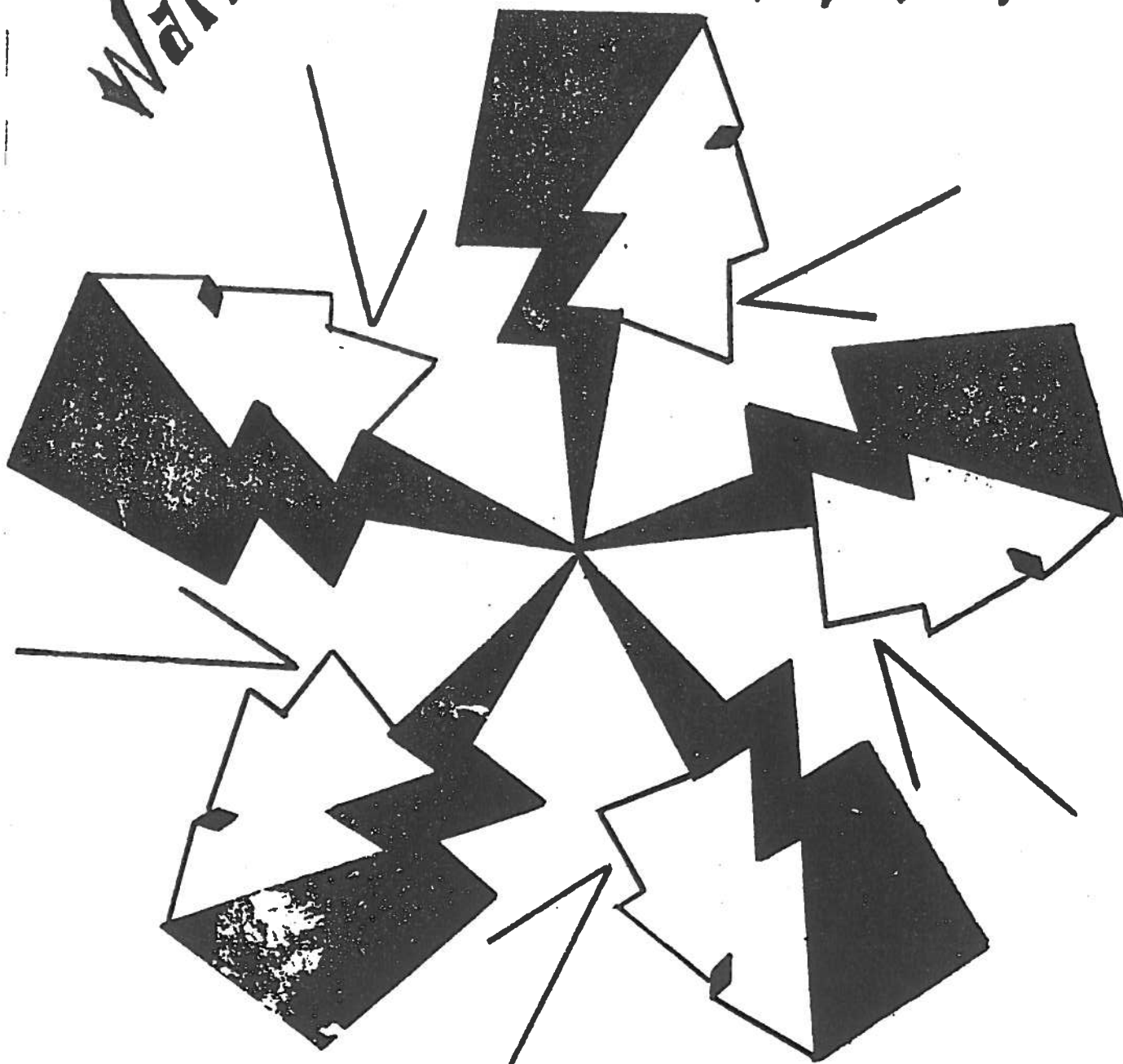


Warm Springs
SAHAPTIN



Word & Phase List
1976 revision

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Introduction

This word and phrase list of the Warm Springs Sahaptin language was prepared during the spring, summer and fall of 1973 by Mrs. Virginia Hymes in collaboration with Mrs. Susan Moses, Mrs. Ellen Squiemphen, Mr. Linton Winishut and Mrs. Amelia Colwash. The funds to make their time available were provided through the Warm Springs Confederated Tribes Education Department from a grant to the Central Oregon Community College at Bend. Mr. Lloyd Smith, Education Director of the Confederated Tribes, initiated the project and smoothed its way during the spring and summer. During the summer and fall of 1972 and winter of 1973 Mrs. Verbena Greene and Mrs. Hazel Suppah gave generously of their time and knowledge in helping Mrs. Hymes to gain the knowledge of the language which made it possible for her to take part in the project.

This word list is designed to accompany tapes which are to be available through the Education Department. The tapes were recorded by Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Squiemphen and Mrs. Hymes. The tapes and word lists can be used together for practice in reading and writing the language and in listening. The word list alone can be used as a dictionary. It is not, however, arranged alphabetically but rather by categories of meaning. The reason for this arrangement, whereby for example all the words for parts of the body are grouped together, all animal names, etc., is that it was felt that words may be easier to learn and remember when grouped with other words of related meaning. It is planned, however, that if people wish we will over the next few years assemble a larger, alphabetically arranged bi-lingual dictionary. One could

then look up any of a large number of English words to find the Warm Springs equivalent, and any of a large number of Warm Springs words to find a full list of meanings and uses of the word. It is also planned that over the next few years Mrs. Hymes will be preparing a teaching grammar of the Warm Springs Language based on her work with all the Warm Springs people mentioned above. This grammar, when completed, will be, as is the word list, the property of the Warm Springs Tribe and available to people at Warm Springs for their use.

Since, then, this word and phrase list is only a beginning on a larger project, and since it has been prepared rather more quickly than waiting for complete certainty about accuracy might permit, and since it is viewed as something that belongs to the people of the Warm Springs Reservation for their use, criticisms and suggestions are welcomed and, indeed, asked for. If you find what seem to be errors, or if you think of words or phrases that ought to be added, please send such suggestions either to Mr. Nathan Jim at the Cultural Heritage office or directly to Mrs. Hymes at 439 S. 44th Street, Philadelphia, Penna 19104. If you wish, you could also tell your corrections or suggestions to Mrs. Amelia Colwash who could forward them to Mrs. Hymes or to Mr. Jim.

