



Key To The Yakima Practical Alphabet

21.	p	soft p	pamtá <u>toad</u> [pahm tuh] pápnsh <u>fir tree</u> [puhp sh] plásh <u>white</u> [pluh sh] <i>not humans</i>
22.	p'	hard p <i>popped p through lower lip</i>	p'íp'i <u>guts, intestines</u> [pee pee] <i>animal guts human intestine</i> n'iyu <u>nighthawk</u> [pea yoo] p'ushtáy <u>hill</u> [tuh teye] <i>a prominence on land</i>
23.	s	ess	sawítK <u>Indian carrot</u> [sow wheatk] Spilyáy <u>Coyote</u> [Spee yote] <i>legendary coyote</i> asúm <u>eel, lamprey</u> [asume]
24.	sh	ess-aitch	sháxat <u>raspberry</u> [Shah xawant] shúshaynsh <u>steelhead</u> [Shoe shine sh] <i>steelhead fish</i> shwá <u>forehead</u> [shwah]
25.	t	soft t	táp'ash <u>pine tree</u> [tuh puhsh] táshtash <u>canvasback duck</u> [tashch tuhsh] tiskáy <u>skunk</u> [tshs Keye]
26.	t'	hard t <i>tongue on teeth &amp; force air through teeth</i>	t'ixt'ix <u>swallow (a bird)</u> [Tihx Tihx] <i>swallow bird</i> t'ít'sh <u>grasshopper</u> [t'eu tsh] <i>grasshopper</i> t'álp't <u>wampum</u> [t'álp't] <i>no money</i>
27.	tl	soft tee-barred ell	tlúpt <u>jumping</u> [tluh opt] ktiáak <u>jagged</u> [ktihl aak] ptiáak <u>bitter, neener</u> [ptihl aak]
28.	tl'	hard tee-ell <i>further back in throat air out one side clap tongue</i>	tl'álk <u>blacktail deer</u> [tl'álk] tl'áaxw <u>all</u> [tl'áaxw] <i>all</i> tl'átl'ámxw <u>redwing blackbird</u> [tl'átl'ámxw]
29.	ts	soft tee-ess	tsawktsáwk <u>red hot</u> [ts aw ck ts aw ck] páts <u>your younger brother</u> [puh ts] <i>brother</i> (a woman's word) tsníts <u>your younger sister</u> [ts níts] (a man's word)
30.	ts'	hard tee-ess	ts'áa <u>near</u> [ts'áa] ts'í <u>sweet</u> [ts'í] ts'uníps <u>oak tree</u> [ts'uníps]

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|-----------------------|--|---|
| 31. u                 | short u<br><i>as now in English - to</i>   | útpaas <u>blanket, robe</u> [útpaas] <i>very close, as in English</i>   |
| 32. uu                | long u   | múps <u>fawn</u> [moo ps]<br>púsha <u>father's father</u> [poo shah]<br>púush <u>juniper tree</u> [pooo sh]<br>ttúush <u>some</u> [ttooosh]<br>ap'úus <u>cat</u> [ap'ooo] <i>domestic cat</i> |
| 33. w                 | double-you   | wawá <u>mosquito</u> [wah wah]<br>watám <u>lake</u> [waah tum]<br>wilalík <u>jackrabbit</u> [we lah léah]<br>iwíix <u>thin</u> [ewh'zee xh] <i>inanimate, soft thin cloth</i>                 |
| 34. x                 | front eks<br><i>blow air, hissing with mouth open, air through asophagus</i>                         | kawxkáwx <u>palomino horse</u> [cowxh cowxh]  |
| 35. x                 | back eks<br><i>rough &amp; harsh, clear four throat guttural</i>                                     | p'isx <u>sour</u> [Pehaxh] <i>almost pisch</i><br>xálish <u>wolf</u> [h oh laesh]<br>xátxat <u>mallard duck</u> [h'raught hought] <i>almost K. haught</i>                                     |
| 36. xw                | front eks-w  | kawxkawx <u>shiny</u> [cowx cowx]<br>kwáyxw <u>basket net</u> [qu eye xw] <i>seldom used now but</i>  |
| 37. xw                | back eks-w<br><i>more guttural</i>   | ts'xwílí <u>teepee</u> [ts qu ee lee]<br>xwáshxway <u>blue jay</u> [quash qu eye]<br>xwayamá <u>golden eagle</u> [qu eye uh mah]<br>xwán <u>sucker (a fish)</u> [qu eun]                      |
| 38. y                 | why  | yápaash <u>grease</u> [yuh paahsh] <i>to blow, oil, butter</i><br>yáxa <u>beaver</u> [yah ha]<br>yáamash <u>mule deer</u> [yaah muhsh]  |
| 39. ' (glottal stop)  | glottal stop<br><i>separates two vowels or diphthongs. Do not use to spell lip it's a stop only.</i> | á'a <u>crow</u> [ah' ah]<br>áy'ay <u>magpie</u> [eye' eye]<br>pu'úul <u>blind</u> [poo coo lth]   |
| * 40. ' (stress mark) | stress mark<br><i>Marks most prominent vowel</i>   |   |
| * 41. - (underline)   | underline<br><i>all back letters (sounds rough/harsh)</i>  |   |
| * 42. j               | River dialect after the mimesion   |   |
| * 43. !               | hard consonants use a click sound - have popped, exploded, etc. in some dialects - not in Yakima     |   |

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There are also eight diphthongs. A diphthong is a combination sound that consists of a short or long vowel plus y or w.

Some examples of diphthongs in Yakima words are:

ay [eye]	<sup>(ai) sound</sup> páysh <u>maybe</u> [PEYE SH] <i>like Cakes</i>
	sikáywa <u>breadroot</u> [sɛɛ KEYE wəh]
aay. [eyi]	yáy <u>beargrass</u> [yiii] <i>use for baskets</i>
uy [oi]	anahúy <u>black bear</u> [ah Nah hoi e]
	ts'múy <u>warm</u> [TS' moi e]
uuy [oo]	húuy <u>can't</u> [hoo e] ( <i>barely do</i> )
	púuy <u>snow</u> [poo e]
aw [ow]	cháw <u>no</u> [chow]
	ka'áw <u>fast, quick, swift</u> [Kuh OW]
aaw [oo]	kn'áaw <u>lightweight</u> [Kuh ooow]
	wáaw <u>mountain goat</u> [woow]
iw [ew]	kíwkiwlas <u>drum</u> [QUE QUE LUHS] <i>Luh's</i>
	wíwnu <sup>Laas</sup> <u>huckleberry</u> [whew New]
iiw [eew]	fiwsh <u>urine</u> [eewe SH]