

KEY TO THE YAKIMA PRACTICAL ALPHABET

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 pāysh maybe
 sikāywa breadroot

aay yāay beargrass

uy anahúy black bear
 ts'múy warm

uuy húuy can't
 púuy snow

aw chāw no
 ka'áw fast, quick, swift

aww ka'áaw lightweight
 wáaw mountain goat

iw kíwkiwlas drum
 wíwnu huckleberry

iiw íiwsh urine

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

The present dictionary is organized on an English to Yakima basis. That is, the dictionary entries are listed by their primary English meanings in the traditional order of the English alphabet from A through Z. A few sorts of words - the pronouns, the numbers and the kinship terms that designate the different classes of relatives - are placed in separate sections at the end of the main section.

To use the dictionary and find a particular Indian word, you must look for it according to its primary meaning in English. For example, if you want to find the Yakima word for flower or if you want to check to see the correct Yakima spelling of the word "latít", whose primary meaning is flower, you should look up flower according to its alphabetic order among the words that begin with the letter f or F in English. The entries are arranged also according to the first letter of the first underlined word of the English primary meaning.

After the Indian word(s), there is a short entry inside of () (or parentheses) that gives the part-of-speech membership of the Indian word(s). The part-of-speech entry may be unfamiliar to many people, but it is useful to recall that in a conventional English dictionary designed for native speakers the various word entries are indicated as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and the like. The parts of speech are simply the major classes of words that function in English grammar. The Yakima language too has its own grammar, which is simply the set of rules that native speakers unconsciously use to put words together to form proper sentences. In Yakima grammar, the major parts of speech are, as indicated in this dictionary:

(adj.) Adjectives are words that typically refer to qualities and states. They may also modify nouns. For example, nch'í is an adjective whose primary meaning is big, large. An example of its use as a modifier is seen in the phrase nch'í pshwá big, large rock or stone. Some adjectives are listed as having both singular - sng - and plural - plu - forms. Thus, nch'í is a singular form, while nch'ínch'i is

a plural one. Another example of an adjective is seen in íksiks little, small, which is singular; its corresponding plural form is íkks.

(adv) Adverbs are words that typically modify verbs by giving such information as to how, when, and where the action described by the verb took place. For example, the word kítu is an adverb whose primary meaning is fast, quickly, swiftly. An example of its use is seen in the sentence Kítu iwáyxtishana k'úsi. The horse was running fast. Observe also that kítu, as an adverb, cannot be used to modify a noun, as in the phrase * kítu k'úsi * a fast horse. It is improper grammar - the correct phrase is kn'áw k'úsi a fast horse.

(int) Interjections are a small set of exclamations, such as áay hello, cháw no, and íi yes.

(n) Nouns are a very large class of words that typically refer to "person, places and things", not to mention more abstract concepts. Some Yakima nouns have special forms for singular, dual and plural categories. As well, a number of nouns have different forms in the two major dialects - the Yakima proper and the River dialect - that are commonly spoken on the Yakima Reservation. Let's examine the dictionary entry for boy, which has different forms, to see how it is to be read.

boy: áswan sng., amísin dual, amísmà plu., áswanin obj. sng.; áswan sng., kátkaatin dual, kátkaatma plu., áswanina obj. sng. (n). The first four Indian forms give the special singular, dual, plural and objective singular forms used in the Yakima proper, while the four that follow the ; or semicolon punctuation mark are the corresponding forms that are used in the River dialect.

(v)

Verbs are a very large class of words that typically refer to activities and processes. For example, in the sentence Ichíishana iwínsh. The man was drinking., the verb word is ichíishana, which can in fact be used alone for He was drinking. Yakima verbs present a special problem in organizing a dictionary, because each basic verb may occur in several hundred forms (and some of them may be transformed into nouns). Consider the following set of forms:

Wáshashaash.	<u>I am riding.</u>
Wáshashaam.	<u>You are riding.</u>
Wáshashaatash.	<u>We are riding.</u>
Wáshashapam.	<u>You folks are riding.</u>
Iwáshasha.	<u>He is riding.</u> <u>She is riding.</u>
Pawáshasha.	<u>They are riding.</u>
Iwáshaxana.	<u>He used to ride.</u>
Pawáshushata.	<u>They will be riding.</u>
Iwáshataxnay.	<u>He would have ridden.</u> <u>He would ride.</u>
Pawáshaxanaakut.	<u>It is said that they used to ride.</u>
wáshat	<u>riding</u> (noun)
washaíá	<u>rider</u> (noun)
washanáí	<u>an animal that hasn't been ridden</u>

They represent a small portion of the various forms of the verb stem washa - ride, which is found in each of them. Rather than take up space listing the several hundred forms of each verb, this dictionary simply gives the bare verb

stem followed by a - (or hyphen) that indicates it cannot stand alone but must have some suffix, such as -sha, attached to it. Some verbs have singular and plural forms and they are given accordingly. For example, the primary meaning of shapách'ímnik- is wrap up a single object in a bundle, while shápch'ímnik- has that of wrap up plural objects in a bundle. There are two major subclasses of verbs in the Indian language, which are (vi) or intransitive verbs and (vt) or transitive verbs.

(vi) Intransitive verbs are those that take only a subject noun phrase and no object phrase. For example, consider the sentence, Íwínshin pák'inushana áyatnan. The man saw the woman. Its subject noun phrase is Íwínshin the man, while its object noun phrase is áyatnan the woman. Now note that Yakima verb such as washa - ride cannot take an object noun phrase. It is improper grammar to say *Íwínshin páwashashana k'úsinan.* The man was riding a horse. Thus, washa- is an intransitive verb, not a transitive one. And it would be proper to say, Íwínsh iwáshashana k'úsiki. The man was riding (by means of) a horse, as some people do, or Íwínsh iwáshashana k'úsipa. The man was riding on a horse, as other people say.