On page 1 this list is referred to as a list of words of the Warm Springs Sahaptin language. Sahaptin is a word that has been used by some people for the languages spoken at Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla and other places along the Columbia River upriver from White Salmon on the Washington side and from the Dalles on the Oregon side. It is a useful word to know in case you want

to look up materials about the languages or cultures in a library; they may be listed under Sahaptin. For example, there is a book of stories in the Klickitat language which some people at Warm Springs have copies of. It was put together by the late Professor Melville Jacobs of the University of Washington who as a young man wrote down stories as they were told to him by Mr. Joe Hunt in the early 1920's at Ilusum, Washington. They were published by the University of Washington Press and are titled Northwest Sahaptin Texts. Some people who have learned to read Warm Springs Sahaptin in the way it is written in this word list find that they can also read these stories, just as some people at Warm Springs can understand Klickitat, or Yakima or Umatilla when they are spoken even though they are not exactly the same. Because people who speak Warm Springs can often understand those who speak Yakima or Umatilla or Klickitat etc., it is convenient to have a name for all of them which recognizes this fact even though there are differences between them. Thus we can speak of Warm Springs Sahaptin, Umatilla Sahaptin, Yakima Sahaptin etc. just as we might speak of American English and British English. The languages are alike in some ways and different in others though the people speaking them belong to different groups (even to entirely separated countries in the case of British and American). The name Sahaptin then sets Warm Springs, Yakima and Umatilla etc. off from Wasco or Paiute or English just as the word English sets British and American English off from German or French or Russian. Perhaps people will decide they do not want to use the word Sahaptin; it is presented here because it has been used in the past and because it may turn out to be useful if people want to use it.

1813 KIN

Writing Warm Springs Sahaptin

The way the words on this word list are written may look a bit strange to you if you have not seen them before. Most of the letters used are also used in writing English but a few are different, and as you go along you will find (in the Key to the Alphabet) that some familiar ones are used to represent different sounds than they do in English. To explain why this is so it will be helpful first to talk a little about alphabets and especially the alphabet as it is used to write English.

Languages were spoken for many, many thousands of years by many different peoples all over the world before anyone had the idea of trying to write them. Not all people who had the idea of writing did it by means of an alphabet. Some used symbols or 'pictures' to represent whole words or even ideas (rather than specific words for the ideas). Some, later, used symbols to represent parts of words which we call syllables. One of the most famous of these systems is the syllabary devised by Sequoyah, a Cherokee, for his language. Alphabets, however, have turned out to be the most popular method of writing if one measures popularity by the number of languages which are written with alphabets. The alphabet we use for English is used for most of the languages of Europe and is the basis for slightly different alphabets by means of which languages which had never been written before (because those who spoke them had felt no need for writing) have been written during the past hundred years or so.

What is important to understand about alphabetic writing is the principle on which it is ideally based: for each significant sound of a

language there will be one symbol. The symbol can be a letter or a defined combination of letters or letters and symbols (like ' ~ etc.). Furthermore, each symbol will always represent the same significant sound. Now if you think about English spelling you will quickly realize that though English is written with an alphabet this alphabet principle is not followed exactly. Think of the sound which you hear at the beginning of English 'cat'. Now think of all the ways this sound is spelled in English words: e.g. cat, back, plaque, kitten, ache. One sound but five possible ways of representing it. Now look at each of these representations: c, ck, que, k, and ch. Does each of them always stand for this same sound? Yes for k and ck but no for the others. Think of these words: city, ancient, barbeque, quest, cheese, gauche (pronounced as if written goash). Here you see that when you see a c, a ch, or a que it may represent the sound of k but then again it may not; you have to know the word in order to tell. This makes spelling and reading take a long time to learn and it is something we want to avoid in writing a language. It has happened to English for many historical reasons and changing English spelling now would be an enormously difficult and expensive job. In writing Warm Springs Sahaptin we have tried to start out right. The goal is to have each symbol always represent the same sound and each sound always represented by the same symbol. Thus for example there will be no 'silent' letters -- a letter will always stand for a sound -- and if the same letter appears twice as it kttú 'fast' it is because it is pronounced twice. (Whereas in English 'butter' for example the two t's represent just one sound.)

One symbol we have used, however, does not represent any letter. This is ' as in káatnam 'long'. What this symbol does is indicate which syllable

in a word is stressed or emphasized. In English words there is always one syllable that is more prominent than the others, that is stressed and yet we normally do not indicate the stress. If we did it would be much easier for people to figure out how to pronounce a written word they had never heard, and it is for this reason that we have written stress on every word in this word list which has more than one syllable. The list is meant to be used by people who are trying to learn the language as well as by those who already speak it but want only to read and write it. For the first group having the stress written will be very important and even for the second group may be helpful. To help understand what is meant by stress I give a few examples of English words with the stress written: *cóuncil*; *reservátion*; *resérve*; *íncident*; *incidental*; *símple*; *simplicity*. If someone learning English were to pronounce any of these words with the stress in the wrong place he might be understood (though he might not if he did this with too many words in a sentence) but he would certainly sound funny. Similarly putting the stress in the wrong place on a Warm Springs word will sometimes make it that people don't know what word you are saying, and will always make you sound strange or foreign. However, once many people are writing Warm Springs for people who know the language well it will probably not be necessary to write the stress signs.

Certain choices of symbols for Warm Springs sounds were made because they seemed to the people involved in the project to make words more compact and easier to read. Thus for example the symbols *š* and *č* are used instead of *sh* and *ch* for the sounds which are like the first sounds of English *shirt* and *church* because in Warm Springs one finds these sounds in long clusters with other sounds and the single letter symbol seems to stand out better. For

example the word for a fish called 'dolly-vardeen' is written áščinš which seems easier to read than áshchinsh. In hand-writing the ˇ is no problem, but if a typewriter which has the ˇ is not available it is possible to write ʒ and ʔ by using the " after back-spacing. The tribal education office however has acquired a special type ball designed by Indian peoples of the Northwest region for their languages and useable on any Selectric typewriter. There are several of these typewriters belonging to the Confederated Tribes.

