

***A Modern Mohegan Dictionary***

***2006 Edition***

***Prepared for the  
Council of Elders***

***by Stephanie Fielding***

***Reviewed by the Cultural and Community Programs Department***

***Property of the  
Mohegan Tribe***



**Fidelia Fielding**  
**Cits Pátunáhshô**  
**Flying Bird**

© 2006 The Mohegan Tribe  
No reproduction of this publication without  
written request and approval of the Mohegan Tribe

## **Table of Contents**

Author's Note .....	5
Guide to Using the Dictionary	
Introduction .....	7
English to Mohegan .....	7
Mohegan to English .....	8
Pronunciation Guide .....	9
Mohegan Grammar Paradigms .....	11
Pronouns .....	11
Nouns .....	16
Animate Nouns .....	16
Proximate and Obviative .....	17
Locative .....	17
Irregular Endings .....	18
Inanimate Nouns .....	18
Possessed Nouns .....	19
Verbs .....	24
Independent Verbs .....	24
Transitive and Intransitive .....	25
Intransitive Verbs .....	26
Transitive Verbs .....	31
Passive Sentences/Indefinite Subject .....	33
Independent Transitive Animate Verbs .....	36
Commands .....	44
Conjunct Paradigm .....	48
Numbers .....	55
Mohegan to English Dictionary .....	56
English to Mohegan Word Finder .....	122



## **Author's Note**

It is a great thrill to present this first dictionary of the Mohegan language to the Mohegan People. The words in this dictionary were in our accumulated database that was edited last year by Linguist David Costa. Dr. Costa also researched the lexicon and grammar, developed our alphabet, translated scripts from which many sample sentences were pulled, and proofed the grammar.

When the database was being put together the emphasis was on a vocabulary that would be used for the videotapes produced for our language program, so there are lots of words that are simply not here. It doesn't mean they don't exist. It means that we haven't found them or had the opportunity to research them and include them in this edition.

A word must be said about the language. Algonquian languages, of which Mohegan is one, are quite complex and words can grow wonderfully long. We'll learn the basics and grow together in our understanding of the language. Some simple compound words, besides the days of the week and numbers, that Fidelia used are in this dictionary.

Below are excerpts from two versions of The Lord's Prayer. One is by Fidelia Fielding and the other is by Experience Mayhew who was raised among the Wampanoag people and learned Wampanoag at the same time that he learned English. He traveled to Southeastern Connecticut in the 1710s. He said, of that visit,

*I took particular notice of the dialect by them used, and tho I found that there was so much difference betwixt theirs and that used among us, that I could not well understand their discourses and they much Less understand mine, which obliged me to make use of an Interpreter, yet I thought the difference was not so great, but that if I had continued there a few months I could have attained to speake inteligably in their dialect.*

With his understanding of the similarities between the two languages he translated the Lord's Prayer into Mohegan. These two versions of this famous prayer are full of exquisite examples of our language. You can see the complexity in one and the simplicity in the other. As we learn our language we are going to start with the simple and graduate slowly into the more complex. So we are happy to have both examples for us to draw from.

*Give us today bread,  
so, too, for another day.*

*Give us this day  
our daily bread*

***Meyum you gesk tugerneag [FF]  
oye ungertug gesks***

***Mesunnan eyeu kesukohk [EM]  
asekesukohkish nupputtukqunnekonun.***

Within the compiled words that we have, there is a problem, however, that has not been remedied, because enough time has not been spent on the puzzle. It is called *syncope*. Syncope is a normal language change process where a vowel is dropped. This abounds in Mohegan, but was not discovered until late in the process. To complicate matters Fidelia uses syncope in a slightly different way. She will often drop an entire syllable as she does in the following examples. The first bolded word is in Modern Mohegan the second is Fidelia's version of the same word. In another word she drops the whole syllable at times and just the vowel at others.

***pahkaci*** = *already* = **kugje**  
***tuhkáyuw*** = *cold* = **kiyou** and **t'kiyou**

To show you another word where syncope has taken place, we'll use the word **wôks**, which means 'fox'. Remember, please, that /ô/ is a nasalized vowel. The /o/ is pushed through the nose and sounds as though it is accompanied by /n/. 'Uncas' means 'fox.' Normally, a consonant doesn't disappear and come back, as would be a possible explanation for the /w/ being at the beginning of the modern version of 'fox,' but not in the older version. The /w/ being a glide, however, is a very subtle sound and may have been dropped just from Uncas' name and not from the word 'fox'. So let's assume that the /w/ is paranthetically at the beginning of the word.

**(W)uncas** [syncope deletes the short /a/ before the /s/ giving us] → **wuncs** [in Modern Mohegan /un/ is /ô/] → **wôcs** [in Modern Mohegan /c/ is /k/] → **wôks**

This brings us to our new orthography, or the way words are written. An alphabet had to be chosen and fixed, so we could spell our language with consistency. Not only are we here to learn the language, but become literate in it. Literacy is important because it crystalizes the language in our minds and makes it more likely to remain there. There are sounds in Mohegan that are not normally used in English. The pronunciation guide distinguishes them for you.

In conclusion, we have the beginnings of our language back. Be patient. There will be things that you just can't express in Mohegan yet, but one day you will be able to. I have confidence that I can populate our lexicon with many words that were familiar to the ears of our ancestors and I have confidence that you will be able to learn them. Together we will resurrect our language and make it whole again.

Wômôyáw Katôks,  
Stephanie Fielding

## **Guide to Using the Dictionary**

### **Introduction**

This is a first dictionary of the Mohegan language. It is a part of the attempt to resurrect a sleeping language, which has been quiet for nearly 100 years at this writing. In 1908 Fidelia A.H. Fielding, the last speaker, passed away leaving a few journals as a legacy to her people. From these journals we get a view of the lexicon and grammar of the Mohegan language as well as an idea of how the words were pronounced. Most of the words that Mrs. Fielding used in her diaries are here (marked FF), as well as others whose accuracy became known through the hard work of linguist David Costa of El Cerrito, California, under the direction of the Council of Elders of the Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut Indians.

The Mohegan language is native to southeastern Connecticut in southern New England. The neighboring Pequots who spoke the same language lived in the area east of the Thames River (previously known as the Pequot River) and the Mohegans lived in the area west of the Thames. The two tribes were one until the 1600s when a band under the leadership of Uncas moved across the river to make a new home there. Among the neighbors of the Mohegans and Pequots are the Nipmuck of south central Massachusetts and northern Connecticut directly north of the Mohegan-Pequot, the Wampanoag in southern Massachusetts, the Narragansett in Rhode Island and directly east of the Mohegan-Pequot, Quiripi in central Connecticut to the west of Mohegan-Pequot, the Shinnecock and Montauk on Long Island's south fork, and the Unquachog in central Long Island west of the Montauk.<sup>1</sup>

### **English to Mohegan**

The dictionary has several parts. The English to Mohegan section will give you an English word and a Mohegan stem that means the same thing. This is the part of the dictionary you will probably use the most. The Mohegan *stem* usually cannot be used alone. With *verbs* and *dependent nouns* there must be prefixes and suffixes that are added to the front and the back of the stem. You will also notice that you might have two very similar entries one saying, "he is afraid of him," and the other saying, "he is afraid of it." The Mohegan words would read: **quhsh-** and **quhtam-** respectively. The difference is the animate object in one and the inanimate object in the other. Animate and inanimate forms take different suffixes. To see how the endings are applied you have to look at the Grammar Paradigms or at the Mohegan-English section of the dictionary. If you are new to Mohegan it would be wise to read through the grammar paradigms before starting to make sentences.

For nouns it will give you the *plural*, just so you won't have to look farther. But if you are putting the word in the *locative* or *obviative* case, you will have to look on page 17 of the grammar paradigms where these terms and usages are explained.

---

<sup>1</sup> Rudes, Blair A., 1997. "Resurrecting Wampano (Quiripi) from the Dead: Phonological Preliminaries," *Anthropological Linguistics*, 39:1, p. 2.

Exceptions to rules and to see what kind of stem you are dealing with you should look in the Mohegan to English section of the dictionary.

### **Mohegan to English**

As you get more familiar with Mohegan you might look to the Mohegan to English section for help with conjugating verbs. Although it doesn't have every option available to you it does have several that are more commonly used. It also has some of the exceptions to rules. Below **miy-** shows an exception in the *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg*: **mis**. Then in the example sentences another form of **mis** (you give it to him) is shown in **misum** (you give to me).

**miy-**, VTA give (it) to him (y-stem)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **numiyô**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **miyáw**, *you and I* **kumiyômun**,  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **mis**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **miyohq**, *conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **miyôt**  
**Nis áskasqisucik citsak misum**: Give me three green birds.

First is the stem, then the part of speech. This word is a Verb that is Transitive and Animate; each of those aspects of the word is important to know when building a word and a sentence. It is also a y-stem; that means it is declined differently than other words. This word has a sound alternation between <y> and <s> and it shows in the imperative singular form. More detail can be found in the *Grammar Paradigms* on the four different types of verbs. Check the *Abbreviations* page for a list of abbreviations.

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **numiyô** : this is the independent version of the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular. This means, 'I give it to him/her.'

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **miyáw** : this is the independent version of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular. This version of the word is the closest to the stem. It usually has the fewest attachments to it. This word means, 'he gives it to him/her.'

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **mis** : this is the imperative mood. The imperative mood is when someone tells someone else to do something. **Mis** is a command to the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular with the third person as the indirect object. The translation would be 'Give it to him!' The subject of this sentence is the unnamed singular you. I (1<sup>st</sup> person) am telling one of you (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular) to 'give it to him.'

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **miyohq** : this is also the imperative mood, but more than one person is being told to 'give it to him.'

*conj. 3<sup>rd</sup>* **miyôt** : this is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person in the conjunct. The conjunct is used in certain types of clauses, particularly clauses which are not the main clause of the sentence. For instance, it is used in relative clauses, which are clauses that modify nouns. In a sentence like 'The money that he gave to her is gone', the clause 'that he gave to her' is a relative clause, which specifies more closely the particular money that we're talking about. This relative clause would be translated in Mohegan with the verb **miyôt**. The conjunct is also often used in names and as an independent form of an intransitive verb.



Some of the words have sentences to show how this word has been used in a sentence. The sources of these words are Fidelia Fielding's diaries, the language program scripts and other assorted approved sources. Mrs. Fieldings words are marked FF.

### **Pronunciation Guide**

Mohegan is not a secret way of speaking English. It is a totally different language with different sounds (some of which are not familiar), and others that are used differently than they are in English. To change these sounds to make them more like English takes away from the beauty and the uniqueness of the language.

The Mohegan language has seven consonants sounds that are the same as the English pronunciation of the same letters. They are:

h      m      n      q      sh      w      y

We have five letters that are slightly different. They are:

c      k      p      s      t

The Mohegan vowels, among which are two unique characters<sup>2</sup>, are:

a      á      i      o      ô      u

Among the Mohegan letters that correlate most closely with English, there is an <h>. The <h> most often appears after a vowel and before a consonant or consonant cluster (two or more consonants together). In English the natural reaction to this is that the <h> somehow shapes the preceding vowel. In Mohegan the <h> means the following consonant is preaspirated. That means you actually pronounce the <h> with the following consonant, giving a breath from the back of your throat, before the consonant. For example, <hk> is pronounced like an English 'k' yet with a puff of breath immediately before it.

Of the five letters that are pronounced differently, the first <c> will sound almost familiar to you. It is pronounced like <ch> combined with a <j>. Also among these letters is <s> that, like in English, is sometimes pronounced like a <z>. This change from <s> to <z> takes place between two vowels, and at the beginning of a word. It sounds like /s/ however, when it comes right after an <h>. The <s> in clusters (<sk>, <sp>, <sq>) can be pronounced either as /s/ or as /sh/.

The other three letters, like <c> are also a combination of two letters: k = k+g, t = t+d and p = p+b. If you concentrate when you say these pairs you will see that they are made almost exactly alike except that, if you put your hand on your throat, <j>, <g>,

---

<sup>2</sup> When typing these letters in MSWord go to *Insert* in the menu bar above, and then *Symbol* (normal text).

<d>, and <b> will make your throat vibrate whereas <ch>, <k>, <t> and <p> don't. The former are called *voiced* and the latter are *voiceless*. There is also a difference between aspirated and unaspirated sounds. The correct Mohegan pronunciation is the unaspirated sound, which is difficult for English speakers to say. To hear the difference, say outloud "skill," "kill," and "gill." The <k> in "skill" is unaspirated as is the <g> in gill. However, <k> is aspirated in "kill". If you can't quite make a combination or the unaspirated sound, go with the voiced option, <j>, <g>, <d> and <b> at the beginning of a word and the unvoiced in the middle of a word. The unvoiced option should always be used after <h> when it is preaspirated.

Another new sound for many of us is hearing a <q> at the end of a word. The <q> in itself is pronounced like <kw>. It is very subtle and the temptation is to leave the <w> sound off the end, because we are used to having words end in <k>, but not <kw>. Please don't, just add a little <w> to the end of your <k>.

The two vowels that have unique characters <á> and <ô> also have unique presentations. The <á> is very similar to <a> except that it is held a bit longer as the <a> in *father*. The <ô> is a nasalized vowel. It is like pronouncing a long <o> in your nose. It sounds very much like the vowels in the French word for *child*, "enfant," and a little like the honk of a goose. When the <ô> is followed by <t>, <k>, <c> or <q> it sounds as though the <ô> is combining with an <n> making "ôk" sound like "onk". When there is a <p> following the <ô>, then the <ô> sounds like it combines with an <m>. Rejoice, it is easier to pronounce <mp> than <np>.

A rundown of the sounds are as follows:

- a – as the <o> in **pot** or **rot**
- á – as the <a> in **father** (nearly the same as /a/ but held longer)
- c – (ch+j) similar to the <c> in **cello** or the /ti/ in **question** or <j> in **jay**
- h – as the /h/ in **ahead**, **ahoy**
- i – as the /ee/ in **knee**, **keep**
- k – (k+g) similar to the /k/ in **skill** or **ski**
- m – as the /m/ in **mad** or **ham**
- n – as the /n/ in **no** or **run**
- o – as /oo/ in **boot** or **root** or the /u/ in **flute** and **clue**
- ô – similar to the /aun/ in **raunchy** or the /om/ in **bomb**
- p – (p+b) similar to the /p/ in **spy** and **spill**
- q – as the /q/ in **squint** and **equip**
- s – as the /s/ in **sew** and **kiss** (and sometimes like /s/ in nasal)
- sh – as the /sh/ in **show** and **wash**
- t – (t+d) similar to the /t/ in **still** or **stay**
- u – like the /u/ in **cut** or **pup**
- w – like the /w/ in **walk** or **way**
- y – like the /y/ in **yawn** or **yet**

# Mohegan Grammar Paradigms

## Introduction

To the English-speaking mind, *nouns* and *verbs* are higher on the grammar hierarchy than *pronouns*. And because of that status, one would naturally talk about nouns and verbs first. In Mohegan, however, pronouns usually show themselves as the beginnings (*prefixes*) and endings (*suffixes*) of words. Verbs and some nouns are not complete unless the pronoun prefixes and suffixes are added to the root of the word. Because of this we are going to discuss pronouns first, then progress to nouns and verbs. Verbs being the most complex will come after nouns. *Prepositions* and other parts of speech, which are necessary but not different in their usage than English, will be discussed at the end.

## Pronouns

*Pronouns* take the place of nouns in a sentence. The pronouns are identified in relation to the person who is speaking. The *first person* is the person speaking. The *second person* is the person being spoken to. The *third person* is another person or thing that the first and second persons are talking about.

Third person can be a person or an animal. Anything that is animate can be a 3<sup>rd</sup> person. When we are referring to the third person there is no sex specified. In Mohegan, ‘he’ and ‘she’ or ‘him’ and ‘her’ are not distinguished — they use the same pronouns, as well as the same prefixes and suffixes. In Algonquian terms, *gender* refers to the difference between *animate* and *inanimate*. There are some other things that are animate in Mohegan that an English speaker would not expect to be animate, like heavenly bodies.

A *singular* is one person or thing, while the *plural* is two or more people or things. So in English the first person singular is ‘I’ and ‘me’. The first person plural is ‘we’ and ‘us’. The first person plural gets a little more complicated in Mohegan.

In English, if a husband is talking to his wife he might say, ‘We have a house.’ Describing the same situation, he might also say that same sentence, ‘We have a house’ to someone else. In the first sentence ‘we’ includes the first person and the second person in the word ‘we’. But when he is talking to someone besides his wife about their house, the word ‘we’ excludes the person he is talking to. In other words the house belongs to the husband and wife and not to a third party. In Mohegan, ‘we’ distinguishes between ‘we’ that includes ‘you’ (the inclusive) and ‘we’ that doesn’t include ‘you’ (the exclusive).

‘We’ is shown in the attachments to the verb ‘have’ or *wacôn-*, but if emphasis is wanted a personal pronoun may be added. The Mohegan word for ‘we/us’ that does not include the person being spoken to is *niyawun*, while the word for ‘we/us’ if the person being spoken to is included is *kiyawun*. In the following examples, ‘we’ is shown in the suffixes and prefixes to the verb ‘have’ or *wacon-*, but if emphasis is wanted a personal pronoun may be added.

**Kiyawun kuwacônômun** cáqin! (Inclusive): We have a house! (Says the husband to the wife.)

**Niyawun nuwacônômun** cáqin! (Exclusive): We have a house! (Says the husband to a person who does not own the house.)

### **Me, You and Them**

The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons are shown with different attachments to the beginning of a word (prefix) and the end of a word (suffix). The following table shows the personal pronouns that stand alone. *Please take note: even when they are used, the verb must also show the appropriate prefixes and suffixes.*

<b>Independent Personal Pronouns</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan Pronoun</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	ni	I, me
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	ki	you
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	nákum	he, she, her, him
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	niyawun	we, us (me and them, but <i>not</i> you)
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	kiyawun	we, us (you and I, <i>and</i> 3 <sup>rd</sup> person included optionally)
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	kiyaw	you (plural, more than one)
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	nákumôw	they them

These independent personal pronouns above are used normally as emphasis or clarification along with the regularly declined verb. When no emphasis is needed the regularly declined verb will include the prefix and suffix that is needed as the subject and object. This is explained more fully in the section on verbs.

An odd thing that happens in English is that the word for second person, ‘you,’ is the same when ‘you’ is one person or many people. That is not how it works in Mohegan. There is a separate word for both the singular and the plural. The personal pronoun that means a singular ‘you’ is **ki** and for a plural ‘you’ is **kiyaw**. This is also the case when adding prefixes and suffixes to verbs.

### **Myself and Yourself**

The *reflexive* pronouns are used for talking about oneself, as in English you might say: ‘I see myself’ or ‘they see themselves’.

<b>Objective/ Reflexive Personal Pronouns</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan Pronoun</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	nahak	myself
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	kahak	yourself

3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wahakáh</b>	herself, himself
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nahakánônak</b>	ourselves (excl.)
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kahakánônak</b>	ourselves (incl.)
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kahakáwôwak</b>	yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wahakáwôwah</b>	themselves
indefinite	<b>mahak</b>	oneself

The following are some examples of independent and reflexive or objective pronouns.

**Nunáwô nahak pipinacucôhqôkanuk:** I saw (him) myself in the mirror.

**Nutahsamômun nahakánônak wiyawhs:** We'll feed ourselves meat.

**Putam wahakáh wupupiqáwôkuwôwah:** He heard himself in their music.

### **Who and What?**

Questions in English and Mohegan are started *usually* with words like 'who' or 'what'? In English, 'who' usually is talking about people. In Mohegan the word for 'who', **awán** expands to include animals and all things animate, but only asks about one at a time; it also means 'someone' and 'anyone'. When you are asking about more than one person or animal, you have to use the plural form, **awánik**.

When you are asking about inanimate things you use the word **cáqan** for one thing and **cáqnash** for more than one thing. Please notice that the endings on these plural pronouns are the same as on nouns. **Cáqan** also means 'something' or 'anything'.

<b>Interrogative/ Indefinite Pronouns</b>		
<b>Gender/Number</b>	<b>Mohegan</b>	<b>Translation</b>
animate singular	awán	who?/someone
animate plural	awánik	who? (plural)/some people
inanimate singular	cáqan	what?/something
inanimate plural	cáqnash	what? (plural)/some things

**Awánik ôkutakanak piyôk?** : What others are coming?

**Awán ni skitôp?** : Who is this person?

**Cáqnash manotásh mus kutayakunum?** : What baskets will you paint?

### **Another and Others**

**Ôkutak** is the singular form of 'another' and could be referring to either an animate thing such as a person, animal or heavenly body, or an inanimate thing like 'a farm,' 'a window' or 'a stone'. The way you can tell the gender (animate or inanimate)

for many things is to look at the plural form. **Ôkutakanak** is the animate form while **ôkutakansh** is the inanimate form. Please notice that the stem for this word is **ôkutakan-**. The **-an-** at the end disappears in the singular form, but reappears when the plural suffix is added.

<b>ôkutakan- 'other, another'</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
animate singular	ôkutak	another (animate)
animate plural	ôkutakanak	others (animate)
inanimate singular	ôkutak	another (inanimate)
inanimate plural	ôkutakansh	others (inanimate)

**Ôkutak awáhsos piyô yotay:** Here comes another bear.

**Misum ôkutak áskot: Give me another pumpkin.**

**Kumuskam ôkutakansh oyôwahkawayush yotay:** You can find other valleys here.

### **How many?**

**Cahsuw** and **cahshi** ask *how many*. They can be used in questions or they can be used in statements. The top two in the chart are when talking about animate objects or beings and the bottom two are when talking about inanimate things.

<b>cahs-/cahsh-: 'how many/much, so many/much'</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
animate singular	cahsuw	how much, so much (animate)
animate plural	cahsuwak	how many, so many (animate)
inanimate singular	cahshi	how much, so much (inanimate)
inanimate plural	cahshinsh	how many, so many (inanimate)

**Cahsuwak noyuhcak apuwak kupáy:** So many deer are in the forest.

**Cahshinsh punitôkansh suhkuhkanum? :** How many knives can he throw?

**Cahshi yák kahcôhtam? :** How much sand do you want?

### ***This and That***

‘This’ and ‘that’, ‘these’ and ‘those’ are called demonstrative pronouns. They distinguish between what is near and what is farther away. In English we might say ‘this man’ referring to the man the speaker is standing next to, or the man whose arm the speaker is touching. ‘That man’ is someone standing away from the speaker. In other words there is some distance between the speaker and the man.

This is the same in Mohegan. The speaker would say **yo in** for the man he is standing next to and **na in** for the man across the room. Likewise, the speaker would say **yo wisq** when touching or holding a bowl. But if the bowl were sitting away from the speaker on the table, the speaker might point to the bowl and say **ni wisq**.

You will notice that the word for ‘this’ is **yo** whether it is referring to something animate or inanimate. But it is more specific when using ‘that’ with **ni** referring to the inanimate and **na** referring to the animate. It is easy to tell the animacy of a word by the plural. An animate plural will end with **-k** and an inanimate plural will end with **-sh**. This is also so with the demonstrative pronouns. Please notice that in the plural, the endings on the pronouns match the endings of the nouns themselves.

**Yo yôpôwi tuhkayuw:** This morning is cold.

**Pôhpohq wici yoh muhkacuksak:** Let’s play with these boys.

**Wahakay numiyô i na in:** The nutshell I gave to that man.

**Nish pôhpaskôkansch musqáyush:** Those balls are red.

The obviative is only used with animate objects, and the form used is the same whether it is singular or plural. Look on page 17 for a fuller explanation of the obviative.

**Nih ayuw Uncas wunáhtiáh:** Those are Uncas’ dogs.

**In pakitam yoh piyámáquh:** The man threw away this fish.

<b><i>Demonstrative Pronouns</i></b>		
<b>Gender/Number</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
animate singular	yo	this
animate plural	yok	these
animate obviative	yoh	this/these
inanimate singular	yo	this
inanimate plural	yosh	these
animate singular	na	that
animate plural	nik	those
animate obviative	nih	that/those
inanimate singular	ni	that
inanimate plural	nish	those

## Nouns

Nouns are people, animals, places, things, actions, qualities, and concepts. In Mohegan they come in two forms: *Animate* and *Inanimate*. Animate nouns include all people, animals, heavenly bodies (sun, moon, stars, but not clouds), and spirits (God, ghosts, the souls or spirits of living or dead people). There are other things that also are considered animate. These things usually are able to hold water, but this is not always the case. ‘Bowl,’ for example in Mohegan is *wisq* and fits the holding of water criteria, but it is inanimate. Some cultural items and certain plants are unpredictably animate and this just has to be learned. It’s a mystery.

There are only two sure ways to know if something is animate or inanimate. One is to see its plural form. As we know there are always exceptions to rules, but for the most part: the plural of animate nouns end in *-k* and the plural of inanimate nouns end in *-sh*. The other way to know for sure is to look in the dictionary. There you will see that NA or NI follows nouns. That stands for *Noun Animate* or *Noun Inanimate* respectively.

Being able to distinguish the gender is important for putting the correct endings on the nouns but it is also very important when finding the proper verb to go with a noun. There are often two verbs forms with the same meaning except one is used with an animate noun and one is used with an inanimate noun. An example would be the word for ‘come’. In the first sentence below we are using the animate form of the word (he comes) and the second sentence we are using the inanimate form of the word (it comes).

**Kahôk piyô sôwanayo:** The goose *comes* southward.

**Muhshoy piyômuw sipok:** The boat *comes* on the river.

## Animate Nouns

Nouns appear in four forms. In the chart below are the normal forms for nouns. Singular and plural, as we have talked about, and they also come in *obviative* and *locative*, the explanations of which follow the chart.

<i>Animate Nouns, regular stems</i>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	winay	old woman
plural	winay <b>ak</b>	old women
obviative	winay <b>ah</b>	old woman/women (obviative)
locative	winay <b>uk</b>	at the old woman



### **Proximate and Obviative**

Third person as it is used here is as it was described earlier: first person is the speaker (I, me, we), second person is who is being spoken to...the listener or the reader (you), and the third person is who or what the first person is speaking about (he or she, animals or other animate beings).

Obviative is a word that was made up particularly for Algonquian languages, of which Mohegan is one, because this form is not used in most other languages. Unless you have the Oxford English Dictionary, you probably won't find it in your English dictionary.

The **obviative** form is used when there are two or more animate third persons (this can be either any number of nouns or a noun and a pronoun) in a sentence. The opposite of obviative is **proximate**. The proximate case is the regular case. The obviative case takes another form with the suffix **-ah** added.

The obviative is used when a noun or pronoun is the object of the verb. The object is the obviative.

**Winay takam skokah:** The old woman hit the snake.

Another place where obviative is used is if the third person is possessed by another person.

**Aposuyun wusihsah piyô i wuyôhkuhpuwôk:** Cook's uncle came to dinner.

Also notice there is no obviative form for inanimate nouns.

### **Locative**

The locative case is another part of the language that is different from English, but every Indo-European language did at one time have a locative case. The **locative case** shows where something is. It is noted with the suffix **-uk**. It can be said that the locative suffix takes the place of 'on,' 'at' and 'in'.

<b>cáhqin</b> = house	<b>cáhqinash</b> = houses	<b>cáhqinuk</b> = in the house(s)
<b>muks</b> = wolf	<b>muksak</b> = wolves	<b>muksuk</b> = on the wolf(s)
<b>wus</b> = edge	<b>wusásh</b> = edges	<b>wusuk</b> = at the edge(s)

Please notice that there is no plural form to go with the obviative and the locative. The same form is used for singular or plural. The difference is distinguished from the context.

### Irregular Endings

N-stem nouns are a common type where a part of the word disappears in the singular. In n-stems, a syllable consisting of a vowel plus *-n* is deleted in the singular, but present before all suffixes. Notice in *áhsup*, ‘raccoon,’ *-an* reappears when any of the suffixes are added to the word. This is not a part of the suffix; it is a part of the stem that reappears when the suffix is added.

<b>Animate Nouns, N-stems</b>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	áhsup	raccoon
plural	áhsup <u>an</u> ak	raccoons
obviative	áhsup <u>an</u> ah	raccoon(s) (obviative)
locative	áhsup <u>an</u> uk	at the raccoon, on the raccoon

In many nouns, letters or even whole syllables cannot be seen in the plain singular form, but they reappear in other forms of the word. The plurals of these nouns cannot be predicted on how the singular looks. *Skitôp*, ‘person,’ below is an example of this. Instead of a regular *-ak* the plural ending has *-ák*, many noun stems end in vowels, which disappear in the singular, but are present in all other forms. When *-á* comes back it takes the place of the *-a* which is a usual part of the plural suffix. The plurals of these nouns cannot be predicted on the basis of the singular alone. This also happens at times with *-ô*.

<b>Animate Nouns, vowel stems</b>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	skitôp	person, Indian
plural	skitô <u>pá</u> k	people, Indians
obviative	skitô <u>pá</u> h	person(s), Indian(s) (obv.)
locative	skitô <u>pá</u> k	at the person, Indian

**Nis náhtiák pumsháwak wici inuk:** Two dogs traveled with the man.

**Mihkunumoq sôp kiyamák:** Hold the soup in the spoon.

**Inak cuhsháyamuqak nitôpáh:** The men hate my friends.

### Inanimate Nouns

Below are the three normal forms for inanimate verbs with regular stems.

<b>Inanimate Nouns, regular stems</b>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	wacuw	hill
plural	wacuwash	hills
locative	wacuwuk	at the hill, on the hill

Some inanimate noun stems end in vowels and take the plural ending *-sh* and the locative ending *-k*, like *munotá*, ‘basket,’ below.

<i>Inanimate Nouns, vowel stems</i>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	munotá	basket
plural	munotásh	baskets
locative	munoták	in the basket

N-stems are more common among inanimate nouns than among animate nouns; note that the plural ending *-ash* is reduced to *-sh* after *-n-* below. In this instance again, the *-an* returns after disappearing in the singular form. N-stems take an *-an-* ending whenever there is a suffix after it, but otherwise they drop it. In the inanimate plural of these stems is always *-ansh* and NOT *-anash*.

<i>Inanimate Nouns, n-stems</i>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	pitôk	sack, bag
plural	pitôkansh	sacks, bags
locative	pitôkanuk	in the sack, bag

Many inanimate noun stems end in vowels, which disappear in the singular, but are present in all other forms. The plurals of these nouns cannot be predicted on the basis of the singular alone. The following are some examples:

<i>Inanimate Nouns, á-stems</i>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	sqôt	<i>door</i>
plural	sqôtásh	<i>doors</i>
locative	sqôták	<i>at the door</i>

<i>Inanimate Nouns, i-stems</i>		
	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
singular	nic	<i>my hand</i>
plural	nicish	<i>my hands</i>
locative	nicik	<i>in my hand(s)</i>

### ***Possessed Nouns***

Every noun can be possessed...except perhaps the sun; but that’s a matter of philosophy rather than language. When a noun is possessed it has a regular series of prefixes and suffixes that are added depending on who possesses the noun. There are two

types of nouns, *independent nouns* and *dependent nouns*. When either one is possessed they have a certain set of prefixes and suffixes that tell you who the possessor is.

The difference between them is that independent nouns can stand alone (unless they are possessed), but dependent nouns must have a possessor. They are not complete words unless they have a prefix or a prefix and suffix to show who possesses it.

### **Independent Nouns**

In English we have six persons that can possess a noun: I, you (singular), he or she, we, you (plural) and them. In Mohegan there are seven persons: I, you (singular), he or she, we (inclusive), we (exclusive), you (plural) and them. The big change is first person plural. This was mentioned on the first page on pronouns, but it is different enough and important enough to mention it again. We can say ‘we’ in two different ways. One way is to include the person being spoken to in ‘we’. This is called **1<sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive**. Let’s say we’re talking about ‘a house’ or *cáhqin*. ‘My house’ is *nucáhqin*, while ‘your house’ is *kucáhqin*. So if I said, ‘our house,’ or *kucáhqinun*, it would mean that the 1<sup>st</sup> person and the 2<sup>nd</sup> person shared possession of the house. But if I said *nucáhqinun* it would mean that the possessors of the house did not include the person being spoken to. The underlined letters distinguish the exclusive and the inclusive prefixes and suffixes from each other. Please notice that only one letter is different.

It can be ‘my house,’ ‘your house,’ ‘his or her house,’ ‘our house,’ or ‘their house.’ Please notice on the chart below that the singular possessors only have a prefix. The plural possessors have both a prefix and a suffix. Another interesting thing to note is that the prefixes repeat themselves in the plural forms. With the only place you have to think a bit is in the first person plural. In the first person plural inclusive *ku-* is used, because ‘you’, the person spoken to, is included in the ‘we’. In the first person exclusive form *nu-* is used, because this word is only about ‘us’ and not about ‘you’.

The suffixes also repeat themselves. The endings of both ‘we’ inclusive and ‘we’ exclusive are the same. And the endings for the second and third person plurals are also the same as each other. The prefixes and suffixes are bolded.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, Inanimate independent noun</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>numuhtuq</b>	<i>my tree</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kumuhtuq</b>	<i>your tree</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wumuhtuq</b>	<i>his/her tree</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>numuhtuqun</b>	<i>our (excl.) tree</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kumuhtuqun</b>	<i>our (incl.) tree</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kumuhtuquw</b>	<i>your (pl.) tree (you-all's tree)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wumuhtuquw</b>	<i>their tree</i>

Possessed nouns show the locative with the addition of prefixes and suffixes. Whereas unpossessed nouns do not distinguish between the singular and the plural when taking a locative form, possessed nouns do.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, Locative</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>numuhtuquk</b>	<i>in my tree</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kumuhtuquk</b>	<i>in your tree</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wumuhtuquk</b>	<i>in his/her tree</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>numuhtuqunônu<b>k</b></b>	<i>in our (excl.) tree</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kumuhtuqunônu<b>k</b></b>	<i>in our (incl.) tree</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kumuhtuquwôw<b>uk</b></b>	<i>in your (pl.) tree (you-all's tree)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wumuhtuquwôw<b>uk</b></b>	<i>in their tree</i>

### ***Dependent Nouns***

There is a class of nouns in Mohegan which are always possessed. These are called ***possessed nouns***. All kinship terms and body parts are listed as dependent nouns. Slightly rarer is a noun like ‘home’, or ***-ik***, that is also a dependent noun. This means that someone has to possess or have these nouns. Normally hands don’t just lie around unclaimed; they belong to you or me or her. Occasionally, there may be an instance where the possessor of a hand is unknown, but we still have to attach a prefix. That’s called an ***indefinite possessor***. The indefinite possessor prefix is ***mu-*** and is used like in the first and second person singular forms, but only with body parts.

Dependent nouns are noted in the dictionary as NA DEP or NI DEP. They are listed in the dictionary as bare stems but must have at least a prefix to form an actual word. The bolded areas in the chart below show the prefixes and suffixes as they are attached to the stems. Please notice that they are similar to the reflexive pronoun form for the same person.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, Animate dependent singular</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nutônihs</b>	<i>my daughter</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kutônihs</b>	<i>your daughter</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wutônihsah</b>	<i>his/her daughter</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nutônihsun</b>	<i>our (exclusive) daughter</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kutônihsun</b>	<i>our (inclusive) daughter</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kutônihsuw</b>	<i>your (plural) daughter</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wutônihsuwôwah</b>	<i>their daughter</i>

Please notice that the possessed animate noun above has different affixes than the possessed inanimate noun below.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, Inanimate dependent singular</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nusit</b>	<i>my foot</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kusit</b>	<i>your foot</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wusit</b>	<i>his/her foot</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nusitun</b>	<i>our (exclusive) foot</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kusitun</b>	<i>our (inclusive) a foot</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kusituw</b>	<i>your (plural) foot</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wusituw</b>	<i>their foot</i>
indefinite possessor	<b>musit</b>	<i>foot</i>

The locative (**-uk**) and obviative (**-ah**) suffixes are added to the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular forms. Whether the word is singular or plural should be suggested in the context of the sentence. The obviative affixes only go on animate nouns

When a possessed noun is a plural it must be shown. With an animate noun the usual **-ak** ending is combined with the possessive endings, with the exception of third person, singular and plural, where the plural is the same as the singular.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, animate dependent plural</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nutônihsak</b>	<i>my daughters</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kutônihsak</b>	<i>your daughters</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wutônihsah</b>	<i>his/her daughters</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nutônihsunônak</b>	<i>our daughters</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kutônihsunônak</b>	<i>our daughters</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kutônihsuwôwak</b>	<i>your daughters</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wutônihsuwôwah</b>	<i>their daughters</i>

Likewise an inanimate noun that is pluralized and possessed must show both of those properties as they do in the set below.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, inanimate dependent plural</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nusitash</b>	<i>my feet</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kusitash</b>	<i>your feet</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wusitash</b>	<i>his/her feet</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nusitunônash</b>	<i>our (excl.) feet</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kusitunônash</b>	<i>our (incl.) feet</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kusituwôwash</b>	<i>your (pl.) feet</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wusituwôwash</b>	<i>their feet</i>
indefinite possessor	<b>musitash</b>	<i>feet</i>

## Vowel Stem Types

The usual prefix for 1<sup>st</sup> person is *nu-*, but when a stem begins with a vowel, that vowel takes the place of the /u/ in the regular prefix. Below you can see *nimat*, ‘my older brother.’ The /i/ of the stem has taken the place of the regular /u/. In *nahak*, which means ‘my body’ or ‘myself’. The /a/ in the stem takes the place of the regular /u/.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, Animate singular possessee, I-stem</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nimat</b>	<i>my older brother</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kimat</b>	<i>your older brother</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wimatah</b>	<i>his/her older brother</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nimatun</b>	<i>our older brother (inclusive)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kimatun</b>	<i>our older brother (exclusive)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kimatuw</b>	<i>your older brother (plural)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wimatuwôwah</b>	<i>their older brother</i>

Other *i*-stems are *niyan* ‘my tongue’, *nic* ‘my hand’, *nicuk* ‘my finger’ and *nik* ‘my house, home’.

## Other Stems

There are certain beginning letters that one has to watch for when attaching a possessive prefix to a third person noun. Those letters are: *p*, *hp*, *k*, *hk*, *q*, *hq*, *m*, or *w*. When one of those letters appear the prefix is not *wu-* as it usually is, but just *u-*. For example: *uwisuwôk* ‘his name’, *uhpuhkuhqash* ‘his hairs’, *ukuyunôq* ‘his head’, *umihsihсах* ‘his older sister’ and *uhkôtuwôwash* ‘their legs’. Here is the full declension of the possessed forms for ‘leg’.

<b><i>Possessed Nouns, Inan. sg. possessee, labial/velar-stems</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nuhkôt</b>	<i>my leg</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kuhkôt</b>	<i>your leg</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>uhkôt</b>	<i>his/her leg</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nuhkôtunônash</b>	<i>our legs (inclusive)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kuhkôtunônash</b>	<i>our legs(exclusive)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kuhkôtuwôwash</b>	<i>your legs (plural)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>uhkôtuwôwash</b>	<i>their legs</i>
indefinite possessor	<b>muhkôt</b>	<i>leg</i>

## Verbs

The verbs of the Mohegan language fall into several different categories. The easiest place to start is to talk about the two places they are used in a sentence, and then expound more fully later.

There can be two parts to a sentence:

- The independent part of the sentence
- The dependent clause, which is optional.

The independent part of a sentence is the main part of a sentence. This is the part that stands alone. It can also be a sentence within quote marks. In the following sentences the verbs are all contained within the independent part of the sentence. The verbs are in *italics*.

The girl *ran* into the house.

The girl *ran* into the house and *shouted*.

The girl *ran* into the house and *shouted*, “The bear *has come back!*”

The verbs in these sentences are called *independent verbs*. They are in a part of a sentence that stands alone or is independent.

A dependent clause is a part of a larger sentence. It is only meaningful in relation to the rest of the sentence. In Mohegan grammar verbs that are in a dependent clause are said to be in the *conjunct*. The dependent clauses in the following sentences are underlined.

The girl ran into the house and shouted, “The bear that *came* into our yard before has come back!”

When the girl *ran* into the house, the bear was right behind her.

The bear, who just *wanted to play*, bounded onto the porch.

The verbs in *italics* in the dependent clauses would be translated into the Mohegan *conjunct*.

We’ll start by talking about independent verbs and then move onto the conjunct.

## Independent Verbs

Independent verbs come in four flavors and the following is the order in which they will be explained:

- Inanimate intransitive verbs (VII)
- Animate intransitive verbs (VAI)
- Transitive inanimate verbs (VTI)
- Transitive animate verbs (VTA)



The three letters to the right of the descriptions above are the abbreviations for those particular verbs. These three letter descriptions are found in this form in the dictionary after the stem of every verb. This is important to understand because different endings go on different types of verbs.

Below are four verbs as they appear in the dictionary. First is the stem in **bold**. It has a hyphen after it to show that it is not a complete word in itself. There is usually one or more letters that are added to the end to complete the word in the *independent third person singular (ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg)* form. This is the form that talks about ‘he’ or ‘she’. Looking at the four dictionary entries you will see that the first two words (**askasqáyu-** and **askasqisu-**) are basically the same and the second two words (**kunam-** and **kunaw-**) are also basically the same. There are three differences in each pair:

- Their spelling is slightly different
- The three-letter description after the stem is different.
- Two are *it* words while the others are *he* words...in other words, two are inanimate while the others are animate.

**askasqáyu-**, VII it is green

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg askasqáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl askasqáyush,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áskasqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áskasqáks*

**askasqisu-**, VAI he is green

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nutaskasqis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg askasqisuw, you and I kutaskasqisumun,*  
*conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áskasqisut, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áskasqis'hutut*

**kunam-**, VII look at it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukunam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kunam, you and I kukunamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kunamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kunamoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kának*

**kunaw-**, VIIA look at him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukunawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kunawáw, you and I kukunawômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kunaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kunôhq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kánawôt*

It might be a good to repeat that there is no distinction between gender in Mohegan. Men and women are referred to with the same pronouns and the same endings. In Algonquian languages ‘animate’ and ‘inanimate’ are considered the genders.

### **Transitive and Intransitive**

The distinction between *Transitive* and *Intransitive* needs to be explained here. A *transitive verb* is a word that shows action that is having an effect on something or someone. The following are examples of transitive verbs. The verbs are set in *italics* while their objects, or the person or thing that is being effected, is in **bold**. The verbs in the following sentences are *transitive verbs*.

The dog *bit* the **man**.

The wind *blew* the **grass**.

The answer *boggled* his **mind**.

An intransitive verb is a word that may show action but it doesn't have an effect on something or someone else.

I *breathe* easily now.  
The sun *rises* in the morning.  
She always *cries*.

In Mohegan intransitive verbs take on several other angles. Words that we consider adjectives are usually intransitive verbs. The entire section that is in *italics* is considered the verb.

The Creator *is good*.  
The fish *is handsome*.  
The tree *is green*.

Time is treated as a verb as well.

*It is time* for lunch.  
*It has been a year* since I saw him.  
The sun has risen; *it is day*.

Weather is treated as a verb too.

Thursday *was foggy*.  
Today *is warm*.  
*It is snowing!*

## ***Intransitive Verbs***

### ***Inanimate Intransitive Verbs***

Mohegan stems are set apart by how they end. These endings determine what suffixes can be attached to them. **Piwáhcw-**, VII 'be little, small, it is little, small' is a typical Inanimate Intransitive verb (VII). The "form" column on the left of the chart shows *singular* and *plural* in the *independent* and *conjunct* forms. In the middle column titled 'Mohegan forms', the **bolded** letters on the end are how the words change when their form changes in a sentence. The column on the right is the translation. You will notice that the column on the right is pretty much the same with the only part that is changed is the meaning of the word.

