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ATIKAMEKW MORPHOLOGY AND LEXICON.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, PH.D., 1

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Atikamekw Morphology and Lexicon

By

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Grad. (University of Montreal) 1965

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Atikamekw Morphology and Lexicon

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 The designation 'Atikamekw'	2
1.2 The classification of Atikamekw	3
1.3 Field work	4
1.4 Abbreviations and orthography	7
2. Grammatical categories	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Major inflectional categories	9
2.3 Inflection	11
2.3.01 Prefixes	11
2.3.02 Initial change	13
2.3.03 Endings	15
3. Noun inflection	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Gender	17
3.2.01 Semantic groupings	17
3.2.02 Gender assignment	19
3.3 Number	21
3.4 Person	22
3.5 Obviation	23

3.6	The preterit ending / <i>epan</i> /	25
3.7	Paradigms	25
3.7.01	Animate nouns	26
3.7.02	Inanimate nouns	26
3.7.03	The possessive theme sign / <i>em</i> /	27
3.7.04	The locative ending / <i>eħk</i> /	28
4.	Verb inflection	29
4.1	Introduction	29
4.1.01	Orders and modes	30
4.1.02	Person sets	32
4.2	Animate Intransitive verbs	33
4.2.01	Classes	34
4.2.02	Paradigms	34
4.2.03	AI, Independent indicative neutral	37
4.2.04	AI, Independent indicative preterit	37
4.2.05	AI, Independent dubitative neutral	38
4.2.06	AI, Independent dubitative preterit	38
4.2.07	AI, Conjunct indicative neutral	39
4.2.08	AI, Conjunct indicative preterit	39
4.2.09	AI, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative	40
4.2.10	AI, Conjunct dubitative neutral	40
4.2.11	AI, Conjunct dubitative preterit	41
4.2.12	AI, Imperative immediate	41
4.2.13	AI, Imperative delayed	41

4.2.14 Formal differences	42
4.3 Inanimate Intransitive verbs	43
4.3.01 Paradigms	43
4.3.02 II, Independent indicative neutral	44
4.3.03 II, Independent indicative preterit	44
4.3.04 II, Independent dubitative neutral	44
4.3.05 II, Independent dubitative preterit	45
4.3.06 II, Conjunct indicative neutral	45
4.3.07 II, Conjunct indicative preterit	45
4.3.08 II, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative	46
4.3.09 II, Conjunct dubitative neutral	46
4.3.10 II, Conjunct dubitative preterit	46
4.3.11 Formal differences	47
4.4 Transitive Animate verbs	47
4.4.01 Themes	47
4.4.02 Paradigms	49
4.4.03 TA, Independent indicative direct	50
4.4.04 TA, Independent indicative inverse	51
4.4.05 TA, Independent indicative You-and-Me direct	53
4.4.06 TA, Independent indicative You-and-Me inverse	54
4.4.07 TA, Independent indicative preterit direct	54
4.4.08 TA, Independent indicative preterit inverse	55

4.4.09 TA, Independent indicative preterit You-and-Me direct	57
4.4.10 TA, Independent indicative preterit You-and-Me inverse	57
4.4.11 TA, Independent dubitative direct	57
4.4.12 TA, Independent dubitative inverse	59
4.4.13 TA, Independent dubitative You-and-Me direct	60
4.4.14 TA, Independent dubitative You-and-Me inverse	61
4.4.15 TA, Independent dubitative preterit direct	61
4.4.16 TA, Independent dubitative preterit inverse	62
4.4.17 TA, Independent dubitative preterit You-and-Me direct	64
4.4.18 TA, Independent dubitative preterit You-and-Me inverse	64
4.4.19 TA, Conjunct indicative direct	65
4.4.20 TA, Conjunct indicative inverse	66
4.4.21 TA, Conjunct indicative You-and-Me direct	68
4.4.22 TA, Conjunct indicative You-and-Me inverse	68
4.4.23 TA, Conjunct indicative preterit direct	69
4.4.24 TA, Conjunct indicative preterit inverse	70
4.4.25 TA, Conjunct indicative preterit You-and-Me direct	72
4.4.26 TA, Conjunct indicative preterit You-and-Me inverse	72

4.4.27 TA, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative direct	73
4.4.28 TA, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative inverse	74
4.4.29 TA, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative You-and- Me direct	76
4.4.30 TA, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative You-and- Me inverse	76
4.4.31 TA, Conjunct dubitative direct	77
4.4.32 TA, Conjunct dubitative inverse	78
4.4.33 TA, Conjunct dubitative You-and-Me direct	80
4.4.34 TA, Conjunct dubitative You-and-Me inverse	80
4.4.35 TA, Conjunct dubitative preterit direct	81
4.4.36 TA, Conjunct dubitative preterit inverse	82
4.4.37 TA, Conjunct dubitative preterit You-and-Me direct	85
4.4.38 TA, Conjunct dubitative preterit You-and-Me inverse	85
4.4.39 TA, Imperative immediate	86
4.4.40 TA, Imperative delayed	87
4.4.41 Formal differences	88
4.5 Transitive Inanimate verbs	90
4.5.01 Paradigms	91
4.5.02 TI, Independent indicative neutral	91
4.5.03 TI, Independent indicative preterit	92

4.5.04	TI, Independent dubitative neutral	92
4.5.05	TI, Independent dubitative preterit	93
4.5.06	TI, Conjunct indicative neutral	93
4.5.07	TI, Conjunct indicative preterit	94
4.5.08	TI, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative	94
4.5.09	TI, Conjunct dubitative neutral	95
4.5.10	TI, Conjunct dubitative preterit	95
4.5.11	TI, Imperative immediate	96
4.5.12	TI, Imperative delayed	96
4.5.13	Formal differences	96
4.6	Other paradigms	97
4.6.01	The diminutive paradigms	97
4.6.02	The relational paradigms	97
4.6.03	Relational, Independent indicative neutral	99
4.6.04	Relational, Independent indicative preterit	99
4.6.05	Relational, Independent dubitative neutral	100
4.6.06	Relational, Independent dubitative preterit	100
4.6.07	Relational, Conjunct indicative neutral	101
4.6.08	Relational, Conjunct indicative preterit	101
4.6.09	Relational, Conjunct subjunctive and iterative	102
4.6.10	Relational, Conjunct dubitative neutral	102
4.6.11	Relational, Conjunct dubitative preterit	103
4.6.12	Relational, Imperative immediate	103
4.6.13	Relational, Imperative delayed	103

4.6.14 Formal differences	104
4.7 Endings	104
4.7.01 Position	104
4.7.02 Theme signs	106
4.7.03 <i>-im-</i> , /em/	107
4.7.04 <i>-a:-</i> , /a:/	107
4.7.05 <i>-e-</i> , /e:/	108
4.7.06 <i>-∅-</i> , /∅/	108
4.7.07 <i>-ikw-</i> , /ekw/	109
4.7.08 <i>-ikawi-</i> , /ekawi/	109
4.7.09 <i>-∅-</i> , /∅/	110
4.7.10 <i>-i-</i> , /i/	110
4.7.11 <i>-iti-</i> /eti/; <i>-it-</i> , /et/	110
4.7.12 <i>-am-</i> , /am/	110
4.7.13 <i>-amw-</i> , /amw/	111
4.7.14 <i>-a-</i> , /a/	111
4.7.15 <i>-e-</i> , /e:/	111
4.7.16 <i>-iri-</i> , /eri/	112
4.7.17 Mode signs	113
4.7.18 <i>-ttay-</i> , /htay/	113
4.7.19 <i>-o(:)kk-</i> , /oLhk/	113
4.7.20 <i>-o(:)toke-</i> , /oLtoke:/	114
4.7.21 <i>-o(:)k-</i> , /oLk/	115
4.7.22 <i>-o(:)pan-</i> , /oLpan/	115

4.7.23	<i>-ipan-</i> , / <i>epan</i> /; <i>-pa:n-</i> , / <i>pa:n</i> /; <i>-pan-</i> , / <i>pan</i> /	116
4.7.24	<i>-en-</i> , / <i>e:n</i> /	117
4.7.25	<i>-e-</i> , / <i>e:h</i> /	118
4.7.26	Person endings	118
4.7.27	<i>-iṣṣi-</i> , / <i>ehṣi</i> /	118
4.7.28	<i>-n-</i> , / <i>n</i> /; <i>-∅-</i> , / <i>∅</i> /	119
4.7.29	<i>-a:n-</i> , / <i>a:n</i> /	119
4.7.30	<i>-ak-</i> , / <i>ak</i> /	120
4.7.31	<i>-it-</i> , / <i>it</i> /	120
4.7.32	<i>-n-</i> , / <i>n</i> /; <i>-∅-</i> , / <i>∅</i> /; <i>-an-</i> , / <i>an</i> /	121
4.7.33	<i>-at-</i> , / <i>at</i> /	121
4.7.34	<i>-isk-</i> , / <i>esk</i> /	121
4.7.35	<i>-i-</i> , / <i>i</i> /	122
4.7.36	<i>-ina:n-</i> , / <i>ena:n</i> /	122
4.7.37	<i>-tta:n-</i> , / <i>hta:n</i> /	122
4.7.38	<i>-a:kk-</i> , / <i>a:hk</i> /	123
4.7.39	<i>-akitt-</i> , / <i>akiht</i> /	123
4.7.40	<i>-iyamitt-</i> , / <i>iyamiht</i> /	124
4.7.41	<i>-ina:no-</i> , / <i>ena:naw</i> /	124
4.7.42	<i>-tta:no-</i> , / <i>hta:naw</i> /	124
4.7.43	<i>-ino-</i> , / <i>enaw</i> /	125
4.7.44	<i>-akkw-</i> , / <i>ahkw</i> /; <i>-itakkw-</i> , / <i>etahkw</i> /	125
4.7.45	<i>-ta:(n)-</i> , / <i>ta:(n)</i> /	126
4.7.46	<i>-ina:wa:w-</i> , / <i>ena:wa:w</i> /	126

4.7.47	-tta:wa:w-, /hta:wa:w/	126
4.7.48	-iwa:w-, /ewa:w/	127
4.7.49	-ekw-, /e:kw/	127
4.7.50	-akw-, /akw/	128
4.7.51	-ita:kw-, /eta:kw/	128
4.7.52	-ikkw-, /ehkw/; -k-, /k/	128
4.7.53	-(na:)niwan-, /(na:)niwanw/	129
4.7.54	-t-, /t/	129
4.7.55	-k-, /k/	130
4.7.56	-kw-, /kw/	130
4.7.57	-ϕ-, /ϕ/	130
4.7.58	-w-, /wa/	131
4.7.59	-w-, /wi/; -wa-, /wah/	131
4.7.60	-k-, /k/	131
4.7.61	-k-, /k/	132
4.7.62	-wa:-, -wa:w-, /wa:w/	132
4.7.63	-i-, /ih/	134
4.7.64	-ϕ-, /h/	134
5.	Pronoun inflection	135
5.1	Introduction	135
5.2	Personal pronouns	135
5.3	Demonstrative pronouns	136
5.4	Indefinite pronouns	138

5.4.01	<i>awi:n</i> 'who'	139
5.4.02	<i>ta:n</i> 'which'	140
5.4.03	<i>kotak</i> 'the other, another'	140
5.4.04	<i>awiyak</i> 'someone'	141
5.4.05	<i>kekwa:n</i> 'something'	142
6.	Word formation	143
6.1	Introduction	143
6.1.01	The first type of derivation	144
6.1.02	The second type of derivation	145
6.2	Compounds	148
6.2.01	Nominal compounds	149
6.2.02	Verbal compounds	150
6.2.03	Particle compounds	155
6.3	Roots	156
6.3.01	Classes	156
6.3.02	Postradicals	158
6.3.03	Reduplication	159
6.3.04	Relative roots	160
7.	Medials	161
7.1	Classes	161
7.1.01	Kinship medials	162
7.1.02	Body part medials	166
7.1.03	Classificatory medials	179
7.2	Pre-and postmedials	185

8. Noun finals	186
9. Intransitive verb finals	211
9.1 Animate intransitive finals	212
9.1.01 Stems ending in <i>-a:-</i>	212
9.1.02 Stems ending in <i>-e-</i>	216
9.1.03 Stems ending in <i>-i:-</i>	225
9.1.04 Stems ending in <i>-i-</i>	226
9.1.05 Stems ending in <i>-o-</i>	234
9.1.06 Stems ending in <i>-n-</i>	243
9.2 Inanimate intransitive finals	245
10. Transitive verb finals	253
10.1 Classes	254
10.1.01 Transitive animate stems ending in <i>-h-</i>	254
10.1.02 Transitive animate stems ending in <i>-m-</i>	258
10.1.03 Transitive animate stems ending in <i>-n-</i>	262
10.1.04 Transitive animate stems ending in <i>-r-</i>	264
10.1.05 Transitive animate stems ending in <i>-t-</i>	267
10.1.06 Transitive animate stems ending in <i>-Vw-</i>	269
10.1.07 Transitive animate stems ending in <i>-Cw-</i>	275
10.2 Prefinals	279
11..Particle finals	281
12. Phonology	286
12.1 Morphophonemics	286

12.2	Insertion rules	289
12.2.01	Connective /i/	289
12.2.02	Connective /t/	290
12.2.03	Connective /n/	291
12.2.04	Connective /y/	291
12.3	Palatalization rules	292
12.3.01	Mutation of -t- to -š- and -c-.	292
12.3.02	Mutation of -t- to -s-.	292
12.4	Vowel variations	293
12.4.01	Vowel replacement	293
12.4.02	Semivowel deletion and vowel lengthening	294
12.4.03	Vowel deletion	295
12.4.04	Contraction	295
12.5	Phonemics	296
12.5.01	/p, t, c, k/	297
12.5.02	/s, š/	297
12.5.03	/h/	299
12.5.04	/m, n/	299
12.5.05	/r/	299
12.5.06	/w, y/	300
12.5.07	Clusters	301
12.5.08	Vowels	301

Appendix A: Text analysis	303
Appendix B: Notes	340
References	346
Lexicon	354
Table of English glosses	600

1. Introduction

This dissertation is intended to be an introductory description of what is now called Atikamekw, a Cree dialect spoken in the interior of southwestern Quebec, Canada. Its immediate purpose is to give a detailed account of the limited corpus of Atikamekw speech material I have collected from various informants during field trips at Manouane, Weymontachie and Obedjiwan, from 1974 to 1977.

The main object of the study to be presented is a synchronic description of the inflectional and derivational categories of Atikamekw. Although it is not meant to be diachronic or comparative, some aspects of this study are concerned with historical developments of forms and comparisons with other Cree dialects.

This dissertation is not meant to be an exhaustive research on the morphological structure of Atikamekw, nor does it pretend to be an unmodifiable linguistic analysis. In fact, since there is almost nothing published yet on this dialect, the present work is intended to be a framework of reference for further studies, and is thus subject

to improvement and completion. The presentation of the linguistic data on Atikamekw is organized in terms of Bloomfield's conceptual frame, as illustrated in *Algonquian* (1946), *Eastern Ojibwa* (1958) and *The Menomini Language* (1962).

1.1 The designation 'Atikamekw'

There has been considerable variation in the literature regarding the designation of the bands living in the upper St. Maurice region of the Province of Quebec. In the early records (see Sulte 1933, Tessier 1935, Thwaites 1902), the French appellations *Gens-des-Terres* (People of the Inlands) and *Tribus de l'intérieur* (Tribes of the Interior) are commonly used to name the 'Attikamègues', also called 'Poissons-Blancs' (White fish) and the 'Tête-de-Boule' (Round Heads).

Up until very recently, many scholars were led to believe that the designation *Tête-de-Boule* was a word made up by the French Canadians to designate the Atikamekw.

"Après cette dernière date (1680), on ne rencontre plus de mention des Attikamègues, ou Poissons-Blancs, mais il y a des Têtes-de-Boule partout. A mon avis, c'est un changement de nom inventé par les Canadiens du pays" (B. Sulte, 1933).

A close examination of the early records, however, reveals that the Atikamekw and the *Têtes-de-Boule* may have been two distinct tribes, the latter replacing the former, decimated 'because of smallpox and in

consequence of their numerous wars with the Iroquois' (Burger 1953). N. Clermont (1977), quoting Kinietz (1940), observes that the name Têtes-de-Boule, according to the district supervisor Raudot, designates another tribe, the Machatanitibis, culturally distinct from the Atikamekw.

Oral traditions (according to Burger 1953) and archeological evidence (Clermont 1977) seem to concord on keeping the Têtes-de-Bouledistinct from (and successors of) the Atikamekw. The Têtes-de-Boule were 'an Algonquian tribe who then roamed through the wilderness north of Lake Superior. The remnant of this tribe migrated, in the 19th century, to the St-Maurice river' (Thwaites 1902). If this is correct, then there is no doubt that the name Atikamekw has been reinstored very recently to designate the Têtes-de-Boule. It should be noticed that, even today, the terms Atikamekw and Têtes-de-Boule are not generally accepted among the Indians, the designation 'Cree' being preferred.

1.2 The classification of Atikamekw

The Atikamekw are less than three thousands and live in three villages: Manouane, Weymontachie and Obedjiwan. The surrounding dialects are Cree spoken further north, Montagnais in the east, and

Algonkin in the west. Frequent contacts are made with the Algonkins and the Montagnais; impressionistically, the level of intelligibility is relatively high¹.

The main features that have led to the classification of all the Cree dialects are the reflexes of Proto-Algonquian *ʔ and *k. PA *ʔ remains /ʔ/ in the Montagnais dialects located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, up to Sept-Iles, and becomes /n/ further north (or /y/ in some villages) and on the Labrador Coast. From Mistassini and Waswanipi (a few hundred miles north of Obedjiwan), west to James Bay, are the /y/ dialects. Atikamekw has /r/ as reflex of PA *ʔ. PA *k remains /k/ in Atikamekw as in the western Cree dialects, and becomes /c/ before front vowels in Mistassini Cree and in all the Montagnais dialects. A thorough dialect survey is still needed to account for the further subgroupings that are found within the Montagnais and the Cree dialects of Quebec. (For further discussion on Cree dialects, see Wolfart 1971 and 1973, p. 7-10).

The identification of Atikamekw as a Cree dialect was done by Michelson (1933 and 1939) who used Coopers's linguistic material. Before Cooper, Atikamekw was classified either as a mixture of Chippewa and Christinaux (Quaife 1921) or as an Algonquin-Ojibwa dialect (Davidson 1928)².

Atikamekw displays a large set of relational paradigms, 'a peculiarity of the Cree verb' (Bloomfield 1928, p. 429), and contrasts, with Arapaho and Micmac (Goddard 1967, p. 68) exclusive and inclusive endings. Phonologically, the reflex of PA *θ is Atikamekw /t/ as in all the Cree dialects. The Atikamekw phoneme /r/, a trill alveolar which sometimes alternates with /l/ word initially at Obedjiwan, is the reflex of PA *ʔ, *nʔ, *hʔ and *ʔʔ (see no 12.5.05).

PA *θ distinct from PA *ʔ is required only by Cree and Arapaho. Some occurrences of Atikamekw /r/, however, point toward pre-Cree *ʔ. The PA word for 'tongue' is *-i:θan- (Haas 1958). But pre-Cree *-i:lan- has to be posited for Cree *mita'yune* (Watkins), *miteyaniy* (Lacombe), *utelini* (Lemoine) and Atikamekw *oteriniy*. A similar situation exists for 'to hide him'; besides PA *kyaaθeewa (Bloomfield 1946, no 233) a pre-Cree form with *ʔ is needed to account for *ka'yao* (Watkins), *kalaw* (Lemoine) and Atikamekw *ka:rew*.

Some transitive animate finals also point toward pre-Cree *ʔ. For instance, besides PA *-p(w)eθ- 'grind, saw' (Hewson 1974), there is pre-Cree *-po(:)l-; *ke'skipooyao* (Watkins), *tāskipuyew* (Lacombe), *təhimpul* (Lemoine) and Atikamekw *-po:r-*.

1.3 Field work

The present description is based on linguistic data collected on a part-time basis, from 1974 to 1977. Many informants from Manouane, Weymontachie and Obedjiwan contributed to the grammatical analysis to be presented.

Mrs. Suzanne Dubé, from Manouane, is in her early sixties. She provided me with many sacred stories and her knowledge of medicinal plants was a source of many fascinating lexical studies. She is, with Mrs. Joe Saganash from Weymontachie, one of the rare informants not to speak French fluently. All the others were perfectly bilingual.

Mr. Marc Dubé, 32, her son, whose unflinching interest in his native language was an invaluable support to this work, served as a chief informant. Besides providing me with many linguistic forms, he was used to phonological transcription, and his help was highly appreciated in the grammatical analysis of his mother's stories. Mrs. Louise Guérin, Mr. E. Ottawa and J. Boivin were of great help in checking data and providing insightful comments on the Atikamekw word structure.

Mrs Thérèse Boivin and Mr. Edouard Chelton, from Weymontachie, Mrs. C. Mattawa and Mr. S. Awashish, from Obedjiwan, helped greatly in the preparation of the lexicon. All of them are in their early thirties, and bilingual.

1.4 Abbreviations and orthography

Technical abbreviations are explained when introduced in this work, but the list is given here for convenience. Many of these are familiar to Algonquianists.

TA	Transitive Animate verb
TI	Transitive Inanimate verb
AI	Animate Intransitive verb
AI2	Animate Intransitive verb of class 2
II	Inanimate Intransitive verb
AN	Animate Noun
IN	Inanimate Noun
N	Noun
P	Particle
Pr	Pronoun
R	Root
M	Medial
L	Locative form
d.	dependent (always followed by AN or IN)
f	final (always preceded by the abbreviation of a morphological class; e.g., Nf, TAf, AIf)
M	Manouane
W	Weymontachie
O	Obedjiwan

The sound system inventory of a Cree dialect is relatively simple. Thanks to the materials published by many scholars (Bloomfield, Edwards, Ellis, Wolfart, to name by a few), the phonological units essential to the Cree structure are already known. This is also true for the phonological rules, and more specifically, for the partially ordered morphophonemic rules. The symbols used in the underlying representations of Atikamekw words follow Bloomfield's spelling for Cree, with the regular substitutions generally made by Algonquianists, that is, *o* instead of 'u', and *e:* for 'ǵ'.

The phonemic transcriptions are indicated by italics and the morphophonemic representation is enclosed in slashes. The following symbols are used: three short vowels *i*, *a*, *o*, and four long, *i:*, *e*, *a:*, *o:*. Since *e* is always long, it is not marked phonemically. The consonants are *p*, *t*, *k*, *t͡ʃ* (written *c*), *s*, *ʃ* (written *š*), *h*, *m*, *n*, *r*; the semivowels are *w* and *y*. Since *h* is not phonemic at the beginning nor at the end of a word, it is not written; /*h*/ appears morphophonemically in these positions.

The morphophonemic notation distinguishes /*e:*/ from /*e*/, the former yielding *e*, the latter *i*. This level of representation adds the symbols /*θ*/ and /*L*/; /*θ*/ yields *t* which is palatalized to *š* before a high front vowel (see 12.3.01), and /*L*/ is used to mark the length of a preceding vowel over morpheme boundary in certain environments (12.4.02).

2. Grammatical Categories

2.1 Introduction

According to morphology and syntactic function, Atikamekw words are basically classified into four major parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb and particle. The part of speech of a stem is morphologically determined by the final of this stem. Nouns, pronouns and verbs are distinguished by differing and partly overlapping patterns of inflection. Particles are not inflected.

2.2 Major inflectional categories

The major inflectional categories are gender, number, person and obviation. Gender is animate and inanimate. In general, nouns belong to only one gender, but for some of them, there is a sustained oscillation in gender assignment due to semantic differentiation and dialectal dissimilarities (see 3.2.02). Gender is, with transitivity, one of the major dimensions which characterizes the basic classes of verb stems. Indeed, the gender of the goal distinguishes the transitive

animate stems from the transitive inanimate, and the gender of the actor differentiates the animate intransitive verbs from the inanimate intransitive (see 4.1). Thus, gender provides a basic criterion for the general classification of noun stems and for the inflectional and derivational classification of verb stems. All of them must be marked in the lexicon as being animate or inanimate.

Number is singular and plural. Almost all nouns are submitted to the number contrast, but some occur in the singular only. There is no number contrast in the obviative forms of animate and inanimate nouns (see 3.3), and in animate verbs. Only the inanimate intransitive verbs display different sets of forms that distinguish singular obviative from plural obviative (see 4.3).

Persons are: first, second, first and second, third and indefinite. When plural, the first person does not include the addressee and is called 'exclusive', as opposed to the first and second, which is 'inclusive'. The person priority order is second, first and third. In transitive animate verbs, for instance, whenever a second person, actor or goal, is involved, the inflection of the second person has to appear. If the first person, actor or goal, is involved, but not the second, then the inflection of the first person takes precedence over the third. The person priority order combines with the category of direction in transitive animate verbs to determine the direct and inverse paradigms (see 4.4.01).

Obviation is a distinction made between two third persons within a given context; the first third person is proximate, the second is obviative. Within the last category, a distinction is made between a nearer obviative and a further obviative. Animate nouns are inflected for both obviatives, inanimate nouns are marked for the further obviative only. In verbs, this distinction is not morphologically expressed.

All the combinations of these major inflectional categories are abbreviated as shown in table 1, p. 12.

2.3 Inflection

Atikamekw words are inflected in three different ways: by prefixes, by initial change and by endings. The prefixes and the inflectional endings are found in all classes of words, the particles being excluded, and the latter, in a relatively fixed order. Initial change occurs in verbs inflected for the conjunct order.

2.3.01 Prefixes

The personal prefixes occur in the independent order of verbs, in the possessive forms of nouns and in the personal pronoun paradigm. There are three mutually exclusive personal prefixes: second person (or addressee)

Table 1

Abbreviations	PERSONS					GENDER		NUMBER		OBVIATION		
	First	Second	First and Second	Third	Indefinite	Animate	Inanimate	Singular	Plural	Proximate	Nearer	Further
1	+					+		+				
1p	+					+			+			
2		+				+		+				
12			+			+			+			
2p		+				+			+			
3				+		+		+		+		
3p				+		+			+	+		
3'				+		+		(+)	(+)		+	
3''				+		+		(+)	(+)			+
0				+			+	+		+		
0p				+			+		+	+		
0'				+			+	+			+	
0'p				+			+		+		+	
0''				+			+	(+)	(+)			+
Indf					+	+		(+)	(+)			

ki-, first person (or speaker) *ni-*, and third person (neither addressee nor speaker) *o-* which alternates with $\emptyset-$. The third person prefix *o-* occurs in possessed nouns, in the personal pronouns and in some secondarily derived intransitive verbs based on possessed nouns.

In nouns, the personal prefixes denote the possessor. In dependent stems, the third person prefix is lengthened; the shorter form simply indicates a general or indefinite possessor (see 3.4). In the plural forms of nouns, the personal prefixes combine with inflectional endings (see 3.7.01).

In transitiveⁱⁿanimate and in intransitive verbs, the personal prefixes always refer to the actor. And since some inflectional endings are identical (1 and 2 in the singular forms throughout the independent order, 1p and 12 in the dubitative mode), the distinctions of person rest on these prefixes only. In the transitive animate verbs, the personal prefixes are matched with the category of direction (see 4.4.01) and consequently cannot be specific as to actor or goal.

2.3.02 Initial change

Certain verbs inflected for conjunct display initial change, that is, a systematic replacement of vowels in the first syllable of the stem.

In compound stems, initial change affects the first member of the compound. It occurs sporadically in the indicative mode, and always in the iterative mode. No examples have been found of verbs inflected in the dubitative mode that did not have initial change.

Initial change is as follows:

/i/ and */a/* are replaced by */e:/*; e.g., AI, iterative, 3, *meṣaka:te* 'whenever he arrives by water' (stem *miṣaka:-*); II, indicative, 0', *ayeko:terik* 'that the other (in.) is hanged everywhere' (stem: *ako:te-*, with the reduplicated prefix *ay-*, untouched by initial change).

/o/ is replaced by */we:/*; e.g., AI, iterative, 3, *kweṣkosite* 'whenever he wakes up' (stem: *koṣkosi-*).

/e:/ is replaced by */iye:/*, and */a:/* by */iya:/*; e.g., AI, indicative, 3p, *piyesa:kiweparicik* 'that they are coming out in vehicle' (preverb *pe* 'movement toward speaker'; TA, dubitative, 1-3, *wiya:pama:waken* 'whether I see him' (stem: *wa:pam-*).

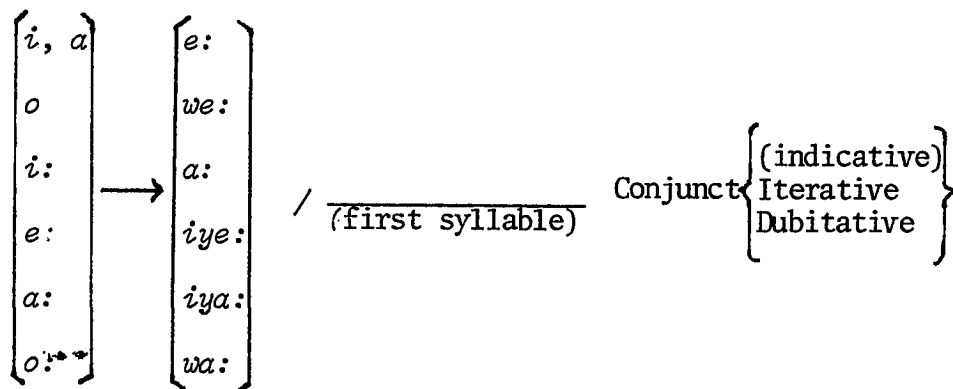
/i:/ is replaced by */a:/*; e.g., AI, indicative, indf., *ka:ka:skewa:skoparina:niwakk* 'where one takes a short cut in the wood (place name)', (stem: *ki:sk-*, reduplicated form).

/o:/ is replaced by */wa:/*; e.g., TI, indicative, 3, *twa:takk* 'that he does it' (stem: *to:t-*).

Preverbs are usually affected by initial change. Exceptions are found, however. In the sample text given in appendix A (see sentences no 30 and 31), two examples are found where the preverbs *-ati-* and *-pe-*

are unaltered when followed by verbs having the reduplication prefix *ay-*. In both cases, initial change operates on the initial vowel of the stem, not on the preverb. E.g., *ati-ayerini:ska:ke* (iterative), 'whenever men will begin to be' (stem: *iriniw*); *pe-ayeko:terik* (indicative), 'the other (in.) is hanging everywhere toward him' (stem: *ako:te-*).

Initial change resembles a telescoping rule; this process of vowel ablaut looks as if it was a phonological derivation whose at least one intermediate stage had been lost. Synchronically, the best way of expressing initial change would probably be by a rule of morphologization, as in the following:



2.3.03 Endings

Inflectional endings of nouns, verbs and pronouns are discussed in chapter 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

3. Noun Inflection

3.1 Introduction

Noun stems are inflected for gender, number, person and obviation. They are possessed or unpossessed, and among the former, some occur only in possessed forms (dependent stems). Some possessed nouns are alienable and unalienable. All nouns may have a locative form, and some exhibit the preterit ending */epan/*.

The noun endings occur in a relatively fixed order. Immediately after the stem, in first position, is the possessive theme sign */em/*, homonymous with the obviative theme sign of the transitive animate verbs (see 4.7.03). The occurrences of */em/* in possessed nouns is highly irregular (see 3.7.03). The obviative theme sign */eri/*, which marks the obviative possessor of both animate and inanimate nouns, and the person endings are mutually exclusive, and thus pertain to the same position class. In position 3, are found the third person endings */(w)a/* for animate nouns, */(w)i/* and */(w)ah/* for inanimate nouns. The locative ending */ehk/*, the animate plural */k/* and obviative */h/* are mutually exclusive and occur in last position.

3.2 Gender

The animate and inanimate endings /*wa*/ and /*wi*/ occur after stems ending in a vowel, /*a*/ and /*i*/ elsewhere. These vowels are subject to apocope, except in a few monosyllabic stems, but by no means in all of them; compare, for instance, *ka:kw* 'porcupine', *ma:kw* 'loon' and *niska* 'goose', *maskwa* 'bear'.

The addition of derived suffixes based on transitive and intransitive finals does not alterate the gender of the stem. E.g., from AN *okima:w* 'chief' are formed AN *okima:kka:n* 'elected chief' and AN *oki-ma:šišš* 'counsellor, advisor'; from IN *akopp* 'dress' are formed IN *akoppison* 'bandage' and IN *akoppisoni:ya:py* 'cataplasm'.

In compounds, gender is usually determined by the second member; e.g., IN *masko-nakwa:kan* 'bear-snare' (AN *maskwa* 'bear', IN *nakwa:kan* 'snare').

3.2.01 Semantic groupings

In Atikamekw, as well as in any other languages, there is no apt correspondences between 'the extrinsic classification imposed by a language' and 'the intrinsic properties of entities' (Hockett, 1966, p. 59). Consequently, any semantic grouping as to gender does not provide sufficient grounds to predict, with a certain amount of certainty, the

proper gender of a noun; and thus, the taxonomic value of the following groups is relatively low.

Nouns and personal pronouns which denote persons, animals, spirits, trees and legendary beings are usually animate. E.g., *ki:r* 'you (sg)'; *na:pew* 'man, male, husband'; *na:tawew* 'Iroquois'; *ci:pay* 'corpse, skeleton, ghost'; *atikkw* 'horse, caribou'; *ki:šikk* 'cedar-tree'; *atimokka:n* 'dog make of plush'. Animal hides and articles of garment made from them are animate; e.g., *mo:swaya:n* 'moose skin'; *wa:pošwa:n* 'rabbit skin'.

A few articles of clothing and of personal adornment are also animate; e.g., *pakotehon* 'belt'; *arakapešša:kan* 'trousers, pants'; *ta:pitte-pison* 'earring'; *mi:kis* 'pearl'. Certain body parts (or growths) of humans and animals are animate; e.g., *ociceikom* 'wart'; *mi:kon* 'feather'; *oškišiy* 'lip'; *oškittekom* 'ear-wax'.

Some plants and their products, and a few parts of plants, are animate. E.g., *patak* 'potatoe (from French: patate)'; *pikiw* 'gum, rosin'; *paka:n* 'hazel-nut, nut'; *ošoškweto:w* 'mushroom, pine cone'; *oško:škota:-minaškw* 'orchid'. Wheat and its products are also animate; e.g., *pakkwe-šikan* 'bannock, flour'; *ši:pahikan* 'fried bannock (with meat)'; *na:pa:new* 'flour'; *ci:paw* (0) 'bread'. Tobacco and objects related to it are animate; e.g., *ci:štema:w* 'tobacco'; *ospwa:kan* 'pipe'.

A few natural objects are animate; e.g., *acakkošš* 'star'; *ko:n* 'snow'; *miškomy* 'ice'; *onimiskiw* 'thunder'; *pi:ssimw* 'month, sun, moon'. Also animate are a few items of personal use, including utensils and artifacts; e.g., *apwi* 'oar'; *arapiy* 'net, fishing net'; *askikk* 'bucket, kettle'; *assa:m* 'snowshoe'; *ato:ss* 'arrow head'; *namok* 'bone used to weave snowshoe'; *ota:pa:na:skw* 'toboggan'; *pakkwekkicišš* 'frying pan'; *šeštoku* 'thread'; *šima:kan* 'spear, dart'; *šo:toro* 'cauldron (from French: chaudron)'; *tewehikan* 'drum'; *to:ha:n* 'ball'.

Included in the last group are the playing cards which are all animate; e.g., *co:kar* 'Joker (from English: Joker)'; *ka:ka:kišš* (M, W) 'club card'; *ka:moti:yew* 'ace of spade'; *ka:ro* 'diamond (from French: carreau)'; *ni:šošinahikanišš* 'deuce'; *otehisinahikan* 'heart card'; *pik* 'spade card (from French: pique)'; *šima:kanišš* 'jack card'.

As to inanimate nouns, no apparent groupings can be advanced, except the inanimate abstract nouns derived from animate intransitive verbs with the noun final /win/; e.g., *atoskewin* 'hunting' from AI *atoske-* 'to go hunting'.

3.2.02 Gender assignment

Some nouns, mainly selected among those that have been introduced recently in the language, show dialectal differences in gender assignment. Thus, *towekan* 'motor' is animate at Weymontachie, but inanimate

at Manouane. The words *skito* 'skidoo' and *kisi:pekahikan* 'soap' are animate at Weymontachie and at Obedjiwan, but inanimate at Manouane.

A few stems are both animate and inanimate, differing by their meanings. E.g., *mištikw* is animate in the meaning of 'tree, wood', and inanimate in the meaning of 'stick'; *assinīy* is animate when meaning 'rock, stone, mine', and inanimate when referring to common rocks or stones to which no importance of any kind is given, and in combination as in *mo:sassinīy* 'rifle bullet'; *cikka:pešš* is animate when naming the legendary hero and inanimate in the meaning of 'cabbage'; *ta:piš-ka:kan* 'necktie, scarf' is animate, but inanimate when meaning 'necklace, harness'.

In legends, a shift of gender is found among inanimate nouns which become animate within their syntactic environment. The reverse situation, animate nouns becoming inanimate, does not seem to occur. Hence, one may describe the animate gender as 'absorptive':

'The genders of Algonquian are not balanced; the animate gender is, as it were, absorptive (...). Thus, there are routes for a shift of gender from inanimate to animate, but not the opposite'. (Hockett, 1959).

Examples are found in the sample text (see Appendix A, sentence no 5, for instance): *ki: itew o:ciškiššā* 'he said so to him, his ass'. The word *ociškišš* 'ass, anus, buttocks' is inanimate, but becomes temporarily animate in a situation where a legendary hero talks to it; the

verb is transitive animate, and the animate obviative ending /a-h/, restricted to animate nouns, then shows up. When the object of the verb is plural, the shift of gender is less clear, since /a-h/ is also the ending of the inanimate plural.

3.3 Number

The plural of animate nouns is /k/ added to the animate ending; e.g., *assa:mak* 'snowshoes'; *namessak* 'fishes'. Inanimate nouns add /ah/ to the stem; e.g., *ci:ma:na* 'canoes'; *masinahikana* 'books'. Both suffixes follow the possessive theme sign /em/ and the plural possessor endings, should they be used; e.g., *kinapaka:ttikomak* 'your boards'; *oci:ma:niwa:wa* 'their canoes'.

When comparing the relative importance of this category with that of other inflectional categories, one often gets the impression that, in Atikamekw, if not in all Algonquian languages, the number contrast is far from having the importance it shows in Indoeuropean languages. This impression is based not only on the fact that irregularities in number concord are found much more frequently than irregularities in gender concord. More important, examples where the number contrast is neutralized are found in the inflection of obviative possessed and unpossessed animate nouns (see 3.5 below).

Almost all nouns are submitted to number contrast. Some, however, mainly proper nouns, place names, mass nouns denoting liquids or indefinitely divisible substances, occur in the singular only. E.g., *A:ni:* 'Annie'; *Manawa:n* 'Manouane'; *maskomite* 'bear-fat'; *na:pa:new* 'flour'; *ko:n* 'snow'; *nipiy* 'water'.

Some nouns have a collective and a non-collective meaning in the singular form; e.g., *iriniw* 'man, people'; *mitti* 'piece of firewood, firewood'; *na:tawew* 'Iroquois, the Iroquois nation'. When plural, only the non-collective meaning shows up. Thus, for instance, *wi:rississ* 'hair, (head of) hair, mane' has the plural form *wi:rississa* meaning 'several (single) hairs' but not 'several manes'.

There is no number contrast in the obviative forms of both animate and inanimate nouns; e.g., AN *o:štessa* 'his brother or brothers'; AN *onapaka:ttikomiriw* 'his board or boards'; IN *masinahikana:ttikomiriw* 'pencil or pencils'. The same is true for the locative forms: *assiniyikk* 'on a stone or on stones'.

3.4 Person

All nouns are basically third person. Anaphoric reference to possessor is made by personal prefixes in the singular forms, and by a combination of prefixes and endings in the plural forms. The person endings

are: first exclusive /*ena:n*/, first inclusive /*enaw*/, second and third plural /*ewa:w*/. These endings also occur in verbs.

The indefinite possessor is marked by the prefix /*o*/ and the animate noun is not inflected for obviative; e.g., *ota:šokan* 'someone's bridge'. The third person prefix is lengthened before dependent stems; e.g., AN *o:kossissa* 'his son or sons'; IN *o:ciccy* 'his hand'.

3.5 Obviation

Obviation is a distinction made between two third persons within a given context. The first third person is unmarked and called proximate. It is said to be 'in focus' (Wolfart 1973, no 2.21, p. 17) and represents, in Bloomfield's term (1962, p. 38, quoted by Wolfart) 'the topic of discourse, the person nearest the speaker's point of view, or the person earlier spoken of and already known'. The second third person is marked and called obviative.

Within the obviative category, a distinction is made between a nearer obviative and a further obviative. The nearer obviative is marked by the ending /*ah*/ in animate nouns and by /*ø*/ in inanimate nouns; e.g., AN *o:štessa* 'his elder brother'; IN *o:ci:ma:n* 'his canoe'. The further obviative is marked by the ending /*eri*/ in both animate and inanimate nouns. E.g., AN *Marc o:štessa o:napaka:ttikomiriw* 'Marc's brother's board'; IN *o:štessa Marc o:ci:ma:niriw* 'Marc's brother's canoe'.

The ending /*eri*/ alternates with /*eni*/ when added to n-stems. Proper names are freely marked as to nearer obviative, they never take the further obviative ending; e.g., *ki:wa:pamew Marc* or *Marca o:štessiriw* 'he saw Marc's brother'.

The chief problem is to determine when a noun should be considered as further obviative. There is a great deal of variation on that matter; things are as if two different spans, within the obviative, were equally possible. For instance, when a verb inflected for third person is followed by possessed nouns, there are two distinct possibilities of expressing obviation. The first shows only one span; one noun will be nearer obviative, all the others will be further obviative. E.g., *ki:-wa:pamew Marc(a) o:štessiriw o:napaka:ttikomiriw* 'he saw Marc's brother's board'. The second possibility allows the speaker to introduce a new span after the nearer obviative; e.g., *ki:wa:pamew Marc(a) o:štessa o:napaka:ttikomiriw* 'he saw Marc's brother's board'.

The unpossessed noun related to a double-object verb is regularly inflected for further obviative; e.g., *mi:rew masinahikana:ttikoriw o:tatama* 'he gives a pencil to his father'. When a possessed noun is related to a double-object verb, the nearer obviative is used when there is pronominal agreement, and the further obviative otherwise; e.g., *mi:rew o:štessa o:ci:ma:n* 'he gives his (own) canoe to his brother'; *mi:rew o:štessa o:ci:ma:niniw* 'he gives his (the other) canoe to his brother'.

In general, there is agreement for obviation between actor and verb; e.g., *wa:pamew atimwa e ki: miskamirici o:skaniniw* 'he is looking at the dog that found his (own) bone'; *wa:pamikoriwa o:kossissa o:temiriw* 'his son is looking at his (the other) dog'.

3.6 The preterit ending /epan/

Nouns and pronouns that occur with the preterit ending /epan/ 'past, absent, no longer alive' are not frequent. The only examples recorded are some kinship terms and the pronoun *awi:n* 'who'. E.g., *o:kkomipana* 'my late grandmother'; *awi:nipan* 'who was it?'

3.7 Paradigms

The following paradigms do not take into account the possessive theme sign /em/ which would have to appear before these endings. Both phonological and morphophonological representations are given below.

3.7.01 Animate nouns

	3		3p	
1	<i>ni- -ϕ-</i>	<i>/a/</i>	<i>ni- -ak</i>	<i>/a-k/</i>
2	<i>ki- -ϕ-</i>	<i>/a/</i>	<i>ki- -ak</i>	<i>/a-k/</i>
1p	<i>ni- -ina:n-</i>	<i>/ena:n-a/</i>	<i>ni- -ina:nak</i>	<i>/ena:n-a-k/</i>
12	<i>ki- -ino-</i>	<i>/enaw-a/</i>	<i>ki- -inawak</i>	<i>/enaw-a-k/</i>
2p	<i>ki- -iwa:w-</i>	<i>/ewa:w-a/</i>	<i>ki- -iwa:wak</i>	<i>/ewa:w-a-k/</i>

	3'		3''	
1	<i>ni- -a-</i>	<i>/a-h/</i>		
2	<i>ki- -a-</i>	<i>/a-h/</i>		
1p	<i>ni- -ina:na-</i>	<i>/ena:n-a-h/</i>		
12	<i>ki- -inawa-</i>	<i>/enaw-a-h/</i>		
2p	<i>ki- -iwa:wa-</i>	<i>/ewa:w-a-h/</i>		
3	<i>o- -a-</i>	<i>/a-h/</i>	<i>o- -iriw</i>	<i>/eri-w/</i>
3p	<i>o- -iwa:wa-</i>	<i>/ewa:w-a-h/</i>		

3.7.02 Inanimate nouns

	3		3p	
1	<i>ni- -ϕ-</i>	<i>/i/</i>	<i>ni- -a-</i>	<i>/ah/</i>
2	<i>ki- -ϕ-</i>	<i>/i/</i>	<i>ki- -a-</i>	<i>/ah/</i>
1p	<i>ni- -ina:n-</i>	<i>/ena:n-i/</i>	<i>ni- -ina:na-</i>	<i>/ena:n-ah/</i>
12	<i>ki- -ino-</i>	<i>/enaw-i/</i>	<i>ki- -inawa-</i>	<i>/enaw-ah/</i>
2p	<i>ki- -iwa:w-</i>	<i>/ewa:w-i/</i>	<i>ki- -iwa:wa-</i>	<i>/ewa:w-ah/</i>

0'

1, 1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-iriw</i>	<i>/eri-w/</i>
2, 12, 2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-iriw</i>	<i>/eri-w/</i>
3, 3p	<i>o-</i>	<i>-iriw</i>	<i>/eri-w/</i>

The plural possessor is not marked in obviative inanimate nouns. Hence the following sentence *ki: miskam kitaštotiniriw* means 'he found your (sg or pl) hat or hats'.

3.7.03 The possessive theme sign /em/

The use of the possessive theme sign /em/ is highly irregular in Atikamekw, and there seems to be no simple and satisfactory set of rules, either phonological, morphological or semantic, that can account synchronically for its occurrence in possessed themes. The ending /em/ appears to be lexicalized in many dependent stems, any occurrence of these nouns without /em/ are ungrammatical; e.g., *o:kkoma* 'his wife'. In some other dependent stems, /em/ marks the alienable possession; compare, for instance, *noštikwa:n* 'my head (unalienable)' and *noštikwa:nim* 'my head (of an animal)' (notice the occurrence of /em/ after n-stems; this does not occur in Plains Cree, see Wolfart 1973, no 3121, p. 28); *nosit* 'my foot (unalienable)' and *nositim* 'my foot (of an animal)'; *kimi:kon* 'your

feather (unalienable)' and *kimi:konim* 'your feather (alienable)'. In independent stems, the use of /em/ follows very closely the rules already given by Ellis (1962, p. 2-16) for James Bay Cree. It is often used after postvocalic and postconsonantal -w-, although some body parts are excluded. Stems in -iy- are irregular; *nitacca:pim* 'my bow' is found besides *ninipiy* 'my water'. Stems that have preserved the animate ending /a/ always shows /em/ in the possessive form; e.g., *o:niskama* 'his goose'.

3.7.04 The locative ending /ehk/

The locative suffix /ehk/ 'in, on, at' is used with both possessed and unpossessed noun stems. This ending occurs in the same position as the plural endings /k/ and /ah/, and the obviative endings /ah/ and /eri/. E.g., *no:cimikk* 'in the wood'; *sa:ki:kk* 'at the outlet of the river'; *noštikwa:nikk* 'on my head'.

4. Verb Inflection

4.1 Introduction

In Atikamekw as well as in all Algonquian languages, the derivational and the inflectional patterns of verbs are divided into two types according to the dimension of transitivity¹. Each type, transitive and intransitive, is further subdivided into two classes by the dimension of gender. This grammatical category is applied to the goal of transitive verbs and to the actor of intransitive verbs. The verb classes are thus,

transitive animate (TA); e.g., *wa:pamew* 'he sees him'

transitive inanimate (TI); e.g., *wa:pattam* 'he sees it'

animate intransitive (AI); e.g., *ma:ca:w* 'he is leaving'

inanimate intransitive (II); e.g., *ki:šitew* 'it is cooked'

The transitive animate (TA) and the animate intransitive (AI) verbs undergo further subdivisions within the span of their inflectional endings (see 4.4.01 and 4.2.01 respectively).

This classification is mainly based on the first derivational

element to appear in a verb, namely the final. The main functions of this element is to determine transitivity and to characterize the actor and the goal as to gender².

4.1.01 Orders and modes

Verbal inflection is made in three orders: independent, conjunct and imperative. These orders are found throughout the four classes of verbs given above, with the exception of the inanimate intransitive verbs which do not have, for obvious reasons, an imperative order. Each order is essentially defined by the type of sentences or clauses in which they are found, and by different, but sometimes partly overlapping, sets of inflectional affixes. Verbs are inflected by prefixes, initial change and endings; the occurrence of these into the orders is as shown in table 2:

	Independent	Conjunct	Imperative
Prefixes	+	-	-
Initial change	-	+	-
Endings	+	+	+

Verbs inflected for independent order appear in declarative sentences and take prefixes (2.3.01); e.g., *ni ki: miskwew kinapaka:t-tikoma* 'I found your board'. Verbs inflected in the imperative order

occur in command or request sentences; e.g., *wa:pamikkok* '(you, pl) look at them'. The forms of the conjunct order occur in subordinate clauses as well as in relative and locative nominal clauses; e.g., *ni ka wa:pama:w ma:ca:ne* 'I will see him when I leave'; *ka:kinokama:k* 'Long lake (place name)'.

To present a satisfactory scheme of the modal categories that would take into account all the features of the verbal system as a whole is a very difficult task to fulfil as regard to the overall patterning of modes, sub-modes and tenses that proliferate in Atikamekw. Much more work is needed to disentangle the problems, for instance, of the inner system of morphological contrasts that are found within certain modes of the conjunct order³. In spite of these difficulties, however, the Ellis's scheme (1971) is here adopted in the presentation of the Atikamekw verbal system⁴.

<u>Order</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Sub-mode</u>
Independent	Indicative	Neutral and Preterit	
	Dubitative	Neutral and Preterit	
Conjunct	Indicative	Neutral and Preterit	Changed and Unchanged
	Subjunctive	Neutral	Unchanged
	Iterative	Neutral	Changed
	Dubitative	Neutral and Preterit	Changed
Imperative	Immediate		
	Delayed		

The independent order has two modes, the indicative and the dubitative, each in turn having neutral and preterit tenses. The modes of the conjunct order parallel closely those of the independent with the addition of the subjunctive and iterative modes, which do not have preterit forms. Verbs inflected for conjunct are subject to initial change (2.3.02). In the imperative order, there is contrast between immediate and delayed modes; the last one simply indicates that the command or request is to be performed later in time.

4.1.02 Person sets

For the clarity of the discussion in the following chapters, a distinction is made between third and non-third person sets. This does not raise any particular problem in AI, II and TI paradigms, since only one referent is morphologically expressed. In the TA paradigms, the forms are conveniently classified as follows:

- a) third person set: both persons, actor and goal, are third
- b) non-third person set: only one person, actor or goal, is third
- c) you-and-me set: none of the persons involved is third.

The fact that both third persons are involved in TA verbs does not imply that they are both morphologically expressed. In fact, this distinction reflects the historical formation of the verbs in Cree. It

should be remembered that the actual forms are the result of a tremendous amount of paradigmatic blending. In the third person set of transitive verbs, Cree and Menomini show the reflexes of forms pertaining to the Proto-Algonquian absolute paradigm in which the goal of the verb was not morphologically expressed. In the non-third person set, both languages have the reflexes of the objective paradigm in which both actor and goal were morphologically marked. (See Goddard 1967, no 3.4, p. 74; Wolfart 1973, no 5.614, p. 52).

The Atikamekw person sets simply reflects this situation throughout the TA paradigms, even when the goal is specifically marked as obviative. The endings /eme:w/ and /eme:wak/ (the theme sign /em/ marking an obviative goal in the direct forms of the independent order, see 4.7.03) have not been found in the third person set of Atikamekw TA verbs, although they are reported to occur in Plains and James Bay Cree⁵.

4.2 Animate Intransitive verbs

Only one referent, namely the animate actor, is morphologically expressed in the animate intransitive verbs. All AI verbs are morphologically, but not semantically, intransitive.

4.2.01 Classes

The animate intransitive verbs are subdivided into two classes. The first set is made of the AI verbs that are semantically intransitive. These are the most numerous, and are simply identified as AI into the lexicon. E.g., *pimottew* 'he is walking'; *apiw* 'he sits'. Verbs that are semantically transitive belong to the second set. In the lexicon, these are also identified as AI with the exception of a small subset of verbs whose finals, always ending in /a:/ are paired with transitive animate finals (see 10.1.01 and 10.1.04). These are marked as AI2 in the lexicon; they correspond to Bloomfield's 'pseudo-transitive'. E.g., AI *apwew* 'he is roasting (it)'; AI2 *a:pacitta:w* 'he uses it' (corresponding to TA *a:pacihew* 'he uses him').

Some verbs of the first group are sometimes used as semantically transitive verbs. In quoting or in naming, the AI form is often preferred to the transitive stem; e.g., in the sample text, sentence no 32, '*mi:nišš*' *kata itwa:niwan* 'blueberry' people will say'.

4.2.02 Paradigms

Animate intransitive finals end either in /i, i:, e:, a:, o/ or in /n/. Before the endings of the non-third person set, stems ending in /e:/ replace that vowel by /a:/ in the independent order and whenever

the actor is indefinite. E.g., *niminikkwa:n* 'I am drinking' (stem: *minikkwe-*); *metawa:niwan* 'someone is playing' (stem: *metawe-*). This vowel replacement does not occur in the diminutive and relational paradigms (see 4.6.01 and 4.6.02).

A /y/ is inserted between stems ending in a vowel and the non-third person set of suffixes in the conjunct indicative, subjunctive and iterative (4.2.07-09). E.g., *ma:ca:ya:n* 'that I leave'. This /y/ may have played a certain role in the development of the *ni*-alternant forms of AI n-stems (see Wolfart 1973, no 5.52, p. 50-51). Stems ending in /n/ show the form /n/ in the third person set of the independent and conjunct orders, and the form /ni/ in the non-third person set of the conjunct order. The *ni*-alternant is supposed throughout the relational paradigms (4.6.02).

The short ending *-niwan-* for indefinite actor occurs with stems ending in /a:/ or in /e:/, the last one being regularly replaced by /a:/ before this suffix. The longer alternant *-na:niwan-* occurs elsewhere; n-stems add connective /i/. E.g., *ma:ca:niwan* 'someone leaves' (stem: *ma:ca:-*); *minikkwa:niwan* 'someone drinks' (stem: *minikkwe-*); *takoššini-na:niwan* 'someone arrives' (stem: *takoššin-*).

In the third person forms of the conjunct indicative, subjunctive and iterative (4.2.07-09), and in the second person of the immediate

imperative (4.4.12), the first endings occur with stems ending in a vowel, the second with n-stems; this /n/ is replaced by /h/ before the ending /k/. E.g., *ma:ca:t* 'that he leaves'; *takoššikk* 'that he arrives'; *ma:ca:* 'leave'; *ma:skoššini* 'lie down'. In the third person plural of n-stems, however, the indicative conjunct *-kik-* alternates with *-cik-* (preceded by connective /i/); e.g., *takoššikkik*, *takoššinicik* 'that they arrive'.

At Manouane, the third person ending *-t-* of the indicative conjunct is palatalized in absolute final position; e.g., *ma:ca:c* 'that he leaves'. The suffix *-t-* is preserved in this position at Weymontachie and at Obedjiwan.

The obviative ending /*eri*/ is found with vowel stems; in n-stems, /*eri*/ alternates with /*eni*/. E.g., *ma:ca:riwa* 'the other is leaving'; *takoššiniwa*, *takoššiniriwa* 'the other arrives'.

For the suffixes written with a capital /L/, see 12.4.02.

4.2.03 AI, Independent, Indicative, Neutral

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-n</i>	<i>/n/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-n</i>	<i>/n/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-na:n</i>	<i>/ena:n/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:no, -no</i>	<i>/ena:naw, enaw/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:wa:w</i>	<i>/ena:wa:w/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-w, -\emptyset</i>	<i>/wa/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-wak</i>	<i>/wa-k/</i>
3'	\emptyset -	<i>-iriwa, -iniwa</i>	<i>/eri-wa-h/</i>
Indf.	\emptyset -	<i>-(na:)niwan</i>	<i>/(na:)niwan-wa/</i>

4.2.04 AI, Independent, Indicative, Preterit

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ttay</i>	<i>/htay/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ttay</i>	<i>/htay/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-tta:n</i>	<i>/hta:n/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-tta:no</i>	<i>/hta:naw/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-tta:wa:w</i>	<i>/hta:wa:w/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-o(:)pan</i>	<i>/oLpan/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-o(:)panak</i>	<i>/oLpan-a-k/</i>
3'	\emptyset -	<i>-iri:pan(a)</i>	<i>/eri-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
Indf.	\emptyset -	<i>-(na:)niwano:pan</i>	<i>/(na:)niwan-wa-oLpan/</i>

4.2.05 AI, Independent, Dubitative, Neutral

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-na:toke</i>	<i>/n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:toke</i>	<i>/n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-na:na:toke</i>	<i>/ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:na:toke</i>	<i>/ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:wa:toke</i>	<i>/ena:wa:w-oLtoke:/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-o(:)toke</i>	<i>/\emptyset-oLtoke:/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-o(:)tokenak</i>	<i>/\emptyset-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
3'	\emptyset -	<i>-iri:toke(na)</i>	<i>/eri-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>
Indf.	\emptyset -	<i>-(na:)niwano:toke</i>	<i>/(na:)niwan-wa-oLtoke:/</i>

4.2.06 AI, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-na:kopan</i>	<i>/n-a-oLk-oLpan/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:kopan</i>	<i>/n-a-oLk-oLpan/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-na:na:kopan</i>	<i>/ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:na:kopan</i>	<i>/ena:naw-oLk-oLpan/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-na:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/ena:wa:w-oLk-oLpan/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-okopan</i>	<i>/\emptyset-oLk-oLpan/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-okopanak</i>	<i>/\emptyset-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
3'	\emptyset -	<i>-iri:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/eri-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
Indf.	\emptyset -	<i>-(na:)niwanokopan</i>	<i>/(na:)niwan-wa-oLk-oLpan/</i>

4.2.07 AI, Conjunct, Indicative, Neutral

1	-(y)a:n	/(y)a:n/
2	-(y)an	/(y)an/
1p	-(y)a:kk	/(y)a:hk/
12	-(y)akkw	/(y)ahkw/
2p	-(y)ekw	/(y)e:kw/
3	-t, -k	/t, k/
3p	-cik, -kik	/t-i-k, k-i-k/
3'	-irici	/eri-t-i-h/
Indf.	-(na:)niwakk	/(na:)niwan-k/

4.2.08 AI, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit

1	-(y)a:pa:n	/(y)a:n-pa:n/
2	-(y)apan	/(y)an-pan/
1p	-(y)a:kkipan	/(y)a:hk-i-pan/
12	-(y)akkopan	/(y)ahkw-i-pan/
2p	-(y)ekopan	/(y)e:kw-i-pan/
3	-span, -kipan	/t-pan, k-i-pan/
3p	-wa:span, -kwa:pan	/wa:w-t-pan, k-wa:w-pan/
3'	-irispan(a)	/eri-t-pan-(a-h)/
Indf.	-(na:)niwakkipan	/(na:)niwan-k-i-pan/

4.2.09 AI, Conjunct, Subjonctive and Iterative

1	-(y)a:ne	/(y)a:n-e:h/
2	-(y)ane	/(y)an-e:h/
1p	-(y)a:kke	/(y)a:hk-e:h/
12	-(y)akkwe	/(y)ahkw-e:h/
2p	-(y)ekwe	/(y)e:kw-e:h/
3	-te, -ke	/t-e:h, k-e:h/
3p	-twa:we, -kwa:we	/t-wa:w-e:h, k-wa:w-e:h/
3'	-irite(na)	/eri-t-e:-(n-a-h)/
Indf.	-(na:)niwakke	/(na:)niwan-k-e:h/

4.2.10 AI, Conjunct, Dubitative, Neutral

1	-wa:nen	/w-a:n-e:n/
2	-wanen	/w-an-e:n/
1p	-wa:kkwen	/w-a:hkw-e:n/
12	-wakkwen	/w-ahkw-e:n/
2p	-wekwen	/w-e:kw-e:n/
3	-okwen	/w-kw-e:n/
3p	-owa:kwen	/w-wa:w-kw-e:n/
3'	-irikwen(a)	/eri-kw-e:n-(a-h)/
Indf.	-(na:)niwanokwen	/(na:)newan-wa-kw-e:n/

4.2.11 AI, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit

1	-wa:pa:nen	/w-a:n-pa:n-e:n/
2	-wapanen	/w-an-pan-e:n/
1p	-wa:kkopanen	/w-a:hkw-i-pan-e:n/
12	-wakkopanen	/w-ahkw-i-pan-e:n/
2p	-wekopanen	/w-e:kw-i-pan-e:n/
3	-okopanen	/w-kw-i-pan-e:n/
3p	-owa:kopanen	/w-wa:w-kw-i-pan-e:n/
3'	-iririkopanen(a)	/eri-kw-i-pan-e:n-(a-h)/
Indf.	-(na:)niwanokopanen	/(na:)niwan-wa-kw-i-pan-e:n/

4.2.12 AI, Imperative, Immediate

2	- \emptyset , -i	/ \emptyset , -i/
12	-ta:(n)	/ta:(n)/
2p	-k(w)	/k/

4.2.13 AI, Imperative, Delayed

2	-o(:)kkan	/oLhk-an/
12	(missing)	
2p	-o(:)kkek(w)	/oLhk-e:k/

4.2.14 Formal differences

The AI endings of the independent and conjunct indicative neutral are identical to those of Plains and James Bay Cree. The only difference is in the obviative form where Plains Cree shows an unpalatalized third person ending /t/ in the indicative conjunct (Wolfart 1973, p. 43).

The third person set of the independent indicative preterit agrees with that of James Bay Cree; in this set, /htay/ is found only in Plains. The endings of the third person plural have been leveled out in Atikamekw, /ak/ being used instead of /i:k/ in James Bay. In the third person plural of the independent preterit, Ellis's form (1971, p. 87) shows the third person plural -wa:- (/wa:w/), while Atikamekw uses the animate third person plural marker /k/, the third person ending /wa:w/ being restricted to the paradigms of the conjunct order, the indicative neutral excepted.

In the 12 forms of the immediate imperative order, Atikamekw /ta:n/ is identical to the Plains Cree form (Wolfart 1973, p. 43), and freely alternates with /ta:/ (cf. the Albany ending /ta:(k)/). E.g., *ma:ea:ta:*, *ma:ea:ta:n* 'let us (incl.) leave'. In the 2p form, the general tendency is to retain the final -w- (cf. Bloomfield 1946, p. 100, PA *-ko), -w- being lost in Plains and James Bay Cree, and among some Atikamekw speakers.

4.3 Inanimate Intransitive verbs

Only one referent, the inanimate actor, is morphologically expressed by the inanimate intransitive endings. As opposed to the inanimate nouns, there is a number contrast in the obviative forms of II verbs. AI stems that do not have inanimate counterpart of their own, and TI stems with inanimate actor add the suffix /oImakan/; in the latter, this suffix is added to the theme sign /amu/ (see 4.5.01).

4.3.01 Paradigms

Inanimate intransitive finals end either in /i, e:a:/ or in /n/. In the following paradigms, when one person shows two endings, the first to appear always occurs with vowel stems, the second with n-stems. The obviative ending /eri/ alternates with /eni/ as in the AI verbs. In the indicative, subjunctive and iterative modes of the conjunct order, a preceding /n/ is regularly replaced by /h/ before the endings of 0 and 0p. E.g., *pipokk* (/pipohk/) 'that it is winter'.

4.3.02 II, Independent, Indicative, Neutral

0	∅-	-w, -∅	/wi, ∅/
0p	∅-	-wa	/wah/
0'	∅-	-iriw, -iniw	/eri-wi/
0'p	∅-	-iriwa, -iniwa	/eri-wah/

4.3.03 II, Independent, Indicative, Preterit

0	∅-	-pan, -o:pan	/(oL)pan/
0p	∅-	-pana, -o:pana	/(oL)pan-ah/
0'	∅-	-iri:pan	/eri-oLpan/
0'p	∅-	-iri:pana	/eri-oLpan-ah/

4.3.04 II, Independent, Dubitative, Neutral

0	∅-	-o(:)toke	/oLtoke:/
0p	∅-	-o(:)tokena	/oLtoke:-n-ah/
0'	∅-	-iri:toke	/eri-oLtoke:/
0'p	∅-	-iri:tokena	/eri-oLtoke:-n-ah/

4.3.05 II, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit

0	∅-	<i>-okopan</i>	<i>/oLk-oLpan/</i>
0p	∅-	<i>-okopana</i>	<i>/oLk-oLpan-ah/</i>
0'	∅-	<i>-iri:kopan</i>	<i>/eri-oLk-oLpan/</i>
0'p	∅-	<i>-iri:kopana</i>	<i>/eri-oLk-oLpan-ah/</i>

4.3.06 II, Conjunct, Indicative, Neutral

0		<i>-k</i>	<i>/k/</i>
0p		<i>-ki</i>	<i>/k-ih/</i>
0'		<i>-irik</i>	<i>/eri-k/</i>
0'p		<i>-iriki</i>	<i>/eri-k-ih/</i>

4.3.07 II, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit

0		<i>-kipan</i>	<i>/k-i-pan/</i>
0p		<i>-kipana</i>	<i>/k-i-pan-ah/</i>
0'		<i>-irikipan</i>	<i>/eri-k-i-pan/</i>
0'p		<i>-irikipana</i>	<i>/eri-k-i-pan-ah/</i>

4.3.08 II, Conjunct, Subjonctive and Iterative

0	<i>-ke</i>	<i>/k-e:h/</i>
0p	<i>-kwa:we</i>	<i>/k-wa:w-e:h/</i>
0'	<i>-irike</i>	<i>/eri-k-e:h/</i>
0'p	<i>-irikwa:we</i>	<i>/eri-k-wa:w-e:h/</i>

4.3.09 II, Conjunct, Dubitative, Neutral

0	<i>-okwen</i>	<i>/w-kw-e:n/</i>
0p	<i>-okwena</i>	<i>/w-kw-e:n-ah/</i>
0'	<i>-irikwen</i>	<i>/eri-ϕ-kw-e:n/</i>
0'p	<i>-irikwena</i>	<i>/eri-ϕ-kw-e:n-ah/</i>

4.3.10 II, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit

0	<i>-okopanen</i>	<i>/w-kw-i-pan-e:n/</i>
0p	<i>-okopanena</i>	<i>/w-kw-i-pan-e:n-ah/</i>
0'	<i>-irikopanen</i>	<i>/eri-ϕ-kw-i-pan-e:n/</i>
0'p	<i>-irikopanena</i>	<i>/eri-ϕ-kw-i-pan-e:n-ah/</i>

4.3.11 Formal differences

The endings for 0p and 0'p have been leveled out in Atikamekw, /ah/ being used throughout the independent and conjunct order. In the independent indicative, these endings are identical to those found by Ellis (1971, p. 83) at Moose Factory.

The third person plural marker /wa:w/ is found only in the subjunctive and iterative modes (4.3.08) in Atikamekw, thus contrasting with James Bay Cree where it appears in the independent dubitative preterit and in the conjunct order, the indicative neutral being excepted.

4.4 Transitive Animate verbs

In the non-third person sets, two referents, namely the actor and the goal, are morphologically expressed in the transitive animate verbs, at least in the independent order. In the third person sets, inflectional reference is made for the actor only (see 4.1.03).

4.4.01 Themes

The TA endings are grouped into two themes⁶ according to the direction of the action and the person priority order. Each theme displays

more than one theme signs and some of them may occur in both themes (see 4.7.02), although, when doing so, they are not usually found in the same order. The first theme determines the direct forms, and the second, the inverse forms. Whenever they are used, the person prefixes always denote the actor in the direct forms and the goal in the inverse forms.

The direct forms denote action:

- a) by a non-third person on a third person, proximate or obviative; e.g., *niwa:pama:w* 'I see him'; *kiwa:pamima:wa* 'you see the other'.
- b) by a proximate third person on an obviative third person, and by an obviative on a further obviative; e.g., *wa:pamew* 'he sees him'; *wa:pamiriwa* 'the other sees him (another)'.
- c) by a second person on a first person; e.g., *kiwa:pamina:n* 'you (sg or pl) see us (excl.)'.

The inverse forms denote action

- a) by a third person, proximate or obviative, inanimate or indefinite, on a non-third person; e.g., *niwa:pamikuw* 'he sees me'; *kiwa:pamikawin* 'someone sees you(sg)'.
- b) by a third person obviative on a third person proximate, by an inanimate third person on an animate third person, and by a further obviative on an obviative third person; e.g., *wa:pamikoriwa* 'the other (3'') sees him (3')'.

c) by a first person on a second person; e.g., *kiwa:pamitina:wa:w*
'we(excl) see you(pl)'.

