bá hooghandéé' ch'i-deesbqs. I am driving along in a car; I am driving the car along, chidí yisbqs. I drove the car into the garage, chidí chidí bá hooghan góne' yah 'iıłbáqz. I drove to Gallup and back, na'nizhoozhigóó ni'séłbáqz. Where are you driving, háágóósh 'adínıłbáqz. chééł 1. I drove the horse out of the corral, t'ıı' t'ıı' bighandéé' ch'ınınıłchqá'. yoł 1. I am driving the little group of cattle around, béégashii nanisood. kał 16. He drove the wolves off with his gun, bibee'eldoq yee mq'iitsoh 'ák'iinoorkaad. (chééł 3. I drove the wolf off, mq'iitsoh 'ák'ineshchqá'.)
drizzle, to (drizzling, drizzled, drizzled), zhoł 4. It is drizzling, n'dizhoł.
drill, béesh bee bigháda'a'nılı.
drop, to (dropping, dropped, dropped), 'at 1; dił 4; ;joł 3; kał 4; nił 11; niıł 5; t'oh 4; t'eeł. I am in the act of dropping it, naash'áád; naashdeet; naash jooł; naashkaad; naashnił naashne'; naashtfeeh; hadaash-t'e'.
drown, to (drowning, drowned, drowned), hééł 4. He nearly drowned, k'asdqá' tó biisxı.

DRO

gháqł 3. k'asdáq' tó bíghqá' they nearly drowned.

drowsiness, bił.

drowsy, to be (being, was, been), zijł 2. I am drowsy, bił nisin.

drug, 'azee'.

druggist, 'azee' nayiitnihi.

drugstore, 'azee' bá hoohan.

drum, 'ásaa' dádeestł'ónígíí.

drumstick, 'ásaa' bee yiltqzhi.

drunk, to make (making, made, made), łaał 3. It made me drunk, tsi'sideesá.

drunk, to be (being, was, been), he is drunk, 'oodlqá'; tsí'naaghá.

drunkard, 'adláanii.

dry, yíłtseii; hóółtseii; sigan; hazgan.

dry, to (drying, dried, dried), gáqł 1, 2. I dried the meat, 'atsi' séłgan. The meat dried up, 'atsi' sigan. tsih 1, 3. I dried my shirt, she'ée' nááłtseii.

dry, to get (getting, got, gotten), gáqł 1. It will get dry, doogáqł. tsih 1. I will get dry again, ndeestsih. I am dry yínístseii.

duck, naal'eefi.

duck, to (ducking, ducked, ducked), níł 14. I ducked when he threw a stone at me, tsé yee shí-níłne'go yaa 'ásdzaa.

dumpling, k'íneeshbízhii.

duodenum, 'abid díkiní; 'abid dijoolfi.

durability, 'adina'.

dusk, to become (becoming, be-

EAT

came, become), jíł 4. It has become dusk, hiłiiłił'.

dutch oven, 'ásaa' ditáni.

dwelt, to (dwelling, dwelt, dwelt), t'ijł 5. I dwell in Gallup, na'ní-zhoozhídi kééhasht'j. The Navaho dwell in hogans, naabeehó hoohan bił' dabighan.

dwindle, to (dwindling, dwindled, dwindled), dijł 1. My money is dwindling, shibéeso 'áádijł. My money has all dwindled away, shibéeso 'altso 'ásdjid.

E

each, t'áa 'ákwíí. Each day, t'áa 'ákwíí jł.

eagle, 'atsá.

eagle trap, 'ood.

ear, 'ajaa'.

ear (inner ---), 'ajaaghi'.

earache, 'ajaaghi' hodiniih.

ear drum, 'ajaaghi' dáádiníbaali

ear lobe, 'ajaa'.

earring, jaatł'óót.

earth, nahasdzáán; ni'.

earthenware, łeets'aa'.

earthquake, ni' ndaha'nánígíí.

east, ha'a'aah.

easterly, ha'a'aahdée'go.

eastern, ha'a'aah biyaajigo.

easterner, ha'a'aah biyaadée'naaghái.

eastward, ha'a'aahjigo; ha'a'aah bich'ijigo.

eat, to (eating, ate, eaten), ghíł 1, 2. I am eating it, yishq. I have eaten, 'íyáqá'. 'at 1; chosh 1; ghał 8; kił 9; ts'ah 1. I ate it, yí'aal; yíłchozh; yishghal; yish-

ECL

kid; yíłts'ee'. dił 1. I ate them, yishdéel.

eclipse, jóhonaa'éei daaztsá (--- of the sun); 'ooljée' daaztsá (--- of the moon).

economize on, to (economizing, economized, economized), zijł 5. I am economizing on it, t'áá bqaq háqáh nisin.

economy, bqaq háqáh hasin.

education, 'íhoo'aah.

even though, 'azhá --- ndi.

effort, to make an (making, made, made), dził 1 I made an effort, désdzil. tah 1. I made an effort, nabínétqá'.

effect on, to have an (having, had, had), That has no effect on me, 'éei doo shidééłnii da. The file has no effect on the ax, tsénił bee'ach'iishí doo bidééłnii da

effervescent, dilchxosh.

egg, 'ayęęzhii.

egg shell, 'ayęęzhii bits'iil.

egret (snowy --), toohji' ndii-gaii; toohk'indiigaii.

ewe, dibé tsa'ii.

elbow, 'ach'oozhlaa'.

electricity, 'atsinilt'ish

elk, dzééh.

elusive, he is ---, nanit'in.

embarrassment, yá hásin.

emergency, nisihwiinidéel.

employ, to (employing, employed, employed) 'áát 15. I employed him, naanish baa diní'q

employment, naanish; naanish 'aa deet'aah.

enchantment, 'adigqsh.

ENV

encountering him, bidááh.

encourage, to (encouraging, encouraged, encouraged), líł 7. I will encourage you, t'áá nił hasihgo 'ádeeshłíł.

encouragement, t'áá 'ił hasih.

encounter, to (encountering, encountered, encountered), gáát 12, 13, 27. I encountered him, bidááh níyá. I encountered him, bił 'ahidiit'áázh.

end, to (ending, ended, ended), t'ih 13, 14. I ended it, niníłt'i'. It ended, ninít'i'. zhish 5. The cold weather ended, deesk'aazgo nihoolzhiizh.

endless, doo ninít'i'í.

endurance, 'i'niłdzil.

enemy, 'ana'í.

energy, 'áhóódziil.

engine (of a car), chidí bitsiits'iin.

enjoyment, 'ił honeeni.

enjoy, to (enjoying, enjoyed, enjoyed), nił 1. I enjoy reading, 'íínishta'go baa shił honeeni.

ennui, 'ádahodeedlá; k'íhodi-tééh.

enter, to (entering, entered, entered), gáát 30. I entered the house, kin góne'yah 'ííyá. gáát 27. I entered the boat, tsinaa-'eeł biih yíyá.

entry, yah 'o'oodzá; 'iih 'oodzá; 'atah 'ídzá.

envious, to be (being, was, been), ch'ííłd 1, 2. He is envious of my car, shichidí yoołch'ííłd. He is just envious, t'óó 'oołch'ííłd.

ENV

envy, to (envying, envied, envied), ch'íjd 1, 2. He envies me my car, chidí biniinaa shoof-ch'íjd.

envy, 'oolch'íjd.

epidemic, na'atniih.

epiglottis, 'adájóózh.

erase, to (erasing, erased, erased), chqot 3. I erased it, k'ée'íit-chq'.

eraser, bee k'ée'álchxqphi.

erasure, k'ée'oolchq'.

erect, to (erecting, erected, erected), líit 1. I erected a home, kin 'íishłaa.

evidently, t'áadoo bahat'aadí,

erode, to (eroding, eroded, eroded), zhash. The rock eroded away, tsé ninizhaazh.

erosion, tó dóo niyol 'ooshashígíí

esophagus, 'azágí.

ether, 'azee' bee 'iilgháshí.

evening, to become (becoming, became, become), 'áát 8. It has become evening, yaa 'adeez'q.

evening star, sq'tsoh.

evening twilight, nahootsoii.

every, t'áa 'ákwíí. Every day, t'áa 'ákwíí jí.

every once in a while, t'óo náhodi'naahgo; łáháda.

everything, t'áa 'altsoní.

everywhere, t'áa 'altsogo. t'áa 'íishjání.

evil, doo yá'áshqo da.

eye, 'anáá'.

eyebrow, 'anáts'iin.

eyeglasses, nák'eesinilí.

eyelash, 'anádz.

EXH

eyelid, 'anáiz.

eye socket, 'aná'ee.

eyetooth, 'aghózhah.

examine, to (examining, examined, examined), sił 1. I examined it, háásid.

examination, haalzíid; 'ééhoozjih; nil'í; naalkaah.

excavation, hahwiigéed; hahwiis'nilígi.

excessive, 'adei'ánéelq'.

exceedingly, 'ayóigo; 'ayóogo.

excel, to (excelling, excelled, excelled), yóí. I excel at it, honishyóí. I excel at running, t'áa hayóí dinishgho'.

excellent, t'áa 'íighisíí yá'át'ééh; 'agháadi yá'át'ééh.

except, t'áa hazhó'ó.

excess, 'adei'ít'éii; ch'íníitna'ígíí.

excited, to get (getting, got, gotten), dijł 8. I got excited when I saw the airplane fall, chidí naat'a'í hadah 'elts'idgo yiiłtsq'ót'ée' shił 'áhásdijł. chah 6. I got sexually excited, n'dishcha'

excitement, yíní 'ádin.

excrement, chq'.

exhale, to (exhaling, exhaled, exhaled), dzih 2. Exhale, háánídziih!

exhalation, háá'iidziih.

exhibition, daníl'ínígíí.

exhumation, háá'ált'e'

exhume, to (exhuming, exhumed, exhumed), t'eeł 14. I exhumed the body, 'ats'íís yéq ha

nááł't'e'. got 2. My father's bo-

dy was exhumed, shizhé'é bits'íís yéę hanábi'doogeed.

exist, to (existing, existed, existed), leeł 7. I exist, honishłó. There is (there exists) water, tó hóló. There are many races of men on earth, nahasdzáán bikáa'gi dine'é t'óó 'ahayóí 'at'qá 'ádaat'éego dahóló.

existence, hódló.

existence, to come into (coming, came, come), leeł 1, 19 It is said that the world started to come into existence countless years ago, doo jóolta' 'anéeláqá' náahaiídáqá' nahasdzáán hodeezłíí', jini. A baby came into existence, 'awéé' hazłíí'. There will be war, 'anaa' hodooleet.

expand, to (expanding, expanded, expanded), níł 13. The horned toad is expanding, na'ashó'ii dich'ízhii 'qá kwááníł.

expansion, 'qá 'é'édzaa.

exit, ch'é'étiin.

expect him, to (expecting, expected, expected), lił 4. I am expecting him. neńíshłí.

expectant, to be (being, was, been), lił 3. I am expectant; I am expecting someone, na'íí-nishłí. I am expectant; I am an expectant mother, yistsá.

expectation, na'ólní.

expectoration, dijah.

explain, to (explaining, explained, explained), nih 4. I will explain the war to you, 'anaa' ha zhó'ó bee nił hodeeshnih.

explanation, hazhó'ó baa hane' **explode, to** (exploding, exploded, exploded), doqł The gun powder exploded, bee'eldqoh bikq' deesdqoh.

explosion, 'adeesdqoh.

extend, to (extending, extended, extended), 'á. It extends (vertically), háá'á; (perpendicularly) yaa'á; (in), 'íí'á; (horizontally), ní'á; (downward), deez'á; (across), naní'á. zhosh 1. I sat down and extended my legs, né-dá dóó k'ídéshzhoozh.

extension, ha'íí'á; 'aneel'á.

extinct, 'ádin; 'ásdjid.

extinct, to become (becoming, became, become), dił 1. The bighorn sheep became extinct in the Navaho country, naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi tsétah dibé 'at-tso 'ádaasdjid.

extract, to, (extracting, extracted, extracted), 'áát 1. He extracted my tooth, shighoo' ha-yíí'á.

extraction, ha'oot'á.

extreme, 'agháadi; 'álátah.

exudation, na'ííłí.

F

face, 'anii'.

face, to make a (making, made, made), 'nih 5. The girl made a face at me (blinked at me), 'at'ééd shidees'nih.

factory, t'áadoo le'é 'ádaal'jigi.

fail, to (failing, failed, failed), 'ijł 2. I failed at it, ch'ééh 'íí'jid. t'ijł 4. I failed, ch'ééh 'íit'jid.

failure , ch'ééh 'é'él'j.	ed), léét 6. The Pueblos farm
fall , 'aak'eed; 'aak'eego.	(are farmers), kiis'áanii k'ééda'-
fall, to (falling, fell, fallen), das	didlééh.
2; dah 2; dił 2; hęsh 1; joł 2;	farmer , k'éé'dídléhi.
kęs 1; ts'it 1. It fell down,	Farmington, N. M. , tóta'.
nááłdááz; náádéel; nááłhęęzh;	farther , bilááh 'ánízáád.
náájool; náákéęz; náálts'id	farther on , yówehédi; t'ah náási-
They are falling, nanidééh. The	di; nówehédi.
hogan fell in, hooghan 'ahiih	farthest , 'aláahdi; 'alááh 'ání-
nááłdááz. das 1; dah 1; kęs 3;	záád.
nah 14; tłish 1; ts'it 2. It fell out	fat , 'ak'ah.
of my hand, shilák'e hááłdááz;	fat, to get (getting, got, gotten),
háákéęz; haana'; háátłizh;	k'ah 1. I will get fat, dínéesh-
haalts'id. kęs 2. The pole fell	k'ah. I am fat, néshk'ah.
over sideways, tsin naa'ííkéęz	father , 'azhé'é; 'ataa'.
chit 5. I fell on him hands first,	fatigue , ch'ééh 'adeesdzá.
bik'idiishchid. goh 3, 5, 6. I fell	fatten, to (fattening, fattened,
down, hadáágo'. I fell into the	fattened), k'ah 3. I have fatten-
water, tó biih yígo'. I fell down	ed my sheep, shidibé 'ałtso néł-
and hit the ground, ni'ji' nikidé-	k'ah.
goh. tłish 11. I fell down, ha-	fattening , 'anilk'ah; bee 'anil-
dáátłizh. I fell out of the car,	k'ahii.
chidí bighi'déę' ch'ínitłizh. I	faults, (his ---) , ba'át'e'.
fell into the water, tó biih yítłizh.	faultless , ba'át'e' 'ádingo.
I fell under the power of an evil	favorite , 'agháadi.
man, diné doo yá'áshóonii biyac	fawn , bijih yáázh.
'ítłizh. The French people fel'	fear , ná'ádzid.
under the power of their ene-	fear, to (fearing, feared, feared),
mies, French dine'é be'ena'í yi-	dzíit 1. I do not fear you, doo
yaa 'aníídee'.	ninásdzid da.
falsehood , yooch'íid; ghooch'íid	fearful, to be (being, was, been),
fame , 'éého'díłzin.	dzíit 2. He is very fearful, 'ayóo
family unit , t'ááłá'í hooghanígłí.	náldzid.
famous, to become (becoming,	fearless , t'ádoo yináldzidii; doo
became, become), zijit 12. It be-	bił ghée'ii.
came famous, béého'doolzijid. It	feather , 'at'a'; 'ats'os.
is famous, béého'díłzin.	February , 'atsá biyáázh.
far , nízaad; doo deighánígóó	fecal matter , chqą'.
farm, to (farming, farmed, farm-	feces , chqą'.

FEE

FIR

feed bag, tʃi' yii' 'a'aaʃi.
feed, to (feeding, fed, fed), sjiʃ 1. I fed the baby, 'awée' bi'iissá. tsot 3. I will feed you; I will give you food, na'deestsot.
feel, to (feeling, felt, felt), nih 3. I felt his face, binii' bídeshnii'. ts'iid. I do not feel well, shitah doo hats'iid da. I feel well now, k'ad shitah yá'áhoot'ééh. How do you feel, haa nít'é?
feet, 'akee'.
felloes (of a wagon wheel), tsi-naabqqs bijáád tsin bináz'áhí-gíí.
femur, 'ajáád bita' sitáni.
fence, 'anít'i'.
fence, to put up a (putting, put, put), t'ih 5. I am putting up a fence, 'eesht'ih.
fertilize, to (fertilizing, fertilized, fertilized), lííʃ 16. I am fertilizing the field, nanise' bich'iyá' dá'ák'eh bəqəh 'áshlééh.
fertilizer, nanise' bich'iyá'.
few, t'áá díkwíí; 'átch'íídí.
fifteen cents, gíinisi.
fig, hashk'aan.
fight, to (fighting, fought, fought), ghoʃ 19. I fought with him, biʃ 'atk'iishghod. gáqʃ 2. I fought with him, biʃ 'aheesh-gáqʃ.
file, bee 'ach'iishí.
file, to (filing, filed, filed), ch'ish 1, 2. I will file it, deeshch'ish. I filed the nail in two, 'iʃ 'adaalkaakí k'ínich'iizh.

fill, to (filling, filled, filled), bijʃ 2. I filled it with water, tó bii' hadééʃbijʃ.
filthy, t'óó baa'ih; t'óó nichxó'í; nichxó'í.
find, to (finding, found, found), 'ááʃ 5. I found a dollar, t'ááʃá'í béeso ndii'á. gááʃ 18. I found a cave, tsé'áán ʃa' bik'íniyá. ch'it 5. My hat was lost, but I found it among the clothes, shich'ah yóó' 'eelts'id nt'éé' 'éé' bitahgi bik'i'nich'id. 'ííʃ 5. He stole my horse, but I found him out, shilíí' yineez'íí' ndi hadinish'íí'. zjiʃ 13. I will find out for you, ná shiʃ bééhodoozjiʃ. kah 2. I found out about the stars, sə' niséʃkáá'.
finish, to (finishing, finished, finished), t'ih 13. They have not yet finished the song, sin t'ah doo ndayíʃt'ééh da. I have finished eating, 'aʃtso 'íiyáq'. I have finished building my house, shikin 'aʃtso 'íishʃaa.
finger nail, 'áláshgaan.
finger, 'ála'; 'álázhoozh.
fire, kə'.
fire, to make (making, made, made), k'áqʃ 1. I made fire with a fire drill, 'aséʃk'á.
fire, to build a (building, built, built), jah 3, 4. I built a fire, didíʃjéé'. I built the fire back up, déédíʃjéé'.
fire, to set (setting, set, set), tʃiʃ 4. I set fire to the paper, naal-tsoos diiʃʃah.

FIR

firearm, bee'eldqoh.
firecracker, naaltsoos dadildon-igíí.
fire engine, kq' yiniłtsésí.
fire extinguisher, kq' bee niltsésí
fireplace, kq'k'eh.
fireside, honibqgh.
firewood, chizh.
firm, niłdzil.
first, 'átsé; 'áłtsé.
first aid, 'átsé choo'jjhii.
fish, 'óó'.
fit, 'ashch'qh.
fix, to (fixing, fixed, fixed), líł 24. I fixed my car, shichidí hash-t'enáshdlaa.
flagellation, ná'níłtsxis.
Flagstaff, Ariz. kin łání.
flake off, to (flaking, flaked, flaked), ch'it. My skin is flaking off, shikágí bélch'iit.
flash, 'anáháta'; jishgish.
flash, to (flashing, flashed, flashed), 2. The lightning is flashing, 'anáháta'. chih 4. It flashed red, dah yiichii'. t'ish 8. It flashed blue, dah diit'iizh
flashlight, bee n'dildlaadí.
flat, niteel; (tire) niłtsqz, niit-sqz.
flat iron, bee k'éé'áldqohí.
flatulence, 'atsq na'alyol.
flatulent, to be (being, was, been), t'it. I am flatulent, 'ash-t'iid.
flatulent expulsion, t'id.
flax, látah 'adijoolí.
fleece, 'aghaa'.
flect lizard, naalnoodí.

FOG

flesh, 'atsj'.
flexible, naat'ood.
flexibility, naat'ood.
flint, tsé 'ághózí.
flint (igniter ---), tsét'éeł.
flip, to (flipping, flipped, flipped), tqsh 1. I flipped the marble, máázo shéłtqsh.
flirtation, 'aljit.
float, to (floating, floated, floated), 'ot 1. I am floating about, dah naash'eeł
flour, 'ak'áán.
flow, to (flowing, flowed, flowed) goh 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. It will start to flow along, didoogoh. It is flowing along, yigoh. It flowed up out, háágo'. It stopped flowing, ninigo'. It flowed away, yóó' 'íigo'. It flowed over, ghó'áágo'. lį. It is flowing along, nįlį. It is flowing out, ch'i-nįlį. I am making the water flow (along), tó yínishłį.
fluffy, yilzhólí.
flutter, to (fluttering, fluttered, fluttered), dlo'. My eye fluttered, shináá' dahadlo'.
fly, tsé'édq'ii.
fly, to (flying, flew, flown), t'ah 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The bird flew off, tsídii dah diit'a' (tsídii yóó' 'eet'a'). I am flying along, yish-t'ah. I will fly to Washington, wáashindoongóo shił 'adoot'ah. The bird is flying about, tsídii naat'a'. I flew the airplane about, chidí naat'a'í niséłt'a'.
fog, 'áhi.

foggy, 'áhí bee chahałtheet; 'áhí dah 'oojot.

fold to (folding, folded, folded), líít 6. I folded the paper, naaltsoos 'atçh'ij' 'íishłaa. léét 2. I will fold the blanket, beeldléi 'ahqáh dínéeshtéét.

food, ch'iyáán; ch'iyq'.

fool, to (fooling, fooled, fooled), 'ah 1. I fooled him when I told him I had no money, shibéeso 'ádin bidishnígo ní'aa'.

foot (linear), 'adées'eez.

foot, 'akee'.

footprint, kék'eh.

for (him, it), bá; bideená; bik'é; biniighé; bíká; biba'.

for (because), háálá.

for rent, bik'e ni'iiłghéego 'a'it'ah biniighé.

for sale, na'iini' biniighé.

forbidden, doo bee haz'áq da. Smoking is forbidden in church, sodizin bá hooghan góne' ná'át'oh doo bee haz'áq da.

forego, to (foregoing, forewent, foregone), 'aah 19. I have foregone the pleasure of smoking because it is not good for me, ná'ásht'ohgo baa shił honeeni ní't'éé' yóó 'adí'á, háálá doo shá yá'át'éeh da.

forehead, 'átáá'.

forever, hool'áágóó.

forget, to (forgetting, forgot, forgotten), nah 1. I have forgotten him, baa yisénah. Don't forget about it, t'ááká baa yóónééh!

forgotten, to be (being, was,

been), 'nah 1. I will be forgotten, shaa hodiyoonaah.

fork, bíla' táá'ii.

formerly, ch'óóshdqádqáq'.

fornication, 'ak'ééd; 'ashtéézh.

Fort Defiance, Ariz., tséhootsooí

Fort Sumner, N. M., hwéeldi.

Fort Wingate, N. M., shash bitoo

forward, náás.

foxtail grass, zéé'iilgho'ii.

fracture, k'é'élto'; k'ídi'nídéél.

fracture (compound ---), k'ídi'nídéél dóó binaa tídiilyaa.

fracture (compression ---), shijizhgo k'é'élto'.

fracture (epiphyseal ---), 'ooshg'éézh bee tsin 'aheshjéé' gónaa k'é'élto'.

fracture (longitudinal ---), náasee ts'in 'atł'iniizhoozh.

fracture (multiple ---), ts'in niheestq'.

fracture (oblique ---), 'atnáháádláád.

fracture (transverse ---), naanii-go k'é'élto'.

fragile, dit'ódi; di'jdi.

fragility, 'aa hasti'.

fragmentation, 'adiitaa'; 'azts'il.

fraud, 'i'deesdlo'; 'ina'adlo'.

free (gratis), t'áá jíik'e; t'áá níik'e. He gave it to me free, t'áá jíik'e shaa yini'á.

freeze, to (freezing, froze, frozen), tíjł 1, 2. I froze, sistin. I froze it, séltin.

frequently, t'áá 'ahqáh.

Friday, 'ashdla'ají nda'anish.

friend, 'ak'is.

friendly, to be (being, was, been) nih 1. I am very friendly with him, 'ayóigo k'é ghósh'ní.

friendship, k'é 'ahó'ní.

frigidity, hak'az.

fringe, 'ajánil (of a shawl); 'qqh háát'i' (of a saddle).

Fruitland, N. M., niinah nízaad.

frog, ch'ał nineezí; ch'ał.

from, -d'éé'; -dóó.

from now on, kodóó náás ho-deeshzhiizhgóó.

from there, 'áád'éé'; 'áádóó; 'aa-d'éé'; 'aadóó; ghónáásdóó.

from there on, 'áádóó.

frost, sho.

frost, to (frosting, frosted, frosted), gah 3. It frosted last night, t'éeédqá' sho yiigaii.

fruit, tsin bineest'q'; dried fruit, tsin bineest'q' daazganígíí, fresh fruit, tsin bineest'q' 'ádaa-niidí.

frying pan, tsee'é.

full, to get (getting, got, gotten), bííł 1. My shoes got full of sand, shikee' séi bii' hadéébííł. It is full of water, tó bii' hadeezbin. chał 4. I got full; I am full, ná-niichaad.

full moon, hanííbbáqz.

fumble for, to (fumbling, fumbled, fumbled), ził 5. I am fumbling for money in my pocket, si-za'azis góne' béeso hahassíł. I fumbled for it, hahosézíł.

fun, to have (having, had, had), niíł 5. I am having fun, baa shił honeeni.

function, to (functioning, functioned, functioned), nish 2. My car doesn't function well, shichidí doo yá'át'éehgo naalnish da.

funny, baa dlo hasin.

furthermost, 'alááhjí.

furrowed, yildzis.

furuncle, yilch'ozh.

futilely, ch'ééh.

G

gain weight, to (gaining, gained, gained), k'ah 2. I am gaining weight, shi'niilk'aii.

gall, 'atł'izh.

