

**PAPAGO & PIMA to ENGLISH**  
**O'othham-Mil-gahn**

# **DICTIONARY**

**ENGLISH to PAPAGO & PIMA**  
**Mil-gahn-O'othham**

*Compiled by*  
**DEAN & LUCILLE SAXTON**

Includes Sections on  
**GRAMMAR, ALPHABET, TECHNICAL TERMS,  
DIALECTS, RELATED LANGUAGES, BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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*About the authors . . .*

Dean and Lucille Saxton, since the mid 1950's, have been helping the Papago Indian people of Arizona analyze their language and put it into writing. Together, they have developed this vocabulary over the span of their field work in villages of the Papago Indian Reservation at Sells, Arizona — a full-time assignment that began in 1953 under the direction of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The project has been the result of the many years of "sensing the need" for a written language. Dean Saxton holds the D.V.M. from Michigan State University and is a member of the Linguistic Society of America. He has contributed scientific articles and papers to the International Journal of Linguistics, the American Anthropological Association, the Arizona Academy of Science, and has taught a special course in Papago linguistics at Sells since 1966. Lucille Saxton holds a degree in Semitics from Shelton College in New York and has taught linguistics for the State Department of Education in Arizona.

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## **DEDICATED TO JUAN DOLORES**

University of California who began the work of reducing Papago, his own language, to writing and produced the basis for a dictionary in his books, Papago Verb Stems and Papago Nominal Stems.



# PROLOGUE

This vocabulary is of great importance for the contribution it makes to the Papago-Pima speaking peoples of the Southwestern United States and northern Sonora and to the many persons -- including teachers, doctors, missionaries, officials -- who have voiced a strong desire for scientifically sound, practical material which can be of use in acquiring an understanding of the Papago-Pima language.

Papago, and its mutually intelligible neighbor to the north, Pima, constitute one of the most important American Indian languages of the Southwest. Yet, by comparison with its importance, published accounts of it are meager indeed. J. Alden Mason's grammar, entitled *The Language of the Papago of Arizona* (1950), is of high quality, but it is brief. Articles and notes on Papago have been published by Juan Dolores, Albert Alvarez, Madeleine Mathiot, Dean Saxton, and myself. But, so far as I am aware, this is the first modern work which makes available to the public a substantial body of Papago-Pima data. Its scientific validity, accuracy, and practical usefulness make it of extreme value for linguists and laymen alike.

The Piman languages, of which Papago-Pima is the northernmost, are of considerable interest for the fact that they constitute a close-knit, well defined subfamily within Uto-Aztecán. As such, they provide an especially good laboratory for the study of linguistic change. Despite the close relationships which the languages show to one another, the linguistic boundaries are surprisingly clear. The recent

separate, though similar developments in the phonology and syntax of the Piman languages promise interesting and theoretically significant insights into the ways in which successive generations reinterpret grammatical systems -- i.e., insights into the notion 'possible grammatical change.' It is precisely the kind of material contained in this volume that is needed to further this work.

I join the group of linguists and educators who can be truly grateful to Dean and Lucille Saxton for this latest contribution to linguistics and pedagogy.

Kenneth L. Hale  
Professor of Linguistics  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

# INTRODUCTION

The vocabulary recorded here was compiled during field work in villages of the Papago Indian Reservation under the direction of the Summer Institute of Linguistics from 1953 to the present.

Papago is the language of the Desert People (Tohono O'odham), 14,000 people living in scattered villages of southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. The majority of Papago speakers now occupy four reservations of Arizona: Sells, San Xavier, Gila Bend, Ak Chin, the latter being under Pima jurisdiction. Pima is the dialect of the River People (Akimel O'odham), mutually intelligible with Papago and consisting of several subdialects. Pima speakers occupy the Gila River and Salt River reservations. Since the dialects of Papago and Pima are mutually intelligible the language is referred to by its speakers as O'odham. Thus the whole complex of Papago and Pima dialects is referred to in this book as O'odham.

An endeavor is made to include the differences in the major Papago dialects: Totoguani, Kokololodi, Gigimai, Huhhu'ula, and Huhuwash. Where known to the authors, the differences peculiar to Pima are also included.

An acquaintance with the parts of this work will make it more useful to the reader. The most complete Papago entries are given in the Papago-English section. To locate a complex entry in this section, the basic form under which it is entered can be found in the English-Papago section. Further help in use of the vocabulary sections is given in the appendices. The alphabet and a guide to pronunciation is given in Appendix I. The format of entries and citations and features of word formation helpful in deducing basic entry forms is given in Appendix II. The basic features of grammatical structure

are given in Appendix III. Selected word domains essential to understanding the culture are given in Appendix IV : sociological, medical, temporal, and geographical.

We have attempted to use pedagogically practical terms rather than anthropological and linguistic terminology in order to make this work the most useful tool for speakers of the language and closely associated personnel. However, adequately labeling highly complex grammatical structures exhausts the ingenuity, and we trust that both linguists and laymen will be patient with the results until specifically pedagogical and technical materials can be published. It should be added that a dictionary compiled by a non-native speaker of any language is subject to the possibility of many errors and distortions. The real work of dictionary writing must fall on the shoulders of someone who, like Juan Dolores, is willing to devote himself to an intense and fascinating study of his own language, perhaps in pursuit of a graduate degree in a university.

The work of a number of people has made this book possible. Without involving them in any inaccuracies in recording and compiling the information, we would like to express sincere appreciation to Irene Adams, Albert Alvarez, Sam Angelo, Edith Antone, Juan Antone, Sam Cachora, Ramon Chavez, Suzie Enos, Joe Garcia, Lena Garcia, Ramon Garcia, Raymond Johnson, Cipriano Manuel, Lolita Manuel, Cruz Marks, Juan Mattias, Joe Thomas, Juan Thomas, Lupe Thompson, Thomas Segundo, Frank Stein, and others who have contributed information compiled here.

We would like to express sincere appreciation to Dr. Kenneth Hale, Professor in Linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his help and encouragement in study of the language. Sincere appreciation is also due to the University of Illinois for providing the opportunity to do graduate studies in linguistics, and to the University of Arizona for cooperation in research projects.

Sincere appreciation is also due to The National Park Service, and the University of Arizona for the use of pictures from publications listed in the bibliography.

DEAN AND LUCILLE SAXTON

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# PA PAGO & PIMA - ENGLISH

## O'odham-Mil-gahn

a'ag horn, horns

a'an wings, feathers



a'anchud to feather

A'an Wopnamim Plains Tribesmen, Oklahoma Indian

a'appem to test, try

a'atapuD buttocks

a'aDo peacocks

abai (ab) there, at, facing this way

abamk, s- to cause to be lucky, fortunate

abamdag luck, fortune

abchud to accuse of, blame

abchuda accusation, blame

abchudas to be in an accused state

abchuddam accuser

aDaw buffalo gourd



agshp downgrade, steep

agshpaDag, s- to be downgrade

agwua, e- to take revenge, get back at

ah!/aha! Oh!

ah'ach head lice

ah'ad to send

ah'ada one sent, messenger

ah'addam one sending, dispatcher

ahchim (ach, at, t-) we, us

ahd (ai) to hang around neck

ahdch to have hung around the neck

ahg, (a'aga) to tell, say, sing, to talk about

ho'ok ahg to tell legends

ahga, a'aga message, saying, proclamation

ahgachug to bear a message

ahgahim to go bearing a message

ahgas to be told, "it is told"

ahgdam a story-teller, messenger

ahgeli acre (Sp. acre)

ahgid to tell someone, proclaim

ha'icha ahgidaDag discipline, instruction, legend, maxim, tradition

ahgowi crucifixion thorn

ahhimeD, ahhiop to flee to

ahidag, a'ahidag year



ahli, a'al child

ahlichud to act or treat like a child

a'alim, s- childishly

a'alima, s- to be childish,

cry baby

ahlos rice (Sp. arroz)

ahmo, a'amo boss (Sp. amo) employer

ahn desert willow

## Ahngam

Ahngam Desert Willow Village  
and dialect

ahni (ani, ni-) I, me

ahpi (ap, m-) you

ahpim (am, em-) you (plural)

ahshos garlic (Sp. ajos)

aigo, a'ai across, opposite,  
other side, reverse

aigojeD, a'aijeD from across,  
other side, reverse

aihim (a'ahe, ah'i) to overtake,  
reach, cycle  
ahidch to cause to reach, or  
make up  
aichug to be abreast of, ahead  
ais to be reaching to, up to,  
sufficient

aj, a'aj narrow

ajij to be narrow

ajikkad (ajikkai) to make  
narrow, to make slender,  
reduce

ajikkada something narrowed,  
thinned, reduced in diameter

ajikkadas to be in a narrowed  
state

ajikkahim to become narrow

aki, a'aki arroyo

akimel, a'akimel river



Akimel O'odham River People,  
Pima

al, a'al little

al ba'ag small eagle

Al Chuk Shon Little Tucson  
Village

alhin; a'alhin threshing floor

Al Jeg Little Opening Village

alidag, a'alidag a man's child

alidt, a'alidt to beget a child

alijeg childhood

Al-mahno German (Sp. aléman)  
alshani sorrel (Sp. alazan)  
al-whahndi elephant (Sp.  
elefante)



amai, (am) there, facing away

amjeD from

amjeDkam something from

amichud, s- to understand,  
know

chu amichud, s- to be wise  
intelligent

chu amichudam, s- wisely

chu amichuddam, s- wise one

amichudaDag knowledge, under  
standing, wisdom, mind

amog to proclaim

amogid to proclaim to, address  
anai (an) there, at eye level,  
facing across

a-nihl blueing (Sp. anil)

anilo ring (Sp. anillo)



apapa father term for apapagam  
sib of the coyote moiety

apapagam members of a sib of  
the coyote moiety

ap, s- right, well, good,  
normal

ap'e, a'ap'e to be right, well,  
good, normal

ap'echud to fix, correct

ap'echuda what is fixed

ap'echudachud to fix for

ap'echudamk, s- to want to fix

ap'echudas to be fixed

ap'echudch to have fixed

ap'edag good

apki father term for apkigain  
sib of the coyote moiety  
apkog, s- to be straight, easy  
apkodag, s- to be straight,  
 easy  
apkojeD, s- to the right of  
apoladag lining, ceiling  
as even  
 chum as even though  
 ni as not even  
a-saidi gasoline (Sp. aceite)  
chuk a-saidi oil  
ash to be laughing at  
a'aschud to cause to laugh at  
asugal/a-suhga sugar (Sp.  
 azucar)  
asugalmad to sugar  
at anus, center of basket  
atpo anal hair  
atol gravy (Sp. atole, Aztec  
 atulli)  
atosha, a'atosha loin cloth,  
 diaper  
atoshaDad to diaper  
auppa cottonwood  
a'ut century plant

## B

ba'a (bah, bab'e, bah'i) to swallow

ba'ag eagle



ba'amaD, bahbmaD man's daughter's child

ba'amaD ohg man's son-in-law or father-in-law

babad frog

babawi o'odham Papago, bean people

baga, babga, s- to be angry

bagachud to anger

bagam, s- angrily  
bagatahim to get angry  
bagatalig anger  
Bah- see hebai  
babh mother's father and his  
 brothers  
babh oks mother's father's  
 sister  
babha/bahbas potatoes (Sp.  
 papa(s))  
bahi, bahbhai tail  
bahigid to switch the tail, to wag  
bahmud, i to plead to  
bahnimeD, bahniop to crawl  
bahsho, babsho chest, in front of  
bahtkhim (bahtkhi) to wilt  
bahwui wild beans, red, used to gamble  
bahijid to cause to ripen, cook  
bahidag fruit, to be fruited  
bahidaj fruit of (Saguaro)  
baihim (babhe) to get ripe, cooked  
ba'ich, bab'ach beyond, past, ahead  
ba'ichkam a greater one, further one  
ba'ichu front of neck  
ba'ichud to cause to swallow  
ba'i-chuklim small black bird species  
ba'iham to put objects in a container  
ba'iham contents  
ba'itk throat  
baiuga necklace, string of beads



ba'iwech to pass, exceed, outlast

ba'iwechkim further

balwani, babawani, s- scarred

bamustk, s- to be unflinching, even tempered  
ban, bahban coyote  
    Ban Dak Coyote Village  
banmad to cheat  
ban wuhiosha mattock  
banimeD, baniop to wiggle, squirm against something  
bashpo chest hair  
bawi tapery bean  
bebedk to rumble  
bebedki thunder, rumbling  
beihim, (bebhe, beh'i, bek)  
    u'u (ui, uh'i, u'uk) to get  
ta behima, s- obtainable  
behedam, u'udam a picker, harvester  
behi, u'i booty, gain, captive  
behidka'i, u'idka'i to take and go  
behijid, u'ijid to get for  
behimk, u'imk, s- to want to get  
beichug to bear  
beikuD a handle  
beka'i, u'uka'i to take and go  
bekch, u'ukch to have in the grasp  
bi'a (bia, bibia, bia'i) to serve food  
biakch to have served  
bih a serving, food in a container  
bihchug to bear servings  
bihdch to have a serving for someone  
bi'i (bih, bibid, bihd) to serve someone  
bid mud, clay, adobe  
bidameD, bidop to go get adobe  
bidhun to contaminate, to plaster  
bidshp to plaster, fill with syrup, contaminate  
bihag to surround, to wrap  
bihagch to have wrapped  
bihim to get constipated  
bihims to be constipated  
bihinoD to wrap  
bihinoDch to have wrapped  
bihsh to wrap, tie

bihshch to have wrapped, enveloped  
biht feces  
biht (bihb, bibbt) to defecate  
bitwua to drop feces  
bihtagi, bibtagi, s- to be dirty  
bithagichu, s- dirty one  
bihtagim, s- dirtily  
bihtameD, bihtop to go to defecate  
bihtamk, s- to want to defecate  
bihugig famine  
bihugimchud to cause to get hungry  
bihugimdag hunger  
bihugimk, bihugk to get hungry  
    s-ta bihugimma to be famishing  
bijim to go around  
bijimhim to go along encircling  
bijims to be around  
bischk to sneeze  
bischkchud to cause to sneeze  
bitokoi stink bug  
bohl ball (Eng)

## C

ch and  
chahgih check (Sp. cheque)  
chahngo/gogs o'odham monkey (Sp. chango)



chahngo mo'o coconut  
chapa-lihya chaps (Sp. chamarajos)  
cheawogid to infect with disease

chechemaitakuD griddle



che'ehid to cover

che'ehidch to have covered

che'ew to pick

che'ewimeD, che'ewiop to go to pick small stuff

cheggia to fight

s-chu cheggiaDkam warrior

cheggiaDag war

cheggiahim to carry on battle

cheggiakuD place or instrument of battle

chegitog to think

e chegitog awake from faint or death

chegitog, s- to remember

chegitoi thoughts

chegitoiDag mind

chehani to command

chehanig law, command

chehchk, hab to name, call

chehgig, hab to be named

chehchk to dream

chehchki dreams

Chehcho "The caves" Village

chehdagi, chehedagi green, blue, to be

chehdagi mashad green month (March)

chehegam small bird

chehg (chechga, chehgj) to find, examine

chehgid (chechgid) to show, exhibit

chehgida exhibit

chehgidaDag exhibition

chehgidakuD exhibition place

chehgidas to be on exhibition

chehgidch to have on exhibit

chehgim, chehgj to visit

chehia, chechia young girl

chehk (chechka, chehki), to'a (toa, toaw) to lay, put, store

away

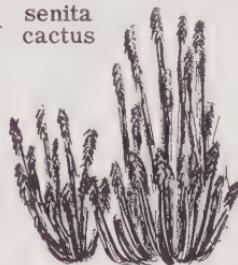
chekch, to'akch to have something laid, aside, stored

chekul, chechekul squirrel

chehm to gather

chehm, chehchem heel

chehmi senita cactus



chehmo to permeate, cover

cheho, chehcho cave

chehpidakuD grain mashing stone

chehpo natural hole in a rock

chehpsh fleas

che'i (chei, cheche, cheh'i che'iok) hab to say

che'idag sound, pronunciation

che'is, hab to be said

che'isid to mock, mimic, repeat

cheka, i reach a point (usually time)

cheka (chechkaD) to put on shoes

chekaidag sense of hearing

chekaidag, s- to have sense of hearing

chekaidchud to restore sense of hearing

chekaidkam one who can hear

chekid to vaccinate

chekopig to undermine

chekoshda ankle rattle

chekshani line, district

chekshan (chekshaD) to make a line

chekwo, chechkwo ankle

chelkon to scratch off

chelshan (chelshaD) to rub off

chelwin

chelwin to rub

chemamagi, chechemamagi  
horned toad



cheoj, chechoj male  
si cheoj real man

cheojdag manliness  
s-chechojim to be brave

cheolim cane cholla cactus,  
edible buds

cheopi church

chepa mortar with hole for  
mashing grain



chepelk, che'echpelk to be  
blunt, even  
chepeD even  
chepeDk, s- to be even  
chepeDkad (chepeDkai), i to  
make even  
chepeDkahim to become even

cheposid to brand, mark



cheposida branding

cheposidakuD branding iron

cheposig brand



cheshaj (chechshaj), chehchsh  
to ride, climb

cheshajhim to go along  
climbing

cheshoni mountain sheep

cheto fireplace stone, stand  
for cooking

che-tonDag, chech-totonDag  
center beam

che'uI arroweed

Che'uI Sha'igk Willow Brush  
Village

chewagi cloud

chewagig, s- to be cloudy

chewaimeD drag

chew, che'echew long

chewaj, che'echewaj to be long

chewchu longer one

chewdahim to get longer

chewdajid to lengthen

chewelhim to get long

chia hail

chiadag, chichiadag Gila  
monsters

chichwih to play (with), com-  
pete (with), trifle (with)

chichwihdag play, competition,  
triviality

chichwihkuD toy, plaything,  
athletic field, recreation area



chichwihmk, s- to be playful

chihgadi/chihgida chewing gum  
(Sp. chicle)

chihil, chichil scissors  
(Sp. tijeras)



Chihno, Chichno Chinese  
(Sp. chino)

chihpia, (chichppiaD), i to move

chihpiadag travel  
chihwia, (chichwia) to move or settle  
chikpan work  
chikpan, chichkpan to work  
chikpandam worker  
chikpanid to work for  
chikpnachud to give work to  
chikpnakulD tool  
chikpnameD, chikpanop to go to work  
chi-lihhi, chich-lilihi police (Sp. charifo)  
chimkko to nick  
chi-mohn wagon tongue (Sp. timón), hitch  
chinDad to press lips to, kiss  
chini, chihchini mouth  
chini elidag lip  
chinig to move the lips  
chinishch (chinishp) to hold in mouth  
chiniwo mustache  
chiniwua to hit the mouth  
chinniak to yawn  
chipshun to lick, using fingers  
cho-lihsa Spanish sausage (Sp. chorizo)  
chiwi-chuhch killdeer



chuagia net bag



chuama, chuchama to roast in ashes  
chuama, chuchama a roast  
chuawi ground squirrel  
chu'aDkim to gallop  
chu'aggan(chu'aggash) to puncture

chu'aggana puncture wound  
chu'aggaD, s- bayonet  
chu'alk to be slender and tall  
chu'alkahim to become taller  
chu'al daha to squat  
chu'alkaid to stand on tiptoe  
chu'amun to tamp, poke, prod  
chu'awogi to be standing in a group  
chuchkad nightly  
chuchul chicken  
chuchul i'ispul/kuksho wuhplim larkspur



chuhch see kehk  
chuhcha see kehsh  
chuhchuD younger brother's or cousin's child  
chuhchuD-je'e, chuhchuD-ha-je'e younger brother's or cousin's wife  
chuhchwis organ pipe cactus  
chuhdagi coals, charcoal  
chuhdt to make coals  
chuhdp, chu'uchudp six, by sixes  
chuhkug/chuhhug flesh, meat  
chuhkug s-gaki dried meat, jerky  
chuhkug shoniwia ground meat



chuhko way in, far back  
chuhl, chuhchpul corner  
chuhchpulk, s- to be square cornered  
chuhl, chuhchul hip bone  
Chuhlk "Hipbone" Village  
chuhhug night, last night  
chuchkad nightly  
chuhugam, s- to be dark

chuhugid, s-e

chuhugid, s-e to faint, forget  
chuhsch (chui, chuchku),  
chuhschsh to quench a flame  
or light

chuhugia spring spinach greens  
chuhwii jackrabbit  
chuk chuhwi black species  
toga chuhwi white species  
Chuhwi Ko'adam Pima Bajo  
Tribesman

chuishpa lunch

chu'i flour, ground stuff

chu'i (chui) to grind  
chu'idas to be ground

chu'ichig blame, offense

chu'ichigchud (chu'ichigch) to  
blame

chu'ichk to question, interrogate

chu'idag a part or piece

chu'ig, hab to be thus, customary,  
necessary, legal

chu'ig, pihk to err, make a  
mistake

chu'iko out in the open, alone

chu'i wuadam ceremonial  
bearers of pollen to sprinkle  
on families at homes and on  
participants in wihgida ceremony

chu'ijkam doer

chuk, chuchk, s- black, to be  
black

chukma dark

chukmug gnat

chukuD, chuchkuD owl



ChukuD Kuk "Owl Hoots"  
Village and District

chukuD shosha dates (owl nasal  
discharge)

chukugshuaD, chuchkugshuaD  
cricket



chuku-lahdi cocoa (Sp. chocolate)

chum trying, wanting

chum as even though

chum as hems even if

chum alo almost

chum haschu anything

chum hasko anyway

chum hebai anywhere

chum heDai anyone

chum hekid always, any time

ash chum any

chum, chu'uchum small

chumaj, chu'uchumaj to be  
small

chumchu, chu'uchumchu small  
one

chuwidk hill, to be mound-shaped

## D

da'a (dah, dad'e, dah'i) to fly,  
jump  
nehni (ne'e, nen'e, nehni)  
plural

dada (daiw) see jiwia

dadge to wrestle

dadpk washai side oats

dag caliche

dagkon/dagion to wipe, drop

dagkonid to wipe for

dagimun/dagshun to massage

dagimuna massage

dagioid to support, care for

dagitokch to have discarded

dagito (dadagitoD) to discard,  
leave, omit

dagshch (dagsph) to press on  
daha, daDha to be sitting, be present  
dahd mother's older sister or cousin, Godmother  
dahid to learn to sit  
dahidag tuber, handle  
dahidag, s- to be good at riding  
dahiwua, daDhaiwua to sit down  
dahiwuakuD outhouse  
dahk, dahdk nose  
dakpo nasal hair  
dakwua to bump the nose  
dahm, da'adam over, to be over  
dahmjeD from over  
dahm juhk noon, to be noon  
dahm kahchim sky, heaven  
dahpi interj. "who knows?"  
dahpiun, dadapiun to smoothe, iron  
dahpiunakuD drag iron



dahpk, s- to be smoothe, slippery, naked  
dahsh (dai, dadsha, dah'i) to set an object  
dahshch to have an object setting  
dahum burlap  
daikuD, dadaikuD chair  
da'ichud, nehnchud to throw something  
dapidwua to slip, slide  
dapkon to slip  
dashwua to pile  
dashwuis to be piled  
doa, doda to be living  
doa, doda, s- to be healthy  
doajid, dodajid to heal someone  
doajida healing

doajig healing, health  
doajk, dodajk, s- to be wild, timid  
doajkam, s- wild, timid  
s-ta doajkam north (Pima)  
doakag, dodakag life, soul  
doakdag, dodakdag lifetime  
doakam, dodakam living creature  
do'ag, dohda'ag mountain



dodolimk, s- to be under control, disciplined  
dodolimatahim to become peaceful  
dodolimdag peace, control  
Doh- see heDai  
dohm (dohd, dohdom) to copulate  
dohwai ready!  
do'i raw  
do'ig to be raw  
do'ibia to save, rescue  
do'ibiakam savior, rescuer  
do'ibiadag salvation  
domig Sunday, week (Sp. domingo)

## E

e himself, his own, themselves, their own, yourself, your own, yourselves  
eDa, e'eDa in, within, interior  
eda, s- in the middle  
eDam, s-ta- disgracefully, ungraciously  
eDama, s-ta to be ungracious  
eDa/wenog still, yet  
eDagid to possess, find  
eDa hugkam half  
eDastk, s- unruffled, not a cry baby  
eDapig to remove insides

eDa wa'ug backbone

eDhaidag, e'eDhaidag blood vessels

eDho red dye plant

e'es plants, crops

ehb to stop crying

ehbid (ehbini), s- to be afraid of, to fear  
s-chu ehbid to be fearful  
s-chu ehbiddam coward  
s-ta ehbidam dangerously  
s-ta ehbidma dangerous

eh'eD blood

eh'eDpa to bleed

ehkeg/ehheg, s- to be shaded

ehkahim to become shady

ehkegko, s- in the shade

ehkdag shadow

ehktahim to make shade

ehkchulidakuD umbrella



ehp, ep again

ehsid, e'esid to steal from  
s-chu ehsk, s-chu e'esk stealthy  
s-chu ehskam, s-chu e'eskam thief

ehsto, e'esto to hide a thing

elid (e'elid)

has elid to respect, revere

hab elid to plan, think

pihk e elid to concern one's self for

s-e, si e elid to be ashamed of self, timid

s-paDog elid to think evil of

hab elida plan, guess

hab elidaDag care, thought

paDog elidaDag evil thoughts

pihk elidaDag concern

elidag, e'elidag skin, bark, husk, peel, to have skin

elkon, e'elkon to skin, dehide

elkona, e'elkona a hide, dehiding

elpig, e'elpig to remove bark, peel

em- you, your (plural).

eniga to be in possession of  
eniga, e'eniga acquired possessions

enigaDad to clothe

enigaDadch,e to be wearing

epai also, again

esh (ei, e'esh) to plant

esha a planting

eshabig planting

esh, e'esh chin

eshpo, e'eshpo beard

etpa, e'etpa woven door

## G

ga'a (gai, gag'e, gah'i) to roast

ga'abai (ga) over there (facing this way)

ga'ajeD, ga'agajeD from there

gagDa to sell something to someone

gagli wares

Gagga "The Clearing" Village

gaggat to clear land

gahg to look for

gahghim, gahghio to go to look for

gahi, gahghai across

gahiobin, gahhiobin to cross

gahhiobs to be laying across

gahi wua, gahghai shulig to turn over

gahsh hab/gahj hab over there

gaht, gahgt bow, gun



ga'iswa roasted crushed boiled corn

gaki, gagki, s- to be dry, skinny

gakidag dried stuff

gakijid to dry something

gakimchul praying mantis



gakoDk, ga'agkoDk crooked, curved; to be crooked, curved  
GakoDk mountain north of Sells  
gakoDkahim to become crooked, curved  
gakoDkajid to make crooked  
gaksim (gaksh) to become dry

gal-nahyo pomegranate (Sp. granado)

ga-lohn gallon (Sp. galón)

gamai, (gam) over there facing away, further

ganai (gan) over there facing across

ganiwua to dig up, remove

gantan (gantaD) to scatter

gaso-lihn gasoline

gaswua to brush or comb someone

gaswuikuD comb



ga-tohdi, gag-totodi marbles (Sp. catota)

gatwua to shoot off something

gatwuid to shoot something

gawos, gagwos gun, rifle (Sp. arcabúz)

ge'e gawos cannon

gawul, ga'agwul, different, separate

gawulk, ga'agwulk to be different, separated

ge unusual, big

Ge Aiji Central Papago dialect,

Ge Kih Big House (Sacaton)

Ge Komlik Big Flat Village

ge kuhkunaj male homosexual

Ge Oidag Big Field Village

Ge Pihchkim Hermosillo

ge shuhdag large body of water

Ge Wo'o Big Pond Village

Ge Wo'o Chekshani Big Pond District

ge'e, ge'eged big, elder, chief  
ge'echu the bigger, older

ge'edahim, ge'egehim to get big

ge'edajid to make big

ge'eho long ago, long time

ge'ehog, s- to be mature

ge'ehogam, s- maturely

ge'ehogat to mature

ge'ej, ge'egedaj to be big, adult

ge'ejig, ge'eg'ejig leaders of, officers of

ge'elhim to grow

ge'elid, ge'egelid to raise young

gekkio, gegekkio shoulders

gegok (see kehk)

gegokiwua (see kekiwua)

gegosid to feed

gegosig a meal

gehsh (gei, gegsha), shulig to fall

e gehsid to get tired

heki gehsh to spend

gepi/miloni watermelon (Sp. melones)



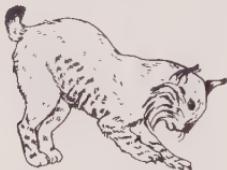
gew (gehg, gehgew) to beat, strike, ring

gehgewi victory, prize, spoil

gew ice, snow

gewho, gegewho

gewho, gegewho wildcat, bobcat



Gege who Kih wildcat mountain and village (San Luis)

gewichkwua, gewichshulig to strike down

gewikon to strike a glancing blow

gewikuD whip

gewitan to whip

gewito to defeat

gewitoi winning

gewitoidag victory

gewk, gewpk, s- to be strong

gewkad (gewkai) to strengthen

gewkahim to get strong

gewkam, s- strongly

gewkamhun to encourage

gewkamhuna encouraging

gewkamhunaDag encouragement

gewkchu, s- the stronger one

gewkdag, s- to have power

gewkdag, gewpkdag strength, powers, spirits

gewko, gewpko to get tired

s-ta gewkogima to be wearisome

gewkogig fatigue

gewshch (gewshshap, gewshp) to lay against

gewshp to snow on

gi'a (gia, gigia, gia'i) to grasp

gi'achug to carry in the grasp

gi'aDad to put on a handle

gi'aDag hat string, handle

gigi'ik, gi'igi'igik eight

Gigimai Western Papago dialect

gigimaichud, e to boast

gitwal swallow

gigiwuk to tremble

gigiwukchud to make tremble

gigiwukdam a trembler, jello

gihg, s- to be fat

gi'ichud to fatten

gi'ihim (gih, gigi) to become fat

gi'ipig to remove fat

gihgchu fat one

gihgi fat

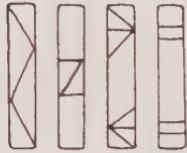
gihki, gigki wooden plow or digger

gihkio/gihkoa crown

gihnsi fifteen (Sp. quince)

gins a gambling game

ginskud sticks for playing gins



Giho Do'ag Mountain Carrying Basket

gihsho, gigsho cheese (Sp. queso)

gihug, s- to be in danger, be worried

gi'aho to lose weight, flesh

Gi'ihodag Mashad lean month, January

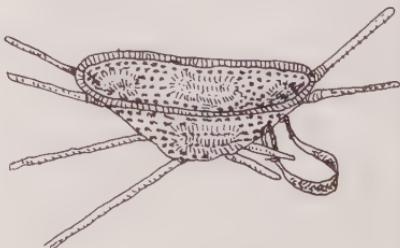
gi'ik, gi'igik four

gikuid to whistle

gimaihun, e/woikchud, e to show off, brag

gimaima, s-/woikima, s- to be boastful, showoff

giwho/giho carrying basket



gishalwua to become famished  
gisoki small purple cactus,  
edible

gitaihun to go after the enemy

gital guitar (Sp. guitarra)

gitaiokam war party

gitaion to go on war path

giushani (giushuD) to strike a  
match  
giumuD (Pima)

giwuD belt, band, strap

giwuDk to be strapped, tied,  
constricted

giwulk constriction, con-  
stricted place

gogs, gogogs dog



s-gogsim neok to use bad  
language

Gogs Mek Burnt Dog village  
(Topawa)

gohhim (gogohim) to limp

gonih mulberry tree

gohimeli a ceremonial dance

gohk, go'ogok two

gohki track, footprint

golwin to rake or hoe out

go'ogam gray, black, and  
white bird species

go'ol, go'ogol other

go'olko, go'ogolko elsewhere

go'olkojeD from elsewhere

## H

ha them, their

ha some, part of

ha'a, haha'a olla, jar



ha'ab/ha'ag the other way or  
side

ha'abjeD from the other side

ha'adkaj (haha'adkaj) to gape  
at, yawn

ha'ahama, haha'ama, s- to be  
mean

ha'akia that number

ha'akiachu that number thing

ha'akiaj that number of

ha'akid last year

D hema ha'akid year before  
last

D huh i hema ha'akid three  
years ago

ha'akio that many times

ha'as, haha'as that size, that  
much

ha'asa to quit

ha'asij that size of, much of

ha'aschu, haha'aschu that size  
thing

ha'asig, haha'asig size

ha'asko, haha'asko so far

hab thus

has/Shah... how

hab on one side

hab ahga meaning

habaDk to be flat

habalkahim to become flat

habshuD to deflate

hadsid to sprinkle

haDam, s- to be sticky

haDshaDkam teddybear Cholla



haDshp to glue, paste

haDwuag to burp

hagito to burn up, melt away

hah! what?

hahaisha squash chips

hahawa afterward

hahawek lungs, to pant

hahd Papagolily

hahghim (hah, hahag) to melt, thaw

hahgid to cause to melt, thaw

ha hekaJ immediately

hahhag leaves

hahk to roast grain with coals in a basket

hahki roasted grain, pinoli

hahkwoD mistletoe

hahl squash, pumpkin

hahsa, hahaha axe (Sp. hacha)



hahshani Saguaro cactus

Hahshani Kehk Saguaro Standing village (Sacaton Flats)

hahwul to tie a knot

hahwulid to tie a knot for someone

hahwul'ok to untie

hain (hahaish) to crack

haini to be cracked

haiwani cattle

haiwani, hahaiwani cow

ha'i some

ha'ichu, haha'ichu thing, something, kind or class of

ha'ichu bahidag kind of fruit

ha'ichuchud to honor, esteem

ha'ichudag a part, piece

ha'ichug to be present

hajuni relatives, neighbors

hajunidag relationship

hab juni what relative

hakimaD, hahakimaD older brother's or cousin's child, etc

hakima je'e, hahakimaD ha-je'e older brother's or cousin's wife, etc.

hakit, hahakit father's younger brother, etc.

hakko looped carrying cushion

hako'oDad to insert lariat loop

hakko'oDag to have loop inserted

halibwua (Pima) to gallop

hambdogim, s- incanting manner

ha-mohn bacon (Sp. jamón)

hanam green cholla cactus, edible buds

hapot, hahapot arrow

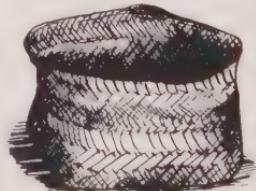
haschu, Shahchu... what thing

haschu ahg why

hashaba/shaba but

hash/wash just, only

hashDa, hahashDa woven basket



hasig, s- to be difficult

hasigam, s- difficulty

hasko, hahasko somewhere

haskojeD from somewhere

hauk, s- to be light, easy

haukahim to become light

haukajid to make light

haupal, hahupal red tailed hawk



ha'u, haha'u dipper

hawani, hahawani crow

hawol lima beans

hebai, heb where, somewhere

hebai i/Bah- where?

hebajieD from where

heDai, heDam who

heDai i, heDam i/Doh- who?

he'eDkaj, (he'eDkai), e to grimace

he'ek, s- sour, to be sour

he'ekia i how many?

he'ekiaj i how many of

he'ekio i how many times?

he'eni, he'ewo!/he'enio take it! Here!

he'es i, hehe'es i what size? how much?

he'esij i what size of

he'esko i how far?

hegai/heg (o) that, he, she, it

hegam (o) they, them

hehem (hehhem) to laugh

s-ta hehem laughably

s-ta hehema to be laughable

hehewo eyebrows

hehg, heheg co-wife

hehgiam, s- to be jealous

s-chu hehgamiK, to be jealous natured

hehgchulid to make happy

hehkig, s- to be happy

hehliwuua to slide

Hehliwusk slide, place of a slide (Mexican place name)

hehliwuikuD playground slide



hehogi, s- to be cool

hehogidakuD cooler

hehogihhim to become cool

hehogijid to cool

hehpid, s- to be cold

s-hehpich-eD in winter

s-hehpich-eDkam winter

hephihhim to become cold

hepijid to make cold

hehwasjel large blue bird species

hejel, hehe'ejel self, alone

hejelko, hehe'ejelko alone, by itself

hek, hehek armpit

hekpo hair of armpit

hekaj to use

heg hekaj using that, for that reason

id hekaj using this, for this reason

hekia whole, pure, completely

hekiakam an entity, whole

heki previous

hekid when

hekid i when?

heki huh already

hekikhukam old thing

hekshch (hekshp) to hold under arm

helig (hehelig) to spread, to dry

heligch to have spread to dry

hema a, an, another

hemachud to mistake for another

hema chuhug night before last

hemajim, s-

hemajim, s- gently  
hemajima, s- to be gentle  
hemajimatalig favor, gentleness  
hemajkam people  
hemajkam, hehemajkam person, persons  
hemajkamchud to act or treat like a human  
hemako, hehemako one  
hemakochud to unite  
hemapad (hemapai) to gather  
hemapadch to have gathered  
hemapadas to be gathered  
hemho once  
hemhowa must  
-hems maybe  
hemsi, s- "how about the time!"  
hemu/hemuch now, soon  
hemuchkam new thing  
henihop to hiccup  
heosid to decorate  
heosidakuD decoration  
heosig blossoms



heosig, s- to be flowery  
heotahim to bloom  
hetasp, hehetasp five  
het/wegi red earth  
hetmad to apply red earth  
hetmag, s- to be red  
heubagid (Pima) to rest  
heumk, heukk to be chilled  
he'u interj. yes  
hewachuD, hehwachud gray bird species  
hewagid to scent, smell

hewajid to cool, alleviate pain  
heweD to be windy  
hewel air, wind  
hewel e'es wind plants, pink flowered  
heweto to stop blowing  
hewgiamoD to go scenting  
hewkon to blow on  
hewshan to follow the scent of  
hi on one hand, on the other  
hia maybe  
hia sand dune  
Hiach-eD O'odham Sand People  
hiashp (hihashp) to bury  
hiashch to have buried  
Hiakim, Hihakim Yaqui tribesman  
Maio hiakim Mayo tribesman  
hialwui poison  
hialwuimad to poison  
hiani, hihani tarantula  
hi'a (hia, hihia, hia'i) to urinate  
hi'am, s- to want to urinate  
hi'amchud, s- to cause desire to urinate  
hi'ameD, hi'op to go to urinate  
hi'i urine  
s-chu hi'ama to be a frequent urinator  
s-ta hi'ama to be diuretic  
hidoD, hihidoD to cook  
hidoDakuD, hihidoDakuD cooking vessel  
hidolid, hihidolid to cook for  
hig how about  
hiha'ini/hihi'ani grave, graveyard  
hihih guts, intestines  
hihij guts of  
hihim see him  
hihk to clip, mow  
hihka cuttings

hihkakuD clipper, mower



hihlo thread (Sp. hilo)

hihnk (hihin) to yell, bark

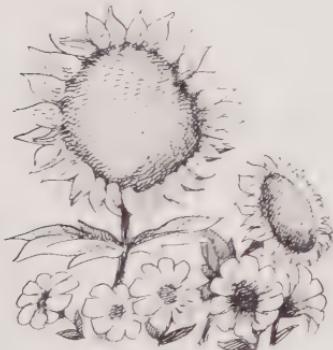
hihnko'id to yell at, bark at

hihoiñ (hihoini) to bewitch

hihtpag (hihitpag) to braid

hihtpaDag, hihitpaDag braid

hihwai, hihiwai sunflower,  
squash strips



hihwSID, hihiwsID to cause  
sores

hihwog, hihiwog a sore

hihwdag, hihiwdag a sore,  
hives

hiji scram! move! out of the  
way!

hik, hihik navel

hikpo navel hair

Hik Wo'o round pond south of  
San Miguel

hikiwij, hihikiwij hairy wood-  
pecker

hikiwoni to cut jaggedly

Hikiwoni "Jagged Cut" Village

Hikiwoni Chekshani "Jagged  
Cut" District

hikchk, hikumiak to cut

hikchhakuD cutter, saw



hikshan (hihshaD) to trim

hikshani something trimmed

hikshpi to drizzle

hiktani deep, narrow wash or  
gully

hikugdag saguaro cactus button

Hila-wihn Gila Bend

hilio, hihilio blacksmith  
(Sp. herrero)

him (hih, hihhim, hihm) walk

hihim (hih, hihhim, hihm)

plural of above

ab— to come

am— to go

heb huh— to get lost, go off

himchud, hihimchud to cause  
to move

himid to learn to walk

himim, hihimim, s- to want to  
move

himimchud, hihimimchud, s- to  
cause to want to move

himdag way of life, culture,  
customs, tradition

himdag, s- to be a good walker

himhim, hihimhim to wander,  
amble

himlu to go along (baby talk)

hims, hihims to be on the way,  
as a road

himto (himttog) to finish going

hinwal grass mat

hiopch body louse, termite

hiowichud to soak underground

hipig to spread open to dry

hipiga food for drying

hipshun (hipshuD) to spray,  
or sprinkle with the mouth

hitpoD to operate on, cut open

hi'usha bladder

hiw to rub basket for music

hiwchu, hihiwchu groin

## hiwchulid

hiwchulid to rub the rubbing stick

hiwchulida treating with a rubbing stick

hiwchulidakuD ceremonial rubbing stick



hiwchu-wegi, hihiwchu wepegi  
black widow spider

hiwig to depend on

hiwigid to allow to

hiwium (Pima) see hiwk

hiwk, s- to be rough  
s-hiwk wainomi file

hiwkahim to break out in bumps

hiwkalig measles

hiwkon to scrape smooth,  
shave

hiwshan to scrape smooth

hiwshana smooth arrow shaft

hoa, hoa sewed basket

hoata basketry



hoan to look for something by stirring, rummaging

hoanid to search for someone, rummaging for someone

hoas-ha'a, hohas-haha'a plate

hobinoD (hohobinoD) to wrap

hobinol wrapped

hodai, hohodai stone, gravel

Hodai Shon Wo'o Rock-base-pond Village

hodoDk dented

hoggaD, hohoggaD cactus wren



hogi leather

hogiDad to saddle

hohag to haul in something

hohagchug to bear along in something

hohhi/hohhoi mourning dove

hohhi e'es gold poppy

hohho'id, s- to like

hohho'idachud, s- to please  
s-ta hoho'idakam interestingly  
s-ta hohho'idakama to be interesting

hohnig, hohonig wife

hohnimeD to go for a wife

hohnchud to marry off

hohnt to take a wife, to approach marriage

hohokimal small yellow butterfly

hoho'onma rib

Hohpih Hopi tribesman

hohtgid, s-e to be hurried  
hohtmagid, s- to hurry someone

hoinik to move, flutter, stir

ho'i thorn, sticker, cactus

ho'ipaD needle



ho'ipaDjeg eye of needle

ho'idaG to be thorny

ho'ikam, hoho'ikam iron-wood tree

ho'ige'id (ho'ige'el), s- to show mercy to

ho'ige'idaDag kindness, mercy, blessing

ho'ige'idahun, e to pray  
ho'ige'idahuna prayer  
ho'ige'idadam, s- kindly, mercifully  
ho'iggn (ho'iggash) to stick, pierce  
ho'ipig to remove a thorn  
ho'ishch to stick  
ho'iumi (Pima) nail  
holiwk, hoholiwk snail shell  
holiwkad (holiwkai) to roll up, fold up  
homita insides  
hon, hohon body  
honchk to lean against  
honchkwua, honchshulig to push along with the body  
hongew to shake involuntarily  
hongid to shake self  
honhain (honhaish) to hit with body  
honshpaDag, hohonshpaDag body  
honwua to walk beside, press against  
ho'ok, hoho'ok witch, monster  
ho'ok-wah'o witch's tongs, night blooming cereus



ho'oma favorite  
hotsh (Pima) to send  
howi species of yucca  
howij banana, yucca banana  
howichk to breath in  
howichkwua, howichshulig to suck in with breath  
huashomi buckskin bag, wallet

huawi/huai mule deer  
huchigam small red and gray bird  
huchwua to stumble  
huDa waist, midriff  
huDawog/jegima to pay attention to, to notice  
huDuni (huhuDuk), huhuDuni to descend  
huDunig sunset, west, evening  
huDunihim, huhuDunihim to go along descending  
huhuDukad evenings, by evening  
huDwuakch, e to get upset, frightened  
hug, huhug to be the end of  
huhugedam temporary  
pi ha huhugedam everlasting  
hugi food  
hugdag edge, boundary, to be bounded  
hugid, huhugid side  
hugiog, huhugiog to use up  
hugiogam, s- to want to use up  
hugkam until  
huh see ko'a  
huh remote in time or space "ago", "away"  
huhch claws, nails, hooves  
Huhhu'ula dialect and people of NW reservation, Gila Bend, and Aki Chini reservation.  
huhk, s- to be warm  
huhkahim to become warm  
huhkajid to warm  
huhm (huhuma) to become empty (liquid)

huhni corn

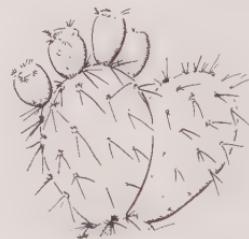


uhupsh to pull out a thorn  
huhugam those who are gone  
huhulga menstruation  
huhulgat to menstruate  
huhulga kih menstrual house  
huhuD to grease  
Huhumu dialect of Papago  
 south of Sells  
huhu'udag bumble bee  
huiwis Thursday (Sp. Jueves)  
hu'id, huhu'id to chase  
hujuD, huhu'ujuD lizard,  
 black lizard  
huk pine, lumber  
hukshan/hukshum to scratch,  
 rake  
hukshaDkam thorny hook bush  
hukshch to have hooked  
hukshchim wainomi chain  
hulkad to bud  
humukt, huhumukt nine  
hu'u, huhu'u star  
hu'udagi, huhu'udagi small  
 black cane wasp  
hu'ul mother's mother or  
 female sibling  
hu'ul kehlih mother's  
 mother's male siblings  
huwid to keep, cling to

|

i here, now (inceptive), at  
 this point  
ia to gather cactus fruit  
iameD, iop to gather fruit  
 cactus fruit  
iagchulid to propitiate, offer  
 something to appease  
iagchulida propitiatory giving  
iagta, i'agta propitiatory gift,  
 ceremonial articles for  
 wihgida  
ipta, i'ipta hammock  
iajid to infect, cause illness  
iatogid to lie, falsify

iatomk, s- to be dishonest,  
 prone to lie  
iatomkam, s- liar  
iauwua to spill, pour  
iauwuis to be poured out  
i'ajeD from here, from now on  
idani now, at this season  
ih! Disgusting! unbelievable  
ihbamk, ihbkk to get out of  
 breath  
ihbdag, i'ibdag heart, spirit  
ihhai prickly pear and fruit



ihbheni to breathe  
i'ibtog to breathe convulsively  
ihbheiwua to take a breath  
si i ihbheiwua to sigh  
ihda/id (o) this, he, she, it  
ihdam/idam (o) these, they,  
 them  
ih'e to drink  
i'ichud to water  
i'imk, s- to desire drink  
i'imkam, s- heavy drinker  
i'ito drink up  
ihgid to shake fruit off plant  
ihkowi plant with edible tuber  
ihkol medicinal plant  
ihm to greet, address or call  
 by relationship  
ihmigi relationship terms  
 (relationship terms see  
 Appendix IV A)  
Ihmiga Ihmigi Village (Emika)  
ihma (im) here facing away  
ihmki soot  
ihna (in) here, facing across  
ihnagi/nahgi ancient skirt  
ihnamk, ihnk to crave some  
 food

ihswhigi, i'iswigi hedgehog  
cactus  
iht (i'ita) to scoop or put in  
ihtaikuD scoop  
ihug devil's claw



ihwagi edible greens  
ihwajim, s- greenish  
ihwid to make fire with a drill  
ia (ia) here, to be here  
i'ihog to cough  
i'ihogig tuberculosis  
i'ito (i'ittoD) to drink up  
I'itoi/Hihitoi Protector of the O'odham  
i'iwuki to sprout  
iks, i'iks cloth, rag  
iol to stir  
iolagid to fry  
ioligam a plant  
Ioligam Kitt Peak  
i'oma, s- to feel well (Pima)  
i'oshan, e to clear the throat  
i'owi, s- to be tasty  
I'owi shuhdagl Sweet Water village  
i'owichu sweet one  
i'owihhim to get sweet  
i'owijid to sweeten  
i'owim, s- sweetly  
ip/op until  
ipuD, i'ipuD dress or skirt  
is-pahyo, i'is-papaio sword, spear (Sp. espada)  
ispul, i'ispul spur (Sp. espuela)  
is-tahmpa stamp (Sp. estampa)  
istliw, i'istliw stirrup (Sp. estribo)  
is-tuhwha stove (Sp. estufa)