Direct and inverse forms are morphologically marked, in the independent and conjunct orders, by theme signs (see 4.7.02-16). The direct and inverse forms are not totally symmetrical, the main differences coming from the insertion of inanimate and indefinite actors in the whole patterning of the TA verbs (for the direct forms involving an indefinite actor acting on a third person goal, see 4.4.02 below. For the inverse forms with inanimate and indefinite actors, see 4.4.41, B).

4.4.02 Paradigms

TA finals end either in a consonant or in a semivowel. Stems in /aw/ followed by morpheme initial /e/ contracts to /a:/. The endings for indefinite actor appear only in the inverse forms of the paradigms given below. In the direct forms, when an indefinite actor acts upon a third person goal, the prefixless verbs with first or second person endings are refused by the Atikamekw, although these forms are found in Plains and in James Bay Cree as well. Instead, the finals (AI) *-a:kaniwi-* /awekaniwi/, and (II) *-a:kaniwan-* /awekaniwan/, forming animate and inanimate intransitive verbs of undergoing, are added directly

to the stems. E.g., AI *akima:kaniwiw*, II *akima:kaniwan* 'someone numbers him, it; he, it, is numbered'. These endings pattern, in the different modes of the independent and conjunct orders, like those of the indefinite actor in the AI paradigms (4.2.03-13).

4.4.03 TA, Independent, Indicative, Direct

-3

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:w</i>	<i>/a:-wa/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:w</i>	<i>/a:-wa/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:na:n</i>	<i>/a:-ena:n-a/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:no</i>	<i>/a:-enaw-a/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:wa:w</i>	<i>/a:-ewa:w-a/</i>

-3p

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:wak</i>	<i>/a:-wa-k/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:wak</i>	<i>/a:-wa-k/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:na:nak</i>	<i>/a:-ena:n-a-k/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:nawak</i>	<i>/a:-enaw-a-k/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:wa:wak</i>	<i>/a:-ewa:w-a-k/</i>

-3'

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:wa</i>	<i>/em-a:-wa-h/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:wa</i>	<i>/em-a:-wa-h/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:na:na</i>	<i>/em-a:-ena:n-a-h/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:nawa</i>	<i>/em-a:-enaw-a-h/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:wa:wa</i>	<i>/em-a:-ewa:w-a-h/</i>
3-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ew</i>	<i>/e:-wa/</i>
3p-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ewak</i>	<i>/e:-wa-k/</i>
3-3''		(missing)	
3p-3''		(missing)	
3'-3''	\emptyset -	<i>-eriwa</i>	<i>/e:-eri-wa-h/</i>

4.4.04 TA, Independent, Indicative, Inverse

3-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikw</i>	<i>/ekw-a/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikw</i>	<i>/ekw-a/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:n</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikono</i>	<i>/ekw-enaw-a/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikowa:w</i>	<i>/ekw-ewa:w-a/</i>

3p-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikok</i>	<i>/ekw-a-k/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikok</i>	<i>/ekw-a-k/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:nak</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-k/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikonawak</i>	<i>/ekw-enaw-a-k/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikowa:wak</i>	<i>/ekw-ewa:w-a-k/</i>

3'-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikoriwa</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-w-a-h/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikoriwa</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-w-a-h/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:na</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-h/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikonawa</i>	<i>/ekw-enaw-a-h/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikowa:wa</i>	<i>/ekw-ewa:w-a-h/</i>

0-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikon</i>	<i>/ekw-i-n/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikon</i>	<i>/ekw-i-n/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:n</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:no</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:naw/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:wa:w</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:wa:w/</i>

Indf-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawin</i>	<i>/ekawi-n-a/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawin</i>	<i>/ekawi-n-a/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawina:n</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:n-a/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:no</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:naw-a/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:wa:w</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:wa:w-a/</i>
3'-3	\emptyset -	<i>-iko</i>	<i>/ekw-a/ (/ekwiw-a/)</i>
0-3	\emptyset -	<i>-iko</i>	<i>/ekw-a/ (/ekwiw-a/)</i>
3'-3p	\emptyset -	<i>-ikowak</i>	<i>/ekw-a-k/ (/ekwiw-a-k/)</i>
0-3p	\emptyset -	<i>-ikowak</i>	<i>/ekw-a-k/ (/ekwiw-a-k/)</i>
3''-3		(missing)	
3''-3p		(missing)	
3''-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ikoriwa</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-wa-h/</i>

4.4.05 TA, Independent, Indicative, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-in</i>	<i>/i-n-a/</i>
2p-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:wa:w</i>	<i>/i-ena:wa:w-a/</i>
2-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:n</i>	<i>/i-ena:n-a/</i>
2p-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:n</i>	<i>/i-ena:n-a/</i>

4.4.06 TA, Independent, Indicative, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>ki- -itin</i>	<i>/eti-n-a/</i>
1-2p	<i>ki- -itina:wa:w</i>	<i>/eti-ena:wa:w-a/</i>
1p-2	<i>ki- -itina:n</i>	<i>/eti-ena:n-a/</i>
1p-2p	<i>ki- -itina:n</i>	<i>/eti-ena:n-a/</i>

4.4.07 TA, Independent, Indicative, Preterit, Direct

-3

1-	<i>ni- -a:ttay</i>	<i>/a:-htay-a/</i>
2-	<i>ki- -a:ttay</i>	<i>/a:-htay-a/</i>
1p-	<i>ni- -a:tta:n</i>	<i>/a:-hta:n-a/</i>
12-	<i>ki- -a:tta:no</i>	<i>/a:-hta:naw-a/</i>
2p-	<i>ki- -a:tta:wa:w</i>	<i>/a:-hta:wa:w-a/</i>

-3p

1-	<i>ni- -a:ttayak</i>	<i>/a:-htay-a-k/</i>
2-	<i>ki- -a:ttayak</i>	<i>/a:-htay-a-k/</i>
1p-	<i>ni- -a:tta:na:nak</i>	<i>/a:-hta:na:n-a-k/</i>
12-	<i>ki- -a:tta:nawak</i>	<i>/a:-hta:naw-a-k/</i>
2p-	<i>ki- -a:tta:wa:wak</i>	<i>/a:-hta:wa:w-a-k/</i>

-3'

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:ttay(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-htay-(a-h)/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:ttay(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-htay-(a-h)/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:hha:na:n(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-hta:na:n-(a-h)/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:tta:naw(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-hta:naw-(a-h)/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:tta:wa:w(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-hta:wa:w-(a-h)/</i>
3-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-epan</i>	<i>/e:-oLpan/</i>
3p-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-epanik</i>	<i>/e:-oLpan-i-k/</i>
3-3''		(missing)	
3p-3''		(missing)	
3'-3''	\emptyset -	<i>-eri:pan(a)</i>	<i>/e:-eri-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.08 TA, Independent, Indicative, Preterit, Inverse

3-, 0-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikottay</i>	<i>/ekw-i-htay-a/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikottay</i>	<i>/ekw-i-htay-a/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikotta:n</i>	<i>/ekw-i-hta:n-a/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikotta:no</i>	<i>/ekw-i-hta:naw-a/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikotta:wa:w</i>	<i>/ekw-i-hta:wa:w-a/</i>

3p-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikottayak</i>	<i>/ekw-i-htay-a-k/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikottayak</i>	<i>/ekw-i-htay-a-k/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikotta:na:nak</i>	<i>/ekw-i-hta:na:n-a-k/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikotta:nawak</i>	<i>/ekw-i-hta:naw-a-k/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikotta:wa:wak</i>	<i>/ekw-i-hta:wa:w-a-k/</i>

The inverse forms with 3' actor are missing

Indf-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawittay</i>	<i>/ekawi-htay-a/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawittay</i>	<i>/ekawi-htay-a/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawitta:n</i>	<i>/ekawi-hta:n-a/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawitta:no</i>	<i>/ekawi-hta:naw-a/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawitta:wa:w</i>	<i>/ekawi-hta:wa:w-a/</i>
3'-3	\emptyset -	<i>-ikopan</i>	<i>/ekw-oLpan-a/</i>
0-3	\emptyset -	<i>-ikopan</i>	<i>/ekw-oLpan-a/</i>
3'-3p	\emptyset -	<i>-ikopanak</i>	<i>/ekw-oLpan-a-k/</i>
0-3p	\emptyset -	<i>-ikopanak</i>	<i>/ekw-oLpan-a-k/</i>
3''-3		(missing)	
3''-3p		(missing)	
3''-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ikori:pan(a)</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
0-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ikori:pan(a)</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.09 TA, Independent, Indicative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ittay</i>	<i>/i-htay-a/</i>
2p-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itta:wa:w</i>	<i>/i-hta:wa:w-a/</i>
2-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itta:n</i>	<i>/i-hta:n-a/</i>
2p-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itta:n</i>	<i>/i-hta:n-a/</i>

4.4.10 TA, Independent, Indicative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itittay</i>	<i>/eti-htay-a/</i>
1-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ititta:wa:w</i>	<i>/eti-hta:wa:w-a/</i>
1p-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ititta:n</i>	<i>/eti-hta:n-a/</i>
1p-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ititta:n</i>	<i>/eti-hta:n-a/</i>

4.4.11 TA, Independent, Dubitative, Direct

-3

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:toke</i>	<i>/a:-oLtoke:/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:toke</i>	<i>/a:-oLtoke:/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:na:na:toke</i>	<i>/a:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:na:toke</i>	<i>/a:-enaw-oLtoke:/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:wa:toke</i>	<i>/a:-ewa:w-oLtoke:/</i>

-3p

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:tokenak</i>	<i>/a:-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:tokenak</i>	<i>/a:-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:na:na:tokenak</i>	<i>/a:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:na:na:tokenak</i>	<i>/a:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:wa:tokenak</i>	<i>/a:-ewa:w-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>

-3'

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:toke(na)</i>	<i>/em-a:-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:toke(na)</i>	<i>/em-a:-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:na:na:toke(na)</i>	<i>/em-a:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:na:toke(na)</i>	<i>/em-a:-enaw-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:wa:toke(na)</i>	<i>/em-a:-ewa:w-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>
3-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-etoke</i>	<i>/e:-oLtoke:/</i>
3p-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-etokenak</i>	<i>/e:-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
3-3''		(missing)	
3p-3''		(missing)	
3'-3''	\emptyset -	<i>-eri:toke(na)</i>	<i>/e:-eri-oLtoke:-n-a-h/</i>

4.4.12 TA, Independent, Dubitative, Inverse

	3-		
-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikotoke</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikotoke</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikowa:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-ewa:w-oLtoke:/</i>
	3p-		
-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikotokenak</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikotokenak</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:tokenak</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:tokenak</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikowa:tokenak</i>	<i>/ekw-ewa:w-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>

The inverse forms with 3' actor are missing

	0-		
-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-i-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-i-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:wa:toke</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:wa:w-oLtoke:/</i>

Indf-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawina:toke</i>	<i>/ekawi-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:toke</i>	<i>/ekawi-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawina:na:toke</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:na:toke</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:wa:toke</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:wa:w-oLtoke:/</i>
3'-3	\emptyset -	<i>-ikotoke</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:/</i>
0-3	\emptyset -	<i>-ikotoke</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:/</i>
3'-3p	\emptyset -	<i>-ikotokenak</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
0-3p	\emptyset -	<i>-ikotokenak</i>	<i>/ekw-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
3''-3		(missing)	
3''-3p		(missing)	
3''-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ikori:toke(na)</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>

4.4.13 TA, Independent, Dubitative, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:toke</i>	<i>/i-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2p-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:wa:toke</i>	<i>/i-ena:wa:w-oLtoke:/</i>
2-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:na:toke</i>	<i>/i-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2p-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:na:toke</i>	<i>/i-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>

4.4.14 TA, Independent, Dubitative, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:toke</i>	<i>/eti-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
1-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:wa:toke</i>	<i>/eti-ena:wa:w-oLtoke:/</i>
1p-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:na:toke</i>	<i>/eti-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
1p-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:na:toke</i>	<i>/eti-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>

4.4.15 TA, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit, Direct

-3

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:kopan</i>	<i>/a:-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:kopan</i>	<i>/a:-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:na:na:kopan</i>	<i>/a:-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:na:kopan</i>	<i>/a:-enaw-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/a:-ewa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>

-3p

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:kopanak</i>	<i>/a:-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:kopanak</i>	<i>/a:-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-a:na:na:kopanak</i>	<i>/a:-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:na:kopanak</i>	<i>/a:-enaw-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-a:wa:kopanak</i>	<i>/a:-ewa:w-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>

-3'

1-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
2-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
1p-	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ima:na:na:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
12-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:na:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-enaw-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
2p-	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ima:wa:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-ewa:w-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>
3-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ekopan</i>	<i>/e:-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3p-3'	\emptyset -	<i>-ewa:kopan</i>	<i>/e:-wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3-3''		(missing)	
3p-3''		(missing)	
3'-3''		(missing)	

4.4.16 TA, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit, Inverse

3-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-iko:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-iko:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-enaw-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikowa:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-ewa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>

3p-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-iko:kopanak</i>	<i>/eko-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-iko:kopanak</i>	<i>/eko-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:kopanak</i>	<i>/eko-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:kopanak</i>	<i>/eko-enaw-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikowa:kopanak</i>	<i>/eko-ewa:w-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>

The inverse forms with 3' actor are missing

0-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:kopan</i>	<i>/ekw-i-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:kopan</i>	<i>/ekw-i-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:kopan</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:na:kopan</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikona:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/ekw-ena:wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>

Indf-

-1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawina:kopan</i>	<i>/ekawi-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:kopan</i>	<i>/ekawi-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ikawina:na:kopan</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:na:kopan</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ikawina:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/ekawi-ena:wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>

3'-3	∅-	<i>-iko:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-òLk-oLpan-a/</i>
0-3	∅-	<i>-iko:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3'-3p	∅-	<i>-ikowa:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
0-3p	∅-	<i>-ikowa:kopan</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3''-3		(missing)	
3''-3p		(missing)	
3''-3'	∅-	<i>-ikori:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/eko-eri-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.17 TA, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:kopan</i>	<i>/i-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2p-1	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/i-ena:wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:na:kopan</i>	<i>/i-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2p-1p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:na:kopan</i>	<i>/i-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>

4.4.18 TA, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:kopan</i>	<i>/eti-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
1-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/eti-ena:wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
1p-2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:na:kopan</i>	<i>/eti-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
1p-2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-itina:na:kopan</i>	<i>/eti-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>

4.4.19 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, Direct

	-3	
1-	-ak	/ak/
2-	-at (-ae)	/at/
1p-	-akitt (-akice)	/akiht/
12-	-akkw	/ahkw/
2p-	-ekw	/e:kw/
Indf	-itt (-ice)	/eht/
	-3p	
1-	-akik	/ak-i-k/
2-	-acik	/at-i-k/
1p-	-akiceik	/akiht-i-k/
12-	-akkok	/ahkw-i-k/
2p-	-ekok	/e:kw-i-k/
Indf	-iceik	/eht-i-k/
	-3'	
1-	-imaki	/em-ak-i-h/
2-	-imaci	/em-at-i-h/
1p-	-imakicei	/em-akiht-i-h/
12-	-imakko	/em-ahkw-i-h/
2p-	-imeko	/em-e:kw-i-h/
Indf	-imice	/em-eht-i-h/

3-3'	-a:t, (-a:e)	/a:-t/
3p-3'	-a:eik	/a:-t-i-k/
3-3''	(missing)	
3p-3''	(missing)	
3'-3''	-a:riei	/a:-eri-t-i-h/

4.4.20 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, Inverse

3-		
-1	-it, (-ie)	/it/
-2	-isk	/esk/
-1p	-iyamitt, (-iyamice)	/iyamiht/
-12	-itakkw	/etahkw/
-2p	-ita:kw	/eta:kw/
3p-		
-1	-ieik	/it-i-k/
-2	-iskik	/esk-i-k/
-1p	-iyamieeik	/iyamiht-i-k/
-12	-itakkok	/etahkw-i-k/
-2p	-ita:kok	/eta:kw-i-k/

3'-

-1	<i>-imici</i>	<i>/em-it-i-h/</i>
-2	<i>-imiski</i>	<i>/em-esk-i-h/</i>
-1p	<i>-imiyamicii</i>	<i>/em-iyamiht-i-h/</i>
-12	<i>-imitakko</i>	<i>/em-etahkw-i-h/</i>
-2p	<i>-imita:ko</i>	<i>/em-eta:kw-i-h/</i>

0-

-1	<i>-ikoya:n</i>	<i>/eko-ya:n</i>
-2	<i>-ikoyan</i>	<i>/eko-yan/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikoya:kk</i>	<i>/eko-ya:hk/</i>
-12	<i>-ikoyakkw</i>	<i>/eko-yahkw/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikoyekw</i>	<i>/eko-ye:kw/</i>

Indf-

-1	<i>-ikawiya:n</i>	<i>/ekawi-ya:n/</i>
-2	<i>-ikawiyān</i>	<i>/ekawi-yan/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikawiya:kk</i>	<i>/ekawi-ya:kk/</i>
-12	<i>-ikawiyakkw</i>	<i>/ekawi-yahkw/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikawiyekw</i>	<i>/ekawi-ye:kw/</i>

3'-3	<i>-ikot, (-ikoe)</i>	<i>/eko-t/</i>
0-3	<i>-ikot, (-ikoe)</i>	<i>/eko-t/</i>
3'-3p	<i>-ikoeik</i>	<i>/eko-t-i-k/</i>
0-3p	<i>-ikoeik</i>	<i>/eko-t-i-k/</i>
3''-3	(missing)	
3''-3p	(missing)	
3''-3'	<i>-ikorici</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-t-i-h/</i>
0-3'	<i>-ikorici</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-t-i-h/</i>

4.4.21 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>-iyan</i>	<i>/i-yan/</i>
2p-1	<i>-iyekw</i>	<i>/i-ye:kw/</i>
2-1p	<i>-iya:kk</i>	<i>/i-ya:hk/</i>
2p-1p	<i>-iya:kk</i>	<i>/i-ya:hk/</i>

4.4.22 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>-ita:n</i>	<i>/et-a:n/</i>
1-2p	<i>-itakok</i>	<i>/et-akw-i-k/</i>
1p-2	<i>-ita:kk</i>	<i>/et-a:hk/</i>
1p-2p	<i>-ita:kk</i>	<i>/et-a:hk/</i>

4.4.23 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit, Direct

-3

1-	<i>-akipan</i>	<i>/ak-epan-a/</i>
2-	<i>-atipan</i>	<i>/at-epan-a/</i>
1p-	<i>-akittipan</i>	<i>/akiht-epan-a/</i>
12-	<i>-akkopan</i>	<i>/ahkw-epan-a/</i>
2p-	<i>-ekopan</i>	<i>/e:kw-epan-a/</i>
Indf-	(missing)	

-3p

1-	<i>-akwa:pan</i>	<i>/ak-wa:w-epan-a/</i>
2-	<i>-atwa:pan</i>	<i>/at-wa:w-epan-a/</i>
1p-	<i>-akittwa:pan</i>	<i>/akiht-wa:w-epan-a/</i>
12-	<i>-akkwa:pan</i>	<i>/ahkw-wa:w-epan-a/</i>
2p-	<i>-ekwa:pan</i>	<i>/e:kw-wa:w-epan-a/</i>
Indf-	(missing)	

-3'

1-	<i>-imakipan(a)</i>	<i>/em-ak-epan-(a-h)/</i>
2-	<i>-imatipan(a)</i>	<i>/em-at-epan-(a-h)/</i>
1p-	<i>-imakittipan(a)</i>	<i>/em-akiht-epan-(a-h)/</i>
12-	<i>-imakkopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-ahkw-epan-(a-h)/</i>
2p-	<i>-imekopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-e:kw-epan-(a-h)/</i>
Indf-	(missing)	

3-3'	<i>-a:span</i>	<i>/a:-t-pan-a/</i>
3p-3'	<i>-a:wa:span</i>	<i>/a:-wa:w-t-pan-a/</i>
3-3''	(missing)	
3p-3''	(missing)	
3'-3'''	<i>-a:rispan(a)</i>	<i>/a:-eri-t-pan-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.24 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit, Inverse

3-		
-1	<i>-ispan</i>	<i>/it-pan-a/</i>
-2	<i>-iskipan</i>	<i>/esk-epan-a/</i>
-1p	<i>-iyamittipan</i>	<i>/iyamiht-epan-a/</i>
-12	<i>-itakkopan</i>	<i>/etahkw-epan-a/</i>
-2p	<i>-ita:kopan</i>	<i>/eta:kw-epan-a/</i>
3p		
-1	<i>-iwa:span</i>	<i>/i-wa:w-t-pan-a/</i>
-2	<i>-iskwa:tipan</i>	<i>/esk-wa:w-t-epan-a/</i>
-1p	<i>-iyamittwa:pan</i>	<i>/iyamiht-wa:w-epan-a/</i>
-12	<i>-itakkwa:pan</i>	<i>/etahkw-wa:w-epan-a/</i>
-2p	<i>-ita:kwa:pan</i>	<i>/eta:kw-wa:w-epan-a/</i>

3' -

-1	<i>-imispan(a)</i>	<i>/em-it-pan-(a-h)/</i>
-2	<i>-imiskipan(a)</i>	<i>/em-esk-epan-(a-h)/</i>
-1p	<i>-imiyamittipan(a)</i>	<i>/em-iyamiht-epan-(a-h)/</i>
-12	<i>-imitakkopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-etahkw-epan-(a-h)/</i>
-2p	<i>-imi ta:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/em-eta:kw-epan-(a-h)/</i>

4

0-

-1	<i>-ikoya:pa:n</i>	<i>/eko-ya:n-pa:n-a/</i>
-2	<i>-ikoyapan</i>	<i>/eko-yan-pan-a/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikoya:kkipan</i>	<i>/eko-ya:hk-epan-a/</i>
-12	<i>-ikoyakkopan</i>	<i>/eko-yahkw-epan-a/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikoyekopan</i>	<i>/eko-ye:kw-epan-a/</i>

Indf

-1	<i>-ikawiya:pa:n</i>	<i>/ekawi-ya:n-pa:n-a/</i>
-2	<i>-ikawiyapan</i>	<i>/ekawi-yan-pan-a/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikawiya:kkipan</i>	<i>/ekawi-ya:hk-epan-a/</i>
-12	<i>-ikawiyakkopan</i>	<i>/ekawi-yahkw-epan-a/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikawiyekopan</i>	<i>/ekawi-ye:kw-epan-a/</i>

3'-3	<i>-ikospan</i>	<i>/eko-t-pan-a/</i>
0-3	<i>-ikospan</i>	<i>/eko-t-pan-a/</i>
3'-3p	<i>-ikowa:span</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-t-pan-a/</i>
0-3p	<i>-ikowa:span</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-t-pan-a/</i>
3''-3	(missing)	
3''-3p	(missing)	
3''-3'	<i>-ikorispan(a)</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-t-pan-(a-h)/</i>
0-3'	<i>-ikorispan(a)</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-t-pan-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.25 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>-iyapan</i>	<i>/i-yan-pan-a/</i>
2p-1	<i>-iye:kopan</i>	<i>/i-ye:kw-epan-a/</i>
2-1p	<i>-iya:kkipan</i>	<i>/i-ya:hk-epan-a/</i>
2p-1p	<i>-iya:kkipan</i>	<i>/i-ya:hk-epan-a/</i>

4.4.26 TA, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>-ita:pa:n</i>	<i>/et-a:n-pa:n-a/</i>
1-2p	<i>-itakokipan</i>	<i>/et-akw-i-k-epan-a/</i>
1p-2	<i>-ita:kkipan</i>	<i>/et-a:hk-epan-a/</i>
1p-2p	<i>-ita:kkipan</i>	<i>/et-a:hk-epan-a/</i>

4.4.27 TA, Conjunct, Subjunctive and Iterative, Direct

	-3	
1-	<i>-ake</i>	<i>/ak-e:h/</i>
2-	<i>-ate</i>	<i>/at-e:h/</i>
1p-	<i>-akitte</i>	<i>/akiht-e:h/</i>
12-	<i>-akkwe</i>	<i>/ahkw-e:h/</i>
2p-	<i>-ekwe</i>	<i>/e:kw-e:h/</i>
Indf	(missing)	
	-3p	
1-	<i>-akwa:we</i>	<i>/ak-wa:w-e:h/</i>
2-	<i>-atwa:we</i>	<i>/at-wa:w-e:h/</i>
1p-	<i>-akittwa:we</i>	<i>/akiht-wa:w-e:h/</i>
12-	<i>-akkwa:we</i>	<i>/ahkw-wa:w-e:h/</i>
2p-	<i>-ekwa:we</i>	<i>/e:kw-wa:w-e:h/</i>
Indf	(missing)	
	-3'	
1-	<i>-imake</i>	<i>/em-ak-e:h/</i>
2-	<i>-imate</i>	<i>/em-at-e:h/</i>
1p-	<i>-imakitte</i>	<i>/em-akiht-e:h/</i>
12-	<i>-imakkwe</i>	<i>/em-ahkw-e:h/</i>
2p-	<i>-imekwe</i>	<i>/em-ekw-e:h/</i>
Indf	(missing)	

3-3'	-a:te	/a:-t-e:h/
3p-3'	-a:twawe	/a:-t-wa:w-e:h/
3-3''	(missing)	
3p-3''	(missing)	
3'-3'''	-a:rite(na)	/a:-eri-t-e:h-(n-a-h)/

4.4.28 TA, Conjunct, Subjonctive and Iterative, Inverse

3-		
-1	-ite	/it-e:h/
-2	-iske	/esk-e:h/
-1p	-iyamitte	/iyamiht-e:h/
-12	-itakkwe	/etahkw-e:h/
-2p	-ita:kwe	/eta:kw-e:h/
3p-		
-1	-itwa:we	/it-wa:w-e:h/
-2	-iskwa:we	/esk-wa:w-e:h/
-1p	-iyamittwa:we	/iyamiht-wa:w-e:h/
-12	-itakkwa:we	/etahkw-wa:w-e:h/
-2p	-ita:kwa:we	/eta:kw-wa:w-e:h/

3' -

-1	<i>-imite</i>	<i>/em-it-e:h/</i>
-2	<i>-imiske</i>	<i>/em-esk-e:h/</i>
-1p	<i>-imiyamitte</i>	<i>/em-iyamiht-e:h/</i>
-12	<i>-imitakkwe</i>	<i>/em-etahkw-e:h/</i>
-2p	<i>-imita:kwe</i>	<i>/em-eta:kw-e:h/</i>

0-

-1	<i>-ikoya:ne</i>	<i>/eko-ya:n-e:h/</i>
-2	<i>-ikoyane</i>	<i>/eko-yan-e:h/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikoya:kke</i>	<i>/eko-ya:hk-e:h/</i>
-12	<i>-ikoyakkwe</i>	<i>/eko-yahkw-e:h/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikoyekwe</i>	<i>/eko-ye:kw-e:h/</i>

Indf-

-1	<i>-ikawiya:ne</i>	<i>/ekawi-ya:n-e:h/</i>
-2	<i>-ikawiyane</i>	<i>/ekawi-yan-e:h/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikawiya:kke</i>	<i>/ekawi-ya:hk-e:h/</i>
-12	<i>-ikawiyakkwe</i>	<i>/ekawi-yahkw-e:h/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikawiyekwe</i>	<i>/ekawi-ye:kw-e:h/</i>

3'-3	<i>-ikote</i>	<i>/eko-t-e:h/</i>
0-3	<i>-ikote</i>	<i>/eko-t-e:h/</i>
3'-3p	<i>-ikotwa:we</i>	<i>/eko-t-wa:w-e:h/</i>
0-3p	<i>-ikotwa:we</i>	<i>/eko-t-wa:w-e:h/</i>
3''-3	(missing)	
3''-3p	(missing)	
3''-3'	<i>-ikorite</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-t-e:h/</i>

4.4.29 TA, Conjunct, Subjonctive and Iterative, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>-iyane</i>	<i>/i-yan-e:h/</i>
2p-1	<i>-iyekwe</i>	<i>/i-ye:kw-e:h/</i>
2-1p	<i>-iya:kke</i>	<i>/i-ya:hk-e:h/</i>
2p-1p	<i>-iya:kke</i>	<i>/i-ya:hk-e:h/</i>

4.4.30 TA, Conjunct, Subjonctive and Iterative, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>-ita:ne</i>	<i>/et-a:n-e:h/</i>
1-2p	<i>-itakwa:we</i>	<i>/et-akw-wa:w-e:h/</i>
1p-2	<i>-ita:kkwe</i>	<i>/et-a:hkw-e:h/</i>
1p-2p	<i>-ita:kkwe</i>	<i>/et-a:hkw-e:h/</i>

4.4.31 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, Direct

-3

1-	<i>-a:waken</i>	<i>/a:-w-ak-e:n-a/</i>
2-	<i>-a:waten</i>	<i>/a:-w-at-e:n-a/</i>
1p-	<i>-a:wakitten</i>	<i>/a:-w-akiht-e:n-a/</i>
12-	<i>-a:wakkwen</i>	<i>/a:-w-ahkw-e:n-a/</i>
2p-	<i>-ewekwen</i>	<i>/e:-w-e:kw-e:n-a/</i>
Indf-	(missing)	

-3p

1-	<i>-a:wakenak</i>	<i>/a:-w-ak-e:n-a-k/</i>
2-	<i>-a:watenak</i>	<i>/a:-w-at-e:n-a-k/</i>
1p-	<i>-a:wakittenak</i>	<i>/a:-w-akiht-e:n-a-k/</i>
12-	<i>-a:wakkwenak</i>	<i>/a:-w-ahkw-e:n-a-k/</i>
2p-	<i>ewekwenak</i>	<i>/e:-w-e:kw-e:n-a-k/</i>
Indf-	(missing)	

-3'

1-	<i>-ima:waken(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-w-ad-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
2-	<i>-ima:waten(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-w-at-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
1p-	<i>-ima:wakitten(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-w-akiht-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
12-	<i>-ima:wakkwen(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-w-ahkw-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
2p-	<i>-imewekwen(a)</i>	<i>/em-e:-w-e:kw-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
Indf	(missing)	

3-3'	-a:kwen	/a:-kw-e:n/
3p-3'	-a:wa:kwen	/a:-wa:w-kw-e:n/
3-3''	(missing)	
3p-3''	(missing)	
3'-3''	-a:rikwen(a)	/a:-eri-kw-e:n-(a-h)/

4.4.32 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, Inverse

3-		
-1	-ikwen	/ikw-e:n/
-2	-iskwen	/eskw-e:n/
-1p	-iyamitten	/iyamiht-e:n-a/
-12	-itakkwen	/etahkw-e:n-a/
-2p	-ita:kwen	/eta:kw-e:n-a/
3p		
-1	-iwa:kwen	/i-wa:w-kw-e:n/
-2	-iskwa:kwen	/eskw-wa:w-kw-e:n/
-1p	-iyamittenak	/iyamiht-e:n-a-k/
-12	-itakkwenak	/etahkw-e:n-a-k/
-2p	-ita:kwenak	/eta:kw-e:n-a-k/

3'-

-1	<i>-imikwen(a)</i>	<i>/em-ikw-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-2	<i>-imiskwen(a)</i>	<i>/em-eskw-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-1p	<i>-imiyamittten(a)</i>	<i>/em-iyamiht-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-12	<i>-imitakkwen(a)</i>	<i>/em-etahkw-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-2p	<i>-imita:kwen(a)</i>	<i>/em-eta:kw-e:n-(a-h)/</i>

0-

-1	<i>-ikowa:nen</i>	<i>/eko-w-a:n-e:n/</i>
-2	<i>-ikowanen</i>	<i>/eko-w-an-e:n/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikowa:kkwen</i>	<i>/eko-w-a:hkw-e:n/</i>
-12	<i>-ikowakkwen</i>	<i>/eko-w-ahkw-e:n/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikowekwen</i>	<i>/eko-w-e:kw-e:n/</i>

Indf

-1	<i>-ikawiwa:nen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-a:n-e:n/</i>
-2	<i>-ikawiwänen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-an-e:n/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikawiwa:kkwen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-a:hkw-e:n/</i>
-12	<i>-ikawiwakkwen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-ahkw-e:n/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikawiwekwen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-e:kw-e:n/</i>

3'-3	<i>-ikokwen</i>	<i>/eko-kw-e:n/</i>
0-3	<i>-ikokwen</i>	<i>/eko-kw-e:n/</i>
3'-3p	<i>-ikowa:kwen</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-kw-e:n/</i>
0-3p	<i>-ikowa:kwen</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-kw-e:n/</i>
3''-3	(missing)	
3''-3p	(missing)	
3''-3'	<i>-ikorikwen(a)</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-kw-e:n-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.33 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	<i>-iwanen</i>	<i>/i-w-an-e:n/</i>
2p-1	<i>-iwekwen</i>	<i>/i-w-e:kw-e:n/</i>
2-1p	<i>-iwa:kkwen</i>	<i>/i-w-a:hkw-e:n/</i>
2p-1p	<i>-iwa:kkwen</i>	<i>/i-w-a:hkw-e:n/</i>

4.4.34 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	<i>-itwa:nen</i>	<i>/et-w-a:n-e:n/</i>
1-2p	<i>-itakokwa:wen</i>	<i>/et-akw-i-k-wa:w-e:n/</i>
1p-2	<i>-itwa:kkwen</i>	<i>/et-w-a:kkw-e:n/</i>
1p-2p	<i>-itwa:kkwen</i>	<i>/et-w-a:hkw-e:n/</i>

4.4.35 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit, Direct

-3

1-	-a:wakipanen	/a:-w-ak-epan-e:n-a/
2-	-a:watipanen	/a:-w-at-epan-e:n-a/
1p-	-a:wakittipanen	/a:-w-akiht-epan-e:n-a/
12-	-a:wakkopanen	/a:-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-a/
2p-	-ewekopanen	/e:-w-e:kw-epan-e:n-a/
Indf-	(missing)	

-3p

1-	-a:wakipanenak	/a:-w-ak-epan-e:n-a-k/
2-	-a:watipanenak	/a:-w-at-epan-e:n-a-k/
1p-	-a:wakittipanenak	/a:-w-akiht-epan-e:n-a-k/
12-	-a:wakkopanenak	/a:-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-a-k/
2p-	-ewekopanenak	/e:-w-e:kw-epan-e:n-a-k/
Indf-	(missing)	

-3'

1-	-ima:wakipanen(a)	/em-a:-w-ak-epan-e:n-(a-h)/
2-	-ima:watipanen(a)	/em-a:-w-at-epan-e:n-(a-h)/
1p-	-ima:wakittipanen(a)	/em-a:-w-akiht-epan-e:n-(a-h)/
12-	-ima:wakkopanen(a)	/em-a:-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/
2p-	-imewekopanen(a)	/em-e:-w-e:kw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/
Indf-	(missing)	

3-3'	<i>-a:kopanen</i>	<i>/a:-kw-epan-e:n/</i>
3p-3'	<i>-a:wa:kopanen</i>	<i>/a:-wa:w-kw-epan-e:n/</i>
3-3''	(missing)	
3p-3''	(missing)	
3'-3''	<i>-a:rikopanen(a)</i>	<i>/a:-eri-kw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.36 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit, Inverse

3-		
-1	<i>-ikopanen</i>	<i>/ikw-epan-e:n/</i>
-2	<i>-iskopanen</i>	<i>/eskw-i-kw-epan-e:n/</i>
-1p	<i>-iyamittipanen</i>	<i>/iyamiht-epan-e:n-a/</i>
-12	<i>-itowakkopanen</i>	<i>/eti-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
-2p	<i>-ita:kokopanen</i>	<i>/eta:kw-i-kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
3p-		
-1	<i>-iwa:kopanen</i>	<i>/i-wa:w-ikw-epan-e:n/</i>
-2	<i>-iskowa:kopanen</i>	<i>/eskw-wa:w-kw-epan-e:n/</i>
-1p	<i>-iyamittipanenak</i>	<i>/iyamiht-epan-e:n-a-k/</i>
-12	<i>-itowakkopanenak</i>	<i>/eti-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-a-k/</i>
-2p	<i>-ita:kokopanenak</i>	<i>/eta:kw-i-kw-epan-e:n-a-k/</i>

3'-

-1	<i>-imikopanen(a)</i>	<i>/em-ikw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-2	<i>-imiskokopanen(a)</i>	<i>/em-eskw-i-kw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-1p	<i>-imiyamittipanen(a)</i>	<i>/em-iyamiht-epan-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-12	<i>-imitowakkopanen(a)</i>	<i>/em-eti-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/</i>
-2p	<i>-imita:kokopanen(a)</i>	<i>/em-eta:kw-i-kw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/</i>

0-

-1	<i>-ikowa:pa:nen</i>	<i>/éko-w-a:n-pa:n-e:n-a/</i>
-2	<i>-ikowapanen</i>	<i>/eko-w-an-pan-e:n-a/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikowa:kkopanen</i>	<i>/eko-w-a:hkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
-12	<i>-ikowakkopanen</i>	<i>/eko-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikowekopanen</i>	<i>/eko-w-e:kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>

Indf-

-1	<i>-ikawiwa:pa:nen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-a:n-pa:n-e:n-a/</i>
-2	<i>-ikawiwapanen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-an-pan-e:n-a/</i>
-1p	<i>-ikawiwa:kkopanen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-a:hkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
-12	<i>-ikawiwakkopanen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-ahkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
-2p	<i>-ikawiwekopanen</i>	<i>/ekawi-w-e:kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>

For number sequence only

3'-3	- <i>ikokopanen</i>	<i>/eko-kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
0-3	- <i>ikokopanen</i>	<i>/eko-kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
3'-3p	- <i>ikowa:kopanen</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
0-3p	- <i>ikowa:kopanen</i>	<i>/eko-wa:w-kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
3''-3	(missing)	
3''-3p	(missing)	
3''-3'	- <i>ikorikopanen(a)</i>	<i>/ekw-eri-kw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/</i>

4.4.37 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Direct

2-1	- <i>iwapanen</i>	<i>/i-w-an-pan-e:n-a/</i>
2p-1	- <i>iwekopanen</i>	<i>/i-w-e:kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
2-1p	- <i>iwa:kkopanen</i>	<i>/i-w-a:hkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
2p-1p	- <i>iwa:kkopanen</i>	<i>/i-w-a:hkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>

4.4.38 TA, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit, You-and-Me, Inverse

1-2	- <i>itiwa:pa:nen</i>	<i>/eti-w-a:n-pa:n-e:n-a/</i>
1-2p	- <i>itakokopanen</i>	<i>/et-akw-i-kw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
1p-2	- <i>itwa:kkopanen</i>	<i>/et-w-a:hkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>
1p-2p	- <i>itwa:kkopanen</i>	<i>/et-w-a:hkw-epan-e:n-a/</i>

4.4.39 TA, Imperative, Immediate

2-1	<i>-iššī</i>	<i>/ehšī/</i>
2p-1	<i>-iššīk(w)</i>	<i>/ehšī-k/</i>
2-1p	<i>-iššīina:n</i>	<i>/ehšī-ena:n/</i>
2p-1p	<i>-iššīina:n</i>	<i>/ehšī-ena:n/</i>
2-3	<i>-∅, -i</i>	<i>/∅, i/</i>
2-3p	<i>-ik</i>	<i>/i-k/</i>
2-3'	<i>-im</i>	<i>/em/</i>
12-3	<i>·-a:ta:n</i>	<i>/a:ta:n-a/</i>
12-3p	<i>-a:ta:nak</i>	<i>/a:ta:n-a-k/</i>
12-3'	<i>-ima:ta:n(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:ta:n-(a-h)/</i>
2p-3	<i>-ikkw</i>	<i>/ehkw/</i>
2p-3p	<i>-ikkok</i>	<i>/ehkw-a-k/</i>
2p-3'	<i>-ima:kkw</i>	<i>/em-a:hkw/</i>

4.4.40 TA, Imperative, Delayed

2-1	<i>-iššī:kkan</i>	<i>/ehšī-oLhk-an/</i>
2p-1	<i>-iššī:kkek(w)</i>	<i>/ehšī-oLhk-e:k/</i>
2-1p	<i>-iššī:kka:kk</i>	<i>/ehšī-oLhk-a:hk/</i>
2p-1p	<i>-iššī:kkena:n</i>	<i>/ehšī-oLhk-ena:n/</i>
2-3	<i>-a:kkan</i>	<i>/a:-oLhk-an-a/</i>
2-3p	<i>-a:kkanik</i>	<i>/a:-oLhk-an-i-k/</i>
2-3'	<i>-ima:kkan(a)</i>	<i>/em-a:-oLhk-an-(a-h)/</i>
12-3	<i>-a:kkakk</i>	<i>/a:-aLhk-ahk/</i>
12-3p	(missing)	
12-3'	(missing)	
2p-3	<i>-a:kkekaw</i>	<i>/a:-oLhk-e:kw-a/</i>
2p-3p	<i>-a:kkekak</i>	<i>/a:-oLhk-e:kw-a-k/</i>
2p-3'	(missing)	

4.4.41 Formal differences

A) In the independent indicative, direct and inverse, the endings of the non-third person and of the third person sets are almost identical to those of James Bay and Plains Cree. A slight difference is found in the inverse paradigm of Plains Cree where, in final position */ekw-a/* yields */ek/* for 3-1, 3-2 and 3'-3 endings.

In the you-and-me paradigms, however, the Atikamekw endings show agreement with those of Plains Cree, in all the modes of the independent and conjunct order, by neutralizing the 2-1p and the 2p-1p forms, as well as in the immediate imperative (4.4.39), not the 2p-1 and 2p-1p forms as found in James Bay Cree (See Wolfart 1973, no 5.641, p. 55, Ellis 1971, p. 88-93).

B) The forms with inanimate and indefinite actors are here included in the TA inverse paradigms (as did Ellis 1971). These contain the theme sign */ekw/* which is followed by the AI person endings, with the same neutralization of forms whenever 1p and 12 are involved, in the independent dubitative (4.4.12, 16). The inanimate obviative actor forms are based on the same theme sign to which are added the person endings of the relational paradigms preceded by */w/*. The Atikamekw forms agree with those of James Bay Cree by not using the theme sign */ekw/* in the plural non-third persons of the conjunct inverse paradigms.

C) The plural ending *-ik-*, instead of James Bay Cree *-i:k-*, is heard in the independent indicative preterit forms for 3p-3' and 3'-3p; the longer form may be used at Obedjiwan.

D) The use of the obviative ending *-a-* (*/ah/*) has been generalized to all the forms involving a third person obviative at Manouane. Thus, from the independent indicative, *-a-* has been copied into all the paradigms showing the obviative theme signs */em/* or */eri/*, except in the conjunct indicative and in its derived modes. Weymontachie and Obedjiwan did not operate this generalization, and the forms used are those given before the parenthesized obviative *-a-*.

In the inverse paradigms of the independent indicative preterit (4.4.08) and of the dubitative mode (4.4.12, 16), no forms have been found in the non-third person set with third person obviative actor. People were reluctant to use the theme sign */eri/* (which occurs in James Bay Cree) in these forms. This could be due to the combined action of the facts that these forms are rare, and that there is a tendency, in Atikamekw, to specialize the use of the obviative theme sign */eri/* to the third person sets, and */em/* to the non-third person sets.

This interpretation is supported by the fact that forms of the third person sets (direct, 3-3'' and 3p-3''), all of them exhibiting

the obviative ending /em/ in James Bay and in Plains Cree, are systematically missing in Atikamekw. Moreover, in the direct forms of the independent dubitative mode, two endings are expected to show the theme sign /em/ (as in Ellis's paradigms, table 11 and 14); of these two, the first one is reshaped without /em/ in Atikamekw (4.4.11), the other is missing (4.4.15). (See also 4.7.03).

E) In the conjunct order, forms ending in *-t-* (/t/) or in *-tt-* (/ht/) are palatalized at Manouane, in absolute final position. E.g., *wa:pamae* 'that you (sg) see him'.

4.5 Transitive Inanimate verbs

Only one referent, namely the animate actor, is morphologically expressed in the transitive inanimate verbs. The TI endings are made of theme signs followed by person endings that are identical to those of the AI verbs; the only differences are that *-k-* (not *-t-*), is used in the third person set of the conjunct order, and that *-a-* (/ah/) occurs in the 2 ending of the immediate imperative. What is the exact nature and function of the TI theme signs is rather obscure; synchronically, at least, they can hardly be conceived as direction markers.

4.5.01 Paradigms

The transitive inanimate finals end in a consonant. Before the third person ending /k/ of the conjunct order, the preceding theme sign /am/ is replaced by /ah/; e.g., *wa:pattakk* (/wa:paht-ah-k/) 'that he sees it'.

TI stems with inanimate actor add the ending /oImakan/ to the theme sign /amw/; when the inanimate actor is obviative, the suffixes /eri/ and /eri-w-ah/ (with number contrast) are simply added to /oImakan/. E.g., *naka:pitamo:makani:riw* 'the other (in.) stops it'. TI stems with indefinite actor are secondarily derived with the inanimate intransitive final /ka:te:/; e.g., *wa:paccika:tew* 'someone sees it, it is seen'.

4.5.02 TI, Independent, Indicative, Neutral

1	<i>ni-</i> <i>=en</i>	<i>/e:-n/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i> <i>-en</i>	<i>/e:-n/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i> <i>-ena:n</i>	<i>/e:-ena:n/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i> <i>-ena:no</i>	<i>/e:-ena:naw/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i> <i>-ena:wa:w</i>	<i>/e:-ena:wa:w/</i>
3	\emptyset - <i>-am</i>	<i>/am-w-a/</i>
3p	\emptyset - <i>-amwak</i>	<i>/am-w-a-k/</i>
3'	\emptyset - <i>-amiriwa</i>	<i>/am-eri-w-a-h/</i>

4.5.03 TI, Independent, Preterit

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ettay</i>	<i>/e:-htay/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ettay</i>	<i>/e:-htay/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-etta:n</i>	<i>/e:-hta:n/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-etta:no</i>	<i>/e:-hta:naw/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-etta:wa:w</i>	<i>/e:-hta:wa:w/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-amo:pan</i>	<i>/am-w-a-oLpan-a/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-amo:panik</i>	<i>/am-w-a-oLpan-i-k/</i>
3'	\emptyset -	<i>-amiri:pana</i>	<i>/am-eri-oLpan-a-h/</i>

4.5.04 TI, Independent, Dubitative, Neutral

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ena:toke</i>	<i>/e:-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ena:toke</i>	<i>/e:-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ena:na:toke</i>	<i>/e:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ena:na:toke</i>	<i>/e:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ena:wa:toke</i>	<i>/e:-ena:wa:w-oLtoke:/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-amo:toke</i>	<i>/am-w-a-oLtoke:/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-amo:tokenak</i>	<i>/am-w-a-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>
3'	\emptyset -	<i>-amiri:toke(na)</i>	<i>/am-eri-oLtoke:-(n-a-h)/</i>

4.5.05 TI, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ena:kopan</i>	<i>/e:-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ena:kopan</i>	<i>/e:-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-ena:na:kopan</i>	<i>/e:-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ina:na:kopan</i>	<i>/e:-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-ena:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/e:-ena:wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-amokopan</i>	<i>/am-w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-amwa:kopan</i>	<i>/am-wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3'	\emptyset -	<i>-amiri:kopan(a)</i>	<i>/am-eri-oLk-oLpan-(a-h)/</i>

4.5.06 TI, Conjunct, Indicative, Neutral

1		<i>-ama:n</i>	<i>/am-a:n/</i>
2		<i>-aman</i>	<i>/am-an/</i>
1p		<i>-ama:kk</i>	<i>/am-a:hk/</i>
12		<i>-amakkw</i>	<i>/am-ahkw/</i>
2p		<i>-amekw</i>	<i>/am-e:kw/</i>
3		<i>-akk</i>	<i>/am-k/</i>
3p		<i>-akkik</i>	<i>/am-k-i-k/</i>
3'		<i>-amirici</i>	<i>/am-eri-t-i-h/</i>

4.5.07 TI, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit

1	-ama:pa:n	/am-a:n-pa:n-a/
2	-amapan	/am-an-pan-a/
1p	-ama:kkipan	/am-a:hk-epan-a/
12	-amakkopan	/am-ahkw-epan-a/
2p	-amekopan	/am-e:kw-epan-a/
3	-akkipan	/am-k-epan-a/
3p	-akkwa:pan	/am-k-wa:w-epan-a/
3'	-amirispān(a)	/am-eri-t-pan-(a-h)/

4.5.08 TI, Conjunct, Subjonctive and Iterative

1	-ama:ne	/am-a:n-e:h/
2	-amane	/am-an-e:h/
1p	-ama:kke	/am-a:hk-e:h/
12	-amakkwe	/am-ahkw-e:h/
2p	-amekwe	/am-e:kw-e:h/
3	-akke	/am-k-e:h/
3p	-akkwa:we	/am-k-wa:w-e:h/
3'	-amirite(na)	/am-eri-t-e:h-(n-a-h)/

4.5.09 TI, Conjunct, Dubitative, Neutral

1	-amwa:nen :	/am-w-a:n-e:n/
2	-amwanen	/am-w-an-e:n/
1p	-amwa:kkwen	/am-w-a:hkw-e:n/
12	-amokkwen	/am-w-a:ikw-e:n/
2p	-amwekwen	/am-w-e:kw-e:n/
3	-amokwen	/am-w-kw-e:n/
3p	-amwa:kwen	/am-wa:w-kw-e:n/
3'	-amirikwen(a)	/am-eri-kw-e:n-(a-h)/

4.5.10 TI, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit

1	-amwa:pa:nen	/am-w-a:n-pa:n-e:n/
2	-amwapanen	/am-w-an-pan-e:n/
1p	-amwa:kkopanen	/am-w-a:hkw-epan-e:n/
12	-amokkopanen	/am-w-ahkw-epan-e:n/
2p	-amwekopanen	/am-w-e:kw-epan-e:n/
3	-amokopanen	/am-w-kw-pan-e:n/
3p	-amwa:kopanen	/am-wa:w-kw-epan-e:n/
3'	-amirikopanen(a)	/am-eri-kw-epan-e:n-(a-h)/

4.5.11 TI, Imperative, Immediate

2	-a	/ah/
12	-eta:n	/e:ta:n/
2p	-amoḱ(w)	/amw-a-k/

4.5.12 TI, Imperative, Delayed

2	-amo:kkan	/amw-oLhk-an/
12	(missing)	
2p	-amo:kkekω	/amw-oLhk-e:kω/

4.5.13 Formal differences

As opposed to the Atikamekw AI paradigms and to the TI forms of Plains Cree, no examples were found of the short 12 ending /enaw/ in the transitive inanimate paradigms. The Plains Cree ending /amihk/, indefinite actor in the conjunct order, has no equivalent in Atikamekw (4.5.01). The 12 form of the immediate imperative agrees with that of Plains Cree, showing /e:ta:n/ as compared to /e:ta:(k)/ in James Bay Cree.

4.6 Other paradigms

4.6.01 The diminutive paradigms

The verbs of diminutive action formed in secondary derivation with the animate ending *-ḡḡi-* (/hḡi/) and the inanimate *-ḡḡin-* (/hḡin/) are all ambiguous as to the element of the verb that bears the diminutive meaning. It can be applied to the action itself or to the actor, in intransitive verbs, and to the goal, in transitive verbs. For instance, II *ki:ḡiceḡḡin* (stem: *ki:ḡite-*) means either 'it is cooked a little' or 'it (the little one) is cooked'; TI *niwa:pacciḡḡin* (stem: *wa:paht-*) means 'I see it a little' or 'I see it (the little one)' or 'I see a little of it'.

The diminutive suffixes are added to the stem in the intransitive verbs; e.g., *minikkweḡḡiw* 'he drinks a little, or, he (the baby) drinks'; (the first person is *niminikkweḡḡin*, the replacement of /e:/ by /a:/ does not occur in the diminutive form of e-stems.). In the TI verbs, the ending /hḡi/ is added to the theme sign /a/ (4.7.14).

4.6.02 The relational paradigms

The relational form of a verb is used to indicate that an unspecified party, other than the actor, is in some way related to the action

of the verb. This party is unspecified morphologically as to gender, person or number; semantically, no indication is given on the kind of participation it takes into the action of the verb. E.g., *niminik-kwewa:n oni:piš* 'I am drinking this tea', as opposed to *niminikkwa:n ni:piš* 'I am drinking tea'; *na:to:pewew osi:pikk* 'he fetches water in this river', as opposed to *na:to:pew* 'he fetches water'.

Relational verbs are formed by the addition of *-w-* to AI stems and to the theme sign */am/* or */amw/* of TI verbs. Following this *-w-*, are the transitive animate theme signs */a:/* and */e:/* in the independent order, */a /* and */a:/* in the conjunct order⁷, and the AI person endings.

AI stems ending in */e:/* do not replace */e:/* by */a:/* in the relational paradigms, and n-stems show the *ni* alternant in the third person set.

Throughout the relational paradigms, the forms for Indf. and 3' are missing.

4.6.03 Relational, Independent, Indicative, Neutral

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:n</i>	<i>/w-a:-n/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:n</i>	<i>/w-a:-n/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:na:n</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:n/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:no</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:naw/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:wa:w</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:wa:w/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-wew</i>	<i>/w-e:-w/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-wewak</i>	<i>/w-e:-wa-k/</i>

4.6.04 Relational, Independent, Indicative, Preterit

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:ttay</i>	<i>/w-a:-htay/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:ttay</i>	<i>/w-a:-htay/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:tta:n</i>	<i>/w-a:-hta:n/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:tta:no</i>	<i>/w-a:-hta:naw/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:tta:wa:w</i>	<i>/w-a:-hta:wa:w/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-wepan</i>	<i>/w-e:-oIpan-a/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-wepanak</i>	<i>/w-e:-oIpan-a-k/</i>

4.6.05 Relational, Independent, Dubitative, Neutral

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:na:toke</i>	<i>/w-a:-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:toke</i>	<i>/w-a:-n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:na:na:toke</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:na:toke</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:n-a-oLtoke:/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:wa:toke</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:wa:w-oLtoke:/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-wetoke</i>	<i>/w-e:-oLtoke:/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-wetokenak</i>	<i>/w-e:-oLtoke:-n-a-k/</i>

4.6.06 Relational, Independent, Dubitative, Preterit

1	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:na:kopan</i>	<i>/w-a:-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:kopan</i>	<i>/w-a:-n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
1p	<i>ni-</i>	<i>-wa:na:na:kopan</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
12	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:na:kopan</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:n-a-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
2p	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-wa:na:wa:kopan</i>	<i>/w-a:-ena:wa:w-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3	\emptyset -	<i>-wekopan</i>	<i>/w-e:-oLk-oLpan-a/</i>
3p	\emptyset -	<i>-wekopanak</i>	<i>/w-e:-oLk-oLpan-a-k/</i>

4.6.07 Relational, Conjunct, Indicative, Neutral

1	<i>-wak</i>	<i>/w-ak/</i>
2	<i>-wat, -wac</i>	<i>/w-at/</i>
1p	<i>-wakitt, -wakice</i>	<i>/w-akiht/</i>
12	<i>-wakkw</i>	<i>/w-ahkw/</i>
2p	<i>-wekw</i>	<i>/w-e:kw/</i>
3	<i>-wa:t, -wa:c</i>	<i>/w-a:-t/</i>
3p	<i>-wa:eik</i>	<i>/w-a:-t-i-k/</i>

4.6.08 Relational, Conjunct, Indicative, Preterit

1	<i>-wakipan</i>	<i>/w-ak-epan/</i>
2	<i>-watipan</i>	<i>/w-at-epan/</i>
1p	<i>-wakittipan</i>	<i>/w-akiht-epan/</i>
12	<i>-wakkopan</i>	<i>/w-ahkw-epan/</i>
2p	<i>-wekopan</i>	<i>/w-e:kw-epan/</i>
3	<i>-wa:span</i>	<i>/w-a:-t-pan/</i>
3p	<i>-wa:wa:span</i>	<i>/w-a:-wa:w-t-pan/</i>

4.6.09 Relational, Conjunct, Subjonctive and Iterative

1	<i>-wake</i>	<i>/w-ak-e:h/</i>
2	<i>-wate</i>	<i>/w-at-e:h/</i>
1p	<i>-wakitte</i>	<i>/w-akiht-e:h/</i>
12	<i>-wakkwe</i>	<i>/w-ahkw-e:h/</i>
2p	<i>-wekwe</i>	<i>/w-e:kw-e:h/</i>
3	<i>-wa:te</i>	<i>/w-a:-t-e:h/</i>
3p	<i>-wa:twawe</i>	<i>/w-a:-t-wa:w-e:h/</i>

4.6.10 Relational, Conjunct, Dubitative, Neutral

1	<i>-wa:waken</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-ak-e:n/</i>
2	<i>-wa:waten</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-at-e:n/</i>
1p	<i>-wa:wakitten</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-akiht-e:n/</i>
12	<i>-wa:wakkwen</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-ahkw-e:n/</i>
2p	<i>-wa:wekwen</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-e:kw-e:n/</i>
3	<i>-wa:kwen</i>	<i>/w-a:-kw-e:n/</i>
3p	<i>-wa:wa:kwen</i>	<i>/w-a:-wa:w-kw-e:n/</i>

4.6.11 Relational, Conjunct, Dubitative, Preterit

1	<i>-wa:wakipānen</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-ak-epān-e:n/</i>
2	<i>-wa:watipānen</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-at-epān-e:n/</i>
1p	<i>-wa:wakittipānen</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-akiht-epān-e:n/</i>
12	<i>-wa:wakkopānen</i>	<i>/w-a:-w-ahkw-epān-e:n/</i>
2p	<i>-wewekopānen</i>	<i>/w-e:-w-e:kw-epān-e:n/</i>
3	<i>-wa:kopānen</i>	<i>/w-a:-kw-epān-e:n/</i>
3p	<i>-wa:wa:kopānen</i>	<i>/w-a:-wa:w-kw-epān-e:n/</i>

4.6.12 Relational, Imperative, Immediate

2	<i>-wi</i>	<i>/w-i/</i>
12	<i>-wa:ta:(n)</i>	<i>/w-a:-ta:(n)/</i>
2p	<i>-wa:kkw</i>	<i>/w-a:-hkw/</i>

4.6.13 Relational, Imperative, Delayed

2	<i>-wa:kkān</i>	<i>/w-a:-oLhk-an/</i>
12	(missing)	
2p	<i>-wa:kkek(w)</i>	<i>/w-a:-oLhk-e:k/</i>

4.6.14 Formal differences

In the third person set of the independent dubitative neutral, the TA theme sign is /e:/ as opposed to /a:/ in James Bay Cree (Ellis 1971, p. 94); the plural ending is /a-k/ in the independent dubitative preterit, while it is /i:k/ in James Bay. The 12 ending of the immediate imperative in /ta:(n)/ as in Plains Cree.

4.7 Endings

The inflectional endings of the verbal paradigms are discussed in this section. First is given a summary of verbal endings listed by position (4.7.01). Then are presented the theme signs (4.7.02-16) followed by the mode signs (4.7.17-25) and the person endings (4.7.26-64).

4.7.01 Position

The verbal endings occur in a relatively fixed order. A few, however, have been found in more than one position. This is particularly the case of the plural ending /wa:w/ which is found after the conjunct third person ending -t- in the subjunctive and iterative modes (-twa:we-, /t-wa:w-e:h/, see 4.2.09 and 4.4.27, for instance), and

before the same ending in the conjunct indicative preterit (*-wa:span-*, */wa:w-t-pan/*, without connective *-i-*, and *-t-* being replaced by *-s-*; see 4.2.08 and 4.4.23). Other examples of order indeterminacies are reported for Cree, but are not confirmed in Atikamekw⁸.

But this does not weaken the claim that the verbal ending positions are the syntagmatic counterpart of the precedence principle that is found among the personal prefixes (see Wolfart 1973, no 5.62, p. 52).

Position 1: the obviative theme sign */em/* (4.7.03)

Position 2: the transitive animate and inanimate theme signs:

TA, direct, */a:/*, */e:/*, */ø/* (4.7.04-06)

TA, inverse, */ekw/*, */ekawil/*, */ø/* (4.7.07-09)

TA, you-and-me, direct, */i/* (4.7.10)

TA, you-and-me, inverse, */eti/*, */et/* (4.7.11)

TI, */am/*, */amw/*, */a/*, */e:/* (4.7.12-15)

Position 3: the obviative theme sign */eri/* (4.7.16)

Position 4: the first person object of TA imperative */ehši/* (4.7.27)

Position 5: the preterit mode sign */htay/* (4.7.18)

the delayed imperative mode sign */oIhk/* (4.7.19)

Position 6: the non-third person endings

1, */n/*, */ø/*, */a:n/*, */ak/*, */it/* (4.7.28-31)

2, */n/*, */ø/*, */an/*, */at/*, */esk/*, */i/* (4.7.32-35)

1p */ena:n/*, */hta:n/*, */a:hk/*, */akiht/*, */iyamiht/* (4.7.36-40)

12, /*ena:naw/*, /*hta:naw/*, /*enaw/*, /*ahkw/*, /*etahkw/*,
/ta:(n)/ (4.7.41-45)

2p, /*ena:wa:w/*, /*hta:wa:w/*, /*ewa:w/*, /*e:kw/*, /*akw/*,
/eta:kw/, /ehkw/, /k/ (4.7.46-52)

Indf, /*(na:)niwanw/* (4.7.53)

Position 7: the third person endings, /t/, /k/, /kw/, /ø/ (4.7.54-57)

Position 8: the dubitative mode signs, /oLtoke/, /oLk/ (4.7.20-21)

Position 9: the preterit mode signs, /oLpan/, /epan/, /pa:n/, /pan/
(4.7.22-23)

Position 10: the dubitative mode sign, /e:n/ (4.7.24)

the third person endings, /wa/, /wi/, /wah/, /k/ (4.7.58-
60)

Position 11: the third person plural and obviative endings, /k/, /wa:w/,
/ih/, /h/ (4.7.61-64)

Position 12: the subjunctive and iterative mode sign, /e:h/ (4.7.25)

4.7.02 Theme signs

The first three morphological positions are filled by the theme signs. The obviative /em/, when used at Manouane, is always paired with the obviative ending /h/ of position 11. Position 2 is made with the mutually exclusive transitive theme signs. Among those, only /e:/, /a:/ and /ekw/ precede the obviative /eri/ of position 3.

4.7.03 *-im-*, /em/

The obviative ending *-im-*, /em/, is homonymous with the possessive theme sign in nouns. It occurs in all the modes of the TA verbs, whenever a third person obviative is involved with a non-third person (see 4.4.41 D), either as actor or goal (TA, 4.4.03, 07, 11, 15, 19-20, 23-24, 27-28, 31-32, 35-36, 39-40).

This agrees with the distributional pattern of /em/ in Swampy and Moose Cree⁹, with the exception of the forms involving further obviative third persons. Endings for 3-3' and 3p-3'', or inverse, are missing, but the tendency to restrict the use of /em/ to the non-third person set is seen by the suffix of the independent dubitative direct (4.4.11); e.g., 3'-3'', *wa:pameri:toke(na)* 'he would (probably) see the other' (the James Bay Cree corresponding form shows /em/, cf. Ellis 1971, p. 85, 87). See also 4.7.64 below.

4.7.04 *-a:-*, /a:/

The direct theme sign /a:/ occurs in the non-third person sets of the independent order (4.4.03, 07, 11, 15), and in the person sets of the conjunct (4.4.19, 23, 27), with the exception of the dubitative mode paradigms. In the latter (4.4.31, 35), the theme sign /a:/ is found throughout, but in the 2p forms where it is replaced by /e:/ (morpheme

specific rule). E.g., Independent, 1-3, *niwa:pama:w* 'I see him'; conjunct, 3p-3', *wa:pama:eik* 'that they see him'; conjunct dubitative, 1-3, *wiya:pama:wakipanen* 'whether I would have seen him'.

The mode sign /a:/ also occurs in the imperative order, which shows only direct forms: in the 12 ending of the immediate mode (4.4.39) and throughout the non-third person set of the delayed mode (4.4.40). E.g., 12-3p, *wa:pama:ta:nak* 'let us (incl) look at them'.

4.7.05 -e-, /e:/

The TA direct theme sign /e:/ is found in the third person set of the independent order (4.4.03, 07, 11, 15) and in the 2p ending of the conjunct dubitative (4.4.31, 35). E.g., 3-3', *wa:pamew* 'he sees the other'; 2p-3, *wiya:pamewekopanen* 'whether you (pl) would have seen him'.

4.7.06 -ø-, /ø/

The non-third person sets of the conjunct order (4.4.19, 23, 27, 31, 35), and of the immediate imperative (12 ending being excluded, see 4.7.04 above), show the direct theme sign /ø/, (/a:/ going to /ø/ is a morpheme specific rule). E.g., 1p-3, *wa:pamaki^{cc}* (M) 'that we see him';

2p-3p, *wa:pamikkok* 'look at them'.

4.7.07 *-ikw-*, */ekw/*

The A inverse theme sign */ekw/* occurs in the third and non-third person sets of the independent order (4.4.04, 08, 12, 16). It is usually followed by the TA person endings, except when used with inanimate actors. E.g., 3-2p, *kiwa:pamikowa:w* 'he sees you (pl)'; 0-2p, *kiwa:pam-ikona:wa:w* 'it sees you (pl)'.

In the conjunct order, */ekw/* occurs in the non-third person set with inanimate actors and in the third person set with either obviative or inanimate actors (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32, 36); in these forms, */ekw/* has the allomorph */eko/* before the person endings beginning in a vowel. E.g., 0-1, *wa:pamikoya:n* 'that it sees me'; 3'-3, *wa:pamikoe* (M) 'that the other sees him'.

4.7.08 *-ikawi-*, */ekawi/*

The theme sign */ekawi/* occurs in the non-third person sets of the inverse paradigms whenever the actor is indefinite. It is found in the independent and conjunct orders (4.4.04, 08, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36). E.g., Indf-1, *niwa:pamikawin* 'someone sees me'. It is always followed by the AI person endings.

4.7.09 *-p-*, /*ϕ*/

The inverse theme sign /*ϕ*/ occurs in the non-third person sets of the conjunct order with 3, 3p and 3' actors (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32, 36). E.g., 3-2, *wa:pamisk* 'that he sees you (sg)'.

4.7.10 *-i-*, /*i*/

The theme sign /*i*/ occurs in all the you-and-me direct forms of the independent and conjunct orders (4.4.05, 09, 13, 17, 25, 29, 33, 37). E.g., 2(p)-1p, *kiwa:pamina:n* 'you (sg or pl) see us'; 2-1, *wa:-pamiya:n* 'that you (sg) see me'.

4.7.11 *-iti-*, /*eti*/; *-it-*, /*et*/

The forms of the you-and-me inverse paradigms show the theme sign /*eti*/ in the independent order (4.4.06, 10, 14, 18), and the allomorph /*et*/ in the conjunct order (4.4.22, 26, 30, 34). E.g., 1p-2, *kiwa:pamitina:n* 'we see you (sg)'; 1-2, *wa:pamita:n* 'that I see you (sg)'.

4.7.12 *-am-* /*am*/

The TI theme sign /*am*/ occurs with third person actors in the

independent order and throughout the conjunct order, with regular replacement of *-m-* by *-h-* before the third person ending *-k-* (4.5.02, 07). E.g., 3p, *wa:pattamwak* 'they see it'; 3, *wa:pattakk* (*wa:paht-ah-k*) 'that he sees it'.

4.7.13 *-amw-*, /amw/

The TI theme sign /amw/ occurs in the 2p forms of the immediate imperative (4.5.11) and in the delayed mode (4.5.12). E.g., 2p, *wa:-pattamok* '(you, pl) look at it'.

4.7.14 *-a-*, /a/

The theme sign /a/ occurs in the 2 endings of the immediate imperative (4.5.11) and in the diminutive paradigms (4.6.01). E.g., 2, *wa:patta* '(you sg) look at it'; 1, *niwa:paccaššin* 'I see it a little, or, I see it (the little one)'.

4.7.15 *-e-*, /e:/

The Ti theme sign /e:/ occurs in the non-third person forms of the independent order (4.5.02, 05), and in the 12 forms of the imme-

diate imperative. E.g., 1p, *niwa:pattena:n* 'we (excl) see it'; 12, *wa:patteta:n* 'let us (incl) look at it'.

4.7.16 *-iri-*, /*eri*/

The obviative theme sign /*eri*/ occurs with 0' and 0'p actors in the II paradigms (4.3.02-10), and with 3' actors in the AI and TI paradigms (4.2.03-11, and 4.5.02-10). E.g., II, 0'p, *ki:šiteriwa* 'the others are cooked'; AI, 3', *ma:ca:riwa* 'the other is leaving'.

In the TA verbs, /*eri*/ occurs whenever 3'', actor or goal, is involved (4.4.03-04, 07-08, 11-12, 16, 19-20, 23-24, 27-28, 31-32, 35-36). E.g., 3'-3'', *wa:pameriwa* 'he sees the other'.