All the other symbols used are on a standard typewriter, and all are explained in the Key. Actually the unfamiliar symbols will probably be the easiest to learn; the ones like x and q which are found in English writing may give more trouble because they are used with a different value in Warm Springs, to represent sounds that English does not have. Also the letters for vowels (a, i, u, aa, ii, uu, ai, au, ui) may give some trouble not because they represent difficult sounds in Warm Springs but because in English they each represent so many different sounds. In using them for reading and writing Warm Springs it will be necessary to get used to associating each of them with just one sound.

There are several ways you can use this word list, and the tapes that it is designed to accompany, depending on what your goal is. If you speak the Warm Springs language and want to learn to read and write it you can probably use the list alone, especially if you study the Key to the Alphabet carefully. However, following the word list while listening to the tapes would be helpful too. Once you begin to get the hang of writing you can try writing a word and then look it up to see how it is written on the list.

If you don't speak the language, or speak it only a little bit, you can use the list in at least two ways. You can follow it while playing the tapes. Stop the tape often to pronounce words yourself. [Language master cards are also available to use with machines on which you can record yourself in order to compare your pronunciation with that on the card-tape. You can ask about these cards in the Education Office.] Sometimes try to pronounce the word before you hear it on the tape just by reading the Warm Springs word. This will all take a lot of time, playing and replaying the tapes, listening and imitating, trying to read and trying to spell. When you don't have the tapes available you can also use the list profitably. You can use it to ask relatives or friends who speak the language to say words or phrases for you while you look at the written Warm Springs words and phrases. As you learn some words by heart you can try writing them. One reason for having Warm Springs words written at all is to make it easier for young people learning the language from their elders to remember the words they are taught. People managed to learn languages for many thousands of years before any languages were written at all. And of course we all learn our first language just by hearing it and only learn to read or write it later (if it is written). But it seems, unfortunately, to be the case that once a person has learned to read and write one language he may find it difficult to remember what he hears in another language unless he sees it written; his memory becomes dependent on the eye rather than just the ear. This is not true for everyone but for some people it is true.

The Key to the Alphabet

The key to the alphabet which appears on the following pages is meant to be used along with the tapes or with a speaker of the language who can say the words given as examples of the sound each letter or letter-group represents. Some of the letters or letter-groups (like x, ɪ, q, ' , k', q', č', c', tɪ, tɪ', kw, qw, xw, kw', qw') represent sounds not found in English. For these sounds an explanation is given of how to try to make them. Listening and imitating is possibly the best way but sometimes a little explanation of how the sound you are hearing and trying to imitate is made helps too.

It would be best to read through the whole key first before trying to use it because some sounds which are written in early examples are not explained until later. A more detailed description of the sound system of Warm Springs Sahaptin will be included in the grammar which is being prepared.

Key to the AlphabetVowels

Symbols used to represent
vowel sounds of W.S.

Examples of words containing each sound

a	apáp 'hand'; wána 'river'
i	íni 'I'; wíyat 'far'; pipš 'bone'
u	ku 'and'; plus' 'brain'; tútanik 'hair'
ai	áičnk 'sit down'; alái 'river bank'; áč'ai 'magpie'
aai	qaaix 'bright', 'daylight'
au	xauš 'a root variety'; čau 'no'
ui	anahúi 'bear'
uui	puui 'snow'
aa	táaminwa 'always'
ii	niix 'good'; tiičám 'land'
uu	čuuš 'water'; súuǎm 'buffalo'

Consonants

Consonant sounds written like and sounding pretty much like English sounds.

Symbol used to represent sound

Examples of words containing each sound

p	apáp 'hand'; napt 'two'; pipš 'bone'
k	kúkit 'cook'; kákya 'animal, bird'
t	tútni 'ground up'; tímaš 'paper, book'
m	maicqi 'morning'; miimá 'old'
n	naxš 'one'; napt 'two'; núsux 'salmon'
h	hulí 'wind'; háašt 'breath'
w	wána 'river'; watám 'lake'
y	yápaš 'grease'; wiyapnít 'bull elk'; wíyat 'far'
l	lamt 'blue'; luxlúx 'shiny'
s	asím 'eel'; núsux 'salmon'; síwit 'language'

Consonant sounds written differently from English

<u>Symbol used to represent sound</u>	<u>Examples of words containing sound</u>
č	čau 'no'; čuuš 'water' [This is the sound usually written 'ch' in English]
š	šušainš 'steelhead'; čuuš 'water' [Written 'sh' in English]
c	máicqi 'morning'; musmuscn 'cattle' [This sound is like 'ts' in English but can appear at the beginnings of words and between other consonants. It makes words easier to read to use a single symbol for it.]

Consonant sounds not found in English [Though we do use letters used in English to write some of them; in that case the symbols have a different sound value in Warm Springs]

<u>Symbol used to represent sound</u>	<u>Examples of words containing sound</u>
x	xátxat 'duck'; naxš 'one'; núsux 'salmon'; xúlxlul 'trout'. [This sound is not like English 'x' (which could just as well be written 'ks') but is rather like the sound you make in clearing your throat. You raise the back of your tongue so that it approaches the soft part in the back of the roof of the mouth (the velum) and vibrate it or cause friction. The sound is known technically as a velar fricative, velar because it is made at the velum and fricative because of the friction. Wasco has this sound and so does German, as well as many other languages. English used to have it but lost it.]

ɬ

Examples of words containing sound

ɬaɬ 'dirt'; pɬa 'leaf'; xwɬxwɬ 'meadowlark'.

[This sound, like l, is known as a lateral because when you make it you let the air out of the sides of your tongue, holding the front of your tongue against the gum ridge in the roof of your mouth. In making ɬ you do not have any 'voice', it is just air that rushes out the sides of your tongue. This sound is found in most of the languages spoken by Indians of the Northwest and is rare in the rest of the world, though Welsh, the language of Wales in the British Isles does have it. Names like Lloyd have two l's to represent the fact that in Welsh they would be pronounced beginning with ɬ and not l. We can give this letter the name 'barred l' because of the way we write it, or can call it 'voiceless l'. When you write it, by hand it is best to make the 'bar' with a wavy line so as not to confuse it with t. To type it type l, back space and type hyphen.]

tɬ

tɬɪpt 'jump'. [This sound starts like a t, the air is stopped by pressing the tip of the tongue against the gum ridge but instead of being released by removing the tongue tip it is released more slowly out the sides of the tongue as in ɬ.]