(vt) Transitive verbs are those that may take both a subject and an object noun phrase. K'ínu- see, just discussed above, is a transitive verb in Yakima grammar, as is also tk'í- look at, watch. Thus, you can properly say Íwínshin pátk'ishana k'úsinan. The man was watching a horse, in which Íwínshin the man is the subject noun phrase and k'úsinan a horse is the object noun phrase.

A small number of words that require special translation have explanatory materials at the very end of the entry.

YAKIMA SAHAPTIN PRONOUN AND NOUN SETS

SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plural</u>
<u>First Person</u>		
ínk (I)	napínk (we two)	namák (we)
<u>Second Person</u>		
ím̄k (thou)	iminik (you two)	imák (you)
<u>Third Person</u>		
pínk (he, she, it)	piínk (they two)	pmák (they)

OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plural</u>
<u>First Person</u>		
inák (me)	napinanák (us two)	niimanák (us)
<u>Second Person</u>		
imanák (thee)	iminanák (you two)	imamanák (you)
<u>Third Person</u>		
pimák (him, her, it)	pinanák (them two)	pimanák (them)

POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plural</u>
<u>First Person</u>		
inmí (my)	napinanmí (our two)	niimí (our)
<u>Second Person</u>		
imínk (they)	iminamínk (your two)	imamínk (your)
<u>Third Person</u>		
p̄inmínk (his, hers, its)	pinanmínk (their two)	piimínk (their)

YAKIMA SAHAPTIN PRONOUN AND NOUN SETS

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS:

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
<u>Subject Case</u>			
íchi (this)	chíma (these)	íkw'ak (that)	kúma kwmák (those)
chínim		kúnim	
chiin (chíyin)		kwíin (kwíyin)	
<u>Object Case</u>			
íchinak	íchiman	íkunak	kúman
<u>Possessive Case</u>			
chánmi (of this)	chiimi (of these)	kunmi (of that)	kumínk (of those)
<u>Instrumental Case</u>			
chánmí (with this)			kunki (with that)
<u>Locative Case</u>			
íchnak (here, in this)			íkwnak (there)
<u>Allative Case</u>			
ichán (to here)			ikwín (to there)
<u>Ablative Case</u>			
chánik (from here)			kúnik (from there)

YAKIMA SAHAPTIN PRONOUN AND NOUN SETS

NOUNS:

<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plural</u>
<u>Subject Case</u>		
áyat	áyatin	áyatma
áyatnám		
áyatin		
<u>Object Case</u>		
áyatnan	áyatinaman	áyatmaaman
<u>Possessive Case</u>		
ayatmí		ayatmaamí

	<u>singular</u>
<u>Subject Case</u>	pshwá pshwanám pshwáin (pshwáyin)
<u>Object Case</u>	pshwánan (pshwaan)
<u>Possessive Case</u>	pshwanmí (pshwaami)
<u>Instrumental Case</u>	pshwáki
<u>Locative Case</u>	pshwápa
<u>Allative Case</u>	pshwáyaw
<u>Ablative Case</u>	pshwáknik

YAKIMA SAHAPTIN TERMS FOR KIN RELATIONSHIPS

Key To Kin Relationship Abbreviations Used:

Mo = mother	Mn = man	Examples:
Fa = father	Wo = woman	MnBrCh = man's brother's child
Br = brother	Ol = older	WoBrSo = woman's brother's son
Si = sister	Yo = younger	MnYoBr = man's younger brother
So = son	Hu = husband	
Da = daughter	Wi = wife	
Ch = child	Pa = parent	

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>My</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Your</u>
Mo	pchá	na'ílas	íla	íł
Fa	pshít	natútaas	túta	atút
FaBr	pím̄x	namáxas	máxa	amáx
FaSi	pishísh	nasísas	shísha	ishísh
MoBr	pít̄x	nakákas	káka	akák
MoSi	paxáx	naxáxas	xáxa	ixáx
SoSo	isht	ínmisht	títa	ímisht
Da	páp	ínpap	ísha	ímpap
MnSoCh	paxyáx	ínpaxyax	páya	
MnSiCh	pít̄x	ínpitxp	píti	
WoBrSo	pám̄t	ínpamt	pamta	ímpamt
WoBrDa	púut	ínpuut	páway	
SoSiSo	ít̄k	ínmitk	íti	ímitk
WoSiDa	pshí; psíts	ínpshi;ínpsits	písi	
FaFa	púsha	napúsas	púsha	apúsh
FaMo	ála	na'álas	ála	ál
MoFa	tíla	natílas	tíla	atíl
MoMo	kála	nakálas	kála	íkál
MnSoCh	púsha	ínpusha	púsha	ímpusha
WoSoCh	ála	ínala	ála	ímala
MnDaCh	tíla	íntila	tíla	íntila

YAKIMA SAHAPTIN TERMS FOR KIN RELATIONSHIPS

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>My</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Your</u>
WoDaCh	kála	ínkala	kála	ínkala
OlBr	piyáp	nayáyas	yáya	iyásh
Ol Male Cousin				
OlSi	pát	nanánas	nána	anísh
Ol Female Cousin				
MnYo Br	isxáp	ínkaks	nka	kúks
Mn's Yo Cousin				
WoYoBr	pácht	ínpats	pátsa;nápa	páts
Wo's Yo Male Cousin				
MnYoSi	áts	íntsats	nácha	tsníts
Mn's Yo Female Cousin				
WoYoSi	isíp	ínyuks	níya	iyúks
Wo's Yo Female Cousin				
Hu	ám	ínmam	ám	ínmam
Wi	ásham	ínasham	ásham	ímasham
Co-Wi	tl'awi	íntl'awi	tl'awi	ímtl'awi
MnWiBr	miyú		miyú	
MnSiHu	awít'aał		awít'aał	
* MnWiSi;MnBrWi	pnúk; awít	ínpnuk	pnúk	ímpnuk
* WoSiHu;WoHuBr	awitaał;awit	ínmawit	awít	ímawit
WoHuSi;WoBrWi	ách	ínmach	ách	ímach
MnWiSiHu	skáy	ínskay	skáy	
WoHuBrWi	skáy	ínskay	skáy	
MnWiFa	pshásh	ínpshash	pshásh	ímpshash
MnWiMo	shwáx	ínshwax	shwáx	ímshwax
WoHuPa;SoWi	pnách	ínpnach	pnách	ímpnach
SoWiPa;DalhuPa	píwnash	ínpíwnash	píwnash	ímpiwnash

* All pnúk become awít after the death of the connecting relative.
 For example, so long as my brother lives, his wife is my pnúk, but
 when he dies, she will become my awít.