To give you an idea of how these charts work: the stem **piwácu-**, which means 'be small', is not on the chart. The singular ending **-w** would change the stem to piwácuw meaning 'it is small'; the plural ending is **-sh**, making the

word *piwáhcush* meaning ‘they are small’. Conjunct verbs mark clauses which in English would usually begin with ‘that’, ‘who’, or ‘which’; the conjunct singular ending is *-k* making the word *piwáhcu<sup>k</sup>* which means ‘that it is small or that which is small’; the conjunct plural ending *-ks* makes the word *piwáhcu<sup>ks</sup>*, meaning ‘that they are small.’”

The regular stems, as shown in the following chart, end normally in *-u-*, but they also end in *-o-*, *-ô-*, and *-iyu-*.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs - regular stems</i>		
Form	Mohegan forms	Translation
Independent singular	<i>piwáhcuw</i>	<i>it is little</i>
Independent plural	<i>piwáhcu<sup>sh</sup></i>	<i>they (inan.) are little</i>
Conjunct singular	<i>piwáhcu<sup>k</sup></i>	<i>that it is little, which is little</i>
Conjunct plural	<i>piwáhcu<sup>ks</sup></i>	<i>that they (inan.) are little, which are little</i>

The following sentences show how the words in the chart are used in sentences.

**Piwáhcuw upihsháw:** The flower (*it*) is little.

**Piwáhcu<sup>sh</sup> upihsháwô<sup>nsh</sup>:** The flowers (*they*) are little.

**Nám piwáhcu<sup>k</sup> upihsháw:** He sees that the flower (*it*) is little.

**Nám piwáhcu<sup>ks</sup> upihsháwô<sup>nsh</sup>:** He sees that the flowers (*they*) are little.

There is an exception however to the process. When words end in *-áyu-* the conjunct form is different. In this form stems ending in *-áyu-* have the same endings in the independent form, but in the conjunct they contract to a simple *-á-*. The contraction eliminates the *-yu-* while adding the final *-k* for the singular and *-ks* for the plural. So *siwôpáyuw*, *it is blue*, changes to *siwôpák*, *that it is blue* or *which is blue* in the conjunct.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs – áyu stems</i>		
Form	Mohegan forms	Translation
Independent singular	<i>siwôpáyuw</i>	<i>it is blue</i>
Independent plural	<i>siwôpáyush</i>	<i>they (inan.) are blue</i>
Conjunct singular	<i>siwôpák</i>	<i>that it is blue, which is blue</i>
Conjunct plural	<i>siwôpáks</i>	<i>that they (inan.) are blue, which are blue</i>

**Siwôpáyuw sipo:** The river (*it*) is blue.

**Siwôpáyush siposh:** The rivers (*they*) are blue.

**Wáhtôw siwôpák sipo:** He knows that the river (*it*) is blue.

**Wáhtôw siwôpáks siposh:** He knows that the rivers (*they*) are blue.

T-stem VII words do not add anything to the independent singular form, but in the plural form the ending is **-ash**. In the conjunct the word contracts, leaving out the **-t-** before adding **-hk** for the singular and **-hks** for the plural.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs - T-stems</i>		
<b>Form</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Independent singular	sôyôqat	<i>it is cold</i>
Independent plural	sôyôqatash	<i>they (inan.) are cold</i>
Conjunct singular	sôyôqahk	<i>that it is cold, which is cold</i>
Conjunct plural	sôyôqahks	<i>that they (inan.) are cold, which are cold</i>

**Inôk sôyôqat:** The handle (*it is cold*).

**Inôkansch sôyôqatash:** The handles (*they are cold*).

**Inôk sôyôqahk mihkáyuw:** The handle *which is cold* is strong.

**Inôkansch sôyôqahks mihkáyush:** The handles *which are cold* are strong.

N-stem VII words, verbs ending in **-n**, do not add anything to the stem to form the independent singular form. For example, the stem *siwôpáyú-*, had to have a **-w** added to it making it *siwôpáyúw* before it truly meant ‘it is blue’. But with a word ending in **-n** like *wikun*, ‘it is good,’ the singular form is the same as the stem. A simple **-sh** is added to make the plural form. In the conjunct a similar contraction to the T-stem takes place leaving the **-n-** out of the conjunct form. The ending in the conjunct, however, is just **-k** for singular and **-ks** for plural. The same rule applies if the word ends in **-m**.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs - N-stems</i>		
<b>Form</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Independent singular	wikun	it is good
Independent plural	wikunsh	they (inan.) are good
Conjunct singular	wikuk	that it is good, which is good
Conjunct plural	wikuks	that they (inan.) are good, which are good

**Yo kisk wikun:** This day (*it is good*).

**Yosh kiskash wikunsh:** These days (*they are good*).

**In wáhtôw yo kisk wikuk:** The man knows that this day (*it is good*).

**In wáhtôw yosh kiskash wikuks:** The man knows that these days (*they are good*).

There are times when a VII word will have only three of the four forms that are listed. An example of this is the word **siqan**, which means ‘it is spring’.

**siqan**, VII it is spring

*ind sg siqan, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg siqak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl siqaks*

There is no independent plural, because there is only one spring at a time. So if you are saying *siqan*, ‘it is spring’ you are talking about the present, and there is only one spring in the present. If you are talking about springs that are not present, they could be future springs or past springs, it is definitely possible to have plural springs. But they would most likely be in another form other than in the independent form.

The II verbs, whose meanings refer to seasons, time and the weather, can take a suffix -s, which is attached to the conjunct singular, and it means ‘whenever’. So *siqan*, which means ‘it is spring’, means ‘whenever it is spring’ if you add an -s to the conjunct singular form *siqak* ‘when it is spring’, that is: *siqaks* ‘whenever it is spring’. *Siqaks* is also the conjunct plural. So another way to look at this is to realize that when you are saying ‘whenever’ you are talking about more than one winter and so it is appropriate that the plural is used.

**Siqaks nutkihcá wiwáhcumunsh:** Whenever it is spring, I plant corn.

### ***Animate Intransitive Verbs***

Animate verbs are words where a person or animal or other animate subject causes the action or experiences the state of being that the word describes. Animate intransitive verbs do not have direct objects. In other words they do not affect anyone or anything else.

When you are using a pronoun as a direct object, make sure you are using the transitive animate verb and not the transitive inanimate verb (they usually come in pairs). Here are some sentences in which an animate being causes or experiences an action.

**In qaqi ásikisukahks:** The man (*he*) runs daily.

**Sqáwhs akuw yo yôpôwik:** The young woman (*she*) dressed this morning.

**Muks mitsuw kipi:** The wolf (*he*) eats quickly.

Here are some sentences in which an animate thing experiences a state of being.

**Manto wikuw:** God (*he*) is good.

**Áhsup wutahki yôwatuk:** The raccoon (*he*) lives far away.

**Nihsums kawí:** My younger sibling (*he*) is asleep.

**Siwôpisuw yo cits:** This bird (*he*) is blue.

## Person Marking

The Mohegan AI (animate intransitive) verbs show who the subject is by what is attached at the beginning and/or end of the verb. The singular forms have prefixes on the beginning of the word and for the third person (singular and plural) there is only a suffix at the end of the word. The prefixes and suffixes are the same or very similar to the prefixes and suffixes attached to the possessed nouns.

In the plural we have the inclusive and exclusive endings. As with the possessed nouns the *inclusive* “we” includes the person who is speaking as well as the person he or she is talking to. The *exclusive* form “we” does not include the person the speaker is talking to. Please notice that the plural forms have the same prefixes as the singular forms. The inclusive form starts with **ku-**, which means ‘you’, while the exclusive form starts with **nu-**, which means ‘I’ or ‘me’.

<i>Independent verbs, animate intransitive</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nukumotu</b>	<i>I steal</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kukumotu</b>	<i>you steal</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	kumotuw	<i>he/she steals</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person obviative	kumotuh	<i>he/she (obviative) steals</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nukumotumun</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) steal</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kukumotumun</b>	<i>we (I and you) steal</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kukumotumô</b>	<i>you (more than one) steal</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	kumotuwak	<i>they steal</i>

When an animate intransitive verb stem ends in a long vowel like **á**, **i**, **o**, or **ô** the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular does not take a final **-w**. Similarly, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural these same verbs take **-ák** as an ending and not **-wak**.

<i>Independent verbs, animate intransitive - long vowel ending</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nuyáhshá</b>	<i>I breathe</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kuyáhshá</b>	<i>you breathe</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	yáhshá	<i>he/she breathes</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person obviative	yáhsháh	<i>he/she (obviative) breathes</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nuyáhshámun</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) breathe</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kuyáhshámun</b>	<i>we (I and you) breathe</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kuyáhshámô</b>	<i>you (more than one) breathe</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	yáhshák	<i>they breathe</i>

There is a difference between adding a prefix to a verb than to a dependent noun, when the stem starts with a vowel. In nouns the **nu-** or **ku-** is contracted to **n-** or **k-**. The prefix is then attached and the first vowel of the word takes the place of the **-u-** in **nu-** or **ku-** prefix.

*Example noun:* ‘father’ is **-ohsh**; ‘my father’ : **nohsh** and ‘your father’ : **kohsh**.

But with a verb **-t-** is inserted between the prefix **nu-** or **ku-** and the stem that begins with a vowel.

*Example verb:* ‘hunts’ : **acá-**; ‘I hunt’ : **nutacá** and ‘you hunt’ : **kutacá**.

Looking from the front of the word to the rear: when an AI verbs ends in **-u-**, the **-u-** is deleted from the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, but the **-u-** remains in the other forms.

*Example:* ‘count’ is **akisu-**; ‘I count’ : **nutakis** and ‘you count’ : **kutakis**. However, **-u-** is *not* deleted from 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, **akisuw**, or from the plurals: ‘we (inclusive) count’ : **kutakisumun**, ‘we (exclusive) count’ : **nutakisumun**, and ‘you count’ : **kutakisumuw**, ‘they count’ : **akisuwak**.

## **Obviative**

When there is a person being talked about and he or she is not the speaker or the listener, it is said that he or she is the third person. When two or more people are being spoken of in the third person, one is considered proximate (close) and the others obviative (farther away). Normally obviative mostly occurs when animate subjects are possessed by 3<sup>rd</sup> persons. (See Obviative in the noun section for a fuller discussion of obviative.) The person that is obviative is shown as obviative because **-ah** is attached to the end of the word or name that represents them. The verb that describes what the obviative person is doing is also put in the obviative with the attachment of **-wah**. This is called agreement. The nouns and verbs always have to agree.

**Nis Awáhsosak wunicônah mihkikuwah:** Two Bears’ child (he) is strong.  
**Wunicônah mihkikuwah:** His child is strong.

## **Transitive Verbs**

### **Transitive Inanimate Verbs**

A transitive verb is one where the action affects someone or something. The thing or person that is affected is called the *object*. When we are looking at a TI verb, or a Transitive Inanimate verb, the inanimate part refers to the object.

These come in two types of objects: absolute and objective.  
*Absolute* forms are used when a noun object is present: I hit *the ball*.  
*Objective* forms are used when a noun object is not present: I hit *it*.

Among the TI verbs there are three types of stems:

- VTIs ending in **-m-** or **-n-**.
- VTIs ending in **-o-**.
- VTIs ending in **-u-**.

The Type -m/n- TI verbs make up more than 75% of the VTI words in our dictionary. Although Type -u- TI verbs only make up a small percentage of the words, the likelihood of you using a Type -u- verb is very good, because one of the words is **micu-**: eat.

This chart shows how to build a Type -m/n- TI word using the absolute form when an object is present.

<b>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate absolute – -m/n-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nutakatam</b>	<i>I strike (it)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kutakatam</b>	<i>you strike (it)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>takatam</b>	<i>he/she strikes (it)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person obviative	<b>takatamwah</b>	<i>he/she (obv.) strikes (it)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nutakatamumun</b>	<i>we (excl.) strike (it)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kutakatamumun</b>	<i>we (incl.) strike (it)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kutakatamumô</b>	<i>you (plural) strike (it)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>takatamwak</b>	<i>they strike (it)</i>

- Nutakatam pôhpaskôk:** I hit the ball.
- In muyôtam yoht:** The man smells the fire.
- Muhkacuks mumuqunum uhkutuq:** The boy rubs his knee.

This chart shows how to build an -m/n-stem word using the objective form when no object is present.

<b>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective – -m/n-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nutakatamun</b>	<i>I strike it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kutakatamun</b>	<i>you strike it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wutakatamun</b>	<i>he/she strikes it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nutakatamunán</b>	<i>we (excl.) strike it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kutakatamunán</b>	<i>we (incl.) strike it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kutakatamunáw</b>	<i>you (plural) strike it</i>



3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wutakatamunáw</b>	<i>they strike it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	<b>takatamun</b>	<i>Someone strikes it, it is struck</i>

**Nutakatamun:** I hit it.

**In muyôtamun:** The man smelled it.

**Muhkacuks mumuqunumun:** The boy rubbed it.

Among -m/n-stem TI verbs in which no object is present, a distinction is possible between singular and plural inanimate objects. This chart shows you how to make a plural object or to say “them”.

<b>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective, plural object – -m/n-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nutakatamunash</b>	<i>I strike them (inan.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kutakatamunash</b>	<i>you strike them (inan.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>wutakatamunash</b>	<i>he/she strikes them (inan.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nutakatamunánôdash</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) strike them (inan.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kutakatamunánôdash</b>	<i>we (I and you) strike them (inan.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kutakatamunáwôdash</b>	<i>you (pl.) strike them (inan.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>wutakatamunáwôdash</b>	<i>they strike them (inan.)</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	<b>takatamunash</b>	<i>Someone strikes them (inan.), they (inan.) are struck</i>

**Akoma wukunumunash:** Akoma (she) carried them (inanimate).

**Nutahqunumunánôdash:** We (but not you) catch them (inanimate).

**Wukuhkihtamunáwôdash:** They hide them (inanimate).

### **Passive sentences/indefinite subject**

A word needs to be said about the last place in the column marked “person” on the last two charts and on the coming charts. It says “Indefinite subject (passive)”. This means that the subject is not known. It is also a way of making a sentence passive. This means that instead of saying, “Jerry hit Tom” you say in the passive voice, “Tom was hit.” We still have an action, and someone (Tom) is affected by the action, but we don’t know or say that it was Jerry who did the hitting.

This chart shows how to build -o-stem words using the absolute form when an object is present.

<b>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate absolute – -o-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nupáto</b>	<i>I bring (it)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kupáto</b>	<i>you bring (it)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>pátôw</b>	<i>he/she brings (it)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nupátomun</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) bring (it)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kupátomun</b>	<i>we (I and you) bring (it)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kupátomô</b>	<i>you (more than one) bring (it)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>pátôwak</b>	<i>they bring(it)</i>

**Akoma pátow manotá:** Akoma brings the basket.

**Kunihtuhto kutomáwôk pisupôkanuk:** You learn the song at the sweatlodge.

**Tômwihtôwak micuwôk:** They save the food.

This chart shows how to build -o-stem words using the objective form when an object is not present.

<b>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective – -o-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nupátawun</b>	<i>I bring it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kupátawun</b>	<i>you bring it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>upátawun</b>	<i>he/she brings it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nupátawunán</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) bring it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kupátawunán</b>	<i>we (I and you) bring it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kupátawunáw</b>	<i>you (more than one) bring it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>upátawunáw</b>	<i>they bring it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	<b>pátawun</b>	<i>Someone brings it, it is brought</i>

**Akoma upátawun:** Akoma brings it.

**Kunihtuhtawun pisupôkanuk:** You learn it at the sweatlodge.

**Utômwihtawunáw:** They save it.

Among -o-stem TI verbs in which no object is present, a distinction is possible between singular and plural inanimate objects. This chart shows you how to make a plural object or to say “them”.

<b>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective, plural object – -o-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>nupátawunash</b>	<i>I bring them (inan.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kupátawunash</b>	<i>you bring them (inan.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>upátawunash</b>	<i>he/she brings them (inan.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>nupátawunánônash</b>	<i>we (excl.) bring them (inan.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kupátawunánônash</b>	<i>we (incl.) bring them (inan.)</i>

2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kupátawunáwôwash</b>	<i>you (pl.) bring them (inan.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>upátawunáwôwash</b>	<i>they bring them (inan.)</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	<b>pátawunash</b>	<i>Someone brings them (inan.), they (inan.) are brought</i>

**Akoma upátawunash:** Akoma brings them (inanimate).

**Kunihtuhtawunash pisupôkanuk:** You learn them (inanimate) at the sweatlodge.

**Utômwihôwawunash:** They save them (inanimate).

This chart shows how to build -u-stem words using the absolute form when an object is present.

<b><i>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem, absolute</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>numic</b>	<i>I eat it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kumic</b>	<i>you eat it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>micuw</b>	<i>he/she eats it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>numicumun</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) eat it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kumicumun</b>	<i>we (I and you) eat it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kumicumô</b>	<i>you (more than one) eat it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>micuwak</b>	<i>they eat it</i>

**Numicumun sôp:** We (but not you) eat corn soup.

**Kôkôc Wôpisut wikimicuw wiwâhcum:** White Raven likes to eat corn.

**Kumicumô putukunik:** You all eat bread.

This chart shows how to build -u-stem words using the objective form when an object is not present.

<b><i>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem, objective</i></b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>numicun</b>	<i>I eat it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kumicun</b>	<i>you eat it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>umicun</b>	<i>he/she eats it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>numicunán</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) eat it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kumicunán</b>	<i>we (I and you) eat it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kumicunáw</b>	<i>you (more than one) eat it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>umicunáw</b>	<i>they eat it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	<b>micun</b>	<i>it is eaten</i>

**Numicunán:** We (but not you) eat it.  
**Kôkôc Wôpisut uwikimicun:** White Raven likes to eat it.  
**Kumicunáw:** You-all eat it.

Among -u-stem TI verbs in which no object is present, a distinction is possible between singular and plural inanimate objects. This chart shows you how to make a plural object or to say “them”.

<i>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem objective, plural object</i>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	<b>numicunash</b>	<i>I eat them (inan.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kumicunash</b>	<i>you eat them (inan.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>umicunash</b>	<i>he/she eats them (inan.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive	<b>numicunánônash</b>	<i>we (I and he/she) eat them (inan.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive	<b>kumicunánônash</b>	<i>we (I and you) eat them (inan.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kumicunáwôwash</b>	<i>you (more than one) eat them (inan.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>umicunáwôwash</b>	<i>they eat them (inan.)</i>
PASSIVE	<b>micunash</b>	<i>they (inan.) are eaten</i>

**Numicunánônash:** We (but not you) eat them (inanimate).  
**Kôkôc Wôpisut uwikimicunash:** White Raven likes to eat them (inanimate).  
**Kumicuáwôwash:** You all eat them (inanimate).

### ***Independent Transitive Animate Verbs***

Transitive verbs affect something or someone else. Transitive animate verbs (VTA) always affect someone or something animate. That is, the object is always animate.

The absolute forms below are only used when the object is named. If a pronoun is named instead of a noun, an objective form of the verb is used.

In parentheses under “person” are some numbers. Separately they mean:

- 1 = 1<sup>st</sup> person singular
- 2 = 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular
- 3 = 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular
- 11 = 1<sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive
- 12 = 1<sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive
- 22 = 2<sup>nd</sup> plural
- 33 = 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural

When a > sits between two numbers it means that means that the person on the left side of the > is affecting or acting upon the person on the right side of the >. In other words the person on the left is the subject and the person on the right is the object.

- 1>3 = 1<sup>st</sup> person singular is acting on 3<sup>rd</sup> person
- 2>3 = 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular is acting on 3<sup>rd</sup> person
- 3>3 = 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is acting on 3<sup>rd</sup> person
- 22>33 = 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural is acting on 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural
- 3>12 = 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is acting on 1<sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive

This list is quite extensive and I'm sure you have the idea. To list all the possibilities would take 49 lines.

The chart below shows how to build a transitive animate verb with a named object. All the objects in this chart are third person objects. The 'name' can be the name of someone, or a word like 'girl', 'father', or squirrel. If the 'name' is 'he' or 'him' or 'she' you must use the objective form.

<i>Independent transitive animate Absolute – third person singular objects</i>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular subject (1>3)	<b>nutakamô</b>	<i>I strike (him/her)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular subject (2>3)	<b>kutakamô</b>	<i>you strike (him/her)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular subject (3>3)	<b>takamáw</b>	<i>he/she strikes (him/her)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl. subject (11>3)	<b>nutakamômun</b>	<i>we (excl.) strike (him/her)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. subject (12>3)	<b>kutakamômun</b>	<i>we (incl.) strike (him/her)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural subject (22>3)	<b>kutakamômô</b>	<i>you (pl.) strike (him/her)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural subject (33>3)	<b>takamáwak</b>	<i>they strike (him/her)</i>

**Nutakamô skokah naspí wutqun:** *I hit (him) the snake with a stick.*

**Wicáwáw pohpohsah muhtuquk:** *He went with (him) the cat to the tree.*

**Nuwikimohômun noyuhcah:** *We (but not you) like to eat (him) deer.*

The chart below shows how to build a transitive animate verb with an unnamed object. So the object is referred to as 'he' or 'she'. All the objects in this chart are third person objects.

<b>Independent transitive animate Objective – third person singular objects</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular subject (1>3)	<b>nutakam</b>	<i>I strike him/her</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular subject (2>3)	<b>kutakam</b>	<i>you strike him/her</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular subject (3>3)	<b>wutakamôh</b>	<i>he/she strikes him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl. subject (11>3)	<b>nutakamôwun</b>	<i>we (excl.) strike him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. subject (12>3)	<b>kutakamôwun</b>	<i>we (incl.) strike him/her</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural subject (22>3)	<b>kutakamôw</b>	<i>you (pl.) strike him/her</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural subject (33>3)	<b>wutakamôwôh</b>	<i>they strike him/her</i>

**Nutakamô naspi wutqun:** *I hit (him) with a stick.*

**Nukatam muhtuquk:** *He leaves (him) in the tree.*

**Nuwikimohômun:** *We (but not you) like to eat (him).*

This chart again shows how to build a transitive animate verb with an unnamed object, but now we know that the object is plural. The translation of the plural object would be ‘them’.

<b>Independent transitive animate Objective – third person plural objects</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular subject (1>33)	<b>nutakamôwak</b>	<i>I strike them</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular subject (2>33)	<b>kutakamôwak</b>	<i>you strike them</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl. subject (11>33)	<b>nutakamôwunônak</b>	<i>we (excl.) strike them</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. subject (12>33)	<b>kutakamôwunônak</b>	<i>we (incl.) strike them</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural subject (22>33)	<b>kutakamôwôwak</b>	<i>you (pl.) strike them</i>

**Nutakamôwak naspi wutqun:** *I hit (them) with a stick.*

**Kunukayôwak muhtuquk:** *You leave (them) in the tree.*

**Nuwikimohômunônak:** *We (but not you) like to eat (them).*

Note that in previous charts we have been focusing on the objects. The next two charts focus on verbs where the subject is third person singular. See the number code in the ‘Person’ column has (3>1) on to (3>33). Please remember (3>33) is shorthand for 3<sup>rd</sup> person acting on two or more 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, while (3>12) means 3<sup>rd</sup> person acting on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons, or him or her acting on you and me.

<b>Independent transitive animate – third person singular subject forms</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular object (3>1)	<b>nutakamuq</b>	<i>he/she strikes me</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular object (3>2)	<b>kutakamuq</b>	<i>he/she strikes you</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular object (3'>3)	<b>takamáw</b>	<i>he/she (obv.) strikes him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl. object (3>11)	<b>nutakamuqun</b>	<i>he/she strikes us (excl.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. object (3>12)	<b>kutakamuqun</b>	<i>he/she strikes us (incl.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural object (3>22)	<b>kutakamuquw</b>	<i>he/she strikes you (pl.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural object (3'>33)	<b>takamuqak</b>	<i>he/she (obv.) strikes them</i>

**Pásawáw páhpohsah môyikowuk:** *She brings (him) the baby to the medicine man.*

**Kutôcimohkôqun muhshuyôk:** *He tells us about the great rain (that is).*

**Nuhshuquw naspi punitôk:** *He kills me with a knife.*

In the following chart the focus is again on the subject rather than the object. This time the subject is third person plural. (33>1) is shorthand for 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural acts on *me*.

<b>Independent transitive animate – third person plural subject forms</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular object (33>1)	<b>nutakamuqak</b>	<i>they strike me</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular object (33>2)	<b>kutakamuqak</b>	<i>they strike you</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl. object (33>11)	<b>nutakamuqunônak</b>	<i>they strike us (excl.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. object (33>12)	<b>kutakamuqunônak</b>	<i>they strike us (incl.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural object (33>22)	<b>kutakamukuwôwak</b>	<i>they strike you (pl.)</i>

**Kunáwuqak nipôwi:** *They saw you during the night.*

**Nukayoyuqunônak áyuqômak:** *They spoke to us while we dreamed.*

**Kuwáhuqunônak nihtokamuqkanuk:** *They know us from school.*

This chart puts *you* or *me* as the subject with *you* or *me* as the object as well. Notice that the prefix is always **ku-**. (*You* always trumps *me* in the Mohegan language.) The suffix or ending makes the distinction.

<b>Independent transitive animate – 'you and me' forms</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	<b>kutakami</b>	<i>you (sg.) strike me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	<b>kutakamumô</b>	<i>you (pl.) strike me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	<b>kutakamumun</b>	<i>you strike us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	<b>kutakamush</b>	<i>I strike you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	<b>kutakamuyumô</b>	<i>I strike you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	<b>kutakamuyumun</b>	<i>we strike you</i>

**Kupáhi kikuk:** *You waited for me in your home.*

**Kukihcapunsh naspi ocáwáhsak:** *I torment you with flies.*

**Kukotumuyumô papômi kikátóhkáwôkansh:** *I teach you all about language.*

### Y-Stems

Several different verb stems act differently than others. Among the more unusual acting verb stems are Y-stems. They end in -y-, but the distinction doesn't stop there. The y changes to s before certain endings. In independent verbs, the change takes place in forms with **second person subjects and first person objects** (they are starred in the charts below). **In commands, this y → s change happens with all commands except the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural subject with a 3<sup>rd</sup> person object and 'let's' forms with 3<sup>rd</sup> person objects** (again, see the starred forms).

In the first two charts everything is quite normal, and the /-y-/ remains itself throughout. That is because these verbs have 3<sup>rd</sup> person objects in the first chart, and 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects in the second chart.

<b>Independent transitive animate – third person objects: y-stems</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular subject	<b>numiyô</b>	<i>I give to him/her</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular subject	<b>kumiyô</b>	<i>you give to him/her</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular subject	<b>miyáw</b>	<i>he/she gives to him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive subject	<b>numiyômun</b>	<i>we (excl.) give to him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive subject	<b>kumiyômun</b>	<i>we (incl.) give to him/her</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural subject	<b>kumiyômô</b>	<i>you (pl.) give to him/her</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural subject	<b>miyáwak</b>	<i>they give to him/her</i>



**Nunôhtuyô takôk puqiyuk:** *I showed him the hatchet in the ashes.*

**Mô kukayoy papômi wunáhshukamuq kápák:** *You all spoke to him about the chimney, which is closed.*

**Wisayáwak naspi áskot:** *They scared him with the pumpkin.*

<b>Independent transitive animate – third person subject forms: y-stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular object	<b>numiyuq</b>	<i>he/she gives to me</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular object	<b>kumiyuq</b>	<i>he/she gives to you</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular object	<b>miyuq</b>	<i>he/she (obv.) gives to him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural exclusive object	<b>numiyuqun</b>	<i>he/she gives to us (excl.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive object	<b>kumiyuqun</b>	<i>he/she gives to us (incl.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural object	<b>kumiyuquw</b>	<i>he/she gives to you (pl.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural object	<b>miyuqak</b>	<i>he/she (obv.) gives to them</i>

**Ayôp nuwômôyuqun, wipi kuq'shuq:** *The buck (he) loves us (but not you), but he fears you.*

**Ahuyuq noy'hcah Yohkák Uhpsqan:** *He calls the deer Soft Back.*

**Mô kumiyuq wiyôkansh wiyôko:** *He gave you the plates yesterday.*

Okay, here is where it starts to get interesting. Where 'you' are the subject and 'I' am the object (this is singular or plural), the /-y-/ changes to /-s-/. When 'I' am the subject and 'you' are the object the /-y-/ remains /-y-/.

<b>Independent transitive animate – 'you and me' forms: y-stems</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	<b>kumisi*</b>	<i>you (sg.) give to me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	<b>kumisumô*</b>	<i>you (pl.) give to me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	<b>kumisumun*</b>	<i>you give to us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular obj. (1>2)	<b>kumiyush</b>	<i>I give to you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	<b>kumiyuyumô</b>	<i>I give to you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	<b>kumiyuyumun</b>	<i>we give to you</i>

**Katawi-kuwômôyi mucimi:** *You are going to love me forever.*

**Kukayoy papômi Manto:** *I talk to you about God.*

**Kutuyuyumun itôqat:** *We tell you the story.*

## W-Stems

W-stems are those verb stems that end in *-aw*, as they do in the following chart highlighting the word stem *natskaw-*, *chase him*. The bolded prefixes and suffixes in the chart show how a word grows to fit the following translations.

<i>Independent transitive animate – third person objects, absolute: W-stems</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular subject (1>3)	<b>nunatskawô</b>	<i>I chase him/her</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular subject (2>3)	<b>kunatskawô</b>	<i>you chase him/her</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular subject (3>3)	natskawáw	<i>he/she chases him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl. subject (11>3)	<b>nunatskawômun</b>	<i>we (excl.) chase him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. subject (12>3)	<b>kunatskawômun</b>	<i>we (incl.) chase him/her</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural subject (22>3)	<b>kunatskawômô</b>	<i>you (pl.) chase him/her</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural subject (33>3)	natskawáwak	<i>they chase him/her</i>

*Nutáyunamawô Akoma wici matôpi: I helped (her) Akoma with the pack basket.*

*Kumuyôwáwak skôkah skisho: They smelled (him) the skunk quickly.*

*Kumuskawô páhpohs piyôkutuk: You found (him) the baby in the blanket.*

The *-aw* ending most often contracts with the following *-u* forms to make a word where the ending now starts with *ô*. For example, when you want to change *natskaw-* ‘*he chases him*’ to ‘*he chases you*’ the *-awu-* is contracted into *-ô-* before the regular *-q* ending is put on. The resulting word is: *natskôq*. The contraction *awu → ô* occurs whenever there is a first person subject and also whenever there is a second person object. These forms are starred.

<i>Independent transitive animate – third person subject (inverse) forms: w-stems</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular object (3>1)	<b>nunatskôq*</b>	<i>he/she chases me</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular object (3>2)	<b>kunatskôq*</b>	<i>he/she chases you</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular object (3>3)	natskôq*	<i>he/she chases him/her</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl. object (3>11)	<b>nunatskôqun*</b>	<i>he/she chases us (excl.)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive object (3>12)	<b>kunatskôqun*</b>	<i>he/she chases us (incl.)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural object (3>22)	<b>kunatskôquw*</b>	<i>he/she chases you (pl.)</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural object (3>33)	natskôqak*	<i>he/she chases them</i>

**Natskôqak ciwi nuqutuqunakat:** *He chases (them) for nearly one day.*  
**Mutôm nunakuskôq kuhpâk:** *He never meets me in the forest.*  
**Kupásawôqun mahcáquk:** *We (incl.) bring him in the swamp.*

Different forms appear when the subject and object are *you* and *me*. We have seen this before in other types of stems. The w-stem words are unique only in the starred forms where the **-awu-** (which show up in the two forms before them) are contracted into **-ô-**.

<b>Independent transitive animate – 'you and me' forms: w-stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	<b>kunatskawî</b>	<i>you (sg.) chase me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	<b>kunatskawumô</b>	<i>you (pl.) chase me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	<b>kunatskawumun</b>	<i>you chase us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	<b>kunatskôsh*</b>	<i>I chase you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	<b>kunatskôyumô*</b>	<i>I chase you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	<b>kunatskôyumun*</b>	<i>we chase you</i>

**Kutáhqôhtamôsh wánôhtaman ahqôpáyuwôk:** *I forgive you that you forgot the time.*

**Kum'skawumo wuták muhtuq:** *You found me behind the tree.*

**Mus kunak'skôyumun ahc'kánuk:** *We will meet you on the farm.*

## **Passive Verbs**

This chart shows how to build a passive verb. This is where the person who is acted upon is the subject, and the person doing the acting is unknown. So instead of saying “Bob hit Tom,” we take Bob out of the picture and say, “Tom was hit.” The action and the object of the action from the first sentence are still there, but the person doing the action has been removed. The sentence is no longer active, but passive.

<b>Independent transitive animate – passive forms</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular object	<b>nutakamuc</b>	<i>I am struck</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	<b>kutakamuc</b>	<i>you are struck</i>

3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	<b>takamôw</b>	<i>he/she is struck</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural excl.	<b>nutakamucámun</b>	<i>we (excl.) are struck</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl.	<b>kutakamucámun</b>	<i>we (incl.) are struck</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	<b>kutakamucámô</b>	<i>you (pl.) are struck</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	<b>takamôwak</b>	<i>they are struck</i>

**Nukihtawuc uy kikátóhkáwak:** *I was listened to as they talked.*

**Natotumôw papômi takôk:** *He is questioned about the hatchet.*

**Kutahuyucámun Muks Skitôpák:** *We are called the Wolf People.*

## Commands

In English we say that someone gives a command when he or she tells someone to do something. Often parents teach their children through commands:

*Clean your room.*

*Give me that.*

*Sit down and be quiet.*

If you will notice there is no subject in any of these sentences...”you” is understood as the subject. It seems to be the same with Mohegan. The command is contained within the verb, but the distinction is at the end of the word. That distinct part of the verb shows who is being talked to.

In the charts, the first form shown is the 2<sup>nd</sup> person. To refresh: the person who the speaker is talking to is called the 2<sup>nd</sup> person. This is the most common form of the commands. The next is 1<sup>st</sup> person and the 2<sup>nd</sup> person. Here the speaker is saying: “Let’s you and I do something!” You’ll notice there is no 1<sup>st</sup> person singular command. Even if someone is commanding himself, he does it as an outside entity and commands himself, “Let *us* do it!”

*Let’s go swimming.*

*Let’s eat.*

*Let’s push the car out of the mud.*

The last form of the word is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person command. The speaker is telling one or more second persons to allow a third person or persons to do something.

*Let the soldiers go through the crowd.*

*Let the woman return home.*

*Let the horse drink.*

The first charts are going to show how to build commands with *VAI* words, that is, *verbs* that are *animate* and *intransitive*. To make it more interesting there are different endings depending on how a stem ends. ***If it ends***

with an /-i-/, /-á-/ or /-ô-/ it is a long vowel stem. The other option includes the words ending in /-u-/. First come the long vowel stems.

<b>Commands, animate intransitive (long vowel stem)</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular command	yáhshásh	<i>breathe! (singular)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural command	yáhsháq	<i>breathe! (plural)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive command	yáhshátuk	<i>let's breathe!</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular command	yáhshác	<i>let him breathe!</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural command	yáhsháhutuc	<i>let them breathe!</i>

**Acátuk:** Let's hunt!

**Iwáq cáqan cômaman:** Say what you want!

**Mômôcic:** Let her be moved!

The next chart shows how to build VAI command words when the stem ends with /-u-/. For example, the word below 'sit' has as a stem: **apu-**. The endings are the same as above, however, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular command the /-u/ disappears and /-sh/ is added. The /-u/ stays in the other forms. Contractions, where /-u/ disappears, take place in this form only after /-p/, /-w/, and /-k/.

<b>Commands, animate intransitive (-u- stem)</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular command	apsh	<i>sit! (singular)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural command	ap <u>u</u> q	<i>sit! (plural)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural inclusive command	ap <u>u</u> tuk	<i>let's sit!</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular command	apuc	<i>let him sit!</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural command	ap'hutuc	<i>let them sit!</i>

**Apuq qáh ciqunapuq:** Sit down and be quiet!

**Aposh wiwáhcumunsh kipi; nuyôtum! :** Cook the corn quickly; I am hungry!

**Nuskinôqusuhutuc; nunicônak côi pôhpuwak:** Let them get dirty; children must play.

The following chart shows how to make commands with normal TA verbs. The majority of TA verb stems end in /-am/, but they also end in /-w-/ and /-y-/. Words ending with /w/ are slightly different than the usual verbs and /-y-/ stem verbs are very unusual.

This chart has commands with 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person animate objects. The subject, as for other commands remains primarily the listener or 2<sup>nd</sup> person. There is also the 1<sup>st</sup> and

2<sup>nd</sup> person inclusive form, which translates as “Let’s do...to him/us.” The third person subject working on a third person object translates, “Let him do ... to him.” This can get a bit confusing, so watch who is doing what to whom.

Please note that the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular form with a third person object is *just* the stem for several of the charts. It has no prefix or suffix.

<b>Transitive animate command</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Second person singular subject, first person object (2>1)	<b>takamum</b>	<i>strike me (singular addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, first person singular obj. (22>1)	<b>takamiq</b>	<i>strike me (plural addressee)</i>
Second person singular subject, third person object (2>3(3))	<b>takam</b>	<i>strike him/her (singular addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, third person object (22>3)	<b>takamohq</b>	<i>strike him (plural addressee)</i>
Second person subject, first person plural excl. object (2>11)	<b>takamunán</b>	<i>strike us</i>
First person plural subject, third person object (12>3)	<b>takamôtuk</b>	<i>let's strike him</i>
Third person singular subject, third person object (3>3)	<b>takamôc</b>	<i>let him strike him</i>
Third person plural subject, third person object (33>3)	<b>takamôhutuc</b>	<i>let them strike him</i>

**Natawahôtuk kohshun nikuk:** *Let's visit (him) our father at my home.*

**Pon páhpohs piyôkutuk:** *Put (her) the baby on the blanket.*

**Pôhpunán tá nspi kupôhpaskôkanun:** *Play with us and our ball.*

This is a very similar chart except it is for stems that end in /-w/. Please notice that the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular form with a third person object is *just* the stem for this chart *and* the previous chart. It has no prefix or suffix.

<b>Transitive animate command : w-stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Second person singular subject, first person object (2>1)	<b>kuhkihtawum</b>	<i>listen to me (addressed to one person)</i>
Second person plural subject, first person singular object (22>1)	<b>kuhkihtawiq</b>	<i>listen to me (addressed to more than one person)</i>
Second person singular subject, third person object (2>3)	<b>kuhkihtaw</b>	<i>listen to him/her (addressed to one person)</i>
Second person plural subject, third person object (22>3)	<b>kuhkihtôhq*</b>	<i>listen to him (addressed to more than one person)</i>
First person plural subject, third person object (12>3)	<b>kuhkihtawôtuk</b>	<i>let's listen to him</i>
Second person subject, first person plural exclusive obj. (2>11)	<b>kuhkihtawunán</b>	<i>listen to us</i>

**Ayunamawiq! Nitay ponamoq:** *Help me, you-all! Put it there.*  
**Putaw! Kukotumuq:** *Listen to him! He teaches you.*  
**Qucimôyôtuk! Pahkisuw:** *Smell him! He is clean.*

Again, commands are sentences where *the speaker* (1<sup>st</sup> person) is asking *you* (2<sup>nd</sup> person) to do something. It can also be when the speaker is asking others to join in the doing. In commands the practice is to change the /-y-/ to /-s-/ whenever the subject is singular. However, when the subject becomes plural, the /-y-/ remains /-y-/. Starred forms highlight the change.

<b>Commands, transitive animate: y-stems</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Second person singular subject, first person object (2>1)	<b>misum*</b>	<i>give to me (singular addressee)</i>
Second person singular subject, third person object (2>3)	<b>mis*</b>	<i>give to him/her (singular addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, first person singular object (22>1)	<b>misiq*</b>	<i>give to me (plural addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, third person object (22>3)	<b>miyohq</b>	<i>give to him/her (plural addressee)</i>
First person plural subject, third person object (12>3)	<b>miyôtuk</b>	<i>let's give to him</i>
Second person subject, first person plural excl. object (2>11)	<b>misunán*</b>	<i>give to us</i>

**Wikuwak? Qucimôyohq aponahak:** *Are they good? Smell the oysters.*  
**Uy, “Kuwômôyush.” :** *Tell her, “I love you.”*  
**Miyôtuk shwi piyámáqak:** *Let's give to him three fish.*

This chart is for the endings are /-m/ and /-n/. Nothing fancy needs to go here, just add the endings to the stem as they are listed in bold below.

<b>Commands, transitive inanimate: -m/n-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular command (2>0)	<b>takatamsh</b>	<i>strike it! (singular)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural command (22>0)	<b>takatamoq</b>	<i>strike it (plural = strike it, y'all!)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. command (12>0)	<b>takatamutuk</b>	<i>let's strike it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular command (3>0)	<b>takatamac</b>	<i>let him strike it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural command (33>0)	<b>takatamohutuc</b>	<i>let them strike it</i>

**Pumôtamoq kupimôtamuwôk nayawi:** *Live (it) life freely.*  
**Qutamac wáci kôkicáta:** *Let him swallow in order that he may be healthy.*  
**Wátsumsh mayuni, wáci-wihppqak:** *Roast it slowly, so that it tastes good.*

These commands are again TI verbs: an action takes place on an inanimate object. These verb stems end in /-o-/. In a command the /-o-/ changes to /-aw-/ and then the bolded suffixes are added. Please be careful not to mix this up with **pataw-**, which means *bring it to him* and is a TA verb. The endings for TA commands are quite different.

<b>Commands, transitive inanimate: -o-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular command (2>0)	<b>pátawush</b>	<i>bring it (singular addressee)</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural command (22>0)	<b>pátawoq</b>	<i>bring it (plural addressee)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural incl. command (12>0)	<b>pátawutuk</b>	<i>let's bring it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular command (3>0)	<b>pátawuc</b>	<i>let him bring it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural command (33>0)	<b>pátawhutuc</b>	<i>let them bring it</i>

**Áhqi kotunihtawoq wiksapákatôk, kotunihtawoq sát:** Don't increase the sweetness, *add* salt.

**Pahkacihawuhutuc wuyôhkpuwôk:** Let them finish dinner.

**Tômwihtawush uyôtowáwôk:** Save the language.

## **The Conjunct Paradigm**

As was said at the beginning of the verb section a sentence can have two parts.

- An independent clause and
- A dependent clause, which is optional.

A dependent clause is a part of a larger sentence. The clause is only meaningful in relation to the rest of the sentence. In Mohegan grammar verbs that are in a dependent clause are said to be in the *conjunct*. The dependent clauses in the following sentences are underlined.

The girl ran into the house and shouted, “The bear that came into our yard before has come back!”

When the girl ran into the house, the bear was right behind her.

The bear, who just wanted to play, bounded onto the porch.

The verbs in *italics* in the dependent clauses would be translated into the Mohegan *conjunct*.



Conjunct verbs have the same numbers of persons for each verb, but, you will notice, they don't have prefixes, only suffixes. So all the person information is at the end of the word. **Yáhshá-** 'breathe' is typical stem for an AI verb that takes on normal conjunct forms.