## J

je'e, jehj mother, parents  
je'es mother's older brother, cousin  
jeg, jehjeg opening, to be open  
jeg-eD outside  
jegda race track  
jegelid to allow, make room for  
jemima, s-, huDawog to notice, pay attention to  
jegko in the open  
jegos storm  
jehk (jejka, jehki) to taste  
jehkaich, e- to suffer the consequences, be struck with calamity  
jehkch to find tracks  
jehg mesquite bean flour balls  
jehni (jehj, jehjen) to smoke  
jehnigid to lecture  
jehnigida meeting  
jehnigidakuD meeting place  
jejewk s- spotted  
jekiyeD to go tracking  
jew, s- to be rotten  
jawahim to rot  
Jewak Rotted Place Village  
jawakag, jejewhakag king snake  
jewalig rotten thing  
jeweD, jejeweD earth, country, land, soil, floor  
JeweD Mek "Dirt Burned" Village  
jeweDo on the ground  
jewho, jejewho gopher



jewikon to scrape off hair on hide

jiauwul, jijawul devil, barrel cactus (Sp. Diablo)



Jiauwul Dak "Barrel Cactus Sitting" Village

jiosh, jijosh god (Sp. dios)

jisk, ijsi mother's younger sister or sibling

jiwhiadag arrival

jiwhias to be extended to

jiwia, (ijiwhia), dada (daiw) to arrive

juDumi, jujuDumi bear

juDwua, jujuDwua to bounce

juhagi, jujhagi, s- to be resilient

juhk (ujuju) to be situated in the sky, i.e. the sun  
ga huh i juhk, ia hab i juhk to be morning  
dahm juhk to be noon  
gam huh i juhk, im hab i juhk to be afternoon

juhk (ujuku) to rain

juhkig, s- to be rainy

jujgid to cause rain

jujku, s- to be rainy season

jukito to stop raining

juksph to rain on

juhki rain

juhk, jujuk, s- to be deep

juhkahim to become deep

juhkalig depth

juhkam, jujkam Mexican

juhpin north

juhpin to soak in, sink down

juj prickly pear-like cactus fruit

jujul, juhu'ujul, s- zig-zag, crooked

jujulim, s- crookedly

jujulk, s- to be zig-zag

julashan/nulash (Pima) peach (Sp. durazno)

jumaDk/omlk humpbacked

jumalk to be low

jumalkad (jumalkai) to lower

jumalkchu the low one

juni dried cactus fruit

junihim, hab to continue doing

junid, hab to do for

junis, hab to be done

jupij, ju'ujpij, s- quietly

jushaDk, ju'ujshaDk to be loose

jushaDkad (jushaDkai) to loosen

jushaDkahim to become loose

jusukal large black species of lizard



## K

k, kch, ch and (see Appendix III 4.3)

ka'al white oak

ka'amaD, kahkmaD a woman's son's child

ka'ama-je'e a woman's daughter-in-law or mother-in-law

kah to hear

kahk, kahkak father's mother and her siblings

kahch, wehch, we'ewechn to be lying (inanimate)

kahch/ge shuhdag lake, sea

kahm, kahkam cheek

kahma, kakama quilt (Sp. cama)

kahmpo camp (Sp. campo)  
kahnia/kahnu cane (Sp. caña)  
kahon, kakhon box, fort (Sp. cajón)  
kaww, kakaw badger  
kawwul, kakawwul sheep (Sp. cabra)  
kahya street (Sp. calle)  
kai, kakai seed  
kaij seed of (saguaro)  
kaichug to hear continually  
kaidag, s- to be loud  
kaidam, s- loudly  
kaidag a sound  
kaidaghim to go making noise  
kaidagid to make noise  
kaidagig audibility  
kaiham to listen  
kaiham, s-ta interesting sounding  
kaihamama, s-ta to be interesting  
kaij (kajim), hab to say  
kaij atol saguaro seed gravy  
kaijelid to say for  
kaijelidam, s- to want to say for  
kaijka prepared seed, seed for planting  
kaijkat to prepare seed, for future planting  
Kaj Mek "Seed Burnt" Village (Santa Rosa)  
kaikia/kaikia shuhshk sandle



kaipig to harvest grain, scraping grain from ears  
kais, kakais, s- rich, wealthy  
kaischud to make rich  
kaischuda riches  
kaishagi, kakaishagi crotch

kaishch to hold in the crotch  
kaistalig wealth  
kakaichu quail  
kaka-wahdi peanuts (Sp. Az. cacahuate)  
kalioni, kakalioni stallion (Sp. garanón)  
kalit, kaklit wagon (Sp. carrito)  
kalshani, kakalshani shorts (Sp. calzones)  
kal-sihda, kakal-sisida socks (Sp. calcetín) stockings  
kal-tuhji cartridge (Sp. cartuchi)  
kalwash chickpeas (Sp. garbanzos)  
kammialt to change (Sp. cambiar)  
ka-miio/opochk ohkam camel (Sp. camello)  
kamish, kakmish (Pima) shirt (Sp. camisa)  
ka-mohdi yam, sweet potato (Sp. camote)  
kam'on to debate  
kampani, kakampani bell (Sp. campanilla)  
kamshch (kamshp) to hold in mouth  
kanaho, kakanaho boat (Sp. canoa)  
ka-nohwa trough (Sp. canoa)  
kanjel, kakanjel lights (Sp. candelas)  
kan-tihna bar, stand (Sp. cantina)  
kapaDwua battle antic  
kapijk, ka'akpijk to be gathered  
kapon (kakpon) clap, gunshot  
kapsid to make clapping noise  
kaponahim to trot along noisily  
kastigal to punish (Sp. castigar)  
kawaD, kakawad shield  
kawhain (kawhaish) to quarrel with  
ka-whih coffee (Sp. café)

kawk, kawpk, s- hard, callous  
kawkad (kawkai) to make hard  
kawkahim, kawpkahim to become hard  
kawkchu, s- hard one  
kawlik knoll, hill  
Kawlik "The Knoll" Village  
kawoDk to be grouped together  
kawiyu, kakawiyu horse (Sp. caballo)  
kch, ch, k and  
keDWua/kechwua to ejaculate semen  
keDwuadag semen  
keDKolid to tickle  
kehg, keheg, s- good, beautiful  
kegchud to fix, beautify  
kehgahim to become beautiful  
kehgaj, kehegaj, s- to be good, beautiful  
kehgchu, s- good one, beautiful one  
kehiwin/kehiwia to thresh by hoof  
kehiwina threshings  
keh'id (keh'el), s- to hate, scold  
keh'idag hatred  
kehk, chuhch, chu'uchuch to be standing (inanimate)  
kehk, gegok to be standing (animate)  
kehkhim, gegokhim to step aside  
kehli, kekel old man, father's older brother or cousin  
kehlibaD, kekelibaD the deceased  
KehlibaD Wo'oga Dead-Man's Pond  
kehlitakuD, okstakuD mushroom



kehsh (kei, keksha), chuhcha to stand something, appoint  
kehshakuD candle (etc.) holder  
kehshch to have standing  
keichkwua, keichshulig to kick along  
keiggan (keiggash) to kick repeatedly  
keihin to folk-dance, kick  
keihina folk-dance  
keihinakuD folk-dance ground  
keikon to stumble  
keishch (kekeishch, keishp) to step on  
keishpa yard, pace/ Pima: mile  
ke'i'i (kei, keke, keh'i) to bite  
ke'ijid,e to get bitten  
kekiwua, gegukiwua to stand up  
keliw to shell corn  
keshwua to cause to stand, stop  
-ki evidently  
kia still, yet, until  
kia! Wait!  
kih than (Sp. que)  
kih, kihki house, wall



kih to be dwelling, living  
kihdag, kihkdag home and property  
kiheh, kikiheh spouse's siblings, in-laws  
kihhim village  
kihjeg, kihkjeg doorway  
kihkam dweller  
wehm kihkam co-dwellers  
kihsupi black and gray bird  
kiht, kihkit to build  
kihta, kihkita buildings  
ki'ihin to bite off  
ki'ikon to gnaw clean  
ki'ishch to hold in teeth

ki'ishpakuD pliers, tweezers



ki'iwiw/wihbam gum

ki'iwin to chew up

ki'iwina chewing

kiohOD, kikihoD rainbow

kiot to rustle stock

klahwo, klawo nail (Sp. clavo)

koa, koka forehead, bank

koapo hair of forehead

koachk to sight, peek

koawua to bump head

koawel bush with edible red berry

ko'a (huh, huhgi) to eat

ko'adani ought to eat

ko'adma to seem to eat

koDog to rumble in the bowels

kodogid to yell in victory, to shake

kohadk something dried and burned

Kohadk Kohadk village, dialect

Kohadkam people of Kohadk area

kohba, kokoba drinking glass (Sp. copa)

khods pre-historic snake

kohji, kokji swine, pig, javalina, peccary (Sp. coche)



Kohji Pi Bak Avra Valley (Pork not done)

kohk, (kow) to dig

kohkoD goose, crane, heron

kokho'ogam, koklo'ogam

whippoorwill

kohm tree species

Kohm Wawhia kohm tree well

Kohm Wo'o kohm tree pond

kohmagi, kokomagi, s- gray, to be gray

kohmagim grayly

Kohmagi Mashad gray month (February)

kohmch to have in the arms

kohmk (kohkomk, kohmki) to embrace

kohsh (koi, kohksh (koksha)) to sleep

kohsid, cohksid to put to sleep

kohtpul, cohktpul cicada

kohwih, kokowih (Pima) beaver



kohwli copper (Sp. cobre)

koi not yet

ko'i the dead

koiata dun mottled grey-brown

koiataDag, s- to be dun, mottled grey-brown

ko'idag corpses, remains of the dead

kokaw staghorn cactus, edible buds

kokda see mu'a

kok'o see numku

kok'odam ha-kih hospital

kokoho burrowing owl, ground owl

kokoi ghosts, spirits of the dead

kokotki sea-shells

kokshpa mascot or youngest performer in wipinim, ends songs with 'kuh'

kokskuD pajamas, sleeping quarters

kolhai, koklhai fence, corral, (Sp. corral)

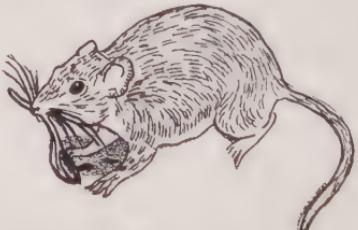


kolighid to jingle  
Ko-lohdi, Koko-lolodi (ChukuD)  
Kuk southern Papago dialect group (Sp. Az. tecolote)  
kolwis nonconformist  
kolwisiq to be nonconformist  
komad creeping of plant  
komaiwuag fog  
komal griddle (Sp. comal)  
komal godmother of one's child (Sp. comadre)  
komalim flatly  
komalk, ko'okomalk flat, to be flat, low terrain  
komalk mo'okam bird species  
Komalk "The Flat" Village  
komalkchu flat one  
komi, kohkomi back, shell  
komitp crack  
komch'eD, kokomkch'eD  
turtle  
Komch'eD, e Wah'osidk  
"Turtle Wedged" Village (Sells)  
kommo'ol thousand legged worm  
kompal godfather of one's child (Sp. compadre)  
kompig to de-shell  
kompish to confess (Sp. confesar)  
komshaD to nap  
ko'o(koi, kok'o, koh'i) see muhk  
ko'ok, s- pain, to pain  
ko'okam, s- painfully  
ko'okmaDk dark-trunked palo verde  
Ko'okmaD Kehk suburb of Kaij Mehk (Santa Rosa)  
Ko'ok Mashad painful month, (May)  
ko'okol chile



ko'okolmad to put chile on  
ko'omash to play girl's game

ko'omasha girl's game  
ko'omashakuD sticks for girl's game  
ko'owi, kohko'owi rattlesnake  
kop, kop to explode  
kopsid to explode  
kopod swollen  
kopodk to be swollen  
kopodkad to make swollen, inflate  
kopodkahim to become swollen  
kosh, koksh nest  
koshagi, kokshagi afterbirth  
koshaj afterbirth of  
koshdag, kokshdag cover, case holder, holster  
koshodk, ko'okshodk to be puffed up, ballooned  
koshodkad (koshodkai) to puff up  
koshodkdakuD baking powder  
koshwa, kokshwa skull  
kos-nihlo, koks-ninilo cook (Sp. cocinero)  
koson, kokson woodrat



kostal, kokstal bag (Sp. costal)  
kotDobi sacred datura, jimson  
kotoni, koktoni shirt (Sp. cotorina)  
kots, kokots cross (Sp. cruz)  
kotwa, koktwa shoulder  
kowk, kowpk, s- thick, to be thick, high terrain  
kowkahim to become thick  
kownal, kokownal governor (Sp. gobernador)  
kownaltalig domain, kingdom  
kownid to kick, rattle

kowog, kokowog, s- to be full  
kowogchud, s- to make full  
kwoD, kokowoD to become full  
kwoDk hollow, expanded  
ku- and  
kuadagi dark red ant  
kuadi, kukadi twin (Sp. cuate)  
kuapa, kukapa Cocopa Indian  
ku'ag to get firewood  
ku'agameD, ku'agop to go get firewood  
ku'agi firewood



ku'agid to get firewood for  
kuchki firebrand, burning post  
kuchul, ku'ukchul curved  
kuDat cactus bird  
kuDut. to trouble, worry  
kuDutaDag trouble, worry  
kugia erection  
kuhagid, kukagid to cook meat on a stick  
kuhbs dust, fog, smoke, vapor  
kubjuwi, s- brown  
kuhsig, s- to be dusty, smoky  
kuhg, kuhhug end  
kuhigam black bird species  
kuhijid to call an animal or bird  
kuhkta hanging shelf  
kuhkwl elf owl  
kuhm (kuhk, kuhkum) to gnaw  
kuhp (kukpa, kuhpi) to close, shut, dike  
kuhpaDag, kuhkpADag door, top, cover  
kuhpahim to seal, go along closing  
kuhpi closed, shut in, shut up  
Kuhpik "The Dike" village

kuhpiok, kuhkpiok to open  
kuhpiokas to be open  
kuhpiokch to have open  
kuhsh, kuhksh to burn and stick to the vessel  
kuhshad to chase game  
kuhsjim large white and orange bird species  
kuhta/kuhtagi torch  
kuhtagit to ignite a torch  
kuhtpa (kuktpa) to treat with heat  
kuhu to crow, call, neigh, play music  
kuhudam band  
kuhwid, kukuwid pronghorn antelope



kuhwo bucket and rope (Sp. cubo)  
kui, kukui mesquite  
kuichud to razz losers  
kuikuD, kuhkuikuD whistle, horn  
kuint to count  
kuinta counting, accounting  
kuintaDag an assigned number  
kuintakuD ruler, measure  
kuipaD, kukuipaD crossed stick, for Saguaro harvest, Big Dipper



kuishani (kuishaD) to whine  
Kui Tatk Mesquite Root village (Sasabe)  
kuiwa (Pima) west  
ku'inhogid to annex  
ku'isham to be hooked together

ku'iwonid

ku'iwonid to boil it

kuk chehdagi light green palo verde

kuksho wuhplim larkspur

kukk jeg mirage

kuku-luhji bonnet (Sp. (cucuricho)

kulan i medicine (Sp. curar)



kulanimad to medicate

kul-wichigam, kukul-wipichigam curved-bill thrasher

kulwani, kukulwani, s- curly, kinky

kumikuD cob

kun, kuhkun husband

kupal, kuhkpal overturned with back presented

kuppiAD, kukuppiAD shovel



kupsh, (kupshap, kupshp) to blink, close the eyes

kusal, kuksal silverware, trowel (Sp. cuchara)

kushadk, kuhkshadk to be dry, stiff, cramped

kusho, kuksho occiput, back of head

kusho dagshpa grasping the occiput when seeing a tarantula

kushul jam, jelly

kushulid to make jam

kushwiot to carry on back

kuswo, kukswo neck

kuswo oh'o cervical vertebrae

kushpo hair of neck

kutshani, s- to be foggy, dusty

**L**

la'ashp (lal'ashp) to trap (Sp. lazo)

lahbis, lalbis pen, pencil (Sp. lápiz)

lahmba, lalamba lamp (Sp. lámpara)



lahnis, lalnis spear, club (Sp. lanza)

lahnju, lalanju ranch (Sp. rancho)

lai, lahlai ruler, king (Sp. rey)

lanjeki lentil (Sp. lenteja)

lasion ration (Sp. ración)

lawit to drag (Sp. trabar)

lial money (Sp. real)

lial kih purse

liat, lihliat lariat (Sp. reata)

ligpig to deprive of, strip (Sp. rico)

lihbih, lilbih orphan, dogey (Sp. lepe)

lihma, lilma file (Sp. lima)

lihmhum to cleanse ceremonially (Sp. limpio)

lihmhuna cleansing rite

lihnda, lilinda rein (Sp. rienda)

lihs, lilso prisoner (Sp. preso)

lihsochud to take prisoner

lihwa, lilwa coat, jacket (Sp. abrigo)

li-juhwa lettuce (Sp. lechuga)

likintod, s- charcoal grey

li-mihda, lil-mimida glass, bottle (Sp. llimeta)

li-mohn lemon (Sp. limón)



limoshan to dun for donation (Sp. Timosna)

limoshanamed, limoshanop to go for donation

lodait to judge.

lodaidag/lodaisig judgment

lohba drygoods (Sp. ropa)

lohgo, lolgo mental case (Sp. loco)

lohma, lolna canvas (Sp. lona)

lohm̄ba, lolomba Jew's harp (Sp. birimbas)

lomaDad, lolmaDad to saddle (Sp. lomo)

lomaDag, lolmaDag grass saddle, to be saddled

luhlsi candy (Sp. dulce)

luhnas Monday (Sp. lunes)

luhnag paired

luhya grey horse (Sp. grulla)

luhyag, s- to be sky blue

lu'ulu coyote's word for atol

## M

m- you, your (singular)

machpoD, machpoD toe (and archaically, finger)



machwidag, machwidag ritual feather

maD, mahmaD female's progeny, younger sister's child

maD-ohg, mahmaD-ha-ohg younger sister's husband

maDtahim to give birth

maDpig to pick fruit or branches

magew to swing the arm

maggat to break through

magjid to wave the hand

Ma-hahwih Mohave tribesman

mahch, s- to be knowing

s-chu mahch to be wise

pi e mahchimich to deny one's knowledge of something

mahchimk, s- to desire to know

mahchig knowledge

mahchulid to cause to know

mahgina, mamgina machine, car (Sp. maquina)

mahhad to raise the hand

mahk (mamka, mahki) to give to

mahkai, mamakai medicine man, medic

mahkch to have given to

mahkig gift, giving

mahkigdag gift from

mahks to be given

mahlts Tuesday (Sp. martes)

mahm father term of

mahmgam sib

mahmgam members of a sib of buzzard moiety

mahmsh tick, castor bean

mahniko arthritic, stiff

mahs, mams, hab to be like, to be a color

mahs, s- to be bright, visible, light

mahschu, hab a like thing

mahsho to be tame, trained (Sp. manso)

mahshochud to train

mahsko clearly

mahskogid to clarify

mai (mamche) to learn

mai, s- to discover, find out

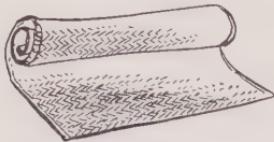
mai food cooked in ground

maihogi centipede

maikuD earthen oven

maim, maik to get indigestion

main woven straw



maintahim to weave

ma'i, mam'ai older sister's or cousin's child

ma'i ohg, mam'ai ha-ohg  
older sister's or cousin's husband

ma'iggan (ma'iggash) to pelt

ma'ihin (ma'ihish) to hit with a thrown object

ma'ikon (ma'ikosh) to graze with a thrown object

ma'ishch to have covered

ma'ishp to cover

ma'ishpa sweetheart

ma'ishpadag roof

ma'ishpakuD cover

makoDad, mamkoDad to couple, join

makoDadch, mamkoDadch to have hitched

makoDag coupling

maliom/malion, mamaliom/  
mamalion boss, watchman  
(Sp. majordomo)

ma-lohma, mam-loloma acrobat, circus (Sp. maroma)

mamakahim one of the four full chiefs

mamtoD scum, algae

mamhaDag branch

manaio herd of horses, unbroken horse (Sp. manada)

mandi-gia butter (Sp. mantequilla)

manjekih lard (Sp. manteca)

maniaDad to hobble an animal, apply brakes

maniaDag hobble, hobbled

mani-sahna apples (Sp. manzana)

mashad, mamashad moon, month, menstrual period

mashcam to teach

mashchama teaching

mashchamadag doctrine

mashchamakuD school

maskal, mamskal bandana, silk (Sp. mascara)

masma, hab as, like

matchuD, mamatchuD mortar, grindstone



matai ashes

matk palm of hand

matok to untangle, disassemble

mauppa coyote feet

mawid, maipid lion family, mountain lion



ma-yahdi green fruit beetle

mehi fire

mehi/meihim (mei, memhe) to burn

mehid (memheid) to burn something

mehiddag burnt part

mehk, me'emek far

mehkjeD from far

mehkod to remove far

mel, wo'i to arrive running

melchud, wohpo'ichud to cause to run

melchuda, wohpo'ichuda a race

melchudaDag, wohpo'ichudaDag, s- to be good at driving

meldag, wohpo'idag, s- to be good at running

melhog ocotilla



melidkam, s- a runner

melnam, wo'inam to meet on the way

melomin to disk

melopa, wo'iopa to come repeatedly

melto (melttog) to finish running

meD (meh, memDa, mehl) to run

wohpo (wopo, wohpo'i) plural

mia, mimia near

miabid, mimiabid to draw near

miabij, mimiabij near to

mialklos Wednesday (Sp. miércoles)

mihl thousand (Sp. mil)

mihsa/mihsh, mimsa/mimsh table (mesa)



mihsh, mimsh protestant (Sp. misa)

mhshmad, e to worship

mihstol/mihtol, mimstol cat

miiia (Pima: keishpa) mile (Sp. milla)

miiu (Pima) nickel

mikigwuikuD stones for girls game

mi-lihda (see limihda)

milini/miloni muskmelon (Sp. melón)

mil-gahn Caucasian (Sp. Americano)

mihnas mine (Sp. minas)

"mi-nuhto" minute (Sp. minuto)

mischin wild (Sp. mestezo)

mischin siwl wild onion

mi-yohn million (Sp. millón)

moashan hump

moh to gather seed

mhohg straw, sediment

mohndi to play cards (Sp. monte)

mohndikuD gambling cards

moho bear grass

mhohon to thresh, pulverize

mohogid, s- to itch

mohogidchud, s- to cause to itch

mohogihhim to become itchy

mohoni, s- granular

mohs, mohms woman's daughter's child, sister's daughter's child

mohs-ohg a woman's son-in-law or man's mother-in-law

mohto (momtto) to carry on head or in vehicle

mohtoi burden

mohto'id to burden with, accuse of

moihun to soften, plow, cultivate

moihuna plowing, cultivation

moihunas to be plowed, cultivated

moik, momoik, s- to be soft

moikahim to become soft

moikam, s- softly

moikchu soft one

moikajid to make soft

momoisha to limber up, exercise

monjel, momonjel bandana (Sp. mantel)

mo'o, mohm head

mo'o hair

mo'obaD, mohmbaD game head  
mo'obDam, mohmbDam hunter



mo'ochkuD pillow

mo'ochkwua, mo'ochshulig to push along with the head

mo'ochwig, mom'ochwig toad

mo'ogew to have tremors of the head

mo'oggan (mo'oggash) to bunt, butt

mo'ogid to shake the head

mo'ohain (mo'ohaish) to smash with the head

mo'okwaD, mom'okwaD tadpole

mo'otk scalp

mo'otpig to scalp

mo'owin to clean antlers, horns

mo'owua to hit the head

mostois edible plant

mualig to spin, dance

mu'a (mua, mum'a, mua'i),  
kokda to kill  
s-chu mu'aDag, to be murderous  
s-chu mu'aDkam, a killer

muDadag tassel of plant

muhaDag, mumhaDag, s- to be brown

muhdag wound

muhk/muhkhim (mumku, muh'i)  
to die  
ko'o (koi, kok'o, koh'i) to die

muhki, ko'i the dead

muhkig death

muhkiggdag, ko'idag remains of the dead

muhks to be numb, necrotic

muhla, mumula mule (Sp. mula)

muhla tahtami corn on the cob



muhla wanimeDdam species of spider

muhni beans

muhs vagina

muspo pubic hair of female

muhuDag, s- to be greasy

muhwal, mumuwal insect, fly

muhwij, s- oblong, thin and long

mu'i many

mu'ij many of, to be many

mu'idahim to become many

mu'idajid to make many

mu'idajidas to be multiplied

mu'ikpa at many places

mu'iko many times

mukchiwidam long pointed fly

mukimakam, s- desire for death

mulin, omin, to break by bending

mulinig something broken

mumkichud to make sick

mumkidag sickness

mumku, kok'o to be sick, get sick

mumkudam, kok'odam patient

muhsigo musician, to make music (Sp. música)

mu'u (muh, mummu, muh'i) to wound

mu'uk, mu'umuk, s- to be pointed, a peak

mu'uhug, mu'umuhug, s- to be sharp-edged

mu'ukdag sharpness

mu'umuk, s- to be bumpy

mu'umukad (mu'umukai) to make bumpy

mu'umukahim to become bumpy

**N**

- na simple question initiator  
Was...?, Is...?, Will...? etc.  
na'a dubitative initiator: maybe  
na'a (Pima) there  
naggia, nahngia to hang,  
 hammock



- naggiakch to have hanging  
nahagew to shake the ears  
nahagio, nanhagio mouse  
nahd (nai, nanda, nahj) to make a fire  
nahda fire  
nahdakuD fireplace, oven  
nahdch to have a fire  
nahk, nahnk ear  
nahkag type of cactus  
nahnko various, different  
nahnkogid/nahnko wua to misuse, ridicule  
nahshp (nanhashp) to fold  
nahto (nattoD) to finish  
nahtokam maker  
nahtokch to have finished  
nahtois to be finished  
Nahwaho Navajo  
nakpig to earmark  
nakpidag earmark  
nakog to endure, be able  
nakosig, s- to be noisy  
nakosigam, s- noisily  
nakpo hair of the ear  
nakshch (nakshp) to overhear  
nakshel, nanakshel scorpion  
nakwua to bump the ear  
nalash orange (Sp. naranja)  
namk (nanmmek) to meet  
namki meeting

- namkid to pay  
namkida pay, pay time  
namkidaDag price, wage  
namkig, s- to be expensive  
namkigam, s- expensively  
nanakumal bat



- nanhagio earrings  
napaDk to be sprawled  
napaDwua to sprawl  
nasi-yohn nation (Sp. nación)  
naumk, naukk to get intoxicated  
naumki, naukkoi drunkard  
naw leaf cactus  
nawait wine  
nawait to make wine  
nawash, nanwash pocket knife (Sp. navaja)



- nawedju, nanawedju master of wihgida ceremonies  
Nawedju Hiashp Ceremonial Leader's Burial  
nawoj, naipiju, nan'aipiju friend, brother  
naupuj, nan'aupuj (Pima)  
nawojdag friendship  
nawojt/nawodt to make friends  
nea (nea'a!), nenea to look  
neahim to wait for  
neal to visit someone for a meal  
nealimeD, nealop to go to visit someone for a meal  
ne'e (nei, ne'e, neh'i) to sing  
nehbig ancient beast  
nehn (nenna) to wake up  
nehn/nehnahim (nea, nenea, nea'i) to awake  
nehnchud see da'ichud

nehndag ability to see  
nehndag, s- to be alert  
nehni (*ne'e nen'e*) see da'a  
nehni tongue  
nehol slave, servant  
nehpOD, nenepoD nighthawk  
neid (*nenneid*) to see, discover,  
experience, visualize  
ab neid to look at  
neidakuD, neneidakuD mirror  
neijig, s- disaster, calamity,  
tragedy  
ne'i, nen'ei song  
ne'ibim (*ne'ibij*) to run around,  
pass  
ne'ihim to go along singing  
ne'imeD, ne'iop to go to sing  
ne'ikuD singing place  
ne'ito to finish singing  
nem liver  
nena in sight  
nenashani, nenenashani to be  
early waking  
neniDa to wait for  
nen'eid, s- to be careful  
nenhoghim to look around  
neok (*neoki*), neneok (*neneoki*)  
to talk  
neokdam, neneokdam speaker  
neokim, s- to desire to speak  
neokchulid to read  
nepoDk, ne'enepoDk to be loaf  
shaped  
njuh! oh yeh!  
ni- me, my  
"ni" neither, nor (Sp. *ni*)  
"ni'is" not even  
noD, nohnoD to turn, bend  
noDa to get dizzy  
noDags to be bent, turned  
noDagid, nohnogid to turn a  
thing  
noDagam, nohnDagam rabid  
animal  
nohnhoig to stir  
noji-wihno Christmas eve  
(Sp. *nochebuena*)

nolawt (*nonolawt*) to buy from  
nolawtakuD/tianna store  
nonha egg  
nowi, nohnhowi hand, arm



nowidag, nohnhowidag sleeve  
nowiyu, nonowiyu steer (Sp.  
*novillo*)  
"nuhmlo, nunumlo" number  
(Sp. *número*)  
nu'a (*nua, nua'i*) to rake to-  
gether  
nuippa large black bird species  
nu'ichk to push on  
nu'ichkwua, nu'ichshulig to  
push along  
nu'ihin to push  
nu'ihinahim to go along pushing  
nuhkud to care for  
nulash (Pima) peach (Sp.  
*durazno*)  
nuhwi, nunuwi buzzard

## O

o, or (Sp. *o*)  
o he, she, it, they  
oaga, o'aga brain, nerve  
oam, o'am, s- brown, orange,  
yellow;  
oamahim to become brown  
oamajid to brown  
oamajida (Pima) popover  
oamhun to contaminate  
oamhuna contamination  
oamhunas to be contaminated  
oamhunDag contaminant  
Oam Mashad orange month,  
April  
oan to erase, wipe off  
oana erasure  
oanas to be erased

oanid to erase for

obga enemy

obgadag enmity

oD to gather fruit



ogol father term of Oolgolgam

ogolgam those who call their father ogol

oh, o'o back

Ohb Apache, enemy

Ohbadi Opata tribesman

ohbgam small type of Palo Verde tree

ohche'ewi (o'ohche'ewi) to find by chance

ohg, o'og father

ohgig, s- left

ohgigjeD, s- from the left

ohgigko, s- on the left

ohhod, s-/tamhaig, s- to reject, discard

ohhoda reject, discard

oh'id to forebode evil, grieve by mentioning the dead

ohla gold (Sp. oro)

ohla hour, time, timepiece (Sp. hora)

oh'o bone, beak

oh'oD sand

oh'og tears

oh'okid to cause illness by spiritual power

ohshaD to stretch out on the back

ohshaD, o'oshaD tiger, jaguar

ohso, o'oso scythe, sickle  
(Sp. hoz)

ohwua to bump the back

oi soon, now (Sp. hoy)

oid (o'oid) to follow, accompany

oidachud to go after, think of

oidag, o'oidag field, farm

oidahim to consider, follow

oidam during

oidk, o'oidk through

oij, o'ojij following, after

oijkam one following

oimeD, oiopo to walk around

oimelig travels, stamping grounds

oiopo see oimeD

oi wa yet, but, instead

okokoi, o'okokoi white winged dove

oks, o'oki adult woman, female

oksi, o'oksi father's older sister, cousin

ola double ball for game of toka

olas, o'olas spherical

olas, o'olas, s- to be spherical

olasim, o'olasim, s- spherically

olatahim, o'olatahim to roll up, bundle up

ol-giia pitchfork (Sp. horquilla)

olhoni, o'olhoni maverick (Sp. huérano)

ol-niio, o'ol-nihnio/ol-nihha, o'ol-nihniha oven (adobe) (Sp. hornillo)

olshch to have hooked

olshp to hook

olshpiok to unhook

omin see mulin

omlk to be humpbacked

on salt

onamed, onop to go for salt



- onk, s- to be salty  
Onk Akimel Salt River  
onk kui tamarack  
onkahim to get salty  
onkdag saltiness  
onmad to salt  
onpig to remove salt  
**O'bab** Maricopa tribe  
O'obmakam Sand Papago, Maricopa-like  
o'odham tribesman, person, human  
o'odhamchud to act or treat like a human  
o'odhamdag human dignity or worth, personality  
o'oD sand, crystals  
o'oDgid to crystalize  
o'ohadag picture  
o'ohan to write, draw  
o'ohana writing, drawing, book



- o'ohanas to be written, drawn  
o'ohia fine sand dune  
o'owi, s- to be pretty, colorful, striped  
o'olopo kidney  
o'ot to drip  
o'osid to percolate  
opochk humped, to be humped  
opochk ohkam/ka-miio camel



- opon leafy winter food plant  
osal, o'osal bead (Sp. rosario)  
oshkon to skin a sore place  
owgam, o'owgam construction stick, bush  
owij awl  
o-wihspla, o'o-wipispla bishop (Sp. obispo)  
ownag, o'ownag clavicle, collarbone

## P

- paD, pa'apaD bad, spoiled, wrecked  
paDaj, pa'apDaj to be bad, spoiled  
paDchud, pa'apDachud to take apart, wreck, spoil  
paDchuda spoilage, wreckage  
paDchudas to be in a spoiled or wrecked state  
paDma, s- to be lazy  
paDmaDag, s- laziness  
paDt to spoil (food)  
pahdo, papdo duck (Sp. pato)  
pahl, papal religious leader (Sp. padre)  
pahl wakon to baptize  
pahla, papla shovel (Sp. palo)  
pahn bread (Sp. pan)  
pahntakuD oven  
pako'ola ceremonial clown (Yaqui Sp. pascola)  
pal-mihdo palomino (Sp. palomino)  
pal-mihdog/pal-mihdodag, s- to be palomino colored  
pa-nahl bee (Sp. panal)  
pa-nahl sitol honey  
pa-nihdo handkerchief (Sp. pañuelito)  
pa-nohji unrefined sugar (Sp. panoche)

papa-lohdi windmill (Sp. papalote)

paplo pigeon (Sp. paloma)



pasam to see the town, look around (Sp. pasar)

pasamameD, pasamop to go to (see the) town

pas-tihl baked goods (Sp. pastel)

paw-lihna godfather (Sp. padrino)

pa-yahso, papa-yayaso clown (Sp. payaso)

pegih okay, well then

pehegi, s- to be easy

pehegia supposed to be

pehegim easily

pen trying to remember

pi not (substitutes for s-)

pia'a no

piach (Pima) see pi and ha'ichug

piast celebration, (Sp. fiesta)  
e piast to celebrate

piastameD, piastop to go to a celebration

pi'ajeD from nowhere

piha huhugedam never ending

pi has nothing

pihba, pipba pipe (Sp. pipa)

pihgo, pipgo pick (Sp. pico)

pihhun (pihhush) to get off work

pihk chu'ig to make a mistake

pihkhul, pihikchul/pigchul picture (Eng.)

pihkhulid to take a picture of

pihk elid to be concerned for

pihk elidaDag concern

pihlas pear (Sp. peras)



pihlosim, s- to be pear shaped

pihnia fine toothed comb (Sp. pilla)

pihnto, pipinto spotted (Sp. pinto)

pihntog/pihntoDag, s- to be spotted

pihsh dollar (Sp. peso)

pi'ichud to dare, endure, undergo

piuin, piplin bridle, bit (Sp. freno)

pilkani wheat

pilsa, pipilsa blanket (Sp. frazada)

pion workman (Sp. peon)

Pi O'owik "Not Pretty" village

pisal linear measure

pisalt to weigh (Sp. pesar)

pisaltakuD scales

pisin species of animal

Pisin Mo'o Pisinemo Village

pis-tohl, pipis-totol pistol (Sp. pistola)

plahnja, plalanja to iron (Sp. plancha)

plahnjakuD iron



plahda silver (Sp. plata)

plohmo lead (Sp. plomo)

poDnim, s- with thumps

poDoni, popoDoni to thump

poshol, popsho'ol boiled food (Sp. Az. posole)

potol bronc (Sp. potrillo)  
pot-liia, pot-lilia pasture  
 (Sp. potrero)  
pualt, pupuault door (Sp. puerta)  
puhl pool (Eng.)  
puhlo cigar (Sp. puro)  
puhst (Pima) saddle (Sp. fuste)  
puindi, pupuindi bridge (Sp.  
 puente)  
puiwlo, pupuiwlo city (Sp.  
 pueblo)

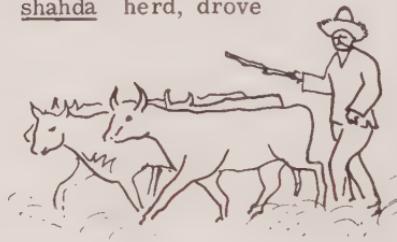
## S

s- prefix affirming a condition  
 or attribute  
sahgo, sasago blouse, sweater  
 (Sp. saco)  
sahnto, sasanto religious  
 picture, image (Sp. santo)  
sahnto kih Catholic Church  
sahwano, sasawano bedsheet  
 (Sp. sabana)  
sahyo, sasayo rival (Sp.  
 adversario)  
sal-tihn frying pan (Sp. sartén)



San Migil San Miguel village  
S-auppagk Florence  
S-chuchkk "The Black" village  
S-chuchuligk "Many chickens"  
 village (Gunsight)  
S-chuk Do'ag Black Mountain  
 district  
sha, sha'al if, sort of, a bit  
sha'aDk forked, to be forked  
sha'aDkad (sha'aDkai) to make  
 forked  
sha'aligi, shashaligi forked  
 brace for carrying basket  
sha'alk ravine saddle between  
 mountain peaks  
sha'awai to buy from  
shab to splash

shag wepo "seems like"  
shags injection, shots  
Shah! Get along dogey!  
Shah- see has  
shahchu see haschu  
shahd (shai, shashda) to herd,  
 drive herd  
shahda herd, drove



shahD wild potato  
shahgid, shahshagid  
sha'ashagid between, among  
shahgig, shahshgig canyon,  
 ravine  
shahk (shashku) to palm  
shahkch to have in the palm  
shahkim halter (Sp. jáquima)  
shahko/hasko which side  
shahmt adobe brick  
shahmud (shashamud) to shoo,  
 shake off  
shahmug to shake  
shahmuni to make a sound,  
 rustle  
shahmunim, s- noisily  
shahshagid to mix,  
shahshani to groan  
shawaidag fibers in plant stalk  
 used for ropemaking  
shahwai Saturday (Sp. sábado)  
sha'i grass, brush, waste  
sha'i a bit  
sha'ichud, shasha'ichud to  
 hang up  
sha'ichuda hanging things  
shajkon to scrape, to chip off  
shajkona object chipped  
shakal, shashkal side by side

shakalwua to stagger  
shaliw, shashaliw trousers (Sp. jaripero)  
shapij oblong  
shapijk to be oblong, also a species of squash  
Shapijk White Horse Pass  
shapol, sha'ashpol aspherical  
shapolk to be aspherical  
shapolkad (shapolkai) to make aspherical  
shashani blackbird  
shashawk to echo  
shashkad mirage  
shaw to rattle  
shawaD, sha'ashwaD thick around  
shawaDk to be thick around  
shawaDkahim to become thick  
shawaDkam thickly  
shawant to look for stock  
shawantameD, shawantop to go for stock  
shawikuD, shashawikuD rattle  
shawoni, shashawoni soap (Sp. jabón)  
shawonimad to soap  
shegoi greasewood, creosote bush  
shehpij, shesheprij younger brother, cousin  
sheh'e, shesh'e wolf



Shehl Seri tribesman  
shehlwua to practice shooting  
shehmachud to act boldly  
shel permission, license, directly  
sheliki, shesheliki prairie dog  
shelikam noDa/wohokam noDa to panic, get frightened

shelin (shelsh), sheshelin (sheshelsh), i to straighten  
shelina arrow shaft  
shelini, shehshelini to be straight  
shelinim, s- straight  
shoak, shoani (shosha) to cry  
shoshakid to cause to cry  
shobbiaD, shoshobaD doll  
shohba, shoshoba joint, hip  
shohbid (shoshbid) to hinder, forbid  
shohm, shohshom to sew something  
shohmjelid to sew something for someone  
shohni to knock  
shoh'o, shoso'o grasshopper



shohwua to blow the nose  
shoiga, shohoiga domestic animal, pet, to have an animal  
sho'ig to be poor  
sho'igchud to impoverish cause to suffer, humble  
sho'igchuda cause of poverty  
sho'igchudaDag ill fortune  
sho'igdag suffering, poverty  
sho'igkam the poor  
shomaig (shoshomaig) to catch cold  
shomaigchud to give a cold  
shomaigig a cold  
shomaigkam cold victim  
shon, shohshon beginning, foundation, spring  
Al Shohshon Little Springs (Arizona)  
Shon Oidag Springfield (Sonoita)  
shonchk, shoniak to chop down  
shonchki war club, tomahawk

shonchkwua, shonchshulig to hit something away by hand  
shonchud, shohshonchud to start it  
shongam spring fed pond  
shoniak see shonchk  
shoniggan to box, punish  
shonigiwul, shoshonigiwul racing ball  
shonihin to hammer  
shonihinakuD hammer



shonikon to strike with something, to beat  
shoniwikuD pestle  
shoniwin to pound  
shoniwina pounded stuff  
shontal soldier (Sp. soldado)  
shontpag to pound, knock, rap  
shonwua, shohshonwua to start, begin  
shonwuichud, shohshonwuichud to cause to start  
sho'owa bullsnake  
shopolk, sho'oshpolk short, to be  
shopolkad (shopolkai) to shorten  
shopolkahim to become short  
shopolkchu short one  
shopolkdas to be shortened  
shosha nasal discharge  
shoshagi crying  
shoshkdag nostril  
shuhd, shuhshud to be full  
shuhdad, shuhshud to fill  
shuhdag liquid, to be liquid  
shuhg, shushug mocking bird  
shuhshk, shushushk shoe

shuh'uwaD plant  
shulig see gehsh



shuwijul, shushuwijul saddle blanket (Sp. sudadero)  
S-huhu'ujuDk suburb of Santa Rosa, see hujuD  
S-hukagk Prescott, place of pines, see huk  
si very, really, real, true  
si cheoj real man  
si meD really running  
siakam hero, one who has endured  
siant hundred (Sp. ciento)  
siawog danger (obscure)  
si'al east, early  
si'alidgio, si'al tahgio eastward  
si'alig morning, dawn  
si'alim tomorrow, early  
S-i'owi Shuhdag Sweet Water village  
sidolim coiled  
sigal, sisgal cigarette (Sp. cigarillo)  
sihbani to drizzle, sprinkle  
sihchkwua, sihchshulig to hook and toss  
sihki white-tailed deer  
sihkon/sihmun to hoe, mash  
sihl, sisil saddle (Sp. sillia)



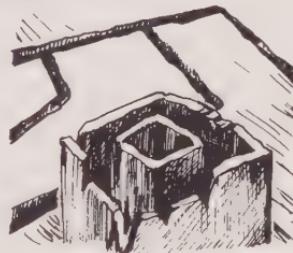
sihl at back of saddle  
Sihl Mek "Burnt Saddle" Village  
sihl mo'o saddle horn  
Sihl Naggiak "Saddle Hanging" Village  
sihnju cinch (Sp. cincho)  
sihng five (Sp. cinco)  
sihowin/sihon to stir, scrape, scratch, dig out  
sihs older brother, sister, cousin  
sihshp (sihsh, sihshshap) to nail, pin

sihsh, sisish elbow; to fasten, nail  
sihskid to sift  
sihskidakuD sifter  
sihwoda topknot of bird  
si'i (sih, sisi, sih'i) to suck, nurse  
si'ichud to nurse the young  
Si'ihe Older Brother, I'itoi  
si'ikuD baby bottle  
si'ishpakuD pin  
sikid to rattle something  
sikol, si'iskol circle, to be circular  
Sikol Himadk Whirlpool Village  
sikolkad (sikolkai) to make circular  
sikolkahim to become circular  
sil-wihsa beer (Sp. cervesa)  
simito, sismito bun  
simuDkaj, si'ismuDkaj to grimace  
sinot, sisinot eligible girl (Sp. señorita)  
sin-tahwo cent (Sp. centavo)  
sini'ulga internal pain  
sini'ulwua to get an internal pain  
sipshuD to cause to exude  
sipuD, si'ispuD bent at the hips  
sipuDk si'ispuDk to be bent over at the hips  
sipuD daha to be squatting  
sipuD kehk to be stooping  
sipuk cardinal



sipulk, si'ispulk to be piled  
sipulkad (sipulkai) to pile  
sipuni to break open and exude fluid

sisi'almad each morning  
sishwua to bump the elbow  
siskul (kohadk) mouse  
siswua to spit  
siswuaDag saliva  
siswuamad to spit upon  
sitol syrup  
siw bitter; to be bitter  
Siw Oidag Chekshani Bitter Field District  
si-wahyo barley (Sp. cebada)  
siwani chief  
siwani mahkai chief medicine man  
Siwani Wa'akih Casa Grande Ruin



siwat, siswat goat (Sp. chivato)  
siwat huhch crowbar  
siweg to simmer  
siwol onion (Sp. cebolla)  
siwulogi, si'isiwulogi/si'isiwulig dust-devil, twister  
sohla pop (Sp. soda)  
sohba soup (Sp. sopa)  
stohta u'uhig white bird species  
Stotonigk Many Ants Suburb of Santa Rosa, also Pima village