VOCABULARY

A.

<u>abandon</u>	anák-w- (vt), leave forever
<u>abandoned</u>	yáax (adj), wholly free from restraint
<u>abdicate</u>	pinátamahayk- (vt), give up position
<u>abdomen</u>	nawát (n), belly
<u>ability</u>	níkw'níkw (n), skill, knowledge
<u>able</u>	wapsúx (adj), abler, ablest, having knowledge or power
<u>aboard</u>	wásha (adv)
	wáshasha-, riding
	iwáshasha-, he, she is riding
<u>abolish</u>	tamáwinat- (vt)
<u>aboriginal</u>	wiyá'uylá, uytlámañ miimáma plu. (n), original person
<u>about</u>	máy- (adv)
<u>about face</u>	síkli- (adv)
<u>above, more than</u>	wá'aw- (adj)
<u>above, better than</u>	shíxtxaw (prep)
<u>above, higher than</u>	xwimitxaw (prep), over
<u>above</u>	xwíimi; xwáami (n), overhead
<u>above, high up</u>	xwíimichnik; xwáamichni (adv)
<u>abreast</u>	kkúksim (adv), side by side
<u>abroad</u>	wíyatkin (adv), to many places near and far
<u>abrupt</u>	kwít (adj), car stopped abruptly

A.

<u>absence</u>	piníwiyat- (vt), kept self away
<u>absent</u>	ɬamáy (adj), missing
<u>absent</u>	piná'iwyaat- (vt), to absent oneself
<u>absorb</u>	ts'ts'úup- (vt), liquid
<u>absurd</u>	k'níip (adj), foolish, unreasonable
<u>abundance</u>	pch'í (n), more than enough, affluence, wealth
<u>abundant</u>	palaláy (adj), lots
<u>abuse</u>	páyu (n), hurt, wrong somebody
<u>abyss</u>	howláak (n), bottomless space; very deep pit
<u>accompany</u>	wiyátwi- (vt)
<u>acorn</u>	wawachí (n)
<u>admonish</u>	táɬaxik- (vt)
<u>affluence</u>	pch'í (n), wealth, more than enough
<u>afraid/be afraid</u>	wiyáych'u- (vi)
<u>afternoon</u>	páchway (n)
<u>afternoon</u>	sitkumsáanak'it (n), just after the noon hour
<u>again</u>	ánach'a or ánych'a <u>sng.</u> ; ánach'axi or ánych'axi <u>plu.</u> (adv)
<u>aggressive</u>	xáash (adj)
<u>alder tree</u>	ixá or psúni (n)
<u>alerted</u>	txálk'wk- (vi), be alerted to, alarmed at
<u>alive</u>	wák'ish (adj), awake

Λ.

<u>alkali brush</u>	shxwíyaash (n)
<u>all</u>	tl'ánxw (adj), everyone, everything
<u>all</u>	sáakli <u>or</u> náakni (adv) around in a circle
<u>all</u>	náakni (adv) all the way around
<u>all day</u>	łíikw'i (adv)
<u>all day</u>	łíikw'i (n)
<u>all night</u>	xayayáyx (adv)
<u>almost</u>	chawíyat (adv), nearly
<u>alpine</u>	níníkaash (n), pine tree
<u>aluminum</u>	plashmí (n)
<u>always</u>	táaminwa (adv)
<u>always permanent</u>	yáanwa (adv)
<u>always</u>	xtl'itxatl'it; xatl'itxátl'it (adj) always talking or asking for something
<u>ambitious</u>	xáashni (adj)
<u>among</u>	papáchu (prep), mingle
<u>Angel</u>	Wáptasyi (n)
<u>anger</u>	sxéxt (n)
<u>angry</u>	sxéxni (adj)
<u>angry manner</u>	sxéix (adv)
<u>angry</u>	sxéx- (vi), be angry
<u>angry</u>	wáwk'a- (vt), be angry at

A.

<u>angry</u>	wáwk'a- or sxéxnuu- (vt), be angry at (someone)
<u>animal</u>	kúkyá (n), creature, bird
<u>ankle</u>	k'uxsk'úx: (n)
<u>anklet</u>	túk'iksh (n), anklet of bells or deer hooves
<u>annoy</u>	íhananuyk- (vt), bother
<u>answer</u>	wáinp- or wáanp- (vt), to answer a question
<u>ant</u>	skilwisá; kliwisá; tamshúy (n)
<u>antelope</u>	chatwilí; wáwataw (n)
<u>Appaloosa horse</u>	máamin (n)
<u>appear</u>	wiyápayshk- (vi), come into view
<u>apple</u>	ápáls (n)
<u>apprehensive</u>	wiyaych'úu (adj)
<u>argue</u>	patanawíix- (vi)
<u>argue</u>	tanawíix- (vt)
<u>argumentative person</u>	patanawíixlá (n), argumentative person
<u>armband</u>	shápwínaynaksh (n)
<u>armpit</u>	waxalám (n)
<u>arrow</u>	kayáasu (n)
<u>ashamed</u>	pinátl'uya- (vi), be ashamed
<u>ashes</u>	láp'ulp'ul; látxtx
<u>ask, question</u>	shápní- (vt), ask question

A.