<b>Conjunct verbs, animate intransitive</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	yáhsháyôn	that I breathe
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	yáhsháyan	that you breathe
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	yáhshát	that he/she breathes
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural (incl. & excl)	yáhsháyak	that we breathe
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	yáhsháyáq	that you (more than one) breathe
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	yáhsháhutut	that they breathe
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural participle	yáhshácik	those who breathe
indefinite subject	yáhshámuk	that someone breathes

**Kut'huyômun pásuq áyuwi páhkisut:** We call him the one *who is very clean.*

**Mô yáyuw maci ákacuyôn:** It was so bad *that I am ashamed.*

**Nutuyuqun ihtôqatash mátapuyak taspowôkanuk:** He tells stories to us *when (we) sit at the table.*

**Côci kiyaw wikuq wôk, ôtay mus nápuyan kutap mantuwuk:** You must be good too, then when you die you will rest in heaven. [FF]

When in the conjunct form, if the first vowel of the word is /a/ or /u/ it changes to /á/.

Again the transitive verbs with inanimate objects take on nothing but a suffix. The suffix tells who is performing the action. As with other forms of TI verbs these endings come in the three types according to how the stems end. The first chart is for building words in which the stem ends in /-m-/ or /-n-/.

<b>Conjunct verbs: transitive inanimate – -m/n-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	tákatamôn	that I strike it
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	tákataman	that you strike it
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	tákatak	that he/she strikes it
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	tákatamak	that we strike it
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	tákatamáq	that you (more than one) strike it

3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	tákatamhutut	that they strike it
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural participle	tákatakik	those who strike it
Indefinite subject (passive)	tákatamuk	that someone strikes it, it is struck

**Patáhqáhamôk uy makáyuw mus pátamhutut aspumi sâp:** The thunder is so great that *they will hear it still tomorrow*.

**Uy nukumat awáhkôman wámi kisk:** It is so easy *that you use it every day*.

**Sôcum cuhsháyumáw ôkhukik:** The sachem hates *those who cover it*.

As with other forms of the TI verbs these endings come in the three types according to how the stems end. The second chart is for building words in which the stem ends in /-o-/.

<b>Conjunct verbs: transitive inanimate – -o-stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	pátoyôn	that I bring it
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	pátoyan	that you bring it
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	pátôk	that he/she brings it
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	pátoyak	that we bring it
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	pátoyáq	that you (more than one) bring it
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	pátow'hutut	that they bring it
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural participle	pátôkik	those who bring it
Indefinite subject (passive)	pátomuk	that someone brings it, that it is brought

**Apuw kuski sqôt sômi pahkacihôt wuskhwik:** He sits near the door *because he finished (it) the book*.

**Pahkacihaw'hutuc wuyôhkuhpuwôk waci pahkitoyan taspowôk:** Let them finish (it) dinner *so that we may clean (it) the table*.

**Kutayakunum wutqun waci tômwihtomuk:** You paint the wood *that it is preserved*.

The transitive verbs with inanimate objects take on nothing but a suffix. The suffix tells who is performing the action. As with other forms of the TI verbs these endings come in the three types according to how the stems end. This final chart is for building words in which the stem ends in /-u-/.

<b>Conjunct verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	micuwôn	<i>that I eat it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	micuwan	<i>that you eat it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	micuk	<i>that he/she eats it</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	micuwak	<i>that we eat it</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	micuwáq	<i>that you (more than one) eat it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	mic'hutut	<i>that they eat it</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural participle	micukik	<i>they who eat it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	micumuk	<i>that someone eats it, that it is eaten</i>

Nutôkosumun micumuk: We pray *that someone eats it*.

Nuwômôhtam micuwan numicuwôk: I love *that you eat (it) my food*.

Aposuw sôht putukunik wikimicuk: He baked blueberry bread *that she liked to eat*.

## **Conjunct Transitive Animate Verbs**

Transitive animate verbs can be found in either the independent part of the sentence or in the dependent clause. In the conjunct because all of the information about who is doing the action is in the ending, it is an easier form to remember.

If you look comparatively at the conjunct charts you will only see minor changes in the suffixes. When the stem ends in a vowel the suffix begins with a consonant. When the stem ends in a consonant, the suffix begins with a vowel. The first of the next set of charts shows how the transitive animate conjunct is built when it has a third person object.

<b>Conjunct transitive animate – third person objects</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1st person singular subject (1>3)	tákamak	<i>that I strike him/her</i>
2nd person singular subject (2>3)	tákamat	<i>that you strike him/her</i>
3rd person singular subject (3>3)	tákamôt	<i>that he/she strikes him/her</i>
1st person plural subject (11/12>3)	tákamakut	<i>that we strike him/her</i>
2nd person plural subject (22>3)	tákamáq	<i>that you (pl.) strike him/her</i>
3rd person plural subject (33>3)	tákamáhutut	<i>that they strike him/her</i>
3rd person plural subject (33>3), participle	tákamôcik	<i>those who strike him/her</i>

**Nunatskawáw tuqsáhs mohak:** I chase the rabbit *that I might eat him*.  
**Ayôp nusihš náhshôt muhsháyuw:** The buck *that my uncle killed* was big.  
**Nunáwôwak muhkacuksak mô táhqunáhutut citsah:** I see (them) the boys *that caught the bird*.

This chart is how you build a transitive animate verb when the subject is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person. In other words this is just the opposite of the chart above where the object is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person. Now it's the 3<sup>rd</sup> person who gets to act.

<b>Conjunct transitive animate – inverse forms</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular object (3>1)	tákamuqiyôn	<i>that he/she strikes me</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular object (3>2)	tákamuqiyán	<i>that he/she strikes you</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular object (3>3)	tákamuqut	<i>that he/she (obv.) strikes him/her</i>
1st person plural object (3>11/12)	tákamuqiyak	<i>that he/she strikes us</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural object (3>22)	tákamuqiyáq	<i>that he/she strikes you (pl.)</i>
1st person plural object (33>11/12), participle	tákamuqiyakuk	<i>those who strike us</i>

**Kotumcá sqáhsihshah ôcimohkawuqiyôn ihtôqat:** She teaches *the girl that told me the story*.  
**Yôhtum kucusumuqut skôk wuyi:** She thinks *that she cleaned (him) the skunk well*.  
**Nuwahô skitôp áyasunuqiyak i áhsit:** I know the person *that leads us to the river*.

Same transitive animate verbs in the conjunct only this time the subject and objects are *you* and *me*.

<b>Conjunct transitive animate – 'you and me' forms</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	tákamiyan	<i>that you (sg.) strike me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	tákamiyáq	<i>that you (pl.) strike me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	tákamiyak	<i>that you strike us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	tákamuyôn	<i>that I strike you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	tákamuyáq	<i>that I strike you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	tákamuyak	<i>that we strike you</i>

**Nuwihqitumawô wicáwuyáq i mutákôwôk**: I asked *that you accompany me to the dance*.

**Wikôtam wihkumuyak**: He likes *that we summoned you*.

**Mutu wikun wisuyôn**: It is not good *that I hurt you*.

Y-stem transitive animate verbs when used in a dependent clause have the same **y→s** change as in other forms of the verb. When *you* are the subject and *I* am the object the **/-y-/** at the end of the stem turns to **/-s-/**. **/-Y-/** remains the same when *I* am the subject and *you* are the object. When we have the **y→s** change the **/s/** sounds like the **/s/** at the end of the word *dogs*.

<b>Conjunct transitive animate – 'you and me' forms, y-stems</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	<b>mišiyán</b>	<i>that you (sg.) give to me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	<b>mišiyáq</b>	<i>that you (pl.) give to me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	<b>mišiyak</b>	<i>that you give to us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	<b>miyuyôn</b>	<i>that I give to you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	<b>miyuyáq</b>	<i>that I give to you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	<b>miyuyak</b>	<i>that we give to you</i>

**Wáhtôw áhusiyan “Nutáh Wiksapákat”**: He knows *that you call me “My Sweet Heart”*.

**Mô iwá wisayuyôn?** : Did he say *that I scared you?*

A passive sentence shows itself when the person who is the receiver of the action becomes the subject and the original subject (or the person who does the action) disappears altogether or is tacked on the end of the sentence with the word ‘by’. This can happen in an independent sentence or in a dependent clause. The following chart shows how the verb must be built for a passive sentence.

<b>Conjunct transitive animate – passive forms</b>		
<b>Person</b>	<b>Mohegan forms</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1st person singular passive	<b>tákamucôn</b>	<i>that I am struck</i>
2nd person singular passive	<b>tákamucan</b>	<i>that you are struck</i>

3rd person passive	<b>tákamut</b>	<i>that he is struck, that they are struck</i>
3rd person singular passive participle	<b>tákamut</b>	<i>he who is struck</i>
1st person plural passive	<b>tákamucak</b>	<i>that we are struck</i>
2nd person plural passive	<b>tákamucáq</b>	<i>that you (pl.) are struck</i>
3rd person plural passive participle	<b>tákamucik</b>	<i>they who are are struck</i>

**Kisi mô wáhtôw awáyáhsak áhsamucik, katawi kawi:** After she knew that the animals (they) were fed, she went to sleep.

**Nuputamumun winu cáhsháyumut in:** We heard that he is an extremely hated man.

**Kuwáhto mô pásawucôn yotay qá ná kayucôn:** You know that I was brought here and left.

The cardinal numbers are the basic numbers: one, two, three. The ordinal numbers are how things are numbered: first, second, third.

<b>Numbers</b>			
<b>Cardinal</b>		<b>Ordinal</b>	
<b>Mohegan</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Mohegan</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>nuqut</b>	<i>one</i>	<b>nikôni</b>	<i>first</i>
<b>nis</b>	<i>two</i>	<b>nahahtôwi</b>	<i>second</i>
<b>shwi</b>	<i>three</i>	<b>shwut</b>	<i>third</i>
<b>yáw</b>	<i>four</i>	<b>yáwut</b>	<i>fourth</i>
<b>nupáw</b>	<i>five</i>	<b>nupáwut</b>	<i>fifth</i>
<b>qutôsk</b>	<i>six</i>	<b>qutôskut</b>	<i>sixth</i>
<b>nisôsk</b>	<i>seven</i>	<b>nisôskut</b>	<i>seventh</i>
<b>shwôsk</b>	<i>eight</i>	<b>shwôskut</b>	<i>eighth</i>
<b>pásukokun</b>	<i>nine</i>	<b>pásukokunut</b>	<i>ninth</i>
<b>páyaq</b>	<i>ten</i>	<b>páyaqut</b>	<i>tenth</i>

## Mohegan to English

### A

**acá-**, VAI, hunt, go on a hunt

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutacá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg acá, you and I kutacámun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg acásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl acáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ácáhutut*

**Yôpi acátuk noyuhcák:** Let's hunt for deer again.

**acáwôk**, NI, hunting, hunt (noun)

*plural acáwôkansh, locative acáwôkanuk*

**Mus kunáwômun naspi Acáwôk Wiyon:** We will see by the Hunting Moon.

**acokayihš**, NI, blackbird

*plural acokayihšak, locative acokayihšuk*

**-ahak**, NI-DEP, body, self (used as the Mohegan reflexive pronoun)

*ind sg mahak, ind pl mahakák, dep 1<sup>st</sup> sg nahak, dep 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wahakáh*

*yours and mine kahakánônak, yours pl kahakáwôwak, theirs wahakáwôwah*

**Tapi ni nukucusumô nahak:** I can wash myself; **Mus numic wici kahak**

**wiwáhcumunsh:** I will eat corn with you; **Páhsut tápi kukucusumômô**

**kahakáwôwak:** You can wash your bodies later. **Tápi nutayunamaw nahak:** I

can help myself. [FF]

**ahcôhtam-**, VTI, want it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutcôhtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg (ah)côhtam, you and I kutcôhtamumun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg (ah)côhtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl (ah)côhtamoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhcôhtamhutut*

**Kôkcik munotá nutcôhtam:** I want the big basket. **Nuks, nutcôhtamumun:**

Yes, we (exclusive) want it; **Kucuwôtam pôhputô?:** Do you want to play?;

**Kucuwôhtamumô námáq?:** Do you (plural) want to see it? **Pitkôs cuwôhtam**

**áqunuk:** She wants to wear a dress.

**ahcuhk**, NI, field, farm

*plural ahcuhkánsh, locative ahcuhkánuk*

*1<sup>st</sup> sg poss nut'cuhk 3<sup>rd</sup> sg poss wut'cuhk*

*yours and mine nut'cuhkánun 3<sup>rd</sup> pl poss wut'cuhkánuw*

**Sôtay yo kisk, nupito yoht ahcuhkánuk:** Sunday today. I put fire in the pasture.

[FF]

**ahki**, NI, land, earth, dirt, ground

*plural ahkiyash, locative ahkik*

*1<sup>st</sup> sg poss nutahki, 3<sup>rd</sup> sg poss wutahki*

**Ahki ahtáw kukuyunôqanuk:** You have dirt on your head; **Ahkik ahtáw**

**piyôkut:** The blanket is on the ground. **Kon cáci katawi. Tápi nunáwô ahki**

**yôpowi:** Snow half gone. I can see the ground early this morning. [FF]

**ahkihcá-**, VAI, do planting, plant something

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutkihcá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ahkihcá, you and I kutkihcámun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ahkihcásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ahkihcáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ôhkihcát*

**Ahkihcáq yosh masqusitash tayhkihcáwôkanuk:** Let's plant these beans in the garden.

**ahkihcáwôk**, NI, planting, plant(s); **ahkihcáwôk wiyon** planting moon

*plural ahkihcáwôkansh, locative ahkihcáwôkanuk*

**ahkiyo**, ADV, earthward, toward the ground



- ahkohqihš**, NI, kettle, cooking pot  
*plural ahkohqihšak, locative ahkohqihšuk*
- ahpapon**, NI, chair  
*plural (ah)paponsh, locative (ah)paponuk*  
**Yo ôkutak ahpapon:** This is another chair; **Nis ahpaponsh ahtásh nikonônu:** There are two chairs in our house; **Nuwiktam mátapuyôn kutahpaponuk:** I like sitting in your chair.
- ahpun**, NA, potato  
*plural (ah)punák, locative (ah)punuk*  
**Wámi cáqansh wikuwak punák tá wiwáhcumunsh:** All things are good (like) potatoes and corn. [FF]
- ahqôpáyú-**, VII, it is time, be a time  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ahqôpáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl ahqôpáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhqôpák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áhqôpáks*
- ahqôpáyuwôk**, NI, time  
*plural ahqôpbyuwôkansh, locative ahqôpbyuwôkanuk*
- ahsam-**, VTA, feed him, give him food  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutsamô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ahsamáw, you and I kutsamômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ahsam, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ahsamohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhsamôt*  
**Nutahsamô awáyásak:** I am feeding the animals; **Cáqan kutsamôwunônak?:** What do we feed them? **Mus kutahsamôwôwak:** You (plural) will feed them; **Pohpohs tá náhtia kutahsam?:** Did you feed the cat and dog?; **Nákum ahsamáw náhtiah:** She feeds the dog; **Ahsamum!:** Feed me!; **Ahsamunán!:** Feed us!; **Ahsam!:** Feed him!
- ahshay**, NA, hide, skin  
*plural ahshayak, locative ahshayuk*  
*1<sup>st</sup> sg poss nutshay, my hide, 3<sup>rd</sup> sg poss wutshayah*  
**Yo ahshay yohkáyuw:** This hide is soft.
- ahtá-**, VII, it is located, it is at a place  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ahtá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl ahtásh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhták conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áhtáks*  
**Aqu piyôkut ahtáw taspowôk:** The table is under the blanket; **Wômansh ahtásh piyôkutuk:** The eggs are on the blanket.
- ahutanishunimuk**, NI, stove, oven  
*plural ahutanishunimukansh, locative ahutanishunimukanuk*  
**Yo nutahutanishunimuk.:** This is my stove
- ahuy-**, VTA, he calls him (something), names him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nut'huyô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ahuyáw, you and I kut'huyômun,*  
*conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhuyôt*  
**Tôn kutahuyô ôkutakanuk?:** What else can you call him?
- akacu-**, VAI, he is ashamed  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutakac, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg akacuw, you and I kutakacumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg akacush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl akacuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ákacut*  
**Nákum kisqutuw, náku akacuw:** She is angry, he is ashamed.
- akasq**, NA, woodchuck, groundhog  
*plural akasqak, locative akasqak*

- akisu-**, VAI, he counts, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutakis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg akisuw, you and I kutakisumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg akisush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl akisuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ákisut*  
**Nutakis, kiyaw ôkhumoq kuski suquwôwash:** I will count, you cover your eyes; **Akisutuk!:** Let's count!
- akitusu-**, VAI, he reads  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutakitus, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg akitusuw, you and I kutakitusumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg akitusush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl akitusuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ákitusut*  
**Awán tápi akitusuw, ôtay mus wáhtôw cáqan ayuwát Manto iwát:** Anyone can read, then he will know everything is as God says. [FF]
- akôhsihsu-**, VAI, be few in number, not many (of people or animals)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> pl exc nutakôhsihsumun, ind 1<sup>st</sup> pl inc kutakôhsihsumun,*  
*ind 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kutakôhsihsumuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl akôhsihsuwak,*  
*conj 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ákôhsihisuyáq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl ákôhsihis'hutut*  
**Wikuw skitôp akôhsihsuwak:** A good man is few in number. [FF]
- akômuk**, PREP, across, across water, on the other side
- akuwôk**, NI, coat, jacket  
*plural akuwôkansh, locative akuwôkanuk*  
**Yo wutakowôk:** Here is her coat.
- aniks**, NA, chipmunk  
*plural aniksak, locative aniksuk*
- anonaw**, DEP NI, cheek  
*ind sg nanonaw, ind pl nanonawash, ind loc nanonawuk*  
*1<sup>st</sup> sg poss nanonaw, 3<sup>rd</sup> sg poss wanonaw, indef poss manonaw*  
**Kuski kanonawash, tá kutôpihk kucusumwuq:** Wash around your cheeks, and your chin!
- anôhcum**, NI, acorn  
*plural anôhcumunsh, locative anôhcumunuk*  
**Anahcumunsh micuwak muhshaniqak:** Squirrels eat acorns.
- apiq**, NA, flea  
*plural apiqak, locative apiquk*
- aponah**, NA, oyster  
*plural aponahak, locative aponahuk*
- aposu-**, VAI, he cooks, bakes  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutapos, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg aposuw, you and I kutaposumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg aposush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl aposuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áposut*  
**Naspi yoht mô aposuwak sôp Mohiksinak:** Mohegans used to cook cornmeal mush on a fire.
- apu-**, VAI, he is located, sits, stays, is at a place  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutap, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg apuw, you and I kutapumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg apsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl apuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áput*  
**Sokuyôks nutap ayômuk:** When it rains I stay inside; **Sqá apuw cáhqinuk:** The woman is at the house; **Wôpsukuhq apuw kisukuk:** The eagle is in the sky;  
**Manto apuw wámi pômkokik:** God is in all the world. [FF]
- apun**, NI, bed  
*plural apunásh, locative apunák*

- Qá upáhsonáquwôwash ahtásh wáwápi nishnah apuná:** And above every bed are shelves; **Wutapunáwôwuk apuwak:** They are in their beds.
- aqi,** PREP, like, similar to  
**Aqi cáqan yo máhsunuman?:** What is this like when you touch it?
- aqu,** PREP, under  
**Aqu piyôkut ahtáw taspowôk:** The table is under the blanket.
- aqu-**, VAI, he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutaq, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg akuw, you and I kutaqumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg aqush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl akuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áqut*  
**Pitkôs cuwôhtam áqunuk:** She wants to wear a dress. **Muhkacuks akuw wáci kon:** The boy is dressed for snow.
- aquniwôqat-**, VII, to resemble; look like  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg aquniwôqat, imp 3<sup>rd</sup> pl aquniwôqatash,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áquniwôqahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áquniwôqahks*  
**Páhpohs aquniwôqat okunahsah:** The baby resembles his grandfather.
- aqunum-**, VTI, put it on (of clothes), wear it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutaqunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg aqunum, you and I kutaqunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg aqunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl aqunumoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áqunuk*  
**Cáqan átah côi aqunum?:** Which pants should he wear? **Pitkôs cuwôhtam áqunuk:** She wants to wear a dress. **Yo, aqunumsh ni.:** Here, put it on.
- aquy,** PHRASE, hello, greetings
- askasqáyu-**, VII, it is green  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg askasqáyuw, Ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl askasqáyush,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áskasqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áskasqáks*  
**Askasqáyuw yo pôhpaskôk:** This ball is green. **Askasqáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** These balls are green.
- askasqisu-**, VAI, he is green  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nutaskasqis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg askasqisuw, you and I kutaskasqisumun,*  
*conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áskasqisut, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áskasqis'hutut*  
**Askasqisuw yo cits:** This bird is green. **Askasqisuwak yok citsak:** These birds are green. **Nis áskasqisácik citsak misum:** Give me three green birds.
- askiqutam,** NA, snail  
*plural askiqutamak, locative askiqutamuk*  
**Askiqutamah mohwáwak qiqikumak:** Ducks eat snails.
- asoku-**, VAI he is foolish, stupid  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nutasok, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg asokuw, you and I kutasokumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg asoksh, imp 3<sup>rd</sup> pl asokuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ásokut*
- aspumi,** ADV, still, yet  
**Aspumi kuwuskinumun iyo:** We are still young now.
- atôks,** NA DEP, cousin (**natôks:** my cousin)  
*plural natôksak, locative natôksuk*  
*2<sup>nd</sup> poss katôks, 3<sup>rd</sup> poss watôksah, you and I poss katôksun*  
**Katôksuwôwak nákuwôw:** They are your (plural) cousins.
- atôq,** NA DEP, brother-in-law (**natôq:** my brother-in-law)  
*plural natôqak, locative natôquk*  
*2<sup>nd</sup> poss katôq, 3<sup>rd</sup> poss watôqah, you and I poss katôqun*

- Numihsihs na, tá natôq:** This is my sister and brother-in-law.
- awan-** VII it is foggy, there is fog  
*3<sup>rd</sup> sg ind awan, 3<sup>rd</sup> sg conj áwak, 3<sup>rd</sup> pl conj áwaks*  
**Mutu awan:** It is not foggy.
- awasu-** VAI he warms himself, warms up  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nutawas, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg awasuw, you and I kutawasumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg awasush, imp 3<sup>rd</sup> pl awasuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áwasut*  
**Piyog! Awasuq naspi yoht:** Come! Warm yourselves by the fire.
- awáhca-**, VTA he uses, uses something  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nutawáhca, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg awáhca, you and I kutawáhcamun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg awáhcash, imp 3<sup>rd</sup> pl awáhcaq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áwáhcat*  
**Awáhkômsh takôk tumusum wutqunsh:** Use the hatchet to cut the branches.
- awáhsh,** NA hawk  
*plural awáhshák, locative awáhshák*
- awáhsohs,** NA bear  
*plural awáhsohsak, locative awáhsohsuk*
- awán,** PRON who (in questions), someone, anyone  
*plural awának*  
**Awán náku?:** Who is this? **Manto wikuw, sômi ni mut nuwacônô awán,**  
**cánaw Manto:** God is good, because I do not have anyone, only God. [FF]
- awáyáhs,** NA animal  
*plural awáyáhsak, locative awáyáhsuk*  
**Awáyáhsak yok:** These are animals.
- ayakunum-**, VII he paints it  
*Ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutayakunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ayakunum, you and I kutayakunumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ayakunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ayakunumoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áyakunuk*  
**Nutayakunumun nik:** I paint my house. **Nákum ayakunum munotá:** She is painting a basket.
- ayaks,** NA star (alternative spelling: **ayaquhs**)  
*plural ayaksak, locative ayaksuk*  
**Yo, ayaksak pon kisukuk:** Here, put the stars in the sky.
- ayáhs,** NA seashell, shell  
*plural ayáhsak, locative ayáhsuk*  
**Yo ayáhs cáhsun:** This shell is hard.
- ayhkôsikamuq,** NI office, 'work-building'  
*plural ayhkôsikamuqash, locative ayhkôsikamuquk*  
**Iyo cupanuwôk ayihkôsikamukanuk kutapumun:** Here we are at the Tribal Office.
- ayhkôsu-**, VAI he works  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutayhkôs, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ayhkôsuw, you and I kutayhkôsumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ayhkôsush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ayhkôsuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áyhkôsut*  
**...tipi mucimi ayhkôsuw:** ...the devil is always working. [FF]
- ayômi,** PREP inside (of), in  
**Ayômi nicish ahtásh wômansh:** The eggs are in my hands.
- ayôp,** NA buck, male deer  
*plural ayôpák, locative ayôpuk*

**ayu-**, VAI to be, exist (not used with location)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutay, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ayuw, you and I kutayumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ayush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ayuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áyut*

**Awán tápi akitusuw, ôtay mus wáhtôw cáqan ayuwát Manto iwát:** Anyone can read, then he will know everything is as God says. [FF]

**ayumohs**, NA little dog, puppy

*plural ayumohsak, locative ayumohsuk*

## Á

**áhpíhs**, NA apple (English loan)

*plural áhpíhsak, locative áhpíhsuk*

**Mitsutuk wutáhumunsh, pôcumunsh, ta ahpíhs:** Let's eat strawberries, cranberries, and apple.

**áhqi**, PART (prohibitive particle) don't!, stop it! (used to make negative imperatives)

**Áhqi mámôciq:** Don't move!; **Páwíhsa, iyô áhqi!**: Okay, now stop!

**áhqi-**, VAI stop (something), quit

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutáhqi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhqi, you and I kutáhqimim,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg áhqish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl áhqi, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhqit*

**Côci nutáhqi áposuyôn putukunik; wusômi kôkci nuyakus:** I must stop baking bread; my belly is too big.

**áhqôhtam-**, VTI forgive it

*Ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutáhqôhtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhqôhtam, you and I kutáhqôhtamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg áhqôhtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl áhqôhtamoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhqôhtak*

**Áhqôhtamsh numatôpáwôkunônash:** Forgive our sins...

**áhqôhtamaw-**, VTA forgive him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutáhqôhtamawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhqôhtamawáw, you and I*  
*kutáhqôhtamawômun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg áhqôhtamaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl áhqôhtamôhq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áhqôhtamawôt*  
**Áhqôhtamawum, kuwihqítumôsh:** Forgive me, please!

**áhsit**, NI river

*plural áhsitash, locative áhsituk*

**Tumôhq apuw áhsituk:** The beaver is in the river.

**-áhsuk**, NA DEP husband

*plural náhsukak, locative náhsukuk, my husband náhsuk,*  
*her husband wáhsukah, yours and my husbands káhsukunônak,*  
*their husbands wáhsukuwôwah*

**Náhsuk tá kohshuw náikum:** He is my husband and your father. **Niyok**

**witukusqáh náikum, tá wáhsukah:** She is my wife's sister and her husband.

**áhsup**, NA raccoon

*plural áhsupanak, locative áhsupanuk*

**Yo ihtôqat papômi áhsup:** this is a story about a raccoon. **Cáqan micuwak**

**áhsupanak?:** What do raccoons eat?

**ákowi**, ADV in vain, for no reason, futilely

**Numukunum ákowi wunipaqash:** I gather the leaves in vain.

- ámáwunam-**, VTI he takes it away  
*Ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutámáwunam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ámáwunam,*  
*you and I kutámáwunamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ámáwunamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ámáwunamoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ámáwunak*  
**‘Ámáwunamsh’ uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk:** This mark means to ‘take it away’
- áskot**, NI squash, pumpkin  
*plural áskotash, locative áskotuk*  
**Awán kutayunamôq áskotash mákunuman?:** Who will help you pick squash (pl)? **Woy, mucáq áskot putukunik yo wáyôksuk!:** Oh, no pumpkin bread this evening
- ásqam**, PART before, not yet
- átahwun**, NI trousers, pants (original meaning = 'breechcloth, apron')  
*plural átahwunsh, locative átahwunuk*  
**Mut yosh átahwunsh! Yo átah:** Not those pairs of pants! *This* pair of pants.
- áyhqapi**, PREP in front of  
**Kutapumô áyhqapi nahak:** You are all in front of me.
- áyiks**, NA ant  
*plural áyiksak, locative áyiksuk*  
**Áhsup natawaháw áyikhsah:** Raccoon visits ant; **Cáqan micuwak áyiksak?:** What do ants eat?
- áyunamaw-**, VTA he helps him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutayunamawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ayunamawáw,*  
*you and I kutayunamawômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ayunamaw,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ayunamôhq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áyunamawôt*  
**Manto wikuw, numiyuq numihkikuwôk wáci tápi nutômki qá nutáyunamô nahak:** God is good, he gives me my strength so that I can get up and help myself. [FF]
- áyuwi**, ADV more ('more' in the sense of modifying qualities, not in quantities or activities – for the latter, see ‘ôkutak’)

## C

- cáhak**, PART where (in questions)  
 used in questions, but not relative clauses (for the latter see /totay/)  
**Yosh canaw páyaq napni nuqut, cáhak ahtáw páyaq napni nisut?:** There are only 11 here, where is the twelfth?
- cáhci**, ADV half, partly  
**Cáhci iwák mut wimonáyuw uy iwák:** Half of what they say is not true as they say it. [FF]
- cáhqin**, NI house (European style)  
*plural cáhqinsh, locative cáhqinuk*  
**Yo wikuk cáhqin!:** This is a nice house!
- cáhsháyuwôk**, NI family  
*plural cáhsháyuwôkansh, locative cáhsháyuwôkanuk*  
**Nucáhsháyuwôk náikumôw:** They are my family; **Inuhkôtôk wici wámi**

- kucáhsháyuwôkanun wustawutuk:** Let's build a picture of our entire family;  
**Qutôsk nunicônak apuwak yo cáhsháyuwôkanuk:** These are the children in this family.
- cáhshi**, PART how much, how many (inanimate)  
*plural cáhshinsh*  
**Kunámumô cáhshinsh wácônumak yotay?:** Do you see how much we have here?
- cáhsuw**, PART how much, how many (animate)  
*plural cáhsuwak*
- cánaw**, ADV only, but, unless  
**Skitôp mutu wáhtôw cánaw kôcuci uy wáhôt Manto:** A person does not know but a little unless knowing God. [FF]
- cáqan**, PRON what, something, thing  
*plural cáqansh*  
**Cáqan kutsamôwunônak?:** What do we feed them?; **Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpáh wômôyáw:** He loves everything, he loves all people.
- cáyhqatum-**, VAI be in a hurry  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nucáyhqatum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cáyhqatum, you and I kucáyhqatumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg cáyhqatumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl cáyhqatumoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cáyhqatuk*
- cimak**, PART when (in questions only)
- cipay**, NA bad spirit, ghost (sometimes also used as 'devil')  
*plural cipayak, locative cipayuk*  
**Mut nuwikináwô skok cipay:** I don't like to see the snake spirit. [FF]
- cipshá-** VAI, he is confused  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nucipshá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cipshá, you and I kucipshámun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg cipshásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl cipsháq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cipcshát*
- ciqunapu-**, VAI he is quiet, sits still  
*Ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuciqunap, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ciqunapuw, you and I kuciqunapumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ciqunapsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ciqunapuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> ciqunaput*  
**Mutu, mut mus kunáwuqun yotay, wipi ciqunapsh, skôt kumuskawuq!:** No, he won't see us here, but be quiet or he will find you!
- ciskicohuwôk**, NI towel - 'hand-wiping tool'  
*plural ciskicohuwôkansh, locative ciskicohuwôkanuk*  
**Yo ciskicohuwôk, kuhpuhkuhqash nunahshumsh:** Here is a towel, dry your hair.
- cits**, NA bird  
*plural citsak locative citsuk*  
**Siwôpisuw yo cits. Siwôpisuwak yok citsak:** This bird is blue. These birds are blue. **Nuwikináwô citsak:** I love to see the birds. [FF]
- ciwi**, ADV nearly, almost  
**Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic nutináy sômi yôtumôn:** Nearly noon, I already ate my dinner because I was hungry. [FF]
- côci**, PART must, have to  
**Côci kutahsam kuhcash wôk:** You must feed her hay also.
- côy**, NI DEP nose  
*ind sg mucôy, ind plural mucôyush, ind locative mucôyuk,*

- my nose nucôy, his/her nose wucôy, indefinite possessor mucôy*  
**Kuski kucôy kucusumwuq:** Wash near your nose.
- cuhcôq**, NA DEP soul, spirit (of a living person)  
*ind sg mucuhcôq, ind plural mucuhcôqak, ind locative mucuhcôqak,*  
*my soul nucuhcôq, his/her soul wucuhcôqah, indefinite possessor mucuhcôq*
- cuhsháyum-**, VTA he hates him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nucuhsháyumô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cuhsháyumáw,*  
*you and I kucuhsháyumômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg cuhsháyum,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl cuhsháyumohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> cáhsháyumôt*  
**Ki kucuhsháyumô:** You are hateful.
- cuhshôhtam-**, VTA he hates it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nucuhshôhtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cuhshôhtam,*  
*you and I kucuhshôhtamumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg cuhshôhtamsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl cuhshôhtamoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> cáhshôhtak*
- cuhwáyu-**, VII it is warm (of weather)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cuhwáyuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sing cáhwák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> plural cáhwáks*  
**Kisusq cuhwáyuw, ciwi tupkuw:** The sun is warm, it's nearly night. [FF]
- cunáyu-**, VAI he is crazy  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nucunáy, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cunáyuw, you and I kucunáyumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg cunáyush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl cunáyuyq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> cánáyut*  
**Nucunáy!:** I am crazy!
- cupanuwôk**, NI tribe  
*plural cupanuwôkansh, locative cupanuwôkanuk*  
**Iyo cupanuwôk ayihkôsikamukanuk kutapumun:** Here we are at the Tribal Office.
- cupáyu-**, VII it is (a) part  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cupáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> plural cupáyush,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg cápák, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> plural cápáks*
- cupukamuq**, NI room (of a house) 'house part'  
*plural cupukamuqash, locative cupukamuqak*

## H

- hkas**, NA DEP nail, hoof, claw  
*ind sg nuhkas, ind plural nuhkasak, ind locative nuhkasuk,*  
*my nail nuhkas, his/her nail uhkasah, indefinite possessor muhkas*  
**Muhkas sihsiwan:** Hoof rattle.
- hkôt**, NI DEP leg  
*ind sg nuhkôt, ind plural nuhkôtash, ind locative nuhkôtuk,*  
*my leg nuhkôt, your leg, kuhkôt, his/her leg uhkôt,*  
*indefinite possessor muhkôt*  
**Uspunumsh kuhkôt!:** Lift up your leg. **Ponamsh kuhkôtash nupiyuk:** Put your legs in the water.
- hkunôk**, NA DEP head  
*ind sg muhkunôk, ind plural muhkunôkansh, ind locative muhkunôkanuk,*  
*my head nuhkunôk, his/her head uhkunôk, indefinite possessor muhkunôk*



- Waskici nuhkunôkanuk ahtáw wisq:** The bowl is on top of my head. **Ahki ahtáw kuhkunôkanuk:** Dirt is on your head.
- hkutuq**, NA DEP knee  
*ind sg nuhkutuq, ind plural nuhkutuqash, ind locative nuhkutuquk,*  
*my knee nuhkutuq, his/her knee uhkutuq, indefinite possessor muhkutuq*
- hpicák**, NI DEP rib  
*ind sg nuhpicák, ind plural nuhpicákansh, ind locative nuhpicákanuk,*  
*my rib nuhpicák, his/her rib uhpicák, indefinite possessor muhpicák*
- hpiq**, NA DEP shoulder (alternative spelling: -hpiqan)  
*ind sg muhpiq, ind plural muhpiqanak, ind locative muhpiqanuk,*  
*my shoulder nuhpiq, his/her shoulder uhpiganaq, indefinite possessor muhpiq*  
**Áhqi paskahsháhsansh! kuhpiq mus kumihkunush:** Don't fall! I will hold your shoulder.
- hpôyák**, NI DEP chest, breast (not a woman's breasts)  
*ind sg muhpôyák, ind plural muhpôyákansh, ind locative muhpôyákanuk,*  
*my chest nuhpôyák, his/her chest uhpôyák, indefinite possessor muhpôyák*  
**Wámi nuwutakis, nuhpôyák côci nukucusuto?:** I am all wet, should I wash my chest?
- hpsqan**, NI DEP back (of body)  
*ind sg muhpsqan, ind plural muhpsqansh, ind locative muhpsqanuk,*  
*my back nuhpsqan, his/her back uhpsqan, indefinite possessor muhpsqan*
- hpuhkuhq**, NI DEP hair (of the head) – singular indicates a single strand of hair  
*ind sg nuhpuhkuhq, ind plural nuhpuhk'hqash, ind locative nuhpuhk'hquk,*  
*my hair nuhpuhk'hqash, his/her hair uhpuk'hqash, indefinite possessor muhpuhkuhq*  
**Yo ciskicohuw, kuhpuhk'hqash nunahshumsh:** Here is a towel, dry your hair.
- hputin**, NI DEP arm  
*ind sg nuhputin, ind plural nuhputinsh, ind locative nuhputinuk,*  
*my arm nuhputin, his/her arm uhputin, indefinite possessor muhputin*  
**Inahkáwi nuhputin:** My right arm. **Miyacu kuhputin:** Your left arm.
- hshum**, NA DEP daughter-in-law  
*ind sg nuhshum, ind plural nuhshumak, ind locative nuhshumuk,*  
*my daughter-in-law nuhshum, his/her daughter-in-law wuhshumah,*  
*our (yours & mine) daughter-in-law kuhshumun*  
**Wuhshumuwôwah ni:** I am their daughter-in-law.
- htawaq**, NI DEP ear  
*ind sg nuhtawaq, ind plural nuhtawaqash, ind locative nuhtawaquk,*  
*my ear nuhtawaq, his/her ear wuhtawaq, indefinite possessor muhtawaq*  
**Ki kucusutawush kuhtawaqash:** You wash your ears.
- husihs**, NA horse (English loan)  
*plural husihsak, locative husihsuk*  
**Kuhcash nutahsamô husihs:** I feed the horse some grass.

## I

**i**, PREP to

**Wiqamun i na mus pôhput iyo!:** Welcome to the next player!

**i-**, VAI he does (so)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuti, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg i, you and I kutimun,  
imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl iq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> it*

**Manto wáhtôw wámi cáqansh, tápi i wámi cáqansh:** God knows all things, can do all things. [FF]

**-ic**, NA DEP hand

*ind sg nic, ind plural nicish, ind locative nicik,  
my hand nic, his/her hand wic, indefinite possessor mic*

**Mic popowutáhuk:** Hand drum

**-icuk**, NI DEP finger 'hand-bone'

*ind sg nicuk, ind plural nicukansh, ind locative nicukanuk,  
my finger nicuk, his/her finger wicuk, indefinite possessor micuk*

**Nicukansh nukucusuto:** I am washing my fingers.

**-ihsums**, NA DEP younger sibling (brother or sister)

*ind sg nihsums, ind plural nihsumsak, ind locative nihsumsuk,  
my younger sibling nihsums, his/her younger sibling wihsumsah*

**Yo nimat, John; yo nihsumuhs Ben; yok numihsihsak Donna tá Norma; qá yo nihsumuhs Martha:** This is my older brother, John; this is my younger brother, Ben; these are my older sisters, Donna and Norma; and this is my younger sister, Martha.

**ihtôqat**, NI story

*plural ihtôqatash, locative ihtôqatuk*

**Nunicôn, kucuwôhtam ihtôqat ôcimohkôyôn?:** My child, would you like me to tell you a story?

**-ik**, NI DEP home, house, lodge (see also: cáhqin, wicuw)

*ind sg nik, ind plural nikash, ind locative nikuk,  
my house nik, his/her house wik*

**Nuwiktamumun yo natawahuwôk, wipi côci nupásawômun páhpohs i nikuk:** We have enjoyed this visit, but we have to take our baby home.

**-imat**, NA DEP man's brother

*ind sg nimat, ind plural nimatak, ind locative nimatuk,  
my brother nimat, his/her brother wimatah (in each case the possessor is a man)*

**Yo nimat, John; yo nihsumuhs Ben; yok numihsihsak Donna tá Norma; qá yo nihsumuhs Martha:** This is my older brother, John; this is my younger brother, Ben; these are my older sisters, Donna and Norma; and this is my younger sister, Martha.

**in**, NA man

*plural inak, locative inuk*

**Kumawáw in sqák:** The man is looking at the woman.

**inahpáwôk**, NI tobacco literally: 'regular/Indian smoking stuff'

*plural inahpáwôkansh, locative inahpáwôkanuk*

**Inahpáwôk pátauwush!:** Bring tobacco!

- inkáwi**, ADV to the right, on the right (**inkáwi nic** - my right hand)  
**Inkáwi kuhputin**: Your right arm.
- inôk**, NI handle ‘what one holds with’ (alternate: **uyunôk**)  
*plural inôkansh, locative inôkanuk*
- inskitôp**, NA Indian, human ‘regular person’  
*plural inskitôpák, locative inskitôpák*
- iput**, NI DEP tooth  
*ind sg niput, ind plural niputash, ind locative niputuk,*  
*my tooth niput, his/her tooth wiput, indefinite possessor miput*
- isu-**, VAI he is so, is thus (alternate: **uyusu-**)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg isuw, you and I kutisumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg isush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl isuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> isut*
- itôp**, NA DEP friend  
*ind sg nitôp, ind plural nitôpák, ind locative nitôpák,*  
*my friend nitôp, his/her friend witôpah*  
**Pahkicawutô wámi yo ásqam kitôpánônak piyôhutut**: lets get this all cleaned up before our friends arrive.
- itôps**, NA DEP sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother)  
*ind sg nitôps, ind plural nitôpsak, ind locative nitôpsuk,*  
*my sibling of the opposite sex nitôps, his/her sibling of the opposite sex witôpsah*
- ituksq**, NA DEP woman's sister  
*ind sg nituksq, ind plural nituksqak, ind locative nituksquk,*  
*my sister nituksq, her sister wituksqah (in each case the possessor is a woman)*  
**Niyok witukusqáh náikum, tá wáhsukah**: She is my wife’s sister and her husband.
- iwá-**, VAI he says, says so  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutiwá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg iwá, you and I kutiwámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg iwásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl iwáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> iwát*  
**‘Kiyaw’ nutiwá, mut ‘ki’, kiyaw nis uyuwamow**: I said you [all], not [you], that means both of you! **Iyo kiyaw iwáq**: Now you say it.
- iwômu-**, VII it says (so), means, signifies  
*3<sup>rd</sup> sg ind iwômuw, 3<sup>rd</sup> pl ind iwômush*  
*3<sup>rd</sup> sg conj iwômuk, 3<sup>rd</sup> pl conj iwômuks*
- iyan**, NI DEP tongue  
*ind sg miyan, ind plural miyansh, ind locative miyanuk,*  
*my tongue niyan, his/her tongue wiyan, indef poss miyan*
- iyo**, ADV now *alternate: yo*  
**Iyo aquwak kukucohkônunônak**: Our dolls are dressed now. **Nik natawahamutô iyo**: Lets go visit my house now.
- iyok**, NA DEP wife  
*ind sg niyum, ind plural niyokanak, ind locative niyokanuk,*  
*my wife niyok, his wife wiyokanah*  
**Niyok witukusqáh náikum, tá wáhsukah**: She is my wife’s sister and her husband.

**-iyum**, NA DEP sister-in-law (originally, 'cross-sibling-in-law')  
*ind sg niyok, ind plural niyumak, ind locative niyumuk,*  
*my sister-in-law niyum, his/her sister-in-law wiyumah*  
**Niyum yo tá wáhsukah**: This is my sister-in-law and her husband.