This suffix is homonymous with the obviative ending /*eri*/ in nouns which always denotes an obviative possessor (see 3.5). In TA verbs, it refers to the obviative status of the actor, and cannot mark the obviative goal since it also occurs in the intransitive verbs. In Atikamekw, there is evidence that synchronically /*eri*/ occurs in complementary distribution with /*em*/ (see 4.4.41 D), thus neutralizing the morphological distinction, within the TA verb, of a nearer and a further obviative. (For further discussion, see Wolfart 1973, no 5.631, p. 53; see also no 4.7.64 below).

4.7.17 Mode signs

The mode signs and the person endings interweave as regard to their positions. The ht-preterit and the delayed imperative mode signs of position 5 precede the non-third person endings. The p-preterit mode signs surround the dubitative mode signs. The subjunctive and iterative mode signs belong to position 12.

4.7.18 *-ttay-*, /htay/

The ht-preterit mode sign /htay/ occurs in the non-third person sets of AI, TA and TI independent indicative preterits (AI, 4.2.04; TA, 4.4.07-10; TI, 4.5.03). Only Plains Cree shows this mode sign in the third person set. In the TA paradigms, /htay/ is also found with indefinite actors. E.g., AI, 1, *nima:ca:ttay* 'I left'; TA, Indf-2, *ki-wa:pamikawittay* 'someone saw you (sg)'.

4.7.19 *-o(:)kk-*, /oLhk/

The delayed imperative mode sign /oLhk/ occurs in AI (4.2.13) and TI (4.5.12) verbs. E.g., AI, 2, *ma:ca:kkan* '(you, sg, later) leave'; TI, 2, *wa:pattamo:kkan* '(you, sg, later) look at it'. In the TA you-and-me set, /oLhk/ is preceded by the first person object /ehš̄i/ (4.7.27); e.g., TA, 2-1, *wa:pamiš̄š̄i:kkan* '(you, sg, later) look at him'.

4.7.20 *-o(:)toke-*, */oLtoke:/*

The mode sign */oLtoke:/* occurs in the independent dubitative neutral of any class of verbs (AI, 4.2.05; II, 4.3.04; TA, 4.4.11-14; TI, 4.5.04). E.g., AI, Indf, *ma:ca:niwano:toke* 'someone would (probably) leave'; TI, 3', *wa:pattamiri:tokena* (M) 'the other would (probably) see it'.

In the first and second person singular and in the third person sets of the TA verbs, the mode sign is directly added to the theme sign. E.g., 1-3, *niwa:pama:toke* 'I would (probably) see him'; 3'-3, *wa:pamikotoke* 'the other would (probably) see him'. The 1p person ending adds */a/* before */oLtoke:/*; e.g., 1p-3, *niwa:pama:na:na:toke* 'we (excl) would (probably) see him'. The postvocalic *-w-* of the 12 and 2p endings drops before */oLtoke:/*, thus yielding */a:toke:/*; e.g., 12-3, *kiwa:pama:na:toke* 'you (pl) would (probably) see him'.

It should be noticed that in the AI and TI paradigms, the underlying */a/* posited before the mode sign */oLtoke:/* is not original, unless it comes from the TI absolute paradigm; but this would contradict the formation of the whole TI paradigm, which shows reflexes of the absolute paradigm (in the independent indicative) only in the non-third person forms. The only possibility left to explain this underlying */a/* is then

the TA first person exclusive. The ending so formed, *-a:toke:-*, must have been copied into the TI paradigm, and from there, generalized to the AI verbs. This would agree with the general principle of paradigm formation in Cree (see Goddard 1967, no 3.4, p. 74).

4.7.21 *-o(:)k-*, /oLk/

The mode sign /oLk/ occurs in the independent dubitative preterit of any class of verbs (AI, 4.2.06; II, 4.3.05; TA, 4.4.15-18; TI, 4.5.05). It always precedes the p-preterit mode sign /oLpan/ (4.7.22). In combination with theme signs and person endings, /oLk/ patterns exactly like the dubitative neutral mode sign /oLtoke:/ (4.7.20), and an underlying short /a/ is posited in the AI and TI paradigms. E.g., TA, 1-3, *niwa:pama:kopan* 'I would have (probably) seen him'; AI, 1, *niima:ca:na:-kopan* 'I would have left (probably)'; TI, 2p, *kiwa:pattena:wa:kopan* 'you (pl) would have seen it (probably)'.

4.7.22 *-o(:)pan-*, /oLpan/

The third person set of the ht-preterit (independent order) in all classes of verbs shows the p-preterit mode sign /oLpan/; (AI, 4.2.04;

II, 4.3.03; TA, 4.4.07-08; TI, 4.5.03). E.g., AI, 3', *ma:ca:ri:pana* (M) 'the other left'; TA, 3'-3, *wa:pamikopan* 'the other saw him'. This is not found in Plains Cree (see Wolfart 1973, p. 43).

The mode sign /oLpan/ also occurs in the dubitative preterit of the independent order (AI, 4.2.06; II, 4.3.05; TA, 4.4.15-18; TI, 4.5.05). E.g., TI, 1, *niwa:pattena:kopan* 'I would (probably) have seen it'.

4.7.23 -ipan-, /epan/; -pa:n-, /pa:n/; -pan-, /pan/

In the conjunct order, the p-preterit mode sign /epan/ alternates with /pa:n/ and /pan/ in all classes of verbs (AI, 4.2.08, 11; II, 4.3.07, 10; TA, 4.4.23-26, 35-38; TI, 4.5.07, 10). In the first person singular of both preterits (indicative and dubitative), the alternant /pa:n/ appears in AI (4.2.08, 11) and TI (4.5.07, 10) verbs. This ending also occurs in the first person forms of the TA inverse, with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.24, 36), and in the you-and-me inverse paradigms (4.4.26, 38). E.g., TA, Indf-1, *wiya:pamikawiya:pa:n* '(I wondered) if someone would have seen me'; TA, 1-2, *wiya:pamita:pa:n* '(I wondered) if I saw you'.

The ending /pan/ occurs in the endings for second and third persons. It is added to the person ending without connective /i/; a preceding -n- drops before /pan/. AI and TA third person -t- is replaced by -s-.

E.g., AI, 2, *miya:ca:yapan* '(I wondered) whether you (sg) left'; AI, 3, *miya:ca:span* '(I wondered) whether he left'.

Everywhere else, the ending */epan/* is used; e.g., AI, 1p, *miya:-ca:ya:kkipan* '(I wondered) whether we (excl) left'.

4.7.24 *-en-*, */e:n/*

The ending */e:n/* is the dubitative mode sign of the conjunct order and, in the preterit paradigms, always follows the p-preterit mode sign. It occurs in all classes of verbs (AI, 4.2.10-11; II, 4.3.09-10; TA, 4.4.31-38; TI, 4.5.09-10).

In these modes, the person endings are almost always preceded by *-w-*, with the exception of a few forms of the conjunct dubitative inverse (4.4.36) and in the third person set. This gives the mode sign */e:n/* the appearance of a discontinuous morpheme of the form *-w... en-*. This analysis does not prevail here, however, on the basis that *-w-* is also found in this position throughout the relational paradigms (4.5.03-13) outside the dubitative mode. E.g., AI, 1p, *miya:ca:wa:kkwen* '(I wondered) if we are leaving'; TA, 3-1, *wiya:pamikwen* '(I wondered) if he saw me'.

4.7.25 *-e-*, /e:h/

The subjunctive and iterative mode sign /e:h/ is added to the endings of the conjunct indicative neutral, in any class of verbs (AI, 4.2.09; II, 4.3.08; TA, 4.4.27-30; TI, 4.5.08). E.g., AI, 3, *miya:ca:te* 'whenever he leaves'. In the third person plural, /e:h/ is added to the ending /wa:w/ (see 4.7.62).

4.7.26 Person endings

Person endings occur in position 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11. Only /ehš̄i/ occurs in position 4; the plural ending /wa:w/ is found in both positions 6 and 11, before and after the third person ending in some conjunct forms.

4.7.27 *-iš̄š̄i-*, /ehš̄i/

The ending /ehš̄i/ occurs in the TA immediate and delayed imperative (4.4.39-40) whenever the goal is a first person, singular or plural. E.g., 2-lp, *wa:pamiš̄š̄ina:n* '(you, sg) look at us'. A similar ending occurs in Ojibwa (cf. Bloomfield 1958, no 9.2-4, p. 59-60).

4.7.28 *-n-*, /*n*/; *-ϕ-*, /*ϕ*/

Throughout the independent order, the first and second person endings are identical and show the same distribution. The ending /*n*/ occurs in the AI (4.2.03, 05-06) and TI (4.5.04-05) verbs, to the exception of the ht-preterit forms, where it is replaced by the zero alternant. E.g., AI, 1, *nima:ca:n* 'I am leaving'; TI, 2, *kiwa:patten* 'you (sg) see it'; AI, 1, *nima:ca:ttay* 'I left'.

In the independent order of the TA paradigms, /*n*/ occurs in the inverse forms with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.04, 12, 16), and in the direct and inverse forms of the you-and-me sets (4.4.05-06, 13-14, 17-18). The zero alternant occurs elsewhere. E.g., Indf-1, *niwa:-pamikon* 'it sees me'; 2-1, *kiwa:pamin* 'you (sg) see me'; 1-3, *niwa:pam-a:w* 'I see him'.

4.7.29 *-a:n-*, /*a:n*/

The first person ending /*a:n*/ occurs in all the paradigms of the AI (4.2.07-11) and TI (4.5.06-10) verbs inflected for the conjunct order. E.g., TI, 1, *wa:pattama:n* 'that I see it'.

In the TA paradigms of the conjunct order, /*a:n*/ occurs in the inverse forms with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32,

36), and in the you-and-me inverse forms (4.4.22, 26, 30, 34, 38). E.g., Indf-1, *wɑ:pamikawiya:n* 'that someone sees me'; 1-2, *wɑ:pam-ita:n* 'that I see you (sg)'. Elsewhere, /a:n/ is replaced by the alternants /ak/ and /it/.

4.7.30 -ak-, /ak/

The first person ending /ak/ occurs in the direct forms of the conjunct order (4.4.19, 23, 27, 31, 35, 39), the you-and-me paradigms being excluded. E.g., 1-3p, *wɑ:pamakik* 'that I see them'.

4.7.31 -it-, /it/

The suffix /it/, Manouane *-ic-*, is the first person ending of the inverse forms with third person actor, in the conjunct order (4.4.20, 24, 28). Exceptionally, the TA dubitative conjunct (4.4.32, 36) shows the ending *-(i)kw-*, homonymous with the third person *-kw-*. E.g., 3-1p, *wɑ:pamicik* 'that he sees us'; 3-1, *wiya:pamikwen* '(I wonder) whether he sees me'. In the indicative preterit, *-t-* is replaced by *-s-* before *-pan-* (4.4.24); e.g., 3-1, *wɑ:pamispan* 'that he saw me'.

4.7.32 *-n-*, /n/; *-∅-*, /∅/; *-an-*, /an/

The second person ending /n/ alternates with /∅/ and patterns exactly like the first person endings (see 4.7.28). The ending /an/ occurs in AI (4.2.07-11) and TI (4.5.06-10) verbs inflected for the conjunct order. E.g., AI, 2, *ma:ca:yan* 'that you (sg) leave'.

In the TA conjunct, /an/ is found in the you-and-me direct forms (4.4.21, 25, 29, 33, 37); e.g., 2-1, *wa:pamiyan* 'that you (sg) see me'. It also appears in the inverse forms with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32, 36); e.g., *wa:pamikoyan* 'that it sees you (sg)'. It occurs in the delayed imperative (AI, 4.2.13; TA, 4.4.40; TI, 4.5.12); e.g., TA, 2-1, *wa:pamišš̄i:kkan* '(you, sg, later) look at me'.

4.7.33 *-at-*, /at/

The second person /at/, Manouane *-ae-*, occurs in the direct forms of the conjunct order (4.4.19, 23, 27, 31, 35). E.g., 2-3p, *wa:pamaɕik* 'that you (sg) see them'.

4.7.34 *-isk-*, /esk/

The second person ending /esk/ occurs in the inverse forms of the conjunct, with third person actor (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32, 36). E.g., 3'-2,

wa:pamimiski 'that the other sees you'.

4.7.35 *-i-*, /i/

The second person ending /i/ occurs in the immediate imperative forms of AI (4.2.12) and TA (4.4.39) verbs (with third person object). In the AI verbs, /i/ occurs with n-stems; it is regularly deleted in vowel-stems. It is preserved after consonants in the TA verbs at Obedjiwan only. E.g., AI, 2, *ma:skoššini* 'lie down'; AI, 2, *ma:ca:* 'leave'; TA, 2-3, *wa:pam* 'look at him'.

4.7.36 *-ina:n-*, /ena:n/

In all the paradigms of the independent and imperative orders, to the exception of the ht-preterit paradigms, the first person exclusive is marked by the ending /ena:n/; e.g., AI, 1p, *nima:ca:na:n* 'we (excl) are leaving'. In the independent dubitative inverse of TA paradigms (4.4.12), the ending /ena:n/ is also used for the 12 person.

4.7.37 *-tta:n-*, /hta:n/

The first person exclusive /hta:n/ is the alternant ending of the

preceding (4.7.36) in the ht-preterit. E.g., AI, 1p, *nima:ca:tta:n* 'we (excl) left'.

4.7.38 *-a:kk-*, */a:hk/*

The first person exclusive */a:hk/* occurs in the conjunct order of AI (4.2.07-11) and TI (4.5.06-10) verbs. E.g., TI, 1p, *wa:pattam-a:kk* 'that we (excl) see it'. The ending */a:hk/* is found in the TA inverse forms of the conjunct with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32, 36), and in the you-and-me sets, direct and inverse, whenever 1p is involved with 2 (4.4.21-22, 25-26, 29-30, 33-34). E.g., Indf-1p, *wa:pami'kawiya:kk* 'that someone sees us (excl)'; 2-1p, *wa:pami'ya:kk* 'that you (sg) see us (excl)'. It also occurs in the TA delayed imperative (4.4.40); e.g., *wa:pami'ssi:kka:kk* '(you, sg, later) look at us (excl)'.
 10

4.7.39 *-akitt-*, */akiht/*¹⁰

The first person exclusive of the TA direct forms, excluding the you-and-me paradigms, is marked by the ending */akiht/* in the conjunct order (4.4.19, 23, 27, 31, 35). E.g., 1p-3, *wa:pamakice* (M) 'that we (excl) see him'.

4.7.40 *-iyamitt-*, */iyamiht/*

The first person exclusive ending */iyamiht/* occurs in the TA inverse forms of the conjunct with third person actors (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32, 36). E.g., 3-1p, *wa:pamiyamicee* (M) 'that he sees us (excl)'

4.7.41 *-ina:no-*, */ena:naw/*

The ending */ena:naw/*, first person inclusive, occurs in the AI (4.2.03, 05-06) and TI (4.5.02, 04-05) verbs of the independent order to the exclusion of the ht-preterit paradigms. E.g., TI, 12, *kiwa:pat-tena:no* 'we (incl) see it'. In the TA paradigms, */ena:naw/* occurs in the inverse forms (the you-and-me set and the ht-preterit being excluded) with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.04, 16). E.g., Indf-12, *kiwa:pamikawina:no* 'someone sees us (incl)'

4.7.42 *-tta:no-*, */hta:naw/*

The ending */hta:naw/* is the first person inclusive suffix occurring in the ht-preterit (AI, 4.2.04; TA, 4.4.07-08; TI, 4.5.03); e.g., AI, 12, *kima:ca:tta:no* 'we (incl) left'.

4.7.43 *-ino-*, /*enaw*/

A short alternant of /*ena:naw*/ (4.7.41), the first person inclusive /*enaw*/ occurs in the TA direct forms of the independent order (4.4.03, 11, 15). E.g., 12-3, *kiwa:pama:no* 'we (incl) see him'. In the inverse forms, /*enaw*/ occurs with third person actors (the independent dubitative, 4.4.12, being excluded) (4.4.04, 16). E.g., 3-12, *kiwa:pam-ikono* 'he sees us (incl)'.

4.7.44 *-akkw-*, /*ahkw*/; *-itakkw-*, /*etahkw*/

The first person inclusive /*ahkw*/ occurs in the conjunct order of AI (4.2.07-11) and TI (4.5.06-10) verbs. E.g., TI, 12, *wa:pattanakkw* 'that we (incl) see it'. In the TA paradigms, it is found in the direct forms whenever 12 is involved, and in the inverse forms with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.19-20, 23-24, 27-28, 31-32, 35-36). E.g., 12-3, *wa:pamakkw* 'that we (incl) see him'; Indf-12, *wa:pamikawiyakkw* 'that someone sees us (incl)'. In the inverse forms with third person actors, the alternant /*etahkw*/ shows up; the preceding syllable /*et*/ is homonymous with the you-and-me inverse theme sign (4.7.11). E.g., 3-12, *wa:pamitakkw* 'that he sees us (incl)'.

4.7.45 *-ta:(n)-, /ta:(n)/*

The first person inclusive */ta:(n)/* occurs in the immediate imperative forms of the non-third person sets in AI (4.2.12), TA (4.4.39) and TI (4.5.11) verbs. In the AI verbs, and in the relational paradigms (4.6.12), *-ta:-* alternates with *-ta:n-* with no apparent difference in meaning. E.g., 12, *ma:ca:ta:(n)* 'let us (incl) leave'.

4.7.46 *-ina:wa:w-, /ena:wa:w/*

The second person plural */ena:wa:w/* occurs in the independent order of AI (4.2.03, 05-06) and TI (4.5.02, 04-05) verbs, to the exclusion of the ht-preterit mode. E.g., AI, 2p, *kima:ca:na:wa:w* 'you (pl) are leaving'. In the TA paradigms, it occurs in the inverse forms (independent order) with inanimate and indefinite actors (4.4.04, 12, 16, the ht-preterit being excluded), and in the you-and-me direct and inverse paradigms (4.4.05-06, 13-14, 17-18). E.g., Indf-2p, *kiwa:pamikawina:wa:w* 'someone sees you (pl)'; 2p-1, *kiwa:pamina:wa:w* 'you (pl) see me'.

4.7.47 *-tta:wa:w-, /hta:wa:w/*

The ending */hta:wa:w/* marks the second person plural in the ht-preterit of AI (4.2.04), TA (4.4.07-10) and TI (4.5.03) verbs. E.g.,

2p-3, *kiwa:pama:tta:wa:w* 'you (pl) saw him'.

4.7.48 *-iwa:w-*, /*ewa:w*/

The short alternant /*ewa:w*/ occurs in the direct forms of the TA verbs inflected in the independent order, and in the inverse paradigms with third person actors (4.4.03-04, 11-12, 15-16). E.g., 12-3p, *kiwa:pama:wa:w* 'you (pl) see them'.

4.7.49 *-ekw-*, /*e:kw*/

The second person plural is marked, in the conjunct order, by the ending *-ekw-* which occurs in AI (4.2.07-11) and TI (4.5.06-10) verbs. E.g., TI, 2p, *wa:pattamekw* 'that you (pl) see it'. In the TA paradigms, this ending occurs in all the direct forms (the you-and-me sets included), and in the inverse forms with inanimate and indefinite actors (conjunct) (4.4.19-21, 23-25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-37). E.g., 2p-3p, *wa:pamekok* 'that you (pl) see them'. It is found in the delayed imperative of AI (4.2.13), TA (4.4.40) and TI (4.5.12) verbs. E.g., TI, 2p, *wa:pattamo:kkekw* '(you, pl, later) look at it'.

4.7.50 *-akw-*, /*akw*/

The ending /*akw*/ is an alternant of /*e:kw*/ which occurs in the 1-2p forms of the inverse sets of the conjunct you-and-me paradigms (4.4.22, 26, 30, 34, 38). E.g., 1-2p, *wa:pamitakok* 'that I see you (pl)'.

4.7.51 *-ita:kw-*, /*eta:kw*/

The second person plural ending /*eta:kw*/ occurs in the TA conjunct inverse paradigms with third person actors (4.4.20, 24, 28, 32, 36). E.g., 3-2p, *wa:pamita:kw* 'that he sees you (pl)'.

4.7.52 *-ikkw-*, /*ehkw*/; *-k-*, /*k*/

The second person plural /*ehkw*/ occurs in the non-third person set of the TA immediate imperative (4.4.39); e.g., 2p-3, *wa:pamikkw* '(you, pl) look at him'. The alternant ending /*k*/ is found in 2p forms of the AI (4.2.12) and TI (4.5.11) immediate imperative; in the TA verbs, /*k*/ occurs in the same mode in the 2p-1 forms of the you-and-me sets. E.g., TI, 2p, *wa:pattamok* '(you, pl) look at it'; TA, 2p-1, *wa:pamiššik* '(you, pl) look at me'.

4.7.53 *-(na:)niwan-*, */(na:)niwanw/*

The indefinite ending */(na:)niwanw/* occurs in AI verbs only (4.2.03-11). The shorter form occurs with stems ending in *-a:-* and in *-e:-* (replaced by *-a:-*). E.g., *minikkwa:niwan* 'there is drinking'; *nakamona:niwan* 'there is singing'. In the conjunct indicative, this ending is followed by the third person suffix */k/* and is thus regularly contracted to */(na:)niwahk/*.

4.7.54 *-t-*, */t/*

In the conjunct order, the third person */t/* occurs in the indicative, subjunctive and iterative modes of AI verbs ending in a vowel (4.2.07-09), and in TA verbs (4.4.19-20, 23-24, 27-28). In absolute final position, *-t-* is preserved at Obedjiwan; elsewhere, there is mutation to *-e-*. E.g., AI, 3, *ma:ca:t* (O) 'that he leaves'; TA, 3-3', *wa:pama:e* (M) 'that he sees him'. Michelson (1939, p. 78) identifies the alternation */t/* to */e/* as an Algonkin influence.

In the conjunct indicative preterit of AI (4.2.08) and TA (4.4.23-24) verbs, */t/* is pluralized by */wa:w/* which precedes it, (see 4.7.62). Before the preterit mode sign */pan/*, connective */i/* is not inserted, and */t/* is palatalized to */s/*.

4.7.55 -k-, /k/

The third person ending /k/ occurs in the conjunct indicative, subjunctive and iterative modes of AI n-stems (4.2.07-09), II (4.3.07-08) and TI (4.5.06-10) verbs. A preceding /n/ becomes /h/ before this ending. E.g., AI, 3, *takoššikk* 'that he arrives'; II, 0, *pipo:kk* 'that it is winter'; TI, 3, *wa:pattakk* 'that he sees it'.

4.7.56 -kw-, /kw/¹¹

In the dubitative mode of the conjunct order, the third person ending is /kw/ in any class of verbs (AI, 4.2.10-11); II, 4.3.09-10; TA, 4.4.31-32, 35-36; TI, 4.5.09-10). The plural ending /wa:w/always occurs before this ending. E.g., AI, 3, *miya:ca:kopanen* '(I wondered) whether he left'; TA, *wiya:pama:kwen* '(I wondered) whether he sees the other'.

4.7.57 -∅-, /∅/

The zero alternant of the third person ending occurs in the non-third person set of the TA conjunct (4.4.19-20, 23-24, 27-28, 31-32, 35-36) and throughout the TA imperative with third person actor or goal (4.4.39-40). E.g., 1-3, *wa:pamak* 'that I see him'.

4.7.58 *-w-*, /*wa*/

The animate third person ending /*wa*/ occurs in the independent order of AI (4.2.03-06), TA (4.4.03-04, 07-08, 11-12, 15-16) and TI (4.5.02-05) verbs. In the TA verbs, the alternant form /*a*/ appears after consonant. E.g., AI, 3p, *ma:ca:wak* 'they are leaving'; TA, 3p-1p, *niwa:pamikona:nak* 'they see us (excl)'

4.7.59 *-w-*, /*wi*/; *-wa-*, /*wah*/

The inanimate third person ending /*wi*/ occurs in the singular forms of the II independent order (4.3.02). E.g., II, 0, *ki:šitew* 'it is cooked'. The ending /*wah*/ is the inanimate plural ending in the independent II paradigms (4.3.02-05), in the indicative preterit and in the dubitative mode of the conjunct order (4.3.07; 09-10). E.g., II, 0p, *ki:šitewa* 'they are cooked'. The alternant /*ah*/ occurs after consonant; e.g., II, 0'p, *ki:šiterikipana* 'that the others were cooked'.

4.7.60 *-k-*, /*k*/

The inanimate third person /*k*/ occurs in the conjunct order of II verbs (4.3.06-08), the dubitative mode being excepted (see 4.7.56 above). E.g., II, 0p, *ki:šiteriki* 'that they are cooked'.

4.7.61 *-k-*, /*k*/

The animate plural marker for third person is /*k*/. It occurs in the independent order and in the indicative neutral of the conjunct order in AI (4.2.03-07) and TI (4.5.02-04, 06) verbs, with the exception of the TI independent dubitative preterit (4.5.05). E.g., AI, 3p, *ma:-ca:wak* 'they are leaving'; TI, 3p, *wa:pattamwak* 'they see it'. In the TA paradigms, /*k*/ is found in the independent indicative and dubitative modes (4.4.03-04, 07-08, 11-12), and only in the non-third person set of the dubitative preterit (4.4.15-16). E.g., 3p-3, *wa:pamewak* 'they see him'; 3p-1, *niwa:pamiko:kopanak* 'they would (probably) have seen him'.

It occurs in the TA indicative of the conjunct order (4.4.19-20) and in the plural forms of the non-third person set of the conjunct dubitative (4.4.31-32, 35-36). It occurs throughout the TA imperative order, with 3p object (4.4.39-40). E.g., 1-3p, *wa:pamakik* 'that I see them'; 2-3p, *wa:pamik* '(you, sg) look at them'.

4.7.62 *-wa:-*, *-wa:w-*, /*wa:w*/

The ending /*wa:w*/ is the animate and inanimate plural marker for third persons. *-wa:-* and *-wa:w-* are found in two different positions¹².

The alternant *-wa:-* occurs before the third person endings */kw/* and */t/*; *-wa:w-* is found after the third person endings. Both have been given the underlying representation */wa:w/* with loss of final */w/* before consonants, connective */i/* being never inserted.

The ending */wa:w/* occurs in the TI independent dubitative preterit and throughout the conjunct order (the indicative neutral being excepted) of AI (4.2.08-11), and TI (4.5.07-10). In the II paradigms, it is found only in the subjunctive and iterative modes (4.3.08). E.g., AI, 3p, *ma:ca:wa:span* 'that they left'; II, 0p, *ka:šitekwa:we* 'whenever they are cooked'.

In the TA paradigms, */wa:w/* occurs in the third person set of the preterit modes (independent and conjunct) (4.4.15-16, 23-24), in the subjunctive and iterative modes (4.4.27-28) and in the dubitative mode of the conjunct (4.4.31-32, 35-36). E.g., 3p-3, *wa:pamewa:kopan* 'they would (probably) have seen him'. It occurs in the non-third person set of the conjunct indicative preterit (4.4.23-24) and in the first and second person of the dubitative inverse set (4.4.32). E.g., 1-3p, *wa:pamakwa:pan* 'that I saw them'; 3p-1, *wiya:pamiwa:kwen* '(I wonder) whether they see me'.

4.7.63 *-i-*, /ih/

The ending /ih/ is the inanimate plural marker of the II conjunct indicative (4.3.06); e.g., Op, *ki:šiteki* 'that they are cooked'.

4.7.64 *-φ-*, /h/

The use of the obviative ending /h/ has been generalized at Manouane to all the forms with the obviative theme signs /em/ and /eri/ (4.7.03, 16). After vowels, *-n-* is inserted before the animate obviative /a-h/. E.g., E.g., AI, 3', *ma:ca:tokena* 'the other would (probably) leave'. In the conjunct indicative (4.4.19-20), /h/ is preceded by connective /i/. E.g., 3'-1, *wa:pamimaki* 'that the other sees me'.

5. Pronoun Inflection

5.1 Introduction

Semantically, pronouns are personal, demonstrative and indefinite. Morphologically, they are further subclassified according to the set of endings they exhibit. The personal pronouns are inflected for person only. The demonstrative pronouns add the semantic distinction of 'distance'. Demonstrative and indefinite pronouns are third person, and show inflectional endings for gender, number and obviation. The neutralization of forms that are found in nouns between the animate obviative and the inanimate plural endings also occurs in the demonstrative pronouns and in some indefinite pronouns.

5.2 Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns are animate; they are not inflected for number and obviation, and there is no form for indefinite person. As opposed to Plains Cree, there is only one set of personal pronouns,

based on /i:n-a/ in the first persons, and on /i:r-a/ in the second and third persons.

1	<i>ni:n</i>	/ni:n-a/
2	<i>ki:r</i>	/ki:r-a/
1p	<i>ni:na:n</i>	/ni:n-ana:n/
12	<i>ki:ra:no</i>	/ki:r-ana:naw/
2p	<i>ki:rawa:w</i>	/ki:r-awa:w/
3	<i>wi:r</i>	/wi:r-a/
3p	<i>wi:rawa:w</i>	/wi:r-awa:w/

The 1p and 12 pronouns are contracted forms (see Haas 1967, p. 140-42). The personal pronouns combine with *tipirawe* 'self' to express insistence; compare, *okima:w ki: pe iša:w* 'the chief came', and *wi:r tipirawe okima:w ki: pe iša:w* 'the chief himself came'.

5.3 Demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns are subclassified into three related sets according to the distance involved between the speaker and the denotatum. The pronouns of the first set indicate that the denotatum is in reach, those of the second set that it is far from the speaker, and those of the third set that the denotatum is far away from the speaker.

The first set exhibits the stem /o:/ throughout; the second set is based of /an/ and the short vowel is regularly deleted word initially. The third set has the stem /ne:/ which alternates with /na:/ in the animate singular form. The endings /*(h)a*/ and /*ki*/ are animate singular and plural respectively; /*hi*/ marks the obviative animate and the inanimate plural. The endings /*he*/ and /*heriw*/ are inanimate singular and obviative respectively. There is no number contrast in the inanimate obviative form.

3	<i>o:ha</i>	<i>(a)naha</i>	<i>(a)na:ha</i>
3p	<i>o:ki</i>	<i>(a)niki</i>	<i>(a)neki</i>
3'	<i>o:hi</i>	<i>(a)nihi</i>	<i>(a)nehi</i>
0	<i>o:he</i>	<i>(a)nihe</i>	<i>(a)nehe</i>
0p	<i>o:hi</i>	<i>(a)nihi</i>	<i>(a)nehi</i>
0'	<i>o:heriw</i>	<i>(a)niheriw</i>	<i>(a)neheriw</i>

The demonstrative pronouns display a large number of phonemic and morphophonological variants, and the above paradigms may well represent a very recent state of affairs. Many speakers replace the ending /*h*/ by a preaspirated /*hw*/ and the surrounding vowels are strongly nasalized. Whenever this change occurs, the ending /*a*/ is replaced by /*e:*/, and initial /*a*/ of the second and third set is always used. Hence, *o:ha* alternates with *o:hwe*, *naha* with *anahwe* (and *anohwe*), *na:ha* with *anehwe*, *niheriw* with *anihweriw*, and so on.

To all these forms may also be added the suffix /*ima*/. Hence, 3, *o:ha* and *o:hama*, *o:hwe* and *o:hwema*; 3p, *o:ki* and *o:kima*; 0', *o:heriw* and *o:heriwima*; 0, (*a*)*nihe*, (*a*)*nihema*. The preceding vowel is sometimes deleted, thus yielding to a neutralization of gender in 3 and 0; e.g., *o:ma* is both animate (from *o:hama*) and inanimate (from *o:hima*); *anama* (from *anahama*), and *anima* (from *anihema*).

The exact meaning of the suffix /*ima*/ is not fully known yet. There is a marked tendency, however, to use the shorter forms (without /*ima*/) to indicate or point out someone or something, while the pronouns with /*ima*/ would rather single out one particular objects, animate or inanimate, among others. E.g., *ki: wa:pamew nihi iriniwa* 'he saw this man'; *nihima ki: wa:pamew iriniwa* 'it is this man that he saw'.

5.4 Indefinite pronouns

The indefinite pronouns *awi:n* 'who' and *ta:n* 'which' are inflected like the demonstratives, while the others, *kotak* 'another' and *awi:k* 'someone' are inflected like nouns. The pronoun *kekwa:n* 'what, something' shows irregularities as to number and obviation. The pronoun *awi:n*, *ta:n* and *kekwa:n* also function as interrogative pronouns.

5.4.01 *awi:n* 'who'

The indefinite pronoun /*awi:na*/ 'who' is animate third person; it is paralleled by the inanimate *kekwa:n* 'what, something'.

3	<i>awi:n</i>	/ <i>awi:n-a</i> /
3p	<i>awi:niki</i>	/ <i>awi:n-i-ki</i> /
3'	<i>awi:nihi</i>	/ <i>awi:n-i-hi</i> /
	<i>awi:riw</i>	/ <i>awi:n-eri-w</i> /

The usual obviative form at Manouane and Weymontachie is *awi:nihi*; the form *awi:riw*, which shows an unusual contraction, has been found among some speakers of Obedjiwan. E.g., (M, W) *awi:nihi ka: ki: atama:e niheriw ota:pa:niriw*; (O) *awi:riw ka: ki: atama:t niheriw ota:pa:niriw* 'to whom did he sell this car?'

In relative clauses, *awi:n* may have two grammatical functions. It can be seen either as the goal of the main verb, in which case the verb must be transitive animate, or as the actor of the subordinate clause, in which case the main verb must be transitive inanimate. Both forms are found; e.g., *nama nikiskerima:w* or *nikiskeritten, awi:n ka: ki: pe natowa:pamie* 'I do not know who came to see me'. When the pronoun is followed by /*oItoke:*/ 'dubitative', the main verb is always inanimate; e.g., *nama nikiskeritten awi:notoke ka: ki: pe natowa:pamie* 'I do not know who came to see me'.

The suffixes /oLtoke:/ 'dubitative' and /epan/ 'past' are sometimes added to *awi:n*, but these occurrences are not frequent; e.g., *awi:notoke na ?* '(I wonder) who is it' The dubitative suffix is also found after the obviative ending; e.g., *awi:nihitokena ni oci:ma:niniw* 'who's canoe is it (I wonder)'.

5.4.02 *ta:n* 'which'

The indefinite pronoun /*ta:n-*/ is animate and inanimate third person; there is no gender contrast in the singular forms.

3	<i>ta:n</i>	/ <i>ta:ni</i> /
3p	<i>ta:niki</i>	/ <i>ta:ni-ki</i> /
3'	<i>ta:nih</i>	/ <i>ta:ni-hi</i> /
0	<i>ta:n</i>	/ <i>ta:ni</i> /
0p	<i>ta:nih</i>	/ <i>ta:ni-hi</i> /

In relative clauses, *ta:n* shares the same functions as *awi:n* and the main verb may either be transitive animate or inanimate. It is often used as an interrogative pronoun; e.g., *ta:niki ca: ni* 'which ones ?'.

5.4.03 *kotak* 'the other, another'

The indefinite pronoun /*kotak*/ is third person animate and

inanimate. The animate plural *kotakak* has the alternant *kotakihik*; both forms are freely used by the same person, and occur in the three villages. In the paradigm below, the animate obviative and the inanimate plural are not identical, as opposed to the paradigm of *awi:n*.

3	<i>kotak</i>
3p	<i>kotakak, kotakihik</i>
3'	<i>kotaka, kotakiriw</i>
0	<i>kotak</i>
0p	<i>kotakihi</i>
0'	<i>kotakiriw</i>

In the animate obviative forms, *kotakiriw* replaces the expected *kotaka* in almost all contexts; the pronoun *kotaka* seems to be rare in the obviative form, and is always replaced by *kotakihi* in the inanimate plural. E.g., *kotakak*, or *kotakihik iriniwak ki: pe iša:wak* 'Other men came'; *ki: wa:pattam kotakeriw pa:skisikaniniw* 'he saw the other gun'; *ki: ota:pinew kotakihi ci:ma:na* 'he bought other canoes'.

5.4.04 *awiyak* 'someone'

The indefinite pronoun /*awiyak*/ is third person animate and inanimate, and inflected like an animate noun.

3	<i>awiyak</i>	<i>/awiyak/</i>
3p	<i>awiyakak</i>	<i>/awiyak-a-k/</i>
3'	<i>awiya</i>	<i>/awiy-a-h/</i>

In many contexts, these pronouns alternate with *awi:n*; e.g., *nama nikiskerima:w awiyak* (or *awi:n*) *ka: ki: pe natowa:pamie* 'I don't know who came to see me'.

5.4.05 *kekwa:n* 'something'

The pronoun */ke:kwa:n/* is third person inanimate. There is no number contrast in the obviative.

0	<i>kekwa:n</i>	<i>/ke:kwa:n-i/</i>
0p	<i>kekwa:nihi</i>	<i>/ke:kwa:n-i-hi/</i>
0'	<i>kekwa:riw</i>	<i>/ke:kwa:-eri-w/</i>

It is used very frequently as an interrogative pronoun, usually preceding a demonstrative. E.g., *kekwa:n ni nihe* 'what is that?'; *kekwa:nihi ni nihi* 'what are these?'; *kekwa:riw ni neheriw* 'what is that (far away)?'.

6. Word Formation

6.1 Introduction

According to the processes of word formation, Atikamekw words belong to two different types: they are either unit words or compounds. A unit word, excluding French and English borrowings, is made of two or more elements, providing the postulate that one of these elements may have no actual shape. A compound may be roughly defined as a combination of unit words that shares some of the distinctive features of phrases. Compounds are discussed below (see 6.2).

Unit words are further classified into primary and secondary stems. A stem whose immediate constituents are roots, medials and finals, none of them being a free form, is called a primary stem. A secondary stem is obtained when further finals are added to a primary stem.

The addition of medials and finals to a root (primary) or to a stem (secondary) accounts for the first type of derivation. The second

type, which has been coined 'deverbal' by Bloomfield, consists of bound morphemes, i.e. roots, medials and finals, that are matched by independent stems from which they are considered to be derived.

6.1.01 The first type of derivation

Although there are various derived patterns of the canonical shape of a stem, a primary stem is basically consisting of a root and a final; a medial is an optional element that can be inserted between them. The root may be preceded by a prefix (with or without connective /t/), and the final is followed by inflectional endings. A connective /i/ is sometimes inserted between these elements. The basic shape of a primary stem is thus:

(prefix) - root - (medial) - final - endings

A good example of this would be the transitive inanimate verb *ni-ki:šk-a:kone-kah-en* 'I am chopping it (snow, ice) with an axe'. The verb consists of the prefix *ni-* 'I', the root *ki:šk-* 'cut, sever', followed by an optional complex medial *-a:kone-* 'snow' (consisting of medial *-a:kon-* and postmedial *-e-*), the transitive inanimate final *-kah-* 'chop with axe' and the appropriate ending *-en*, first person, independent, indicative.

That the prefix and the medial are optional elements is seen by the transitive inanimate *ki:škikaham* 'he hews something through with an axe', consisting of the same root *ki:šk-*, connective *-i-*, and the same final *-kah-* as in the preceding example, followed by the ending *-am*.

Derived patterns appear when, mainly for reasons of distribution, a basic element is considered to have no actual shape in a stem. Thus zero root and zero final are sometimes posited: e.g., IN *akopp* 'dress' has zero final; IN *o:ska:t* 'his leg' has no root nor final, consisting of prefix *o:-* 'his, her' and medial *-ska:t-* 'leg'. Dependent noun stems have no root, but many show noun finals.

Stems of secondary derivation follow the same pattern, adding optional medials and finals to the primary stem. For instance, the root *a:šaw-* 'to cross' occurs in the primary verb *a:šokew* 'he crosses' from which is formed, in secondary derivation, the noun *a:šokan* 'bridge, wharf, pier'. This secondary stem is also subject to further derivation: the transitive animate *-ikkaw-* 'make for someone' forms *a:šokanikkawew* 'he makes a bridge for someone', to which may be added the animate intransitive final *-ike-* 'animate indefinite (implied object)' as in AI *a:šokani'kka:kew* 'he makes a bridge for people'.

6.1.02 The second type of derivation

The term 'deverbal' indicates a relation of dependency between a bound morpheme and an independent stem. Some medials and finals are deverbal: e.g., the noun final *-irew* in AN *irinirew* 'common partridge' is deverbal of AN *pirew* 'partridge'; the medial *-skw-* in AN *na:peskw* 'male bear' is a deverbal of AN *maskwa* 'bear'; the animate intransitive final *-nike-* in AI *piminikew* 'he carries something on his shoulders' is a deverbal of AI *onikew* 'he carries on his shoulders'. The transitive animate and inanimate finals *-akim-*, *-akitt-* 'count' are deverbal of TA *akimew* 'he counts him', and of TI *akittam* 'he counts it'. Many medials and concrete finals, however, are not matched by independent stems; e.g., medial *-a:st-* 'light'; noun final *-ekin-* 'cloth, material'; intransitive final *-po-* 'eat'; transitive finals *-naw-* and *-n-* 'see, think'.

There is no rule to predict whether a medial or a final is a deverbal or not, as there is no way either as to detect how deverbal suffixes are formed. Some finals are identical to the stems from which they are considered to be derived, see, for instance, *-akim-* and *-akitt-* 'count' above. Medials and finals sometimes resemble the underlying stem minus the initial sound or the initial syllable; e.g., the noun final *-ra:kan* is a deverbal of IN *ora:kan* 'dish, bowl'; the noun final

-kiwa:m- is deverbal of IN *mí:kiwa:m* 'house'; medial *-a:pe-* is a deverbal of AN *na:pew* 'male, man'.

A few medials and finals occur in longer form than the independent stem to which they are related; e.g., medial *-a:kon-* 'snow' and IN *ko:n* 'snow'; *-astimw-* 'dog' and AN *atimw* 'dog'. Some have change in vowel length, as medial *-ššip-* derived from AN *ší:šší:p* 'duck'. Certain body part medials show alternant forms; e.g., *-skan-* and *-kkan-* 'bone'; *-ska:t-* and *-kka:t-* 'leg'; *-štikwa:n-* and *-stikwa:n-* 'head'; *-spiton-* and *-piton-* 'arm'; *-a:p-* and *-ca:p-* 'eye'. The kinship medial *-a:wass-* 'baby, child', as in AI *aššama:wassow* 'she feeds her child', corresponds to the independent stem *awa:ššíšš* 'child'.

Deverbal roots are rare; at any rate, it would be difficult to determine the order of derivation, and consequently, it is probably more appropriate to speak of alternant forms rather than deverbal formation. Bloomfield (1962, p. 77) considers the root *wi:t-* 'along', as in TA *wi:ci:wew* 'he helps him, accompanies him along', to be a deverbal of the dependent root *-i:t-* 'accompany', which is a unique root (see also Bloomfield 1946, p. 119, and 1962, p. 70).

The immediate constituents of a stem are simple, complex or deverbal. Simple roots, medials and finals, which are usually shorter, are considered here, as did Bloomfield, to be the underlying element of

derivation of the more complex constituents:

'Many roots, suffixes, and inflectional endings appear in shorter and longer forms. We describe this by saying that the longer forms are extended forms, derived from the shorter by means of accretive elements. (Bloomfield 1962, p. 74).

Such accretive elements form complex roots, medials and finals; they are the postradicals (6.3.02), the prefinals (10.2), the pre- and the postmedials (no 7.2).

6.2 Compounds

There are at least four main types of compound stems, each being characterized by the part of speech of the elements involved. A compound stem is made of:

- a) two nouns, as in IN *ci:pay-okamikw* 'cemetery';
- b) a particle and a noun, as in IN *ki:ci-si:piy* 'the grand River';
- c) a verb and a noun, as in IN *a:kkosiw-okamikw* 'hospital';
- d) a particle and a verb, as in TA *ni ki:-mowa:w* 'I ate him'.

When a compound is made of two nouns, the gender of the stem is usually determined by the second noun, which is then considered as the base of the compound; e.g., IN *masko-nakwa:kan* 'bear-snare'.

Since a compound stem may show prefixes and suffixes, it is kept

distinct from phrases. A compound stem also differs from simple stems in that the first element does not take inflectional suffixes, although both parts of the compound may show prefixes; e.g., *nimasko-ninakwa:kanim* 'my bear-snare' (notice the presence of the possession theme sign to a stem ending in *-n*), and in IN *masko-nakwa:kana* 'bear-snares'.

6.2.01 Nominal compounds

In noun compounds where the first element is a particle, all pre-nouns occur with the possessive prefix. Some allow the second element of the compound to take the possessive prefix while others do not. Bloomfield's distinction (1962, p. 202) between loose and stem compounds could probably be applied here. The prenouns *kicci-* 'big, large', *oški-* 'new, young', *kette-* 'old, used', *mišta-* 'big' appear in possessed compounds where both elements take a possessive prefix; e.g.,

IN *nikicci-nimaškikim* 'my great medicine'

IN *noški-nitaštotin* 'my new hat'

IN *nikette-nimaskisin* 'my old shoe'

IN *nimišta-nimi:kiwa:m* 'my big house'

This also occurs when the second part of the compound is a dependent noun stem; e.g., AN *nikicci-ništess* 'my big elder brother'.

Some prenouns are never followed by possessed nouns; e.g., *maci-* 'bad' in IN *nimaci-maškikim* 'my bad medicine'; *miro-* 'good, well' in

nimiro-irinim 'my good man'. This also applies to compounds in which the first element is an animate intransitive verb; e.g., IN *nitewiskwe-maškikkim* 'my aspirin (for headache); IN *noštoto:-maškikkim* 'my cough syrup'. The relative root *-i:t-* always occurs in dependent compound stems; e.g., AN *wi:c-iriniwa* 'his fellow man'.

In spite of these observations, however, more work would be required to elaborate a complete set of rules on possessed compounds; more specifically, a great deal of work has to be done with roots (for instance: *a:pittaw* 'half', *irin-* 'ordinary, common, *ka:kike-* 'permanent', etc.) that sometimes occur as prenouns of possessed compounds.

6.2.02 Verbal compounds

Preverbs are particles that combine with verb stems, thus forming verbal compounds. Some particles appear only in the function of preverb, others also occur as independent particle stems. Preverbs have a fixed position as regard to the verb stem, they always precede it, and they may precede other preverbs. On that basis, they are classified into two groups. Preverbs of position 1 always precede preverbs of position 2; they are few in number although very frequent in daily speech; they are

also mutually exclusive. Preverbs of position 2 are much more numerous and most of them occur as independent particles.

The following preverbs are found in position 1:

1. *-e-* /*e:/*

The preverb *-e-* has the role of a subordinating conjunction and always occurs with verbs inflected for conjunct order. It is extremely frequent in use. E.g., ... *e wa:pama:c e mišta miccetirici* 'when he saw that they (an) were numerous'; ... *kek e ati mo:tec* ... 'suddenly as he began to walk'; *ni mireritten e nipa:c* 'I am glad that he is sleeping'.

2. *-ka:-*, /*ka:/*

The preverb *-ka:-* is a subordinator and is also used as a relative with the meaning of 'who, that'. This preverb is always followed by verbs of the conjunct order. E.g., *ci:ma:n ka: na:tawerittama:n* 'a canoe that I want'; *naha iskwew ka: na:tawerimac* 'this woman whom you (sg) desire'; *taši ka: ottinak* 'I get it there'.

3. *-ka-*, *-kata-*, *-ke-*, /*ka*, *kata*, *ke:/*

The preverbs *-ka-*, *-kata-* and *-ke-* indicate futurity and may

sometimes semantically combine with other elements to denote verbs of irrealis equivalent to the conditional mode. The preverb *-ke-* is the initial change form of *-ka-* and is thus always followed by verbs of the conjunct order. The futur preverb *-ka-* occurs when first and second persons, speaker or addressee, are involved in the verb form; the futur preverb *-kata-* is used elsewhere. E.g., *ni ka wa:pama:w* 'I will see him'; *nama kata nipa:w* 'he will not sleep'; *niheriw maskisiniw ke na:tawerittakk* 'these are the shoes that he will want'. The preverbs *-ka-* and *-kata-* often precede the p-preterit (independent order) form of verbs, and thus indicate eventuality, possible events. E.g., beside *kata kaškitta:w e ...* 'he will be able to ...' there is *kata kaškitta:pan e ...* 'he would have been able to ...'; beside *kata mirerittam e ...* 'he will like to ...' there is *kata mirerittamo:pan e ...* 'he would have liked to ...'.

The preverb *-ka-* when followed by the preverb *-ki:-* 'past' indicates a small degree of possibility, of doubt, with present or futur meaning; e.g., *ni ka ki: mi:cisson* 'I could eat'.

4. *-kicci-*, /kihci/

The preverb *-kicci-* 'that will' is frequently used in place of *-ka-* and *-kata-* in subordinate clauses to indicate futur events; e.g.,

ki: itew Marc okima:wa eka: kicci ma:ca:c 'Marc told the chief that he will not leave'; *ni wa:pamew kicci nipa:c* 'I see that he will sleep'. In some clauses, the preverb *-kicci-* occurs with the meaning of 'must' as in *ašrew kicci iša:ya:n* 'It is set that I must go'.

Preverbs of position 2 are more numerous and always occur after the preverbs of position 1. The priority of occurrence of position 1 and position 2 preverbs differs, in Atikamekw, from the one given by Edwards (1954, p. 17-3) in that *-ohci-* never occurs in first position. It also differs from the order graphed by Ellis (1962, p. 1.7-13) in that *-ki:-* may occur after the preverbs *-ka-* and *-kata-*.

Wolfart (1973, p. 77) observes that 'position 2 preverbs are semantically ranged along a continuous scale from abstract to concrete'; this can be applied to Atikamekw. Moreover, when more than one preverb of position 2 occur in a sentence, the priority of occurrence is given to the abstract preverbs which always precede the concrete preverbs. E.g., *nama nikiskerima:w awi:n ka: ki: peci-mo:ta:c* 'I don't know who came walking (toward speaker)'.

The abstract preverbs of position 2 are given below.

5. *-ati-*

The preverb *-ati-* 'begin gradually'; e.g., *a:ši ati nipa:w* 'he is

about to sleep'; *ni kia ati:a:kkosin* 'I gradually become sick'; *a:ši*
a: ati pa:ppiw 'was he about to laugh?'.

6. *-ki:-*.

The preverb *-ki:-* 'past' is homonymous with *-ki:-* 'able to, can' (see no 7 below); it is frequently found in declarative sentences where it is preferred to the preterit forms; e.g., *okima:w ki: pe iša:w* 'the chief came'. In negative sentences, *-ki:-* is usually replaced by *-occi-* as in *nama ni occi kiskerima:ttay* 'I did not know him'.

7. *-ki:-*

The preverb *-ki:-* 'able to, can' always occurs with another particle; e.g., *kata ki: nipa:w* 'he can sleep'; *nama kata ki: occi nipa:w* 'he was not able to sleep'.

8. *-wi:-*

The preverb *-wi:-* 'want to, intend to'; e.g., *ni wi: nipa:n* 'I want to sleep'; *wi: otamiro:pan* 'he intended to work'.

Concrete preverbs are based on particles or on relative roots; only a few examples are given below.

9. *a:cci-* 'move'; e.g., *a:cci-kwa:škottiw* 'he moves jumping'.
10. *atim-* 'back, away'; e.g., *atim-apiw* 'he sits turning his back'.
11. *iši-* 'thus, so'; e.g., *iši-pe-kapa:cik* 'as they so disembark'.
12. *iškwa:-* 'finish, complete'; e.g., *e ki:-iškwa:-tepiska:k* at the end of the night'.
13. *kakwe-* 'try to'; e.g., *kešpin e kakwe-ota:pinakik* 'when you (sg) try to take them'.
14. *natawi-* 'go to'; e.g., *natomiskweškam* 'he goes for beaver by foot'.
15. *po:ni-* 'stop'; e.g., *po:ni-ma:tisiw* 'he ceases to live'.
16. *nicci-* 'down'; e.g., *nicci-kwa:škottiw* 'he jumps down'.

6.2.03 Particle compounds

Periods of time and numeral phrases are often made with compounding particles; e.g., *aššic-* 'plus' in *mita:tto aššic ni:šw* 'ten plus two, twelve'; *kape-* 'all' in *kape-pi:ssimw* 'all month'; *tatto-* 'each' in

tatto-ki:šikwa 'each day', *tatto-si:komwa* 'each Spring'.

The restrictions of occurrence of a compounding particle, which always occurs as the initial element, depend upon the second member of the compound, numeral, period, etc.. This is not the case of the other particles.

6.3 Roots

Of all the stem forming elements, roots are the most numerous, and usually bear the specific meaning of a word. A stem that is not dependent begins with a root and may be preceded only by personal pronouns or by particles, in compounds. A zero root is sometimes posited for dependent stems and animate intransitive verbs derived from them; whenever the root has no actual shape, the personal prefix has to appear.

6.3.01 Classes

A complete classification of roots is beyond the scope of this grammar. If, indeed, it is possible to tentatively isolate some roots and state their distribution in one stem class, fuller investigation

is required to discover all the distributional criteria of roots within the span of stem classes, and to take into account the lexico-morphemic alternations to which they are subject.

Beside the fact that such a classification would have to rule out the secondary derived stems and isolate only the roots that appear in stems of primary formation, a complete classification would leave open the range of permissible functions of roots, supposing that the meanings of these roots are well stated. But even this is not always possible. If the meaning of roots is clearly established 'especially where derivatives are freely formable (...) in other cases, it would be an idle exercise of ingenuity to seek a formula that would cover the meanings of stems that begin with the same sequence of sounds' (Bloomfield 1962, p. 425).

Following Bloomfield's Algonquian (1946, p. 119) and Menomini (1962, p. 69), two large classes of roots are posited for Atikamekw: 'noun' roots and 'general' roots. Some roots occur as the initial element of primary nouns only; e.g., *atimw* 'dog'; *name-* 'fish'. General roots occur in verbs and in particles as well as in nouns; e.g., the root *irin-* 'ordinary, common' appears in AN *irinirew* 'common partridge' and in AI *iriniššimow* 'he dances'. The root *mikkw-* 'red' occurs in IN *mikko* 'blood', and in IN *mikkwa:py* 'vein', and in II *mikkwan* 'it is covered with blood', AI *mikkwa:w* 'he is red'. The root *ata:m-* 'under,

underneath' is found in the particle *ata:mittakk'* 'in the cellar, under the house' and in the derived noun *ata:mikkani:ya:py* 'suspenders'.

6.3.02 Postradicals

A few roots show alternant forms, both roots having identical meanings; e.g., beside *kip-* there is *kipw-* 'close' as in TI *kipaham* 'he closes it by instrument' and in TI *kiponam* 'he closes it by hand'. Numerous examples are found with the root *pim-* 'along'; e.g., beside *pimipatta:w* which is rare, there is a much more frequent AI *mi:patta:w* both verbs meaning 'he runs by'; beside AI *pimirew* 'he flies' there is *mi:rew*; also *pimottew* and *mo:ttew* 'he walks by'. In most cases, the postradical extension has no specific meaning; e.g., *išp-* and *išpim-* 'high', as in AI *išpapiw* 'he sits high' and P *išpimikk* 'up'.

A few postradical extensions, however, are meaningful; e.g., *-a:t-* added to the root *pim-* 'along' in AI *pima:tisiw* 'he lives'; *-a:ssw* 'five' added to numeral roots, as in *nikotwa:sso* 'six' (root *nikotw-* 'one'), *ni:šwa:sso* 'seven' (root *ni:šw-* 'two'), *niššwa:sso* 'eight' (root *niššw-* 'three'); *-we-* 'speak, sound' added to the root *tep-* 'enough' in P *tepwe* 'true'.

6.3.03 Reduplication

Prior to any other rule is reduplication which sometimes affects general roots, mainly verbs and particles. Reduplication is the morphological process by which a syllable is prefixed to a root giving this root the additional meaning of intensity, continuity, repetition, and sometimes plurality. This syllable is made of the first consonant of the root followed by *-a:-* for roots beginning in a consonant, and roots beginning in a vowel add the syllable *-ay-*. E.g., beside TI *ma:kɔnəm* 'he takes it by hand' there is TI *ma:ma:kɔnəm* 'he takes it continually by hand, he supple, softens, it'; beside AI *a:ceiw* 'he moves' there is AI *aya:ceiw* 'he moves continually'; also AI *ka:ki:mow* 'he cries secretly all the time'; AI *ka:kwa:škottin* 'it always jumps from one place to another'.

Some roots occur in reduplicated forms only; e.g., *ma:ma:cie* 'last'; *ma:mawisšinak* 'they used to go to bed together'. A few roots show other types of reduplication. The word *aya:pew* 'male moose, buck' seems to be derived from AN *na:pew* 'male, man' with loss of initial consonant and with the addition of *-ay-* to the derived deverbal medial *-a:pe-* 'male'.

The root *pim-* 'along' appears as *papa:m-* in its reduplicated form; Bloomfield (1946, p. 122) describes it as a 'more remote' form of reduplication; e.g., AI *pimassa:mottew* 'he walks along in snowshoes', AI

papa:massa:mottew 'he walks about in snowshoes'. The root *kinw-* 'long' shows the irregular reduplicated form *kaka:mw-* in AI *kaka:mwa:rikkwew* 'he has long hair'.

6.3.04 Relative roots.

Relative roots always refer to an antecedent. They are few in number; *askw-* 'so long', e.g., *eko ni e askwa:pekak* 'this one is so long (linear)'; *eko ni e askwa:skokak* 'this one is so long (wood)'; *eko ni e askwa:piskak* 'this one is so long (metal)'; *appi:c-*, *aspi:c-* 'so much, so far', e.g., *e appi:c miššak* 'it is so much, of that size'; *e aspi:c pi:cak* 'it is so far, very far'; *it-* 'thus', e.g., '*o:ma' itew* ''this one' he says so to him'; *eko ni e itatoskew* 'this one, he works thus'; *išì-* 'so', e.g., *eko ni e išìmi:cissoc* 'this one, he eats so'; *ott-* 'from there, thence', e.g., TI *ottinam* 'he takes it from there'; *ekota e ottašì:kkein* 'it is there that I live'; *tattw-* 'so many', e.g., *tattwa:w* 'each time, so many times'.

7. Medials

Medials occur in dependent and non-dependent noun stems, in verbs and in particles. They form the stems of dependent nouns; in the binary structure of non-dependent nouns and of verbs, medials usually appear between the root and the final of a primary derived stem. When the final is zero, medials occur as noun and particle finals. In secondary derivation, they are found before intransitive and transitive finals. All medials have concrete meanings.

7.1 Classes

According to their distribution as well as to the semantic area to which they belong, medials are here classified into three groups: kinship medials, body part medials and classificatory medials. It should be noticed that traditionally the first two groups are considered to belong to the same class in spite of the fact that they have partly distinctive distribution. Indeed, both kinship and body part medials occur in dependent stems, but no kinship medial occurs in verb stems

of primary derivation as do the body part medials. All medials are listed alphabetically, below.

7.1.01 Kinship medials

Kinship medials appear mostly in dependent nouns of primary derivation. All animate intransitive verbs formed from these dependent nouns are secondary; they are mainly derived with the intransitive finals *-i-*, *-iwi-* 'be', but some occur with other intransitive finals.

No kinship medial has been recorded before a transitive final, but it would be possible, at least theoretically, to conceive that such verbs may very well exist in the language. The transitive final *-h-* 'causative' (see no 2 of TA finals) may virtually be added to a dependent noun stem and then derive a word that would mean, for instance, 'he makes him have a son'; but such verbs, if they exist, are not frequent.

The medial *-a:wass-* 'baby, child' does not occur in dependent stems; it has been found only as non-dependent noun and as an animate intransitive verb.

Four medials that are not kinship medials are included in this group (see nos 28 to 31 below) since they show the same distributional

characteristics as the kinship medials.

1. *-a:wass-* 'baby, child'

e.g., AI *aššama:wassow* 'she feeds her baby'; AI *no:ššaniha:wassow* 'she nurses her child'.

2. *-ci:pa:šš-* 'godfather, godmother'

e.g., AN *nicci:pa:šš* 'my godfather (woman speaking), my godmother (man speaking)'.

3. *-co:co:-* 'mother'

e.g., AN *nico:co:* 'my mother'.

4. *-i:šta:w-* 'brother-in-law, sister-in-law'

e.g., AN *ni:šta:w* 'my brother-in-law (man speaking), my sister-in-law (woman speaking)'.

5. *-i:timw-* 'brother-in-law, sister-in-law'

e.g., AN *ni:timw* 'my brother-in-law (woman speaking), my sister-in-law (man speaking)'.

6. *-komess-* 'friend'

e.g., PN *nikomess* 'my friend'.

7. *-kosiss-* 'son'

e.g., AN *nikosiss* 'my son'.

8. *-miss-* 'elder sister'
e.g., AN *nimiss* 'my elder sister'.
9. *-miššō:mešš-* 'uncle'
e.g., AN *nimiššō:mešš* 'my uncle'.
10. *-miššō:m-* 'grandfather'
e.g., AN *nimiššō:m* 'my grandfather'; AN *nimiššō:mišišš* 'my grandfather's or grandmother's brother'.
11. *-na:pem-* 'husband'
e.g., AN *nina:pem* 'my husband'.
12. *-naha:k-* 'son-in-law, daughter-in-law'
e.g., AN *o:naha:kiššī:ma* 'his son-in-law'; AN *o:naha:kaniškwema* 'his daughter-in-law'.
13. *-ni:kihikw-* 'parent'
e.g., AN *o:ni:kihikwa* 'his parents'.
14. *-ni:w-* 'wife, spouse'
e.g., AN *o:ni:wišša* 'his wife'.
15. *-nica:n-* 'baby'
e.g., AN *o:nica:nišša* 'her new born child'.
16. *-o:kkom-* 'wife'
e.g., AN *no:kkom* 'my wife'.

17. *-o:kko:-* 'grandmother'
 e.g., AN *no:kko:* 'my grandmother; AN *no:kko:mišišš* 'my grandfather's or grandmother's sister'.
18. *-o:ss-* 'grandchild'
 e.g., AN *no:ssim* 'my grandchild'; AN *no:ssimišišš* 'my great grandchild'.
19. *-o:tta:wi-* 'father'
 e.g., AN *no:tta:wi* 'my father'.
20. *-sikw-* 'mother-in-law'
 e.g., AN *nisikoss* 'my mother-in-law'.
21. *-šišše-* 'father-in-law'
 e.g., AN *nišišše* 'my father-in-law'.
22. *-ššim-* 'younger brother or sister'
 e.g., AN *niššim* 'my younger brother, my younger sister'.
23. *-štess-* 'elder brother'
 e.g., AN *ništess* 'my elder brother'.
24. *-ta:niss-* 'daughter'
 e.g., AN *nita:niss* 'my daughter'.
25. *-tawa:šš-* 'nephew, niece'
 e.g., AN *nitawa:ššim* 'my nephew, my niece'.

26. *-to:kon-* 'godchild'

e.g., AN *nito:kon a:wasson* 'my godchild'.

27. *-to:s-* 'aunt'

e.g., AN *nito:siss* 'my aunt'.

The following medials are not semantically related to the precedings, but they pertain to this group since they do not occur in verb stems of primary derivation.

28. *-cem-* 'dog, puppy'

e.g., AN *nicemisišš* 'my little dog, my puppy'.

29. *-tem-* 'dog'

e.g., AN *nitem* 'my dog'.

30. *-cepikk-* 'root'

e.g., AN *ocepikk* 'external root, trunk (of tree)'.

31. *-anakw-* 'sleeve'

e.g., AN *o:nakwiya* 'his sleeve'.

7.1.02 Body part medials

Body part medials may be classified into two subcategories

according to whether they appear in dependent noun stems or not.

Medials that are restricted to occur in primary and secondary derived verbs or in secondary derived nouns are closely similar in meaning to those of the other subcategory.

In opposition to the kinship medials, it is very common to find a body part medial in primary derivation, between a root and a final. Wherever a body part medial occurs before a transitive final, it is always followed by postmedial *-e-*.

32. *-a:p-* 'eye, white, smoke'

e.g., AI *a:kkosa:piw* 'he has pain in his eye'; AI *co:s̄ka:piw* 'he winks, aims, has an eye shut'. This medial does not occur in dependent noun stems.

33. *-a:pit-* 'tooth'

e.g., AI *a:kkosa:pitew* 'he has a toothache'; AI *kinwa:pitew* 'he has long teeth'. The medial has the form *-i:pit-* in the dependent noun; e.g., IN *wi:pit* 'his tooth'.

34. *-a:rikkw-* 'hair'

e.g., AI *makkatewa:rikkwew* 'he has black hair'; AI *mikkwa:rikkwew* 'he has red hair'; AI *atissa:rikkwew* 'he dyes his hair'. This medial does not appear in dependent nouns.

35. *-a:ro-* 'tail'
 e.g., AN *amiskwa:row* 'beaver's tail'. The dependent stem shows the medial *-so:-* (see no 90 below).
36. *-a:wikan-* 'back'
 e.g., AI *a:kkosa:wikanew* 'he has a backache'; AI *ayeskowa:wikanew* 'he feels tiredness in his back'. This medial is not found in dependent nouns.
37. *-ca:p-* 'eye'
 e.g., AI *a:kkosica:piw* 'he has a bad eyesight'; AI *makkica:piw* 'he has big eyes'. It does not appear in dependent nouns.
38. *-cak-* 'penis'
 e.g., IN *nicakiššiy* 'my penis'; IN *nicakamow* 'my penis'.
39. *-cestat-* 'bend of knee'
 e.g., IN *nicestatay* 'my bend of knee'.
40. *-ci:št-* 'sinew'
 e.g., IN *oci:šteya:py* 'nerve, sinew'.
41. *-cicask-* 'groin'
 e.g., IN *o:cicaskay* 'his groin'.
42. *-ciccy-* 'hand'
 e.g., IN *niciccy* 'my hand'; AI *a:kkosiciccew* 'he has pain in his hand'; AN *o:ciccikoma* 'his wart'.

43. *-cikkw-* 'ampit'
e.g., IN *ocikkokan* 'ampit'.
44. *-cišk-* 'anus, buttocks'
e.g., IN *ociškišš* 'anus, buttocks'.
45. *-ciššw-* 'testicles'
e.g., IN *ociššiwiy* 'testicles'.
46. *-eran-* 'tongue'
e.g., IN *niteraniy* 'my tongue'.
47. *-eškan-* 'horn'
e.g., IN *o:teškan* 'his horn'.
48. *-hok-* 'scale of fish'
e.g., AN *o:hokaya* 'its scale (fish)'. (Possibly *-hak-* and *-ahak-*).
49. *-i:yaw-* 'body'
e.g., IN *wi:yaw* 'his body'.
50. *-icciqwa:n-* 'knee'
e.g., AI *a:picciqwa:new* 'he rolls on his knees'. It is not found
in dependent nouns.
51. *-ciica:kw-* 'soul, spirit'
e.g., AN *niciica:košš* 'my soul, my spirit'.

52. *-iskw-* 'head, hair'

e.g., TA *a:cciskwenuw* 'he moves s.o.'s head by hand'; AI *na:miskw-eriw* 'he bows the head'; AI *tepiskwew* 'he has a headache'; AI *wa:piskwew* 'he has white hair'; this medial does not appear in dependent nouns.

53. *-itt-* 'ear'

e.g., AI *kipittekka:sow* 'he pretends to be deaf'; IN *ta:pittepison* 'ear-ring'. It is not found in dependent nouns.

54. *-ka:škam-* 'nape of neck'

e.g., IN *oka:škama:w* 'nape of the neck'.

55. *-kan-* 'bone'

This medial is homonymous with the noun final *-kan-* 'instrument, product' and is often found as a noun final in many dependent noun stems; e.g., IN *omikkikan* 'hammer (of ear)'; IN *ocikkokan* 'armpit'. As a medial proper, *-k-* is often inserted; e.g., IN *ro:ro:mikkan* 'ankle bone'; AI *ayeskokkanew* 'he feels tiredness in his bones'. The dependent noun shows the alternant *-skan-* in IN *o:skan* 'his bone'. After the locative suffix, the longer form *-ekan-* occurs; e.g., IN *ospitonikkekan* 'radius'; IN *oštikwa:nikkekan* 'skull'. The longer alternant *-a:kan-* is found in the medial *-kotta:kan-* 'throat'.

56. *-kitikw-* 'knee'

e.g., IN *okitikw* 'knee'; AI *a:kkosikitikwew* 'he has pain in his knee'.

57. *-kka:t-* 'leg'

e.g., AI *a:kkosikka:tew* 'he has pain in his leg'; AI *ci:ttaw-a:skokka:tew* 'he has a stiff leg'; the dependent noun stem shows *-ska:t-* in IN *oska:t* 'leg'.

58. *-kko:-* 'ankle'

e.g., IN *okko:n* 'ankle'.

59. *-kkot-* 'nose'

e.g., *okkot* 'nose'.

60. *-kkw-* 'face, neck'

e.g., IN *okkwiw* 'face, neck'; AI *a:kkosikkwew* 'he has pain in his neck'; TA *ka:ssi:kkwehwew* 'he wipes s.o.'s face by instrument'; AI *ci:ttawa:skokkwew* 'he has a stiff neck'.