Gallup, N. M., na'nízhoozhí.

galoshes, ké'achogii.

game corral, needzjí'.

gamble's oak, chéch'il.

Ganado, Ariz., lók'aahnteel.

gapped, deeshgizh; ndeeshgizh

garbage, ch'iyáán doo bidí'ni-dzinígíí.

garble, to (garbling, garbled, garbled), tih 3. He garbles his speech, doo hats'íí yáłti' da.

garden, dá'ák'eh.

gargle, to (gargling, gargled, gargled), dził 1, 2. I am gargling the water, tó shidághi' nanisdzid. I am gargling, shidághi' na'nisdzid.

garter, yistłeetł'óól.

garter (sash ---), jánézhí.

gasoline, chidí bitoo'.

gate, dáándítłhí.

gather, to (gathering, gathered, gathered), lííł 14. I will gather them together, 'áłah 'ádeeshłííł. leet 15. The Navaho gathered

at Gallup, naabeehó na'nízhoozhídi 'álah silíí'. lah 1. I am gathering firewood, chizh náhášh'tááh.

gelding, t'íí' biká'ii.

generate, to (generating, generated, generated), naat 1. We generate electricity by means of water, tó bee 'atsinilt'ish dahiilnaah.

generation, náás 'oochí'ígíí (geologic); 'atsinilt'ish hiilnaah (of electricity).

genitalia (male), 'acho'; (female) 'atsxil.

genuflection, ntsi'deesgo'.

germ, ch'osh doo yit'inií.

gesticulation, na'achid.

gesture, to (gesturing, gestured, gestured), chił 3. I am talking by means of gestures, naashchidgo bee yáshti'.

get, to (getting, got, gotten), t'eeł 9. I got this horse from a Navaho, díí t'íí' naabeehó bits'áqá'déé' shóisélt'e'. **get out**, 'áát 1. He got out his knife, bibéézh hayíí'á. gáát 2. I will get out of here, kodóo ch'ídeesháát. dijł 1. I got out of money, shibéeso 'ásdijđ. gáát 29 I got out of the car, chidí bighi'déé' hadááyá. **get away**, ghoł 10. The horse got away, t'íí' yóó' 'eelghod. 'áát 1. I got his wife away from him, be'esdzáán biyaa hááltj. **get down**, ghéét 1. I got the pack down, héét n'diighj. gáát 29. Get down off

of the horse, t'íí' bikáádéé' hadaninááh! **get even**, 'níít 15. I will get even with you, nił k'éédi-deesh'níít. **get lost**, gáát 30. I got lost, yóó' 'ííyá. **get skinned**, kił 10; t'ot 11. My hand got skinned, shíla' tsiih náłki'; shíla' tsiih ná't'o'. **get up**, gáát 11. I will get up, ndideeshdáát. 'nah 4. I got up, ndiish'na'.

ghost, ch'íidii.

giant, yé'iitsoh.

gift, 'aa yílyáii.

gila monster, tiníléí.

giraffe, tsinlátah 'ayánii.

girdle (for a horse), 'achxosh-t'óól.

girl, 'at'ééd.

give, to (giving, gave, given), 'áát 7. I will give it to you, naa deesh'áát (deeshghéét, deeshjot deeshkáát, deesh'téét, deesh'téét deesh'tííł, deesh'toh, deestsos) I will give them to you, naa deeshjih (deeshnił) líít 29. I will give him another chance, bá 'ashja náá'deeshdlíít. I gave him a chance (an opportunity), bá 'ashja 'iish'taa. 'ííł 4. The Mexican gives whiskey to the Navaho on the sly, naakaii tódiłhił naabeehó yaa néinił'ííh. **give up, to** (giving, gave, given), 'áát 19. I will give up smoking, ná'ásht'oh yóó' 'adideesh'áát gáát 9. I have given up drinking, 'ashdlánéé bik'idéyá. 'áát 16 He overcame me, so I gave up, shik'ehdeesdlj'go biniinaa t'óc

GLA

baa diní'q. t'ijł 3. Our enemies have given up, nihe'ena'í 'áada-hoost'ijid. t'áát 7. I gave up to him, t'óó baa 'ádinisht'q.

glance, to (glancing, glanced, glanced), tał 5. The bullet glanced from the rock, bee'eldqoh bik'a' tsé yits'ánáltáál.

gland, 'akááz.

glacier, tin 'ak'idilkqoh ghol-ghéii.

glaciation, tin 'ak'idilkqoh ghol-ghéii.

glass (tumbler), tózis.

glass, tsésq'.

glitter, to (glittering, glittered, glittered), sxqs. The stars are glittering, sq' dadisxqs.

glittering, disxqs; bits'ádi'níllíid.

glottis, 'adáziz.

glossy, bízdílid.

glove, lájish.

glow worm, ch'osh bikq'ii.

glue, bee 'ahída'diiljeehí.

glue, to (gluing, glued, glued), jah 2. I glued them together, 'ahídiitjéé'.

gnat, ts'í'ii.

go, to (going, went, gone), gáát 18. I went to Gallup, na'nízhoozhígóó náyá.

go among, 37. I went among the Mexicans, naakaii bitaaséyá.

go after, 38. I am going after water, tó háásháát.

go back 43. When will you go back, hahgoshq' ndíí-dáát?

go on horseback, 50. I went on horseback, t'ij' shił náyá.

go out, 2. I will go out of the

GRA

house, kin bighi'déé' ch'ídee-sháát. tsis 1. The fire went out,

kq' neeztsiz. **go up**, 4. I went up the mountain, dził bqah haséyá.

goat, t'ízi; t'ízi chqoh (billy).

gobble up, to (gobbling, gobbled, gobbled), mał 1, 2. The dog gobbled up the meat, t'éechq'í 'atsj' 'altso 'ayiizmal.

goiter, 'ayaayááh dah 'iighe'.

gold, 'óola.

goldfinch, tsídiitsooí.

good, yá'át'ééh; tikan; nizhóní.

good looking, bíighis.

goods, naalghéhé.

goose, naal'eeí.

gopher, na'azísí.

gopher-snake, diyóósh.

gorilla, magítsoh; mogítsoh.

gorge, tsékooh; bikooh.

goshawk (western ---), giníłbáhí

gossip, 'aseezí.

gossip, to (gossiping, gossiped, gossiped), dzin. I gossip, 'aseezín nisdzin.

gourd, 'adee'

govern, to (governing, governed, governed), 'aat 4. I govern them, bá nahash'á.

government, 'á nahat'áii; 'á nahat'áii; 'á ndaha'áii.

governor, 'á naha'áii.

governing body, 'á ndaha'áii.

grab, 'ashjih.

grab, to (grabbing, grabbed, grabbed), jih 1. I grabbed it, shéjih. sił 1. I grabbed it, sé-sił.

grama grass, t'oh nástasí.

Grand Cañon, Ariz., bidáá' ha'-
azt'i'.

granddaddy long legs, na'ashjé'ii
bijáád danineezí.

grandchild, 'atsóí.

grandfather, 'acheii; 'análí.

grandmother, 'amá sání; 'análí.

grape, ch'il na'atł'o'ii.

grape (Oregon ---), chéch'il ni-
tł'izí yilt'qq'í.

grapevine, ch'il na'atł'o'ii.

grate, to (grating, grated, grat-
ed), ch'ish 1. I grated the cheese,
géeso yích'iizh.

grave, jishcháá'.

gravel, tsézéí.

graveyard, jishcháá'.

gravy, 'atoo'.

gray, łibá; halbá.

gray lizard, na'ashó'iiłbáhi.

graze, to (grazing, grazed, graz-
ed), chosh 2. The sheep are gra-
zing, dibé da'ałchozh.

grease, 'ak'ah.

grease (axle ---), 'ajéé'.

grease, to (greasing, greased,
greased), jah 1. I will grease my
car, shichidí ndeeshjah.

grease gun, bee ná'ájeehi.

Greasewood, Ariz., dóghózhii
bii' tó.

greasewood, dóghózhii

great grandmother, 'achó.

green, dootł'izh; hodootł'izh.

green lizard, na'ashó'ii dootł'i-
zhí.

greenish, dinooltł'izh.

griddle, tsét'ees.

grime, chin.

grimy, chin bąqą t'óó 'ahayóí.

grind to (grinding, ground,
ground), k'áát 1. I ground the
wheat, tł'oh naadqá' yík'q.
k'ash 1. I ground the ax, tsénił
yík'aazh.

grinding sound, k'azh.

grindstone, tsé bee 'ak'aashi.

gristle, 'ooshgéézh.

grizzly bear, shashtsoh.

gripe, to (groping, groped, grop-
ed), sił 5. I am groping in my
pocket for money, siza'azis gó-
ne' béeso hahassiid. sił 4. I gro-
ped my way out on account of
the dark, chahałtheetgo biniinao
hweessiłgo ch'iniyá. I am grop-
ing my way along, hweessił.

ground, ni'. On the ground, ni'-
ji'; ni'góó. Close to the ground,
nahashkáá'.

ground lichen, ni' hadláád.

grow, to (growing, grew, grown),
séet 1. I am growing, neesséet.
I grew up, nininísq. t'ijł 2. I
grew some corn, naadqá' ła' ná-
néłt'q.

grasp, to (grasping, grasped,
grasped), jih 1. I grasped it, shé-
jih. sił 1. I grasped it, sésił.
tsah 1. I grasped it with my
teeth, sétsah.

grass, tł'oh.

grasshopper, nahachagii.

guano, tsidii bichaan.

guidance, 'á hoot'j.

guide, to (guiding, guided, guid-
ed), loh 8, 9, 10. I am guiding
the car, chidí yishłoh. I am

GUL

guiding, 'eeshłoh. 'ijł 6. I am guiding him; I am acting as guide for him, bá hweesh'í.
gullet, 'azágí.
gullibility, t'áá bíhólníhígíí ghoodlq.
gullible, t'áá bíhólníhígíí yoodlq.
gully, cháshk'eh hats'ózi.
gum (of teeth), 'aghótsín.
gun, bee'eldqoh.
gunny sack, t'oh yishbizh.
gun sight, bik'eh 'adilt'ohí.
gunstock, bee'eldqoh bitsiin.
gunpowder, bee'eldqoh bikq'.
gyp, to (gyping, gyped, gyped), loh 3. He gyped me out of a dime, t'ááłá'í doot'izh yee shi'deezlo'.
 loh 3. I was gyped, shi'deesdlo'.

H

hail, níló.
hail, to (hailing, hailed, hailed), t'ijł 6. It is hailing, níló naaktin.
hailstorm, níló naaktin.
hair, 'atsii'; 'atsiighá.
hairbrush, bé'ézhóó'.
hair-cord (for tying up the hair), tsiitł'óót.
hairy, ditł'o; dits'oz; disho; di'il; di'ilí.
half dollar, díj yáál.
half moon, 'atnii' bééthéél.
halo, (around the sun) jóhonaa-'éi biná'ástłéé'; shá bitł'ájiit-chii'; (around the moon) 'ool-jéé' biná'ástłéé'.
halter, 'anik'idé'ání.
hames (of harness), 'azéédéenilí.

HAP

hammer, bee 'atsidí.
hamper, to (hampering, hampered, hampered), t'ah 4. The rain hampered me, nahałtin shineest'ah.
hand, 'ála'.
handicap, honeezt'ah.
handicapped, to be (being, was, been), t'ah 2. I am handicapped by my baby, she'awée' baa nanisht'ah.
handle (of a pitcher, or water bottle), bitáshja.
handle, bitsiin.
handsome, bíighis.
hang up, to (hanging, hung, hung), ch'qqł 2. I am hanging suspended, dah naashch'qqł 'ááł 16. I hung up my hat, shi-ch'ah dah hidii'q. bał 1. I will hang the cloth, naak'a'at'qhi di-deeshbał.
hanged, to be (being, was, been) dloh. The criminal was hanged, diné doo yá'áshóonii dah bi'diidlo'.
handmade, t'áá yíla bee 'ályaa.
happen, to (happening, happened, happened), níł 9, 10. What happened to you, haalá yinidzaa? What is happening, haada hat'í? What happened, haahóót'jid? It happened thus, kóhóót'jid.
happiness, 'it hózhó.
happy, to be (being, was, been), zhooł 1. I am happy about it, baa shił hózhó.

happy, to become (becoming, became, become), zhqǫt 1. I became happy about it, baa shiř hoozhqǫd.

hard, nitř'iz; nanitř'ah; yéigo. I am hard to beat, doo ts'íid 'á-nisht'éé da.

hard, to get (getting, got, gotten) tř'is 1. The ground will get hard, ni' hodootř'is.

harden, to (hardening, hardened, hardened), tř'is 2. It is hardening, yitř'is. I hardened it, séł-tř'is.

harm, to (harming, harmed, harmed), líř 30. I harmed him, 'atřishta. neeř 3. Don't harm me, t'áadoo shee naninéhi!

harmful, to be (being, was, been) líř 32. Whiskey is a harmful thing, tódiřhiř 'até'éř'íinii 'át'é.

harmfulness, 'até'éř'íinii.

harness, 'ak'inaazt'i'.

harrow, 'ak'inaalzhoodř.

hat, ch'ah.

hatband, ch'ah binázt'i'ř.

hatchet, tséniř yázhí.

hate, to (hating, hated, hated), řaař 1. I hate him, jooshřá. I came to hate him, řiséřáá'.

hated, to be universally. din. He is universally hated; he is held in contempt, doo yildin da.

hatred, joodlá.

have, to (having, had, had), leeř 23. I have a knife, béesh shee hóló. I used to have it, shee hó-lóř nt'ééř'. ghířř 1. I had fish to eat řóó' biř 'íyřáá'. niřř I have

fun swimming, na'ashkóř'go baa shiř honeeni.

hawk (western red tail ---), 'a-tseełtsoii.

hay fork, tř'oh bee naaljooří.

head, 'atsiits'iin.

head off, to (heading, headed, headed), gáář 24. I headed off the sheep, dibé bidááh niníyá.

headband, tsiinázt'i'ř.

heald sticks, 'ii' sinil.

health, shánah.

healthy, to be (being, was, been), leeř 5. I am healthy, shánah nishří. t'eeř 8. He is healthy, bitah yá'áhoot'ééh.

hear, to (hearing, heard, heard), ts'ířř 6, 7. I heard it, diséts'áá'. I heard, 'adiséts'áá'.

hear about, to (hearing, heard, heard), nih 1. I heard about the Yei Bichei, na'akaigo yínii'.

heart, 'ajéi díshjool.

heartburn, 'aghi' hodilid.

heart shaped, heets'óóz.

heat, hado.

heat (sexual), na'acha'.

heat, to come into (coming, came, come), chah 6. The ewe has come into heat, dibé tsa'ii n'diilcha'.

heat, to (heating, heated, heated). doh. 7. I heated the water, tó niřřdooii. doh 8. I heated my home, shighan góne' honiřřdooii. gah 9. I heated the iron, béesh niřřgaa.

heaven, yá'qash.

heavy, nidaaz.

heavy, to be (being, was, been), daaz, dáás. I am heavy, nis-daaz. I am heavier than you, nilááh 'ánísdáás.

heel bone, 'akétal.

held, back, to be (being, was, been), t'ah 2. The rain held me back, nahatín shineest'ah

held, to be (being, was, been), leet 28. A meeting was held, 'á-tah 'azl'íj'.

help, 'aká 'e'elgheed.

help, to (helping, helped, helped), ghoł 11. I will help you, ní-ká 'adeeshghoł. doh 9. My education helps me, 'íínísh'ta'gc bee shich'j' nahaldoh.

hem, t'áq' 'ánát'é.

hemorrhage, 'aghi'déé' dit.

hen, naa'ahóohai bi'áadii.

herd, to (herding, herded, herded), kał 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

I will herd them out, ch'ídínéesh-kał. I am herding them along, neeshkał. I herded them back, ndínéłkaad. I am herding them, nanishkaad. I am herding, na'nishkaad.

hereabout, kwii; kóq; kóoní.

here and there, 'akóq. Here and there stands a tree, 'akóq tsin 'adaaz'á.

here inside, kóne'.

heron (blue ---), tátt'ááh 'alééh.

hesitate, to (hesitating, hesitated, hesitated), leet 6. Don't hesitate about speaking to her, t'áadoo bich'j' ni' nílíní, bich'j' yá-nítti'!

hesitant, to be (being, was, been), leet 6. I am hesitant about it, bich'j' ni' nishłj. tiit 1. I am **here**, kwe'é; kwii; kodi; dzqadi; na'; haah; ghóshd'éé'.

hesitant, yishtiih. I wanted to ask him for a quarter, but I felt hesitant about doing so, naaki yáál bíídéeshkił nisin nt'éé', t'óó bich'j' yítiid. tih 5. He is hesitant in speech, doo hah yátti' da.

hesitation, ni' 'ídlj.

hiccough, to (hiccupping, hiccupped, hiccupped), nah 3. I am hiccupping; I have the hiccupps, ná'nishnah.

hide, 'asqá; 'akágí.

hide, to (hiding, hid, hidden), t'íł 1. I am hiding (hidden) from him, bits'qq nanisht'in. 'íł 3. I will hide it from you, nits'qq ndidínéesh'íł.

high top shoes, ké ndoots'osii.

hill, deesk'id; dah yisk'id.

hip, 'ak'ai'.

hire, to (hiring, hired, hired), 'áát 15. I hired him, naanish baa di-ní'á.

hirsute, dit'ó; disho.

hit, to (hitting, hit, hit), ts'íł 1. I will hit him with my fist, ndideests'íł (once); ndíneests'íł (many times). hał 3. I hit him with a club, ndíłthaal. I am hitting him (repeatedly) with a club nánishhał.

hitch, to (hitching, hitched, hitched), nił 18. I hitched the

HIT

HOT

horses to the wagon, *ʔíí' tsinaa-bqqs bigháqáh déeníl*.

hitched to, *bigháqáh*.

hoax, to (hoaxing, hoaxed, hoaxed), 'ah 1. I hoaxed him, *níí'aa'*.

hobbles, *ʔíí' bihét'áól*.

hoe, *bééhágod*.

hoe, to (hoeing, hoed, hoed), *gof* 10. I am hoeing, *náháshgod*.

hog, *bisóodi*.

hogan, *hooghan*.

Holbrook, Ariz., *t'iisyaakin*.

hold, to (holding, held, held), 'á 2. I am holding the stick out, *tsin háát'á*. 'á 3. I am holding the stick up (vertically), *tsin yaa'tá*. 'á 4. I am holding the stick out (horizontally), *tsin dé't*. 'á (ch'íní'tá). 'á 6. I am holding the gun pointed at (against) him, *bee'eldqoh bidíit'á*. *t'áát* 5. I am holding my head against it, *bidíniish'á*. *bał* 2. I am holding up the cloth, *naak'a'at'ághí yínishbaal*. *ch'ah* 2. I am holding my mouth open, *dínishch'ah*. *ta'* I am holding it; I am holding on to it; I have ahold of it, *yínishtq'*. *t'ah* 2. I will not hold you back, *shí doo ndíneesht'ah da*. *tsah* 2. 'I am holding it in my teeth, *yínístsa'*. *ts'ih* 2. I am holding it with my nails, *yínísts'i'*. *sjił* 6. I am holding it down, *yaa'íínísin*. *sjił* 5. I am holding my breath, *shiyol t'áqá'íínísin*. I am held in contempt by everybody, *doo yishdin da*.

hole, 'a'áán, *bigháhoodzánígíí*

hollow, *bii' halts'aa'*; *bii' hoodzq*

holster, *bee'eldqoh bizis*.

home, *hooghan*.

homeless, to be (being, was, been), *gáát* 52. I am homeless, *t'áá bita'ígi naashá*.

homelessness, *t'áá bita'ígi na'a-dáh*.

honey, *tsís'ná bitł'izh*.

hoof, 'akéshgaan.

hoop, *tsibqqs*

hop, to (hopping, hopped, hopped), *chah* 1, 2, 3, 4. I am hopping along, *heeshchah*. I am hopping about, *nahashcha' t'eeł* 18. I am hopping about on one foot, *nahasht'e'*.

horned toad, *na'ashq'ii dich'f-zhii*.

horn, 'adee'.

horse, *ʔíí'*; *ʔíí' ʔí'ígíí*. Blue gray horse, *ʔíí' dootł'izhii*; bay horse, *ʔíí' ʔichí'ii*, black horse, *ʔíísh-zhiin*; brown horse, *ʔíísh-tłizhii*; buckskin, *tsiigha' ʔizhinii*; dark bay horse, *ʔíí' dinilzhinii*; mouse colored horse, *ʔííłthinii*; paint (pinto), *ʔííłkiizh*; palomino, *tsiigha' ʔigaii*; roan horse, *ʔíí' ʔibáii*; roan with red mane and tail, *tsiigha' ʔichí'ii*; sorrel, *ʔíí' ʔitsoii*; spotted horse, *ʔíístł'inii*.

horsefly, *ʔíí' bitsís'ná; t'ézhii*.

horseshoe, *ʔíí' bikee'*.

horseshoe shaped, *názah*.

hot, to be (being, was, been), *si-do; dich'íí'*. *doh* 3. I am hot, *shił deesdoi*. It is hot (weather), *deesdoi*. *gah* 5, 8. It is hot (wea-

ther), honeezgai. The iron is hot, béesh neezgai.

hot, to become (becoming, became, become), doh 2. It will become hot (weather), hodínóo-doh. gah 8. The iron became hot, béesh niigaii. gah 5. It will become hot (weather), hodínóo-gah.

hotcake, tsé'ást'éeí.

hotel, da'njah.

hour, 'ahée'ilkid.

house, kin.

how, haa; haashq'; haash; daa; haait'éegoshq'; hait'áo; ha'át'éegoshq'.

how long ago? hádqá'shq'?

how much? how many? díkwíshq'; díkwísh; díkwí; haa néel-t'e'; haa néelqá'?

hub (wagon), tsinaabqqs bijáád bitsiits'iin.

Huerfano, N. M., hanáádlj.

hug, to (hugging, hugged, hugged), tq'. I am hugging her, shijéi bíínshtq'.

humerus, 'agaan bita' sitání.

humid, ditléé'.

humidification, ná'áltteeh.

humming bird, dah yiit[hí].

humor, to regain one's good (regaining, regained, regained) jooł. I have regained my good humor; I am back in a good humor, shił náhoojooł. I am regaining my good humor; I am getting back in a good humor, shił náhoojooł.

hunchback, chooghiní.

hunger, dichin; hodichin.

hungry, to get (getting, got, gotten), leeł 11. I will get hungry, dichin deeshleeł. I am hungry, dichin nishłj.

hurt, to (hurting, hurt, hurt), niih 2. My hand hurts, shíla' di-niih. gah 7. My tooth hurts me, shighoo' shił honeesgai. niit 2. I hurt myself, tí'ádiishyaa. Don't hurt yourself, t'áadoo tí'idíl'íní!

hurt, to get (getting, got, gotten) nih 1. I got hurt, 'ádadénih.

hunt, to (hunting, hunted, hunted), zhah 1, 2. I went hunting, nishéshzhee'. I went hunting deer; I went deer hunting, bijh hashéshzhee'.

Hunter's Point, Ariz., tsénáshchii'.

hysteria, 'ashch'qh

I

ice, tin.

Ignacio, Colo., bíina.

ilium, 'ak'aashjaa'.

ill, to be (being, was, been), 'áát 8. I am ill, shqah dahaz'á. tsaat 1. I am ill, daastsaah.

illness, 'qah dahaz'á; da'atsaah.

imagine, to (imagining, imagined, imagined), níł 11. He just imagines it, t'óó bił 'át'j. I thought I saw a coyote, but I just imagined it, mq'ii yiitłsq' nisin nt'ée, t'óó shił 'ádzaa lá.

imagination, t'óó 'it'át'j.

immunity, bee 'adighin.

IMP

impossibility, doo 'ihónéedzq̄ da.
impossible, doo bihónéedzq̄ da.
in, bii'; bighi'.
in addition, ba'aan.
in a little while, 'át'áhígo.
in front of it, bidáahgi; bich'áq̄h; biláq̄ji'; bigháq̄h.
in his way, bich'áq̄h.
in many ways, t'áá łáq̄góó.
in many places, t'áá łáq̄góó.
in several directions, da'nít-ts'áq̄'góó.
in some places, łahgóó.
in other places, łahgóó.
in the direction of, -jígo; -jigo.
in vain, ch'ééh.
incapability, 'a'oh honee'á.
incense, 'ayah didi'nił.
inch, 'asdzoh. Six inches, has-táq̄di 'asdzoh.
incise, to (incising, incised, incised), gish 1. I made an incision in it; I incised it, shégish.
incision, yishgish; 'ashgish.
incorrect, doo 'ákót'ée da.
increase, to (increasing, increased, increased), lq̄ł 1. We are increasing (in number), yiidlq̄ł łq̄ł 1. I increased (the number of) my sheep, shidibé yıłq̄d. níł 13. I am increasing my size, 'q̄ kwááshníł.
incubator, bighi' 'iilnaahí.
Indian paint brush, dah yiit'ihí-dáq̄'.
individual, t'ááłá'í sızínígíí; t'áółá'í ní'ánígo; t'ááłá'í nızínígo.