## K

**kahôk**, NA goose

*plural kahôkak, locative kahôkuk*

**kakiwá-**, VAI be drunk

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukakiwá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kakiwá, you and I kukakiwámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kakiwásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kakiwáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kákiwát*

**katawi**, PRE-VERB going to, intend to, about to

**Cáqan katawi-micuw áhsup?**: What's the raccoon going to eat?

**katukôm-**, VAI be sleepy

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukatukôm, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg katukôm, you and I kukatukômumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg katukômsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl katukômog, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kátukôk*

**Nukatukôm, nukawi**: I am sleepy, I go to sleep. [FF]

**katumu-**, VII it is a year

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg katumuw, ind plural katumush, katumsh,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kátumuk, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> plural kátumuks*

**Áhkihcamuk. Iyo kucuhshun katumuw**: Planting time. The year begins now.

**katumuw**, NI a year

*plural katumuwash, locative katumuwuk*

**Nuqut Mohiks katumuw**: One Mohegan year. **Ôkowi kutapumôpa**

**muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá yotay kutapumô**: You all lived away for many years, but now you have come back and you live here.

**katunum-**, VII take it off (of clothing)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukatunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg katunum, you and I kukatunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg katunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl katunumoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kátunuk*

**kawi-**, VAI sleep, be asleep

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukawi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kawi, you and I kukawimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kawish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kawiq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> káwit*

**Tápkuks kawiw**: At nighttime he sleeps. **Côci nukawi! Kawish!**: I need to sleep! Go to sleep! **Nukatukôm, nukawi**: I am sleepy, I go to sleep [FF].

**kayoy-**, VTA speak to him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukayoyô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kayoyáw, you and I kukayoyômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kayos, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kayoyohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> káyoyôt*

**Nukayoyô in**: I am talking to the man. **Kayoyáw muks wiyonah**: The wolf is talking to the moon. **Kayos sqá**: (singular you) Talk to the woman. **Kayoyohq sqá**: (plural you) Talk to the woman.

**káhsh**, NA cow (English loan)

*plural káhshunak, locative káhshunuk*

**Káhsh kutahsamô**: You feed the cow.

**ki**, PRON you (singular)

*locative kiyôk*

**Ki tôn kutaya?**: How are you? (**Ki** used for emphasis.)

**kicá-**, VAI he recovers, feels better

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukicá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kicá, you and I kukicámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kicásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kicáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kicát*

**kihcapun-**, VTA torment him, make him suffer

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukihcapunô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kihcapunáw, you and I kukihcapunômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kihcapun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kihcapunohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kihcapunôt*

**kikátohká-**, VAI he talks, speaks

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukikátohká, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kikátohká, you and I kukikátohkámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kikátohksh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kikátohkáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kikátohkát*

**kikátohkáwôk**, NI word, language

*plural kikátohkáwôkansh, locative kikátohkáwôkanuk*

**kinakinik**, NI window

*plural kinakinikansh, locative kinakinikanuk*

**Sokuyôks nukupham kinakinikansh**: Whenever it is raining I close the windows.

**kinum-**, VTI he carries it (in the hand)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukinum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kinum, you and I kukinumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kinumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kinumoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kinuk*

**Kuhkuhqí wacuwuk wici nahakánônak mus kukinum wámi ni?**: Will you carry all of that up the hill with us? **Piyôq qá kinumoq yosh áskotash**: You (all) come and carry these pumpkins!

**kipi**, ADV quickly, fast, hastily, in a hurry

**kipshô-**, VAI go fast, quickly

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukipshô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kipshá, you and I kukipshômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kipshôsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kipshôq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kipshôt*

**kipunum-**, VTI he harvests (it)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukipunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kipunum, you and I kukipunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kipunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kipunumoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kipunuk*

**kipunumuwôk**, NI harvest (noun)

*plural kipunumuwôkansh, locative kipunumuwôkanuk*

**Kipunumawôk Wiyon**: Harvest Moon.

**kishtutu-**, VAI wash oneself, bathe

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukishtut, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kishutuw, you and I kukishtutumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kishutush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kishutuuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kishutut*

**kisi**, PREVERB after, finished, completed

**kisk**, NI day (**yo kisk**: today)

*plural kiskash, locative kiskuk*

**Yo kisk wikun**: Today is good. [FF]

**kisqutu-**, VAI he is angry

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukisqut, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kisqutuw, you and I kukisqutumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kisqutush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kisqutuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kisqutut*

**Numusqôhtam pátupahshatoyak yôpi áskotash**: I am angry we have dropped the pumpkins again!

**kisukat-**, VII (it is) day, a day (**iyo kisukahk**: today)

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kisukat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> plural kisukatash*  
*conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kisukahk, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kisukahks*

- Iyo kisukahk, niskamwak yohkhik Mohiksinak:** Today, Mohegans get cornmeal.
- kisug,** NI sky, heaven  
*locative kisuguk*  
**Kisug siwôpáyush:** The sky is blue. **Yo, ayaquhsak pon kisukuk:** Here, put the stars in the sky.
- kisusq,** NA sun  
*locative kiskusqk*  
**Kisusq wikuw, pátôhtá wimonák:** The sun is good, rising clear. [FF]
- kiyamô,** NA spoon  
*plural kiyamôk, locative kiyamôk*
- kiyaw,** PRON you (plural)  
**Iyo kiyaw iwáq:** Now you all say it.
- kiyawun,** PRON we, us (inclusive)  
**Wici wámi kiyawun inuhkôtôk:** A picture of all of us.
- kon,** NA snow (on the ground) (see: **socpo-**)  
*plural konak, locative konuk*  
**Kon. Socpow:** Snow. It is snowing!
- kopayáhs,** NA frog  
*plural kopayáhsak, locative kopayáhsuk*  
**Kopayáhs apuw nupsapáquk:** The frog is in the pond.
- kotum-**, VTA he teaches him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukotumô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kotumáw, you and I kukotumômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kotum, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kotumohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kotumôt*
- kotumcá-**, VAI he teaches  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukotumcá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kotumcá, you and I kukotumcámun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kotumcásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kotumcáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kotumcát*
- kotunihto-**, VTI he adds to it, increases it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukotunihto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kotunihtôw, you and I kukotunihtomun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kotunihtawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kotunihtawoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kotunihtôk*  
**‘Kotunihtawush’ uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk:** This mark means “add it.”
- kow,** NA pine, fir  
*plural kowák, locative kowák*
- kôcto-**, VTI he hides it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukôcto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kôctôw, you and I kukôctomun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kôctawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kôctawoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kôctôk*  
**Iyo, cáqan uyutáháwôk nukôctomun yo kisug?:** Now, which emotion will we hide today?
- kôcuci,** ADV a little bit, only a little  
**Nuwacônô cánaw kôcuci muni:** I have only a little money. [FF]
- kôkci-**, PRENOUN big, huge, great  
**Kôkci-munotá nuuwôhtam:** I want the big basket.
- kôkicá-**, VAI be well, healthy  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukôkicá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kôkicá, you and I kukôkicámun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kôkicásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kôkicáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kôkicák*

- Aquy, nitôp. Nukôkicá. Ki tôn kutaya?:** Greetings, my friend. I am well! How are you?
- kôkôc**, NA crow  
*plural kôkôcak, locative kôkôcuk*
- kôkuton-**, VAI be thirsty  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukôkuton, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kôkuton, you and I kukôkutonmun, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kôkutok*
- kôkuw**, NI sock, stocking, legging  
*plural kôkuwansh, locative kôkuwanuk*  
**Yo nukôkuwansh:** Here are my socks.
- kôq**, NA porcupine  
*plural kôqak, locative kôquk*
- kôskáyu-**, VII it is rough (alternate: kôshkáyú-)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kôskáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kôskáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kôskák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kôskáks*  
**Yo sun kôskáyuw:** This stone is rough.
- kucshun-**, VII it begins, starts  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kucshun, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kucshunsh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kácshuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kácshuks*  
**Áhkihcámuk. Iyo kucshun katumuw:** Planting time. The year begins now.
- kucumôkusu-**, VAI he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukucumôkus, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kucumôkusuw, you and I kukucumôkusumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kucumôkusush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kucumôkusuw, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kácumôkusut*  
**Katawi nunáwô kucumôkusuw muhkacuks pôkasuw:** I am going to see the pitiful boy who is lame. [FF]
- kucusum-**, VTA wash him, clean him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukucusumô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kucusumáw, you and I kukucusutomun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kucusum, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kucusumohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kácusumôt*  
**Páhsut tápi kukucusumômô kahakáwôwak:** Later you can wash your bodies.
- kucusuto-**, VTI wash it, clean it (as body part)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukucusuto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kucusutôw, you and I kukucusumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kucusutawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kucusutawoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kácucutôk*  
**Kiciwôwash kucusutawoq:** Wash your (pl) hands!
- kuhcayhs**, NA old person, elder, old man  
*plural kuhcayhsak, locative kuhcaysuk*
- kuhkihtam-**, VTI listen to it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuk(uh)kihtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kuhkihtam, you and I kuk(uh)kihtamumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kuhkihtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kuhkihtamoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> káhkihtak*  
**Piyôsh, kuhkihtamsh yo ihtôqat:** Come here, listen to this story.
- kuhkihtaw-**, VTA listen to him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuk(uh)kihtawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kuhkihtawáw, you and I kuk(uh)kihtawômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kuhkihtaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kuhkihtôhq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> káhkihtwôt*  
**Pôhshi mutôm kuhkihtawáwak Manto:** Some never listen to God. [FF]

- kuhkuhqi**, ADV up, upward  
**Kuhkuhqi qaqiq**: Run up.
- kuhkuhqi-**, VAI he goes up, ascends  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukuhkuhqi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kuhkuhqi, you and I kukuhkuhqimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kuhkuhqish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kuhkuhqi, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> káhk(uh)qit*  
**I kahak nukuhkuhqimun**: We are coming up to you.
- kuhkunasuwôk**, NI letter, sign, mark  
*plural kuhkunasuwôkansh, locative kuhkunasuwôkanuk*  
**‘Kotunihtawush’ uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk**: This mark means “add it.”
- kuhpakáyu-**, VII it is thick  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kuhpakáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kuhpakáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg káhpakák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl káhpakáks*
- kuhpáy**, NI forest, woods  
*plural kuhpáyash, locative kuhpák*  
**Kuhpayuk pon muks**: Put the wolf in the forest.
- kuht’han**, NI ocean, sea  
*plural kuht’hansh, locative kuht’hanuk*  
**Kuht’hanuk ahtá munhan**: The island is located in the ocean.
- kuht’hanupáq**, NI seawater  
*locative kuht’hanupáquk*
- kumotu-**, VAI steal  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukumot, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kumotuw, you and I kukumotumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kumotush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kumotuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kámotuk*  
**...kaci tápi kámotuyak**: ...that they could steal. [FF]
- kunam-**, VTI look at it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukunam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kunam, you and I kukunamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kunamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kunamoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kának*  
**Piyôsh tá kunamsh wuhsintamawôk inuhkôtôkansh**: Come and look at the wedding pictures. **Kunicôn mus numihkunô, wáci tápi kunamáq áyuwi kuski**: I will hold your baby so you can look more closely.
- kunaw-**, VTA look at him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukunawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kunawáw, you and I kukunawômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kunaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kunôhq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kánawôt*
- kupat**, NI ice  
*plural kupatunsh, locative kupatunuk*
- kupáyu-**, VII it is closed, shut  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kuhpáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kuhpáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kápák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kápáks*  
**Nutáh kuhpáyuw, ni yáyuw**: My heart is closed, it is so. [FF]
- kupham-**, VTI close it, shut it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukupham, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kupham, you and I kukuphamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kuphamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kuphamôq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> káphak*  
**Sokuyôks nukupham kinakinikansh**: Whenever it is raining I close the windows.
- kupqat-**, VII it is cloudy, overcast  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kupqat, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kápqahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kápqahks*



**Muhtáwi kupqat:** It is very cloudy. **Kupqat wámi kisk tá sokuyôn nupáw kiskash:** It was cloudy all day and it has rained for five days. [FF]

**kusaputá-**, VII it is hot, heated (of substances or food, not weather)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kusaputá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kusaputásh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kásaputák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kásaputáks*  
**Yo nupi kusaputáw:** This water is hot.

**kusawasikamuq**, NI casino ‘gambling building’  
*plural kusawasikamuqsh, locative kusawasikamuqk*  
**Yotay kusawasikamuk:** Here is the Casino!

**kusawasu-**, VAI he gambles, plays at a betting game  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukusawas, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kusawasuw, you and I kukusawasumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kusawasush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kusawasuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kásawasut*

**kusawôk**, NI skirt  
*plural kusawôkansh, locative kusawôkanuk*  
**Pitkôs asu kusawôk cuwôhtam áqunuk?** : Does she want to wear a dress or a skirt? **Môsôpish nuponam kusawôkanuk:** I am putting beads on the skirt.

**kusápusu-**, VAI he is hot, feels hot (used as in a human experiencing heat)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukusápus, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kusápusuw, you and I kukusápusumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kusápusush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kusápusuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kásápusut*  
**Ciwi pôhsqá, kisuusq kusápusuw:** It is nearly noon, the sun is hot. [FF]

**kuski**, PREP near, by, next to (alternate: **kushki**)  
**Kuski nahak mátapsh:** Sit near me.

**kusutá-**, VII it is hot (of weather)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kusutá, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kásuták, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl kásutáks*

**kutomá-**, VAI he sings  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nukutomá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg kutomá, you and I kukutomámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg kutomásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl kutomáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> kátomát*  
**Micuwak yosh Manto miyáw, ôtay kutomák:** They eat these things God gives them, then they sing. [FF]

## M

**maci**, PRENOUN bad, evil, wicked  
**Mut iwák maci cáqan:** They do not say anything bad. [FF]

**macitu-**, VII it is evil, wicked  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg macituw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mácituk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl mácituks*

**macuhsh**, ADV last (in order)

**mahcáq**, NI swamp, marsh  
*plural mahcáqash, locative mahcáqk*

**mahkus**, NI shoe, moccasin  
*3<sup>rd</sup> sg poss umahkus, plural mahkusunsh, locative mahkusunuk*  
**Winu piwáhcupash umahkusunsh!** : Her shoes were so little.

**makáyu-**, VII it is big, great  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg makáyuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mákák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl mákáks*

**mam-**, VTI take it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mam, you and I kumamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mamuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mak*

**mam-**, VTA take him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numamô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mamáw, you and I kumamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mam, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mamohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mámôt*  
**Yo, yok mam:** Here, take them.

**manotá**, NI basket  
*plural manotásh, locative manoták*  
**Kuwihqitumôsh, munotá nimskamsh:** Please get the basket. **Ayômi munoták ponamsh pawanatôk:** put the fan in the basket.

**Manto**, NA God  
*locative Mantok*  
**Manto wikuw:** God is good. [FF] **Manto kôkci, muhtáwi wikuw:** God is very great, he is exceedingly good. [FF]

**manto**, NA god  
*plural mantok, locative mantok*

**masqisit**, NI bean  
*plural masqisitash, locative masqisituk*  
**Mus kumukunumumun wiwáhcumunsh, masqisitash, tá áskotash:** We will pick some corn, beans and squash. **Nuqut masqisit:** One bean.

**masqisitôp**, NI coffee ‘bean liquid’  
*locative masqisitôpák*  
**Masqisitôp nunimskam:** I will get some coffee.

**matapu-**, VAI he sits down, is seated  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numatap, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg matapuw, you and I kumatapumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg matapsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl matapiq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mátaput*  
**Taspowôkanuk mus numátap:** I will sit at the table. **Kiski nahak matapsh:** Sit by me.

**matôpáwôk**, NI evil deed, transgression  
*plural matôpáwôkansh, locative matôpáwôkanuk*

**matôpi**, NI pack basket, tumpline (basket with cord held over forehead for carrying)  
*plural matôpish, locative matôpik*

**mawi**, PREV ‘go and’  
**Kupahkacihomun; mawi-pumôsuwituk:** We are finished; let’s go swimming!

**mayom**, NA wheat, wild rice (‘wild rice’ the older meaning)  
*plural mayomunsh, locative mayomunuk*

**mayuni**, ADV slowly, softly, gently

**máhcuná-**, VAI be sick, ill, perish  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numáhcuná, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg máhcuná, you and I kumáhcunámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg máhcunásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl máhcunáq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> máhcunát*

**máqamtunayo**, ADV west; westward

**máy**, NI road, path, way  
*plural máy, locative máyuk*  
**Socpoks shapiham máw:** Whenever it is snowing, he shovels the path.

**micáhs**, NA glove, mitten  
*plural micáhsak, locative micáhsuk*  
**Pápoks kutaqunumunán ahshoyuhqôwunsh tá micáhsak:** Whenever it is winter we wear hats and mittens.

**micu-**, VTI eat it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numic, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg micuw, you and I kumicumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg micush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl micuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> micuk*

**Cáqan katawi-micuw áhsup?:** What's the raccoon going to eat? **Áhsup uyáv áyiquhsah,** "Cáqan micuwak áyiquhsak?": Raccoon says to Ant, "What do ants eat?" **Kumic sôp yo yôpôwik?:** Did you eat cornmeal mush this morning? **Mutu, mut numicun:** No, I did not eat any. **Iyo micutuk sôp:** Let's eat some cornmeal mush now. **Tahniyuk miyak putukunikanihs, mus umicun:** If I give her a cookie, she will eat it. **Micuwak yosh Manto miyáv, ôtay kutomák:** They eat these things God gives them, then they sing. [FF]

**micuwôk,** NI food

*plural micuwôkansh, locative micuwôkanuk*

**Iyo ponamutuk micuwôk taspowôkanuk:** Let's put the food on the table now!

**Yo ihtôqat papômi áhsup, ôkutakanak awáyáhsak, tá umicuwôkanuw:** This is a story about a raccoon, the other animals, and their food.

**mihkáy-**, VII it is strong

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mihkáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl mihkáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mihkák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl mihkáks*

**Wutun mihkáyuw yo tápkuk:** The wind is strong tonight. [FF]

**mihki,** ADV strongly

**mihkiku-**, VAI he is strong

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numihkik, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mihkikuw, you and I kumihkikumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mihkikush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mihkikuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mihkikut*

**Manto mihkikuw ta wámi wáhtôw:** God is strong and all-knowing. [FF] **Manto wikuw, numiyuq numihkikuwôk wáci tápi nutômki qá nutáyunamô nahak:** God is good, he gives me my strength so that I can get up and help myself. [FF]

**mihkun-**, VTA hold him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numihkunô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mihkunáw, you and I kumihkunômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mihkun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mihkunohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mihkunôt*

**Kunicôn mus numihkunô, wáci tápi kumamáq áyuwi kuski:** I will hold your baby so you can look more closely. **Yo, wunicônah mihkun:** Here, hold her baby.

**mihkunum-**, VTI hold it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numihkunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mihkunum, you and I kumihkunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mihkunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mihkunumoq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mihkunumak*

**Numihkunum siwôpák pôhpaskôk:** I am holding the blue ball. **Cáqan kumihkunum nitay?:** What are you holding there? **Yo, mihkunumsh yo:** Here, hold this. **Wôcak, piyôkut mihkunumoq:** Everybody, hold the blanket.

**mikiskutu-**, VAI be lazy

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numikiskut, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mikiskutuw, you and I kumikiskutumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mikiskutush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mikiskutuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mikiskutut*

**mikucut,** NI feces, dung, shit, manure

*plural mikucutash, locative mikucutuk*

**miqun,** NA feather

*plural miqunak, locative miqunuk*

**Yo miqun piwuhsihsw:** This feather is small.

- mitsu-**, VAI eat, dine  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numits, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mitsuw, you and I kumitsumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mitsush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mitsuq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mitsut*  
**Kisukahks numits:** Whenever it is daytime I eat. **Kuwihqitumôsh, mátapsh qá**  
**mitsush:** Please, sit and eat!. **Mitsutuk:** Let's eat!
- mitsuwôk**, NI meal  
*plural mitsuwôkansh, locative mitsuwôkanuk*  
**Winu wikun mitsuwôk:** Very good meal!
- miy-**, VTA give (it) to him (y-stem)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numiyô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg miyáw, you and I kumiyômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mis, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl miyohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> miyôt*  
**Tahniyuk miyak putukunikanihs, mus umicun:** If I give her a cookie, she will eat it. **Wôpák pôhpaskôk misum:** Give me the white ball.
- miyac**, NI left, left side (to the right of right side)  
*locative miyacuk, my left numiyac,*  
*his/her left umiyac, their left umiyacanuwôw*  
**Miyacu nuhputin:** My left arm.
- miyaco**, ADV left, leftward
- moh-**, VTA eat him (something animate)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numohô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg moháw, you and I kumohômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg moh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mohohq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mohôt*  
**Qiqikum uyáw áhsupanah, “Askiqukamah mohwáwak qiqikumak!”:** Duck says to raccoon, “Ducks eat snails.”
- mohci**, ADV certainly, sure, definitely  
**Kiyawun mohci nik:** That is definitely us!
- mohiks**, NA Mohegan, Mohegan Indian  
(Fidelia Fielding's 20th century word. Fielding's form *moheeksnug* is simply *mohiks* with *inak* 'men' used after it)  
*plural mohiksak, mohiks-inak, locative mohiksuk*  
**Áhsup natawaháw Mohiksah:** Raccoon visits a Mohegan, **Nuqut Mohiks katumuw:** One Mohegan year. **Yohkhik mô wustôwak Mohiksinak:** Mohegans used to make cornmeal.
- mos**, NA moose  
*plural mosak, locative mosuk*
- mosáyu-**, VII it is smooth  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mosáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl mosáyuwash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mosák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl mosáks*  
**Yo sun mosáyuw:** This stone is smooth.
- moyahikaniw**, NA Mohegan, Mohegan Indian  
(older term, attested in the colonial sources)  
*plural moyahikaniwak*
- mô**, PART past tense particle, used to  
**Naspi yoht mô aposuwak sôp Mohiksinak:** Mohegans used to cook cornmeal mush on a fire.
- môci-**, VAI go away, head off  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numôci, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg môci, you and I kumôcimun,*

- imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mômêish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mômêiq, conj. 3<sup>rd</sup> mômêit*  
**mômansh**, ADV sometimes
- mômômêi-**, VAI move, stir  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numômômêi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mômômêi, you and I kumômômêimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mômômêish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mômômêiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> mômômêit*  
**Áhqi mômômêiq:** Don't move!
- môpamuqáyu-**, VII it is brown  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg môpamuqáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl môpamuqáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg môpamuqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl môpamuqáks*  
**Môpamuqáyuw yo pôhpaskôk:** This ball is brown. **Môpamuqáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** These balls are brown.
- môpamuqisu-**, VAI he is brown  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numôpamuqis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg môpamuqisuw,*  
*you and I kumôpamuqisumun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> môpamuqisut*  
**Môpamuqisuw yo cits:** This bird is brown. **Môpamuqisuwak yok citsak:**  
 These birds are brown. **Môpamuqisut cits misum:** Give me the brown bird!
- môsôpi**, NI bead, wampum shell  
*plural môsôpish, locative môsôpik*  
**Môsôpish nuponam kusawôkanuk:** I am putting beads on the skirt
- môwáwi-**, VAI gather (oneselves), assemble, congregate, attend church meeting  
*we gather (excl) numôwáwimun, we gather (incl) kumôwáwimun*  
*they gather môwáwiwak, imp 3<sup>rd</sup> pl môwáwiq conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl môwáwihutut*
- môyák**, NI cloth, clothing, clothes, garment  
*plural môyákunsh, locative môyákunuk*  
**Yo kucohkônak umôyákuwôwash. Nuqut môyák, nis môyákash:** Here are the dolls' clothes. One garment, two garments.
- môyhsh**, NA hen, female bird  
*plural môyhshak, locative môyhshuk*
- môyhsháks**, NA chicken  
*plural môyhsháksak, locative môyhsháksuk*  
**Môyusháksak nukatawi-ahsamô:** I am going to feed the chickens.
- môyikow**, NA medicine man, shaman  
*plural môyikowak, locative môyikowuk*
- môyôhks**, NA ash tree  
*plural môyôhksak, locative môyôhksuk*
- msihs**, NA DEP older sister  
*ind sg numsihs, ind plural numsihsak, ind locative numsihsuk,*  
*my older sister numsihs, his/her older sister umsihsah,*  
*our (yours & my) older sister kumsihsun*  
**Yok numsihsak Donna tá Norma; qá yo nihsumuhs Martha:** These are my older sisters Donna and Norma; and this is my younger sister Martha.
- mucáq**, PART nothing, none, not any, gone  
**Mucáq kon:** The snow is gone; **Woy, mucáq áskot putukunik yo wáyôksuk:**  
 Oh, no pumpkin bread this evening.
- mucimi**, ADV always, forever  
**Sômi kumantonuk, kumihkikwôk, muhtáwi wikun. mucimi ta mucimi:**

Because yours is heaven, yours is strength, very good, forever and forever. [FF]  
**muhkacuks**, NA boy  
*plural muhkacuksak, locative muhkacuksuk*  
**Tahkamuquk pon muhkacuks tá sqáhsih:** Put the boy and the girl at the shore.

**muhshaki-**, VAI he is great, mighty, big  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numshaki, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg muhshaki, you and I kumshakimun,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> máhshakit, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl máhshakihutut*  
**Yo miqun muhshakiyiw:** This feather is big; **Wuták nitay wusômi**  
**kumuhshakimô kiyaw nis:** You two are too big behind there.

**muhshaniq**, NA squirrel  
*plural muhshaniqak, locative muhshaniqak, obviative muhshaniqah*  
**Áhsup natawaháw muhshaniqah. “Áquy, muhshaniq”:** Raccoon visits  
squirrel. “Hello, Squirrel”. **Áhsup uyáw muhshaniqah, “Cáqan micuwak**  
**muhshaniqak?”:** Raccoon says to squirrel, “What do squirrels eat?”

**muhshapqáhs**, NA mouse  
*plural muhshapqáhsak, locative muhshapqáhsuk*  
**Wôks uyáw áhsupanah, “Muhshapqáhsah mohwáwak wôksak!”:** Fox said to  
raccoon, “Foxes eat mice!”

**muhsháyu-**, VII it is big, large  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg muhsháyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl muhsháyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg máhshák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl máhsháks*

**muhshoy**, NI boat, canoe  
*plural muhshoyash, locative muhshoyak*

**muhshôc**, NA lobster  
*plural muhshôcák, locative muhshôcák*

**muhshuyôn**, VII there is a great rain, a lot of rain, a downpour  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> máhshuyôk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl máhshuyôks*  
**Kupqat; muhshuyôn iyo kisk:** It is cloudy; there is a great rain today. [FF]

**muhtáwi**, PART very, really, exceedingly, much  
**Muhtáwi wikun:** Very good! **Sokuyôn! Muhtáwi nuwutakis:** It is raining! I am  
very wet. **Muhtáwi kon, socpo iyo:** Much snow, it is snowing now. [FF]

**muhtáwi-**, VAI be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals)  
*we are many numtáwimun, they are many muhtáwiwak,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl máhtáwihutut*  
**Yo skitôpak muhtáwiwak:** These people are many. [FF]

**muhtáwiyu-**, VII be many, much, abundant (inanimate things)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg muhtáwiyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl muhtáwiyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg máhtáwiyuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl máhtáwiyuks*  
**Ôkowuk kutapumôpa muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá**  
**yotay kutapumô:** You all lived away for many years, but now you have come  
back and you live here.

**muhtuq**, NI tree  
*plural muhtuqash, locative muhtuqak*  
**Muhshaniq apuw muhtuqak:** The squirrel is in the tree.

**muks**, NA wolf  
*plural muksak, locative muksuk obviative muksah*

**Muks Wiyon:** Wolf Moon. **Kayoyáw muks wiyonah:** The wolf is talking to the moon. **Kuhpayuk pon muks:** Put the wolf in the forest. **Tápkuks putawáw muksah tá qáqiqihshôtáh:** When it is night he hears the wolves and the crickets.

**mukunum-**, VTI pick it, gather it (as of fruit, or other inanimate objects)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numukunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mukunum, you and I kumukunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mukunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mukunumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> mákunut*  
**Mus kumukunumumun wiwáhceumunsh, masqusitash, tá áskotash:** We will pick some corn, beans and squash. **Masqusitash numáhci-mukunum:** I am done picking beans.

**mumuqunum-**, VTI rub it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numumuqunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mumuqunum, you and I kumumuqunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mumuqunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mumuqunumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> mámuqunuk*

**munhan**, NI island  
*plural munhansh, locative munhanuk*  
**Kuht’hanuk ahtá munhan:** The island is located in the ocean. **Munhanuk ponamsh tayôsq:** Put the bridge at the island.

**muni**, NI money (English loan; usually used in plural)  
*plural munish, locative munik*  
**Nuwacônô cá naw kôcuci muni:** I have only a little money. [FF]

**muquhs**, NA awl  
*plural muksak, locative muksuk*

**mus**, PART future marker, ‘will’  
**Kunicôn mus numihkunô:** I will hold your baby. **Côci kiyaw wikuq wôk, ôtay mus nápuyan kutap mantuwuk, ni iwá Manto:** You must be good too, then when you die you will rest in heaven, that says God. [FF]

**muskam-**, VTI find it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numskam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg muskam, you and I kumskamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg muskamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl muskamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> máskak*  
**Ôkutak inuhkôtôk numuskam:** I found another picture. **Mut numskam cáqan:** I cannot find anything. [FF]

**muskaw-**, VTA find him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numskawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg muskawáw, you and I kumskawômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg muskaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl muskôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> máskawôt*  
**Putaqiq, qá kumskôyumô:** You all hide and I will find you. **Wikuw skitôp akôhshisuwak. Nátskawôt, mut tápi kumskawô:** A good man is not many. Looking, you cannot find him. [FF]

**musqaniks**, NA red squirrel  
*plural musqaniksak, locative musqaniksuk*

**musqayan**, NA red-tailed hawk ‘red bird tail’  
*plural musqayanák, locative musqayanák*

**musqáyu-**, VII it is red  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg musqáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl musqáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg másqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl másqáks*  
**Musqáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Musqáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** This ball is red. These balls are red. **Másqák pôpayik misum:** Give me the red splint. **Nis**

**másqákish pôhpaskôkansch misum:** Give me two red balls.

**musqi**, NI blood  
*indef poss locative musqik my blood numsqi his blood umsqi*

**musqisu-**, VAI he is red  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numusqis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg musqisuw, you and I kumusqisumun, they are red musqisuwak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> másqisut, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl másqis'hutut*  
**Musqisuw yo cits. Musqisuwak yok citsak:** This bird is red. These birds are red. **Másqisut cits misum:** Give me the red bird. **Shwi másqisucik citsak misum:** Give me three red birds.

**musqôhtam-**, VAI he is angry  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numsqôhtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg musqôhtam, you and I kumsqôhtamumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg musqôhtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl musqôhtamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> másqôhtak*  
**Numusqôhtam pátipahshatoyak yôpi áskotash:** I am angry we have dropped the pumpkins again.

**musunum-**, VTI he touches it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numusunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg musunum, you and I kumusunumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg musunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl musunumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> másunuk*  
**Aqi cáqan yo máhsunuman?:** What is this like when you touch it?

**mutákô-**, VAI he dances  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numutákô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg mutákô, you and I kumutákômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg mutákôsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl mutákôq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> mátákôt*

**mutôm**, ADV never  
**Manto mut tápi ayunamawáw awán mutôm káhkihtwôt:** God can not help anyone who never listens. [FF]

**mutu**, PART no, not (alternate: **mut**)  
**Yôwatuk kutapumô, mutu kutapumô kuski nahakánônak:** You are far away, you are not close to us.

**mutunôk**, NUM thousand

**muyôtam-**, VTI smell it, sense its smell (involuntarily)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numuyôtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg muyôtam, you and I kumuyôtamumun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> máyôtak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl máyôtamhutut*  
**Numuyôtam upihsháwansh:** I am smelling the flowers. **Muyôtam sqá yoht:** The woman is smelling the fire.

**muyôw-**, VTA smell him, sense his smell (involuntarily)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg numuyôwô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg muyôwáw, you and I kumuyôwômun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> máyôwôt, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl máyôwáhutut*  
**Muyôwáw muks citsah:** The wolf is smelling the bird.

## N

**na**, DEM that, those (animate)  
*plural nik, obviative nih*  
**Nítay, ni na:** There, that's me. **Kiyawun nik:** That's us. **Náy, niyawun nik.**  
**Nuwhsintamawôkanun ni:** Yeah, that's us. That's our wedding.

**naháhtôwi**, ADV second, next, for a second time  
**Nuqut. Nis. Nikôni kacuhkáy, nahahtôwi kacuhkáy:** One. Two. First piece, second piece.



**nahunuhsháhsh**, PART goodbye, farewell  
*speaking to one nahunuhsháhsh, speaking to more than one nahunuhsháhq*  
**Môcituk! Nahunuhsháhsh, Nohsh:** Let's go! Goodbye, Father.

**nakuskaw-**, VTA meet him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunakuskawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nakuskawáw, you and I kunakuskawômun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nakuskaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nakuskôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nákuskawôt*  
**Nuwikôtam nákuskwôyôn, Nis Náhtiák ta Wikco Sqá. Mus kunáwuyumô:** I enjoyed meeting you, Bruce and Kelly. See you all later.

**nanumayo**, ADV north, northward  
**Nanumayo ôq:** Go North.

**naspi**, PREP by, with (as an instrument) (alternate: nashpi)  
**Mumuqun kahak naspi kucusumowôk:** Scrub yourself with soap.

**natawah-**, VTA visit him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunatawahô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg natawaháw, you and I kunatawahômun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg natawah, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl natawahohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nátawahôt*  
**Nahunuhsháhsh! Táput ni kunatawahi:** Goodbye! Thanks for visiting me.

**natotum-**, VTA he asks him, questions him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunatotumô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg natotumáw, you and I kunatotumômun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg natotum, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl natotumohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nátotumôt*  
**Natotum páhki wáhtôw, páhki mut:** Ask him maybe he knows, maybe not. [FF]

**natskam-**, VTI look for it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunatskam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg natskam, you and I kunatskamumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg natskam, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl natskamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nátskak*

**natskaw-**, VTA look for him, chase him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunatskawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg natskawáw, you and I kunatskawômun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg natskaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl natskôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nátskawôt*  
**Nátskawôt, mut tápi kumskam:** Looking for him, you cannot find him. [FF]

**nayawi**, ADV, PRENOUN freely, free

**nayawiyu-**, VAI he is free  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunayawiy, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nayawiyuw, you and I kunayawiyumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nayawiyush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nayawiyuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> náyawiyut*

**náham**, NA turkey  
*plural náhamák, locative náhamák*  
**Náham pawanatôk ahtáw wáwápi piyôkut:** The turkey fan is above the blanket.

**náhtiá**, NA dog (alternate: ayumohs)  
*plural náhtiák, locative náhtiák obviative náhtiah*  
**Pohpohs tá náhtia kutahsamô?:** Did you feed the cat and the dog? **Páwihsa, nutahsamô pohpohs qá ahsamáw náhtiá:** Okay, I will feed the cat and he will feed the dog.

**nákum**, PRO he, she, him, her  
**Nákum piwuhsihsuwapa:** She was so little. **Numihsihs nákum:** She is my older sister.

**nákumôw**, PRO they, them  
**Awánik nákumôw?:** Who are they?

**nám-**, VTI see it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunám, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nám, you and I kunámumun*

- imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg námsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl námoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nák*  
**Nunám pátupahshatoyôn áskotash:** I see that I have dropped the pumpkins;  
**Kucuwôhtamumô námáq?:** Would you all like to see it?; **Náy, mus wunáwôh, wusit tápi kunámumun!:** Yes, he will see him, we can see his foot!
- námôn,** NA DEP son  
*plural nunámônak, locative nunámônuk*  
*my son nunámôn, his son wunámônah, our son (yours and mine) kunámônun*  
**Nunámôn, yotay ponamsh kutinuhkôtôk:** My son, put your picture here. **Yo sqáhsih nutônihs wôk, qá yo muhkacuks nunámôn wôk:** This girl is my daughter and this boy is also my son.
- nánu,** NA DEP grandmother  
*plural nunánuk, locative nunánuk, my grandmother nunánu*  
*his grandmother wunánuh, our grandmother (yours and mine) kunánun*  
**Nunánu yo sqá, qá nokunahs na in:** My grandmother is this woman, and my grandfather is that man.
- nánuk,** PART likewise, in the same way, as also  
**náw-**, VTA see him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunáwô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg náwáw, you and I kunáwômun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg náw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl náwohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> náwôt*  
**Wikun, mut mus kunáwuqun:** Good, he will not see us. **Inuhkôtôkansch wiyôqahkish nish, nuwiktam náwak kucashiyuwôkanuw:** Those are nice pictures, I enjoyed seeing your family.
- náy,** PART yes, yeah (a more casual variant of **nuks**)  
**Náy, mátapsh taspowôkanuk:** Yes, sit at the table.
- náyuwáyu-**, VAI wander around, stray  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunáyuwáy, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg náyuwáyuw, you and I kunáyuwáyumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg náyuwáyush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl náyuwáyuyq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> náyuwáyut*
- ni,** PRO I, me (pronounced the same as **ni:** that; normally used for emphasis)  
**Ni nukôkicá:** I am well.
- ni,** DEM that, those (inanimate) (pronounced the same as **ni:** I, me)  
*plural nish*  
**Ni misum:** Give me that; **Wámi nish misum:** Give me all of those.
- nicôn,** NA DEP (one's) child, offspring  
*plural nunicônak, locative nunicônuk, my child unicôn*  
*his child wunicônah, our child (yours and mine) kunicônun*  
**Nunicôn nácum wôk:** He is my child also. **Nunicônak, wustawutuk yo, ásqam piyôhutut kitôpánônak:** My children, let's make these before our friends arrive.  
**Wunicônuwôwah ni:** I am their child.
- nihsh,** NA eel  
*plural nihshôwak, locative nihshôwuk*
- nihtuhto-**, VTI he learns it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunihtuhto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nihtuhtôw, you and I kunihtuhtomun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nihtuhtawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nihtuhtawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nihtuhtôk*
- nihtuhtokamuq,** NI school 'learning house'  
*plural nihtuhtokamuqash, locative nihtuhtokamuq*  
**Kisukahks nutô i nihtuhtokamuk:** Whenever it is daytime I go to school.

- nikôni**, ADV first, ahead, before  
**Nikôni, côi kunakuskawô yok kucohkônak**: First, you should meet these dolls.
- niku-**, VAI he is born  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunik, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nikuw, you and I kunikumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nikush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nikuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nikut*
- nikun-**, VII it grows  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nikun, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nikunash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nikuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nikuks*
- nimskam-**, VTI go get it, fetch it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunimskam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nimskam, you and I kunimskamumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nimskamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nimskamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nimskak*  
**...sômi mut tápi nimskam**: ...because he cannot go get it. [FF]
- nipawu-**, VAI stand, stand up  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunipaw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nipawuw, you and I kunipawumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nipawsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nipawuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nipawut*  
**Yotay nipawsh**: Stand here. **Áyhqapi nahak nipawiq**: Stand in front of me, you [all].
- nipôwi**, ADV at night, during the night  
**Piyô aqi sukáyuw nipôwi**: He comes like black at night.
- nipun**, VII it is summer  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nipun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nipuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nipuks*  
**Nipun**: It is summer!
- nis**, NUM two  
**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun**: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
- nisôsk**, NUM seven  
**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun**: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
- nisôsk-cahshuncák**, NUM seventy ‘seven - how-many-tens’
- nisôskuqunakat**, VII it is seven days, a week  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nisôskuqunakat, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nisôskuqunakahk*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nisôskuqunakahks*
- nisôskut**, NUM seventh
- nisuncák**, NUM twenty
- nisuqunakat**, VII it is two days, second day, Tuesday  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nisuqunakat, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nisuqunakahk*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nisuqunakahks*
- nitay**, PART there, that place  
**Wuták nitay wusômi kumuhshakimô kiyaw nis**: You two are too big behind there.
- niwuci**, PART therefore, because of that ‘that-from’  
**Micimi wutayunumawôh, niwuci i masqushash tápi kutômun**: Micimi is helping him/her, therefore we can go to the beans!
- niyawun**, PRO we, us (exclusive)  
**Wipi niyawun?**: How about us?
- nonôk**, NA DEP mother

- locative* **nunonôkanuk**, *my mother* **nunonôk**  
*his mother* **wunonôkanah**, *our mother (yours and mine)* **kunonôkanun**  
**Nunonôk yo**: This is my mother. **Nuks, nunámôn ki, kunonôk ni**: Yes, you are my son, I am your mother.
- nosqatam-**, VTI he licks it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nunosqatam**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **nosqatam**, *you and I* **kunosqatamumun**  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **nosqatamsh**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **nosqatamoq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **nosqatak**
- notáhshá**, ADV insufficient, not enough  
**Ni notáhshá**: That is not enough.
- nowôhtam-**, VAI he is sad  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nunowôhtam**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **nowôhtam**, *you and I* **kunowôhtamumun**  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **nowôhtamsh**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **nowôhtamoq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **nowôhtak**  
**Nowôhtam Ayaks**: Ayaks is sad.
- noyuhc**, NA deer  
*plural* **noyuhcák**, *locative* **noyuhcák**  
**Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks**: These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.
- nôhtuy-**, VTA show (it) to him (y-stem)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nunôhtuyô**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **nôhtuyáw**, *you and I* **kunôhtuyômun**  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **nôhtus**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **nôhtuyohq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **nôhtuyôt**  
**Qá wusqik wuci nuwusintamawôkanun nupáto, wáci nôhtuyuyak inuhkôtôkansh**: And I brought our wedding book to show you the pictures.  
**Nuks, táput ni nôhtusiyak kutinuhkôtôkanuwôwash**: Yes, thank you for showing your family pictures to us.
- ntôyuquhs**, NA DEP older brother  
*plural* **nuntôyuquhsak** *locative* **nuntôyuquhsuk**, *my older brother* **nuntôyuquhs**  
*his older brother* **wuntôyuquhsah**,  
*our older brother (yours and mine)* **kuntôyuquhsun**  
**Yo nimat, John; yo nihsumuhs Ben**: This is my older brother, John; this is my younger brother Ben.
- nuhsh-**, VTA kill him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nunshô**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **nuhsháw**, *you and I* **kunshômun**  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **nuhsh**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **nuhshohq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **náhshôt**  
**Maci skitôpak nuhsháwak yotay pômkoki**: Bad people killed him here on earth.  
[FF]
- nukatam-**, VTI leave it, abandon it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nunukatam**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **nukatam**, *you and I* **kunukatamumun**  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **nukatamsh**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **nukatamoq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **nákatuk**
- nukay-**, VTA leave him, abandon him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nunukayô**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **nukayáw**, *you and I* **kunukayômun**  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **nukas**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **nukayohq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **nákayôt**
- nukôni**, PRE-NOUN old (only of objects, not people)  
**Nukôni-cáhqin ahtá waskici wacuwuk**: The old house is located upon the hill.
- nuks**, PART yes, even (slightly more formal variant of **náy**)  
**Nuks, nunámôn ki, kunonôk ni**: Yes, you are my son, I am your mother.
- nukumat-**, VII it is easy

- ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nukumat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nukumatash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nákumahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nákumahks*
- nukumi**, ADV easily
- nunahshum-**, VTI dry it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nununahshum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nunahshum,*  
*you and I kununahshumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nunahshumsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nunahshumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nánahshuk*  
**Yo ciskicohuw, Piwuhsihsut Kôkci In, kuhpuhkuhqash nunahshumsh:** Here is a towel, Little Big Man, dry your hair. **Iyo wucuhshásh qá nunahshum kahak wôk:** Now get out and dry yourself, too.
- nunahtáyu-**, VII it is dry  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nunahtáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nunahtáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nánahták, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nánahtáks*  
**Yo yák nunahtáyuw:** This sand is dry.
- nupáw**, NUM five  
**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun:** One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine. **Kupqat wámi kisk tá sokuyôn nupáw kiskash:** It was cloudy all day and it has rained for five days. [FF]
- nupáw-cahshuncák**, NUM fifty 'five - how-many-tens'
- nupáwuqunakat**, VII it is five days, the fifth day, Friday  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nupáwuqunakat, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nápáwuqunakahk*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nápáwuqunakahks*
- nupáwut**, NUM fifth  
**Niskiniwôqat nupáwut?:** Is the fifth one dirty?
- nupi**, NI water  
*plural nupish, locative nupik*  
**Yo nupi kusapítáw:** This water is hot. **Ponamsh kuhkôtash nupiyuk:** Put your legs in the water.
- nupsapáq**, NI lake, pond  
*plural nupsapáqash, locative nupsapáquk*  
**Toyupáhs apuw nupsawáquk:** The turtle is in the pond.
- nupu-**, VAI he dies, is dead  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunup, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nupuw, you and I kunupumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nupush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nupuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> nápuk*  
**Côci kiyaw wikuw wôk, ôtay mus nápuyan kutap mantuwuk, ni iwá Manto:** You ought to be good also, then when you die you live in heaven, this says God. [FF]
- nuqut**, NUM one (accent falls on 2nd syllable)  
**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun:** One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
- nuqutuqunakat**, VII it is one day, first day, Monday  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nuqutuqunakat, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg náqutuqunakahk*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl náqutuqunakahks*
- nuskinôqat-**, VII it is dirty, unclean  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nuskinôqat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl nuskinôqatash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg náskinôqahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl náskinôqahks*

**Wipi nuskinôqat yo punitôk:** But this knife is dirty; **Nicish niskiniwôqatash:** My hands are dirty.

**nuskinôqusu-**, VAI he is dirty

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nunskinôqus, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg nuskinôqusuw, you and I kunskinôqusumô  
imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg nuskinôqusush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl nuskinôqusuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> náskinôqusut*

## O

**ocáwáhs**, NA fly (the insect)

*plural ocáwáhsak, locative ocáwáhsuk*

**-ohkumihs**, NA DEP aunt

*plural nohkumihsak locative nohkumihsuk, my aunt nohkumihs  
his aunt ohkumihsah, our aunt (yours and mine) kohkumihsun*

**Nohkumihs náku, nusihs náku:** She is my aunt, he is my uncle. **Kusihsuw tá kohkumihsuw wunicônuwôwah nik skitôpák:** Those people are your uncle and aunt's children.