## T

t- us, our  
taD, tahtaD foot  
taDai roadrunner



taDan (tahtaD, tahtDan)

taDan (tahtaD, tahtDan) to spread

taDani, tatDani, s- to be wide

taDanihhim to become wide

taDanim, s- widely

TaD Memel 'Footrunner' Village

taDgew to have a twitch of the foot

taDgid to shake the foot

tahabidam species of bird

tahchulid to reach, cause to touch

tahgio, ta'atagio before, in the direction, in the way

juhpin/wi'inim tahgio north

wakoliw tahgio south

si'ali tahgio east

huDuni/kuiwa tahgio west

tahhadag, s- to be interesting

s-ap tahhadag to be enjoyable

pi ap tahhadag to be unenjoyable

tahhadam, s- enjoyably

tahhadkam emotion, one with emotions

s-ap tahhadkam happiness, happy one

pi ap tahhadkam sadness, sad one

tahni (tai) to ask something of someone

tahp to be split

taphan (tapsha) to split something

tahsa, tatsa cup (Sp. taza)

tahtami tooth

tahtam (tattam) to touch, feel

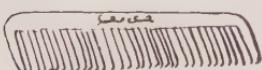
tahtk to feel emotion

s-ap tahtk to feel happy

abi e-tahik to become wholesome

tahtko jaw

tahtshakuD / gaswuikuD comb, splitter



tahwlo, tatawlo border (Sp. tabla)

tai/giumudam match, fire



taiwig, tataiwig firefly

ta'i back, up, East

ta'ibim (ta'ibij) to pass around

ta'ihim to rise in and fill

Ta'ik/Sihl Mek 'Upper' Village (Gila Bend Village)

ta'iwush to come out

tako yesterday

D hema tako day before yesterday

takui yucca leaves

talwin to make rope

tamal tamale (Sp. tamal)



tamblo, tatamblo drum (Sp. tambor)

tamhaig, s- to reject

tamhain to have 'teeth set on edge' with bitter taste

tamiam (Pima) to wait for

tamko stick for gathering organ pipe cactus fruit

tamsh gums

tapaho, tatpaho blinder (Sp. tapaojo)

tapahoDad to put blinders on

tapial, tatpijal paper (Sp. papel)

tash/ge'eho a long time

tash, tatsh sun, day, time, timepiece

tash mahhad four o'clock flower

tasho clear, clearly, to be clear

tashogid to clarify, explain

tashogida clarification, illustration

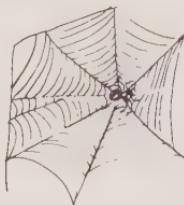
tashogidas to be clarified

tatai tendon  
tatal mother's younger brother or cousin  
tataniki thunder and lightning  
tatchua to need or want  
si tatchui to love  
tatchui the will, needed or loved things  
tatchuidag need, love, desire  
tatk roots  
atkpig to remove roots  
tatshagi medicinal plant, bursage, burroweed  
ta-wahgo/tawago tobacco (Sp. tabaco)  
tiampo time (Sp. tiempo)  
tianna, titianna/chiando store (Sp. tienda)  
tihna tub  
ti-kihla, nawait wine (Sp. tequila)  
Tiko-lohdi "Owl" Village (Sp. Az. tecolote) ChukuD Kuk  
ti-lahndi, titi-lalandi suspenders (Sp. tirantes)  
tlahmba, tlalamba tramp  
tlolahgih, tlologih truck (Sp. troque)  
toa/wi-yohdi oak  
toahim to thunder  
to'a (toa, to'aw) to pour  
to'ahim to pile along  
to'akch to have something piled  
tobaw, tobaw species of hawk  
todkesh to jerk with fright  
todsid to frighten  
toDk, totoDk to snore, growl  
toha, tohta, s- white, to be white, dime  
Toha Bidk "White Clay" Village  
tohajid to whiten  
tohajidakuD whitening, face powder  
tohawes "Brittlebush"

toibi, totobi rabbit, cottontail rabbit



tohlo, totolo bull (Sp. toro)  
tohmog/tohmug milky way  
tohn, tohton knee  
tohnk, to'otonk dike, bank, dam  
tohnkad (tohnkai) to dike  
tohnkdas diked  
tohnto, totonto degenerate, perverted  
tohtodag to be degenerate, perverted  
tohono desert/Pima:south  
Tohono O'odham The Desert People (Papago)  
tohwa, totowa turkey (Sp. tova)  
tohwush, totowush handkerchief  
to'id to bet  
toka women's field hockey  
e toka to play field hockey  
tokaio, totkaio namesake (Sp. tocayo)  
tokih cotton, string  
tokihtuD, totkihtuD spider or web



toniabkam summer  
tonihhim to become hot  
toniko, s- in the heat  
tonim, s- hotly  
tonjig, s- fever  
tonlid to shine on, light up  
tonlig light  
tonlig s- to be light  
tonoD (tohonnaD) to shine, twinkle  
tonomk, tonkk to get thirsty  
tonomdag thirst  
tonomchud to make thirsty  
ta tonomma, s- to be thirsty  
causing  
tonwua, tohtonwua to kneel  
to'olwadag cactus fruit dried  
on the plant  
topdam race or hunt caller  
topidk, to'otopidk, s- askew,  
to be askew  
toskon to swell  
tosi'igo (Pima) bacon (Sp.  
tocino)  
Totoguani Eastern Papago  
dialect

totoni ant



totpk to boil  
totpsid to boil something  
totshagi foam  
tuhlko, tutulko Jew (Sp. turco)

## U

u'a to carry  
u'apa (u'apaD) to bring  
uDawhag cattail  
ugijid to shake  
uhDwis grape (Sp. uvas)  
uhg, u'ug high, chief, to be  
high  
uhgahim to go up  
uhgchu, u'ugchu a higher up,  
highest, headman

uhimal "Cowkiller", a black  
bug that plays dead  
uhksh, u'uksh calf of the leg  
uhksha, u'uksha windbreak  
uhli, u'uli rubber (Sp. hule)  
uhmug species of yucca used  
for woven basketry  
uhpaD, u'upaD catclaw



uhpam/uhhum back to a previous place, back home  
uhs, u'us tree, bush, stick, crutch  
Uhs Kehk/Chukma Shuhdagi  
Tree Standing/Blackwater  
uhsh, u'ush insect stinger, arrow point  
uhug/ukijid to notch an arrow or stick  
uhw, s- to be odorous  
uhwalig odor  
Uhwalig Mashad odor month, February  
uhwo to stop giving off odor  
u'i see behi  
u'ihim to go gathering  
u'imeD, u'iop to go to get things  
u'imk, s- to want to get things  
ujigid, u'ujigid to rock or shake something  
ulin (uh'ulin) to hold something thing out  
ab ulini to be skilled  
ulinch to hold  
ulinid, uh'ulinid to hold something out for someone  
ulinihogid (uh'ulinihogid) to give rest, take rest  
ulinihogig rest  
ulugid to toss a baby  
um, u'um thigh  
umwua to bump the thigh

usaga, u'usaga toka stick, gavel  
usagakam, u'usagakam toka player, presiding officer, judge  
ushabi pitch, resin  
ushabiDag to have pitch, resin  
uskon to scoop, fork, gore  
uskonakuD scoop, fork  
utko soapweed stalk  
utko jehj soapweed  
u'u (Pima) rifle shell, war arrow  
u'u (see behe)  
u'uwig bird  
u'ukch (see bekch)  
u'umhaiDad to finish an arrow  
uwi, u'uwi woman  
uwiga, u'uwig sister, cousin  
uwikwuaD sissy  
uwikwuaDag to be a sissy  
uwio to pass gas  
uwpio, u'uwpio skunk

uwpio, u'uwpio tree species

## W

Wa'a-kih Pima village site  
wabsh/wash/hash just  
wabshaba but  
wachiho wooden bowl (Sp. batihōja)  
wachki charco, pond  
wachumukdam small black water bird  
wachumk, wachkk to drown, become submerged  
wachwih, e to swim, bathe self  
wadadk, wa'apdadk shiny, bald, to be  
waDag, s- to be wet

waDagi juice  
waDagid to wet  
wag, wahpag hole  
wagima, wapagima, s- to be industrious  
wagimam, wapagimam, s- industriously  
wahawua, wahshulig to remove remove, take off  
wahg (wapga) to moisten  
wahga cement, dough  
wahk (wapke, wahki), wahpk (wapke, wahpk) to enter  
Wahk San Xavier (where water sinks in)  
wahkid to put in, bring in  
ab wahkid to clothe someone with something  
wahkidalig (Pima) coat, jacket, sweater  
wahks to be in  
wahks, wahpaks rug, floor-mat  
wahl rifle shell (Sp. bala)  
wahldi, wapaldi bucket (Sp. balde)  
wahlko, wapalko boat (Sp. barco)



wahm/wahn rather, the more so, further  
wahmud, i to stir up, prod  
wahmug mosquito  
wahn ohg/wajelho whiptail lizard  
wah'o cactus rib tongs  
wah'osid to get wedged  
wahpai container for game of ginsi  
wahpai saguaro cactus rib  
wahpk bamboo, cane, reeds  
wahso, wapso can (Sp. vaso)  
wahuD, s- to sweat  
wahuDdag sweat  
wahuDdag, s- to be sweaty

wahulchud s- to cause to sweat

wahw father term of wahggam

sib

wahggam members of a sib of buzzard moiety

wahyog/wahyoDag, s- to be yellow-brown

waid to call, invite

waida calling

waidaDag invitation

waik, wa'awaik three

waikka, wapaikka ditch

waila, e to dance (Sp. baile)

wailadag dance

wailakuD dance floor

wainomi metal, iron, knife

aj wainomi telephone

aj wainommad to telephone

Wainomi Wohg "Railroad" Town (Casa Grande)

waiwel cocklebur

Waiw Wo'o "Cockleburr Pond" village

wa'i only

wa'ig to get water, liquid

wa'igameD, wa'igop to go to get liquid

wa'igi possessed liquid

wa'igid to get liquid for someone

wa'igkuD vessel for liquid



wajelho, wapjelho/wahn ohg whiptail lizard

wakaig, wapkia'ig mud hen

wakch to soak something in

wak'e to milk

wakial, wapkial cowboy (Sp. vaquero)



wakimagi, s- to be worn

wakimagihhim to wear out

wako, wapko water gourd, canteen

wakola flood debris

wakoliw south

wakon to wash  
pahl wakon to baptize

wakoni baptized one, washed thing

wakuichud to cause diarrhea

wakuidag diarrhea

walaho (Pima) to play cards (Sp. barajo)

walin, waplin barrel (Sp. barril)

walit digging bar (Sp. barrote)

wamaD, wahammaD snake

chuk wamaD Blue racer

wegi wamaD Red racer

wamig (wahammig), wahpamig to rise

wamigid, wahpamigid to raise

Wamul Vamori Village

wanchk, wanikumiak to pull off

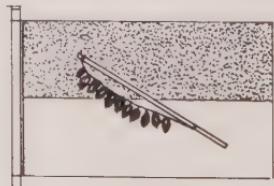
wanchkwua, wanchshulig to pull along, draw in

wanimeD to lead, guide

wanimeDdam leader

wani'on to pull on

waniel, wapanjel flag (Sp. bandera)

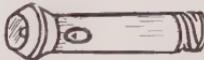


"wan-nihha"/wan-dihha pan  
 (Sp. bandeja)  
wantsh to rip  
wapshuD blister  
was to dip liquid  
washa covered basket, suitcase  
washai grass  
Washai Gak/Gakidag Mashad  
 dry grass month, September  
washomi large grain storage basket  
wasib a drink  
wasibid to give a drink  
wasibwua to mix by dipping and pouring  
watksh sand lizard  
watopi, waptopi fish, worm  
watopi hidod sardines, salmon  
watto, waptto arbor  
wa'uch to wet  
wa'udag, s- to be damp  
wa'ug straw, stalks, chaff  
wa'usig, s- to be damp  
waw rock, cliff  
Waw Giwulk Constricted Rock Mountain (Baboquivari)  
Waw Giwulk chekshani Constricted Rock District  
wawini to quench thirst  
wawning, s- to be thirst quenching  
wawli trunk, valice (Sp. baúl)  
wawnaDag ridgepole, line, straight  
wawnim row, verse  
wawahia/wahia, waipia well  
Wawahia Chini "Well Mouth" Village  
wawuk, wawpuk racoon



wechij, wepcwij new, young  
wechijhim to become new  
wechijid to make new  
wecho, wepcho/we'eweecho  
 under  
wechodag underclothing  
wechokam underling  
wegi, wepegi, s- red, to be red  
wegi/het red clay  
Wegi Akimel Colorado River  
wegihhim to become red  
wehgaj, we'ewegaj/wehbigr  
 around, behind  
wehch (see kahch)  
wehch, s- to be heavy  
wehchihhim to become heavy  
wehchdag weight  
wehhejeD, we'ewejeD on behalf of  
wehhejeDkam benefit, purpose, use  
wehm, we'ewem with  
wehmaj to be with  
wehmt, i to help  
wehmtaDag, i help  
wehmkal totemic helper, group emblem  
wehmkam/wehmjim companion  
wehnad with something, to be with, to put with  
wehnag, wepnag brother, sister, cousin  
wehnags to be with  
wehoh (see wohoh)  
wehpeg first  
wehpegkam the first  
wehs all  
wehschu, wepschu  
 possessions  
wehsig mentally normal  
pi wehsig feeble-minded  
wehsij all of  
wehsko everywhere

wehskojeD from everywhere  
wenog/eDa then, at that time  
wepegh lightning, battery,  
 flashlight, moving picture



e wepegid to go to moving  
 picture  
wepegh kanjel electric  
 lights  
wepo, we'eppo even with,  
 equal to, same as, at the  
 same time  
i wepot to do the same as,  
 imitate  
wepodag, s- to be level  
wepodagim, s- evenly  
wepogid to level, compare  
west-mahm ten  
wewa'ak, wepwa'ak seven  
weweg to whirr  
wewegim loudly (whirring)  
wewkuD sling, bullroarer  
wha-mihlia family (Sp.  
 familia)

wia to leave something  
wia (wipia, wia'i), s- to  
 ruin, wear out  
wias, s- to be worn  
wialos Friday (Sp. viernes)  
wiapo pubic hair of male  
wiapogel/wiapoi, wiapo'oge'el/  
wipiop boy  
wiDut (wipiDut) to swing or  
 wave something  
wiha, wihpia penis  
wihb milk  
wihbam milkweed, gum of  
 milkweed  
wihdakuD/wihdagikuD upper  
 grinding stone



wihgi pinfeathers and down of  
 bird  
wihgida a ceremony  
wihkol, wipikol great grand-

parent generation  
(wihsaD in ko-lohdi dialect)  
wihnam, s- difficultly  
wihnim, wipinim singer in  
 wihgida ceremony  
wihnk, s- difficult, to be  
 difficult  
wihni (wihp, wihpin) to suck,  
 lick with tongue  
wihnu whiskey (Sp. vino)  
wihog bean pod  
wihogdag to be podded  
wihol peas  
wihonagi, s- to be tangled,  
 matted  
wihot (wipiot) to vomit  
wihos vomit  
wihoschud to cause to vomit  
wihpdo testicle  
wihpdopig to castrate  
wihshaD, wipishaD great  
 grandchild generation  
(wihkol in ko-lohdi dialect)  
wipshbaD ancestors  
wi'i (wih, wipi, wih'i) to stay  
wi'ichkwua, wi'ichshulig to  
 be blown about  
wi'idag, wihpi'idag leftovers  
wi'ihin to erode  
wi'ikam, wipikam remnant  
wi'ikon to wash away, erode  
 something  
wi'inog water borne object  
wi'in to carry away in a  
 current  
wi'indag flood  
wi'inim, wipinim/juhpin north  
wi'is to be remaining  
wi'ishani, wipishani small  
 wash  
wijin to twist rope  
wijin, s- to be wrinkled  
wijina rope

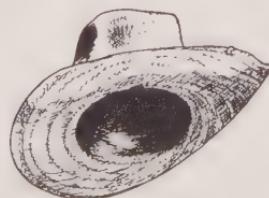


wikla to owe  
wikladag debt  
wi-nahl vinegar (Sp. vinaro)  
wintani, wipintani window (Sp. ventana)  
wio-lihn violin (Sp. violín)  
wipnhoD/wipnoi Christmas cholla, edible buds  
wipia a hunt, to hunt  
wipiameD, wipioP to go to hunt  
wipiamdam hunter  
wipih nipple  
wipismal hummingbird  
wipsh species of wasp, hornet hornets  
wishag, wipshag/wisag chicken hawk  
wisilo, wipsilo calf (Sp. becerro)  
wisit to visit (Sp. visitar)  
wi'ushawig sand ripples  
wiw wild tobacco  
wiwa (wiwaj) pancreas  
Wiwpul "Wild Tobacco" Village  
wi-yohdi/toa oak  
wo/ho will (future)  
wogsha quiver  
wohd (woi, wopda) to lay something down, sign  
wohda, wopda boot (Sp. bota)



wohdch to have something laying  
wohg, wopog road, path  
Wohg HuDunk "Road Dip" Village  
wohgid to instruct  
wohgida instructions

wohiw to singe  
wohk, wohpk belly  
wokshch (wokshp) to hold on the belly  
wohlilh hornless or dehorned  
wohlim, s- to be close cropped  
wohni (wohp, wohpon) to pluck, to pick or harvest beans  
wohoh/wehoh to be true, truly  
wohochud to believe  
wohocchuda belief  
wohocchudaDag faith  
wohocchuddam believer  
wohokam truth  
wohokamchud to testify, prove true  
wohpo see meD  
wohpo'ichud see melchud  
wohppo'id to deprive of, take away from  
wohshag, wopshag pocket (Sp. bolsa)  
woikchud, wopoikchud, e to boast, show off  
woikima, wopoikima, s- to be boastful, proud  
woiwis, wopoiwis ox (Sp. bueyes)  
wo'i see mel  
wo'ihim to move in prone position  
wo'ikuD, wohipkuD bed  
wo'inam see melnam  
wo'iwua, wohpiwua to lie down, of water lying flat in large area  
wokijid to shake self  
wonami, wopnami hat



wo'o natural pond  
wo'o, wohp, wo'owop to be lying

wo'olakhim/woshdakhim to trot

wo'oshani floodland

wo'otk valley

wopo body hair, fur

wopopig to remove hair or fur

wosho, wopsho rat

wosk, wopsi father's father, or his brother or cousin

wosk oks, wosk o'oks father's father's sister or cousin

wosmaD, wopsmaD a man's son's child

wosma je'e, wopsmaD ha-je'e a man's daughter-in-law, a woman's father-in-law

wosun to sweep

wosunakuD/woskuD broom, brush



wotalt to vote (Sp. votar)

wotonDad to button

wotoni, woptoni button (Sp. botón)

wowoit, woipit father's younger sister or cousin

wua (wuhpa, wua'i) to lay something down, throw away  
heb huh wua to lose something

wua (juh, juju, juhni, juhnk)  
hab to do, make  
nahnko wua to ridicule

wuaga girl's adolescent ceremony

wuagameD, wuagop to go to a wuaga, to pass on

wuagdam young people of endurance chosen as performers for wihgida ceremony

wuagid to perform a wuaga

wuandi, wupandi glove (Sp. guante)

wuD to be

wuhan, wuhpan to awaken someone

wuhD (wupDa) to rope



wuhlid to rope for

wuhi, wuhpui eye

wuhiga, wuhpuiga glasses

wuhigew to have a twitch of the eye

wuhigid to blink, raise eyebrows

wuhiosha, wupiosha face, mask

wuhlu/wuhlo, wuplo donkey, bench (Sp. burro)

wuhlo ki'iwia oatmeal

wuhshad, wuhasid to bring out, deliver

wuhshani, wuhhag, (wushke) to exit

wuhshanig plant life

Wuhshkam emergent Piman ancestors

wui, wu'uwwui to, toward

wuichud to cause to come to

wuichuda running ball game

wuichwig sty

wuijid, hab to do for

wuikam something coming to

wuikon to glance at

wuipo eye lashes

wulim, wuhplim bale, bundle

wulkuD, wuplkuD cradleboard

wulshch to have tied

wulshp to tie, trap, restrict, apply brakes

wulshpakuD trap, brake

wulshpi to be tied

wulwega grass target

wul'ok (wupl'ok) to untie

wupaj yucca shoots

wupiostakuD tall purple flower-ing plant producing eye allergy

wuschkwua to blow away

wusot to blow on, treat disease, cleanse

wusota treatment, cleansing

s-chu wusotadag to be able to heal

## Y

yahnda, yayanda tire (Sp. llanta)

yahwi, yayawi key, lock (Sp. llave)



yahwiDad to lock

yahwiDag to be locked

yehwa yoke (Sp. yugo)

yehwaDad to yoke

yehwaDag to be yoked

Yuhmi Yuma tribesman

yuhngih anvil, rail splitter

yuhs to use



# ENGLISH-

# PA PAGO & PIMA

## Milgahn-O'dham

a, an, other <u>hema</u>	alcoholic <u>i'imkam</u> , s- to be alcoholic <u>i'lmk</u> , s-
abandon, to <u>ohhod</u> , s-	alert, to be <u>neandag</u> , s-
abdomen <u>wohk</u> , <u>wohpk</u>	algae, scum <u>mamtoD</u>
able, to be <u>nakog</u> , e	all, every <u>wehs</u>
accept, to <u>hoho'id</u> , s; <u>beihim</u> , <u>u'u</u>	allow, to <u>hiwigid</u>
accident, calamity <u>neijig</u> , s-	allow, make room for, to <u>jegelid</u>
accompany, follow, to <u>oid</u>	almost <u>chum alo</u>
accounting, counting <u>kuinta</u>	alone, self <u>hejel</u> , <u>hehe'ejel</u>
accuse of, to <u>abchud</u> , <u>chu'ichigchud</u> , <u>mohto'id</u>	alone, by itself <u>hejelko</u> ; <u>chu'iko</u>
accusation <u>abchudaDag</u>	already <u>heki huh</u>
accused, to be <u>abchudas</u>	also, again <u>ehp</u> , <u>ep</u> , <u>epai</u>
ache or hurt, to <u>ko'ok</u> , s-	always, anytime <u>chum hekid</u>
acre <u>ahgeli</u> (Sp. acre)	ambulance <u>kok'odam ha kalit</u>
acid or bitter <u>siw</u>	among, between <u>shahgid</u> , <u>sha'ashagid</u>
acrobat <u>ma-lohma</u> (Sp. maroma)	amuse, to <u>tahhadchud</u> , s-
across, <u>gahi</u> , <u>gahghai</u> to be laying across <u>gahioobs</u>	ancestors <u>kekelbaD</u> ; <u>wipshbaD</u>
across, opposite <u>aigo</u> , <u>a'ai</u> from across <u>aigojeD</u> , <u>a'ajieD</u>	ancient <u>hekikhukam</u>
address, proclaim <u>amog</u>	and <u>kch</u> , k, ch
adobe, mud, clay <u>bid</u> to go to get adobe <u>bidameD</u> , <u>bidop</u>	anger <u>bagatalig</u> anger, to <u>bagachud</u>
adult <u>ge'e</u> , <u>ge'egaD</u>	angel <u>dahm kahchim o'odham</u>
afraid, to be <u>ehbid</u> , s-	anglo, non-Indian <u>mil-gahn</u> (Sp. americano)
after, following <u>oij</u> , <u>o'oj</u>	angry, to be <u>s-baga</u>
afternoon <u>im hab i juhk</u> , <u>gam</u> <u>uhu i juhk</u>	animal <u>ha'ichu doakam</u> ; <u>shoiga</u> ; <u>doajkam</u>
again, also <u>ehp</u> , <u>ep</u> , <u>epai</u>	annex <u>ku'inhogida</u>
aggrevate, to <u>toliant</u>	annex, to <u>ku'inhogid</u>
ahead <u>ba'ich</u> , <u>bab'aich</u> to go ahead <u>ba'iwech</u>	

ant totoni; kuadagi; ku'ukchul u'umam



antelope (pronghorned) kuhwid kukuwid

antlers, horns a'ag  
to clean antlers, horns  
mo'owin

anus, bottom, back of saddle  
at

anyone chum heDai

anything chum haschu

anytime, always chum hekid

anyway, either way chum hasko

anywhere chum hasko; chum hebai

Apache Ohb

appear, to wuhshani; mahsihim

appear as, to hab mahs

apple mani-sahna (Sp.  
mansana)

appoint, cause to stand, to  
kehsh, chuhcha

arbor watto, wappto



arm or hand nowi, nohnhowi

armpit hek  
to hold under the arm  
hekshch

around, to be bijims

around, to go bijim, bibijim

arrive, to jiwia, dada

arrive running, to mel, wo'i

arrival jiwhiaDag

arrow hapot, hahapot/u'u



arrowhead uhsh, u'ush

arrowshaft shelina; hihwshana

arrow, to make hapott; ho'o mat, u'umhaiDad; a'anchud

arrowweed che'ul

arroyo aki, a'aki

arthritic, stiff mahniko

as, like hab masma

as far as ha'tasko

as many as ha'akia

as many times as ha'akio

as much as ha'as

ashamed or self-conscious, to be elid, e

ashes matai

ask something of someone, to tahni

askew, to be askew topidk, to'otopidk, s-

aspherical, to be aspherical shapolk, sha'ashpolk  
to make aspherical shapolkad

at, there abai, ab

at this point, here, now i

audible, to be, to be loud  
kaidag, s-

aunt oksi; wowitz; dahd; jisk

awake from faint or death, think  
chegitog, chechegitog, e

awaken someone, to wuhan

awl for basketry owij

axe hahsa, hahaha (Sp. hacha)



avenge agwua, e

## B

baby, child ahli, a'al



baby bottle si'ikuD

baby boy sulij

bachelor, widow hejel wi'ikam

back oh, o'o  
 back in, way in chuhko  
 back to its place uhpam/uhhum  
 back, shell komi, kohkomi  
 back, up, East ta'i  
 backbone eDa wa'ug  
 bacon tosi'igo (Pima, Sp.  
 tocino)  
 bad, spoiled paD, pa'apaD  
 to be bad, spoiled paDaj,  
pa'apDaj  
 badger kahw, kakaw  
 bag kostal, kokstal (Sp. costal)  
 bake, to pahnt  
 baked goods pas-tihl (Sp.  
 pastel)  
 baking powder koshodkdakuD  
 bald or shiny, to be wadadk,  
wa'apdadk  
 bale, bundle, team wulim,  
wuhplim

ball bohl (Eng.)

ballooned or puffed up, to be  
koshodk  
 to become ballooned  
koshodkahim  
 bamboo wahpk  
 banana, yucca fruit howij



band kuhudam  
 bandana monjel, momonjel  
 (Sp. mantel)  
 bank, dyke tohnk, to'otonk  
 bank, forehead koa, koka  
 baptize, to pahl wakon  
 baptized one wakoni  
 bar, stand kan-tihna (Sp.  
 cantina)

barbed wire wainomi kolhai  
 bark, skin, husk, peel eldag,  
e'eldag  
 to remove bark, peel elpig  
 bark or yell, to hihnk  
 to bark at or yell at hihnko'id  
 barley si-wahyo (Sp. cebada)

barrel walin, waplin (Sp.  
 barril)

base, foundation shon,  
shohshon

basket giho; hashDa,  
hahashDa; hoa, hoha; washra;  
washomi

basketry plant wahsbat nanakumalbathe or swim, to e wachwihbattery, flashlight, lightning  
wepeghbattle, war, fight cheggiadagbattle, to cheggia  
checheggiabattle, to carry on cheggiahimbattle antic kapaDwuabattlefield or weapon  
cheggiakuDbattleship cheggiakuD wahlkobayonet chu'aggaD, s-be, to wuDbeach shuhdag i hugidbeads baiuga; osal, o'osal  
 (Sp. rosario)beak, bone oh'obeam (center) che-tonDag

beans muhni  
 red gambling beans bahwui  
 tapery beans bawi  
 lima beans hawol  
 black-eyed beans huhuDa-  
wuhpkam; u'us-bawi (Pima)

bear

bear juDumi, jujuDumi



bear, to beichug; hohagchug; u'a

bear a child, to maDtahim

bear grass moho

beard eshpoo

beast ha'ichu doakam

beat, to shonikon

beautiful, good kehg, keheg, s-  
to be beautiful, good kehgaj,  
kehegaj, s-  
to beautify, fix, assemble  
keghchud

beaver kohwih, kokowih  
(Pima)

because, therefore heg hekaj;  
n pi

bed wo'ikuD, wohpikuD

bedsheet sahwano, sasawanó  
(Sp. sabana)

bee pa-nahl (Sp. panal)



beer sil-wihsa

before, beyond ba'ich,  
bab'aich

before, in front of bahsho,  
babsho

before, in the direction, in the  
way tahgio, ta'atagio

beg, to neal  
to go begging nealimeD,  
nealop

beget, to alidt, a'alidt

begin, to i shonwua

beginning shon, shohshon

belch, to haDwuag

believe, to wohochud

belief wohocuda

believe in or obey, to wohog  
elid, s-

believer wohocchuddam

belittle pi ha'ichuchud

bell kampani, kakampani  
(Sp. campanilla)



belly wohk, wohpk  
to hold on the belly wokshch

belt, band, strap giwuD

bench, donkey wuhlo, wuplo

bend, to noDagid, nohnogid  
to be bent, turned noDags

benefit wehhejeDkam

bent over sipuDk, si'ispuDk

berry ha'ichu bahidag

beside hugid-an

bet, to to'id, e

better ba'ich i s-kehgaj

between shahgid, shahshagid

bewitch, to hihoiin

beyond, past, ahead ba'ich,  
bab'aich

big, elder, chief ge'e,  
ge'egedeD

Big Dipper, crossed stick for  
Saguaro harvest kuipaD,  
kukuipaD

bill, debt wikladag

bind or trap, to wulshp

bird u'uwhig



birth mahsidag

bishop o-wihspla, o'o-wipispla  
(Sp. obispo)

bit, bridle pilin, piplin  
(Sp. freno)

bite, to ke'i (kei, kek'e, keh'i)

bitter, to be siw

black, to be chuk, s-

blacksmith hilio, hihilio  
(Sp. herrero)

bladder hi'ushag

blame chu'ichig  
to blame chu'ichichud,  
abchud

blanket pilsa, pipilsa (Sp.  
frazada)

saddle blanket shuwijul,  
shushuwijul (Sp. sudadera)

bleed, to eh'eDpa

bless, to ho'ige'id (ho'ige'el)

blessing, kindness, mercy  
ho'ige'idaDag

blind pi neadam, pi neneadam

blinder tapaho, tatpaho (Sp.  
tapaojo)  
to put blinders on tapahoDad

blink, to wuhigid; kupsh  
(kupshap, kupshp)

blood eh'eD  
blood vessels eDhaidag,  
e'eDhaidag

bloom, to heotahim

blossoms heosig

blouse, sweater sahgo, sasago  
(Sp. saco)

blow, to heweD  
stop blowing heweto

blow about, to wi'ichkwua

blow away, to wuschkwua

blow nose, to shohwua

blow on, to hewkon

blue or green, to be  
chehdagi, chehedagi, s-  
to be sky-blue luhyag, s-  
(Sp. grulla)

blueing a-niwl (Sp. anillo)

blunt, to be chepelk, che'ech-  
pelk

board huk



boast or show off, to woikchud/  
gimaihun, e

boastful or proud, to be  
woikima/gimaima, s-

boat kanaho/wahlko (Sp. canoa  
barco)

bobcat, wildcat gewho,  
gegewho

body hon, hohon  
to hit with body honhain  
to push with body honchkwua

boil kawk hihwdag

boil, to totpk

boil something, to totpsid

bone, beak oh'o

bonnet kuku-luhji

book o'ohana



boot wohda, wopda (Sp. bota)

booty, gain, something taken  
captive behi, u'i

border tahwlo (Sp. tabla)

born, begotten, come to light, to  
mahsihim

boss ahmo, a'amo (Sp. amo)

bottle, glass li-mihda,  
lil-mimida (Sp. limeta)

bound together, paired, to be wul

boundary, edge hugid, huhugid

bow, gun gaht, gahgt

bowl ha'a, haha'a

bowel hihih (hihi)

to rumble in the bowel koDog

bowl, wooden wachiho (Sp.  
batihoja)

box, fort kahon, kakhon  
(Sp. cajón)

box, to shonihiggan (shonihi-  
gash)

boy wiapoi, wihipiop

baby boy suli]

brace

brace for carrying basket  
sha'ali

brag, show off, to gimaihun, e  
 braid hihtpaDag, hihitpaDag  
 to braid hihtpag

brain, nerve oaga, o'aga

brake, trap wulshpakuD

branch mamhaDag

brand or mark, to chenposid,  
chechposid

brand chenposig, chechposig

branding chenposida

branding iron chenposidakuD



bread pahn (Sp. pan)

break a horse mahshochud

break by bending mulin, ohmin  
 broken thing mulinig

break out in bumps hiwkahim

break open a blister, to  
habshuD

break open and exude fluid, to  
sipuni

break through maggat

breast, chest bahsho, babsho

breath, get out of ihbamk,  
ihbkk

breathe, to ihbheni  
 to take a breath ihbheiwa, i  
 to breathe convulsively i'ibtog

brick shahmt, ga'i shahmt

bridge puindi, pupuindi (Sp.  
 puente)

bright mahs, s-

bridle, bit pilin, piplin (Sp.  
 freno)

brilliant tondam, s-

bring, to u·apa

bring out or deliver, to  
wuhshad, wuhasid

brittle bush tohawes

bronco poto (Sp. potrillo)

broom, brush wosunakuD,  
woskuD



brother, sister, cousin  
wehnag, wepnag; nawoj, naipiju

brow koa, koka

brown, to be brown, orange, or  
 yellow oam, o'am, s-

brush, broom wosunakuD /  
woskuD

brush or comb, to gaswua

brush, trash, grass sha'i

buckskin, leather hogi

buckskin sack huashomi

bucket wahldi, wapaldi (Sp.  
 balde) kuhwo (Sp. cubo)

bud, to hulkad

build, to kiht, kihkit

buildings kihta, kihkit

bull tohlo, totolo

bull snake sh'o'wa

bully, to shehmachud

bumble-bee huhu'udag

bumpy, to be mu'umuk, s-

bun simito, sismito

bundle, bale, team wulim,  
wuhplim

burden, to mohto'id

bunt or butt, to mo'oggan

burlap dahum

burn, to mejhim  
 to burn something mehid  
 burnt part mehiddag

burn and stick to vessel, to  
kuhsh, kuhksh

burn up or melt away, to  
hagito (hahagitoD/hagittoD)

burning post, firebrand kuchki

burp, to haDwuag

bury, to hiashp  
 to have buried hiashch

bush sha'i

busy si ha'ichu hab wua  
 but wabshaba, oi wa  
 butt or bunt, to mo'oggan  
 butter mandi-gihya (Sp.  
 mantequilla)  
 butterfly hohokmal



buttocks a'atapuD  
 button wotoni, woptoni (Sp.  
 botones)  
 button, to wotonDad  
 buy something from, to nolawt  
 buzzard nuhwi, nunuwi



by, near mia, mimia

## C

cabbage li-juhwa (Sp. lechuga)  
 cactus ho'i  
 calamity, accident s-neijig  
 cake toga komikam  
 call or invite, to waid  
 calling, invitation waida  
 call, name, to chechk  
 to call animal or bird  
kuhjid  
 caller for race or hunt topdam  
 calf wisilo, wipsilo (Sp.  
 becerro)  
 calf of leg uhksh, u'uksh

camel ka-mio (Sp. camillo)  
opochk ohkam



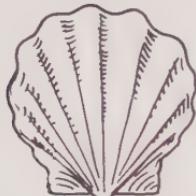
camp kahmpo  
 can wahso, wapso (Sp. vaso)  
 candy luhlsi (Sp. dulce)  
 cane, reeds wahpk  
 canned goods wapso hihidoD  
 cannon ge gawos (Sp. arcabúz)  
 canoe, trough ka-nohwa  
 canteen, water gourd wako,  
wapko  
 canvas lohma, lolna (Sp. lona)  
 canyon shahgig  
 captive, prisoner lihsa, lislo  
 (Sp. preso)

car, machine mahgina,  
mamgina (Sp. máquina)  
 cards mohndikuD / walahokuD  
 play cards, to mohndi (Sp.  
 monte)/ walaho (Sp. barajo)

care, thought, plan  
hab elidaDag  
 care for or guard, to nuhkud  
 care for or support, to dagiad  
 careful, to be nen'eid, s-  
 carry, to hohag; kushwiot;  
mohto; u'a  
 carrying cushion for head  
hakko  
 cartridge kal-tuhji (Sp.  
 caltucho)  
 case, cover koshdag  
 castrate, to wihpdopig

cat mihstol, mimstolcat claw uhpaD, u'upaDcatch, get behe, u'ucattail uDawhagcattle haiwaniCaucasian mil-gahn (Sp. americano)cave cheho, chehchocaw or crow, to kahkagcement, dough wahgacemetary hiha'ini/hihi'anicent sin-tahwo (Sp. centavo)centipede maihogicenter, interior eDacenter beam che-tonDagcentury plant a'utcervical vertebrae kuswo oh'ochain hukshchim wainomichair daikuD, dadaikuDchange, to kammialt (Sp. cambiar)chaps chapa-lihya (Sp. chaparajos) hogi shaliwchapter number, size number kuintaDagcharco, pond wachkichase hu'id, huhu'idcheat, to banmadcheck chahgih (Sp. cheque)cheek kahm, kahkamcheese gihsho (Sp. queso)chest, breast bahsho, babshochest hair bashpochew up, to ki'iwinchewings ki'iwinachicken pox chuchul ha  
hihiwdagchief ge'e, ge'ejig, uhgchuchild ahli, a'al  
act or treat like a child  
ahlichudto raise children ge'ehogat  
childhood alijegchildish, to be a'alima, s-childishly a'alim, s-chili ko'okol  
put chili on, to ko'okolmadchilled, to get heumk, heukkchin esh, e'eshChinese chihno (Sp. chino)chip off, to shajkon  
chipped object shajkonachoose gawulkad; kehsh,  
chuhchachop shonch, nenchChristmas Eve noji-wihno  
(noche buena)church cheopi, mihs kih,  
sahndo kihcicada kohtpul, kohktpul/  
kohntpulcigar puhlo (Sp. puro)cigarette sigal (Sp. cigarillo)  
roll a cigarette owich/uwachcinch sihnju (Sp. cincho)circle, to be circular sikol,  
si'iskolto make circular sikolkad  
to become circular sikolkahimcircus, acrobat ma-lohma,  
mam-loloma (Sp. maroma)city puiwlo, pupuiwlo (Sp.  
pueblo)

clam shell kokoDki



clap, gunshot kapon, kakpon  
clarify, to mahskogid, tashogid  
clarification tashogida  
clarified, to be tashogidas  
clavicle, collar bone ownag,  
o'ownag  
claws, nails huhch  
clay bid  
red clay het, wegi bid  
cleanse or disinfect, to  
kegchud  
cleanse ritually from disease,  
to wusot  
cleansing rite wusota  
cleanse ritually from warfare.  
to lihmhum  
cleansing rite lihmhuna  
clear land, to gaggat  
clear, clearly, to be clear  
mahsko, tasho  
clear the throat, to i'oshan  
climb, ride cheshaj  
to go a long climbing cheshaj-  
him  
cling to, to bekch, u'ukch  
clip or mow, to hihk  
clippers, mower hihkakuD



close, shut in, or dike, to  
kuhp  
to go along closing, sealing  
kuhpahim  
closed, shut in, shut up kuhpi  
to close the eyes kuhpsh  
(kupshap)

cloth iks, i'iks  
clothe, to enigaDad, ab  
cloud chewagi  
cloudy, to be chewagig, s-  
clown pa-yahso, papa-yayaso  
(Sp. payaso)  
club, spear lahnis, lalnis  
(Sp. Ianza)  
coals, charcoal chuhdag  
coat lihwa, liliwa (Sp. abrigo);  
wahkidalig (Pima)  
cob kumikuD  
cockle burr waiwel  
Cockleburrr village Waiw Wo'o  
cocoa chuku-lahdi (Sp. Az.  
chocolate)  
coconut chahngo mo'o  
Cocopa tribe kuapa, kukapa  
coffee ka-whih/ko-whih (Sp.  
café)  
coiled, to be sidolig, sisdolig  
coiled manner sidolim,  
sisdolim  
cold, to be hepid, s-  
to become cold heppihhim  
to make cold heppijid  
cold (illness) shomaigig  
to catch cold shomaig  
to give a cold shomaigchud  
cold victim shomaigkam  
collar bone, clavicle ownagi,  
o'ownagi  
color, to be hab mahs  
comb gaswuikuD, tahtshakuD



comb, fine toothed pihnia  
(Sp. piña)  
comb, to gaswua  
come ab him  
come out ta'iwush  
come repeatedly melopa,  
wo'iopa  
come to, to make ab wuichud  
companion wehmkam,  
wehmajim

compare

compare or equalize, to wepogid  
 compensate, to namkid  
 compensation namkidaDag  
 compete with, to chichwih  
 competition, play chichwihdag  
 completely hekia  
 concern pihk elidaDag  
 to be concerned for pihk  
e elid  
 cone-shaped, to be chuwidk  
 confess, to kompish  
 (Sp. confesar)  
 consider, to oidahim  
 constipated, to get bihim  
 constipated, to be bihims  
 constricted, to be giwuDk  
 constriction, constricted place  
giwulk  
 contaminate, to oamhun  
 contaminated, to be  
oamhunas  
 contamination oamhuna  
 contaminate or plaster, to  
bidshp. bidhun  
 contents ba'iham  
 control, peace dodolimdag  
 cook kos-nihlo, koksninilo  
 (Sp. cocinero)  
 cook, to hidoD  
 to cook for hidolid  
 cooking vessel hidoDakuD  
 cooked food hidoD, hihidooD  
 cook or cause to ripen, to  
bahijid  
 to get cooked, ripe bahi  
 cool, to be cool hehog, s-  
 cool, to hehogijid, hewajid  
 to become cool hehogihim  
 cooler hehogidakud

corn huhni



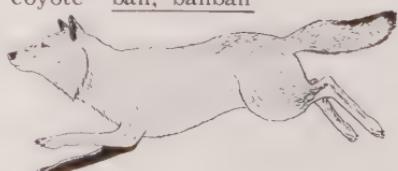
corn on the cob muhla  
tahtami

roasted, crushed, boiled corn  
ga'iwsa  
 to shell corn keliw  
 corner chuhl, chuhchpul  
 to have corners chuhchpulk, s-  
 corpse, death muhkig, ko'idag  
 corral, fence kolhai (Sp.  
 corral)  
 correct fix, to ap'echud;  
kegchud



cotton tokih

cottontail tohbi, totobi  
 cottonwood uppa  
 cough i'ihog  
 count, to kuint (Sp. cuenta)  
 counting, accounting kuinta  
 country, earth jeweD, jejeweD  
 couple, hitch gi'aDag  
 couple or hitch, to gi'a, gigia  
 couple, join, to makoDad,  
mamkoDad  
 coupling makoDag  
 cousin, brother, sister  
wehnag, wepnag  
 cover, case koshdag kokshdag  
 cover, door, top kuhpaaDag,  
kuhkpaDag; ma'ishpaDag  
 cover, to ma'ishch; che'ehid  
 to have covered che'ehidch  
 cover, permeate chehmo  
 cow haiwani, hahaiwani  
 coward chu ehbiddam, s-  
 cowboy wakial, wapkial  
 (Sp. vaquero)  
 co-wife hehg, heheg  
 coyote ban, babhan



crack komitp  
 crack, to hain  
 to be cracked haini  
 cramped, dry, or stiff, to be  
kushadk, kuhkshadk  
 crave some food, to ihnamk,  
ihnk  
 crawl, to bahnameD, bahniop  
 crazy lohgo (Sp. loco)  
 creator and protector of the  
 People I'itoi/Hihidoi  
 creep, to bahnameD, bahniop  
 cricket chukugshuaD,  
chuchkugshuaD



crooked gakoDk, ga'agkoDk  
 crooked, zigzag s-jujul,  
s-juhu'ujul  
 crookedly s-jujulim  
 crooked, to become gakoDka-  
him  
 crooked, to make gakoDkajid  
 cross kots, kokots (Sp. cruz)  
 cross, to gahiobin, gaghiobin  
 crotch kaishagi  
 to hold in the crotch kaishch  
 crow hawani, hahawani  
 crow or caw, to kahkag  
 crowbar siwat huhch  
 crown gihkio/gihkoa  
 crush, to habaDkad  
 crutch, tree, stick uhs, u'us  
 cry, to shoak, shoani  
 to cause to cry shoshakid  
 to cause to stop crying  
e'ebichud  
 cry baby a'alima, s-  
 crying shoshagi

crystal, sand o'oD/o'ohia  
 crystallize, to o'oDgih  
 cultivate, plow, soften moihun  
 cultivated or plowed, to be  
moihunas  
 cultivation, plowing moihuna  
 culture, customs, way of life  
himdag  
 cup tahsa, tatsa (Sp. taza)



curly kulwani, kukulwani, s-  
 curved kuchul, ku'ukchul  
 customary, necessary, legal, to  
 be hab chum chu'ig  
 customs, culture, way of life  
himdag  
 cut, to hikchk, hikumiak  
 cut off blunt, to chepel,  
che'echpel  
 cut in strips, to hikshaD  
 to cut raggedly hikiwon  
 cut down, to shoniak  
 cutter, saw hikchkakuD  
 cuttings hihka

## D

dam, bank, dike tohnk,  
to'otonk  
 damp, to be wa'udag, wa'usig,  
s-  
 dance, to e keihin; e waila  
 (Sp. baila); muialig; gohimel  
 dance keihina; wailadag  
 dance-floor keihinakuD;  
wailakuD  
 danger ehbidamkam, s-ta  
siawog  
 danger, to be in s-gihug  
 dangerous ehbidma, s-ta  
 dangerously ehbidam, s-ta  
 dare to, to pi'ichud  
 dark, to be dark chuhugam, s-

dates chukuD shosha  
 daughter of woman maD,  
mahmaD  
 of man alidag, a'alidag  
 day, sun, time, timepiece  
tash, tatsh  
 dead, the muhki, ko'i  
 dead, numb, necrotic, to be  
muhks  
 deaf, to be pi chekaidag  
 death muhkig  
 debate, to ne'owin  
 debt wikladag  
 deceased person kehlibaD,  
kekelibabD  
 decide hab e ahg  
 decorate, to heosid  
 decoration heosidakuD  
 deep, to be deep juhk, jujuk, s-  
 deer  
 mule huawi  
 whitetail sihki



defeat, to gewito  
 defecate, to bih (bihb, bihb),  
 to go to defecate bihtameD,  
bihtop  
 deflate, to habshuD  
 deformed, to be pi apé  
 degenerate, perverted tohnto,  
totonto  
 to be degenerate tohntodag  
 dehide, to elkon  
 dehorn, to a'agpig  
 deliver, bring out wuhshad,  
wuhasid  
 demand, command, to chehani  
 deny, to pi mai  
 dented hodoDk  
 depend on, trust, to hiwig

deprive of, to wohppo'iid;  
ligpig (Sp. rico)  
 depth juhkalig  
 descend, to huDuni  
 desert, south tohono  
 deshell, to kompig  
 dethorn, to ho'ipig  
 devil, barrel cactus jiawul,  
jjjawul (Sp. diablo)  
 diabetes asugal mumkidag  
 diaper, loin cloth atosha  
 diaper, to atoshaDad  
 diarrhea, to cause wakuichud  
 die, to muhk, ko'o  
 different gawul; nahnkó  
 different, to be gawulk  
 difficult, to be hasig; wihnk,  
s-  
 difficultly hasigam/wihnam,  
s-  
 dig kohk  
 to dig up, to remove ganiwuwa  
 dig a hole, to wagt  
 digging bar walit  
 dike, bank tohnk, to'otonk  
 dike, to tohnkad  
 diked tohnkdas  
 dip wohg huDunk  
 dipper ha'u, haha'u



direct, straight shel  
 directly shelinim  
 direction tahgio  
 dirt jeweD, jejewed  
 dirtily bihtagim, s-  
 dirty, to be dirty bihtagi,  
bitagi, s-  
 dirty one bihtagichu, s-  
 disassemble, to matok,  
paDchuD  
 disaster, calamity, tragedy  
neijig, s-  
 discard, leave or omit, to  
 dagito

discard or reject, to ohhod, s-  
to have discarded dagitokch;  
ohhodch, s-  
discard, reject ohhoda

discipline ha'ichu ahgidaDag  
disciplined, under control, to be  
dodolimk

discover, find out, to mai, s-  
discover, visualize, see, to  
neid

disease, to infect with  
cheawogid

disgracefully eDam, s-ta  
disgusting! unbelievable ih!