INS

infantile paralysis, --- sigan. He had infantile paralysis in the leg, bijáád sigan.
infection, 'i'niiyáq̄'.
infirmity, da'atsaah; 'q̄q̄h da-haz'á.
inflammable, łikon.
influenza, tahoniigááh ntsaaígíí
inhabit, to (inhabiting, inhabited, inhabited), t'ijł 5. The Negroes inhabit Africa, Africa bi-káa'gi naakaii łizhinií kээdaha-t'í.
inhabitants, kээdahat'íinii.
inhalation, 'i'iidziih.
inhale, to (inhaling, inhaled, inhaled), dzih 1. I inhaled the smoke, łid bił 'eesdzíí'. Inhale, 'anidziih!
injection, 'ii' 'alt'ood.
injured, to be (being, was, been), nih 1. I was injured, 'ádadénih.
injurious, to be (being, was, been), líł 32. Tobacco is not really injurious, nát'oh doo ts'í-dá 'até'él'ij da.
injury, t'íiilyaa.
inquire, to (inquiring, inquired, inquired), kił 2. I will inquire of him, nabídídéeshkił.
inquiry, na'ídíkid.
inquisition, na'ídíkid.
insanity, diigis.
inscription, 'ak'e'eshchí.
inside, yah; góne'; ghóne'.
inspect, to (inspecting, inspected, inspected), sił 1. I inspected it, háásid.

inspection, haalzíid; ní'í; naalkaah; 'ééhoozjǰh.

inspector, ha'asidí

instruction, na'nitin.

insufficiency, 'a'oh neel'á.

insufficient, to be (being, was, been), 'qǰǰ 5. The rain is insufficient for the corn, nahǰǰtin naadǰǰ' yi'oh neel'á.

interest, 'óhonedlǰ; (on a debt) 'ináóltǰ'í.

interested in, to be (being, was, been), I am interested in the war, 'anaa' bíneshdlǰ.

interesting, to be (being, was, been), zǰǰ 8. It is interesting to me t'óó baa ná nisin. What is so interesting, ha'át'íí lá baa ná hasin?

interment, ǰe'alteeh.

interminable, doo ninít'i'í.

interpret, to (interpreting, interpreted, interpreted), nih 2. I will interpret for you, nihita' ho-deeshnih.

interrelated, to be (being, was, been), t'ih 7. Fire and smoke are interrelated, kǰ' dóó ǰid 'ahídée-t'í'

intestine, 'ach'íí'.

intestine (small ---), 'ach'íí' doo-tǰ'izhí

intestine (large ---), 'ach'íí'díí.

into, biih.

intoxicate, to (intoxicating, intoxicated, intoxicated), ǰááǰ 3. Whiskey intoxicates me, tódíthit tsí'shidiíǰááh ǰeh.

invalid, ka naagháii.

investigate, to (investigating, investigated, investigated), kah 2. I investigated the stars, sǰ' nisét-káá'.

investigation, na'alkaah.

involved in, to become (becoming, became, become), leeǰ 10. We have become involved in the war, 'anaa' bee 'atah dasiidlǰǰ'.

involvement, 'atah 'asdlǰǰ'.

iodine, 'azee' 'adiǰidí ǰizhinígíí

iron, béesh dootǰ'izh; béesh.

iron ore, tsé ndaaz.

ironwood, mǰ'iidǰǰ'; k'iishzhínií

iron, to (ironing, ironed, ironed), kǰǰ 2. I ironed my shirt, she'ée' ndiítkǰ'.

irascibility, 'ayóo yíni sí'á.

irrigate, to (irrigating, irrigated irrigated), hesh 2. I irrigated my corn, shinaadǰǰ' bitah na'níǰ-hesh.

irrigation, na'nighesh.

Isleta, N. M., naatoohó.

isn't it? ya'? It is cold, isn't it? deesk'aaz ya'?

itch, 'akáá' yihéés.

itch, to (itching, itched, itched), hesh. My hand itches, shíla' yihéés.

lyanbito, N. M., 'ayání bito'.

J

jabber, to (jabbering, jabbered jabbered), ch'aǰ 2. I am jabbering, ha'dishch'aǰ.

jabberer, ha'ditǰh'aǰí.

jack (auto ---), chidí bee dah ní-díit'áhi.

JAC

KEY

jacket, 'éetsoh 'áts'íísígíí.
jackrabbit, gahtsoh.
jail, 'awáalya.
jailbird, 'awáalyaái.
jailer, 'awáalya yaa 'áhályání.
January, yas nít'ees.
Japan, bináá'ádaa'ts'ózi bikéyah.
Japanese, bináá'ádaa'ts'ózi di-ne'é.
javelin, tsin 'anáhalgháhi.
jaw, 'ayaats'iin.
jealous, to be (being, was, been), zijił 7. I am jealous, ʔe' nisin. I am jealous of my wife, she'es-dzáán baa ʔe' nisin.
jealousy, ʔe' hasin.
jelly cake, neesdog.
Jemez, N. M., mą'ii deeshgiizh.
Jemez (people), mą'ii deeshgiizhnii.
jerky, ditsxiz.
jerky (dried meat), 'atk'íniilgizh
jest, nahat'i'.
jet, bááshzhinii.
jet-black, diłhił.
Jicarilla Apache, beehai.
jimson weed, ch'óhojilghééh.
job, naanish.
join, to (joining, joined, joined), gááł 28. I joined the army, si-láago bíiyá (or bitah níyá).
joints, 'ahadit'áán.
joy, 'ił hózhó.
judge, 'ánihwii'aahii.
jug, tóshjeeh.
July, ya'iishjáástsoh; 'e'eesh-jáástsoh.
jump to (jumping, jumped, jumped), jijił 1, 2. I jumped over

the log, tsin bitis dah néshjiiłd. I jumped back, t'áqji' dah néshjiiłd. chah 5. I am jumping at the limb, tsin bigaan bich'j' yáá-hiishchah.
jumping spider, na'ashjé'ii nahacha'ígíí.
June, ya'iishjááshchilí; 'e'eesh-jááshchilí.
June bug, tátchaa'.
juniper, gad; gad ni'eełii.
just, t'áá.
just in fun, t'áá 'ádzaagóó; t'óó

K

Kaibito, Ariz., k'ai' bii' tó.
kangaroo mouse, nahasht'e'i 'áts'íísígíí.
kangaroo rat, nahasht'e'ii.
Kayenta, Ariz., tó dínéeshzhee'.
Keam's Cañon, Ariz., lók'aa' deeshjin.
keep, to (keeping, kept, kept), zijił 4. I keep my car running well, shichidí nizhónigo diits'a-go 'íínísin. I keep my home clean inside, shighan góne' hózhónigc 'áhwíínísin. 'ááł 12. I keep my gun in the house, shibee'eldqoh shighan góne' séłtá. nih 2. We kept each other by talking, 'ahit hahodíneelne'.
keg, tóshjeeh.
kennel, ʔéechqá'í bighan.
kerchief, zéédéełdoi; zéédéełtsooz.
kernal (of corn), naadqá' bighoo'
kerosene, 'ak'ahkó'.
key, bee 'qá ndítjhi.
keyhole, bee 'qá ndítihí bá 'a-hoodzánígíí.

kick, to (kicking, kicked, kicked), tał 1, 2, 3 I kicked; I let fly a kick, 'adzíftáál. I kicked him; I gave him a kick, sétał. I kicked him one time after another; I gave him a kicking, nánéetáál.

kid, t'ízi yázhí.

kidney, 'achá'áshk'azhí.

kill, to (killing, killed, killed), héét 1 I killed him, séthj. ghéét 1. I nearly killed myself, k'as-dáq' 'adiyeshghj. gháqł 1. I killed many prairie dogs, dlóq' t'óó 'ahayóí yíghqá'. tsit 1. We killed the cattle, béégashii nisiiltseed.

kin, 'ak'éeí.

kind of, t'óó bíyó. It is kind of cold, t'óó bíyó deesk'aaz.

kind, to be (being, was, been), baat 1. I am kind to animals, naaldlooshii baa jiinishba' tēh.

kindness, jooba'; 'á 'áhwiinít'j.

king bolt (of a wagon), tsinaa-bqqs bits'a' bá ní'áhí bit'íí'áhí.

Kinlichee, Ariz., kin dah tichí'í.

Kiowa, kaawa.

kiss, to (kissing, kissed, kissed), t'áát 6. I kissed her, bizanesh-t'á. ts'qs 1. I will kiss you, ni-deests'qs.

kitfox, mq'ii doot'izhí.

Klagetoh, Ariz., tēeghi'tó.

knee, 'agod.

kneecap, 'agod dist'ání.

kneel, to (kneeling, knelt, knelt), goh 8. I knelt on the ground, ni-góó ntsidinígo'.

kneeling, to be (is, was, been), goh 9. I am kneeling, ntsidí-níshgo'.

knife, béésh.

knock over, to (knocking, knocked, knocked), goh 7; niit 7; ghéét 2; kał 5; t'eeł 17. I knocked it over, naa'íitgo'; naa'íitne'; naa'íighj; naa'íitkaad; naa'íitne'; naa'íit'e'. nił 3. I knocked them over, naa'ahénil. hał 3. I knocked him over with a club, ndíithaal.

knot, shaazh.

know, to (knowing, knew, known) chijh. I know how, yiishchijh. zijł 13. I know about it, shił béé-hózin. sijł 2. I know him, bééhasin. I know how to shoot, 'adishdon bééhasin.

knowledge, bíhoo'áq'ii.

known, to make (making, made, made), 'áát 2. I made known the fact that our enemies attacked us, nihe'ena'í nihik'iiyé'ígíí ch'í-ní'á.

knuckles, 'ála' 'ahqáq' dadé'áh-ígíí.

kodak, bee 'ak'inda'a'níí.

kotex, t'eestsooz.

L

lad, 'ashkii.

ladder, haaz'éeí.

lake, tooh; tónteel; be'ak'id.

Lake Valley, N. M., be'ak'id hal-gaii.

lamb, dibé yázhí.

lampwick, 'ak'ahko' biih yit'í'í.

land, kéyah.

LAN

language, saad.
languish, to (languishing, languished, languished), héét 6. I am languishing in jail, 'awáál-ya sétijgo biniinaa ch'íínáíí shi'-niíłhí.
lap, 'atsék'ee.
lap against, to (lapping, lapped, lapped), k'ot 2. The water is lapping against the boat, tsinaa-'eeł tó bídíłk'ot.
lap up, to (lapping, lapped, lapped), ch'at 1. The cat is lapping up the milk, mósí 'abe' yíłch'al.
larceny, 'ani'íí'; 'agha'ílghé.
lard, 'ak'ah.
large, nitsaa; -tsoh; 'áníłtso; nitsxaaaz; 'áníłdíł.
large, to be (being, was, been), tso 1. I am large, 'ánístso. díł 1. I am large, 'áníshdíł. tsxaaaz 1. I am large (fully grown), nitsxaaaz; 'ánístsxááz.
lariat, t'óót.
larkspur (purple ---), tádídíín doot'ízh.
lasso, to (lassoing, lassoed, lassoed), loh 1. I lassoed the horse, t'íí' séloh.
last, to (lasting, lasted, lasted), naat 4, 5. I will not last long, doo shee hodidoonaat da. I did not last long, t'áadoo shee hodíí-na'í. The water will last, tó diidoonaat.
laugh, to (laughing laughed, laughed), dloh 2. I am laughing at him, baa yishdloh. I feel like laughing, dlo nisin.

LEA

laundry, da'iigis bá hooghan; da'iigisgi.
laundress, 'asdzání da'iigisígíí.
laundry man, diné da'iigisí.
lava, tsézhin; chézhin.
law, bee haz'áanii
lawyer, 'agha'diit'aahii.
lay, to (laying, laying, laid), téét 3. I laid the baby on the bed, 'a-wéé' tsásk'eh bikáa'gi binéłtí. 'áát 9. I laid the baby down, 'a-wéé' ni' niníłtí.
laxative, 'agha'hwiizídí.
lazy, to be (being, was, been) ghéé' 2. I am lazy, shił hóghéé'. gis 4. I am lazy, diisgis. 'aat 7. I am lazy; I do not follow orders, doo yish'áa da.
laziness, 'it hóghéé'.
lead, díłghíhí.
lead, to (leading, led, led), lóos 1, 3, 4. I started off leading the horse, t'íí' dah diilóóz. I am leading it along, yistóós. I led your horse to you, nilíí' naa nílóóz. 'ish 1, 2, 4. Lead the horses to me, t'íí' shaa ní'éésh. I am leading them along, yish'ish.
leader, naat'áanii.
leaf, 'at'qa'.
lean, to (leaning, leaned, leaned), shosh 3. I leaned the poles against the house, tsin kin bínii-shoozh. The lumber is leaning over there, 'áadi tsin niheshjíí' kíniizhoozh. I leaned in through the door, ch'é'étiindóó yah 'ahí-nishtí.

LEA

leaning, naanii dínée'á; naanii dínéetj.

learn, to (learning, learned, learned), 'áát 1. I am learning English, bilagáanaa bizaad bíhoosh'aah. nih 1. I learned of the war from my brother, shí-naaí bits'áqádóó 'anaa' yínii'.

leather, 'akał.

leaves, 'at'qq'

left out, to be (being, was, been), chéet 5. When sheep were being distributed amongst us I was left out, dibé nihitaabi'di'niihgo shí-'íicháq'.

left, to be (being, was, been), dzih 8. I am the only one left, shí t'éiyá yisdziih. How many are left, díkwíshq' yidziih?

left, to have (having, had, had), dzih 8. How many do you have left, díkwíshq' nidziih? I have two cartridges left, bee'eldqoh bik'a' naaki yisdziih.

left handed, to be (being, was, been), t'ah. I am left handed, nisht'ah.

leg, 'ajáád.

legerdemain, 'alíí.

legging, jáád bqqh niná'nií.

lemon, ch'il fitsoof dík'ózhígíí.

lend, to (lending, lent, lent), 'áát 10. I lent him a dollar, t'áát'á'í béeso ba'ní'á.

length, náásee.

lengthwise, náásee.

leopard, náshdóitsoh tikizhí.

lesson, bíhwiidoo'á'ígíí.

let, -ni'; le'. Let him eat, bíni'

LIK

'adooghjít! Let there be light, 'adinídíín le'!

let go, to (letting, let, let), chit 4. Let go of the stick, tsin bidíchiíd!

let, to (letting, let, let), 'áát 18. I will let you stay all night here, t'áá kwe'é niidookkáát biniighé nadi'deesh'áát.

lettuce, ch'il t'igaai.

Leupp, Ariz., tsiizizii.

liar, biyooch'ídí.

lichen, dláád; ni' hadláád.

lick, to (licking, licked, licked), nał 1. I licked my lips, sizábqqh yítnáád.

lid, 'adáádit'áhi.

lie, yooch'ííd; ghooch'ííd.

lie, to (lying, lied, lied), ch'ííd. You are lying; you are a liar, ni-yooch'ííd.

lie (down), to (lying, lay, lain), téet 1, 2. I will lie down, dínéesh-téet. I lay down, nétj. I am lying down, sétí. I lay with her, bił né-téézh.

lift, to (lifting, lifted, lifted), 'áát 5. I lifted the rock, tsé ndii'á.

ligament, 'ats'id.

light, 'adinídíín.

light (in weight), 'aszólí.

lighten, to (lightening, lightened, lightened), ch'it. It lightened, 'adeeshch'it.

light gray, dinilbá.

lightning, 'atsinilt'ish.

like, -gi 'át'éego. I am lazy like you, nigí 'át'éego shił hóghéé'.

like, to (liking, liked, liked), niit 1. I like to read, 'íínishta'go baa

shił honeeni. I like coffee, go-hwééh ayóogo shił tikan. I like this milk, díí 'abe' shił yá'át'ééh. I like you, shił yá'ánít'ééh.

limb, 'ats'áoz'a'.

limp, to (limping, limped, limped), hoł 2. I am limping about, na'nishhod.

line up, to (lining, lined, lined), We lined up for food, ch'iyáán biniighé deet'i'.

liniment 'azee'étłohí.

lion, náshdóitsoh bitsiiji' dadi-t'ooígíí.

lip, 'adaa'.

lisp, to (lisp, lisped, lisped), tih 2. I lisp, sitsoo' bee yáshti'.

listen, to (listening, listened, listened), ts'ijł 8, 9. I am listening to him, yínísts'áq'. Listen, 'íísí-níłts'áq'!

little, yázhí; yáázh; 'áłts'íísí; 'át-ch'íídí.

little, to be (being, was, been), ts'íísí. I am little, 'ánísts'íísí.

little bit, t'áá 'átch'íídígo; t'ijh-dígo.

little while, t'óó kónígháníji'.

live, to (living, lived, lived), t'ijł 5. I have lived here for five years, kwe'é kééhasht'ijgo 'ash-dla' nááhai. Where do you live, háadisha' nighan? I live in a hogan, hooghan bii' shighan.

liver, 'azid.

liver lipped, bidaa' n'deeshchid.

lizard, na'ashó'ii.

lizard (rock ---), tsék'ina'azólii.

loan, 'a'ilyá.

loan, to (loaning, loaned, loaned), 'áát 10. I will loan you my horse, shil'ij' na'deeshtéét.

loco weed, ch'il 'aghání.

locust (17 year ---), wóoneesh-ch'iidii.

loiter, to (loitering, loitered, loitered), dláát 1. Don't go loitering along the way, 'atiingóó t'áadoc 'áhodiyídláłí! Don't loiter, t'áadoo na'áhodiyídláłí!

lonesome, to be (being, was, been), ts'ííd. I am lonesome, doo shił hats'íid da.

lonesome, to get (getting, got, gotten), ts'ííd. I will get lonesome here, kwe'é doo shił hodoo-ts'íid da.

lonesomeness, doo 'it hats'íid da.

long, neez; nineez; 'áłts'óózí; -ts'óóz.

long and slender, to be (being, was, been), I am (long and) slender, 'ánísts'óózí. It is long and slender, 'áłts'óózí.

long ago, 'atł'idáq'.

long time, (a), t'áá shiidáq'dii. I have been living here for a long time, t'áá shiidáq'dii kwe'é kééhasht'í.

long way (a ---), doo deighánígóó; nízaa(d)góó.

look, to (looking, looked, looked), 'ijł Look, díní'ij'! I am looking at the ring, yoostah nésh'í lin. You look tired, ch'ééh díní-yá nahonílin. It looks like a dog, łééchqá'í nahalin. They look alike, 'ahinoolin.

LOO

look about, to (looking, looked, looked), ghał 5. I stood up and looked about, yiizj' dóo niséghal

look around quickly, to (looking, looked, looked), niit 9. The prairie dog stuck its head out of the hole and looked around quickly, dlóó' 'a'áandéé' hanoolne' dóo naneesne'.

look for, to (looking, looked, looked), 'ijit 2. I am looking for my horse, shilji' hádesh'iji'. taat 1. I am looking for (searching for) my hat, shich'ah hanishtá.

look in quickly, to (looking, looked, looked), niit 11. I opened the door and looked in quickly, dáádilkał 'qqa 'íishłaa dóo yah 'a-neesne'.

look in slowly, to (looking, looked, looked), t'áat 8. I opened the door and looked in (slowly), dáádilkał 'qqa 'íishłaa dóo yah 'a-neesht'á.

look out quickly, to (looking, looked, looked), niit 10. I looked quickly out the door, dáádilkałdée' ch'ininishne'.

look up, to (looking, looked, looked), niit 2. I looked up when he entered, yah 'íiyáago dei'ás-dzaa.

look up quickly, to (looking, looked, looked), niit 8. He looked up quickly when I came in, shí yah 'íiyáago hanoolne'.

loom, dah 'iist'ó.

loop (belt ---), sis bighánt'i'í.

LUR

loosen, to (loosening, loosened, loosened), t'óót 1. I loosened my belt, siziiz diniit'óót'. I loosened the bow string, 'at'ijit'óól ndi-niit'óót'.

lose, to (losing, lost, lost), 'at 2; dił 3; niit 6; nił 10; t'eet 11. I lost it, yóó' 'íi'ah; yóó' 'íitdéeł; yóó' 'íitne'; yóó' 'íit'e'. I lost them, yóó' 'íinil. bijit 3. I lost my horse (gambling), shilji' sha-oozbá. ts'iini. I am losing weight, shi'niits'iini.

lose, to (losing, lost, lost), neet 4. Our enemies are slowly losing, nihe'ena'í tqaqdee baa honéeneet

louse, yaa'

love, 'ayóí 'ó'ó'ní.

love, to (loving, loved, loved), nih 1 I love her, 'ayóí 'óosh'ní.

low, ghóyah; nahashkáá'.

lubricate, to (lubricating, lubricated, lubricated), jah 1. I lubricated the wheels on my car, shichidí bijáad shéjéé'

lubrication, ná'ájeeh.

Lukachukai, Ariz., lók'aa'ch'é-gai.

lukewarm, sizíli.

lumbar, 'atsézíil.

lumber, tsin niheshjii'.

lung, 'ajéi yilzólíi.

lupine (blue flowered ---), 'azee-diilch'ítii; t'jidqá'.

lure, 'ina'adlo'.

lure, to (luring, lured, lured), 'ah 2. I lured him into the house and killed him, kin góne' yah 'a-

biníí'aa' dóó séthj.

lustrous, bízdílid.

luster, 'ak'inizdidlaad.

M

magic, 'álíil.

maggot, ch'osh.

magpie, 'aa'q'ii.

mahogany (mountain ---), tsé-
'ásdaazii.

maiden, ch'ikééh; 'at'ééd.

mail carrier, naaltsoos neighéhi

maintain, to (maintaining, maintained, maintained), zjít 10. I maintain my strength, sidiilgo 'ádíj'níszin. sjiť 4. I maintain my car in good running order, shichidí nizhónigo diits'a'go 'íínísin.

maintenance, 'óolzin.

make, to (making, made, made), líít 1, 2, 4. I made a hogan, hooghan 'áshłaa. I made another hogan, hooghan ła' 'ánánáshdlaa. I made it correctly, t'áá 'ákwíishłaa. níít 1. I made myself a leader, naat'ánii 'i'diishyaa. sih 1, 2. I made a mistake, 'asésiih.

mammary gland, 'abe' 'astse'.

man, hastiin; diné.

manage, to (managing, managed, managed), ch'id 1, 2. I manage my sheep well, shidibé yá'á-t'éehgo naashch'id.

management, na'ach'id.

mane, 'atsiigha'.

mano, tsédaashch'íní.

manure, ndaaldlooshii bichaan.

many, łq; łání; lq'í; t'óó 'ahayóí.

Many Farms, Ariz., dá'ák'ehalání.

many kinds, lq'í 'altah 'ádaat'éii

many times, lq'ídi; t'óó 'ahayóídi

March, ghóózhch'ííd.

mare, łj'í' tsa'ii.

Mariano Lake, N. M., be'ak'id hóteelí.

mark, to (marking, marked, marked), zoh 1. I marked; I made a mark, 'asézoh.

market, to (marketing, marketed, marketed), 'áát 27. I marketed my sheep; I hauled my sheep to market, shidibé kijh yíghí.

market, kin; na'iini' bá haz'áqgi.

marriage, 'ahá'iigeh.

married, to get (getting, got, gotten), gheh 1. Tomorrow I will get married, yiskáago 'adeeshheh.

marrow, 'aghol.

marry, to (marrying, married, married), gheh 3. I married her, bá'ségheh.

marsh hawk, ch'iltaat'agii.

massacre, na'aztseed.

massacre, to (massacring, massacred, massacred), tsiť 1. We sneaked up on our enemy and massacred many of them, nihe'ena'í baa ndasii'na' dóó t'óó 'ahayóí ndasiiltseed.

mastication, 'at'aał.

masturbation, 'ák'inálchjijh.

mature, to (maturing, matured, matured), t'j'íť 1. The corn has

MAT

MEN

all matured, naadqá' 'altsc
neest'á.

match, tsitt'éli.

mattock, ch'il bee yildéhi.

mattress, tsásk'eh bikáá' dah
naazghínígíí.

matrimony, 'ahá'iigeh.

maturation, 'aneest'á; 'aneeyá.

May, t'áqtsoh.

may, shíí; daats'í. You may be
strong, but it is possible that you
cannot lift this rock, nidziil shíí
ndi díí tsé doo dah didíí'áátgóó
haz'á. I may get home before
sundown, t'áadoo 'e'e'aahí shíí
hooghandi ndeeshdáát. I may
go tomorrow, or maybe the day
after tomorrow, yiskáqgo daats'í
doodaii' naaki yiskáqgo daats'í
dah dideesháát.

maybe, sha'shin; daats'í; shíí.

meadow, hootso.

meadow lark, tsiyahghozhii.

mean, to (meaning, meant
meant), gheet. Stone means tsé,
stone t'éiyá tsé 'óolghé. What
does gah mean, gahshq' ha'át'íí
'óolghé? It is cold --- I mean hot,
deesk'caz --- deesdoi dishní ni-
sin What do you mean by say-
ing that you saw him, yiiłtsq di-
nínigííshq' ha'át'íí dishní níní-
zingo 'ádíní? ké. I am mean,
hashishké.

measure, to (measuring, meas-
ured, measured), 'qqł 4. I am
measuring my foot, shikee' bí'-
neesh'qgh.

measurement, 'í'neel'qgh.

measuring worm, wóoshighishí.

measles, tichíi'go 'qgh hadaa-
jeehígíí.

meat, 'atsj'.

meatus, 'íich'ah.

medicine, 'azee'.

medicine pouch, jish.

meeting, 'áłah 'aleeh.

meet, to (meeting, met, met),
gáát 12, 13. I will meet you at
two o'clock, naakidi 'azłj'go nił
'ahidideesh'ash. I met them in
Gallup, na'nízhozhídi bił 'ahi-
diikai. I went to meet him, bi-
dááh níyá. leeł 15. We will
meet (in assembly) at Window
Rock, tségháhoodzánígi 'áłah
dadiidleeł.

melancholy, yíníít na'adá.

melancholy, to be (being, was,
been), gáát 34. I am melan-
choly, yíníít naashá. héet 6. I
am dying of melancholy, ch'íi-
náíí shi'niiłhí.

melt, to (melting, melted, melt-
ed), ghj 1. It is melting, yighjh.
hjh 1. I am melting it, yishhíjh.

membership, 'atah 'ídlí.

mend, to (mending, mended,
mended), lííł 3. I mended the
pot, 'ásaa' 'ánáshdlaa.

menfolk, hastóí.

meninges, 'atsiighqá' bik'ésti'
ígíí.

menstruate, to (menstruating
menstruated, menstruated)
daał 1 I have menstruated for
the first time, kinisísda'. I am

MEN

menstruating, chooghin séłjı̄ (nishłjı̄).
menstruation, chooghin.
merchandise, naalghéhé.
merchant, naalghéhé yá sidáhı̄.
merciful, to be (being, was, been), baaf. I am merciful, jii-nishba'.
mercurochrome, 'azee' 'iiłchíhı̄-gı̄ı̄.
mercury, béesh tózháanii.
mercy, jooba'.
merely, t'óó.
mesa, dah 'azkq̄.
Mescalero Apache, naashgalı̄.
metamorphosis, łahgo 'é'é'nééh
metate, tsédaashjéé'.
Mexican, naakaii.
Mexican Spring, N. M., naakaii bito'.
microbe, ch'osh doo yit'iniı̄.
microscope, ch'osh doo yit'iniı̄ bee níł'iniı̄.
midafternoon, to become (becoming, became, become) ch'ijı̄ 1. It has become midafternoon, híłch'ı̄.
midday, 'ałní'nı̄q̄.
middle, 'ałníı̄'.
midmorning, to become (becoming, became, become) 'áaf 5. It has become midmorning, dah 'adii'q̄.
midnight, t'é'íı̄łníı̄.
midnight, to become (becoming, became, become), níı̄ 1. It has become midnight, t'é'íı̄łníı̄'.
midwife, 'awéé' hayiidzı̄jsii.
might, sha'shin; -go da 'át'é. It

MIS

might be that I will have to go to the army, siláagogóó deesháafgo da 'át'é. The bridge might have been washed away, tsé'naa na'nízhoozh 'ı̄ı̄'éél sha'shin. I might write to you, nich'ı̄ 'ak'e'deesh-chı̄ı̄łgo da 'át'é.
mile, tsin sitq̄.
milk, 'abe'.
milk, to (milking, milked, milked), nih 1, 4. I milked the cow, béégashii sénih. I am milking, 'iishnih.
Milky Way, łees'áán yılzhódı̄; yikáı̄sdáhı̄.
milkweed, ch'il 'abe'é.
millstone, (lower) tsédaashjéé', (upper) tsédaashch'iniı̄.
mind, to have one's --- set on (having, had, had), t'ih 19. I have my mind set on going with you, nił deesh'ashı̄gı̄ı̄ shı̄ni' bi-diit'ı̄.
mine, ha'agéed.
mine, to (mining, mined, mined), goł 1. I am mining coal, łeejin haashgéed.
mineral, t'áadoo le'é łeeghi' da-hólónı̄gı̄ı̄.
mirage, hadahoneeyanı̄gı̄ı̄.
mirror, bii'adést'ı̄ı̄'.
misbehave, to (misbehaving, misbehaved, misbehaved), níı̄ 5. I misbehaved, bqqhági 'ás-dzaa.
misbehaviour, bqqhági 'áhát'ı̄.
miscarriage, 'atsq̄ ha'ı̄ı̄'éél
mischievous, 'ádılááh.