61. *-kocciškw-* 'larynx'

e.g., IN *okocciškoy* 'larynx'. (Possibly consisting of medial *-kott-* 'throat' and medial *-iskw-* 'head').

62. *-kott-* 'throat'

A shorter form of medial *-kotta:kan-* 'throat' (see no 63 below);

it occurs in AN *arakaški:kotteššip* 'ring-necked duck (literally large-throated duck); it appears with the abstract postmedial *-aw-* in IN *mišša:škottawa:n* 'beard'.

63. *-kotta:kan-* 'throat'

A complex of medial *-kott-* 'throat' and of medial *-a:kan-* 'bone' used as noun final; e.g., *okotta:kan* 'stove-pipe'; IN *nikkotta:kaneya:py* 'my throat', with inserted *-k-*.

64. *-missit-* 'belly, stomach'

e.g., IN *omissitay* 'belly, stomach'; AI *a:kkosimissitew* 'he has a stomach ache'; AI *makkimissitew* 'he has a big belly'.

65. *-nakkati-* 'bird's tail'

e.g., *o:nakkatiya* 'his (bird) tail'.

66. *-nawi-* 'fish's gill'

e.g., AN *o:nawiya* 'his (fish) gill'.

67. *-no:wem-* 'cheek'

e.g., IN *nino:wem* 'my cheek'.

68. *-oskon-* 'elbow'

e.g., IN *nitoskon* 'my elbow'.

69. *-pi:škwa:n-* 'muscle'

e.g., IN *nipi:škwa:n* 'my muscle'.

70. *-pi:wi-* 'hair'
 e.g., IN *opi:wiy* 'hair'
71. *-picik-* 'hip'
 e.g., IN *opicikay* 'hip'.
72. *-piskot-* 'stomach'
 e.g., IN *opiskotay* 'stomach'.
73. *-piron-* 'arm'
 e.g., AI *a:kkosipironew* 'he has pain in his arm'; TA *a:ccipironenew* 'he moves s.o.'s arm by hand'. The dependent noun shows the alternant medial *-spiron-*; e.g., IN *ospiron* 'arm', is sometimes inserted, as in TA *a:ccippironenew* 'he moves s.o.'s arm by hand'.
74. *-ppan-* 'lung'
 e.g., IN *nippan* 'my lung'.
75. *-pwa:m-*, *-po:m-* 'thigh'
 e.g., *nipwa:m* 'my thigh'; AI *a:kkosipwa:mew* 'he has pain in his thigh'.
76. *-ra:n-* 'calf of leg'
 e.g., IN *ora:n* 'calf of leg'; AI *a:kkosira:new* 'he has pain in his calf of leg'.

77. *-rakaskw-* 'palate of the mouth'
 e.g., IN *orakaskoy* 'palate of the mouth'.
78. *-rakkacc-* 'vagina'
 e.g., IN *o:rakkacciy* 'her vagina'.
79. *-ri:ri-* 'bladder'
 e.g., AN *o:ri:riya* 'his bladder'.
80. *-riskw-* 'gland'
 e.g., IN *niriskw* 'my gland'.
81. *-ro:kan-* 'hip'
 e.g., IN *niro:kan* 'my hip (bone)'.
82. *-row-* 'waist'
 e.g., IN *ki:škirowekopp* 'skirt' (cloth cut at the waist line);
 IN *misrowekopp* 'dress'. It does not appear in dependent nouns.
83. *-sit-* 'foot'
 e.g., IN *nisit* 'my foot'; AI *a:kkosisitew* 'he has pain in his
 foot'; AI *makkisitew* 'he has big feet'.
84. *-ska:t-* 'leg'
 e.g., IN *niska:t* 'my leg' (see no 57 above).

85. *-skan-* 'bone'
 e.g., *niskan* 'my bone' (see no 55 above).
86. *-skask-* 'chest'
 e.g., IN *niskaskikan* 'my chest'.
87. *-skattikw-* 'forehead'
 e.g., IN *niskattikw* 'my forehead'.
88. *-ski:wan-* 'nose, nostril'
 e.g., AI *ci:cciski:waneu* 'he burns the hair of the nose of an animal'; IN *oski:wan* 'nose, nostril'; *ka: oski:wanatina:k* 'name of a mountain (literally, shaped like a nose)'.
89. *-skon-* 'liver'
 e.g., IN *niskon* 'my liver'; AI *a:kkosi:skoneu* 'he has pain in his liver'.
90. *-so:-* 'tail'
 e.g., IN *kiso:w* 'you (quadruped's) tail'; IN *oso:w* 'tail'.
91. *-spikekan-* 'rib'
 e.g., IN *nispikekan* 'my rib'.
92. *-spiskw-* 'back'
 e.g., IN *nispiskon* 'my back'

93. *-spiton-* 'arm'
 e.g., IN *nospiton* 'my arm' (see no 73 above).
94. *-šak-* 'skin'
 e.g., IN *nišakay* 'my skin'; AI *ka:wašakew* 'he has rough skin';
 AI *makkatewašaka:w* 'he has black skin, he is black'.
95. *-še-* '?'
 e.g., AN *kinošew* 'pike'
96. *-šikon-* 'tail and fin (of fish)'
 e.g., IN *ošikonay* 'fish's tail and fin'.
97. *-škaššy-* 'nail, claw, hoof'
 e.g., IN *niškaššy* 'my nail'.
98. *-ški:ssikw-* 'eye'
 e.g., IN *niški:ssikw* 'my eye'.
99. *-škišya-* 'lip'
 e.g., AN *o:škišya* 'his lip'.
100. *-šo:kan-* 'hip'
 e.g., IN *nišo:kan* 'my hip'; AI *a:kkošišo:kanew* 'he has pain in
 his hip' (see no 81 above).

101. *-štikwa:n-* 'head'
 e.g., *ništikwa:n* 'my head'; AI *a:kkošištikwa:new* 'he has a headache'.
102. *-ta:mikkikk-* 'jaw'
 e.e., IN *nita:mikkikkekan* 'my jaw'.
103. *-ta:ssinakk-* 'thorax'
 e.g., IN *nita:ssinakkew* 'my thorax'.
104. *-taštamikkw-* 'face'
 e.g., IN *nitaštamikkw* 'my face'.
105. *-takisy-* 'intestines'
 e.g., IN *nitakišy* 'my intestines'.
106. *-teh-* 'heart'
 e.g., IN *otehi* 'heart'; AI *a:kkositehew* 'he feels squeamish, sick'.
107. *-tettakw-* 'kidney'
 e.g., IN *nitettakossiw* 'my kidney'.
108. *-tipp-* 'top of head, brain, hair'
 e.g., IN *wi:ritipp* 'brain'; AI *makkatewitippew* 'he has black hair';
 AI *mikkwa:tippew* 'he has red hair'.

109. *-tiri-* 'shoulder-blade'
 e.g., IN *nitiry* 'my shoulder-blade'; AI *a:kkositiryew* 'he has pain in his shoulder-blade'.
110. *-tiss-* 'umbilical cord'
 e.g., IN *nitissy* 'my umbilical cord'.
111. *-tittama:n-* 'shoulder'
 e.g., IN *nitittama:n* 'my shoulder'.
112. *-ti:w-* 'buttocks'
 e.g., IN *niti:w* 'my buttocks'.
113. *-to:n-* 'mouth'
 e.g., IN *oto:n* 'mouth'; TA *ota:mito:nehwew* 'he hits him on the mouth by instrument'.
114. *-to:ttan-* 'heel'
 e.g., IN *nito:ttan* 'my heel'; AI *a:šikito:ttanew* 'he strains his foot'.
115. *-totakkw-* 'wing'
 e.g., IN *o:totakkon* 'his wing'.
116. *-tto:k-* 'ear'
 e.g., IN *otto:kay* 'ear'; AI *a:kkositto:kew* 'he has pain in his ear'; AI *kipotto:kew* 'he closes his ears'.

7.1.03 Classificatory medials

The medials of this category usually denote either the specific features of a class of objects (metal, liquid, string, etc.) or a class of items pertaining to the daily life (animal names, plants, objects of intimate possession, geographical characteristics, and so forth). The classificatory medials do not occur in dependent stems.

117. *-a:kon-* 'snow'

e.g., TI *akona:koneham* 'he covers it with snow by instrument'.

118. *-a:n-* 'opening, hole'

e.g., L *a:šawa:na:nikk* 'where one crosses'; L *a:mirikka:na:nikk*
'where fishes spawn'.

119. *-a:nak-* 'island'

e.g., L *ka:kimwa:naka:k* 'it is a long island (place name)';
II *miništikwa:naka:w* 'it is a peninsula'.

120. *-a:pa:w-* 'flood, rinse'

e.g., TA *kisi:ssa:pa:warew* 'he rinses him'; AI2 *mana:pa:wata:w*
'he washes it, rinses it'.

121. *-a:pat-* 'utility'

d.g., IN *ira:paiččikan* 'tool, instrument'; IN *akona:pason*
'umbrella'.

122. *-a:pe-* 'male'
 e.g., AN *aya:pew* 'buck'; AI *kiša:pewiw* 'he is adult'.
123. *-a:pi:k-* 'string, rope'
 e.g., IN *a:šo:kama:pi:kepicikan* 'barge, lighter'; TA, TI
a:niskwa:pi:ka:t- 'to attach him, it, with a rope'.
124. *-a:pisk-* 'stone, metal'
 e.g., TI *a:šikita:piskinam* 'he makes it (stone-like object) fall
 by hand'; AI *akwa:piskaciw* 'he is sticked to metal by cold';
 IN *pi:wa:piskw* 'iron'; P *ni:šwa:pisk* 'two dollars'.
125. *-a:pw-* 'water, liquid'
 e.g., AI *aspa:pwew* 'he seasons, flavors, dresses (salad)';
 IN *irina:ttikwa:pow* 'maple syrup, maple sap'.
126. *-a:sk-* 'underwood, plant'
 e.g., II *sakwa:ska:w* 'it is bushwood'; II *pima:ska:w* 'it is
 bushy'.
127. *-a:skw-* 'wood, solid'
 e.g., AI *a:šoka:skow* 'he crosses on ice'; II *asa:tiya:skwea:w*
 'poplar forest'; IN *ci:sta:skwa:n* 'nail'.
128. *-aškek-* 'swamp'
 e.g., II *metapeškeka:w* 'it is a swampy spring'.

129. *-a:št-* 'light'

e.g., II *atima:štew* 'light that moves away, further off'; AI
a:kawa:štehow 'he casts a shadow for himself'.

130. *-a:tt-* 'wood, stick, wooden surface'

e.g., AI *a:šawa:ttawi:w* 'he crosses on a wooden surface, on a
board'; AI *iški:pita:ttew* 'he ties animal skins on a wooden
rack'; IN *iskwa:ttawa:kan* 'ladder, stairs'.

131. *-a:wakk-* 'sand'

e.g., II *arakaška:wakka:w* 'it is a large sand mound'; II *ma:-
na:wakka:w* 'it is a beach'.

132. *-askamik-* 'space, place'

e.g., *wa:patewaskamikw* 'moss, lichen'.

133. *-aski-* 'earth, soil'

e.g., IN *atoskeaskiy* 'hunting territory'.

134. *-askw-* 'sky'

e.g., II *rikoskon* 'it is cloudy'; II *wa:seskon* 'it is a clear
sky'.

135. *-at-* 'hill, mountain'

e.g., P *aka:matin* 'on the other side of the hill'.

136. *-ekk-* 'cloth, woven material'
 e.g., TA *acciwekkis̄wew* 'he reduces, lessens him (cloth) by cutting'.
137. *-i:k-* 'cloth, leather'
 e.g., TA *acciwi:kišwew* 'he shortens him (leather) by cutting'.
138. *-ik-* 'dwelling, house'
 e.g., AI *ma:nikew* 'he builds a house'; TI *a:ttikepitam* 'he moves it out from his house'.
139. *-ikamik-* 'place, house'
 e.g., IN *a:kkosiwikamikw* 'hospital'.
140. *-in-* 'wood, board'
 e.g., AI *ako:tina:ssow* 'he hangs out the washing (on a wooden rack)'.
141. *-ipe-* 'liquid'
 e.g., TI *kisi:pekinam* 'he washes it'; a form *-ipekw-* is supposed in P *ata:mipekokk* 'in, under, water'.
142. *-aškin-* 'full'
 e.g., TI *acciwaškinam* 'he lessens, reduces it'; AI *ma:waškinew* 'he collects, gathers, stores up'.

143. *-ittak-* 'house, floor'

e.g., P *ata:mittak* 'in the cellar, under the house, at the bottom'.

144. *-kamy-* 'water, liquid'

e.g., AN *akoškamessiw* 'eagle'; the longer alternant *-a:kamy-* occurs in many stems; e.g., AI *a:šo:kamepariw* 'he crosses a stretch of water in vehicle'; TA *atea:kamiparittawew* 'he mixes him up, stir him up'.

145. *-ki:šik-* 'sun'

e.g., II *a:pittaki:šika:w* 'it is noon'.

146. *-kkor-* 'robe'

e.g., AN *makkatekkorew* 'priest'.

147. *-mikkw-* 'red'

e.g., II *pwa:ssimikkwa:w* 'it is pink'; II *pwemikkwew* 'it is dark red'.

148. *-min-* 'berry'

e.g., AI *mo:minew* 'he eats berries as he picks them up'.

149. *-naw-* 'mood, spirit'

e.g., TA *a:nawerimew* 'he despises him, holds him in contempt'.

150. *-pak-* 'leaf, bark'

e.g., AI *pa:pakonew* 'he strips off the bark'; IN *ka:ništopaka:k* 'clover (three leaves)'.

151. *-ssa:m-* 'snowshoe'
 e.g., AI *akossa:mew* 'he has snow sticked to his snowshoes';
 AI *ayeskossa:mew* 'he is tired of walking in snowshoes'.
152. *-ššip-* 'duck'
 e.g., TI *natoššipeškam* 'he goes duck-hunting by foot'.
153. *-štikw-* 'river'
 e.g., II *opi:štikwea:w* 'it is a fast running river'.
154. *-šo:riy-* 'metal, money'
 e.g., IN *oša:wa:šo:riya:piskw* 'stone with bronze' (possibly
-a:šo:riya:- with the prefinal *-a:-*).
155. *-tipisk-* 'night'
 e.g., II *a:pittatipiska:w* 'it is midnight'.
156. *-w-* 'sound'
 e.g., AN *a:ha:weššišš* 'ruddy duck'.
157. *-wep-* 'fling'
 This medial always combines with transitive finals; e.g., TA
aššawepinew 'he throws him over by hand'.
158. *-wi:kkwa:ss-* 'bark'
 e.g., AI *natawi:kkwa:ssew* 'he fetches bark'.

7.2 Pre- and postmedials

Premedials are not frequent. There is *-a:-* in *-a:kamy-* 'water, liquid' (see no 144 above). The morpheme *-rak-* occurs in a few stems; it could have the vague meaning of direction. This premedial is always followed by a body part medial; e.g., AI *a:titta:raka:piw* 'he squints'. The complex form *-rakask-*, with possibly the meaning of 'inside', appears in two dependent nouns: IN *orakaskicieca:n* 'palm (of hand)', and IN *orakaskisita:n* 'sole (of foot)'.

Postmedial *-e-* occurs with body part and classificatory medials. This postmedial is homonymous with the animate intransitive final *-e-* (see no 11 of AI finals for further discussion); e.g., TA *ka:ssi:-ciccenew* 'he wipes his hands by hand'; IN *nita:mikkikkekan* 'my jaw'; IN *a:šo:kama:pi:kepicikan* 'barge, lighter'; TI *akona:koneham* 'he covers it with snow'.

The postmedial *-ak-* is found after some classificatory medials; after *-a:kon-* 'snow' in II *išpa:konaka:w* 'it (snow) is high'; after *-itt-* in medial *-ittak-* 'house'.

8. Noun Finals

Noun stems are dependent or non-dependent, and each has its own morphological structure. A non-dependent noun stem consists of a root, nominal or general (see 6.3.01), and a final; between these elements, a medial can optionally be inserted. A dependent stem has no root; it consists basically of a medial and a final. In both dependent and non-dependent noun stems, the final may have no actual shape.

Non-dependent stems are normally derived from a verb stem or from another non-dependent noun stem. In one occurrence, however, a non-dependent stem is derived from a dependent stem: this is the case of IN *otehimin* 'strawberry', as found in IN *otehimin-pi:ssimw* 'June', which is formed from the medial *-teñ-* 'heart', as in the dependent stem *otehi* 'heart'.

The following noun finals are ordered by the last consonant of the suffix, the zero final being first.

1. *zero* 'abstract'

The noun final *zero* is sometimes posited for unanalyzable nouns;

e.g., IN *ora:kan* 'dish, bowl'; AN *mahi:kkan* 'wolf'; AN *š̄i:š̄i:p* 'duck'; AN *akopp* 'dress'; AN *minahi:kw* 'white spruce'; AN *atimw* 'dog'.

2. *-o:ša:-* 'bay'

This final is derived from IN *wa:ša:w* 'bay', with contraction of the first syllable to *-o:-*. It is found with the locative suffix in the following examples: IN *ci:š̄temo:ša:kk* 'Tobacco Bay (near Manouane)'; IN *emikkwa:no:ša:kk* 'place name near Manouane (spoon-like bay)'.

3. *-ikk-* 'abstract'

e.g., AN *ki:š̄ikk* 'cedar-tree'.

4. *-m-* 'abstract'

e.g., IN *assa:m* 'snowshoe'; IN *mi:cim* 'food'.

5. *-kom-* 'abstract'

This final is added to the medial *-cičey-* 'hand' in IN *ocičci-kom* 'wart'.

6. *-wa:m-* 'abstract'

This final occurs after the animate intransitive verb *wi:ki-* 'to dwell' in IN *wi:kiwa:m* 'house'.

7. *-kiwa:m-* 'house'

The final *-kiwa:m-* is deverbal of IN *mi:kiwá:m* 'house'. It is added to noun stems; e.g., IN *mištikokiwa:m* 'wooden house'; IN *assinikiwa:m* 'jail, prison'; IN *assinikanikiwa:m* 'brick house'; IN *wi:kkwa:ssikiwa:m* 'house made of bark'.

8. *-a:ttem-* 'wood'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:tt-* 'wood' (see no 130 above), postmedial *-e-* and noun final *-m-*. E.g., IN *iškwa:ttem* 'door'.

9. *-n-* 'abstract'

All analyzable noun stems in *-n-* are secondary formation from animate intransitive verbs, and denote action, instrument, product, and the like. The animate intransitive stem final vowel *-e-* is replaced by *-a:-* in some stems, and by *-a-* in some others before *-n-*. This variation is not predictable from the phonological structure of the animate intransitive stem.

Examples of *-a:-* alternants: IN *ei:ma:n* 'canoe' from AI *ei:mew* 'he canoes'; IN *apwa:n* 'roast' from AI *apwew* 'he roasts'; IN *a:tisso:kka:n* 'tale, story' from AI *a:tisso:kkew* 'he narrates'; IN *ota:pa:n* 'car' from AI *ota:pew* 'he hauls'; IN *appokkwa:n* 'roofing felt, tar paper' from AI *appokkwew* 'he thatches'.

Examples of *-a-* alternants: IN *kipahikan* 'dam' from AI *kipahikew* 'he blocks up'; IN *masinahikan* 'book, letter' from AI *masinahikew* 'he writes'; IN *a:pahikan* 'screwdriver' from AI *a:pahikew* 'he unscrews'; IN *oni:hikan* 'trap, snare' from AI *oni:hikew* 'he traps'; IN *a:šokan* 'bridge, pier, wharf' from AI *a:šokew* 'he crosses'.

The noun final *-n-* is added directly to middle reflexive verbs in *-o-*; some of the underlying stems are not in use; e.g., IN *akitta:sson* 'number, digit' from AI *akitta:ssow* 'he is counted, numbered'; IN *appiššimon* 'mattress'; IN *nakwi:-kwa:sson* 'eiderdown'.

10. *-a:kan-* 'abstract'

This noun final is added to transitive animate verbs; e.g., from TA *occirowemew* 'he is related to him' is derived IN *occirowem-a:kan* 'relationships'; IN *tikkina:kan* 'cradleboard' from TA *tikkinew* 'he puts him in a cradleboard'.

It is also found after animate intransitive stems; e.g., from AI *mi:cissow* 'he eats', is derived IN *mi:cissowa:kan* 'table'. The underlying stem is not always known; e.g., IN *o:kotta:kan* 'his throat'; IN *nipwa:štenima:kan* 'night-light'; IN *araka-pešša:kan* 'trousers'.

11. *-an-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in AN *mi:kon* 'feather' and in IN *oteškan* 'horn'.

12. *-a:n-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in some unanalyzable noun stems; e.g., AN *paka:n* 'nut'; IN *masa:n* 'thorn'; AN *pakkaha:kkwa:n* 'chicken, hen, cock'; IN *pa:škinakkwa:n* 'lycopod, club-moss'; IN *mišša:š-kottawa:n* 'beard'.

13. *-a:cikan-* 'instrument'

This final consists of transitive animate and inanimate *-t-* which is added to animate intransitive stems, with replacement of the stem final vowel *-e-* by *-a:-* (see no 29 of TA finals) and the noun final *-kan-* 'instrument' (see no 24 below), with connective *-i-*.

The underlying transitive verb may occur only as stem of derivation; e.g., IN *a:šoha:cikan* 'ferry-boat' derived from TI *a:šoh-* 'to cross it in canoe'; IN *pi:ttoška:cikan* 'underwear' from TI *pi:ttošk-* 'to clothe, dress, it'.

14. *-a:pina:n-* 'white'

This final is a deverbal of *wa:pan* 'white' followed by the noun final *-a:n-*; e.g., IN *o:mišša:pina:n* 'her eyelash'; IN *wa:pa-towa:pina:n* 'cornea'.

15. *-a:siyan-* 'breeches'

This final is a deverbal of IN *a:siya:n* 'diaper' and occurs in IN *pikiwa:na:siya:n* 'plastic baby breeches, shorts'.

16. *-waya:n-*, *-wa:n-* 'covering, garment, hide'

The noun final *-waya:n-* is preserved at Obedjiwan; there is a tendency to replace it by *-wa:n-* at Weymontachie and at Manouane where it appears much more frequently. E.g., AN *amiskwaya:n* and *amiskwa:n* 'beaver-skin garment'; AN *wa:pošwaya:n* and *wa:pošwa:n* 'hare-skin covering'; AN *a:kkikwa:n* 'seal-skin'; IN *kapa:ššimowa:n* 'bathing suit'; IN *ka:po:twa:n* 'coat'.

17. *-cicca:n-* 'hand, finger'

This complex noun final consists of medial *-ciccy-* 'hand, finger' followed by postmedial *-e-* (or by the animate intransitive final *-e-*, see no 10 of AI finals) which is replaced by *-a:-* before the noun final *-n-*. E.g., IN *pi:tto:pekicicca:n* 'water blister'; IN *orakaskicicca:n* 'palm of hand'; IN *otiš-kwecicca:n* 'little finger'; IN *opikkicicca:n* 'knuckle'.

18. *-ekin-* 'cloth, material'

This final is related to medial *-ekk-* 'cloth, woven'. E.g., IN *akoppekin* 'material (to make dresses)'; IN *ki:škiwa:nekin* 'material (to make blouses)'.

19. *-hon-* 'instrument'

This complex final consists of transitive animate *-h-* and animate intransitive *-o-* (middle reflexive) followed by noun final *-n-*. E.g., IN *akikwehon* 'handle of cradleboard'; IN *a:kawa:-štehon* 'shelter, lamp-shade, peak (of cap)'.

20. *-icikan-* 'instrument'

This complex final consists of transitive animate and inanimate *-t-* and the noun final *-kan-* with connective *-i-*. It is sometimes added to inanimate intransitive verbs that do not have transitive correspondent; e.g., IN *ako:cicikan* 'coat-hanger', from TA, TI *ako:t-* 'to hang, suspend'; from II *ira:patan* 'it is used, useful' is formed IN *ira:pacicikan* 'tool, instrument'.

21. *-ikka:n-* 'made'

The noun final *-ikka:n-*, consisting of animate intransitive *-ikke-* 'make, gather, collect' followed by the noun final *-n-* with replacement of *-e-* by *-a:-*, is used to derive nouns from nouns; e.g., AN *okima:ʔka:n* 'elected chief' from AN *okima:w* 'chief'; AN *irinikka:n* 'dummy, travesti' from AN *iriniw* 'man'; AN *maškikkerinikka:n* 'ambulance man' from AN *maškikkeriniw*; AN *maskokka:n* 'teddy bear' from AN *maskwa* 'bear'.

22. *-isin-* 'abstract'

This noun final occurs in IN *maskisin* 'moccasin, shoe'.

23. *-ista:n-* 'abstract'

This noun final is found in AN *wa:pista:n* 'marten'.

24. *-kan-* 'instrument, product'

The animate intransitive suffix *-ke-* 'inanimate indefinite' to which is added the noun final *-n-* with the regular replacement of *-e-* by *-a-*, forms the noun final *-kan-*. It is mainly used to denote instrument or product.

This final, sometimes preceded by connective *-i-*, derives nouns from transitive inanimate verbs; e.g., IN *iskopicikan* 'zip-fastener', from TI *iskopitam* 'he goes up, he climbs it'; from TI *a:kawekkaham* 'he closes it, draws the curtains' is derived IN *a:kawekkahikan* 'curtains, drape'.

It is also added to animate intransitive verbs; the stem final vowel *-i:-* is replaced by *-a:-*. E.g., from AI *iskwa:ttawi:w* 'he climbs' is formed IN *iskwa:ttawa:kan* 'ladder, stairs'. In many nouns, the underlying stem does not appear to be used in the language; e.g., IN *tewehikan* 'drum'; IN *sessekan* 'hail'; IN *ta:sšipita:kan* 'wooden stand for drying meat'; IN *pi:ssipo:cikan* 'sawdust'.

25. *-kkoma:n-* 'knife'

This noun final is a deverbal of IN *mokkoma:n* 'knife' and occurs in IN *pi:cciikkoma:n* 'pocket knife'.

26. *-ma:n-* 'abstract'

This noun final is found in IN *akossama:n* 'pumpkin', and in IN *mokkoma:n* 'knife'.

27. *-min-* 'berry'

This noun final, deverbal of IN *mi:nišš* 'blueberry', is found in IN *otehimin* 'strawberry'; IN *mikkomin* 'raspberry'; IN *wa:pimin* 'fruit, apple, pear'; IN *miromin* 'rice'.

28. *-picikan-* 'instrument'

The noun final *-picikan-* is made of transitive animate and inanimate *-pit-* 'pull, handle roughly' and noun final *-kan-* 'instrument, product' (see no 24 above) with connective *-i-*. E.g., IN *a:šo:ka:mepicikan* 'instrument that crosses a stretch of water'; IN *a:šo:kama:pi:kepicikan* 'barge, lighter'.

29. *-ra:kan-* 'dish, bowl'

This final is a deverbal of IN *ora:kan* 'dish, bowl' and is added to noun stems in IN *so:pora:kan* 'soup bowl'; IN *nipiša:po:-ra:kan* 'tea cup'. It is added to a root in IN *akoecora:kan* 'float (of the fishing net)'.

30. *-asinahikan-* 'write'

This final is a deverbal formation from IN *masinahikan* 'book, letter' and occurs after an animate intransitive verb in IN *mo:škinesinahikan* 'report, form'.

31. *-askisin-* 'moccasin, shoe'

A deverbal of IN *maskisin* 'moccasin, shoe', this final occurs after root and medials; e.g., IN *mištikoskisin* 'wooden shoe'; IN *pakkekineskisin* 'leather shoe'. It is always preceded by *-w-* when occurring after an animate intransitive stem; e.g., *nipewaskisin* 'slipper'; IN *ki:ša:štewaskisin* 'sandal'.

32. *-ta:pa:n-* 'haul'

This final may be analyzed either as a deverbal of IN *ota:pa:n* 'car' or as an animate intransitive *ta:pe-* 'haul' followed by noun final *-n-* with replacement of *-e-* by *-a:-*. E.g., IN *a:niskota:pa:n* 'knot'; IN *iškoteta:pa:n* 'locomotive'.

33. *-win-* 'abstract'

Abstract nouns are freely formed from animate intransitive verbs with the addition of the suffix *-win-*. E.g., IN *a:kkosiwin* 'sickness' from AI *a:kkosiw* 'he is sick'; IN *pima:tisiwin* 'life' from AI *pima:tisiw* 'he lives'; IN *tipa:cimowin* 'story, news' from AI *tipa:cimow* 'he tells'. Some nouns derived

with this suffix have concrete meanings; e.g., from AI *aspapiw* 'he sits on cushions, on saddle' there is IN *aspapiwin* 'cushion, saddle'; IN *oci:kiwin* 'penis'; IN *apwe-siwin* 'sweat, perspiration'.

34. *-akopp-* 'dress'

This final is a deverbal of IN *akopp* 'dress' and occurs usually after medials; e.g., IN *ki:škirowekopp* 'skirt'; IN *misi-rowekopp* 'dress'.

35. *-ššip-* 'duck'

A deverbal of AN *ši:ššip* 'duck', this final may also be analyzed as consisting of medial *-ššip-* and noun final *zero*; it occurs after roots and medials, but is also found in secondary derivation. E.g., AN *ko:kko:ššip* 'mallard'; AN *makkateššip* 'black duck'; AN *ka:ka:keššip* 'cormorant'; AN *takwa:kiššip* 'white-winged scoter'; AN *arakaški:kotteššip* 'ring-necked duck'.

36 *-pir-* 'abstract'

This final is found in only one stem: AN *namepir* 'carp, sucker'.

37. *-iss-* 'diminutive'

This final is the corresponding form of the Proto-Algonquian diminutive suffix **-eʔs-*; it occurs in fully lexicalized forms

and its diminutive meaning, if any, is rather vague. It is found in some kinship terms, in names of animals and of body parts. E.g., AN *namess* 'fish'; AN *nimiss* 'my elder sister'; AN *nita:niss* 'my daughter'; IN *wi:rississ* 'hair'.

The suffix *-iss-* is barely used to mark explicit diminutives. It always occurs after stems ending in *-iss-*, thus giving the noun the structure of a double diminutive; e.g., from AN *namekoss* 'trout' there is AN *namekossiss* 'little trout'; AN *awessississ* 'young animal' from AN *awessiss* 'animal'; AN *amekkossiss* 'flea' from an unused stem.

But it is also possible to consider that the diminutive suffix used in the examples above is *-iṣṣ-* which is subject to assimilation in that environment. Indeed, *-iṣṣ-* is sometimes added freely to noun stems to mark explicit diminutives (see no 40 below).

The double diminutive *-ississ-* occurs in one stem ending in with a specialized meaning; AN *emikkwa:nississ* 'bug, coccinella', derived from IN *emikkwa:n* 'spoon' whose regular diminutive is IN *emikkwa:niṣṣiṣṣ* 'little spoon, tea spoon'.

38. *-amekoss-* 'trout'

This final is a deverbal of AN *namekoss* 'trout' and occurs in

AN *ma:šamekoss* 'rainbow trout'.

39. *-iškišš-* 'pejorative'

This final occurs after noun stems and forms pejorative nouns of secondary derivation. Stems in potvocalic *-w-* and in *-y-* drop the semi-vowel and the remaining vowel is lengthened before this suffix. E.g., IN *a:šokaniškišš* 'an old bridge'; AN *iskwe-škišš* 'a bad woman'; AN *irini:škišš* 'a bad man'; IN *acca:pi:-škišš* 'a worn-out bow'.

40. *-išš-* 'diminutive'

This final corresponds to Proto-Algonquian **-ehš-*, and as *-iss-* (see no 37 above) occurs sometimes in fully lexicalized forms with a somewhat vague diminutive meaning. It is found in kinship terms and in names of animals. E.g., AN *minošš* 'cat'; AN *wa:košš* 'fox'; AN *acicamošš* 'squirrel'; AN *nimiššo:mešš* 'my uncle'. The word *acakkošš* 'star' belongs to this category.

It is sometimes added greedily to noun stems marking explicit diminutives with or without a pejorative meaning; e.g., AN *šima:kanišš* 'soldier, band councillor'; AN *wa:piššipišš* 'garrot, goldeneye'; AN *ci:ma:nišš* 'little canoe, worn-out canoe'; IN *akoppišoni:ya:pišš* 'small cataplasm'.

The double diminutive *-iššišš-* is frequent in names of birds, of young animals and of insects. Noun ending in postvocalic *-w-* drop *-w-* and the vowel is not lengthened before the double diminutive. E.g., AN *pireššišš* 'little, young, bird' (compare with AN *pirešišš* 'young partridge'); AN *wa:pirekoššišš* 'lark'; AN *ša:ša:wini:peššišš* 'swallow'; AN *ma:niššišš* 'young moose'; AN *wa:seskoceššišš* 'firefly, luciola'.

41. *-išišš-* 'diminutive'

Explicit diminutives are formed with *-išišš-* freely added to noun stems; it is the most productive diminutive suffix. Noun stems ending in postvocalic *-w-* drop *-w-* before this final, and the remaining vowel, if short, is lengthened. E.g., AN *pirešišš* 'young partridge'; AN *okima:šišš* 'band councillor'; AN *irini:-šišš* 'little man'; AN *pišišš* 'young lynx'; AN *mikkešši:šišš* (O) 'young fox'.

Post consonantal *-w-* becomes *-o-* and is not lengthened; e.g., AN *ka:košišš* 'young porcupine'; AN *ocoššikošišš* 'young muskrat'; AN *wa:pošošišš* 'young rabbit, young hare'. This rule is applied to nouns that have preserved the animate suffix *-a-* after postconsonantal *-w-*; e.g., from AN *maskwa* 'bear', AN *maskošišš* 'young bear'.

Noun stems ending in *-iy-* drop *-y-* before this suffix and the remaining vowel combines with the final yielding *-i:šišš-*; e.g., AN *acca:pi:šišš* 'little bow'; AN *asa:ti:šišš* 'little poplar'.

42. *-iwašš-* 'container'

This final is added to noun stems; e.g., IN *aštassoniwašš* 'wall cupboard', *mittiwašš* 'firewood box'.

43. *-a:šitt-* 'fir'

This final is found after the root *irin-* 'ordinary' in AN *irina:-šitt* 'fir'

44. *-w-* 'abstract'

Many unanalyzable noun stems end in postconsonantal *-w-*; e.g., AN *a:rokw* 'starling'; AN *kiya:škw* 'seagull'; AN *mwa:kw* 'black-throated diver'; AN *ka:kw* 'porcupine'; IN *oskattikw* 'forehead';

Nouns ending in postvocalic *-w-* are problematic as to the analysis of the stem which may often be set up either with or without the abstract final *-w-* (for further discussion, see Bloomfield 1962, p. 242, and Wolfart 1973, nos 3.32 and 6. 413); e.g., AN *na:pew* 'man'; AN *picciw* 'american robin'.

This final is also found after inanimate intransitive verbs; e.g.,
 IN *ro:tinw* 'wind'; IN *ki:wetimw* 'north wind'; IN *ša:wamw*
 'south'; IN *pipo:mw* 'winter'.

45. *-w-* 'agent'

This final occurs after animate intransitive stems and forms agent nouns; the third person prefix *-o-* is added to the stem; e.g., from AI *kiskino:hama:kew* 'he teaches' is derived AN *okiskino:-hama:kew* 'teacher'.

46. *-a:kw-* 'abstract'

Several noun stems denoting animals end with this final; the remainder of the stem is unique; e.g., AN *aššimwa:kw* 'osprey'; AN *šika:kw* 'skunk'; AN *essima:kw* 'oyster, shell'; AN *mikki-na:kw* 'turtle'.

47. *-a:pew-* 'male'

This final is made of medial *-a:pe-* 'male' and noun final *-w-*; e.g., AN *aya:pew* 'buck, male moose'.

48. *-a:piskw-* 'stone, metal'

This final consists of medial *-a:pisk-* 'stone, metal' followed by noun final *-w-*; it occurs in both primary and secondary derivation. E.g., IN *pi:wa:piskw* 'iron'; IN *assiniya:piskw* 'metallic rock'.

49. *-a:po:w-* 'liquid'

This final is found after noun stems; e.g., IN *co:co:šša:na:po:w* 'milk'; IN *apwesiwina:po:w* 'sweat, perspiration'; IN *iškotewa:po:w* 'alcohol'.

50. *-a:row-* 'tail'

This final consists of medial *-a:ro-* 'tail' and noun final *-w-*; it occurs in secondary derivation after noun stems; e.g., IN *ka:kwa:row* 'porcupine's tail'; IN *amiskwa:row* 'beaver's tail'.

51. *-a:skw-* 'wood, solid'

This final is homonymous with the medial *-a:skw-* 'wood, solid'; it occurs in primary derivation in AN *a:kima:skw* 'ash tree', and after a noun stem in IN *ota:pa:na:skw* 'toboggan'.

52. *-a:ttikw-* 'tree, wood'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:tt-* 'wood, stick, wooden surface' followed by the noun final *-ikw-* 'wood'. It occurs in both primary and secondary derivation; e.g., AN *irina:ttikw* 'maple tree'; AN *wi:kkwa:ssa:ttikw* 'birch tree'; IN *masinahikana:ttikw* 'pencil'; AN *wi:kopiya:ttikw* 'basswood tree'.

53. *-a:w-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in a few unanalyzable nouns; e.g., IN *ci:štema:w* 'tobacco'; AN *o:missima:wa* 'his elder sister'; this final is supposed in AN *oka:šišš* 'yellow pike'.

54. *-amekw-* 'fish'

This final occurs in AN *atikkamekw* 'white fish, coregonidae'; it is a deverbal of AN *namekoss* 'trout'. E.g., AN *ma:ša-mekoss* 'rainbow trout'.

55. *-arw-* 'abstract'

The abstract final *-arw-* is found in a few unanalyzable stems; e.g., IN *ša:wanokk* 'in the south'; IN *wa:panokk* 'in the east'; it also occurs after the medial *-i:k-* to form the complex final *yekarw-* (see no 83 below).

56. *-askamikw-* 'space, place'

This complex final is made of medial *-askamik-* 'space, place' followed by the noun final *-w-*; it is found in IN *wa:pate-waskamikw* 'moss, lichen'.

57. *-askikkw-* 'bucket'

A deverbal of IN *askikkw* 'bucket', this final is found after one animate intransitive stem in IN *mi:si:waskikkw* 'bucket, toilet'.

58. *-aškw-* 'grass, herb'

This final occurs in both primary and secondary derivation; e.g.,

IN *wippaškw* 'common elder'; IN *wa:pošoškwa* 'aralia'; IN
pissekanoškwa 'cat's tail'.

59. *-aštīmwa-* 'dog'

This complex final is homonymous with medial *-aštīmwa-* 'dog';

it is paralleled by the independent stem *aštīmwa*. E.g., AN
atoskewaštīmwa 'gun-dog'.

60. *-aw-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in the unanalyzable noun IN *reko* 'sand'.

61. *-ekw-* 'abstract'

This final appears in the unanalyzable noun IN *miškekw* 'swamp'.

62. *-ekkw-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in a few nouns; e.g., AN *mištakkekkekwa* 'peregrine falcon'; AN *kekkekkošišš* 'falcon, hawk'.

63. *-epi:kw-* 'snake'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:pi:k-* 'string'; it is added to the root *kiwa-* 'long' with unusual contraction of *-w-* in AN *kinepi:kw* 'snake'.

64. *-eto:w-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in only one stem: IN *ošoškweto:w* 'mushroom, pine cone'.

65. *-ew-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in some unanalyzable nouns; e.g., AN *omemew* 'pigeon'; AN *na:tawew* 'Iroquois'; AN *pa:paštew* 'woodpecker'; AN *pirew* 'partridge'. It is also found in secondary derivation in AN *akokkwa:ccimew* 'leech'.

66. *-ikamikw-* 'place, house'

This final consists of medial *-ikamik-* 'place, house' and noun final *-w-*; e.g., IN *a:kkosiwikamikw* 'hospital'.

67. *-ikw-* 'wood'

This final occurs after root in AN, IN *mištikw* 'tree'. It is also used after the medial *-a:tt-* 'tree, wood', thus forming the complex noun final *-a:ttikw-* (see no 52 above).

68. *-ikkw-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in a few unanalyzable nouns; e.g., AN *atikkw* 'caribou, horse'; IN *askikkw* 'kettle, bucket'.

69. *-ikkwew-* 'woman'

This final is a deverbal of AN *iskwew* 'woman'; e.g., AN *ekarešša:k-kwewišš* 'english woman'; AN *okima:kkwew* 'chief's wife'.

70. *-imw-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in a few stems; e.g., AN *atimw* 'dog'; AN *ni:timw* 'my brother-in-law'.

71. *-imw-* 'abstract'

This abstract final occurs in IN *ki:wetinokk* 'in the north'.

It is also found after the medial *-i:k-* 'cloth' (see no 83 below).

72. *-itew-* 'heat'

This complex final consists of the inanimate intransitive final *-ite-* 'heat' followed by the noun final *-w-*. It occurs in a few stems; e.g., AN *a:ha:tew* 'crow'; IN *akwa:pitew* 'smoke'; IN *iškotew* (0) 'fire'.

73. *-ittakw-* 'board, wood'

This complex noun final consists of medial *-ittak-* 'house' followed by *-w-*. It is added to names of trees with the meaning of 'board, dead tree, wood'. E.g., IN *irina:šittittakw* 'dead fir tree (still standing up)'; IN *pikotittakw* 'rotten wood'; IN *wa:štettakw* 'laminated board'.

74. *-iw-* 'abstract'

This abstract final is found in a few stems; e.g., IN *pimiw* 'fat, oil'; AN *iriniw* 'man'; IN *pikiw* 'gum, rosin'.

75. *-ošw-* 'quadruped'

This final occurs after root in AN *wa:pošw* 'rabbit, hare', and in a few unanalyzable nouns; e.g., AN *ciwekacošw* 'dragonfly'.

76. *-o:w-* 'abstract'

This final is found in a few unanalyzable nouns; e.g., AN *a:mo:w* 'bee'; AN *to:ro:w* 'bull' (from French: taureau); IN *oso:w* 'tail'.

77. *-pakw-* 'leaf'

This complex final consists of medial *-pak-* 'leaf' followed by *-w-*; it occurs in secondary derivation in IN *oškitepakw* 'water lily, nenuphar'; IN *ša:ša:komina:nipakw* 'perpetual flowering plant'.

78. *-rew-* 'partridge'

This final is made of medial *-re-* 'partridge' and noun final *-w-*; it occurs after roots in AN *irinirew* 'common partridge'; AN *wa:pirew* 'ptarmigan'.

79. *-riniw-* 'man'

This final is a deverbal of AN *iriniw* 'man' and occurs in secondary derivation usually after a noun stem; e.g., AN *iškoteriniw* 'fireman'. It is sometimes found after an animate intransitive stem; e.g., from AI *ma:nikew* 'he builds a house' is derived AN *ma:nikeriniw* 'carpenter'.

80. *-skw-* 'bear'

This medial occurs as a noun final in AN *na:peskw* 'male bear';
AN *no:ššeskw* 'she bear'.

81. *-ssiw-* 'bird'

This final denotes birds; it occurs usually in primary derivation, although in some unanalyzable stems, it looks as if it was added to a noun stem final; e.g., AN *a:ha:ssiw* 'crow'; AN *pipo:nessiw* 'buzzard'; AN *o:ho:mi:ssiw* 'eagle-owl'; AN *o:ho:-ressiw* 'woodcock'; AN *akoškamessiw* 'kingfisher, eagle'.

82. *-štikw-* 'river'

This final, which sometimes occurs as medial, is found in a few noun stems; e.g., IN *pa:wištikw* 'rapids, cascade'; IN *miništikw* 'island'.

83. *-yekamw-*, *-yekimw-* 'cloth'

These complex finals consist of medial *-i:k-* 'cloth, woven' followed by noun finals *-amw-* (see no 55 above) and *-imw-* (see no 71 above). The distinction between the two suffixes is no more in used at Manouane where *-yekimw-* only has been recorded; both suffixes are found at Weymontachie and at Obedjiwan.

Both finals occur after roots and after noun stems; e.g., IN *pakkekimw* 'leather'; IN *ka:risiwa:nekanw* 'flannelette'; IN *ki:škiwa:nekimw* 'material for smock'.

84. *-yekw-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in AN *ocek* 'pecan' with unusual loss of final
-w-.

85. *-y-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in many unanalyzable noun stems; e.g., IN *otiry*
 'shoulder-blade'; IN *wa:pikoniya* 'flower'; IN *wi:sopiya*
 'gall bladder'.

86. *-a:py-* 'string'

This final occurs after noun stems; e.g., IN *šeštokwa:py* 'rope';
 IN *ehēpi:kwa:py* 'spider web'. A shorter form *-py-* is found
 in AN *arapy* 'net'; this noun also occurs as stem of derivation
 in the complex noun IN *ehēpi:korapi:ya:py* 'spider's web'
 which shows the noun final *-a:py-* preceded by the prefinal
-i:y-.

The longer form *-i:ya:py-* is also found in secondary derivation;
 e.g., IN *a:nakkama:ni:ya:py* 'suspenders'; IN *maskisini:ya:py*
 'shoe lace'; IN *ta:piška:kani:ya:py* 'necklace'.

87. *-askiy-* 'territory'

This complex final consists of medial *-aski-* and noun final *-y-*.
 It occurs in secondary derivation; e.g., IN *atoskeaskiy*
 'hunting territory'; IN *kittika:naskiy* 'field, garden'.

88. *-ay-* 'abstract'

This abstract final occurs only in some dependent stems, after medials; e.g., IN *opiskotay* 'bladder'; IN *nimissitay* 'my belly'; IN *ošakay* 'skin'; IN *orakapay* 'crutch'.

89. *-ey-* 'abstract'

This final occurs in the unanalyzable stem IN *mey* 'excrement'.

90. *-my-* 'abstract'

The final *-my-* is added, in secondary derivation, to the stem (AI) *onike-* 'to carry on one's back', whose final final vowel *-e-* is replaced by *-a-* before this suffix; e.g., *onikamy* 'portage, place of portage'.

91. *-kamy-* 'water'

This final occurs after roots; e.g., IN *kiccikamy* 'sea, ocean'.

92. *-si:piy-* 'river'

This final is a deverbal of IN *si:piy* 'river' and occurs after roots; e.g., IN *irisi:piy* 'spring water'; IN *aka:misi:piy* 'the other side of the river'.

9. Intransitive Verb Finals

Animate and inanimate intransitive verbs are formed with intransitive finals, most of them occurring in both primary and secondary derivation. Some intransitive finals come in pair for animate and inanimate subject; when an animate intransitive final has no inanimate counterpart of its own, the inanimate stem is usually derived from the animate intransitive stem.

Some inanimate verbs are more conveniently labeled 'impersonal' since no 'actor' is involved; e.g., II *kimiwan* 'it rains; II *rikoskon* 'it is cloudy'. A few intransitive finals correspond to transitive finals.

All animate and inanimate intransitive stems end in a vowel or in *-n-*. They are presented below in two categories. The first set includes the animate intransitive finals, with their inanimate counterpart, if any, listed according to the stem final vowel of the animate form, stems in *-n-* coming last. The second set is made of the inanimate

intransitive finals that do not have animate counterpart.

9.1 Animate intransitive finals

9.1.01 Stems ending in *-a:-*.

The animate intransitive finals ending in *-a:-* fall into two categories (see 4.2.01): the finals of the first set are listed below (nos 1 to 11); the finals of the second category are matched by transitive animate finals and are thus presented in the next chapter (see chapter 10, TA finals nos 1, 2, 8, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28).

None of the following animate intransitive finals ending in *-a:-* has an inanimate counterpart.

1. AI *-a:-* 'abstract'

This final is sometimes added to transitive animate stems to derive animate intransitive stems which resemble stems of indefinite action. E.g., from TA *ayami^{hew}* 'he speaks to him' is derived AI *ayami^{ha:w}* 'he is praying'; from TA *pakitah^{wew}* 'he sets him his fish-nets by tool' is formed AI *pakitah^{wa:w}* 'he sets his fish-nets'; from TA *ma:taka^{hew}* 'he makes him swim' is derived AI *ma:taka^{ha:w}* 'he catches sight of (animal) swimming'.

2. AI *-a:-* 'go'

This final is added to a few roots only, forming animate intransitive stems of primary derivation; e.g., AI *iṣa:w* 'he is going', root *iṣ-* 'so, thus'; AI *ma:ca:w* 'he is leaving', root *ma:t-* 'go'; AI *kapa:w* 'he disembarks, puts ashore'.

3. AI *-aka:-* 'abstract'

This final is added to only one root: AI *miṣaka:w* 'he is landing, he arrives by water'.

4. AI *-aṣaka:-* 'skin'

The final *-a:-*, instead of the expected (postmedial) *-e-*, is found after this medial (*-aṣak-* 'skin') in AI *ka:waṣaka:w* 'he has rough skin'.

5. AI *-a:ttaha:-* 'wooden, solid surface'

In this complex final, the animate intransitive *-a:-* looks as if it was added to the transitive inanimate final *-ah-* preceded by the medial *-a:tt-* 'wooden, solid surface'. It is found after only one root: AI *ṣo:ṣkwa:ttaha:w* 'he skates', root *ṣo:ṣkw-* 'glide, slide'.

6. AI *-a:taka:-* 'swim'

This final is a deverbal of AI *ma:taka:w* 'he swims' (see no 1 above).

It is found after roots; e.g., AI *a:ṣawa:taka:w* 'he crosses by swimming', root *a:ṣaw-* 'to cross'; AI *atima:taka:w* 'he

swims away', root *atim-* 'back'.

7. AI *-patta:-* 'run'

This final resembles an animate intransitive final of class 2 and is paralleled by transitive animate *-pah-* 'run from' (see no 6 of TA finals). It occurs after roots; e.g., AI *išpipatta:w* 'he is running upward', root *išp-* 'up, high'; AI *pimipatta:w* 'he runs along', root *pim-* 'along'.

It is added to animate intransitive stems; e.g., AI *a:šokepatta:w* 'he crosses a bridge running', from AI *a:šokew* 'he crosses'.

8. AI *-ška:-* 'by foot or body movement'

This final corresponds to the transitive set *-škaw-*, *-šk-* 'by foot or body movement' (see no 42 of TA finals). It is found after roots or medials in primary derivation; e.g., AI *a:cci-ška:w* 'he crosses a street, changes his way by foot', root *a:tt-* 'move'; AI *a:wasopeška:w* 'he carries water by foot', medial *-ipy-* 'water'; AI *pimiška:w* 'he paddles along'; AI *a:šiteška:w* 'he takes a lead over him by foot'.

It is also found in secondary derivation; e.g., AI *ki:weška:w* 'he is going back home by foot'.

9. AI *-aṣṭa:-* 'set, place'

This final occurs after roots and medials to denote movements or ways of doing something. E.g., AI *aciḥaṣṭa:w* 'he puts, writes, upside down'; AI *oraṣṭa:w* 'he lays the table'; AI *naka:ṣṭa:w* 'he stops with his body'; AI *macikkweṣṭa:w* 'he makes faces, grins'; in the last example, the final is added to the medial *-kkw-* 'face'.

10. AI *-wa:-* 'carry something'

The final *-wa:-* is sometimes added to animate intransitive stems of class 2 to derive animate intransitive verbs of class 1. The stem so derived adds the meaning of an indefinite object, and resembles a double transitive inanimate verb. The last vowel of the stem drops before this suffix.

E.g., from AI2 *iskwa:ttawi:paritta:w* 'he makes it (e.g., elevator) go up automatically' is derived AI *iskwa:ttawi:parittwa:w* 'he makes it (e.g., elevator) go up automatically carrying sth.'; from AI2 *mi:patta:w* 'he runs along' is formed AI *mi:-pattwa:w* 'he runs along carrying sth.'; from AI2 *isparitta:w* 'he delivers it in vehicle' is formed AI *isparittwa:w* 'he delivers it in vehicle carrying sth.'.

9.1.02 Stems ending in *-e-*.

None of the following animate intransitive finals has an inanimate counterpart. If, for some reasons, an inanimate form is needed, then it is homonymous with the animate final, or derived with the final *-makan-* (see no 101 below).

11. AI *-e-* 'abstract'

The animate intransitive final *-e-* is homonymous with postmedial *-e-*, both occurring after medials. This makes it difficult sometimes to determine precisely when a stem belongs to a primary or to a secondary derivation.

This situation occurs when a medial, and not necessarily a body part medial, is followed by *-e-* and a transitive final. For instance, in AI *ka:ssi:ciccew* 'he wipes his hands', *-e-* following the medial *-ciccy-* 'hand' is clearly an animate intransitive final. But in TA *ka:ssi:ciccehwew* 'he wipes s.o.'s hands by instrument', and in TA *ka:ssi:ciccenew* 'he wipes s.o.'s hands by hand', *-e-* preceding the transitive animate final *-ahw-* 'by tool, by instrument' and the final *-in-* 'by hand' may be analyzed either as a postmedial, in which case the transitive finals form verbs of primary derivation, or as an animate intransitive final, in which case the transitive

verbs are secondary. (For further discussion, see Wolfart 1973, p. 68).

The animate intransitive final *-e-* occurs after roots; e.g., AI *wi:tew* 'he is joking'; AI *ki:wew* 'he is going back home'; AI *metawew* 'he is playing'; AI *a:maciwew* 'he is climbing a hill'. It also occurs after medials with which it combines, thus forming complex animate intransitive finals. Examples are:

- A) AI *-a:pite-* 'tooth'; e.g., AI *a:kkosa:pitew* 'he has a toothache'; AI *kimwa:pitew* 'he has long teeth'.
- B) AI *-aškinē-* 'full'; the inanimate form is homonymous; AI, II, *a:pittoškinew* 'he, it, is half full'.
- C) AI *-ipe-* 'water'; AI *kosa:pew* 'he sinks'; AI *i:kkahipew* 'he bails out'; AI *na:sipew* 'he goes down to the water'.
- D) AI *-iskanawe-* 'road'; AI *a:šoskanawew* 'he crosses the street, the road'; AI *a:maciweskanawew* 'he is going up the road'.
- E) AI *-ike-* 'house'; in AI *ma:nikew* 'he builds a house'; AI *pi:t-tikew* 'he enters a house'.

The animate intransitive final *-e-* occurs after derived noun stems in secondary derivation; e.g., from IN *a:šokan* 'bridge, pier, wharf', already derived from AI *a:šokew* 'he crosses over', is

formed AI *a:šokanew* 'he crosses a bridge'.

In secondary derivation, it is added to transitive animate and inanimate stems already derived from animate intransitive verbs. E.g., from AI *a:niskota:pew* 'he makes a knot, attaches, for hauling', there is TA, TI *a:niskota:pa:t-* 'to attach him, it, for hauling' which occurs only as stem of derivation, from which is formed AI *a:niskota:pa:tew* 'he attaches for hauling'. From the root *a:pot-* 'to turn inside out', there is TA, TI *a:pocipit-* 'to turn him, it, inside out roughly' which occurs only as stem of derivation, and derives AI *a:pocipitew* 'he turns inside out roughly'.

12. AI *-ke-* 'inanimate indefinite (implied object)'

The animate intransitive *-ke-* is added to transitive inanimate stems and to animate intransitive stems of class 2, forming verbs of secondary derivation with implied inanimate indefinite object. Connective *-i-* is often inserted before this final.

Transitive inanimate verbs whose animate counterpart end in *-aw-* do not derive animate intransitive stems with *-ke-*, but rather with *-a:ke-* (see no 15 below). E.g., from TI *a:paham* 'he unscrews, unknots, detaches it' is derived AI *a:pahikew*

'he unscrews, unknots, detaches sth. '; from TI *ito:ham* 'he is pointing at it' is formed AI *ito:hikew* 'he is pointing at sth. '; AI *ma:kocceikew* 'he bites sth. ' from TI *ma:kottam* 'he bites it'.

E.g., from AI2 *pi:kopo:ta:w* 'he breaks it by grinding' is derived AI *pi:kopo:eikew* 'he breaks sth. by grinding'; from AI2 *ašiwittita:w* 'he blunts it, makes it blunt' is derived AI *ašiwicceikew* 'he blunts sth., makes sth. blunt'.

Many nouns have an underlying animate intransitive verb with the final *-ke-* as stem of derivation; e.g., IN *a:pahikan* 'tool, screwdriver' from AI *a:pahikew* 'he unscrews sth. '; IN *masinahanikan* 'book' from AI *masinahikew* 'he writes sth. ', both nouns showing the regular replacement of *-e-* by *-a-* before the noun final *-n-*.

13. AI *-ke-* 'inanimate indefinite (implied instrumental object)'

This final is homonymous with the preceding and occurs after animate intransitive stems, some being formed with *-ke-* (see no 12 above), thus forming verbs of secondary derivation. The animate intransitive stem final vowel *-e-* is replaced by *-a:-* before this final; the verb so formed implies an inanimate indefinite instrumental object.

E.g., from AI *ata:wew* 'he sells' is formed AI *ata:wa:kew* 'he sells with sth.'; from AI *metawew* 'he plays' is derived AI *metawa:kew* 'he plays with sth.'.

This final is supposed in some instrumental noun stems; the animate intransitive stems occurs only as stem of derivation. E.g., AI *iskwa:ttawa:ke-* is supposed by IN *iskwa:ttawa:kan* 'ladder, stairs'; AI *minikkwa:ke-*, which is not in used in the language now, underlies IN *minikkwa:kan* 'cup, glass'. Some stems are formed with both animate intransitive finals *-ke-* (nos 12 and 13, in this order); e.g., AI *ki:škišika:kew* 'he cuts sth. with sth.'.

14. *-ike-* 'animate indefinite (implied object)'

The final *-ike-* is added, in secondary derivation, to transitive animate stems forming animate intransitive verbs of indefinite action. The verb so formed implies an object, syntactically unexpressed, having the meaning of indefinite person, or people in general.

When a stem ends in postvocalic *-w-*, there is contraction to *-a:-*, thus yielding *-a:ke-*. This contracted suffix *-a:ke-* is kept distinct from the final *-a:ke-* (see no 15 below) for reasons of semantic adequacy in the processes of derivation.

E.g., from TA *kawinew* 'he pushes him, makes him fall' is derived AI *kawinikew* 'he pushes people, makes people fall'; from TA *a:šokanikkawew* 'he makes a bridge for s.o.' is formed AI *a:šokanikka:kew* 'he makes a bridge for people'; from TA *išiti-tišahamawew* 'he sends it so for s.o.' is formed AI *išititišahama:kew* 'he sends it so for people'; AI *omeci:ška:kew* 'he dirties people' from TA *omeci:škawew* 'he dirties him'.

15. AI *-a:ke-* 'inanimate indefinite (implied object)'

The final *-a:ke-* is posited for reasons of semantic adequacy between transitive inanimate stems and animate intransitive verbs with implied inanimate goal. The final *-a:ke-* is added, in secondary derivation, to transitive animate stems in *-aw-* paired by transitive inanimate that do not have this syllable (see class 6 of TA finals).

The animate intransitive stem *miška:kew* 'he finds sth.' may be derived, theoretically, either from transitive animate *miškawew* 'he finds him' with the animate intransitive final *-ike-* (see no 14 above), vowel contraction yielding to *-a:ke-*, or from transitive inanimate *miškam* 'he finds it', with animate intransitive *-a:ke-*. The problem raised by the transitive animate underlying stem is that AI *miška:kew* implies an indefinite

object which is inanimate. For this reason only, it is appropriate to set up *-a:ke-* distinct from the contracted form *-a:ke-* (see no 14 above).

E.g., from TI *išinam* 'he sees it so', corresponding to TA *išinawew* 'he sees him so', is derived AI *išina:kew* 'he sees things so'; from TI *nissitottam* 'he recognizes it', paralleled by TA *nissitottawew* 'he recognizes him', is formed AI *nissitotta:kew* 'he recognizes sth.'.

16. AI *-iwe-* 'animate indefinite (implied object)'

The animate intransitive final *-iwe-* occurs after transitive animate stems forming verbs of secondary derivation. The implied object of the verb so formed denotes an indefinite persons, people in general, or animate things. E.g., from TA *akimew* 'he counts him' is derived AI *akimiwew* 'he counts people'; from TA *ma:konew* 'he takes, catches, him by hand' is formed AI *ma:koniwew* 'he takes, catches, animate things by hand'; from TA *sa:kihew* 'he loves him' is derived AI *sa:kihiwew* 'he loves people'.

17. AI *-ikke-* 'make, gather, collect'

The final *-ikke-* is added to noun stems and occurs in secondary derivation, thus forming verbs of making, gathering, collecting.

E.g., from IN *a:šokan* 'bridge, pier, wharf' is derived AI *a:šokanikkew* 'he makes a bridge'; AI *masinahanikkew* 'he makes, collects, books' derived from IN *masinahan* 'book'; from IN *pakkwešikan* 'bannock' is formed AI *pakkwešikanikkew* 'he makes bannock'.

Noun stems ending in *-y-* or in postvocalic *-w-* drop the semivowel and lengthen the vowel before AI *-ikke-*; e.g., from AN *arapy* 'net' is derived AI *arapi:kkew* 'he makes a net'; from AN *acca:py* 'bow' is formed AI *acca:pi:kkew* 'he makes a bow'; from IN *maškikkiw* 'medecine' is derived AI *maškikki:kkew* 'he makes medecine'.

18. AI *-i:kke-* 'be busy'

This final corresponds to transitive animate *-i:kkaw-* and transitive inanimate *-i:kk-* 'be busy'. It is found in primary derivation after only one root: AI *taši:kkew* 'he used to live there, to be busy there'.

19. *-awe-* 'fire'

Some primary derived animate intransitive stems are formed with this suffix added to roots; e.g., AI *a:štawew* 'he extinguishes (light, fire)'; AI *kotawew* 'he makes fire'.

20. AI *-otte-* 'walk'

This final is added to roots and to some animate intransitive verbs, thus forming stems of both primary and secondary derivation. E.g., AI *itottew* 'he walks so'; AI *pimottew* 'he walks along'; AI *ma:cewottew* 'he starts walking'; AI *na:si-peciwoottew* 'he goes to the lake, walking'.

21. AI *-pe-* 'sleep'

The animate intransitive final *-pe-* 'sleep', related to AI *nipa:w* 'he sleeps' which shows the form *nipe-* in some stems (e.g., TA *nipehew* 'he makes him sleep, puts him to bed', and IN *nipewayaya:n* (0) 'pyjamas') is added to the root *wi:t-* 'with' forming the stem of derivation *wi:ppem-* 'to sleep with s.o.'; e.g., AI *wi:ppemitta:w* 'he sleeps with it'.

22. AI *-we-* 'speak, sound'

This final consists of medial *-w-* 'sound' (see no 156) followed by AI *-e-*. It occurs after roots and derives animate intransitive stems of primary derivation. E.g., AI *a:šitewew* 'he disputes, contradicts'; AI *kākeškwew* 'he warns, advises, reprimands'; AI *kiškwew* 'he stops crying'; AI *tepwew* 'he calls out, shouts'; AI *ma:ratwew* 'he swears, blasphemes'.

23. AI *-re-* 'fly'

This final occurs after roots and medials, forming animate intransitive stems of primary derivation. E.g., AI *išpirew* 'he

flies high', root *išp-* 'high'; AI *pimirew* 'he flies by', root *pim-* 'along'; AI *a:ttikerew* 'he moves out by flying', medial *-ik-* 'house'.

24. AI *-ta:pe-* 'drag, haul, pull'

This final is a deverbal of AI *ota:pe-* 'to drag, haul'; it is added to roots in AI *a:wacita:pew* 'he carries by pulling'; AI *a:niskota:pew* 'he attaches for hauling'.

25. AI *-nike-* 'carry on shoulders'

The final *-nike-* is a deverbal of AI *onikew* 'he carries on his shoulders'; it is found in primary derivation in AI *piminikew* 'he porter a boat, carries (a canoe) on his shoulders'.

9.1.03 Stems ending in *-i:-*.

None of the animate intransitive stems ending in *-i:-* has an inanimate counterpart.

26. AI *-i:-* 'abstract'

The final *-i:-* is added to roots and forms animate intransitive stems of primary derivation; e.g., AI *ci:ci:w* 'he drinks to the bottle (child language)'; AI *ita:pici:w* 'he is long to come'; AI *ko:ki:w* 'he dives'; AI *mikkawi:w* 'he remembers'.

27. AI *-ki:-* 'grow'

The final *-ki:-* is added to particle finals and to animate intransitive stems; e.g., AI *a:pittawiki:w* 'he is half grown'; AI *ma:œeki:w* 'he grows (plant, child)'.

28. AI *-niki:-* 'born'

This final occurs in primary derivation after *oški-* 'young' in AI *oškiniki:w* 'he is young, unmarried'. From this, is derived AN *oškiniki:ššišš* 'boy'.

29. AI *-a:ttawi:-* 'board, wooden surface'

This final consists of medial *-a:tt-* 'wood' followed by AI *-awi:-* 'abstract' which is found after this final only. It occurs in primary derivation; e.g., AI *a:šawa:ttawi:w* 'he crosses on a wooden surface, on a board'; AI *iskwa:ttawi:w* 'he goes up, climbs, on a wooden surface'.

9.1. 04 Stems ending in *-i-*.

The animate intransitive finals ending in *-i-* show a great variety of morphological structures; many have inanimate counterpart and some have homonymous forms for animate and inanimate subject.

30. AI, II, *-i-*, *-iwi-* 'be'

These finals are added to nouns and form, in secondary derivation, animate and inanimate intransitive verbs of being. The final *-i-* is added to nouns that end in postvocalic *-w-*; e.g., from AN *na:pew* 'man' is formed AI *na:pewiw* 'he is a man'; from AN *iskwew* 'woman' is derived AI *iskwewiw* 'she is a woman'.

The final *-iwi-* is added to all other nominal endings; noun stems ending in postconsonantal *-w-* and followed by *-iwi-* show contraction to *-o:wi-*. Noun stems ending in *-y-* and followed by *-iwi-* contract to *-i:wi-*.

E.g., AI *wa:pošo:wiw* 'he is a rabbit, a hare' derived from AN *wa:pošw* 'rabbit, hare'; from AN *acca:py* 'bow' is formed II *acca:pi:wiw* 'it is a bow'; from IN *ko:n* 'snow' is formed II *ko:niwiw* 'it is snow'.

31. AI *-i-*, *-i:wi-*, II *-an-* 'have, be covered with'

These finals are added to noun stems and form, in secondary derivation, animate and inanimate verbs of possession. The final *-i-* occurs in possessed nouns with third person prefix *o-*; e.g., from IN *naha:pwa:kan* 'glasses' is derived AI *onaha:pwa:-kaniw* 'he wears glasses'; AI *oci:ma:niw* 'he has a canoe', from IN *ci:ma:n* 'canoe'.

Noun stems ending in *-y-* show contraction to *-i:-*. E.g., from AN *arapy* 'net' is formed AI *otarapi:w* 'he has a fish-net'. Noun stems ending in *-o-*, from an underlying postconsonantal *-w-*, add AI *-i:wi-*; e.g., from AN *ikko* 'louse' are formed AI *ikkwi:wiw* and II *ikkon (/ikkwan/)* 'he, it, has lice, is covered with lice'; from IN *mikko* 'blood' are derived AI *mikkwi:wiw* and II *mikkon (/mikkwan/)* 'he, it, has blood, is covered with blood'.

32. AI *-i-* 'abstract'

Some animate stems, with no paralleled inanimate form, show the final *-i-* directly added to roots or medials. E.g., AI *akaciw* 'he is shy, ashamed'; AI *ma:skiw* 'he swims touching the bottom'; AI *po:siw* 'he goes in, boards'; AI *a:kkosa:piw* 'he has pain in his eye'.

The final *-i-* contracts to *-o-* when added to roots or medials ending in postconsonantal *-w-*. E.g., AI *a:šoka:skow* 'he crosses on solid, on the ice', in which *-i-* is added to the medial *-a:skw-* 'solid surface'.

33. AI *-isi-*, II *-an-* 'abstract'

These finals are added to roots, thus forming animate and inanimate intransitive stems of primary derivation. E.g., AI *a:rimisiw*, II *a:riman* 'he, it, is difficult, uneasy, intricate': AI

sekisiw 'he is afraid'; AI *ma:ratisiw*, II *ma:ratan* 'he, it, is bad, naughty, ugly'; AI *a:patisiw*, II *a:patan* 'he, it, is useful'.

34. AI *-isi-*, II *-a:-* 'abstract'

Animate and inanimate intransitive stems are freely formed by the addition of these finals to roots and medials. E.g., AI *ci:t-tawisiw*, II *ci:ttawa:w* 'he, it, is stiff, tight'; AI *kakki:-kkesiw*, II *kakki:kkea:w* 'he, it, is square, has corners'; AI *kinosiw*, II *kimwa:w* 'he, it, is long'; AI *ka:sisiw*, II *ka:ša:w* 'he, it, is sharp' with regressive assimilation of *-š-* to *-s-* in the animate form.