Symbol used to represent soundExamples of words containing sound

q

qu 'heavy'; máicqi 'morning'. [This sound is made like k but the back of the tongue stops the air much further back against the very soft part of the roof of the mouth. We use q because we have no other need for it.]

'a'a 'crow'; pu'úul 'almost blind'. [This sound is made by stopping the air at your glottis by bringing your vocal cords together tightly, and then releasing it suddenly. The vocal cords are in your 'voice box', 'Adams Apple' or, technically, 'larynx', which you can feel as a hard lump in your throat that moves up and down when you swallow. When you sing or hum you can feel the vibration of the vocal cords by putting your fingers against your Adams Apple. The glottis is the space between the vocal cords through which air passes. We call this sound a 'glottal stop'.]

p'

p'íp'i 'guts'; p'uus 'cat'. [If you close your glottis, as with the glottal stop described above, but also close your lips and then release both at the same time, more or less, you get this sound p' which we call glottalized p. In Warm Springs, as in Wasco, and many other languages, there is a whole series of glottalized

Symbol used to represent soundExamples of words containing sound

consonants. For each of these consonants we use the symbol for the ordinary consonant with a ' to represent the fact that it is glottalized. These sounds follow.]

t'

čúut'ašaaš 'I'm thirsty'; t'alpt 'wampum';
át'iš 'ripe'. [Close off your glottis, set
your tongue as for t and then let go.]

k'

k'úsi 'horse'

q'

wánaq'it 'Monday'; wíq'am 'moccasin'

č'

nč'i 'big'; č'm 'sharp'

c'

c'iil 'round'; sc'aat 'dark'; sc'at 'night'

tí'

tí'aaxw 'all'; ápaptí'knk 'hit him'

kw

kwana 'there'; ilkwš 'fire'; šaikw 'stars in
a group'. [In Warm Springs the sounds k, q,
and x can all be made with the lips rounded
resulting in the sounds we write as kw, qw,
and xw. Though we write a w following the k, q,
or x the effect of rounding the lips is actually
heard pretty much at the same time as the k, q,
or x quality of the sound and may sometimes
even seem to be coming before it. Sometimes
people write this kind of sound with a raised
w, e.g. k , and it may turn out that some
people will prefer to write them that way in
Warm Springs. We have written them with w on
the line only for ease in typing.]

<u>Symbol used to represent sound</u>	<u>Examples of words containing sound</u>
---------------------------------------	---

qw

qwalqwalíá 'turkey'

xw

xwáami 'above'; xwášxwai 'bluejay'

[Two of these sounds, which by the way are often called 'labialized' consonants, because of the lip rounding (labial refers to lips), can also occur in Warm Springs with glottalization: thus for kw' and qw' you round your lips, stop the air in the mouth as if for k or q and also at the glottis and then release all at once.]

kw'

íkw'i 'day'

qw'

aluqw'át 'frog'

THE WORLD: NATURAL PHENOMENA

Earth

tiičám
land; country; earth
naaminik tiičám
single or each MC
the whole world

Sky

šwát' aš
cloud
álxaix
moon; also month
túxwŋ
the sky; heaven
xaslú
star
maicqipamá xaslú
morning star
šaikw
stars in a group
xaliišyama
the Dipper (Wolves)
šaikwma
Little Dipper
an
sun
ačú ičú (MC)
sunshine
anáššaikš
sun-setting *anášt - evening*
anáštšamš
sun-rising *i.g. kwléawit, but kwléawit
used in greeting, used twice
expressions kwléawit, ja, etc.*

Weather

^{MC}
(i)tauslalaitit
breeze *itáuslalait.ša its breezy*
nŋiiš
dew
pásc'at
fog *Thicker than páscá*
paasá
fog, mist near-rain
íššaša
it's freezing [^{MC}icc'úupša 'it's thawing']
tq'núkw
frost *dšá*
tamcici
hail
támyu
hail
tamcicisa
it's hailing
támyuwiša
it's hailing

paasáša lot of little springs (old wordⁿ)

šw beads, whiskers

iššašat - cover up (w/ blanket, coat)

qw'c lk (Yukon) = Káatnam tuskas - 7 (qk)

tuux	ice
taitiša	icicle
twátq'uki	hole cut in ice [tq'uni 'natural hole in ice']
walqw'íct	mist, ^{wet}
t'uxt'ux	rain [the u is raised above the line to show that it is whispered]
it'u ^u xt'u ^u xiša	it's raining
čapašaiyat	rainbow
púui	snow
twanánaša	it's snowing
taxwíi	snow-crust
wilíik'ukš	snow-drift <i>wilíikukš (Mc)</i>
páwiliik'ukšiša	snow-storm; blizzard <i>páwiliikukšiša (Mc)</i>
hulí	wind
átya	north-wind
sk'ulúlap	whirlwind

Features of the Landscape

túli	cave
q'ciik <i>qciik (Mc)</i>	canyon; gorge
yukwíis	groove between two hills
p'uštái	hill; butte
pátxaničt	base of hill or cliff
kánanakan	side of hill or mountain
tq'uni	hole; like a geyser, cave etc.
tánaut	hole which is the burrow of an animal
wanáinačt	hole like a tunnel; narrow gorge trail
wáapniša	glen; a flat place with a stream

twátq'ukt *táwaina* - hole in the ice
hole &
ta wai = ice

tatti'

tai	meadow
pátu	mountain; snowpeak
patupátu	mountain, small like Ollalie Butte
pt'xánu	mountains, wooded
áipax	plains; flat ground
q'aax	plateau
tnan	rimrock; cliff
k'att	steep drop-off, not quite a cliff
ta'ax	a slope not quite as steep as k'att
wáapnit	a slope; gradual down-hill
tnáannaq'it	base of rim-rock
šulí	bowl-like formation on side of hill
'ščt	road; trail
wáxwaič	stepping-stone bridge