MIS

mischievous, to be (being, was, been). I am mischievous, she'á-dí-lááh. héet 7. I am full of mischief; I am mischievous, 'ádí-lááh shi'niithj.

miss, to (missing, missed, missed), I missed the rabbit, gah sé-siih. I missed part of my sheep, shidibé taji' bíhosésa'.

mist, 'áhí.

mistake, 'oodzii'.

mistletoe, dahts'aa'.

mite, yaa'.

mix, to (mixing, mixed, mixed), nih 1. I mixed the mud, hash-t'ish taisénii'. jot 4. I mixed the white wool with the black, 'aghaa' tígaaígíí 'aghaa' tizhin ígíí bit 'ałtaaníshétjool.

mixed, 'ałtah The sand is mixed with stones, séi tsé bit 'ałtah 'át'é.

mixed up, to get (getting, got, gotten), kah 2. He taught me so many things that I got mixed up, lq'í yee nashineeztqáq' nt'éeé' 'ał-tso shi! 'ałtaanáskai. The sheep got mixed up for me, dibé shi! 'ałtaanáskai.

mixture, 'ałtah 'áát'eetii; 'ahí-déi'nílii; 'ahídeidziidígíí (liquid)

moccasin, kélchí.

moccasin (woman's high ---), kéntsaaígíí.

moccasin game, keshjéé'.

mocking bird, zahalánii.

Moenave, Ariz., kin tígaaí.

moisten, to (moistening, moist-

MOU

ened, moistened), shoh 1. I will moisten it, ndeeshshoh.

molasses, dá'ákaz bitoo' tizhin-ígíí.

mold, dláád.

molestation, 'aa hwiinit'j.

Monday, damjigo biiskání.

money, béeso.

month, náhidizidígíí.

monthly, t'áá náhidizíid bik'eh ('áhoonítígíí).

monument, bee 'ééhániih binii-ghé 'ályaaígíí.

moody, to be (being, was, been), héet. He is moody, ch'íináíí béé-'niilghééh.

moon, 'ooljéé'; t'éhonaa'éi.

moonlight, 'ooljéé' bee 'adinidí-nígíí.

moose, deeteet.

mormon tea, t'ohazihii.

morning, 'ahbíní; 'abíní.

mosquito, ts'í'ii danineezí.

moss, tát'id.

moth, 'iich'qhii.

moth (clothing ---), ch'osh 'ał-chozhii.

mother, 'amá.

motionless, t'áadoo naha'nání.

motionless, to be (being, was, been), zih 1, 2. I am motionless, 'áhodííníszéé'. I am standing motionless, t'áadoo nahash'nání sézj.

mound, dah yisk'id; yanáalk'id.

mountain, dził.

mountain goat, t'ízí da'ałchiní

mountain lion, náshdóitsoh.

mountain sheep, tsétah dibé.

mouse, na'ats'qqsí; jí 'ani'íjhi.

mouth, 'azéé'.

move the bowels, to (moving, moved, moved), chijí 1. I have moved my bowels, 'ashéchéqá'.

move, to (moving, moved, moved), 'néét 1, 3, 4, 5. I will move to Gallup, na'nízhoozhígóć deesh'néét. 'naat 1. I am moving my arm, shigaan bee nahash'ná. zéét 1, 2. The enemy started moving against us, nihe'ena'í nihich'í'í' ndiizá. zhoť 3. The clouds are moving along, k'os deíłzhood.

move against, to (moving, moved, moved), ghoť 21. The enemy moved against us, nihe'ena'í nihaa tiih yíjéé'.

move in, to (moving, moved, moved), joť 6. The fog will move in, 'áhí 'i'doojoť. A cloud moved in and obscured the sun, k'os jóhonaa'éí yich'áqáh 'i'ííjool.

move slowly, to (moving, moved, moved), kiť 4, 5, 6. The sun is moving slowly along, jóhonaa'éí yilkiť.

movement, na'ii'ná.

mow, to (mowing, mowed, mowed), shih 1. I mowed the grass, t'oh yíshéé'.

much, tá; łání; lq'í; t'óó 'ahayóí.

mucilage, bee 'ahída'diiljeehí.

mud, hasht'ish.

mule, dzaanééz.

mummification, 'ats'íís yiganígíí

mummify, to (mummifying, mummified, mummified), gáqá

1. His body mummified, bits'íís yéé sigan (silíí').

mumps, 'ayaayaáh niichaad.

murder, 'iilghé.

murder, to (murdering, murdered, murdered), héét 2. A gangster murdered another man for his money, diné doo yá'áshóonii diné náána'á' bibéeso hólóqgc biniinaa yiyiisxí. tsíť 1. These men were murdered, díí hastóí nabi'diztseed.

murderer, 'iisxíinii.

muscle, 'adoh.

mushy, tózháán.

muskeg, nahodits'q'.

muskmelon, ta'neesk'ání.

muskrat, tábqagh mq'ii.

muss, to (mussing, mussed, mussed), chqoť 1. I will muss (up) your hair, nitsii' deeshchqoť.

must, yá'át'ééh; sha'shin; shíí. I must go now, k'ad yisháaťgo yá'át'ééh. I must get to the store at noon, 'atní'ní'áqago naalghéhé bá hooghandi níyáago yá'át'ééh. I must be getting old, hashi'nii-tih sha'shin. It must be cold up north, náhookqos biyaadi shíí deesk'aaz. You must be tired, ch'ééh díníyá sha'shin.

N

nail, 'it 'adaalkaafí.

name, yízhí; 'ázhi'.

mustache, 'adághaa'; dághá.

name, to (naming, named, named), zhiíť 1, 2. I named him John, John yízhí'. I named off

NAR

plants, ch'il bitaa'íizhi'. líít 1. I named him; I gave him a name, bízhi' bá 'íishłaa.
nares, 'áníí'.
nasal mucus, né'éshto'; 'ané'-éshtił.
Naschiti, N. M., nahashch'idí.
nation, dine'é.
naughty, (he is ---) be'ádíłááh.
nausea, ná'ákwih.
nauseated, to become (becoming, became, become), 'ijł 1. I become nauseated by whiskey tódithił násh'ijh łeh.
Nava, N. M., bis deez'áhi.
Navaho, naabeehó; t'áá diné.
Navaho Mountain, Utah, naatsis'áán.
Navaho tea, ch'il gohwéhe.
navel, 'ats'éé'.
near, t'áá 'áhání.
nearby, t'áá 'áhánígi; t'áá 'áháníd'éé'; t'áá 'ághídígi.
nearly, k'asdáqá'; k'adéę.
necessary, t'áá 'ákónéehé.
necessity, t'áá 'ákónéehé 'át'éii
neck, 'ak'os.
neckerchief, zéédéetdoi; zéédéetsooz.
necklace, yoo'.
necktie, zéédéet'i'í; zéénázt'i'í.
neck yoke, 'adááh gónaa dah si-tánígíí.
need, to (needing, needed, needed), leeł 13. I need (want badly) tobacco, nát'oh bídinishłí.
needle, tsahs'ósi.
negro, naakaii łizhini.
neighbor, bił kééhojit'finii.

NOI

nephew, 'ada'; 'ayáázh.
nerve, 'ats'oos.
nest, (bird's) tsídii bit'oh; 'at'oh
Newcome, N. M., bis deez'áhi.
new, 'ániid.
new moon, (first quarter) dah-yiitq; (last quarter) chahałheel náádzá.
next day (on the ---), biiskání.
nibble, to (nibbling, nibbled nibbled), gháash 1. The mouse is nibbling the cheese, na'a-ts'qosí géeso yigháázh.
nice, nizhóní; yá'át'ééh; t'óc ts'íid; t'áá hats'íid.
nickle (coin), łitso.
niece, 'amá yázhi; 'ach'é'é.
night, t'éeé'. At night. t'ée'go; last night, t'éédqáq'; on that night, t'áá 'éi bit'éeé'; tonight, díi t'éeé'; t'éédqáq'.
nighthawk, biizhii.
nightmare, 'ak'i'ilchí.
nightmare, to have a (having had, had), chíł 3. I had a nightmare, shik'i'ilchí.
no, dcoda; nda; doodahéi.
noise, hahó'á.
noiseless, yiszéé; haszée'; hódéezghéel
noiselessly, t'áadoo 'íits'a'í.
noise, to make (making, made made), 'á 10. Don't make so much noise, t'áadoo hahwíinít- 'áhi! ts'jł 1, 2, 3. The car is making a noise, chidí diits'a' There was a great noise, yéigc hodiists'qáq'. There is a noise

'fits'a'. I wish it would make a loud noise, yéigo 'óots'áq' laanaa.

noisy, to be (being, was, been), 'á 10. I am noisy, hahwíínish'á. Don't be so noisy, t'áadoo hahwííní'áhí!

none, 'ádin.

nook, nást'ah.

noon, to be (being, was, been), áát 7. It will soon be noon, t'áadoo hodina'í 'a'ní'doo'áát. It is nearly noon, k'adéé 'a'né'é'aah

noose, loh.

north, náhookqs.

northern, náhookqsjí; náhookqsjigo; náhookqs bich'ijigo; náhookqs biyaadi; náhookqs biyaajigo

northward, náhookqsjigo.

nose, 'áchíjh.

nosedrops, ní'iidzi'

nostril, 'áchíjshtah.

not, doo ---da. It is not sweet, doo tikan da.

not even, doo --- ndi. It is not even worth one dollar, t'áátá'f béeso ndi doo báq'h 'íljj da. It is not even sweet, doo tikan da ndi.

nothing, 'ádin.

November, ní'ch'its'ósí.

now, k'ad.

nowhere, doo háájí da.

number, 'anéelt'e'; nóomba.

numerous, t'óó 'ahayóí; lq'í.

nuthatch (pygmy ---), tsiishgaii

O

oak, chéch'il.

oar, bee na'al'ee'í.

oatmeal, taaskaal.

obedience, 'ak'eh hól'í.

obey, to (obeying, obeyed, obeyed), 'iit 7. I will obey him, bik'eh honish'jj dooleet.

oblivion, to pass into (passing, passed, passed), nah 1. His name has passed into oblivion, bízhi' baa hoyoos'nah.

obscure, doo yit'jj da; doo hoot'jj da; doo béého'dílzin da.

obscure, to (obscuring, obscured, obscured), jo' 6. A cloud obscured the sun, k'os jóhonaa'ei yich'áq'h 'i'íjjool.

obscurity, chaha'theet.

obtain, to (obtaining, obtained, obtained), t'ee' 9. I obtained a dollar from him, t'áátá'í béesc bits'áq'déé' shóísétt'e'.

obviously, t'áadoo bahat'aadi, t'áá 'íshjání.

occiput, 'atsiiyah.

occupy, to (occupying, occupied, occupied), I occupy a hogan hooghan bii' shighan. I am occupied, shinaanish hól'ó.

occur, to (occurring, occurred, occurred), ní'it 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d. What occurred, haa hóót'jjd? This is what occurred, jó kóhóót'jjd.

occurrence, 'áhoodzaaígíí; 'áhóót'jjdígíí.

ocean, tónteel.

ochre (yellow), t'etsoii.

o'clock, It is two o'clock, naakidi 'azljj'.

October, ghqaji'.

ocular area, 'aná'ee.

OFF

offensive odor, niłchxon.
offer, to (offering, offered, offered), kaqł 2. I am offering it (for sale), bí'ooshkqgh.
oil, 'ak'ahkq'.
oil drum, na'aldoní.
ok (okay), hágoshíí; lq'qq'; lq, t'áá 'áko. That is ok, 'éi t'áá 'áko.
old age, sq.
old, to be (being, was, been), hah 6. How old are you, díkwíishq' ninááhái? I am twenty years old, naadiin shinááhái. tih This shirt is old, díí 'éé' haastih.
oleomargarine, mandagíiya.
on it, bikáa'gi; bik'i.
on account of it, biniinaa; bik'ee.
on one's back, tsédei.
on the floor, ni'ji'; ni'góó.
on the ground, ni'ji'; ni'góó.
on one's face, tsé'yaa.
on the other side, ghónaaní; tah-ji.
once, tah; t'áátáhádi.
only, t'éiyá; t'éi; 'éiyá; t'áá bí-zhání.
ooze, to (oozing, oozed, cozed) lí. The sap is oozing out of the tree, tsin bitoo' baqgh háálí. The resin is oozing out of the piñon, deestiin bijeeh baqgh háálí.
open, to (opening, opened, opened), líít 15. I opened the door, dáádílkaat 'qq 'íishłaa. tíít 7. I opened the door dáádílkaat 'qq dinitá. níít 6. The door opened, dáádílkaat 'qq 'ádzaa

OUG

The door is open, dáádílkaat 'qq 'át'é. 'ijł 1. I have my eyes open, dínish'íí'. ghał 4. I opened my eyes, déghal. ch'ah 1. Open your mouth, diich'ééh! I have my mouth open, dínishch'ah.
opportunity, 'ashja'. There is opportunity for work, naanish 'ashja' 'iilaa.
opportunity, to give an (giving gave, given), líít 29. I gave him an opportunity, bá 'ashja'iishłaa. Opportunity knocks but once, 'ashja'at'iini t'áátáhádi 'ashja'iit'ijh.
opposite him, binaashii.
or, doodaii'.
orange, ch'il łitsoof.
orator, nanit'áii.
order, 'al'á; 'áká 'é'élnééh.
order, to (ordering, ordered, ordered), líít 26. I ordered a gun, bee'eldqgh bíká 'íiishłaa. 'aat 2. I ordered him to go away, yóó' 'íit'a'.
origin, háát'i' sil'ígíi.
original, ts'ídá 'áttséedi.
originally, ch'óóshdqáqdqá'.
other one, ta'; ta'ígíi.
otherwise, tahgo; doodaii'.
otter, tábqqstíin.
ought to, nt'éé'; dooleet nt'éé'. I ought to go now, k'ad dah dii-shááh nt'éé'. People ought to eat more vegetables, diné ch'il daadánígíi t'áá tánigo deiyáqgc yá'át'ééh dooleet nt'éé'. I fixed the car; it ought to run now, chidí 'altso 'ánéishdlaa; k'ad shíí

OUT

PAC

didoots'ííł. We ought to have paid the man, hastiin bich'í' nida'diilghéét nt'éeé' (hastiin bich'í' nda'siilyáago yá'át'éeéh dooleet nt'éeé).

outdoors, t'óo'di.

out of breath, to get (getting, got gotten), leet 12. I got out of breath, yisdah sélíí'.

outhouse, kin bii' nii'oh nda'a-dáhígíí; chq' bá hooghan.

outline, 'agháadi 'ádaat'éii.

outline, to (outlining, outlined outlined), nih 3. I outlined it to him, 'agháadi 'ádaat'é nahalinígíí bee bił hweeshne'.

outside, t'óo'di; t'óo'góo.

outsider, binaadéé' danilíinii; 'ana'í.

oven (outdoor ---), bááh bighan.

over it, bitis; báátis.

overawed, to be (being, was, been), tiit 3. I am overawed by him, b'ká síst:'.

over, to be (being, was, been), zhish 5, 6. The cold is over, deesk'aaz bił yóó' 'ahoolzhiizh. t'ih 14. The sing is over, hatáál ninít'i'.

overcoat, 'éénééz.

overcome, to (overcoming, overcame, overcome), dleet 3, 4. I overcame him, bik'ehdeshdlíí' I was overcome, shik'ehodees-dlíí'. doh 4. I was overcome by the heat, shił ninít'doii.

overdrink, to (overdrinking, overdrank, overdrunk), dlííł 3. I overdrank last night, t'éeédqá 'áde'eeshdlqá'.

overeat, to (overeating, overate, overeaten), dííł 1. I have overeaten, 'áde'eeshdqá'.

overflow, to (overflowing, overflowed, overflowed), goh 16. It overflowed, ghó'qágo'.

overseas, tónteel ghónaanídi.

overshoes, ké'achogii.

overturn, to (overturning, overturned, overturned), ts'it 3. My car overturned with me, shichidí shił náhidéelts'id.

have, to (having, had, had), leet 23. I have a knife, béesh shee hóló.

overwhelm, to (overwhelming overwhelmed, overwhelmed) leet 18. His difficulties have overwhelmed him, bich'í' na hwiis'ná'ígíí bidei 'ánéelqá' sílíí'.

owe, to (owing, owed, owed), 'á 9. I owe him two dollars, naaki béeso shqah hayííł'á. You owe me five dollars, 'ashdla' béeso nqah háát'á.

owing to (the fact that), bee 'át'é owl, né'éshjaa'.

owlet, né'éshjaa yáázh.

owl's claw, yisdá beegá.

own, to (owning, owned, owned) leet 23. I own a car, chidí shee hóló.

oxford shoes, kétsiiní.

oxygen, níłch'i yá'át'éeerii.

P

pace, 'adées'eez.

pace off, to (pacing, paced, paced), 'is 3. I paced off the dis-

PAC

tance between the house and the field, kin dóó dá'ák'ehji' ndinis-
'eez.

pack, héét.

pack, to (packing, packed, packed), líít 12. I will pack the clothing into the car, 'ée' chidí bii' héét 'ádeeshíít.

padlock, 'it dah nát'áhi.

pail, naadlo'í; tó bee naakáhi.

pain, diniih.

pain, to (paining, pained, pained), gah 7. My tooth pains me, shighoo' shít honeesgai.

pain, to be in (being, was, been), gah 6. I am in pain, shít honeesgai.

paint, to (painting, painted, painted), dleesh 1, 2. I painted my house, shikin shédléézh. I am painting, 'ashdleesh. ch'qh. I painted a picture, ni'shéch'qq'

painted cup, dah yiitíhídáq'.

Fainted Desert, Ariz., halchíítah

painting, na'ashch'qq'ígíí.

Paiute, báyóodzin.

palate, 'azahat'ágí.

palm (of the hand), 'álát' ááh.

pan, 'ásaa'.

pancreas, 'alohk'e'.

panic, 'it hóoghéé'.

pant, to (panting, panted, panted), ghih. I am panting, dishhih.

pants, t'aa'í'ée'.

Pápago, kégiizhí.

paper, naaltsoos.

papoose, 'awéé'.

parachute, bee hadah dah n'diil-gho'í.

PAW

parallel to it, báátk'iisji; bíghahgóó.

parents, 'ashchíinii.

park, to (parking, parked, parked), bqs 12, 13. I parked my car, shichidí ninítbáqz. I will park right here, t'áá kwe'é n'deesbqs.

part (of it), 'ahji'; 'taji'.

parts, 'ééhéest'ínígíí.

partner, 'ach'ooní.

pass, to (passing, passed, passed) kit 7, 8. An hour passed, t'áá'áhádi 'ahéé'ílkid. zit 1, 2. A month passed, t'áá'áhádi ndeezid. The months are passing, náhidizííd 'nah 1. He has passed into oblivion, baa hoyoos-

'nah. nih. 1. An epidemic of influenza passed among them, tahoniigááh ntsaaígíí bitaadaas-

niih. káát 2. I passed the night there, 'ákwe'é shiiská. leet 29. He passed away, bizéé' hazl'íí.

gho' 3. I passed his car, bichidí bíighah ch'íníshghod. I passed the tree, tsin bíighahgóó ch'íní-

yá. I passed the night out in the open, t'áá bita'ígi shiiská.

patch, to (patching, patched, patched), 'áát 12. I patched the tire, chidí bikee' bidadi'ní'q.

patrol, to (patrolling, patrolled, patrolled), si' 2. The soldiers are patrolling the beach, siláago tá-bqahgóó hada'asííd.

pavement, tsé sikaad.

pawn, 'qah 'azlá.

pawn, to (pawning, pawned, pawned), 'áát 9. I pawned my

PAY

bracelet, shilátsíní 'qgh ninítá.
pay, to (paying, paid, paid), léél
 3. We paid him for the car, chi-
 dí bik'é bich'j' na'niilyá.
payment, 'ach'j' na'ilyá.
pea, naa'otí nímazí.
peach, didzétsoh.
pear, bitsee' hólóní.
pebble, tsé yázhí.
peck, to (pecking, pecked, peck-
 ed), tash 1, 2. The chicken is
 walking around pecking the
 corn, naa'ahóohai naadqá' yitaa
 'altqzhgo naaghá. The wood-
 pecker is pecking the tree, tsijit-
 kaíi tsin néiniitqsh.
pedagogy, na'nitin.
peek, to (peeking, peeked, peek-
 ed), ts'ot 6. I peeked through
 the hole, bigháhoodzánígíí biní-
 kádéé' niséts'óód.
peel, to (peeling, peeled, peeled)
 ch'it 1. The paint is peeling off
 of the house, kin bee yidleeshí
 kin bee yidléézhéé bélch'iił.
 k'jh. I am peeling the potato,
 nímasiitsoh béshk'jjh.
peeling, 'élk'jj'ígíí.
peep, to (peeping, peeped, peep-
 ed), ts'ot 6. I peeped from be-
 hind the tree, tsin bine'déé' ni-
 séts'óód.
peevéd, to be (being, was, been),
 nih 3. I am peevéd at him, bi-
 k'ee dinishniih.
pelt, 'asgq'; 'akágí.
pelvic bone, 'ak'ai'.
pelvis, 'ak'aashjaa'.
pencil, bee 'ak'e'elchfhf.

PER

pendant, názhahí.
penis, 'aziz.
penitentiary, 'awáalya hótsoaí.
penny, sendao; tsindao.
pepless, t'áá bíich'jjdii. I have
 no pep; I am "poohed out," t'áá
 shíich'jjdii.
pepper, 'azeedích'íí'.
peppermint (plant), 'azeenit'chir
percolator, gohwééh bee yibézhí.
per day, t'ááta'ajj
perform (a ceremony), to (per-
 forming, performed, performed),
 taat 2. I am performing a cere-
 mony, nahash'tá.
period, to be a (being, was, been)
 zhish 2. 4. A period of cold wea-
 ther will start, deesk'aazgo ho-
 didoolzhish. There will be a per-
 iod of cold weather, deesk'aaz-
 go hodoolzhish. There was a
 period of cold weather, deesk-
 k'aazgo nihoolzhiizh. There was
 a period during which the Nava-
 ho were raiders, naabeehó ndaa-
 baahgo nahashzhiizh.
permissible, bee haz'á. Smok-
 ing is permissible in the house,
 kin góne' ná'át'oh t'áá bee
 haz'á.
permission, 'a'deet'á.
permit, 'a'deet'á
permit, to (permitting, permitte-
 c permitted), 'áát 18. I permitted
 him to spend the night at my
 home, shighan góne' biidool-
 káát biniighé badi'ní'á.
perspiration, 'átásiil.

PER

perspire, to (perspiring, perspired, perspired), leet 31. I am perspiring, tó shqgh hazlǐǐ. tił 2. I am perspiring all over, tó shqgh haateet.

persuade, to (persuading, persuaded, persuaded), t'áát 9. I persuaded him to give it to me, shaa ní'aah bidishníigo bighadi'nisht'á.

persuasion, 'agha'deet'á.

pet, to (petting, petted, petted), kał 18. I am petting the dog, téechqǐ nánishkad.

petition, ghókeed; bee ghókeed-igíí.