35. AI *-šš-i-*, II *-šš-in-* 'diminutive'

The animate ending *-šš-i-* is added to the finals of AI stems and to the theme signs of transitive verbs; the inanimate ending *-šš-in-* is added to the finals of II stems. Both endings form secondarily verbs of diminutive action, and are not very frequent (see also 4.6.01). E.g., AI *niminikkwešš-in* 'I drink a little, or, I (the little one) drink'; II *ki:šicešš-in* 'it is cooked a little, or, it (the little one) is cooked'.

36. AI *-a:kosi-*, II *-a:kwan-* 'abstract'

These finals are added to transitive stems of sensory perception

and form animate and inanimate intransitive verbs of secondary derivation. The verbs so formed are not middle reflexives since they denote 'single actions' (Bloomfield 1962, p. 299); they are not either equivalent to passive reflexive verbs. E.g., AI *a:naweritta:kosiw*, II *a:naweritta:kon* 'he, it, is object of pity, of despise'; AI *kanaweritta:kosiw*, II *kanaweritta:kon* 'he, it, is kept'; AI *itakitta:kosiw*, II *itakitta:kon* 'he, it, is valued, counted, so'.

37. AI *-na:kosi-*, II *-na:kwan-* 'appear'

These finals consist of transitive animate and inanimate finals *-na:w-*, *-n-* 'see, think' followed by the animate intransitive *-a:kosi-*, and the inanimate intransitive *-a:kwan-* (see no 36 above). They are added to roots; e.g., AI *išina:kosiw*, II *išina:kon* 'he, it, looks so, has such appearance'; AI *kiccina:kosiw*, II *kiccina:kon* 'he, it, looks big, tall, dignified'. They also occur in secondary derivation in AI *ayeskosina:-kosiw*, II *ayeskosina:kon* 'he, it, is tired to have such appearance, to look that way'.

38. AI *-api-*, II *-ašte-* 'set, sit, place'

These finals are deverbal of AI *api-* and II *ašte-* 'to sit, set, place', and are added to roots in AI *a:ššotapiw*, II *a:ššotašREW* 'he, it, is placed on sth.'; AI *a:ttapiw* 'he changes

his place'; AI *iṣpapiw*, II *iṣpaṣṭew* 'he, it, is placed high'.

39. AI *-aci-*, II *-atin-* 'by cold'

These finals are added to roots and medials forming animate and inanimate intransitive verbs of primary derivation; e.g., AI *akwa:kaciw*, II *akwa:katin* 'he, it, is sticked by cold'; AI *akwa:piskaciw*, II *akwa:piskatin* 'he, it, is sticked to metal by cold'; AI *ma:ṣkociw*, II *ma:ṣkotin* 'he, it, is frozen'.

40. AI *-a:pi-* 'see'

A deverbal of AI *wa:pi-* 'to see', this final may also be seen as consisting of medial *-a:p-* 'see' followed by AI *-i-* 'abstract' (see no 32 above). It occurs in primary derivation after roots in AI *iṣpa:piw* 'he looks upward'; AI *a:para:piw* 'he looks askance'.

41. AI *-ca:pi-* 'eyes'

This final, related to AI *wa:pi-* 'to see', consists of medial *-ca:p-* 'eye' followed by AI *-i-* 'abstract' (see no 32 above). It is added directly to the root in AI *makkica:piw* 'he has big eyes'. It also occurs after an animate intransitive stem in AI *a:kkosica:piw* 'he has a bad eyesight'.

42. AI *-a:taka:si-* 'swim'

This final consists of AI *-a:taka:-* 'swim' (see no 6 above) followed by AI *-isi-* 'abstract'. It is found after the root *a:šaw-* 'to cross over' in AI *a:šawa:taka:siw* 'he swims across'.

43. AI *-a:tisi-* 'always'

This final looks as if it was formed of AI *-isi-* 'abstract' preceded by a prefinal *-a:t-*. It is found after only one animate intransitive stem: AI *a:kkosiwa:tisiw* 'he is always sick'.

44. AI *-ati-*, II *-an-* 'abstract'

These finals are found after the root *kosikw-* 'heavy' in AI *kosikoti*, II *kosikon* 'he, it, is heavy'.

45. AI *-ka:pawi-* 'stand'

This final occurs in primary derivation after roots and medials; e.g., AI *a:ccika:pawiw* 'he moves, changes his places, standing up'; AI *ci:ttawa:skoka:pawiw* 'he is standing up right as on a solid'.

46. AI *-kawi-*, II *-kawin-* 'drip'

These finals occur in AI *occikawiw*, II *occikawin* 'he, it, leaks, drips'.

47. AI *-kkwa:mi-* 'sleep'

This final is added to roots and forms animate intransitive stems

of primary derivation. E.g., AI *a:motekkwa:miw* 'he falls off his bed while sleeping'; AI *mirokkwa:miw* 'he sleeps well'; AI *miššekkwa:miw* 'he sleeps outside, under the stars'. A contracted form *-kkošši-* occurs in AI *a:piccikkoššiw* 'he is continually sleeping'.

48. AI *-pari-*, II *-parin-* 'move'

These finals occur after roots and after animate intransitive stems; e.g., AI *ispariw* 'he goes in a vehicle', the inanimate correspondent shows a specialized meaning, II *isparin* 'it arrives, happens'; AI *a:maciwepariw*, II *a:maciweparin* 'he, it, goes up mechanically'; AI *miropariw*, II *miroparin* 'he, it, goes well'; AI *a:šikicipariw* 'he topples over, upside down, in a vehicle'.

The causative transitive finals *-h-* and *-tta:-* (see no 2 of the TA finals) are freely added to these suffixes; e.g., TA *a:šikiciparihew*, AI2 *a:šikiciparitta:w* 'he causes him, it, to turn upside down'.

49. AI *-ri-* 'on or by body part'

This final occurs after postmedial *-e-* following a body part medial. It forms animate intransitive verbs of primary derivation denoting actions done on or by a part of the body. E.g., AI

išpikka:teriw 'he raises his leg'; AI *išpipitoneriw* 'he raises his arm'; AI *na:miskweriw* 'he bows the head'; AI *macikkweriw* 'he makes faces, he grins'.

50. AI -šši-, II -ttin- 'abstract'

These finals occur after roots or medials thus forming animate intransitive verbs of primary derivation. E.g., AI *akwa:-koššiw*, II *akwa:kottin* 'he, it, is mouldy, rusty'; AI *kweš-koššiw*, II *kweškottin* 'he, it, whistles'.

9.1.05 Stems ending in -o-.

A large group of animate intransitive finals ending in -o- are 'middle' and explicit reflexives, as well as reflexives of useful action.

51. AI -o-, II -e- 'abstract'

Added to roots as well as to transitive stems, these finals form animate and inanimate 'middle' reflexive intransitive verbs. A preceding -t- (from an underlying θ) is palatalized by the animate final; e.g., in primary derivation, after roots: AI *ka:sow*, II *ka:tew* 'he, it, hides, is hidden'. In secondary derivation, AI *ci:pa:kkosow* 'he prepares his own meal' from TA *ci:pa:kkotew* 'he prepares him a meal'; AI *ka:škipa:sow* 'he shaves' from TA *ka:škipa:tew* 'he shaves him'; AI *iškwa:sow*,

II *iškwa:tew* 'he, it, burns'. The animate final *-o-* is added to transitive animate finals in *-m-*; thus, from TA *kwi:ššimew* 'he lies him down at full length' is derived AI *kwi:ššimow* 'he lies down at full length'. The meaning of *-ššimo-* is specialized in a few occurrences (see no 73 below).

52. AI *-aho-* 'with or by water'

This final corresponds to the transitive inanimate final *-ah-* (see no 49 of TA finals) and shows the specialized meaning of 'with or by water'. E.g., AI *kisi:kkwehow* 'he washes his face with water'; AI *ma:cehow* 'he leaves in canoe'.

53. AI *-ka:so-*, II *-ka:te-* 'abstract'

These finals are added to transitive inanimate verbs and form animate and inanimate intransitive stems of secondary derivation with a passive meaning. E.g., from TI *akitt-* 'to count sth.' are formed AI *akiccika:sow* and II *akiccika:tew* 'he, it, is counted, numbered'; AI *masinahika:sow* and II *masinahika:tew* 'he, it, is written, pictured' from TI *masinah-* 'to write, picture, sth.'.

54. AI *-so-*, II *-te-* 'abstract'

These suffixes are added to animate intransitive finals; the final *-e-* is regularly replaced by *-a:-* before these suffixes. E.g., from AI *ma:nikew* 'he builds a house' is derived AI *ma:nika:sow*

'he builds a house for himself, his own house'. The animate final *-so-* is sometimes added to transitive animate stems in *-amaw-* 'for someone' (see no 37 of TA finals), thus forming explicit reflexive verbs. The suffixes show contraction yielding to *-ama:so-*. E.g., AI *akoštahama:sow* 'he is sewing for himself' from TA *akoštahamawew* 'he is sewing for s.o.'; AI *kiskerittama:sow* 'he knows for himself (e.g., address, phone number)'. The explicit reflexive *-itiso-* is also found in that environment (see no 57 below).

55. AI *-ikka:so-* 'pretend'

This complex final consists of transitive animate final *-ikkaw-* 'move' (see no 39 of TA finals), followed by the explicit reflexive suffix *-so-* (see no 54 above), with the meaning of 'pretend'. It is added to animate intransitive stems forming explicit reflexive verbs. The stem final vowel is lengthened before this suffix.

E.g., from AI *a:kkosi-* 'to be sick' is derived AI *a:kkosiikka:sow* 'he pretends to be sick'; from AI *ekarešša:mow* 'he speaks english' is formed AI *ekarešša:mokka:sow* 'he pretends to speak english'. Sometimes, the underlying form occurs only as stem of derivation; it is usually made of a transitive animate stem to which is added the animate intransitive final *-e-*

(see no 11 above). E.g., AI *ma:konekka:sow* 'he pretends to catch s.o. or sth.' derived from TA, TI, *ma:kon-* 'to catch him, it'; AI *sekihikka:sow* 'he pretends to scare him' from TA *sekihew* 'he scares him'.

56. AI *-ito-* 'abstract'

This final is added to transitive animate stems and forms reciprocal verbs. Transitive stems in *-aw-* contracts to *-a:-*. E.g., from TA *wa:pamew* 'he sees him' is derived AI *wa:pamitowak* 'they see each other'; from TA *aramihew* 'he speaks to him' is formed AI *aramihitowak* 'they speak to each other'; from TA *nissitottawew* 'he understand him' is formed AI *nissitotta:towak* 'they understand each other'.

57. AI *-itiso-* 'abstract'

Explicit reflexive verbs are derived from transitive stems with the final *-itiso-*. This final is found in all environments including after the transitive final *-amaw-* 'for someone'. E.g., AI *iskahama:tisow* 'he lights a cigarette'; AI *kanawerittama:tisow* 'he is keeping him, it, for himself'. The contraction *-ama:tiso-* is regular.

Other examples are: AI *nipahitisow* 'he commits suicide' from TA *nipah-* 'to kill him'; AI *ma:komitisow* 'he bites himself' derived

from TA *ma:kom-* 'to bite him'; AI *aššamitisow* 'he feeds himself' from TA *aššam-* 'to feed him'; AI *cakka:pinitisow* 'he puts his finger in his eye' from TA *cakka:pin-* 'to put one's finger in s.o.'s eye'; from TA *a:tisso:kka:t-* 'to narrate, speak about s.o.' is derived AI *a:tisso:kka:titisow* 'he narrates, speaks about himself' which occurs besides AI *a:tisso:kka:sow* 'he narrates to himself'.

58. AI *-iso-*, II *-ite-* 'heated'

These finals correspond to the transitive finals *-isw-* and *-is-* 'by heat' (see no 57 of TA finals), and occur after roots and medials. E.g., AI *akwa:kottisow*, II *akwa:kottitew* 'he, it is sticked by heat'; II *akwa:piskitew* 'it is sticked to metal by heat, it is soldered'; II *ca:ka:skitew* 'it is completely burned'.

59. AI *-a:sso-*, II *-a:tte-* 'heated'

These finals correspond to the transitive finals *-a:ssw-* and *-a:ss-* 'by heat' (see no 58 of TA finals); they are added to roots and medials, and derive middle reflexive verbs. E.g., AI *iškwa:ssow*, II *iškwa:ttew* 'he, it, burns by himself, by itself'.

60. AI *-ikka:tiso-* 'make for oneself'

This complex final consists of the animate intransitive final *-ikke-* (see no 17 above) to which is added the transitive final *-aw-* 'for someone', followed by AI *-itiso-* (see no 57 above) with

a regular vowel contraction yielding to *-ikka:tiso-*. E.g., AI *acca:pi:kka:tisow* 'he makes a bow for himself'; AI *akop-pikka:tisow* 'she makes a dress for herself'; AI *mi:kiwa:mik-ka:tisow* 'he builds a house for himself'.

61. AI *-a:sso-* 'abstract'

This suffix occurs after transitive inanimate stems and forms reflexive verbs of useful action. E.g., AI *akitta:ssow* 'he makes up his account'; AI *ako:tina:ssow* 'he hangs out the washings'; AI *ma:waškina:ssow* 'he gathers, collects, puts things together'; AI *kanaweritta:ssow* 'he keeps things for himself'.

62. AI *-kwa:sso-* 'sew'

The suffix *-a:sso-* is not added directly to the transitive inanimate final *-kwa:t-* 'sew' but rather shows an irregular contraction yielding to *-kwa:sso-*. This final forms reflexive verbs of useful action. E.g., AI *ayeskokwa:ssow* 'she is tired of sewing'; AI *ki:škikwa:ssow* 'he sews patches for himself'.

63. AI *-ho-* 'abstract'

This final corresponds to transitive final *-h-* (see no 1 of TA finals). When added to roots and medials, it forms middle reflexive verbs of primary derivation. E.g., AI *akawa:štehow* 'he casts a shadow for himself'; AI *macihow* 'he dresses badly'.

It is used after animate intransitive final *-pari-* 'move' (see no 48 above), thus forming middle reflexives of secondary derivation. E.g., AI *ayakkoparihow* 'he moves fast when retained by s.o. or sth., he tosses about, struggles'.

64. AI *-mo-* 'by speech, by mouth'

This final corresponds to the transitive final *-m-* (see no 10 of TA finals). It is added to roots; e.g., AI *ayerimow* 'he sneezes'; AI *nakamow* 'he sings'; AI *a:šitemow* 'he disputes, debates'.

It is used in the meaning of 'speak a language' in AI *ekarešša:mow* 'he speaks english'; AI *emittikoššimow* 'he speaks french'.

65. AI *-a:cimo-* 'narrate'

This final corresponds to the transitive animate *-a:cim-* 'narrate' (see no 12 of TA finals), and is found in AI *tipa:cimow* 'he tells, declares, narrates'.

66. AI *-piso-*, II *-pite-* 'tied'

These finals correspond to transitive final *-pit-* (see no 31 of TA finals) and occur after roots in AI *kwa:škwepisow*, II *kwa:škwepitew* 'he, it, is hooked'; AI *a:niskopisow*, II *a:niskopitew* 'he, it, is tied, attached'.

67. AI *-piso-*, II *-pite-* 'fast'

These finals correspond to the transitive final *-pit-* (see no 30 of TA finals) and occur in primary derivation in AI *ka:škipisow* 'he scrapes fast'; AI *pimipisow*, II *pimipitew* 'he, it speeds along'. It is also found in secondary derivation; e.g., AI *pi:ttikepisow* 'he moves himself fast inside'.

68. AI *-aspiso-*, II *-aspite-* 'tie'

These finals correspond to the transitive final *-aspit-* 'tie' and form middle reflexive verbs of primary derivation. E.g., AI *itaspisow*, II *itaspitew* 'he, it, is dressed so'.

69. AI *-iporo-* 'go down a rapid'

This final is added to the root *ni:š-* 'down' in AI *ni:šiporow* 'he canoes, floats, down rapids'.

70. AI *-na:ko-* 'appear'

This final consists of transitive animate *-na:w-* 'see, think' (see no 41 of TA finals), and corresponds to the animate intransitive final *-na:kosi-* 'appear' (see no 37 above). It is found in an explicit reflexive stem, AI *kiccina:kow* 'he looks big, tall, dignified to himself'.

71. AI *-nikka:so-*, II *-nikka:tew-* 'named'

These finals are found after the root *iš-* 'so, thus' only; they

consist of transitive animate and inanimate final *-nikka:t-* 'name' (see no 35 of TA finals) followed by *-o-* 'abstract' (see no 51 above) which paratalizes a preceding *-t-*. E.g., AI *išinikka:sow*, II *išinikka:tew* 'he, it, is named so'. The reciprocal reflexive form also appear after this final; AI *išinikka:titisow* 'he makes people name him so'.

72. AI *-po-* 'eat'

This final is added to roots, forming animate intransitive stems of primary derivation; e.g., AI *aškipow* 'he eats raw food'; AI *ki:špow* 'he has a big belly, he is full of eating'; AI *no:spow* 'he lunches'.

73. AI *-ššimo-* 'step, dance'

This final consists of transitive animate *-ššim-* 'drop, lay bring down (see no 16 of TA finals) followed by middle reflexive *-o-* 'abstract' (no 51 above) with the specialized meaning of 'step, dance'. It is added to roots in AI *iriniššimow* 'he dances'; AI *išiššimow* 'he dances so'.

74. AI *-ššimoro-* 'bring down'

This final consists of transitive animate *-ššim-* 'drop, lay, bring down' (no 16 of TA finals) followed by transitive animate *-iwir-* 'convey' (see no 27 of TA finals), and middle reflexive *-o-* (no 51 above). It is found in AI *a:kawa:šteššimorow*

'he closes sth., protects himself from light by bringing sth. down'.

75. AI *-tipisko-* 'night'

This final consists of medial *-tipisk-* 'night' and middle reflexive *-o-*; it is found in AI *kapetipiskow* 'he stays awake all night'.

76. AI *-ta:ccimo-* 'crawl'

This final consists of transitive animate *-ta:ccim-* 'crawl', which occurs only as stem of derivation in the example given below, and of middle reflexive *-o-*. It is found in secondary derivation after an animate intransitive stem in AI *a:šoketa:ccimow* 'he crosses by crawling' from AI *a:šoke-* 'to cross'.

77. AI *-wepahotiso-* 'throw down'

This complex final consists of medial *-wep-* 'fling, throw' followed by transitive animate *-ahw-* 'by tool, by instrument' and middle reflexive *-itiso-*. It occurs after roots; e.g., AI *a:mote-wepahotisow* 'he sinks, he falls by throwing himself down'.

9.1.06 Stems ending in *-n-*.

Animate intransitive finals in *-n-* come in pair for animate and inanimate subjects.

78. AI *-ššin-*, II *-ttin-* 'lie, fall, drop, lay'

These finals correspond to transitive animate and inanimate *-ššim-*, and *-ttita:-* 'drop, lay, bring down', and are added to roots and medials, in primary derivation. E.g., AI *a:šikiciššin* II *a:šikicittin* 'he, it, is turned upside down'; AI *a:kawa:š-tesšin*, II *a:kawa:štettin* 'he, it, casts a shadow'; AI *iš-iššin*, II *išittin* 'he, it, is set so, lies so'. These finals occur in secondary derivation after TA, TI, *-pakit-* 'fall, let fall' in AI *a:šikicipakiššin*, II *a:šikipakittin* 'he, it, is fallen upside down'.

79. AI *-ccin-*, II *-ttin-* 'soak in water'

These finals correspond to transitive animate and inanimate finals *-ccim-* and *-ttita:-* 'soak in water', and are added to the root *akw-* 'adhere, be on' in AI *akoccin*, II *akottin* 'he, it, is on water, floats'.

80. AI *-akoccin-*, II *-akottin-* 'float'

These finals are deverbal of AI *akoccin*, II *akottin* (see no 79 above) 'he, it, floats', and are added to roots in AI *a:š-i-kitakoccin*, II *a:š-ikitakottin* 'he, it, floats on his, its, back'; AI *acitakoccin*, II *acitakottin* 'he, it, is upside down in water'.

81. AI *-ako:cin-*, II *-ako:te-* 'hang'

These finals are deverbal of AI *ako:cin* and II *ako:tew* 'he, it hangs' and are added to roots in AI *a:šikitako:cin*, II *aši - kitako:tew* 'he, it, is hooked upside down'; AI *išpako:cin*, II *išpako:tew* 'he, it, is hanged high'.

9.2 Inanimate intransitive finals

Only the inanimate intransitive finals that do not have animate counterpart are given below.

82. II *-a:-* 'abstract'

This final is sometimes added to roots and forms inanimate intransitive verbs with no animate counterpart. E.g., II *wa:ša:w* 'it is a bay'; II *ki:šika:w* 'it is day'; II *tipiška:w* 'it is night'. This final is also found after medials, with or without postmedial *-e-*, thus forming complex finals with concrete meanings. Whenever postmedial *-e-* occurs, *-y-* is optionally inserted before *-a:-* (see nos 83 to 94 below).

83. II *-a:ya:-* 'abstract'

This final is added to a few roots; e.g., II *ki:ška:ya:w* 'it is deep, steep'; II *takka:ya:w* 'it is cold weather'; II *opwa:- ya:w* 'there is a strait, a pass'.

84. II *-a:naka:-* 'island'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:nak-* 'island' followed by *-a:-*. It has been found in very few stems. E.g., after medial *-štikw-* 'river' in II *miništikwa:naka:w* 'it is a peninsula'; it is added to the root *kimw-* in II *kaka:nwa:naka:k* 'it is a long island'.

It also occurs in secondary derivation after a noun stem, in II *ka:šiko:kko:naka:w* 'it is an island covered with pine trees'.

85. II *-a:piska:-* 'rock'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:pisk-* 'rock, metal' followed by *-a:-*. It is found in primary derivation; e.g., II *ki:ška:piska:w* 'there is a cliff'; II *niya:piska:w* 'there is a rocky point'; II *šo:škwa:na:piska:w* 'it is a polished rock'.

86. II *-a:ska:-* 'underwood'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:sk-* 'underwood, plant' and *-a:-*. It is added to roots; e.g., II *sakwa:ska:w* 'it is bushwood'; II *ato:spi:ska:w* 'it is a bush, a shrub'; II *pima:ska:w* 'it is bushy'.

87. II *-a:skwea:-* 'wood'

The complex final *-a:skwea:-*, consisting of medial *-a:skw-* 'wood, solid' with postmedial *-e-* followed by *-a:-*, is found after

names of trees; e.g., II *wi:kwa:ssa:ttikwa:skwea:w* 'there is a birch wood'; II *oskiska:skwea:w* 'there is a wood of cypress'; II *miškeka:ttikwa:skwea:w* 'it is a wood of larch trees'; II *asa:tiya:skwea:w* 'there is a wood of poplars'.

88. II *-a:ška:-* 'wave'

This final is found in a very few stems; e.g., II *peta:ška:w* 'there is a wave coming'.

89. II *-aškeka:-* 'swamp'

This complex final consists of medial *-aškek-* 'swamp' followed by *-a:-*. It occurs after roots and medials; e.g., II *wa:škeka:w* 'there is a swampy bay'; II *metapeškeka:w* 'there is a swampy spring'.

90. II *-atina:-* 'hill, mountain'

The II final *-a:-* 'abstract' is preceded by the medial *-atin-* 'hill, mountain' in this complex final which is found after roots and medials; e.g., II *makkatina:w* 'there is a big hill'; II *pimatina:w* 'there is a chain of hills'; II *rikwa:skotina:w* 'it is a wooden hill'.

91. II *-a:wakka:-* 'sand'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:wakk-* 'sand' and II *-a:-*. It occurs in primary derivation; e.g., II *ma:na:wakka:w*

'there is a beach'; II *išpita:wakka:w* 'it is a pile of sand, gravel'; II *arakaška:wakka:w* 'there is a wide sandhill'.

92. II *-kama:-* 'water'

This complex final consists of medial *-kamy-* 'lake, water' and II *-a:-*. It is found after roots in II *kinokama:w* 'it is a long lake'; II *wa:wiyekama:w* 'it is a round lake'. It also occurs in secondary derivation in II *ki:ška:piška:kama:w* 'it is a lake surrounded by cliffs' where the II final is preceded by the prefinal *-a:-*.

93. II *-ki:ška:-* 'day'

This complex final consists of medial *-ki:šik-* 'day' and II *-a:-*. It occurs after roots; e.g., II *miroki:ška:w* 'it is a fine day'; II *maciki:ška:w* 'it is a bad day'.

94. II *-štikwea:-* 'river'

This complex final consists of medial *-štikw-* 'river' with postmedial *-e-*, and II *-a:-*. It is found after roots; e.g., II *arakaški-štikwea:w* 'it is a wide river'; II *išištikwea:w* 'it (river) runs so'; II *pimištikwea:w* 'there is a stream'; II *opi:-štikwea:w* 'it (river) narrows, runs fast'.

95. II *-a:patte-* 'smoked'

This complex final consists of medial *-a:p-* 'white, eye, smoke'

followed by II *-atte-* 'abstract'. It is found in primary derivation; e.g., II *sa:ka:pattew* 'there is smoke coming out'; II *akwa:pattew* 'it is smokey, covered with smoke'.

96. II *-a:šte-* 'sunlight'

This final is probably related to the transitive animate and inanimate finals *-a:ssw-*, *-a:ss-* (see no 58 of TA finals), and forms impersonal verbs. E.g., II *ki:ša:štew* 'it is warm weather'; II *ki:šo:ka:štew* 'it is sunlight'.

97. II *-rowe-* 'wind'

This final is added to secondary derived stems and forms impersonal verbs; e.g., II *ša:wanirowew* 'it is a south wind'; II *wa:panirowew* 'it is an east wind'; II *kweskirowew* 'the wind changes direction'.

98. II *-n-* 'abstract'

This final is added to roots forming impersonal verbs; e.g., II *pi:po:n* 'it is winter'; II *pi:ccipo:n* 'it is december'; II *si:-kon* 'it is Spring (March)'.

99. II *-an-* 'abstract'

A few impersonal verbs show the inanimate intransitive final *-an-*; e.g., II *kimiwan* 'it rains'; II *koško:wan* 'it is foggy'.

100. II *-in-* 'abstract'

This final occurs after roots and medials and forms impersonal verbs; e.g., II *ro:tin* 'it is windy'; II *ki:wetin* 'it is the north wind'; II *ni:pin* 'it is summer'.

101. II *-makan-* 'abstract'

This final is usually added to animate intransitive stems that do not have inanimate counterpart of their own; but it occurs sometimes besides already available inanimate stems. E.g., II *akitta:ssomakan* 'it counts automatically'; II *kipa-hikemakan* 'it is closed, locked'; II *kitomakan* 'it shouts (radio)'; II *kwa:škottimakan* 'it jumps'; II *maškawisimakan*, besides II *maškawa:w* 'it is hard, strong, tough'.

The animate intransitive final vowel *-a:-* 'go' (see no 2 above) is regularly replaced by *-e-* before the final *-makan-*.

E.g., II *ma:cemakan* 'it leaves, it goes away'.

102. II *-ahan-* 'flood'

The final *-ahan-* forms inanimate intransitive verbs of primary derivation; e.g., II *mo:škahan* 'there is a flood, the water is high'; II *mi:cahan* 'there is a wave'.

103. II *-a:pan-* 'dawn'

This final is a deverbal of II *wa:pan* 'it is morning'; it consists of medial *-a:p-* 'white, eye, smoke' followed by II *-an-* (see

no 99 above). E.g., II *peta:pan* 'it is dawn, daybreak'.

104. II *-ispon-*, *-ippon-* 'snow'

The final *-ispon-* is used at Manouane only; *-ippon-* occurs at Obedjiwan and at Weymontachie. The only stem where it occurs is II *so:kispon* and II *so:kispon* 'it snows'.

105. II *-askon-* 'sky'

This final is made of medial *-askw-* and II *-an-*; it may also be considered as a deverbal of IN *wasko* 'sky' followed by II *-an-*. E.g., II *rikoskon* 'the sky is cloudy'; II *wa:-saskon* 'it is a clear sky'; II *wa:seskon* 'it is blue'.

106. II *-kamin-* 'water, lake'

This complex final consists of medial *-kamy-* followed by II *-n-*. E.g., II *wa:sekamin* 'it is a clear lake, the water is clear'; II *ro:tinikamin* 'there is a swell, a surge (of sea), a wave'. The complex final *-o:skamin-* is found after the root *mirw-* in II *miro:skamin* 'it is Spring (May)'.

107. II *-ciwan-* 'stream'

This final is added to roots and medials, forming impersonal verbs. E.g., II *arakaškieiwan* 'it is a wide stream'; II *ki:ška:pi-skieiwan* 'there is a cascade, a water fall'.

108. II *-wepa:ššitan-* 'blown away, by wind'

This final is added to an animate intransitive stem in II *a:šta-*
wepa:ššitan 'it is put out (light, fire) by wind, it is
blown out'.

10. Transitive Verb Finals

Transitive verb finals usually occur in pair, for animate and inanimate objects, and may sometimes be related to intransitive finals. The inanimate correspondent of a transitive animate stem is either a regular transitive inanimate stem ending in consonant or an animate intransitive stem of class 2 ending in *-a:-*. Most transitive finals are found in both primary and secondary derivation, but some, which are used to derive transitive verbs from animate intransitive stems, occur only in secondary derivation.

It is not always possible to determine precisely whether the transitive finals form stems of primary or of secondary derivation; this is the case when a transitive final is preceded by *-e-* which may be analyzed either as a postmedial or as an animate intransitive final (for further discussion, see no 11 of AI finals above).

A few transitive animate stems, some of which being double-object verbs, have no inanimate counterpart, possibly because of semantic reasons if not of insufficient data.

10.1 Classes

The transitive finals presented below are classified according to the last consonant of the animate stem. There are seven classes of transitive finals.

10.1.01 Transitive animate stems ending in *-h-*.

The transitive finals of this class that have an inanimate counterpart are matched by the animate intransitive finals of class 2 ending in *-tta:-*. Some transitive animate stems in *-h-* have no inanimate counterpart; most of them are double-object verbs. E.g., TA *awihew* 'he lends sth. to s.o.'; TA *minihew* 'he gives sth. to s.o.'. A few stems are unanalyzable; e.g., TA *pehew* AI2 *petta:w* 'he waits for him, it'.

1. TA *-h-*, AI2 *-tta:-* 'abstract'

Transitive stems of primary derivation are formed by the addition of these finals to roots, with the insertion of connective *-i-*; e.g., from the root *a:pat-* 'use' are formed TA *a:pacihew* and AI2 *a:pacitta:w* 'he uses him, it; it is useful to him, it'; from the root *kašk-* 'able' are formed TA *kaškihew* and AI2 *kaškitta:w* 'he manages him, it'; from the root *kot-* 'try', there

are TA *kocihew* and AI2 *kocitta:w* 'he tries, tests, him, it'. These finals also occur after medials; e.g., after *-ekk-* 'woven', in TA *kinwekkihew* AI2 *kinwekkitta:w* 'he makes him, it (woven) longer'. In secondary derivation, these finals have a causative meaning and are identical to those of the following set.

2. TA *-h-*, AI2 *-tta:-* 'cause'

Transitive verbs are sometimes formed in primary derivation by the addition of these finals to roots. The verbs so formed have a causative meaning. E.g., from the root *sek-* 'scare' are derived TA *sekihew* and AI2 *sekitta:w* 'he scares him, it'; from the root *kitw-* 'sound' are formed TA *kitohew* and AI2 *kitotta:w* 'he makes him, it, make a sound'; The causative meaning is also found in TA *a:kkohehew* 'he makes him sick, causes him pain', and in TA *ayeskohew* 'he causes him fatigue' with no AI2 counterpart. The inanimate counterpart is also lacking when the transitive final is added to a body part medial; e.g., TA *a:kkosimissitehew* 'he causes him a stomach ache'.

These finals are added to animate intransitive stems and form transitive verbs of secondary derivation; e.g., from AI *ni:mi-* 'to dance' are formed TA *ni:mihew* and AI2 *ni:mitta:w* 'he makes him, it, dance'; from AI *ma:taka:-* 'to swim', there is TA

ma:taka:hew 'he makes him swim'; from AI *maškawisi-* 'to be hard, strong' are derived TA *maškawisihew* and AI2 *maškawisi-tta:w* 'he makes him, it, hard, strong'; from AI *mi:cisso-* 'to eat' is formed TA *mi:cissohew* 'he makes him eat'.

The animate intransitive stem final vowel *-a:-* is replaced by *-e-* in TA *nipehew* 'he makes him sleep' derived from AI *nipa:-* 'to sleep'. The root *mawi-* 'cry, complain' is replaced by *mo:-* before *-h-*; e.g., *mo:hew* 'he makes him cry'.

3. TA *-ah-* 'cause'

A few transitive animate stems are derived from transitive inanimate verbs with the final *-ah-*. Stems so formed have a causative meaning. E.g., TA *wa:pattahew* 'he makes him see it' derived from TI *wa:patt-* 'to see it'; TA *pettahew* 'he makes him hear it' derived from TI *pett-* 'to hear it'; TA *pi:ttikahew* 'he forces him to enter', with no existing TI correspondent, and distinct from TA *pi:ttikehew* 'he makes (invites) him enter'.

4. TA *-amoh-* 'cause'

This final is sometimes added to transitive inanimate stems and forms transitive animate double-object verbs of secondary derivation with a causative meaning. This complex final consists of TA *-amaw-* 'for someone' (see no 37 below) followed by TA *-h-* 'cause'.

E.g., TA *aškamo:hew* 'he raises food to his lips to make him eat' derived from an unused TI *ašk-*; from TI *pett-* 'to hear it' is also derived TA *pettamo:hew* 'to do sth. and make him hear it'. It is also recorded after TI stems in *-eritt-* with a meaning similar to TA *-amih-* (see no 5 below) in TA *kiskeritt-amo:hew* 'he makes him explain it', from TI *kiskeritt-* 'to explain it'.

5. TA *-amih-* 'cause'

This final is added to transitive inanimate stems in *-eritt-* 'think' only, and forms transitive animate double-object verbs of secondary derivation with a causative meaning. This complex final is made of the transitive inanimate theme sign *-am-* followed by TA *-h-* 'cause' with connective *-i-*. E.g., TA *a:nawerittamihew* 'he dissuades s.o. from doing sth.', from TI *a:naweritt-* 'to dissuade from it'; TA *iterittamihew* 'he makes him think so of it' derived from TI *iteritt-* 'to think so of it'; from TI *ka:kweritt-* 'to be jealous of it' is derived TA *ka:kwerittamihew* 'he makes him jealous of it'.

6. TA *-pah-* 'run from'

This final occurs in both primary and secondary derivation. It is paralleled by animate intransitive final *-patta:-* 'run' (see

no 7 of AI finals). In the meaning of 'run from', however, this final has no inanimate correspondent. It is added to the root *pim-* 'extension in space or in time' with connective *-i-* in TA *pimipahew* 'he runs away from him'. This final is added to TA, TI, *nakat-* 'to abandon him, it' in TA *nakacipahew* 'he leaves him behind by running away from him'.

7. TI *-no:h-* 'point out'

The transitive inanimate final *-no:h-* precedes the transitive animate double-object final *-amaw-*, which is added to transitive inanimate finals (see no 37 below), in the following stem: TA *kiskino:-hamawew* 'he teaches it to him'.

8. TA *-a:pacih-*, AI2 *-a:pacitta:-* 'use'

These complex finals consist of *a:pat-* 'use' followed by TA *-h-* and AI2 *-tta:-* 'cause'; both finals are found after the root *mirw-* 'good, well' in TA *mirwa:pacihew* and AI2 *mirwa:pacitta:w* 'he finds him, it, useful, he needs him, it'.

10.1.02 Transitive animate stems ending in *-m-*.

The endings of this class include simple, deverbal and complex finals, all by one (see no 9 below) being found in primary derivation. Only the

complex finals show an inanimate counterpart in *-tta:-*.

9. TA *-m-*, TI *-t-* 'in relation to'

Transitive animate and inanimate verbs are formed with these finals from animate intransitive stems. The transitive inanimate *-t-* is not frequent, for obvious semantic reasons. It is found mainly with animate intransitive stems formed with the root *wi:t-* 'with'. E.g., TA *wi:tapimew*, TI *wi:tapitam* 'he sits in relation to s.o., to sth.'; TA *wi:pemew*, TI *wi:ppetam* 'he sleeps in relation to s.o., to sth.'; TA *wi:tahomew* 'he canoes (by pair) in relation to s.o.'; TA *occirowemew* 'he is parent with him', the TI stem being supposed in AI *occirowecike-* 'to be parent'.

10. TA *-m-*, TI *-tt-* 'by mouth, by speech'

Transitive animate and inanimate stems are primarily formed by the addition of these finals to roots. Some transitive animate stems have no inanimate counterpart in use. E.g., TA *išimew* 'he speaks so to him'; TA *mirwa:cimew*, TI *mirwa:ttam* 'he speaks well of him, of it'; TA *ocemew*, TI *ocettam* 'he kisses him, it'; TA *takkomew*, TI *takkottam* 'he holds him, it, with one's mouth'.

The transitive animate final *-m-* occurs sometimes in secondary derivation after an animate intransitive stem; from AI *akaci-*

'to be embarrassed, shy' is formed TA *akacimew* 'he embarrasses him by speech'.

11. TA *-am-*, TI *-att-* 'bite, eat'

These finals occur after roots or medials to derive transitive stems of primary derivation. E.g., TA *ma:komew*, TI *ma:kottan* 'he bites him, it'; TA *ki:škikamew*, TI *ki:škikattam* 'he cuts him, it, with his teeth'; TA *acciwikamew*, TI *acciwikattam* 'he reduces the quantity of him, it, by eating'.

12. TA *-a:cim-*, TI *-a:citt-* 'narrate'

These finals form transitive animate and inanimate verbs of primary derivation; e.g., TA *tipa:cimew*, TI *tipa:cittam* 'he tells, narrates, him, it'.

13. TA *-a:pam-*, TI *-a:patt-* 'see, look'

Transitive animate and inanimate verbs are formed by the addition of these finals to roots; they are both deverbal of TA and TI stems *wa:pam-*, *wa:patt-* 'to see him, it'. These finals are usually found in primary derivation. E.g., TA *aššawa:pamew*, TI *aššawa:pattam* 'he watches, spies upon s.o., sth.'; TA *kanawa:pamew*, TI *kanawa:pattam* 'he stares at s.o., sth.'; TA *kesko:wa:pamew*, TI *kesko:wa:pattam* 'he arrives on time to see him, it'. In TA *ki:mo:sa:pamew* and TI *ki:mo:sa:pattam* 'he watches him, it, secretly', the preceding *-t-* of *ki:mo:t-* has been

replaced by *-s-* before these finals.

14. TA *-erim-*, TI *-eritt-* 'think'

Transitive animate and inanimate stems are formed by the addition of these finals to roots, in primary derivation. E.g., TA *iterimew*, TI *iterittam* 'he thinks so of him, of it'; TA *ka:-kwerimew*, TI *ka:kwerittam* 'he is jealous of him, of it'; TA *kanawerimew*, TI *kanawerittam* 'he keeps, cares for, him, it'.

15. TA *-akim-*, TI *-akitt-* 'count'

These transitive finals occur after roots and form verbs of primary derivation. Both finals are deverbal of TA *akim-*, and of TI *akitt-* 'to count him, it'. E.g., TA *ašitakimew*, TI *ašitakittam* 'he counts including him, it'.

16. TA *-ššim-*, AI2 *-ttita:-* 'lie, fall, drop, lay'

Transitive animate and inanimate verbs are formed by the addition of these finals to roots or medials. E.g., TA *išiššimew*, AI2 *išittita:w* 'he sets, lays, him, it, so'; TA *ma:moššimew*, AI2 *ma:mottita:w* 'he brings him, it, together'; TA *pima:skoššimew*, AI2 *pima:skottita:w* 'he lays him, it, as on a solid surface'; TA *pataskiššimew*, AI2 *pataskittita:w* 'he sticks him, it, upright, he erects him, it'.

17. TA *-pakiššim-*, AI2 *-pakittita:-* 'throw down'

These complex finals consist of prefinal *-pakit-* deverbal of

pakit- 'to let fall, drop', followed by TA *-ššim-* and AI2 *-ttita:-* 'drop, lay, bring down'. They are found in TA *a:šì-kicipakiššimew* and in TI *a:šìkicipakittita:w* 'he drops, throws, him, it, down'.

18. TA *-ccim-*, AI2 *-ttita:-* 'soak, in water'

Only one root is recorded with this pair of transitive finals; TA *akoccimew* and AI2 *akottita:w* 'he puts him, it, in water'. The transitive animate final occurs in the stem of derivation from which is derived the word for 'leech': AN *akokkwa:ccimew*

10.1.03 Transitive animate stems ending in *-n-*.

All the transitive animate and inanimate finals of this class are homonymous.

19. TA *-in-*, TI *-in-* 'by hand'

Transitive animate and inanimate verbs are formed by the addition of *-in-* to roots and medials in primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *ki:škin-* 'to cut, divide, him, it, by hand'; TA, TI, *a:šikit-a:piskin-* 'to turn him, it, (stone-like object) upside down by hand'. They are found in secondary derivation after animate intransitive stems; e.g., TA, TI, *a:maeiwen-* 'to push, lift,

him, it, up by hand', from AI *a:maciwe-* 'to push, lift, up'; TA, TI, *koski:ki:wen-* 'to bring him, it, back again, by hand', from AI *koski:ki:we-* 'to go back again, do again the same way'. The transitive final *-in-* is also part of the stem of derivation in some nouns; e.g., IN *ša:ponikan* 'needle'.

20. TA *-wepin-*, TI *-wepin-* 'throw by hand'

These complex finals consist of medial *-wep-* 'throw, fling' followed by TA, TI, *-in-* 'by hand'. The medial *-wep-* occurs also with other transitive finals (see nos 43 and 50 below). The transitive final *-wepin-* may also be considered as a deverbal of TA, TI, *wepin-* 'to throw him, it, by hand'.

It is found mainly in primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *aššawepin-* 'to throw him, it, away, by hand'; TA, TI, *pakopewepin-* 'to throw him, it, in water, by hand'; TA, TI, *ni:cciwepin-* 'to throw him, it, down, by hand'.

21. TA *-pakitin-*, TI *-pakitin-* 'set, place by hand'

These complex finals are deverbal of the transitive stem *pakit-* 'set, place' followed by TA, TI, *-in-* 'by hand'. They are found in primary derivation in TA, TI, *a:šikicipakitin-* 'to turn him, it, upside down, by hand'.

22. TA *-aškin-*, TI *-aškin-* 'fill'

These transitive finals are added to roots, thus forming verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *a:pittoškin-* 'to fill him, it, up half full'; TA, TI, *acciwaškin-* 'to reduce, diminish, him, it'; TA, TI *ma:waškin-* 'to assemble, gather, collect, him, it'.

10.1.04 Transitive animate stems ending in *-r-*.

With the exception of two finals (see no 25 and 26 below) which do not have inanimate counterpart, the transitive animate finals of this class are paralleled by animate intransitive finals of class 2 ending in *-a:-*.

Unanalyzable stems whose transitive animate final is *-r-* corresponding to Proto-Algonquian **-nɫ-* are usually matched by transitive inanimate in *-tt-*. E.g., TA *wi:rew*, TI *wi:ttam* 'he names him, it', corresponding to PA **wi:nɫ-* and **wi:nt-* respectively; TA *korew*, TI *kottam* 'to swallow him, it' derived from PA **kwenɫ-* and **kwent-* respectively.

Transitive animate finals in *-r-* corresponding to Proto-Algonquian **-ʔɫ-* are paralleled by AI2 finals. These suffixes are deverbal of TA *ar-*, and AI2 *ašta:-* 'to set, place, him, it'. E.g., TA *orarew*, AI2 *orašta:w*

'he sets, places, him, it, so'; TA *tettarew*, AI2 *tettašta:w* 'he sets, places, him, it, upon'. The transitive double-object stem *mi:r-* 'to give sth. to s.o.', with *-r-* reflecting PA **-ʔ-*, has no inanimate counterpart. (See also 1.2).

23. TA *-ar-*, AI2 *-ata:-* 'bring, carry'

Transitive animate and inanimate stems are sometimes formed by the addition of these finals to roots or medials. E.g., TA *pi:ttikarew*, AI2 *pi:ttikata:w* 'he brings, carries, him, it, inside'.

24. TA *-ar-*, AI2 *-ata:-* 'place, set'

These finals are added to roots and form transitive animate and inanimate stems of primary derivation. E.g., TA *cimarew*, AI2 *cimata:w* 'he erects, uprights, him, it'; TA *kwa:pa:warew* 'he drowns him'. In secondary derivation, these finals are added to transitive inanimate stems. E.g., from TI *wa:patt-* 'to see it' are derived TA *wa:pattarew* and AI2 *wa:pattata:w* 'he places, sets, him, it, so that he is seeing him, it'; from TI *kanaweritt-* 'to keep it' are derived TA *kanawerittarew* and AI2 *kanawerittata:w* 'he places him, it, so that he is keeping him, it'.

25. TA *-amor-* 'place to cause to'

Some transitive animate stems are derived from transitive inanimate with the final *-amor-* with the meaning of 'to place something in order to allow someone to do something'. This complex final

which has no inanimate counterpart, consists of the transitive final *-amaw-* 'for someone' to which is added TA *-ar-* 'place, set'. It always occurs in secondary derivation. E.g., from TI *pett-* 'to hear it' is derived TA *pettamorew* 'he places it to make him hear it'; from TI *kiskeritt-* 'to explain it' is derived TA *kiskerittamorew* 'he places it to make him explain it'.

26. TA *-amotar-* 'place to cause to'

This complex final is sometimes used to derive transitive animate stems from transitive inanimate, with a meaning quite similar to the preceding final *-amor-*. It occurs only in secondary derivation.

E.g., from TI *pett-* 'to hear it', and besides TA *pettamor-* there is TA *pettamotarew* 'he places it to make him hear it'; from TI *wa:patt-* 'to see it', and besides TA *wa:pattar-*, is derived *wa:pattamotarew* 'he places it to make him see it'. Besides TA *kiskerittamorew*, there is TA *kiskerittamotarew* 'he places it to make him explain it', both stems derived from TI *kiskeritt-* 'to explain it', with no apparent difference in meaning.

27. TA *-iwir-*, AI2 *-iwita:-* 'bring, convey'

These finals are found in primary derivation. E.g., TA *išiwirew*, AI2 *išiwita:w* 'he brings, conveys, him, it, so'; TA *a:ttikewirew*, AI2 *a:ttikewita:w* 'he moves, conveying him, it';

TA *pimiwirew*, AI2 *pimiwita:w* 'he carries him, it, along';

TA *na:sipewirew*, AI2 *na:sipewita:w* 'he conveys him, it, to the water, at the beach'.

28. TA *-po:r-*, AI2 *-po:ta:-* 'grind, saw'

These finals are added to roots and form transitive verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *ki:škipo:rew*, AI2 *ki:škipo:ta:w* 'he cuts him, it, through by sawing'; TA *pi:kopo:rew*, AI2 *pi:kopo:ta:w* 'he breaks him, it, by grinding'; TA *ta:škipo:rew*, AI2 *ta:ški-po:ta:w* 'he saws him, it'.

10.1.05 Transitive animate stems ending in *-t-*.

All the transitive animate and inanimate finals of this class are homonymous.

29. TA *-t-*, TI *-t-* 'abstract'

Both transitive animate and inanimate verbs are derived from animate intransitive stems to which these finals are added. The stem final vowel *-e-* is replaced by *-a:-* before TA, TI, *-t-*. E.g., from AI *atoske-* 'to hunt' are derived TA, TI, *atoska:t-* 'he hunts him, it'; from AI *a:tisso:kke-* 'to narrate' are formed TA, TI, *a:tisso:kka:t-* 'to narrate, speak about him, it'; from AI *a:niskwa:pi:ke-* 'to fasten with rope-like object' are derived

TA, TI, *a:niskwa:pi:ka:t-* 'to fasten him, it, with rope-like object'; TA, TI, *ki:waškwepit-* 'to stun him, it, by drinking' from AI *ki:waškwepi-* 'to be drunk'.

30. TA *-pit-*, TI *-pit-* 'pull, handle roughly'

These finals occur after roots and medials and form transitive animate and inanimate stems of primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *ra:šipit-* 'to lower him, it, fast'; TA, TI, *pi:kopit-* 'to break him, it, roughly'; TA, TI, *ka:škipit-* 'to scrape him, it, fast'; TA, TI, *a:ceikka:tepit-* 'to move s.o.'s leg rapidly'.

They also occur after animate intransitive stems in secondary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *pi:ttikepit-* 'to enter him, it, roughly'. They are found as stem of derivation in some nouns; e.g., IN *kipopicikan* 'zip-fastener'.

31. TA *-pit-*, TI *-pit-* 'tie'

These transitive finals occur after roots in primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *riwepit-* 'to notch, pink out (leather) him, it'. They are found as stem of derivation in some nouns; e.g., IN *oškišikopicikan* 'eyelet-hole (of snowshoe)'; IN *papwa:pi:kepicikan* 'guitar'.

32. TA *-aspit-*, TI *-aspit-* 'tie'

These finals are sometimes added to roots and form verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *manaspit-* 'to undress him, it'.

33. TA *-kkot-*, TI *-kkot-* 'cut'

The transitive finals *-kkot-* occur after roots and form stems of primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *išikkot-* 'to cut him, it, so'; TA, TI, *ci:pa:kkot-* 'to cook him, it, prepare him, it, as a meal'.

34. TA *-kwa:t-*, TI *-kwa:t-* 'sew'

These transitive finals occur in primary derivation. E.g., TA, TI, *acciwikwa:t-* 'to shorten him, it, by sewing'; TA, TI, *ako:-kwa:t-* 'to fix, hang, him, it, by sewing'; TA, TI, *ki:ški-kwa:t-* 'to sew, parch, him, it'.

35. TA *-nikka:t-*, TI *-nikka:t-* 'name'

These transitive finals occur after roots. E.g., TA, TI, *išinikka:t-* 'to name him, it, so'.

10.1.06 Transitive animate stems ending in postvocalic *-w-*.

The transitive animate finals of this class end in *-Vw-* and are paralleled by transitive inanimate finals that do not have this syllable.

36. TA *-aw-*, TI *-att-* 'for someone, for something'

These finals are added freely to animate intransitive stems, and thus form verbs of secondary derivation. The animate intransitive long final vowel drops before these finals. E.g.,

from AI *a:ṣokanikke-* 'to make a bridge' are derived TA *a:ṣokanikkawew* and TI *a:ṣokanikkattam* 'he makes a bridge for s.o., for sth.'; from AI *ana:ske-* 'to make a floor with fir boughs' are formed TA *ana:skawew* and TI *ana:skattam* 'he makes a floor with fir boughs for s.o., for sth.'.

37. TA *-amaw-* 'for someone'

This final occurs after transitive inanimate stems and forms transitive animate verbs of secondary derivation. It consists of the transitive inanimate theme sign *-am-* followed by transitive animate *-aw-* 'for someone' (see no 36 above). The stems so formed are double-object transitive verbs, and no transitive inanimate correspondent is in use. E.g., from TI *a:wacita:pa:t-* 'to carry, transport, it, by pulling' is derived TA *a:wacita:-pa:tamawew* 'he hauls, transports, sth. for s.o.'; from TI *iṣitiṣah-* 'to send it so' is derived TA *iṣitiṣahamawew* 'to send it so for him'; from TI *a:pah-* is formed TA *a:pahamawew* 'he unties, unknots, unscrews, it, for s.o.'.

Sometimes the transitive animate stem is derived from an underlying transitive inanimate ending in *-ṣt-* that occurs only as a stem of derivation, followed by *-amaw-*. It is as if the transitive animate double-object stem was directly derived from an animate intransitive verb with the complex final *-ṣtamaw-*

(see Wolfart 1973, p. 75 for further discussion). It should be noticed that the animate intransitive final vowel *-a:-* is replaced by *-e-* before this complex final; e.g., from AI *ayamiha:-* 'to pray' is derived TA *ayamiheṣtamawew* 'he prays him for s.o.'.

38. TA *-i:kkaw-*, TI *-i:kk-* 'be busy'

These finals are added to roots and form transitive animate and inanimate verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *taṣi:kkawew*, TI *taṣi:kkam* 'he is occupied with him, with it'. These finals are found after animate intransitive stems in secondary derivation. E.g., TA *oka:ṣikimi:kkawew*, TI *oka:ṣikimi:kkam* 'he eats him, it, greedily, he is busy to eat him, it'.

39. TA *-ikkaw-*, TI *-ikk-* 'move'

These finals are added to roots and form transitive animate and inanimate stems of primary derivation. E.g., TA *ki:ṣikkawew*, TI *ki:ṣikkam* 'he pays him, it'; TA *ma:ṣikkawew*, TI *ma:ṣikkam* 'he beats him, it'.

40. TA *-ittaw-*, TI *-itt-* 'hear'

These finals are added to roots and form verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *kiskinottawew*, TI *kiskinottam* 'he quotes, cites, reproduces the sound of him, it'; TA *kesko:ttawew*, TI *kesko:ttam* 'he arrives on time to hear him, it'; TA *nissitottawew*, TI

TI *nissitottam* 'he recognizes the sound of him, it'.

41. TA *-naw-*, TI *-n-* 'see, think'

These finals derive transitive animate and inanimate stems from roots. E.g., TA *išinawew*, TI *išinam* 'he sees, dreams of, him it, so'. The transitive animate final occurs as stem of derivation in the animate intransitive *-na:kosi-* (see no 37 of AI finals).

42. TA *-škaw-*, TI *-šk-* 'by foot or body movement'

These finals are added to roots and medials and form transitive animate and inanimate verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *a:šiteškawew*, TI *a:šiteškam* 'he takes a lead over s.o., sth., by foot'; TA *ka:ssi:škawew*, TI *ka:ssi:škam* 'he wipes, erases, him, it, by foot or body movement'; TA *ma:cikoškawew*, TI *ma:cikoškam* 'he maintains, retains, him, it, by foot or body movement'; TA *naka:škawew*, TI *naka:škam* 'he stops him, it, by foot or body movement'.

43. TA *-wepiškaw-*, TI *-wepišk-* 'throw by foot or body movement'

These finals consist of medial *-wep-* 'throw, fling' and transitive animate and inanimate *-škaw-* and *-šk-* (see no 42 above). They are added to roots and form verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *a:šikiciwepiškawew*, TI *a:šikiciwepiškam* 'he turns him, it upside down, by kicking'; TA *a:štawepiškawew*, TI ...

a:štawepiškam 'he extinguishes him, it, by throwing sth. on with the foot'; TA *orowepiškawew*, TI *orowepiškam* 'he pushes, throws, him, it, outside, by foot'.

44. TA *-štaw-*, TI *-št-* 'for someone, for something'

These finals are added to animate intransitive stems and form secondary transitive animate and inanimate verbs. The animate complex final consists of TI *-št-* 'abstract' followed by TA *-aw-* 'for someone'. The animate intransitive stem final vowel is lengthened before these finals. E.g., from AI *ni:mi-* 'to dance' are derived TA *ni:mi:štawew* and TI *ni:mi:štam* 'he dances for s.o., sth.'; from AI *nakamo-* 'to sing' are derived TA *nakamo:štawew* and TI *nakamo:štam* 'he sings for s.o., for sth.'.

45. TA *-štaw-*, TI *-št-* 'place, set'

Transitive animate and inanimate verbs are derived from animate intransitive stems by the addition of the suffixes *-štaw-* and *-št-*. The animate intransitive stem final vowel is lengthened before these finals. E.g., from AI *atimapi-* 'to sit turning one's back' are derived TA *atimapi:štawew* and TI *atimapi:štam* 'he sits him, it, turning his, its, back'; from AI *kweski-* 'to turn' are derived TA *kweski:štawew* and TI *kweski:štam* 'he turns him, it, down, up, back'.

46. TA *-totaw-*, TI *-tot-* 'abstract'

These finals are added to animate intransitive stems and form transitive animate and inanimate verbs of secondary derivation. E.g., from AI *asperimo-* 'to have confidence' are derived TA *asperimototawew* and TI *asperimototam* 'he has confidence in s.o., in sth.'; from AI *ki:we-* 'to go back home' are derived TA *ki:wetotawew* and TI *ki:wetotam* 'he sends him, it, back home'; from AI *kwa:škotti-* 'to jump' are formed TA *kwa:škottitotawew* and TI *kwa:škottitotam* 'he jumps on him, on it'.

47. TA *-ttaw-*, TI *-tt-* 'in relation to'

Transitive animate and inanimate verbs are formed in secondary derivation from animate intransitive stems to which these finals are added. E.g., from AI *ka:so-* 'to hide' are derived TA *ka:sottawew* and TI *ka:sottam* 'he hides in relation to, from, him, it'; from AI *kiccipari-* 'to begin, start' are formed TA *kicciparittawew* and TI *kicciparittam* 'he begins, starts, him, it'.

48. TA *-i:w-* 'go'

This transitive animate final has no inanimate counterpart and is found after the root *wi:t-* 'with' only. E.g., TA *wi:ci:wew* 'he goes with s.o.'.

10.1.07 Transitive animate stems ending in postconsonantal *-w-*.

The transitive finals of this class have concrete meanings and are paralleled by transitive inanimate which do not have the postconsonantal *-w-*.

49. TA *-ahw-*, TI *-ah-* 'by tool, by instrument'

These finals are added to roots and medials in primary derivation and form transitive animate and inanimate stems. E.g., TA *a:kawekkahwew*, TI *a:kawekkaham* 'he covers him, it, with cloth'; TA *ka:ccitahwew*, TI *ka:ccitaham* 'he catches him, it, by instrument'; TA *ka:ssi:hwew*, TI *ka:ssi:ham* 'he wipes, erases, him, it, by instrument'; TA *mo:nahwew*, TI *mo:naham* 'he digs him, it, up, by tool'.

They are added to animate intransitive stems in secondary derivation.

E.g., from AI *a:štawē-* 'to put out' are derived TA *a:štawehwew* and TI *a:štaweham* 'he puts him, it, out, by tool'.

50. TA *-wepahw-*, TI *-wepah-* 'throw by instrument'

These complex finals consist of medial *-wep-* 'throw, fling' followed by TA *-ahw-* and TI *-ah-*. They are added to roots and form transitive animate and inanimate verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *a:motewepahwew*, TI *a:motewepaham* 'he throws him, it, down'; TA *kweskiwepahwew*, TI *kweskiwepaham* 'he turns him, it, over, by throwing with instrument'.

51. TA *-kahw-*, TI *-kah-* 'chop with axe'

These finals occur in primary derivation after roots and medials.

E.g., TA *ki:škikahwew* and TI *ki:škikaham* 'he hews him, it, through'; TA *ki:ška:konekahwew*, TI *ki:ška:konekaham* 'he chops snow, ice, with an axe'.

52. *-štahw-*, TI *-štah-* 'set by instrument'

These complex finals consist of prefinal *-št-* deverbal of AI *a`sta:-* 'to place, set' followed by TA *-ahw-* and TI *-ah-* 'by tool'.

They are found in TA *a:ško:štahwew* and in TI *a:ško:štaham* 'he places, sets, him, it'.

53. TA *-tišahw-*, TI *-tišah-* 'send, chase'

These complex finals consist of prefinal *-tiš-* 'send' followed by TA *-ahw-* and TI *-ah-* 'by tool'. They occur in primary derivation after roots and medials. E.g., TA *išitišahwew*, TI *išitišaham* 'he sends him, it, so'.

They also occur after animate intransitive stems in secondary derivation. E.g., from AI *a:ttike-* 'to move, change place' are derived TA *a:ttiketišahwew* and TI *a:ttiketišaham* 'he chases him, it, out of the house'; from AI *ki:we-* 'to go back home' are derived TA *ki:wetišahwew* and TI *ki:wetišaham* 'he returns him, it, sends him, it, back'.

54. TA *-asinahw-*, TI *-asinah-* 'write by instrument'

These complex finals are deverbal of the transitive animate and inanimate verbs *masinahw-* and *masinah-* 'to write, take a picture of him, it'. They occur in primary derivation; e.g., TA *ka:ssi:sinahwew*, TI *ka:ssi:sinaham* 'he wipes, erases, him, it (written, picture) by instrument'; TA *meškotasinahwew*, TI *meškotasinaham* 'he transcribes him, it, by instrument'.

55. TA *-a:skohw-*, TI *-a:skoh-* 'by stick'

These complex finals consist of medial *-a:skw-* 'wood, stick' followed by TA *-ahw-* and TI *-ah-* 'by instrument'. They are added to roots and form transitive animate and inanimate verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *kipa:skohwew*, TI *kipa:skoham* 'he locks, fastens, strengthens, him, it, with a wooden bar'; TA *ma:cikwa:skohwew*, TI *ma:cikwa:skoham* 'he maintains, retains him, it, with a stick'; TA *naka:skohwew*, TI *naka:skoham* 'he stops him, it, with a stick'.

56. TA *-na:kohw-*, TI *-na:koh-* 'appear, look like'

These complex finals consist of transitive animate *-naw-* 'see, think' (see no 41 above) followed by inflectional *-ikw-*, forming verbs of undergoing, to which are added TA *-ahw-* and TI *-ah-* 'by tool', with the general meaning of 'appear, look like'. They are added to roots in primary derivation; e.g., TA *išina:kohwew*, TI *išina:koham* 'he gives him, it, that look, that appearance'.

57. TA *-isw-*, TI *-is-* 'by heat'

These finals are added to roots and form transitive animate and inanimate verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *apwiswew*, TI *apwisam* 'he warms him, it, up'; TA *ki:siswew*, TI *ki:sisam* 'he cooks him, it, done'.

58. TA *-a:ssw-*, TI *-a:ss-* 'by heat'

These finals occur after roots in primary derivation; e.g., TA *iškwa:sswew*, TI *iškwa:ssam* 'he burns him, it'.

59. TA *-a:pisw-*, TI *-a:pis-* 'smoked'

These complex finals consist of medial *-a:p-* 'white, eye, smoke' followed by TA *-isw-* and TI *-is-* 'by heat'. They are added to roots and form transitive verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *akwa:piswew*, TI *akwa:pisam* 'he dries him, it, by smoke'.

60. TA *-iṣw-*, TI *-iṣ-* 'cut'

These finals are added to roots or medials and form transitive verbs of primary derivation. E.g., TA *ma:tiṣwew*, TI *ma:tiṣam* 'he incises, cuts, him, it'; TA *acciwekkiṣwew*, TI *acciwekiṣam* 'he shortens him, it (cloth, woven) by cutting'; TA *maniṣwew*, TI *maniṣam* 'he takes him, it, off, by cutting'; TA *oraṣwew*, TI *oraṣam* 'he undoes him, it, by cutting'.

61. TA *-pw-*, TI *-št-* 'taste'

This irregular pair is found after root. The inanimate final is suppletive. E.g., TA *kocipwew*, TI *kocištam* 'he tastes him, it'; TA *wi:kkipwew*, TI *wi:kkištam* 'he finds him, it, good, delicious'.

10.2 Prefinals

Some transitive and intransitive finals are structured in such a way that they can be analyzed further as complex finals, consisting of a medial and of a final proper. This is the case of some significant finals. E.g.,

- at-* 'cold'; AI *-aci-*, II *-atin-*.
- eri-* 'think'; TA *-erim-*, TI *-eritt-*.
- ka:paw-* 'stand'; AI *-ka:pawi-*.
- kwa:-* 'sew'; AI *-kwa:sso-*, TA, TI, *-kwa:t-*.
- kkwa:-*, *-kko-* 'sleep'; AI *-kkwa:mi-*.
- nikka:-* 'name'; AI *-nikka:so-*, II *-nikka:te-*.
- p-*, *-asp-* 'tie'; AI *-piso-*, TA, TI, *-pit-*, *-aspit-*.
- pa-* 'run'; AI *-patta:-*, TA *-pah-*.
- šk-* 'by foot'; AI *-ška:-*, TA *-škaw-*, TI *-šk-*.
- šš-* 'lie, fall'; AI *-ššin-*, TA *-ššim-*.

These examples belong to an open-ended list; many other prefinals (mainly abstract) are not easily analyzable. The prefinal *-cc-* 'in water'

for instance, occurs in TA *-ccim-* 'soak in water' and in AI *-ta:ccimo-* 'crawl' with what seems to be a unique abstract prefinal *-ta:-*.

The complete analysis of abstract accretive elements are beyond the scope of this grammar. Since, even with concrete prefinals, 'no clear line can be drawn between presuffixal elements and post-radicals or postmedials elements' (Bloomfield 1962, p. 416), the morphemic conditions of these accretives are not well known, and the problem of final alternants is left open.

11. Particle Finals

A large group of particles are closely linked, in derivation, to the other classes of words. They are formed from roots by the addition of suffixes, including a *zero* final. E.g., from the root *ott-* 'from, therefrom' are formed *occita* 'on purpose, naturally' and *occitakoc* 'absolutely'. From the extended root *išpim-* 'high' is formed *išpimit-tak* 'on the upper floor'.

Other particles are considered unanalyzable, the root from which they are primarily derived being unique in the data available. Some particle finals resemble noun finals and classificatory medials.

1. P *zero*

A *zero* final is posited for many particles, including those ending in medials and in noun finals. E.g., *pi:ttikamik* 'inside the house'; *šekoc* 'under'; *cikema* 'that's why, because (as an absolute answer)'; *ekwanima* 'be careful! watch out!'.

2. P *-c-*

The final *-c-* is often found in unanalyzable particles. E.g.,

appi:c 'until, while'; *eppie* 'to such an extent, so ... that'; *eroe* 'suddenly'; *kekoe* 'or'; *aroceikoe* 'no matter where'; *anoe* 'now'; *anocikwee* 'a few minutes ago'. The final *-a:c-* occurs in *keccina:c* 'sure, surely' and in *wi:ka:c* 'it's a shame'.

3. P *-i-*

The final *-i-* occurs in a large number of particles; it is added to roots and form many prenouns and preverbs. E.g., *a:cci-* 'move'; *iš̄i-* 'thus, so'; *po:ni-* 'stop'. The final *-i-* is kept in *a:mi* 'almost', *ekoš̄i* 'let's go! come on!', *ekoni* 'over, finished, enough of that', *ma:mawi* 'altogether'. It is sometimes deleted; e.g., *ki:mo:c* 'secretly, quietly'. Many particle finals ending in *-c-* may be analyzed as having an underlying *-i-* added to a preceding *-t-*.

Some particle finals are related (deverbal?) to independent particles. E.g., *ekote* 'exactly there', *awassite* 'on the other side' both related to the particle *o:te* 'there'; *ekoš̄i* 'o.k., go on' related to the particle *iš̄i-* 'thus, so'; *ekota* 'it is right here', *ta:nta* 'where' and the particle *o:ta* 'here'; *ta:ntatto* 'how much' and the particle *tatto* 'so many'.

4. P *-wa:w-* 'times'

Roots denoting numbers or plurality (*miccet-* 'many'; *tattw-* 'so many') add the particle final *-wa:w-* 'times'. E.g., *ni:šwa:w* 'two times'; *nikotwa:ssowa:w* 'six times'; *miccet-wa:w* 'many times'; *ta:ttwa:w* 'each time, so many times'.

5. P *-mitana-* 'decade'

The final *-mitana-* denoting decade is added to numeral roots.

The root *ni:šw-* 'two' drops *-w-* and the particle final shows an alternant form *-itana-*. E.g., *ni:šitana* 'twenty'. The root *niya:ran* appears as *niya:ro* before this suffix; e.g., *niya:romitana* 'fifty'. Other examples are *ništomitana* 'thirty', *mita:ttomitana* 'one hundred'.

6. P *-inwa-*

The final *-inwa-*, whose ending resembles the inanimate intransitive final (third person plural of the independent indicative) is added to numeral roots; the root *ni:šw-* drops *-w-* before this final. E.g., *ni:šino* 'two, there are two'; *niya:ranino* 'four, there are four'.

Many particle finals with concrete meanings correspond to classificatory medials, noun finals or intransitive finals.

7. *-a:ciwan-* 'stream'

E.g., *aka:ma:ciwan* 'on the other side of the stream'; *ni:tta:-ciwan* 'downstream'.

8. *-a:pisk-* 'stone, metal'

E.g., *ni:šwa:pisk* 'two dollars'; *niya:ramwa:pisk* 'five dollars'.

9. *-a:ttik-* 'wood'

E.g., *aka:ma:ttik* 'on the other side of the wood'.

10. *-atin-* 'hill'

E.g., *okitatin* 'on top of the hill'; *aka:matin* 'on the other side of the hill'.

11. *-ikamik-* 'place, house'

E.g., *pi:ttikamik* 'inside the house'.

12. *-ipek-* 'water'

E.g., *ci:kipek* 'over and near the water'; *okicipek* 'on the water'.

13. *-eskano-* 'road'

E.g., *aka:meskano* 'on the other side of the road'.

14. *-ittak-* 'house, floor'

E.g., *ata:mittak* 'in the cellar, under the floor';
'on the bare floor'.

Some particle finals are homonymous with the locative suffix *-ikk-* 'at, on, in'; e.g., *aka:mikk* 'on the other side of a stretch of water, on the opposite shore'; *ata:mikk* 'at the bottom'; *no:ɕimikk* 'in the wood'.