Materials of the Landscape

laix	dirt
lapxwt	dust
maxaxwá	clay
mti'ti'k	mud

amatl'kšaaš the digging the dirt out

rocks

pšwa	rock; stone (general word)
pšwápšwa	rocky; lots of rocks
pswapšwá	gravel
tamaláu	ground rocks; boulders
taniinš	flint
tkaikái	icicle shaped-rock, standing up
šx	loose rock scattered on hillside, mixed with dirt, <i>is now grown</i>
šam	loose rock scattered on flat ground

t'f'š grasshopper

čukwš	obsidian
xuxš	shale rock
čalamataaš	soft rock peace pipes are made of; some up behind Indian Head canyon
saiyáikw	sand (1. lot place name of place opposite 76 station going toward foot canyon)
'šti 'is'tí (Mc)	iron; metal (also means needle)

Fire and its Products

ílkwš	fire
l'slak'im	charcoal
lák'aukš laq'áakš (Mc)	coal, glowing
lát'ikt	smoke
lámkw	steam
lát ^u xt ^u x	ashes [the ^u is whispered]
lák'im	soot

Waters

čuš	water
waipxt	creek; stream
watám	lake; pond
atačuš	ocean; sea
wašqw'nixt	pool in a stream
wašaušauwit or wašauwit	rapids
wána	river
alái	river-bank _→ towards the river - a láikana
šxu	river-bank, steep
wanáitt	spring
k'ps wanáitt	cold spring
laxwaixt wanáitt	hot spring
tamašmmuš	hot springs where you'd bathe; mud bath
atáa valuable, precious -	ataunamwá inniyan you are precious to me, I love you
ataakwišamasš in giving you something because you're very precious	

*a láikanaš winaša -
In going towards the river*

wuq'át wanáitt	luke-warm spring
młli	warm springs on the reservation, a little warmer than wuq'át
saptukwsáit	whirlpool

Directions

xáixt(kan)	east	[without -kan means east, with -kan means toward the east]
tináinačt(kan)	west	
k'staas(kan)	north	
c'miyaas(kan)	south	
wáqacalkni	on the left	
mwítkni	on the right	
wáqacalkan	toward the left	
mwítkan	toward the right	

Place Names

Wíq'atx	Village next to the Dalles
Wácukws	At the Dalles where the bridge now crosses over
Q'ápala	Place just west of the Dalles
Wišxamí	Spearfish and area around across from the Dalles on Washington side
Mt'úlaiyaaš	Metolius River, White Salmon spawning place
Tnani	Nadras (named after tnán 'rimrock')
Txši	Prineville (txš 'willow')
Púušpuuši	Redmond (puuš 'juniper')
Tłxni	Sherar's Bridge
Pláašplaaš; also Láq'pq'pi	Smith Rock, a place on the reservation
Ašnmáašu	Simnasho
Táix	Tygh Valley (tái 'meadow')

Xatiwaaptki	<i>Xatiwaapt'ki (MC)</i>	A <u>berry field</u> on the south side of Mt. Jefferson
Páçak'pi		Jefferson Creek; southern boundary of reservation
Tmnawáakuł		Ilehe
Wanáinaçt		Beaver Creek
Álpat Sátaas		Breitenbush; (Albert's Berrypatch) Western boundary of reservation - <i>Multnomah</i>
Q'ulq'úl		Whitewater
Sikwšikwi		Seekseeqwa Creek
Pátu		Mt. Hood
Ktiáktiiani		<i>Mt. Jefferson</i> Three Sisters (<i>lit. "jagged"</i>)
Ámtanat		Black Butte (literally 'bride')
Cáinaç		Green Ridge (literally 'bridegroom')
Qapš		Maupin
K'unçaaš		Mutton Mountain
[Places along the Deschutes River from Maupin to Dry Creek:]		
Xáušaš		First place along the river
Yášq'xwi		Place along the river inside the McQuinn Strip
Xwaiyamamí		Eagle Creek
Tišpuntišpun		Dayton
Twanáinakas		North Junction
Íwanawacas		White Horse Rapids
C'unípsi		Oak Creek; across from Caskella
Xúuł		South Junction
Ptyašwáakuł		Coleman; across the Deschutes from South Junction
Wanánp'at		3 miles before Dry Creek
Tauxwsí		Dry Creek
Xstúwi		Oyster Beds; south of Rattle Snake Butte
Tkuwinswáakuł		Sidwalder Flat

Wautukais camp
wautuks'a , journée en campagne 22

Vegetation: plants, plant parts

wawači	acorn
yai	bear grass
patiš	branch
patúlpatul	bushes, weeds, brush grass, vegetation in general
skni	buttercup
natit (or latit)	flower
c'ic'k	grass; hay
waskú	grass; hay
čši	greasewood
šataaš	huckleberry patch
wiwnúwaaš	huckleberry patch - ridge
puuš	juniper
k'unč	moss that hangs on trees
waxúš	moss in water
xátkwaiša	log lying down
ala'ála	nettle
palalik	pine-cone
mnúk	pine-nut
tamanič	plant
łmtq'ax	poison-ivy
psxú	rabbit brush
'mc'ai [m'ts'ai]?	root
'mc'ai'mcai [m'ts'ai]?	lots of roots
tauša	sage brush
tmnátmna	seed
iwáu'ata	sprout [iwáu'atša 'sprouting'; iwáu'atn 'it sprouted']

lak'án	stump
núvaxam	a lot of dead trees in a clump; burnt-over ground
<u>Trees</u>	
pátat	tree [ptat 'more than one tree']
ílkwas	wood
stapáwac	wood for kindling
'šxí	pitch
lak'áalak'a	clump of young trees
muxwínuxwi (or luxwíluxwi)	clump of tall, slender trees
nuxwí	tall slender tree, used for tepee pole
šaat	thicket
niní	aspen
núwaiyaaš	cedar found in high areas; it's bark is used for baskets
nánk	cedar
nankwáakuł	cedar found in lower areas
tmšaaš	choke-cherry tree
xpxp	cottonwood
papš	fir; Douglas fir; red fir; spruce
ašnmáašu	hawthorn
twanúwaaš	vine maple
táp'aaš	pine
c'uníps	oak
sáxi	syringa; arrow-wood bush
txš	willow
át'itaaš	chittum bark
núšxt	thorned greasewood (grows in alkali areas)