Petrified Forest, Ariz., sahdiibis

phases of the moon, 'ooljée' tah-go 'ánáá'nííł.

phoebe, dibé nii'í.

phonograph, béesh hataaǐ.

photograph, 'e'elyaa.

photograph, to (photographing, photographed, photographed) téet 2. I will photograph you, naaltsoos bik'i ndeeshtéet. lííł 28. Shall I photograph you, ne'eshtééh ya'?

photographer, 'e'eł'íinii.

photography, 'e'el'ǐigi.

pick, 'ałts'áq' deeníní.

pick, to (picking, picked, picked), nish 1. I picked the plants, ch'il yínizh. beet 3. I am picking apples, bilasánaa yínishbé. 'áát 5. I will pick up your hat for you, nich'ah ná ndideesh'áát. ts'ih. He picks on me, shé'éts'ih.

PIT

picture, naaltsoos bikáá' 'e'el-yaaígíí.

picture, to take a (taking, took, taken), téet 2. I took your picture, naaltsoos bik'i nininiłǐ. lííł 28. I will take his picture, bi'deeshtííł.

pie, masdéel.

pig, bisóodi.

piki, tsé'ást'éí doot'izhígíí (blue) łigaaígíí (white).

pile, yist'in; yanáa'á.

pile, to (piling, piled, piled), t'ǐǐł 1, 2, 3, 4. I am piling stones along, tsé yisht'in. I have finished piling them now, k'ad 'ałtso ninít'in.

pillow, tsiis'áál.

Pima, kett'áhi.

pimple, ne'etsah.

pinch, to (pinching, pinched, pinched), I pinched him, séts'ih

pine away to (pining, pined, pined), héet 6. He is pining away, ch'íináí bi'niithǐ.

Pinedale, N. M., tó béehwiisganf

pinetop, ndoochii'.

pine cone, neeshch'íits'iil.

Pine Springs, Ariz., t'iis 'í'áhi.

pine tick, ndíshchí' biya'.

pine tree, ndíshchí'.

pink, dinilchí'.

Piñon, Ariz., be'ak'id baa 'ahoodzání.

piñon jay, ts'ání.

piñon tree, chá'ot.

pipe (tobacco ---), nát'ostse'.

pistol, bee'eldqgh yázhí.

pit, te'oogeed.

pitch, jeeh.

pitchfork, t'oh bee naaljootí.

place, to (placing, placed, placed), 'áat 9. I placed it on the ground, ni'ji' ninish'aah. nih 4. I placed my hands on it, bik'i-diishnii'. sjił 1. I placed the sheep on its feet, dibé biisj'. t'áat 4. I placed my head against it, hidíniisht'á.

placenta, 'awéé' biyaaatái.

plan, nahat'á.

plan, to (planning, planned, planned), 'aat 4. I am planning; I am making plans, nahash'á.

plant, to (planting, planted, planted), léet 6. I am planting now, k'ad k'i'dishłéh. léet 5. I planted corn yesterday, 'adqá-dqá' naadqá' k'idííłá.

plane (wood ---), tsin bee diilkqohí.

plant, nanise'; ch'il.

play, to (playing, played, played), neet 1. I want to play with you, nił ndeeshneet nisin. I am playing a trumpet, dilní bee naashné.

plaything, daané'é.

pleat, noot'ish.

Pleiades, dilghéhé.

pleura, 'ajéi yilzólíi bik'ésti'ígíí.

pliable, dit'ódí.

pliers, bee 'ótsa'í.

plot, to (plotting, plotted, plotted), 'áat 1. He plotted against me, sizéé' yideez'á.

plow, bee nihwiildlaadí.

plow, to (plowing, plowed, plowed), dlat 6. I am plowing, nihwiishdlaad.

pluck, to (plucking, plucked, plucked), nish 1. I am plucking my beard, shidághaa' yishnizh.

plum, didzétsoh dík'ózhígíí.

plum (wild ---), didzé.

plug tobacco, nát'oh ntł'izi.

pneumonia, 'ajéi yilzólíi biih yitk'aaz.

pocket, 'aza'azis.

pocketbook, béeso bizis.

pocket knife, biih nágho'í.

pod, bits'a'.

point, to (pointing, pointed, pointed), tsih 1. I pointed my gun at him, shibee'eldqoh bidii-tsih. tsih 3. I am pointing with a stick, tsin bee dah 'astsih. 'á 6. I have it pointed at you, ni-diił'á.

poison, 'azee' báahádzidii; 'ánt'íłh.

poison ivy, k'ishíshjłłzh.

poke, to (poking, poked, poked), shish 1. I am poking the fire, kq' nánishshish.

poker (for fire), honishgish.

polar bear, shash łigai.

pole, tsin; gish.

poles (upper and lower poles of the loom), 'atł'ó tsin.

pollen, tádííín.

policeman, yah 'i'iniitii.

pollution, 'i'niiyqá'.

pond, be'ak'id.

poor, 'aa hojoobá'í. I am poor, shaahojoobá'í; té'é'ł shi'niithj.

porcupine, dahsání.
possibility, 'ihónéedzq̄.
possible, bihónéedzq̄.
possibly, sha'shin; daats'í
possess, to (possessing, possessed, possessed), leeł 23. I possess a car, shichidí hólq̄.
possession, to come into (coming, came, come), leeł 23. I came into possession of a lot of money, béeso t'óó 'ahayóigc shee hazljj'.
possession, yódí; 'ee hólónígí.
possessor, bee hólóonii.
potato, nímasiitsoh.
potshard, kits'iil; 'ásaats'iil.
pouch, dah na'aghizii.
pound (weight), dah 'adiidloh.
pound, to (pounding, pounded, pounded), niit 1. I am pounding it with a rock, tsé bee nánishne'. niit 3. I pounded the bark off of it, bikásht'óózh bééłne'. tsit 1 2. I am pounding the silver, béesh łigaii yistsid.
pour, to (pouring, poured, poured), zit 3. I poured the water into the dish, 'ásaa' bighi'ji' tó yaaziid.
poverty, té'é'j. He is poverty-stricken, té'é'j bi'niitłh.
prairie, halgai; hóteel.
prairie dog, dlq̄q̄'.
pray, to (praying, prayed, prayed), zijł 11. I am praying, sodizin.
prayer, sodizin.
prayer, to be (is, was, been), zijł 11. There will be prayer tonight, díí t'ée' sohodidoozijł.

prayer-stick, k'eet'áán.
pregnancy, 'ootsq̄.
pregnant, to get (getting, got, gotten), tsq̄ł 1, 2. I wish that I could get pregnant, 'inoos-tsq̄h laanaa. I will get you pregnant, shá 'idí'niitłsq̄ł.
preparation, hasht'ehodi'néeh.
prepare, to (preparing, prepared, prepared), líit 25. I will prepare my bed now, k'ad sitsásk'eh hasht'edeeshłit.
prepuce, 'acho' bizis.
present, to be (being, was, been), náát. I was present at the Yei Bichei, shíináát na'askai.
pretty, nizhóní; bíighis; yá'á-t'ééh.
pretty, to be (being, was, been), I am pretty, nishzhóní. This is a pretty place díí kwe'é hózhóní.
prevention, honeeztł'ah.
prevent, to (preventing, prevented, prevented), tł'ah 4. I prevented him from going, shí néłtł'ahgo biniinaa t'áadoo deeyáa da
prickly pear, hosh niteelí.
primrose (evening ---), t'ée'iigá-hí.
prisoner, 'awáalyaaí.
probably, shíj; t'áá shíj.
produce, to (producing, produced, produced), líit 1. We are producing more airplanes than our enemies, nihe'ena'í bilááh 'át'éego chidí naat'a'í 'ádeil'j.
production, (of manufactured goods) 'ál'j; (agricultural) 'anil-t'q̄.

profession, nahaghá; 'inaanish.
progress, to (progressing, progressed, progressed), gáát 26. The Navaho are progressing, naabeehó náás yikah.

prohibit, to (prohibiting, prohibited, prohibited), 'áát 17. I will prohibit smoking to him, ná'á-t'oh bits'ádideesh'áát.

prohibition, 'ats'ádeet'q

project, to (projecting, projected, projected), 'á. It projects up vertically, háá'á; yaa'á.

pronged, deeshzha.

property, 'inchxó'í.

propitiate, to (propitiating, propitiated, propitiated), hił 3. We will propitiate the god with prayers, diné dighinii sodizin bee bididiilghit.

propitiation, 'adiigheet.

prostate gland, 'alish bikááz.

prostrate oneself, to (prostrating, prostrated, prostrated), ghał 1. I prostrated myself on the floor, ni'ji' néshghal.

prostration, 'aneesghal.

prostitute, 'atjiłnii; kin yqah si-zini.

protection, 'ach'qáh na'adáh.

protect, to (protecting, protected, protected), gáát (gaat) 36. I will protect you, nich'qáh ni-deeshaat.

provide, to (providing, provided, provided), dzil 6, 7. I provide for my family, sha'áłchíní bik'iis-dził.

provision, 'ak'ina'adzil.

provisions, bidookjiti; chode-doo'iji'gíí; ch'iyáán.

prune, ch'il na'atł'o'iitsoh.

Pueblo Indian, kiis'áanii.

Pueblo Pintado, N. M., kinteel.

Puertocito, N. M., t'iistsoh.

pull, to (pulling, pulled, pulled), 'áát 1. I pulled out my knife, shibéézh háá'q. dlat 1. I pulled the rope in two, t'óót k'inił-dláád. dzíjs 1, 2, 3. I am pulling the log along, tsin yisdzijs. tjił 8. I pulled the nail, 'it'adaal-kaafi háátq. ts'ot 1, 2. I pulled out the plant, ch'il hááłts'qod ts'ot 3, 4. I pulled the wire taut, béesh 'áłts'óózí déłts'qod.

pulse, 'ats'oos yita'.

pump (water ---), tó hahalt'ood.

pump, to (pumping, pumped, pumped), soł 3. I pumped up my tire, shichidí bikee' bii'íisol. t'ot I pumped the water out, tó hááłt'óód.

pumpkin, naaghízi.

punch, bee 'aghádadzilne'é.

punish, to (punishing, punished, punished), líł 30. You did not behave so I punished you, doc 'ákwii 'ánit'ji dago biniinaa 'atiniishłaa.

punishment, 'até'él'í.

pupil (of the eye), 'anázhiiin.

puppy, téechaq yázhí.

purchase, 'aa nahanii.

purgative, 'agháhwiiizidí

purple four o'clock, tsididééh.

purse, béeso bizis.

pus, his.

push, to (pushing, pushed, pushed), ghit 1, 2. I am pushing the wheelbarrow about, nabégilí nabéshhil. Push it to me, shich'j' nibíníghíít! goh 4. I pushed him down from the rock, tsé bikáádéé' hadáátgo'.

put, to (putting, put, put), 'áát 2. I put it out, ch'íní'q. 'áát 8. I put it in the water, taah yí'q. 'áát 9. I put it down, ni' niní'q. I put it away, hasht'e' niní'q. 'áát 10. I put my hat on, shich'ah 'ák'idesht'q. 'áát 11. I put it under it, biyaa 'íí'q. 'áát 12. I put a lid on it, bidadi'ní'q. 'áát 25. I put it in the fire didí'q. bas 7. I will put the car in the garage, chidí chidí bá hooghan góne' yah 'adeesbas. gáát 44. I put my clothes back on, shi'ée' biih násdzá. loh 6, 7. I put the brake to it, bídiilo'. I put on the brake, 'ídiilo'. t'eeł 10. I put the horse in the corral, łj' łj' bighan góne' yah 'íilt'e'. t'is 1, 2. I will put my shoes (back) on, kéndeest'is. tsis 2. I put out the fire, kq' néłtsiz. zis 1. I am putting on my belt, 'ákászis.

Q

quadruped, naaldlooshii.

quail, díłdánii.

quarrelsome, to be (being, was, been), 'áát 21. I am quarrelsome, 'ayóo shíní si'q.

queen bolt (of a wagon), 'at'ee-yah dah sinilí bił 'íí'áhígíí.

quickly, hah; hah; tsj'j'go.

quick-tempered, to be (being, was, been), ts'íid 6. I am quick-tempered, doo yists'íid da.

quiet, to become (becoming, became, become), zih 1, 2. I became quiet, 'áhodiiszee'. I am quiet, 'áhodíníszéé'.

quilt, golchóon.

quirt, bee 'atsxis.

quit, to (quitting, quit, quit), gáát 9. I quit smoking, ná'ásh-t'ohéé bik'idéyá. t'j'j' 3. I was working, but I quit, naashnish nt'éeé' 'ááhosist'j'j'.

quiver, k'aaghééł.

R

rabbit, gah.

rabbit brush (big), k'íiltsoii; (small) k'íiltsoii dijoolí.

race, (of men), dine'é. The races of man, diné 'áltah 'áát'eełii; footrace, 'álha'dit'aash.

race, to (racing, raced, raced), t'ash 1. I raced with him, bił 'ahadésht'áázh.

rag, 'anilí.

raid, to (raiding, raided, raided), bah 1, 2, 3, 4. I am going on a raid, débaa'. I went about raiding, nisébaa'. I am on my way returning from war, nááshbah. Our soldiers raided the city, nihisiláago kjjh daazbaa'.

railroad track, kq' na'atłbaqsii bitiin.

rain, níłtsq; nahatlin.

rain, to (raining, rained, rained), t'j'j' 2, 3, 4, 5. It started to rain,

nikihoníłtq̄. It is raining, nahat-tin. There comes the rain, 'aa-déé' hoołtíłt. It has stopped raining, yóó' 'ahóółtq̄.

rainbow, náats'íilid.

raise, to (raising, raised, raised), líłt 13. Raise up that sheep's head, 'eii dibé bitsii' dei'ánílééh! níłt 2. The lady raised her head and looked at me, 'asdzq̄q̄ dei-'ádzaa dóó shinééł'íł'. séét 2. I raised an orphan boy, 'ashkii bi-k'éi 'ádingo binésq̄. t'íłt 2. I raised a lot of corn, naadq̄q̄' t'óó 'ahavóí nánéłt'q̄.

rake, bee náhwiidzídí.

rake, to (raking, raked, raked) ziłt 1. I raked the leaves together, 'at'qq̄' 'ahaniníziid.

ram, deenásts'aa'.

ram, to (ramming, rammed, rammed), goh 18. I rammed him, ségoh.

Ramah, N. M., t'ohchiní.

rank, 'ídlíł góne'.

rank, to (ranking, ranked, ranked), leełt 17. We ranked third among them, táá' góne' bee 'atah siidłíł'.

rape, 'it ni'ídéél.

rape, to (raping, raped, raped), diłt 5. He raped the girl, 'at'ééd yiłt ninídéél.

rapidly, tsíłt; tsíłtgo; hah; hahí.

rarely, táháda.

rasp, tsin bee yigołí.

rasp, to (rasping, rasped, rasped), ch'ish 1. I am rasping it, yishch'iish.

rat, fé'étsoh.

rattle, 'agháát. Hide rattle, 'a-kał 'agháát. Gourd rattle, 'a-gháát nímazígíí. Hoof rattle 'akéshgaan 'agháát.

rattlepod, dá'ághálii.

rattlesnake, t'íiish 'áninígíí.

raw, t'áá t'éehgo.

razor, dághá bee yilzhéhi.

reach, to (reaching, reached, reached), 'qq̄ł 1. The water reaches the top of the hogan, tó hooghan bikáa'ji' neel'q̄. chít I reached for my hat, shich'ah bíká déchid.

read, to (reading, read, read), tah 1, 2. I am reading a book, naaltsoos yínishta'. I know how to read, 'íínishta' bééhasin.

readiness, to keep in (keeping, kept, kept), I keep myself always in readiness, t'áá 'áłaji' hasht'e' 'ádííníszin.

ready, to get (getting, got, gotten), 'níłt 16. I got ready to go to Gallup, na'nízhoozhígóó deesháát biniíghé hasht'ediisdzaa **really,** t'áá 'aaníí; ts'ídá; 'ayóogo; t'áá 'íighisíí.

reassemble, to (reassembling, reassembled, reassembled), 'nił 6. I reassembled my car, shichidí 'ahiih náásh'nił.

reassembly, 'ahiih ná'á'niłt.

reassured, to be (being, was, been), I was reassured (by the comforting news), t'áá hats'íid-go shít hóóne'.

REC

recede, to (receding, receded, receded), 'qqt The water is receding, tó yaa ná'nool'qqt.
recently, 'áníídí; 'ániid.
reconnaissance, ha'alzííd.
reconstruction, 'áná'álnééh.
recover, to (recovering, recovered, recovered), leeł 25, 26. I recovered my health, shánah nísídlíí'. I recovered; I got well, yá'át'ééh nísídlíí'.
recovery, yá'át'ééh ná'ádleeh.
recreation, na'a'ne'; háá'alghí[h
rectum, 'ajilchii'.
red, łichíí'; halchíí'.
red, to be (being, was, been), chih. I am red, łinishchíí'.
red, to dye (dyeing, dyed, dyed). chih 3. I dyed the wool red, 'aghaa' yíłchii'.
red, to get (getting, got, gotten), chih 1. The cloud got red, k'os yíłchii' (łichíí' silíí').
Red Lake Ariz., be'ak'id halchíí'; tó łání.
Red Rock, Ariz., tsé łichíí' dah 'azkání.
redde, to (reddening, reddened, reddened), chih 3. I reddened my lips, sizábqah yíłchii'.
redeem, to (redeeming, redeemed, redeemed), 'áát 22. I redeemed my watch; I took my watch back out of pawn, shijóhona'a'éei hanáásht'á.
reed, lók'aa'.
reed (cane ---), lók'aatsoh.
refrigerator, bee 'azk'azí.
reestablished, to be (being, was,

REP

been), dleeł 1. Peace will be re-established, k'énáhodoodleeł.
Reheboth, N. M., tséyaa niichii'.
rein, 'czaatł'óól.
rekindle, to (rekindling, rekindled, rekindled), jah 4. I rekindled the fire, déédííłjéé'.
relative, 'ak'éei.
reliability, ba'hódlí.
release, 'ée'ílnii'.
release, to (releasing, released, released), chił 4. We will release the captives, yisnááh bididiichíł 'nił 7. I released the prisoners, 'awáályaai ch'éénish'nil. t'eeł 13. I released the prisoner, 'awáályaai ch'ééníłt'e'.
remove, to (removing, removed, removed), 'áát 11. He removed the stone that was on the road, tsé 'atiin bikáa'gi si'ánéę nahji' 'ayíí'á.
rely on, to (relying, relied, relied) liił 5. I cannot rely on you, ch'ééh na'íínishtí.
remainder, yidzíí'ígíí.
remarkably, 'ayóí; 'ayóígo; 'ayóogo.
remember, to (remembering, remembered, remembered), nih 2. I remember you, nénáshniih.
repair, to (repairing, repaired, repaired), líił 3. I repaired my tire, shichidí bikee' 'ánáshdlaa.
repay, to (repaying, repayed, repayed), lééł 4. I repaid him; I paid him back, bich'j' niná'níshdlá.
repayment, 'ach'j' niná'ílyá.

replace, to (replacing, replaced, replaced), 'nił 2; 'áát 11c. I replaced the poor sheep with good sheep, dibé doo yá'ádaat'éhígíí dibé yá'ádaat'éhígíí bich'áqghji' anáash'nil. gáát 31. I will replace you; I will take your place, níkék'ehji' 'adeesháát.

reptile, na'ashó'ii.

research, na'alkaah.

research, to do (doing, did, done) kah 2. I did research on bacteria, ch'osh doo yit'íinii niséłkáá'.

resemble, to (resembling, resembled, resembled), lin 1, 2, 3. It resembles a dog, łééchqá'í nahalin. We resemble each other, 'ahiniidlin.

reservoir, dá'deest'in.

reside, to (residing, resided, resided), t'ijł 5. I reside here, kwe'é kééhasht'j.

residence, hooghangí; kééhat'jigi.

resident, kééhat'íinii.

resilient, naats'qod.

resin, jeeh.

resistance, to have (having, had, had), dził 2. I have resistance against tuberculosis, jé'ádijh bínísdzil.

resistance, 'í'níłdzil.

resources, 'iiná bá siláii.

respectability, 'ach'j' hasti'.

respectable, bich'j' hasti'.

respiration, n'dídzih.

rest, to (resting, rested, rested) ghjh 3. I am resting, hanásh-ghíjh.

restate, to (restating, restated, restated), 'áát 2. I restated it to him, bił ch'ínáání'q.

restatement, ch'ínáánát'aah.

resume, to (resuming, resumed, resumed), t'ih 15. The war resumed, 'anaa' hanáánáát'i'.

resumption, hanáánáát'i'ígíí.

resuscitate, to (resuscitating, resuscitated, resuscitated), 'naat 3. I resuscitated; I came back to life, náhiish'na'.

resuscitation, ná'ii'na'; náá'diilzá.

reticence, 'áká hásti'.

reticent, to be (being, was, been) tiił 3. I am reticent toward him, bíká sísti'.

retribution, 'ach'j' niná'ilyá.

return, to (returning, returned, returned), gáát 43. I returned yesterday, 'adqádqá' nánísdzá.

I will return the book to you, naaltsoos naa ndeesht'áát.

revert, to (reverting, reverted, reverted), leet 9. When you die you will revert to dust, dasíní-tsáqgo łeezh ndíídleet.

revolution, ndaha'áhígíí bik'iji' hóochi' dóó łá' niná'níł; náá-náłahgo 'át'éego 'iiná; ná'oo-ghis.

revolve, to (revolving, revolved, revolved), kqs 4. The stick is revolving, tsin náhookqs.

revolver, bee'eldqoh yázhí.

rheumatism (chronic —), 'agizii

rib, 'átsqá'.

ribbon, lashdóón.

rice, 'alóós.
rich, to be (being, was, been), t'jít 6, 7. I am rich, 'asht'í. I am rich in horses, t'jít 'yisht'í.
rid of, to get (getting, got, gotten), dijít 3, 4. I got rid of my old ewes, shidibé tsa'ii hadaas-tihígíí 'ásétdjíd.
riddance, 'é'ésdjíd; 'ábi'disdjíd; nahji' kó'élyaa.
ride, to (riding, rode, ridden), dlosh 5. I am riding around on horseback; I am trotting around on a horse, t'jít shít naaldloosh. ghoł 22. I went riding in my car, shichidí shít naasghod. t'jít 3, 4. I am riding along on horseback; I am galloping along on horseback, t'jít shít noolt'jít.
ridge, deesk'id; yílk'id.
rifle, bee'eldqoh nineezígíí.
right, to be (being, was, been) líít 1. I did it right; I am right, t'áá 'ákó 'íishłaa. That is right. t'áá 'ákót'é.
right side up, to put (putting, put put), sijít 1. I put (or turned) my car right side up, shichidí nábiisj'.
rim (of a wagon wheel), tsinaa-bqqs bijáád béesh bináz'áhígíí.
ring (finger ---), yoostsah.
ring around the moon, 'ooljéé' biná'ástłéé'.
ring around the sun, johonaa'éí biná'ástłéé'.
ring, to (ringing, rang, rung), ts'jít 10. My ears are ringing, shijaaghi' zíil yiits'a'.

ringed by hills, binásk'id.
rip, 'í'íídláád.
rip, to (ripping, ripped, ripped), dlał 3. I ripped the cloth, naa-k'a'at'áhi 'ahánítdláád. zóqs 1. I ripped it (roughly), 'íízóqz. ghaz 1. The puma ripped me with a raking blow of his claws, náshdóitsoh tsiih shííghaz.
rise, to (rising, rose, risen), 'áát 4. The sun has risen, ha'íí'á. 'qał 2. The water is rising, tó deí 'anool'qał. gáát 11. I rose; I got up, ndiisdzá.
ripen, to (ripening, ripened, ripened), t'jít, The corn is nearly ripe, naadqá' k'adéę nit'á. The apples have ripened, bilasáanaa daneest'á.
risk one's life, to (risking, risked, risked), t'áát 11. I risked my life to save him, niná'ádinisht'áqgo yisdáálóóz.
river, tooh nílíní.
road, 'atiin.
roadrunner, naatsédlózii.
roam, to (roaming, roamed, roamed), leeł 1. I spent the year roaming the Navaho country, naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi nahashłe'go shéehai.
roast, to (roasting, roasted, roasted), t'is 1. I roasted the meat, 'atsj' séłt'é.
roasted, sit'é.
robbery, 'agha'ilghé; 'ani'íí'.
robin, téelhalchí'í.
rock, tsé.

ROC

rock, to (rocking, rocked, rocked), hoł 1. I rocked the chair back and forth, bik'idah'asdáhi ndí'néthod.

rock cave, tsé'áán.

Rock Point, Ariz., tsé łichíí' deez'áhi.

roll, to (rolling, rolled, rolled), bqs. The hoop is rolling along, bqs yibqs. I am rolling it along, yisbqs. mas. I rolled into the hole, 'a'áán góne' yah 'íí-mááz. I rolled the rock into the hogan, tsé hooghan góne' yah 'ííłmááz.

rooster, naa'ahóóhai bikq'ii.

root, 'akétł'óól.

rope, tł'óól.

rope, to (roping, roped, roped), loh 1. I roped the cow, béégashii séloh.

rosin, jeeh; jeesáá'.

rot, to (rotting, rotted, rotted), dził 5. The meat has started to rot, 'atsj' bidi'niłdzid.

rotten, díłdzid.

rough, dich'íizh; dighol; hodi-ghol.

Rough Rock, Ariz., tséch'ízhí.

round, nímaz; dijool; názbqs, níghiz.

round and slender, níghiz.

round, to be (being, was, been), joł 7. I am round like a ball; I am "chunky," dinishjool.

round trip, to make a (making, made, made), gáát (gaat), 32. I made a round trip to Gallup, na'nízhoozhígóó niséyá.