**ohq**, NA worm, maggot

*plural ohqák, locative ohqák*

**-ohsh**, NA DEP father

*locative nohshuk, my father nohsh  
his father ohshah, our father (yours and mine) kohshun*

**Nunonôk tá nohsh wutinuhkôtôkanuwôwash?:** Mother and father's pictures?  
**Qá kohshuw yo:** And this is you-all's father.

**-ohsuhs**, NA DEP grandchild

*plural nohsuhsak locative nohsuhsuk, my grandchild nohsuhs  
his grandchild ohsuhsah, our grandchildren (yours and mine) kohsuhsun*

**Nuks, ohsuhsuwôwah ki:** Yes, you are their grandchild.

**-okunahs**, NA DEP grandfather

*plural nokunahsak locative nokunahsuk, my grandfather nokunahs  
his grandfather okunahsah, our grandfather (yours and mine) kokunahsun*

**Nunánu yo sqá, qá nokunahs na in:** This woman is my grandmother and this man is my grandfather.

**otán**, NI town

*plural otánásh locative otánák*

**Kucuwôhtam i otán ôyan?:** Do you want to go to town? **Ôtuk i otán:** Let's go to town.

**oyôwahkaway**, NI valley

*plural oyôwahkawayush locative oyôwahkawayuk*

**wacuwuk ahtá oyôwahkaway:** The valley is in the mountains.

## Ô

**ô-**, VAI he goes (to a place)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ô, you and I kutômun,  
imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ôsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ôq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áyôt*

- Iyo, ayômi kuhthanuk ôk:** Now they go into the ocean. **Ôtuk i otán:** Let's go to town.
- ôcimohkaw-**, VTA tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutôcimohkawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ôcimohkawáw,*  
*you and I kutôcimohkawômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ôcimohkaw,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ôcimohkôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ôcimohkawôt*  
**Nunicôn, ihtôqat ôcimohkôyôn?:** My child, would you like me to tell you a story? **Nuks, ôcimohkawum ihtôqat!:** Yes, tell me a story!
- ôcimu-**, VAI he tells news, information, a story  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutôcim, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ôcimuw, you and I kutôcimumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ôcimush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ôcimuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ôcimit*
- ôhkupi,** NI rum, alcohol, liquor  
*plural ôhkupish, locative ôhkupik*
- ôhqamamu-**, VAI he is in pain, hurts (To say that a part of your body hurts, use the AI with the possessed body part agreeing in person.)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutôhqamam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ôhqamamuw, you and I kutôhqamamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ôhqamamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ôhqamamuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ôhqamamut*  
**Nutáh nutôhqamam:** my heart aches. [FF]
- ôkatuq,** NI cloud  
*plural ôkatuqash, locative ôkatuquk*
- ôkhum-**, VTI he covers it, conceals it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutôkhum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ôkhum, you and I kutôkhumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ôkhumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ôkhumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ôkhuk*  
**Páwihsa, nutakis, kiyaw ôkhumoq kuskisuquwôwash:** Okay, I will count, you cover your eyes.
- ôkosu-**, VAI he prays  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutôkos, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ôkosuw, you and I kutôkosumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ôkosush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ôkosuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ôkosut*  
**Ôkosush qá pisupásh pisupôkanuk:** Pray and sweat at the lodge.
- ôkowi,** ADV away, beyond, further on  
**Ôkowi kutapumôpa muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá yotay kutapumô:** Y'all lived away for many years, but now you have come back and you live here!
- ôkum,** NA snowshoe  
*plural ôkumak, locative ôkumuk*
- ôkumaham-**, VAI he walks with snowshoes, uses snowshoes  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutôkumaham, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ôkumaham,*  
*you and I kutôkumahamumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ôkumahamsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ôkumahamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ôkumahak*  
**Ôkumahamuk wiyon:** snow wading month. **Socpoks ôkumham:** Whenever it is snowing, he goes snowshoeing.
- ôkutak,** ADV other, another  
*plural ôkutakansh (inanimate), ôkutakanak (animate)*  
**Ôkutak wiwácum misum:** Give me another ear of corn; **Ôkutakansh wustawutuk:** Let's make some more. **Nunáwô ôkutak kisuusq:** I see another sun. [FF]
- ôkutakanuk,** ADV otherwise, elsewhere 'at another'

**Tôn kutahuyô ôkutakanuk?:** What else can you call him?

**ômki-**, VAI get up, arise, as out of bed

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutômki, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ômkiw, you and I kutômkimun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ômkish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ômkiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ômkit*

**Ômkiq! Tôt kukawimô?:** Get up! How did you sleep? **Ômkish! Pátôhtáw!:**

Get up! It's sunrise! **Nutômki, numic, sôme wacônôn numihkikuwôk wuci**

**Manto:** I get up, I eat, because I have strength from God.

**ônqshô-**, VAI he sells, trades

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutônqshô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg ônqshô, you and I kutônqshômun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg ônqshôsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl ônqshôq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ônqshôt*

**Wômansh tápi nutônqshô, nuwacônô cánaw kôcuci muni, ôtay mut**

**nunupayon wuci yôtumôk:** Eggs I can sell, I have only a little money so then I don't die of hunger. [FF]

**ôtay**, ADV then

**Wámi muhtáwi kuwuskinumunônupa ôtay:** We were *all* very young then!

**ôtshohkôk**, NI myth, legend

*plural ôtshohkôkansh, locative ôtshohkôkanuk*

## P

**pahkaci**, ADV already (indicates completion)

**Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic nutináy sômi yôtumôn:** It is nearly noon, already

I ate my dinner because I was hungry. [FF]

**pahkacihto-**, VTII he finishes it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupahkacihto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pahkacihtôw, you and I kupahkacihtomun*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pahkacihtawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pahkacihtawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páhkacihtôk*

**Upihsháw, tápi yo kupahkacihto?:** Blossom, can you finish this? **Tápáks**

**kupahkacihtomun:** Whenever it is enough, we are done.

**pahkáyú-**, VII it is clean

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pahkáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl pahkáyush*

*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg páhkák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl páhkáks*

**Nicish pahkayush:** My hands are clean.

**pahkisu-**, VAI he is clean

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupahkis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pahkisuw, you and I kupahkisumun*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pahkisush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pahkisuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páhkisut*

**Uwisuwôkanuk Manto, ÁYUWI Páhkisut, ÁYUWI Páhkisut:** In the Name of God, the Most Pure, the Most Pure.

**pahkito-**, VTII clean it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupahkito, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pahkitôw, you and I kupahkitomun*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pahkitawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pahkitawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páhkítôk*

**pahqaci**, ADV outside (of), outdoors

**Pahqaci munotá ahtáw pawanatôk:** The fan is out of the basket.

**pahqaci-**, VAI go outside, go out, get off of, exit

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupqaci, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pahqaci, you and I kupqacimun*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pahqacish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pahqaciq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páhqacit*

**Páwihsa, kumuskawi, nupahqaci:** Okay, you found me, I'm coming out;



**Pahqaciq wuci nitay:** Come out of there!  
**pahsukôsq**, NI board, floor board  
*plural pahsukôsqash locative pahsukôsquk*  
**pakahcumus**, NI white oak  
*plural pakahcumusush locative pakahcumusuk*  
**pakitam-**, VTI throw it away, give it up, quit it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupakitam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pakitam, you and I kupakitamumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pakitamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pakitamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pákitak*  
**Côci nutakamô, wáci pakitam piyámáq:** I ought to hit him, so that he would give up the fish. [FF]  
**papômi**, PREP about, around, concerning  
**Yo ihtôqat papômi áhsup, ôkutakanak awáyáhsak, tá umicuwôkanuw:** This is a story about a raccoon, the other animals, and their food.  
**paskahsháhsan-**, VAI fall down  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupaskahsháhsan, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg paskahsháhsan,*  
*you and I kupaskahsháhsanumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg paskahsháhsansh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl paskahsháhsanoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páskahsháhsak*  
**pasqatam**, NI gooseberry  
*plural pasqatamunsh locative pasqatamunuk*  
**pasuqi-**, VAI get up, arise (alternate; **ômki-**, get up; arise)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupasuqi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pasuqi, you and I kupasuqimun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pasuqish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pasuqiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pásuqit*  
**Wôcak, pasuqiq:** Everyone, get up.  
**patáhqáham**, VII it thunders, there is thunder  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg patáhqáham, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg patáhqáhak*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl pátáhqáhaks*  
**Patahqaham Wiyon:** Thunder Moon. **Ciwi tupkuw, patáhqáham:** It is nearly night, there is thunder. [FF]  
**patupshato-**, VTI drop it, let it fall  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupatupshato, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg patupshatôw, you and I kupatupshatomun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg patupshatawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl patupshatawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pátupshatôt*  
**Áskotash nupatupahshato:** I dropped the pumpkins. **Woy, nunám**  
**pátupahshatoyan áskotash:** I see that you have dropped the pumpkins. **Nunám**  
**pátupahshatôk áskotash:** I see that he has dropped the pumpkins. **Páwihsa,**  
**mutu mus nupatupahshatomun áskotash:** Okay, we won't drop the pumpkins.  
**páh-**, VTA he waits for him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupáhô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg páháw, you and I kupáhômun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg páh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl páhohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páhôt*  
**páhki**, ADV maybe, perhaps  
**Mutu, páhki mutu mus:** No, maybe he won't. **Páhki putukunik mus micuwak:**  
 Maybe bread will they eat. [FF]  
**páhpohs**, NA child, baby  
*plural páhpohsak locative páhpohsuk*  
**Nuwiktamumun yo natawahuwôk, wipi côci nupásawômun páhpohs i nikun:**  
 We have enjoyed this visit, but we must take our baby home.  
**páhsut**, ADV later, later on, in a while

**Páhsut tápi kukucusumômô kahakáwôwak:** Later you can wash your bodies.

**páhto-**, VTI he waits for it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupáhto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg páhtôw, you and I kupáhtomun  
imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg páhtawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl páhtawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páhtôk*

**pásaw-**, VTA bring him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupásawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pásawáw, you and I kupásawômun  
imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pásaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pásôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pásawôt*

**Nunicônun kupásawômun:** We brought our baby. **Pawáwôk popowutáhuk**

**pásawôtuk:** Let's bring the powwow drum. **Yotay piyôsh! Pásawôhutuc:** Come here, let them bring it.

**páskhik**, NI gun

*plural páskhikansh locative páskhikanuk*

**pásukokun**, NUM nine

**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun:** One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

**pásukokun-cahshuncák**, NUM ninety

**pásukokunut**, NUM ninth

**Náy, pásukokunut punitôk niskiniwôqat:** Yes, the ninth knife is dirty.

**pásuq**, NUM hundred (used after the numbers 1 through 9 to form multiples of a hundred; also an alternate term for 'one')

**pátaw-**, VTA bring it to him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupátawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pátawáw, you and I kupátawômun  
imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pátaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pátôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pátawôt*

**páto-**, VTI bring it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupáto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pátôw, you and I kupátomun  
imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pátawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pátawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pátôk*

**Qá wusqik wuci nuwusintamawôkanun nupáto, wáci nôhtuyuyak**

**inuhkôtôkansh:** And I brought our wedding book to show you the pictures.

**Pupiq pátawush:** (You singular) bring the flute. **Munotásh pátawoq:** (You plural) bring it to me.

**pátôhtá-**, VII it is sunrise, the sun rises

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pátôhtá, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pátôhták, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl pátôhtáks*

**Wiqáhsun! Ômkish! Pátôhtá:** Good morning! Get up! It is sunrise. **Pátôhtá**

**wimuw. Tuhkayuw yo yôpôwi:** Sun is rising bright. It is cold this morning. [FF]

**páwantôk**, NI fan (alternate: **páwanuhtôk**)

*plural páwantôkansh locative páwantôkanuk*

**Náham pawanatôk ahtáw wáwápi piyôkut:** The turkey fan is above the blanket.

**páyaq**, NUM ten

**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun, páyaq,**

**páyaq napni nuqut, páyaq napni nis, páyaq napni shwi:** One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen. **Páyaq yotay ponamsh:**

Put ten here.

**páyaq napni nis**, NUM twelve

**páyaq napni nuqut**, NUM eleven

**páyaq napni shwi**, NUM thirteen

**páyaqut**, NUM tenth

- piksihs**, NA pig (English loan)  
*plural piksihsak locative piksihsuk*  
**Cáqan kutahsamômun piksihs? Wámi cáqansh:** What do you feed the pig?  
 Everything!
- pimunt**, NI string, thread (alternate: **pimunuht**)  
*plural pimuntônsh locative pimuntônuk*  
**Pimunt nucuwôhtam:** I want some thread.
- pipinacucôhqôk**, NI mirror  
*plural pipinacucôhqôkansh locative pipinacucôhqôkanuk*
- pisupá-**, VAI go to sweat in a sweatlodge  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupisupá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pisupá, you and I kupisupámun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pisupásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pisupáq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pisupát*  
**Ôkosush qá pisupásh pisupôkanuk:** Pray and sweat at the lodge.
- pisupôk**, NI sweatlodge  
*plural pisupôkansh locative pisupôkanuk*  
**Ôkosush qá pisupásh pisupôkanuk:** Pray and sweat at the sweatlodge.
- pitkôsh**, NI woman's dress  
*plural pitkôsonsh locative pitkôsonuk*  
**Pitkôsh asu kusawôk cuwôhtam áqunuk?:** Does she want to wear a dress or a skirt? **Nupitkôsh, upitkôsh:** My dress, her dress.
- pito-**, VII he puts it in  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupito, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pitôw, you and I kupitomun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pitawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pitawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pitôk*  
**Wômansh ponamsh pitôkanuk:** Put the eggs in the bag.
- piwáhc-**, VII it is little, small  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg piwáhcuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl piwáhcuwsh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg piwáhcuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl piwáhcuws*  
**Yo munotá piwahcuw mamsh qá naspi masqusitash numwahtawush:** Take this small basket and fill it with beans.
- piwuhsihsu-**, VAI he/she is small  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupiwuhsihsh, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg piwuhsihsuw, you and I kupiwuhsihsumun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg piwuhsihshush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl piwuhsihsuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> piwuhsihsut*  
**Yo miqun piwuhsihsuw:** This feather is small.
- piyámáq**, NA fish  
*plural piyámáqak locative piyámáqak*  
**Côci nutakamô wáci pakitam piyámáq:** I ought to hit him so that he would give up the fish. [FF]
- piyámáqchá-**, VAI go fishing, fish (verb) ‘gather fish’  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupiyámáqchá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg piyámáqchá, you and I kupiyámáqchámun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg piyámáqchásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl piyámáqcháq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> piyámáqcháq*  
**Piyámáqcháq:** Let’s go fishing!
- piyô-**, VAI he comes  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupiyô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg piyô, you and I kupiyômun*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg piyôsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl piyôq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> piyôt*  
**Yôpi nupiyômun:** We will come again; **Yotay piyôq, kiyaw:** Come here, you all. **Náhsuk, nutuyôhtum kitôpánônak piyôhutut:** Husband, I think that our

friends have come.

**piyôkut**, NI blanket (English loan)

*plural* **piyôkutash** *locative* **piyôkutuk**

**Wôcak, piyôkut mihkunumoq**: Everybody, hold the blanket. **Kutapumun**

**waskici piyôkutuk**: We are on top of the blanket.

**piyômu-**, VII it comes

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **piyômuw**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl* **piyômush**

*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **piyômuk**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl* **piyômuks**

**Piyômuw**: It is coming!

**pohpohqutihs**, NA quail, bobwhite

*plural* **pohpohqutihsak** *locative* **pohpohqutihsuk**

**pohpohs**, NA cat (English loan)

*plural* **pohpohsak** *locative* **pohpohsuk**

**Pohpohs tá náhtia kutahsamô?**: Did you feed the cat and the dog? **Páwihsa,**

**nutahsamô pohpohs qá ahsamáw náhtiah**: Okay, I will feed the cat and he will feed the dog.

**pon-**, VTA he puts him, places him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nuponô**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **ponáw**, *you and I* **kuponômun**

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **pon**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **ponohq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **ponôt**

**Kuhpayuk pon muks**: Put the wolf in the forest. **Jesus Christ mus pon Tipi**

**yohtuk**: Jesus Christ will put the Devil in the fire. [FF]

**ponam-**, VTI put it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nuponam**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **ponam**, *you and I* **kuponamumun**

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **ponamsh**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **ponamoq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **ponak**

**Munhanuk ponamsh tayôsq**: Put the bridge at the island. **Iyo ponamutuk**

**micuwôk taspowôkanuk**: Let's put food on the table now.

**popowutáhuk**, NA drum

*plural* **popowutáhukanak** *locative* **popowutáhukanuk**

**Popowutáhuk pásaw**: Bring the drum.

**poqáh**, NA quahog, round clam

*plural* **poqáhak**, *locative* **poqáhuk**

**potawá-**, VAI make a fire

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nupotawá**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **potawá**, *you and I* **kupotawámun**

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **potawásh**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **potawáq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **potawát**

**Pápoks kupotawámun**: Whenever it is winter we make a fire.

**potáp**, NA whale

*plural* **potápák**, *locative* **potápák**

**Kuhthanuk apuw potáp**: The whale is in ocean.

**pôcum**, NI cranberry

*plural* **pôcumunsh**, *locative* **pôcumunuk**

**pôhp-**, VTA play with him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg* **nupôhpô**, *ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg* **pôhpáw**, *you and I* **kupôhpômun**

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg* **pôhp**, *imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl* **pôhpohq**, *conj 3<sup>rd</sup>* **pôhpôt**

**pôhpaskôk**, NI ball

*plural* **pôhpaskôkansh**, *locative* **pôhpaskôkanuk**

**Wôpáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Wôpáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** This ball is white.  
These balls are white.

**pôhpu-**, VAI he plays

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupôhp, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pôhpuwak, you and I kupôhpumun*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pôhpush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pôhpuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pôhput*

**Wiqamun i na mus pôhput iyo:** Welcome to the one who will play now.

**Nuqáhshap pôhpuyôn:** I am ready to play; **Kucuwôhtam pôhpuyan?:** Do you want to play? **Nuks, pôhputuk!:** Yes, let's play!

**pôhshi**, PART some, part (of), half

**Pôhshi mutôm kuhkihtawáwak Manto:** Some never listen to God. [FF]

**pôhsqá-**, VII it is noon, midday

*ind sg pôhsqá, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pôhsqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl pôhsqáks*

**Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic nutináy sômi yôtumôn:** It is nearly noon, already  
I ate my dinner because I was hungry. [FF]

**pôhsqáhp(w)u-**, VAI eat lunch 'noon-eat'

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupôhsqáhp, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pôhsqáhpw,*

*you and I kupôhsqáhpumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pôhsqáhpwush,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pôhsqáhpwq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pôhsqáhpwut*

**Wikun pôsqáhpwôk:** Good lunch! **Páwihsa, pôsqáhpwutuk:** Okay, let's have lunch.

**pôkasu-**, VAI be crippled, disabled

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupôkas, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pôkasuw,*

*you and I kupôkasumun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pôkasut*

**Katawi nunáwô kucumôkusuw muhkacuks pôkasuw:** I am going to see the pitiful boy who is lame. [FF]

**pômkoki**, NI world

*locative pômkokik*

**Manto apuw wámi pômkokik:** God lives in all the world. [FF]

**pôpayik**, NI basket splint

*plural pôpayikansh, locative pôpayikanuk*

**Mucáq másqák pôpayik yotay:** There is no red splint here; **Iyo, nis ôkutakansh**

**másqákish pôpayikansh misum:** Now, give me two more red splints.

**puhcuwanumu-**, VAI be proud

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupcuwanum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg puhcuwanumuw,*

*you and I kupcuwanumumun imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg puhcuwanumush,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl puhcuwanumuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> páhcuwanumut*

**Ki kupuhcuwanum:** You are proud.

**pukut**, NI smoke

*locative pukuták*

**pum**, NI grease, oil, butter

*locative pumik*

**pumiyotôk**, NI fence, (outdoor) wall

*plural pumiyotôkansh, locative pumiyotôkanuk*

**pumôsuwi-**, VAI he swims

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupumôsuwi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pumôsuwi,*

*you and I kupumôsuwimun imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pumôsuwish,*

- imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pumôsuwiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pámôsuwit*  
**Nipuks pumôsuwiwak:** Whenever it is summer they go swimming.  
**Kuhthanuk mawi-pumôsuwituk:** Let's go swimming at the ocean.
- pumôtam-**, VAI he lives, is alive (not in the sense of 'dwell')  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupumôtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pumôtam,*  
*you and I kupumôtamumun imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pumôtamsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pumôtamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pámôtak*
- pumôtamuwôk**, NI life  
*plural pumôtamuwôkansh, locative pumôtamuwôkanuk*
- pumshá-**, VAI he goes along, walks along, travels  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupumshá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pumsháw, you and I kupumshámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pumshásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pumsháq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pámshát*  
**Pumshátuk! Wicáwiq:** Let's go traveling. Come with me.
- punipakat-**, VII leaves fall  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg punipakat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl punipakatash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pánipakahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl pánipakahks*  
**Punipakat Wiyon:** Falling Leaves Moon
- punitôk**, NI knife  
*plural punitôkansh, locative punitôkanuk*  
**Wipi niskiniwôqat yo punitôk:** But this knife is dirty! **Iyo punitôkansh misum:**  
 Now give me the knives.
- punshá-**, VII it falls  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg punsháw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl punshásh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pánshák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl pánsháks*
- pupiq**, NI flute, musical instrument  
*plural pupiqansh, locative pupiqanuk*  
**Pupiq pátauwush:** Bring a flute. **Wámi pupiqansh pátauwôq:** Bring all the flutes  
 you all.
- pupiqá-**, VAI he plays music, plays a flute  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nupupiqá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pupiqá, you and I kupupiqámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg pupiqásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl pupiqáq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pápiqát*
- pupiqáwôk**, NI music  
*plural pupiqáwôkansh, locative pupiqáwôkanuk*  
**Kuqáhshapumun. Pupiqátuk:** We are ready. Let's play music!
- pupon**, VII it is winter  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pápok, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> plural pápoks*  
**Pápoks kutaqunumunán ahshoyuhqôwunsh tá micáhsak:** Whenever it is  
 winter we wear hats and mittens.
- puqi**, NI dust, ashes  
*locative puqiyuk*
- putam-**, VTI hear it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuputam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg putam, you and I kuputamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg putamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl putamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pátak*
- putaqi-**, VAI he hides, is hidden  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuputaqi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg putaqi, you and I kuputaqimun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg putaqish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl putaqiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pátaqit*  
**putaw-**, VTA hear him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuputawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg putawáw, you and I kuputawômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg putaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl putôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pátawôt*  
**Wucinah wihkumiyán, kuputôsh:** When you call me, I hear you. **Wucinah wihkumuyôn, kuputawi:** When I call you, you hear me. **Wucinah wihkumiyak, kuputôyumun:** When you call us, we hear you. **Wucinah wihkumiyáq, kuputôyumô:** When you (all) call me, I hear you. **Wucinah wihkumuyak, kuputawumun:** When we call you, you hear us. **Tápkuks putawáw muksah tá qáqiqihshôtáh:** Whenever it is night, he hears the wolves and crickets.

**putuki-**, VAI he returns, goes back  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuputki, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg putuki, you and I kuputukimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg putukish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl putukiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pátukit*  
**Ôkowuk kutapumôpa muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá yotay kutapumô:** You all lived away for many years, but now you have come back and you live here. **Kiyawun wámi wucshák Manto, qá yaqi náikum mus kuputukimun:** We all come from God, and to him will we return.

**putukunik**, NI bread  
*plural putukunikansh, locative putukunikanuk*  
**Mutu nucuwôhtam shwi kacuhkáyash putukunik:** I don't want three pieces of bread. **Páhki putukunik mus micuwak:** Maybe bread will they eat. [FF]

**putuqáyu-**, VII it is round  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg putuqáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl putuqáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg pátuqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl pátuqáks*

## Q

**qaqi-**, VAI he runs  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqaqi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qaqi, you and I kuqaqimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qaqish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qaqiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qáqit*  
**Wikun! Wuyi kuqaqimô:** Good! You all run well. **Kuhkuhqi qaqiq wacuwuk:** Run up the hill.

**qá**, PART and (primarily used for conjoining verb phrases) see also **tá**  
**Iyo wucuhshásh qá nunahshum kahak wôk:** Now get out and dry yourself, too.  
**Tápi nutômki qá nutáyunamô nahak:** I can get up and help myself. [FF]

**qáhshapu-**, VAI he is ready  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqáhshap, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qáhshapuw, you and I kuqáhshapumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qáhshapush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qáhshapuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qáhshaput*  
**Nuqáhshap pôhpuyôn:** I am ready to play. **Kuqáhshapumun. Pupiqátuk:** We are ready. Let's play music. **Qáhshapuwak môcihutut:** They are ready to go.

**qáqiqihshôt**, NA grasshopper, cricket 'one who repeatedly jumps'  
*plural qáqiqihshôták, locative qáqiqihshôták*  
**Tápkuks putawáw muksah tá qáqiqihshôtáh:** Whenever it is night he hears the wolves and crickets.

**qátqahqá-**, VII it is afternoon

- ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qátqahqá, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qátqahqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qátqahqáks*  
**Nuks, qátahqahqáw. Pôhputuk:** Yes, it's afternoon. Let's play!
- qihshô-**, VAI he jumps  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqihshô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qihshô, you and I kuqihshômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qihshôsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qihshôq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qihshôt*
- qipi-**, VAI he turns, rotates  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqipi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qipi, you and I kuqipimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qipish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qipiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qipit*
- qiqikum**, NA duck  
*plural qiqikum(a)sh, locative qiqikumuk*  
**Áhsup natawaháw qiqikumah:** Raccoon visits duck. **Qiqikum uyáw áhsupanah,** "Askiqukamah mohwáwak qiqikumak!": Duck says to raccoon, "Ducks eat snails!"
- qôyowasq**, NI rattle, gourd, jar  
*plural qôyowasqash, locative qôyowasquk*  
**Qôyowasqash sihsiwan pátawoq:** You all bring the gourd rattles.
- quci-**, VAI to try, attempt  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuquci, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg quci, you and I kuqucimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qucish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl quciq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qácit*  
**Sokuyôks nuquci mutu wátukisuyôn:** Whenever it is raining I try not to get wet.  
**Páwihsa, iyo kiyaw quciq:** Okay, now you try it
- qucimôtam-**, VTI smell it (deliberately), sniff it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqucimôtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qucimôtam, you and I kuqucimôtamun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qucimôtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qucimôtamq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qácimôtak*  
**Qucimôtamsh upihsháwansh:** Smell the flowers!
- qucimôy-**, VTA smell him (deliberately), sniff him (y-stem)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqucimôyô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qucimôyáw, you and I kuqucimôyômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qucimôs, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qucimôyohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qácimôyôt*  
**Qucimôyáw muks citsah:** The wolf is smelling the bird.
- quctam-**, VTI taste it (deliberately), try the taste of it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuquctam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg quctam, you and I kuquctamun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg quctamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl quctamq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qáctak*
- quhsh-**, VTA he is afraid of him, fears him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqshô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg quhsháw, you and I kuqshômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg quhsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl quhshohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qáhshôt*  
**Wámi skitôpáh quhsháw:** He is afraid of everybody. **Nuks, wámi skitôpák nuquhshô:** Yes, I am afraid of everyone. **Kuquhshush! Ki kuquhshush! Nuks, nuwisôs:** I am afraid of you! I am afraid of YOU! Yes, I am afraid!
- quhsháwôk**, NI fear  
*plural quhsháwôkansh, locative quhsháwôkanuk*  
**Quhsháwôk nukôctomun yo kisuq:** We will hide fear today.
- quhtam-**, VTI he is afraid of it, fears it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg quhtam, you and I kuqtamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg quhtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl quhtamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qáhtak*  
**Wámi cáqansh quhtam:** He is afraid of everything. **Manto wikuw, mut cáqan nuquhtam nipôwi:** God is good, nothing I fear at night. [FF]



**qunáyu-**, VII it is long  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qunáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qunáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qánák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qánáks*  
**Cáqan qunayuw?:** Which thing is long? **Yosh maskihcuwash qunayush:** The grass is long.

**quni-**, PRENOUN long  
**Yo uquni-ahpaponuw. Quni-ahpapon:** This is their long chair (couch). Long chair (couch)

**quniq**, NA doe, female deer  
*plural quniqák, locative quniqák*

**qunôhqusu-**, VAI he is tall, high  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqunôhqus, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qunôhqusuw, you and I kuqunôhqusumun,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qánôhqusut, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> plural qánôhqus'hutut*

**qunôhqusuwôk**, NI height  
*plural qunôhqusuwôkansh, locative qunôhqusuwôkanuk*

**qunôhtuq**, NI spear  
*plural qunôhtuqash, locative qunôhtuquk*

**qunôkan-**, VII it is tall, high  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qunôkan, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qunôkansh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qánôkak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qánôkaks*

**quskacá-**, VAI he crosses, passes over  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuquskacá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg quskacá, you and I kuquskacámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg quskacásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl quskacáq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qáskacát*  
**Iyo kuquskacámun tayôsqônuk:** Now we are crossing the bridge.

**quski**, ADV back, returning (alternate:qushki)  
**Kiyaw, quski yotay piyôq! Quski piyôq:** You (all) come back here! Come back!

**qusqacu-**, VAI he is cold  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuq(u)sqac, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qusqacuw, you and I kuq(u)sqacumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qusqacush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qusqacuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qásqacut*  
**Pápoks kuqasqacumun:** Whenever it is winter we are cold.

**qusuqan-**, VII it is heavy  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qusuqan, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qusuqansh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qásuqak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qásuqaks*

**qusuqan-**, VAI he is heavy  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqusuqan, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qusuqan, you and I kuqusuqanumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qusuqansh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qusuqanoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qásuqak*

**qut**, PART but (indicates less sharp contrast than /wipi/)

**qutah-**, VTA he weighs him, measures him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqutahô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qutaháw, you and I kuqutahômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qutah, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qutahohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qátahôt*

**qutaham-**, VTII he weighs it, measures it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqutaham, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qutaham, you and I kuqutahamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qutahamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qutahamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qátahak*

**qutam-**, VTII swallow it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuqutam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qutam, you and I kuqutamumun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg qutamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl qutamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> qátak*  
**-qutôk**, NI DEP throat ‘what one swallows with’  
*ind sg muqutôk, ind plural muqutôkansch, ind locative muqutôkanuk,*  
*my leg nuqutôk, your leg, kuqutôk, his/her leg uqutôk,*  
*indefinite possessor muqutôk*  
**qutôsk**, NUM six  
**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun:** One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.  
**qutôsk-cahshuncák**, NUM sixty ‘six - how-many-tens’  
**qutôskuqunakat**, VII it is six days, the sixth day, Saturday  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg qátôskuqunakahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl qutôskuqunakahks*  
**qutôskut**, ADV sixth

## S

**sawáyu-**, VII it is empty  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sawáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sawáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sawák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sawáks*  
**sayakat**, VII it is difficult, hard  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sayakat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sayakatash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sáyakahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sáyakahks*  
**sáp**, ADV tomorrow  
**Manto wáhtôw wámi cáqansh ta tápi i wámi cáqansh iyo kisk ta sáp:** God knows all things and can do all things today and tomorrow. [FF]  
**sápahik**, NI soup  
*plural sápahikansch, locative sápahikanuk*  
**sát**, NI salt (borrowed from English ‘salt’)  
*locative sátuk*  
**shupiham-**, VTI he shovels it (borrowed from English ‘shovel’)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nushupiham, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg shupiham, you and I kushupihamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg shupihamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl shupihamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> shápihak*  
**Socpoks shupiham máw:** Whenever it snows he shovels the path. **Wámi kon; côci awán shupihamak:** All snow; everyone must shovel. [FF]  
**shwi**, NUM three  
**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun:** One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.  
**shwiqunakat**, VII it is three days, the third day, Wednesday  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg shwiqunakahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl shwiqunakahks*  
**shwôsk**, NUM eight  
**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun:** One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.  
**shwôsk-cahshuncák**, NUM eighty ‘eight - how-many-tens’  
**shwôskut**, ADV eighth  
**shwut**, ADV third  
**Yo, micush shwut kacuhkáy:** Here, you eat the third piece.

- sihs**, NA DEP uncle (probably originally ‘maternal uncle’ – mother's brother)  
*plural nusihsak, locative nusihasuk, my uncle nusihasuk,*  
*his/her uncle wusihсах, yours and my uncles kusihsunak,*  
*their uncles wusihsuwôwah*  
**Nohkumihs nákuṃ, nusih nákuṃ:** She is my aunt, he is my uncle. **Kusihsuw tá kohkumihsuw wunicônuwôwah nik skitôpák:** Those people are your uncle and aunt’s children.
- sihsiq**, NA rattlesnake  
*plural sihsiqák, locative sihsiqák*
- sipo**, NI river  
*plural siposh, locative sipok*  
**Tumôhq apuw sipok:** The beaver is at the river. **Nunáwá skok totáy sipok;**  
**wacôn piyámáq wutonuk:** I saw a snake near the river; he had a fish in his mouth. [FF]
- sipowihs**, NI brook, stream  
*plural sipowihsash, locative sipowihsuk*
- siqan**, VII it is spring  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg siqak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl siqaks*  
**Siqan, iyo kucuhshun katumuṃ:** Spring, the year begins now.
- sit**, NI DEP foot  
*ind sg nusit, ind plural nusitash, ind locative nusituk,*  
*my foot nusit, his/her foot wusit, indefinite possessor musit*  
**Yo nusit:** Here is my foot. **Kusit wutôtunumsh:** Pull back your foot. **Wusit tápi kunámumun:** We can see his foot.
- situk**, NI DEP toe ‘foot bone’  
*ind sg nusituk, ind plural nusitukansh, ind locative nusitukanuk,*  
*my foot nusituk, his/her foot wusituk, indefinite possessor musituk*  
**Wusitukansh coci kucusutôw:** He needs to wash his toes.
- siwôhtum-**, VAI be sorry, sorrowful  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nusiwôhtum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg siwôhtum, you and I kusiwôhtumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg siwôhtumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl siwôhtumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> siwôhtuk*  
**Piyômúw! Nusiwôhtum. Yo:** It is coming! I am sorry. Here. **Nuwikimohô piyámáq, qut mut tápi nutqunô. Nusiwôhtum wuci ni:** I like to eat fish, but I cannot catch one. I am sorry for that. [FF]
- siwôpáyú-**, VII it is blue  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg siwôpáyúw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl siwôpáyúsh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg siwôpák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl siwôpáks*  
**Siwôpáyúw yo pôhpaskôk. Siwôpáyúsh yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** This ball is blue. These balls are blue.
- siwôpisú-**, VAI he is blue  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nusiwôpis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg siwôpisuw, you and I kusiwôpisumun,*  
*they are blue siwôpisuwak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> siwôpisut, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl siwôpis'hutut*  
**Siwôpisuw yo cits. Siwôpisuwak yok citsak:** This bird is blue. These birds are blue.
- siyohs**, NI DEP father-in-law  
*plural nusiyohsak, locative nusiyohsuk, my father-in-law nusiyohs,*

- his/her father-in-law wusiyohs, yours and my fathers-in-law kusiyohsunak, their fathers-in-law wusiyohsuwôwah*  
**Nusiyohs yo in tá nusuquhs yo sqá:** This man is my father-in-law and this woman is my mother-in-law
- skan**, NI DEP bone  
*ind sg muskan, ind plural muskansh, ind locative muskanuk, my foot nuskan, his/her bone wuskan, indefinite possessor muskan*
- skatuq**, NI DEP forehead  
*ind sg nuskatuq, ind locative nuskatuquk, my foot nuskatuq, his/her bone wuskatuq, indefinite possessor muskatuq*  
**Kuski kuskatuq kucusumwuq:** Wash around your forehead.
- skisho**, ADV quick, quickly  
**Mus kutayunumôsh mákunuman skisho:** I will help you pick quickly.
- skisuq**, NI DEP eye, face  
*ind sg nuskisuq, ind plural nuskisuqash, ind locative nuskisuquk, my eye nuskisuq, his/her eye wuskisuq, indefinite possessor muskisuq*  
**Páwihsa, nutakis, kiyaw ôkhumoq kuskisuquwôwash:** Okay, I will count, you (pl.) cover your eyes; **Nicish tá nuskisuq côci nukucusuto:** I need to clean my hands and face.
- skitôp**, NA person  
*plural skitôpák, locative skitôpák*  
**Wámi skitôpák:** All the people. **Awán yo skitôp:** Who is this person? **Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpák wômôyáw:** He loves everything, he loves all people. **Nuks, wámi skitôpák nuwômôyô:** Yes, I love all people. **Nik skitôpák cáhci tápi iwák muhtáwi, iwák mut wimonáyuw uy iwák:** Those people who can say much, half of what they say is not true as they say it. [FF]
- skok**, NA snake  
*plural skokak, locative skokuk*  
**Wiyôko nunáwô sipok kok. Mihkunáw piyámáq wutonuk:** Yesterday I saw a snake in the river. He held a fish in his mouth. [FF]
- skôks**, NA skunk  
*plural skôksak, locative skôksuk*  
**Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks:** These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.
- skôt**, PART lest, otherwise (alternative spelling: **shkôt**)
- socpo-**, VII it is snowing, it snows  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg socpo, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg socpok, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl socpoks*  
**Kon! Socpo; Snow!** It is snowing! **Socpoks ôkumham:** Whenever it is snowing he goes snowshoeing. **Muhtáwi kon, socpo iyo:** Much snow, it is snowing now. [FF]
- sokuyôn**, VII it rains, there is rain  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sokuyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sokuyôk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sokuyôks*  
**Sokuyôn! Muhtáwi nuwutakis:** It is raining! I am very wet! **Máhci-sokuyôk, uqanaqôn:** After it rains, a rainbow. **Sokuyôks nukupham kinakinikansh:** Whenever it rains I close the windows. **Kupqat wámi kisk, tá sokuyôn nupáw kiskash:** It was cloudy all day, and it has rained for five days. [FF]

- sôcum**, NA chief, sachem  
*plural sôcumôk, locative sôcumôk*  
**Wôkumohq sôcum ahtáwôkanuk wuyitupôhtak:** Salute the chief in the place that is sacred.
- sôhká-**, VAI win, triumph  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nusôhká, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sôhká, you and I kusôhkámun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg sôhkásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl sôhkáq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sôhkát*
- sôhsuni-**, VAI he is tired, weary  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nusôhsuni, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sôhsuni, you and I kusôhsunimun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg sôhsunish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl sôhsuniq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sôhsunit*  
**Nocshá Palmertown wiyôko, winu nusôhsuni macuhsh wuyôksuw:** I went to Palmertown yesterday, I was extremely tired last evening. [FF]
- sôht**, NI blueberry  
*plural sôhtásh, locative sôhták*
- sômi**, ADV because, because of  
**Manto wiko sômi wáhtôw wámi cáqansh:** God is good because he knows all things. [FF]
- sôp**, NI cornmeal mush, corn soup  
*locative sôpônuk*  
**Naspi yoht mô aposuwak sôp Mohiksinak:** Mohegans used to cook cornmeal mush on a fire. **Numic nusôp:** I eat my cornmeal mush.
- sôpáyu-**, VII it is straight, right, proper  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sôpáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sôpáyush, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sôpák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sôpáks*  
**Yo wutuhq sôpayuw:** This stick is straight.
- sôwanayo**, ADV south, southward  
**Sôwanayo ôq:** Go south.
- sôyôqat-**, VII it is cold (of substances)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sôyôqat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sôyôqatash, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sôyôqahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sôyôqahks*  
**Yo nupi sôyôqát:** The water is cold. **Sôyôqat áwan mut wáconôt áwan:** It is too cold for anyone not having someone. [FF]
- sqá**, NA woman  
*plural sqá(wa)k, locative sqá(wu)k*  
**Awán yo sqá?:** Who is this woman? **Kumawáw in sqá:** The man is looking at the woman; **Sqák kuhkihtaw:** Listen to the women.
- sqáhsihs**, NA girl  
*plural sqáhsihsak, locative sqáhsihsuk*  
**Nihsumuhs yo sqáhsihs wôk:** This girl is also my younger sibling.
- sqáwhs**, NA young woman  
*plural sqáwhsak, locative sqáwhsuk*
- sqôt**, NI door, doorway, gate  
*plural sqôtásh, locative sqôták*  
**Sqôt ni. Suqituk:** That is the door. Let's go inside.
- sucipuk**, NI DEP neck  
*ind sg musucipuk, ind plural musucipukansh, ind locative musucipukanuk,*

*my neck nusucipuk, his/her neck wusucipuk, indefinite possessor musucipuk*  
**Ki kucusutawush kusucipuk wôk:** Wash your neck too.