tk'ú	tule
patišpatiš	twig [patiš 'branch']
tamqikskúla	vine

KÁKYA: BIRDS AND ANIMALS AND THEIR PARTS

Birds

ti'ti'mxw	blackbird
xwašxwái	bluejay
q'špalí	buzzard
yapašpat'aía	camp-robber [literally 'grease-lover']
qw'ášqw'aš	crane
'á'a	crow
miimím	dove
xátxat	duck
táštaš	fish duck
k'amamul	eagle, bald
xwaiyamá	eagle, golden
ákak	goose
pti	grouse
šaxšax	hawk - eats chicken and fish
liixlí - liixli	hawk - smaller than šaxšax
qmsali	humming-bird
tiit	kill-deer
áč'ai	magpie
xwíxwí	meadowlark
waušuklá	oriole
miimánu	owl
pípu	ground owl; barn owl
k'apk'aplá	little screech owl
q'xnú	prairie-hen; prairie chicken

pátasi	quail
xúux	raven [Xuxúuxya Raven in legends]
wisqaqa	robin
t'ixt'ix	swallow
wapniyawala	swooping-hawk
p'iim	night-hawk
qw'iii	thrush
taxt	woodpecker
twicawawat	house-wren
ptptluyái	bluebird, mountain variety
yuulyúul	Carolina wren; snake-bird; little bird along rimrock
latitalwit	tiny little bird
wáptas	feather
aláxalax	bird's wing
twin	tail [of other animals or fish also]
'šič	nest [of other animals like rats or mice also]

Animals (Mammals)

Domestic animals

p'ius	cat
músuscn (or músmuscn)	cattle
k'usik'usi	dog
k'usi	horse [see below for kinds of horses]
kušú	pig
kusúkusú	baby pig, new born
lamitú	sheep

Kinds of horses

yíkt	an unbroken horse; wild horse
kw'aaxwli	an unbroken horse; ^{very} wild horse ("a real outliner")
wášat 'wít	a horse first being ridden

máamŋ	apaloosa horse
luč'á	bay
čmuk	black horse
k'iixk'iix	dun-colored
kaškáaš	greyish-roan mixture
kaukkaux-	palomino
támti'aki	spotted
t'ašt'ašwáakuł	strawberry roan
q'úiix	white horse
k'a'auk'a'au	white horse

Wild Animals

wáwatau	antelope
šiki	badger

č'at'akš

Bears

miyáwax	bear; black bear
anahúi	bear; brown bear
yáka	bear; a Yakima word used by some Warm Springs people
twít'aš	grizzly-bear, dark colored
wapaaniá	grizzly-bear, lighter colored
akak	grizzly-bear name used to address him so as not to offend him
wišpúš	beaver
p'č'ŋ	bob-cat
súułŋ	buffalo
mís	chipmunk (of various kinds)

miyáwax 'bat
miyáwax 'boss

kw' aiyawí

cougar

spilya

coyote [Spilyái 'Coyote in legends']

Deer

yáamaš

deer; mule deer

winat

deer; general term for old deer

yukwasíns

buck-deer with antlers

qnúwat

doe-deer

múps

fawn

tí'áik

black-tail deer

čatwili

white-tail deer

Elk

wiyapnit

bull elk

tašimka

cow elk

q'ai

elk calf

c'ilaia

ermine

luc'a

fox, red

tuuptuup

fox, silver

'uup'uup

lynx

ptyau

mink

šašik

moose

wau

mountain goat

triuun

mountain sheep

lakas

mouse

nukwšai

otter

šaš

porcupine [not on tape]

Rabbits

wilálík	rabbit
aikws	rabbit, cottontail
č'íit	mountain rabbit
k'aálás	raccoon [K'aalasyái Raccoon in legends]
wuši	rat
tiskái	skunk [Tiskáiya 'Skunk in legends', also: Piitiskaiya]
wáški	squirrel, grey
c'íiíá	little ground-squirrel or sage rat
sinmí	flying squirrel
q̄q̄q̄	large blueish squirrel
watái	weasel
xáališ	wolf
č'íwač'íwa	timber-wolf

Words about animals

ixpai	claw
asusu	hoof
watíkš	track; footprint
ístama	young of any animal [e.g. ístama miyáwax 'bear cub'; ístama wilalík 'baby rabbit']
yalaitít	newly independent young animal or bird

FISH

qw'ašlá	bull-head
k'astilá	crab; crayfish
áščinš	dolly varden
asm	eel

Hkwatit

xstu	oyster
<u>Salmon</u>	
núsux	salmon - general word
kálux	blueback
tkwínat	Chinook salmon
súnux	silversides
šušainš	steelhead
wálčaiyu - ^{ma}	seal
luq'w'a	squaw-fish
wilaps	sturgeon
xuun	sucker
yaik	sucker larger than xuun
č'wəñ	mullet (exceptionally large sucker from Klamath area)
xúlxul	trout, brook
t'alát'ała	trout, rainbow
sucxía	whale; shark
mt'úla	white-fish
smai	white-fish, small variety

-ma, -in
presumably possible
if see alive fish
if dead,
then food, not fish

Fish Parts

síwi	backbone of salmon
yaaxtí	eggs of salmon
paɾc'k	fin, pelvic or front
'ál'al	fin, dorsal or top
čyánu	gills
čučái	grease from fish
kúmkuu	inside of fish head

tq'in	milt of salmon
twin	tail
áisais	part of tail
twíltwil	lots of fish tail, to eat (salted)
waq'alúps	windpipe of salmon

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS: SNAKES, LIZARDS, FROGS, TOADS ^{-wa}

aluqw'át	frog
yawatakíls	tadpole
watik'áasasa	lizard
pat'uulnawaíá	lizard, large variety that camouflages itself to match surroundings
škwiya	salamander
pyuš	snake
pyúuyax	bullsnake
wáxpuš	rattlesnake
stjas	rattles of a rattler
pyus	water snake [cf. pyuš 'snake']
xliłáwit	toad