<u>ask for</u>	atl'áwi- (vt), ask for (something)
<u>ask</u>	náwaw- (vt), ask someone to come with or accompany one
<u>attachment</u>	pátkw'ít- (vt), something put together or stuck together
<u>attack</u>	wátkw'na- (vt), aggression
<u>attack</u>	wách'akt (n), an occurrence or happening of a disease
<u>attack, charge</u>	wátkwna- (vi), attack, charge
<u>attack, fight</u>	tiwi- (n), attack, fight
<u>attain</u>	náwnak'i (vt), achieve
<u>attempt</u>	ináwit (n), try, to endeavor
<u>attend</u>	náktkwanin (adv)
<u>attend school</u>	skúli- (vi), go to school
<u>attention</u>	páyknim (adj), pay attention to me
<u>attention</u>	tmáak- (n), respect, courtesy
<u>attention</u>	páyk- (vt), thought, notice, hear, pay attention
<u>attention</u>	páyknim (adj), command
<u>attentive person</u>	pamts'ixwalá (n), attentive person
<u>attitude</u>	pxwí- (n), one's thought
<u>attract</u>	ayáya- (vt)
<u>autumn</u>	tiyám; tiyamiki (adv), fall
<u>awake</u>	wák'ish (adj), alive
<u>away from water</u>	áxmi (adv)
<u>away</u>	lahahám (adv), very far away

A.

<u>awl</u>	nch'íistí (n)
<u>axe</u>	wats'úkt (n)

B.

<u>back and forth</u>	xá'apxa'ap (adv), side to side (refers only to movement of the eyes)
<u>back of knee</u>	k'líyaas (n)
<u>backbone</u>	síwi (n), salmon backbone
<u>bad</u>	chilwít; málá (adj), no good
<u>bad</u>	tshyawáw (adj), undesirable
<u>badger</u>	wíla; shíki (n)
<u>bag or basket</u>	wápaas; wápas (n), bag or basket worn around waist while digging roots or picking berries
<u>bag</u>	ltáy'ltay (n), a shoulder bag made of hemp, used for carrying things
<u>bake</u>	paxaap- (vt), bake in oven
<u>bake</u>	wishaanákw- (vt), bake in ashes
<u>baked</u>	páxaapi (adj), baked in oven
<u>bald</u>	k'lúni (adj)
<u>bait</u>	yatsímakt (n), feed
<u>balk</u>	kwít- (vi), refuse to proceed

B.

<u>ball</u>	shp'áw or k'pfit (n)
<u>ban or outlaw</u>	shapáwinat- (vt), ban or outlaw
<u>banned or outlawed</u>	shapáwinati (adj), banned or outlawed
<u>bandana</u>	chátl'umxsh (n), head covering
<u>barb</u>	tanu (n), on prongs of harpoon
<u>barbecue</u>	ínalat'i- (vt)
<u>bare of things</u>	kw'láapsh (adj)
<u>bareback</u>	wasímts'aakí (adv)
<u>barefoot</u>	łk'ammút (n)
<u>bark</u>	wawák- or wahwák- (vi), bark like a dog
<u>bark of tree</u>	psá (n)
<u>barley</u>	páali (n)
<u>barrel</u>	t'amúlksh (n)
<u>barrel-race</u>	t'amúlksh pawilawíixt (n)
<u>baseball glove</u>	shp'awitpamá łk'ím (n), baseball glove, mitt
<u>basket</u>	wáxwíntash (n), basket worn around waist, for berries
<u>basket</u>	ánpsh (n), large basket for storing berries
<u>basket</u>	xláam (n), big basket, made of cedar root
<u>basket</u>	wápaas or wáxwíntash (n) small basket, made of cedar root
<u>basket trap</u>	sapáxwliis (n) basket trap (for fish)
<u>bastard</u>	yálmilk; miyáakin (n), illegitimate child
<u>bat</u>	lach'at lách'at (n), the flying mammal

B.

<u>bat</u>	shpáw wat'atpamá (n), baseball bat
<u>baptize</u>	pátl'a- (vt), sprinkle water on the head
<u>bathe</u>	winanfi-; winanú- (vi), swim
<u>bathroom</u>	attpamá or atáwaas (n), toilet
<u>bay horse</u>	luch'á (n)
<u>bay, dark horse</u>	takawáakusn (n), dark bay horse
<u>bead</u>	k'páit (n)
<u>beads/cut beads</u>	ts'ímts'ém plu. (n)
<u>beadwork</u>	k'páitlkmá (n)
<u>beans</u>	píins (n)
<u>bear</u>	twít'ash; wapaanlá (n), grizzly bear
<u>beard</u>	shwú; shúu (n), whiskers
<u>beat drum</u>	wáwina-; wáwinasha- (vt), beat, drum
<u>beaver</u>	yéxa; wíshpush (n)
<u>Beaver, mountain</u>	shkw'lá (n), mountain beaver (like a groundhog)
<u>bed</u>	pnut'áwas (n), bedroom, sleeping place
<u>bedding</u>	smáas (n)
<u>bee</u>	witwína (n)
<u>beetle</u>	tuklí (n), water beetle
<u>beggar</u>	atl'awílam (n)
<u>beginning</u>	úyt (adv), at the beginning, initially
<u>behind</u>	ánachnik; ánachni (adv)

B.