disk, to melomin

dispatcher ah'addam

district, line chekshani

ditch waikka, wapaikka

diuretic, to be hi'ama, s-ta

divide gawulkad

dizzy noDa

do, to wua, hab

doctrine mashchamadag

dog gogs, gogogs



dogie, orphan lihbih, lilbih  
(Sp. lepe)

doll shobbyaD, shoshobaD

dollar pihsh (Sp. peso)

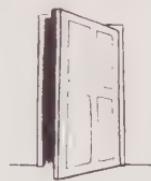
domain, kingdom kownaltalig

donation, to dun for limoshan  
(Sp. limosna)

to go for donation  
limoshanameD

donkey wuhlu/wuhlo, wuplo  
(Sp. burro)

door etpa, e'etpa; kuhpaDag,  
kuhkpaDag; pault, pupualt  
(Sp. puerta)



doorway kihjeg, kihkjeg

doubt pi wohochudaDag

dough, cement wahga

dove hohhi/hohhoi

down, fine feathers wihgi

downgrade agshp  
to be downgrade s-agshpaDag

drag, to lawit (Sp. trabar);  
chewaimeD

drag iron dahpiunakuD

draw or write, to o'ohon

drawing, writing o'ohona

to be drawn, written  
o'ohnas

draw a line, to chekshan

draw near, to miabid

dream chehchki  
dream, to chehchk

dress, skirt ipuD, i'ipuD

dress, to e enigaDad

dried stuff gakidag

drift e wi'in

drill wagt

drink wasib  
to give a drink wasibid

drink, to ih'e

drink up, to i'ito

drip, to o'ot

drive, to melchud, wohpo'i-chud

drive herd, to shahd

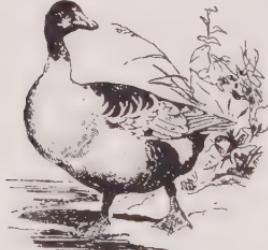
driving, to be good at  
melchudaDag, s-

drizzle, to hikshpi, sihbani

drop, wipe off dagkon

drove, herd shahda

drowned, to wachumk, wachkk

drum tamblo (Sp. tambor)drunkard naumki, naukkoidry, skinny, to be gaki, gagki  
s-dry, stiff, or cramped, to be  
kushadk, kuhkshadkdry something, to kushadkad  
to become dry gaksim  
to spread to dry heligto have spread to dry helichchdry goods lohba (Sp. ropa)duck pahdo, papdo (Sp. pato)due, reward ab wuikamdull, to be pi mu'uhugdumb, to be pi chu amichuddump, to lawuadun, gray and brown koiatadun, to be koiataDag, s-during oidamdust, smoke, fog kuhbsto be dusty, smoky kuhbsig,  
s-to be dusty, foggy kutshani, s-dwelling kihdagdwelling, to be kihdweller kihkamco-dwellers wehm kihkamdye, paint mahsidakuD**E**each hehemakoeagle ba'agear nahk nahnk  
to shake the ears nahagewearmark nakpidagearmark, to nakpigearn namkid, eearring nanhagioearth, land, country jeweD,  
jejeweDthe earth jeweD kahchimred earth het/wegito apply red earth hetmadeast si'aleast, back, up ta'ieastward si'al tahgio/  
si'alidgioeasily pehegin, s-easy, to be pehegi, s-easy or straight, to be  
s-apkog, s-apkodageasy or light, to be hauk, s-eat, to hug/ko'a  
to seem to eat ko'admaought to eat ko'adaniecho, to shashawkedge, boundary, to be bounded  
hugid, huhugideffeminate, to be u'uwigmk, s-egg nonhaeight gigi'ik, gi'igi'igikelbow sihsh, sisishelder, big, chief ge'e.  
ge'egedelectricity, battery wepeghelectric lights wepegi kanjelelephant al-whahndielsewhere go'olko, go'ogolko  
from elsewhere go'olkojeDembarrass, to elidchudemerge, to wuhshani, wuhwagemotion tahhadkamhappiness s-ap tahlhadkamsadness pi ap tahlhadkam

employer ahmo, a'amo (Sp. amo)  
empty, to become (of liquid) uhm  
encourage, to gewkamhun  
encouragement gewkamhunaDag  
encouraging gewkamhuna  
end kuhg, kuhhug  
end, to hug  
endure or be able, to nakog  
endure, dare, undergo, to pi'ichud  
enemy (Apache) obga, obh  
to go after enemy gidaihun  
engine mahgina, mamgina  
enjoy hoho'id, s-  
enmity obgadag  
enter wahk, wahpk  
entity, whole hekiakam  
envious, to be hehgam, s-  
envy hehgamdag  
equal to, even with wepo,  
we'eppo  
to make equal, level i wepot  
erase or wipe off, to oan  
erasure oana  
to be erased oanas  
to erase for oanid  
erection kugia  
erode something, to wi'ihin  
erode, wash away, to wi'ikon  
escape e do'ibia; i wuhsh, i  
wuha  
esteem or honor, to ha'ichu-  
chud  
European Al-mahno  
even with, equal to, same as  
wepo, we'eppo  
to be even chepelk,  
che'echpelk  
even, not ni'is  
even if chum as hems  
even tempered bamustk, s-  
even though chum as  
evening huDunk, huhuDukad  
everlasting pi ha huhugedam

everywhere wehsko  
from everywhere wehskojeD  
evidently -ki  
examine or find, to chehg  
exceed, pass, to ba'iwech  
excite, to kuDut; has tahhadag  
exercise or limber up, to momoisha  
exhibit, to chehgid  
exhibit chehgida  
exhibited, to be chehgidas  
exhibition chehgidaDag  
exhibition place chehgidakuD  
to have on exhibit chehgidch  
exit, to wuhshani, wuhag  
expensive, to be namkig, s-  
expensively namkigam, s-  
experience or see, to neid  
explain or clarify, to tashogid  
explode, to kop, kokp; kopsisid  
extended to, to be jiwhias  
eye wuhi, wuhpui  
at eye level, there anai, an  
to have a twitch of the eye  
wuhigew  
to close the eyes kuhpsh  
(kupshap)  
eyelashes wuipo  
eyebrows hehewo  
to raise eyebrows, blink  
wuhigid

## F

face, mask wuhiosha,  
wuhpiosha  
face down habal  
faint or forget, to s-e  
chuhugid  
fair, pretty o'owi, s-  
faith wohochudaDag  
fall, to gehsh, shulig  
falsify or lie, to iatogid  
family wha-mihlia  
(Sp. familia)  
famine bihugig  
famished, to become gishalwua  
famishing ta bihugimma, s-

far mehk, me'emek  
from far mehkjeD  
so far ha'asko, haha'asko  
how far? he'esko i  
to remove far mehkod  
farm, field oidag, o'oidag  
farm laborer oidagch-eD  
chikpandam  
fat, to be gihg, s-  
to fatten g'iichud  
to become fat gi'ihim  
to remove fat gi'ipig  
fat one gihgchu  
fat gihgi  
fatigue gewkogig  
father ohg; apapa; apki; mahm;  
wawh  
favor, gentleness  
hemajimatalig  
favorite ho'oma  
fear, to ehbid, ehbini, s-  
to be fearful chu ehbid, s-  
feathers, wings a'an



to feather a'anchud  
fine feathers, down wihgi  
feather (for curing) machwidag  
mamchwidag  
feather tassel sihwoda  
feces biht  
feed gegosid  
feel or touch, to tahtam  
to feel emotion tahtk  
to feel well i'oma, s-  
female uwi, u'uwi  
female adult oks, o'oki  
fence, corral kohai  
fever stonjig  
few al ha'akia, pi mu'i  
field, farm oidag, o'oidag  
fiesta piast (Sp. fiesta)  
to carry on a fiesta piast  
to go to a fiesta piastameD  
fifteen gihnsi (Sp. quince)  
fig suhna (Mex. tuna, Yaqui  
chuúna)

fight cheggiaDag  
fighter, warrior chu  
cheggiaDkam, s-  
to fight cheggi'a  
file, to chelkon/chelshan/  
chelwin  
file lihma, lilma (Sp. lima)  
fill, to shuhdad, shuhshud  
to be full shuhd, shuhshud  
to rise and fill ta'ihim  
find by chance, to oche'ewi  
find or examine, to chehg  
finger (archaic), toe machpoD,  
mamchpoD



fingernails see nails  
finish, to nahto (nattoD)  
to have finished nahtokch  
to be finished nahtois  
verb suffix 'to finish' ito(ittoD)  
fire nahj, tai  
to make fire nahd, ihwid  
firedrill ihwidakuD  
fireplace nahdakuD



firebrand, burning post kuchki  
firefly taiwig, tataiwig  
firestone cheto  
firewood ku'agi  
to get firewood ku'ag  
to get firewood for ku'agid  
to go to get firewood  
ku'agameD

first wehpeg  
the first wehpegkam  
fish, worm watopi, waptopi



five hetasp, hehetasp; sihngo  
(Sp. cinco)

fix, beautify, to kegchud  
 fix, correct, to ap'echud  
 what is fixed ap'echuda  
 to have fixed ap'echudch  
 to fix for ap'echudachud  
 to be fixed ap'echudas

flag wanjel, wapanjel



flashlight, lightning, battery, movie wepegh

flat, to be flat habaDk

flat, to become flat habalkahim

flat, thin, low altitude, to be komalk, ko'okomalk

flatly, thinly komalim

flee to, to ahhim, ahhio

flesh, meat chuhkug/chuhhug

floodland wo'oshani

floor huk wahks, uhs wahks

floor mat, rug wahks, wahpkas

flour, ground stuff chu'i  
mesquite bean flour jehki

flower heosig  
to be flowery heosig, s-

fly muhwal, mumuwal

long pointed species

mukchwidam



fly or jump, to da'a, nehni

foam totshagi

fog kuhbs, komaiwuag  
to be foggy, dusty kuhbsig, s-  
kutshani, s-

folk dance keihina

to folk dance e keihin

folk-dance ground keihinakuD

fold, to nahshp

follow, to oid, oidahim

following oij

following one oijkam

food ha'ichu hugi  
prepared bih  
cooked in ground mai

foot taD, tahtaD  
to have a twitch of the foot  
taDgew

to shake the foot taDgid

footprint gothki

for, on behalf of wehhejeD

for that reason, because heg  
hekaj, id hekaj

forbid or hinder, to shohbid

forehead, bank koa, koka

forget or faint, to chuhugid, s-

fork or scoop, to uskon

fork, pitchfork uskonakuD

forked, to be sha'aDk,  
sha'ashaDk

fortunate or lucky, to be  
abam, s-  
fortune, luck abamdag

foundation, shon, shohshon  
to found shonwua, shohshon-  
wua

four gi'ik  
by fours gi'igik

Friday wialos (Sp. viernes)

friend, brother nawoj, naipiju  
to make friends nawojt/  
nawodt

friendship nawojdag

frighten, to todsid, totodsid  
to jerk with fright tokesh

frog babad

from amjeD, -jeD

from here, from now on i'ajeD

from nowhere pi'ajeD

front, in front bahsho, babsho

front of neck ba'ichu

fruit (ha'ichu) bahidag  
of saguaro bahida]

to shake off ihgid  
 to gather oD  
 to pick māDpig  
 full, to be kokowog, kokowog,  
s-  
to become kowod, s-  
kokowod, s-  
 full of liquid, to be shuhd,  
shuhshud  
 further ba'iwechkim  
 further one, greater one  
ba'ichkam

**G**

gallon ga-lohn (Sp. galón)  
 gallop, to halibwua (Pima)  
 gamble e to'id  
 game-ball, wooden shonigiwul  
 gape at or yawn, to ha'adkaj  
 garlic ahshos (Sp. ajos)  
 gas, to pass uwio  
 gasoline a-saihdí, gaso-lihn  
 garden oidag, o'oidag  
 gather chehm, hemapad  
 to have gathered hemapadch  
 to be gathered hemapdas  
 to gather seed moh  
 gavel, toka stick usaga,  
u'usaga  
 gently hemajim, s-  
 to be gentle hemajima, s-  
 get, to beihim, u'u  
 to go to behimeD, u'imed  
 to want to s-behimk, s-u'imk  
 ghost kokoi  
 gift mahkigdag  
 Gila monster chiadag,  
chichiadag



girl chehia, chechia  
 eligible girl sinot, sisinot  
 (Sp, señorita)  
 give something to, to mahk

to have something given to  
mahkch  
 to be given mahks  
 giving mahkig

glance at, to wuikon  
 glasses, glass eye wuhiga,  
wuhpuiga

glove wuandi, wupandi (Sp.  
 guante)

glue, to haDshp

gnat chukmug

gnaw kuhm  
 gnaw clean, to ki'ikon

go, move, walk, to him,  
hihim

go around or past, to bijim

goat siwat, sisiwat



god jiosh, jijosh (Sp. dios)

godfather paw-linha (Sp.  
 padrino)

godfather of one's child kompal  
 (Sp. compadre)

godmother dahd

godmother of one's child komal  
 (Sp. comadre)

gold ohla (Sp. ora)

good ap'edag; kehg

good, beautiful, to be kehgaj,  
kehegaj, s-

good, well, right, normal ap,  
s-

good one, beautiful one  
kehgchu, s-

goose, crane, heron kohkoD

gopher jewho, jejewho



gore or fork, to uskon  
 gourd (buffalo) aDaw  
 gourmet, to be hugidag, s-  
 governor kownal, kokownal  
 (Sp. gobernador)

grain, to roast hahk  
 roasted grain hahki  
 to harvest grain kaipig  
 large grain storage basket  
washomi

grandchild wosmaD; ba'amaD;  
ka'amaD; mohs  
 grandfather wosk; bahb  
 grandmother kahk; hu'ul  
 granular mohoni, s-  
 grape uhDwis



grasp, to have in the bekch,  
u'ukch

grasp, to gi'a  
 to carry in the grasp  
gi'achug

grass washai

grass, brush sha'i

grass mat hinwal

grasshopper shoh'o, shosh'o



grave, graveyard hiha'ini/  
hihi'ani

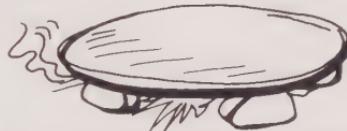
gravel, stone hodai, hohodai

gravy atol (Sp. atole, Aztec  
 atulli)

gray, to be gray kohmagi,  
kokomagi, s-  
 grayly kohmagim, s-  
 charcoal gray likintod, s-

graze gegusid, e

grease, to huhuD  
 to be greasy muhuDag, s-  
 greasewood shegoi  
 greater, further, a ba'ichkam  
 great-grandparent wihkol;  
 child wihshaD  
 great-great-grandparent  
shehpij/sikul  
 child sihs/sikul  
 green or blue, to be chehdagi,  
chehedag, s-  
 greenish ihwajim, s-  
 greens (edible) ihwagi  
 greet or call by relationship  
ihm  
 griddle chechemaitakuD  
 komal (Sp. comale)



grief, sorrow pi ap tahhadkam

grimace, to he'eDkaj,  
hehe'eDkaj; simuDkaj, si'is-muDkaj

grind, to chu'i  
 ground stuff, flour chu'i  
 to be ground chu'idas

grindstone, mortar matchut,  
mamtchut

groan or breathe heavily, to  
shahshani

groin hiwchu, hihiwchu

ground mat wahks,  wahpaks

grouped together, to be kawoDk

grow, to ge'elhim

growl, snore toDk

guess, think, plan hab elid

guide, lead, to wanimeD

guitar gidali, gigdal



gully, deep narrow wash  
hiktani

gum ki'iwi/wihbam

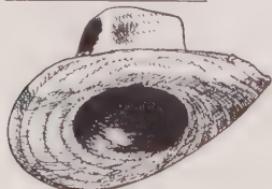
gun, bow gaht, gahgt  
 gunshot, clap kapon, kakpon  
 guts hihih  
 guts of hihih

**H**

habit himdag  
 hail chia  
 hair mo'o, wopo  
 half eDa hugkam  
 halter shahkim (Sp. jáquima)  
 hammer shonihinakuD  
 hammock iapta; neggia; kuhna



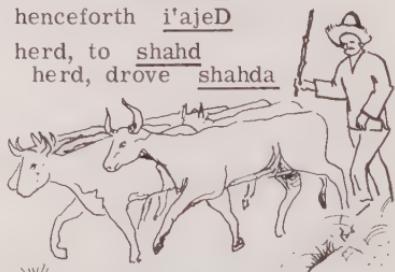
hand, arm nowi, nohnhowi  
 on the other hand -hi  
 to wave the hand magjid  
 to raise the hand mahhad  
 handkerchief pa-nihdo (Sp.  
 pañuelito), tohwush, totowush  
 handle beikuD; gi'aDag; dahidag  
 handle, to put on a gi'aDad  
 hang, to naggia, nahngia  
 hang something, to naggia /  
sha'ichud  
 to have hanging naggiakch/  
sha'ichudch  
 hang around neck, to ahd (ai)  
 to have hung around neck  
ahdch  
 happy, to be hehkig, s-  
 to make happy hehkchulid  
 hard kawk, kawpk, s-  
 to become hard kawkahim  
 to make hard kawkad  
 hard one kawkchu  
 hat wonami, wopnami



harvest grain, to kaipig

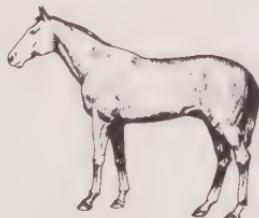
harvesting stick for saguaro,  
 Big Dipper kuipaD, kukuipaD  
 hate, scold, to keh'id (keh'el), s-  
 hatred keh'idag  
 haul, to hohag,  
 have, to eniga  
 hawk, wishag, wipshag/wisag,  
haupal  
 hay washai, sha'i  
 he, she, it o  
 head, hair mo'o, mohm  
 to have tremors of the head  
mo'ogew  
 to shake the head mo'ogid  
 to smash with the head  
mo'ohain  
 to hit the head mo'owua  
 decapitated head mo'obaD,  
mohmbaD  
 healthy, to be doa, doda, s-  
 healing, health doajig  
 healing doajida

hear, to kah  
 one who can hear chekaidkam  
 sense of hearing chekaidag  
 to have sense of hearing  
chekaidag, s-  
 to restore sense of hearing  
chekaidchud  
 to hear continually kaichug  
 heart, spirit ihbdag, i'ibdag  
 heat toni, s-  
 in the heat toniko, s-  
 heavens, sky dahm kahchim  
 heavy, to be wehch, s-  
 to become heavy wechchihim  
 heel chehm, chehchem  
 help i wehmtaDag  
 help, to i wehmt  
 henceforth i'ajeD  
 herd, to shahd  
 herd, drove shahda



here, to be here ia, ia  
 from here i'ajeD

here, now 1  
 here, facing away ihma, im  
Here! Take it! he'eni, he'ewo  
 hero, one who has endured  
siakam  
 hiccup, to henihop  
 hide, skin eldag, e'eldag  
 hide somthing, to ehsto,  
(e'estoD)  
 high, chief, to be high uhg,  
u'ug  
 highest, a higher up, headman  
uhgchu, u'ugchu  
 hill, knoll kawlk  
 big hill kawoDk  
 hinder or forbid, to shohbid  
 hip, joint shohba, shoshiba  
 hipbone chuhl, chuhchul  
 hire or employ, to chikpana-  
chud  
 hit, to ma'ihin; ma'ikon;  
shonihin; shonchk  
 hitch, to be hitched makoDag,  
mamkoDag  
 hitch, to makoDad, mamkoDad  
 hitched, to have makoDadch,  
mamkoDadch  
 hive (bees') pa-nahl kih  
 hives, sore hiwdag, hihiwdag  
 hobble an animal, to maniaDad  
 hobble, to be hobbled  
maniaDag  
 hoe or mash, to sikhon/  
sihmun  
 hold something out, to ulin  
 for someone ulinid  
 to have something held out  
ulinch  
 holder, hoster koshdag,  
kokshdag  
 holder, stand kehshakuD,  
kekshakuD  
 hole wag, wahpag  
 hollow kowoDk  
 holster, holder koshdag,  
kokshdag  
 home, back uhpam/uhhum  
 hominy poshol, popsho'ol

homosexual (male) ge kuhkunaj  
 honest, to be pi iatomk  
 honey pa-nahl sitol/muhwal  
sitol  
 honor or esteem, to ha'ichu-  
chud  
 hoof, claw, nail huhch, huhuch  
 hook, to olshp  
 to have hooked olshch  
 to unhook olshpiog  
 to be hooked together, have  
 hooked with claws hugshch,  
ku'isham  
 hop chu'ulk dad'e  
 hope huh wo i  
 Hopi tribesman Hohpih  
 horn a'ag  
 horn, whistle kuikuD, kuhkui-  
kuD  
 horn toad chemamagi,  
chechemamagi  
 hornets, wasps wipsh  
 horse kawiyu, kakawiyu (Sp.  
 caballo)  
  
 grey horse luhya (Sp. grulla)  
 horses (unbroken) manaio  
 hospital kok'odam ha kih  
 hot toni, s-  
 to be hot, heat toni, s-  
 hotly tonim, s-  
 to become hot tonihhim  
 hour, time ohla  
 house kih, kihki  
 how has masma? hab masma  
 how about hig  
 how far he'eskoi? ha'asko  
 how many he'ekiai? ha'akia  
 how many times he'ekioi?  
ha'akio  
 how much he'esoi? ha'as

humming bird wipismalhumble, poor sho'ighumility sho'igchudahumped, to be mohshan;  
epochk; omlkhump-backed jumaDk/omlk  
to be hump-backed omlkhundred sianthunger bihugighungry, to be bihugimk, bihugkhungry one bihugimkam,  
bihugkoihunt, to wipia  
to go hunting wipiameD,  
wipiohunter mo'obDam, mohmbDamhurried, to be hohtgid, s-  
to hurry someone hohtmagid,  
s-hurt, to ko'ok, s-husband kun, kuhkunhusk, bark, skin, peel eldag,  
e'eldagI, me ahniice gewif, sort of, a bit sha, sha'alignite brand for carrying, to  
kuhtagitignore, to pi chegimaillness mumkidagillness, to cause; to infect  
iajidillness, to cause mumkihchudimage sahnto, sasanto (Sp.  
santo)imagination chegitoidagimitate, to i wepotimmediately ha hekajimportant si ha'ichuimpoverish, cause to suffer,  
humble, to sho'igchudimpoverishment, suffering,  
humility sho'igchudain, within, interior, to be in  
eDa, e'eDaincanting manner hambdogim,  
s-include, to i wahkidindigestion, to get maim, maikindustrious, to be wagima, s-industriously wagimam,  
wapagimam, s-infect or cause illness, to  
cheawogid; iajidinflated, to be kopodkinflated, to become  
kopodkahiminjection shags (Eng.)injure, to jehkaich; s-ko'okam  
has wuainnocent pi ha'ichu chu'ichiginsect, fly muhwal, mumuwalinsect stinger, arrow point  
uhsh, u'ushinsides homitainsides, to remove eDapig,  
hitpotinstruct, to wohgidinstructions wohgida; ha'ichu  
ahgidaDaginstrumental suffix -kuDintelligent, to be chu amichud,  
s-interesting, to be ta  
hoho'idama, s-; ta kakaima,  
s-; ta neidama, s-interestingly ta hoho'idam, s-interfere, to shohbidinterior, in, within, to be in  
eDa, e'eDaintestines, guts hihihinto eDa, e'eDaintoxicated, to get naumk, naukkinvitation waidaDaginvite or call, to waidiron, metal, knife wainomi

iron plahnjakuD

iron, to plahnja, plalanja  
(Sp. plancha)



iron or smoothe, to dahpiun, dadapiun

ironwood tree ho'ikam, hoho'ikam

irregular, species of squash  
shapij

irregular, to be shapijk

irritate, to kuDut

it, he, she, they o

itch, to mohogid, s-  
to cause to itch mohogidchud,  
s-

to become itchy mohogihhim

ivy hejelko, hehe'ejelko

## J

jacket, coat lihwa, lilwa;  
wahkidalig (Pima)

jackrabbit chuhwi; chuk  
chuhwi; toha chuhwi

jam, jelly kushul

jam, to make kushulid

jar, olla ha'a, haha'a



jaw tahtko

jealous hehgam, s-

jealous natured, to be chu  
hehgamk, s-

jello, trembler gigiwukdam

jelly, jam kushul

jerk, to todken

jerk something, to wanchkwua

jerky chuhkug s-gaki

Jew tuhlko, tutulko (Sp. Turco)

Jew's harp lohmba, lolomba  
(Sp. birimbas)

jingle, to kolighid

join makoDad, mamkoDad

joint, hip shohba, shoshoba

joy hehkig, s-

judge, toka player, presiding  
officer usagakam, u'usaga-  
kam

judge, to lodait (Sp. rodear)

judged lodais

judging lodaidag

judgment lodaisig

juice waDagi

jump, to fly da'a, nehni

just wabsh

## K

key yahwi, yayawi (Sp. llave)



keep, to bekch, u'ukch;  
chekch, to'akch

kick something, to keiggan

kick along, to keichkwua,  
keichshulig

kick or dance, to keihin

kickball, wooden shonigiwul,  
shoshonigiwul

kidney o'olopo

kill, to mu'a, kokda

killer, a ha mu'adkam

kind, merciful, to be  
ta ho'ige'idma, s-

kindly, mercifully ho'ige'idam,  
s-

kindness, mercy, blessing  
ho'ige'idaDag

king snake jemakag,  
jejewhakag

king, ruler lai, lahlai (Sp.  
rei)

kingdom, domain kownaltalig  
 killdeer chiwi-chuhch  
 Kitt Peak Ioligam  
 knee tohn, tohton  
 kneel, to tonwua, tohtonwua  
 knife, pocket nawash, nanwash  
 (Sp. navaja)



knife, metal, iron wainomi  
 knock, pound, to shontpag  
 knoll, hill kawulk  
 know, to understand amichud,  
s-  
 knowing, to be mahch, s-  
 know, to desire to mahchimk,  
s-  
 know, to cause to mahchulid  
 knowledge mahchig;  
amichudaDag  
 kohadk village, dialect Kohadk

## L

lace s-jehjeg iks  
 lake, sea kahchk/ge shuhdagj  
 lamp lahmba, lalamba  
 (Sp. lámpara)  
 land, dirt, floor, earth,  
 country jeweD, jejeweD  
 land, to clear gaggat  
 lard manjuki (Sp. manteca)  
 large, important ge'e,  
ge'egeD  
 large, to be ge'ej, ge'egeDaj  
 large one ge'echu, ge'egeDchu  
 lariat liat, lihliat (Sp. reata)  
 larkspur chuchul i'ispul  
 lashes of eye wuipo  
 last si oijkam  
 last night, night chuhug  
 last year ha'akid  
 late pi oi  
 laugh hehem (hehhem)  
 to be laughing at ash  
 to cause to laugh at a'aschud  
 to be laughable hehema, s-ta  
 laughably hehem, s-ta

law, command chehanig  
 lay, to kahch, wehch, we'ewech  
 to lay, put, pour chehk  
(chechka, chehki) to'a (toa,  
toaw, toa'i)  
 to lay against gewshch  
(gewshp)  
 to lay something down wua  
(wuhpa, wua'i)  
 to lay something down, sign  
wohd (woi, wopda)  
 to be laying across gahiobs  
 to have something laying  
wohdch

laziness paDamaDag, s-  
 to be lazy paDma, s-  
 lead plohmo (Sp. plomo)  
 lead, to wanimeD  
 leader wanimeDdam  
 leader, religious pahl, papal  
 (Sp. padre)  
 leaf cactus naw, ihbhai  
 leafy winter food plant opon  
 leak, to o'ot  
 lean against, to honchk  
 lean month, January Gi'ihodag  
Mashad

learn, to mai  
 to learn to run melid  
 to learn to sit dahid  
 to learn to walk himid  
 leather hogi  
 leave something, to wia  
 leaves hahhag  
 lecture, to jehnigid  
 left ohgig, s-  
 from the ohgigjeD  
 on the s-ohgigko  
 leg, calf of uhksh, u'uksh  
 legal, customary, necessary,  
 to be hab chu'ig  
 legend ho'ok ahga; ha'ichu  
ahgidaDag  
 legends, to tell ho'ok ahg  
 lemon li-mohn (Sp. limón)



lengthen, to chewdajid  
 lentil lanji/lanjeki (Sp.  
 lenteja)  
 let, to hiwigid  
 letter o'ohana, cheposig  
 lettuce li-juhwa (Sp. lechuga)  
 level or compare, to wepogid  
 to be level wepodag, s-  
 liar iatomkam, s-  
 license, permission shel  
 lick or suck, to wihni  
 lick with the fingers, to  
chipshun  
 lid ma'ishpakuD  
 lie to, to iatogid  
 lie down, to wo'iwua, wohpiwua  
 lie, to be prone to iatomk, s-  
 life, soul doakag, dodakag  
 lifetime doakdag, dodakdag  
 lift uhg i beihim  
 light tonlig  
 light, bright, visible, to be  
mahs, s-  
 light or easy, to be hauk, s-  
 light, to become haukahim  
 light, to make haukajid  
 lightning, battery, flashlight,  
 moving picture wepegh  
 lightning and thunder tataniki  
 like, as hab masma  
 like, to hoho'id, s-  
 like, to be hab mahs  
 lima beans hawol  
 limber up or exercise, to  
momoisha  
 limp, to gohhim, gogohim  
 line, ridgepole, straight  
wawnaDag  
 line, district chekshani  
 line, to draw a chekshani  
 lining, ceiling apoladag  
 lion, mountain lion mawid,  
maipid  
 lip chini elidag  
 liquid, to be shuhdagi

liquid possessed, to be wa'igi  
 to get liquid wa'ig  
 to get liquid for someone  
wa'igid  
 to go to get liquid for someone  
wa'igidameD, wa'igidop  
 vessel for liquid wa'igkuD  
 to dip liquid was  
 to become empty of liquid  
huhm  
 listen, to kaiham  
 little al, a'al; chum,  
chu'uchum  
 little bit sha'i  
 little, to be chumaj,  
chu'uchumaj  
 liver nem  
 living creature doakam,  
dodakam  
 living, to be doa, doda  
 living, dwelling, to be kih  
 lizard hujuD, hahu'ujuD  
  
 black lizard hujuD,  
huhu'ujuD  
 sand lizard watksh  
 whiptail lizard wajelho,  
wajelho/wan ohg  
 loaf shaped, to be nepoDk  
ne'enepoDk  
 lock, key yahwi, yayawi (Sp.  
 llave)  
 lock, to yahwiDad  
 locked, to be yahwiDag  
 loin cloth, diaper atoshia  
 long chew, che'echew  
 to be long chewaj,  
che'echewaj  
 long and thin, oblong muhwij,  
s-  
 to get long chewelhim,  
chewdahim  
 long ago heki huh, tash;  
ge'eho (Pima)  
 long one chewchu  
 Look! nea!, nea'a!  
 look around, go about town  
pasam, e

look at, to ab neid  
 look for, to gahg  
     to go to look for gahghim  
 loop hakko  
 loop, to hakkoDad  
 loose jushaDk, ju'ujschaDk  
     to become loose jushaDkahim  
     to loosen jushaDkad  
     (jushaDkaI)  
 lose weight, to gi'ho  
 loud, to be kaidag, s-  
 loudly kaidam, s-  
 louse, body hiopch  
     head ah'ach  
 love pihk elidaDag; si  
     tatchuadag  
 love, to pihk e elid; si tatchua  
 low, to be jumalk  
 low one jumalkchu  
 lower, to jumalkad  
 lowland, swamp wo'oшhani  
 luck, fortune abamdag  
 lucky, fortunate, to be abamk,  
     s-  
 lumber, pine huk  
 lunch chuishpa  
 lungs hahawek  
 lying, to be wo'o, wohp,  
     wo'owop  
 lying (inanimate), to be kahch,  
     wech, we'ewech

**M**

mad, to be baga, s-  
 mad, to get bagatahim  
 machine, car mahgina,  
     mamgina (Sp. maquina)  
 make or do, to wua (juh), hab  
 male cheoj, chechoj  
 male adult kehl, kek  
 manliness cheojdag  
 mannerly, disciplined dodolim,  
     s-  
 many mu'i  
     many of, to be many mu'ij  
     to become many mu'idahim  
     to make many mu'idajid

many times mu'iko  
 many places mu'ikpa  
 so many ha'akia  
 how many he'ekia i  
 so many times ha'akio  
 how many times he'ekio i  
 marbles ga-tohdih, gag-totodi  
     (Sp. catota)  
 Maricopa tribe O'obab  
 mark, to brand cheposid  
 marry off, to hohnchud  
 mash or hoe, to sihkon/silmun  
 mask, face wuhiosha, wupiosha  
 massage, to dagimun  
 master of wihgida ceremonies  
     nawedju, nanawedju  
 mat hinwal, wahks  
 match, fire tai/giumudam  
     (Pima)



match, to strike a giushani /  
     giumuD (Pima)  
 material for basketry uDawag  
 matted, to be wihnagi, s-  
 mattock ban wuhiosha  
 mature, to ge'ehogat  
 mature, to be ge'ehog, s-  
 maturely ge'ehogam, s-  
 maverick olhoni, o'lholni  
 maxim ha'ichu ahgidaDag  
 maybe hems, hia  
 Mayo tribesman Mahyo  
     Hiakim  
 me, I ahni  
 meal, a gegosig  
     to visit someone for a meal  
     neal  
     to go to visit someone for a  
     meal nealimeD, nealop  
 mean, to be ha'ahama, s-;  
     ke'idama, sta-  
 meaning hab ahga  
 measles hiwkalig  
 measure, ruler kuintakuD  
 measure, to weigh, linear  
     pisalt (Sp. pesar)

meat, flesh chuhkug/chuhhug  
 meat, dried chuhkug gaki, s-  
 meat, ground chuhkug shoniwia  
 medicate, to kulanimad  
 medicine kulani (Sp. curar)



medicine man, medic, doctor mahkai, mamakai  
 medicine man, chief siwani  
mahkai  
 meet, to namk  
 meeting hemapda; jehnigida;  
namki  
 meeting place jehnidakuD  
 meet on the way, to melnam,  
wo'inam  
 melt or thaw, to hahghim  
 melt away or burn up, to  
 hagito  
 melt or thaw, to cause to  
hahgid  
 menstrual house huhulga kih  
 menstruate, to huhulgat  
 menstruation huhulga  
 mental case lohgo, lolgo  
 (Sp. loco)  
 mentally deficient pi wehsig  
 mercy ho'ige'ida, ho'ige'idaDag  
 mercy to, to show ho'ige'id  
 (ho'ige'el), s-  
 mercifully, kindly ho'ige'idam,  
 s-  
 mesquite kui, kukui



mesquite beans wihog  
 mesquite bean flour balls jehg  
 message, saying, proclamation  
ahga, a'aga  
 message, to bear ahgachug,  
ahgahim  
 metal, iron, knife wainomi  
 Mexican juhkam, jujkam  
 middle, in the eDa, e'eDa  
 mile miiia (Sp. milla)  
 milk wihib  
 milk, to wak'e  
 milkweed, gum of milkweed  
wihbam  
 milky way tohmog  
 mimic or mock, to che'isid  
 mind chegitoiDag; amichuda-  
Dag  
 mine mihnas (Sp. minas)  
 minute "mi-nuhto" (Sp.  
 minuto)  
 mirage kukkjeg, shashkad  
 mirror neidakuD, neneidakuD  
 mistake, to make a pihk chu'ig  
 mistletoe hahkwoD  
 mix, to shahshagid  
 mix, by dipping and pouring to  
wasibwua  
 mock or mimic, to che'isid  
 mocking bird shuhg, shushug  
 Mohave tribesman Ma-hahwihi;  
NakshaD  
 moisten, to wahg  
 Monday luhnas (Sp. lunes)  
 money lial (Sp. real)



monkey chahngo (Sp. chango)  
 monster, witch ho'ok, hoho'ok  
 month, moon mashad,  
mamashad  
 moon, month mashad,  
mamashad

more so, further, rather  
wahm

morning si'alic, sisi'almad

mortar, grindstone matchuD,  
mamatchuD

mortar with hole for mashing  
 grain chepa, chechpa

mosquito wahmug

mother, parents je'e, jehj

mottled, speckled, dun  
koiato

mountain do'ag, dohda'ag

mountain lion, lion mawid,  
maipid

mourning dove hohhi/hohhoi

mouse nahagio, nanhagio

mouth chini, chihchini

mouth, to hit the chiniwua

mouth, to hold in chinishch

move! scram! out of the way!  
hiji

move or flutter, to hoini

move or walk, to him, hihim

move, to chihppia (chichppiaD)

move, to cause to himchud,  
hihimchud

move, to settle i chihwia

move, to want to himimk,  
hihimimk, s-

move, to cause to want to  
himimchud, hihimimchud, s-

moving picture, lightning,  
 battery wepegh

moving picture, to go to a  
e wepegid

mow, to clip hikh

mower, clipper hihkakuD

much ge'e  
 so much ha'as, haha'as  
 how much he'es i, hehe'es

much of, that size of, that  
ha'asij

mucky, sticky, to be haDam,  
s-

mud, clay, adobe bid

mud hen wakaig, wapkia'ig

mulberry gohih

mule muhla, mumula (Sp.  
mula)

mule deer huawi/whai

multiplied mu'idajidas

murderous chu mu'adag, s-

mushroom kehlitakuD;  
okstakuD



muskmelon milani/miloni  
 (Sp. melón)

must hemhowa

mustache chiniwo

## N

nail sihsh, sisish/klahwo,  
klalwo/ho'iumi

nail or pin, to sihshp

nails, claws, hoofs huhch

naked, smoothe, slippery, to  
 be dahpk, s-

name chehgig

name, call, to chehchk

named hab chehgig

namesake tokaio, totkaio (Sp.  
tocayo)

nap, to komshaD

narrow aj, a'aj

narrow, to be ajij, a'ajij

narrow, to make ajikkad

narrowed thing reduced in  
 diameter ajikkada

narrowed, to be ajikkadas

narrow, to become ajikkahim

nasal discharge shosha

nasal hair dakpo

nation nasi-yohn (Sp. nación)

Navajo Nahwaho

navel hik, hihik

navel hair hikpo

near mia, mimia  
 near, to draw miabid  
 necessary, legal, customary,  
 to be hab chu'ig  
 neck kuswo, kukswo  
 neck hair kushpo  
 neck, to hang around the ahd  
 (ai)  
 neck, to have hung around the  
ahdch  
 necklace, string of beads  
baiuga  
 necrotic, dead, numb, to be  
muhks  
 need, want tatchuidag  
 need or want, to tatchua  
 needle ho'ipaD



needle, eye of ho'ipaDjeg  
 negro, blacker chukchu,  
chuchkchu, s-  
 neither, nor "ni" (Sp. ni)  
 nerve brain oaga, o'aga  
 nest kosh, koksh



net, net bag chuagia  
 new, young wechij, wepchij  
 new, to make wechijid  
 new, to become wechijhim  
 new thing hemuchkam  
 next to hugid am  
 nick, to chimkko  
 nickel sihngo/miuu (Sp. cinco)  
 night, last night chuhug  
 night before last hema chuhug

night blooming cereus ho'ok-  
wah'o  
 nighthawk nehpoD, nenepoD  
 nightly chuchkad  
 nine humukt, huumukt  
 nipple wipih  
 no pia'a  
 noise, to make kaidagid  
 noise, to go making kaidaghim  
 noisy, to be nakosig, s-  
 nonconformist kolwis  
 nonconformist, to be kolwisig  
 noon dahm juhk  
 nor, neither "ni" (Sp. ni)  
 normal s-ap  
 normal, to be s-ap'e  
 normal, mentally wehsig  
 north juhpin/wipnim/s-ta  
doajkam  
 nose dahk, dahdk  
 nose, to blow the shohwua  
 nose, to bump the dakwua  
 nostril shoshkdag  
 not pi (pi substitutes for s-  
 to form negative)  
 not yet pi koi  
 notch, an arrow or stick to  
uhug/ukijid  
 nothing pi has  
 notice, to hudawog/chegima  
 now, here i  
 now, soon oi (Sp. hoy)  
 now, today hemu/hemuch  
 now, at this season idani  
 necrotic, to be dead, numb  
muhks  
 number "nuhmlo, nunumlo"  
 (Sp. numero)  
 number, lot, chapter  
kuintaDag  
 number of ha'akiaj  
 number of that thing ha'akia-  
chu  
 nurse or suck, to si'i  
 nurse or give suck, to si'ichud

nursing bottle si'ikuD

# O

oak toa/wi-yohdi (Sp. bellota)

oatmeal wuhlo ki'iwia

obey or believe in, to wohog eliD, s-

oblong, to be shapijk, sha'ashpijk

obtainable ta behima, s-

occiput, back of head kusho, kuksho

ocotilla melhog

odor uhwalig

odor, to stop giving off uhwo

odorous, to be uhw, s-

off work, to get pihhun

offense chu'ichig

offer something in propitiation, to iagchulid

officers of, leaders of ge'ejig ge'ege'ejig

Oh! ah!/ aha!

oil chuk a-saidi

okay, well pegih

old thing hekikhukam

older one, bigger one ge'echu, ge'egeDchu

Older Brother I'itoi, Si'ihe

olla, jar ha'a, haha'a



on one hand, on the other hand  
hi

once hemho

one hemako, hehemako

onion siwol (Sp. cebolla)

only wa'i

Opata tribe Obbadi

open, to kuhpi'ok, kuhkpi'ok

open, to be jeg, jehjeg; kuhpiogas

open, to have kuhpi'okch

opening jeg, jehjeg  
to leave open for jegelid, jehjegelid

in the open jegko, jehjegko; chu'iko

operate on, cut open, to hitpoD

opposite, across, other side, reverse aigo, a'ai

orange nalash (Sp. naranja)

orange, yellow, brown oam, o'am, s-

organ pipe cactus chuhchwis



orphan, dogey lihbi, lilbi  
(Sp. lepe)

out of breath, to get ihbamk, ihbekk

out, away chu'iko

out of the way! scram! move!  
hiji

outhouse dahiwuakuD

outside jeg eD

oven pahntakuD

oven (adobe) ol-niio/ol-nihha  
(Sp. hornillo)

oven, earthen maikuD; olhin

over, to be over, above dahm, da'dadam

over there ga huh; gan huh;  
gam huh

overhear, to nakshch, (nakshp)

overtake, reach, cycle, to aihim (a'ahe, ah'i)

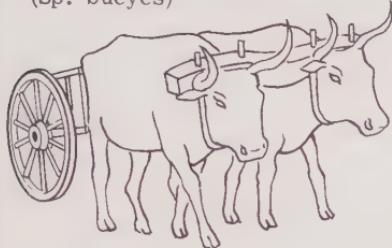
to have reaching ahidch

to overtake one in motion  
aichug

overturned, with back presented kupal, kuhkpali

owe, to wikla

owl chukuD, chuhchkuD  
burrowing owl, ground owl  
kokoho  
own, to eDagid  
ox woiwis, wopoiwis  
(Sp. bueyes)



## P

pace, yard keishpa  
pain, to pain ko'ok, s-  
painfully ko'okam, s-  
pairs go'ogok  
pajamas, sleeping quarters  
kokskuD  
palm, to shahk (shashku)  
palm of hand matk  
palm, to have in the shahkch  
palomino colored, to be  
palmihdog, s- (Sp. palomino)  
palo verde ahgo, ko'okmaDk;  
kuk chehedagi; ohbgam  
pan "wan-nihha"/"wan-dihha"  
(Sp. bendeja)  
pan, frying sal-tihn (Sp.  
sartén)  
pancreas wiwa  
panic, to shelikam noDa/  
wohokam noDa  
paper tapial, tatpial (Sp. papel)  
parents, mothers jehj  
part, piece, a chu'idag  
ha'ichudag  
part of, some ha  
pass, exceed, to ba'iwech  
pass around, to ne'ibim;  
ta'ibim  
pass gas, to uwio  
past, beyond, ahead ba'ich

paste, to haDshp  
pasture pot-liia, popt-lilia  
(Sp. pradera)  
path, road wohg, wopog  
path, to go on war gitaion  
pay namkidaDag  
pay, to namkid  
pay time namkida  
pay attention to, to huDawog/  
jegima  
peace, control dodolimdag  
peach julashan/nulash (Sp.  
durazno)  
peacocks ahDho, a'aDho  
peak, to be pointed, mu'uk,  
mu'umuk, s-  
peanuts kaka-wahdi (Sp. Az.  
cacahuate)



pear pihlas (Sp. peras)  
pear shaped, to be pihlosim,  
s-  
peas whiol  
chick peas kalwash (Sp.  
garbanzos)  
peal, skin, bark, husk eldag,  
e'eldag  
peel, to elpig, e'elpig  
peek, sight, to koachk  
pelt, to ma'iggan  
pen, kolhai kokolhai  
pen, pencil o'ohonakuD; lahbis,  
lalbis (Sp. lapiz)  
penis wiha, wihpia  
people hemajkam  
percolate, to o'osid  
permission, license shel  
permeate, cover, to chehmo  
person hemajkam,  
hehemajkam; o'odham  
personality o'odhamdag  
perverted, degenerate tohnto,

totonto, ge kohlwis  
to be perverted tohtodag,  
ge kohlwesig

pestle shoniwikuD

pestle for mashing grain in a  
mortar wihdakuD/  
wihdagikuD

pet, domestic animal shoiga,  
shoshoiga

pick pihgo, pipgo (Sp. pico)

pick fruit or branches, to  
maDpig

pick small stuff che'ewi

picker behedam, u'udam

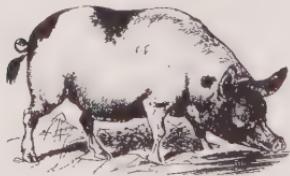
picture o'ohadag

picture of, to take a  
pihkchulid (Eng.)

piece, a part chu'idag;  
ha'ichudag

pierce, stick, to ho'iggn

pig, swine kohji, kokji  
(Sp. coche)



pigeon paplo (Sp. paloma)

pile, to dashwua; to'a;  
i sipulkad

piled, to be dashwuis; sipulk,  
si'ispulk

piled, to have something  
to'akch

pillow mo'ochkuD

Pima Akimel O'odham, Pihma

pin si'ishpakuD

pin, nail, to sihshp, sisishp

pinfeathers, down wihgi

pine, lumber huk

pinoli, roasted grain hahki

pipe pihba, pipba (Sp. pipa)