INSECTS, SPIDERS, WORMS

kliwisá	ant
atníwa	bee, wasp, yellowjacket
atníwait	bee sting
tiiš	beetle, black
lxáukał	beetle variety, large; pine-beetle
lawašmúk	bumblebee
walakwálak	butterfly

crickets

tjš	cricket
-----	---------

slksík cricket that sings at night

taaliá tree cricket

lice

apík flea; louse

apn head louse

asás head louse nit

flies

maxláí fly

'štmi horsefly

papst'á trout fly

tátx grasshopper

wawá mosquito

ilkwslapat'ala (or ilkwsnapat'ala) moth (literally: fire-lover)

papasapiiá (or pakasapiiá) scorpion

spiders

waxalxali spider

tíšpun black-widow spider

tispúltispul small yellow spider

áčpi tick

aplap water-bug

q'puiq'puí small black water-bug, harmful to animals if

swallowed

saisái worm

saisáima maggots

HUMAN BEINGS

tanán person; Indian

šuyápu	white man
winš	man
(nápu) awinšin	two men
awinšma	men
áiyat	woman
(nápu) áiyatin	two women
aiyatma	women
miyálas	baby
miyánaš	child
áswan	boy
(nápu) kátkatin	two boys
kátkatma	bunch of boys
pt'íic	girl
(nápu) pt'iilíin	two girls
pt'iilíma	bunch of girls
ináu	young unmarried man; youth
wapsíni	young unmarried woman; maiden
čáinač	young married man; bridegroom
ámtanat	young married woman; bride
am	husband
ášam	wife
ámiin	woman and husband
ášamiin	man and wife
amtáš	ex-husband
winš wutáš	ex-husband
ašamtáš	ex-wife
áiyat wutáš	ex-wife
anákwat	divorced person
palaxsíks	widow; widower

xwšaat	X ^u soatuuu ^u	old man
imama	Imama tuu ^u	old woman
wat'iima		oldest person (e.g. in a family)
laimut		youngest person (e.g. in a family)
anut'at		orphan
šiwaniš	[šiwanišma - Nez Perce]	stranger
twálxa		enemy; opponent
xtwai	xtwai 'my friend'	friend
yalpt		trading partner <i>Was. opt</i>
pínwaš		trading partner by marriage <i>iyalpt 'his trad. partner'</i>
ántanarma		ancestors
patáwpatama		descendants

Relatives

náimu		relative
íla		mother, when addressing her
na'ílas or pča	namipča	mother, when referring to her
túta	napinamipča	father, when addressing him
natútas or pšt	"our mother"	father, when referring to him
pitx	inimpča	mother's brother
paxax	"your mother"	mother's sister
pimx		father's brother
pišiš	imipča	father's sister
kála		mother's mother and all women on her side in that generation
tíla		mother's father and all men on his side in that generation
ála		father's mother and all women on her side in that generation

tutiti pštma
(May all fathers stand)
namipštín
namipštma
'our mothers'
napinamipčín
namipčáma

púša		father's father and all males on his side in that generation
am		husband
pnač		husband's father or mother
pnuk		husband's sister or brother [also wife's sister]
ášam		wife
švax		wife's mother
pšaš		wife's father
pnuk		wife's sister [also, as above, husband's sister or brother]
miyú		wife's brother
pat	<i>address (or affection, sometimes)</i>	older sister, when referring to her. This term used by both men (and boys) and women (and girls)
nána	<i>address (or affection, sometimes)</i>	older sister, when addressing her. This term used by men (and boys) and women (and girls)
asíp		younger sister, when referring to her. Used only by women and girls.
liya	<i>term of endearment</i>	younger sister, when addressing her. Used only by women and girls.
ac		younger sister, when referring to her. Used only by men and boys in this meaning.
taxntwai		younger sister, when addressing her. Used only by men and boys.
pyap		older brother, when referring to him. Used by men and boys, women and girls.
yáiya		older brother, when addressing him. Used by men and boys, women and girls.

pačt

younger brother, when referring to him. Used only by women and girls.

lpa

younger brother, when addressing him. Used only by women and girls.

lka

younger brother, when referring to him. Used only by men and boys.

sxp

younger brother, when addressing him. Used only by men and boys.

pamt

brother's son. Used only by women and girls.

paxyax

brother's son. Used only by men and boys.

pawát

brother's daughter. Used only by women and girls.

paiya

brother's daughter. Used only by men and boys.

itš

sister's son. Used by women and girls.

pši

sister's daughter. Used by women and girls.

pitx

sister's son. Used by men and boys. [This term also means mother's brother. Thus a man uses it for his sister's son who also uses it for him. It is reciprocal.]

piti

sister's daughter. Used by men and boys.

išt

a woman's son or daughter. A man's son.

pap

a man's daughter

pnač

son's wife [a woman uses this term for her husband's parents also. Thus it is a reciprocal term; they use it for each other.]

šwax

a woman's daughter's husband [a man uses this term for his wife's mother. It is reciprocal.]

pšaš	a man's daughter's husband [a man calls his wife's father by this term also. It is reciprocal.]
ála	a woman's son's child [the child also calls <u>her</u> ála]
kála	a woman's daughter's child [the child also calls <u>her</u> kála]
púša	a man's son's child [the child also calls <u>him</u> púša]
tíla	a man's daughter's child [the child also calls <u>him</u> tíla]
pnuk	a woman's sister's husband, and a man's brother's wife [also see other uses on first page of relatives]
ač	a woman's brother's wife
awít'aal	a man's sister's husband