12. Phonology

The underlying representation of words is converted to a phonetic representation by two different sets of phonological rules; the morphophonemic rules, which are partially ordered, and the phonemic rules. The output of the first set of rules is a phonemic representation, which is transformed by the second set of rules to a phonetic representation.

It is useless to say that many of the following rules are not specific to Atikamekw, and that they largely apply to other Cree dialects as well as to other Algonquian languages, thus reflecting the phonological rules of Proto-Algonquian.

12.1 Morphophonemics

The partially ordered morphophonemic rules are subdivided into two sets: the morpheme specific rules and the rules that account for variations within classes of morphemes. Most of the rules that account for a unique variation have been presented in the preceding chapters. The inflectional

endings given in chapter 4 show a great deal of rules that apply to a single morpheme. In theme signs, for instance, it has been seen that the direct forms for the non-third person sets display two allomorphs /a:/ (4.7.04) and /ø/ (4.7.06). The inverse forms for the non-third person sets of the conjunct order /ekw/ (4.7.07) and /ø/ (4.7.09) do the same, not to mention /eti/ and /et/ (4.7.11) of the you-and-me paradigms.

Many mode signs and person endings are also subject to morpheme-specific rules (see 4.7.17-64). Morpheme-specific rules are sometimes related to the non-application of a perfectly regular morphophonological rule. A good example of this is provided by the p-preterit allomorphs /epan/ and /pan/ of the conjunct order.

The TA ending, 1-3, *-akipan-* may be analyzed either as *-ak-epan-* or as *-ak-*(the first person ending), followed by connective *-i-* (which is regularly inserted between a morpheme ending in a consonant and a morpheme beginning in a consonant, see no 12.2.01), and the preterit mode sign *-pan-*. That the second analysis is wrong is shown by the second person form, 2-3, *-atipan-*. Indeed, connective *-i-* always palatalizes (mutation) a preceding *-t-* (compare, for instance, TA, 3'-3, *-ikot-* and 3'-3p, *-ikoc-i-k*). Thus in order to account for the non-application of the palatalization rule, the preterit ending has to be set up as /epan/, /te/ regularly yielding *-ti-*.

The third person ending, 3-3', is *-a:span-*. Initial *-a:-* is the theme sign (4.7.04), *-s-* is an allomorph of the conjunct third person, and *-pan-* the p-preterit ending. The third person ending in the conjunct order is *-t-*, (3-3', *-a:t-*, 3'-3, *-ikot-*, see 4.7.54); the insertion of connective *-i-* would yield the unacceptable ending **-a:ciipan-*, and the use of the allomorph */epan/* would give **-a:tipan-*. Two morpheme-specific rules are then needed to account for the non-application of the connective *-i-* insertion rule; one concerns the allomorphs */epan/* and */pan/*, the other concerns the third person */t/* and */s/*.

Morpheme-specific rules are also needed whenever two elements are derivationally related in such a way that the general pattern of alternation is not predictable. These rules account for a unique variation that occur between two roots, between two medials, or even between an independent stem and a derived medial or final.

The root *mawi-* 'cry, complain' whose last vowel is lengthened before the AI final *-mo-* 'by speech, by mouth' as in *mawi:mow* 'he cries', alternates with *mo:-* before the causative TA final *-h-*, as in *mo:hew* 'he makes him cry'. Some medials display alternant forms. When the root is zero, the medials for 'tooth', 'bone' and 'leg', for instance, show the forms *-i:pit-*, *-skan-* and *-ska:t-* respectively; otherwise, it is *-a:pit-*, *-kan-* or *-kkan-*, and *-kka:t-*. Morpheme-specific rules account for the unique

alternation between the independent stems *atimw* 'dog', *mi:n* 'berry', *ko:n* 'snow', for instance (there are many others), and the derived medials *-askimw-*, *-min-* and *-a:kon-*.

12.2 Insertion rules

These rules generally precede the palatalization rules, and some are internally ordered. They always occur at morpheme boundaries, some between consonants, other between vowels. They apply to classes of morphemes, although some morphemes have sometimes to be singled out.

12.2.01 Connective /i/.

A connective /i/ is usually inserted at a morpheme boundary between non-syllabics and consonants. E.g., between the root *kišk-* 'cut, sever' and the TI final *-kah-* 'chop with axe': TI *kiškikaham* 'he cuts it with an axe'. The non-syllabics include all the consonants and post-consonantal *-w-*. E.g., between the inverse theme sign /*ekw*/ and the preterit ending /*htay*/; e.g., /*ni-wa:p-am-ikw-i-htay-a*/ 'he saw me'.

When the morpheme-initial consonant is /*w*/, connective /*i*/ is not inserted. The third person plural /*wa:w*/ is added without connective /*i*/ to the first person ending /*ak*/ in the direct form of the subjunctive and iterative modes; e.g., *wiya:pamak-wa:w-e* 'whenever I see him'. The third

person plural ending /*wɑ:w*/ is also added without connective to a preceding morpheme ending in /*w*/, both *w*'s yielding *-w-*; e.g., *wiya:pam-akkwa:we* 'whenever we (incl) see them'.

The chief problem with connective /*i*/ is that its presence or absence cannot be determined by phonological rules only. In derivation, it occurs quite regularly between consonants. In inflection, it is not automatically inserted, and morphological information is needed to determine whether or not it should be inserted. For instance, connective /*i*/ is not inserted when the conjunct third person /*t*/ is followed by the preterit mode sign /*pan*/ (see 12.1 above). Connective /*i*/ does not occur between a stem ending in a nasal consonant and the conjunct third person ending /*k*/; the nasal is regularly replaced by /*h*/. E.g., TI *wa:pattakk* (*wa:paht-am-k*) 'that he sees it'.

12.2.02 Connective /*t*/.

A connective /*t*/ is usually inserted between the pronominal prefixes and a stem beginning in a vowel. E.g., *ni-t-a:rimon* 'I am sneezing'; *ni-t-arakapešša:kan* 'my pants'. It is not inserted with certain dependent noun stems beginning in a long vowel; e.g., *ni:pit* 'my tooth'; *no:kkom* 'my wife' (see 12.4.03).

12.2.03 Connective /n/.

A connective /n/ is regularly inserted between the subjunctive and iterative mode sign /e:h/ (final /h/ drops) and the obviative ending /a-h/. E.g. *miya:ca:ritena* 'whenever the other leaves'. It also occurs between the dubitative mode sign /oLtoke:/ and the obviative inanimate plural ending /ah/, the animate plural ending /a-k/ and the animate obviative /a-h/. E.g., II *ki:šiteri:tokena* 'the others would (probably) be cooked'; TA, 1-3p, *niwa:pama:tokenak* 'I would (probably) see them'; TA, 1-3', *niwa:pamima:tokena* (M) 'I would (probably) see the other'.

12.2.04 Connective /y/.

In the conjunct order, connective /y/ is inserted before the ending of the non-third person sets in AI verbs (this includes the TA forms with indefinite and inanimate actors); e.g., AI *ma:ca:ya:n* 'that I leave'; TA, *wa:pamikoya:n* 'that it sees me'.

Connective /y/ is also inserted at morpheme boundary when one of the vowels involved is a high front vowel; e.g., *niwi:ya:šohen* 'I want to cross over it'. Otherwise, that is between long vowels, neither one being high front, /y/ is optionally inserted; e.g., II *asa:tiya:skwe(y)a:w* 'there is a forest of poplars'.

12.3 Palatalization rules.

Only *-t-*, corresponding to underlying /t/ or /θ/ is involved in the palatalization rules. They always apply after the insertion of connective /i/, and precede the deletion of short vowels word finally (apocope).

12.3.01 Mutation of *-t-* to *-š-* and *-c-*.

Before the high front vowel /i, i:/ or the semivowel /y/, *-t-*, from /θ/ and *-t-* from /t/ are replaced by *-š-* and by *-c-* respectively. E.g., /pe:θ-/ 'to bring', *pešiwirew* 'he brings him', *peta:w* 'he brings it'; /ma:t-/ 'to move', *ma:cipitam* 'he moves it fast', *ma:ta:mew* 'he goes fast'.

At Manouane, the palatalization rule is regularly applied whenever a verbal suffix ends in *-t-*; e.g., *wa:pama:c* 'that he sees him'. Both /θ/ and /t/ yield *-t-* before *-e-*. The replacement of *-t-* by *-c-* also occurs whenever one of the diminutive suffixes is used. E.g., *ki:šiceššin* 'it is cooked a little, or, the little one is cooked' (stem: *ki:šite-*); *acimošišš* 'little dog, puppy' (stem: *atimw*).

12.3.02 Mutation of *-t-* to *-s-*.

Before the AI ending /o/, *-t-* is regularly paratalized to *-s-*; e.g.,

TA *ka:škipitew* 'he scrapes him fast'; AI, *ka:škipisow* 'he scrapes fast'. Before the TA finals /a:pam/ and /a:paht/ 'see', is replaced by in TA *ki:mo:sa:pamew* 'he watches him secretly', stem *ki:mo:t-*.

12.4 Vowel variations

The following set of rules describe the different combination that are found at morpheme boundary between vowels or semivowels. These vowel variations include replacement, deletion, contraction and lengthening rules.

12.4.01 Vowel replacement

The AI stem vowel ending /a:/ is sometimes replaced by /e:/ before certain nominal and verbal finals; e.g., AI *nipa:-* 'to sleep', *nipewa:n* 'pyjamas', *nipehew* 'he puts him to bed'.

Before the noun final /n/, AI stems in /e:/ replace this vowel either by /a:/ or by /a/. This replacement is not phonologically predictable. E.g., *a:tisso:kka:n* 'tale, story' (stem:*a:tisso:kke*); *kipahikan* 'dam, lid' (stem: *kipahike-*). Before the inanimate indefinite final /ke:/, the AI stem vowel ending /e:/ is replaced by /a:/; e.g., *ata:wa:kew* 'he sells with sth.' (stem: *ata:we-*). Identical replacement take place before

the intransitive endings /so/ and /te:/; e.g., *ma:nika:sow* 'he builds a house for himself' (stem: *ma:nike-*).

12.4.02 Semivowel deletion and vowel lengthening

In derivation, TA stems ending in /*Vw*/ drop the final *-w-* and the preceding vowel is lengthened before some finals; for instance, before the explicit reflexive /so/ and the animate indefinite /ike:/. E.g., AI *kiskerittama:sow* 'he knows for himself' (stem: TA *kiskerittamaw-*); AI *išitišahama:kew* 'he sends it so for people' (stem: TA, *išitišahamaw-*).

Noun stems ending in postvocalic *-w-* follow a similar pattern when verbs are derived from them. The semivowel *-w-* drops and the preceding vowel is lengthened; e.g., *maškikki:kkew* 'he makes medicine' (stem: *maš-kikkīw* and AI final /*ehke:/*); *irini:kka:n* 'dummy, travesti' (stem: *iri-niw*). Stems ending in /*Vy*/ drop /*y*/ and the vowel is lengthened before suffixes; e.g., *nitarapi:m* 'my fishing-net'; *arapi:kkew* 'he makes a fishing-net' (stem: *arapiy*).

A stem beginning in /*o*/ is lengthened when preceded by a pronominal prefix and connective /*t*/; e.g., *nito:ka:šiššim* 'my yellow pike' (stem *oka:šišš*).

Short vowels undergo change in length when they precede one of the

inflectional suffixes that has a capital 'L'. The endings /oLpan/, /oLtoke:/ and others preserve the initial short vowel /o/ and the lengthening rule is not applied when they are added to a stem ending in a consonant. When added to stems ending in a short vowel, the suffix initial /o/ drops by regular deletion rule (see 12.4.03 below) and the stem-final vowel is lengthened. E.g., *takošš'inopan* 'he arrived' (stem: *takošš'in*); *kito:pan* 'he screamed' (stem: *kito-*).

12.4.03 Vowel deletion

At morpheme boundary, a short vowel drops in the environment of a long vowel; e.g., AI, *ma:ca:riwa* 'the other is leaving' (stem: *ma:ca:-*, ending /*eriwah*/); AI, *a:kkosa:pitew* 'he has a toothache' (stem: *a:kkosi-*, medial /*a:pit*/). When two short vowels meet, the second is usually deleted; e.g., AI, *a:motek kwa:miriwa* 'the other falls off his bed' (stem: *a:motek kwa:mi-*, ending /*eriwah*/). Word finally, short vowels are regularly deleted (apocope), but many words are exempt from this rule (see no 12.5.08 below).

12.4.04 Contraction

Sequences of semivowels and short vowels are regularly replaced

by /o/ at morpheme boundary between consonants; e.g., *maskonakwa:kan* 'bear-snare' (stem: *maskwa*); *kinaka:hon* 'you stop me' (stem: *naka:hw-* ending *-in*).

12.5 Phonemics

For the consonants /*p, t, c, k, s, š*/, Atikamekw systematically maintains a subphonemic double distinction between plain versus preaspirated consonants on the one hand, and voiced versus voiceless consonants on the other hand. Preaspiration seems to be more frequent among the old people, although it is not exclusive to them. Other speakers prefer the use of voiced vs. voiceless oppositions¹, the last being written with geminate consonants here. Hence, *hp, ht, hc, hk, hs* and *hš* are found besides *pp, tt, cc, kk, ss, šš*, both series being contrasted to *p, t, c, k, s, š*, plain (unaspirated), lenis, voiced or voiceless.

The phonemic orthography presented in this grammar illustrates the voiced/voiceless contrast which appears to be more frequently used than the other. Some of these contrasts may be illustrated by minimal pairs: e.g., *pirešišš* 'young partridge', *pireššišš* 'young bird'. The remainder are seen in analogous environments; e.g., *wa:poš* 'rabbit, hare', *wa:košš* 'fox'.

12.5.01 /p, t, c, k/

The stop consonants /p, t, c, k/ are bilabial, alveolar, affricate alveo-palatal and velar respectively. Word medially, between vowels or when preceded by a syllabic nasal, the plain consonants are freely voiced or voiceless; elsewhere they are always voiceless. E.g., *ŋda:niss* or *ŋta:niss* 'my daughter'; *aʒogew* or *aʒokew* 'he crosses over'.

Word initially, the voiced/voiceless distinction is always neutralized, and only simple and voiceless consonants are pronounced; e.g., *ci:pay* 'corpse, ghost'; *pa:ʒtaham* 'he smashes it by tool'. In clusters, the stops are always voiceless. In word final position, they are generally voiceless, but some speakers from Weymontachie, seem to make a regular distinction of voiced and voiceless consonants in this position, thus contrasting phonetically the plural marker /k/ from the locative /ehk/; e.g., *atikkog* (W) 'caribous' and *atikkokk* 'on the caribou'.

12.5.02 /s, ʒ/

The fricative consonants /s, ʒ/ are alveolar and palato-alveolar respectively. They are voiceless in word initials, and freely voiced between vowels. In absolute final position, they are always voiceless, but not always simple. E.g., *wa:poʒ* (pl. *wa:poʒok*) 'rabbit, hare'; *wa:-koʒʒ* (pl. *wa:koʒʒak*) 'fox'.

In contrasting /s/ and /š/, Atikamekw differs from Plains Cree and most dialects of James Bay. Proto-Algonquian *s and *š merged to /s/ in Cree (Bloomfield 1946, no 6, p. 87); consequently, Atikamekw contrast must be the result of a secondary development. Such a process is also reported by Ellis (1971, no 1, p. 77) for some dialects of the West Coast of James Bay. Unfortunately, no data are provided by Ellis, and, at this date, there is no way of knowing how this new development was done. In Atikamekw, /s/ and /š/ parallel PA *s and *š very closely, much like Ojibwa does. E.g., *nesekwihsa (Goddard 1974), *nisikoss* 'my aunt'; *awa:š*i* (Goddard 1965), *awa:š*i*šš* (with diminutive) 'child'; *peš*i*wa (Siebert 1967), *pišiw* 'lynx'; *š*i*:š*i*:pa (Bloomfield 1946), *š*i*:šš*i*:p* 'duck' (with /šš/ corresponding to *š).

In clusters, the parallelism is maintained and Atikamekw shows /š/ whenever the PA cluster has *š. E.g., *šp :: šp, *išpimikk* 'up, above'; *št :: št, *o:štikwa:n* 'his head'; *šk :: šk and *nš :: šš, *oškašš*i** (differs from Ojibwa); *hš :: šš, *o:miššš*a** 'his grandfather'. The reflex of *ak is Atikamekw /sk/ and thus agrees with the Cree form in Bloomfield's table, no 10 (see Bloomfield 1946, p. 88; the Cree word for 'my palate', no 31, p. 89, is a misprint; one should read C *nayakask*).

Examples of /s/ alternating with /š/ are scanty. The root *ki:š-* alternates with *ki:s-* in II *ki:šitew* 'it is cooked' and AI *ki:sisow* 'he is cooked', both roots coming from PA **ki:š-* (Hockett, 1957, no 86, p. 262). But notice that the AI final *-o-* (see no 51 of intransitive finals)

palatalizes a preceding *-t-* (from underlying θ) to *-s-* and that the *-s-* from the root may be due to regressive assimilation.

The stability of /s/ and /š/, however, could be very recent. Cooper (1945, p. 39) reports that *skude* matches the Cree spelling; but the only form I have heard of this word is *škote* (*iškote*) 'fire, match' from PA **eškote:wi*. Unfortunately, I have not been able to go through Cooper's dictionary (still unpublished) to check this alternation.

12.5.03 /h/

The fricative consonant /h/ is glottal and always voiceless. Word initially (followed by a vowel) and in absolute final position (preceded by a vowel), it is not distinctive, and is more appropriately defined as a glide.

12.5.04 /m, n/

The nasals /m, n/ are bilabial and alveolar respectively, voiced, and always homorganic with the following consonants.

12.5.05 /r/

The phonological unit /r/ is a trill alveolar. At Obedjiwan, *-r-*

alternates with *-l-* (lateral alveolar) in almost all positions, but more frequently word initially. /r/ is the reflex of PA *ʔ, *nʔ, *hʔ and *ʔʔ. E.g., *rerew* 'he breathes' (PA *ʔe:hʔe:wa, and Obedjiwan *lelew* or *lerew*); *wi:rew* 'he names him' (PA *wi:nʔe:wa); *arew* 'he places him' (PA *aʔʔe:wa).

12.5.06 /w, y/

The semivowels /w, y/ are bilabial and palatal respectively. They are usually voiced, but /w/ is voiceless in absolute final position after consonants. After the high front vowel *-i:-*, *-w-* alternates with the semivowel *-y-* and *-q-* (approximant, labial-palatal); after a back vowel, *-y-* alternates with *-w-*.

As opposed to Moose and Plains Cree, Atikamekw retains final post-consonantal /w/ after /k/ and /m/, and sometimes after /s/; e.g., *kiya:sʔkw* 'seagull'; *ni:sʔw* 'two'. The semivowel /w/ is subject to metathesis in words whose last syllable end in short *-i-* followed either by /kw/, /hkw/ or /mw/; e.g., *atiwkk* (*atikkw*) 'caribou'; *atium* (*atimw*) 'dog'; *asiwk* (*asikw*) 'merganser'. In some monosyllabic words with short vowels, post-consonantal /w/ is vocalized to /o/; e.g., *mikko* 'blood'; *ikko* 'louse'; *-w-* is kept in *ka:kw* 'porcupine', *mwa:kw* 'loon'.

12.5.07 Clusters

The clusters /pw/, /kw/ and /šw/ are the only one to occur word initially. All the others are restricted to occur word medially, and only a few in word final position. /r/ and /c/ do not combine with /w/. Most of the consonant clusters are formed with either /s/ or /š/ as the first member, and a stop (/p, t, c, k/) as the second member: /sp/, /st/, /sc/, /sk/, /št/ and /šk/. The loss of an historical vowel (/i/ or /a/) formed the clusters /mp/, /nt/, /nc/ and /nk/. The fricative /h/ combines with all the stops, /s/ and /š/, medially and in final position. The three consonant clusters /skw/ and /škʷ/ also occur in these positions.

12.5.08 Vowels

Atikamekw displays three short vowels /i, a, o/ and four long /i:, e, a:, o:/. This vowel system is shared by all the Cree dialects as well as other Algonquian languages. /i:/ is a high front unrounded vowel and /i/ varies from high to lower high. /e/ is mid front unrounded, varying from lower mid, as in *iškote* 'fire, match', to higher mid, as in *kwe* 'hello'. /a:/ and /a/ are always low and unrounded but vary in position from central, as in *wa:pamew* 'he sees him', to back, as in *kwa:škot-tiw* 'he jumps'. /o:/ is higher-mid back rounded vowel and /o/ varies

from lower mid to high back rounded.

Short /i/, /a/ and /o/ are subject to a certain number of phonemic rules that sometimes neutralize completely their vowel quality. In weak (unstressed) syllables, short vowels are indiscriminately centralized to -ʌ- or -ə-; e.g., the vowels /o/ in *a:šokan* 'bridge, pier, wharf' and /i/ in *ašikan* 'stockings' are phonetically identical. In the same syllable conditions, /a/ and /i/ are lowered to /o/ in the environment of -o-, -w- or -hw-; e.g. *pa:štohwew* 'he smashes him by tool'. Between the fricatives /š/ or after /n/ followed by a stop, /i/ is devoiced; e.g., *o:šIššewa* 'his father-in-law'; *ŋta:niss* 'my daughter'.

In absolute final position, short vowels are usually deleted in polysyllabic words; e.g., /*amiskwa/*, *amiskw* 'beaver'. Exceptions are found, however, and not only in monosyllabic words; when occurring in this position, short vowels usually receive a secondary stress. E.g., *niska* 'goose'; *maskwa* 'bear'; *mikko* 'blood'; *otehi* 'heart'. The short final vowels /i/ and /a/ are kept in many particles; e.g., *ekoši* 'let's go'; *ni:šitana* 'twenty'.

Appendix A: Text Analysis

The following Atikamekw text was recorded in July 1975. The narrator, Mrs. Suzanne Dubé, from Manouane, is known as a good story teller using sometimes words and forms no more in use among the younger generation. Her story is presented first in orthography; a free translation and a detailed linguistic analysis follow.

This story belongs to the rich tradition of Cree myths. Wissakecakw, the main hero, is a trickster, here involved in the creation of the world; it is said how berries are so, and why they are named so.

Punctuation and division into paragraphs were done in consultation with Mr. Marc Dubé, the narrator's son.

Wi:ssakeca:kw

Wi:ssakeca:kw, mi:nawa:c ka: ayešiwikopanen, ki: na:nita-nipahekopan niska. E wa:pama:c e mišta miccetirici, peyaku ki: nipahew. Eko ni ka: iši natawi-kotawec ante e wi: ci:pa:kkosoc anihi opirema, oniskama.

Mištahi ki: kotawekopan, eko ni e ki: iši rika:wakkahwa:c anihi oniskama e ci:pa:kkosoc. Ki: itew:

- Ni wi: nipa:n, kanawerim!

Ki: itew o:ciškišša. Aniheriw ki: e tiyo:takk kicci kanawerima:rici anihi opirema.

-Wi:ttamawašši iriniwak piye-sa:kiweparitwa:we! A:ši ati nipa:kopan Wi:ssakeca:kw. A:ši itikow anihi o:ciškišša,

-Oma! neki iriniwak ka: pe-sa:kiweparicik!

Oniška:pitekopan e ita:pic:

- Namayew! ki: pi:šte ni!

Eko ni mi:na e iši nepa:kopanen. Kek mi:nawa:c itikow anihi o:ciškišša,

-Oma! neki iriniwak ka: pe-sa:kiweparicik!

Oniška:pitekopan kiya:pac e ita:pic:

-Namayew ni! akwa:ttikw na!

Ēko ni e iši mi:na nepa:kopanen.

Kek iriniwa pe-sa:kiwepaririwa. Nama ki: itikow o:ciškišša, nama wi:ttama:kow. Ēko ni e iši pe-kapa:cik aniki iriniwak e wa:pama:cik e itaši-nipa:rici Wi:ssakeca:kwa. Ēko ni e iši kimotimima:cik anihi opiremiriw ka: ki: ci:pa:kkosorici. Ēko ni ka: iši mowa:cik niki iriniwak; tepirak o:sitiriw ki: sa:ka:wakkittotawewak e iškwa: kita:nawa:cik e ki: mi:cissocik.

Kweškosic anaha Wi:ssakeca:kw, teššikoc nato-wa:pamew anihi opirema e occipita:c aniheriw o:sitiriw. Nama keko:šišširiw pe-occipitam tepirak o:sitiriw. Iterittam kiya:pac pikiskisiw, iterittam. Ēko ni e iši niya:nita-wa:wakkahikekopanen; nama miskawew anihi opirema, e ki: kimitima:kaniwic.

Ēko ni e iši mišta kwetawekopanen keško. Onoc kata kiskerittam eka: ka: occi wi:ttamawa:c iriniwa e mišaka:rici, itew anihi o:ciškišša. Ēko ni e iši ca:štahamokopanen aniheriw, e ca: iškwa:sswa:c anihi o:ciškišša. Kek meka: mate-a:skisorikopan a:ši meka: itikopan:

-Sa:ssa! Sa:ssa! Sa:ssa!

Kata itew eka: ka: occi wi:ttamawa:c iriniwa e mišaka:rici, itew anihi o:ciškišša e iškwa: iškwa:sswa:c.

Ēko ni e iši miya:ca:kopanen e miya:ce-a:šo:kamec. Kek, e ati mo:ttec, wa:pattamokopan mištikošširiw e mikkwa:skonik e ati pa:pašta:skoc

aniheriw mištikošširiw. A:šī itikopan:

-*"mikko-wa:pamašši"* kata išinikka:tew e ati ayerini:ska:ke,
itikopan aniheriw mištikošširiw e mikkwa:skonik.

Kek mi:nawa:c, e ati pimottec, a:šī wa:pattam e pe-ayeko:terik
ante o:mi:kiy e mana:skocittakk. A:šī mi:nawa:c itikopan:

-*"Mi:nišš"* kata itfwa:niwan, e ati ayerini:ska:ke,
itikopan aniheriw o:mi:kiy e ayeko:terik.

Kek nete ati wa:pattamokopan mi:nišširiw e ati pimottec. Eko ni
e iši papa:mi:ciwokopanen aniheriw mi:nišširiw, a:šī piresšišša pet-
tawew e kitorici e itikoc:

-*Wi:ssakeca:kw mi:ciw o:mi:kiy*
e itec naha piresšišš e kitoc. Kek kiskerittam eko ni e iši po:nitta:c
e mi:cikk aniheriw e iterittakk.

-*Nimi:kiy ni ka: mi:ciya:n!*

Eko ni e iši mi:nawa:c ma:ca:kopanen kiya:pac ca: e pimottec. Kek
meka: nete wa:pattamokopan e mišta miccenik mi:nišširiw. Moštenam kicci
mi:cikk. Eko ni e iši mi:ciwokopanen kiya:pac aniheriw mi:nišširiw.
Teššikoc mi:nawa:c kitorixa piresšišša e itikoc:

-*Wi:ssakeca:kw mi:ciw o:mi:kiy!*
e itikoc anihi piresšišša. Eko ni e iši piyo:nitta:kopanen e mi:cikk
aniheriw mi:nišširiw, e kiskerittakk e mi:cikk;

-*Nimi:kiy ka: mi:ciya:n*

e iterittakk, a:š̄i e ki: itec:

*-"Mi:niš̄š" kata it̄wa:niwan e ati ayerini:ska:ke
e ki: itec, o:mi:kiy e wa:pattakk e ayeko:teriki miš̄tikoš̄šikk. Ekoni!*

Free Translation

Once Wissakecakw, to whom so many adventures would have happened, went to kill a goose. When he saw that there were many, he killed one, and looked to make a fire because he wanted to eat it.

He made a big fire after having burried his goose in the sand to cook it. Then, he said to his ass: 'I want to sleep, take care of it'. He made his ass keep his goose; 'tell me if you hear men coming' he said. At once, he was told 'here they come!' Wissakecakw stood up fast and looked: 'No! it is the foam' he said, and went back to sleep. Again he is told by his ass: 'Here they come!' and again he stood up fast to look. 'No!', he said, it is wreck wood!' and went back to sleep.

Suddenly men were coming towards him; nothing was said. The men set ashore and looked at Wissakecakw who is sleeping. They stole the goose he had cooked, ate it, and put the legs back sticking out into the sand.

When Wissakecakw woke up, he went immediately to look at his goose

and pulled the legs out. But since nothing came, he thought that his goose was overcooked. Then he dugged in the sand, but he did not find his goose, since it was stolen.

Then he made a big fire. He will know why he was not told that men were coming. He put his legs on each side of the fire and burned his ass; 'fry! fry! fry!' he said to his ass because he did not tell him that men set ashore.

Then he left. While walking and stepping over small bushes, he noticed that they were covered with blood. He then said that men would name them 'look-at-the-blood'. He kept on walking and saw his scabies hanging from the boughs. He said that men would name them 'blueberry'.

As he kept on walking, he saw the blueberries and ate them as he was walking along. Soon a young bird sang 'Wissakecakw is eating his scabies'. Wissakecakw stopped eating them. 'I am eating my scabies' he thought, and he kept on walking. Suddenly, he saw many blueberries and he wanted to eat. He ate them again, and soon the young bird came singing 'Wassakecakw is eating his scabies'. He stopped eating, he knew what he was eating; 'I am eating my scabies' he thought; he knew that it was because he had said that men would name 'blueberries' his scabies hanged on these little bushes. It's finished.

Analysis and Detailed Translation

1. *Wi:ssakeca:kw, mi:nawa:c ka: ayešiwikopanen, ki: na:nita-nipahekopan niska.*
- a) *Wi:ssakeca:kw* AN, name of the legendary hero.
- b) *mi:nawa:c* P, 'again'
- c) *ka:* Preverb, subordinator used as a relative, the following verb is always inflected for conjunct; 'that one'.
- d) *ayešiwikopanen* AI, conjunct, dubitative preterit, changed, 3, reduplicated form, stem: *išiwī-*; 'adventures would have happened to him many times'.
- e) *ki:* Preverb; 'past'.
- f) *na:nita-* Preverb; 'go to'
- g) *-nipahekopan* TA, independent, dubitative preterit, direct form, 3-3', compound, stem: *nīpah-*; 'he would have gone to kill him'.
- h) *niska* AN, obviative, (identical in this word to the proximate form); 'goose'.

Wissakecakw, again that one to whom so many adventures would have happened, would have gone to kill a goose.

2. *E wa:pama:e e mišta miccetirici, peyakw ki: nipahew.*

- a) *e* Preverb; subordinator used with conjunct verbs only; 'that, when, if, because, etc.'
- b) *wa:pama:e* TA, conjunct, indicative, direct form, unchanged, 3-3', stem: *wa:pam-*; 'he sees him or them'.
- c) *e* See no 2a above.
- d) *mišta* P; 'a lot, many'
- e) *miccetirici* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3', stem: *micceti-*; 'they (obv.) are many'.
- f) *peyakw* P; 'one'
- g) *ki:* See no 1c above.
- h) *nipahew* TA, independent, indicative, direct form, 3-3', stem *nipah-*; 'he kills him'.

When he saw that they were numerous, he killed one.

3. *Eko ni ka: iši natawi-kotawec ante e wi: ci:pa:kkosoc anihi opirema, oniskama.*

- a) *eko* P; 'then, so then'.
- b) *ni* P; sentence marker.

- c) *ka:* See 1c above.
- d) *iši* P; 'thus, so'
- e) *natawi-* Preverb; 'to go to'
- f) *-kotawec* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *kotawe-*; 'he makes a fire (outside).'
- g) *ante* P; 'thither'.
- h) *e* See 2a above.
- i) *wi:* Preverb; 'want to, intend to'.
- j) *ci:pa:kkosoc* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *ci:pa:kkoso-*; 'he cooks for himself'.
- k) *anihi* Demonstrative pronoun, animate, obviative; 'that one'.
- l) *opirema* AN, possessed, obviative, stem: *pirew*; 'his bird'.
- m) *oniskama* AN, possessed, obviative, stem *niska*; 'his goose'.

Then, that one goes so to make a fire thither because he wants to cook for himself this one, his bird, his goose.

4. *Mištahi ki: kotawekopan, eko ni e ki: iši rika:wakkahwa:c anihi oniskama e ci:pa:kkosoc.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) <i>mištahi</i> | P; 'much, big'. |
| b) <i>ki:</i> | See 1e above. |
| c) <i>kotawekopan</i> | AI, independent, dubitative preterit, 3, stem: <i>kotawe-</i> ; 'he would have make a fire (outside). |
| d) <i>eko ni</i> | See 3a and 3b above. |
| e) <i>e ki:</i> | See 2a and 1e above. |
| f) <i>iši</i> | See 3d above. |
| g) <i>rika:wakkahwa:c</i> | TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3-3', stem: <i>rika:wakkahw-</i> (<i>rik-</i> 'cover, bury', medial <i>-a:wakk-</i> 'sand', TAF <i>-ahw-</i> 'by tool'); 'he buries him in the sand by tool'. |
| h) <i>anihi oniskama</i> | See 3k and 3m above. |
| i) <i>e ci:pa:kkosoc</i> | See 2a and 3j above. |

He would have made a big fire (outside) when he had burried so in the sand by tool this one, his goose, that he cooks for himself.

5. *Ki: itew 'ni wi: nipa:n, kanawerim!' ki: itew o:ciškišša.*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) <i>ki:</i> | See 1e above. |
|---------------|---------------|

- b) *itew* TA, independent, indicative, direct form, 3-3', stem: *it-*; 'he says so to him'.
- c) *ni* Personal pronoun, first person; 'I'.
- d) *wi:* See 3i above.
- e) *nipa:n* AI, independent, indicative neutral, 1, stem: *nipa:-*; 'I sleep'.
- f) *kanawerim* TA, imperative, immediate, 2-3, stem: *kanawerim-*; 'take care of him'.
- g) *ki: itew* See 1e and 5b above.
- h) *o:ciškišša* AN, by shift of gender, possessed, obviative, stem: IN *ociškišš-*; 'his ass'.

He said to him 'I want to sleep, take care of him!' he said to his ass.

6. *Aniheriw ki: e tiyo:takk kicci kanawerima:rici anihi opirema.*

- a) *aniheriw* Demonstrative pronoun, inanimate, further obviative; 'that'.
- b) *ki: e* See 1e and 2a above.
- c) *tiyo:takk* TI, conjunct, indicative neutral, changed form, 3, stem: *to:t(aw)-*; 'he does it'.
- d) *kicci* Preverb; 'that will'.
- e) *kanawerima:rici* TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3'-3'', stem: *kanawerim-*; 'he

(3', his ass) takes care of him (3'', his bird)'.
his bird)'.
See 3k and 3l above.

f) *anihi opirema*

See 3k and 3l above.

That he did it, that he will take care of him, this one, his bird.

7. *Wi:ttamawašši iriniwak piye-sa:kiweparitwa:we.*

a) *wi:ttamawašši*

TA, imperative, immediate, 2-1, stem:
wi:ttamaw-; 'tell me'.

b) *iriniwak*

AN, plural, stem: *iriniw*; 'men'.

c) *piye-*

Preverb; changed form, stem: *pe-*; 'towards speaker'.

d) *-sa:kiweparitwa:we*

AI, conjunct, iterative, changed, 3p,
root *sa:k-* 'to come out'; AIf *-iwe-* 'animate indefinite'; AIf *-pari-* 'move'; ending *-twa:we*; 'they are coming out in vehicle'.

'Tell me whenever men will come out in vehicle'.

8. *A:šši ati nipa:kopan Wi:ssakeca:kw.*

a) *a:šši*

P; 'now'.

b) *ati*

Preverb; 'begin gradually'.

c) *nipa:kopan*

AI, independent, dubitative preterit, 3,
stem: *nipa:-*; 'he would have slept'.

d) *Wi:ssakeca:kw* See 1a.

Now, he would have begin to sleep, *Wissakecakw*.

9. *A:ši itikow anihi o:ciškišša 'Oma! neki iriniwak ka: pe-sa:kiweparicik.*

- a) *a:ši* See 8a.
- b) *itikow* TA, independent, indicative, inverse form 3'-3, stem: *it-*; 'he (3') tells him (3)'.
3'-3, stem: *it-*; 'he (3') tells him (3)'.
- c) *anihi o:ciškišša* See 3k and 5h above.
- d) *oma* P; 'there they are'.
- e) *neki* Demonstrative pronoun, animate, plural, far away; 'these ones'.
- f) *iriniwak ka:* See 7b and 1c above.
- g) *pe-* Preverb; 'towards speaker'.
- h) *-sa:kiweparicik* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3p, stem: *sa:kiwepari-* (see 7d); 'they are coming out in vehicle'.

Now he is told by this one, his ass, 'there they are, these men that are coming out in vehicle'.

10. *Oniška:pitekopan e ita:pic 'namayew, ki: pište ni'.*

- a) *oniška:pitekopan* AI, independent, dubitative preterit, 3, stem: *oniška:-* 'to get up', AIf *-pite-* 'fast', ending *-okopan*; 'he would have raised up fast'.
- b) *e* See 2a.
- c) *ita:pic* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem *it-* 'so', AIf *-a:pi-* 'see'; 'he looks so'.
- d) *namayew* P; 'it is not that'.
- e) *ki:* See 1c.
- f) *pište* IN; 'foam'.
- g) *ni* See 3b.

He would have raised up fast to look so 'it is not that, it was foam'.

11. *Eko ni mi:na e iši nepa:kopanen.*

- a) *eko ni* See 3a and 3b.
- b) *mi:na* P; 'again'.
- c) *e iši* See 2a and 3d.
- d) *nepa:kopanen* AI, conjunct, dubitative preterit, changed, 3, stem: *nipa:-*, ending *-okopanen*; 'he would have slept'.

Then, again, he would have slept so.

12. *Kek mi:nawa:e itikow anihi o:ciškišša 'Oma! neki iriniwak ka: pe-sa:kiweparicik'.*

- a) *kek* P; 'suddenly'.
 b) *mi:nawa:e* See 1b.
 c) *itikow anihi o:ciškišša* See 9b, 3k, and 5h.
 d) *oma neki iriniwak* See 9d, 9e, and 9f.
 e) *ka: pe-sa:kiweparicik* See 1c, 7c, and 9h.

Suddenly, again, he is told by this one, his ass, 'there they are, these men that are coming out in vehicle'.

13. *Oniška:pitekopan kiya:pae e ita:pie, 'namayew ni, akwa:ttikw na''*

- a) *oniška:pitekopan* See 10a.
 b) *kiya:pae* P; 'once more, again'.
 c) *e ita:pie* See 2a and 10c.
 d) *namayew ni* See 10d and 3b.
 e) *akwa:ttikw* AN; 'wreck wood'.
 f) *na* P; sentence marker with AN.

He would have raised up fast once more to look so, 'it is not that, it is wreck wood'.

14. *Eko ni e iši mi:na nepa:kopanen*

- a) *eko ni e iši mi:na* See 3a, 3b, 2a, 3d and 11b.
 b) *nepa:kopanen* See 11d above.

Then he would have slept so again.

15. *Kek iriniwa pe-sa:kiwepaririwa. Nama ki: itikow o:ciškišša, nama wi:ttama:kow.*

- a) *kek* See 12a.
 b) *iriniwa* AN, obviative, stem: *iriniw*; 'man or men'.
 c) *pe-* See 9g.
 d) *-sa:kiwepaririwa* AI, independent, indicative, 3', stem: *sa:kiwepari-*-(see 7d), ending *-iriwa-*; 'he is or they are coming out in vehicle'.
 e) *nama* P; 'no, not, nothing'.
 f) *itikow* See 1e and 9b above.
 g) *o:ciškišša nama* See 5h and 15e.
 h) *wi:ttama:kow* TA, independent, indicative, inverse form, 3'-3, stem *wi:ttamaw-*; 'he says so to him'.

Suddenly, men are coming out in vehicle; he is not told by his ass, nothing is said to him.

16. *Eko ni e iši pe-kapa:cik aniki iriniwak e wa:pama:cik e itaši-nipa:rici Wi:ssakeca:kwa.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| a) <i>eko ni e iši</i> | See 3a, 3b, 2a and 3d. |
| b) <i>pe-</i> | See 9g. |
| c) <i>-kapa:cik</i> | AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3p, stem: <i>kapa:-</i> , ending <i>-cik</i> ; 'they set ashore'. |
| d) <i>aniki</i> | Demonstrative pronoun, animate, plural, closer (compare with 9e); 'these ones'. |
| e) <i>iriniwak e</i> | See 7b and 2a. |
| f) <i>wa:pama:cik</i> | TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3p-3', stem: <i>wa:pam-</i> 'look', ending <i>-a:cik</i> ; 'they look at him (3)''. |
| g) <i>e</i> | See 2a. |
| h) <i>itaši-</i> | Preverb; 'be busy'. |
| i) <i>-nipa:rici</i> | AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3', stem: <i>nipa:-</i> 'sleep', ending <i>-irici</i> ; 'he sleeps'. |
| j) <i>Wi:ssakeca:kw</i> | AN, obviative; 'Wissakecakw'. |

Then they set ashore so, these men, they look at him who is busy to sleep, Wissakecakw.

17. *Eko ni e iši kimotimima:cik anihī opiremiriw ka: ki: ci:pa:kkosoricī.*
- a) *eko ni e iši* See 3a, 3b, 2a and 3d.
- b) *kimotimima:cik* TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3p-3''; stem *kimotim-* 'steal', ending *-ima:cik*; 'they steal him (3'')'.
- c) *anihi* Demonstrative pronoun, animate, obviative, 'this one'.
- d) *opiremiriw* AN, possessed, further obviative, stem: *pirew*; 'his (3') bird (3'')'.
- e) *ka: ki:* See 1c and 1e.
- f) *ci:pa:kkosoricī* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3', stem: *ci:pa:kkoso-*, ending *-iricī*; 'he cooks for himself'.

Then, they steal him so, this one, his bird, that one that he cooked for himself.

18. *Eko ni ka: iši mowa:cik aniki iriniwak; tepirak o:sitiriw ki: sa:ka:wakkittotawewak e iškwa: kita:nawa:cik e ki: mi:cissocik.*
- a) *eko ni ka: iši* See 3a, 3b, 1c and 3d.
- b) *mowa:cik* TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3p-3', stem: *mow-*; 'they eat him'.
- c) *aniki iriniwak* See 16d and 7b.

- d) *tepirak* P; 'only'.
- e) *o:sitiriw* IN, possessed, further obviative; 'his legs'.
- f) *ki:* See 1e.
- g) *sa:ka:wakkidotawewak* TA, independent, indicative, direct form, 3p-3', stem: *sa:ka:wakki-* ; TAF *-totaw-* 'abstract', ending *-ewak*; 'they put them in the sand sticking out'.
- h) *e* See 2a.
- i) *iškwa:* P; 'after, later'.
- j) *kita:nawa:cik* TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3p-3', stem *kita:n-*, TAF *-aw-* 'for someone', ending *-a:cik*; 'they push them in for him'.
- k) *e ki:* See ea and 1e.
- l) *mi:cissocik* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, 3p, stem: *mi:cisso-* 'eat', ending *-cik*; 'they eat'.

Then, that one they eat him so, (these men; only his legs they put in the sand sticking out and after they push them in for him when they have eaten.

19. *Kweškosić anaha Wi:ssakeca:kw, teššikoc nato-wa:pamew anihi opirema e occipita:e aniheriw o:sitiriw.*

- a) *kweškosić* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, changed, 3, stem: *koškosi-* ; 'he wakes up'.
- b) *anaha* Demonstrative pronoun, animate, singular; 'this one'.
- c) *Wi:ssakeca:kw* See 1a.
- d) *teššikoc* P; 'immediately'.
- e) *nato-wa:pamew* TA, independent, indicative, direct form, 3-3', compound with preverb *natawi-* (see 3f above), stem: *wa:pam-* 'see'; 'he goes to look at him'.
- f) *anihi opirema e* See 3k and 3l, 2a.
- g) *occipita:e* TA, conjunct, indicative, direct form, 3-3', stem *occipit-* 'pull', ending *-a:e*; 'he pulls him or them out'.
- h) *aniheriw o:sitiriw* See 6a and 18e.

When he wakes up, this one, Wissakecakw, immediately he goes to look at him, this one, his bird, he pulls them out, these ones, his 'bird's) legs.

20. *Nama keko:šišširiw pe-occipitam, tepirak o:sitiriw.*

- a) *nama* See 15e.

- b) *keko:šišširiw* Pronoun, diminutive, inanimate, obviative; 'a little something'.
- c) *pe-occipitam* TI, independent, indicative, neutral, 3, compound with preverb *pe-* (see 9g), stem: *occipit-* 'pull', ending *-am*; 'he gets it out'.
- d) *tepirak o:sitiriw* See 18d and 18e.

Not a little something he gets out, only his (bird's) legs.

21. *Iterittam kiya:pac pikiskisiw, iterittam.*

- a) *iterittam* TI, independent, indicative, neutral, 3, stem: *iteritt-* 'think', ending *-am*; 'he thinks so of it'.
- b) *kiya:pac* See 13b.
- c) *pikiskisiw* AI, independent, indicative neutral, 3, stem: *pikiskisi-* 'to be weak, easy to break'; 'he is overcooked'.
- d) *iterittam* See 21a.

He thinks that again he is overcooked, he thinks so of it.

22. *Eko ni e iši niya:nita-wa:wakkahikekopanen; nama miskawew anihi opirema, e ki: kimotima:kaniwic.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a) <i>eko ni e iši</i> | See 3a, 3b, 2a, and 3d. |
| b) <i>niya:nita-</i> | See 1f; with initial change, cf. below. |
| c) <i>wa:wakkahikekopanen</i> | AI, conjunct, dubitative preterit, changed, 3, compound with preverb <i>na:nita-</i> medial <i>-a:wakk-</i> 'sand, TIf <i>-ah-</i> 'by tool', AIf <i>-ike-</i> 'animate indefinite', ending <i>-okopanen</i> ; 'he would have look for him in the sand by tool'. |
| d) <i>nama</i> | See 15e. |
| e) <i>miskawew</i> | TA, independent, indicative, direct form, 3-3', stem: <i>miskaw-</i> 'find'; 'he finds him'. |
| f) <i>anihi opirema, e ki:</i> | See 3k, 3l, 2a, and 1e. |
| g) <i>kimotima:kaniwic</i> | AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: <i>kimotim-</i> 'steal', ending <i>-a:kaniwic</i> 'someone'; 'someone steals him'. |

Then he would have looked so for it in the sand by instrument; he does not find this one, his bird, because it has been stolen.

23. *Eko ni e iši mišta kwetawekopanen keško.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) <i>eko ni e iši mišta</i> | See 3a, 3b, 2a, 3d, and 2d |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|

- b) *kwetawekopanen* AI, conjunct, dubitative preterit, changed, 3, stem: *kotawe-*, ending *-okopanen*; 'he would have made a fire (outside).'
 c) *keško* P; 'later'.

Then, he would have made a big fire outside, later.

24. *Onoc kata kiskerittam eka: ka: occi wi:ttamawa:c iriniwa e mišaka:-rici, itew anihi o:ciškišša.*

- a) *Onoc* P; 'now'.
 b) *kata* Preverb, futur with 3rd person subject.
 c) *kiskerittam* TI, independent, indicative neutral, 3, stem: *kiskeritt-* 'know', ending *-am*; 'he knows it'.
 d) *eka:* P; 'not' in subordinate clause.
 e) *ka:* See 1c.
 f) *occi* Preverb; 'past' in negative sentences.
 g) *wi:ttamawa:c* TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3-3', stem: *wi:ttamaw-*, ending *-a:c*; 'he says to him' (the inverse form would rather be expected here, cf 15h).
 h) *iriniwa e* See 15b, 2a.

- i) *mišaka:rieci* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3', stem: *mišaka:-* 'reach land', ending *-irici*; 'they arrive by water'.
- j) *itew anihi o:ciškišša* See 5b, 3k and 5h.

Now, he will know it why that one did not tell him that men arrived by water, he says to this one, his ass.

25. *Eko ni e iši ca:štahamokopanen aniheriw, e ca: iškwa:sswa:c anihi o:ciškišša.*

- a) *eko ni e iši* See 3a, 3b, 2a, and 3d.
- b) *ca:štahamokopanen* TI, conjunct, dubitative preterit, changed, 3, stem: *ca:štah-* 'to step out', ending *-amokopanen*; 'he would have set his legs on each side of it'.
- c) *aniheriw e* See 6a and 2a.
- d) *ca:* P; 'it seems, it looks, it is said'.
- e) *iškwa:sswa:c* TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, direct form, 3-3', stem: *iškwa:ssw-* 'burn', ending *-a:c*; 'he burns him'.
- f) *anihi o:ciškišša* See 3k and 5h.

Then, he would have set his legs so on each side of this one (fire), he burns him, it is said.

26. *Kek meka: mate-a:skisorikopan a:š̄i meka: itikopan: "sa:ssa! sa:ssa!
sa:ssa!"*
- a) *kek* See 12a.
- b) *meka:* P; 'then'
- c) *mate-a:skisorikopan* AI, independent, dubitative preterit, 3', stem *mate-a:skiso-* 'hear burn', ending *-irikopan*; 'he (his ass) would have been heard burning'.
- d) *a:š̄i meka:* See 8a and 26a.
- e) *itikopan* TA, independent, indicative preterit, inverse form, 3'-3, stem: *it-* 'say to him', ending *-okopan*; 'he (his ass) would have been told by him'.
- f) *sa:ssa* TI, imperative, immediate, 2, stem: *sa:ss-* 'fry', ending *-a*; 'fry it' (notice the change in gender with the use of a TI verb).

Suddenly then, he would have been heard burning now, then it would have been told by him: 'fry it! fry it! fry it!'

27. *Kata itew eka: ka: occi wi:ttamawa:c iriniwa e mišaka:rici, itew
anihi o:ciš̄kiš̄ša e iškwa: iškwa:sswa:c.*

- a) *kata itew eka: ka: occi* See 24b, 24f, 24d, 1c, and 24f.
 b) *wi:ttamawa:c iriniwa e* See 24g, 15b, 2a.
 c) *mišaka:rici itew* See 24i, 5b.
 d) *anihi o:ciškišša* See 3k, 5h.
 e) *iškwa: iškwa:sswa:c* See 2a, 18i, 25e.

He will tell him, that one, why he did not say to him that men were arriving by water, he says to this one, his ass, after he burned him.

28. *eko ni e iši miya:ca:kopanen e miya:ce-a:šo:kamec.*

- a) *eko ni e iši* See 3a, 3b, 2a, and 3ā.
 b) *miya:ca:kopanen* AI, conjunct, dubitative preterit, changed, 3, stem: *ma:ca:-* 'leave', ending *-okopanen*; 'he would have left'.
 c) *e* See 2a.
 d) *miya:ce-a:šo:kamec* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, changed, 3, compound with preverb *ma:ce-* 'start' root *a:šaw-* 'cross', medial *-a:kame-* 'stretch of water, ending *-e*; 'he starts to cross a stretch of water'.

Then, he would have left by starting to cross a stretch of water.

29. *Kek e ati mo:ttec, wa:pattamokopan mištikošširiw e mikkwa:skonik e ati pa:pašta:skoc aniheriw mištikošširiw.*

- a) *kek e ati* See 12a, 2a and 8b.
- b) *mo:ttec* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, contracted form of *pimottec*, root *pim-* 'along', AIf *-otte-* 'walk', ending *-e*; 'he walks'.
- c) *wa:pattamokopan* TI, independent, dubitative preterit, 3, stem *wa:patt-*, 'see', ending *-amokopan*; 'he would have seen it'.
- d) *mištikošširiw* IN, diminutive, further obviative, stem *mištikw* 'stick', wood, bough', diminutive *-išš-*, obviative *-iriw*; 'small boughs'.
- e) *e* See 2a.
- f) *mikkwa:skonik* II, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3', stem: *mikko-* 'blood', medial *-a:skw-* 'wood, solid', ending *-anik*; 'it is bloody'.
- g) *e ati* See 2a and 8b.
- h) *pa:pašta:skoc* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, reduplicated form, 3, stem *pašt-* 'step over', medial *-a:skw-* 'wood, solid', ending *-e*; 'he steps over'.

i) *aniheriw mištikošširiw* See 6a and 29d.

Suddenly, as he starts to walk, he would have seen small boughs that were bloody, as he starts to step over, these small boughs.

30. *A:š̄i itikopan "mikko-wa:pamašš̄i kata išinikka:tew ati ayerini:ska:ke" itikopan aniheriw mištikošš̄iriw e mikkwa:skonik.*

a) *a:š̄i itikopan* See 8a, 26e.

b) *mikko-* IN, in compound, 'blood'.

c) *-wa:pamašš̄i* TA, imperative, immediate, 2-1, stem *wa:pam-* 'see', ending *-ašš̄i*; 'look at me'. The compound is the name of a bush with red berries; 'look-at-my-blood'.

d) *kata* See 24b.

e) *išinikka:tew* II, independent, indicative neutral, 0, stem: *išinikka:te-* 'name so', ending *-w*; 'it is named so'.

f) *e ati* See 2a and 8b.

g) *ayerini:ska:ke* AI, conjunct, iterative, changed, 3, reduplicated form, stem: *iriniw*; 'whenever there will be men'.

h) *itikopan aniheriw* See 26e and 6a above.

i) *mištikošš̄iriw e mikkwa:skonik* See 29d, 2a and 29f.

Then it would have been said by him: "'Look-at-my-blood" it will be named so when there will begin to be men' it would have been said by him to these ones, the small boughs that were bloody.

31. *Kek mi:nawa:c, e ati pimottec, a:ši wa:pattam e pe-ayeko:terik ante o:mi:kiy e mana:skocittakk.*
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) <i>kek mi:nawa:c</i> | See 12a and 1b. |
| b) <i>e ati pimottec</i> | See 2a, 8b, and 29b. |
| c) <i>a:ši</i> | See 8a. |
| d) <i>wa:pattam</i> | TI, independent, indicative neutral, 3, stem: <i>wa:patt-</i> 'see it'; 'he sees it'. |
| e) <i>e pe-</i> | See 2a and 9g. |
| f) <i>ayeko:terik</i> | II, conjunct, indicative neutral, 0', reduplicated form, changed, stem: <i>ako:te-</i> 'hang', ending <i>-irik</i> ; 'it is hanged'. |
| g) <i>ante</i> | See 3g. |
| h) <i>o:mi:kiy</i> | IN, possessed, obviative (unmarked); 'his scabies'. |
| i) <i>e</i> | See 2a. |
| j) <i>mana:skocittakk</i> | TI, conjunct, indicative neutral, 3, root <i>man-</i> 'remove', medial <i>-a:skw-</i> 'wood, solid', TIIf <i>-acitt-</i> 'in relation to', ending <i>-akk</i> ; 'he removes it'. |

Suddenly, again, as he starts to walk, now he sees it that is hanged toward him, there, his scabies that is removed (by the boughs).

32. *A:š̄i mi:nawa:c itikopan' "mi:niš̄š̄" kataitwa:niwan e ati ayerini:ska:ke' itikopan aniheriw o:mi:kiy e ateko:terik.*

- a) *a:š̄i mi:nawa:c itikopan* See 8a, 1b, 26e.
 b) *mi:niš̄š̄* IN, singular; 'blueberries'.
 c) *kata* See 24b.
 d) *itwa:niwan* AI, independent, indicative neutral, indefinite, stem: *itwe-* 'say', ending *-niwan*; 'people says so'.
 e) *e ati ayerini:ska:ke* See 2a, 8b, 30g.
 f) *itikopan aniheriw* See 26e, 6a.
 g) *o:mi:kiy e ateko:terik* See 31h, 2a, 31f.

Then, again, it would have been said by him: "'blueberries" people will say so when there will begin to be men' it would have been said by him to these ones, his scabies that were hanging.

33. *Kek nete ati wa:pattamokopan mi:niš̄š̄iriw e ati pimottec.*

- a) *kek* See 12a.

- b) *nete* P; 'yonder'.
- c) *ati wa:pattamokopan* See 8b and 29c.
- d) *mi:nišširiw* IN, further obviative; 'blueberries'.
- e) *e ati pimottec* See 2a, 8b, 29b.

Suddenly, yonder, he would have begin to see them, the blueberries, as he starts walking.

34. *Eko ni e iši pepa:mi:ciwokopanen aniheriw mi:nišširiw, a:ši pireššišša pettawew e kitorici e itikoc: 'Wi:ssakeca:kw mi:ciw o:mi:kiy' e itec naha pireššišš e kitoc.*

- a) *eko ni e iši* See 3a, 3b, 2a, 3d.
- b) *pepa:mi:ciwokopanen* AI, conjunct, dubitative preterit, changed, 3, reduplicated form, stem: *papa:m-* 'along' AI *mi:ci-* 'eat', ending *-okopanen*; 'he would have been eating along'
- c) *aniheriw mi:nišširiw* See 6a and 33d.
- d) *a:ši* See 8a.
- e) *pireššišša* AN, obviative; 'a young bird'.
- f) *pettawew* TA, independent, indicative, direct form, 3-3', stem: *pettaw-* 'hear', ending *-ew*; 'he hears him'.
- g) *e* See 2a.

- h) *kitorici* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3'; stem: *kito-* 'send out sounds', ending *-irici*; 'he is singing'.
- i) *e* See 2a.
- j) *itikoc* TA, conjunct, indicative, unchanged, inverse form, 3'-3, stem *it-* 'say', ending *-ikoc*; 'he (the bird) tells him'.
- k) *Wi:ssakeca:kw* See 1a.
- l) *mi:ciw* AI, independent, indicative neutral, 3, stem: *mi:ci-* 'eat', ending *-w*; 'he eats' (notice the AI form instead of a TI verb).
- m) *o:mi:kiy e* See 31h and 2a.
- n) *itec* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *ite-* 'say', ending *-c*; 'he says'.
- o) *naha* Demonstrative pronoun, animate, proximate singular; 'this one'.
- p) *pireššišša* AN, 'young bird'.
- q) *e* See 2a.
- r) *kitoc* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *kito-* 'send out sounds', ending *-c*; 'he is singing'.

Then, as he would have been eating along so these ones, the blue-berries, now he hears a young bird that is singing and saying: 'Wissakecakw is eating his scabies' as he says, this one, the young bird while singing.

35. *Kek kiskerittam eko ni e iši po:nitta:c e mi:cikk aniheriw e iterittakk 'nimi:kiy ni ka: mi:ciya:n'.*
- a) *kek kiskerittam* See 12a; 24c.
- b) *eko ni e iši* See 3a, 3b, 2a, 3d.
- c) *po:nitta:c* AI2, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *po:nitta:-* 'cease activity', ending *-c*; 'he stops it'.
- d) *e* See 2a.
- e) *mi:cikk* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *mi:ci-* 'eat', ending *ikk*; 'he eats' (notice the AI verb).
- f) *aniheriw e* See 6a and 2a.
- g) *iterittakk* TI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *iteritt-* 'think so', ending *-akk*; 'he thinks so of it'.
- h) *nimi:kiy* IN, possessed, inanimate, 1; 'my scabies'.
- j) *ka:* See 1c.
- k) *mi:ciya:n* AI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 1, stem: *mi:ci-*, ending *-ya:n*; 'I am eating'.

Suddenly, he knows it, then he stops eating these ones, he thinks 'it is my scabies that I am eating'.

36. *Ēko ni e iṣi mi:nawa:c ma:ca:kopanen kiya:pae ca: e pimottec.*

- a) *eko ni e iṣi mi:nawa:c* See 3a, 3b, 2a, 3d and 1b.
 b) *ma:ca:kopanen kiya:pae* See 28b and 13b.
 c) *ca: e pimottec* See 25d, 2a, 29b.

Then again he would have left so, again, it is said he is walking along.

37. *Kek meka: nete wa:pattamokopan e miṣta miccenik mi:niṣṣiriw.*

- a) *kek meka: nete* See 12a, 26b, 33b.
 b) *wa:pattamokopan e miṣta* See 29c, 2a, 2d.
 c) *miccenik* II, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 0', stem: *miccen-*'much' ending *-k*; 'it is much'.
 d) *mi:niṣṣiriw* See 33d.

Suddenly, then, yonder, he would have seen it, that they were numerous, the blueberries.

38. *Moštenam kicci mi:cikk.*

- a) *moštenam* TI, independent, indicative neutral, 3,
stem: *mošten-* 'have the taste of it', end-
ing *-am*; 'he has the taste of it'
- b) *kicci mi:cikk* See 6d, 35e.

He has the taste of it to eat.

39. *Eko ni e iši mi:ciwokopanen kiya:pac aniheriw mi:nišširiw.*

- a) *eko ni e iši* See 3a, 3b, 2a, 3d.
- b) *mi:ciwokopanen* See 34b.
- c) *kiya:pac aniheriw mi:nišširiw* See 13b, 6a, 33d.

Then he would have eaten so again these ones, the blueberries.

40. *Teššikoc mi:nawa:c kitoriwa piresšišša e itikoc: 'Wi:ssakeca:kw mi:ciw
o:mi:kiy' e itikoc anihi piresšišša.*

- a) *teššikoc* P; 'immediately'.
- b) *mi:nawa:c* See 1b.
- c) *kitoriwa* AI, independent, indicative neutral, 3',
stem: *kito-* 'send out sounds', ending
-iriwa; 'he sings'.

- d) *pireššišša e itikoc* See 34e, 2a, 34j.
 e) *Wi:ssakeca:kw mi:c iw o:mi:kiy* See 1a, 341, 31h.
 f) *e itikoc anihi pireššišša* See 2a, 34j, 3k, 34e.

Immediately, again, he sings the young bird that says 'Wissakecakw is eating his scabies' that it is said by this one, the young bird.

41. *Eko ni e iši piyo:nitta:kopanen e mi:cikk aniheriw mi:nišširiw, e kiskerittakk e mi:cikk 'nimi:kiy ka: mi:ciya:n' e iterittakk a:ši e ki: iteč 'mi:nišš kata itwa:niwan e ati ayerini:ska:ke' e ki: itec.*
- a) *eko ni e iši* See 3a, 3b, 2a, 3d.
 b) *piyo:nitta:kopanen* AI2, conjunct, dubitative preterit, unchanged, 3, stem: *po:nitta:-* 'cease activity', ending *-okopanen*; 'he would have stopped'.
 c) *e mi:cikk aniheriw mi:nišširiw* See 2a, 35e, 6a, 33d.
 d) *e* See 2a.
 e) *kiskerittakk* TI, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *kiskeritt-* 'know', ending *-akk*; 'he knows it'.
 f) *e mi:cikk* See 2a, 35e.
 g) *nimi:kiy ka: mi:ciya:n* See 35h, 1c, 35k.
 h) *e iterittakk a:ši e ki:* See 2a, 35g, 8a, 2a, 1e.

- i) *itec mi:nišš kata* See 34n, 32b, 24b.
 j) *itwa:niwan e ati ayeriniska:ke* See 32d, 2a, 8b, 30g.

Then he would have stopped it so that he eats these ones, the blueberries, he knows it waht he is eating 'my scabies that I am eating' he thinks so of it now because he said 'blueberries, people will say when there will begin to have men' that he said.

42. *O:mi:kiy e wa:pattakk e ayeko:teriki mištikoššikk. Ekoni.*

- a) *o:mi:kiy e* See 31h, 2a.
 b) *wa:pattakk* II, conjunct, indicative neutral, unchanged, 3, stem: *wa:patt-* 'see it', ending *-akk*; 'he sees it'.
 c) *e* See 2a.
 d) *ayeko:teriki* II, conjunct, indicative neutral, changed, 0'p, reduplicated form, stem: *ako:te-* 'hang', ending *-iriki*; 'it is hanging'.
 e) *mištikoššikk* IN, locative form, diminutive, stem: *mištikw*; 'on the little boughs'.
 f) *ekoni* P; 'it's over, finished'.

Appendix B: Notes

Chapter 1: Introduction.

1. (no 1.1, p. 4) Tests of intelligibility still await the scholars.

It would seem that the old people will understand much more Algonkin and Montagnais than the younger generation does. Clermont (1977, p. 23) reports that many Indians from Weymontachie use prayer books written in Sauteux and in Algonkin. '... il est intéressant de noter d'une part que les Indiens actuels de Weymontachie utilisent couramment à la fois des livres de prières écrits en Sauteux, en algonquin et en 'cri de la Haute-Mauricie' avec la même facilité et, d'autre part, que la plupart des vieux Indiens de Weymontachie peuvent facilement entretenir la conversation avec les Montagnais du Lac St-Jean, les Algonquins de Maniwaki ou les Cris du Lac Mistassini'. (Clermont 1977, p. 23).

2. (no 1.1, p. 4) Other erroneous classifications are mentioned by Michelson (1939, footnote no 3).

Chapter 4: Verb Inflection.

1. (no 4.1, p.29) On 'the syntactic and semantic properties implied by the label 'transitivity'', see Wolfart 1973, no 5.1, p. 38, and 4.2.01 below.
2. (no 4.1, p. 30) The complex problem of predicting the co-occurrences of finals and verb bases, either by marking the verbs in the lexicon or by the use of selectional restrictions, is somewhat beyond the scope of this grammar, and is still to be worked out.
3. (no 4.1.01,p. 31) Wolfart (1973, p. 41-44) convincingly argues for a clear opposition, within the conjunct order, between the indicative and the subjunctive modes together on the one hand, and the dubitative mode, on the other. This leads him to set up a 'sub-order' category.
4. (no 4.1.01, p. 31) For the rationale of the following classification, see Ellis 1961, p. 119-124; for the nomenclature, see Ellis 1971, p. 81, footnote no 4.

5. (no 4.1.02, p. 33) The loss of the third person obviative endings /*eme:w*/ and /*eme:wak*/ seems to be quite recent. These forms are reported to be 'understandable' but, in fact, never used. It should be noticed that these endings are found only in the direct forms of the third person sets in James Bay Cree (Ellis 1971, p. 88-93), and that there is no corresponding forms for 3 and 3p objects in the inverse paradigms (see 4.4.41 D).
6. (no 4.4.01, p. 47) The TA themes are here defined as 'direction markers' (following Wolfart 1973, no 5.62, p. 53), without any consideration of the person sets. And since there is only two directions, so-called direct and inverse, there are only two themes. Traditionally, however, it is customary to present, both at the same time, the themes and the person sets, the latter being subdivided into four sets (Bloomfield 1946, no 36, p. 98), grouped two by two, thence, four themes: theme 1, direct, and theme 2, inverse, whenever a third person (proximate or obviative) was involved; theme 3, direct, and theme 4, inverse, with first and second persons (Goddard 1967, no 1.5, p. 67).
7. (no 4.6.02, p. 98) Wolfart (1973, no 5.813, p. 60-61) assumes, quite convincingly 'that the independent order paradigm (of the relational forms) is modeled on the TA paradigm'. Hence, the relational endings

do not pertain to inflection since, when added to a TI stem, they display two mutually exclusive theme signs (see 4.7.01). Wolfart also noticed that the relational forms are not subject to further derivation.

8. (no 4.7.01, p. 105) The diminutive suffix is reported to be found after the theme sign in the direct forms of the third and non-third person sets, and in the inverse forms of the you-and-me sets; it occurs before the theme signs in the inverse forms of the third and non-third person sets, and in the direct forms of the you-and-me paradigms (Wolfart 1973, no 5.822, p. 61; Lacombe, p. 125-126).

9. (no 4.7.03, l. 107) In Plains Cree, the TA inverse paradigms show forms with the theme sign /*eri*/, thus restricting the occurrence of /*em*/ to the direct forms only, that is, when the third person obviative is the goal of the verb (Wolfart 1973, p. 41-42, 56). Forms with the theme sign /*eri*/ instead of /*em*/ are reported to be found in the n-dialect, north of Albany, and among some Moose Cree speakers (Ellis, 1971, p. 85).

10. (4.7.39, p. 123) At Manouane, children frequently use the ending

/a:hk/ in lieu of */akiht/* in the TA direct forms inflected for conjunct. They are always asked to use the ending */akiht/*. At Obedjiwan, the ending */a:hk/* is also frequent in adult speech and often replaces */akiht/*.

11. (no 4.7.56, p. 130) In Ojibwa, the third person ending *-kw-* is also found in the independent order (Bloomfield 1958, no 7.8, p. 45).
12. (no 4.7.62, P. 132) This characteristics is also found in James Bay Cree (Ellis 1971, p. 87-94) and in Ojibwa (Bloomfield 1958, p. 26-27).

Chapter 12: Phonology.

1. (no 12.5, p. 296) That this double distinction is related to the fact that almost all the Indians of the last generation are bilingual (Atikamekw-French) is rather difficult to demonstrate (although probably not completely irrelevant to this state of things), and much beyond the scope of this grammar. It should be noticed that these contrasts have already been observed by missionaries. Faries, for instance, reports in his preface of the Watkins dictionary that 'the aspirate (before consonants) is not uniformly observed. In some localities, it will be found that people aspirate their words much more than others of other

localities. It may be found more among the Plain Crees than among the Swampy or Hudson Bay Crees'. This last remark is particularly interesting in terms of areal linguistics.

Sherzer (1973, p. 774-78) identifies the one stop series system as a central areal trait of the Plains, and the voiced stop series as a central areal trait of the Prairies. Similar observation can be done for the *s/š* opposition (see 12.5.02).