Pisinemo Village pisin mo'o

pistol pis-tohl, pipis-totol  
(Sp. pistola)

pitch, resin ushabi

pitchfork ol-giia (Sp.  
horquilla)

pity, to ho'ige'id, s-

proper or remote place chuhko

place, to chehk, to'a

Plains Indian A'an Wopnamim

plan, guess hab elida

plan, think, to hab elid

plant, to esh

planting, crop esha, e'esha

plants, crops e'es

plant, tassel of muDadag

plant life ha'ichu wuhshanig

plaster, fill with syrup,  
contaminate to bidshp

plate hoas-ha'a, hohas-haha'a

play, compete, trifle, to  
chichwih

play, competition, triviality  
chichwihdag

to be playful chichwihmk, s-

toy, athletic field, recreation  
area chichwihkuD

play cards, to mohndi/walaho  
(Sp. monte, barajo)

plead, to bahmud, i

please, to hoho'idachud

plow, cultivate, to soften  
moihun

plowing, cultivation moihuna

to be plowed, cultivated  
moihunas

pliers, tweezers ki'ishpakuD

pluck, to wohni

pocket wohshag, wopshag  
(Sp. bolsa)

pocket knife nawash, nanwash  
(Sp. navaja)



police chi-lihi, chich-lilihi  
(Sp. charifo)

pomegranate gal-nahyo (Sp.  
granado)

pond, charco wachki; wo'o

pond, spring fed shongam

pop sohla (Sp. soda)

popover oamajida (Pima)

pool puhl (Eng.)

poor, to be poor sho'ig

possess, to eDagid, eniga

possession eniga, e'eniga

post uhs, u'us

potatoes, cultivated bahbas  
(Sp. papas)

wild potatoes shahD



pound, knock, to shontpag

pour, to to'a

pour, spill, to iawua

poured out, to be iawuis

poverty, suffering, humility  
sho'igdag

from some cause

sho'igchudaDag

powder, baking koshodKdkakuD

power, to have gewkdag, s-

powers, strength, spirits

gewkdag, gewpkdag

prairie dog sheliki, shesheliki

pray, to ho'ige'idahun

prayer ho'ige'idahuna

praying mantis, walking stick  
gakimchul



prepare seed, to kaijkat

pretty, to be kehgaj, kehegaj,  
s-

pretty one, good one kehgchu,  
s-

present, to be ha'ichug

presiding officer, judge, toka  
player usagakam, u'usaga -  
kam

press against or walk beside, to  
honwua

press on, to dagshch

press the lips to, kiss, to  
chinDad

previous heki huh

prey behi, u'i

price, wage namkidaDad

prisoner lihso, lilso (Sp.  
preso)

prisoner, to take lihsochud

prize, spoil, victory gehgewi

proclaim, to amog

proclaim to, to amogid; ahgid

proclamation ahga, a'aga

prod, stir up, to i wahmud

pronghorned antelope kuhwid,  
kukuwid

pronounciation, sound che'idadag

property, to be in possession  
of eniga

property, home and kihdag

propitiiate or appease with a  
gift, to iagchulid

propitiatory gift iagta

propitiatory giving iagchulida

protestant mihsh, mimsh  
(Sp. misa)

proud or boastful, to be  
woikima, s-; gimaima, s-

prove true, to testify  
wohokamchud

puff up, to i koshodKad

puffed up, ballooned, to be  
koshodK, ko'okshoDk

pull along, to wanchkwua,  
wanchshulig

pull on, to wanchk; wani'on

pull out a thorn, to huhpsh

pulverize, to shoniwin

pumpkin, squash hahl



puncture, to chu'aggan  
(chu'aggash)

puncture wound chu'aggana

punish, to kastigal (Sp.  
castigar)

punish, to box shoniggash

pure, completely whole hekia

purse lial kih

push on, to nu'ichk

push along, to nu'ichkwua,  
nu'ichshulig

push along with the body, to  
honchkwua, honchshulig

push along with the head, to  
mo'ochkwua, mo'ochshulig

push, to nu'ihin

pushing, to go along nu'ihina-  
him

put or lay, to chehk; wohd

put in, to wahkid

put objects in a container, to  
ba'iham

put on a hitch, to gi'aDad

put on shoes, to cheka  
(chechkaD)

put with, to wehnad

## Q

quail kakaichu



quarrel with, to kawhain

quench fire or light, to chuhs  
(chui, chuhchsh)

quench thirst, to wawini

quenching, to be thirsty  
wawinig, s-

question, to chu'ichk

quietly jupij, s-

quilt kahma, kakama (Sp. cama)

quit, to ha'asa

quiver, one's child wogsha

## R

rabbit tohbi, totobi

rabid animal noDagam

raccoon wawuk, wawpuk



race melchuda

race caller topdam

rag, cloth iks, i'iks

rain juhki

rain, to juhk, (jujku)

rain on, to jukehp

raining, to stop jukito

rainy, to be juhkgig, s-

rainy season, to be jujku, s-

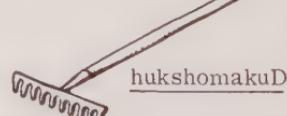
rain, to cause jujkid

rainbow kiohoD, kikihoD

raise young, to ge'elid,  
ge'egelid

rake or hoe out, to golwin

rake



rake or scratch, to hukshan

rake together, to nu'a

ranch lahnju, lalanju  
(Sp. rancho)

ramada, shelter watto, wappto  
 rap or knock, to shontpag  
 rat wosho, wopsho  
 rather, the more so, further  
wahm  
 rattles, ankle chekoshda,  
chechkoshda  
 rattle shawikuD,  
sha'ashawikuD  
 rattle, to sijk  
 rattlesnake ko'owi, kohko'owi  
 ravine shahgig, shahshgig  
 raw do'i  
 raw, to be do'ig  
 reach, to aihim  
 reach a point, to i cheka  
 reaching, to be ais  
 read neokchulid  
 ready! dohwai!  
 really, very, real, superlative  
si  
 receive, to beihim  
 recognize or know, to  
amichud, s-  
 reddened, to be hetmag, s-  
 red wegi, wepegi, s-  
 red, to become wegihhim  
 red pottery paint het  
 reduce, make slender, make  
 narrow ajikkad  
 rein lihnda, lilinda (Sp.  
 rienda)  
 reject, discard, to  
s-ohhod/s-tamhaig  
 relationship ihmigi; hajundag;  
hajuntalig  
 relationship, to call by ihm  
 relative hajuni, hahajuni  
 relative, what has juni  
 religious leader pahl, papal  
 (Sp. padre)  
 remain ahead, to aichug  
 remaining, to be wi'is  
 remember (trying to) pen

remnant wi'ikam, wihpkam  
 remote huh  
 remove by scraping, to  
hiwium  
 remove, to wahawua,  
wahshulig  
 remove something from, to  
-pig see Appendix III  
 repeat, mock, mimic, to  
che'isid  
 rescue do'ibiadag  
 rescue, to do'ibiad  
 reservoir, pond wo'o; wachki  
 reside, to kih  
 residence, stay chihpiadag  
 resident kihkam  
 resin, pitch ushabi  
 rest ulinihogig/heubagig  
 revenge, to take, get back at  
agwua, e  
 reverse, other side, across  
 opposite aigo, a'ai  
 rib hoho'onma  
 rice ahlos (Sp. aros)  
 rich, wealthy kais, kakais, s-  
 ride cheshaj  
 rider, to be a good dahidag, s-  
 ridge pole wawnaDag  
 rifle shells, bullets wahl/u'u  
 right apkajeD, s-  
 ring anilo (Sp. anil)



ring or strike, to gew  
 rip, to wantsh/wantp  
 ripen, to bahim  
 rise and fill a vessel, to  
ta'ihim  
 rival sahyo, sasayo (Sp.  
 adversario)

river, running arroyo akimel,  
a'akimel



road wohg, wopog

roast, to ga'a (gai, gag'e,  
gah'i)

roast in a firepit, to chuama,  
chuchama

roast in a charcoal basket, to  
hahk

roasted grain hahki

rock or shake, to ujigid,  
u'ujigid

rock, cliff waw

roll up, fold up, to olatahim,  
o'olatahim, holiwkaid

root tatk

rope wijina



rope, to wuhD

rope for, to wuhlid

rope, to make talwin, wijinat

rope maker talwindam;  
talwinakuD

rotten, to be jew

rotten, to get jawahim

rotten thing jewalig

rounded wohlim, s-

row, line wawnim

rub basket for music, to hiw

rub the music stick, to  
hiwchulid

rubber uhli, u'uli (Sp. hule)

rude, to be pi chu  
hemachudma

rudely pi chu hemachudam

rug, floor mat wahks,  
wahpaks

ruin, wear out, to wi'a (wipia,  
wia'i), s-

ruler, measure kuintakuD

ruler, king kownal, kokownal/  
lai, lahlai (Sp. gobernador,  
rei)

rumble in bowel, to koDog

rumbling, thunder bebedki

rummage for, to hoan

rummage for someone, to  
hoanid

run, to meD, wohpo

## S

sad, to be pi hehkig; pi ap e  
tahtk

sad one pi ap e tahhadkam

saddle lomiaDag, lolmiaDag/  
sihl, sisil/puhst (Sp. lomo,  
silla, fuste)



saddle back sihl at

saddle blanket shuwijul,  
shushuwijul (Sp. sudadero)

saddle horn sihl mo'o

saddle to hogiDad; lomiaDad

saddled, to be hogiDag;  
lomiaDag

saddle of mountain ravine  
sha'alk

sage, burro weed,  
tatshagi

saguaro cactus hahshani



saguaro harvest pole, Big Dipper kuipaD, kukuipad

said, to be hab che'is

saliva siswuaDag

salmon, sardines watopi hidod

salt on

salvation do'ibiadag

same as, even with, equal to wepo, we'eppo

same as, to make i wepot

sand, crystal o'oD; o'ohia

sand dune hia

sand ripples wi'ushawig

sandle kaikia shuhshk

sardines, salmon watopi hidod

Saturday shahwai (Sp, sabado)

sausage, Spanish cho-lihsa (Sp. chorizo)

saw, cutter hikchkakuD

say ahg (a'aga)

saying, maxim ha'ichu ahgidaDag

saying, message, proclamation ahga, a'aga

scales pisaltakuD

scalp mo'otk

scalp, to mo'otpig

scarred balwani, babalwani, s-

scatter, to gantan

scatter or remove, to ganiwua

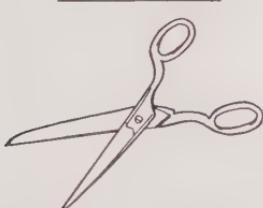
scent or smell, to hewagid

scent of, to go hunting the hewgiameD

scent of, to follow the hewshan

school mashchamakuD

scissors chihil, chichil



scold or hate, to keh'id (keh'el), s-

scoop or put in, to iht (i'ita)

scoop ihtaikuD

scorpion nakshel, nanakshel



scram! move! out of the way! hiji

scrape, to shajkon, sihowin

scrape, file, scratch, to chelkon/chelwin/chelshan

scrape smooth, to hiwshan

scrape smooth, shave, to hiwkon

scratch, to chelkon

scratch, rake, to hukshan/hukshum

scratch, stir, scrape, dig out, to sihowin; sihon

screen s-jehjeg wainomi

scum, algae mamtoD

sea, lake ge kakchki; ge shuhdag

sea-shells kokotki

seal, to kuhp(kukpa, kuhpi) go along sealing, to kuhpahim

search for, to gahg; hoan

season, to be rainy jujku, s-

sediment, straw mohg

see, discover, experience, to neid (nenneid)

see the town, to go to pasamameD, pasamop (Sp. pasar)

seed kai, kakai

prepared seed kaijka

to prepare seed kaijkat

seed, to gather moh

"seems like" shag wepo

self, alone hejel, hehe'ejel

sell something to someone, to gagDa

semen keDwuadag to ejaculate semen keDwua/kechwua

send, to ah'ad/hotsh (Pima)  
 sender ah'addam  
 sent one ah'ada  
 separate hejel, hehe'ejel  
 separate, to gawulkad,  
ga'agwulkad  
 separated or different, to be  
gawulk, ga'agwulk  
 separately hemako, hehemako;  
hejelko, hehe'ejelko  
 Seri tribesmen Shehl  
 servant, slave nehol, nenehol  
 serve food, to bi'a (bia, bibia,  
bia'i)  
 set an object, to dahsh (dai.  
dadsha, dah'i)  
 settle or move, to chihpia  
 setting, to have dahshch  
 seven wewa'ak  
 sew something, to shohm,  
shohshom  
 sew something for someone, to  
shohmjelid  
 shaded, to be ehkeg/ehheg, s-  
 in the shade ehkegko, s-  
 shadow ehkdag  
 shady, to become ehkahim  
 shake, to shahmug  
 shake, to mix shahshagid  
 shake the belly, to wokijid  
 shake involuntarily, to hongew  
 shake off or shoo away, to  
shahmyd (shashamud)  
 shake self, to hongid  
 shake the foot, to taDgid  
 shake the head, to mo'ogid  
 shake or rock something, to  
ujigid, u'ujigid  
 shake or swing the arm, to  
magew  
 shameful or ungracious, to be  
ta eDama, s-  
 shamefully, ungraciously ta  
eDam, s-  
 shave, to hiwkon  
 shavings shajkona

sheep, mountain cheshoni  
 domestic kahwul, kakawul  
 (Sp. cabra)  
 shelf, hanging kuhkta  
 shell, back komi, kohkomu  
 to deshell kompig  
 shell, clam hohlwig, hoholwig  
 shell, rifle wahl/u'u (Pima)  
 shell corn, to keliw  
 shield kawaD, kakawaD  
 shine, twinkle, to tonot  
(tohonnot)  
 shine for or light up, to tonlid  
 shiny, bald, to be bald wadadk  
wa'apdadk  
 shirt koton, koktoni (Pima)  
kamish, kakmish (Sp. camisa)  
 shoe shuhshk, shushushk



shoo, shake off, to shahmud  
(shashamud)

shoot off, to gatwua  
 shoot something, to gatwuid  
 shoots, yucca wupaj  
 short, to be shopolk,  
sho'oshpolk  
 short, to become shopolkahim  
 short one shopolkchu  
 shorten, to shopolkad  
(shopolkai)  
 shortened, to be shopolkdas  
 shorts kalshani, kakalshani  
 (Sp. calzones)  
 shoulder kotwa, koktwa  
 shovel kuppiaD, kukuppiaD/  
pahla, papla (Sp. palo)



show or exhibit, to chehgid

show off, boast, to woikchud/  
 (Pima) gimaihun  
 shut, close or dike, to kuhp  
 (kukpa, kuhpi)  
 shut in, shut up, closed kuhpi  
 sick, to get or be mumku,  
kok'o  
 sick, to make mumkichud,  
kok'ochud  
 sickness mumkidag  
 sickle, scythe ohso, o'oso  
 (Sp. hoz)  
 side hugid, huhugid  
 one side, that side hab  
 the other side hab ha'ab  
 side by side shakal, shashkal  
 side oats, gamma grass dadpk  
washai  
 sift, to sihskid  
 sigh, to si i ihbheiwua  
 sight nena  
 sight or peak, to koachk  
 sign or lay something down, to  
wohd (woi, wopda)  
 silk, bandana maskal,  
mamskal (Sp. mascara)  
 silver plahda (Sp. plata)  
 silverware spoon, trowel  
kusal, kuksal (Sp. cuchara)  
 simmer, to siweg  
 sing, to ne'e (nei), nen'e  
neh'i/ahg(a)  
 sing, to go to ne'imeD, ne'iop  
 sing for, to ne'ichud  
 singing, to go along ne'ihim  
 singing, to have finished  
ne'itoghim, s-  
 singe hair off, to jewikon  
 singe, to wohiw  
 sink down, to soak in, to  
juhpin  
 sissy uwikwuad  
 sister uwiga, u'uwigia  
 sit down, to dahiwua, daDhai-  
wua  
 sitting, to be daha, daDha  
 six chuhdp, chu'uchudp

size ha'asig, haha'asig  
 that size, that much ha'as,  
haha'as  
 that size of, much of ha'asij  
 that size thing ha'aschu,  
haha'aschu  
 what size? how much?  
he'es i, hehe'es i  
 what size of he'esij i  
 size number kuintaDag  
 skilled, to be ab ulini  
 skin, bark, husk, peel eldag,  
e'eldag  
 skin, dehide, to elkon  
 skin a sore place, to oshkon  
 skinny, dry, to be gaki, gagki,  
s-  
 skirt or dress ipuD, i'ipuD  
 sky, heaven dahm kahchim  
 sky, to be situated in the juhk  
(juju)  
 sky blue, to be luhyag, s-  
 skull koshwa, kokshwa  
 skunk uhwpio, u'uwpio



slave nehol

sleep, to kohsh, kohksh  
(koksha)

sleep, to put to kohsid,  
kohksid (koksid)

sleeping quarters, pajamas  
koksidakuD

sleeve nowidag, nohnhowidag

slender and tall, to be chu'alk

slender, to make ajikkad  
(ajikai)

slide, to hehlwua  
 playground slide hehlwuikuD

slide or slip, to dapidwua

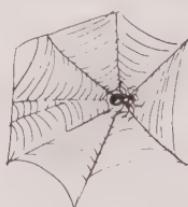
sling, bullroarer wewkuD

slip, to dapkon

slip or slide, to dapidwua

slippery, smooth, naked, to be dahpk, dadpk, s-  
 small chum, chu'uchum  
 small one chumchu,  
chu'uchumchu  
 small one of chumaj,  
chu'uchumaj  
 small, to be chumaj,  
chu'uchumaj  
 smash with the head, to  
mo'ohain (mo'ohaish)  
 smell or scent, to hewagid  
 smoke, to jehni (jehj, jehjen)  
 smoke, dust, fog kuhbs  
 smoky, to be kuhbsig, s-  
 smoothe, iron, to dahpiun,  
dadapiun  
 smooth, slippery, naked, to be  
dahpk, dadpk, s-  
 snake wamaD, wahammaD  
 sneeze, to bischk  
 sneeze, to cause to bischkchud  
 snore, growl, to toDk, totoDk  
 snow, ice gew  
 snow on, to gewshp  
 so hab masma  
 so far ha'asko, haha'asko  
 so many ha'akia  
 so many times ha'akio  
 so much ha'as  
 soak in, sink down, to juhpin  
 soak something in, to wakch  
 soak underground, to  
hiowichud  
 soap shawoni, shashawoni  
 (Sp. jabón)  
 soap, to shawonimad  
 soapweed utko jehj  
 soapweed stalk utko  
 socks, stockings kal-sihda,  
kakal-sisida (Sp. calcetín)  
 soft, to be moik, momoik, s-  
 soft one moikchu  
 make soft, to moikajid  
 become soft, to moikahim  
 soften, plow, cultivate, to  
moihun  
 softly moikam, s-  
 soil, land, earth, country,

floor jeweD, jejeweD  
 soldier shontal (Sp. soldado)  
 some ha'i  
 some, part of ha  
 something, thing ha'ichu,  
haha'ichu  
 something from amjeDkam  
 somewhere hasko, hahasko  
 from somewhere haskojeD  
 sommersault, stoop, to sipuD  
kekiwua  
 song ne'i, nen'eい  
 soon, now hemu/hemuch  
 soon, now oi (Sp. hoy)  
 soot ihmki  
 sore hihwog, hihiwig  
 sore, small pox hihwdag,  
hihiwdag  
 to cause a sore hihwiD,  
hihiwiD  
 sorrel alshani (Sp. alazán)  
 sort of, a bit sha'i, sha'al  
 soul, life doakag, dodakag  
 sound, pronunciation hab  
che'idag, hab kaidag  
 sound or rustle, to shahmuni  
 soup sohba (Sp. sopa)  
 sour, to be sour he'ek, s-  
 south wakoliw/ (Pima) tohono  
 speaker neokdam, neneokdam  
 speak, to desire to neokim, s-  
 spear, club lahnis, lalnis  
 (Sp. lanza)  
 spear, sword is-pahyo,  
i'is-papayo (Sp. espada)  
 spend, to heki gehsh  
 spherical olas, o'olas  
 spherically o'olasim, s-  
 spider tokihtuD, totkihtuD



spill, pour, to iawua  
 spin in dance, to mualig  
 spinach, greens chuhugia,  
ihwagi  
 spirit, heart ihbdag, i'ibdag  
 spirits, strength, powers  
gewkdag, gewpkdag  
 spirits of the dead kokoi  
 spit, to siswua  
 spit upon, to siswuamad  
 splash, to shab  
 split something, to tahpan  
(tapsha)  
 split, to be tahp  
 splitter, comb tahtshakuD  
 rail-splitter yuhngih  
 spoil, victory, prize gehgewi  
 spoil, to cause to paDchud,  
pa'apDachud  
 bad, spoiled paD, pa'apaD  
 to be bad, spoiled paDaj,  
pa'apDaj  
 to be in a spoiled state  
paDchudas  
 spoilage paDchuda  
 spotted pihnto, pipinto  
 (Sp. pinto)  
 to be spotted pihntog, s-  
 sprawl, to napaDwua  
 sprawled, to be napaDk  
 spray with the mouth, to  
hipshun (hipshud)  
 spread, to taDan (tahtaD,  
tahtDan)  
 spread to dry, to helig  
 (hehelig)  
 to have spread to dry heligch  
 spread open to dry, to hipig  
 sprinkle, to sihbani  
 sprinkle something, to hadsid  
 sprout, to i'iwuki  
 spur ispul, i'ispul (Sp.  
 espuela)  
 square, to be chuhchpulk, s-  
 squash, pumpkin hahl  
 oblong squash shapijk  
 squash chips hahaisha  
 squash strips hihiwai

squat, to chu'al daha, sipuD  
daha  
 squirm or wiggle, to banimed  
banioP  
 squirrel chehkul, chechekul



stagger, to shakalwua  
 stalks, straw, chaff wa'ug  
 stallion kalioni, kakalioni  
 (Sp. garanon)  
 stamp is-tahmpa (Sp. estampa)  
 standing in a clump, to be  
chu'awog  
 stand, bar kan-tihna  
 (Sp. cantina)  
 stand for cooking, fireplace  
 stone cheto  
 stand up or stop, to kekwiua,  
gegokwiua  
 stand on tiptoe, to chu'alkajd  
 standing (animate), to be kehk,  
gegok  
 standing(inanimate) , to be  
kehk, chuhch  
 standing in a group, to be  
chu'awogi  
 stand something, appoint, to  
kehsh, chuhcha  
 stand or stop, to cause to  
keshwua  
 standing, to have kehshch  
 star hu'u, huhu'u  
 start, begin, to shonwua,  
shohshonwua  
 start, to cause to shonchud,  
shohshonchud  
 stay, residence chihpiadag  
 stay, to wi'i (wih, wipi, wih'i)  
 steal from, to ehsid (e'esid)

stealthy schu-ehsk,  
schu-e'esk

steep, to be downgrade  
agshpaDag, s-

steep, to be downgrade  
agshpaDag, s-

steer nowiyu, nonowiyu

step on, to keishch  
(kekeishch)

stick, to ho'ishch

stick or pierce, to ho'iggn  
(ho'iggash)

stick to vessel, to burn and  
kuhsh, kuhksh

stick, crutch, tree uhs, u'us

sticky, to be haDam, s-

sticker, cactus, thorn ho'i

stiff, arthritic mahniko

stiff, cramped, dry, to be  
kushadk, kuhkshadk

still, yet kia

stinger, arrow point, insect  
uhsh, u'ush

stink bug bitokoi

stir, to nohnhoig

stir, to iol  
 stir, to stir up, prod i  
wahmud

stir fire, to sihon

stirring, to look for something  
 by hoan

stirrup istliw, i'istliw (Sp.  
 estribo)

stock, to go for shawantamed,  
shawantop

stock, to rustle kiot

stockings, socks (Sp. calcetín)  
kal-sihda, kakal-sisida

stone, gravel hodai, hohodai

stone for cooking, fireplace  
cheto

stone for mashing grain  
chehpidakuD



stone for grinding grain  
wihdakuD

matchuD



stoop or somersault, to sipuD  
kekiwuA

stop or stand, to kekiwuA,  
gegukiuwuA

stop or stand, to cause to  
keshwuA

store, trading post nolawtakuD  
tianna, titianna (Sp. tienda)

store away, put, to lay chehk  
(chechka, chehki) to'a (toaw)

stored, to have something  
chekch, to'ach

storm jegos

story, message ha'ichu ahga

stove is-tuhwha (Sp. estufa)



straight shelinim

straight, to be shelini,  
shehshelini

straight or even, to be  
apkodag, s-

straighten, to i shelin, i  
sheshelin

strap, belt, band giwuD

strapped, tied, to be giwuDk

straw, sediment mohg

straw, woven main

street kahya (Sp. calle)

strength, powers, spirits  
gewkdag, gewpkdag

strengthen, to gewkad (gewkai)

stretch out on the back, to  
ohshaD

strike, ring, beat, to gew  
 (gehg, gehgew)

strike a glancing blow, to  
gewikon

strike a match, to giushani  
(giushuD)

strike down, to gewichkwua,  
gewichshulig

strike with something, to  
shonikon

string, cotton tokih

string of beads baiuga

strip or deprive of, to ligpig  
(Sp. rico)

striped, to be o'owi, s-

strong, to be gewk, gewpk, s-  
to get strong gewkahim  
the stronger gewkchu, s-  
strongly gewkam, s-

struck with calamity, to suffer  
the consequences, to e  
jehkaich

student e mashchamdam

stumble, to huchwua, keikon

sty wuichwig

submerge, to wachumk, wachkk

subsequently, then hahawa

suck, nurse, to si'i (sih, sisi,  
sih'i)

suck in the mouth, to wihni  
(wihip, wihpin)

suck in with breath, to  
howichkwua, howichshulig

suffer, to cause to sho'igchud  
cause of suffering  
sho'igchudaDag

sufferer sho'igkam

suffering, poor, humble  
sho'ig

suffering, poverty sho'igdag

sugar asugal, a-suhga  
(Sp. azucar)

to sugar asugalmad

summer toniabkam

sun, day, time, timepiece  
tash, tatsh

Sunday, week domig (Sp.  
domingo)

sunflower hihwai, hihiwai



sunset, west huDunig

supposed to pehegia

support or care for, to dagiод

surround or wrap, to bihag

suspenders ti-lahndi,  
titi-lalandi (Sp. tirantes)

swallow gigitwal

swallow, to ba'a (bah, bab'e,  
bab'i)

swallow, to cause to ba'ichud

swamp, lowland wo'oshaní

sweat wahuDdag

sweat, to wahuD, s-

sweater, blouse sahgo,  
sasago (Sp. saco) / wahkidalig

seep, to wosun

sweet, to be i'owih, s-

to get sweet i'owihhim

to sweeten i'owijid

sweetly i'owim, s-

sweet one i'towichu

sweet potato, yam ka-mohdi

(Sp. camote)

sweetheart ma'ishpa

swell, to toskon

swim or bathe, to e wachwih

swine, pig kohji, kokji

(Mex. Sp. coche)

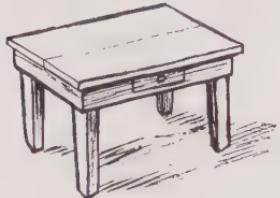
swing or wave something, to  
wiDut (wipiDut)

swing or shake the arm, to  
magew

switch the tail, to bahigid

swollen kopod

sword, spear is-pahyo,  
i'is-papayo (Sp. espada)

syrup sitol**T**table mihsa, mimsa/mihsh,  
mimsh (Sp. mesa)tadpole mo'okwadtail bahi, bahbhaito switch tail, to wag bahigidtake beihim, u'utake and go bekai, u'ukaito take away from, to deprive  
wohppo'idtake it! he'eni!, he'ewotale ha'ichu ahgatalk, to neok, neneoktall, to become chu'alkahimtallow gihgiremove tallow gi'ipigtamale tamal (Sp. tamal)tamarack onk kuitame, trained mahsho  
(Sp. manso) /hemajima, s-stamp, to chu'amuntangled or wrinkled, to be  
wihonagi, s-/eDa wahkstarantula hiani, hihanitarget of grass wulwegatarget practice shelwuatassel of grain muDadagtaste, to jehktasty, to be i'owi, s-teach, to mashchamteachings mashchama,  
mashchamadagteam, bale, bundle wulim,  
wuplimtear oh'ogto drop tears oh'ogwuatease tahhadchudtelephone aj wainomitelephone, to aj wainomimadtell something ahgtell legends ho'ok ahgten west-mahmtendon tataitent iks kihtermite hiopchtest a'apemtesticle whipdotestify wohokamchudthan kih (Sp. que)that, he, she, it hegai/hegthaw, to hahgthaw something, to hahgidthem, their hathem, those hegamthen, subsequently hahawathen, at that time wenog/eDa

there, near

away, below amai, amtoward, above abai, abtransverse, on level anai, an

there, far

away, below gamai, gamtoward, above ga'abai, gatransverse, on level ganai,ganthese ihdamthick, to be thick, to be high in  
elevation kowk, kowpk, s-to become kowkahimthick around, to be shawadthief chu ehskam, s-thigh um, u'um

thin and flat or low in elevation,  
to be komalk, ko'okmalk

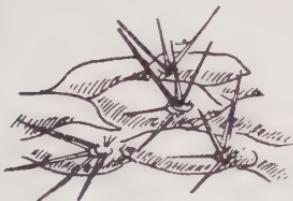
thin muhwij; gaki, s-; komalk  
thing, something ha'ichu  
what thing shahchu/haschu

think chegito; hab elid:  
oidahim; oidachud

thirst tonomdag

thirsty, to get tonomk, tonkk  
this ihda

thorn, sticker, cactus ho'i  
to remove thorn ho'ipig



thoughts chegitoi

thousand mihl (Sp. mil)

thread hihlo (Sp. hilo)

thread, to hihloDad



three waik, wa'awaik  
thrice waiko

thresh mohon

thresh, to kehiwin/kehiwia  
threshing kehiwina

threshing floor alhin, a'alhin

throat ba'itk  
to clear throat i'oshan, e-

through, in oidk

thump, to poDoni, popoDoni  
thump violently, to poDnime,  
s-

thunder bebedki  
to thunder toahim

Thursday huiwis (Sp. jueves)

thus hab, hab masma

tick mahmsh

tickle, to keDkolid

tie knot, to hahwul

tie knot for someone, to  
hahwulid

tie or trap, to wulshp, bihsh

tight wihnk, s-

time tiampo (Sp. tiempo)

timid e elid, s-

tire yahnda, yayanda  
(Sp. llanta)

tired, to get gewko, gewpko/  
e gehsid

to, toward wui

to make come to wuichud  
something coming to wuikam

toad mo'ochwig

tobacco wiw, ta-wahko  
(Sp. tabaco)

toe machpoD, mamachpoD

toka stick usaga  
toka player usagakam

tomahawk shonchki

tomorrow si'alim

tongs of cactus rib wah'o

tongue nehni

tongue of wagon chi-mohn

tools, implements chikpnakuD

tooth tahtami

top, cover kuhpADag

toss a baby, to ulugid

torch kuhta, kuhtagi

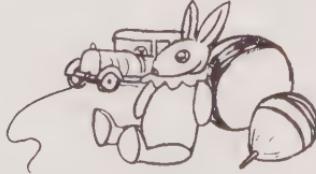
totem wehmkal

touch tahtam

cause to touch, to tahchulid

tough, hard kawk, kawpk, s-

toy, athletic field chichwihikuD



track, to jehgi, jehgchud

trading post tianna/chiando  
(Sp. tienda)

tramp tlahmba (Sp. trampa)

tradition, way of life, culture  
himdag

tragedy

tragedy, calamity, disaster  
neijig, s-

trap, brake wulshpakuD

trap, to wulshp, la'ashp  
 (Sp. lazo)

trash, waste, grass, brush  
sha'i

treatment with rubbing stick  
hiwchulida

treatment with heat kuhtpa

treatment for cleansing wusota

tree, stick uhs, u'us

tremble, to gigiwuk

tribesman o'odham (see  
 Appendix IV B)

trick of cheat, to banmad

trifle or play or compete, to  
chichwhih

trim, to hikshaD

triviality, game chichwihdag

trot noisily, to kaponahim

trot woshdakhim

trouble kuDutaDag

trouble, to kuDut

trough for watering stock  
ka-nohwa (Sp. canoa)

trousers shaliw, shashaliw  
 (Sp. jaripero)

truck tlohgih

trunk wawlih (Sp. baul)  
 tree trunk shon

true, to be wohoh

trust wohochud

truth, true person wohokam

try, to a'appem

trying chum

tub tihna (Sp. tina)

tuber dahidag

tuberculosis i'ihogig

Tucson Chuk Shon

Tuesday mahlxis (Sp. martes)

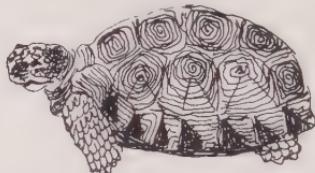
turkey tohwa, totowa

turn something over, to gahi  
wua

turn or bend, to noD, nohnoD

turn something, to noDagid,  
nohnogid

turtle komkch'eD,  
kokomkch'eD



Turtle Wedged village (Sells)  
Komkch'eD e Wah'osidk

tweezers, pliers ki'ishpakuD

twin kuadi, kukadi (Sp. cuate)

twinkle tonot

twist (rope), to wjin

twister, whirlwind siwloki/  
siwig

twitch in the eye, to wuhigew

two gohk, go'ogok

twice goko

U

udder, nipple wipih

ugly paD, pa'apaD

to be ugly paDa], pa'apDa]

umbilical hik

umbrella ehkchulidakuD



unable, to be pi e nakog

uncle kehli, hakit, je'es,  
tatal

under wecho, wepcho

understand amichud, s-

understanding, wisdom,  
 knowledge, mind amichuda-  
Dag

underwear wecho eniga

unflinching, to be bamustk, s-

unite hemakochud

untangle matok

until am hugkam, wo ip  
 upset, turn over, to aigo wua,  
gahi wua  
 upside down aigo  
 upward, backward ta'i  
 urge bahmut  
 urine hi'i  
 us, our ahchim (t-)  
 use, to hekaj  
 use up hugiog

**V**

vaccinate chekid  
 vagina muhs  
 valley wo'otk  
 value namkidaDag  
 vapor, dust, fog, smoke kuhbs  
 various nahnko  
 vegetable ihwagi  
 vein eDhaidag, e'eDhaiDag  
 vengeance agwuaDag  
 vengeance, to take agwua, e  
 vertebrae, backbone, vertebral  
 column eDa wa'ug  
 victory gewitodag  
 village kihhim  
 vinegar wi-nahli  
 violin wio-lihn (Sp. violín)



visible mahn, s-  
 vise ki'ishpakuD  
 visit chehgim, chehgio  
 to visit someone for a meal  
 neal  
 to go to visit someone for a  
 meal nealimeD, nealop  
 visitor chehgimdam  
 visualize neid  
 voice che'idag

vomit wihos  
 vomit, to wihot  
 vomit, to cause to wihoschud  
 vote wotalt (Sp. votar)  
 vulture, buzzard nuhwi,  
nunuwi

**W**

wag or switch the tail, to  
bahigid  
 wage namkidaDag  
 wagon kalit, kakalit  
 waist, midriff huDa  
 wait nenida/tamiam  
 wait! kia!  
 walk or move; to him, hihim  
 walking stick gakimchul



wallet, buckskin bag huashomi  
 wall, house kih, kihki  
 want or need, to tatchua  
 want, desire, love tatchuidag  
 war cheggiaDag  
 war-club, tomahawk shonchki  
 wares gagli  
 warm, to be huhk, s-  
 war party gitaiokam  
 to go on war path gitaion  
 warrior s-chu cheggiaDkam  
 wash, to wakon, wapkon  
 wash, gully hiktani  
 wash basin wakonakuD  
 watchband, wrist guard  
 shohba, shohshoba  
 water or liquid shuhdag  
 water or liquid, possessed  
 wa'igi  
 to get water wa'ig  
 to go to get water wa'igameD  
 to get water for someone  
 wa'igid  
 water vessel wa'igkuD  
 water borne object wi'inog

water carrier

water carrier wa'igamdam  
wahpa'igopkam

watermelon gepi/miloni



water gourd, canteen wako,  
wapko

wasp, hornet wipsh

waste, trash, grass, brush  
sha'i

wave tohnk, to'otonk

wave the hand, to magjid

ways, customs, tradition  
himdag

one way ha'ab

we ahchim, ach

weak, to be pi gewk

weakness pi gewkdag

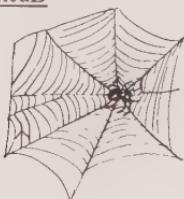
wealthy, rich kais, kakais, s-

weapon cheaggi'akuD

wearing, to be e enigaDadch

weave, to maintahim

web, or spider tokihtuD,  
totkihtuD



wedge, to wah'osid

Wednesday mialklos (Sp.  
 miércoles)

week domig

weigh or measure, to pisalt

well, good s-ap

well, water hole wawhia/  
wahia, waipia

west kuiwa (Pima)

west, sunset huDunig

what? hah?

wheat pilkani

when hekid

when? hekid i

where hebai

where? Bah/hebai i

whine, to kuishani

whip gewikuD

to whip gewitan

whippoorwill kohlo'ogam

whistle, to gikujid

white, to be white toha, tohta,  
 s-

whitish tohama, s-

who heDai, heDam

who? heDai i, heDam i

"who knows" dahpi!

whole hekia

why haschu ahg

widow hejel wi'ikam

wide taDani, tatDani, s-

wife hochnig

to go for hochnimed

marry off hochnchud

take a hohtahim

wild mischiní (Sp. mesteño)

wild, untamed doajkam, s-

wild animal doajkam

will, desired thing tatchui

will (future) wo/ho

willow, desert ahn

Desert Willow Village

Ahngam

wilt bahtkim

win gewito

winch siwihnia

wind hewel

wind plants hewel e'es

windbreak uhgsha, u'ugsha

windmill papa-lohdi (Sp.  
 papalote)

wine (saguaro) nawait

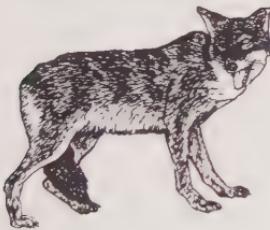
whiskey wihnui

window wintani (Sp. ventana)

wing a'an

winter hehpich'eDkam, s-

wife dagkon  
 wisdom, understanding,  
 knowledge, mind amichuda-  
Dag  
 wise, to be chu amichud, s-  
 wisely chu amichudam, s-  
 wise man, shaman chu mahch,  
s-  
 with wehm, we'ewem  
 within eDa  
 wolf sheh'e, shesh'e



womb koshagi, kokshagi  
 woman uwi, u'uwi  
 adult woman oks, o'oki  
 wood, firewood ku'agi  
 woodrat koson  
 wooden bowl wachiho (Sp.  
 batihoa)  
 woodpecker, grey and white  
chehekam  
 woodpecker, black and white  
hikiuwig, hihikiuwig  
 word ne'oki  
 work chikpan/chipkan  
 work, to chikpan/chipkan  
 workman chikpandam; pion  
 (Sp. peon)  
 worm, fish watopi, waptopi  
 thousand legged worm  
kommo'ol  
 worn, to be wakimagi, s-  
 worry, trouble kuDutaDag

worry or trouble, to kuDut  
 wound muhDag  
 wrap something, to hobinoD  
(hohobinoD)  
 wrestle, to dodge  
 wrist guard, watchband  
shohba, shohshoba  
 write or draw, to o'ohan  
 writing o'ohana

## Y

Yaqui Hiakim, Hihakim  
 yawn chinniak  
 year ahidag, a'ahidag  
 last year ha'akid  
 yeast jewajidakuD  
 yell hihnk  
 yell at hihnko'id  
 yellow oam, o'am, s-  
 yes heu'u  
 yesterday tako  
 yet, but eDa; oi wa  
 yet, not yet (pi) koi  
 yield something, to dagito  
 yoke yehwa  
 you, your ahpi (ap, m-)  
 you plural, your ahpim (am,  
em)  
 young, new wechij  
 youth aljeg  
 yucca howi, uhmug  
 Yuman Yuhmi

## Z

zigzag jujul, juhu'ujul, s-  
 to be zigzag jujulk,  
juhu'ujulk, s-



# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I.

### THE ALPHABET OF O'ODHAM

Papagos and Pimas have chosen the letters for their sounds through reading and writing tests.

a	ahli	'child'
b	babad	'frog'
ch	chuhwi	'jackrabbit'
d	dahk	'nose'
e	esh	'chin'
g	gothki	'footprint'
h	huawi	'muledeer'
i	ispul	'spur'
j	je'e	'mother'
k	keihina	'folkdance'
l	lahbis	'pencil'
m	muhwal	'fly'
n	nahk	'ear'
o	ola	'toka puck'
p	pistohl	'pistol'
s	sihl	'saddle'
sh	shobbiaD	'doll'
t	toka	'field hockey'
u	u'uwhig	'bird'
w	wonami	'hat'
'	a'an	'feather'
D	juDumi	'bear'

The letters of O'odham sound the same as the letters of English, except that an English letter may have a number of different sounds but an O'odham letter has only one sound. Where an English letter has several different sounds, the sound which that letter also has in Spanish is the sound of the letter in O'odham.

The letter a has several sounds in English but the sound that it has both in English water and Spanish agua is the sound it has in O'odham wa'igi. The O'odham letter e has the sound of unstressed e as in nickel and O'odham hetasp, but there is no like sound in Spanish. Notice the sound each of the five vowels has in:

	English	Spanish	O'odham
<u>a</u>	water	<u>agua</u>	<u>wa'igi</u>
<u>e</u>	nickel		<u>hetasp</u>
<u>i</u>	police	<u>charifo</u>	<u>chi-lihhi</u>
<u>o</u>	short	<u>corto</u>	<u>shopol</u>
<u>u</u>	mule	<u>mula</u>	<u>mu<u>h</u>la</u>

A vowel may be short or long in duration. There is a short o in ton 'to shine', but a long o in tohn 'knee'. The length is indicated by h, as in tohn. Each vowel occurs short or long :

<u>a</u>	<u>ban</u>	'coyote'	<u>ah</u>	<u>pahn</u>	'bread'
<u>e</u>	<u>hegam</u>	'those'	<u>eh</u>	<u>hehgam</u>	'jealous'
<u>i</u>	<u>chini</u>	'mouth'	<u>ih</u>	<u>chihchini</u>	'mouths'
<u>o</u>	<u>ton</u>	'to shine'	<u>oh</u>	<u>tohn</u>	'knee'
<u>u</u>	<u>chuhug</u>	'night'	<u>uh</u>	<u>chuhhug</u>	'meat'

Note that when h occurs before a vowel as in chuhug, it is h sound and not length, Two instances occur, hihhim 'moves' and hehhem 'laughs', in which hh is a consonant cluster. Other sequences of vowel and consonant are always two separate sounds as in waw 'rock', rhyming with English cow.

Sequences of vowels are always two separate sounds such as ia in mia 'near', ai in waik 'three', au in haupal, 'red tailed hawk', ua in chuagia 'net bag', etc.

Technically there are long and short vowels in unstressed positions but the short vowels, with the exception of i following b, p, g, k, m, n, w, or a vowel, are deleted or reduced to schewa, ə a neutral transition sound, and therefore not written, allowing long vowels to be written as normal vowels, with the exception of long ih.

The short vowel i is voiceless (whispered) after b, p, g, k, m, n, w, or a vowel when final as in nowi 'arm' or amai 'there', or before a voiceless consonant as in chegito 'to think'. Final i is voiced in NEGATIVE pi 'not' and PRONOUNS

ahni 'I' and ahpi 'you'. There are also isolated instances of voiceless u in some dialects:

ikus	'cloth'
wahkus	'mat'
hikuchk	'to cut'

All of the vowels are voiceless if final or before voiceless consonants in words or syllables consisting of consonant plus vowel plus (h or ') plus vowel as in:

mia	'near'
cheho	'cave'
mo'o	'head'
s-toha kawiyu	'white horse'

When a short vowel is followed by a voiced consonant which does not precede a long (unreduced) vowel it has full vowel quality and reappears in writing. The reduced vowel that reappears is i following ch, j, l or s:

huhch + j→uhchij	'his claw'
aj + j→ajij	'its narrow'
hahl + g→hahlig	'being squash'
wehs + j→wehsij	'all of'

The reduced vowel is a following any consonant other than ch, j, l, or s:

him + d→himad	'will be going'
nahk + j→nahkaj	'his ear'

The neutral transition sound occurs following word final consonants as in tonə and between consonants which are not made at the same point of articulation, sən, kət, dəm, bəw, ləd, etc. In addition it occurs between voiceless and voiced, or between stop and continuant consonants made at the same point of articulation təd, pəb, bəm, tən, etc. The transition sound is voiced before a voiced consonant and voiceless elsewhere.

This leaves the following types of phonetic consonant clusters with no intervening transition sound:

1. voiced continuant plus glottal, (mh, n', wh, l' etc.)
2. consonants made at the same point of articulation in which stop does not precede continuant, and voiceless does not precede voiced (dd, pp, mm, ", ll, mb, nt, ng, dt, gk, etc.)

The consonants are all voiceless (whispered) when final or before a voiceless vowel or consonant, much like the d in

breadth or the g in length. Thus the following are voiceless;

m in kahm

w in nowi

g in chegito

An n before e, i, or u sounds like Spanish ñ as in ne'i 'song', ahni 'I', nuhwi 'buzzard'. Entries given in quotes are Spanish loan words in which n is not pronounced ñ: 'nuhmlo' 'number', 'ni' 'neither'.

For D, L, and sh the tongue is curled back to the roof of the mouth as for English r as in juDumi 'bear', ahli 'child', sha'i 'trash'.

There are two glottals in O'odham, stop ' and continuant h. The apostrophe ' stands for glottal stop, a catch in the throat like a boy imitating a machine or like the sound between syllables in Ohoh!, as in mo'o 'head'. In O'odham writing, initial glottal stop is not written. Thus words that begin with a vowel actually begin with glottal stop, as ahli 'child'.

The sounds of h and w are deleted initially in certain O'odham words just as they are in certain English words. In English I saw him can be pronounced I saw im, deleting h, and I will go can be pronounced I'll go, deleting w. In O'odham hahaha 'afterwards' loses its first sound after a consonant or i so that am hahaha is pronounced am ahawa. In the same circumstance wo 'will' loses its first sound so that am wo is pronounced am o. The following words lose their first sound following a consonant or i:

hahaha	'afterwards'
wa hekaj	'immediately'
wa	'previously mentioned'
wabsh	'just'
wabshaba	'but'
wa'i	'only'
wo	'will'
wuD	'to be'

For the consonants ch, j, and sh the lips are unrounded and relaxed in O'odham in contrast to English.

In other respects the consonants of O'odham are pronounced the same as in English.

The writing of any language, however, represents the sounds of that language and no other. Even sounds which are written the same because they are similar in two

languages still have differences. So while some O'odham words look like English or Spanish words they must be pronounced in O'odham.