<u>belch</u>	k'áaw- (vi)
<u>belch</u>	k'áaw- (vi), to belch
<u>bell</u>	chatikáwas (n), hand bell
<u>bell</u>	tíntin; kw'aláikw'alal (n), small bell
<u>belly</u>	nawát (n), abdomen
<u>belly</u>	lawát (n), small belly
<u>below</u>	mítichnik; mítichni (adv)
<u>below</u>	míti (adv), underneath
<u>belt</u>	walats'wikáwas (n)
<u>bend</u>	chák'lik- (vt)
<u>bend over</u>	tíkw'ik- (vi), bend over, stoop
<u>bend over</u>	wákw'nayk- (vi), bend over
<u>bent</u>	k'líi (adj), crooked
<u>berry species</u>	ta'its'umalí (n), berry species (a pink huckleberry)
<u>beside</u>	ktéxknik- (vt), along side of
<u>bet</u>	pátukt; pátuksh (n), pot (in the bone game)
<u>big</u>	nchí <u>sng.</u> ; nch'ínch'i <u>plu.</u> (adj), large
<u>Big Dipper</u>	Xalfishyama (n); <u>literally, "The Wolves"</u>
<u>billfold</u>	talápaas (n), wallet
<u>bind</u>	walák'ik- (vt), tie up
<u>birth</u>	xíi- (vi), give birth
<u>bite</u>	chánp- (vt), to bite

B.

<u>bird</u>	wawshuklú (n), mocking bird
<u>bitter</u>	płx (adj)
<u>bitter pepper</u>	ptłák (adj)
<u>bitterroot</u>	pyaxí (n)
<u>black</u>	chmúk <u>sng.</u> ; chchmúk <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>black-brown bear</u>	anahúy; yáka (n), black or brown bear
<u>blackberry</u>	wisík (n)
<u>blackberry bush</u>	wisíkaash (n)
<u>black out</u>	tá'ash (adj), black out momentarily (of oneself)
<u>black out</u>	shnšpna (adj), black out momentarily of oneself
<u>blackbird</u>	tl'ítl'šmxw; tl'ítl'amxw (n), redwing blackbird
<u>black widow spider</u>	tíshpun (n)
<u>blame</u>	aníyani- (n)
<u>blanket</u>	lawiitsayklá (n), cotton or light blanket
<u>blanket robe</u>	útpaas; útpas
<u>blanket</u>	łaypamá (n), saddle blanket
<u>blanket</u>	shátay (n), wool blanket
<u>blind</u>	pu'íuł (adj)
<u>blizzardy</u>	átyasha (adj)
<u>block off</u>	wapák'ink- (vt) close off by hand
<u>block</u>	tík'ink- (vt) block, close (off) with one's rear
<u>block</u>	wiyák'ink (vt), to block, interfere with

B.

<u>blocked</u>	wiyát'uk- (vi), be blocked (by an obstacle)
<u>blood</u>	tilíwal (n)
<u>bloom</u>	latí- (vi), to bloom
<u>blossom</u>	latít (n), flower
<u>blow</u>	huli- (vi), <u>used to refer to the wind</u>
<u>blow</u>	wislátsayk- (vi), <u>used to speak of the wind</u>
<u>blow</u>	shapúlk (vt), to blow
<u>blue</u>	lám̄t; lám̄t (adj)
<u>blueback salmon</u>	kálux (n)
<u>blueberry</u>	ililmúk (n)
<u>blueberry bush</u>	ililmúkaash (n)
<u>bluejay</u>	xwáshxway (n)
<u>blunt</u>	tkwán (adj), dull
<u>blunder</u>	wiyálamayk- (vt), to blunder, make a wrong judgment
<u>bobcat</u>	péch'im; <u>káap</u> or pch'í (n)
<u>bobtail</u>	twilút (n), bobtail (animal)
<u>body</u>	wáwnakshash (n)
<u>boil</u>	lámulat- (vi), liquid brought to boil with heat
<u>boil</u>	shapálamulat- (vt), generate bubbles of vapor when heated
<u>boil</u>	ts'its'úms (n) carbuncle, localized swelling or inflammation of skin from infection
<u>boil down</u>	yách'aap- (vt)

4.

<u>bone</u>	pípsh (n)
<u>book</u>	tímash (n), paper book
<u>bottle</u>	laputáy (n), container made of glass
<u>both</u>	napwák (n) two together
<u>both</u>	niiptík (n), two things together
<u>bothered</u>	shapyáwiyi (adj), obsessed, dominated
<u>bother:ome</u>	hananúy (adj) tiresome, pesky
<u>bounce</u>	t'ípt'ip (n)
<u>boundless: space</u>	howláak (n), bottomless space
<u>bowl</u>	k'úulí <u>sng</u> ; k'úulíł k'uulík <u>plu.</u> (n), this word refers to a shallow bowl-like container or land formation
<u>bow your head</u>	wákw'nayk- (vi)
<u>bow</u>	wákw'nayk- (vi), bend from the waist
<u>bow</u>	twínpaash (n), bow (for shooting arrows)
<u>bow-legged</u>	k'lik'liwxaní (adj)
<u>bow-legged</u>	tchliwáa (adv) bandy-legged
<u>box</u>	pápiptl'k (n), fist cuffs
<u>boxer</u>	papiptl'klá (n), pugilist
<u>boy</u>	áswan <u>sng</u> ; amfisin <u>dual</u> ; amfisma <u>plu.</u> ; áswanin <u>obj. sng.</u> (n) áswan <u>sng.</u> ; kátkaatin <u>dual</u> ; kátkaátma <u>plu.</u> (Columbia River) áswanina <u>obj sng.</u> (Warm Springs)
<u>bracelet</u>	ístíyas (n)

B.