**suhwuhkanum-**, VTI he throws it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nusuhwuhkanum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg suhkuhkanum,*  
*you and I kusuhwuhkanumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg suhwuhkanumsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl suhwuhkanumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sâhwuhkanuk*

**sukáyu-**, VII it is black  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sukáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sukáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sákák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl sákáks*  
**Sukáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Sukáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansch:** This ball is black.  
 These balls are black. **Sákák pôhpaskôk misum:** Give me the black ball.

**sukisu-**, VAI he is black  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nusukis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg sukisuw, you and I kusukisumun,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sákisut conj 3<sup>rd</sup> plural sákisut*  
**Sukisuw yo cits. Sukisuwak yok citsak:** This bird is black. These birds are black.

**suksuw**, NA clam, long clam  
*plural suksuwak, locative suksuwuk*

**sun**, NI stone, rock  
*plural sunsh, locative sunuk*  
**Aqi cáqan yo sun máhsunuman:** What is the stone like when you touch it? **Ni sun totay witches piyôk mut apuw nitay:** That stone, where the witches came, no [longer] rests there. [FF]

**suqi-**, VAI he enters, comes in  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nusuqi, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg suqi, you and I kusuqimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg suqish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl suqiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sâqit*  
**Oh, nákuwôw na, kitôpánônak yotay. Suqiq! :** Oh, it's them, our friends are here! Come in! **Nuks, sqôt ni. Suqituk:** Yes, that's the door. Let's go in;  
**Náhsuk, nutuyôhtum kitôpánônak piyôhutut. Suqihutuc:** Husband, I think our friends are here. Let them come in. **Ki mut tápi Tipi kusuqi kisuquk:** You, Devil, you cannot enter heaven. [FF]

**-suquhs**, NA DEP mother-in-law  
*plural nusuksak, locative nusuksuk, my mother-in-law nusuquhs,*  
*his/her mother-in-law wusuksah, yours and my mothers-in-law kusuksunak,*  
*their mothers-in-law wusuksuwôwah*  
**Nusiyohs yo in tá nusuquhs yo sqá:** This man is my father-in-law and this woman is my mother-in-law

**susupôkamuq**, NI wall (of a house)  
*plural susupôkamuqas, locative susupôkamuq*  
**Yo susupôkamukansch:** Here are the walls; **Nuqut susupôkamuk, ôkutak susupôkamuk:** One wall, another wall.

**swuncák**, NUM thirty

## T

**tahkamuq**, NI beach, shore

- plural tahkamuqash, locative tahkamuquk*  
**Sqá apuw tahkamuquk:** The woman is at the shore.
- tahqun-**, VTA catch him, seize him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutqunô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tahqunáw, you and I kutqunômumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tahqun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tahqunohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> táhqunôt*  
**Kutahqunush:** I caught you!
- tahqunum-**, VTI catch it, seize it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutqunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tahqunum, you and I kutqunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tahqunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tahqunumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> táhqunuk*
- tahtakôq**, NI DEP backbone, spine  
*ind sg nutahtakôq, ind locative nutahtakôqanuk,*  
*my back nutahtakôq, his/her back wutahtakôq,*  
*indefinite possessor mutahtakôq*
- tahwuci**, PART why (in questions)  
**Tahwuci kupiyô?:** Why did you come?
- takam-**, VTA hit him, strike him, beat him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutakamô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg takamáw, you and I kutakamômumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg takam, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl takamohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> tákamôt*  
**Côci nutakamô wáci pakitam piyámáq:** I ought to hit him so that he would give up the fish. [FF]
- takatam-**, VTI hit it, strike it, beat it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutakatam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg takatam, you and I kutakatamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg takatamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl takatamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> tákatak*
- takhwôk**, NI mortar for pounding corn  
*plural takhwôkansh, locative takhwôkanuk*
- takôk**, NI axe, hatchet  
*plural takôkansh, locative takôkanuk*
- taqôq**, NI autumn, fall  
*locative taqôq*  
**Taqôq:** First Frost/Falling Leaves. **Tuhkáyuw yo taqôq:** It is cold this fall.
- taqôqu-**, VII it is autumn, fall  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg taqôquw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg táqôquk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl táqôquks*  
**Ciwi taqôquw:** It is almost fall.
- taspowôk**, NI table  
*plural taspowôkansh, locative taspowôkanuk*  
**Aqu piyôkut ahtáw taspowôk:** The table is under the blanket; **Iyo ponamutuk micuwôk taspowôkanuk:** Let's put the food on the table now!
- tatô**, PART 'I don't know'  
**Tatô. Cáqan micuwak áhsupanak?:** I don't know. What do raccoons eat?
- tayák**, NA crane  
*plural tayákôk, locative tayákôk*
- tayhkihcáwôk**, NI garden  
*plural tayhkihcáwôkansh, locative tayhkihcáwôkanuk*  
**Nipuks ayihkôsuwak tayahkihcáwôkanuk:** Whenever it is summertime, they work in the garden.
- tayôsq**, NI bridge

- plural tayôsqônsh, locative tayôsqônuk*  
**Munhanuk ponamsh tayôsq:** Put the bridge at the island.
- tá,** PART and  
**Yo inuhkôtôk wici nohkumihs tá nusihs:** Here is a picture of my aunt and uncle.  
**Numic potin tá sôhtásh:** I eat pudding and blueberries [FF]
- táh,** NI DEP heart  
*ind sg mutáh, ind plural mutáhash ind locative mutáhuk,*  
*my heart nutáh, his/her heart wutáh, indefinite possessor mutáh*  
**Nutáh kuhpáyuw, ni yáyuw:** My heart is closed, it is so. [FF]
- tápatam-**, VTA thank him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutápatamô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tápatamáw, you and I kutápatamômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tápatam, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tápatamohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> tápatamôt*
- tápáyú-**, VII it is enough, sufficient  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tápáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl tápáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tápák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl tápáks*  
**Tápáks kupahkacihomun:** Whenever it is enough, we're done.
- tápi,** PART enough, can, able **táput ni:** thank you  
**Muhtáwi wikun. Tápi. Táput ni:** Very good. That's enough. Thank you.  
**Sômi wámi cáqansh iwák "Táput ni, Manto!":** Because all things say, "thank you, God!" [FF]
- tátupi,** ADV the same, alike, equally, in the same way
- tátupiyu-**, VII it is equal to, the same as  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tátupiyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl tátupiyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tátupiyuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl tátupiyuks*  
**'Tátupiyuw' uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk:** This mark means it is 'equal'.
- táyôhqáyu-**, VII it is short  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg táyôhqáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl táyôhqáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg táyôhqák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl táyôhqáks*  
**Yosh maskihcuwash tayahqayush:** This grass is short.
- táyôhqusu-**, VAI he is short  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutáyôhqus, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg táyôhqusuw, you and I kutáyôhqusumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg táyôhqusush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl táyôhqusuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> táyôhqusut*  
**Táyôhqusuw wipi mihkikut:** He is short but strong.
- tohki-**, VAI awake, wake up  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutohki, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tohki, you and I kutohkimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tohkish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tohkiq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> tohkit*  
**Kisukahks nutohki:** Whenever it is daytime, I am awake.
- tohkun-**, VTA wake him up  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutohkunô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tohkunáw, you and I kutohkunômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tohkun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tohkunohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> tohkunôt*
- ton,** NI DEP mouth  
*ind sg muton, ind plural mutonsh ind locative mutonuk,*  
*my mouth nuton, his/her mouth wuton, indefinite possessor muton*  
**Wiyôko nunáwô sipok skok. Mihkunáw piyámáq wutonuk:** Yesterday I saw a snake in the river. He held a fish in his mouth. [FF]
- totay,** PART where (in relative clauses, not questions)



- Mut nuwahto, totay putaqiyôn:** I don't know where to hide.
- toyupáhs**, NA turtle  
*plural toyupáhsak, locative toyupáhsuk*  
**Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks:** These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.
- tômwihto-**, VTI he saves it, preserves it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutômwihto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tômwihtôw, you and I kutômwihtomun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tômwihtawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tômwihtawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> tômwihtôk*
- tôn**, PART how (in questions; not used to translate 'how much' or 'how many')  
**Tôn kutaya?:** How are you? **Tôn kukawimô?:** How did you sleep?
- tônihs**, NA DEP daughter  
*ind sg nutônihs, ind plural nutônihsak, ind locative nutônihsuk,*  
*my daughter nutônihs, his/her daughter wutônihsah*  
**Nunicônak yok. Aquy, nutônihs! Aquy, nunámôn:** These are my children.  
 Hello, my daughter! Hello my son!
- tôpkan**, NI DEP chin, jaw  
*ind sing mutôpkan, ind plural mutôpkansh ind locative mutôpkanuk,*  
*my mouth nutôpkan, his/her mouth wutôpkan, indefinite possessor mutôpkan*  
**Kuski kuskatuq, kuskisuqash, kucôy, kanonawash, tá kutôpihk**  
**kucusumwuq:** Wash around your forehead, eyes, your nose, your cheeks, and your chin!
- tôpôk**, NI sled, toboggan  
*plural tôpôkansh, locative tôpôkanuk*
- tuhkáyuw-**, VII it is cold (of weather)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tuhkáyuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg táhkák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl táhkáks*  
**Tuhkáyuw Wiyon:** Cold Moon. **Tuhkáyuw yôpôwi, ni yayuw:** It is cold early this morning, that is so. [FF]
- tukow**, NA a wave (on water)  
*plural tukowak, locative tukowuk*
- tuksáhs**, NA rabbit  
*plural tuksáhsak, locative tuksáhsuk*  
**Côci kutahsamô tuksáhs:** You need to feed the rabbit.
- tuksuni-**, VAI he falls  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuksuni, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tuksuni, you and I kutuksunimun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tuksunish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tuksuniq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> táksunit*
- tukucôpi**, NI belt  
*plural tukucôpish, locative tukucôpik*  
**Hey! Mucáq tukucôpi:** Hey! No belt!
- tumôhq**, NA beaver  
*plural tumôhqák, locative tumôhqák*  
**Áhsup uyáw tumôhqáh, “Cáqan micuwak tumôhqák?”:** Raccoon says to Beaver, “What do beavers eat?”
- tumusum-**, VTI he cuts it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutumusum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tumusum, you and I kutumusumun,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg tumusumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl tumusumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> támusuk*  
**Ray tumusum wutqunsh yotay yo kisk:** Ray cut wood here today. [FF]  
**-tunuhk**, NI DEP right, right side  
*ind sg nutunuhk, ind locative nutunkanuk, indef poss mutunuhk,*  
*my right side nutunuhk, his/her rightside wutunuhk*  
**Miyacu. Mutunahk:** The Left. The Right.  
**tupku-**, VII it is night (**yo tápkuk:** tonight)  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tupkuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg tápkuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl tápkuks*  
**Tápkuks kawiw:** When it is night, he is asleep. **Ciwi tupkuw. Yo tápkuk**  
**kisukat cáyhqatum mô:** It is almost night. Tonight the day hurried away. [FF]

## U

**upihsháw**, NI flower  
*plural upihsháwônsh, locative upihsháwônuk*  
**Upihsháwônsh kumamsh:** Look at the flowers.  
**uqanaqôn**, NA rainbow  
*plural uqanaqônak, locative uqanoqônuk*  
**Máhci-sokuyôk, uqanaqôn:** After the rain, a rainbow.  
**uskawusu-**, VAI he is jealous  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuskawus, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg (u)skawusuw, you and I kutuskawusumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg (u)skawusush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl (u)skawusuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áskawusut*  
**Nákum uskawusuw, nákum cunáyuw:** He is jealous, he is crazy.  
**uspunum-**, VTI lift it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuspunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg spunum, you and I kutuspunumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg spunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl spunumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áspunuk*  
**Uspunumoq piyôkut, wôcak:** Lift the blanket, everybody. **Uspunumsh kuhkôt:**  
Lift your leg.  
**usuwisu-**, VAI he is named, called  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutusuwis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg usuwisuw, you and I kutusuwisumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg usuwisush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl usuwisuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> ásuwisut*  
**Tôn kutusuwis:** How are you called? (What is your name?);  
**utam-**, VTI say (to) it, call it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nututam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg utam, you and I kututamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg utamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl utamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> átak*  
**Tôn hutamun:** What is it called?  
**uy**, PART as, in such a way, thus, how, so (**yo uy:** this way)  
**Kuti cáqansh yo uy:** You do things this way.  
**uy-**, VTA say to him, tell him (y-stem)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuyô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg uyáw, you and I kutuyômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg us, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl uyohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áyôt*  
**Us totay piyô:** Tell him where to go.  
**uyasun-**, VTA lead him there, lead him to a certain place  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuyasunô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg uyasunáw, you and I kutuyasunômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg uyasun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl uyasunohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áyasunôt*  
**uyáyu-**, VII it is so, is thus, is that way

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg (u)yáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl (u)yáyush, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg áyák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl áyáks*  
**Ni yáyuw:** It is so.

**uyôhtum-**, VAI he thinks, thinks so

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuyôhtum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg uyôhtum, you and I kutuyôhtumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yôhtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yôhtamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áyôhtak*

**Náhsuk, nutuyôhtum kitôpánônak piyôhutut:** Husband, I think our friends are here.

**uyôtowá-**, VAI he speaks the Indian language, speaks such a language

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuyôtowá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg uyôtowá, you and I kutuyôtowámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yôtowásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yôtowáq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áyôtowát*

**uyôtowáwôk,** NI language

*plural uyôtowáwôkansh, locative uyôtowáwôkanuk*

**uyuqôm-**, VAI he dreams

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuyuqôm, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg uyuqôm, you and I kutuyuqômumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg uyuqômsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl uyuqômog, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áyuqôk*

**Môciyôn nutuyuqôm:** I dreamed you are going. **Wánuksak yôhtumak wáhtôwak wámi:** White men think they know all. [FF]

**uyuqômuwôk,** NI dream

*plural uyuqômuwôkansh, locative uyuqômuwôkanuk*

**Nuwacônô wicuw uyuqômuwôk:** I had a good dream.

**uyutáhá-**, VAI he feels so, feels a certain way (emotionally) ‘one's heart is so, is thus’

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nutuyutáhá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg uyutáhá, you and I kutuyutáhámun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg uyutáhásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl uyutáháq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> áyutáhát*

**uyutáháwôk,** NI emotion, feeling

*plural uyutáháwôkansh, locative uyutáháwôkanuk*

**Cáqan uyutáháwôk nukôctomun yo kisuq?:** Which emotion will we hide today?

## W

**wacôn-**, VTA have him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwacônô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wacônáw, you and I kuwacônômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wacôn, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wacônohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáconôt*

**Mus wacônáw uy nuhshum:** I will have her for my daughter-in-law.

**wacônum-**, VTI have it, keep it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwacônum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wacônum, you and I kuwacônumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wacônumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wacônumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wácônuk*

**Nutaposuwôk-cupukamukanuk, nuwacônum ahutanishunimuk wôk:** In my kitchen, I have a stove also. **Wicuw mut mô kuwacônum, totay ápuhutut kukucohkônak?** : Didn't you have a [Indian] house where your dolls lived? **Yáw ahpaponsh nuwacônumumun nikunônuk:** We have four chairs in our house. **Kunámumô cahshinsh wácônumak yotay?** : Do you see how much we have here? **Cumôkusu inskitôp mut wacônum munish:** Poor Indian he has no money. [FF]

**wacuw,** NI hill, mountain

*plural wacuwash, locative wacuwuk*

**Páwihsa, kuhkuhqi wacuwuk wici nahakánônak mus kukinum wámi ni? :**

Okay, will you carry all of that up the hill with us?

**wahakay**, NI nut shell, hull, husk, fish scale

*plural wahakayash, locative wahakayuk*

**wanôhtam-**, VTI forget it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwanôtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wanôhtam, you and I wanôhtamumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wanôhtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wanôhtamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wánôhtak*

**Cáqan ôkutak ashukamuq nuwanôhtam:** I forgot something in the other room.

**wasapáyu-**, VII it is thin, slender

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wasapáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wasapáyush, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wásapák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wásapáks*

**Wásqak punitók wasapáyuw:** The sharp knife is slender.

**waskici**, PREP on top of, over, above, upon

**Waskici piyôkut nutap:** I am on top of the blanket.

**waskicikamuq**, NI roof 'house top'

*plural waskicikamuqash, locative waskicikamuq*

**Yo waskicikamuq:** Here is the roof.

**watunum-**, VTI he receives it, obtains it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwatunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg watunum, you and I kuwatunumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg watunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl watunumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wátunuk*

**Manto kutayunamawuq qá mus kuwatunum mihkikuwôk wuci Manto:** God helps you and you will get strength from God. [FF]

**wayô-**, VII it is sunset, sundown

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wayôw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáyôk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wáyôks*

**Wayôw! Wiyôqat wayôwôk! :** The sun is setting! A beautiful sunset!

**wáci**, PREVERB in order that, so as to, for the purpose of

**Côci kutayunumawumô micuwôk mákunumôn, wáci-wuyôkpwuyak:** You (all) should help me pick food, so that we can have supper.

**wáh-**, VTA know him

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwáhô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáháw, you and I kuwáhômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wáh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wáhohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáhôt*

**Nákumôw nuwáhô, yotay apuwak:** I know them, they are right here!

**wáhto-**, VTI know it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwáhto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáhtôw, you and I kuwáhtomun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wáhtawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wáhtawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáhtôk*

**Mut nuwahto, totay putaqiyôn:** I don't know where to hide. **Manto wiko sômi**

**wáhtôw wámi cáqansh:** God is good because he knows all things. [FF]

**wákawunum-**, VTI stir it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwákawunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wákawunum, you and I kuwákawunumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wákawunumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wákawunumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wákawunuk*

**wámi**, PART all, every

**Wámi muhtáwi kuwuskinumunônupa ôtay! :** We were *all* very young then!

**Wámi cáqansh iwák Manto wustôw yush:** All things say God made them. [FF]  
**wánuks**, NA white person, white man  
*plural wánuksak, locative wánuksuk*  
**Wánuksak yôhtumak wáhtôwak wámi:** White men think they know all. [FF]  
**wápáyu-**, VII it is windy, there is a wind  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wápáyuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wápák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wápáks*  
**Tuhkayuw yo tupkuw; wápáyuw wámi yo kisk:** Cold tonight; windy all today.  
[FF]  
**wátsum-**, VTI roast it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwátsum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wátsum, you and I kuwátsumumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wátsumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wátsumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wátsum*  
**wáwápi**, ADV above, high up, upward  
**Wáwápi mihkunumoq :** Hold it up.  
**wáwôpaks**, NI shirt  
*plural wáwôpaksash, locative wáwôpaksuk*  
**Yo uwôpaks:** Here is his shirt.  
**wáwôtam-**, VAI he is careful, cunning, wise  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwáwôtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáwôtam, you and I kuwáwôtamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wáwôtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wáwôtamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáwôtak*  
**wicáw-**, VTA go with him, accompany him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwicáwô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wicáwáw, you and I kuwicawômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wicáw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wicáwoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wicáwôt*  
**Côci nuwicáwôwak? :** Should I go with him? **Táput ni wicáwiyáq:** Thanks for coming with me. **Cimi côhtam wámi skitôpak wicáwak Tipi yaqi yohtuk:** Always he wants all men to go with the Devil to the fires. [FF]  
**wici**, PREP with, along with (‘with’ in the sense of accompaniment or ‘along with’, not as for an instrument)  
**Mutu, mut apuw yotay wici kahakánônak Pohpohs:** No, Pohpohs is not with us here.  
**wicuw**, NI Indian-style house, wigwam  
*plural wicômash, locative wicômuk*  
**Wicuw mut mô kuwacônum, totay ápuhutut kukucohkônak? :** Didn't you have a [Indian] house where your dolls lived?  
**wihco-**, VAI he laughs  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwihco, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wihco, you and I kumihcomun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wihcosh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wihcoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wihcot*  
**wihkum-**, VTA call him, summon him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwihkumô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wihkumáw, you and I kuwihkumômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wihkum, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wihkumohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wihkumôt*  
**Wucinah wihkumiyan, kuputôsh:** When you call me, I hear you; **Wucinah wihkumuyôn, kuputawi:** When I call you, you hear me; **Wucinah wihkumiyak, kuputôyumun:** When you call us, we hear you; **Wucinah wihkumiyáq, kuputôyumô:** When you (all) call me, I hear you; **Wucinah wihkumuyak, kuputawumun:** When we call you, you hear us.  
**wihpqat**, VII it tastes good, is good to eat  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wihpqat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wihpqatash*

- conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wihpqak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wihpqahks*  
**Páhki ni wihpqat, wipi mutu mus numicun yo kisuq:** That sounds good to eat, but I won't eat any today.
- wihqitumaw-**, VTA ask him for it, ask it of him (**kuwihqitumôsh:** 'please')  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwihqitumawô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wihqitumawáw, you and I kuwihqitumawômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wihqitumaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wihqitumawôhq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wihqitumawôt*
- wihshákan**, NI body hair (of a person), hair of an animal  
 singular indicates a single strand of hair  
*plural wihshákansh, locative wihshákanuk*  
*my hair nuwihshákansh, his hair uwihshákansh*
- wikco-**, VAI he is good-looking, handsome, pretty  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwikco, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wikco, you and I kuwikcomun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wikcot, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> plural wikcohutut*  
**Wámi wiccupanik:** They were all so handsome. *Aspumi kuwikcumun:* We are still good looking. **Mut nuwikináwô skok cipay. Piyámáq wikco:** I do not like to see the snake spirit. The fish is handsome. [FF]
- wikimicu-**, VTI like to eat it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwikimic, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wikimicuw, you and I kuwikimicumun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wikimicuk*
- wikimoh-**, VTA like to eat him (contains the preverb wiki- 'like to')  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwikimohô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wikimoháw, you and I kuwikimohômun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wikimohôt*  
**Nuwikimohô piyámáq, qut mut tápi nutqunô. Nusiwôhtum wuci ni:** I like to eat fish, but I cannot catch one. I am sorry for that. [FF]
- wikôci**, ADV often, commonly  
**Wikôci mô uwustawun nunánu:** My grandmother used to make it often.
- wikôtam-**, VTI he likes it, enjoys it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwikôtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wikôtam, you and I kuwikôtamumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wikôtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wihkumohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wikôtak*  
**Nuwikôtam putukunianihsash micuwôn:** I enjoy eating cookies.  
**Nuwikôtamumun náta wahuqiyak:** We enjoy it when they visit. **Sômi wátukák, mut nuwikôtam:** Because it is wet, I do not like it. [FF]
- wikôtamuwôk**, NI pleasure, enjoyment, happiness, rejoicing, fun  
*plural wikôtamuwôkansh, locative wikôtamuwôkanuk*  
**Yosh wikôtamuwôk:** These are fun.
- wiksapákat**, VII it is sweet  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wiksapákat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wiksapákatash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wiksapákahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wiksapákahks*  
**Wiksapákat Wiyon:** Maple Sugar Moon.
- wiku-**, VAI he is good, good looking  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwik, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wikuw, you and I kuwikumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wikush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wikuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wikut*
- wikun-**, VII it is good, good looking  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wikun, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wikunsh*

*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wikuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wikuks*  
**Yo apuwôk wikun:** Here is a good place. **Yotay ponamsh. Wikun, tápi:** Put it here. Good, enough. **Manto wikuw:** God is good. [FF]

**wimonáyu-**, VII it is true, correct  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wimonáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wimonáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wimonák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wimonáks*  
**Ni wimonáyuw, Awáhsh, muhtáwi wikun:** That is correct, Hawk, very good!  
**Skitôpak tápi iwák muhtáwi, cáhci iwák mut wimonáyuw uy iwák:** People can say much, half of what they say is not true as they say it. [FF]

**winay**, NA old woman, female elder  
*plural winayak, locative winayuk*  
**Mawi nunáwô máhcuná winay:** I went to see the sick old woman. [FF]

**winom**, NI grape  
*plural winomunsh, locative winomunuk*

**winu**, PART very, extremely  
**Winu nuwuskinupa ôtay:** I was very young then.

**winuwáhs**, NA wild onion  
*plural winuwáhsak, locative winuwáhsuk*

**wipi**, PART only, but, rather, instead (indicates sharper contrast than **qut**)  
**Thailanduk apupanik ôtay, wipi yotay apuwak Norwichuk iyo:** They lived in Thailand then, but now they live in Norwich.

**wiqanôtik**, NI lamp, candle  
*plural wiqanôtikansh, locative wiqanôtikanuk*  
**Qá yo wiqanôtik:** And here is a lamp. **Yo nuwiqanôtikanun:** Here is our lamp;  
**Ni kuwiqanôtikanuw:** That's your (plural) lamp. **Kuwiqanôtikanuwôwash:** Our lamps.

**wiqáhsh**, NA swan  
*plural wiqáhshák, locative wiqáhshák*

**wiqáhsun**, PART good morning!  
**Wiqáhsun! Ômkish! Pátôhtáw:** Good Morning. Get up now! It's sunrise.

**wiqômun**, PART welcome, greetings  
**Wiqômun! Kucuwôhtam pôhpuyan? :** Greetings, do you want to play?

**wis-**, VTA hurt him, injure him, harm him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwisô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wisáw, you and I kuwisômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wis, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wisohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wisôt*  
**Manto wikuw sômi mut cáqan piyomuw wáci nuwisuq:** God is good because nothing comes for the purpose of hurting me. [FF]

**wisacumus**, NI red oak  
*plural wisacumusish, locative wisacumusik*

**wisay-**, VTA scare him, frighten him (y-stem)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwisayô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wisayáw, you and I kuwisayômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wisas, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wisayohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wisayôt*

**wisq**, NI bowl (alternative spelling: **wishq**)  
*plural wisqash, locative wisquk*  
**Wisq! Wisqash misum:** Bowl! Give me the bowls.

**wisôsu-**, VAI he is afraid, frightened, scared

- ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwisôš, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wisáw, you and I kuwisômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wisôšush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wisôšusq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wisôšut*  
**Kuquhshush! Ki kuquhshush! Nuks, nuwisôš:** I am afraid of you. I am afraid of you! Yes, I am afraid! **Manto wikuw, mut cáqan piyômuw nuquhtam nipôwi:** God is good, nothing comes that I fear at night. [FF]
- wisôwáyu-**, VII it is yellow  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wisôwáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wisôwáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wisôwák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wisôwáks*  
**Wisôwáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Wisôwáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** This ball is yellow. These balls are yellow.
- wisôwisu-**, VAI he is yellow  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwisôwis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wisôwisuw, you and I kuwisôwisumun,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wisôwisut, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> plural wisôwis'hutut*  
**Wisôwisuw yo cits. Wisôwisuwak yok citsak:** This bird is yellow. These birds are yellow.
- wisuwôk**, NI name  
*plural wisuwôkansh, locative wisuwôkanuk*  
*my name nuwisuwôk, his name uwisuwôk*  
**Aquy, \*\*\* nuwisuwôk:** Hello, \*\*\* is my name. **Uwisuwôkanuk Manto, áyuwi páhkisut, áyuwi páhkisut:** In the name of God, the most pure, the most pure.
- witkám-**, VTA dance with someone  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwitkámô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg witkámáw, you and I kuwitkámômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg witkám, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl witkámohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> witkámôt*  
**Witkám wici niyawun:** Dance with us!
- wiwaqutum-**, VTA talk about it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwiwaqutum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wiwaqutum,*  
*you and I kuwiwaqutumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wiwaqutumsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wiwaqutumog, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wiwaqutuk*  
**Iyo ‘áyômi’ tá ‘pahqaci’ wiwaqutumutuk:** Now let’s talk about “in” and “out”.
- wiwáhcum**, NI corn, Indian corn (**yohkhik** – usually used in plural)  
*plural wiwáhcumunsh, locative wiwáhcumunuk*  
**Yosh wiwáhcumunsh, yo áskot, yosh masqushash:** Here is corn, here is a squash, here are some beans. **Wámi cáqansh wikuwak, punák tá wiwáhcumunsh:** All things are good, potatoes and corn. [FF]
- wiyawhs**, NI meat  
*plural wiyawhsash, locative wiyawhsuk*  
**Acá Muks, wiyawhs tápák kuwacônum?** : Hunting Wolf, have you had enough meat?
- wiyayu-**, VAI he is happy  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwiyay, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wiyayuw, you and I kuwiyayumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wiyayush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wiyayuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wiyayut*
- wiyámo-**, VAI he is healthy, well  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwiyámo, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wiyámo, you and I kuwiyámomun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wiyámosh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wiyámoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wiyámot*  
**Manto wikuw, miyáw wámi wáci wiyámowôk wáci wiyámot, niwuci wikuw:** God is good, he gives all toward health for the purpose of being well, so that one



- can be good. [FF]
- wiyon**, NA moon, month  
*plural wiyonak, locative wiyonuk*  
**Wiyon kumaw:** Look at the moon. **Yo tupkuw wiyon wikuw:** Tonight the moon is clear. [FF]
- wiyôko**, ADV yesterday  
**Kupqat mucáq kon kisuusq pátôhtá wiyôko:** Cloudy day, snow gone at sun rising yesterday.
- wiyôqat**, VII it looks like good weather, it is a nice day  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wiyôqat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wiyôqatash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wiyôqahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wiyôqahks*  
**Wiyôqat, kisuusq pátôhtá:** Good weather, sun is rising. [FF]
- wôk**, PART also, too  
**Nukôkicá wôk:** I am well too. **Wutayunamaw wámi cáqansh, skitôpak, wôk:** He helps all things, people too. [FF]
- wôkáyú-**, VII be crooked  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôkáyúw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wôkáyúsh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôkák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wôkáks*  
**Yo wutqun wôkáyúw:** This stick is crooked.
- wôks**, NA fox  
*plural wôksak, locative wôksuk*  
**Áhsup uyáw wôksuk, “Cáqan micuwak wôksak?”:** Raccoon says to fox, “What do foxes eat?” **Nunáwô wôks yo yôpôwi, ta haun natskawáw wôks:** I saw a fox early this morning, and a hound chasing the fox. [FF]
- wôkum-**, VTA greet him, ‘salute’ him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwôkumô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôkumáw, you and I kuwôkumômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wôkum, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wôkumohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wôkumôt*  
**Wôkumohq sôcum ahtáwôkanuk wuyitupôhtak:** Salute the chief in the place that is sacred.
- wôm**, NI egg  
*plural wômansh, locative wômanuk*  
**Kátunamsh wômansh:** Take the eggs out. **Wômansh tápi nutônqshô, nuwacônô cánaw kôcuci muni, ôtay mut nunupayon wuci yôtumôk:** Eggs I can sell, I have only a little money, so then I don’t die of hunger. [FF]
- wômiyo**, ADV downward  
**Mutu wômiyo. Kuhkuhq qaqituk:** Not downward. Let’s run upward.
- wômôhtam-**, VII love it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwômôhtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wômôhtam, you and I kuwômôhtamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wômôhtamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wômôhtamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wômôhtak*  
**Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpáh wômôyáw:** He loves everything, he loves everybody. **Manto wustôw wáci Tipi qá maci wômôhtamak:** God made it for the purpose of the Devil and those who love evil.
- wômôy-**, VTA love him (y-stem)  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwômôyô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wômôyáw, you and I kuwômôyômun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wômôs, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wômôyohq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wômôyôt*  
**Kuwômôyush wôk:** I love you too. **Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpáh**

- wômôyáw:** He loves everything, he loves everybody. **Nuks, wámi skitôpák nuwômôyô:** Yes, I love every person (everybody). **Niwuci skitôpak cōci wômôyáw Manto:** That is why people must love God. [FF]
- wômôyutuwôk,** NI love (noun) ‘loving each other’  
*plural wômôyutuwôkansh, locative wômôyutuwôkanuk*  
**Nuks, wômôyutuwôk ni!** : Yes, I am love.
- wômuhsu-**, VAI he goes down, descends  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwômuhsh, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wômshuw, you and I kuwômshumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wômshush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wômshuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wômshut*  
**Páwihsa, i kahak nuwômshumun:** Okay, we are coming down to you.
- wôpan,** VII it is sunrise, dawn  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôpan, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôpak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wôpaks*
- wôpanayo,** ADV east, eastward  
**Wôpanayo ôq:** Go east.
- wôpáyu-**, VII it is white  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôpáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wôpáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôpák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wôpáks*  
**Wôpáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Wôpáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** This ball is white. These balls are white. **Wôpák pôhpaskôk misum:** Give me the white ball. **Nis wôpáks pôhpaskôkansh misum:** Give me two white balls.
- wôpisu-**, VAI he is white  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwôpis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôpisuw, you and I kuwôpisumun,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôpisut, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wôpis'hutut*  
**Yo cits wôpisuw. Yok citsak wôpisuwak:** This bird is white. These birds are white. **Numihkunô wôpisut cits:** I am holding the white bird. **Shwi wôpis'hutut citsak misum:** Give me three white birds.
- wôpsukuhq,** NA eagle, bald eagle (probably originally the word for the *bald eagle*, not the *golden eagle*)  
*plural wôpsukuhqák, locative wôpsukuhqák*  
**Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks:** These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.
- wôpum,** NI chestnut ‘white nut’  
*plural wôpumunsh, locative wôpumunuk*
- wôpumus,** NI chestnut tree  
*plural wôpumusash, locative wôpumusuk*
- wôwistam-**, VTI obey it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwôwistam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôwistam, you and I kuwôwistamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wôwistamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wôwistamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wôwistak*  
**Mohci, wámi kuwôwistamumun Manto uwikôtamuwôk:** Verily, we will all obey the will of God.
- wôwôsôpshá-**, VII there is lightning, lightning flashes  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôwôsôpshá, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wôwôsôpshák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wôwôsôpsháks*
- wuci,** PREP from, of  
**Cits kátunaw wuci wisq:** Remove the bird from the bowl. **Mut tápi nuwacônum cáqan cá naw wuci Manto:** I cannot have anything only from God. [FF]

**wucina**, PART since ‘from that’

**Mut nunáwô awán wucina Sôtáy Rosse Skee-zucks piyô yotay:** I have not seen anyone since the Sunday Rosse Skee-zucks came here. [FF]

**wucshá-**, VII it goes from, comes from (a place)

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wucshá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wucshásh*

*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wácshák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wácsháks*

**wucshá-**, VAI he goes from, comes from (a place)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwucshá, nocshá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wucshá,*

*you and I kuwucshámun, kocshámun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wucshásh,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wucsháq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wácshát*

**Kiyawun wámi wucshák Manto, qá yaqi ná-kum mus kuputukimun:** We all come from God, and to him will we return.

**wuhsquni-**, VAI he coughs

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwuhsquni, nohsquni, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuhsquni,*

*you and I kuwuhsqunimun, kohsqunimun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wuhsqunish,*

*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wucsháq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wáhsquniyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáhsqunit*

**wuhsintamuwôk**, NI marriage, wedding

*plural wuhsintamuwôkansh, locative wuhsintamuwôkanuk*

**Náy, niyawun nik. Nuwuhsintamawôkanun ni:** Yes, that is us. That’s our wedding.

**wunáh-cukamuq**, NI chimney, smokehole

*plural wunáh-cukamuqash, locative wunáh-cukamuquk*

**Wunáh-cukamuq ahtáw kikuk? :** Is there a chimney on your house? **Yo**

**nuwunáh-cukamuq:** Here is my chimney.

**wunipaq**, NI leaf

*plural wunipaqash, locative wunipaquk*

**Numukunum ákowi wunipaqash:** I gather the leaves in vain.

**wus**, NI edge, rim, hem

*plural wusásh, locative wusák*

**Qá yo wus:** And this is the rim.

**wuskanim**, NI seed, seed corn

*plural wuskanimunsh, locative wuskanimunuk*

**Maskihc wuskanimunsh micuwak áyiquhsak:** Ants eat grass seeds.

**wuskáyu-**, VII it is new

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuskáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wuskáyush*

*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáskák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wáskáks*

**wuskhwik**, NI book, letter, writing

*plural wuskhwikansh, locative wuskhwikanuk*

**Qá wuskhwik wuci nuwuhsintamawôkanun nupáto, wáci nôhtuyuyak**

**inuhkôtókansh:** And I brought our wedding book to show you the pictures.

**Kumamsh, muhkacuks uwusqikansh nitay:** Look, there are the boy's books.

**Côci awân ayuw nánuk, iwá Manto wuskhwikanuk Manto:** Everyone must be likewise, says God in God’s book. [FF]

**wuskhwôsu-**, VAI he writes

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwuskhwôsh, noskhwôsh, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuskhwôsuw,*

- you and I kuwuskhwôsumun, koskhwôsumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wuskhwôsush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wuskhwôsuq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wáskhwôsuyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáskhwôsut*  
**wuskhwôsuwôk**, NI pencil, pen ‘what you write with’  
*plural wuskhwôsuwôkansh, locative wuskhwôsuwôkanuk*
- wuski-**, PRE-NOUN new
- wuskinu-**, VAI he is young, new  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwuskin, nouskin, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuskinuw, you and I kuwuskinumun, koskinumun, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wáskinuyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáskinut*  
**Ôkatuq Áyasunôt nitay. Muhtáwi wuskinuw! Canaw páhpohs:** There is Leading Cloud. She was very young. She was just a child! **Winu nuwuskin ôtay:** I was very young.
- wusqan-**, VII it is sharp  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wusqan, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wusqansh conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wásqak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wásqaks*  
**Wásapak punitôk wusqan:** The slender knife is sharp.
- wusqat**, NI walnut tree  
*plural wusqatash, locative wusqatuk*
- wusqatôm**, NA walnut  
*plural wusqatômunak, locative wusqatômunuk*
- wusômi**, PART too much, too many, too (not *too* in the sense of *also*)  
**Wuták nitay wusômi kumuhshakimô kiyaw nis! Áyuwi piwuhsihsuq:** You two are too big behind there! Make yourselves smaller.
- wustaw-**, VTA he makes it for him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwuskhwôs, noskhwôs, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wustawáw, you and I kuwustawômun, kostawômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wustaw, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wustawohq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wástawak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wástawôt*  
**Yohkhik mô wástawak Mohiksinak:** Mohegans used to make cornmeal. **Mus katawi wustawáwak yoht, wáci wustawáwak micuwak:** They will be going to make a fire, so that they can make something to eat. [FF]
- wusto-**, VII he makes it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwusto, nosto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wustôw, you and I kuwustomun, kostomun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wustawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wustawoq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wástoyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wástôk*  
**Yo yôpôwik nuwusto nusôp:** This morning I made my cornmeal mush; **Nunánu mô wustôw sôp:** My grandmother used to make cornmeal mush. **Wámi cáqansh iwák Manto wustôw yush:** All things say God made them. [FF]
- wusuh-**, VTA make him  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwus'hô, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wus'háw, you and I kuwus'hômun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wusuh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wus'hohq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wás'hak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wás'hôt*  
**Mut tápi nuwus'hô nahak:** I cannot make myself. [FF]
- wutahki-**, VAI he dwells, lives at ‘have as one’s land’  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwutahki, notahki, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wutahki, you and I kuwutahkimun, kotahkimun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wutahkish, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wutahkiq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wástawak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wátahkit*
- wutahkiwôk**, NI address, residence

- plural wutahkiwôkansh, locative wutahkiwôkanuk*  
**wutamôk**, NA tobacco pipe  
*plural wutamôkanak, locative wutamôkanuk*  
**Wutamôkanak pásaw**: Bring the pipe.
- wutatam-**, VAI he drinks  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwutatam, notatam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wutatam,*  
*you and I kuwutatamumun, kotatamumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wutatamsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wutatamoq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wátatamôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wátatak*
- wutáhum**, NI strawberry ‘heart-berry’  
*plural wutáhumunsh, locative wutáhumunuk*  
**Wutáhum Wiyon**: Strawberry Moon; **Yo inuhkôtôk wutáhimunuk nuwiktam**:  
 I like this strawberry picture.
- wuták**, PREP behind, in the back of  
**Iyo, wuták nahak nipawiq**: Now, stand behind me.
- wutqun**, NI branch, stick, piece of wood  
*plural wutqunsh, locative wutqunuk*  
**Yo wutqun wôkayuw**: This stick is crooked. **Ray tumusum wutqunsh yotay yo kisk**: Ray cut wood here today. [FF]
- wutôtunum-**, VTI withdraw it, pull it back, draw it out, away  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwutôtunum, notôtunum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wutôtunum,*  
*you and I kuwutôtunumumun, kotôtunumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wutôtunumsh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wutôtunumoq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wátôtunuman, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wátôtunuman*  
**Kusit wutôtunumsh, mus kunáwuq!** : Pull your foot back, he will see you.
- wutukáyu-**, VII it is wet  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wutukáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wutukáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wátukák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wátukáks*  
**Yo yák wutukáyuw**: The sand is wet. **Sômi wátukák, mut nuwikôtam**:  
 Because it is wet, I do not like it. [FF]
- wutukisu-**, VAI he is wet, gets wet  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwutakis, notakis, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wutakisuw,*  
*you and I kuwutakisumun, kotakisumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wutakisush,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wutakisuy, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wátakisuyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wátakisut*  
**Sokuyôn! Muhtáwi nuwutakis**: Rain! I am very wet. **Sokuyôks nuquci mutu wátukisuyôn**: Whenever it is raining, I try not to get wet. **Côci kuwutakisumô, ásqam kácusumáq kahakáwôwak**: You must get yourselves wet before you clean yourselves.
- wutun**, NI a wind  
*plural wutunsh, locative wutunuk*  
**Mucáq wutun**: No wind. **Wutun mihkáyuw yo tápkuk**: The wind is strong tonight. [FF]
- wuyacásq**, NI tree bark  
*plural wuyacásqash, locative wuyacasquk*
- wuyam**, NI face paint, body paint, vermilion  
*plural wuyamansh, locative wuyamanuk*
- wuyi**, ADV well, good  
**Wikun! Wuyi kuqaqimô**: Good! You all run well.

**wuyimôqat**, VII it smells good

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuyimôqat, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wuyimôqatash*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáyimôqahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wáyimôqahks*

**wuyitupôhtam-**, VII it is holy, sacred, blessed

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuyitupôhtam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wuyitupôhtamsh*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáyitupôhtak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wáyitupôhtaks*

**Wôkumohq sôcum ahtáwôkanuk wuyitupôhtak:** Salute the chief in the place that is sacred.

**wuyôkpuwôk**, NI supper ‘evening eating’

*plural wuyôkpuwôkansh, locative wuyôkpuwôkanuk*

**wuyôksu-**, VII it is evening

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuyôksuw, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wáyôksuk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl wáyôksuks*

**wuyôkuhpwu-**, VAI eat supper (evening-eat)

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwuyôkuhp, noyôkuhp, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuyôkpuw,*  
*you and I kuwuyôkpumun, koyôkpumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wuyôkpwush,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wuyôkpuq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wáyôkpwuyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáyôkpwut*

**Côci kutayunumawumô micuwôk mákunumôn, wáci-wuyôkuhpwuyak:** You (all) should help me pick food so that we can have supper.

**wuyômwá-**, VAI speak the truth, be correct

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuwuyômwá, noyômwá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg wuyômwá,*  
*you and I kuwuyômwámun, koyômwámun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg wuyômwásh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl wuyômwáq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> wáyômwáyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> wáyômwát*

## Y

**-yakus**, NI DEP stomach, belly, guts

*ind sg muyakus, ind plural muyakusash, ind locative muyakusik,*  
*my belly nuyakus, his/her belly wuyakus, indefinite possessor muyakus*

**Nuyakus côci nukucusuto? :** Should I wash my belly? **Mutu, páhsut kukucusutomô kuyakus tá kuhpôyák:** No, we will wash your chest and belly later.