### STRESS AND TONE

Stress or accent occurs on the first vowel of O'odham words, and is therefore not written. Many short words like ha, e, wabsh, etc., are unstressed particles. In compound words like hoas-ha'a 'dish' stress occurs on the first vowel of each part but strongest on the second part of the word. Late Spanish loan words with non-initial stress are treated like compounds with stress on both parts: papa-lohdi 'windmill', kos-nihlo 'cook'. When these are reduplicated both parts are affected as in koksninilo.

In a word or phrase, tone is high from the first stress to the last stress and low elsewhere:

hégaí cheoј 'that man'      Nt wo dági्तo 'I'll leave it'

Since stress and tone are not written, the non- O'odham reader must learn certain features of grammatical structure in order to use the proper stress and tone.

### HISTORIC CHANGES WITHIN O'ODHAM

Certain sequences of sound in early O'odham undergo a change of pronunciation according to dialect. In the south-east bilabials are omitted from certain words:

wabsh	wash	'just'	u'uwhig	u'uhig	'bird'
wabshaba	washaba	'but'	wawhia	wahia	'well'

Also h replaces the voiceless stop consonants of certain words with assimilation of the following vowel:

ahpim	ahham	'you all'
uhpam	uhhum	'back home'
chuhkug	chuhhug	'flesh'
ehkeg	ehheg	'to be shaded'

In the north and west sequences of vowels oa, ea, and eo are changed whether contiguous or interrupted by glottal (h or l). In these areas oa is pronounced ua:

doakag	duakag	'soul'
s-toha	s-tuha	'white'
ko'a	ku'a	'eating'

Also e is pronounced i between a palatal consonant (ch, j, n) and a low vowel (a, o):

neok	niok	'talking'
cheho	chiho	'cave'

ne'oki	ni'oki	'word'
chehani	chihani	'commanding'

Other than after a palatal consonant e is pronounced o if before o, u if before a:

wehoh	wohoh	'true'
mea	mua	'kill'
me'a	mu'a	'killing'

The plurals of these words retain the original vowels of O'odham in all dialects since the vowels are in separate syllables and separated by full consonants: dodakag, s-tohta, neneok, chehcho, etc.

#### HISTORIC CHANGES THROUGH BORROWING

Several changes have been made in O'odham as a result of the incorporation of loan words from Spanish. First, some consonants became two consonants. The sounds of t were t before a or o, and ch elsewhere, acting like the t in "native" in contrast to "nature", but loan words upset this balance so that now both t and ch must be written. The same is true of d which now must be written d and j. The sounds of n were n before a or o and ñ elsewhere, but ñ is now written ni where it would otherwise be ambiguous.

The sounds of s were s before i, and sh (sh) elsewhere, but now both s and sh must be written. The sounds of l were likewise l before i and d elsewhere, but now both l and d must be written. The sound d is written D.

The consonant y did not exist in O'odham, and is written now only in loan words.

## APPENDIX II. USE OF THE DICTIONARY

Like any language, Papago has thousands of word forms which it would be impractical to list as separate dictionary entries. The most essential of these are given following a basic form in the dictionary section. Others are made from these forms plus affixes given in Appendix III.

Meaning entries are given with no quotes while translations are given with single quotes:

wo'o, wohp, wo'owop to lie

wo'o, wohp, wo'owop 'is lying, are lying, are lying scattered'

Words that have more than one form are listed under their basic singular form, followed by plural and/or distributive forms. Plural is formed by reduplication or doubling of the first sound or sounds in the following word classes:

NOUN STEM:

ban, bahban	'coyote, coyotes'
cheoj, checheoj	'man, men'

VERB STEM:

him, hihim	'it's moving, they're moving'
cheposid, chechposid	'branding it, branding them'

Initial w, and in some words noninitial w, reduplicates as p:

wako, wapko	'gourd, gourds'
gewkdag, gewpkdag	'power, powers'

Distributive form, indicating different locations for actions, features, or things, is shown by insertion of ' or h, if not already present, plus normal reduplication (not that given for w):

Topographical NOUN STEM

do'ag, dohda'ag	'mountain, mountains'
siwulog, si'isiwulog	'twister, twisters'
tohk, to'otonk	'dike, dikes'
nawoj, naipiju, nan'aipiju	'friend, friends, many friends'

### ADJECTIVE STEM:

chew, che'echew 'long (single thing, separate things)  
shopol, sho'oshpol 'short (single thing, separate things)

### **VERB STEM:**

chikpan, chickpan 'working in one place, different places'  
wo'o, wohp, wo'wop 'is lying, are lying, are lying scattered'

## PREPOSITION STEM:

dahm, da'adam 'over (in one place, in different places)'  
wecho, wepcho, we'ewe echo 'under (a thing, things, scattered things',

### NUMERAL STEM:

gohk, go'ogok 'two, pairs'  
waik, wa'awaik 'three, triplets'

Nondistributive forms of PREPOSITION STEMS and certain VERB STEMS function as singular and plural:

am dahm g kih 'over the house'  
 am ha-dahm g kihki 'over the houses'  
 am ha-da'adam g kihki 'over the scattered houses'  
 Chikpan o. 'He's working, They're working'  
 Chichkpan o. 'They're working in different places.'

Certain words have one form, either the reduplicated or nonreduplicated, for singular, plural, and distributive:

chewagi 'cloud, clouds'  
kakaichu 'quail'  
neid 'seeing one or more things'

The plural and distributive forms of some VERB STEMS are suppletive or radically different from the singular:

jiwia, dada 'arrive (singular, plural)'  
meD, wohpo 'is running, are running'  
kahch, wehch, we'ewe ch 'is lying, are lying, are  
lying scattered'

In this case the plural is alphabetically listed with cross reference to the singular:

dada	see jiwia
<u>wohpo</u>	see <u>meD</u>
<u>wehch</u>	see <u>kahch</u>

The most essential forms of the VERB STEM are given in parenthesis following the basic forms in the following order:

basic singular (noncontinuative, repetitive, imperative)

basic plural (noncontinuative, repetitive, imperative)  
meaning

The basic form is usually continuative, corresponding to the -ing form in English. All forms except noncontinuative are underlined (in which hh is consonant cluster.):

him (hih, hihhim, hihm), hihim (hihih, hihhim, hihim)'to move'

More specifically the meanings are:

him	'is moving'
hih	'moved (singular)'
hihhim	'moves (singular, plural repetitive)'
hihm	'move! (singular)'
hihim	'are moving'
hihih	'moved (plural)'

If the basic form is noncontinuative it is not underlined:

jiwia (jijiwhia), dada (daiw) to arrive

If possible noncontinuative is shown by underlining part of continuative to conserve space:

chikpan, chichkpan to work

The noncontinuative forms are:

chikp 'worked (in one place)'

chichkp 'worked (in separate places)'

Forms which are identical to the basic form are not listed so the entry above indicates that there are repetitive and imperative forms identical to the basic as in:

Chum ani hekid chikpan. 'I always work.'

Chum ach hekid chikpan. 'We always work.'

Hahasko ach chichkpan. 'We work in different places!'

Oi g chikpan! 'You work!'

Oi g wo chikpan! 'You all work!'

Entries whose definition includes 'be' or 'have' have only continuative forms:

ge'ej, ge'edeDaj to be big

mahkch to have given to

Words having alternate forms in different dialects are separated by diagonal line:

uhpam/uhhum back to previous place

Synonyms are separated by semi-colon:

door etpa, e'etpa; kuhpaDag, kuhkpaDag; pault, pupualt

Papago Word entries requiring occurrence of some other part are followed by a key indicating the part. Words which consistently follow reflexive PERSON are indicated by e:

waila, e to dance

Reflexive PERSON indicator ni-, t-, or e precedes the word:

ni-waila 'I dance'

t-waila 'we dance'

e waila 'you, he, she, they dance'

Words which consistently follow VERB PHRASE QUALIFIER are indicated by hab:

mahs, mams, hab to be like

Some form of the QUALIFIER precedes the word in the CLAUSE:

hab mahs; bo mahs 'is like'

has mahs 'what it's like'

Words which consistently follow AFFIRMATIVE s- or NEGATIVE pi are indicated by s-:

kehgaj, kehegaj, s- to be beautiful

words which follow AFFIRMATIVE or NEGATIVE and chu or ta are given as subentries of the main word:

ehbid, s- to be afraid of

s-chu ehbid to be fearful

s-ta ehbidam to be dangerous

Sources of loanwords are given in parenthesis following meanings with the abbreviations:

(Az.) Aztec

(Eng.) English

(Sp.) Spanish

The most complete entries of Papago words and loanword sources are given in the Papago-English section. Basic forms to use in locating these entries are given in the Eng-

lish-Papago section.

Since underlining differentiates Papago VERB STEM forms, the Papago entries are underlined in both vocabulary sections unless the form is noncontinuative :

kaiham to listen to  
kakaichu quail  
ko'ito to eat up  
eat up, to ko'ito  
listen to, to kaiham  
quail kakaichu

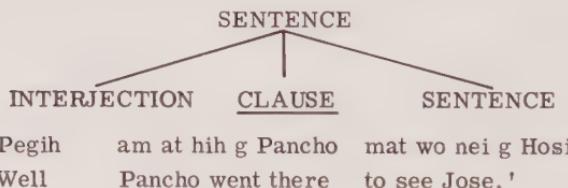
## APPENDIX III. GRAMMAR

This is a sketch of the rules of sentence composition of Papago. It is written in generative form following Chomski,<sup>1</sup> with modifications to facilitate understanding for the normal reader. Since it is a sketch it is only partially generative.

Although evidence of paragraph and discourse structure may be observed in this sketch, only the structure of the sentence is in view, with its main part, the clause.

### 1. SENTENCE

The basic SENTENCE consists of INTERJECTION plus CLAUSE plus modifying SENTENCE, of which only the clause is obligatory. Names of structures are given in capital letters. With branches indicating parts, and obligatory part underlined, sentence structure is as follows:



#### 1.1. INTERJECTION

Interjections are:

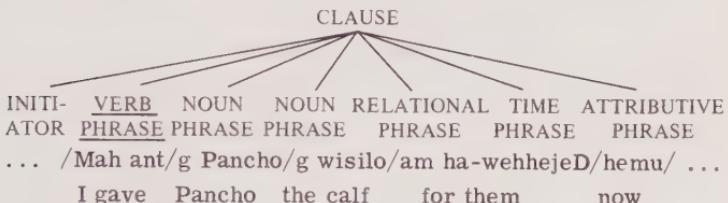
<u>ah</u> 'oh'	<u>dahpi</u> 'unknown'	<u>dohwai</u> 'ready'
<u>hah</u> 'what'	<u>heu'u</u> 'yes'	<u>hiji</u> 'out of the way'
<u>ih</u> 'oh'	<u>kaij</u> 'take heed'	<u>kia</u> 'wait'
<u>neh</u> 'look'	<u>pegih</u> 'well, agreed'	<u>pia'a</u> 'no'
	<u>shah</u> 'get along animal'	

<sup>1</sup> Chomski, Noam, SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES, Janua Lin-garium, Mouton & Co., (1957)

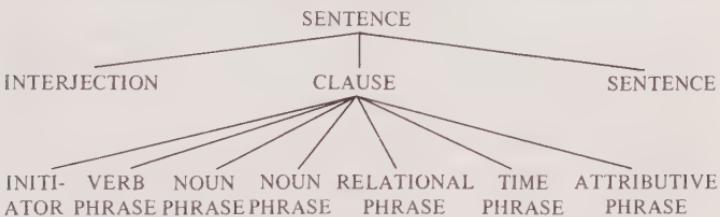
Combinations occur such as: ah he'u 'oh yes', kaij neh 'behold', etc.

## 2. CLAUSE

The CLAUSE consists of INITIATOR plus VERB PHRASE plus NOUN PHRASE plus NOUN PHRASE plus RELATIONAL PHRASE plus TIME PHRASE plus ATTRIBUTIVE PHRASE. Note again that the underlined part is obligatory.



At each stage in the description, the reader may find it helpful to assemble the parts given with those given previously. For example, CLAUSE is given as a part of SENTENCE and then later the parts of CLAUSE are given, the parts would be assembled as follows:



Each phrase type consists of smaller parts and is named for its main part. The main part of the VERB PHRASE is VERB; that of NOUN PHRASE is NOUN, etc. Each phrase type begins with optional NEGATIVE pi plus optional QUALIFIER which is described after the description of various phrase types.

A single NOUN PHRASE under CLAUSE is object. Two NOUN PHRASES are indirect object plus object. The subject NOUN PHRASE is a part of the VERB PHRASE.

### 2.1. INITIATOR

INITIATOR is attached to AUXILIARY, replacing its vowel. It is subordinating or nonsubordinating. Note that the kinds of a given structure are given in small letters rather than in capitals like the structure names.

Subordinating INITIATOR ma initiates first clause of modifying SENTENCE:

Am at hih g Pancho mat wo nei g Hosi.  
'Pancho went there to see Jose.'

hegai o'odham mat wo chikpanad  
'the person that works'

Nonsubordinating INITIATOR is ku 'and', na 'is ? was ? will?  
etc., na'a 'maybe':

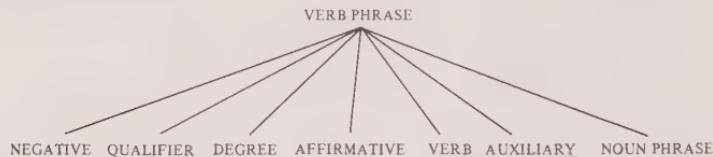
Kut wo chikp g Hosi. 'And Jose will work.'

Nat wo chikp g Hosi? 'Will Jose work?'

Na'as wo chikp g Hosi. 'Maybe Jose will work.'

## 2.2. VERB PHRASE

The VERB PHRASE consists of NEGATIVE plus QUALIFIER, plus DEGREE plus POINT plus AFFIRMATIVE plus VERB plus AUXILIARY plus NOUN PHRASE. VERB and AUXILIARY are obligatory. The NOUN PHRASE under VERB PHRASE is subject of the SENTENCE.



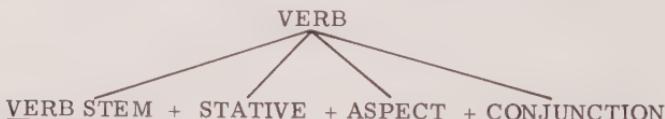
DEGREE is: sha'i 'sort of, a bit'  
si 'really'  
sha'i si 'quite a bit'

POINT is i, indicating a certain point in time or space.

AFFIRMATIVE s- is attached to the word immediately following it and is deleted (removed) if immediately following NEGATIVE pi.

### 2.2.1. VERB

The VERB is a word consisting of VERB STEM plus STATIVE plus ASPECT plus CONJUNCTION. Parts of a word are given with connecting plus signs (+).



ASPECT is imperative or nonimperative, future if imperative, future or nonfuture otherwise, repetitive or nonrepetitive, continuative if repetitive or if following STATIVE,

continuative or noncontinuative otherwise. ASPECT is indicated by shortening, reduplicating or doubling of sounds, or suffixing of a basic form. The following forms are given when each form is different:

basic (noncontinuative, repetitive, imperative)

**him** (hih, hihhim, hihm) to move or walk

with the meanings:

him 'is walking'      Him o g Pancho. 'Pancho is walking.'

hih 'walk, walked' Hih at g Pancho. 'Pancho walked.'

hihhim 'walks' Hihhim o g Pancho. 'Pancho walks.'

h ihm 'walk!'      Oi g ihm! 'Go!'

Where possible the shortened noncontinuative is shown by underlining part of the basic form rather than being given in parentheses:

chikpan to work

The forms indicated are:

chikpan 'is working' Chikpan o g Pancho.'Pancho is working.'  
chikp 'work, worked' Chikp at g Pancho. 'Pancho worked.'

If noncontinuative, repetitive, or imperative form is identical to the basic form it is not listed. Since there are no forms given in parenthesis following the entry chikpan, SENTENCES calling for repetitive or imperative use the same form:

Continuative future ASPECT indicator d and continuative nonfuture ASPECT indicator him are suffixed to basic and repetitive forms.

Two himad g Pancho. 'Pancho will keep going.'

Two hihhimad g Pancho. 'Pancho will go repeatedly.'

Two chikpanad g Pancho. 'Pancho will keep working.'

Two chikpanad g Pancho wehs tashkaj.  
'Pancho will work every day.'

Oi g chikpanad. 'Keep working!'

Chikpanahim o g Pancho. 'Pancho was working.'

STATIVE indicator is zero preceding present ASPECT, k  
otherwise:

eniga 'has something'

enigakahim 'had something'

**wo enigakad** 'will have something'

VERB STEM is stative preceding STATIVE indicator, non-stative otherwise. Continuative ASPECT indicator d may be deleted (left out) following STATIVE:

wo enigakad → wo enigak

An arrow is used as above to indicate that the utterance following it is derived (formed) from the utterance preceding it.

Nonstative VERB STEM is intransitive if it occurs with one noun phrase:

Hih at g Pancho. 'Pancho went.'

Nonstative VERB STEM is transitive if it occurs with two noun phrases:

Bei at g Pancho g wisilo. 'Pancho got the calf.'

Nonstative VERB STEM is dative if it occurs with three noun phrases:

Mah at g Pancho g Hosi g wisilo. 'Pancho gave Jose the calf.'

Many VERB STEMS have different singular and plural forms. Usually the singular and plural are related, the plural being formed by reduplicating or doubling the first sounds of a word:

him, hihim 'to move along'

Sometimes the forms are suppletive or unrelated:

bei, ui 'to get something'

Intransitive VERB STEMS agree with the subject NOUN PHRASE in number:

Him o g cheoj. 'The man is walking.'

Hihim o g chechoj. 'The men are walking.'

Transitive and dative VERB STEMS agree with the object NOUN PHRASE in number:

Bei at g Pancho g wisilo. 'Pancho got the calf.'

Ha at ui g Pancho g wipsilo. 'Pancho got the calves.'

The VERB STEM is singular with mass (uncountable)NOUN STEMS such as shuhdagi:

MeD o g shuhdagi. 'The water is running.'

Wa'i at g Pancho g shuhdagi. 'Pancho got the water.'

The VERB STEM is plural with aggregate NOUN STEMS, referring to things usually considered in pairs or groups:

Ui at g Pancho g shuhshk. 'Pancho got the shoes.'

Ui at g Pancho g lial. 'Pancho got the money.'

Stative VERB STEM is equasional or possessive preceding two noun phrases, essive or stance preceding one noun phrase.

Equasional VERB STEM wuD occurs with second noun phrase displacing it from other VERB parts:

K wuD wakial g Pancho. 'And Pancho is a cowboy.'

K wuD wakialkahim g Pancho. 'And Pancho was a cowboy.'

Kut wuD wo wakialkad g Pancho. 'And Pancho will be a cowboy.'

Stative possessive VERB STEM is eniga 'to have something', shoiga 'to have an animal'.

Eniga o g Pancho g jeweD. 'Pancho has land.'

Shoiga o g Pancho g wisilo. 'Pancho has a calf.'

Essive VERB STEM is ha'ichug, g, or zero 'to be somewhere', occurring with continuative ASPECT indicators:

ha'ichug 'is somewhere'

ha'ichugkahim 'was somewhere'

wo ha'ichugkad 'will be somewhere'

If the VERB STEM is ha'ichug:

Nat am wo ha'ichugkad g o'odham amai?

'Will the people be there?'

If essive VERB STEM is g the NOUN PHRASE is moved to precede it and the NOUN is attached to it:

Nat wo s-o'odhamagkad amai? 'Will the people be there?'

If essive VERB STEM is zero the RELATIONAL PHRASE is moved to precede it but is not attached:

Nat amai wo kad g o'odham? 'Will the people be there?'

Stance VERB STEM is daha 'to be sitting', kih 'to be living at', kehk 'to be standing', wo'o 'to be lying', kahch 'to be lying (inanimate)', etc.:

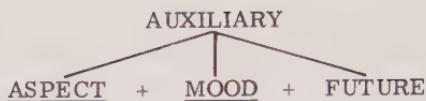
wo'o 'is lying'

wo'okahim 'was lying'

wo wo'okad 'will be lying'

## 2.2.2. AUXILIARY

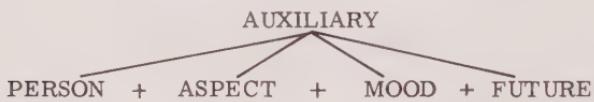
The AUXILIARY consists of ASPECT plus MOOD plus FUTURE:



Auxiliary ASPECT is merely an agreement indicator without meaning. It is t if following noncontinuative TENSE or preceding FUTURE, and zero otherwise (except that t does not occur preceding dubitative s, and must occur preceding conditional p).

MOOD is indicative zero, conditional p, dubitative s, evidential ki, imperative g, reportative sh, and others which are not given names here. Some MOOD indicators and rough translations are p 'if', s 'wonder if', ki 'evidently', g 'Do it!', hems 'might', p-hems 'perhaps', s-hems 'expected', huh i 'hope', s-huh 'how can', shp 'guess', etc. Zero MOOD indicates simple declarative or interrogative sentence.

A PERSON indicator agreeing with the PRONOUN of the subject NOUN PHRASE is placed in the AUXILIARY preceding its ASPECT agreement indicator.



PERSON is imperative if ASPECT is imperative, nonimperative otherwise. PERSON and PRONOUN agree as follows:

imperative			
PERSON	PRONOUN	PERSON	PRONOUN
ni	ahpi 'you'	wo	ahpim 'you all'
nonimperative			
ani	ahni 'I'	ach	ahchim 'we'
ap	ahpi	am	ahpim
a	ihda 'this'	a	ihdam'these, they'
	hegai 'that'		hegam 'those, they'

The PERSON indicator a becomes o if AUXILIARY ASPECT agreement indicator is zero and MOOD is zero or ki:

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chikpan ani ahni.   | 'I'm working.'                  |
| Chikpan ap ahpi.    | 'You're working.'               |
| Chikpan o hegai.    | 'That one's working.'           |
| Chikpan oki hegai.  | 'That one's evidently working.' |
| Chikpan ach ahchim. | 'We're working.'                |

- Chikpan am ahpim. 'You all are working.'  
 Chikpan o hegam. 'They are working.'

Preceding AUXILIARY ASPECT agreement indicator t, the PERSON indicator ani becomes an and ach becomes at:

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Chikp ant ahni.    | 'I worked.'        |
| Chikp apt ahpi.    | 'You worked.'      |
| Chikp at hegai.    | 'That one worked.' |
| *Chikp att ahchim. | 'We worked.'       |
| Chikp amt ahpim.   | 'You all worked.'  |
| Chikp at hegam.    | 'They worked.'     |
- \*The plural chichkp is used if the participants are working in separate places.

AUXILIARY normally follows the first word of the CLAUSE. If VERB is not the first word, AUXILIARY is moved to second position in CLAUSE.

The AUXILIARY may follow NEGATIVE:

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Pi o chickpan hegai. | 'That one isn't working.' |
| Pi ant i gei ahni.   | 'I didn't fall.'          |

The AUXILIARY may follow INITIATOR, which is attached to it replacing its vowel:

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nat pi i gei hegai?    | 'Didn't he fall?'       |
| Na'as pi i gei hegai.  | 'Maybe he didn't fall.' |
| Na'anis pi i gei ahni. | 'Maybe I didn't fall.'  |
| Kupt pi i gei ahpi.    | 'And you didn't fall.'  |

The INITIATOR ku may be deleted:

- Kunt pi i gei ahni. -- Nt pi i gei ahni. 'And I didn't fall.'

FUTURE indicator is wo. If the AUXILIARY contains FUTURE, the AUXILIARY move previously given is obligatory:

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Pi ant wo i gei ahni. | 'I will not fall.' |
| Kunt wo i gei ahni.   | 'And I will fall.' |

Imperative PERSON indicators ni and wo partially overlap imperative MOOD indicator g in function. Therefore if AUXILIARY follows VERB, g is deleted and the AUXILIARY attached to VERB:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Chikpanani ahpi! | 'You work!'     |
| Chikpano ahpim!  | 'You all work!' |

If AUXILIARY precedes VERB imperative singular PERSON ni is deleted:

Am g wabsh si chikpan ahpi! 'You just work hard!'

Both FUTURE wo and imperative plural PERSON wo are moved to immediately precede DEGREE:

Nt wabsh wo si chikpanad. 'I'll just be working hard.'  
Am g wabsh wo si chikpanad.'You all just keep working hard!'

## 2.3. NOUN PHRASE

NOUN PHRASE consists of NEGATIVE plus QUALIFIER plus PRONOUN plus NOUN plus REFLEXIVE plus modifying SENTENCE :



### 2.3.1. PRONOUNS

The PRONOUNS are:

ahni	'I'	ahchim	'we'
ahpi	'you'	ahpim	'you all'
ihda	'this, he, she'	ihdam	'these, they'
hegai	'that, he, she'	hegam	'those, they'

PRONOUN is emphatic or nonemphatic. Nonemphatic PRONOUN is g if third person, zero otherwise.

### 2.3.2. PERSON INDICATOR

For each NOUN PHRASE except one following a NOUN PHRASE, a PERSON indicator is placed before the nucleus of the preceding structure. For the NOUN PHRASE following AUXILIARY in the VERB PHRASE the PERSON indicators have been shown.

For any other NOUN PHRASE, the PERSON indicators are slightly different. They agree with the PRONOUN as follows:

PERSON	PRONOUN	PERSON	PRONOUN
ni	ahni 'me'	t-	ahchim 'us'
m-	ahpi 'you'	em-	ahpim 'you all'
zero	ihda 'this, him, her'	ha	ihdam/hegam 'them'

PERSON indicating object of transitive VERB STEM:

Ni-nei at g Pancho ahni. 'Pancho saw me.'

M-nei at g Pancho ahpi. 'Pancho saw you.'

Nei at g Pancho <u>hegai</u> .	'Pancho saw <u>him</u> . '
T-nei at g Pancho <u>ahchim</u> .	'Pancho saw <u>us</u> . '
Em-nei at g Pancho <u>ahpim</u> .	'Pancho saw <u>you all</u> . '
Ha at nei g Pancho <u>hegam</u> .	'Pancho saw <u>them</u> '

PERSON indicating indirect object of dative VERB STEM:

Ni-mah at g Pancho <u>ahni</u> g wisilo.	'Pancho gave <u>me</u> the calf
M-mah at g Pancho <u>ahpi</u> g wisilo.	'Pancho gave <u>you</u> " ". '
Mah at g Pancho <u>hegai</u> g wisilo.	'Pancho gave <u>him</u> " " '
T-mah at g Pancho <u>ahchim</u> g wisilo.	'Pancho gave <u>us</u> " ". '
Em-mah at g Pancho <u>ahpim</u> g wisilo.	'Pancho gave <u>you all</u>
Ha at mah g Pancho <u>hegam</u> g wisilo.	'Pancho gave <u>them</u> ". '

PERSON is ha or zero if NOUN STEM is mass (referring to uncountable things):

T wo ha ih g Pancho g ka-whih. 'Pancho will drink some coffee!  
T wo ih g Pancho g ka-whih. 'Pancho will drink coffee.'

PERSON is zero if NOUN STEM is aggregate (referring to things which are handled together):

T wo ui g Pancho g shuhshk. 'Pancho will get the shoes.'  
T wo ui g Pancho g lial. 'Pancho will get the money.'

PERSON is reflexive if NOUN PHRASE included REFLEXIVE. REFLEXIVE is hejel, hehe'ejel 'self' or a'ai 'each other', and is moved to precede VERB PHRASE. Reflexive PERSON ni- with ahni, t- with ahchim, e otherwise:

Object of VERB:

Hejel ani <u>ni-neid ahni</u> .	'I see myself.'
Hejel ap <u>e neid ahpi</u> .	'You see yourself.'
Hejel o <u>e neid hegai</u> .	'He sees himself.'
Hehe'ejel ach <u>t-neid ahchim</u> .	'We see ourselves.'
Hehe'ejel am <u>e neid ahpim</u> .	'You all see yourselves.'
Hehe'ejel o <u>e neid hegam</u> .	'They see themselves.'
A'ai ach <u>t-neid ahchim</u> .	'You-all see each other.'
A'ai am <u>e neid ahpim</u> .	'You-all see each other.'
A'ai o <u>e neid hegam</u> .	'They see each other.'

Possessor:

Bei ant g hejel <u>ni-wisiloga ahni</u> .	'I got my own calf.'
Bei apt g hejel <u>e-wisiloga ahpi</u> .	'You got your own calf.'
Bei at g hejel <u>e-wisiloga hegai</u> .	'He got his own calf.'
Bei att g hejel <u>t-wisiloga ahchim</u> .	'We got our own calf'

Bei amt g hejel e-wisiloga ahpim. 'You all got your own calf.'  
Bei at g hejel e-wisiloga hegam. 'They got their own calf.'

#### Object of PREPOSITION:

Bei ant g wisilo am hejel ni-wehhejeD ahni.  
'I got the calf for myself.'

Bei apt g wisilo am hejel e-wehhejeD ahpi.  
'You got the calf for yourself.'

Bei at g wisilo am hejel e-wehhejeD hegai.  
'He got the calf for himself.'

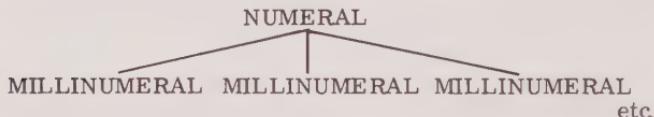
Bei att g wisilo am hejel t-wehhejeD ahchim.  
'We got the calf for ourselves.'

Bei amt g wisilo am hejel e-wehhejeD ahpim.  
'You all got the calf for yourselves.'

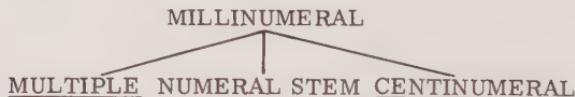
Bei at g wisilo am hejel e-wehhejeD hegam.  
'They got the calf for themselves.'

#### 2. 3. 3. NUMERAL

NUMERAL consists of any number of MILLINUMERAL:



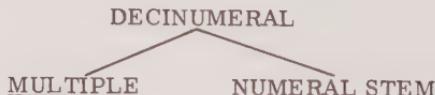
MILLINUMERAL consists of MULTIPLE plus NUMERAL STEM plus CENTINUMERAL:



CENTINUMERAL consists of MULTIPLE plus NUMERAL STEM plus DECINUMERAL:



DECINUMERAL consists of MULTIPLE plus NUMERAL STEM:



NUMERAL STEM is:

—	'zero'
hemako	'one'
gohk	'two'

waik	'three'
gi'ik	'four'
hetasp	'five'
chuhdp	'six'
wewa'ak	'seven'
gigi'ik	'eight'
humukt	'nine'

MULTIPLE is:

- o west-mahm gamai 'ten' if under DECINUMERAL
- siant 'hundred' if under CENTINUMERAL
- mihl 'thousand' if under MILLINUMERAL odd numbered from the right
- mi-yohn 'million' if under MILLINUMERAL even numbered from the right

( In prehispanic O'odham, NUMERAL consisted of any number of DECINUMERAL. The additional structure represented by the rules above was imposed on O'odham with the borrowing of higher MULTIPLES from Spanish: siant from 'ciento'; mihl from 'mil'; mi-yohn from 'millión'. )

The following rules operate in the order given on the output;

1. MULTIPLE is deleted if there is not an immediately preceding structure with NUMERAL STEM:

o west-mahm gamai hemako → hemako '1'  
 mihl gohk siant → gohk siant '200'

2. o is attached to preceding NUMERAL STEM, replacing any vowel and causing shortening of long vowel of gohk:

hemako o west-mahm gamai gohk  
 →hemako west-mahm gamai gohk '12'  
 gohk o west-mahm gamai gohk  
 →goko west-mahm gamai gohk '22'

3. hemako is deleted if not following gamai:

hemako west-mahm gamai hemako  
 →west-mahm gamai hemako '11'  
 hemako siant →siant '100'  
 hemako mihl → mihl '1000'  
 hemako mi-yohn → mi-yohn '1, 000, 000'

4. gamai is deleted if not preceding NUMERAL STEM:

goko west-mahm gamai→ goko west-mahm '20'

5. west-mahm may be deleted if preceding gamai:

goko west-mahm gamai gohk  
→goko gamai gohk '22'

6. gamai may be deleted if between NUMERAL STEMS:

goko gamai gohk → goko gohk '22'

A NUMERAL consisting of three occurrences of MILLI-  
NUMERAL and gohk 'two' as NUMERAL STEM in each case  
is:

gohk siant goko (west-mahm gamai) gohk mi-yohn gohk  
siant goko (west-mahm gamai) gohk mihl gohk siant goko  
(west-mahm gamai) gohk '222, 222, 222'.

The parenthetical parts represent optional deletions of rules  
4 and 5.

#### 2. 3. 4. NOUN

NOUN consists of NOUN STEM plus added parts to be shown  
later. NOUN STEM is alienable or inalienable with regard to  
possession. Inalienable NOUN refers to inherently possessed  
things such as body parts, states and emotions, relatives,  
and man made items. Mo'o'head', tatchuidag'desire', hohnig  
'wife', kih'house', etc., are inalienable NOUNS. JeweD  
'land', wisilo'calf', etc. are alienable NOUNS.

When possessed, alienable NOUN occurs with stative VERB  
STEM shoiga if animal, eniga otherwise:

Shoiga o g Pancho g wisilo. 'Pancho has a calf.'  
Eniga o g Pancho g jeweD. 'Pancho has land.'

Inalienable NOUN usually occurs with nonstative VERB STEM  
eDagid:

EDagid o g Pancho g kih. 'Pancho owns a house.'

A modifying SENTENCE with possessive VERB STEM may  
be reduced to POSSESSIVE plus GENITIVE suffix j plus  
NOUN PHRASE. POSSESSIVE and GENITIVE are suffixed to  
NOUN STEM as part of NOUN.

The POSSESSIVE suffix is ga with alienable NOUN:

hegai wisilo(mo shoi) ga g Pancho --hegai wisilogaj g Pancho  
'that calf that Pancho has' 'that calf of Pancho's'  
hegai jeweD(mo eni)ga g Pancho --hegai jeweDgaj g Pancho  
'that land that Pancho has' 'that land of Pancho's'

The POSSESSIVE suffix is zero with inalienable NOUN:

hegai kih (mo eDagid) g Pancho -- hegai kihj g Pancho  
'that house that Pancho has' 'that house of Pancho's'

The PERSON rule (2.3.2) places the same indicators for possessor NOUN PHRASE as for object NOUN PHRASE, but if any indication of possession is placed before the NOUN STEM, the GENITIVE j is deleted:

ni-kih ahni	'my house'
m-kih ahpi	'your house'
kihj hegai	'his house'
t-kih ahchim	'our house'
em-kih ahpim	'your house'
ha-kih hegam	'their house'

Emphatic PRONOUN may be moved to precede the main part of the structure of which it is a part, resulting in deletion of GENITIVE j and shortening of third person singular PRONOUN hegai 'that' to heg and ihda 'this' to id:

kihj hegai o'odham → heg kih o'odham  
'house of that man' 'that man's house'

kihj ihda o'odham → id kih o'odham  
'house of this man' 'this man's house'

Since any NOUN PHRASE may have a modifying SENTENCE with possessive VERB STEM, an unlimited series is possible:

hegai wisilo mo shoiga g ahli mo eniga g Pancho...  
'that calf that the child has that Pancho has...'

The modifying SENTENCE may be reduced:

→ hegai wisilo mo shoiga g ahligaj g Pancho  
'that calf that the child of Pancho has'

→ hegai wisilogaj g ahligaj g Pancho  
'that calf of the child of Pancho'

Possessive NOUN PHRASE may be embedded (inserted) preceding NOUN:

→ hegai wisilogaj g Pancho ahliga  
'that calf of Pancho's child'

→ hegai Pancho ahliga wisiloga  
'Pancho's child's calf'

The object NOUN PHRASE may be embedded in the reduced possessive VERB STEM. NEGATIVE ADJUNCT ha precedes the embedded NOUN PHRASE if following NEGATIVE, POSITIVE ge precedes the embedded NOUN PHRASE otherwise:

(Eni)ga o g Pancho g jeweD. → Ge o jeweDga g Pancho.  
'Pancho has land.'

(EDagid) o g Pancho g kih. → Ge o kih g Pancho.  
'Pancho has a house'

Pi o (eni)ga g Pancho g jeweD. → Pi o ha jeweDga g Pancho.  
'Pancho doesn't have any land.'

Pi o (eDagid) g Pancho g kih. → Pi o ha kih g Pancho.  
'Pancho doesn't have any house.'

## 2.4. RELATIONAL PHRASE

RELATIONAL PHRASE consists of NEGATIVE plus QUALIFIER plus PRORELATIONAL plus DEGREE plus ADVERB plus RELATIONAL plus modifying SENTENCE:



PRORELATIONAL consists of LOCATIONAL plus REMOTE:



REMOTE is huh 'way off, over there, over here'.

LOCATIONAL is a word consisting of DISTANCE plus DIRECTION plus EMPHATIC:



DISTANCE indicates relative distance of an object from the observer:

Observer	Object
	i  'here'
	a  'there'
	gah  'over there'
	gah  'way over there'
	gaD  'out of sight'

DIRECTION indicates the way an object is facing relative to the observer:

Observer	Object	Observer	Object	Observer	Object
	m 'facing away'		n 'sideways'		'toward'

DISTANCE and DIRECTION combine as follows:

DIRECTION DISTANCE	m 'facing away'	n 'facing sideways'	'facing toward'	'out of sight'
i 'here'	im	in	ia	
a 'there'	am	an	ab	
ga 'over there'	gam	gan	ga	gaD
gah 'way over there'	gahm	gahn	gahsh	

EMPHATIC is lengthened vowel plus a with 'here', ai otherwise:

DIRECTION DISTANCE	m 'facing away'	n 'facing sideways'	'facing toward'	'out of sight'
i 'here'	ihma	ihna	iia	
a 'there'	amai	anai	abai	
ga 'over there'	gamai	ganai	ga'abai	gaDai
gah 'way over there'	gahmai	gahnai	gahshaj	

DIRECTION refers to one of three different dimensions. Besides that described above, it may refer to level of an object with respect to the observer, or to position of an object with respect to the observer or another object. With reference to level, n means 'above', m 'below'. With reference to position, n means 'on the outline of', m 'behind', other 'in front of/on the front of'.

With time VERB STEM juhk (jujju), ga refers to approach of the sun, im or gam to it's retreat, dahm to overhead position:

ga huh i juhk	'being morning'
ga huh si i juhk	'being late morning'
im huh i juhk	'being early afternoon'
gam huh i juhk	'being afternoon'
gam huh si i juhk	'being late afternoon'

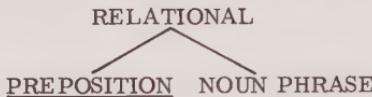
dahm juhk	'being noon'
dahm jujju	'being repeated noons'

With time NOUN STEM mi-nuhto 'minute', ohla 'hour', tash 'day', domig 'week', mashad 'month', ahidag 'year', gaD refers to past, gam to future:

gaD huh i gi'ik tash ch-eD	'in the fourth day previous'
gaD huh i gi'ik tash wehgaj	'before the fourth day previous'
gam huh i gi'ik tash ch-eD	'in the fourth day hence'
gam huh i gi'ik tash wehgaj	'after the fourth day hence'

ADVERBS are hab ha'ab 'one side'; mehk, me'emek 'far'; ta'i, tahta'i 'backward'; uhpam 'back to'.

RELATIONAL consists of PREPOSITION plus NOUN PHRASE



PREPOSITION consists of one PREPOSITION STEM or two: If there are two PREPOSITION STEMS the second one must be amjeD, a'amjeD 'from', and the first one some other PREPOSITION STEM:

aigo, a'ai	'on the other side, each way'
bahsho, babsho	'along, in front of'
ba'ich, bab'aich	'beyond, in front of'
dahm, da'adam	'above'
eDa, e'eDa	'in'
gahi, gahghai	'across'
miabij, mimiabij	'near to'
oidk, o'oidk	'through'
oidam, o'oidam	'during'
ojij, o'ojij	'after, following'
shahgid, sha'ashagid	'among'
tahgio, ta'atagio	'in the way of, direction of'
wecho, wepcho, we'eweecho	'under'
wehgaj, we'ewegaj	'behind, around'
wehm, we'ewem	'with living thing'
wehnadk, we'ewenadk	'with nonliving thing'
wui, wu'uwi	'to'

AmjeD may be reduced to jeD following a PREPOSITION STEM as in wechojeD 'from under', following ADVERB as in mehkjeD 'from far', following REMOTE as in ga uhujeD

'from way off there', following QUALIFIER as in hebaijeD  
'from somewhere', following NEGATIVE as in pi'ajeD 'from nowhere'.

Certain PREPOSITION STEMS do not occur before amjeD. Among these are: ab 'on the near side of', am on the far side of', an 'on the outline of', wehhejeD, we'ewejeD 'for'.

The PERSON rule (2.3.2.) places the same indicators before PREPOSITION as before VERB and NOUN:

am ni-wui ahni	'there to me'
am m-wui ahpi	'there to you'
am wui hegai	'there to that one'
am t-wui ahchim	'there to us'
am em-wui ahpim	'there to you all'
am ha wui hegam	'there to them'

PRORELATIONAL may be moved to precede the VERB PHRASE:

Hih ant am wui g Chuk-shon → Am ant hih wui g Chuk-shon  
'I went there to Tucson.'      'There I went to Tucson'

NOUN PHRASE may be moved to position preceding PREPOSITION STEM, with deletion of unemphatic PRONOUN:

Hih ant am wui g Chuk-shon. → Hih ant am Chuk-shon wui.  
'I went there to Tucson.'      'I went there to Tucson.'

Am ant hih wui g Chuk-shon. → Am ant hih Chukshon wui.  
'There I went to Tucson.'      'There I went to Tucson.'

PREPOSITION, including NOUN PHRASE if it is attached, may be moved to precede VERB PHRASE:

Am ant hih wui g Chuk-shon. → Am ant wui hih g Chuk-shon.  
'There I went to Tucson'      'There I went to Tucson.'

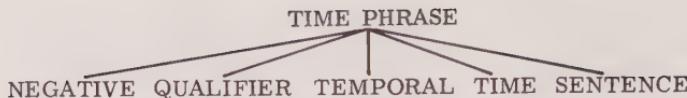
Am ant hih Chuk-shon wui. → Am ant Chuk-shon wui hih.  
'There I went to Tucson'      'There to Tucson I went.'

Unpossessed NOUN is linked to PREPOSITION STEM with t preceding a, ch preceding e:

Chuk-shon t-ab	'at Tucson'
Chuk-shon t-amjeD	'from Tucson'
Chuk-shon ch-eD	'in Tucson'

## 2.5. TIME PHRASE

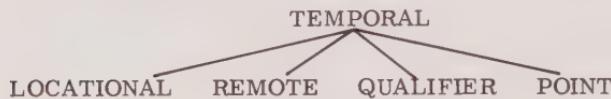
TIME PHRASE consists of NEGATIVE plus    QUALIFIER plus TEMPORAL plus TIME plus modifying SENTENCE:



If following TEMPORAL, TIME is:

chuhug	'last night'
ha'akid	'last year'
si'alim	'tomorrow'
tako	'yesterday'

TEMPORAL consists of LOCATIONAL plus REMOTE plus QUALIFIER hema plus POINT:



LOCATIONAL here is gaD preceding REMOTE, D otherwise:

D hemma _____	'another period away'
D hemma chuhug	'night before last'
D hemma ha'akid	'year before last'
D hemma si'alim	'day after tomorrow'
D hemma tako	'day before yesterday'
gaD huh hemma i _____	'a further period away'
gaD huh hemma i chuhug	'three nights ago'
gaD huh hemma i ha'akid	'three years ago'
gaD huh hemma i si'alim	'three days hence'

If not following TEMPORAL, TIME is:

eDa/wenog	'then'
hahawa	'afterward'
hemu	'now'
idani	'at this time, season'
oi	'soon'
si'alim	'tomorrow'
tako	'yesterday'
chuhug	'last night'
ha'akid	'last year'

References to other units of time or more remote time are made with time VERB STEM juhk (juju) 'the sun being in position' or time NOUN STEMS mi-nuhto 'minute', ohla 'hour', tash 'day', domig 'week', mashad 'month', ahidag 'year'.

## 2. 6. ATTRIBUTIVE PHRASE

ATTRIBUTIVE PHRASE consists of NEGATIVE plus QUALIFIER plus ATTRIBUTIVE:



ATTRIBUTIVE consists of AFFIRMATIVE plus ATTRIBUTIVE STEM:



### ATTRIBUTIVE STEMS occurring with AFFIRMATIVE s- are

ap 'well'                  jujul 'zigzag'  
bahbagi 'slow'           kehg 'good'

STEMS without AFFIRMATIVE s- are:

chew 'long'	shawaD 'thick in diameter'
ge'e 'big'	shopol 'short'
huDa 'high'	sikol 'round'
shapol 'aspherical'	

## 2.7. QUALIFIER

**QUALIFIER** consists of **COMPLIMENT** plus **IDENTIFIER**:



**IDENTIFIER** is different in different phrase types, but definite or indefinite in each:

## VERB PHRASE

## ADVERB PHRASE

hab	'thus'	has	'how'
ha'as	'so much'	he'es	'how much'

## NOUN PHRASE

hema	'a'	heDai	'which one'
ha'i	'some'	heDam	'which ones'

ha'ichu	'something'	haschu	'what thing'
ha'akia	'so many'	he'ekia	'how many'
hemako	'1', gohk '2' etc.		
ha'akiachu	'such a number'	he'ekiachu	'what number'
ha'as	'so much'	he'es	'how much'
ha'aschu	'such a size'	he'eschu	'what size'

#### RELATIONAL PHRASE

hebai	'somewhere'	hebai	'where'
hasko	'some direction'	hasko	'what direction'
ha'asko	'so far'	he'esko	'how far'
ha'akpa	'so many places'	he'ekpa	'how many places'

#### TIME PHRASE

hekid	'sometime'	hekid	'when'
ha'akio	'so many times'	he'ekio	'how many times'

IDENTIFIER in the QUALIFIER of NOUN PHRASE consists of IDENTIFIER STEM plus GENITIVE suffix. GENITIVE suffix 'of' is j with certain STEMS, zero otherwise:

hema	'one of'	heDai	'which one of'
ha'ij	'some of'	heDam	'which ones of'
ha'ichu	'class of'	haschu	'what class of'
ha'akiaj	'so many of'	he'ekiaj	'how many of'
ha'asij	'so much of'	he'esij	'how much of'

QUALIFIER or PHRASE with QUALIFIER is usually moved to focal position, before the VERB PHRASE in the clause, before the RELATIONAL in the RELATIONAL PHRASE:

Kut bei g Pancho hema g wisilo.  
'And Pancho got a calf.'

→ Kut hema bei g Pancho g wisilo.  
'And Pancho got a calf.'

Kut i wah g Pancho am eDa hema g kih.  
'And Pancho entered a house.'

→ Kut i wah g Pancho am hema eDa g kih.  
'And Pancho entered a house.'

COMPLIMENT is question or generic with indefinite IDENTIFIER, gesture otherwise.

Question COMPLIMENT i is placed before the VERB:

K has i kaij g Pancho?  
'And what does Pancho say?'

Kut has masma hab wo i juh g Pancho?  
'And how will Pancho do it?'

Kut he'es wo i ge'ejk g Pancho?  
'And how big will Pancho be?'