RUN

route, to open a (opening, opened, opened), t'ih 9. A route was opened to Alaska, Alaska bich'j' 'ahóót'i'.

rubber, jeeh dígházii.

rubber plant, né'éshjaa' yilkee'i.

rug, diyogí.

rugged, noojí; honoojí.

rugose, niłtsqoz.

ruin, to (ruining, ruined, ruined), chqoł 1. I ruined my book, shinaaltsoos yłchq'.

ruination, 'íichxq'.

ruler, bee 'ída'neel'qghí.

rump, 'atł'aa .

run, to (running, ran, run), ghoł I ran past him, bíghah (bíghah-góó) ch'ínishghod. I ran out, ch'ínishghod. I outran him, baa diishghod. I will run away, yóó' 'adeeshghoł. I ran back, nánishghod. dijł 1. I ran out of gas, chidí bitoo' shee 'ásdjid. kah 1. The criminal was run down, diné doo yá'áshóonii béłkáá'. lį. It is running over, ghó'áníłį. nah 11. The water runs off here, ko-dóó tó yóó' 'anánah. t'ash 1. I will run a race with you, nił 'ahadideesht'ash. tł'eeł 3. I am running along at a dog trot, yish-tł'éeł. ts'įįł 4. The car is running, chidí diits'a'.

run into, to (running, ran, run), goh 19, 20. My car ran into a tree with me, shichidí tsin shił yídeezgoh. The cars ran into each other, chidí 'ahídeezgoh.

runner, to be a (being, was, been)

ghoŧ 14. I am a (fast) runner, dinishgho'.

rush about, to (rushing, rushed, rushed), tŧish 12. He is rushing about in the house looking for his gun, bibee'eldqoh hainitáa-go kin góne' naanáatŧish. He is in a rush, hah naaghá.

rust, to (rusting, rusted, rusted), chxih (under chih) 1. My knife rusted, shibéézh ndiniichxii'.

rutted, hodighol.

S

sack, 'azis.

saddle, ŧíí' bighéél.

saddle, to (saddling, saddled saddled), niŧ 17. I saddled my horse, shilíí' bik'i dah 'asénil.

saddle horn, ŧíí' bighéél bidááh-déé' háá'áhígíí.

saddle horse, ŧíí' na'aghéhi.

saddle tree, ŧíí' bighéél bidááh-déé' háá'áhígíí.

sage, ts'ah.

sagebrush, ts'ah.

sail, to (sailing, sailed, sailed), 'oŧ 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 17. I set sail for the other side of the sea, tónteel ghónaanígóó dah 'adiit'éeél. I am sailing the boat along, tsinaa'eeŧ yish'oŧ. I am sailing along, 'eesh'oŧ. I sailed to Europe, kéyah Europe gholghéeji' 'aníŧ'éeél. I sailed as far as Cuba, Cuba hoolghéeji' ni'níŧ'éeél. I sailed (made a voyage) to Europe kéyah Europe gholghéeji' shil'aní'éeél. saŧ 1, 2. The cloud is sailing along k'os yisaŧ.

sailor na'aŧ'eeŧi.

salamander, tsxilghááh.

sale, na'iini'; 'ach'ij' nahaniih.

saliva, 'azhéé'.

salt, 'áshijh.

Salt Lake, N. M., 'áshijh.

salvation, yisdá 'álteeh.

salve, tŧah.

same, 'aheet'é. Same in length, 'aheenítneéz; same in height or in size, 'aheenítso, 'aheeníldíí; same in width, 'aheeníttsááz; same in thickness or depth, 'aheedéetqáq; same in weight, 'aheenítdáás; same in appearance 'ahinoolin.

sanatorium (tuberculosis ---) jéí'ádijh bá hooghan.

sanctified, to be (being, was, been), ghijŧ 1. I will be sanctified by that, 'éi bee dideeshhijŧ.

sand, séi.

Sanders, Ariz., ŧichíí' deez'áhi.

sand painting, 'iikááh.

sandpaper, naaltsoos bee 'ach'iishí.

sandpaper, to (sandpapering sandpapered, sandpapered), ch'ish 1. I will sandpaper it, naaltsoos bee 'ach'iishígíí bee deeshch'ish.

San Juan Pueblo, N. M., kin ŧichíí'. San Juan people, kin ŧichíí'nii.

Sanostee, N. M., tsé 'atnáozt'i'í.

sand sage, ch'ilzhóó'.

Santa Clara Pueblo, N. M., 'anaashashí

Santa Fe, N. M., yootó.

sarcastic, to (being, was, been),
tih 4. I am sarcastic, bik'e'di-
niihgo yáshti'.

sash, sis fichí'í.

satiation, 'ee ná'ádijh.

satisfaction, hwiih. I am satis-
fied, hwiih séljj'; shiř hwiih.

Saturday, yiská damjjgo.

sausage, náshgozh.

save, to (saving, saved, saved),
'áát 19. I saved him, yisdá yíttj.

lóos 5. I saved him; I led him to
safety, yisdáálóóz.

saviour, yisdá'iiniřii.

saw, bee 'ach'iishí; tsin bee nihi-
jihí; tsin bee nihech'iishí.

saw, to (sawing, sawed, sawed),
ch'ish 1, 2. I sawed it in two, k'í-
nich'iizh.

sawmill, ni'iijihí.

Sawmill, Ariz., ni'iijihí.

say, to (saying, said, said), niit 1,
2, 4, 5. Say "fish," "fish" diní!
What did he say, ha'át'íishq' díi-
niid? He said, "I'll eat you up,"
"ndeeshghat," ní. I said to him
that he was lazy, 'ayóogo niř hóg-
héé' bidíiniid.

scabbard, (gun ---) bee'eldqoh
bisis; (knife ---), béesh bisis.

scale off, to (scaling, scaled,
scaled), ch'it 1. The bark is scal-
ing off of the tree, tsin bahásh-
t'óózh bélch'iit.

scales (for weighing), bee dah
ní'diidlohí.

scalp, tsiiziz.

scapula, 'agqgtsiin.

scar, sid.

scarce, to be (being, was, been),
ghéé'. Water is scarce here,
kwii tó bídin hóghéé'.

scarab, chqagneiřhizii.

scarcity, 'ádin hóghéé'.

scare, to (scaring, scared, scar-
ed), his 3. I will scare him, tsí-
bidideesxis.

scarlet fever, tahoniigááh ři-
chii'go naařniihígíí.

scent about, to (scenting, scent-
ed, scented), chíř 5. The coyote
is scenting about, mq'ii ndil-
chqá'.

school, 'ólta'.

schoolteacher, bá'ólta'í.

school, to go to (going, went,
gone), tah 2. I have gone to
school, 'ířta'.

scissors, béesh 'ahédiří.

scold, to (scolding, scolded,
scolded), ké. He is scolding me,
shich'a hashké.

scorpion, séigo'.

scraper, bee hahwiikaahí.

scratch, to (scratching, scratch-
ed, scratched), ch'it 4. I scratch-
my hand open, shíla' tsiih yí-
ch'id. ch'it 1. I scratched for
water, tó bíká hahoyéch'id. ch'it
3. I am scratching myself, 'á-
díshch'id. ghas 1, 2. The cat
scratched me, mósí shisghas
The cat scratched me up, mósí
náshineesghaz.

screech owl, tsidiřdqohii.

screw, 'it 'adaagizí.

screw, to (screwing, screwed, screwed), *gis* 2. I screwed it in, *bił 'íigiz*.

screwdriver, *bee 'it 'ada'agizí* *tsin bighááh dé'áhígíí*.

scripture, *'ak'e'eshchj*.

scrub, to (scrubbing, scrubbed, scrubbed), *gis* 2. I scrubbed the table, *bikáá'adání tááségiz*.

scrub oak, *chéch'il nt'izí*.

scythe, *t'oh bee yilzhéhi*.

sea, *tónteel*.

search, *ha'ntá*.

search for, to (searching, searched, searched), *taat* 1, 2. I am searching for my hat, *shich'ah hanishtá*.

seashore, *tónteel bibqahgi*.

Seba Dalkai, Ariz., *séi bídaagai*.

see, to (seeing, saw, seen), *'ijł* 4, 5. I see the mountain, *dził yish-'j*. I do not see very well, *doo hó-zhó 'eesh'ij da. tseeł* 1. I saw him, *yilłtsá*. We will see each other again, *náá'ahidiiltseeł*.

seed, *'ak'óó'*; *'anáá'*; *k'eelghéíí*.

seldom, *łáháda*.

self sufficiency, *t'áá hó 'ák'ina'adzil*

self sufficient, to be (being, was, been), *dził* 4. I am self sufficient, *t'áá shí 'ák'inasdzil*.

sell, to (selling, sold, sold), *nih* 12. I sold my car to him, *shichidí bich'j' naháłnii'*.

semen, *'íigqsh*.

seminal fluid, *'íigqsh*.

send, to (sending, sent, sent), *'aał* 1, 3. I sent him to town, *kin-*

tahgóó 'íit'a'.

senectitude, *sá*.

separate, *'at'qq*.

separate, to (separating, separated, separated), *lah* 2. I separated the white wool from the dark wool, *'aghaa' łigaaígíí 'aghaa łizhinígíí bits'áháláá'*. *gáat* 22, 23. I will separate from you, *nits'ádeesháat*. We separated from each other, *'atłs'ániit'áázh*

September, *bini'ant'qátsoh*.

serpentine, *naneeshtł'iizh*; *nahoneeshtł'iizh*.

service berry, *didzé dit'ódii*.

set (of a ring), *yoostah bináá'*.

set, to (setting, set, set), *'áat* 9.

The sun has set, *'i'íí'q*. *'áat* 9. I have set it down on the ground, *ni'ji' niní'q*. I set it down on it, *bik'ininí'q*. *'áat* 26. I set it up (on the shelf), *dah sé'q*. *káat* 1, 2, 3. I set the posts in a line, *tsin níłkáál*. I set the posts in a circle, *tsin nánéłkáál!* *t'ih* 1, 3. I set the wire in the form of a circle, *béesh 'atłs'óózí niséłt'i'*. I set the wire in a line, *béesh 'atłs'óózí déłt'i'*. *shosh* 2. I set the lumber in a leaning position, *tsin niheshjii' k'iniishoozh*. *tsih* 2. I set the post, *tsin 'íitsih*.

Seven Sisters, *dilghéhi*.

several, *dikwíishj*.

sew, to (sewing, sewed, sewed or sewn), *kał* 7, 8, 9. I am sewing it, *náshkad*. I am sewing, *ná'áshkad*. I sewed them together, *'ahidiitkad*.

sewing machine, béesh ná'átka-dí.

sexual intercourse, 'ak'ééd; 'ash-téézh.

sexual intercourse, to have (having, had, had), k'it 1, 2. I had sexual intercourse, 'asék'ééd. I had sexual intercourse with her, sék'ééd.

shabbiness, n'díit'óod.

shadow, chaha'oh; chahash'oh.

shake, to (shaking, shook, shook), tsis 3. I am shaking, dinistsiz. ghał 1. I shook the rug, divogí yígháád. nih 5. I shook hands with him, bílák'ee deesh-nii'.

shaky, ditsxiz; ditłid.

shall I? ya'?

shallow, 'áłt'á'í; doo ditáq da.

shaman, hataałii.

shame, yáhásin.

share, to (sharing, shared, shared), 'áát 14. We shared the loaf of bread, bááh 'ałts'ániit'á. tsoł 3. We shared the bread, bááh 'aha'niiltsood.

sharp, deení My eyes are sharp, shináá' deení. The knife is very sharp, béesh 'ayóo deení.

shatter, to (shattering, shattered, shattered), tah, 1, 2. The bottle fell and shattered, tózis náálts'id dóo diitaa'. I shattered the window, tsésq' díłtaa'. ts'it 1, 2. The dish shattered, łeets'aa' sits'il. I shattered the pot, 'ásaa' séłts'il.

shattered, sits'il; diitaa'.

shave, to (shaving, shaved, shaved), zih 1. I am shaving, 'á-dishzhééh

shawl, dáabalii.

shear, to (shearing, sheared, sheared or shorn), gish 4. I will shear my sheep, shidibé tádi-deeshgish.

shears, bee tá'digéshí.

sheath, béesh bizis.

sheep, dibé.

sheep louse, dibé biya' doot'izhí

sheep tick, dibé biya'.

sheepskin bedding, yaateet.

shell, to (shelling, shelled, shelled), hał 1, 2. I am shelling corn, naadqá' yishhał. I am shelling, 'ashhaał.

sheriff, yah 'i'iniitii.

shin, 'ajáástis.

shine, to (shining, shined, shone) díin. The sun is shining, jóh-naa'éí 'adiníłdíin. It shines (with luster), bik'inizdidlaad. líit 9. I shined my shoes, shikee' bízdílidgo 'íisłtaa.

shinny game, ni'dilkalí.

shiny, bízdílid; bik'inizdidlaad.

Shiprock, N. M., naat'ániinéz.

Shiprock Pinnacle, N. M., tsé bit'a'í.

shirt, deiji'éé'.

shirt tail, deiji'éé' yaago deet'i'ígíí.

shiver, to (shivering, shivered, shivered), tsis 4. I am shivering, dah dinistsiz.

shoot, bisóodi yázhí.

shod , ké bii' ast'eez; ʔjʔ' bikee' hóló.	shuffled), t'ááʔ 10. I shuffled the cards, dá'áka' 'ahiih náash-t'á.
shoe , ké.	shy, to be (being, was, been), zjʔ 6. I am shy, yá nisin.
shoehorn , bee kééh ná'át'isí.	sibling (of opposite sex) , 'alah.
shoelace , kétt'óól.	sibling (of the same sex) , 'ak'is.
shoe polish , (red, brown) ké bee néilchíhí; (black) ké bee néilzhíhí.	sick, to be (being, was, been), tsaat 1. I am sick, daastsah.
Shonto, Ariz. , sháq'tóhí.	'aaʔ 8. I am sick, shqah dahaz'á.
shoot, to (shooting, shot, shot), dɔʔ 2. I shot a rabbit, gah biʔ 'adéʔdɔʔ. I know how to shoot, 'adishdon bééhasin. dɔʔ 4. I shot at the bear, shash yíníʔdon.	sick, to get (getting, got, gotten), 'aaʔ 8. I got sick, shqah dahoo-'a'.
kah 1 I shot the deer (with an arrow), bijh séʔkah. sih 1. I am shooting (an arrow), 'e'essíh t'oh 1. I shot the deer (with an arrow), bijh séʔt'oh.	sickliness , ka na'adáh.
shore , tábqahgi.	sickly, to be (being, was, been), gááʔ 35. I am sickly, ka naashá.
short , 'agod; doo nineez da.	sickness , 'qah dahaz'á; da'a-tsaah.
short crimped wool , 'aghaa' 'á-hánigo yishch'il.	side (of body) , 'atságah.
shoulder , 'aghos.	sideways , naanii; naa-.
shoulder blade , 'agqastsiin.	sieve , bee 'aghá'níldéhi.
shout , hodighosh.	sift, to (sifting, sifted, sifted), dah 4. I sifted the flour, 'ak'ááʔ: bighániníʔdee'.
shout, to (shouting, shouted, shouted), ghosh 2. I shouted out, hadeshghaazh. ghosh 3. I am shouting for him, bíká dishghosh. I am shouting at him, bich'i' dishghosh.	sigh, to (sighing, sighed, sighed), dzoʔ 1. I sighed, 'ádiʔ hanáás-dzol.
shovel , ʔeezh bee hahalkaadí.	silent, to become (becoming, became, become), hiʔ 1. I became silent, diiʔheel. It became silent, hodiʔheel. I am silent, dínish-héel.
show, to (showing, showed, showed or shown), 'jʔ 3. Come to my house and I will show you my gun, shighandi dínááʔ dóó shibee'eldɔʔh díníʔ'jʔ.	silver , béesh ʔigaii.
shuffle, to (shuffling, shuffled,	silver beads , yoo' nímazí.
	silver belt , béesh ʔigaii sis; (with large conchas), sis ntsaaígíí; (with small conchas), sis yázhí.
	silversmith , béesh ʔigaii yitsidí.

SIM

similar (in appearance), 'ahinoolin; 'ahidanoolin; similar in quality, 'aheett'é; 'ahidaatt'é.
simultaneously, t'áá 'ahqgh.
sin, to (sinning, sinned, sinned), níít 5. I sinned, bqqhági 'ásdzao
sin, bqqhági 'át'éii.
sinew, 'ats'id.
sing, to (singing, sang, sung), 'áát 2, 3. I started singing a song, sin hadí'q. I started singing, ha'dí'q k'ash 1. I am singing at the top of my voice, yishk'aash. tał 11. I sang, hóótáál. I will sing a song, sin bee hodeeshtał.
singe, to (singeing, singed, singed), zis 1. I singed the porcupine, dahsání yízeez.
singer, hataałii.
single tree, 'atł'eeyah dah sinilí.
sister (elder ---), 'ádí; (younger ---). 'adeezhí.
sit down, to (sitting, sat, sat), daał 1. I sat down, nédá. We two sat down, neeké. We (all) sat down, dineebin. I am sitting, sédá.
six bits, hastqáq yáál.
skate, to (skating, skated, skated), I am skating, naashteet. I went skating, nisétéel.
skeleton, 'ats'íists'in.
skillet, tsee'é.
skin, 'akágí.
skin, to (skinning, skinned, skinned), 'ah 1. I skinned the sheep, dibé nísét'ah.

SLE

skinny, to be (being, was, been), ts'iiní 1. I am skinny, sits'iiní.
skirt, t'aakał.
skull, tsiits'in.
skunk, gólízhii; ghólízhii.
sky, yá; yádíthit; yá'qqsh.
skyline, nahodeeshtł'iizh.
slacken (slackening, slackened, slackened), tłóót 1, 2. I slackened the rope, tł'óót ndiniitłóó'.
slam, to (slamming, slammed, slammed), háqł 2. I slammed the door, dáádílkał 'ahííłhan.
slap, to (slapping, slapped, slapped), kał 1. I slapped him; I gave him a slap, ndííkaad. I am slapping him; I am giving him a slapping, náníshkad.
slave, naalté.
slay, to (slaying, slew, slain), héét 1. I slew the wolf, mq'iitsoh séthí. tsit 1. We will slay all of our enemies, nihe'ena'í 'atłsc ndadiiltsit.
slayer, 'iisxíinii.
sled, tsin naalzhoodí.
sledge hammer, bee 'atsidítsoh.
sleep, 'aghosh.
sleep, to (sleeping, slept, slept), hosh 5. I slept well, yá'át'éehgo 'iithaazh. I am sleeping, 'ashhosh.
sleep, to go to (going, went, gone), hosh 3, 4. I will go to sleep, 'iideeshhosh. I will go back to sleep, ná'iideeshhosh sih 1. My leg has gone to sleep, shijáád yiisí'.

sleep, to put to (putting, put, put), hosh 5. I put him to sleep, bi'iiłhaazh.

sleepers, nák'eeshchqq'.

sleepiness, bił .

sleepy, to be (being, was, been), zjił. I am sleepy, bił nisin.

sleet, níló yázhí.

sleeve, 'agqaziz.

slender, 'áłts'óózí; -ts'óóz; -ts'ó-zí; -ts'ósí.

slender, to be (being, was, been), ts'óózí. I am slender, 'ánis-ts'óózí.

slice, to (slicing, sliced, sliced), gish 2. gish 2. I sliced the bread, bááh nihéłgizh.

slim, 'áłts'óózí.

sling, bee'aditł'jǰh.

sling, to (slinging, slung, slung), tǰ'jǰł 5. I slung the stone, tsé bee 'adzíłt'ín.

slingshot, bee 'adiltqshí.

slippery, yídeeltǰ'; hwíídeeltǰ'; nahateet.

slow-witted, to be (being, was, been), gis. I am slow-witted, shitádazdínóozgis.

slowly, hazhó'ógo; tqqdee.

smart, to (smarting, smarted, smarted), ch'ih 1. My eyes smart, shináá' shıłch'ıı'.

smell, to (smelling, smelled, smelled) chǰıł 3. I smelled the soup, 'atoo' shéłchqá'. I can smell, 'ashchin. chǰıł 1. It smells like onions, tǰ'ohchin halchin. You smell bad, níłchxon.

smile, to (smiling, smiled, smiled), dlch 1. She smiled at me, shich'j' ch'ídeeldlo'.

smoke, tid.

smoke, to (smoking, smoked, smoked), ('áát) nił 8. I smoked the fish, łóó' tid béésé'q. I smoked the (pieces of) meat, 'a' tsi' tid béésénil. t'oh 3, 4. I am smoking a cigaret, nát'oh násh-t'oh. I do not smoke, doo ná'ásh-t'oh dc.

smokehole, ch'ílaghi'.

smooth, dilkqǰh; hodilkqǰh.

smooth, to (smoothing, smoothed, smoothed), kqǰł 1. I will smooth it: I will make it smooth, dideeshkqǰł.

smoothness, 'adilkqǰh.

smut, dq'áchaan.

snag, tsin bisgq'.

snagged, to get (getting, got, gotten), 'ot 3. I got snagged up on a pile of driftwood, diz bqǰh dah nísé'éeł. The boat got snagged up; the boat ran on a reef, tsinaa'eeł dah náz'éeł.

snake, tǰ'iish

snakeweed, ch'il diilghésii.

snare, bee 'ódleehí.

snare, to (snaring, snared, snared), loh 1. I snared the bird, tsídii séloh.

snipe, tábqqsđsí.

snips, béesh 'ahéđití.

sneeze, háts'ihyaa.

snore, to (snoring, snored, snored), hqǰł. I am snoring, 'ash-hqǰ'

SNO

snot, 'ané'éshtił; né'éshto'.
snow, yas; zas.
snow, to (snowing, snowed, snowed), chííł 1, 2, 3. It started to snow, deezhchííł. It is snowing, nchííł. It stopped snowing, yóó'ííchííł. dzas. It snowed; snow fell, yidzaaz.
snowdrift, yas bił 'ahaniheeyol-ígíí.
snowstorm, chííł.
snuff, ní'íi'nił.
so, 'áko; t'áá 'aaníí.
soak, to (soaking, soaked, soaked), t'ish 1. I soaked it, diniit-t'íizh.
soaking wet, to be (being, was, been), t'ish 2. I am soaking wet, diniisht-t'íizh.
soap, tálághosh.
socks, yistlé.
Socorro, N. M., sighóla.
soda pop, tó dilchxoshí.
solder, to (soldering, soldered, soldered), jah 2. I soldered them together, 'ahídiit'jéé'.
soft, yilzhólí; dit'ódí.
soil, teezh.
sole (of the foot), 'akét'ááh.
solid, niłdzil.
some, ła'.
somebody, háishíí; háiida.
some more, náánáła'; ła' nááná.
someone, háishíí; háiida; háání-yeé'.
something, ha'át'íishíí; t'áadoo le'é.
sometime, hahgoda.
sometimes, łahta.

SPA

somewhere, háadishíí; háájishíí. háájí da
son, 'ayáázh; 'aghe'.
soon, t'áadoo hodina'í; t'áadoo hodina'í; 'át'áhígo.
soot, jeetid.
sore, tóód.
sorrel, chqqt'inii.
soul, hwiinéé'; hwii' siziinii.
soup, 'atoo'.
sour, dík'óqzh; sisíí'.
sour grapes, ch'ííł. He is just a case of sour grapes; he's just sour grapes, t'óó 'ootch'ííł. (Bilagáanaa bahane' bik'ehgo 'at-k'idáq' mą'ii dichin bi'niit'híigo ch'il na'at'ó'ii ghódahdée' dah dahidééghíigo yik'íníyá jiní, 'áádóó ła' ndi'deeshhéét nízingo ch'ééh yich'j' yááhiichah jiní. Ch'ééh yááhiichahgo ghónáás-dóó ch'ééh deeyá jiní, 'áádóó mą'ii yéę 'ání jiní, ch'ééh 'áat'ííłgo, "Ch'ínídahanii ch'il na'at'ó'ii 'ayóo dadík'óqzh," ní jiní. 'Áádóó t'óó dah náádiil-dloozh, jiní. Díí hane'ígíí bik'ehgo bilagáanaa diné ła' 'ootch'ííłgo "sour grapes" (ch'il na'at'ó'ii dík'óqzh) deitní.)
south, shádi'ááh.
southern, shádi'ááh biyaadi.
southerner, shádi'ááh biyaadéé naagháii.
southward, shádi'ááh bich'íijigo shádi'ááhjigo.
souvenir, bee 'ééháníihii.
spade, teezh bee hahaalkaadí.

SPA

spade, to (spading, spaded, spaded), chał 5. I spaded my garden, shidá'ák'ehgi łeezh bee hahaalkaadí bee hahodíníít-chaad. goł 7. I spaded a furrow, nígeed.

Spaniard, naakaiiłbáhi.

sparrow, tsídiitłbáhi.

sparrow hawk, ginítsoh.

speak, to (speaking, spoke, spoken), dzih 5. Then my friend spoke up saying, "You are a liar," 'áko sik'is haadzí'go 'ání, "Niyooch'íid!" I spoke up, haaszí'. nih 1, 7. I made a slip in speaking; I spoke out of turn, ch'íhodieeshne'; hadinees dzí'. tih 1. I am speaking Spanish, naakaii bizaad bee yáshti'

spear, tsiidétáán.

speck, dah 'alzhin.

spectacles, nák'eesinilf.

speech, na'nt'á; yá'áti'; yáti'.

speech, to make a (making, made, made), t'aał 1. I am making a speech, nanisht'á.

spend, to (spending, spent, spent) shííł 7. I will spend the summer here, kwe'é shidooshííł. hah 5. I spent the winter there, 'ákwe'é shéehai. kááł 2. I will spend the night by the road, 'a-tiin bibqahgi shiidoołkááł. nih. 12. I spent all my money, shibéeso 'aıtso naháłnii'.

spherical, nímaz; dijool.

spider, na'ashjé'ii.

spill, to (spilling, spilled, spilled) kááł 2. I spilled the water, tó yaakq.