**yaqi**, PREP towards, to

**Kiyawun wámi wucshák Manto, qá yaqi nácum mus kuputukimun:** We all come from God, and to him will we return.

**yáhshá-**, VAI he breathes

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyáhshá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yáhshá, you and I kuyáhshá,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yáhshásh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yáhsháq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> yáhsháyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yáhshát*

**yáhsháwôk**, NI breath, spirit

*plural yáhsháwôkansh, locative yáhsháwôkanuk*

**Manto wikuw, numiyuq nuyáhsháwôk:** God is good, he gives me my breath.

[FF]

**yák**, NI sand

*locative yákôk*

**Yo yák wutakáyuw:** The sand is wet.

**yáw**, NUM four

**Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun:** One, two,

three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.  
**yáwuncák**, NUM forty ‘four - how-many-tens’  
**yáwuqunakat**, VII it is 4th day, four days, Thursday  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yáwuqunakat,*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yáwuqunakahk, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl yáwuqunakahks*  
**yáwut**, NUM fourth  
**yáyôwi**, PREP among, in the middle of  
**yo**, DEM this, these (inanimate)  
*plural yosh*  
**Nunicônak, wustawutuk yo, ásqam piyôhutut kitôpánônak:** My children, let’s make this before our friends arrive; **Yosh munotásh mus kumiyuyumô:** I will give you (all) these baskets; **Yosh wiwáhcumunsh, yo áskot, yosh masqushash:** Here is (these) corn, here is this squash, here are (these) beans.  
**yo**, DEM this, these (animate)  
*plural yok, obviative yoh*  
**Wámi nunicônak yok:** These are all my children. **Musqisuw yo cits.**  
**Musqisuwak yok citsak:** This bird is red. These birds are red. **Yok skitôpak muhtáwiwak:** These people are many. [FF] **Yo yôpôwi kisusq tápi nunáwô:** This morning I can see the sun. [FF]  
**yohkáy-**, VII it is soft  
*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yohkáyuw, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl yohkáyush*  
*conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yohkák, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl yohkáks*  
**Yo ahkoyay yohkáyuw:** This fur is soft  
**yohkhik**, NI pounded parched corn meal (uncooked)  
*locative yohkhikanuk*  
**yohkhikancá-**, VAI make corn meal, grind corn meal  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyohkhikancá, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yohkhikancá,*  
*you and I kuyohkhikancámun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yohkhikancásh,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yohkhikancáq, conj 1<sup>st</sup> yohkhikancáyôn, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yohkhikancát*  
**Yohkhik mô wustôwak Mohiksinak:** Mohegans used to get cornmeal.  
**yoht**, NI fire  
*plural yohtásh, locative yohták*  
**Yoht nukuhkihtam:** I am listening to the fire. **Mus katawi wustawáwak yoht,**  
**wáci wustawáwak micuwak:** They will be going to make a fire, so that they make something to eat. [FF]  
**yokcôwi**, ADV yonder, over there (implies a further distance away than **nitay**: there)  
**Kuhtomát Qáqiqihshôt, yokcáwi nipawsh:** Singing Cricket, stand over there.  
**yonáhqam-**, VII he/she sews it  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyonáhqam, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yonáhqam, you and I kuyonáhqamumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yonáhqamsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yonáhqamoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yonáhqak*  
**Kusawôk nuyonáhqam:** I am sewing a skirt; **Kuyonáhqam kusawôk? :** Are you sewing a skirt?  
**yonáhqôsu-**, VAI he/she sews  
*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyonáhqôsu, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yonáhqôsuw, you and I kuyonáhqôsumun,*  
*imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yonáhqôsush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yonáhqôsuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yonáhqôsut*  
**yotay**, PART here

**Yotay piyôsh! Pásawôhutuc. Yotay ponohq:** Come here! Let them bring it. Put it here. **Mut nunáwô awán wucina Sôtáy Rosse SkeeZucks piyô yotay:** I have not seen anyone since the Sunday Rosse SkeeZucks came here. [FF]

**yôcánum-**, VTI open it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyôcánum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yôcánum, you and I kuyôcánumumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yôcánumsh, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yôcánumoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yôcánuk*

**Nuyôcánum nuskiuq, nunám wámi cáqan yotay:** I open my eyes, I can see all things here. [FF]

**yôkan-**, VII it is light in weight, not heavy

*ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yôkan, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> pl yôkansh  
conj 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yôkak, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> pl yôkaks*

**yôkôp**, NA young man, older boy

*plural yôkôpák, locative yôkôpák*

**yôksqáhs**, NA young woman, older girl

*plural yôksqáhsak, locative yôksqáhsuk*

**yôpi**, ADV again

**Yôpi nupiyômumun:** We will come again. **Kaci tupkuw yôpi:** Already night again [FF]

**yôpôwi**, ADV in the morning

**Tuhkáyuw yôpôwi, ni yayuw:** It is cold early in the morning, that is so. [FF]

**yôpôwihpwu-**, VAI eat breakfast ‘morning-eat’

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyôpôwihp, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yôpôwihpuw, you and I kuyôpôwihpumun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yôpôwihpwush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yôpôwihpuq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yôpôwihpwut*

**Yôpôwihpwutuk:** Let’s eat breakfast!

**yôtum-**, VAI he is hungry

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyôtum, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yôtum,  
you and I kuyôtumumun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yôtuk*

**Yôtumwak qiqikumak. Ahsamôtô:** The ducks are hungry. Feed them. **Yo,**

**qiqikumihis yôtuk:** Here, hungry duckling. **Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic**

**nutinay, sômi yôtumôn:** Nearly noon, already I ate my lunch, because I was hungry. [FF]

**yôwapu-**, VAI he is far away, far off

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyôwap, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yôwapuw,  
you and I kuyôwapumun, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yôwaput*

**yôwat**, ADV a long time ago, since long ago

**yôwatuk**, ADV far, far away, distant

**Yôwatuk kutapumô, mutu kutapumô kuski nahakánônak:** You are far away, you are not near to us

**yumwahto-**, VTI fill it

*ind 1<sup>st</sup> sg nuyumwahto, ind 3<sup>rd</sup> sg yumwahtôw, you and I kuyumwahtomun, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> sg yumwahtawush, imp 2<sup>nd</sup> pl yumwahtawoq, conj 3<sup>rd</sup> yámwahtôk*

**Yo munotá piwahcuk mamsh qá naspi masqushitash yumwahtawush:** Take this small basket and fill it with beans.

**-yuqahs**, NA DEP niece, nephew

*ind sg nuyuqahs, ind plural nuyuqahsak, ind locative nuyuqahsuk,*



*my niece/nephew* **nuyuqahs**, *his niece/nephew* **wuyuqahsah**  
**Wuyuqahsuwôwah ki:** You are their niece/nephew.

## English to Mohegan Word Finder

### A

abandon him, leave him, VTA – **nukay-**  
abandon it, leave it, VTI – **nukatum-**  
able, can, enough, PART – **tápi**  
about, around, concerning, PREP – **papômi**  
about to, going to, intend to, PREV - **katawi**  
above, on top of, over, upon, PREP – **waskici**  
above, high up, upward, ADV – **wáwápi**  
abundant: be many, much, abundant (inanimate things), VII – **muhtáwiyu-**  
accompany him, go with him, VTI – **wicáw-**  
accompany him: Come with me! PHRASE – **wicáwun plural wicáwiq**  
acorn, NI – **anôhcum plural anôhcumunsh**  
across, across water, on the other side, PREP – **akômuk**  
address, residence, NI – **wutahkiwôk plural wutahkiwôkansh**  
afraid: he is afraid of him, fears him, VTA – **quhsh-**  
afraid: he is afraid of it, fears it, VTI – **quhtam-**  
afraid: he is afraid, frightened, scared, VAI – **wisôsu-**  
after, finished, completed, PREV – **kisi**  
afternoon: it is afternoon, VII – **qátqahqá-**  
again, ADV – **yôpi**  
ahead, first, before, ADV – **nikôni**  
alcohol, rum, liquor, NI – **ôhkupi plural ôhkupish**  
alive: he lives, is alive, VAI – **pumôtam-**  
all, every, PART – **wámi**  
almost, nearly, ADV – **ciwi**  
along with, with, PREP – **wici**  
already, (indicates completion) ADV – **pahkaci**  
also, too, PART – **wôk**  
also: likewise, in the same way, as also, PART – **nánuk**  
always, forever, ADV – **mucimi**  
among, in the middle of, PREP – **yáyôwi**  
and, (primarily used for conjoining verb phrases) PART – **qá**  
and, PART – **tá alternative spelling: táká**  
angry: he is angry, VAI – **kisqutu-**  
angry: he is angry, VAI – **musqôhtam-**  
animal, NA – **awáyáhs plural awáyáhsak**  
another, other, PRON – **ôkutak plural ôkutakansh (inanimate), ôkutakanak (animate)**  
ant, NA – **áyiks, plural áyiksak**  
anyone, who (in questions), someone, PRON – **awán**  
apple, NA – **áhpihs, plural áhpihsak**  
arm, NI DEP – **-hputin, my arm nuhputin, plural nuhputinsh**  
arise, as out of bed, get up, VAI – **pasuqi-**  
around, about, concerning, PREP – **papômi**  
as, in such a way, thus, how, so, PART – **uy, ‘this way’ – yo uy**

ascend, go up, VAI – **kuhkuhqi-**  
 ash tree, NA – **môyôhks plural môyôhksak**  
 ashamed: he is ashamed, VAI – **akacu-**  
 ashes, dust, NI – **puqi**  
 ask: he asks him, questions him, VTA – **natotum-**  
 ask him for it, ask it of him, VTA – **wihqitumaw-, kuwihqitumôsh - 'please'**  
 asleep: sleep, be asleep, VAI – **kawi-**  
 assemble, gather (oneselves), congregate, attend church meeting, VAI – **môwáwi-**  
 aunt, NA DEP – **-ohkumihs**  
 autumn, fall – **taqôq NI**  
 autumn: it is autumn, fall, VII – **taqôqu-**  
 awake, wake up, VAI – **tohki-**  
 away, beyond, further on, ADV – **ôkowi**  
 awl, NA – **muquhs, plural muksak**  
 axe, hatchet, NI – **takôk, plural takôkansh**

## B

baby, child, NA – **páhpohs plural páhpohsak**  
 back (of body), NI DEP – **-hpsqan, my back nuhpsqan plural muhpsquansh,**  
 backbone, spine, NI DEP – **-tahtakôq**  
 back: behind, in the back of, PREP – **wuták**  
 back, returning, ADV – **quski**  
 bad, evil, wicked, PRENOUN – **maci**  
 bad spirit, ghost, NA – **cipay, plural cipayak**  
 bake, cook, VAI – **aposu-**  
 ball, NI – **pôhpaskôk, plural pôhpaskôkansh**  
 bark, tree bark, NI – **wuyacásq plural wuyacásqash**  
 basket, NI – **manotá, plural manotásh**  
 basket splint, NI – **pôpayik plural pôpayikansh**  
 bathe: wash oneself, bathe, VAI – **kishtutu-**  
 be: to be, exist VAI – **ayu-**, (not used with location)  
 beach, shore, NI – **tahkamuq plural tahkamuqash**  
 bead, wampum shell, NI – **môsôpi plural môsôpish**  
 bean, NI – **masqusit plural masqusitash**  
 bear, NA – **awáshohs, plural awáshohsak**  
 beat: hit him, strike him, beat him, VTA – **takam-**  
 beat: hit it, strike it, beat it, VTI – **takatam-**  
 beaver, NA – **tumôhq plural tumôhqák**  
 because, because of, ADV – **sômi**  
 because of that, therefore, PART – **niwuci**  
 bed, NI – **apun plural apunásh**  
 before, ahead, not yet, PART – **ásqam**  
 begin: it begins, starts, VII – **kucuhshun-**  
 behind, in the back of, PREP – **wuták**  
 belly, stomach, guts, NI DEP – **-yakus plural muyakusash**  
 belt, NI – **tukucôpi plural tukucôpish**

better: he recovers, feels better, VAI – **kicá-**  
 betting: gamble, play at a betting game, VAI – **kusawasu-**  
 beyond, away, further on, ADV – **ôkowi**  
 big: he is great, mighty, big, VAI – **muhshaki-**  
 big: it is big, great, VII – **makáyu-**  
 big: it is big, large, VII – **muhsháyu-**  
 big, huge, PRE-NOUN – **kôkci-**  
 bird, NA – **cits plural citsak**  
 bird: hen, female bird, NA - **môyhsh plural moyhshak**  
 black: he is black, VAI – **sukisu-**  
 black: it is black, VII – **sukáyu-**  
 blackbird, NA – **acokayihs plural acokayihsak**  
 blanket, NI – **piyôkut** (English loan) *plural* **piyôkutash**  
 blessed: it is holy, sacred, blessed, VII – **wuyitupôhtam-**  
 blood, NI – **musqi my blood numsqi, his blood umsqi**  
 blue: he is blue, VAI – **siwôpisu-**  
 blue: it is blue, VII – **siwôpáyu-**  
 blueberry, NI – **sôht plural sôhtásh**  
 board, floor board – **pahsukôsq plural pahsukôsqash**  
 boat, canoe, NI – **muhshoy, NI plural muhshoyash**  
 bobwhite, quail, NA – **pohpohqutihs plural pohpohqutihsak**  
 body hair (of a person), hair of an animal, NI – **wihshákan** (singular indicates a single  
 strand of hair) *plural* **wihshákansh, my hair nuwihshákansh,**  
*his hair uwihshákansh*  
 body, self, NA DEP – **-ahak** (dependent used as the Mohegan reflexive pronoun)  
*myself nahak, himself wahakáh*  
 body paint, face paint, vermilion, NI – **wuyam plural wuyamansh**  
 bone, NI DEP – **-skan plural nuskansh**  
 book, letter, writing, NI – **wuskhwik plural wuskhwikansh**  
 born, VAI – **niku-**  
 bottle, gourd, jar, NI – **qôyowasq plural qôyowasqash**  
 bowl, NI – **wisq** (alternative spelling: **wisq**) *plural* **wisqash**  
 boy, NA – **muhkacuks plural muhkacuksak**  
 boy: young man, older boy, NA – **yôkôp plural yôkôpák**  
 branch, stick, piece of wood, NI – **wutqun plural wutqunsh**  
 bread, NI – **putukunik plural putukunikansh**  
 breakfast: eat breakfast, VAI – **yôpôwihpwu-**  
 breast (not a woman's breasts), chest, NI DEP – **-hpôyák muhpôyákansh**  
 breath, spirit, NI – **yáhsháwôk plural yáhsháwôkansh**  
 breathe, VAI – **yáhshá-**  
 bridge, NI – **tayôsq** (alternative spelling: **tayôsq**) *plural* **tayôsqônsh**  
 bring him, VTA – **pásaw-**  
 bring it, VTI – **páto-**  
 bring it to him, VTA – **pátaw-**  
 brook, stream, NI – **sipowihs plural sipowihsash**  
 brother: older brother, NA DEP – **-ntôyuquhs plural nuntôyuquhsak**

brother: sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother), NA DEP – **-itôps**  
*plural nitôpsak*  
 brother: man's brother, NA – **-imat** *plural nimatak*  
 brother: younger sibling (brother or sister), NA DEP – **-ihsums** *plural nihsumsak*  
 brother-in-law, NA DEP – **-atôq** *plural natôqak*, *his brother-in-law watôqah*  
 brown: he is brown, VAI – **môpamuqisu-**  
 brown: it is brown, VII – **môpamuqáyu-**  
 buck, male deer, NA – **ayôp** *plural ayôpák*  
 but, only, rather, instead, PART – **wipi**  
 but, PART – **qut** (indicates less sharp contrast than **wipi**)  
 butter, grease, oil, NI – **pum**  
 by, near, next to, PREP – **kuski**  
 by, with (as an instrument), PREP – **naspi** (alternative spelling: **nashpi**)

## C

call him, summon him, VTA – **wihkum-**  
 call him (something), name him, VTA – **ahuy-**  
 call it, say (to) it, VTI – **utam-**  
 called: he is named, called, VAI – **usuwisu-**  
 can, enough, able, PART – **tápi**  
 candle, lamp, NI – **wiqanôtik** *plural wiqanôtikansh*  
 canoe, boat, NI – **muhshoy**, NI *plural muhshoyash*  
 careful: he is careful, cunning, wise, VAI – **wáwôtam-**  
 carry it (in the hand), VTI – **kinum-**  
 casino, NI – **kusawasikamuq** ‘gambling building’ *plural kusawasikamuqsh*  
 cat, NA – **pohpohs** *plural pohpohsak*  
 catch him, seize him, VTA – **tahqun-**  
 catch it, seize it, VTI – **tahqunum-**  
 certainly, sure, definitely, ADV – **mohci**  
 chair, NI – **ahpapon** *plural (ah)paponsh*  
 chase him, look for him, VTA – **natskaw-**  
 cheek, NI DEP – **-anonaw** *plural nanonawash*  
 chestnut, NI – **wôpum** ‘white nut’  
 chestnut tree, NI – **wôpumus**  
 chest, breast (not a woman's breasts), NI DEP – **-hpôyák** *muhpôyákansh*  
 chicken, NA – **môyhsháks** *plural môyhsháksak*  
 chief, sachem, NA – **sôcum** *plural sôcumôk*  
 child, baby, NA – **páhpohs** *plural páhpohsak*  
 child: (one's) child, offspring, NA DEP – **-nicôn** *plural nunicônak*  
 chimney, smokehole, NI – **wunáhucakamuq** *plural wunáhucakamuqash*  
 chin, jaw, NI DEP – **-tôpkan** *plural mutôpkansh*  
 chipmunk, NA – **aniks** *plural aniksak*  
 clam, long clam, NA – **suksuw** *plural suksuwak*  
 claw, hoof, nail, NA DEP – **-hkas** *plural nuhkasak*  
 clean him, wash him, VTA – **kucusum-**  
 clean it wash it, (as body part), VTA – **kucusuto-**

clean: wash oneself, bathe, VAI – **kishtutu-**  
 clean it, VTI – **pahkito-**  
 clean: he is clean, VAI – **pahkisu-**  
 clean: it is clean, VII – **pahkáyu-**  
 close it, shut it, VTI – **kupham-**  
 close: it is closed, shut, VII – **kupáyu-**  
 clothes, garment, clothing, cloth, NI – **môyák plural môyákunsh**  
 clothed: he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something) , VAI – **aqu-**  
 cloud, NI – **ôkatuq plural ôkatuqash**  
 cloudy: it is cloudy, overcast, VII – **kupqat-**  
 coat, jacket, NI – **akuwôk plural akuwôkansh**  
 coffee, ‘bean liquid’ NI – **masqisitôp**  
 cold: he is cold, VAI – **qusqacu-**  
 cold: it is cold (of things), VII – **sôyôqat-**  
 cold: it is cold (of weather), VII – **tuhkáyuw**  
 come: he comes VAI – **piyô-**  
 come! PHRASE – **piyôsh! plural piyôq!**  
 come: it comes, VII – **piyômu-**  
 come from: he comes from (a place), goes from, VAI – **wucshá-**  
 come from: it goes from, comes from (a place), VII – **wucshá-**  
 come in, enter, VAI – **suqi-**  
 come in: welcome, come in, PHRASE – **wiqômun, suqish! plural wiqômun, suqiq!**  
 come with me! PHRASE – **wicáwun plural wicáwiq**  
 commonly, often, ADV – **wikôci**  
 completed, finished, after, PREV – **kisi**  
 conceal it, cover it, VTI – **ôkhum-**  
 concerning, around, about, PREP – **papômi**  
 confused: he is confused, VAI – **cipshá-**  
 congregate, assemble, gather (oneselves), attend church meeting, VAI – **môwáwi-**  
 cook, bake, VAI – **aposu-**  
 cooking pot, kettle, NA – **ahkohqihsh plural ahkohqihshak**  
 corn, Indian corn, NI – **wiwáhcum plural wiwáhcumunsh**  
 corn: seed, seed corn, NI – **wuskanim plural wuskanimunsh**  
 cornmeal mush, corn soup, NI – **sôp**  
 cornmeal: pounded parched corn meal (uncooked), NI – **yohkhik**  
 cornmeal: make corn meal, grind corn meal, VAI – **yohkhikancá-**  
 correct: it is right, true, correct, VII – **wimonáyu-**  
 correct: that is right, true, correct, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**  
 correct: speak the truth, be correct, VAI – **wuyômwá-**  
 cough, VAI – **wuhsquni-**  
 count, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game, VAI – **akisu-**  
 cousin, NA DEP – **-atôks (natôks: my cousin) plural natôksak**  
 cover it, conceal it, VTI – **ôkhum-**  
 cow, NA – **káhsh plural káhshunak**  
 cranberry, NI – **pôcum plural pôcumunsh**  
 crane, NA – **tayák plural tayákôk**

crazy: he is crazy, VAI – **cunáyu-**  
cricket, grasshopper, NA – **qáqiqihshôt plural qáqiqihshôták**  
crippled: be crippled, disabled, VAI – **pôkasu-**  
crooked: be crooked, VII – **wôkáyú-**  
cross, pass over, VAI – **quskacá-**  
crow, NA – **kôkôc plural kôkôc**  
cunning: he is careful, cunning, wise, VAI – **wáwôtam-**  
cut it, VTI – **tumusum-**

## D

dance, VAI – **mutákô-**  
dance with someone, VTA – **witkám-**  
daughter, NA DEP – **-tônihs plural nutônihsak**  
daughter-in-law, NA DEP – **-hshum plural nuhshumak**  
dawn: it is sunrise, dawn, VII – **wôpan**  
day, NI – **kisk (yo kisk: today) plural kiskash**  
day: it is day, a day, VII – **kisukat-**  
dead: die, he is dead , VAI – **nupu-**  
deer, NA – **noyuhc plural noyuhcák**  
deer: buck, male deer, NA – **ayôp plural ayôpák**  
deer: doe, female deer, NA – **quniq plural quniqák**  
definitely, certainly, sure, ADV – **mohci**  
descend, go down, VAI – **wômuhsu-**  
die, he is dead , VAI – **nupu-**  
difficult: it is difficult, hard, VII – **sayakat**  
dine, eat, VAI – **mitsu-**  
dirt, land, earth, ground, NI – **ahki plural ahkiyash**  
dirty: he is dirty, VAI – **nuskinôqusu-**  
dirty: it is dirty, unclean, VII – **nuskinôqat-**  
disabled: be crippled, be disabled, VAI – **pôkasu-**  
dish, plate, NI – **wiyôk plural wiyôkansh**  
distant, far, far away, ADV – **yôwatuk**  
do (so) , VAI – **i-**  
do: what are you doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutus? plural cáqan kutusumô?**  
do: what are we (inclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutusumun?**  
do: what are we (exclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan nutusumun?**  
doe, female deer, NA – **quniq plural quniqák**  
dog, NA – **náhtiá plural náhtiák**  
dog: little dog, puppy, NA – **ayumohs plural ayumohsak**  
don't! stop it, (used to make negative commands), PART – **áhqi**  
door, doorway, gate, NI – **sqôt plural sqôtásh**  
downpour: there is a great rain, a lot of rain, a downpour, VII – **muhsuyôn**  
downward, ADV – **wômiyo**  
draw it out, away, pull it back, withdraw it, VTI – **wutôtunum-**  
dream, VAI – **uyuqôm-**  
dress: woman's dress, NI – **pitkôs plural pitkôsonsh**

dressed: he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something) , VAI – **aqu-**  
 drink, VAI – **wutatam-**  
 drop it, let it fall, VTI – **patupshato-**  
 drum, NA – **popowutáhuk plural popowutáhukanak**  
 drunk: be drunk, VII – **kakiwá-**  
 dry: it is dry, VII – **nunahtáyu-**  
 dry it, VTI – **nunahshum-**  
 duck, NA – **qiqikum plural qiqikum(a)sh**  
 dung, feces, shit, manure, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**  
 dust, ashes, NI – **puqi**  
 dwell, lives at, VAI – **wutahki-** 'have as ones land'– **wutahkiwôk**

## E

eagle, bald eagle, NA – **wôpsukuhq plural wôpsukuhqák**  
 ear, NI DEP – **-htawaq plural nuhtawaqash**  
 earth, dirt, land, ground, NI – **ahki plural ahkiyash**  
 earthward, toward the ground, ADV – **ahkiyo**  
 easily, ADV – **nukumi**  
 east, eastward, ADV – **wôpanayo**  
 easy: it is easy, VII – **nukumat-**  
 eat, dine, VAI – **mitsu-**  
 eat: Eat! PHRASE – **mitsush! plural mitsuq!**  
 eat: Let's eat! PHRASE – **mitsutuk!**  
 eat: it tastes good, is good to eat, VII – **wihpquat**  
 eat: like to eat him, VTA – **wikimoh-**  
 eat: like to eat it, VTI – **wikimicu-**  
 eat breakfast, VAI – **yôpôwihpwu-**  
 eat him (something animate), VTA – **moh-**  
 eat it, VTI – **micu-**  
 eat lunch, VAI – **pôhsqáhp(w)u-**  
 eat supper, VAI – **wuyôkuhpwu-**  
 edge, rim, hem, NI – **wus plural wusásh**  
 eel, NA – **nihs plural nihsôwak**  
 egg, NI – **wôm plural wômansh**  
 eight, NUM – **shwôsk**  
 eighth, ADV – **shwôskut**  
 eighty, NUM – **shwôsk-cahshuncák**  
 elder, old person, old man, NA – **kuhcayhs plural kuhcayhsak**  
 eleven, NUM – **páyaq napni nuqut**  
 elsewhere, otherwise, ADV – **ôkutkanuk**  
 empty: it is empty, VII – **sawáyu-**  
 enjoy: he likes it, enjoys it, VTI – **wikôtam-**  
 enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, rejoicing, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**  
*plural wikôtamuwôkansh*  
 enough: it is enough, sufficient, VII – **tápáyu-**  
 emotion, feeling NI – **uyutáháwôk plural uyutáháwôkansh**



enough, can, able, PART – **tápi**  
 enter, come in, VAI – **suqi-**  
 equal: it is equal to, the same as, VII – **tátupiyu-**  
 even, yes, PART – **nuks**  
 evening: it is evening, VII – **wuyôksu-**  
 evening-eat, NI – **wuyôhkuhpuwôk plural wuyôkpuwôkansch**  
 every, all, PART – **wámi**  
 evil deed, sin, transgression, NI – **matôpáwôk plural matôpáwôkansch**  
 evil: it is evil, wicked, VII – **macitu-**  
 evil, wicked, bad, PRENOUN – **maci**  
 exceedingly: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**  
 exist: to be, exist VAI – **ayu-**, (not used with location)  
 extremely, very, PART – **wínu**  
 eye, face, NI DEP – **-skisúq plural nuskisúqash**

## F

face, eye, NI DEP – **-skisúq plural nuskisúqash**  
 face paint, body paint, vermilion, NI – **wuyam plural wuyamansch**  
 fall, autumn, – **taqôq** NI  
 fall: it is autumn, fall, VII – **taqôqu-**  
 fall: leaves fall, VII – **punipakat-**  
 fall, VAI – **tuksuni-**  
 fall: it falls, VII – **punshá-**  
 fall: drop it, let it fall, VTI – **patupshato-**  
 fall down, VAI – **paskahsháhsan-**  
 family, NI – **cáhsháyuwôk plural cáhsháyuwôkansch**  
 fan, NI – **páwanuhtôk** (alternate: **páwantôk**) *plural páwan(uh)tôkansch*  
 far: he is far away, far off, VAI – **yôwapu-**  
 far, far away, distant, ADV – **yôwatuk**  
 farm, field, NI – **ahcuhk plural ahcuhkánsch**  
 fast, quickly, hastily, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**  
 father, NA DEP – **-ohsh plural nohsuhsak, my father nohsh**  
 fear, NI – **quhsháwôk plural quhsháwôkansch**  
 fear: he is afraid of him, fears him, VTA – **quhsh-**  
 fear: he is afraid of it, fears it, VTI – **quhtam-**  
 feather, NA – **miqun**  
 feces, dung, shit, manure, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**  
 feed him, give him food, VTA – **ahsam-**  
 feel hot: he is hot, feels hot, VAI – **kusápusu-**  
 feel so, feel a certain way (emotionally) , VAI – **uyutáhá-**  
 feeling, emotion, NI – **uyutáháwôk plural uyutáháwôkansch**  
 feels: he recovers, feels better, VAI – **kicá-**  
 female elder, old woman, NA – **winay plural winayak**  
 fence, (outdoor) wall, NI – **pumiyotôk plural pumiyotôkansch**  
 fetch it, go get it, VTI – **nimskam-**  
 few: be few in number, not many (of people or animals), VII – **akôhshisu-**

field, farm, NI – **ahcuhk plural ahcuhkánsh**  
 fifth, NUM – **nupáwut**  
 fifth day: it is five days, the fifth day, Friday, VII – **nupáwuqunakat**  
 fifty, NUM – **nupáw-cahshuncák**  
 fill it, VTI – **yumwahto-**  
 fine: I am fine, PHRASE – **nuwiyámo plural nuwiyámo**  
 find him, VTA – **muskaw-**  
 find it, VTI – **muskam-**  
 finger, NI DEP – **-icuk plural nicukansh**  
 finish it, VTI – **pahkacihto-**  
 finished, after, completed, PREV – **kisi**  
 fir, pine, NA – **kow plural kowák**  
 fire, NI – **wiyohht plural wiyohhtásh**  
 fire: make a fire, VAI – **potawá-**  
 first, ahead, before, ADV – **nikôni**  
 first day: it is one day, first day, Monday, VII – **nuqutuqunakat**  
 fish, NA – **piyámáq plural piyámáqak**  
 fish scale, husk, hull, nut shell, NI – **wahakay plural wahakayash**  
 fish (verb), go fishing, VAI – **piyámáqcá-**  
 five, NUM – **nupáw**  
 five days: it is five days, the fifth day, Friday, VII – **nupáwuqunakat**  
 flea, NA – **apiq plural apiqak**  
 floor board, board, NI – **pahsukôsq plural pahsukôsqash**  
 flower, NI – **upihsháw plural upihsháwôns**  
 flute, musical instrument, NI – **pupiq plural pupiqansh**  
 flute: he plays music, plays a flute, VAI – **pupiqá-**  
 fly (the insect), NA – **ocáwáhs plural ocáwáhsak**  
 fog: it is foggy, there is fog, VII – **awan-**  
 food, NI – **micuwôk plural micuwôkansh**  
 food: feed him, give him food, VTA – **ahsam-**  
 foolish: he is foolish, stupid, VAI – **asoku-**  
 foot, NI DEP – **-sit plural nusitash**  
 forehead, NI DEP – **-skatuq**  
 forest, woods, NI – **kuhpáy plural kuhpáyash**  
 forever, always, ADV – **mucimi**  
 forget it, VTI – **wanôtam-**  
 forgive him, VTA – **áhqôhtamaw-**  
 forgive it, VTI – **áhqôhtam-**  
 forty, NUM – **yáwuncák**  
 four, NUM – **yáw**  
 four days: it is 4th day, four days, Thursday, VII – **yáwuqunakat**  
 fourth, NUM – **yáwut**  
 fox, NA – **wôks plural wôksak**  
 free; he is free, VAI – **nayawiyu-**  
 free, PRENOUN – **nayawi**  
 freely, ADV – **nayawi**

Friday: it is five days, the fifth day, Friday, VII – **nupáwuqunakat**  
 friend, NA DEP – **-itôp**  
 frighten him, scare him, VTA – **wisay-**  
 frightened: he is afraid, frightened, scared, VAI – **wisôsu-**  
 frog, NA – **kopayáhs plural kopayáhsak**  
 from, of, PREP – **wuci**  
 front: in front of, PREP – **áyhqapi**  
 fun, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, rejoicing, NI – **wikôtamuwôk,**  
*plural wikôtamuwôkansh*  
 further on, beyond, away, ADV – **ôkowi**  
 futilely, in vain, for no reason, ADV – **ákowi**  
 future marker, ‘will’, PART **mus**

## G

gamble, play at a betting game, VAI – **kusawasu-**  
 garden, NI – **tayhkihcáwôk plural tayhkihcáwôkansh**  
 garment, cloth, clothing, clothes, NI – **môyák plural môyákunsh**  
 gate, door, doorway, NI – **sqôt plural sqôtásh**  
 gather (oneselves), assemble, congregate, attend church meeting, VAI – **môwáwi-**  
 gather it, pick it (as of fruit, or other inanimate objects), VTI – **mukunum-**  
 gently, softly, slowly, ADV – **mayuni**  
 get up, arise, VAI – **pasuqi-**  
 get up, arise, as out of bed, VAI – **ômki-**  
 ghost, bad spirit, NA – **cipay plural cipayak**  
 girl, NA – **sqáhsihs plural sqáhsihsak**  
 give him food, feed him, VTA – **ahsam-**  
 give (it) to him, VTA – **miy-**  
 give it to me, PHRASE – **misum! plural misiq!**  
 give it to us, PHRASE – **misunán**  
 give it up, quit it, throw it away, VTI – **pakitam-**  
 glove, mitten, NI – **micáhs plural micáhsak**  
 go along, walk along, travel, VAI – **pumshá-**  
 go and, PREV – **mawi**  
 go away, head off, VAI – **môci-**  
 go back, return, VAI – **putuki-**  
 go down, descend, VAI – **wômuhsu-**  
 go fast, quickly, VAI – **kipshô-**  
 go fishing, fish (verb), VAI – **piyámáqcá-**  
 go from: he goes from, comes from (a place), VAI – **wucshá-**  
 go from: it goes from, comes from (a place), VII – **wucshá-**  
 go get it, fetch it, VTI – **nimskam-**  
 go to sweat in a sweatlodge, VAI – **pisupá-**  
 go up, ascend, VAI – **kuhkuhqi-**  
 go with him, accompany him, VTI – **wicáw-**  
 go: where are you going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshá? plural cáhak kutihshámô?**  
 go: where are we (inclusive) going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshámun?**

god, NA – **manto** *plural* **mantowak**  
 God, NA – **Manto**  
 going to, intend to, about to, PREV - **katawi**  
 gone, nothing, not any, none, PART – **mucáq**  
 good: he is good, looking good, pretty, VAI – **wiku-**  
 good: it is good, good looking, VII – **wikun-**  
 good: it tastes good, is good to eat, VII – **wihpquat**  
 good: it smells good, VII – **wuyimôqat**  
 good, well, ADV – **wuyi**  
 goodbye, PHRASE – **nahunuhshásh** *plural* **nahunuhsháq**  
 good-looking: he is good-looking, handsome, VAI – **wikco-**  
 good morning! PHRASE – **wiqáhsun**  
 good afternoon, PHRASE – **wikun qátahqahqáw**  
 good evening, PHRASE – **wikun wuyôksuw**  
 good night, PHRASE – **wikun tupkuw**  
 good day, PHRASE – **wikun kisk**  
 good weather: it looks like good weather, it is a nice day, VII – **wiyôqat**  
 goose, NA – **kahôk** *plural* **kahôkak**  
 gooseberry, NI – **pasqatam** *plural* **pasqatamunsh**  
 gourd, jar, bottle, NI – **qôyowasq** *plural* **qôyowasqash**  
 grandchild, NA DEP – **-ohsuhs** *plural* **nohsuhsak**  
 grandfather, NA DEP – **-okunahs** *plural* **nokunahsak**  
 grandmother, NA DEP – **-nánu** *plural* **nunánuk**  
 grape, NI – **winom** *plural* **winomunsh**  
 grasshopper, cricket, NA – **qáqiqihshôt** *plural* **qáqiqihshôták**  
 great: it is big, great, VII – **makáyu-**  
 great: he is great, mighty, big, VAI – **muhsaki-**  
 greetings, hello, PART – **aquy**  
 greetings, welcome, PART – **wiqômun**  
 grease, oil, butter, NI – **pum**  
 green: he is green, VAI – **askasqisu-**  
 green: it is green, VII – **askasqáyu-**  
 greet him, salute him, VTA – **wôkum-**  
 grind: cornmeal: make corn meal, grind corn meal, VAI – **yohkhikancá-**  
 ground, earth, dirt, land, NI – **ahki** *plural* **ahkiyash**  
 ground: earthward, toward the ground, ADV – **ahkiyo**  
 groundhog, woodchuck, NA – **akasq** *plural* **akasqak**  
 grow: it grows, VII – **nikun-**  
 gun, NI – **páskhik** *plural* **páskhikansh**  
 guts, belly, stomach, NI DEP – **-yakus** *plural* **muyakusash**

## H

hair: body hair (of a person), hair of an animal, NI – **wihshákan** (singular indicates a single strand of hair) *plural* **wihshákansh**, *my hair* **nuwihshákansh**, *his hair* **uwihshákansh**  
 hair ‘of the head’ (singular indicates a single strand of hair), NI DEP – **-hpukuhq**

*plural nuhpuk'hqash*  
 half, partly, ADV – **cáhci**  
 half, some, part (of), PART – **pôhshi**  
 hand, NI DEP – **-ic plural nicish**  
 handle, NI – **inôk plural inôkansh**  
 handsome: he is good-looking, handsome, pretty VAI – **wikco-**  
 happy: he is happy, VAI – **wiyayu-**  
 happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, rejoicing, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**  
*plural wikôtamuwôkansh*  
 hard: it is difficult, hard, VII – **sayakat**  
 harm: hurt him, injure him, harm him, VAI – **wis-**  
 harvest (noun), NI – **kipunumuwôk plural kipunumuwôkansh**  
 harvest it, VTI – **kipunum-**  
 hastily, fast, quickly, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**  
 hatchet, axe, NI – **takôk, plural takôkansh**  
 hate him, VTA – **cuhs háyum-**  
 hate it, VTI – **cuhs hôtam-**  
 have him, VTA – **wacôn-**  
 have it, keep it, VTI – **wacônum-**  
 have to, must, PART – **côci**  
 hawk, NA – **awáhsh plural awáhshák**  
 he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**  
 head off, go away, VAI – **môci-**  
 head, NI DEP – **-hkunôk plural muhkunôkansh**  
 head him, VTA – **putaw-**  
 healthy: he is healthy, well, VAI – **wiyámo-**  
 healthy: be well, healthy, VII – **kôkicá-**  
 healthy: I am in good health, PHRASE – **nukôkicá**  
 hear it, VTI – **putam-**  
 heart, NI DEP – **-táh plural mutáhash**  
 heated: it is hot, heated (of substances or food, not weather), VII – **kusaputá-**  
 heaven, sky, NI – **kisúq**  
 heavy: he is heavy, VAI – **qusuqan-**  
 heavy: it is heavy, VII – **qusuqan-**  
 heavy: light: it is light in weight, not heavy, VII – **yôkan-**  
 height, NI – **qunôhqusuwôk plural qunôhqusuwôkansh**  
 hello, greetings, PHRASE – **aquy**  
 help him, VTA – **ayunamaw-**  
 hem, edge, rim, NI – **wus plural wusásh**  
 hen, female bird, NA – **môyhsh plural moyhshak**  
 her: he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**  
 here, PART – **yotay**  
 hide, skin, NA – **ahshay**  
 hide, is hidden, VAI – **putaqi-**  
 hide it, VTI – **kôcto-**  
 high: it is tall, high, VII – **qunôkan-**

high up, upward, above, ADV – **wáwápi**  
 hill, mountain, NI – **wacuw**  
 him: he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**  
 hit him, strike him, beat him, VTA – **takam-**  
 hit it, strike it, beat it, VTI – **takatam-**  
 hold him, VTA – **mihkun-**  
 hold it, VTI – **mihkunum-**  
 holy: it is holy, sacred, blessed, VII – **wuyitupôhtam-**  
 home, house, lodge, NI – **-ik plural nikash**  
 hoof, nail, claw, NA DEP – **-hkas plural nuhkasak**  
 horse, NA – **husihs plural husihsak**  
 hot: he is hot, feels hot, VAI – **kusápusu-**  
 hot: it is hot (of weather), VII – **kusutá-**  
 hot: it is hot, heated (of substances or food, not weather), VII – **kusaputá-**  
 house: Indian-style house, wigwam, NI – **wicuw plural wicômash**  
 house (European style), NI – **cáhqin plural cáhqinsh**  
 house: home, house, lodge, NI – **-ik plural nikash**  
 how much, how many (animate), PART – **cáhsuw**  
 how much, how many (inanimate), PART – **cáhshi**  
 how (in questions), PART – **tôn**  
 how are you, PHRASE – **tôn kutaya plural tôn kutayamô**  
 how do you say, PHRASE – **tôn kutiwá? plural tôn kutiwámô?**  
 how, as, in such a way, thus, so, PART – **uy**, ‘this way’ – **yo uy**  
 huge, big, PRENOUN – **kôkci-**  
 hull, nut shell, husk, fish scale, NI – **wahakay plural wahakayash**  
 human: Indian, human, regular person, NA – **inskitôp plural inskitôpák**  
 hundred, NUM (numeral used after the numbers 1 through 9 to form multiples of a  
 hundred; also an alternate term for 'one') – **pásuq**  
 hungry: he is hungry, VAI – **yôtum-**  
 hunting, hunt (noun), NI – **acáwôk plural acáwôkansh**  
 hunt, go on a hunt, VAI – **acá-**  
 hurry: be in a hurry, VII – **cáyhqatum-**  
 hurry: hastily, fast, quickly, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**  
 hurt: he is in pain, he hurts, VAI – **ôhqamamu-**  
 hurt him, injure him, harm him, VAI – **wis-**  
 husband, NA – **-âhsuk plural náhsukak**  
 husk, hull, nut shell, fish scale, NI – **wahakay plural wahakayash**

## I

I, me, PRON – **ni**  
 I don't know, PART – **tatô**  
 ice, NI – **kupat plural kupatunsh**  
 ill: be sick, ill, perish, VII – **máhcuná-**  
 in order that, so as to, for the purpose of, PREV – **wáci**  
 injure: hurt him, injure him, harm him, VAI – **wis-**  
 intend to, going to, about to, PREV – **katawi**

Indian, human, regular person, NA – **inskitôp plural inskitôpák**  
Indian corn, corn, NI – **wiwáhcum plural wiwáhcumunsh**  
Indian-style house, wigwam, NI – **wicuw plural wicômash**  
information: tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimu-**  
information: tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw-**  
is at: it is located, it is at a place, VII – **ahtá-**  
is thus: it is so, is thus, is that way, VII – **uyáyu-**  
island, NI – **munhan plural munhansh**  
instead, rather, but, only, PART – **wipi**

## J

jacket, coat, NI – **akuwôk plural akuwôkansh**  
jar, gourd, bottle, NI – **qôyowasq plural qôyowasqash**  
jaw, chin, NI DEP – **-tôpkan plural mutôpkansh**  
jealous: he is jealous, VAI – **uskawusu-**  
jump, VAI – **qihshô-**

## K

keep it, have it, VTI – **wacônum-**  
kettle, cooking pot, NA – **ahkohqihsh plural ahkohqihshak**  
kill him, VTA – **nuhsh-**  
knee, NI DEP – **-hkutuq plural nuhkutuqash**  
knife, NI – **punitôk plural punitôkansh**  
know him, VTA – **wáh-**  
know it, VTI – **wáhto-**  
know: I don't know, PART – **tatô**