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Atikamekw - English Lexicon

This lexicon is the first to appear on the Atikamekw language. It represents research work carried out over four years by a whole team of Atikamekw Indians, from Manouane, Weymontachie and Obedjiwan, to whom I am deeply in debt.

The Atikamekw-English lexicon contains approximately five thousands lexical items. It is useless to say that it is not a complete dictionary of the Atikamekw language. Choices have been made, according to different criteria. Some reflect my personal linguistic interest, others meet the general requirements of any bilingual lexicon, that is, to provide convenient and reliable translations of unit words used in the every day life.

The processes of word formation are abundantly illustrated in this lexicon. The first type of derivation, by which medials and finals are added to roots (primary derivation) and to stems (secondary derivation), is shown by the listing of different lexical items based on a same root. For instance, from the root *ki:šk-* 'to cut, sever' is derived a whole

list of primary and secondary stems.

The second type of derivation, called 'deverbal' by Bloomfield, is shown in the lexicon by the two different listings that are sometimes given for a common gloss. The first one shows the unit word considered to be the base of derivation, the second is the deverbal morpheme, medial or final, with its corresponding morphological class. See, for instance, the two different listings of the transitive animate verb *a:pacih-* and of the corresponding deverbal final *-a:pacih-*.

The lexicon tends to reflect, up to a certain point, the every day vocabulary of the Atikamekw Indians. That is why many place names, french and english borrowings, and words of the child language have been inserted here. These words are easily retraceable in the lexicon by using the table under the headings: Borrowings, Child language, and Place names.

Dialectal differences are sometimes found in certain words. These are marked by the following abbreviations, under the appropriate entry: (M) Manouane, (W) Weymontachie, and (O) Obedjiwan.

The Atikamekw-English lexicon is organized into three entries: the Atikamekw lexical items, the morpheme class to which an item belongs, and an English translation. The transcription system used in this lexicon conforms to normal usage among Algonquianists.

Words are presented in alphabetical order. Long vowels precede short vowels, and geminate consonants are treated as two consonants; therefore, *-ca-* precedes *-cc-* and *-ko-* follows *-kk-*. The following sequence is used:

a:, *a*, *e*, *ce*, *e*, *h*, *i:*, *i*, *k*, *kk*, *m*, *n*,
o:, *o*, *p*, *pp*, *r*, *s*, *ss*, *š*, *šš*, *t*, *tt*, *w*, *y*

Transitive verbs and animate intransitive verbs appear at the third person singular of the indicative mode of the independent order, without their inflectional endings. These endings are replaced by a dash in the lexicon. E.g.,

<i>ci:m-</i>	TA	To canoe
<i>i:kkahipe-</i>	AI	To bail out liquid

Roots and preverbs are also followed by a dash. E.g.,

<i>ki:s-</i>	R	Complete
<i>ki:-</i>	P	Past, completed

Medials and finals always appear preceded and followed by a dash. E.g.,

<i>-m-</i>	TAF	By mouth, by speech
<i>-pwa:m-</i>	M	Thigh

For reasons of commodity, some transitive and intransitive verbs appear with part of their finals between brackets. This occurs when the transitive finals differ only by *-w-* or by *-aw-* (e.g., *-ahw-* and *-ah-*

'by tool, by instrument'). The word

<i>ma:cetišah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To send him, it, by mail
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is a short way of writing the two following verbs:

<i>ma:cetišah-</i>	TI	To send it by mail
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<i>ma:cetišahw-</i>	TA	To send him by mail
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With transitive verbs, it is the transitive animate final that is partly bracketed. When the transitive finals show two completely different forms, the transitive animate and inanimate verbs are listed separately in the lexicon.

The same bracketing is also applied to inanimate verbs. The word

<i>ma:cepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To cart, convey in vehicle
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is a short way of writing the two following verbs:

<i>ma:cepari-</i>	AI	To cart, convey in vehicle
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<i>ma:ceparin</i>	II	To cart, convey in vehicle
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With intransitive verbs, it is the inanimate intransitive final that is partly bracketed. Intransitive verbs with completely different sets of finals are listed separately.

The Atikamekw lexical items are determined as to the morphological class to which they belong. Exceptions are the locative forms which are simply given as locative, thus ignoring the morpheme class of the stem from which they are derived. The following abbreviations have been used:

TA	Transitive Animate verb
TI	Transitive Inanimate verb
AI	Animate Intransitive verb
AI2	Animate Intransitive verb of class 2
II	Inanimate Intransitive verb
AN	Animate Noun
IN	Inanimate Noun
N	Noun
P	Particle
Pr	Pronoun
R	Root
M	Medial
L	Locative form
d.	dependent (always followed by AN or IN)
f	final (always preceded by the abbreviation of a morphological class: e.g., Nf, TAf, AIIf, etc.)
(M)	Manouane
(W)	Weymontachie
(O)	Obedjiwan

Each entry contains an approximate English translation. Some finals have no readily statable meaning. Following Bloomfield, the word 'abstract' is used. This simply indicates the word class of a stem and should

not be considered as a ~~tra~~^{ns}lation of the final.

In addition to the Atikamekw-English lexicon, is provided a table of English glosses that simply indicates the pages where a gloss is used. I have found this table an invaluable research tool, and I hope it proves as useful to other linguists.

a:

<i>-a:-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>-a:-</i>	AIf	Go
<i>-a:-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>a:</i>	P	Interrogative particle
<i>a:cci-</i>	R	Move
<i>a:cci-</i>	AI	To move, change place (reduplication <i>ay-</i>)
<i>a:ccih-</i>	TA	To make s.o. move, change one's clothes
<i>a:ccika:pawi-</i>	AI	To move, change place, standing up
<i>a:ccikka:tepit-</i>	TA	To move s.o.'s leg roughly
<i>a:ccikwa:škotti-</i>	AI	To move jumping, jump from one place to another
<i>a:ccipaki:wa:ne-</i>	AI	To change one's shirt
<i>a:ccipari-</i>	AI, II	To move, change place, give a jump, in vehicle
<i>a:ccipit-</i>	TA, TI	To move s.o., sth., fast
<i>a:ccipitekka:te-</i>	AI	To move s.o.'s leg roughly
<i>a:ccipitonen-</i>	TA	To move s.o.'s arm by hand
<i>a:ccisi:kin-</i>	TI	To pour liquid into another container
<i>a:cciskwen-</i>	TA	To move s.o.'s head by hand

<i>a:cciššim-</i>	TA	To move s.o. lying down
<i>a:ccišk-</i>	TI	To change clothes
<i>a:cciška:-</i>	AI	To cross a street, change one's way
<i>a:cciššin-</i>	AI	To move, change place, lying down
<i>a:ccitta:-</i>	AI, P	To move, change
<i>a:ccittita:-</i>	AI2	To place sth. somewhere else
<i>a:cciwiipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To limp
<i>a:cciwiška:-</i>	AI	To limp walking
<i>-a:cikan-</i>	Nf	Instrument
<i>-a:cim-</i>	TAf	Narrate
<i>-a:cimo-</i>	AIf	Narrate
<i>-a:citt-</i>	TIf	Narrate
<i>-a:ciwan-</i>	Pf	Stream
<i>a:ha:ssi:w</i>	AN	Crow
<i>a:ha:škoc</i>	P	Each one in his turn, alternatively
<i>a:ha:tew</i>	AN	Crow
<i>a:ha:weššišš</i>	AN	Ruddy duck
<i>-a:kan-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>a:ka:šeh-</i>	TA	To employ s.o., make use of s.o.'s services (from french: engager)
<i>a:kawa:štea:k</i>	P	In the shade, in a shelter
<i>a:kawa:šteho-</i>	AI	To cast a shadow for oneself

<i>a:kawa:stehon</i>	IN	Shelter, lamp-shade, eye shade, peak (of cap)
<i>a:kawa:steššimoro-</i>	AI	To take cover, take shelter
<i>a:kawa:steššin</i>	AI	To cast a shadow
<i>a:kawa:stettin</i>	II	To cast a shadow
<i>a:kawekkah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cover s.o., sth., hide, with cloth, pull down the blind, draw the curtains
<i>a:kawekkahikan</i>	IN	Curtain, drape
<i>a:kawekkahikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Wooden curtain pole
<i>a:kawekkahikanekin</i>	IN	Curtain material
<i>a:kawekkipicike-</i>	AI	To pull down the blind, draw the curtain, cover by pulling
<i>a:kawekkipit-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, down, draw, cover by pull- ing
<i>-a:ke-</i>	AIf	Inanimate indefinite (implied object)
<i>a:kima:skw</i>	AN	Ash tree
<i>a:kkikw</i>	AN	Seal
<i>a:kkikwa:n</i>	AN	Seal-skin
<i>a:kkitem-</i>	TA	To let go one's hold (with teeth)
<i>a:kkitepari-</i>	AI	To feel squeamish, sick
<i>a:kkitett-</i>	TI	To let go one's hold (with teeth)
<i>a:kkoh-</i>	TA	To hurt s.o., make s.o. sick, torture
<i>a:kkohotiso-</i>	AI	To hurt oneself

<i>a:kkosa:pi-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's eyes
<i>a:kkosa:pite-</i>	AI	To have a toothache
<i>a:kkosa:wikane-</i>	AI	To have a backache
<i>a:kkosi-</i>	AI	To be sick, menstruate
<i>a:kkosica:pi-</i>	AI	To have a bad eyesight, have pain in one's eyes
<i>a:kkosicicce-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's hand
<i>a:kkosikitikwe-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's knee
<i>a:kkosikka:n</i>	AN	Sick person, invalid
<i>a:kkosikka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be sick
<i>a:kkosikka:te-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's leg
<i>a:kkosikkwe-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's neck
<i>a:kkosikottoškwe-</i>	AI	To have a sore throat
<i>a:kkosimissite-</i>	AI	To have a stomach ache
<i>a:kkosimissiteh-</i>	TA	To cause him a stomach ache
<i>a:kkosipitone-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's arm
<i>a:kkosipwa:me-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's thigh
<i>a:kkosira:ne-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's calf of leg
<i>a:kkosisite-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's foot
<i>a:kkosiskone-</i>	AI	To have a liver disease
<i>a:kkositehe-</i>	AI	To feel squeamish, sick
<i>a:kkositiriye-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's shoulder-blade

<i>a:kkositto:ke-</i>	AI	To have a earache
<i>a:kkosiwa:tisi-</i>	AI	To be always sick, be sick very often
<i>a:kkosiwikamikw</i>	IN	Hospital
<i>a:kkosiwin</i>	IN	Sickness
<i>a:kkosiškašiyē-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's nail
<i>a:kkosišo:kane-</i>	AI	To have pain in one's hip
<i>a:kkosištikwa:ne-</i>	AI	To have a headache
<i>-a:kon-</i>	M	Snow
<i>-a:kosi-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>-a:kw-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-a:kwan-, -a:kon-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>a:maciwe-</i>	AI	To climb, go up, push up, lift up
<i>a:maciwen-</i>	TA, TI	To climb him, it, go, push towards the top by hand
<i>a:maciwepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To climb, go up, lift up, mechanically
<i>a:paciwepatta:-</i>	AI2	To climb it running
<i>a:maciwepit-</i>	TA, TI	To lift s.o., sth., by pulling
<i>a:maciweskanawe-</i>	AI	Trail, tracks, that go up, towards the top
<i>a:maciwetta:-</i>	AI2	To make sth. go up
<i>a:maciweya:w</i>	II	To go up
<i>a:mi-</i>	AI	To spawn
<i>a:mi</i>	P	Almost

<i>a:mipit-</i>	TA, TI	To let s.o., sth., fall suddenly
<i>a:mirikka:na:nikk</i>	L	Name of a lake near Manouane (where fishes spawn)
<i>a:mirikke-</i>	AI	To fish where fishes spawn
<i>a:mo:w</i>	AN	Bee
<i>a:mo:-namina:ss</i>	IN	Honey (from french: la mélasse)
<i>a:motekwa:škotti-</i>	AI	To jump down
<i>a:motekwa:mi-</i>	AI	To fall off one's bed while sleeping
<i>a:moten-</i>	TA, TI	To remove, make him, it, fall, by hand
<i>a:motepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To fall down
<i>a:moteššim-</i>	TA	To make s.o. fall (from a running vehicle)
<i>a:moteššin-</i>	AI	To fall down (from a running vehicle)
<i>a:motewepah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To make s.o., sth., fall by throwing down
<i>a:motewepahotiso-</i>	AI	To fall by throwing oneself on sth., sink
<i>-a:n-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-a:n-</i>	M	Opening, hole
<i>-a:nak-</i>	M	Island
<i>-a:naka:-</i>	IIf	Island
<i>a:nakkama:ni:ya:py</i>	IN	Suspenders
<i>a:nawerim-</i>	TA	To despise s.o., hold s.o. in contempt, dissuade s.o.
<i>a:nawericcike-</i>	AI	To despise, blame

<i>a:naweritt-</i>	TI	To despise sth., hold sth. in contempt, dissuade
<i>a:naweritta:kon</i>	II	To be an object of pity, deserve blame, feel useless
<i>a:naweritta:køi-</i>	AI	To be an object of pity, deserve blame, feel useless
<i>a:nawerittamih-</i>	TA	To dissuade s.o. to do sth.
<i>a:nawett-</i>	TI	To doubt of sth., disbelieve what is heard
<i>a:nawettaw-</i>	TA	To doubt of s.o., disbelieve what s.o. says
<i>a:niskeh-</i>	TA	To pass on sth. to s.o., convey sth. to s.o.
<i>a:niskoh-</i>	TA	To lengthen him by joining him to another
<i>a:niskopiso-</i>	AI	To be attached to s.o., be tied together
<i>a:niskoššin-</i>	AI	To be attached, tied, joined
<i>a:niskopit-</i>	TA, TI	To attach s.o., sth.,
<i>a:niskopite-</i>	AI	To be attached, tied
<i>a:niskota:pa:n</i>	IN	Knot for hauling
<i>a:niskota:pa:te-</i>	AI	To attach, tie, for hauling
<i>a:niskota:pe-</i>	AI	To tie, make a knot, for hauling
<i>a:niskott-</i>	TI	To lengthen it by joining it to another
<i>a:niskottin</i>	II	To be attached, tied, joined
<i>a:niskwa:pi:ka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To attach, tie, with a rope
<i>a:niskwa:pi:ka:tew</i>	II	To be attached, tied, with a rope

<i>a:niskwa:pi:ke-</i>	AI	To attach, tie, fasten with a rope
<i>-a:p-</i>	M	Eye, white, smoke
<i>-a:pa:w-</i>	M	Flood, rinse
<i>a:pacih-</i>	TA	To use him, be useful to him
<i>-a:pacih-</i>	TAf	Use
<i>a:pacihwe-</i>	AI	To use, be useful
<i>a:pacitta:-</i>	AI2	To use it, be useful to it
<i>-a:pacitta:-</i>	AI2f	Use
<i>a:pah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To untie, unknot, unscrew, him, it, by tool
<i>a:pahama:ke-</i>	AI	To untie, unknot, unscrew
<i>a:pahamaw-</i>	TA	To untie, unknot, unscrew for s.o.
<i>a:pahikan</i>	IN	Screwdriver
<i>a:pahike-</i>	AI	To untie, unknot, unscrew
<i>-a:pam-</i>	TAf	See, look
<i>-a:pan-</i>	IIf	Dawn
<i>a:para:pam-</i>	TA	To look at s.o. out of the corner of one's eye
<i>a:para:pamiwe-</i>	AI	To look out of the corner of one's eye
<i>a:para:patt-</i>	TI	To look at sth. out of the corner of one's eye
<i>a:para:pi-</i>	AI	To look askance
<i>-a:pat-</i>	M	Utility

<i>a:patan</i>	II	To be used, useful
<i>a:patisi-</i>	AI	To be used, useful
<i>-a:patt-</i>	TIIf	See, look
<i>-a:patte-</i>	IIIf	Smoked
<i>-a:pe-</i>	M	Male
<i>-a:pew-</i>	Nf	Male
<i>-a:pi:k-</i>	M	String, rope
<i>a:pi:kom-</i>	TA	To untie, unknot, s.o. with one's teeth
<i>a:pi:kon-</i>	TA, TI	To untie, unknot, s.o., sth., by hand
<i>a:pi:konike-</i>	AI	To untie, unknot, by hand
<i>a:pi:kopit-</i>	TA, TI	To untie, unknot, s.o., sth., roughly
<i>a:pi:kott-</i>	TI	To untie, unknot, sth. with one's teeth
<i>-a:pi-</i>	AIIf	See, look
<i>a:picci-</i>	P	Continually, steadily
<i>a:piccikkošši-</i>	AI	To be continually sleeping, be always in bed
<i>a:piccikwa:ne-</i>	AI	To roll, turn a somersault
<i>a:piccikwa:neh-</i>	TA	To cause s.o. to roll, turn a somersault
<i>a:piccipa:-</i>	AI	To restore to life
<i>a:picciššim-</i>	TA	To let him fall and kill him
<i>a:picciššin-</i>	AI	To fall and die
<i>-a:pina:n-</i>	Nf	White

<i>-a:pisk-</i>	M, Pf	Stone, metal
<i>-a:piska:-</i>	IIf	Stone, metal
<i>-a:piskw-</i>	Nf	Stone, metal
<i>-a:pis-</i>	TIf	Smoked
<i>-a:pisw-</i>	TAF	Smoked
<i>-a:pit-</i>	M	Tooth
<i>-a:pite-</i>	AIf	Tooth
<i>a:pitta:pi-</i>	AI	To have a black eye
<i>a:pittaw</i>	P	Half
<i>a:pittawiki:-</i>	AI	Half moon (be half brown)
<i>a:pittaki:šika:w</i>	II	Noon
<i>a:pittatipiska:w</i>	II	Midnight
<i>a:pittope-</i>	AI	To be half-way full of liquid
<i>a:pittopit-</i>	TA, TI	To tear him, it, asunder
<i>a:pittoškin-</i>	TA, TI	To fill him, it, up, half-way
<i>-a:po:w-</i>	Nf	Liquid
<i>a:pocipite-</i>	AI	To turn inside out roughly
<i>a:pokošišš</i>	AN	Mouse
<i>a:pokwa:ra:cišš</i>	AN	Bat
<i>a:pot-</i>	R	To turn inside out
<i>a:potin-</i>	TA, TI	To turn him, it, inside out, by hand
<i>-a:pw-</i>	M	Water, liquid

<i>-a:py-</i>	Nf	String, rope
<i>-a:rikkw-</i>	M	Hair
<i>a:rīman</i>	II	To be difficult, uneasy, intricate
<i>a:rimerim-</i>	TA	To exasperate, irritate, s.o.
<i>a:rimeritt-</i>	TI	To exasperate, irritate, sth.
<i>a:rīmih-</i>	TA	To make it difficult, uneasy, intricate to s.o.
<i>a:rīmihīwe-</i>	TA	To make difficult, uneasy, intricate to people
<i>a:rīmikke-</i>	AI	To have much work
<i>a:rīmina:kon</i>	II	To seem impossible to do
<i>a:rīminikka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To give him, it, a hard name
<i>a:rīmisi-</i>	AI	To be difficult, uneasy, intricate
<i>a:rīmisiwin</i>	IN	Difficulty
<i>a:rīmo-</i>	AI	To sneeze
<i>a:rīmoh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. sneeze
<i>-a:ro-</i>	M	Tail
<i>-a:row-</i>	Nf	Tail
<i>a:rokw</i>	AN	Starling
<i>a:siya:n</i>	AN	Pamper, underwear, diaper
<i>-a:siya:n-</i>	Nf	Breeches
<i>-a:sk-</i>	M	Underwood, plant

<i>-a:ska:-</i>	IIf	Underwood, plant
<i>a:ska:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To lean him, it, against sth. by tool
<i>a:skawi:n</i>	P	Sometimes, from time to time, one by one
<i>a:skawi:skata</i>	P	Sometimes, from time to time
<i>-a:skoh-</i>	TIIf	By stick
<i>-a:skohw-</i>	TAF	By stick
<i>a:skoššim-</i>	TA	To lean him against sth.
<i>a:skoššimo-</i>	AI	To lean oneself against sth.
<i>a:skoššin-</i>	AI	To lean against sth.
<i>a:skoštah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To place, set, put, him, it, in place
<i>a:skoštataw-</i>	TA	To place, set, put, him in place
<i>-a:skw-</i>	M, Nf	Wood, solid
<i>-a:ss-</i>	TIIf	By heat
<i>-a:sso-</i>	AIf	By heat
<i>-a:sso-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>-a:ssw-</i>		(postradical extension); five
<i>-a:ssw-</i>	TAF	By heat
<i>a:šaw-, a:šo-</i>	R	To cross
<i>a:šawa:na:nikk</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where one crosses)
<i>a:šawa:taka:-</i>	AI	To swim across
<i>a:šawa:taka:si-</i>	AI	To swim across

<i>a:šawa:ttawi:-</i>	AI	To cross on wooden surface, on board
<i>a:šeriw</i>	AN	Angel (from english: angel)
<i>a:ši</i>	P	Ready, finished, now, o.k.
<i>a:šikicipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To fall down, turn upside down
<i>a:šikicipakiššin-</i>	AI	To fall, be upside down
<i>a:šikicipakittin</i>	II	To fall, be upside down
<i>a:šikiciparih-</i>	TA	To make him topple over, turn upside down
<i>a:šikiciparitta:-</i>	AI2	To make it topple over, turn upside down
<i>a:šikicipit-</i>	TA, TI	To make him, it, fall upside down
<i>a:šikiciššin-</i>	TA	To lay, turn, him, upside down
<i>a:šikiciššin-</i>	AI	To place, turn, upside down
<i>a:šikicištikwa:ne-</i>	AI	To turn one's head back
<i>a:šikicipakiššin-</i>	TA	To drop, turn, throw, him, down, upside down
<i>a:šikicipakiššin-</i>	AI	To fall down on one's back, drop, throw down, turn upside down
<i>a:šikicipakitin-</i>	TA, TI	To turn him, it, upside down, knock, set, drop, him, it, down, by hand
<i>a:šikicipakittin</i>	II	To be fallen on it's back, be turned upside down
<i>a:šikicipakittita:-</i>	AI2	To drop, turn, throw, it, down, upside down

<i>a:šikicittin</i>	II	To be placed, turned, upside down
<i>a:šikicittita:-</i>	AI2	To drop, turn, throw, it, down, upside down
<i>a:šikiciwepah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To turn him, it, upside down, throwing by tool
<i>a:šikiciwepin-</i>	TA, TI	To turn him, it, upside down, throwing by hand
<i>a:šikiciwepišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To turn him, it, upside down, throwing by foot
<i>a:šikita:piskin-</i>	TA, TI	To turn him, it, upside down (stone-like object) by hand
<i>a:šikitako:cin-</i>	AI	To hook, hang, upside down
<i>a:šikitako:tew</i>	II	To be hooked, hanged, upside down
<i>a:šikitakoccin-</i>	AI	To float on one's back
<i>a:šikitakottin</i>	II	To float upside down
<i>a:šikitin-</i>	TA, TI	To turn, tip over, topple over, him, it, by hand
<i>a:šikito:ttane-</i>	AI	To strain one's foot
<i>a:šikoc</i>	P	Now, already
<i>a:šiteccike-</i>	AI	To take a lead over by eating
<i>a:šitem-</i>	TA	To contradict, dispute, him, debate with him, retort, answer back to him

<i>a:šitemiwe-</i>	AI	To contradict, dispute, debate, with people
<i>a:šitemo-</i>	AI	To contradict oneself
<i>a:šiteška:-</i>	AI	To take a lead over by walking
<i>a:šitešk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To take a lead over s.o., sth., by foot
<i>a:šitewe-</i>	AI	To contradict, dispute, debate, retort, answer back
<i>-a:šitt-</i>	Nf	Fir
<i>-a:ška:-</i>	IIf	Wave
<i>a:ško:štah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To place, set, him, it, by instrument
<i>a:škocipo:si-</i>	AI	To move, transfer, from one vehicle to another
<i>a:škocipo:sih-</i>	TA	To make s.o. transfer
<i>a:škocipo:sitta:-</i>	AI2	To make sth. transfer
<i>a:škocipo:sitta:sso-</i>	AI	To move one's belongings, transfer them
<i>a:škocisi:kin-</i>	TI	To pour liquid into another container
<i>a:šo:kama:pi:kepicikan</i>	IN	Barge, lighter
<i>a:šo:kamepari-</i>	AI	To cross a stretch of water in vehicle
<i>a:šo:kamepicikan</i>	IN	Anything (canoe, barge, boat) that crosses a stretch of water
<i>a:šoh-</i>	TI	To cross in canoe
<i>a:šoha:cikan</i>	IN	Ferry-boat

<i>a:šoka:sko-</i>	AI	To cross on solid surface, on ice
<i>a:šoka:skopari-</i>	AI	To cross on solid surface, on ice, by vehicle
<i>a:šoka:skopatta:-</i>	AI	To cross on solid surface, on ice, by running
<i>a:šokan</i>	AN	Bridge, pier, wharf
<i>a:šokane-</i>	AI	To cross a bridge
<i>a:šokanikka:ke-</i>	AI	To make a bridge for people
<i>a:šokanikka:tiso-</i>	AI	To make a bridge for oneself
<i>a:šokanikkatt-</i>	TI	To make a bridge for sth.
<i>a:šokanikkaw-</i>	TA	To make a bridge for s.o.
<i>a:šokanikke-</i>	AI	To make a bridge
<i>a:šokaniškišš</i>	IN	Old bridge
<i>a:šoke-</i>	AI	To cross over
<i>a:šokeka:pawi-</i>	AI	To make a bridge with one's leg, standing up
<i>a:šokepatta:-</i>	AI	To cross over running
<i>a:šoketa:ccimo-</i>	AI	To cross by crawling
<i>a:šoskanawe-</i>	AI	To cross the street, a road, a path
<i>a:ššimwa:kw</i>	AN	Black-throated diver, osprey
<i>a:ššotapi-</i>	AI	To sit on sth.
<i>a:ššotaštew</i>	II	To be set, placed, on sth.

<i>-a:št-</i>	M	Light
<i>a:štamikk</i>	P, L	Near, close to, on this side
<i>a:štawa:pwacikeriniw</i>	AN	Fireman
<i>a:štawa:pwar-</i>	TA	To extinguish him with water
<i>a:štawa:pwata:-</i>	AI2	To extinguish it with water
<i>a:štawe-</i>	AI	To go out, put out (fire, light)
<i>a:štaweh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To extinguish him, it, by tool
<i>a:štawehika:niwan</i>	II	People, one extinguishes
<i>a:štawen-</i>	TA, TI	To put out (fire, light), turn him, it, off by hand
<i>a:štawepa:ššitan</i>	II	To be extinguished by wind, be blown out
<i>a:štawepa:ššitata:-</i>	AI	To be extinguished by wind, be blown out
<i>a:štawepišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To stamp him, it, out
<i>a:štawešk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To extinguish him, it, by foot
<i>a:štaweššim-</i>	TA	To extinguish him (in an ashtray)
<i>-a:šte-</i>	IIif	Sunlight
<i>-a:t-</i>		Postradical extension
<i>a:ta:koneššin-</i>	AI	Not to be able to go further in the snow
<i>a:ta:wakkaššin-</i>	AI	Not to be able to go further in the sand
<i>a:ta</i>	P	Although, even though
<i>-a:taka:</i>	AIif	Swim
<i>-a:taka:si-</i>	AIif	Swim

<i>a:tawericcike-</i>	AI	To want
<i>a:tawerim-</i>	TA	To want him
<i>a:taweritt-</i>	TI	To want it
<i>a:taya</i>	P	Question marker; is that?
<i>a:taya wi:ra:ta</i>	P	Is it done?
<i>-a:tisi-</i>	AIf	Always
<i>a:tisso:kka:n</i>	IN	Legend, story, tale
<i>a:tisso:kka:so-</i>	AI	To tell a story to oneself
<i>a:tisso:kka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To narrate, speak about, s.o., sth.
<i>a:tisso:kka:titiso-</i>	AI	To narrate one's own story, speak about oneself
<i>a:tisso:kkaw-</i>	TA	To narrate for s.o.'s benefit
<i>a:tissokke-</i>	AI	To narrate
<i>a:titta</i>	P	Few, a few, little, a little
<i>a:titta:raka:pi-</i>	AI	To squint, be cross-eyed
<i>a:tt-</i>	R	To move, change place
<i>-a:tt-</i>	M	Wood, stick, wooden surface
<i>-a:ttaha:-</i>	AIf	Wooden, solid surface
<i>a:ttapite-</i>	AI	To lose one's milkteeth
<i>a:ttapi-</i>	AI	To change place
<i>a:ttapit-</i>	TA, TI	To change one's, its, place
<i>a:ttaspiiso-</i>	AI	To change clothes

<i>-a:ttawi:-</i>	AIf	Wooden surface, board
<i>-a:tte-</i>	IIf	By heat
<i>-a:ttem-</i>	Nf	Wood
<i>-a:ttik-</i>	Pf	Wood
<i>a:ttike-</i>	AI	To move out, change place
<i>a:ttikepit-</i>	TA, TI	To move s.o., sth., out from one's house
<i>a:ttikeré-</i>	AI	To move out by flying
<i>a:ttiketisāh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To chase s.o., sth., out of the house
<i>a:ttikewir-</i>	TA	To move s.o. out, change his place, conveying him
<i>a:ttikewiritiso-</i>	AI	To move out, carrying one's own belongings
<i>a:ttikewita:-</i>	AI2	To move sth. out, change its place, conveying it
<i>-a:ttikw-</i>	Nf	Tree, wood
<i>a:ttin-</i>	TA, TI	To change his, its, place, by hand
<i>-a:w-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>a:wacita:pait-</i>	TA, TI	To carry, transport, him, it, by pulling
<i>a:wacita:pa:tamaw-</i>	TA	To carry, transport, him, by pulling for s.o.
<i>a:wacita:pe-</i>	AI	To carry, transport, by pulling
<i>a:wacita:pepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To carry, transport, being pulled by vehicle
<i>a:wacita:peraritta:-</i>	AI2	To make sth., carry, by pulling

<i>-a:wakk-</i>	M	Sand
<i>-a:wakka:-</i>	IIf	Sand
<i>a:wasope-</i>	AI	To carry water
<i>a:wasopeh-</i>	TI	To carry water by canoe
<i>a:wasopeška:-</i>	AI	To carry water by foot
<i>-a:wass-</i>	M	Baby, child
<i>a:wato:ssiw</i>	AN	Common white sucker
<i>a:wira</i>	P	Nonetheless, anyway, although, even though
<i>-a:wikan-</i>	M	Back
<i>a:wokka:n</i>	AN	Slave, who is tame
<i>a:wokka:t-</i>	TA	To capture s.o., hold him in captivity, tame him
<i>a:wokke-</i>	AI	To capture, hold in captivity, tame
<i>-a:ya:-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>a:yirika:h-</i>	TA	To provoke s.o., play s.o. a trick, make him laugh
<i>a:yirika:m-</i>	TA	To provoke s.o., play s.o. a trick, make him laugh by speech
<i>a:yirika:si-</i>	AI	To provoke, play tricks, make laugh
<i>a:yi:to</i>	P	On each side, at both ends

a

<i>acakkošš</i>	AN	Star
<i>acca:pi:šišš</i>	AN	Little bow
<i>acca:pi:škišš</i>	AN	Worn-out bow
<i>acca:pi:kka:tiso-</i>	AI	To make a bow for oneself
<i>acca:pi:kkaw-</i>	TA	To make a bow for s.o.
<i>acca:pi:kke-</i>	AI	To make a bow
<i>acca:pi:wi-</i>	AI	To be a bow
<i>acca:piy</i>	AN	Bow, spring
<i>acciwah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, shorten, reduce, him, it, by tool
<i>acciwaškin-</i>	TA, TI	To reduce, diminish (of volume) him, it
<i>acciwekkiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, shorten, reduce him, it, (cloth) by cutting
<i>acciwi:kin-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, shorten, reduce, him, it, (cloth) by hand
<i>acciwi:kiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, shorten, reduce him, it, (cloth) by cutting
<i>acciwikam-</i>	TA	To reduce the quantity of him by eating

<i>acciwikatt-</i>	TI	To reduce the quantity of it by eating
<i>acciwikwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, shorten, reduce, him, it, by sewing
<i>acciwin-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, shorten, reduce, him, it, by hand
<i>acciwiparin</i>	II	It diminishes by itself
<i>-aci-</i>	AI	By cold
<i>acicamošš (M)</i>	AN	Squirrel
<i>acicašta:-</i>	AI	To put upside down, write upside down
<i>acicika:pawi-</i>	AI	To stand up upside down, be head downwards
<i>aciciškinah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To put him, it, upside down by tool
<i>aciciškinen-</i>	TA, TI	To put him, it, upside down by hand
<i>aciciškinepit-</i>	TA, TI	To empty (container) by turning him, it, upside down
<i>aciciššin-</i>	AI	To be lying with head lower than feet
<i>acimošišš</i>	AN	Pet dog, little dog
<i>acita:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To put him, it (wood, handle) upside down, fix him, it, upside down
<i>acita:skoššin-</i>	AI	To be lying with head lower than feet
<i>acitakoccin-</i>	AI	To be upside down in water
<i>acitakottin</i>	II	To be upside down in water
<i>acitin-</i>	TA, TI	To hold him, it, upside down by hand

<i>-ah-</i>	TIf	By tool, by instrument
<i>-ah-</i>	TAf	Cause
<i>-ahan-</i>	IIf	Flood
<i>-aho-</i>	AIf	With or by water
<i>-ahw-</i>	TAf	By tool, by instrument
<i>-aka:-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>aka:m-</i>	R	Space, intervening space
<i>aka:ma:ciwan</i>	P	On the other side of the stream
<i>aka:ma:ttik</i>	P	On the other side of the wood
<i>aka:matin</i>	P	On the other side of the hill
<i>aka:meh-</i>	TI	To go on the other side of a stretch of water
<i>aka:mepari-</i>	AI	To go on the other side in vehicle
<i>aka:meskano</i>	P	On the other side of the road
<i>aka:mikk</i>	P	On the other side of a stretch of water
<i>aka:misi:piy</i>	IN	The other side of the river
<i>akaci-</i>	AI	To be shy, ashamed
<i>akacih-</i>	TA	To embarrass s.o., by shy of s.o.
<i>akacikka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be shy
<i>akacim-</i>	TA	To embarrass s.o. by speech
<i>akacitta:-</i>	AI2	To be shy of sth.
<i>akicciika:so-</i>	AI	To be counted, valued

<i>akiccika:tew</i>	II	To be counted, valued
<i>akiccike-</i>	AI	To count things
<i>akikw</i>	AN	Nasal mucus, cold
<i>akikwehon</i>	IN	Handle of the cradleboard
<i>akima:kan</i>	IN	Number
<i>akima:kaniwi-</i>	AI	To be numbered, a number
<i>akim-</i>	TA	To count, value, him
<i>-akim-</i>	TAF	Count, value
<i>akimiwe-</i>	AI	To count people
<i>akiskw</i>	AN	Pheasant
<i>akitt-</i>	TI	To count, value, it
<i>-akitt-</i>	TIf	Count, value
<i>akitta:sso-</i>	AI	To count, make up one's account
<i>akitta:ssomakan</i>	II	To count automatically
<i>akitta:sson</i>	IN	Number, digit
<i>akitta:ssowin</i>	IN	Calculation
<i>ako:cisikan</i>	IN	Coat-hanger
<i>ako:cikwi:ssikan</i>	IN	Glue
<i>ako:cin-</i>	AI	To hang, be hanging
<i>-ako:cin-</i>	AIf	Hang
<i>ako:kassikan</i>	IN	Glue
<i>ako:kata:-</i>	AI2	To hang, glue, puin, fix, it

<i>ako:kew</i>	II	To be hanged, glued, pinned, fixed
<i>ako:kwa:eikan</i>	IN	Piece of material fixed by sewing, patch
<i>ako:kwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To hang, fix, him, it, by sewing
<i>ako:kwekwa:son</i>	IN	Piece of material to be sewed on, collar
<i>ako:r-</i>	TA	(rare). To hang him, hang him up
<i>ako:rea:w</i>	II	It is in suspension (said of the air between the water and the ice, where beavers breathe in winter)
<i>ako:si-</i>	AI	To be hanging
<i>ako:t-</i>	TA, TI	To hang him, it, hang him, it, up
<i>ako:ta:-</i>	AI2	To hang it, hang it up, snare it
<i>ako:taw-</i>	TA	To snare for s.o.
<i>ako:tew</i>	II	To hang, be hanging
<i>-ako:te-</i>	IIif	Hang
<i>ako:tina:sso-</i>	AI	To hang out the washing
<i>ako-</i>	R	To be on, adhere (see <i>akw-</i>)
<i>akoceiike-</i>	AI	To put in water
<i>akoceim-</i>	TA	To immerse, wet, soak, him, put him in water
<i>akoceimiwe-</i>	AI	To float
<i>akocein-</i>	AI	To float
<i>-akocein-</i>	AIif	Float

<i>akoccora:kan</i>	IN	Float (of the fishing net)
<i>akoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cover him, it, hide from sight by tool
<i>akokkacišš</i>	AN	Woodchuck
<i>akokkacišš-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	February
<i>akokkacišš-wa:šš</i>	IN	Den of woodchuck
<i>akokkwa:ccimew</i>	AN	Leech
<i>akomo-</i>	AI	To float on the same spot
<i>akona:koneh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cover him, it, with snow
<i>akona:pason</i>	IN	Umbrella
<i>akona:pweh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To close him, it, with a lid
<i>akona:pwehikan</i>	IN	Lid, cover
<i>akonah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cover s.o., sth., by tool
<i>akonahikan</i>	IN	Bedspread
<i>akonahiwe-</i>	AI	To cover
<i>akonapokkwa:t-</i>	TI	To cover it with a roof
<i>akonapokkwa:tew</i>	II	To be covered with a roof
<i>akoni-</i>	AI	To cover oneself
<i>akoniššin-</i>	AI	To be covered
<i>akonittin</i>	II	To be covered
<i>akopiššiwak</i>	AI	Group of children packed, compressed, sit
<i>akopiwak</i>	AI	Group of people packed, compressed, sit
<i>akopp</i>	IN	Dress

<i>-akopp-</i>	Nf	Dress
<i>akoppekin</i>	IN	Woven, material (to make dresses)
<i>akoppiikka:tiso-</i>	AI	To make a dress for oneself
<i>akoppiikkaw-</i>	TA	To make a dress for s.o.
<i>akoppiso-</i>	AI	To have a bandage
<i>akoppison</i>	IN	Bandage
<i>akoppisoni:ya:py</i>	IN	Cataplasm
<i>akoppišoni:ya:pišš</i>	IN	Small cataplasm
<i>akoppit-</i>	TA, TI	To dress a wound
<i>akoppitew</i>	II	To have a bandage
<i>akoppititiso-</i>	AI	To dress a wound for oneself
<i>akoskašt-</i>	TI	To fix, glue, it
<i>akossa:me-</i>	AI	To have wet snow on one's snowshoe
<i>akossama:n</i>	AN	Pumpkin
<i>akošceššin</i>	II	To be piled up
<i>akošk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To lean him, it, against
<i>akoškamessiw</i>	AN	Osprey, eagle, kingfisher
<i>akoškišši-</i>	AI	To be sticky
<i>akoštah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To sew, adding a piece of material, by tool
<i>akoštahama:so-</i>	AI	To sew for oneself, adding a piece of material

<i>akoštahamaw-</i>	TA	To sew for s.o.
<i>akottin</i>	II	To float
<i>-akottin-</i>	IIf	Float
<i>akottita:-</i>	AI2	To immerse, wet, soak, it, put it in water
<i>akw-</i>	R	To be on, adhere
<i>akwa:ccicikan</i>	IN	Boathook, gaff
<i>akwa:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To moor him, it, pull him, it, out of water by tool
<i>akwa:kaci-</i>	AI	To be stucked by cold
<i>akwa:katin</i>	II	To be stucked by cold
<i>akwa:košši-</i>	AI	To be mouldy, rusty
<i>akwa:kottin</i>	II	To be mouldy, rusty
<i>akwa:kottiso-</i>	AI	To be stucked by heat
<i>akwa:kottite-</i>	II	To be stucked by heat
<i>akwa:n-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, out of water by hand
<i>akwa:ni-</i>	AI	To unstick, loosen, detach (birch bark) easily
<i>akwa:pah-</i>	TI	To screw it by tool
<i>akwa:pahamaw-</i>	TA	To screw it by tool for s.o.
<i>akwa:pattew</i>	II	To be smokey, covered with smoke
<i>akwa:pea:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, out of water by stick

<i>akwa:peh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, out of water by tool
<i>akwa:pekin-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, (cloth) out of water by hand
<i>akwa:pis(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To dry him, it, by heat, smoke him, it
<i>akwa:piskaci-</i>	AI	To be sticked to metal by cold
<i>akwa:piskatin</i>	II	To be sticked to metal by cold
<i>akwa:piskitew</i>	II	To be sticked to metal by heat, soldered
<i>akwa:pit-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, out of water
<i>akwa:pitew</i>	IN	Smoke
<i>akwa:spitarapa:ni:ya:py</i>	IN	Rope used to hang the fishing net
<i>akwa:spitarape-</i>	AI	To thread the rope used to hang the fish- ing net
<i>akwa:ššim-</i>	TA	To pull him out of water
<i>akwa:ta:pa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, out of water by hauling
<i>akwa:ttita:-</i>	AI2	To pull it out of water
<i>akwəttoskisina:n</i>	IN	Overshoe
<i>-am-</i>	TAf	Bite, eat
<i>-ama:so-</i>	AIf	For oneself
<i>ama:t-</i>	TA, TI	To disturb s.o., sth., arouse s.o.
<i>-amaw-</i>	TAf	For someone
<i>-amekoss-</i>	Nf	Trout
<i>amekkossi:ss</i>	AN	Flea

<i>-amekw-</i>	Nf	Fish
<i>-amih-</i>	TAf	Cause
<i>amiskw</i>	AN	Beaver
<i>amiskwa:n</i>	AN	Beaver skin, beaver-skin garment
<i>amiskwaya:n (0)</i>	AN	Beaver skin, beaver-skin garment
<i>amiskwa:row</i>	IN	Beaver's tail
<i>amiskwi-</i>	AI	To be a beaver
<i>-amo:h-</i>	TAf	Cause
<i>-amor-</i>	TAf	Set to cause
<i>-amotar-</i>	TAf	Set to cause
<i>-an-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-an-</i>	IIf	Have, be covered with
<i>-an-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>ana:skaw-</i>	TA	To make a floor of fir boughs for s.o.
<i>ana:skatt-</i>	TI	To make a floor of fir boughs for sth.
<i>ana:ske-</i>	AI	To make a floor of fir boughs
<i>-anakw-</i>	M	Sleeve
<i>anihi</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, animate obviative, inanimate plural; those ones
<i>aniki</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, animate plural; those ones
<i>anikoca:šš</i>	AN	Squirrel

<i>anima</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, inanimate singular; this one, that one
<i>anoc</i>	P	Now
<i>anocikwec</i>	P	Just now (past), a few minutes ago
<i>-anw-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>api-</i>	AI	To sit
<i>-api-</i>	AIf	Sit, set, place
<i>apiha:wasson</i>	IN	Placenta
<i>apikka:t-</i>	TI	To braid its hair
<i>apikka:tama:-</i>	AI	To have braids
<i>apikka:tamaw-</i>	TA	To plait s.o.'s hair
<i>apišša:pi:kiššin</i>	II	To be (string-like objects) small
<i>apišša:piška:ššin</i>	II	To be (stone-like objects) small
<i>apišša:piškišši-</i>	AI	To be (stone-like objects) small
<i>apišša:ššin</i>	II	To be small
<i>apišši:šši-</i>	AI	To be small
<i>apišši:šših-</i>	TA	To make him small
<i>apišši:ššitta:-</i>	AI2	To make it small
<i>apistiriniššak</i>	AN	Gnomes, elves
<i>apittisi-</i>	AI	To be all black and blue, get a bruise
<i>apokkaw-</i>	TA	To make a paddle for s.o.
<i>apokke-</i>	AI	To make a paddle

<i>appi:c</i>	R	So much, so far
<i>appie</i>	P	Until, while
<i>appikkan</i>	IN	Wooden rod (in the middle of a canoe)
<i>appikkweššimo-</i>	AI	To lay one's head on sth.
<i>appikkweššimon</i>	AN	Pillow
<i>appikkweššimonekin</i>	IN	Woven (to make pillow), pillowcase
<i>appikkweššimonikka:tiso-</i>	AI	To make oneself a pillow
<i>appirokoray</i>	AN	Mattress made of rabbit skins
<i>appisita:kan</i>	IN	Floor of a canoe
<i>appiša:n</i>	IN	Pamper
<i>appiššimon</i>	AN	Mattress
<i>appiššimona:niwan</i>	AI	People are lying down
<i>appiššimonekin (W)</i>	IN	Bedsread, carpet
<i>appokkwa:n</i>	IN	Roofing felt, tar paper
<i>appokkwa:taw-</i>	TA	To thatch for s.o.
<i>appokkwe-</i>	AI	To thatch
<i>appokkwekwa:cikan</i>	IN	Hem, piece of material sewed at the lower part of the tent
<i>apwa:n</i>	IN	Roast (meat)
<i>apwa:na:skokke-</i>	AI	To make a stick to roast
<i>apwe-</i>	AI	To roast
<i>apwesi-</i>	AI	To be hot, sweat

<i>apwesi-</i>	TA	To make s.o. sweat
<i>apwesiteso-</i>	AI	To have one's feet perspiring, warm one's feet
<i>apwesiwin</i>	IN	Perspiration, sweat
<i>apwesiwina:pow</i>	IN	Sweat
<i>apwi</i>	AN	Oar, (canoe) paddle
<i>apwikkaw-</i>	TA	To make a paddle for s.o.
<i>apwis(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To melt him, it, warm him, it
<i>apwisso-</i>	AI	To get warm
<i>apwitew</i>	II	To be melting
<i>ar-</i>	TA	To place, set, him
<i>-ar-</i>	TAF	Place, set
<i>-ar-</i>	TAF	Bring, carry
<i>arakapešša:kan</i>	AN	Trousers
<i>arakapešša:kaniikka:tiso-</i>	AI	To make oneself a pair of trousers
<i>arakapešša:kani:ya:py</i>	IN	Suspenders
<i>arakaška:piska:w</i>	II	To be (stone-like objects) large, wide
<i>arakaška:piskisi-</i>	AI	To be (stone-like objects) large, wide
<i>arakaška:w</i>	II	To be wide
<i>arakaška:wakka:w</i>	II	To be (dune, sandhill) large, wide
<i>arakaškah-</i>	TA	To make him larger, wider
<i>arakaškekiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To widen him, it, by cutting

<i>arakaški:kotteššip</i>	AN	Ring-necked duck
<i>arakaškisi-</i>	AI	To be wide
<i>arakaškištikwea:w</i>	II	To be (river) wide
<i>arakaškiciwan</i>	II	To be (stream) wide
<i>arakaški:šimotta:-</i>	AI	To widen a path, a road
<i>arameska:t-</i>	TA, TI	To celebrate mass, bless him, it
<i>arameska:taw-</i>	TA	To celebrate mass for s.o. (from french: à la messe)
<i>aramihé</i>	TA	To speak to him
<i>aramihitowak</i>	AI	They speak to each other
<i>aramikkaw-</i>	TA	To greet, say farewell to, him
<i>aramitta:kosi-</i>	AI	To speak in court of justice
<i>aramitta:kosiriniw</i>	AN	Lawyer, judge
<i>aramowe-</i>	AI	To speak
<i>arapehocikan</i>	IN	Lace (embroidered), fringe
<i>arapi:kka:tiso-</i>	AI	To make oneself a net
<i>arapi:kkaw-</i>	TA	To make a net for s.o.
<i>arapi:kke-</i>	AI	To make a net
<i>arapiy</i>	AN	Net, fishing net
<i>arapošš</i>	IN	Pocket (from french: à la poche)
<i>araššap</i>	IN	Bedroom (from french: à la chambre)
<i>ari:ci:min</i>	AN	Pea
<i>ari:kišš</i>	AN	Toad

<i>ari:tiso-</i>	AI	To participate, have oneself registered, do in s.o. stead
<i>aripašš</i>	IN	Barge (from french: à la barge)
<i>ariš</i>	P	But, however
<i>arittetta:mina:ttikw</i>	IN	Guelder rose, viburnum
<i>aroccioc</i>	P	No matter where
<i>arota:kan</i>	AN	Servant
<i>arota:kaniwi-</i>	AI	To be a servant
<i>arwaštan</i>	II	To be (weather) calm
<i>arwepi-</i>	AI	To rest
<i>arwepih-</i>	TA	To make s.o. rest
<i>asa:ti:šišš</i>	AN	Little poplar
<i>asa:tiy</i>	AN	Poplar
<i>asa:tiya:skwea:w</i>	II	To be a forest of poplars
<i>asa:tiy-miništikw</i>	IN	Poplar island
<i>asikw</i>	AN	Merganser
<i>-asinah-</i>	TI ^f	Write by tool
<i>-asinahikan</i>	N ^f	Write
<i>-asinahw-</i>	TA ^f	Write by tool
<i>-askamik-</i>	M	Space, place
<i>-askami^{kw}</i>	N ^f	Space, place
<i>askamw-</i>	TA	To watch, spy upon, s.o.

<i>askatt-</i>	TI	To watch, spy upon, sth.
<i>-aski-</i>	M	Earth, soil
<i>aski:wi-</i>	AI	To be made of clay
<i>aski:wan</i>	II	To be made of clay
<i>askikkw</i>	AN	Bucket, kettle
<i>-askikkw-</i>	Nf	Bucket
<i>askikkwa:ttikw</i>	IN	Peg, wooden tent peg
<i>askikkwašš</i>	IN	Kitchen cupboard
<i>-askisin-</i>	Nf	Moccasin, shoe
<i>askiwa:šitt</i>	AN	Yew-tree
<i>askiy, -askiy-</i>	IN, Nf	Earth, country, land, territory, reserve moss
<i>-askon-</i>	IIf	Sky
<i>-askw-</i>	R	So long
<i>-askw-</i>	M	Sky
<i>-askwea:-</i>	IIf	Wood
<i>aspa:pwa:cike-</i>	AI	To season, flavor
<i>aspa:pwe-</i>	AI	To season, flavor, dress (salad)
<i>aspah-</i>	TA	To cover, put over, him
<i>aspahike-</i>	AI	To cover, put over
<i>aspaho-</i>	AI	To cover, put over, oneself
<i>aspapi-</i>	AI	To sit on cushion, on saddle

<i>aspapiwin</i>	AN	Cushion, saddle
<i>aspaste-</i>	AI	To cover, put over
<i>asperim-</i>	TA	To put trust in s.o.
<i>asperimitiso-</i>	AI	To have self-assurance
<i>asperimo-</i>	AI	To have self-assurance
<i>asperimo:sta:ke-</i>	AI	To put trust in people
<i>asperimotot(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To put trust, have confidence, in s.o., in sth.
<i>asperimowin</i>	IN	Confidence, faith, trust
<i>asperitt-</i>	TI	To put trust in sth.
<i>aspi:c</i>	R	So much, so far
<i>aspin</i>	P	Since
<i>-aspiiso-</i>	AIf	Tied
<i>aspisteësimon</i>	IN	Carpet
<i>aspiësiteësimowin (M)</i>	IN	Carpet
<i>-aspit-</i>	TAf, TIf	Tie
<i>-aspite-</i>	IIf	Tied
<i>aspitoneëstihikan</i>	IN	Piece of leather on snowshoe
<i>assa:m</i>	AN	Snowshoe
<i>assa:ma:ttikw</i>	AN	Wooden shaft of snowshoe
<i>assa:mikkaw-</i>	TA	To make snowshoe for s.o.
<i>assa:wew</i>	AN	Crawfish, lobster
<i>assekke-</i>	AI	To tan (animal skin)

<i>assekka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To tan him, it
<i>assinikanikiwa:m</i>	IN	Brick house
<i>assinikiwa:m</i>	IN	Jail
<i>assiniy</i>	AN, IN	Stone, rock, mine
<i>assiniya:piskw</i>	IN	Stone with metal in it
<i>assissašikan</i>	IN	Woollen stockings
<i>assoswemina:ttikw</i>	AN	Elder
<i>astis</i>	AN	Gloves
<i>-ašaka:-</i>	AIf	Skin
<i>aše-</i>	R	Back, reverse direction
<i>ašeh-</i>	TI	To move it back by tool
<i>ašen-</i>	TA, TI	To move him, it, back, by hand
<i>ašepwe-</i>	AI	To row backwards
<i>ašeška:-</i>	AI	To step back
<i>ašešta:-</i>	AI	To draw, move, back
<i>ašewepah-</i>	TI	To move it back in canoe
<i>ašewott-</i>	TA	To step him back
<i>ašikan</i>	IN	Stockings
<i>ašikanikka:ke-</i>	AI	To make stockings for people
<i>ašikani:ya:py</i>	IN	Wool for stockings
<i>ašikani:ya:piskw</i>	IN	Knitting needle
<i>ašiški:win-</i>	TA, TI	To cover, plaster, him, it, with mud, by hand

<i>ašiški:wekin-</i>	TA, TI	To cover, plaster, him, it, (woven) with mud
<i>ašiški:wan</i>	II	To be muddy, covered with mud
<i>ašiški:wi-</i>	AI	To be muddy, covered with mud
<i>ašiškiy</i>	IN	Mud
<i>ašitakim-</i>	TA	To count including s.o.
<i>ašitakitt-</i>	TI	To count including sth.
<i>ašiwā:-</i>	AI	To blunt (edge, point)
<i>ašiwiccike-</i>	AI	To blunt sth., make sth. blunt
<i>ašiwittin</i>	II	To blunt
<i>ašiwittita:-</i>	AI2	To blunt it, make it blunt
<i>aška:ttikw</i>	AN	Green wood
<i>aškamo:h-</i>	TA	To raise food to his lips to make him eat
<i>-aškek-</i>	M	Swamp
<i>-aškeka:-</i>	II ^f	Swamp
<i>aškekin</i>	IN	Untanned skin
<i>aškimew</i>	AN	Innuit
<i>-aškin-</i>	M	Full
<i>-aškin-</i>	TA ^f , TI ^f	Fill by hand
<i>-aškine-</i>	AI ^f	Full
<i>aškipo-</i>	AI	To eat raw food
<i>aškitin</i>	II	To be raw, not cooked, unripen

<i>aṣkocceike-</i>	AI	To have left-overs of food
<i>aṣkocceikan</i>	IN	Left-overs (of food)
<i>aṣkom-</i>	TA	To have left-overs of food
<i>aṣkopari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To have left-overs
<i>aṣkott-</i>	TI	To have left-overs of food
<i>-aṣkw-</i>	Nf	Grass, herb
<i>aṣṣakke-</i>	AI	To feed
<i>aṣṣam-</i>	TA	To feed s.o.
<i>aṣṣama:wasso-</i>	AI	To feed one's own child
<i>aṣṣamitiso-</i>	AI	To feed oneself
<i>aṣṣawa:pacceike-</i>	AI	To watch things by looking at them
<i>aṣṣawa:pam-</i>	TA	To watch him, spy upon him, by looking
<i>aṣṣawa:patt-</i>	TI	To watch it, spy upon it, by looking
<i>aṣṣawepin-</i>	TA, TI	To fling, throw, him, it, away by hand
<i>aṣṣic</i>	P	With, adding to
<i>aṣṣo:tin-</i>	TA, TI	To hold several objects in one's hand
<i>aṣṣoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To watch s.o., sth. (in order to hit)
<i>aṣṣweṣa:ponikan</i>	IN	Needle (for leather)
<i>aṣta:-</i>	AI2	To put, place, set, it
<i>-aṣta:-</i>	AI2f	Set, place
<i>aṣta:ssokiwa:m</i>	IN	Shed, goods depot
<i>aṣta:ssoniwaṣṣ</i>	IN	Wall cupboard

<i>aṣṭa-</i>	P	From one place to another, from place to place
<i>aṣṭama:ṣṭepi-</i>	AI	To sit and warm oneself in the sun
<i>aṣṭaposi-</i>	AI	To get into sth.
<i>aṣṭaposiḥ-</i>	TA	To get him into sth.
<i>aṣṭapositṭa:-</i>	AI2	To get it into sth.
<i>aṣṭasi:kin-</i>	TA, TI	To pour him, it, in another container
<i>aṣṭaw-</i>	TA	To put, place, set, sth. for s.o.
<i>aṣṭew</i>	II	To be set, placed, arranged
<i>-aṣṭe-</i>	IIf	Set, place, sit
<i>-aṣṭimw-</i>	Nf	Dog
<i>aṣṭori-</i>	AI	To make a canoe
<i>aṣṭotin</i>	IN	Hat, cap
<i>aṣṭotinikka:so-</i>	AI	To make oneself a hat
<i>-at-</i>	M	Hill, mountain
<i>-ata:-</i>	AI2f	Bring, carry
<i>-ata:-</i>	AI2f	Place, set
<i>ata:m-</i>	R	Under, underneath
<i>ata:m-</i>	TA	To sell sth. to s.o.
<i>ata:mericciḱe-</i>	AI	To accuse, suspect
<i>ata:merim-</i>	TA	To accuse, suspect, s.o.
<i>ata:meriwe-</i>	AI	To accuse, suspect, people

<i>ata:meritt-</i>	TI	To accuse sth.
<i>ata:mikk</i>	P	At the bottom, under
<i>ata:mikkani:ya:py</i>	IN	Suspenders
<i>ata:mipekokk</i>	P	In, under, water
<i>ata:mittak</i>	P	In the cellar, under the house
<i>ata:skoeiceikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Padlock, latch
<i>ata:wa:ke-</i>	AI	To sell with sth.
<i>ata:we-</i>	AI	To sell, bargain
<i>ata:weriniw</i>	AN	Clerk, helper, agent, salesman
<i>ata:wewikamikw</i>	IN	Store
<i>ata:wira</i>	P	No matter, although
<i>atewa:kamiparittaw-</i>	TA	To mix him, stir him up
<i>atewakine-</i>	AI	To brew, mix, stir up
<i>atewakinikan</i>	IN	Mixing powder
<i>-ati-</i>	P	Begin gradually
<i>-ati-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>atikkamekara:na:nikk</i>	L	Name of a bay near Obedjiwan (where the white fish spawns)
<i>atikkamekw</i>	AN	Coregonidae, white fish; name of the Indians living at Manouane, Weymontachie and Obedjiwan
<i>atikkamekw-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	November

<i>atikkokacci</i>	IN	Stable litter, dung
<i>atikkokacci-pireššišš</i>	AN	Brown headed cowbird
<i>atikkokiwa:m</i>	IN	Stable
<i>atikkokka:n</i>	AN	Wooden horse
<i>atikkw</i>	AN	Horse, caribou
<i>atikkw-ka:-pima:taka:skocL</i>		Place name near Obedjiwan (where horses cross walking on solid surface, on ice)
<i>atim-</i>	R	Back, away
<i>atima:štew</i>	II	To fade out
<i>atima:taka:-</i>	AI	To swim away
<i>atiman</i>	IN	Piece of leather used to tie the foot to the harness of the snowshoe
<i>atimani:ya:py</i>	IN	Harness of the snowshoe
<i>atimapi:šta:ke-</i>	AI	To sit, set, place, people back to back
<i>atimapi:št(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To sit him, it, turning one's back
<i>atimapi-</i>	AI	To sit turning one's back
<i>atimika:pawi-</i>	AI	To turn one's back to s.o., standing up
<i>atimikkeššim-</i>	TA	To set him facing the other way, turn him inside out
<i>atimikkešte-</i>	AI	To be set facing the other way, turned
<i>atimikkettita:-</i>	AI2	To set it facing the other way, turn it inside out

<i>atimineh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To send him, it, away, catch him, it, up
<i>atimipari-</i>	AI	To go away in vehicle
<i>atimipatta:-</i>	AI	To run away, catch s.o. up in running
<i>atimire-</i>	AI	To fly away
<i>atimiskanawe-</i>	AI	To leave tracks when going away
<i>atimiška:-</i>	AI	To paddle away
<i>atimotte-</i>	AI	To go, walk, away
<i>atimokiwa:m</i>	IN	Dog-kennel
<i>atimokka:n</i>	AN	Dog made of plush
<i>atimokka:nissiw</i>	AN	Bud
<i>atimw</i>	AN	Dog
<i>-atin-</i>	Pf	Hill, mountain
<i>-atin-</i>	IIf	By cold
<i>-atina:-</i>	IIf	Hill, mountain
<i>atipis</i>	IN	Leather lace (used to form the tight weaving at both ends of a snowshoe)
<i>atiss(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To dye him, it
<i>atissa:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To dye one's hair
<i>atissekahikana:piskw</i>	IN	Padlock
<i>atissekahikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Latch
<i>atissikan</i>	IN	Dye
<i>atisso-</i>	AI	To be dyed, ripen

<i>atittew</i>	II	To be dyed, ripen
<i>ato:spi:ska:w</i>	IN	Alder grove
<i>ato:spiya:ttikw</i>	AN	Alder
<i>ato:ss</i>	AN	Arrow head
<i>atoho-</i>	AI	To choke, suffocate
<i>atoska:t-</i>	TA, TI	To go hunting for him, it
<i>atoskaw-</i>	TA	To go hunting for s.o.
<i>atoske-</i>	AI	To go hunting
<i>atoske-askiy</i>	IN	Hunting territory
<i>atoskewaštimo</i>	AN	Hunting dog, gun-dog
<i>atoskem-</i>	TA	To make s.o. do an errand
<i>atoskemo-</i>	AI	To make s.o. do an errand for oneself
<i>atoskeriniw</i>	AN	Hunter
<i>atoskešta:tiso-</i>	AI	To hunt, work, for oneself
<i>atoskeštaw-</i>	TA	To hunt, work, for s.o.
<i>atoskewin</i>	IN	Hunting
<i>atoššime-</i>	AI	To make s.o. do an errand
<i>-att-</i>	TIF	Bite, eat
<i>-att-</i>	TIF	For something
<i>-aw-</i>	NF	Abstract
<i>-aw-</i>	TAF	For someone
<i>awa:šiššē</i>	AN	Child
<i>awassatin</i>	P	On the other side of the hill

<i>awassite</i>	P	On the other side
<i>awassiteka:pawi-</i>	AI	To be standing up on the other side
<i>awasta:koššik</i>	P	Before yesterday, ago, in the past
<i>awaššamišša:pitta</i>	P	More than half
<i>-awe-</i>	AIf	Fire
<i>aweci:šišš</i>	AN	One year old beaver, new-born beaver
<i>awessiss</i>	AN	Animal
<i>awessississ</i>	AN	Young animal
<i>awi:n</i>	Pr	Who
<i>awih-</i>	TA	To lend sth. to s.o.
<i>awiha:so-</i>	AI	To borrow
<i>awiha:som-</i>	TA	To borrow from s.o.
<i>awika:w</i>	IN	Twilight
<i>-ay-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>aya:cci-</i>	AI	To move continually
<i>aya:kwa:misi-</i>	AI	To pay attention, be attentive to, be careful
<i>aya:pešišš</i>	AN	Young male animal
<i>aya:pew</i>	AN	Male moose, buck
<i>aya:ppic</i>	P	While
<i>ayakkopariho-</i>	AI	To toss about, struggle
<i>ayamih-</i>	TA	To speak to s.o.