People with certain jobs or characteristics

smwiłá	announcer, main speaker, formerly camp-crier
nč'iyala	(chief) <i>important elder</i>
miyúux	chief
nč'í tanán	important person
np'iwilá	fisherman
wsalilíá	hunter
tkwainpiá	hunter
waptailá	'misser', a person with poor aim in hunting
twáti	medicine man; doctor
wapašalá	helper to twáti
pamispamisiłá	helper to twáti

walsaklá	myth-teller
ašwaniya	slave
skuliá	student
sapsikw'ala	teacher
paxwíam	thief
wapčai	villain
pawauwiyala	whip-man; disciplinarian
pamtaía	leader in dance, sometimes called whip-man
kutkutía	worker
<hr/>	
patanawiix'la	an argumentative person
pinati'uyala	a bashful, shy person
ya'aula	a bashful, shy person
'mttún	a jolly person
'maciix	a jolly person
patiwiá	a fighter; one who fights all the time
paxtwaiá	a friendly person
xásxasi	a person who is humpbacked
pamc'iixwala	a person who pays attention
'šnawai yarwái	"poor thing"
paiyúwii	a sick person
pina'ikwankía	a spoiled person
šukwínš s'rwitpa	a good talker
xlaktmía	a too talkative person
maxlák	a too talkative person

THE BODY

wáumakwšaš	body, trunk
tiliwal	blood
pipš	bone

tʉnǎ	heart
p'íp'i	intestines; guts
pčakš	joint
sailps	kidney
tamátǎ'akš [not on the tape]	bladder
sit'áxs	liver
ašuušu	lungs
xpt	rib
wícas	sinew; tendon
ápx	skin
áq'paš	stomach

head and face

łamtx	head
tútanik	hair
wápšaš	braid
walǎk'ptki	bun or hair
waláwaiqwaix	bunch of hair tied on top of man's head
	in old days
talpt	scalp
pałka	skull
plús	brain
šwa	forehead
áčaš	eye
ák'ał [not on the tape]	eyeball
šłkpaaš	eye-brow
slqʷ'átqʷ'at	eye-lash
núšnu	nose
mšyú	ears
mšyú'axš	place behind ear

tṙš	check
tṙš nč'inc'it	jowls
'm	mouth
k'stn	teeth
mláaš	tongue
tn	jaw
mšk'att	chin
šuu	whiskers
lauláu	beard
pnx	lower back of head; nape of neck

neck and shoulders

tánwat	neck
núw'aš	throat
q'nkas	shoulder
pátankyawaš	shoulder blade

arm and hand

apáp	arm; hand
waxalán	arm-pit
k'ašinu	elbow
pap tṙná	palm of hand
pápnč'i	thumb
tuskáwas	index finger
pap láimut	little finger
apápxlaxia	all the fingers of the hand
papti'káwas	fist
'sxpas	finger-(or toe-)nail

trunk area

lúlukaš	breast (also, milk)
nikwa	chest

xpt	ribs
xptnaq'it	end of ribs
níwsk'a	solar plexus
k'upaš	spine
qw'i	waist
nawát	belly [nawatpamá 'appendix']
aš	navel
tč	hip
q'íyaš	buttocks
aicawas	buttocks

legs and feet

wuxá	leg; foot
wanš	thigh
q'udwł	knee
kliyas	back of knee
áutiks	calf
k'u ^k sk'u ^k s	ankle
wuxap'nái	heel
watikawas	sole of foot [watic 'to step']
wxá t ^u ná	arch of foot and instep
wxánc'i	big toe
wxá laimut	little toe
^{kif ktl} wxaxiaxia wxaxia ktl	all the toes of the foot

Body processes and conditions

waq'iš	alive
waq'išwit	life
wiyanawit	birth [wiyanawitpamá 'birthday']
iyái	pregnant
iyáiwinat	pregnancy

nmúwit	miscarriage
púułni	blind; blind person
pu'uuł	almost blind [also, acting without thinking]
háašt	breath; also means life
háaššain	breathing
itkwáihaašša	labored breathing
aq'úwit	cough
aq'úwiša	coughing
itanúwiša	coughing of TB or other chest congestions
t'laak	deaf
paiknáł	deaf; not paying attention no matter what you say
šyaut	a faint
šyauša	fainting
iyúwiyu	goiter
anáwi	hungry
mčcpt	an itch; to itch
píxá	medicine
tautnúk	medicine
łkápni	paralyzed; a paralyzed person
xnúxwł	saliva; germs
šič'alú	scar
páyu	sick
payúwi	a sick person; patient; sickness; sickly
šaláwi	sickly; ailing
at'xyút	sneeze
at'xyúša	sneezing
łp'uł	tears

čut'aša	thirsty
čipšit	vomit
ičipšiša	vomitting
pinásučipšiša	forced vomiting by means of a stick
q'iša	wrinkles
šq'mu	wrinkles (12/10/1951)
šu'um	wrinkles (name for <i>face</i>)

TRADITIONS

sñwit	language
tanarmamiki sñwit	Indian language
ičiškin	Indian language [ičiškiin 'talk Indian']
walsákas	legend; story of the ancient times
walsaklá	teller of legends
wiyá'ii'iit	to say yes during telling of legend to show you are awake
wiya'ii'iiá	person who says yes during legends
walptáikt	song
támsnwi (walptáikaš)	song with words
wánp̄t or wánp̄aš	spirit song; medicine song; song person owns himself
wanpiá or wánp̄i	person who sings wánp̄t
ititámat	worship prayer songs; sung without drums
'wáçt	dream ['wačšanáaš 'I was dreaming']
tán'waçi	a person who dreams dreams in which: paníya walptáikaš - they give him songs to pass on to others about how to live properly, or paníya sñwit - they give him words for preaching

átawitki	respect (as, for example, given by survivors at a funeral)
tmnátki	respect (as, for example, given by survivors at a funeral)
tmáitki	respect (as, for example, given by survivors at a funeral)
átmnašanaaš	I'm showing respect for . . .
wáašat	worship dance
páaxamt	war dance
k'upíipit	round dance
wílalik wáašat or wilalíkit.	rabbit dance
pápawaxnknikt	rabbit or owl dance
miimánu wáašat	owl dance
xwaiyamá wáašat	eagle dance
calihúmit	skip dance
twáixt wáašat	soup dance
q'xnú wáašat	chicken dance
likúk wáašat	chicken dance
páčaḡ'ilakt	proposal dance
walakwálak wáašat	butterfly dance
kiukiulas	drum
kw'alálkw'alal	hand bell
sapálwit	feast
ká'wit	feast (first foods)
tmaanít sapálwit	berry feast
xnít sapálwit	root feast
iyaunmí tkwátat	memorial dinner
pačaxlpša káatnamna tkwátatki	memorial dinner (literally 'opening the long-house with food')