<u>braid</u>	wáps̄ha- (vt)
<u>braid</u>	wáps̄hash (n)
<u>brain</u>	plús (n)
<u>branch</u>	patísh <u>sng.</u> ; patísapatish <u>plu.</u> (n), limb of tree
<u>brass</u>	míxshlí (n)
<u>brave</u>	hawélish (adj), daring
<u>bread</u>	saplí; ipáax (n), flour
<u>breadroot</u>	pank'ú (n), button
<u>breadroot</u>	sikáywa (n)
<u>breakup</u>	pák'ú (n), breakup (into pieces)
<u>breast</u>	nik'út; lúlukash (n), mammary glands
<u>breath</u>	háasht (n)
<u>breathe</u>	háash- (vi), to breathe
<u>breechcloth</u>	sapák'íks (n)
<u>bride</u>	ámtanat (n)
<u>bridegroom</u>	cháynatsh (n)
<u>bridle</u>	sapátsanp- (vt), control, to get and keep under control
<u>bridle</u>	sapatsanpáwas (n), headgear on a horse or animal
<u>bridge</u>	wáxwaykaash (n)
<u>briefly</u>	k'ímsá (adv)
<u>briefly</u>	tsá'at (adv), for a little while
<u>bright</u>	k'a'áwx (adj), crystal-like

B.

<u>bright</u>	k'áyx (adj), clear-sky, daylight
<u>bright</u>	kawx (adj), shining
<u>bring</u>	náchik- (vt)
<u>bring back</u>	náktux- (vt), bring back (home)
<u>broken</u>	tl'íkni <u>sg.</u> ; tl'íktl'íkni <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>broom</u>	wak'aatkáwas (n)
<u>broth</u>	twíixl; twáyx (n), soup
<u>brown</u>	shkw'íishkw'i (adj), dark brown, liver-colored
<u>brush</u>	wápashi (n), dense undergrowth
brush	ptín (n), woods
<u>brush pheasant</u>	símpaasá; washwásnu (n), brush pheasant, American grouse
<u>buck</u>	wákmuyk- (vi)
<u>bucket</u>	k'púsh (n), pot
<u>bucket</u>	lukway; luksáy (n), water bucket, cooking pot
<u>bucking horse</u>	wákmuykta (n)
<u>buckskin</u>	Jimíslímís (n), white buckskin
<u>buckskin horse</u>	pa'áx (n)
<u>buckskin horse</u>	páلكw'ikw <u>or</u> pátkw'iki (n), buckskin horse with a dark mane and stripes down it's back
<u>buddy</u>	xáy (n)
<u>buffalo robe</u>	wásimtatsay; wáshimtatsay (n)
<u>bullet</u>	tanínsh (n), arrowhead

B.

<u>bullhead fish</u>	kw'ashlá (n)
<u>bullsnake</u>	ppáaw <u>or</u> páaw (n)
<u>bump</u>	tkw'ápwinanp'a- (vt), touch accidentally with hand
<u>bumpy</u>	kaykáay (adj), humpy
<u>bunchgrass</u>	alám (n)
<u>bunchgrass</u>	waskú (n)
<u>burn</u>	lú- (vi), to burn
<u>burn</u>	tánshk- (vt), to burn
<u>burnt-over-land</u>	núwaxam (n), burnt-over-land in the mountains
<u>busy/be busy</u>	k'k'ánaywi-; k'kanáywi- (vi)
<u>but once</u>	awkláw; lísxaam
<u>butcher</u>	shúwa- (vt)
<u>butt</u>	k'iyásh; ít'it (n), rear
<u>butter</u>	páta (n)
<u>buttercup</u>	sákní (n)
<u>butterfly</u>	walakwálak (n)
<u>buy</u>	itámya- <u>or</u> itáyma- (vt), purchase
<u>buzzard</u>	k'shpalí (n)

C.

cabbage kápich (n)

C.

<u>calf of leg</u>	áwt'iksh (n)
<u>call</u>	tíixwa- (vt), inform
<u>call names</u>	wíwanik- (vt)
<u>call</u>	wánpi- (vt), summon
<u>cans</u>	wák'amu; tamshít; xmáash (n)
<u>camp overnight</u>	wáwtkw- or wáwtuk- (vi)
<u>canprober</u>	wiskwikwík (n)
<u>camping place</u>	wawlkáwaas (n)
<u>can</u>	twásha- (vt), process food in cans
<u>Canadian</u>	Kinchúuch (n)
<u>cane</u>	túk'ash; túkw'ash (n)
<u>canned food</u>	twáshani (n)
<u>canoe</u>	wásiis; wásas; k'áwk (n)
<u>can-opener</u>	waxíntkáwas (n)
<u>cantaloup</u>	latiwalí (n)
<u>cantaloup</u>	xmíitxmíit (n)
<u>canteen</u>	alashík (n), <u>literally</u> , <u>turtle</u>
<u>canvas</u>	tl'waylí (n)
<u>canyon</u>	xwísh (n)
<u>car</u>	átmupil (n), automobile
<u>cardgame</u>	tsáxtsim (n)
<u>care</u>	nákwtkwanin- (vt), take care of, look after

C.

<u>careless</u>	kiłáa (adj)
<u>careless</u>	kiłáa (adj), messy, sloppy (in action)
<u>careless</u>	yalmílk (adj), scatter-brained
<u>carrot</u>	likaláat (n)
<u>carrot</u>	sawítk (n), Indian carrot
<u>cartilage</u>	kúmikum (n), salmon head cartilage
<u>cat</u>	p'úus <u>or</u> píshpish; kitíis (n)
<u>catch</u>	íwiik- (vt), catch in trap
<u>Catholic</u>	Chmuktáatpas (n), <u>literally</u> , <u>blackrobe</u>
<u>cattail</u>	tk'ú (n), reed, tule
<u>cattle</u>	músmustsín (n), cow
<u>caught</u>	wíikt- (vi), be caught (intrap)
<u>cave</u>	tánawit (n)
<u>cedar tree</u>	nánk (n)
<u>celery</u>	xísyá; yaxsíkyáash (n), low bush cranberry
<u>Celilo Indians</u>	Wayámpam (n)
<u>cemetery</u>	yáwatash (n), graveyard
<u>chair</u>	aykáwas (n)
<u>challenge</u>	náxaw- (vt)
<u>change</u>	txtáyma- (vt), exchange
<u>chaps</u>	vilyakí (n)

C.