## L

lake, pond, NI – **nupsapáq plural nupsapáqash**  
lamp, candle, NI – **wiqanôtik plural wiqanôtikansh**  
land, earth, dirt, ground, NI – **ahki plural ahkiyash**  
language, NI – **uyôtowáwôk plural uyôtowáwôkansh**  
language, word, NI – **kikátohkávôk plural kikátohkávôkansh**  
large: it is big, large, VII – **muhsáyú-**  
last (in order), ADV – **macuhsh**  
later, later on, in a while, ADV – **páhsut**  
laugh, VAI – **wihco-**  
lazy: be lazy, VII – **mikiskutu-**  
lead him there, lead him to a certain place, VTA – **uyasun-**  
leaf, NI – **wunipaq plural wunipaqash**  
learn: he learns it, VTI – **nihtuhto-**  
leave him, abandon him, VTA – **nukay-**  
leave it, abandon it, VTI – **nukatum-**  
leaves fall, VII – **punipakat-**  
left, left side, NI – **miyac my left numiyac**  
left, leftward, ADV – **miyaco**

leg, NI – **hkôt plural nuhkôtash**  
 legend, myth, NI – **ôtshohkôk plural ôtshohkôkansh**  
 legging, stocking, sock, NI – **kôkuw plural kôkuwansh**  
 lest, otherwise, PART – **skôt**  
 letter, book, writing, NI – **wuskhwik plural wuskhwikansh**  
 letter, sign, mark, NI – **kuhkunasuwôk plural kuhkunasuwôkansh**  
 lick: he licks it, VTI – **nosqatam-**  
 life, NI – **pumôtamuwôk plural pumôtamuwôkansh**  
 lift it, VTI – **uspunum-**  
 light: it is light in weight, not heavy, VII – **yôkan-**  
 lightning: there is lightning, lightning flashes, VII – **wôwôsôpshá-**  
 like: he likes it, enjoys it, VTI – **wikôtam-**  
 like to eat him, VTA – **wikimoh-**  
 like to eat it, VTI – **wikimicu-**  
 like, similar to, PREP – **aqi**  
 likewise, in the same way, as also, PART – **nánuk**  
 liquor, alcohol, rum, NI – **ôhkupi plural ôhkupish**  
 listen to him, VTA – **kuhkihtaw-**  
 listen: PHRASE – **kuhkihtaw! plural kuhkihtôhq!**  
 listen: let's listen to him, PHRASE – **kuhkihtawôtuk!**  
 listen to it, VTI – **kuhkihtam-**  
 listen! PHRASE – **kuhkihtamsh! plural kuhkihtamoq!**  
 listen: let's listen to it, PHRASE – **kuhkihtamutuk!**  
 little: it is little, small, VII – **piwáhcu-**  
 little: little bit, only a little, ADV – **kôcuci**  
 little dog, puppy, NA – **ayumohs plural ayumohsak**  
 live: he lives, is alive, VAI – **pumôtam-**  
 lives at, dwells, VAI – **wutahki-** 'have as one's land' – **wutahkiwôk**  
 lobster, NA – **muhshôc plural muhshôcák**  
 located: he is located, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**  
 located: it is located, it is at a place, VII – **ahtá-**  
 lodge: home, house, lodge, NI – **-ik plural nikash**  
 long: it is long, VII – **qunáyu-**  
 long, PRENOUN – **quni-**  
 long time ago, since long ago, ADV – **yôwat**  
 look at him, VTA – **kunaw-**  
 look at it, VTA – **kunam-**  
 look for him, chase him, VTA – **natskaw-**  
 look for it, VTA – **natskam-**  
 look like, resemble, VII – **aquniwôqat-**  
 looking good: he is good, looking good, VAI – **wiku-**  
 love him, VTA – **wômôy-**  
 love it, VTI – **wômôhtam-**  
 love, 'loving each other' NI – **wômôyutuwôk plural wômôyutuwôkansh**  
 love: I love you, PHRASE – **kuwômôyush**  
 love: your loving cousin, PHRASE – **Wômôyáw Katôks**



lunch: eat lunch, VAI – **pôhsqáhp(w)u-**

## M

maggot, worm, NA – **ohq plural ohqák**

make: he makes it, VTI – **wusto-**

make: he makes it for him, VTA – **wustaw-**

make a fire, VAI – **potawá-**

make corn meal, grind corn meal, VAI – **yohkhikancá-**

make him, VTA – **wusuh-**

man, NA – **in plural inak**

man's brother, NA – **-imat plural nimatak**

man: young man, older boy, NA – **yôkôp plural yôkôpák**

manure, dung, feces, shit, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**

many: be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals), VII – **muhtáwi-**

many: be many, much, abundant (inanimate things), VII – **muhtáwiyu-**

many: be few in number, not many (of people or animals), VII – **akôhsihsu-**

many: how much, how many (animate), PART – **cáhsuw**

many: how much, how many (inanimate), PART – **cáhshi**

many: too much, too many, too, PART – **wusômi**

mark, letter, sign, NI – **kuhkunasuwôk plural kuhkunasuwôkansh**

marriage, wedding, NI – **wuhsintamuwôk plural wuhsintamuwôkansh**

marsh, swamp, NI – **mahcáq plural mahcáqash**

maybe, perhaps, ADV – **páhki**

me, I, PRON – **ni**

meal, NI – **mitsuwôk plural mitsuwôkansh**

means: it says (so), means, signifies, VII – **iwômu-**

measure him, weigh him, VTA – **qutah-**

measure it, weigh it, VTI – **qutaham-**

meat, NI – **wiyawhs plural wiyawhsash**

medicine man, shaman, NA – **môyikow plural môyikowak**

meet him, VTA – **nakuskaw-**

meet: nice to have met you, PHRASE – **nuwikôtam nákuskyôôn**

*plural nuwikôtam nákuskyôyak*

midday: it is noon, midday, VII – **pôhsqá-**

middle of, among, PREP – **yáyôwi**

mighty: he is great, mighty, big, VAI – **muhshaki-**

mirror, NI – **pipinacucôhqôk plural pipinacucôhqôkansh**

miserable: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**

mitten, glove, NI – **micáhs plural micáhsak**

moccasin, shoe, NI – **mahkus plural mahkusunsh**

Mohegan, Mohegan Indian, NA – **mohiks plural mohiksak, mohiks-inak**

Mohegan, Mohegan Indian, NA – **moyahikaniw plural moyahikaniwak**

Monday: it is one day, first day, Monday, VII – **nuqutuqunakat**

money (English loan; usually used in plural), NI – **muni plural munish**

moon, month, NA – **wiyon plural wiyonak**

moose, NA – **mos plural mosak**

more, ADV – **áyuwi**  
 morning: in the morning, ADV – **yôpôwi**  
 mortar for pounding corn, NI – **takhwôk plural takhwôkansh**  
 mother, NA – **-nonôk my mother nunonôk**  
 mother-in-law, NA – **-suquhs plural nusuksak**  
 mountain, hill, NI – **wacuw**  
 mouse, NA – **muhshapqáhs plural muhshapqáhsak**  
 mouth, NI DEP – **-ton plural mutonsh**  
 move, stir, VAI – **mômôci-**  
 much: be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals), VII – **muhtáwi-**  
 much: be many, much, abundant (inanimate things), VII – **muhtáwiyu-**  
 much: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**  
 much: how much, how many (animate), PART – **cáhsuw**  
 much: how much, how many (inanimate), PART – **cáhshi**  
 much: too much, too many, too, PART – **wusômi**  
 mush: cornmeal mush, corn soup, NI – **sôp**  
 music, NI – **pupiqáwôk plural pupiqáwôkansh**  
 music: he plays music, plays a flute, VAI – **pupiqá-**  
 musical instrument, flute, NI – **pupiq plural pupiqansh**  
 must, have to, PART – **côci**  
 myth, legend, NI – **ôtshohkôk plural ôtshohkôkansh**

## N

nail, hoof, claw, NA DEP – **-hkas plural nuhkasak**  
 name, NI – **wisuwôk plural wisuwôkansh**  
 name him, call him (something), VTA – **ahuy-**  
 named: he is named, called, VAI – **usuwisu-**  
 named: what is your name, what are you called, PHRASE – **tôn kutusuwis?**  
     *plural tôn kutusuwisumô?*  
 nearly, almost, ADV – **ciwi**  
 near, by, next to, PREP – **kuski**  
 neck, NI – **-sucipuk plural musucipukansh**  
 nephew, niece, NA DEP – **-yuqahs plural nuyyuqahsak**  
 never, ADV – **mutôm**  
 new: he is young, new, VAI – **wuskinu-**  
 new: it is new, VII – **wuskáyu-**  
 news: tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimu-**  
 news: tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw-**  
 next to, near, by, PREP – **kuski**  
 next, second, for a second time, ADV – **naháhtôwi**  
 nice day: it looks like good weather, it is a nice day, VII – **wiyôqat**  
 niece, nephew, NA DEP – **-yuqahs plural nuyyuqahsak**  
 night: it is night, VII – **tupku-**  
 night: at night, during the night – ADV **nipôwi**  
 nine, NUM – **pásukokun**  
 ninety, NUM – **pásukokun-cahshuncák**

ninth, NUM – **pásukokunut**  
 no, not, PART – **mutu, mut**  
 none, nothing, not any, gone, PART – **mucáq**  
 noon: it is noon, midday, VII – **pôhsqá-**  
 north, northward, ADV – **nanumayo**  
 nose, NI DEP – **-côy plural mucôyush**  
 nothing, none, not any, gone, PART – **mucáq**  
 not, no, PART – **mutu alternative spelling: mut**  
 not yet, ahead, before, PART – **ásqam**  
 now, ADV – **iyó**  
 not, no, PART – **mutu**  
 not many: be few in number, not many (of people or animals), VII – **akôhsihsu-**  
 nut shell, hull, husk, fish scale, NI – **wahakay plural wahakayash**

## O

obey it, VTI – **wôwistam-**  
 obtain: he receives it, obtains it, VTI – **watunum-**  
 ocean, sea, NI – **kuhthan plural kuhthansh**  
 of, from, PREP – **wuci**  
 office, NI – **ayhkôsikamuq plural ayhkôsikamuqash**  
 offspring: (one's) child, offspring, NA DEP – **-nicôn plural nunicônak**  
 often, commonly, ADV – **wikôci**  
 oil, butter, grease, NI – **pum**  
 old, PRENOUN – **nukôni**  
 old person, elder, old man, NA – **kuhcayhs plural kuhcayhsak**  
 old woman, female elder, NA – **winay plural winayak**  
 older brother, NA DEP – **-ntôyuquhs plural nuntôyuquhsak**  
 older sister, NA DEP – **-msihs plural numsihsak**  
 on top of, over, above, upon, PREP – **waskici**  
 one, NUM – **nuqut**  
 one, (alternate form of hundred) NUM – **pásuq**  
 one day: it is one day, first day, Monday, VII – **nuqutuqunakat**  
 onion: wild onion, NA – **winuwáhs plural winuwáhsak**  
 only, ADV – **cánaw**  
 only, but, rather, instead, PART – **wipi**  
 open it, VTI – **yôcánum-**  
 otherwise, elsewhere, ADV – **ôkutkanuk**  
 otherwise, lest, PART – **skôt**  
 other, another, PRON – **ôkutak plural ôkutakansh (inanimate), ôkutkanak (animate)**  
 other side, on the other side, across, across water, PREP – **akômuk**  
 outside (of), outdoors, ADV – **pahqaci**  
 oven, stove, NI – **ahutanishunimuk plural ahutanishunimukansh**  
 over, on top of, above, upon, PREP – **waskici**  
 overcast: it is cloudy, overcast, VII – **kupqat-**  
 oyster, NA – **aponah plural aponahak**

## P

pack basket, tumpline, (basket with cord held over forehead) NI – **matôpi**

*plural matôpish*

pain: he is in pain, hurts, VAI – **ôhqamamu-**

paint: he paints it, VTI – **ayakunum-**

pants, trousers, NI – **átahwun plural átahwunsh**

part: it is (a) part, VII – **cupáyu-**

part of: some, part (of), half, PART – **pôhshi**

partly, half, ADV – **cáhci**

pass over, cross, VAI – **quskacá-**

past tense marker, used to, PART – **mô**

path, road, way, NI – **máy plural máy**

pencil, pen, NI – **wuskhwôsuwôk plural wuskhwôsuwôkansh**

perhaps, maybe, ADV – **páhki**

perish: be sick, ill, perish, VII – **máhcuná-**

person, Indian, human, regular person, NA – **skitôp plural skitôpák**

person: who is that person, PHRASE – **awán na skitôp? plural awán na skitôpak**

pick it, gather it (as of fruit, or other inanimate objects), VTI – **mukunum-**

pig, NA – **piksihs plural piksihsak**

pine, fir, NA – **kow plural kowák**

pitiful: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**

place: he puts him, places him, VTA – **pon-**

place: he is located, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**

place: it is located, it is at a place, VII – **ahtá-**

plant: do planting, plant something, VAI – **ahkihcá-**

planting, plant(s), NI – **ahkihcáwôk**

plate, dish, NI – **wiyôk plural wiyôkansh**

play: he plays, VAI – **pôhpu-**

play: he plays music, plays a flute, VAI – **pupiqá-**

play with him, VTA – **pôhp-**

play at a betting game, gamble, VAI – **kusawasu-**

play rushes, straw game; also count, does counting, VAI – **akisu-**

please (used for politeness in requests), PHRASE – **kuwihqitumôsh**

pleasure, enjoyment, happiness, rejoicing, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**

*plural wikôtamuwôkansh*

plentiful: be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals), VII – **muhtáwi-**

pond, lake, NI – **nupsapáq plural nupsapáqash**

poor: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**

porcupine, NA – **kôq plural kôqak**

pot: kettle, cooking pot, NA – **ahkohqihsh plural ahkohqihshak**

potato, NA – **pun (ahpun alternate spelling) plural (ah)punák**

pounded parched corn meal (uncooked), NI – **yohkhih**

pray: he prays, VAI – **ôkosu-**

preserve: he saves it, preserves it, VTI – **tômwihito-**

pretty: he is good-looking, handsome, pretty VAI – **wikco-**  
 proper: it is straight, right, proper, VII – **sôpáyu-**  
 proud: be proud, VII – **puhcuwanumu-**  
 pull it back, withdraw it, draw it out, away, VTI – **wutôtunum-**  
 pumpkin, squash, NI – **áskot plural áskotash**  
 puppy, little dog, NA – **ayumohs plural ayumohsak**  
 purpose: for the purpose of, so as to, in order that, PREV – **wáci**  
 put: he puts him, places him, VTA – **pon-**  
 put: he puts it in, VTI – **pito-**  
 put it, VTA – **ponam-**  
 put it there, PHRASE – **nitay ponamsh plural nitay ponamoq**  
 put it: Let's put it there, PHRASE – **nitay ponomutô**  
 put it on (of clothes), wear it, VTI – **aqunum-**

## Q

quahog, round clam, NA – **poqáh plural poqáhak**  
 quail, bobwhite, NA – **pohpohqutihs plural pohpohqutihsak**  
 question: he asks him, questions him, VTA – **natotum-**  
 quickly, fast, hastily, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**  
 quick, quickly, ADV – **skisho**  
 quickly, go fast, VAI – **kipshô-**  
 quiet: he is quiet, sits still, VAI – **ciqunapu-**  
 quit, stop (something), VAI – **áhqi-**  
 quit it, throw it away, give it up, VTI – **pakitam-**

## R

rabbit, NA – **tuksáhs plural tuksáhsak**  
 raccoon, NA – **áhsup plural áhsupanak**  
 rainbow, NA – **uqanaqôn plural uqanaqônak**  
 rain: it rains, there is rain, VII – **sokuyôn**  
 rain: there is a great rain, a lot of rain, a downpour, VII – **muhs Huyôn**  
 rather, but, only, instead, PART – **wipi**  
 rattlesnake, NA – **sihsiq plural sihsiqák**  
 read, VAI – **akitusu-**  
 ready: he is ready, VAI – **qáhshapu-**  
 really: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**  
 reason: for no reason, futilely, in vain, ADV – **ákowi**  
 receive: he receives it, obtains it, VTI – **watunum-**  
 recover: he recovers, feels better, VAI – **kicá-**  
 red: he is red, VAI – **musqisu-**  
 red: it is red, VII – **musqáyu-**  
 red oak, NI – **wisacumus plural wisacumusish**  
 red squirrel, NA – **musqaniks plural muhs haniqak**  
 red-tailed hawk, NA – **musqayan plural musqayanák**  
 rejoicing, happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**  
*plural wikôtamuwôkansh*

resemble, look like, VII – **aquniwôqat-**  
 residence, address, NI – **wutahkiwôk**, *plural wutahkiwôkansh*  
 return, go back, VAI – **putuki-**  
 returning, back, ADV – **quski**  
 rib, NI DEP – **-hpicák** *plural nuhpicákansh*  
 rice: wild rice, wheat, NA – **mayom** *plural mayomunsh*  
 right: it is right, true, correct, VII – **wimonáyu-**  
 right: that is right, true, correct, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**  
 right: it is straight, right, proper, VII – **sôpáyu-**  
 right, right side, NI DEP – **-tunuhk**, *indef poss mutunuhk*  
 right: to the right, on the right, ADV – **inkáwi**  
 rim, hem, edge, NI – **wus** *plural wusásh*  
 rise: it is sunrise, the sun rises, VII – **pátôhtá-**  
 river, NI – **áhsit** *plural áhsitash*  
 river, NI – **sipo** *plural siposh*  
 road, path, way, NI – **máy** *plural máy*  
 roast it, VTI – **wátsum-**  
 rock, stone, NI – **sun** *plural sunsh*  
 roof, NI – **waskicikamuq** *plural waskicikamuqash*  
 room (of a house), NI – **cupukamuq** *plural cupukamuqash*  
 rotate, turn, VAI – **qipi-**  
 rough: it is rough, VII – **kôskáyu-**  
 round: it is round, VII – **putuqáyu-**  
 rub it, VTI – **mumuqunum-**  
 rum, alcohol, liquor, NI – **ôhkupi** *plural ôhkupish*  
 run, VAI – **qaqi-**  
 rushes: count, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game, VAI – **akisu-**

## S

sachem, chief, NA – **sôcum** *plural sôcumôk*  
 sacred: it is holy, sacred, blessed, VII – **wuyitupôhtam-**  
 sad: he is sad, VAI – **nowôhtam-**  
 salt, NI – **sát**  
 salute him, greet him, VTA – **wôkum-**  
 same as: it is equal to, the same as, VII – **tátupiyu-**  
 same way: likewise, in the same way, as also, PART – **nánuk**  
 sand, NI – **yák**  
 Saturday: it is six days, the sixth day, Saturday, VII – **qutôskuqunakat**  
 save: he saves it, preserves it, VTI – **tômwihto-**  
 say: he says, says so, VAI – **iwá-**  
 say: it says (so), means, signifies, VII – **iwômu-**  
 say: what did you say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwa?** *plural cáqan kutiwámô?*  
 say: what did we (inclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwámun?**  
 say: what did we (exclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan nutiwámun?**  
 say: how do you say, PHRASE – **tôn kutiwá?** *plural tôn kutiwámô?*  
 say to him, tell him, VTA – **uy-**

say (to) it, call it, VTI – **utam-**  
 scare him, frighten him, VTA – **wisay-**  
 scared: he is afraid, frightened, scared, VAI – **wisôsu-**  
 school, NI – **nihtuhtokamuq plural nihtuhtokamuqash**  
 sea, ocean, NI – **kuhthan plural kuhthansh**  
 seashell, shell, NA – **ayáhs plural ayáhsak**  
 seat: sit down, be seated, VAI – **matapu-**  
 seawater, NI – **kuhthanupáq**  
 second, next, for a second time, ADV – **naháhtôwi**  
 see him, VTA – **náw-**  
 see you tomorrow! PHRASE – **sáp kunáwush! plural sáp kunáwuyumô**  
 see: we will see you tomorrow PHRASE – **sáp kunáwuyumun**  
 see it, VTI – **nám-**  
 seed, seed corn, NI – **wuskanim plural wuskanimunsh**  
 seize him, catch him, VTA – **tahqun-**  
 seize it, catch it, VTI – **tahqunum-**  
 self, body, NA DEP – **-ahak** (dependent used as the Mohegan reflexive pronoun)  
     *myself nahak, himself wahakáh*  
 sell, trade, VAI – **ônqshô-**  
 sense: he smells him, sense his smell (involuntarily) , VTA – **muyôw-**  
 sense: he smells it, sense its smell (involuntarily), VTI – **muyôtam-**  
 seven, NUM – **nisôsk**  
 seven days: it is seven days, a week, VII – **nisôskuqunakat**  
 seventh, NUM – **nisôskut**  
 seventy, NUM – **nisôsk-cahshuncák**  
 sew, VAI – **yonáhqôsu-**  
 sew: he sews it, VTI – **yonáhqam-**  
 shaman, medicine man, NA – **môyikow plural môyikowak**  
 sharp: it is sharp, VII – **wusqan-**  
 she: he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**  
 shell, seashell, NA – **ayáhs plural ayáhsak**  
 shirt, NI – **wáwôpaks plural wáwôpaksash**  
 shit, manure, dung, feces, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**  
 shoe, moccasin, NI – **mahkus plural mahkusunsh**  
 shore, beach, NI – **tahkamuq plural tahkamuqash**  
 short: he is short, VAI – **táyôhqusu-**  
 short: it is short, VII – **táyôhqáyu-**  
 shoulder, NA – **-hpihqan plural nuhpihqanak**  
 shovel: he shovels it, VTI – **shupiham-**  
 show (it) to him, VTA – **nôhtuy-**  
 shut it, close it, VTI – **kupham-**  
 shut: it is shut, closed, VII – **kupáyu-**  
 sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother), NA DEP – **-itôps plural nitôpsak**  
 sick: be sick, ill, perish, VII – **máhcuná-**  
 sign, mark, letter, NI – **kuhkunasuwôk plural kuhkunasuwôkansh**  
 signify: it says (so), means, signifies, VII – **iwômu-**

similar to, like, PREP – **aqi**  
 sin: evil deed, sin, transgression, NI – **matôpâwôk plural matôpâwôkansh**  
 since, PART – **wucina**  
 since long ago, long time ago, ADV – **yôwat**  
 sing, VAI – **kutomá-**  
 sister: sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother), NA DEP – **-itôps**  
     *plural nitôpsak*  
 sister: woman's sister, NA DEP – **-ituksq plural nituksqak**  
 sister: younger sibling (brother or sister), NA DEP – **-ihsums plural nihsumsak**  
 sister: older sister, NA DEP – **-msihs plural numsihsak**  
 sister-in-law, NA DEP – **-iyum plural niyumak**  
 sit: he is located, sits, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**  
 sit: he is quiet, sits still, VAI – **ciqunapu-**  
 sit down, be seated, VAI – **matapu-**  
 sit down! PHRASE – **mátapsh plural mátapiq**  
 sit next to me, PHRASE – **kuski nahak mátapsh plural kuski nahak mátapiq**  
 sit next to us, PHRASE – **kuski nahakánônak mátapsh**  
     *plural kuski nahakánônak mátapiq*  
 six, NUM – **qutôsk**  
 six days: it is six days, the sixth day, Saturday, VII – **qutôskuqunakat**  
 sixth, NUM – **qutôskut**  
 sixty, NUM – **qutôsk-cahshuncák**  
 skin: hide, skin, NA – **ahshay**  
 skirt, NI – **kusawôk plural kusawôkansh**  
 skunk, NA – **skôks plural skôksak**  
 sky, heaven, NI – **kisuq**  
 sled, toboggan, NI – **tôpôk plural tôpôkansh**  
 sleep, be asleep, VAI – **kawi-**  
 sleepy: be sleepy, VII – **katukôm-**  
 slender: it is thin, slender, VII – **wasapáyu-**  
 slowly, softly, gently, ADV – **mayuni**  
 small: he is small, VAI – **piwuhsihsu-**  
 smell: he smells him (deliberately), sniffs him, VTA – **qucimôy-**  
 smell: he smells it (deliberately), sniffs it, VTI – **qucimôtam-**  
 smell: he smells him, sense his smell (involuntarily), VTA – **muyôw-**  
 smell: he smells it, sense its smell (involuntarily), VTI – **muyôtam-**  
 smell: it smells good, VII – **wuyimôqat**  
 smoke, NI – **pukut**  
 smokehole, chimney, NI – **wunáhucamuq plural wunáhucamuqash**  
 smooth: it is smooth, VII – **mosáyu-**  
 snail, NA – **askiqutam plural askiqutamak**  
 snake, NA – **skok plural skokak**  
 sniff: he smells him (deliberately), sniffs him, VTA – **qucimôy-**  
 sniff: he smells it (deliberately), sniffs it, VTI – **qucimôtam-**  
 snow (on the ground), NI – **kon plural konak**  
 snow: it is snowing, it snows, VII – **socpo-**



snowshoes: walk with snowshoes, use snowshoes, VAI – **ôkumaham-**  
snowshoe, NI – **ôkum plural ôkumak**  
so: he is so, is thus, VAI – **isu-**  
so: it is so, is thus, is that way, VII – **uyáyu-**  
so: so as to, in order that, for the purpose of, PREV – **wáci**  
so: so, as, in such a way, thus, how, PART – **uy**, ‘this way’ – **yo uy**  
sock, stocking, legging, NI – **kôkuw plural kôkuwansh**  
soft: it is soft, VII – **yohkáyu-**  
softly, slowly, gently, ADV – **mayuni**  
someone, anyone, who (in questions), PRON – **awán**  
something, thing, what, PRON – **cáqan**  
sometimes, ADV – **mômansh**  
some, part (of), half, PART – **pôhshi**  
son, NA DEP – **-námôn plural nunámônak**  
sorry: be sorry, sorrowful, VII – **siwôhtum-**  
sorry: I am sorry, PHRASE – **nusiwôhtum**  
sorry: We are sorry, PHRASE – *inclusive* **kusiwôhtumumun** *exclusive* **nusiwôhtumumun**  
soul, spirit (of a living person), NA DEP – **-cuhcôq plural mucuhcôqak**  
soup, NI – **sápahik plural sápahikansh**  
soup: cornmeal mush, corn soup, NI – **sôp**  
south, southward, ADV – **sôwanayo**  
speak, talk, VAI – **kikátohká-**  
speak the Indian language, speak such a language, VAI – **uyôtowá-**  
speak the truth, be correct, VAI – **wuyômwá-**  
speak to him, VTA – **kayoy-**  
spear, NI – **qunôhtuq plural qunôhtuqash**  
spine, backbone, NI DEP – **-tahtakôq**  
spirit, breath, NI – **yáhsháwôk plural yáhsháwôkansh**  
spirit (of a living person), soul, NA DEP – **-cuhcôq plural mucuhcôqak**  
spirit: bad spirit ghost, NA – **cipay plural cipayak**  
spoon, NA – **kiyamô plural kiyamôk**  
spring: it is spring, VII – **siqan**  
squash, pumpkin, NI – **áskot plural áskotash**  
squirrel, NA – **muhshaniq plural muhshaniqak**  
stand, stand up, VAI – **nipawu-**  
star, NA – **ayaks** (alternate spelling **ayaquhs**) *plural* **ayaksak**  
start: it begins, starts, VII – **kucuhshun-**  
stay: he is located, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**  
steal, VAI – **kumotu-**  
stick, branch, piece of wood, NI – **wutqun plural wutqunsh**  
still: he is quiet, sits still, VAI – **ciqunapu-**  
still, yet, ADV – **aspumi**  
stir, move, VAI – **mômôci-**  
stir it, VTI – **wákawunum-**  
stocking, sock, legging, NI – **kôkuw plural kôkuwansh**  
stomach, belly, guts, NI DEP – **-yakus plural muyakusash**

stone, rock, NI – **sun plural sunsh**  
 stop (something), quit, VAI – **áhqi-**  
 stop it, don't! (used to make negative commands), PART – **áhqi**  
 story, NI – **ihôqat plural ihtôqatash**  
 story: tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimú-**  
 story: tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw-**  
 stove, oven, NI – **ahutanishunimuk plural ahutanishunimukansh**  
 straight: it is straight, right, proper, VII – **sôpáyu-**  
 straw game: count, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game, VAI – **akisu-**  
 strawberry, 'heart-berry', NI – **wutáhum plural wutáhumunsh**  
 stray, wander around, VAI – **náyuwáyu-**  
 stream, brook, NI – **sipowihs plural sipowihsash**  
 strike: hit him, strike him, beat him, VTA – **takam-**  
 strike: hit it, strike it, beat it, VTI – **takatam-**  
 string, thread, NI – **pimunt plural pimuntônsh**  
 strong: he is strong, VAI – **mihkiku-**  
 strong: it is strong, VII – **mihkáyu-**  
 strongly, ADV – **mihki**  
 stupid: he is foolish, stupid, VAI – **asoku-**  
 such: in such a way, as, thus, how, so, PART – **uy**, 'this way' – **yo uy**  
 suffer: torment him, make him suffer, VTA – **kihcapun-**  
 sufficient: it is enough, sufficient, VII – **tápáyu-**  
 summer: it is summer, VII – **nipun**  
 summon him, call him, VTA – **wihkum-**  
 sun, NA – **kisusq**  
 sunrise: it is sunrise, dawn, VII – **wôpan**  
 sunrise: it is sunrise, the sun rises, VII – **pátôhtá-**  
 supper, NI – **wuyôkpuwôk plural wuyôkpuwôkansh**  
 supper: eat supper, VAI – **wuyôkuhpwu-**  
 sure, definitely, certainly, ADV – **mohci**  
 swallow it, VTI – **qutam-**  
 swamp, marsh, NI – **mahcáq plural mahcáqash**  
 swan, NA – **wiqáhsh plural wiqáhshák**  
 sweat: go to sweat in a sweatlodge, VAI – **pisupá-**  
 sweatlodge, NI – **pisupôk plural pisupôkansh**  
 sweet: it is sweet, VII – **wiksapákat**  
 swim, VAI – **pumôsuwi-**

## T

table, NI – **taspowôk plural taspowôkansh**  
 take him, VTA – **mam-**  
 take it, VTI – **mam-**  
 take it away, VTI – **ámáwunam-**  
 take it off (of clothing), VTI – **katunum-**  
 talk, speak, VAI – **kikátóhká-**  
 talk about it, VTI – **wiwaqutum-**

tall: it is tall, high, VII – **qunôkan-**  
 taste: it tastes good, is good to eat, VII – **wihpqat**  
 taste it (deliberately), try the taste of it, VTI – **quctam-**  
 teach, VAI – **kotumcá-**  
 teach him, VTA – **kotum-**  
 tell him, say to him, VTA – **uy-**  
 tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimu-**  
 tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw-**  
 ten, NUM – **páyaq**  
 tenth, NUM – **páyaqut**  
 thank him, VTA – **tápatam-**  
 thank them, PHRASE – **tápatam plural tápatamohq**  
 thank them: Let's thank them, PHRASE – **tápatamôôtô**  
 thank you, PHRASE – **táput ni**  
 thank you: I thank you, PHRASE – **kutápatamush plural kutápatamuyumô**  
 thank you: We thank you, PHRASE – **kutápatamuyumun**  
 that, those (animate), PRON – **na plural nik**  
 that: what is that (animate), PHRASE – **cáqan na? plural cáqan nik?**  
 that, those (inanimate), PRON – **ni plural nish**  
 that: what is that (inanimate), PHRASE – **cáqan ni? plural cáqan nish?**  
 that place, there, PART – **nitay**  
 that is so, PHRASE – **ni yáyuw**  
 that is right, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**  
 them, they, PRON – **nákumôw**  
 then, ADV – **ôtay**  
 therefore, because of that, PART – **niwuci**  
 there, that place, PART – **nitay**  
 these, this (animate), PRON – **yo plural yok**  
 these, this (inanimate), PRON – **yo plural yosh**  
 they, them, PRON – **nákumôw**  
 thick: it is thick, VII – **kuhpakáyu-**  
 thin: it is thin, slender, VII – **wasapáyu-**  
 thing, what, something, PRON – **cáqan plural cáqansh**  
 think, think so, VAI – **uyôhtum-**  
 third, ADV – **shwut**  
 thirsty: be thirsty, VII – **kôkuton-**  
 thirteen, NUM – **páyaq napni shwi**  
 thirty, NUM – **swuncák**  
 this, these (animate), PRON – **yo plural yok**  
 this, these (inanimate), PRON – **yo plural yosh**  
 this: what is this, PHRASE – **cáqan yo? plural cáqan yosh?**  
 this way, PHRASE – **yo uy**  
 those, that (animate), PRON – **na plural nik**  
 those, that (inanimate), PRON – **ni plural nish**  
 thousand, NUM – **mutunôk**  
 thread, string, NI – **pimunt plural pimuntônsh**

three, NUM – **shwi**  
 three days: it is three days, the third day, Wednesday, VII – **shwiqunakat**  
 throat, NI DEP – **-qutôk plural muqutôkansch**  
 throw it, VTI – **suhwuhkanum-**  
 throw it away, give it up, quit it, VTI – **pakitam-**  
 thunder: it thunders, there is thunder, VII – **patâhqâham**  
 Thursday: it is 4th day, four days, Thursday, VII – **yâwuqunakat**  
 thus: he is so, is thus, VAI – **isu-**  
 thus, so, as, in such a way, how, PART – **uy**, ‘this way’ – **yo uy**  
 time, NI – **ahqôpâyuwôk**  
 time: it is time, be a time, VII – **ahqôpây-**  
 tired: he is tired, weary, VAI – **sôhsuni-**  
 to, PREP – **i**  
 to, towards, PREP – **yaqi**  
 to be, exist, VAI – **ayu-**  
 tobacco, NI – **inahpâwôk plural inahpâwôkansch**  
 tobacco pipe, NA – **wutamôk plural wutamôkanak**  
 toboggan, sled, NI – **tôpôk plural tôpôkansch**  
 today, ADV – **yo kisk**  
 toe, NI DEP – **-situk plural nusitukansch**  
 tomorrow, ADV – **sáp**  
 tomorrow: see you tomorrow! PHRASE – **sáp kunáwush! plural sáp kunáwuyumô**  
 tomorrow: we will see you tomorrow PHRASE – **sáp kunáwuyumun**  
 tongue, NI DEP – **-iyan plural miyansch**  
 too, also, PART – **wôk**  
 too much, too many, too, PART – **wusômi**  
 tooth, NI DEP – **-iput plural niputash**  
 torment him, make him suffer, VTA – **kihcapun-**  
 touch it, VAI – **musunum-**  
 towards, to, PREP – **yaqi**  
 towel 'hand-wiping tool', NI – **ciskicohuwôk plural ciskicohuwôkansch**  
 town, NI – **otán plural otánásh**  
 trade, sell, VAI – **ônqshô-**  
 transgression, sin, evil deed, NI – **matôpâwôk plural matôpâwôkansch**  
 travel, go along, walk along, VAI – **pumshá-**  
 tree, NI – **muhtuq plural muhtuqash**  
 tree: bark, tree bark, NI – **wuyacásq plural wuyacásqash**  
 tribe, NI – **cupanuwôk plural cupanuwôkansch**  
 triumph, win, VAI – **sôhká-**  
 trousers, pants, NI – **átahwun plural átahwunsh**  
 true: it is true, correct, VII – **wimonáyu-**  
 right: that is right, true, correct, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**  
 truth: speak the truth, be correct, VAI – **wuyômwá-**  
 try, attempt, VAI – **quci-**  
 try the taste of it, taste it (deliberately), VTI – **quctam-**  
 Tuesday: it is two days, second day, Tuesday, VII – **nisuqunakat**

tumpline, pack basket, (basket with cord held over forehead) NI – **matôpi**  
*plural matôpish*  
 turkey, NA – **náham** *plural náhamák*  
 turn, rotate, VAI – **qipi-**  
 turtle, NA – **toyupáhs** *plural toyupáhsak*  
 twelve, NUM – **páyaq napni nis**  
 twenty, NUM – **nisuncák**  
 two, NUM – **nis**  
 two days: it is two days, second day, Tuesday, VII – **nisuqunakat**

## U

uncle, NA DEP – **-sihs** *plural nusihsak*  
 unclean: it is dirty, unclean, VII – **nuskinôqat-**  
 under, PREP – **aqu**  
 up, upward, ADV – **kuhkuhqi**  
 upon, over, on top of, above, PREP – **waskici**  
 upward, high up, above, ADV – **wáwápi**  
 us, we (exclusive), PRON – **niyawun**  
 us, we (inclusive), PRON – **kiyawun**  
 use, use something, VTA – **awáhcá-**  
 used to, past tense marker, PART – **mô**

## V

vain: futilely, in vain, for no reason, ADV – **ákowi**  
 valley, NI – **oyôwahkoway** *plural oyôwahkowayush*  
 vermilion, body paint, face paint, NI – **wuyam** *plural wuyamansh*  
 very, extremely, PART – **winu**  
 very: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**  
 visit him, VTA – **natawah-**

## W

wait for him, VTA – **páh-**  
 wait for it, VTI – **páhto-**  
 wake him up, VTA – **tohkun-**  
 wake up, awake, VAI – **tohki-**  
 walk along, travel, go along, VAI – **pumshá-**  
 wall (of a house), NI – **susupôkamuq** *plural susupôkamuqas*  
 wall (outdoor), fence, NI – **pumiyotôk** *plural pumiyotôkansh*  
 walk with snowshoes, use snowshoes, VAI – **ôkumaham-**  
 walnut, NA – **wusqatôm** *plural wusqatômunak*  
 walnut tree, NI – **wusqat** *plural wusqatash*  
 wampum shell, bead, NI – **môsôpi** *plural môsôpish*  
 wander around, stray, VAI – **náyuwáyu-**  
 want it, VTI – **ahcôhtam-**  
 warm himself, warm up, VAI – **awasu-**  
 warm: it is warm (of weather), VII – **cuhwáyu-**  
 wash him, clean him, VTA – **kucusum-**

wash it, clean it (as body part), VTA – **kucusuto-**  
 wash oneself, bathe, VAI – **kishtutu-**  
 water, NI – **nupi plural nupish**  
 wave (on water), NA – **tukow, plural tukowak**  
 way, path, road, NI – **máy plural máy**  
 we, us (exclusive), PRON – **niyawun**  
 we, us (inclusive), PRON – **kiyawun**  
 wear it, put it on (of clothes), VTI – **aqunum-**  
 wear: he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something) , VAI – **aqu-**  
 weary: he is tired, weary, VAI – **sôhsuni-**  
 weather: it looks like good weather, it is a nice day, VII – **wiyôqat**  
 wedding, marriage, NI – **wuhsintamuwôk plural wuhsintamuwôkansh**  
 Wednesday: it is three days, the third day, Wednesday, VII – **shwiqunakat**  
 week: it is seven days, a week, VII – **nisôskuqunakat**  
 weigh him, measure him, VTA – **qutah-**  
 weigh it, measure it, VTI – **qutaham-**  
 weight: it is light in weight, not heavy, VII – **yôkan-**  
 welcome, greetings, PART – **wiqômun**  
 welcome: Welcome, come in, PHRASE – **wiqômun, suqish! plural wiqômun, suqiq!**  
 well: he is well, healthy, VII – **kôkicá-**  
 well: be well, PHRASE – **kôkicash!**  
 well, good, ADV – **wuyi**  
 west; westward, ADV – **máqamtunayo**  
 wet: he is wet, gets wet, VAI – **wutukisu-**  
 wet: it is wet, VII – **wutukáyu-**  
 whale, NA – **potáp plural potápák**  
 what, something, thing, PRON – **cáqan**  
 what are you doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutus? plural cáqan kutusumô?**  
 what are we (inclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutusumun?**  
 what are we (exclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan nutusumun?**  
 what did you say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwa? plural cáqan kutiwámô?**  
 what did we (inclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwámun?**  
 what did we (exclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan nutiwámun?**  
 what is this (animate), PHRASE – **cáqan yo? plural cáqan yok?**  
 what is this (inanimate), PHRASE – **cáqan yo? plural cáqan yosh?**  
 what is that (animate), PHRASE – **cáqan na? plural cáqan nik?**  
 what is that (inanimate), PHRASE – **cáqan ni? plural cáqan nish?**  
 wheat, wild rice, NA – **mayom plural mayomunsh**  
 when (in questions only), PART – **cimak**  
 where (in questions), PART – **cáhak**  
 where are you going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshá? plural cáhak kutihshámô?**  
 where are we (inclusive) going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshámun?**  
 where (in dependent clauses, not questions), PART – **totay**  
 while: later, later on, in a while, ADV – **páhsut**  
 white: he is white, VAI – **wôpisu-**  
 white: it is white, VII – **wôpáyu-**

white oak, NI – **pakahcumus** *plural* **pakahcumusush**  
 white person, white man, NA – **wánuks** *plural* **wánuksak**  
 who (in questions), someone, anyone, PRON – **awán**  
 who are you, PHRASE – **awán ki?** *plural* **awán kiyaw?**  
 who is that person, PHRASE – **awán na skitôp?** *plural* **awán na skitôpak**  
 why (in questions) , PART – **tahwuci**  
 wicked: it is evil, wicked, VII – **macitu-**  
 wicked, bad, evil, PRENOUN – **maci**  
 wife, NA DEP – **-iyok** *plural* **niyokanak**  
 wigwam: Indian-style house, wigwam, NI – **wicuw** *plural* **wicômash**  
 wild onion, NA – **winuwáhs** *plural* **winuwáhsak**  
 wild rice, wheat, NA – **mayom** *plural* **mayomunsh**  
 will (future marker), PART **mus**  
 win, triumph, VAI – **sôhká-**  
 wind, NI – **wutun**, *plural* **wutunsh**  
 windy: it is windy, there is a wind, VII – **wápáyu-**  
 window, NI – **kinakinik** *plural* **kinakinikansh**  
 winter: it is winter, VII – **pupon**  
 wise: he is careful, cunning, wise, VAI – **wáwôtam-**  
 with, along with, PREP – **wici**  
 with, by (as an instrument), PREP – **naspi** (alternative spelling: **nashpi**)  
 withdraw it, pull it back, draw it out, away, VTI – **wutôtunum-**  
 wolf, NA – **muks** *plural* **muksak**  
 woman, NA – **sqá** *plural* **sqák**  
 woman's dress, NI – **pitkôs** *plural* **pitkôsonsh**  
 woman's sister, NA DEP – **-ituksq** *plural* **nituksqak**  
 woman: young woman, NA – **sqáwhs** *plural* **sqáwhsak**  
 woman: young woman, older girl, NA – **yôksqáhs** *plural* **yôksqáhsak**  
 wood: stick, branch, piece of wood, NI – **wutqun** *plural* **wutqunsh**  
 woods, forest, NI – **kuhpáy** *plural* **kuhpáyash**  
 woodchuck, groundhog, NA – **akasq** *plural* **akasqak**  
 word, language, NI – **kikátóhkáwôk** *plural* **kikátóhkáwôkansh**  
 work, VAI – **ayhkôsu-**  
 world, NI – **pômkoki**  
 worm, maggot, NA – **ohq** *plural* **ohqák**  
 wretched: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**  
 write, VAI – **wuskhwôsu-**  
 writing, book, letter, NI – **wuskhwik** *plural* **wuskhwikansh**

## Y

yeah, yes, (casual variant), PART – **náy**  
 year: it is a year, VII – **katumu-**  
 year, NI – **katumuw**, *plural* **katumuwash**  
 yellow: he is yellow, VAI – **wisôwisu-**  
 yellow: it is yellow, VII – **wisôwáyu-**  
 yesterday, ADV – **wiyôko**

yes, even, PART – **nuks**  
yes, yeah (casual variant), PART – **náy**  
yet, still, ADV – **aspumi**  
you, PRON – **ki plural kiyaw**  
you: who are you, PHRASE – **awán ki? plural awán kiyaw?**  
young: he is young, new, VAI – **wuskinu-**  
young man, older boy, NA – **yôkôp plural yôkôpák**  
young woman, NA – **sqáwhs plural sqáwhsak**  
young woman, older girl, NA – **yôksqáhs plural yôksqáhsak**  
younger sibling (brother or sister), NA DEP – **-ihsums plural nihsumsak**