Generic COMPLIMENT wabsh chum is placed before IDENTIFIER:

Kut wabsh chum has wo juh g Pancho.  
'And Pancho will do anything.'

Kut wabsh chum hebai wo hih g Pancho.  
'And Pancho will go anywhere.'

Kut wabsh chum he'ekia wo ha ui g Pancho g gogogs.  
'And Pancho will take any number of dogs.'

When a QUALIFIER is present the number agreement stated in 2.2.1. is between VERB STEM and QUALIFIER:

Hema o ab him hegam chechoj.  
'One of those men is coming.'

Ha'i o ab hihim hegam chechoj.  
'Some of those men are coming.'

Hema ant ha bei hegam wipsilo.  
'I got one of those calves.'

Ha'i ant ha ui hegam wipsilo.  
'I got some of those calves.'

In 1. it was observed that a sentence can be embedded or inserted in another sentence as final part. One of the circumstances in which this can be done is when the two sentences have gesture compliments with the same features, for example if both are measure, the gesture compliments are deleted:

Ha'as (measure COMPLIMENT) o chewaj g Pancho.  
'Pancho is so long.'

Ha'as (measure COMPLIMENT) o s-taDani g wo'ikuD.  
'The bed is so wide.'

→ Ha'as o chewaj g Pancho mo g wo'ikuD ha'as s-taDani.  
'Pancho is as long as the bed is wide.'

Ha'akia (count COMPLIMENT) o wisiloga g Pancho.  
'Pancho has so many (gestured) calves.'

Ha'akia (count COMPLIMENT) o kakawiyuga g Pancho.  
'Pancho has so many (gestured) horses.'

→ Ha'akia o wisiloga g Pancho mo ha'akia kakawiyuga.  
'Pancho has as many calves as he has horses.'

If the gesture compliments are unequal in intensity, the QUALIFIER with the greater compliment is ba'ich i'more':

→ Ba'ich o i chewaj g Pancho mo g wo'ikuD ha'as s-taDani.  
'Pancho is longer than the bed is wide.'

### 3. COMPLEX STEMS

Complex STEMS consist of two or more parts in contrast to simple STEMS. Complex STEM, whether stative or non-stative, reflects the sum of transitive features of its parts. For example, him 'to move along' is a simple intransitive stem occurring in CLAUSES with no object NOUN PHRASE:

Him o g Pancho. 'Pancho is moving along.'

However, it occurs with transitive SUFFIX chud to form transitive VERB STEM requiring an object NOUN PHRASE:

Himchud o g Pancho g daikuD.  
'Pancho is moving a chair along.'

Complex STEMS employ the following special NOUN STEMS indicating instrumentality, STEMS which do not occur as free forms in modern o'odham:

kei	'with the foot'
ki'i	'with the teeth'
ma'i	'with an object from the hand'
nu'i	'with the hand or unspecified'
shoni	'with an object in the hand'
wa	'with liquid'
wus	'with exhalation'
howi	'with inhalation'

The combination of parts of complex STEMS results in the substitution of certain sounds for others to form permissible sequences of sounds(a choice of alternate forms of the same sound until the intrusion of Spanish).

a substitutes for i if following d, t, or n:

neid + imk → neidamk

kiht + imk → kihtamk

l substitutes for D, and s for sh if preceding i:

meD + imk → melimk

kohsh + imk → kohsimk

d substitutes for j if preceding a:

ge'ej + ahim → ge'edahim

The addition of certain suffixes is accompanied by shortening of long vowel in the STEM:

juhki + shp → jukshp

s-wehch + ma → s-wechma

In this section VERB STEMS are nonstative unless otherwise indicated. Stative VERB STEM retains the features of included nonstative VERB STEM unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.1. Complex VERB STEM

VERB STEM consists of simple VERB STEM plus ito 'to finish':

ba'ito	'to gobble up'
chegito	'to think'
dagito	'to leave something'
ehsto	'to hide'
gewito	'to beat'
hagito	'to burn up'
i'ito	'to drink up'
jukito	'to finish raining'
ko'ito	'to eat up'
mukito	'to finish dying'

VERB STEM consists of simple VERB STEM plus chug 'to go about doing', him 'to go along doing'

<u>ahgachug</u>	'to go about saying'
<u>beichug</u>	'to go about getting'
<u>ahgahim</u>	'to go along saying'
<u>beihim</u>	'to go along getting'

VERB STEM consists of NOUN STEM or VERB STEM plus meD, op 'to go to do or get':

<u>chikpanameD</u> , <u>chikpanop</u>	'to go to do work'
<u>onameD</u> , <u>onop</u>	'to go to get salt'
<u>chikpanidameD</u> , <u>chikpanidop</u>	'to go to do work for'
<u>neidameD</u> , <u>neidop</u>	'to go to see'

Following AFFIRMATIVE s-, VERB STEM consists of simple, benefactive or motion VERB STEM plus imk 'to want to do':

<u>s-chikpanamk</u>	'to want to work'
<u>s-chikpanidamk</u>	'to want to work for'
<u>s-chikpanidamelimk</u>	'to want to go to work for'

Transitive VERB STEM consists of simple transitive VERB STEM or NOUN STEM plus hun 'to cause':

<u>bidhun</u>	'to cause to be dirty'
<u>gimaihun</u>	'to cause to boast'

<u>ho'ige'idahun</u>	'to cause to pray'
<u>moihun</u>	'to cause to be soft'

Transitive VERB STEM consists of simple NOUN STEM plus the following SUFFIXES as in the examples:

<u>chk</u>	'to push on with'
<u>mo'ochk</u>	'to push on with the head'
<u>honchk</u>	'to lay against'
<u>chkwua</u> , <u>chshulig</u>	'to push along with'
<u>mo'ochkwua</u> , <u>mo'ochshulig</u>	'to push along with the head'
<u>honchwua</u> , <u>honchsulig</u>	'to push along with the body'
<u>Dad</u>	'to put on'
<u>enigaDad</u>	'to put clothes on'
<u>uhshDad</u>	'to put arrow point on'
<u>gid</u>	'to shake'
<u>mo'ogid</u>	'to shake the head'
<u>bahigid</u>	'to switch the tail'
<u>ggan</u> ( <u>ggash</u> )	'to pound'
<u>mo'oggan</u> ( <u>mo'oggash</u> )	'to bunt'
<u>keiggan</u> ( <u>keiggash</u> )	'to kick'
<u>hain</u> ( <u>haish</u> )	'to hit and destroy with'
<u>mo'ohain</u> ( <u>mo'ohaish</u> )	'to hit and destroy with head'
<u>tonhain</u> ( <u>tonhaish</u> )	'to hit and destroy with knee'
<u>hin</u> ( <u>hish</u> )	'to hit'
<u>ma'ihin</u> ( <u>ma'ihish</u> )	'to hit with a thrown object'
<u>shonihin</u> ( <u>shonihish</u> )	'to hit with a held object'
<u>kon</u> ( <u>kosh</u> )	'to deliver a glancing blow'
<u>ma'ikon</u> ( <u>ma'ikosh</u> )	'to glance with thrown object'
<u>shonikon</u> ( <u>shonikosh</u> )	'to glance with held object'
<u>mad</u>	'to apply to'
<u>onmad</u>	'to salt'
<u>mihshmad</u>	'to preach to'
<u>pig</u>	'to remove from'
<u>maDpig</u>	'to remove fruit of'
<u>wihpdopig</u>	'to castrate'
<u>shch</u>	'to touch'

mo'oshch 'to touch with the head'

nakshch 'to overhear'

shuD (shush) 'to crush'

ma'ishuD (ma'ishush) 'to crush with thrown object'

shonishuD (shonishush) 'to crush with held object'

wia 'to grind'

kehiwia 'to thresh with feet'

shoniwia 'to grind by hand'

Intransitive VERB STEM consists of body part NOUN STEM or stance VERB STEM plus wua (wup). When occurring with NOUN STEM the meaning is 'to bump or touch the part':

mo'owua (mo'owup), mohmwua (mohmwup) 'to bump the head'

nakwua (nakwup), nahnkwua (nahnkwup) 'to bump the ear'

tonwua (tonwup), tohtonwua (tohtonwup) 'to kneel'

When occurring with stance VERB STEM the meaning is 'to assume the stance':

dahiwua (dahiwup), daDaiwua (daDhaiwup) 'to sit down'

kekìwua (kekìwup), gegokiwua (gegokiwup) 'to stand up'

wo'iwua (wo'iwup), wohpiwua (wohpiwup) 'to lie down'

Intransitive VERB STEM consists of simple intransitive VERB STEM plus idtahim 'to learn to':

dahidtahim 'to learn to sit'

da'idtahim 'to learn to fly'

himidtahim 'to learn to walk'

melidtahim 'to learn to run'

Stative VERB STEM consists of simple VERB STEM plus dag 'to be able to':

s-dahidag 'to be able to sit'

s-himdag 'to be able to go'

s-meldag 'to be able to run'

Stative intransitive VERB STEM consists of ADJECTIVE STEM plus 'e, k, j, or zero, 'to be in the state of':

s-ap'e 'to be well'

shopolk 'to be short'

ge'ej 'to be big'

s-toni 'to be hot'

Nonstative intransitive VERB STEM consists of the stative VERB STEM above plus tahim if following a vowel, ahim otherwise (ni is a consonant):

<u>ap'etahim</u>	'to get well'
<u>shopolkahim</u>	'to get short'
<u>ge'edahim</u>	'to get big'
<u>tonihim</u>	'to get hot'

Transitive VERB STEM consists of the noncontinuative form of the VERB STEM above plus chud replacing t, d (i) following ka, jid otherwise:

<u>ap'echud</u>	'to correct'
<u>shopolkad</u> (shopolka) 'to shorten'	
<u>ge'edajid</u>	'to enlarge'
<u>tonijid</u>	'to heat'

Passive VERB STEM consists of transitive VERB STEM plus jid 'to be done to':

<u>mu'ajid</u>	'to be killed'
<u>behijid</u>	'to be taken'

Stative VERB STEM consists of NOUN STEM plus Dag 'to have on':

<u>enigaDag</u>	'to have clothes on'
<u>uhshDag</u>	'to have an arrowhead on'

Transitive VERB STEM consists of NOUN STEM plus shp 'to contact with' :

<u>bidshp</u>	'to plaster'
<u>gewshp</u>	'to snow on'
<u>jukshtp</u>	'to rain on'
<u>ma'ishp</u>	'to cover'
<u>olshp</u>	'to hook'

Stative VERB STEM consists of transitive verb stem plus i 'to be in the state of being' :

<u>bidshpi</u>	'to be plastered'
<u>chekshani</u>	'to be lined'
<u>chelshani</u>	'to be roughened'
<u>haini</u>	'to be cracked'
<u>ma'ishipi</u>	'to be covered'
<u>olshpi</u>	'to be hooked'
<u>wul</u>	'to be tied'

Transitive VERB STEM consists of preceding VERB STEMS plus ok 'to reverse the action':

<u>bidshpi'ok</u>	'to unplaster'
<u>ma'ishpi'ok</u>	'to uncover'
<u>olshpi'ok</u>	'to unhook'
<u>wul'ok</u>	'to untie'

Stative VERB STEM consists of dative or transitive VERB STEM plus STATIVE k if noncontinuative plus ch 'to have in the state of':

<u>bidshch</u>	'to have it plastered'
<u>chekshanch</u>	'to have it lined'
<u>ehstokch</u>	'to have it hidden'
<u>kuhpch</u>	'to have it closed'
<u>kuhpi'okch</u>	'to have it open'
<u>ma'ishch</u>	'to have it covered'
<u>ma'ishpi'okch</u>	'to have it uncovered'
<u>nahtokch</u>	'to have it finished'

Stative VERB STEM consists of VERB STEM or complex NOUN STEM plus s 'to be in the state of':

<u>ahgas</u>	'to be told'
<u>hims</u>	'to be going(i. e. a road)'
<u>iawuis</u>	'to be spilled'
<u>kihtas</u>	'to be built'
<u>kuhpi'okas</u>	'to be open'
<u>mahks</u>	'to be given'
<u>ma'ishpi'okas</u>	'to be uncovered'
<u>moihunas</u>	'to be softened'
<u>nahtois</u>	'to be finished'

### 3. 2. Complex NOUN STEM

Complex NOUN STEM consists of transitive or dative VERB STEM plus a, i, ig, or zero 'action or result of action':

<u>amichuda</u>	'understanding'
<u>gegosida</u>	'feeding'
<u>ho'ige'ida</u>	'blessing'
<u>kownalta</u>	'appointment as chief'
<u>nahda</u>	'fire making, fire'
<u>o'ohana</u>	'drawing or writing'
<u>behi, u'i</u>	'gain, things taken'
<u>muhki, ko'i</u>	'death'

wa'igi	'procured liquid'
gegosig	'meal'
heki gehsig	'loss'
mahkig	'giving'
oimelig	'wandering'
hidoD	'cooking'

Complex NOUN STEM consists of the NOUN STEM above plus Dag, lig, or g 'quality, sphere, or domain of':

amichudaDag	'wisdom'
hemajimatalig	'gentleness'
ho'ige'idaDag/ho'ige'idalig	'blessings'
kownaltaDag/kownaltalig	'kingdom'
mahkigDag	'gift from'
muhkig, ko'iDag	'corpse'

kuD 'thing to accomplish an action with or in'

behikuD	'instrument to get something with'
gegosidakuD	'eating trough'
nahdakuD	'fireplace'
o'ohanakuD	'writing instrument'
wa'igikuD	'water jug'

NOUN STEM consists of ADJECTIVE STEM plus chu 'the er one':

ge'echu	'the bigger one'
chumchu	'the smaller one'

### 3. 3. ADVERB STEM

ADVERB STEM consists of NOUN STEM plus ko 'at, in':

jegko	'in the open'
s-apko	'on the right'
s-ohgigko	'on the left'
s-toniko	'in the heat'

### 3. 4. ATTRIBUTIVE STEM

ATTRIBUTIVE STEM consists of ADJECTIVE STEM plus zero, m, or ma with intransitive VERB STEM as given below. ATTRIBUTIVE STEMS are given in their occurrence with AFFIRMATIVE s-. Those with asterisk switch from zero to m or from m to ma with transitive VERB STEM. For plural (distributive) form see dictionary entry.

ATTRIBUTIVE STEM consisting of ADJECTIVE STEM:

chew	'long'
chum	'scarcely, ineffectively'
ge'e	'greatly'
shapol	'aspherically'
shawaD	'thickly in diameter'
*shopol	'shortly'
sikol	'roundly'
s-ap	'well'
*s-bahbagi	'slowly'
*s-jujul	'zigzaggedly'
s-kehg	'prettily'

ATTRIBUTIVE STEM consisting of ADJECTIVE STEM plus m:

gakolim	'crookedly'
giwulim	'constrictedly'
habalim	'flatly'
jumalim	'low'
komalim	'thinly'
shelinim	'straightly'
wechijim	'newly'
s-bagam	'angrily'
s-bihtagim	'dirtily'
s-gegokim	'steadfastly'
s-gewkam	'strongly'
s-hasigam	'difficultly'
s-haukam	'lightly, easily'
s-he'ekam	'sourly'
s-hehgigam	'happily'
s-hehogim	'coolly'
s-hehpagim	'painlessly'
s-hiwkam	'roughly'
s-hohtam	'quickly'
s-i'owim	'sweetly'
s-juhkam	'deeply'
s-kawkam	'difficultly'
*s-moikam	'softly'
s-muhaDagim	'greasily'
s-mu'ukam	'sharply (point)'
s-mu'umuhugam	'sharply (edge)'
s-pehegim	'easily'
s-olasim	'spherically'

s-taDanim	'widely'
s-ta'ikodagam .	'inclining'
s-waDagim	'wetly'
s-wohom	'truely'
*s-wihnam	'tightly, difficultly'

ATTRIBUTIVE STEM consisting of ADJECTIVE STEM plus ma require shortening of long vowel in the STEM:

ajma	'narrowly'
masma	'like'
siwma	'bitterly'
shelma	'erectly'
s-chukma	'darkly'
s-gakima	'dryly, thinly'
s-hukma	'warmly'
s-hepima	'coldly'
s-oamma	'yellowish'
s-tohama	'brightly'
s-tonima	'hotly'
s-wegima	'redish'
s-wechma	'heavily'

Following AFFIRMATIVE s-, ATTRIBUTIVE STEM consists of NOUN STEM plus m, or of chu or ta plus VERB STEM plus m:

s-a'alim	'childlike'
s-chechojim	'manly'
s-chuhchpulim	'with corners'
s-u'uwig	'effeminately'
s-chu amichudam	'wisely'
s-chu ehbidam	'dangerously'
s-ta behim	'procurably'
s-ta eDam	'shamefully'
s-ta hohho'idam	'interestingly'

Stative VERB STEM consists of the preceding ATTRIBUTIVE STEM plus a:

s-a'alma	'to be childish'
s-chu amichudma	'to be wise'
s-ta behima	'to be procurable'

#### 4. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATIONS

Certain kinds of SENTENCE structure occur only in certain contexts or with certain kinds of complex STEMS. These

structures can be most simply accounted for by operations on the whole SENTENCE called sentence transformations.

#### 4. 1. Movement of other PHRASES to precede VERB PHRASE

A PHRASE in which there is question COMPLIMENT is moved to precede the VERB PHRASE. The normal order is seen in:

Mua at g Pancho g wisilo ab e-kih-ab g wainomikaj.  
'Pancho killed the calf at his house with a knife.'

If the subject NOUN PHRASE contains question COMPLIMENT, as in heDai i, it is moved to precede the VERB PHRASE:

Kut heDai i mua g wisilo? 'Who killed the calf?'

Other PHRASES containing question COMPLIMENT are so moved:

Kut haschu i mua g Pancho? 'What did Pancho kill?'

Kut hebai i mua g Pancho g wisilo?  
'Where did Pancho kill the calf?'

Kut haschukaj i mua g Pancho g wisilo?  
'With what did Pancho kill the calf?'

Kut heDai haschu i mua ?'Who killed what?'

A PHRASE which is in contrast to the parallel PHRASE in the previous SENTENCE is also moved to precede the VERB PHRASE. Such a contrast exists in response to question or in switch of reference. Response to the questions above (showing also move of AUXILIARY to second position) show the following order:

Pancho at mua g wisilo.  
'Pancho was the one that killed the calf.'

Wisilo at mua g Pancho.  
'The calf is what Pancho killed.'

E-kih-ab at mua g Pancho g wisilo.  
'At his house was where Pancho killed the calf.'

Wainomikaj at mua g Pancho g wisilo.  
'A knife is what Pancho killed the calf with.'

Pancho at g wisilo mua.  
'Pancho's the one, the calf is what he killed.'

When nonemphatic PRONOUN g occurs at the beginning of CLAUSE it is deleted. Move of PHRASE because of switch of reference is seen in the following:

Am at huh hih g Pancho. Kut g Hosi pi hih.  
'Pancho went over there. And Jose didn't go.'

Mua at g Pancho g wisilo. Kut g Hosi g kohji mua.  
'Pancho killed the calf. And Jose killed the pig.'

If the PRONOUN or PRORELATIONAL is emphatic it is moved instead of the main part of the phrase. When thus moved the PRONOUNS hegal, ihda, and the emphatic PRORELATIONALS amai, abai, etc. are reduced to heg, id, am, ab, etc., but retain their stress.

Kut haschu i mua g Pancho? Heg at mua wisilo.  
'And what did Pancho kill?' 'That calf he killed.'

Kut hebai i hih g Pancho? Am at hih Chuk-shon-wui.  
'And where did Pancho go?' 'There he went to Tucson.'

Certain words have special forms when occurring at the beginning of a CLAUSE. When the form is a single syllable it is attached to the AUXILIARY.

hab → Ba

Am g hab cheh'i! 'Say it!'

Bag cheh'i! 'Say it!'

has i → Shah

K has i kaij? 'And what does he say?'

Shah'o kaij? 'What does he say?'

haschu i → Shahchu

K haschu i neid g Pancho? 'And what does Pancho see?'

Shahchu o neid g Pancho? 'What does Pancho see?'

hasko i → Shahko

K hasko i him g Pancho? 'And which way did Pancho go?'

Shahko o him g Pancho? 'Which way did Pancho go?'

hebai i → Bah

K hebai i kih g Pancho? 'And where does Pancho live?'

Bah'o kih g Pancho? 'Where does Pancho live?'

heDai i → Doh

K heDai ab i him? 'And who's coming?'

Doh'o ab him? 'Who's coming?'

wuD → D

K wuD Pancho. 'And it's Pancho.'

Do Pancho. 'It's Pancho.'

#### 4. 2. Deletion of parts in redundant reference

Parts having redundant reference in previous CLAUSES or SENTENCES may be deleted, except for QUALIFIER. Deleted parts are given in parentheses below:

Kut heDai i mua g wisilo ? 'Who killed the calf?'	Pancho (at mua g wisilo). 'Pancho (killed the calf).'
Kut haschu i mua g Pancho ? 'What did Pancho kill?'	Wisilo (at mua g Pancho). 'The Calf (Pancho killed)'
Kut has i e juh g Pancho ? 'What did Pancho do?'	Mua at g wisilo(g Pancho). 'He killed the calf (Pancho).'
Mua at g wisilo. 'He killed the calf.'	(Kut)heDai i (mua g wisilo). 'Who (killed the calf)?'
Kupt hebai wo hih? 'Where are you going?'	Pi (ant) hebai (wo hih). '(I'm going) nowhere.'
Kupt hebai wo hih? 'Where are you going?'	Am (ant wo hih) Chuk-shon- '(I'm going) to Tucson.' wui.
Kupt hebai wo hih? 'Where are you going?'	Pi ani mahch (manis hebai wo hih). 'I don't know (where I'm going).'
Napt am wo hih Chuk-shon-wui? 'Are you going to Tucson?'	Heu'u(nt am wo hih ...). 'Yes, (I'm going to Tucson)'
Kup has i kaij? 'What do you say?'	Pi (ani) has (kaij). '(I say) nothing.'
K haschu ahg ch s-waDagi? (S-waDagi o) heg hekaj mo si juhk. 'Why is it wet?'	'(It's wet) because it's raining hard.'

#### 4.3. SENTENCE CONJOINING

As a part of the VERB, CONJUNCTION agrees with ASPECT, ch if continuative, k otherwise. CLAUSES with the same subject are conjoined with CONJUNCTION. There are two types of conjoining. In the first, a modifying SENTENCE is reduced by deleting INITIATOR and AUXILIARY:

- Heg at wo i gei mat heDai wo i meh.  
→ Heg at wo i gei, heDai i meDk.  
'He will fall who runs.'
- Heg at wo i gei mat heDai wo i meDad.  
→ Heg at wo i gei, heDai i meDadch.  
'He will fall who will be running.'
- Heg at wo i gei mat hebai wo i meh.  
→ Heg at wo i gei, hebai i meDk.  
'He will fall where he runs.'
- Heg at wo i gei mat hekid wo i meh.  
→ Heg at wo i gei, hekid i meDk.  
'He will fall when he runs.'

In the second type of conjoining, CLAUSES of separate SENTENCES with the same subject NOUN PHRASE are conjoined in one SENTENCE. CONJUNCTION of each CLAUSE in a sequence is moved to precede the following CLAUSE:

T wo i meh g Pancho. Tki wo i gei g Pancho.  
'Pancho will run. Pancho will evidently fall.'

→ T wo i meh g Pancho k atki wo i gei.  
'Pancho will run and evidently will fall.'

MeD o g Pancho. Chikpan oki g Pancho.  
'Pancho is running. Pancho is evidently working.'

→ MeD o g Pancho ch oki chickpan.  
'Pancho is running and evidently is working.'

If AUXILIARY is identical to that of the preceding CLAUSE it may be deleted:

T wo i meh g Pancho. T wo i gei g Pancho.

→ T wo i meh Pancho k wo i gei.  
'Pancho will run and fall.'

#### 4. 4. Instrumental phrase and reason SENTENCE formation

Instrumental phrase and reason clause are formed by reduction of a clause with instrumental verb stem hekaj:

Mua ant g wisilo. Hekaj ant hegai wainomi.  
'I killed the calf.' 'I used that knife.'

Auxiliary is deleted:

Mua ant g wisilo hekaj hegai wainomi.  
'I killed the calf using that knife.'

QUALIFIER or emphatic PRONOUN may be moved to precede hekaj:

Mua ant g wisilo hekaj hema g wainomi.

→ Mua ant g wisilo hema hekaj g wainomi.  
'I killed the calf with a knife.'

Mua ant g wisilo hekaj hegai wainomi.

→ Mua ant g wisilo heg hekaj wainomi.  
'I killed the calf with that knife.'

Unemphatic PRONOUN plus NOUN replace first syllable of hekaj:

Mua ant g wisilo hekaj g wainomi.

→ Mua ant g wisilo g wainomikaj.  
'I killed the calf with the knife.'

A reason SENTENCE is formed from a NOUN PHRASE with modifying SENTENCE but no NOUN:

Pi ant wo hih hekaj hegai mat wo juh

→ Pi ant wo hih heg hekaj mat wo juh.  
'I'm not going because it will rain.'

A reason SENTENCE may be reduced to a questioned negative:

Pi ant wo hih heg hekaj mat wo juh.  
'I won't go because it'll rain.'

→ Pi ant wo hih nat pi wo juh.  
'I won't go for won't it rain?'

A double NEGATIVE may be produced in this way:

Pi ant wo hih heg hekaj mat pi wo juh.  
'I won't go because it won't rain.'

→ Pi ant wo hih nat pi pi wo juh.  
'I won't go for won't it not rain?'

NEGATIVE plus NEGATIVE may be reduced to POSITIVE ge:

→ Pi ant wo hih nat ge wo juh.  
'I won't go for will it rain?'

NEGATIVE ADJUNCT ha is not deleted when double negative is reduced:

Pi ant wo hih nani pi pi ha wisiloga.  
'I won't go for don't I have no calf?'

→ Pi ant wo hih nani ge ha wisiloga.  
'I won't go for do I have any calf?'

#### 4.5. Incorporation of object NOUN in factorial VERB STEM

Factorial VERB STEM is nahto or t 'to complete or make.'  
IF the stem is t, the object NOUN is incorporated in the STEM

Pancho at hem a nahto kih.  
'Pancho made a house.'

→ Pancho at hem a kiht.  
'Pancho made a house.'

Pancho at ha'i ha nahto g kihki.  
'Pancho made some houses.'

→ Pancho at ha'i kihkit.  
'Pancho made some houses.'

#### 4.6. Formation of benefactive VERB STEM

A RELATIONAL PHRASE with benefactive PREPOSITIONAL STEM wehhejeD may be moved to follow the VERB PHRASE, and the PREPOSITIONAL STEM reduced to benefactive SUFFIX of VERB STEM. PERSON indicator is moved according to rule given previously. The benefactive SUFFIX is chud replacing t or following chud, jelid or id otherwise:

Hema ani kiht am ha-wehhejeD hegam.  
'I'm making a house for them.'

→ Hema ani ha kihchud hegam.  
'I'm making them a house.'

Hema ani ap'echud g kih am ha-wehhejeD hegam.  
'I'm fixing a house for them.'

→ Hema ani ha ap'echudachud hegam g kih.  
'I'm fixing them a house.'

Chikpan ani am m-wehhejeD ahpi.  
'I'm working for you.'

→ M-chikpanid ani ahpi.  
'I'm working for you.'

Hema ani ha mahk hegam g kih am m-wehhejeD ahpi.  
'I'm giving them a house for you.'

→ Hema ani ha m-mahkjelid ahpi hegam g kih.  
'I'm giving you them a house.'

#### 4. 7. Reduction of modifying SENTENCE

A modifying SENTENCE following NOUN may be reduced by deletion of AUXILIARY and moved to precede the NOUN. If the VERB STEM is formed from ADJECTIVE STEM, the SUFFIX 'e, k, or j, is also deleted:

o'odham (mo) s-ap('e) → s-ap o'odham  
'man that's righteous' 'righteous man'

o'odham (mo) shopol(k) → shopol o'odham  
'man that's short' 'short man'

o'odham (mo) ge'e(j) → ge'e o'odham  
'man that's big' 'big man'

Otherwise modifying NOUN is formed of the generic future VERB (VERB STEM plus continuative future ASPECT d) plus m:

o'odham (mat wo)chikpanad → chikpandam o'odham  
'a man that works' 'a working man'

NOUN PHRASE object of modifying SENTENCE is moved to precede VERB PHRASE:

o'odham(mat wo)behed g toki → toki behedam o'odham  
'a man that picks cotton' 'a cotton picking man'

o'odham(mat wo)enigak g haiwani  
'a man that owns cattle'

→ haiwani enigakam o'odham  
'cattle owning man'

NOUN may be deleted following its modifier :

ge'e o'odham → ge'e  
'big man' 'big one'

chikpandam o'odham → chikpandam  
'working man' 'worker'

haiwani enigakam o'odham → haiwani enigakam  
'cattle owning man' 'cattle owner'

## 5. Conclusion of grammar sketch

Since this is a grammar sketch, it fails to provide all the structures and rules for composing all kinds of sentences. It does, however, seek to provide the reader with the most essential information for understanding and composing sentences. The sketch assumes two types of rules of composition accounting for the production of basic sentences and for revisions in basic sentences for various purposes. It is possible that some of the rules given in section 3. should be given in sentence transformations, allowing some simplification of the basic sentence generating rules. It is also possible that some of the rules given in section 4. are historic rather than presently active rules, necessitating a more complex set of basic sentence generating rules. Let the reader take his choice. A definitive grammar of the language has yet to be written.

## APPENDIX IV.

### TECHNICAL TERMS

#### A. Sociological

The relationship terms are related to the extended family in which a man's sons and occasionally daughters and their families build their homes and live around his home. So while I call my brother or sister ni-wehnag, I also call my cousin ni-wehnag, as they are all my constant companions. If my brother or sister is older than I he is ni-sihs, but if he is younger he is ni-shehpij. This senior-junior relationship is passed on to our children, so the child of my senior ni-sihs is the sihs of my child whether he is older or younger. Their children in turn have the same senior-junior relationship, etc. Thus seniority among cousins depends on seniority of previous generations rather than on the age of the cousins themselves. These three terms are important for understanding the extensions and seniority expressed by other relationship terms.

My parents are ni-jehj and I call my father's sihs and shehpij by different terms and my mother's sihs and shehpij by different terms, including not only their brothers and sisters but cousins as well.

I call my father ni-ohg and he calls me ni-alidag. I call his male sihs ni-kehli and his female sihs ni-oksi, and they both call me ni-chuhchuD. I call his male shehpij ni-hakit and his female shehpij ni-wowoit, and they both call me ni-hakimaD.

I call my mother ni-je'e and she calls me ni-maD. I call her male sihs ni-je'es and her female sihs ni-dahd, and they both also call me ni-maD. I call her male shehpij ni-tatal and her female shehpij ni-jisk, and they both call me ni-ma'i.

I call my father's father ni-wosk, his male wehnag ni-wosk or ni-wosk kehli, and his female wehnag ni-wosk-oks.

They call me ni-wosmaD.

I call my father's mother ni-kahk, her male wehnag ni-kahk-kehli, and her female wehnag ni-kahk or ni-kahk-oks. They all call me ni-ka'amaD.

I call my mother's father ni-bahb, his male wehnag ni-bahb or ni-bahb-kehli, his female wehnag ni-bahb-oks. They all call me ni-ba'amaD.

I call my mother's mother ni-hu'ul, her male wehnag ni-hu'ul kehli, her female wehnag ni-hu'ul or ni-hu'ul oks. They all call me ni-mohs.

I call any great-grandparent ni-wihkol and he or she calls me ni-wihshaD. (In the ChukuD Kuk dialect these are reversed.)

I call any great-great-grandparent or child ni-sikul. Seniority is expressed by calling the aged sikul by the junior term ni-shehpij and the young by the senior term ni-sihs, reflecting the responsibility of the young for the aged. These terms mark the limits of relationship, mo am sikol bijim g ihmigi 'where relationship turns back'.

Marriage creates other relationships. My wife is ni-hohnig and I am her kun, but informally I call her ni-oksga and she calls me ni-kehliga. And although we call our child by different terms ni-alidag and ni-maD, we also can refer to 'our child' t-ahliga.

The terms for in-laws are made by extension through the child. My father's sihs who calls me ni-chuhchuD calls my mother ni-chuhchuD-je'e. My father's shehpij who calls me ni-hakimaD calls my mother ni-hakima-je'e. My mother's sihs who calls me ni-maD calls my father ni-maD-ohg. My mother's shehpij who calls me ni-ma'i calls my father ni-ma'i-ohg. These are sometimes now called by a borrowed term ni-kihe.

My father's father's side and generation who call me ni-wosmaD call my mother ni-wosma-je'e. My father's mother's side and generation who call me ni-ka'amaD call my mother ni-ka'ama-je'e. My mother's father's side and

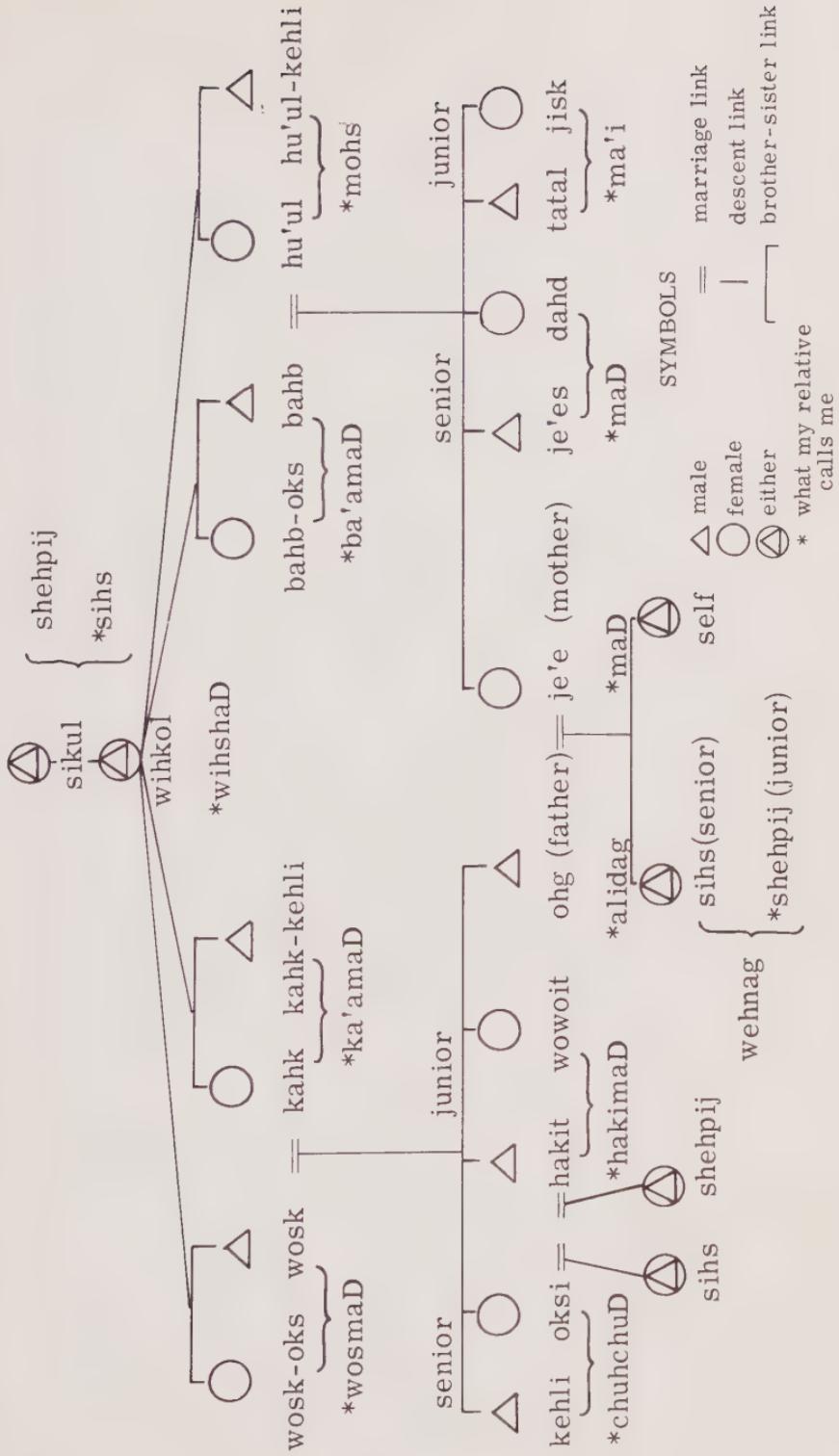
generation who call me ni-ba'amaD call my father ni-ba'amaD-ohg. My mother's mother's side and generation who call me ni-mohs call my father ni-mohs-ohg. Each of these reciprocate with exactly the same term so that my mother also calls one of my father's father's side and generation ni-wosma-je'e, etc.

I would call my stepfather ni-hakit, and he would call me ni-hakimaD. I would call my stepmother ni-jisk, and she would call me ni-ma'i.

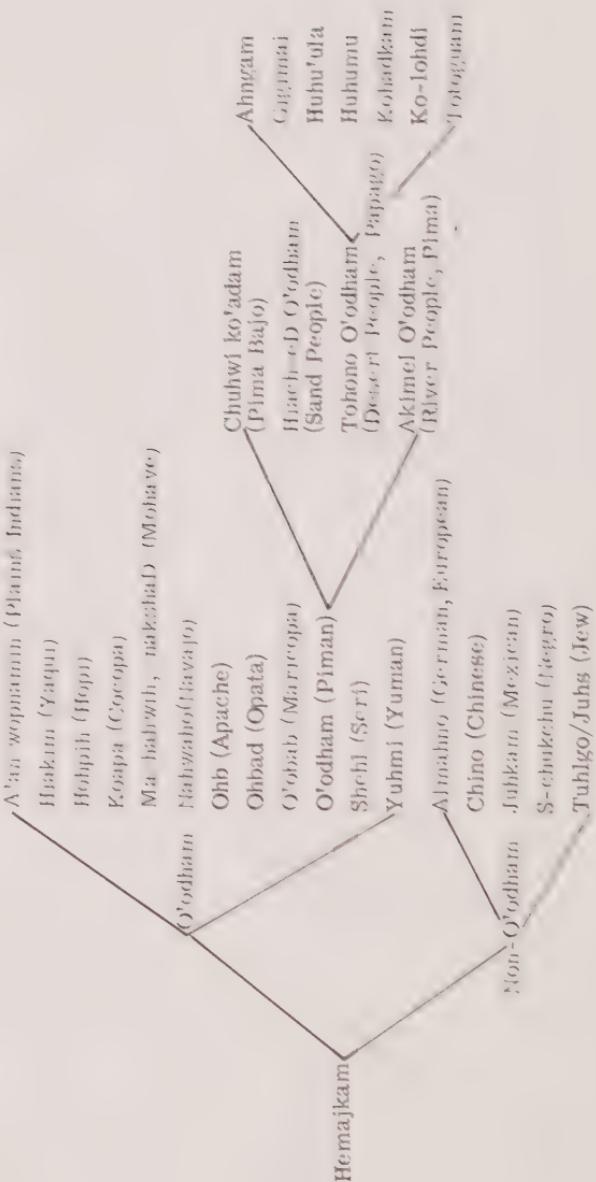
#### Buzzard and Coyote Moieties

We were long ago divided into Buzzard and Coyote moieties. The Buzzard people are divided into Mahmgam who call their father Mahm, and Wahwgam who call their father Wahw. The Coyote people are divided into Apapagam who call their father Apapa, and Apkigam who call their father Apkih. Everyone is in the group of his father. Each group had to be represented in ceremonies at the four directions indicating the perfect number. There was great rivalry and some still tease one another about their group. There is another group added later called Ogolgam who call their father Ogol.

## RELATIONSHIP CHART



PAPAGO CLASSIFICATION OF PEOPLE



## B. Medical

### English-Papago Equivalents

afterbirth	koshagi, kokshagi
ankle	chekwo, chechkwo
anus	at, a'at
anal hair	atpo
arm, hand	nowi, nohnhowi
armpit	hek, hehek
hair of	hekpo
back	oh, o'o
small of back	komi, kohkomi
upper back	gegkio, gegegkio
backbone	eDa wa'ug
bladder	hi'ush, hihi'ush
blood	eh'eD
blood vessels	eDhaidag, e'eDhaidag
body	hon, hohon/honshpaDag
hair of	wopo
bone, beak	oh'o
brain, nerve	oaga, o'aga
buttock	a'atapuD
calf	uhksh, u'uksh
chin	esh, e'esh
beard	eshpo
cheek	kahm, kahkam
chest	bahsho, babsho
hair of	bashpo
clavicle	ownagi, o'ownagi
crotch	kaishagi, kakaishagi
discharge, nasal	shosha
ear	nahk, nahnk
hair of	nakpo
elbow	sihsh, sisish
eye	wuhi, wuhpu
eyebrow	hehewo
eyelash	wuipo
eyelid	wuhi elidag
face	wuhiosha, wuhpiosha
fat	gihg'i
foot	taD, tahtaD
finger	chum nowi, ch'u'uchum nohnhowi
flesh	chuhkug/chuhhug
forehead	koa, koka
hair of	koapo
groin	hiwchu, hihiwchu

gums	a'ada
hand, arm	nowi, nohnhowi
head	mo'o, mohm
back of	kusho, kuksho
hair of	mo'o
side of	mo'o huDa
top of	mo'o dahm
heart	ihbdag, i'ibdag
heel	chehm, chehchem
hip	chuhl, chuhchul
intestine	hihih
jaw	tahtko
joint	shohba, shoshoba
kidney	o'olopa
knee	tohn, tohton
leg	kahio, kakio
liver	nem
lung	hahawuk
mouth	chini, chihchini
lips'	chini eldag
mustache	chiniwo
nail, hoof	huhch, huhuch
navel	hik, hihih
hair of	hikpo
neck	kuswo, kukswo
hair of	kushpo
nipples	wipih
nose	dahk, dahdk
hair of	dakpo
nostril	shoshkdag
palate	ha'apaga
palm	matk
penis	wiha, wihpia
pubic hair	wiapo
rib	hoho'onma
shoulder	kotwa, koktwa
skin	eldag, e'eldag
skull	koshwa, kokshwa
stomach	wohk, wohpk
tendon	tatai
testicle	wihpdo
thigh	um, u'um
toe	machpot, mamachpot
tooth	tahtami
tongue	nehni

throat - inside	ba'itk, bab'aik
outside	ba'ichu, bab'aichu
vaginal orifice	muhs, muhms
pubic hair	muspo
vertebra	hon-eD oh'o
cervicle	kuswo oh'o
waist, midriff	huDa

#### ADDITIONAL ANIMAL PARTS

beak	oh'o
down	wihgi
feather, wing	a'an
horns, antlers	a'ag
stinger	uhsh, u'ush
tail	bahi, bahhai
topknot of bird	sihwdag, sisiwdag

#### ANIMAL PRODUCTS

eggs	nonha
leather	hogi
milk	wihb
cheese	gihsho

#### BODILY FUNCTIONS

##### Ingestive and Digestive

To eat something	<u>ko'a</u> (huh, <u>uhggi</u> )
Eat this!	Oi g huhgi!
to eat (feed self)	e <u>gegosid</u>
Eat!	Oi g e gegusid!
to feed	<u>gegosid</u>
to serve someone	<u>bi'i</u> (bih, <u>bihd</u> )
to swallow	<u>ba'a</u> (bah, <u>bah'i</u> )
Swallow!	Oi g bah'i!
to eat up	ko'ito
to drink	<u>ih'e</u>
Drink this!	Oi g ih'e!
to make drink	<u>i'ichud</u>
to give a drink	<u>wasibid</u>
Give me a drink!	I g ni-wasibid!
to have gas	<u>koDog</u>

## Pulmonary

to breathe	<u>ihbhe</u>
to sigh	<u>ihbheiwua</u>
to breathe convulsively	<u>ihbhuni/ihbtog</u>
to cough	<u>i'ihog</u>
Cough!	Oi g i'ihog !
to cause to cough	<u>i'ihogchud</u>
to clear the throat	e i'oshan
to sneeze	<u>bischk</u>
to cause to sneeze	<u>bischkchud</u>
to blow the nose	shohwua
to hiccup	<u>henihop</u>

## Bodily States

to be chilled	<u>heumk</u> , <u>heukk</u>
to be hungry	<u>bihugimk</u> , <u>bihugk</u>
hunger	<u>bihugimdag</u>
to be thirsty	<u>tonomdag</u>
fever	<u>tonjig</u> , s-
pain, to be painful	<u>ko'ok</u> , s-
to get tired	gewko
fatigue	<u>gewkogig</u>
to tremble	gigiwuk
to be obese	<u>gihg</u> , s-
to be thin	<u>gaki</u> , s-
to get old	<u>kehlit</u> , <u>kekelt</u>
male	<u>okst</u> , o'okit
female	

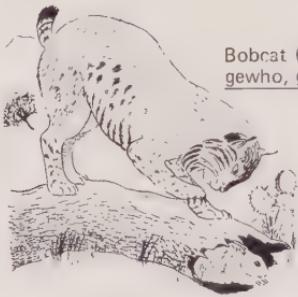
## Bodily Discharges and Excretive Functions

to belch	<u>haDwuag</u>
sweat	<u>wahuDdag</u>
to be sweaty	<u>wahuDdag</u> , s-
to sweat	<u>wahuD</u> , s-
tears	<u>oh'og</u>
nasal discharge	<u>shosha</u>
to blow the nose	shohwua
urine	<u>hi'i</u>
to urinate	hi'a, (hia, <u>hia'i</u> )
to go to urinate	<u>hi'ameD</u>
Urinate in this!	Hi'ini id eDa !
feces	<u>biht</u>

to defecate	<u>biht</u>
to go to defecate	<u>bihtameD</u>
Defecate in this!	Higtani id eDa !
to be constipated	<u>bihim</u>
to pass gas	<u>uwio</u>
to wash	<u>wakon</u>
Wash yourself!	E g wakon !
Wash your hands	Am g ha wapkon g e nohnowi.