<u>charge</u>	tanawik- (vt), to charge
<u>cheat</u>	saptayák- (vt)
<u>cheat</u>	saptayák (n)
<u>cheat</u>	saptayák (vt), outwit by deception
<u>check</u>	its'wáyk- (vt), check that something is right
<u>Chelan Indians</u>	Chlálpam (n)
<u>chest</u>	níkw'a; éni (n)
<u>chew</u>	chák'ulk- (vt)
<u>chick</u>	pít'pit (n), baby bird
<u>chicken</u>	likúk (n)
<u>chickenhawk</u>	kíya; kílush (n)
<u>chief</u>	miyáwax; miyúux (n)
<u>child</u>	miyánash (n)
<u>childbirth</u>	xíit (n)
<u>chimney</u>	lawilattpamá (n)
<u>chin</u>	máskw'átt (n)
<u>Chinese</u>	Chaynfi (n)
<u>Chinese</u>	Chálmán; Tsálmán (n)
<u>Chinook wind</u>	wináway or wináawa (n)
<u>Chinook Wind</u>	Winaawayáy (n), Chinook Wind in legends
<u>Chinook salmon</u>	tkwínat; núsux (n)
<u>chip</u>	wáwtl'iip- (vt), chip (with sharp-edged instrument)

C.

<u>chipped off</u>	tl'i'íipni (adj), broken off
<u>chipmunk</u>	am̄t (n), bigger chipmunk
<u>chipmunk</u>	mis̄s (n), smaller chipmunk
<u>chokecherry</u>	tm̄sh (n)
<u>chokecherry tree</u>	tm̄shaash (n)
<u>chop</u>	wáwx̄tl'k- (vt), chop into pieces
<u>Christian</u>	Tanamút̄imnii (n)
<u>chub</u>	luk'á; lukw'á (n)
<u>cicada</u>	t̄xt̄x (n)
<u>circle dance</u>	k'up̄íp (n)
<u>circle dance</u>	k'up̄ípi- (vi)
<u>circumcised</u>	w̄itl'ít̄ni (adj)
<u>claim by right</u>	úwa- (vt)
<u>clam</u>	siwáala; xs̄htú (n), freshwater clam
<u>clam</u>	sháxu (n), saltwater clam
<u>claw</u>	alá <u>sng.</u> ; alá'ala <u>plu.</u> (n)
<u>clamp</u>	shapák'p- (vt), fasten together
<u>clay</u>	max̄áx (n), white clay.
<u>clean</u>	kiyáak <u>sng.</u> ; kkiyáak <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>clean</u>	maláa <u>sng.</u> ; maláamalaa <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>clean</u>	maláa (adj), neat, orderly
<u>clean</u>	fix-; kíik-; íkik- (vt), to clean

C.

<u>clear sky</u>	káyx (adj)
<u>cliff</u>	tnán (n), rimrock
<u>cliff</u>	tnánnak'it (n), base of cliff
<u>clitoris</u>	símt'ik (n)
<u>clock</u>	aanpamá (n), sun-dial, timepiece
<u>close</u>	pák'ínk- or páshcht (n)
<u>clothes</u>	táatpas (n), dress, shirt
<u>cloud</u>	shwát'ash or páshcht (n)
<u>cloudy</u>	láaw (adj)
<u>cloudy</u>	ta'áam (adj), cloudy (before a storm)
<u>club</u>	wátl'ik- (vt)
<u>coat</u>	wanúkshi (n)
<u>Coast Indians</u>	Wanukshiláma (n)
<u>cobweb</u>	íshtúkíshuksh (n), tangle
<u>coffee</u>	kúpi (n)
<u>coffeepot</u>	mts'uxli (n)
<u>cold</u>	kúpi (n), cold of water
<u>cold</u>	k'sét (adj), cold of weather
<u>comb</u>	twánp- (vt)
<u>comb</u>	twánpaas; twákushitpama; pinatwaanptpamá (n)
<u>comb</u>	pinátwakushi- <u>sng.</u> ; památwakushi- <u>plu.</u> (vt), comb one's own hair

C.

<u>come</u>	wánpí- (vi), ask someone to come
<u>come</u>	wiyánawi- (vi), to come, arrive
<u>come</u>	k'áu txána- (vi), to come together
<u>commitment</u>	kwyántimt (n), pledge
<u>common</u>	áwtik'a (adj)
<u>companion</u>	iyawtiklá (n)
<u>company</u>	íyawtik- (vt), be company, to stay with
<u>compete</u>	papalawshtáyma- (vi), for the kick stick in stickgame
<u>completed</u>	náwnak'yi (adj)
<u>conceited</u>	pinápxwini (adj)
<u>confess</u>	pinátamapayshk- <u>sng.</u> ; pimátamapayshk- <u>plu.</u> (vi)
<u>confidence</u>	tímná- (vt), having confidence in
<u>confidence</u>	tímnát (adj), having confidence in
<u>confidently</u>	tímnátki (adv), having confidence in one
<u>constipated</u>	wíts'axk'íi (n), have hard feces
<u>cook</u>	kúuki- (vt)
<u>cook</u>	twásha- (vt), cook by boiling
<u>cook</u>	kúuki- (vt), prepare a meal
<u>cooked</u>	twáshani (adj), cooked by boiling
<u>cool</u>	sapák'ps- (vt)
<u>cooler</u>	sapák'paastpamá (n), refrigerator, air-conditioner
<u>cool-off</u>	shapáchchaa- (vt)

C.