SPR

spin, to (spinning, spun, spun), dis 1, 2. I spun the wool, 'aghaa' sédziz. I am spinning, 'asdiz.

spinal cord, 'íígháántsiighqá'.

spindle, bee 'adizí.

spiralled, náhineests'ee'.

spirit, níłch'i; ch'íjdii.

spit, to (spitting, spit, spit), zoh 1. I spit out the bone, ts'in hadíizo'. zhah 1. I spit, 'adízhéé'. tał 6, 7. The coals are spitting out, tsíid hahaltał. The coals spit out on me, tsíid shik'íhees-táál.

spleen, 'atélí.

spoil, to (spoiling, spoiled, spoiled), choł 1, 2. I spoiled my clothing, she'ée' yíłcho'. The food will spoil here, kwe'é ch'i-yáán doochchoł. k'qsh 1. This milk has spoiled, díí 'abe' díí-k'qsh.

spoiled, dííłdzid; díík'qsh; yíłcho'

spokes (of a wagon wheel), tsi-naabqqs bijáád bináneeskálígíí

spoon, 'adee'; béesh 'adee'.

spotted, łikizh; yist'ın

spread, to (spreading, spread, spread), nah 13. He spreads the tuberculosis, jéí'ádijih 'ée'dít-nah. k'ai 1. I spread my legs apart, sék'ai'. I am walking about with my legs spread apart, na'ashk'ai'. I spread out the dirt, łeezh ndíziid. The people spread out, diné 'ał'qá niikai. I spread the butter, mandagíiya ndéetłéé'. The water spread out, tó ndéégo'.

spring (in machinery) béesh ná-hineests'ee'.

spring, to (springing, sprang sprung), tał 1. I sprang up, ná-hidishtah. tał 1. I sprang at the rabbit, gah bich'ij' 'aheeshtah.

spring, to become, (becoming, became, become), dqął 1. It became spring again, ch'éénídaan. It is spring, daan.

springy, 'aditqash.

sprinkle, to (sprinkling, sprinkled, sprinkled), tsijł 1. It is sprinkling, nikida'diłtsi'. nił 9 I am sprinkling water, tó naashnil.

spruce, ch'ó.

spurs, bee ná'nítalí.

spurt out, to (spurting, spurted spurted), hosh 2. Water is spurting out of the hole, 'a'áándéé' tó hada'niłhosh.

squash, naaghízí.

squat, to (squatting, squatted, squatted), jįįł 3. I am squatting; I am sitting on my haunches, dah shishjįįd.

squaw dress, biil.

squaw dance, nidáá'.

squaw dance, to be a (there is, there was, there has been), There will be a squaw dance, jidínóodah. There is a squaw dance, ndáá'.

squeak, to (squeaking, squeaked, squeaked), ts'įįł 10. It is making a low squeaking sound,

geez yiits'a'. It is making a shrill squeaking sound, k'iz yiits'a'.

squeeze, to (squeezing, squeezed, squeezed), nih 3. I squeezed it together, 'ałch'ij' sénih.

squirrel, pine squirrel, dloziłgai; black pine squirrel, dlozishzhiin; small ground squirrel, naadoboo'íinii; ground squirrel, hazéitsoh; tseek'inástánii; rock squirrel, tsindit'inii.

stab, to (stabbing, stabbed, stabbed), goł 8. He stabbed me with his knife, bibéézh shaa 'ayíłgeed.

stable, łįį' bighan.

stagger about, to (staggering, staggered, staggered), t'ih 18. I am staggering about, na'nisht'ih.

stairway, bee hááda'aldahígíí; bąąh hááda'aldahígíí.

stalk, to (stalking, stalked, stalked), 'nah 8. I stalked the deer, bijih baa ninish'na'.

stallion, łįįchogii.

stammer, to (stammering, stammered, stammered), dzih 6. I stammer, 'ałt'anisdzih.

stamp (steel ---), bee 'ak'e'elchíhí.

stand, to (standing, stood, stood) 'įįł 6. I can't stand you, doo nee sohdeesh'įįł da! I can't stand (afford) five dollars, 'ashdla' béeso doo bee sohdeesh'įįł da. zijł 1. I stood up, yiizi'. I am

STA

STI

standing, sézj I am standing on it, bik'i sézj; bik'idínis'ééz (I have my foot on it).

Standing Rock, N. M., tsé 'íí'áhí.

staple, 'anít'i' bił 'adaalkaałí.

star, sq'.

stare, to (staring, stared, stared), gesh 1, 2 I am staring at him, yínishgégezh.

start, to (starting, started, started), 'áát 2, 3. I started singing, ha'díí'q. I started singing the song, sin hadíí'q. gáát 10. I started to walk when I was one year old, t'áát'á'í shináahaigo nikidiyá. gáát 20. I started back home, nikiyá. t'ih 11. Hitler started the war, Hitler 'anaa' hayíłt'i'. ts'íł 4, 5. My car will not start, shichidí doo dii-ts'íih da. I started the car, chidí disélts'q'q'.

startled, to be (being, was, been) ghis 4. I was startled by it, bik'ee désghiz.

starvation, dichin 'ooghq'q; ho dichin.

starve, to (starving, starved, starved), héet 5. I nearly starved to death, k'asdq'q' dichin shiis-xí. ghq'q 4. They are starving to death, dichin bi'niighq'q'.

static (on the radio), dilch'it; (in regard to motion) haszée'; yiszée'.

steal, to (stealing, stole, stolen), 'íł 1. I stole his horse, bil'íł bee né'íł'.

steam, siil.

Steamboat Cañon, Ariz., hóghée'

steel, béesh nt'izígíí.

steep, nikihodii'á.

steer, béégashii cho'adinii.

steer, to (steering, steered, steered), loh 8, 10. I will steer the car, chidí deeshłoh I will steer, 'a-deeshłoh.

steering wheel, bee na'adlo'í.

stem 'atsiin; 'ání'áii.

step, to (stepping, stepped, stepped), tał 8. I stepped on his foot, bikee' bik'idiishtáál. 'is 1. I will step down, nikididees'is. 'is 3. I will step off the distance between your car and mine, nichidí dóo shichidíji' ndidees'is.

sternum, 'aghid.

stew, 'atoo'.

stick, tsints'ósi.

stick, to (sticking, stuck, stuck), jah 2. I stuck them together, 'ahíidíłjée'. leet 14. I will stick with you no matter what happens, t'áá 'íidzaagi t'áá nił nishłíi dooleet.

stiffen, to (stiffening, stiffened, stiffened), t'is 1, 2. It will stiffen, dootł'is. I stiffened it, sétł'is. I stiffened myself, 'áhodí-néstł'is.

stiff, to get (getting, got, gotten) t'is 1. It got stiff, yítł'is. doh. I will get stiff muscles; I will get a "charlie horse," ndadeeshdoh.

still, t'ah; t'ah ndi.

still, to become (becoming, became, become), zih 1, 2. I will be

still, t'óó 'áhodideeszih. I be-
came still, t'óó 'áhodiiszee'. I
am still, t'óó 'áhodííníszéé'. hił.
I am still, díníshhéél.

sting, 'azóóz.

sting, to (stinging, stung, stung),
shish 1, 2. The bee stung me,
tsís'ná shishish.

stingy, to be (being, was, been),
chj' 1, 2. I am stingy with my
horse, shilj' baa nishchj'.

stink, to (stinking, stank, stunk).
I stink, nishchxon. You stink,
níłchxon. He, she, it stinks, nił-
chxon; jíłchxon. The place
stinks, hólchxon.

stinking, niłchxon; hólchxon.

stirring stick, 'ádístsiin.

stirrup, bii'dees'eez.

St. John's, Ariz., tsézhin deez'á-
hí.

St. Michael's, Ariz., ts'íhootso.

stocking, yistlé.

stomach, 'abid.

stomp, to (stomping, stomped
stomped), tał 12. I am stomping
my feet to get the snow off, shi-
kee' yas bąqą nidínóodah binii-
ghé nikídíshtał.

stone, tsé.

stool, bik'idah'asdáhi; chqą'.

stop, to (stopping, stopped, stop-
ped), líł 27. I will stop over there
by that tree, ríléi tsin 'í'áhídi
ni'í'deeshłíł. k'eeł 3. It has
stopped hurting, neezk'e'. t'ih
13. I stopped the sing, hatáál
ni' niníłt'i'. tłił 1, 2. I stopped;

I came to a stop, ninishtłah. I
stopped him, nibiníłtłah.

stopper, 'adáádít'áhi.

storage pit, noo'; łe'oogeed.

store, naalghéhé bá hooghan.

storekeeper, naalghéhé yá sidá-
hí.

story, hane'.

stove, béesh bii' kọ'í.

straddle, to (straddling, straddl-
ed, straddled), k'ai 3. I straddl-
ed the log, nástáán binísék'ai'.

straight, k'ézdon; k'éhózdón.

straighten, to (straightening
straightened, straightened), k'qs
1. I straightened the nail, 'it 'a-
daalkaałi sék'ąqz.

strain, to (straining, strained
strained), 'oł. I strained the
milk, 'abe' háát'éeł. dził 1. I
strained to raise it up, dei'ásh-
łéhgo désdzil.

strainer, bee ha'al'eelí

strangle, to (strangling, strangl-
ed, strangled), loh 5. I strangled
him with a cord, t'óół bee bizá-
k'ídiilo'. nih 6. I strangled him,
bizák'idiinii'.

strangulation, 'azák'ídiiníłh.

stray, to (straying, strayed,
strayed), gáát 30. I strayed a-
way from home, shighan bits'ąq-
déé' yóó 'íiyá.

streak, to (streaking, streaked,
streaked), t'ish 1. I streaked it
black with charcoal, shét'éezh.
zoh 1. I made a streak on it, bi-
k'i 'asézoh.

strength, dziil

STR

stretch, to (stretching, stretched, stretched), ts'qł 5. The rubber keeps stretching, jeeh dígházii ndíts'q'. ts'qł 3. I stretched it, déłts'óqđ

string, to (stringing, strung, strung), 'ish 5. I will string the beads, yoo' deesh'ish.

strike, ni'iltee'.

strike, to (striking, struck, struck), 'niit 1. Lightning struck the tree, tsin bí'oos'ni'. ts'íil 1. I struck him with my fist, ndíil'ts'in. tsxis 1. I struck him a blow with a whip, ndíil'tsxas. zoh 2. I struck a match, tsit'élí sézoh.

striker, nináltihí.

striped, noodóqz.

strive, to (striving, strove, striven), níit 18. Our soldiers are striving for their country, nihisiláago bikéyah yá 'atídaat'í.

strop, 'akal bee 'ak'aashí.

strychnine, mq'iitsoh bee yigá.

stubby, dichxosh.

stuck, to get (getting, got, gotten), ghoł 12, 13. My car got stuck in the mud, shichidí nahodits'q' 'adinoolghod. The car got stuck in the sand, chidí séi yiih dinoolghod.

stud horse, łjichogii.

study, to (studying, studied, studied), kah 2. I studied the stars sq' niséłkáá'. Study your lesson, bíhwiidoo'áłgíí bíhooł'aah! I am studying hard, yéigo 'íhoosh'aah.

SUC

stumble, to (stumbling, stumbled, stumbled), goh 1. I stumbled, dégo'.

stump, tsehágod.

stump, to (stumping, stumped, stumped), chéet 5. I stumped the teacher, bá'ólta'í tsíst'ánéłchqá'. kał 17. The teacher stumped us, bá'ólta'í tsíst'anihineeshkaad.

stumped, to be (being, was, been), chéet 4. I was stumped, tsíst'ashidi'neeshchqá'.

stutter, to (stuttering, stuttered, stuttered), dzih 6. I stutter, 'at'anisdzih.

subjugate, to (subjugating, subjugated, subjugated), t'áat 1. Hitler subjugated Poland, Hitler Poland 'áyaa 'ayoot'q. 'nił 4. Our enemies have subjugated many lands, nihe'ena'í kéyah t'óó 'ahayóigo 'áyaa 'adayiis'nil

subjugation, 'áyaa 'i'ii'níit; 'áyaa 'o'oot'q.

submarine, tsinaa'eeł táłt'áahdi ndaakaagíí.

subsist on, to (subsisting, subsisted, subsisted), ts'íid 7. I subsist on corn, naadqá' t'éiyá bee hodi-nists'íid.

subsistence, bee hats'íid.

succeed, to (succeeding, succeeded, succeeded), líit 23. I succeeded in (at) it, ła' yishłaa.

success, ła' yil'í gholghéii.

succor, 'aká 'e'elgheed.

suck, to (sucking, sucked, sucked), t'ot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 I suck-

SUC

ed the water out, tó háátt'óód. I am sucking the pop, tó dilchxoshí yisht'o'. tsoł 4. The baby is sucking its finger, 'awéé' bíla' yiltso'. ts'qs 1. I sucked the plum, didzétsoh dík'ózhígíí yíts'óóz.

suckle, to (suckling, suckled, suckled), t'ot 7, 8. The baby is suckling, 'awéé' 'alt'o'. The woman is suckling her baby, 'asdzáq be'awéé' yi'iiłt'o'

suddenly, t'áadoo hooyání; t'áadoo kót'é 'ilíní.

suffer, to (suffering, suffered, suffered), nih 11. I am suffering, ti'hooshníih. gah 6. I am suffering pain, shít honeezgai. nah 12. I am suffering from a cough, dikos shidoolna'.

suffering, ti'hoo'níih.

sugar, 'áshjih łikan.

sugar cane, dá'ákaz łikaní.

suicide, ná'ázhdilghé.

suicide, to commit (committing, committed, committed), ghéét 1. He committed suicide 'ádiisghí.

suitcase, tsits'aa' naadlo'í.

sumac, k'ijj'.

summer, to become (becoming, became, become), shíjjt 1, 2, 4, 5. It will become summer; summer will start, ch'ídooshíjjt. It will become summer again; summer will come back, ch'índooshíjjt. Summer has begun, 'i'niishí.

sun, jóhoonaa'éí; shá.

sunbeam, shá bitł'óól.

SUR

sundown, to be (is, was, been), 'áát 9. It will soon be sundown, t'áadoo hodina'í 'i'doo'áát.

sunflower, ndíghílii.

sunlight, shándíin.

sunshine, sháq'q'. I am sitting in the sunshine, sháq'q'ji' sédá.

sunset, 'i'íi'q'.

sunset, to be (is, was, been), 'áát 9. It is nearly sunset, k'adéę 'e'e'aah.

sun's rays, shá bitł'óól.

sunup, to be (is, was, been), 'áát 4. It is sunup, ha'íi'q'.

superintendent, naat'áanii.

supplication, ná'ookqah.

supporting it, bíyah.

supra-orbital, 'anáts'iin.

sur-cingle, 'achxoshtł'óól.

surgeon, 'azee'íił'íní na'ałgizh-ígíí.

surplus, ch'íníiłna'ígíí.

surprised, to be (being, was, been), ghis 4. I was surprised by you, nik'ee désghiz.

surrender, t'óó 'aa 'ádeet'aah.

surrender, to (surrendering, surrendered, surrendered), 'áát 16. I surrendered to him, t'óó baa diní'q'. t'ijj 3. Our enemies surrendered, nihe'ena'í 'ááda-hoost'jjd.

surveying, ni' bí'neel'qah.

survivor, ch'í'níłdjjdígíí.

survive, to (surviving, survived, survived), dijł 6. Our car turned over, and I alone survived, nihi-chidí náhidéélts'idgo t'áá sáhi ch'í'níłdjjd. dzih 8. My rela-

tives are all dead and I am the only one surviving, shik'éeí t'áá 'altso daneezná; shí t'éiyá yisdziih.

susceptibility, 'ihodéétní.

susceptible, to be (being, was, been), ní. I am very susceptible (to disease), shihodéétní. The Navaho are highly susceptible to tuberculosis, naabeehó jéí'á-djih 'ayóogo bidadéétní.

suspicious of, to be (being, was, been), liit 1. I am suspicious of him, baa 'ayahooshí.

suspend, to (suspending, suspended, suspended), ch'qł 3. I suspended it by means of a string, t'óółts'ósi bee dah hidíłtch'qł.

suspension, dah 'adiyéch'qł.

suspicion, 'ayahoolni.

swallow (bird), táshchozhii.

swallow, 'o'oolna'.

swallow, to (swallowing, swallowed, swallowed), nah 1. I swallowed the water, tó 'íitna'.

swallow, to take a (taking, took, taken), dził 3. I took a swallow of it, 'ádádiisdziid.

sway, to (swaying, swayed, swayed), ka'. I am swaying from side to side, naanídínishka'.

sweat bath, to take a (taking, took, taken), 'nah 6. I will take a sweat bath, táchééh deesh'nah

sweater, 'éé' naats'qodii.

sweet house, táchééh.

sweep, to (sweeping, swept, swept), shoh 1. I am sweeping, nahashshooh.

sweet, tikan.

sweet potato, nahóóghéí.

swell up, to (swelling, swelled, swollen), chał 1, 2. My hand has swollen up, shíla' honiicháád.

swelling, 'aniichaad.

swim, to (swimming, swam, swum), kóqł 1. I swam as far as the boat, tsinaa'eeł si'áníji' ni-níłkóqł'. I have swum as far as the boat, tsinaa'eeł si'áníji' ni-séłkóqł'.

swimming, to go (going, went, gone), kóqł 2. I want to go swimming, n'deeshkóqł nisin.

switch, to (switching, switched, switched), 'áát 24. I switched the (position of) the pots, 'ásaa' 'atnání'q.

Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory, lók'aa-ch'égai; dibé bina'anishgi.

syphilis, chách'osh.

syrup, dá'ákaz bitoo'.

T

table, bikáá'adání.

tablespoon, béesh 'adee' nitsaa-ígíí.

tack, 'it 'adaalkaatí 'áłts'íísígíí.

tackle, to (tackling, tackled, tackled), goh 17, 18. I tackled 'adzíigo'. I tackled him, ségoh. gáát 27. I haven't made it yet tomorrow I'll tackle it, t'ah doo 'áshłééh da; yiskáqgo baa tiih deesháát.

tadpole, ts'q'asánii.

tail, 'atsee'.

TAK

take, to (taking, took, taken), 'áát 1. He took out his knife, bi-béézh hayíí'q. 'áát 2. I took out the pot, 'ásaa' ch'íní'q. 'áát 7. I will take it to you, naa deesh'áát. 'áát 9. He took it as far as the house, kinji' niini'q. 'áát 10. I took off my hat, shich'ah 'ák'i-deesht'q. 'áát 11. I took it away, nahji' 'íí'q. 'áát 11. I took it into the house, kin góne' yah 'íí'q. 'áát 11. I took the lid off of the pot, 'ásaa' bik'idíí'q. 'áát 17. I took it out of the fire (or out of the water), dziłts'ání'q. 'áát 22. I took it back out of pawn, hanáasht'q. 'at 1. I took down my hair, sitsii' k'e'íí'ah. leet 27. A chicken pull will take place, naa'ahóohai 'adooleet. bas 4 I took my car out of the garage, shichidí chidí bá hooghandéé' ch'íníłbáqz. gáát 31. I took his place, bikék'ehji' 'ííyá. hash 1. I took a bite of it, bidíłhazh. lóos 4. I'll take your horse to you, niljji' naa deesłóos. tsoł 1. I took hold of him, yiłłtsood. yqqt 1. I take care of him, baa 'á-háshyq. yoł 5. I took a breath, 'ííyol. zhish 5. How long will it take, haa nízah bił nihodool zhish?

tale, hane'.

talk, to (talking, talked, talked), tih 1. I am talking to you, nich'ji' yáshti'. I am talking Spanish, naakaii bizaad bee yáshti'.

tall, to be (being, was, been),

TEA

neež. I am tall, nisneež; 'ánis-nééž.

tallow, 'ak'ah.

tomahawk, tseníł yázhí.

tame, to (taming, tamed, tamed) shooł 1. I tamed the prairie dog, dlóó' yíshooł.

tame, yízhooł.

tan, to (tanning, tanned, tanned) séet 3, 4. I know how to tan, 'assééh bééhasin. I tanned the hide, 'akági, yísq.

tanner, 'ałdzéhí.

tannery, 'aldzéhgi.

tantalize, to (tantalizing, tantalized, tantalized), ts'ih 4. I tantalize him, bé'éts'ih.

Taos, N. M., tóghoł.

Taos people, tóghołnii.

tape (adhesive ---), bee 'i'diiljeehí.

tape (measuring ---), bee 'ída'neel'qahí.

tapered, heets'óóz; heeneez.

tapering to a point, háhideeneez

tarantula, naał'aashii.

tarpsaulin, níbaal.

tarsus, 'akéts'iin.

tartar (which collects on the teeth), 'aghóchaan.

taste, to (tasting, tasted, tasted), ljh 1, 2. I tasted it, séljh. I can taste, 'ashłjjh. niih. It tastes like salt, 'áshjjh halniih.

tasty, yá'át'ééh halniih.

tattered, to get (getting, got, gotten), t'ot 12. My shirt will get tattered, she'éé' ndidoot'ot.

tea, deéh.

TEA

teach, to (teaching, taught taught), tijił 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. I will teach it to him, bínabidíneesh-tijił; bínanishtin dooleet. I teach him, nanishtin. I teach na'nishtin.
teacher, bá'ólta'í; na'nitini.
team (of horses), tijił na'atbqqsii.
tear, nák'eeshto'.
tear, to (tearing, tore, torn) dlat 3. I tore it apart, 'aháníłdláád. dlat 4. It will tear, 'adoodlat. zóqs 1. I tore it, 'íizóqz.
teapot, dééh bee yibézhí.
Teesnospos, Ariz., t'iis názbqs.
teeth, 'aghoo'.
telegraph, 'atsinilt'ish bee hane'é.
telephone, béesh bee hane'é.
telescope, bee'adéest'ijił.
tell, to (telling, told, told), nih 1. I will tell you about it, bee nił ho-deeshnih. nił 4. I will tell him, bidideeshnił.
temperature, na'alkid.
tender (as a baby), baa hasti'.
tender, dit'ódí; doo nt'iz da.
tendon, 'ats'id; 'adoh bits'id.
tennis shoes, kéjeehí.
tent, níbaal bii' dahooghanígíí.
tepee, níbaal yadiits'ózígíí.
terminate, to (terminating, terminated, terminated), líł 18. I will terminate my work tomorrow, yiskáqgo shinaanish ni' 'á-deeshłíł. t'ih 13, 14. The song has terminated, sin ninít'i' sil'ijił.
termination, ninít'i' sil'ígíí.
terrified, to be (being, was, been) yói. They are terrified, t'óó bił

THI

'adahayói. They became terrified, t'óó bił 'adahóoyói. ghéé'. They became terrified, t'óó bił dahóóghéé'.
terror, 'it 'ahóoyói; 'it hóghéé'.
testicle, 'acho' bigheęzhii.
textile, yist'ónígíí.
that, 'éí; 'eii; nléí; naghái.
that it all right, t'áá 'áko.
thaw, to (thawing, thawed, thawed), ghijh 3. It is thawing, náhál-ghíjh.
theft, 'aneest'ijił.
then, 'íidqáq'; 'áko; 'ákoqgo; 'inda; 'inidída.
there, 'áadi; 'aadi; 'ákwe'é; 'ákwii; nléidi; nláhdi; 'ákóq.
there are, hólq; dahólq.
there inside, 'ákóne'.
there is, hólq.
thermometer (clinical ---), 'aza nátsihí.
these, díí; diidi.
thick, 'íidéetqáq'; ditq.
thick-lipped, bidáá' n'deeshchid
thief, 'ani'ijhii.
thief, to be a (being, was, been), 'ijił 2. I am a thief, 'anish'ijh.
thievery, 'ani'ijił.
thigh bone, 'ajáád bita' sitáni.
thimble, ná'álkadgo hála' bqaq naaz'ánígíí.
thin, 'átt'q'í.
thing, t'áadoo le'é.
think, to (thinking, thought thought), kos. I am thinking about it, baa ntséskees. I started to think about it, baa ntsídii-kééz. ghešh. I thought I saw a coyote, mą'ii bídíneshghešh.

THI

TO

naat 6. I think fast, doo ndish-na'góó ntséskees.

thirst, dibáá'.

thirsty, to be (being, was, been), I am thirsty, dibáá' nishłj; dibáá' shi'niiłhı.

this, díı; díıdı.

this way, kót'éego. This is the way it is done, kót'éego 'ál'ı.

this way (direction), ghóshdęę'-go; kojigo.

thistle, ch'il deenínii.

thumb, 'álátsoh.

thunder, 'ii'ni'.

thunder, to (thundering, thundered, thundered), 'niit. It is thundering, 'adi'ni.

Thursday, dí'ıjı nda'anish.

thorax, 'ajéıts'iin.