## C. Fauna and Flora

1. Animal life	Ha'ichu doakam
1.1 Domestic	Shoiga, shoshoiga
camel	ka-miio , kaka-mimio
cat	mihstol, mimistol
cattle	haiwani
cow	haiwani, hahaiwani
bull	tohlo, totolo
calf	wisilo, wipsilo
ox	woiwis, wopoiwis
steer	nowiyu, nonowiyu
dog	gogs, gogogs
donkey	wuhlo, wuplo
goat	siwat, siswat
horse	kawiyu, kakawiyu
stallion	kalioni, kakalioni
mule	muhla, mumla
pig	kohji, kokji
sheep	kahwal, kakawal
1.2 Wild	Ha'ichu s-doajkam/Mischini
antelope, pronghorn	kuhwid, kukuwid
badger	kahw, kakaw
bat	nanakumal
bear	juDumi, jujDumi
beast	nehbigr
beaver	kohwih
bobcat	gewho, gegewho
cottontail	tohbi, totobi



Bobcat (Wildcat)  
gewho, gegewho



Bighorn Sheep  
chesloni



Javalina  
kohji



White-tailed  
Deer  
sihki



Mountain Lion  
(Cougar)  
mawid



Jaguar  
ohshaD

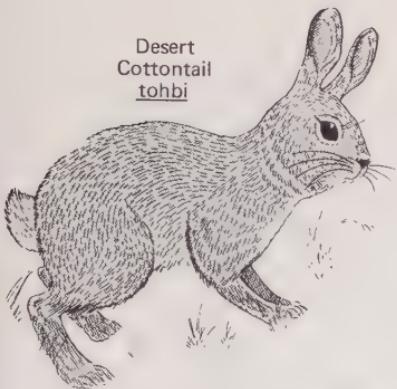


Desert Mule  
Deer  
huawi



Pronghorn  
Antelope  
kuhwid

Desert  
Cottontail  
tohbi



Coyote  
ban



Fox  
gaso



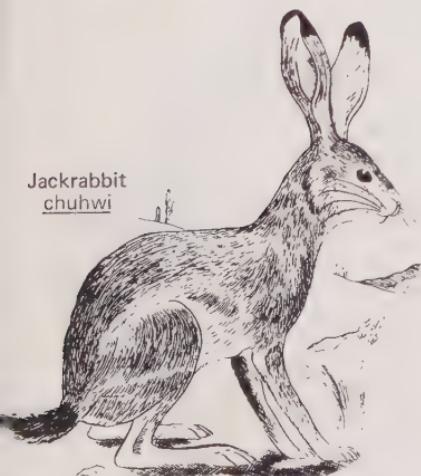
Wolf  
sheh'e

Skunk  
uhwpio



Badger  
kahw

Jackrabbit  
chuhwi



Raccoon  
wawuk



Porcupine  
hoho'i

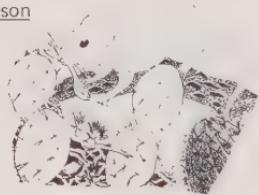
Mouse  
nahagio



Gopher  
jewho



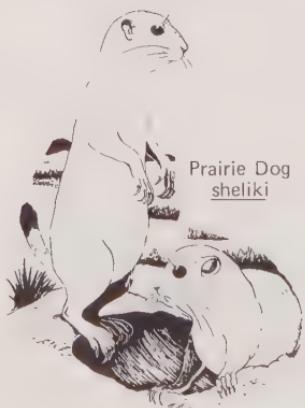
Chipmunk  
tehrr



Woodrat  
koson



Kangaroo Rat  
dahiwua



Prairie Dog  
sheliki



Squirrel  
chehkol

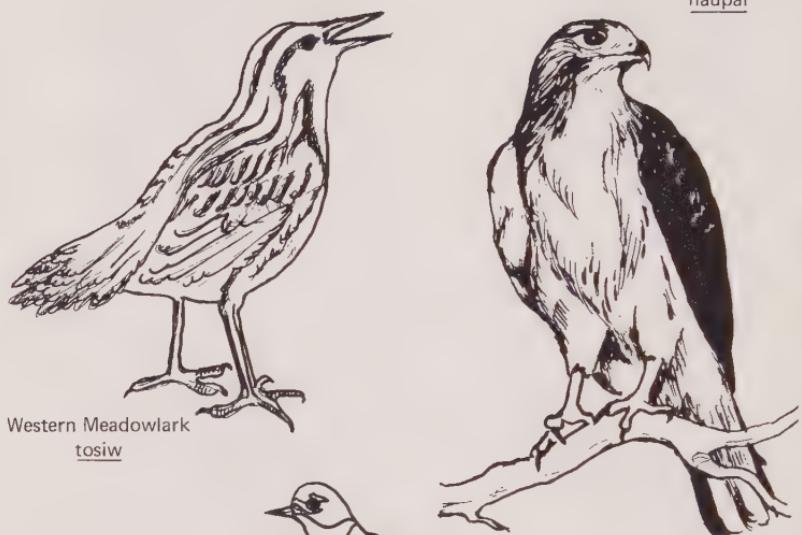
coyote	ban, bahban
deer, mule	huawi/huai
whitetail	sihki
elephant	al-whahndi
fox	gaso, gagso
gopher	jewho, jejewho
ground squirrel	chuawi
jackrabbit	chuhwi
jaguar, leopard	ohshaD, o'oshaD
javelina	kohji, kokji
kangaroo rat	dahiwua, dahDhaiwua
lion	mawid, maipid
monkey	gogs o'odham, chango (Sp. chango)
mountain sheep	cheshoni, chechshoni
mouse	nahagio, nanhagio
porcupine	hoho'i
prairiedog	sheliki, shesheliki
raccoon	wawuk, wawpuk
rat	wosho, wopsho
skunk	uhwpio, u'uwpio
squirrel	chehkol, chechekol
wolf	sheh'e, shesh'e
woodrat	koson, kokson
*chipmunk	tehrr/chehrr

### 1.3 Birds

blackbird	U'u whig
buzzard, red headed	shashani
black headed	nuhwi, nunuwi
cactus wren	nuwipa
cardinal	hokkaD, hohokaD
chicken	sipuk
crane, goose, heron	chuchul
crow	kohkoD
curved-bill thrasher	hawani, hahawani
duck	kul-wichigam
eagle, bald or golden	pahdo, papdo
buzzard hawk	ba'ag
red-tailed	al ba'ag
	haupal, hahupal

\*In tehrr/chehrr 'chipmunk, the trilled rr is onomatopoetic, not included in the regular sound system.

Western Red-Tailed Hawk  
haupal



Western Meadowlark  
tosiw



Killdeer  
chiwi-chuhch



Burrowing Owl  
kokowha



Elf Owl  
kuhkul

goldfinch	oam u'uhig
hairy woodpecker	hikiwij, hihikiwij
hawk	tobaw, totbaw
chicken hawk	wisag, wipsag
night hawk	nehpoD, nenepoD
hummingbird, small	wipismal
large	gihsoki
killdeer	chiwi-chuhch
mocking bird	shuhg, shushug
mourning dove	hohhi/hohhoi
mudhen	wakaig, wapkia'ig
owl	chukuD, chuhchkuD
burrowing	kokowha
elf	kuhkul
peacock	ahDho, a'aDho
pigeon	paplo
quail	kakaichu
roadrunner	taDai, tatDai
swallow	gigitwal
western meadowlark	tosiw
whippoorwill	kohlo'ogam
whitewing dove	okokoi
unidentified birds	ba'i chuklim, bichpoD hehwasjel, huchgam, komalk mo'okam, kuDat, kuhigam, o'oDopiwa, wachumukdam, wawasjel

## 1.4 Reptiles

### 1.4.1 Lizards

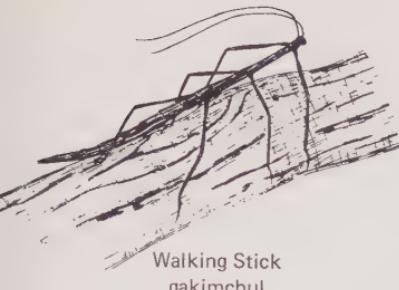
black lizard	hujuD, huhu'ujuD
gila monster	chiadag, chichiadag
horned toad	chemamagi, chechemamagi
sand lizard	watksh ; oDkol, o'oDkol
whiptail lizard	wajelho, wapjelho/wahn ohg
unidentified	jusukal

### 1.4.2 Turtles

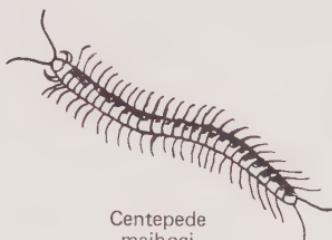
### 1.4.3 Frog family

frog	babad
toad	mo'ochwig, mom'ochwig
tadpole	mo'okwaD, mom'okwaD

1. 4. 4 Snakes	WahammaD
blue racer	chuk wamaD
bullsnake, gopher	sho'owa
garter	wamaD
gopher snake	sho'owa
king snake	jewakag, jejewakag
prehistoric snake	kohds
rattlesnake	ko'owi, kohko'owi
red racer	wegi wamaD
sonoran coral	s-wawpani
striped snake	s-o'owi wamaD
1. 4. 5 Fish and Worms	Waptopi
fish	shuhdagi watopi
worms	jeweD watopi
thousand legged worm	kommo'ol
centipede	maihogi, mamaihogi
1. 5 Spiders	TotkihtuD
black widow	hiwchu-wegi, hihiwchu wepegi
mule leader	muhla wanimeDdam
tarantula	hiani
1. 6. Scorpion	nakshel, nanakshel
1. 7 Insects	Mumuwal
1. 7. 1 Ants	Totoni
black	chuchk totoni
fire ants	wepegi totoni
harvester	kuadagi, kukadagi
little	a'al totoni
orange	kuchul, ku'ukchul u'umam
1. 7. 2 Other	
bee, bumble bee	pa-nahl
butterfly	hohokimal
cicadia	kohntpul, kokontpul
cowkiller	uhimal
cricket	chukugshuaD , chuchkug shuaD
firefly	taiwig, tataiwig
flea	chehpsh
fly	muhwal, muwuwal



Walking Stick  
gakimchul



Centepede  
maihogi



Cicada  
kohntpul



Butterfly  
hohokimal



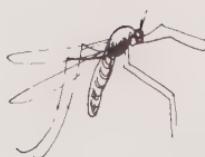
Praying Mantis  
gakimchul



Fly  
muhwal



Bee  
pa-nahl



Mosquito  
wahmug

fly, slender	mukchwidam
gnat	chukmug
grasshopper	shoh'o, shosh'o
green fruit beetle	ma-yahdi/wainomi kohlasham
louse, body	hiopch
louse, head	ah'ach
mosquito	wahmug
stink bug	bitokoi, bibtokoi
tick	mahmsh
walking stick	gakimchul
wasp	wihpsh
wasp, black cane	hu'udagi, huhu'udagi

## 2 Plant life

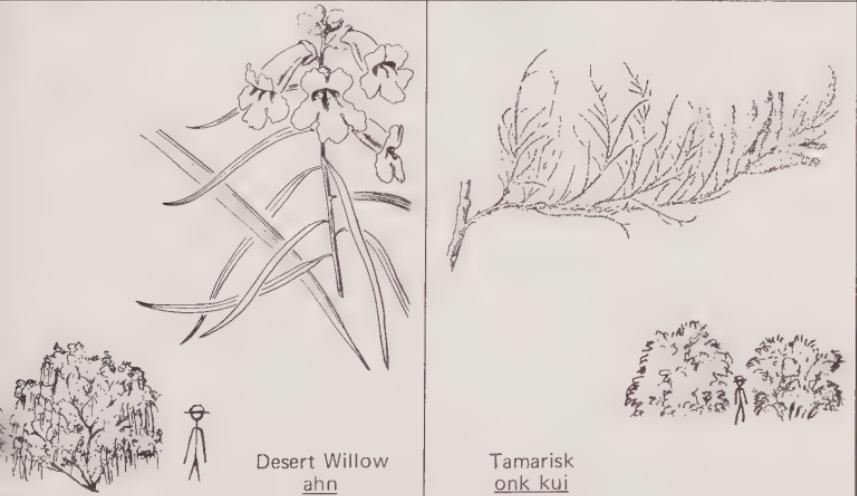
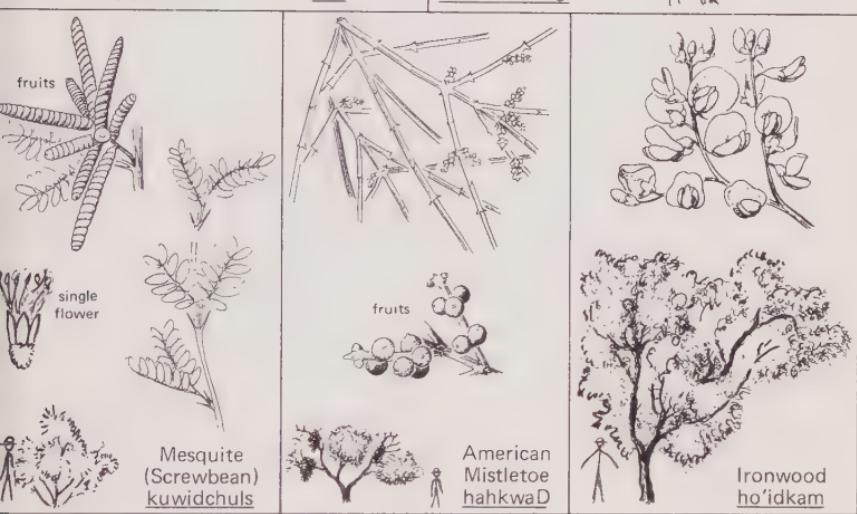
Ha'ichu wushanig

### 2.1 Trees

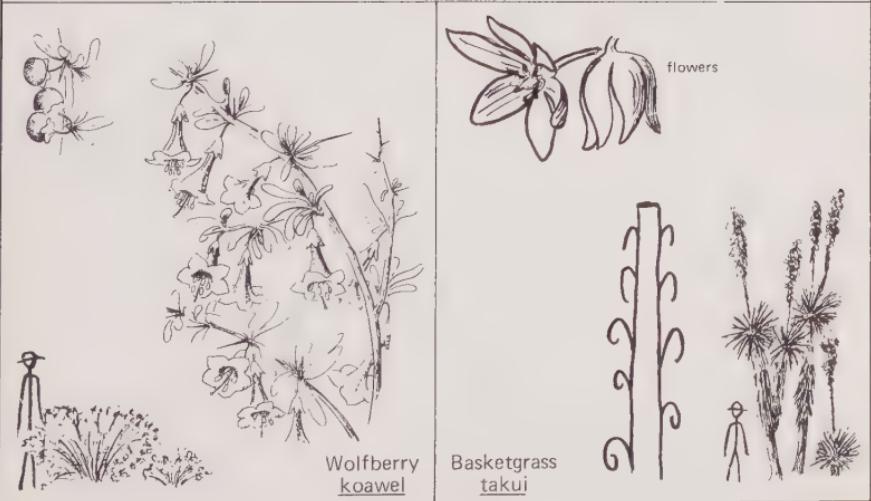
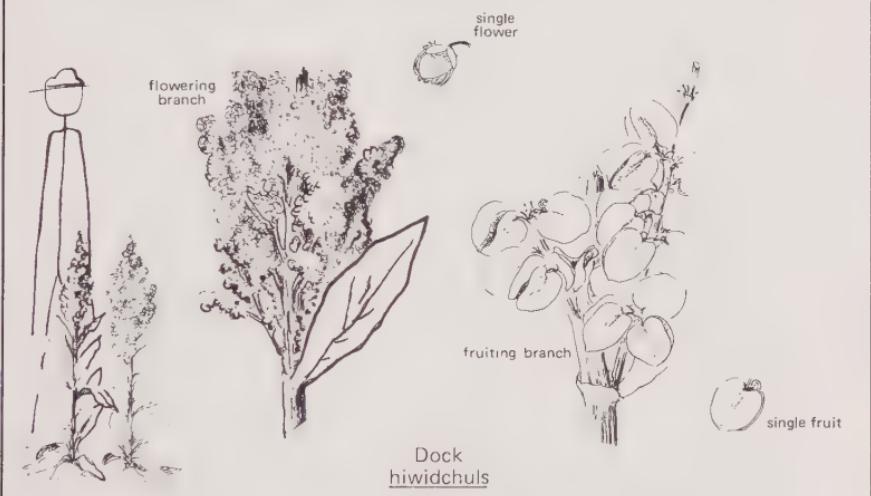
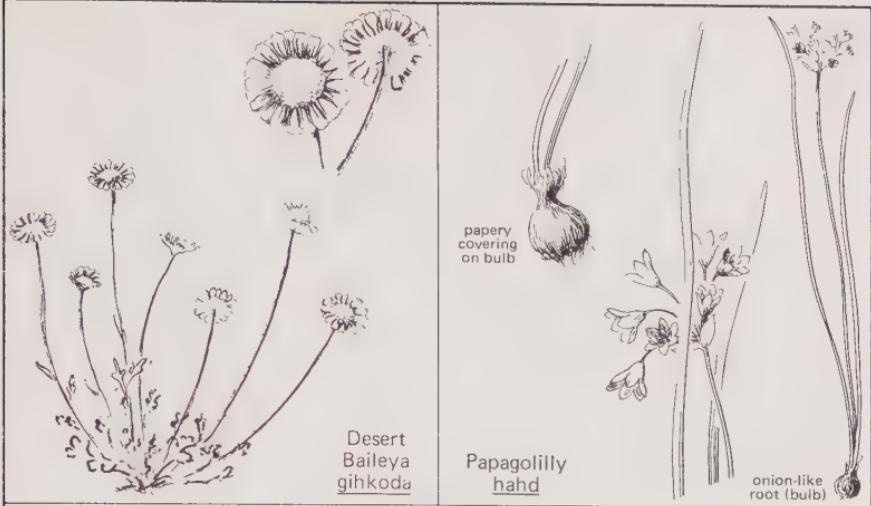
catclaw	Uhs, u'us
cottonwood	uhpaD, u'upaD
ironwood	auppa, a'uppa
mesquite	ho'idkam, hoho'idkam
mulberry	kui, kukui
oak	gowhi
edible acorn	wi-yohdi
inedible acorn	toga
mountain	bitoi
white oak	ka'al
tamarisk	onk kui
palo verde	
dark	ko'okmaDk
crucifixion thorn	ahgowi
light	kuk chehedagi
small	ohbgam
unidentified	kalistp
pine	huk
thorny fruit (huckleberry)	kohm
willow	che'ul
desert willow	ahn

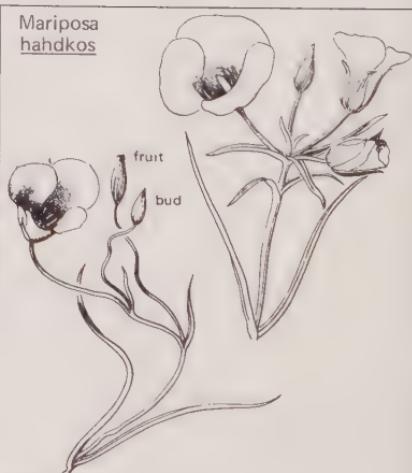
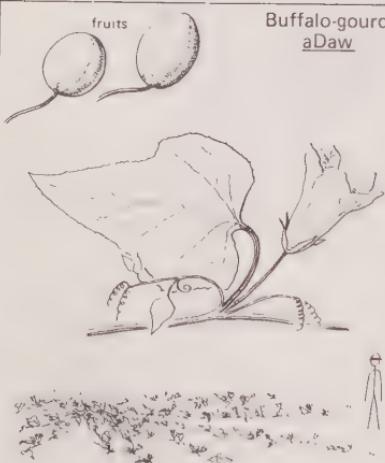
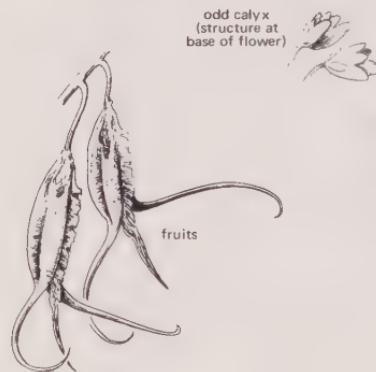
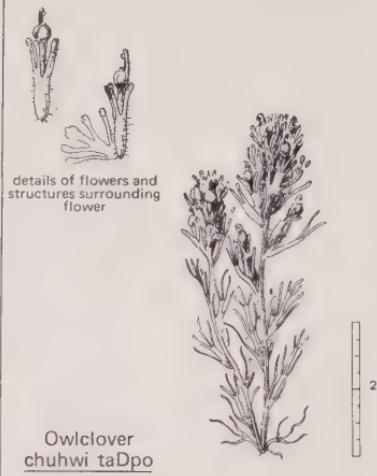
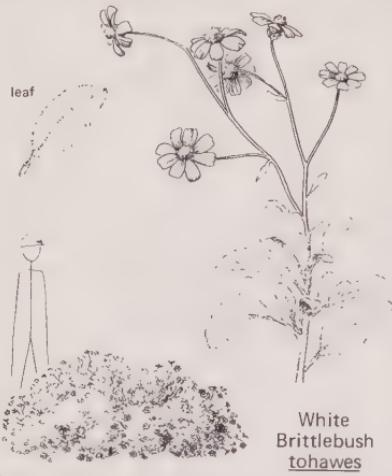
### 2.2 Brush and grass

algae	Sha'i
bean, red	mamtoD
bitterweed	bahwui
	siwstaD, siw u'us, tatshshagi



bouvardia	wipismal jehj
brittle bush	tohawis
buffalo gourd	aDaw
canaigre	hiwidchuls/siwidchuls
castor bean	mahmsh
cattail	uDawhag
century plant	a'ut
cocklebur	waiwel
daisy	ban chinishani
desert tobacco	wiw
devilsclaw	ihug
evening primrose	wipih si'idam
fairy dusters	chuhwi wuipo
four o'clock	tash mahhag
gold poppy	hohhi e'es
gourd	wako
grass	sha'i, washai
bear grass	moho
six week grama	chuchk muDagkam
unidentified:	ba'imuDkam, gi'in, ka'akwoDk, noD, ohki, taDkam, wepegi
greasewood	shegoi
greens	ihwagi
careless weed	ihwagi
unidentified:	chuhugia, hawani tahtaD, jual, kahshwaD, ko'okmagi shahD, ku'ukpalk, opon
larkspur	chuchul i'ispul/kuksko wuhplim
locoweed, jimson	kotDobi
marigold, desert	gihkoda
mariposa lily	hahdkos
milkweed	wihibam
mistletoe	hahkwaD
morning glory	bihbhiag
ocotilla	melhog
owl clover	chuhwi taDpo
papagolily	hahd
potato, wild	shahD
puncture vine/bullhead	jeweD ho'idag
scarlet bugler	hewel e'es/wupiostakuD
side oats	dadpk washai
sunflower, desert gold	hihwai, hihiwai

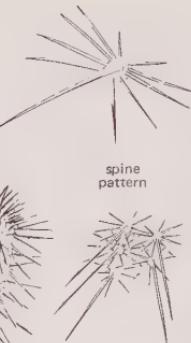




tansy mustard	dahpk
tumbleweed	siw toDshagi
wolfberry	koawel
yucca, banana	howi
elata(for baskets)	takui
narrowleaf (rope)	a'ulhai
(for mats)	uhmug
unidentified flowers:	gewio, haDam tatk, hihkimul ihbda, ban ihbda, kopondakuD, shuh'uwaD
unidentified bushes:	ihkol, ihkowi, kokmagi u'us, mostois, onkoi, owgam, tohtk
<b>2.3 Cactus</b>	<b>Ho'i</b>
barrel cactus	jiawul
cholla, cane	cheolim
christmas	wipnoi
teddybear	haDshadkam
tree	hanam
walking stick	naw
hedgehog	ihswig
night blooming cereus	ho'ok wah'o
organpipe	chuhchuis
prickly pear	gisoki, ihhai
saguaro	hahshani
senita	chehmi
strawberry cactus	bahban ha-ihswig
staghorn	kokaw
<b>2.4 Crops</b>	<b>E'es</b>
barley	si-wahyo
beans	muhni
cane	kahnia
chickpeas	kalwash
corn	huhni
cotton	tokih
grape	uhDwis
fig	suhna
lentil	lanjeki
lettuce	li-juhwa
lima beans	hawol
muskmelon	miloni/milini
onion	siwol



Hedgehog  
ihswig



spine  
pattern



flower



Spanish  
Bayonet  
howi



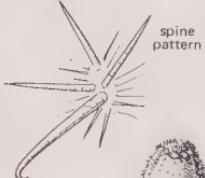
flowering  
branch



Century  
Plant  
a'ut



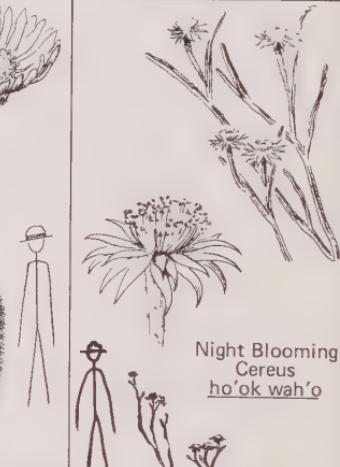
flowers



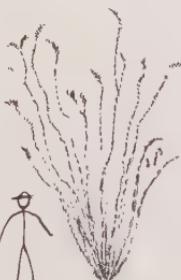
spine  
pattern



Barrel  
Cactus  
jiauwul



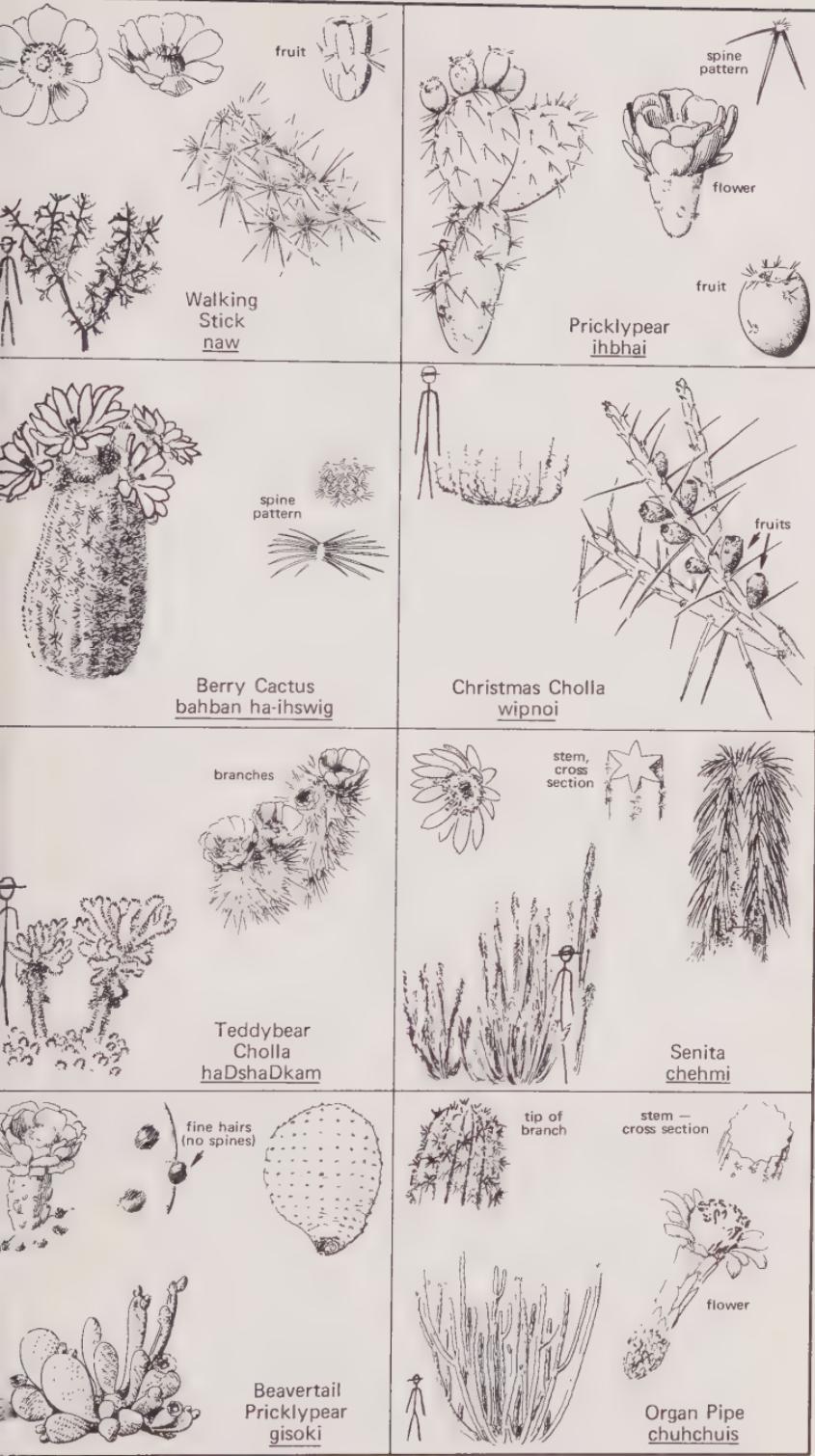
Night Blooming  
Cereus  
ho'ok wah'o



Ocotillo  
melhog



Saguaro  
hahshani



peas	wihol
pomegranate	gal-nahyo
potato	bahbas
soapweed	utko jehj
squash, pumpkin	hahl
irregular shaped	shapij
sunflower	hihwai, hihiwai
watermelon	miloni/gepi
wheat	pilkani
2.5 Plant Parts	Ha'ichu huhshanig chu'idag
bark	eldag
beans	wihogdag
mesquite	wihog
branches	mamhaDag
fiber of stalk	shahwaidag
flowers	heosig
fruit	bahidag
leaves	hahhag
resin, pitch	ushabi
root	tatk
sap	waDagi
seed	kai
stalk	wa'ug
tassle	muDadag
thorn	ho'i
trunk	shon
vein	e'eDhaidag

## D. Calendar

### THE YEAR

The O'odham yearly cycle consists of Toniabkam 'The Hot Season' and S-hehpich'eDkam 'The Cold Season'.

Where occasion demands reference to Spring it has been referred to as Huhkalig 'The Warm-up Season' and Fall as Wi'ihanig 'Things Left after Frost'.

### THE MONTHS

The word mashad 'moon' also designates the month. The lunar months, variously rendered by different dialects of Papago and Pima are now roughly equated with the calendar months.

### **HAHSANI BAK MASHAD**

The year begins with the Saguaro Fruit Month, June, when people go to their camps for Saguaro harvest.

### **JUKIABIG MASHAD**

Next is the Rainy Month, July, when Saguaro harvest ends and people go to their fields for planting.

### **SHOPOL ESHABIG MASHAD**

Then comes Short Planting Month, August, when late crops are sown and the summer rains end.

### **WASHAI GAK MASHAD**

By September the sun has baked the desert soil dry again for Dry Grass Month.

### **WI'IHANIG MASHAD**

In old times when people moved from their summer fields to their mountain well villages, it was very important to know what food plants survive the frost. Surviving Month is about October.

### **KEHG S-HEHPIJIG MASHAD**

Relief from summer heat is welcomed in the Fair Cold Month, November. Hunting is best as cold weather approaches.

### **EDA WA'UGAD MASHAD**

As the back-bone, eDa wa'ug, divides the body, the Back-bone Month, December, marks the mid-year. This is also called Ge'e S-hehpижig Mashad, Severe Cold.

### **GI'IHODAG MASHAD**

Then comes the Lean Month, January, when big game animals begin to lose their reserve of flesh, (gi'ho).

### **UHWALIG MASHAD**

Next is the Odor Month, February, mating time for deer, so timed that their young will arrive for the summer's abundance.

### **KOHMAGI MASHAD**

In late February and early March comes the Gray Month, the bleak time before the burst of Spring.

### **CHEHDAGI MASHAD**

The first blush of Spring ushers in the Green Month, late March, when leaves begin to appear.

## OAM MASHAD

After leaves come flowers decking the desert with rich colors for the Orange Month, April.

## KO'OK MASHAD

Finally before summer's abundance comes the Painful Month, May, when game and food are scarce and hunger a close companion. Since the introduction of winter wheat, it is also called, Hihkugiabig Mashad, 'Grain Cutting Month'.

## THE WEEK

The Week, as a measure of time was introduced from Spanish and is referred to as domig (Spanish domingo).

The days of the week are all from Spanish.

domig	Sunday	(Sp. domingo)
luhnas	Monday	(Sp. lunes)
mahlxis	Tuesday	(Sp. martes)
mialklos	Wednesday	(Sp. miércoles)
huiwis	Thursday	(Sp. jueves)
wialos	Friday	(Sp. viernes)
shahwai	Saturday	(Sp. sábado)

In some dialects Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are gohk tash (second day), waik tash (third day), and gi'ik tash (fourth day), respectively.

## TIME OF DAY

Day is tash, which also means 'sun' or 'time'. Night is chuhug. The morning before sunrise is called si'alig which also means East. The evening is called huDunk which also means West and refers to the going down of the sun.

## CUSTOMARY TIME

sisi'alimad	in the mornings
huhuDukad	in the evenings
chuchkad	nightly
dahm juju	at noon
wehs tash-ab	every day

Celestial bodies are referred to as sitting in position juhk (juju), the proper locational specifying what position. Reference is to the sun as a measure of time of day unless some other body is referred to.

In the morning the sun is approaching, so the time is given as:

ga huh i juhk morning

ga huh si i juhk late morning

In the afternoon the sun is retreating so the time is given as:

gam huh i juhk afternoon

gam huh si i juhk late afternoon

The time of morning or afternoon is indication more exactly by pointing to the position of the sun for that time.

At noon the sun is overhead and the time indicated as:

dahm juhk noon

The hours were introduced from Spanish using the word ohla, (Sp. hora) hour, and minuhto (Sp. minuto) minute.

hemako ohla ch-eD 'at one o'clock'

gohk eDa hugkam ohla ch-eD 'at half past two'

west-mahm minuhto mat wo  
e ai g waik ohla 'ten minutes to three'

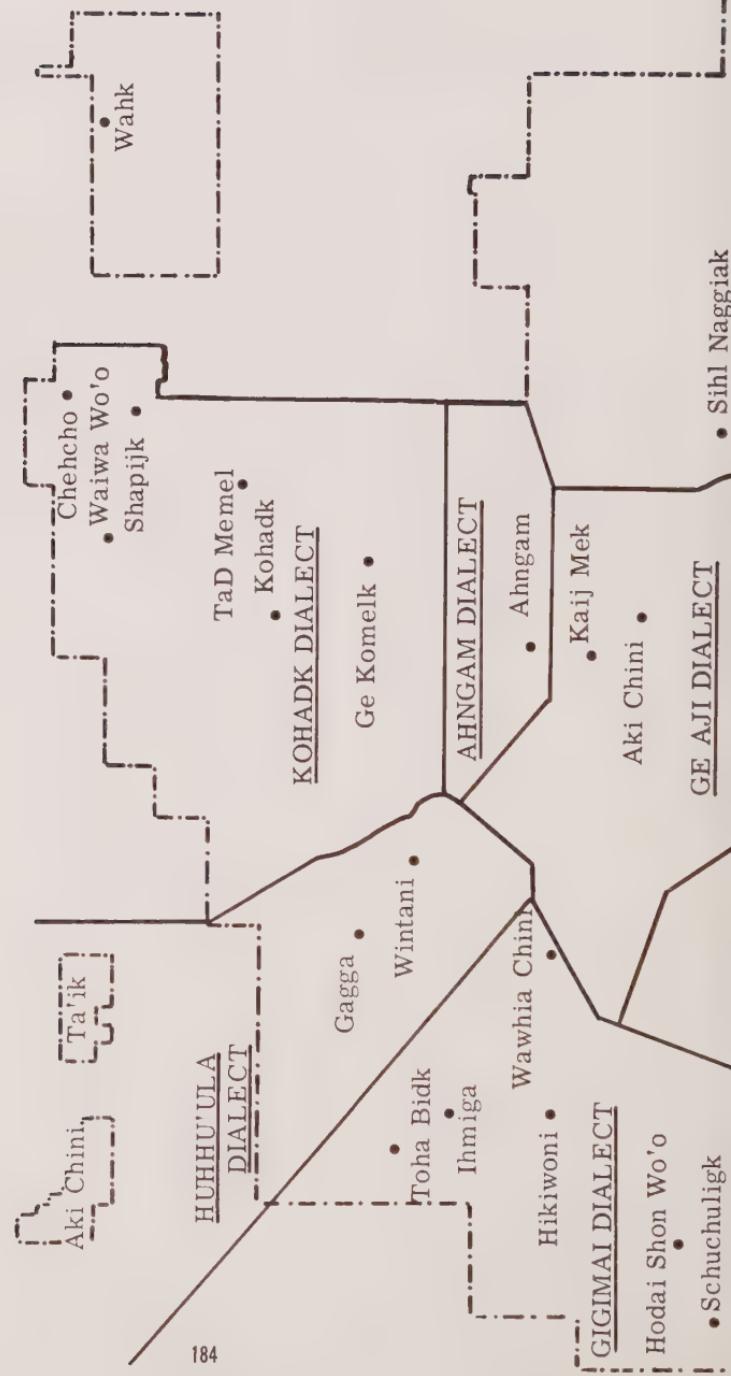
gamai hetasp minuhto gam  
huh ba'ich g gi'ik ohla '15 minutes past four.'



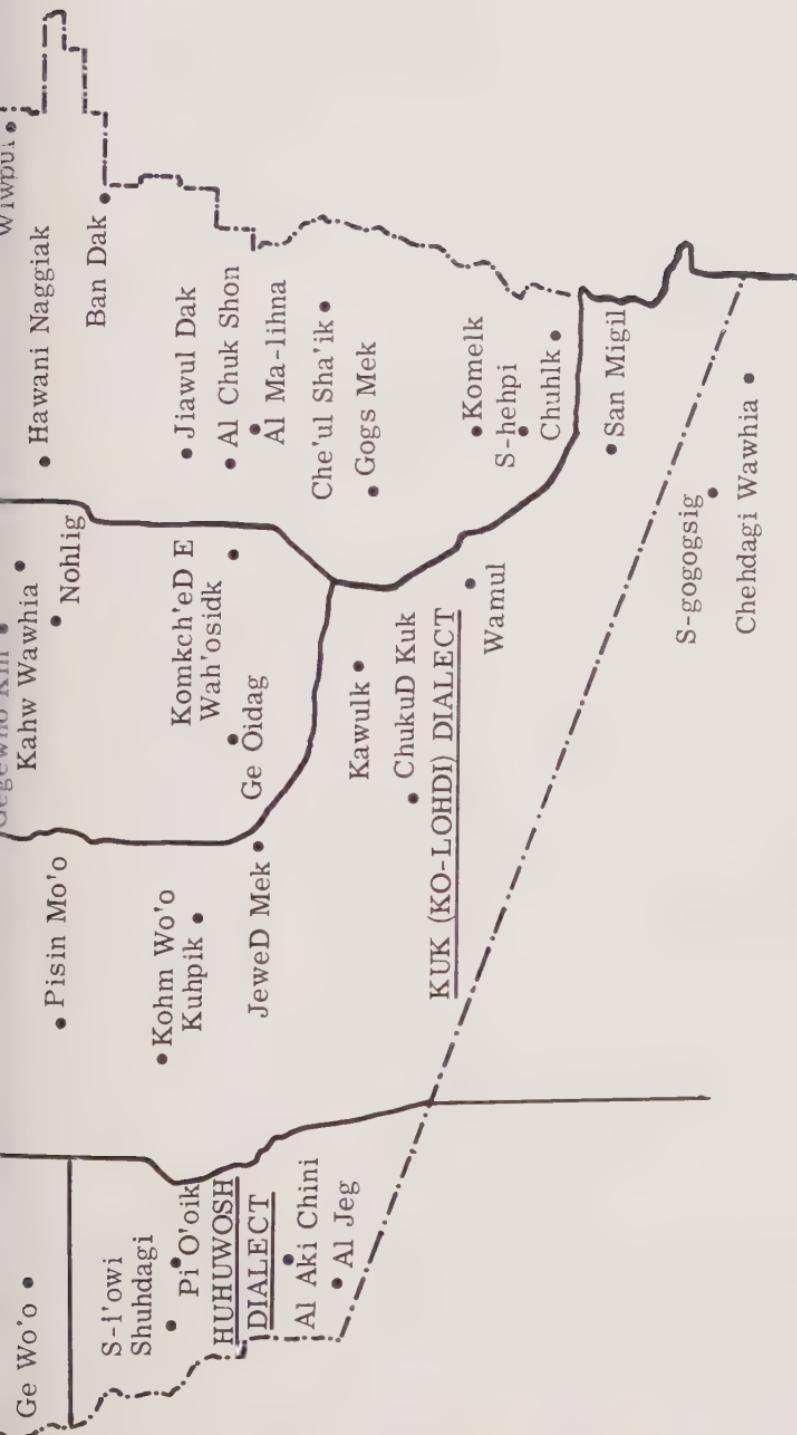
## **APPENDIX V. DIALECTS AND RELATED LANGUAGES**

### **A. Dialects**

The dialect areas of Papago are shown on the following map. All dialects of Papago except one are located on four reservations. The Ak Chin (Aki Chini) and Gila Bend (Sihl Mek / Ta'ik) reservations are Huhhu'ula dialect. The San Xavier (Wahk) reservation is Totoguani. One dialect, the S-ohbmakam or Hiach-eD O'odham, is not shown since it is scattered from Ajo south and west. The Kohadk dialect is Pima. Village names are given in standardized spelling with a key to traditional spelling, translation, and non-Indian name, following the map.



## Dialect areas of Papago



Papago Villages

<u>Indian Name</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Non-Indian Name</u>
Ahngam (Anegam) Aki Chini (Ak Chin) Al Chuk shon (Ali Chuksion) Al Jeg (Ali Chuk)	Willows Arroyo Mouth Little Black Base Little Pass	San Serafin Little Tucson Meneger's Dam
Ban Dak (Pan Tak)	Coyote Sitting	Coyote Village
Chehcho (Chuichu) ChukuD Kuk (Chukut Kuk) Chuhlk (Choulic)	Caves Owl Hooting Corner	Tecolote
Gagga (Kaka) Ge Komeik (Gu Komelik) Ge Oidag (Gu Oidak) Ge Wo'o (Gu Vo) Gogs Mek	Clearing Big Flat Big Field Big Pond Burnt Dog	Big Field Kerwo Topawa
Hawani Naggiak (Havan Nakya) Hikiwoni (Hickiwan) Hodai Shon Wo'o (Hotason Vo)	Crow Hanging Jagged Cut Rock Base Pond	Crow Hang Charco 27
Jewak (Quijotoa)	Rotted Place	Covered Wells
Jiauw Dak (Chiawuli Tak)	Barrel Cactus Sitting	Fresnal Village
Kahw Wawhia (Ko Vaya) Kaij Mek Kawulk (Cowlic) Kohadk (Kohatk) Kohm Wo'o (Kom Vo) Komelk (Komelik) Komkch'eD e Wah'osidk	Badger Well Burnt Seed Hill Dried & Burnt Kohm Tree Pond Flat Turtle Wedged	Santa Rosa Santa Cruz Sells (Indian Oasis)
Nohlig (Nolic)	The Bend	
Pih O'oik (Pia Oik) Pisin Mo'o (Pisinemo)	Homely Bison Head	
Schuchk (Schuchk)	Black	Santa Rosa
Schuchuligk (Schuchuli) Shapijk (Shopishk)	Many Chickens Standing Out	Ranch Gunsight White Horse Pass
S-hehpi Oidag (Supi Oidak) Sihl Mek (Sil Merk)	Cold Field Burnt Saddle	Cold Field Gila Bend

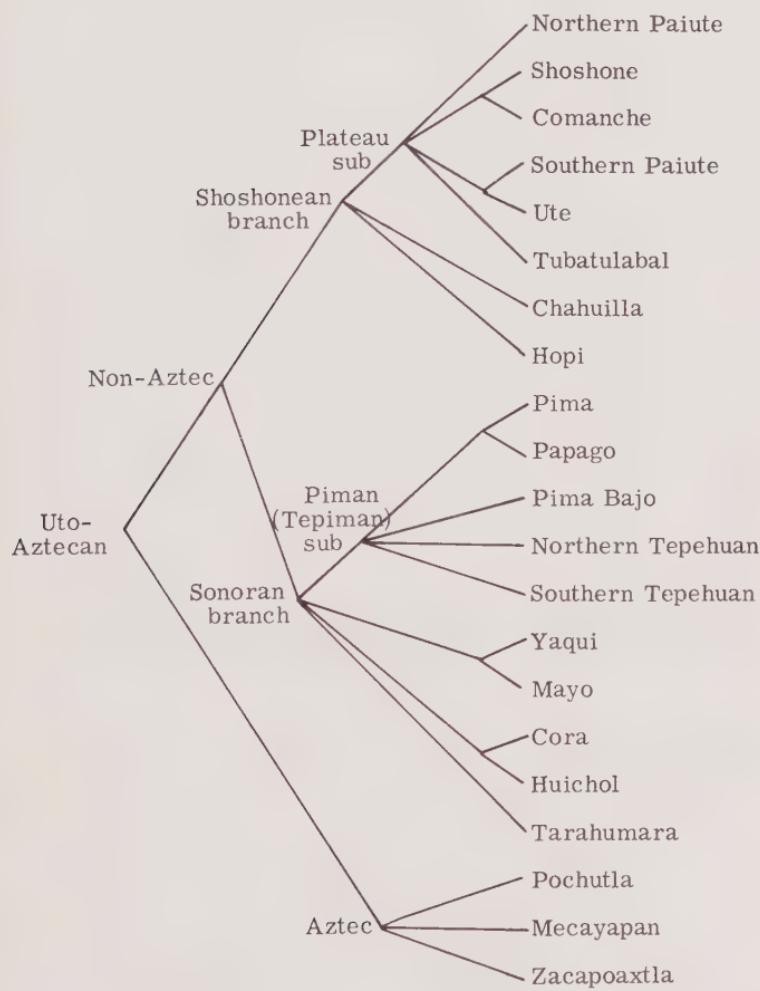
Sihl Naggiak (Sil Nakya)	Saddle Hanging	Saddle Hang
TaD Memel (Tat Momoli)	Foot Runner	Jackrabbit
Ta'ik (Tahi)	Eastern	Gila Bend
Toha Bidk (Stoa Pitk)	White Clay	
Waiwa Wo'o (Vaiwa Vo)	Cocklebur Pond	Cocklebur
Wamul (Vamori)	Watery	
Wawhia Chini (Vaya Chin)	Well Mouth	
Wintani (Ventana)	Window	Ventana
Wiwpul (Viopuli)	Wild Tobacco	San Pedro
Wohg HuDunk	Road Dip	San Simon

## B. Related Languages

The languages related to Papago in the Sonoran branch of the Uto-Aztecán language family are shown on the following map.



The diagram below shows more exactly the linguistic relationships within the Sonoran branch as well as in the whole Uto-Aztec language family. Papago and Pima together form one of the four language groups within the Piman (or Tepiman) subbranch, the others being Pima Bajo (lower Pima), Northern Tepehuan, and Southern Tepehuan. This subbranch, together with Yaqui-Mayo, Cora-Huichol, and Tarahumara form the Sonoran branch. Sonoran and Shoshonean together form the Non-Aztec side of the family, which with Aztec forms the Uto-Aztec language family.



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- Covers the differences in the major Papago dialects.
- Provides a better understanding of the Piman speaking peoples in Southwestern United States.

## IHDA O'OHANA O GE'E TASHOGID G O'ODHAM HA-NE'OKI

*Do wehpeg o'ohana mo tashogid mo  
has masma hemuch e hekaj*

- Ihda o am chum si s-ap o'ohanas am ha wehhejeD hegam mo e mashcham'g nahnko kaidam ne'oki ch ep pi hasigam hab chu'ig am ha wehhejeD hegam mo s-mahchiimk g o'odham ne'oki.
- In o tashogid mo has chu'ig g mu'i nahnko kaidam wawnim ne'oki. Ha'i o am si gawulkadas ch an e wehm o'ohanas g ne'oki mo wuD e wepo mabs ha'ichu.
- In o o'ohanas mo has kaidag g nahnko kaidam ne'oki mo ihdam wehs wuD o'odham ha-ne'oki.
- Ba'ich amt wo i s-amichudad g O'odham ha-himdag mamt wo e mashcha ihda o'ohana.



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