<u>cool of weather</u>	wa'áax (adj)
<u>coolish</u>	k'sáat (adj), coolish of temperature
<u>copper</u>	luts'anmí (n)
<u>copper</u>	lutsali (n)
<u>copy</u>	wálsikw'at (adj), learn by observing
<u>corn</u>	sít'xswáakuł; sat'xswáakuł (n)
<u>cornhusk bag</u>	wáwxpa (n)
<u>corral</u>	k'aláx (n)
<u>correctly</u>	tkw'íikw (adv)
<u>costume</u>	wapáwat (n), outfit
<u>cotton good</u>	síil (n)
<u>cottonwood tree</u>	xzpxap (n)
<u>cougar</u>	kw'ayawí; kw'aawí (n), mountain lion
<u>cough</u>	k'uk'úwi-; ak'úwi (vi)
<u>cough</u>	k'uk'úwit; ak'úwit (n)
<u>cough</u>	tanúxi (vi), bronchially
<u>cough</u>	wiipkwi- (vi), choking from obstruct in throat
<u>cough</u>	tanúxyi- (vi), tuberculosis
<u>counsel</u>	pák'u- (vi), together, having mutual discussion
<u>count</u>	itiitáma- (vt)
<u>count</u>	ititáma- (vt), to count
<u>country</u>	tiichám (n), earth, land

C.

<u>cover</u>	tamátl'ím̄xw (vt), cover by throwing a cloth or blanket over something
<u>cover</u>	chátl'ím̄xw- (vt), cover by tying something over or around
<u>cover</u>	shapátl'ím̄xw- <u>sng.</u> ; shaptl'um̄x- (vt) cover by covering something else
<u>cover over</u>	tamátl'ím̄xw- (vt)
<u>covert</u>	tlamáy (adj)
<u>cow</u>	músmustsín (n), cattle
<u>Cowlitz Indians</u>	Táytnapam (n), Upper Cowlitz Indians
<u>coyote</u>	spílya (n)
<u>Coyote</u>	Spilyáy (n), Coyote in legends
<u>crab</u>	k'astíla (n), crawfish
<u>crack</u>	ch'íx (n)
<u>cracked</u>	ch'íxni (adj)
<u>cradleboard</u>	sk'ín; tíkaash (n)
<u>cramp</u>	chátk'upksh (n)
<u>cranberry</u>	xísyá or yaxs̄kkayaash (n), low bush cranberry, celery
<u>crane</u>	kw'áshkw'ash (n)
<u>crawfish</u>	k'astilá (n)
<u>crawl</u>	sápxwanati- <u>sng.</u> ; sápxutan- <u>plu.</u> (vi)
<u>crawl</u>	sápxwnati_ (vi), to crawl on hands and knees
<u>crawl</u>	sápxutanin- (vi), crawl around on hands and knees in a group

C.

<u>crazy</u>	át'íłpi (adj)
<u>create</u>	tamanwi_ (vt), ordain
<u>creature</u>	kákya (n), bird, animal
<u>crooked</u>	k'líi; k'alíi (adj), bent
<u>crooked</u>	k'liiwxaní (adj), one leg is crooked
<u>cricket</u>	sílksílk; tsílksílk (n)
<u>cross</u>	wáyk-; wáych- (vt), to cross
<u>crow</u>	á'a (n)
<u>crowd out</u>	ítyawayna- (vt)
<u>cry</u>	náxti- (vi)
<u>cry</u>	náxti- (vi), to cry
<u>cupboard</u>	tikaypamá (n)
<u>curl</u>	shapákíshk (adj), wave
<u>curl</u>	shapák'shk- (vt), make wavy
<u>curled up</u>	k'amúush (adj)
<u>curly haired</u>	k'sháash (adj)
<u>currant</u>	xnń; xnán (n), red or yellow currant
<u>currant bush</u>	xnńnaash (n)
<u>cut</u>	sháxtl'k (adj)
<u>cut</u>	sháxtl'k- (vt), to cut
<u>cut</u>	shtl'fip- (vt), cut a roundish object into chunks
<u>cut</u>	saal'í- (vt), cut with scissors

C.

cute amú'amú (adj)

D.

dam pák'inksh (n)

damp mätíit (adj)

dance tiníntinint (n), dance modern style

dance tsalihúumit (n), skip dance

dance tsalihúumi- (vi), skip dance

dance twiixtwáashat (n), soup dance

dance wáasha- (vi), to dance

daring hawálish (adj), brave

dark st'áat (v)

dawn xáyxit- (vi), morning

day ɬkw'í (n)

day ɬkw'í sng.; ɬkw'ílkw'i plu. (n)

day xáyx (n), time of light between one night and next

day after day tmíinwa (n), a number of endless indefinite days

daylight káyx (adj)

deadfall txátkwaywayksh; xátkwaywayksh (n), log lying down

deaf t'láak; mishtápní (adj)

decayed lúk'im (adj), decayed of wood

D.

<u>decide</u>	tmíyu- (vt) plan
<u>decorate</u>	wíyayt- (vt)
<u>deer</u>	tl'álk (n) blacktail deer, elk
<u>deer</u>	aníninsh; yukwaasíns (n) mule deer buck
<u>deer</u>	yáamash (n) mule deer doe
<u>defer</u>	kanútk (adv) unfinished
<u>den</u>	tánawiksh (n) lair
<u>dentalium shell</u>	áxshaxsh (n)
<u>dented</u>	psláa (n)
<u>dented</u>	psláa <u>sng.</u> ; pslápslani <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>deny</u>	pinfimshma- (vt)
<u>depart</u>	winát- (vi) go away
<u>depict</u>	isikw'át- (vi) to portray, represent
<u>deposit</u>	tamáynak- (vt) pawn, put in a hole
<u>deposit</u>	tamáynak (adj) to place in safe keeping
<u>depression</u>	k'upíip <u>sng.</u> ; k'upíipk'upiip <u>plu.</u> (adj) bowl-like depression on hillside
<u>describe</u>	isíkw'a- (vt) show
<u>design</u>	chalútimash (n)
<u>design</u>	chalútima- (vt) make a design