Thoreau, N. M., dló'áyázhi.

thorny, dighozh.

thread, bee ná'álkadı.

throat, 'adághi'; 'ayaayááh.

through, bináká; bighá.

throw, to (throwing, threw thrown), háqł 1, 2. I threw it up in the air, yáahiıłhan. I threw it away, yóó' 'ahııłhan. t'ıł 1. I will throw them away, yóó' 'ahıdeesht'ıł. niit 4. I threw a rock at him, tsé bee yínııłne'. ghał, I threw myself down, néshghal.

tick, yaa'.

tickle, to (tickling, tickled, tickled), hosh 1. I tickled him, shét-hozh.

ticklish, to be (being, was, been) gozh. I am ticklish, yishgozh.

tie, to (tying, tied, tied), t'óół 7,

8. I tied them together, 'ahıhét-t'ó. I tied my horse to a tree, shilıjı' tsin bıhéłt'ó.

tighten, to (tightening, tightened, tightened), gis 2. I tightened it well (a nut), yéigo bıł 'ııgiz.

time (by the clock), na'alkid.

time, 'óola (from Spanish hora). What time is it, díkwııshq' 'az-ıjı'?

times, -di. naakidi, two times.

timid, to be (being, was, been), dzııł 2. I am timid, násdzıd.

tiger náshdóıtsoh danoodózıgıı.

tin can, yadıızııı.

tinder box, ghoolk'áqıh.

tip of toes; tiptoes, kéláqđ.

tip, to (tipping, tipped, tipped), k'qał 1. I tipped the box, tsıts'aa' diıłk'qađ.

tipi, níbaal yadııts'ózıgıı.

tire (of wagon wheel), tsinaabqqs bıjáád béesh bııáz'áhıgıı.

tired, to be (being, was, been), gááł 25. I am tired of sleeping, 'aghosh bąqıh níııyá. tıxaat 1. I am tired of it, 'ádadéshłxáá'.

tired, to get (getting, got, gotten) gááł 8. I got tired, ch'ééh déyá.

gááł 25. I will get tired of herding, na'nılkaad bąqıh ndeeshááł tıxaat 1. I got tired of my work, shinaanish 'ádadéshłxáá'.

titmouse (crested ---), ch'ıshıısháshıı.

titmouse (gray ---), díłt'óshıı.

toad, ch'ałtsoh.

to him, baa; bıch'ı'. To town, kintahgóó.

to one side , nahji'; nahgóó.	niséyá . I am going on a tour of Europe, Europe hoolghéégóó ch'aa deesháát. I toured the Navaho country, naabeehó bikéyah góó ch'aa niséyá.
Toadlena, N. M. , tóháálj.	tourist , ch'aa naagháhi.
tobacco , nát'oh.	Towaoc, Colo. , kin doot'izhi.
today , díí jí; jíídáq'.	toward it , bich'i'; bidááh; (-góó).
toes (phalanges of the ---) , 'aké-zhoozh.	toy , daané'é.
toes , 'akédiníbiní.	trap, to (trapping, trapped, trapped), loh 1. I trapped the bird, tsíidii séloh.
toenail , 'akéshgaan.	traces , 'ooshk'iizh nít'i'í.
Tohatchi, N. M. , tóhaach'i'.	trachea , 'azooť.
toilet , chq'q' bá hooghan; kin bii' nii'oh náda'adáhígíí.	trachoma , 'anáiziz bii' dighozhí
toilet paper , chq'q' bee yildéhi.	tractor , chidí naa'na'í.
tomorrow , yiskáqgo.	trade , na'iini'.
tomato , ch'il tichxí'í.	trader , naalghéhé yá sidáhi.
tomcat , mósíkq'.	trading post , naalghéhé bá hooghan
tongs , bee 'ótsa'í.	trail, to (trailing, trailed, trailed) kah 1. I trailed the bear down, shash bínítkáá'.
tongs (ice ---) , tin bee naajaahí.	train , kq' na'atbqqsii.
tongue , 'atsoo'.	train, to (training, trained, trained), 'áát 2. I trained to be a soldier, siláago biniighé 'ihooť'áq'.
tonsil , 'akááz.	training , 'ihoo'aah.
too , 'atdó'; dó'.	transfer , (of property), 'aa deet'á; (of a person), náánáťahji' 'aho'dool'a'.
tool , bee na'anishí.	transfusion (blood ---), diť 'iih nádzífd.
tooth , 'aghoó'.	translation , saad náánáťahdéé' saad bee 'ánmaalne'.
toothache , 'aghoó' diniih.	transparent , niťtóli.
toothbrush , 'aghoó' bee yich'ii-shí.	transportation , bee nahat'i'ii.
toothpick , 'aghók'iz bee na'at-sií.	trap , bee 'ódleehí.
top (toy) , ndóstázii.	trash , ts'iilzéí.
topcoat , 'éénééz.	
Torreón, N. M. , ya'niilzhiin.	
torso , 'azhi'; 'ajéíťs'iin.	
tortilla , náneeskaadí.	
touch, to (touching, touched, touched), nih 2. I touched it, bi-dinishnii'.	
tough , dits'id; niť'iz.	
tour , ch'aa na'adáh.	
tour, to (touring, toured, toured), gáát 42. I went on a tour, ch'aa	

TRE

treat, to (treating, treated, treated), baat 1. I treated him to some candy, 'aʔk'ésdisí bee baa jiiséba'. tiit 2. I treat it with care and respect, baa sisti'.

treaty, 'aha'deet'q.

tree, tsin 'íí'áii.

trench, teeghi'igeed.

trial (at law), 'aa hwiinít'j; na'al-kaah. (a try), 'óhoneestáq'.

tribes, 'aʔq q dine'é.

tribe, dine'é.

trick, 'ina'adlo'.

tricycle, dzi'izí bijáád tá'igíí.

trigger, bee'eldqoh bee 'anáhal-tahí.

trip, to (tripping, tripped, tripped), goh 1. I tripped, dégo'. taʔ 4. I tripped him, bijáátah dinishtáál.

trot, to (trotting, trotted, trotted) dlosh 1, 2, 3, 4. The horse is trotting about, ʔj' naaldloosh.

trousers, tʔ'aaʔi'ée'.

trouble, 'ach'j' nahwii'ná.

trouble, to have (having, had, had), 'naat 2. I had troubles, shich'j' nahwiis'náá'. chijʔ 3. I caused him trouble, bik'iji' hóót-chiid.

truly, t'áá 'aaníí.

trunk, tsits'aa' ntsaaígíí.

trust, to (trusting, trusted, trusted), liit 2. I trust you, naa jóshʔí.

truth, t'áá 'aaníí 'át'éii.

try, to (trying, tried, tried), tah 1. I will try it, bídínéshtah.

Tuba City, Ariz., tó naneesdzí.

tubular, bii'hoodzq.

TUR

tuberculosis, jéi 'ádjjh.

Tuesday, naaki jʔ nda'anish.

tuition, bik'é 'ihwiidoo'áaʔii.

tumbler, tózis.

tumble bug, chq q neiʔhizii.

tunnel, 'a'áán.

turkey, tqzhii.

turn, to (turning, turned, turned)

'áaʔ 14. I turned part of my land over to him, shikéyah ʔaji' baa

diní'q. I turned the pot over, 'á-saa' náhidée'q. bqs 10. I turned

my car around, shichidí naa-niséʔbqáqz. I turned around (in

my car), naaní'séʔbqáqz. gáál 49. The shoe turned up, ké dei-

niniyá. gis 1. I turned on the faucet, tó háágiz. qosh 1. I'm

turning it (intestine) inside out, náshgqzh. zqóqz 2. I turned my

coat inside out, she'éétsoh nisé-zqóqz. ghaʔ 1. I turned over, ná-

hidéshghaʔ. I turned over and over (rolled and tossed) all night

long, tʔ'ée' bíighah náheeshghaʔ. jish 1. I turned over, ná-

hidéshjjzh. ghis 1. I turned a-

round, niséghiz. his 1. I turned it around, niséʔhiz. ghaʔ 3. I

turned my eyes, háághal. 'ijʔ 1. Whiskey turns my stomach, tó-

diʔhiʔ sé'jjd. 'oʔ 13, 14. I turned the boat around, tsinaa'eeʔ

naaní'séʔ'éeél. I turned around (in a boat), naaní'séʔ'éeél. tsit.

I am sitting and turning myself around in the sunshine, shq'q'ji'

náheestsit.

turn, to be one's. zhish 7. It will be my turn after you, nikéédéé' shaa hodoolzhish.

turns, to take (taking, took, taken), gáát 47. Let's take turns, 'a'lnááhiit'ash dooleet ('a'lnááhiikah dooleet)!

turquoise, doot'izhi.

turtle, ch'ééh digháhii.

tweezers, bee 'a'nizhí.

twenty cents, naaki doot'izh.

twilight, to become (becoming became, become), jííł 5. It became early twilight, ni' hoojíí'.

Twin Lakes, N. M., tsénáhádzoh

twins, naakishchíín.

twist, to (twisting, twisted, twisted), dis 1. 2. I twisted the wool, 'aghaa' sédiz.

twisted, 'a'k'ésgiz; yisdiz.

typewriter, béesh bee 'ak'e'elchíhí.

typhoid fever, tsqhodinihtsoh.

U

udder, 'abe 'astse'.

ugly, nichxóó'í; t'óó baa'ih; t'óó nichxóó'í.

ugly, to be (being, was, been), chóó'í. I am ugly, nishchóó'í.

ulcer, łóód na'agházhígíí.

ulna, 'agqqlóó'.

umbilicus, 'ats'éé'.

umbrella, bee chaha'ohí.

unable to stand one, to be. diin. I am unable (I cannot) stand him, doo bił ni'níłdiin da.

unaware, to be (being, was, been), zijł 15. I am unaware of it, doo baa 'áhonisin dá

unbreakable, doo yiits'íłii.

uncle (maternal), 'adá'í; (paternal), 'abizhí.

unconcern, doo 'idéét'i' da.

unconscious, to become (becoming, became, become), dijł. I became unconscious, shíni' 'ásdjid

unconsciousness, doo 'it 'ééhózin da.

uncover, to (uncovering, uncovered, uncovered), 'áát 11. I uncovered the pot, 'ásaa' bik'idii'q.

under it, biyaa.

underclothes, 'ayaadi daa'é'ígíí; 'ayaadi'éé'.

underneath it, biyaa.

understand, to (understanding understood, understood), ts'ííł 6, 7. I do not understand you. doo nidiists'a' da. t'ííł 1. I do not understand it (comprehend it), doo bik'i'diishtijh da.

understanding, 'ak'i'diitijh.

undertaker, diné daninéhígíí hasht'edeile'í.

undress, to (undressing, undressed, undressed), jih 1. I undressed and lay down, ha'diishjaa' dóó nétí.

undulating, dook'ool; hodoolk'ool.

unison, łá'í 'ídlínígíí.

united, łá'í nilíinii

unexpectedly, t'áadoo hooyání t'áadoo kót'é'íłíní

unite, to (uniting, united, united), leet 16. We united, łá'í si-dlijj'

unravel, to (unravelling, unravelled, unravelled), tał 3. I unravelled the blanket, beeldléí néiséłtah.

unreliable, to be (being, was, been), liif 6. He is unreliable, doo ba'jóolíí' 'ít'ée da.

unroll, to (unrolling, unrolled, unrolled), tał 3. I unrolled my blanket, shibeeldléí néiséłtah.

unscrew, to (unscrewing, unscrewed, unscrewed), gis 1. I am unscrewing the screw, 'it' adaasgizí haasgéés.

untie, to (untying, untied, untied), 'ał 1. I untied my hair, si-tsii' k'e'íí'ah.

up, dah; ghódah; hódah; gódei; kódei; dei.

up here, kódei.

up there, 'ákódei.

upright pole (of loom), dah 'iis-tł'ó bá 'íí'áhí.

upward, deigo.

urinate, to (urinating, urinated, urinated), lish 2. I cannot urinate, doo 'óshłizh 'át'ée da.

urination, 'adlizh.

urine, łizh.

use, choo'í.

use, to (using, used, used) 'ijł 3. I use a pencil to write, 'ak'e'esh-chíigo bee'ak'e'elchíhí chonáosh'ijh łeh.

useful, to be (being, was, been), 'ijł 4. Horses are useful to the Navaho, łíí' naabeehó yá cho-daoo'í.

usefulness, choo'í.

useless, to be (being, was, been), 'ijł 5. I am useless, t'áadoo bee choosh'íní da.

usually, łeh.

Ute, nóoda'í.

uterus, 'iishch'id.

V

vagina, 'ajóózh.

valley, tééh.

valise, tsits'aa' naadle'í.

valuable, 'ilí. This rock is very valuable, díí tsé 'ayóo 'ilí. (V. leel 30) What is its value, dí-kwíishq' bąqáh 'ilí?

valueless, doo bąqáh 'ilíní da.

vapor, siil.

varied, 'ałtaas'éí.

vaseline, bee 'ádíłłtahí.

vegetable, ch'il daadánígíí.

vegetation, nanise'; ndanise'.

vein, 'ats'oos doot'izhígíí.

velvet; velveteen, naak'a'at'q́hí dishooígíí.

vengeance, 'it k'ééhodiidzaa.

vengeance on, to take (taking, took, taken), 'níif 15. I took vengeance on him, bił k'éédiidzaa.

venereal disease, 'aa 'adiniih.

ventral area, 'atéél.

vertebrae, 'íígháán.

very, 'ayóogo; 'ayóo; 'ayóígo; 'ayóí; t'áá 'íghisíí.

vest, chaléeko.

visible, to be (being, was, been), t'í. I am visible, yisht'í.

vision, 'oot'í.

voice, 'azhí

volunteer, t'áá bini' bik'ehgo 'atah níyáhígíí.

vomit, to (vomiting, vomited, vomited), koh 1. I vomited, dékwih.

voyage, 'it 'oo'ot.

W

waft to (wafting, wafted, wafted) doh 5. The feather wafted upward, 'at'a' dah diildoh.

wages, béeso bik'é na'anishígíí.

wagon, tsinaabqqs.

wagon bows, tsinaabqqs bítsqá'

wagon box, tsinaabqqs bits'a'.

wagon cover, tsinaabqqs bik'és-ti'í.

wake up, to (waking, woke, waked), sił 3. I woke him up, ch'éedeessił. dził 4. I will wake up, ch'éedeesdził.

walk, to (walking, walked, walked), gáát 32. I am walking about, naashá. 'is 4. I am walking quietly about, naas'iz. k'ęs 1. I am walking right along, 'aneeshk'ęs. ts'ih 3. I am walking on tiptoes, 'ayeests'ih.

walnut, ha'altsédii.

wander, to (wandering, wandered, wandered), gáát 15. I am wandering around on the Navaho Reservation, naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi tádishááh.

want, to (wanting, wanted, wanted), zjił 1. I want water, tó nisin.

waist, 'aníí'.

wait, t'ahálo! 'át'ah! I am waiting for him, biba' sédá.

wagon hammer, 'atł'eeyah dah sinilí bitł 'íí'áhígíí.

wagon tongue, łjł' bita'góó ní'áhígíí.

war, 'anaa'.

war, to get into (getting, got, gotten), dah 5. We got into (the) war, 'anaa' biih niidee'.

warm, sido; hoozdo.

warm up, to (warming, warmed, warmed), gah 5. It (the weather) will warm up, hodínóogah. dził 5. I warmed up, ná'iisdziil.

warmth, hado.

warp, nanoolzhee'.

warrior, naabaahii.

wart, sęęs.

wash, cháshk'eh.

wash, to (washing, washed, washed), gis 1, 2, 3. I washed my clothes, she'éé' ségis. I washed the dishes, łeets'aa' tááségiz. I washed myself, tá'ádésgiz.

washboard, bik'i'igisí.

Washington, D. C., wááshindoon.

washtub, bii'igisí.

wasp, tsís'náltsooí; ghóna'attéhi (wóóna'attéhi).

watch, jóhonaa'éi 'áłts'íísígíí.

watchmaker, jóhonaa'éi 'ííł'íní.

watch fob, jóhonaa'éi bitł'óól.

watermelon, ch'ééh jiyáán

wave (on water), tó bíishgháán: (in hair), yilk'oołígíí.

wavy, yilk'ooł.

watchman, ha'asídí.

watchtower, bighqá'dóó 'adées-t'íí.

water, tó.

WAT

water dog, tsxilghááh
waterfall, hadahiilj.
water pipe, béesh tó bii' nílínígíí.
waterscum, tát'íd.
watersnake, tót'iish.
waterstrider, tátkáá' dijádii.
wave, to (waving, waved, waved) nih 1. He waved at me, shich'j' dah ndeesnii'.
wax (from the ears), 'ajééht'iizh.
way, to be a (being, was, been), t'ih 10. There is no way of getting to Gallup, na'nízhoozhígóó t'áadoo bee hodót'éhí da. lííł 20. A way was opened for the army, siláago bá 'qq 'áhoolyaa.
wealth, yódí; naalghé; yisht'iinii (my wealth).
wealthy, to be (being, was, been) t'ijł 6, 7 I am wealthy, 'asht'j. I am wealthy in cattle, béégashii yisht'j.
wean, to (weaning, weaned weaned), t'ot 9. The baby has been weaned, 'awéé' 'idíít'óód.
wear away, to (wearing, wore, worn), zhash. My land is wearing away, shikéyah yizhash.
weasel, dló'ii.
weave, to (weaving, wove, woven), t'óót 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. I started to weave a blanket, beeldléí háát'ó. I am weaving it, yisht'ó. I am weaving, 'asht'ó.
wedding, 'iigeh.
Wednesday, tági jí nda'anish.
weigh, to (weighing, weighed, weighed), loh 12, 13. I weigh a hundred pounds, neeznádiin dah

WHE

hidínishdlo'. I will weigh it for you, ná dah hidideeshłoh.
weight, das
weld, to (welding, welded, welded), jah 2. I welded them together, 'ahídiłjéé'. I welded it to it, bídiłjéé'.
well (water), tó hahadleeh; (adv) yá'át'éehgo; hózhó.
well, to get (getting, got, gotten) leel 26. I got well yá'át'ééh nísídljéé'.
well, all right then, lq'qq hágoónee' ---. Well, all right then, go to town, lq'qq hágoónee' kintahgóó dínááh.
west, 'e'e'aah.
western, 'e'e'aahjigo; 'e'e'aah biyaadi; 'e'e'aahdée'go.
westward, 'e'e'aah biyaajigo; 'e'e'aahjigo; 'e'e'aah bich'ijigo.
wet, nástléé'; ditléé'.
wet, to (wetting, wet, wet), t'ish 1. I will wet it, didíneesht'ish. tłoh 3. I wet it, níséłtléé'.
wet, to get (getting, got, gotten), tłoh 2. I got wet, nísístléé'. I am wet, dinishtléé'.
wether, dibé cho'ádinii.
whale, łóótsoh.
what, yááh? haa; daa; ha'át'íishq'; ha'át'íishq'.
wheel (wagon ---), tsinaabqqs bi-jáád.
wheelbarrow, nabégilí.
when, hahgoshq'? hádq'q'shq'?
where, háadishq'? ha'át'éegi-shq'?
whetstone, tsé bee 'ak'aashí.

WHI

which, háidíshq'?' háidísh?
whip, bee 'atsxis.
whip, to (whipping, whipped, whipped), tsxis 2. I whipped him, nánéłtsxas.
whip-poor-will, hooshdódii.
whirl, to (whirling, whirled whirled), his 1. I whirled the car wheel, chidí bijáád níséłhiz.
whirlwind, nááts'ó'oołdísii.
whiskers, 'adághaa'.
whiskey, tódiłhił.
whistle, bee 'ídílzoołí.
whistling sound, 'í'dílzooł.
whistle, to (whistling, whistled whistled), soł 1. I am whistling, 'í'dissooł.
white of the eye, 'anógaii.
White Horse Lake, N. M., tó hwiisxíni.
white, to get (getting, got, gotten), gah 1. I will get white, yideeshgah. gah 2. I am white, łinishgai.
whiten, to (whitening, whitened whitened), gah 4. I whitened it, yiiłgaii.
who, háí; háíshq'?' háísh?
whooping cough, dikostsoh 'aná'iishilígíí.
whosoever, t'áá háiida.
wicked, doo yá'áshqo da.
wicker bottle, tóshjeeh.
wide, niteel.
Wide Ruins, Ariz., kinteel.
widow, 'asdzáni bahastiin daaztsánigíí.
width, naaniigo.
wife (one's ---), hwe'esdzáán.

WIN

wild, náldzid; 'ałchin.
wild foods, ch'iyáán t'áá bíhól-níihgóó ndahadleehígíí.
wildcat, náshdóíłbái.
wilderness, náhádzidgi.
wild horse(s), łjį da'ałchiní.
wildness, ná'áldzid.
wild rose, chqoq.
willow, k'ai'.
win, to (winning, won, won), bijł 1, 2. I won a horse from him, łjį' baaiséłbq. I won last night, ł'éeđq' 'iiséłbq.
wind, to come up (coming, came, come), yoł 1, 2, 3. A wind came up, deeyol. A wind is coming up, 'aadéé' yiyol.
wind, to go down (going, went, gone), yoł 4. The wind went (or has gone) down, 'íiyol.
wind, níyol.
windmill, níyol tó hayiileehí.
window; window pane, tsésq'.
Window Rock, Ariz., tségháhoo-dzáni.
windpipe, 'azooł.
wine, tó łichxí'í; tó łikaní; ch'il na'atł'o'ii bitoo'.
wing, 'at'a'.
wink, to (winking, winked, winked), líł 33. I winked at her, bi-ch'į' shináák'is 'ásłaa.
Winslow, Ariz., béesh sinil.
winter, to become (becoming became, become), hah 1. Soon winter will start, t'áadoo hodi-na'í ch'ídoohah. Winter has now set in, k'ad 'i'niihai.

wipe, to (wiping, wiped, wiped), t'ot 10. I wiped my car with a rag, shichidí 'anilí bee yít'óód.
wipe off, to (wiping, wiped, wiped), dah 3. I wiped the mud off of my pants, shit'aa'ji'ée' hash-t'ish bąqğ yít'dee'.
wire, béesh 'áłts'ózi.
wisdom, hódzq; 'it 'ééhózin.
wise, to be (being, was, been), yq. I am wise, honisq.
witch, 'aditgqshii. (I am a witch or a wizard, 'adishgqsh.)
witchcraft, 'adigqsh.
with him, bit; bee.
wither (of an animal), 'ahagħał.
withered, sigan; yit'iseii.
within it, bighi'; bii'; biih.
without, t'áá gééd.
without warning, t'áadoo kót'é 'ilíni; t'áadoo hooyáni.
withstand, to (withstanding withstood, withstood), dził 2. I cannot withstand the cold, deesk'aaz doo bínisdzil da.
wobble, to (wobbling, wobbled, wobbled), t'ih 18. The tire is wobbling chidí bikee' na'nit'ih.
wolf, ma'itsoh.
wolf spider, na'ashjé'iitsoh.
woman, 'asdzáni.
womenfolk, sánii.
womb, 'iishch'id.
wood, chizh.
wood louse, tsin na'ayq'ii.
woodpecker, tsijłkaatii.
wool, 'agħaa'.
woolen mills, 'agħaa' binda'anishdi.

word, saad.
work, to (working, worked, worked), nish 1, 2, 3. I started working this morning, 'ahbinídqđ' déshnish. I am working hard, yéigo naashnish. I worked on my car, shichidí binishishnish. My car doesn't work, shichidí doo naalnish (or 'át'ij) da.
work horse, łij' na'albqqsii.
world, nahasdzáan.
worm, ch'osh.
worry, to (worrying, worried, worried), 'á 7. I am worried (it worries me), shi'diił'á. héet 3. I am worried, yíni shiit'he.
worried, to get (getting, got, gotten), t'ish 8. I got worried, yíni biih yit'izh.
worse, to get (getting, got, gotten), níł 4. I am getting worse and worse, yéigo 'áashníł.
worth, to be (being, was, been), leeł 30. How much is it worth, díkwíishq' bąqğ 'ilí? It will be worth a hundred dollars, neezná-diin béeso bąqğ 'adooleeł.
worthless, doo yá'áshqo da; doc bąqğ 'ilíni da.
wound, tí'iilyaa.
wounded, to be (being, was, been), níł 1. I was wounded in the war, 'anaa'go tídiishyaa.
wrap, to (wrapping, wrapped, wrapped), dis 3, 4. I wrapped it (up) with paper, naaltsoos bit sédis. I wrapped it up, bit 'asédis. ħał 6. I wrapped up my gun with a blanket, shihee'el-dqğ beeldléi bit séthāł.

WRE

wren, tsénoolch'óshii; (prairie ---), jádíshdló'ii.
wrench, bee 'it 'ada'agizí.
wreck, to (wrecking, wrecked, wrecked), chọt 1. I nearly wrecked my car, shichidí k'as-dáq' yítchọ'.
wrestle, to (wrestling, wrestled, wrestled), taat 2. I wrestled with him, bił na'ahínéshtáq'.
wrestling, na'ahínítaah.
wriggle, to (wriggling, wriggled, wriggled), ghał 2. I wriggled on my belly until I was near the deer and killed it, bijh t'áá 'áhánídéé' bich'j' nihinishghal dóó séthj. t'ish 3. The snake is wriggling along, t'iish noolt'ish.
wringer, bee 'qah 'ii'nihi.
wrist, 'álátsiin.
wrist band, látsiin názt'i'i.
wrist bone, 'álátsiits'in.
wristlet, k'eet'oh.
write, to (writing, wrote, written) chíit 4. I know how to write, 'a-k'e'eshchí bééhasin. líit 1. I wrote to him, naaltsos bich'j' 'íishłaa.
writhe, to (writhing, writhed, writhed), ghał 2. The snake is writhing, t'iish náhoolghał.
writing, 'ak'e'elchí.
wrong, to be (being, was, been), That is wrong (incorrect), doo 'ákót'ée da. líit 1. I did it wrong, doo 'ákó 'íishłaa da. níit 5. You did wrong when you stole his horse, bilíj' bits'áq' níni'j'go bąqhági 'iinidzaa.

YOU

X

X ray, 'aghá'deeldlaad.
X ray machine, bee 'aghánídil-dla'í.

Y

yard (dooryard), 'ach'é'édáq'; (measurement), tsin sitá.
Yavapai, dilzhí'í.
yawn, bił ní'diit'ch'ah.
yawn, to (yawning, yawned, yawned), ch'ah 3. I yawned, bił bik'ee diich'ee'.
year, náahai.
year, to pass (passing, passed, passed), hah 3 4,, 5. A year has passed, yíhai (or náahai). The year is passing fast, tsíjłgo yihah
year, to spend the (spending, spent, spent), hah 5. I spent the year in Gallup, na'nízhozhídi naasháago shéehai.
yearling, ta' binááhaai.
yeast, báah bił 'ál'íní; díik'qsh.
yell, to (yelling, yelled, yelled),, ghosh 2, 3. I am yelling at him,, bich'j' dishghosh.
yellow, łitso.
yellow, to turn (turning, turned, turned), tsxo 1. His skin turned yellow, bikágí yiitsxoi.
yellow, to dye (dyeing, dyed, dyed), tsxo 4. I dyed the wool yellow, 'aghaa' yiitsxoi.
yes, 'ouu'; 'aoo'; haoh; lá'qq'.
yesterday, 'adáqáqáq'.
yet, t'ah.
youth, tsítkéi; dinééh.

YUC

ZUN

yucca, tsá'ászi'; tsá'ászi' nteelí;
tsá'ászi'ts'óóz.

yucca fruit, hashk'aan.

Z

zebra, tééhíj'.

zenith, yá 'atní'.

zero, 'ádin.

zigzag, naneesht'iizh; nool-
t'iizh.

zone, hoodzo; náhádzo; 'ahée-
hoodzo.

Zuñi, N. M., naasht'ézhí.