<i>ayamiha:-</i>	AI	To pray
<i>ayamiha:tiso-</i>	AI	To be pious, devoted
<i>ayamihe-mi:kiwa:m</i>	IN	Church, chapel
<i>ayamihemin</i>	AN	Chaplet, string of beads
<i>ayamiheṣtamaw-</i>	TA	To pray for s.o.
<i>ayamihewin</i>	IN	Prayer
<i>ayamitta:kosi-</i>	AI	To speak, narrate
<i>ayamihitowa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To bless s.o., sth.
<i>ayerimo-</i>	AI	To sneeze
<i>ayeskoca:pi-</i>	AI	To have eyestrain
<i>ayeskocicce-</i>	AI	To have tired hands
<i>ayeskoh-</i>	TA	To cause tiredness to s.o.
<i>ayeskoka:pawi-</i>	AI	To be tired of standing up
<i>ayeskokka:te-</i>	AI	To have tired legs
<i>ayeskokkane-</i>	AI	To be tired (have tiredness in one's bones)
<i>ayeskokkwe-</i>	AI	To have fatigue in one's neck
<i>ayeskokwa:sso-</i>	AI	To be tired of sewing
<i>ayeskopatta:-</i>	AI	To be tired of running
<i>ayeskopi-</i>	AI	To be tired of being sit
<i>ayeskopitone-</i>	AI	To have fatigue in one's arm
<i>ayeskopo:me-</i>	AI	To have fatigue in one's thigh

<i>ayeskora:me-</i>	AI	To have fatigue in one's calf of leg
<i>ayeskosi-</i>	AI	To be tired
<i>ayeskosina:kosi-</i>	AI	To be tired of having such appearance, look tired
<i>ayeskosiwin</i>	IN	Fatigue, tiredness
<i>ayeskossa:me-</i>	AI	To be tired of walking in snowshoe
<i>ayekošš'in-</i>	AI	To be tired of lying down
<i>ayeskowa:wikane-</i>	AI	To feel tiredness in one's back
<i>ayeskowerim-</i>	TA	To be tired of thinking to s.o.

e

<i>ca:ei:</i>	P	How nice! It's beautiful! (child language)
<i>ca:ei:-</i> (0)	AI	To play (child language)
<i>ca:eiwi-</i>	AI	To be nice, beautiful (child language)
<i>ca:ka:pwa:ta:-</i>	AI	To spend everything in drinking, to melt, decompose in water
<i>ca:ka:skis-</i>	TI	To burn sth. under the sun
<i>ca:ka:skiso-</i>	AI	To be completely burned
<i>ca:ka:skitew</i>	II	To be completely burned
<i>ca:kah-</i>	TI	To use up sth., do nothing, have nothing left
<i>ca:kahiwe-</i>	AI	To leave nothing, exterminate
<i>ca:kah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To use him, it, up, do nothing, have nothing left for him, it
<i>ca:kahamaw-</i>	TA	To spend everything, do nothing, have nothing left for s.o.
<i>ca:kan</i>	AN	Short trousers (child language)
<i>ca:ki-</i>	P	Completely
<i>ca:kin-</i>	TA, TI	To spend everything, use him, it, up, by hand

<i>ca:kiparin</i>	II	There is no more, nothing left
<i>-ca:pi-</i>	AIf	Eyes
<i>ca:riman</i>	AN	German (from english: German)
<i>-cak-</i>	M	Penis
<i>cakka:pin-</i>	TA, TI	To put one's finger in s.o.'s eye
<i>cakka:pinitiso-</i>	AI	To put one's finger in one's eye
<i>cakka:ssikew</i>	II	The sun shines
<i>cakkah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To prick him, it, by tool
<i>cakkarow</i>	AN	Red-headed woodpecker
<i>cakkiššim-</i>	TA	To fall straight, on the point
<i>cakko:ho:me-</i>	AI	To toddle, walk with mincing steps
<i>-ca:p-</i>	M	Eye
<i>capaššišš</i>	P	Low, below
<i>cariy</i>	AN	Pine grosbeak
<i>-ccim-</i>	TAF	Soak, in water
<i>-ccin-</i>	AIf	Soak, in water
<i>-cem-</i>	M	Dog, puppy
<i>-cepikk-</i>	M	Root
<i>-cestat-</i>	M	Bend of the knee
<i>ci:ci:kah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To scrape, scratch, him, it, by tool
<i>ci:ci:ki-</i>	AI	To scrape, scratch
<i>ci:ci:kin-</i>	TA, TI	To scrape, scratch, him, it, by hand

<i>ci:ci:ko:cike-</i>	AI	To gnaw, nibble
<i>ci:ci:kom-</i>	TA	To gnaw him
<i>ci:ci:kott-</i>	TI	To gnaw it
<i>ci:ci:pa:pi-</i>	AI	To have an eye twitching (omen)
<i>ci:ci:s(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To burn hairy, shaggy, things, feathers of birds
<i>ci:ci:ski:wane-</i>	AI	To burn the hair of a moose's muzzle
<i>ci:ci:škirika:ceššišš</i>	AN	Virginia rail
<i>ci:ci:-</i>	AI	To drink from the bottle (child language)
<i>ci:ci:šš</i>	AN	Breast, comforter, pacifier
<i>ci:ci:ška:hon</i>	IN	Bra
<i>ci:karjow</i>	IN	Gruel, wheat flour (from french: du grüau)
<i>ci:kah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut, chop, taper, make him, it, into a point
<i>ci:kiciwepah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To push, throw, him, it, forward, make him, it, fall forward
<i>ci:kiciwepin-</i>	TA, TI	To push, throw, him, it, forward, make him, it, fall forward by hand
<i>ci:kipek</i>	P	Over and near the water
<i>ci:kit</i>	P	Near
<i>ci:m-</i>	TA	To canoe, go for hunting with s.o.
<i>ci:ma:n</i>	IN	Canoe
<i>ci:ma:nikke-</i>	AI	To make a canoe

<i>ci:ma:nišš</i>	IN	Little canoe, worn-out canoe
<i>ci:ma:ni:ya:py</i>	IN	Strap (to carry a canoe)
<i>ci:me-</i>	AI	To canoe
<i>ci:pa: (M, W)</i>	AN	Bread
<i>ci:pa:w (O)</i>	AN	Bread
<i>ci:pa:kkoso-</i>	AI	To do the cooking for oneself, prepare one's meal
<i>ci:pa:kkot-</i>	TA	To cook, do the cooking, prepare meals for s.o.
<i>ci:pa:kkwe-</i>	AI	To cook, do the cooking, prepare meals
<i>ci:pa:kkweriniw</i>	AN	Cook
<i>ci:parapet</i>	IN	Elastic
<i>ci:parikka:ni:ya:py (W)</i>	IN	Suspenders
<i>-ci:pa:šš-</i>	M	Godfather (woman speaking), godmother (man speaking)
<i>ci:pay</i>	AN	Corpse, skeleton, ghost
<i>ci:paya:ttikoki:šika:w</i>	IN	Friday
<i>ci:paya:ttikw</i>	IN	Cross
<i>ci:pay-okamikw</i>	IN	Cemetery, grave
<i>ci:sta:skoh-</i>	TI	To nail it
<i>ci:sta:skwa:n</i>	IN	Nail
<i>ci:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To graze him, it, touch him, it, lightly

<i>ci:šša:skohike-</i>	AI	(W) To cut away the branches from a tree (M) To take off hair from skin by tool
<i>ci:šša:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	(W) To cut him, it, away from a tree (M) To take him, it, off from skin
<i>ci:šša:skohikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Scraper to take off hair from skin, wooden stand
<i>ci:šša:skohikekan</i>	IN	Bone used to take off hair from skin
<i>-ci:št-</i>	M	Sinew
<i>ci:štema:w</i>	AN	Tobacco
<i>ci:štemo:ša:kk</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (Tobacco Bay)
<i>ci:ttawa:skoka:pawi-</i>	AI	To stand up straight on a solid surface
<i>ci:ttawa:skokka:te-</i>	AI	To have a stiff leg
<i>ci:ttawa:skokkwe-</i>	AI	To have a stiff neck, maintain an unbending attitude
<i>ci:ttawa:skopitone-</i>	AI	To have a stiff arm
<i>ci:ttawa:skon</i>	II	To be stiff
<i>ci:ttawa:skosi-</i>	AI	To be stiff
<i>ci:ttawa:w</i>	II	To be stiff, tense, tight
<i>ci:ttawekin</i>	IN	Stiff material
<i>ci:ttawin-</i>	TA, TI	To stiffen, tighten, him, it, by hand
<i>ci:ttawisi-</i>	AI	To be stiff, tense, tight
<i>-cicask-</i>	M	Groin
<i>-cicca:kw-</i>	M	Soul, spirit

<i>-ciica:n-</i>	Nf	Hand, finger
<i>-ciicikom-</i>	M	Wart
<i>-ciicy-</i>	M	Hand, finger
<i>eikema</i>	P	Of course, without any doubt
<i>eiki:ciikwa:neššišš</i>	AN	Black-capped chickadee
<i>eikina:kw</i>	AN	Nit
<i>eikka:pešš</i>	AN, IN	Cabbage (from english: cabbage); name of a legendary hero
<i>-cikkw-</i>	M	Armpit
<i>cimar-</i>	TA	To erect, plant, him, set him upright
<i>cimaso-</i>	AI	To stand erect, be set up
<i>cimata:-</i>	AI2	To erect, plant, it, set it upright
<i>cincare</i>	IN	Ginger ale (from english: ginger ale)
<i>cipahikanišišš</i>	IN	Minute
<i>-cišk-</i>	M	Anus, buttocks
<i>-ciššiw-</i>	M	Testicles
<i>-ciwan-</i>	Iif	Stream
<i>ciwekacošw (O)</i>	AN	Dragonfly
<i>ciwekana:kkaššišš (M)</i>	AN	Dragonfly
<i>ciwekaššišš (W)</i>	AN	Dragonfly, candle
<i>ciwekišišš-aštotin (O)</i>	IN	Tuque, pompom hat
<i>co:ci:cakana:šš</i>	AN	Purple finch

<i>co:cin</i>	IN	Hat (child language)
<i>-co:co:-</i>	M	Mother, mom (child language)
<i>co:co:šša:na:pow</i>	IN	Milk
<i>co:co:ššimite</i>	IN	Butter
<i>cò:ška:m-</i>	TA	To give s.o. a wink, look at s.o. with binoculars
<i>co:ška:pi-</i>	AI	To give a wink, look with binoculars, aim have an eye shut
<i>co:ška:picikan</i>	IN	Binoculars

e

-e-	AIf	Abstract
-e-		Postmedial
e	P	Subordinator
-e-	IIf	Abstract
ehe	P	Yes
ehepi:korapi:ya:py	IN	Spider web
ehepi:kw	AN	Web making spider
ehepi:kwa:py	IN	Spider web
eka:	P	Negation
ekareṣṣa:kkewiṣṣ	AN	English woman (from english: english)
ekareṣṣa:mo-	AI	To speak english
ekareṣṣa:mokka:so-	AI	To pretend to speak english
ekareṣṣa:mowin	IN	English language
ekareṣṣa:w	AN	English man
ekareṣṣa:wistisi-	AI	To speak with an english accent
-ekin-	Nf	Cloth, material
-ekk-	M	Cloth, woven, material
-ekkw-	Nf	Abstract

<i>eko</i>	P	Then, so then
<i>ekoni</i>	P	Enough, finished, over, o.k.
<i>ekossa:ni</i>	P	It's enough! That's it!
<i>ekoṣi</i>	P	Let's go! Come on! Go on! o.k.
<i>ekota</i>	P	Right here!
<i>ekote</i>	P	Right there!
<i>ekoteni</i>	P	Right! Correct!
<i>-ekw-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>ekwa:</i>	P	Be careful! Attention! Watch out!
<i>ekwa:nima</i>	P	Be careful to that! Watch out!
<i>emiccikoṣṣimokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to speak french
<i>emikkwa:n</i>	IN	Spoon
<i>emikkwa:nississ (M)</i>	AN	Bug, house bug
<i>emikkwa:nissiw (W, O)</i>	AN	Bug, house bug
<i>emikkwa:niṣiṣṣ</i>	IN	Tea spoon
<i>emikkwa:no:ṣa:kk</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (spoon-like bay)
<i>emittikoṣiṣṣ</i>	AN	French canadian
<i>emittikoṣṣi:mo-</i>	AI	To speak french
<i>emittikoṣṣi:mowin</i>	IN	French language
<i>eppic</i>	P	To such an extent, so... that
<i>-epi:kw-</i>	Nf	Snake
<i>-eran-</i>	M	Tongue

<i>erikkam</i>	P	More and more
<i>eriko:šš</i>	AN	Ant
<i>eriko:štikwa.ni.ya.py</i>	IN	Vine
<i>-erim-</i>	TAF	Think
<i>-eritt-</i>	TIF	Think
<i>eriwek</i>	P	Yes, good! o.k.
<i>eroc</i>	P	Suddenly
<i>esko:ššimok</i>	P	Blind street
<i>essima:kw</i>	AN	Oyster, shell
<i>essipan</i>	AN	Raccoon
<i>ešikkam (w)</i>	P	More and more
<i>-eškan-</i>	M	Horn
<i>eššikka:t-</i>	TI	To go beaver hunting
<i>eššikkan</i>	IN	Tool to make holes in the ice (beaver hunting)
<i>eššikkaw-</i>	TA	To go beaver hunting for s.o.
<i>eššikke-</i>	AI	To make a hole in the ice
<i>-etow-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-ew-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-ey-</i>	Nf	Abstract

h

<i>-h-</i>	TAf	Cause
<i>-h-</i>	TAf	Abstract
<i>-ho-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>-hok-</i>	M	Scale of fish
<i>-hon-</i>	Nf	Instrument

i:

<i>-i:-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>i:ha:ma (M)</i>	P	Nobody, I-don't-know-who
<i>i:ha:w</i>	AN	Nobody
<i>i:ha:wama (O)</i>	P	Nobody, I-don't-know-who
<i>-i:k-</i>	M	Cloth, leather
<i>-i:kk-</i>	TIf	Be busy
<i>i:kka:piskite-</i>	AI	To burn (when the water is evaporated)
<i>i:kkaciwite-</i>	AI	To empty by boiling
<i>i:kkah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To bail him, it, out, empty him, it by tool
<i>i:kkahika:t-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, reduce, diminish, him, it
<i>i:kkahipe-</i>	AI	To bail out liquid
<i>i:kkašte-</i>	II	To be lowered, reduced (water level)
<i>-i:kkaw-</i>	TAF	Be busy
<i>-i:kke-</i>	AIf	Be busy
<i>i:kkin-</i>	TA, TI	To lessen, reduce, him, it, by hand
<i>i:kkiparin</i>	II	To be lessen, reduced
<i>-i:pit-</i>	M	Tooth

<i>-i:ṣta:w-</i>	M	Brother-in-law (man speaking), sister-in-law (woman speaking)
<i>-i:t-</i>	R	Accompany
<i>-i:timw-</i>	M	Brother-in-law (woman speaking), sister-in-law (man speaking)
<i>-i:w-</i>	TAf	Go
<i>-i:wi-</i>	AIf	Have, be covered with
<i>-i:ya:py-</i>	Nf	String
<i>-i:yaw-</i>	M	Body

..

<i>-i-</i>	AIf	Be, have, be covered with
<i>-i-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>-iccikwa:n-</i>	M	Knee
<i>-icikan-</i>	Nf	Instrument
<i>-ik-</i>	M	Dwelling, house
<i>-ikamik-</i>	M, Pf	Place, house
<i>-ikamikw-</i>	Nf	Place, house
<i>-ike-</i>	AIf	House
<i>-ike-</i>	AIf	Animate indefinite (implied object)
<i>-ikk-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-ikk-</i>		Locative suffix
<i>-ikk-</i>	TIf	Move
<i>-ikka:n-</i>	Nf	Made
<i>-ikka:so-</i>	AIf	Pretend
<i>-ikka:tiso-</i>	AIf	Make for oneself
<i>-ikkaw-</i>	TAF	Move
<i>-ikke-</i>	AIf	Make, gather, collect
<i>ikko</i>	AN	Louse

<i>ikkon</i>	II	To be covered with lice
<i>-ikkw-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-ikkw-</i>	Nf	Wood
<i>-ikkwew-</i>	Nf	Woman
<i>ikkwi:wi-</i>	AI	To be covered with lice
<i>-im-</i>		Possessive theme sign
<i>-imw-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-in-</i>	M	Wood, board
<i>-in-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>-in-</i>	TAf, TIf	By hand
<i>-imw-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-ipe-</i>	M, AIf	Liquid, water
<i>-ipek-</i>	Pf	Liquid, water
<i>-iporo-</i>	AIf	Go down a rapid
<i>-ippon-</i>	IIf	Snow
<i>ira:pacɛiɛikan</i>	IN	Tool, instrument
<i>ira:patan</i>	II	To be used so, useful
<i>irikokk</i>	P	As much, until, up to
<i>irikokkwa:w</i>	II	To be so tall, so big
<i>irin-</i>	R	Ordinary, common
<i>irina:šitt</i>	AN	Fir
<i>irina:šitta:ttikw</i>	AN	Fir

<i>irina:šittittakw</i>	IN	Dead fir tree (still standing up)
<i>irina:ttiko-namina:ss</i>	AN	Maple syrup (from french: la mélasse)
<i>irina:ttikw</i>	AN	Maple
<i>irina:ttikwa:pow</i>	IN	Maple sap
<i>irini:šišš</i>	AN	Little man
<i>irini:škišš</i>	AN	Bad man
<i>irinikka:n</i>	AN	Doll, statue, dummy, travesti
<i>irinirew</i>	AN	Common partridge
<i>iriniššimo-</i>	AI	To dance
<i>iriniššimoh-</i>	TA	To make people dance
<i>iriniw</i>	AN	Man, people
<i>irisi:piy</i>	IN	Spring water
<i>-is-</i>	Tif	By heat
<i>-isi-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>-isin-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>iskah-</i>	TI	To light up a camp fire
<i>iskahama:ke-</i>	AI	To offer a cigarette, light it up
<i>iskahama:tiso-</i>	AI	To light up a cigarette for oneself
<i>iskahamaw-</i>	TA	To light up a fire
<i>iskamoh-</i>	TA	To raise him to his lips to make him eat (see TA <i>aškamo:h-</i>)
<i>iskamotir-</i>	TA	To raise him to his lips to make him eat

<i>-iskanawe-</i>	AIf	Road
<i>-iskano-</i>	Pf	Road
<i>isko:ta:mo-</i>	AI	To aspire, inhale, suck up
<i>isko-</i>	AI	To spit
<i>iskowin</i>	IN	Spittle
<i>iskopicikan</i>	IN	Zip-fastener
<i>iskopit-</i>	TA, TI	To make him, it, climb, go up, by pulling
<i>iskw-</i>	P	Towards the top, up to
<i>-iskw-</i>	M	Head, hair
<i>iskwa:ttawa:kan</i>	IN	Ladder, stairs
<i>iskwa:ttawi:-</i>	AI	To climb, go up
<i>iskwa:ttawi:h-</i>	TA	To make s.o. climb, go up
<i>iskwa:ttawi:pari-</i>	AI	To go up by elevator
<i>iskwa:ttawi:parih-</i>	TA	To make s.o. climb, go up, by elevator
<i>iskwa:ttawi:paritta:-</i>	AI2	To make sth. climb, go up, by elevator
<i>iskwa:ttawi:parittwa:-</i>	AI	To make sth. (elevator) go up carrying sth.
<i>iskwa:ttawi:r-</i>	TA	To climb up, go up, conveying him
<i>iskwa:ttawi:ta:-</i>	AI2	To climb up, go up, conveying it
<i>iskweškišš</i>	AN	Bad woman
<i>iskwew</i>	AN	Woman, female
<i>iskwewi-</i>	AI	To be a woman, a female
<i>-iso-</i>	AIf	By heat

<i>ispakosi-</i>	AI	To taste so
<i>ispakon</i>	II	To taste so
<i>ispakwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To close him, it, by sewing
<i>ispapicikan</i>	IN	Zip-fastener, rope used to close a bag
<i>ispari-</i>	AI	To go so in vehicle
<i>isparih-</i>	TA	To deliver him, take s.o. to
<i>isparin</i>	II	To be brought, delivered, to happen
<i>isparitta:-</i>	AI2	To make it deliver by vehicle
<i>isparittwa:-</i>	AI	To make it deliver by vehicle, carrying it
<i>ispi-</i>	P	So much (quantity, length)
<i>ispineh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To value him, it, so much, pay him, it, so much
<i>-ispon-</i>	IIf	Snow
<i>-iss-</i>	Nf	Diminutive
<i>-istan-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-isw-</i>	TAf	By heat
<i>-iṣ-</i>	TIf	Cut
<i>iṣa:-</i>	AI	To go
<i>iṣi-</i>	R, P	Thus, so
<i>iṣikama:w</i>	IN	Stretch of water running in such direction
<i>iṣikkot-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, so

<i>išim-</i>	TA	To speak so to him
<i>išimi:cisso-</i>	AI	To eat so
<i>išimiwe-</i>	AI	To speak so
<i>išina:ke-</i>	AI	To see things so
<i>išina:koh(w)-</i>	TI	To give him, it, that look, that appearance
<i>išina:kon</i>	II	To have such appearance, look so
<i>išina:kosi-</i>	AI	To have such appearance, look so
<i>išin(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To see him, it, so, dream of him, it, so
<i>išinikka:so-</i>	AI	To be named so
<i>išinikka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To name him, it, so
<i>išinikka:te-</i>	II	To be named so
<i>išinikka:titiso-</i>	AI	To make people name s.o. so, to be named so
<i>išipo:r-</i>	TA	To saw, grind, him, so
<i>išipo:ta:-</i>	AI2	To saw, grind, it, so
<i>-išišš-</i>	NF	Diminutive
<i>išiššim-</i>	TA	To set, lay, him, so, bring him down so
<i>išiššimiwe-</i>	AI	To set, lay, so
<i>išiššimo-</i>	AI	To dance so
<i>išiššin-</i>	AI	To be set so, laid so, brought down so

<i>išištikwea:w</i>	II	To run so, in such direction (river)
<i>išitišah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To send, mail, him, it, so
<i>išitišahama:ke-</i>	AI	To send, mail, so, for people
<i>išitišahamaw-</i>	TA	To send, mail, so, for s.o.
<i>išittin</i>	II	To be set so, laid so, brought down so
<i>išittita:-</i>	AI2	To set, lay, it, so, bring it down so
<i>išiwir-</i>	TA	To bring, convey, him, so
<i>išiwita:-</i>	AI2	To bring, convey, it, so
<i>iški:pit-</i>	TA	To fix him (skin) on a rack
<i>iški:pita:tte-</i>	AI	To fix (skin) on a wooden rack
<i>iški:pita:tta:na:ttikw</i>	IN	Wooden rack (for drying of skins)
<i>-iškišš-</i>	Nf	Pejorative suffix
<i>iškorka:naniwan</i>	IN	Monday
<i>iškote (M, W)</i>	IN	Fire, match
<i>iškotea:po:w</i>	IN	Alcohol
<i>iškoterew</i>	AN	Spruce grouse
<i>iškoteriniw</i>	AN	Fireman
<i>iškoteta:pa:n</i>	IN	Locomotive, engine
<i>iškotew (O)</i>	IN	Fire, match
<i>iškw-</i>	R	Fire
<i>iškwa:</i>	P	Finished, completed, at the end
<i>iškwa:wiša:n</i>	AN	Younger, junior
<i>iškwa:skitepireššišš</i>	AN	American redstart

<i>iškwa:so-</i>	AI	To burn
<i>iškwa:ss(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To burn him, it
<i>iškwa:ssike-</i>	AI	To burn things
<i>iškwa:sso-</i>	AI	To burn
<i>iškwa:ttew</i>	II	To burn by itself
<i>iškwa:ttem</i>	IN	Door
<i>iškwemok</i>	P	Made of paper, cardboard
<i>iškwesišš</i>	AN	Girl, unmarried woman
<i>išp-</i>	R	High
<i>išpa:konaka:w</i>	II	To be high (snow)
<i>išpa:pi-</i>	AI	To look upwards
<i>išpaštan</i>	II	To be blown away, go up by wind
<i>išpako:cin-</i>	AI	To hang, be hanging high
<i>išpako:si-</i>	AI	To be hanged high
<i>išpako:tew</i>	II	To hang, be hanging, high
<i>išpapi-</i>	AI	To be set, sit, placed, high
<i>išpaštew</i>	II	To be set, sit, placed, high
<i>išpikka:teri-</i>	AI	To raise one's leg
<i>išpim-</i>	R	High
<i>išpimikk</i>	P	High, upwards, up, above
<i>išpimittak</i>	P	Upper floor
<i>išpimittakokk</i>	L	On the upper floor of a house

<i>išpipari-</i>	AI	To run upwards, go up in vehicle
<i>išpipatta:-</i>	AI	To run upwards
<i>išpipitoneri-</i>	AI	To raise one's arm
<i>išpire-</i>	AI	To fly high
<i>išpištikwa:neri-</i>	AI	To raise one's head
<i>išpita:wakka:w</i>	II	Pile of sand, gravel
<i>-išš-</i>	Nf	Diminutive
<i>-išši-</i>	AIf	Diminutive
<i>-iššin-</i>	IIf	Diminutive
<i>-išw-</i>	TAf	Cut
<i>it-</i>	TA, TI	To say to him, to it, mean him, it
<i>it-</i>	R	So, thus, thither
<i>ita:pici:-</i>	AI	To be far away, make s.o. wait, be long to come
<i>ita:pah-</i>	TI	To unscrew so
<i>ita:skon-</i>	TA, TI	To point him, it, aim at him, it, in such direction
<i>ita:skonama:ke-</i>	AI	To point, aim, in such direction
<i>ita:skonama:tiso-</i>	AI	To point, aim, at oneself
<i>ita:skonamawe-</i>	TA	To point, aim, for s.o.
<i>ita:skonike-</i>	AI	To fix, set, wood in such a way
<i>ita:skottin</i>	II	To be pointed, aimed at
<i>ita:štamapi-</i>	AI	To face s.o. sitting down

<i>ita:ṣtamika:pawi-</i>	AI	To face s.o. standing up
<i>ita:ṣtamiṣṣin-</i>	AI	To face s.o. lying
<i>itakitta:kon</i>	II	To value, count, cost so much
<i>itakitta:kosi-</i>	AI	To value, count, cost so much
<i>itaspiso-</i>	AI	To be dressed so
<i>itaspisowin</i>	IN	Dress, clothes, costumes
<i>itaspitew</i>	II	To be dressed so
<i>itatoske-</i>	AI	To work so
<i>-ite-</i>	IIf	By heat
<i>iterim-</i>	TA	To think so of him
<i>iteritt-</i>	TI	To think so of it
<i>iterittamih-</i>	TA	To make him think so of it
<i>iteṣtama:ke-</i>	AI	To interpret
<i>iteṣtamaw-</i>	TA	To interpret for s.o.
<i>-itew-</i>	Nf	Heat
<i>itikiti-</i>	AI	To be of such size
<i>-itiso-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>ito:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To point the finger at s.o., at sth.
<i>ito:hikan-ocicy</i>	IN	Forefinger
<i>ito:hike-</i>	AI	To point the finger at sth.
<i>-ito-</i>	AIf	Abstract (reciprocal)
<i>itotte-</i>	AI	To walk so, go, come by foot, so

<i>itottahō-</i>	AI	To go, come, leave, so, by water
<i>-itt-</i>	M	Ear
<i>-itt-</i>	TIf	Hear
<i>itta:-</i>	AI	To be, exist, there is
<i>-ittak-</i>	M, Nf, Pf	House, floor
<i>ittakon</i>	II	To be, exist, there is
<i>-ittaw-</i>	TAf	Hear
<i>-iw-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-iwašš-</i>	Nf	Container
<i>-iwe-</i>	AIf	Animate indefinite (implied object)
<i>-iwi-</i>	AIf	Be
<i>-iwir-</i>	TAf	Bring, convey
<i>-iwita:-</i>	AI2f	Bring, convey

k

<i>-ka:-</i>	P	Subordinator, relative, who, that
<i>ka:-arakapešša:kani:kama:k</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (lake shaped like pants)
<i>ka:ceita(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To take hold of s.o., sth., catch, reach him, it, by tool
<i>ka:ceitin-</i>	TA, TI	To take hold of s.o., sth., catch, reach him, it, by hand
<i>ka:ciwepin-</i>	TA, TI	To hide by throwing him, it, by hand
<i>ka:-co:co:šši:watina:k</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (Hill shaped like a breast)
<i>ka:-iskwa:ttawi:parik</i>	IN	Elevator (that goes up)
<i>ka:ka:kešš (0)</i>	IN	Club (card)
<i>ka:ka:keššip</i>	AN	Double-crested cormorant
<i>ka:ka:kišš (M, W)</i>	AN	Club (card)
<i>ka:ka:ki:w</i>	AN	Crow
<i>ka:ka:ki:w-oštikwa:n</i>	AN	Crow's head (name of a maleficent ghost)
<i>ka:kapeka:pawi-</i>	AI	To spread one's legs standing up
<i>ka:kapen-</i>	TA, TI	To spread, part, separate, him, it, by hand

<i>ka:kapepatta:-</i>	AI	To run having one's legs spread out
<i>ka:kaperi-</i>	AI	To have one's legs spread out
<i>ka:-ka:ska:piskitek</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where stones are broken by heat)
<i>ka:ka:skewa:skoparina:niwak</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where people take a short cut in the woods)
<i>ka:katara:košišš</i>	AN	Lizard
<i>ka:katara:kw</i>	IN	Tractor
<i>ka:katara:kw</i>	AN	Crocodile
<i>ka:ki:cih-</i>	TA	To appease, calm, pacify, sooth, s.o.
<i>ka:ki:cihitiso-</i>	AI	To appease, calm, pacify, sooth, oneself
<i>ka:ki:cimo-</i>	AI	To sob
<i>ka:ki:cimoh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. sob
<i>ka:ki:mo-</i>	AI	To murmur, grumble, mutter, cry, secretly
<i>ka:ki:nikkwa:niciwak</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (eddy current)
<i>ka:ki:piciparison</i>	IN	Rocking chair
<i>ka:-ki:ška:piskaciwak</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (where stones are cut open by cold)
<i>ka:ki:ška:piška:šik</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where there is a cliff)
<i>ka:kike-</i>	R	Permanent

<i>ka:-kinokamak</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (where there is a long lake)
<i>ka:kinošeššiwak</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where there are small pikes)
<i>ka:kinwa:naka:k</i>	L	Long island (place name)
<i>ka:kow</i>	IN	Shoe (child language)
<i>ka:kone-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	September
<i>ka:košišš</i>	AN	Young porcupine
<i>ka:kw</i>	AN	Porcupine
<i>ka:kwa:-</i>	AI	To drink from the cup (child language)
<i>ka:kwa:row</i>	IN	Porcupine's tail
<i>ka:kwa:škottin</i>	II	To jump continually from one place to another
<i>ka:kwešim-</i>	TA	To be jealous of s.o.
<i>ka:kweritt-</i>	TI	To be fealous of sth.
<i>ka:kwerittamih-</i>	TA	To make him jealous of sth.
<i>ka:-mašikama:k</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where the lake is bad)
<i>ka:-mašškoted</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where the ground is bad)
<i>ka:ma:šiwepi:keparik</i>	IN	Teleferic

<i>ka:masina:šteparik</i>	IN	Television
<i>ka:-maškoššiya:kama:k</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where there is grass in the lake)
<i>ka:mikkwa:štek</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (red light river)
<i>ka:-miništikwak</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (island lake)
<i>ka:-mi:parémakak (O)</i>	IN	Airplane
<i>ka:-mi:paricciikeriniw</i>	AN	Pilot, driver
<i>ka:-mi:paritta:c</i>	AN	Pilot, driver
<i>ka:-mi:remakak (MW)</i>	IN	Airplane
<i>ka:-mi:ta:skokama:k</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (crosswise lake)
<i>ka:na:pa:tea:piskitea:kama:kL</i>		Place name near Obedjiwan (where half of the lake is surrounded by stones)
<i>ka:-na:pa:tepo:meciwak</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (where the river is shaped like half of a thigh)
<i>ka:newi-</i>	AI	To win (from french: gagner)
<i>ka:ni:pawic</i>	AN	Married (who is standing up)
<i>ka:-ni:šokama:šik</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (where there are two small lakes)
<i>ka:ni:ttattawi:parik</i>	IN	Elevator (that goes down)
<i>ka:ništopaka:k</i>	IN	Clover

<i>ka:-opiciwana:šik</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (where the current narrows)
<i>ka:-opwa:ya:k</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where there is a pass, a strait)
<i>ka:-osa:wa:kamik</i>	IN	Oil
<i>ka:-osa:wa:ka:k</i>	IN	Brown sugar
<i>ka:-oski:wanatina:k</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (hill shaped like a nose)
<i>ka:oskiska:kama:k</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (cypress lake)
<i>ka:-oškini:pawi:cik</i>	AN	Newly married people
<i>ka:-oštotoštoparik</i>	IN	Jello
<i>ka:-paštek co:co:šša:na:po:w</i>	IN	Powdered milk
<i>ka:-paštek wi:ya:ss</i>	IN	Dried meat
<i>ka:-passoc kardona:w</i>	IN	Soda cracker
<i>-ka:pawi-</i>	AIf	Stand up
<i>ka:-pi:ttokama:k</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (where there are lakes inland)
<i>ka:-pittawikama:k</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (lake formed of two halves)
<i>ka:po:twa:n</i>	IN	Coat, cloak (from french: capot)
<i>ka:po:twa:nišišš</i>	IN	Jacket
<i>ka:r-</i>	TA	To hide s.o.
<i>ka:-ri:ri:kisic micikka:win</i>	AN	Gloves

<i>ka:risiwa:nekanw</i>	IN	Flannelette
<i>ka:ro:ke-</i>	AI	To play cards (from french: carreau)
<i>ka:-ro:ska:k tettapowa:kan</i>	IN	Armchair
<i>ka:sisi-</i>	AI	To be sharp
<i>ka:so-</i>	AI	To hide oneself, be hidden
<i>ka:ssi:-</i>	R	To wipe, wash
<i>ka:ssi:icce-</i>	AI	To wipe, wash, one's hand
<i>ka:ssi:icceh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. wipe, wash, his hands
<i>ka:ssi:iccehw-</i>	TA	To wipe, wash, s.o.'s hand by tool
<i>ka:ssi:iccen-</i>	TA	To wipe, wash, s.o.'s hand by hand
<i>ka:ssi:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To wipe, wash, erase, delete, him, it, by tool
<i>ka:ssi:kkwehw-</i>	TA	To wipe, wash, s.o.'s face by tool
<i>ka:ssi:kkwen-</i>	TA	To wipe, wash, s.o.'s face by hand
<i>ka:ssi:n-</i>	TA, TI	To wipe, wash, erase, delete, him, it, by hand
<i>ka:ssi:sinah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To wipe, erase, him, it (writings, pic- tures) by tool
<i>ka:ssi:sinahikan</i>	AN	Eraser
<i>ka:ssi:sinahike-</i>	AI	To wipe, wash, erase, delete
<i>ka:ssi:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To wipe, erase, him, it, by foot
<i>ka:ša:- (M, W)</i>	AI	To be sharp
<i>ka:šikko:kko:naka:w</i>	II	Island covered of cedar trees

<i>ka:ška:w (0)</i>	II	To be sharp
<i>ka:škaha:cikweššišš</i>	AN	Red-breasted nuthatch
<i>ka:škah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To scrape, scratch, him, it
<i>-ka:škam-</i>	M	Nape of the neck
<i>ka:škamešk(dw)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, take a short cut, by foot
<i>ka:škipa:cikan</i>	IN	Razor
<i>ka:škipa:so-</i>	AI	To shave
<i>ka:škipa:t-</i>	TA	To shave s.o.
<i>ka:škipiso-</i>	AI	To scrape roughly, fast
<i>ka:škipit-</i>	TA, TI	To scrape, scratch, him, it, roughly
<i>ka:škipitew</i>	II	To scratch
<i>ka:škipititiso-</i>	AI	To scratch oneself
<i>ka:-šo:škwa:niparik</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where it is slippery)
<i>ka:ta:-</i>	AI2	To hide sth.
<i>ka:taw-</i>	TA	To hide sth. for s.o.
<i>ka:tew</i>	II	To be hidden
<i>-ka:te-</i>	II _f	Abstract
<i>ka:tin-</i>	TA, TI	To hide s.o., sth., by hand
<i>ka:-tipirittak</i>	AN	Boss, foreman, director
<i>ka:-wa:pa:k pa:wištikw</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (white rapid)

<i>ka:-wa:pa:piška:šik</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where there is a white stone)
<i>ka:-wa:ssikatoc pi:ssimw</i>	IN	April
<i>ka:-wa:šekama:šik</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (clear lake)
<i>ka:-wa:škahikec</i>	IN	Grader
<i>ka:wa:w</i>	II	To be rough, uneven
<i>ka:wašaka:-</i>	AI	To have a rough skin
<i>ka:-wepaha:konec</i>	II	Snow-blower
<i>ka:-wepaha:konemakak ota:pa:n</i>	IN	Truck, snow-blower
<i>ka:-wirississiwec</i>	AN	Insect shaped like hair
<i>ka:wisi-</i>	AI	To be rough, uneven
<i>ka:yamiha:c</i>	AN	Catholic
<i>-ka-</i>	P	Futur tense marker (with first and second persons)
<i>-kah-</i>	TIf	Chop with axe
<i>-kahw-</i>	TAf	Chop with axe
<i>kaka:mw-</i>	R	Reduplicated form of <i>kinw-</i> 'long'
<i>kaka:mwa:naka:kk</i>	L	Long island (place name)
<i>kaka:mwa:pitone-</i>	AI	To have long arms
<i>kaka:mwa:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To have long hair
<i>kaka:mwa:skokka:te-</i>	AI	To have long legs
<i>kaka:mwa:skokka:tea:w</i>	II	To have long legs

<i>kakeskim-</i>	TA	To warn, advise, reprimand, s.o.
<i>kakeskimiwe-</i>	AI	To warn, advise, reprimand people
<i>kakeskwe-</i>	AI	To warn, advise, reprimand
<i>kaki:taweritt-</i>	TI	To be careful, clever, prudent in doing sth.
<i>kaki:tisi-</i>	AI	To be prudent, impressionable, responsive
<i>kakki:kkesi-</i>	AI	To be square, have several corners, sinuosities
<i>kakki:kkea:w</i>	II	To be square, have several corners, sinuosities
<i>kakki:weššimon</i>	II	To wind, curve, meander
<i>kakwe-</i>	P	To try to
<i>kakwecih-</i>	TA	To try him in vain, practise him
<i>kakwecikemo-</i>	AI	To ask, question
<i>kakwecim-</i>	TA	To ask s.o.
<i>kakwecitta:-</i>	AI2	To try is in vain, practise it
<i>kakwecitta:h-</i>	TA	To make him try, practise
<i>kakwetah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To try him, it, grope, fumble about for s.o., for sth.
<i>-kama:-</i>	IIf	Water, liquid
<i>-kamin-</i>	IIf	Water, liquid

<i>-kamy-</i>	M, Nf	Water, liquid
<i>-kan-</i>	M	Bone
<i>-kan-</i>	Nf	Instrument, product
<i>kanawa:pam-</i>	TA	To look, stare, at s.o.
<i>kanawa:patt-</i>	TI	To look, stare, at sth.
<i>kanawerim-</i>	TA	To keep, care for, s.o.
<i>kanaweritt-</i>	TI	To keep, care for, sth.
<i>kanaweritta:h-</i>	TA	To make him keep, care for, sth.
<i>kanaweritta:kon</i>	II	To be kept, cared for
<i>kanaweritta:kosi-</i>	AI	To be kept, cared for
<i>kanaweritta:sso-</i>	AI	To keep for oneself
<i>kanawerittama:tiso-</i>	AI	To keep for oneself
<i>kanawerittar-</i>	TA	To place him so that he is keeping him
<i>kanawerittata:-</i>	AI2	To place it so that he is keeping it
<i>kaniss</i>	IN	Canister (from english: can)
<i>kapa:-</i>	AI	To disembark, set ashore
<i>kapa:so-</i>	AI	To boil
<i>kapa:ṣṣimo-arakapeṣṣa:kan (0)</i>	IN	Bathing suit
<i>kapa:ṣṣimora:kan</i>	IN	Bath, tub
<i>kapa:ṣṣimowa:n</i>	IN	Bathing suit
<i>kapa:ta:-</i>	AI	To boil

<i>kapan-</i>	TA, TI	To unload him, it, put him, it, ashore by hand
<i>kapata:-</i>	AI	To portage, convey
<i>kapatawin</i>	IN	Portage, setting ashore
<i>kape-</i>	P	All
<i>kape-ki:šikwa</i>	P	All day
<i>kape-nipinwa</i>	P	All summer
<i>kape-pipo:na</i>	P	All winter
<i>kape-pi:ssimwa</i>	P	All month
<i>kape-tipiskwa</i>	P	All night
<i>kape-tipisko-</i>	AI	To stay awake all night
<i>kapešš-i-</i>	AI	To camp
<i>kapešš-iwin</i>	IN	Camp
<i>kappiy</i>	IN	Coffee
<i>karake</i>	P	At least
<i>kassirin</i>	IN	Gas (from english: gasoline)
<i>kaskin</i>	P	All
<i>kaskina:</i>	P	All
<i>kaskina:wiyeshš</i>	P	Everywhere
<i>kaških-</i>	TA	To control, manage, him
<i>kaškin-</i>	TA, TI	To be able to raise him, it, by hand
<i>kaškitta:-</i>	AI2	To be able to, manage, can

kaṣkita:ssepisoni:ya:py (M) IN Garter

<i>-kata-</i>	P	Futur tense marker (with third person)
<i>kattahi:kwa:sson</i>	IN	Thimble
<i>kaw-</i>	R	Down, prostrate
<i>kawakkate-</i>	AI	To starve
<i>kawakkateh-</i>	TA	To make him starve
<i>kawakkatekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be starving
<i>-kawi-</i>	AIf	Drip
<i>kawih(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To break down, dismantle, throw down
<i>kawiha:skw-</i>	TA	To throw down (a tree)
<i>-kawin-</i>	IIf	Drip
<i>kawin-</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, down, dismantle, throw him, it, down by hand
<i>kawinike-</i>	AI	To push and make people fall
<i>kawipari-</i>	AI	To fall down
<i>kaye</i>	P	And, with
<i>-ke-</i>	P	Changed form of <i>ka-</i> , futur tense marker
<i>-ke-</i>	AIf	Inanimate indefinite (implied object)
<i>-ke-</i>	AIf	Inanimate indefinite (implied instrumental object)
<i>keccinac</i>	P	Sure, surely
<i>keci-</i>	AI	To undress

<i>kecika:po:twā:ne-</i>	AI	To take off one's coat
<i>kek</i>	P	Suddenly
<i>keka:t</i>	P	Almost, nearly
<i>kekišep</i>	P	This morning
<i>keki:šika:w</i>	II	Today
<i>kekkekkošišš</i>	AN	Hawk, falcon
<i>kekoc</i>	P	Or
<i>kekwa:n</i>	IN	Thing, something
<i>kekwa:n</i>	P	What?
<i>kekwa:riw</i>	IN	Thing, something (obviative)
<i>kekwa:riw</i>	P	What?
<i>kenosic-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	January
<i>ke-ota:košikk</i>	II	Late afternoon, evening
<i>kesko:n-</i>	TA, TI	To catch him, it, on time, by hand
<i>kesko:pit-</i>	TA, TI	To arrive on time to do sth.
<i>kesko:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To arrive on time, come upon him, it unexpectedly
<i>kesko:ška:ke-</i>	AI	To come upon people unexpectedly
<i>kesko:tt(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To arrive on time to hear him, it
<i>kesko:wa:pam-</i>	TA	To arrive on time to see him
<i>kesko:wa:patt-</i>	TI	To arrive on time to see it

<i>keskonotta:ke-</i>	AI	To repeat what has been heard
<i>keškoc</i>	P	Later
<i>keško-pa:tama</i>	P	Soon, in a moment
<i>kešpin</i>	P	If
<i>kešta:piskin-</i>	TA, TI	To take off, away, remove, him, it, from an iron snare
<i>kešta:skon-</i>	TA, TI	To take off, away, remove, him, it, from a wooden trap
<i>keštakoppe-</i>	AI	To take off one's dress
<i>keštotine-</i>	AI	To take off one's hat
<i>keštotineššin-</i>	AI	To lose one's hat by accident
<i>ket-</i>	P	To remove, undo, take off
<i>ketiskisine-</i>	AI	To take off one's shoes
<i>ketiskisinepari-</i>	AI	To lose one's shoes by accident
<i>kette-</i>	P	Old, used
<i>ki:-</i>	P	Past, completed (in affirmative sentences)
<i>ki:-</i>	P	Can, to be able to
<i>-ki:-</i>	AIf	Grow
<i>ki:ccikka:ten-</i>	TA	To hurt s.o.'s leg by hand
<i>ki:ccikka:teškaw-</i>	TA	To hurt s.o.'s leg by foot
<i>ki:ccipitonen-</i>	TA	To hurt s.o.'s arm by hand
<i>ki:ka:c</i>	P	Near, close to

<i>ki:kenita:c</i>	II	Ancient name of Obedjiwan
<i>ki:ki:</i>	IN	Pain, hurt, bruise (child language)
<i>ki:kkea:w</i>	II	To be square
<i>ki:kken-</i>	TA, TI	To make him, it, square, by hand
<i>ki:kkeš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, square
<i>ki:kkettaka:-</i>	AI	To make a square
<i>ki:mo:c</i>	P	Secretly, quietly
<i>ki:mo:sa:pam-</i>	TA	To spy upon s.o.
<i>ki:mo:sa:patt-</i>	TI	To spy upon it
<i>ki:mò:sa:pìke-</i>	AI	To spy upon people
<i>ki:niko:reššip</i>	AN	Tufted duck
<i>ki:nikosi-</i>	AI	To be sharp-pointed
<i>ki:nikott-</i>	TI	To make it sharp-pointed by mouth
<i>ki:nikwa:nicìwan</i>	IN	Eddy water
<i>ki:nikwa:pita:-</i>	AI	To have sharp-pointed teeth
<i>ki:nikwa:w</i>	II	To be sharp-pointed
<i>ki:r</i>	Pr	Personal, 2nd person, singular
<i>ki:rawa:w</i>	Pr	Personal, 2nd person, plural
<i>ki:s-</i>	R	Complete
<i>ki:sis(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cook him, it, done
<i>ki:siso-</i>	AI	To be cooked
<i>ki:skika:tehw-</i>	TA	To cut s.o.'s leg

<i>ki:skika:teska:-</i>	AI	To have one's leg cut off
<i>ki:ša:kamitea:po:w</i>	IN	Hot water
<i>ki:ša:kamite-askikw</i>	AN	Kettle
<i>ki:ša:štew</i>	II	To be warm (weather), sunny
<i>ki:ša:tewaskisin</i>	IN	Sandal
<i>ki:šericcike-</i>	AI	To create
<i>ki:šerim-</i>	TA	To create him
<i>ki:šeritt-</i>	TI	To create it
<i>ki:šikk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To pay him, it
<i>ki:šikka:so-</i>	AI	To pay
<i>ki:ših-</i>	TA	To complete, finish, him
<i>-ki:šik-</i>	M	Sun
<i>-ki:šika:-</i>	IIf	Day
<i>ki:šika:w</i>	IN	Day
<i>ki:šikipi:ssimw</i>	AN	Sun
<i>ki:šikk</i>	AN	Cedar-tree
<i>ki:šikw</i>	IN	Space, sky
<i>ki:šikwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To finish sewing him, it
<i>ki:šitew</i>	II	To be cooked
<i>ki:šittā:-</i>	AI2	To complete, finish, it
<i>ki:šk-</i>	R	To cut, sever
<i>ki:ška:konekah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To chop him, it, (snow, ice) with an axe

<i>ki:ška:piska:kama:w</i>	II	Stretch of water surrounded by cliffs
<i>ki:ška:piska:w</i>	II	Rock cliff
<i>ki:ška:piskiciwan</i>	II	Falls, cascade
<i>ki:ška:pite-</i>	AI	To have broken, uneven, teeth
<i>ki:ška:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, by tool
<i>ki:ška:ya:w</i>	II	To be steep, abrupt
<i>ki:škaha:skwe-</i>	AI	To rough-hew
<i>ki:škaha:skweriniw</i>	AN	Woodcutter, lumberjack
<i>ki:škatina:w</i>	II	Cliff (of mountain)
<i>ki:škikah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, with an axe
<i>ki:škikahikan</i>	IN	Stump (of tree)
<i>ki:škikam-</i>	TA	To cut him by teeth
<i>ki:škikatt-</i>	TI	To cut it by teeth
<i>ki:škikwa:sso-</i>	AI	To cut by sewing, sew, patch
<i>ki:škikwa:sso:picikan</i>	IN	Sewing machine
<i>ki:škikwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, by sewing, sew, patch him, it
<i>ki:škikwa:tew</i>	II	To be sewn, patched
<i>ki:škime-</i>	AI	To finish to lace up snowshoes
<i>ki:škin-</i>	TA, TI	To cut, divide, him, it, by hand
<i>ki:škipo:cike-</i>	AI	To saw
<i>ki:škipo:r-</i>	TA	To saw him

<i>ki:škipo:ta:-</i>	AI2	To saw it
<i>ki:škirowekopp</i>	IN	Skirt
<i>ki:škiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, through
<i>ki:škišama:-</i>	AI	To have a hair cut
<i>ki:škišika:ke-</i>	AI	To cut sth. with sth.
<i>ki:škišika:te-</i>	AI	To cut
<i>ki:škišotiso-</i>	AI	To cut oneself
<i>ki:škiwa:n</i>	IN	Tuck-in blouse
<i>ki:škiwa:nekinw</i>	IN	Material (to make blouse)
<i>ki:šo:ka:štew</i>	II	Sunlight
<i>ki:šo:n-</i>	TA, TI	To keep him, it, warm
<i>ki:špo-</i>	AI	To have a big belly, be fat, big, full, obese
<i>ki:špona:kosi-</i>	AI	To look fat, big, full, obese
<i>ki:špwa:n</i>	IN	Maternity blouse
<i>ki:ttin-</i>	TA	To hurt s.o. by hand
<i>ki:wāškwe-</i>	AI	To be crazy, scatter-brained, dizzy
<i>ki:wāškwewikamikw</i>	IN	Mental hospital
<i>ki:wāškweh-</i>	TA	To make him act irrationally
<i>ki:wāškwehw-</i>	TA	To stun, brain, s.o.
<i>ki:wāškwekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be crazy
<i>ki:wāškwepari-</i>	AI	To feel giddy

<i>ki:waškwepi-</i>	AI	To be drunk
<i>ki:waškwepikka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be drunk
<i>ki:waškwepit-</i>	TA, TI	To stun him, it, by drinking
<i>ki:waškwepitiso-</i>	AI	To drown one's sorrows
<i>ki:waškwepuar-</i>	TA	To make s.o. drunk
<i>ki:waškweritt-</i>	TI	To be obsessed by it
<i>ki:we-</i>	R	To go home
<i>ki:we-</i>	AI	To go back home
<i>ki:wea:toho-</i>	AI	To go back home in canoe
<i>ki:weh-</i>	TA	To make him go home
<i>ki:wepari-</i>	AI	To go back home in vehicle
<i>ki:wepit-</i>	TA, TI	To go back home
<i>ki:weška:-</i>	AI	To walk back home
<i>ki:wetin(w)-</i>	IN, II	North wind
<i>ki:wetinokk</i>	P	North
<i>ki:wetišah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To send him, it, back
<i>ki:wetot(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To send him, it, back home
<i>ki:wotam-</i>	TA	To visit s.o.
<i>ki:wote-</i>	AI	To visit
<i>ki-</i>	Pr	Personal, 2nd person, singular
<i>-kicci-</i>	P	Futur marker in subordinate clause, that will, must

<i>kicci-</i>	P	Great, large, big
<i>kicci-a:mikwa:na:ttikw</i>	IN	Piece of wood at both ends of the canoe
<i>kicciciwan</i>	II	The beginning of a stream
<i>kiccikamy</i>	IN	Sea, ocean
<i>kiccina:ko(n)-</i>	AI, II	To look big, large, dignified
<i>kiccina:kosi-</i>	AI	To look big, large, dignified
<i>kiccipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To begin, start
<i>kicciparih-</i>	TA	To make him begin, start
<i>kicciparitt(aw)-</i>	TA, II	To begin, start, in relation to him, it
<i>kicciparittwa:-</i>	AI	To make it start, conveying sth.
<i>kicci-si:piy</i>	IN	The big river
<i>kikimo-</i>	AI	To be winded, sniff
<i>kimisa:ha:wasso-</i>	AI	To change one's baby's pampers
<i>kimiwa:n (W)</i>	IN	Rain suit
<i>kimiwan</i>	II	To rain
<i>kimiwana:po:w</i>	IN	Rain-water
<i>kimiwani-arakapešša:kan</i>	AN	Rain trousers
<i>kimoti-</i>	AI	To steal, rub
<i>kimotih-</i>	TA	To make him steal
<i>kinepi:kw</i>	AN	Snake, grass snake
<i>kinešš</i>	P	Long, a long time
<i>kino:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To have long hair
<i>kino:pekisi-</i>	AI	To be long, tall, stretched

<i>kinopekiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To lengthen him, it, by cutting
<i>kinopite-</i>	AI	To have long teeth
<i>kinoh-</i>	TA	To lengthen him
<i>kinokama:w</i>	II	Long lake
<i>kinosi-</i>	AI	To be long, tall
<i>kinoskokka:te-</i>	AI	To have long legs
<i>kinoskokka:tea:w</i>	II	To have long legs
<i>kinoskopitone-</i>	AI	To have long arms
<i>kinoskosi-</i>	AI	To be tall
<i>kinošew</i>	AN	Pike
<i>kinoškošišši-</i>	AI	To be, become, tall
<i>kinošta:-</i>	AI	To lengthen
<i>kinoštikwea:w</i>	II	Large river
<i>kinotta:-</i>	AI2	To lengthen it
<i>kinow, kinwa:w</i>	II	To be long, tall
<i>kinw-</i>	R	Long
<i>kinwa:pite-</i>	AI	To have long teeth
<i>kinwekkih-</i>	TA	To lengthen him (cloth)
<i>kinwekkiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To lengthen him, it, (cloth) by cutting
<i>kinwekkitta:-</i>	AI2	To lengthen it
<i>kinwekwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To lengthen him, it, by sewing
<i>kip-, kipw-</i>	R	Close, cover
<i>kipa:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To bar, strengthen him, it, with a wooden bar

<i>kipa:skohikan</i>	IN	Barrier, gate, instrument used to bar
<i>kipa:skohikanikke-</i>	AI	To make a fence, a dam, a gate
<i>kipa:skohiwe-</i>	AI	To lock, fence, bar, obstruct, block up
<i>kipah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To close, block up, plug (a hole)
<i>kipahikan</i>	IN	Stopper, fence, dam, closing
<i>kipahikanikke-</i>	AI	To make a stopper, a fence, a dam, a lid
<i>kipahike-</i>	AI	To block up, close, lock
<i>kipahikemakan</i>	II	To be closed, locked, fenced
<i>kipapah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To close him, it, (screwing)
<i>kipikkwe-</i>	AI	To stop bleeding
<i>kipikkwes-</i>	TI	To stop it (blood)
<i>kipisakaci-</i>	AI	To be constipated
<i>kipisk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To pass beyond, overtake, him, it
<i>kipiska:ke-</i>	AI	To pass beyond, overtake
<i>kipišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To embarrass, encumber, obstruct, him, it
<i>kipiška:ke-</i>	AI	To embarrass, encumber, obstruct
<i>kipitte-</i>	AI	To be deaf
<i>kipittekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be deaf
<i>kipon-</i>	TA, TI	To block, obstruct, by hand
<i>kipopicikan</i>	IN	Zip-fastener
<i>kipotto:ke-</i>	AI	To have one's ears blocked
<i>kirakin-</i>	TA	To tickle him

<i>kirakinitiso-</i>	AI	To tickle oneself
<i>kiraski-</i>	AI	To tell lies, lie
<i>kiraskim-</i>	TA	To lie to him by speech
<i>kirika</i>	P	And, also
<i>kiripewa:pi:kka:so-</i>	AI	To strangle, throttle, oneself
<i>kiripewen-</i>	TA	To strangle, throttle, s.o.
<i>kiripeweškaw-</i>	TA	To strangle, throttle, him with one's feet
<i>kiripi-</i>	AI	To be fast, hurry
<i>kirowe</i>	P	More
<i>kisa:pikisikan</i>	AN	Stove, furnace
<i>kisi:-</i>	R	To move, agitate
<i>kisi:hikan</i>	IN	Wiper (of car), instrument used to wipe
<i>kisi:kkwa:nekin</i>	IN	Towel
<i>kisi:kkwa:nekinosišš</i>	IN	Face cloth
<i>kisi:kkweho-</i>	AI	To wash one's face
<i>kisi:n-</i>	TA, TI	To wash, clean, him, it, by hand
<i>kisi:pekahikan</i>	AN (W, O)	Soap
<i>kisi:pekahikan</i>	IN (M)	Soap
<i>kisi:pekin-</i>	TA, TI	To wash, soap, him, it
<i>kisi:ssa:pa:war-</i>	TA	To wash, rinse, him
<i>kisi:ssa:pa:wata:-</i>	AI2	To wash, rinse, it

<i>kisi:ssa:piteho-</i>	AI	To brush one's teeth
<i>kisi:ssipacikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Washboard
<i>kisi:ssipacike-</i>	AI	To do the washing
<i>kisi:ssipacira:kana:po:w</i>	IN	Dish-water
<i>kisi:ssipacira:kane-</i>	AI	To wash up
<i>kisi:ssipacira:kanekin</i>	IN	Dish-cloth
<i>kisi:ttakanike-</i>	AI	To wash the walls
<i>kisiso-</i>	AI	To be hot
<i>kisisowa:pine-</i>	AI	To have a fever
<i>kiskericcike-</i>	AI	To know
<i>kiskerim-</i>	TA	To know him
<i>kiskeritt-</i>	TI	To know it
<i>kiskeritta:kon</i>	II	To be known
<i>kiskerittama:so-</i>	AI	To know for oneself (address, phone number)
<i>kiskerittamo:h-</i>	TA	To make him explain it
<i>kiskerittamokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to know
<i>kiskerittamor-</i>	TA	To place it to make him explain it
<i>kiskerittamotar-</i>	TA	To place it to make him explain it
<i>kiskim-</i>	TA	To warn, advise, reprimand, s.o.
<i>kiskinawa:pam-</i>	TA	To imitate him
<i>kiskinawa:patt-</i>	TI	To imitate it

<i>kiskino:hama:ke-</i>	AI	To teach
<i>kiskino:hama:tokamiku</i>	IN	School
<i>kiskino:hamaw-</i>	TA	To teach sth. to s.o.
<i>kiskinotta:ke-</i>	AI	To repeat (what has been heard)
<i>kiskinott(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To cite, quote, reproduce the sound of him, of it
<i>kispa:skotin (W)</i>	II	Thick ice
<i>kispaka:w</i>	II	To be thick
<i>kispakatin (M)</i>	II	Thick ice
<i>kispakisi-</i>	AI	To be thick
<i>kispakiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, thick
<i>kispewa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To defend, stand up for, him, it
<i>kispewa:ta:wasso-</i>	AI	To defend one's child
<i>kispewa:titiso-</i>	AI	To defend oneself
<i>kissina:w</i>	II	To be cold
<i>kissinipea:w</i>	II	To be cold (by rain)
<i>kisterim-</i>	TA	To respect, esteem, him
<i>kisteritt-</i>	TI	To respect, esteem, it
<i>kiš-</i>	R	Hot
<i>kiša:pewi-</i>	AI	To be adult
<i>kiša:piskisikan</i>	IN	Heated metal
<i>kiše-</i>	P	Old, great, honorable

<i>kiše-ataweriniw</i>	AN	Manager
<i>kiše-ma:tawa:naka:kk</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (the big affluent)
<i>kišemiškw</i>	AN	Old beaver
<i>kišemo:s</i>	AN	Old moose
<i>kiše-nacama:keššišš</i>	AN	Sparrow
<i>kiše-okima:w</i>	AN	Government
<i>kiše-okima:w-a:rota:kan</i>	AN	Government agent
<i>kišepa:</i>	P	Tomorrow morning
<i>kišepa:nekkaw-</i>	TA	To prepare breakfast for s.o.
<i>kišepa:nekkawa:n</i>	IN	Food made in the morning
<i>kišepa:nekkawewin</i>	IN	Breakfast
<i>kišepa:wan</i>	II	Morning
<i>kišepa:wišššin</i>	II	Early in the morning
<i>kišepa:ya:w</i>	II	Morning
<i>kišeriniw</i>	AN	Old man
<i>kiši:pari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To go fast in vehicle
<i>kiši:patta:-</i>	AI	To run fast
<i>kišitew</i>	II	To be hot
<i>kišiwa:h-</i>	TA	To make s.o. angry
<i>kišiwa:koce-</i>	AI	To have an erection
<i>kišiwa:kocepititiso-</i>	AI	To masturbate

<i>kišīwa:si-</i>	AI	To get angry
<i>kišīwoškate-</i>	AI	To have a stomach ache
<i>kiškwe-</i>	AI	To stop crying
<i>kiššawa:cih-</i>	TA	To signal, mark, indicate, him, set landmarks for him
<i>kiššawa:cihonekin</i>	IN	Flag
<i>kiššawa:citta:-</i>	AI2	To signal, mark, indicate, it, set landmarks for it
<i>kiššawa:sa:pam-</i>	TA	To signal, mark, indicate to see him
<i>kiššawa:sa:patt-</i>	TI	To signal, mark, indicate to see it
<i>kišterim-</i>	TA	To respect, esteem, him (see: <i>kisterim-</i>)
<i>kišterimo-</i>	AI	To respect, be smart (cold shoulder)
<i>kišteritt-</i>	TI	To respect, esteem it
<i>kita:n-</i>	TA, TI	To dip, drench, him, it, by hand
<i>kita:pekin-</i>	TA, TI	To steep him, it, (linen)
<i>kita:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To sink him, it, by body movement
<i>kita:ttita:-</i>	AI2	To dip, soak, it
<i>-kitikw-</i>	M	Knee
<i>kitima:k-</i>	R	Pitiable, poor
<i>kitima:kerim-</i>	TA	To have pity on s.o.
<i>kitima:kina:kon</i>	II	To look poor, pitiable
<i>kitima:kina:kosi-</i>	AI	To arouse pity, look pitiable, poor

<i>kitima:kisi-</i>	AI	To arouse pity, be poor, pitiable
<i>kitimi-</i>	AI	To be lazy
<i>kitin-</i>	TA	To prevent s.o. to fight, to get angry at s.o.
<i>kitiška:sko-</i>	AI	To release, let go, lose one's hold
<i>kitiškin-</i>	TA, TI	To drop him, it, by hand
<i>kito-</i>	AI	To scream, call out, send out sounds
<i>kitoh-</i>	TA	To make him send out sounds, speak
<i>kitoho:swe-</i>	AI	To call for moose
<i>kitoho:swa:n-iškwemok</i>	IN	Hunting-horn
<i>kitomakan</i>	II	To scream, shout (e.g., radio)
<i>kitošye-</i>	AI	To reprimand, shout at
<i>kitot-</i>	TA	To reprimand, shout at him
<i>kitota:wasso-</i>	AI	To reprimand, shout at, one's child
<i>kitotta:-</i>	AI2	To make it send out sounds, make listen to it
<i>kitotta:kan</i>	IN	Radio, record player
<i>kitotta:kana:ttikw</i>	IN	Antenna
<i>kitotta:ke-</i>	AI	To play music, send out sounds
<i>kittika:naskiy</i>	IN	Garden, field
<i>kittike-</i>	AI	To sow
<i>kittikeriniwikiwa:m</i>	IN	Farm

<i>kitw-</i>	R	Sound
<i>kitwa:pi:kahikan</i>	IN	Violin
<i>kitwa:pi:kahikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Violin bow
<i>-kiwa:m-</i>	Nf	House
<i>kiya:pae</i>	P	More, still, again
<i>kiya:škw</i>	AN	Seagull
<i>-kka:t-</i>	M	Leg
<i>-kko:-</i>	M	Ankle
<i>-kkoma:n-</i>	Nf	Knife
<i>-kkor-</i>	M	Robe
<i>-kkošš-i-</i>	AIf	Sleep
<i>-kkot-</i>	M	Nose
<i>-kkot-</i>	TAf, TIf	Cut
<i>-kkw-</i>	M	Face, neck
<i>-kkwa:mi-</i>	AIf	Sleep
<i>ko:kate-</i>	AI	To starve
<i>ko:ki:-</i>	AI	To dive
<i>ko:kko:ce</i>	AN	Devil, sandman
<i>ko:kko:ka:šš</i>	L	Ancient name of Weymontachie
<i>ko:kko:kohow</i>	AN	Owl
<i>ko:kko:mina:šš</i>	AN	Old woman
<i>ko:kko:šš</i>	AN	Pig, bacon

<i>ko:kko:ššimikkow</i>	IN	Chocolate
<i>ko:kko:ššip</i>	AN	Mallard
<i>ko:kkwa:</i>	IN	Cocoa
<i>ko:n</i>	AN	Snow
<i>ko:niwi-</i>	AI	To be made of snow, be snow
<i>ko:pesseh-</i>	TA	To confess to s.o. (from french: confes- ser)
<i>ko:pessewin</i>	IN	Confession
<i>ko:waci-</i>	AI	To die of cold
<i>ko</i>	P	Emphatic particle, more
<i>-kocciškw-</i>	M	Larynx
<i>koci:ci:kk</i>	IN	Spring (origin of a river in a lake)
<i>kocih-</i>	TA	To try, test, him
<i>kocike-</i>	AI	To swallow, eat up greedily
<i>kocipari-</i>	AI	To try, test
<i>kociparitta:-</i>	AI2	To try it, test it
<i>kocipw-</i>	TA	To try him by mouth, taste him
<i>kocišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To try him, it, on (cloth) by body move- ment
<i>kocišt-</i>	TI	To try it by mouth, taste it
<i>kocitta:-</i>	AI2	To try, test, it

<i>kokkoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To push him, it, and make fall, by tool
<i>kokkon-</i>	TA, TI	To push him, it, and make fall, by hand
<i>kokkošk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To push him, it, and make fall, by foot
<i>kokkwepišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To push him, it, and make fall, by foot
<i>-kom-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-komess-</i>	M	Friend
<i>kor-</i>	TA	To swallow him, eat him greedily
<i>kosa:pe-</i>	AI, II	To sink
<i>kosa:pen-</i>	TA, TI	To sink him, it, to the bottom, by hand
<i>kosa:peškocikan</i>	IN	Lead weighing
<i>kosikon</i>	II	To be heavy
<i>kosikoti-</i>	AI	To be heavy
<i>kosikw-</i>	R	Heavy
<i>-kosiss-</i>	M	Son
<i>koskew</i>	IN	Bait
<i>koskewe-</i>	AI	To lure (fish)
<i>koski:-</i>	P	Again
<i>koski:ki:we-</i>	AI	To go back again, do again the same way
<i>koski:ki:wen-</i>	TA, TI	To bring him, it, back again, by hand
<i>koski:ki:wepari-</i>	AI	To go back again, do again the same way in vehicle
<i>koski:ma:ca:-</i>	AI	To leave again

<i>koski:ma:cekk-</i>	TI	To begin sth. again, start it again
<i>kospi-</i>	AI	To go up (from the water-level)
<i>kospipari-</i>	AI	To go up (from the water-level) in vehicle
<i>kospipatta:-</i>	AI	To go up (from the water-level) running
<i>kospipit-</i>	TA; TI	To haul towards the wood
<i>kospiwita:-</i>	AI2	To bring it along in the wood
<i>kossa:picike-</i>	AI	To make witchcraft (in a sorcerer's tent)
<i>kossa:picikoniw miništikw</i>	IN	Name of an island near Obedjiwan (sorcerer's island)
<i>koško:wan</i>	II	To be misty (weather), foggy
<i>koškom-</i>	TA	To astonish, surprise, him, by mouth
<i>koškon-</i>	TA	To awake s.o.
<i>koškopari-</i>	AI, II	To astonish, surprise
<i>koškossi-</i>	AI	To wake up, be aroused
<i>koškoškopari-</i>	AI, II	To shake, shiver
<i>košt-</i>	TA, TI	To frighten him, it
<i>košta:ci-</i>	AI	To be afraid, frightened
<i>košta:cikka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be scared
<i>košta:tikon</i>	II	To be scaring, dangerous
<i>košta:tikosi-</i>	AI	To be scaring, dangerous
<i>kotapiška:-</i>	AI	To capsize by body movement
<i>kotawa:ke-</i>	AI	To make a fire, heat

<i>kotawa:n</i>	IN	Fire camp
<i>kotawe-</i>	AI	To make a fire (outside)
<i>kotawekatt(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To heat in relation to him, it
<i>kotin-</i>	TA, TI	To try, test, him, it, by hand
<i>kott-</i>	TI	To swallow it, eat it up greedily
<i>-kott-</i>	M	Throat
<i>-kotta:kan-</i>	M	Throat
<i>kwa:kwa:piššišš</i>	AN	Butterfly
<i>kwa:pa:war-</i>	TA	To drown s.o.
<i>kwa:pa:we-</i>	AI	To drown
<i>kwa:pa:wiritiso-</i>	AI	To drown oneself
<i>kwa:pah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To draw him, it, from, serve him, it, by tool
<i>kwa:pahikan</i>	IN	Ladle, bailer
<i>kwa:pahike-</i>	AI	To bail out
<i>kwa:pin-</i>	TA, TI	To take, draw him, it, from, by hand
<i>-kwa:sso-</i>	AI f	Sew
<i>kwa:šk-</i>	R	To jump
<i>kwa:škocihimana:keššišš</i>	AN	Grasshopper
<i>kwa:škotti-</i>	AI	To jump
<i>kwa:škottih-</i>	TA	To make him jump
<i>kwa:škottimakan</i>	II	To jump

<i>kwa:škottitot(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To jump on him, it
<i>kwa:škwa:pekiššim-</i>	TA	To make him bounce twice on water
<i>kwa:škwa:pekittita:-AI2</i>		To make it bounce twice on water
<i>kwa:škwa:škocipeššišš</i>	AN	Insect that jumps on water
<i>kwa:škwa:škotti-</i>	AI	To jump from one place to another several times
<i>kwa:škwa:škwa:pekiššin-</i>	AI	To bounce several times on water
<i>kwa:škwa:škwa:pekittin</i>	II	To bounce several times on water
<i>kwa:škwa:škweššim-</i>	TA	To make him bounce several times
<i>kwa:škwenapa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To fish for, catch (fish), angle with rod and line
<i>kwa:škwenape-</i>	AI	To fish for, catch (fish), angle with rod and line
<i>kea:škwenapewikamikw</i>	IN	Chalet, country cottage
<i>kwa:škwepiššive-</i>	AI	To hook, catch by hooking accidentally
<i>kwa:škwepišo-</i>	AI	To hook oneself accidentally to the fish-hook
<i>kwa:škwepit-</i>	TA, TI	To catch fish with rod and line
<i>kwa:škwepitew</i>	II	To be hooked
<i>kwa:škwepititiso-</i>	AI	To hook oneself accidentally
<i>kwa:škweššim-</i>	TA	To make him bounce once
<i>kwa:škweššin-</i>	AI	To bounce once

<i>-kwa:t-</i>	TAf, TIf	Sew
<i>kwe</i>	P	Hello, bye
<i>kweçira:h-</i>	TA	To try to finish it before him
<i>kweçira:ho-</i>	AI	To try to finish before somebody
<i>kwekoha:kew</i>	AN	Carcajou, wolverine
<i>kwekon</i>	II	Earthquake
<i>kwekweššiw</i>	AN	Magpie
<i>kwešk-</i>	R	To turn, change
<i>kweška:tisi-</i>	AI	To change one's religion
<i>kweškah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To change, turn him, it, up, down, back by tool
<i>łweški:št(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To change, turn him, it, up, down, back by foot
<i>łweški-</i>	AI	To change, turn
<i>łweškin-</i>	TA, TI	To change, turn him, it, up, down, back by hand
<i>łweškipit-</i>	TA, TI	To change, turn him, it, up, down, back fast
<i>łweškirowew</i>	II	The wind changes
<i>łweškiššin-</i>	AI	To turn over once
<i>łweškiťin-</i>	TA, TI	To change, turn him, it, by hand

<i>kweškiwepah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To change, turn him, it, by throwing by tool
<i>kweškweškiššin-</i>	AI	To change, turn over, several times
<i>kweša:n</i>	P	Perhaps, in case of
<i>kweškošši-</i>	AI	To whistle
<i>kweškoššim-</i>	TA	To whistle at s.o.
<i>kweškoššippa:tamow</i>	AN	Scoter-duck
<i>kweškweškoššinakamo-</i>	AI	To whistle a song
<i>kweškottin-</i>	II	To whistle
<i>kwetipipari-</i>	TA, TI	To capsize
<i>kwetipiwepišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To knock him, it, down by foot
<i>kweton-</i>	TA, TI	To hesitate, look for him, it, hesitating- ly
<i>kwetwi-</i>	P	Hesitatingly
<i>kwetwi:ša:-</i>	AI	Not to know where to go
<i>kwetwi:te-</i>	AI	Not to know what to say
<i>kwetwi:tot-</i>	TI	Not to know what to do with it
<i>kwi:skw</i>	P	Correctly, rightly, properly
<i>kwi:ššim-</i>	TA	To lie him down at full length
<i>kwi:ššimo-</i>	AI	To lie oneself down at full length
<i>kwi:ttita:-</i>	AI2	To lie it down at full length

m

<i>-m-</i>	TAf	In relation to
<i>-m-</i>	TAf	By mouth, by speech
<i>-m-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>ma:ca:-</i>	AI	To go, leave
<i>ma:ca:makan</i>	II	To go, leave
<i>ma:ca:šši</i>	P	Bye, goodbye
<i>ma:ce-</i>	P	Begin
<i>ma:cea:toho-</i>	AI	To go camping in canoe
<i>ma:ceho-</i>	AI	To go, leave, by canoe
<i>ma:ceki:-</i>	AI	To grow (plant, child)
<i>ma:cemakan</i>	II	To leave, go away
<i>ma:cepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To cart, convey in vehicle
<i>ma:cepatta:-</i>	AI	To start running
<i>ma:cetišah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To send him, it, by mail
<i>ma:cewakkotte-</i>	AI	To leave, walking in the sand
<i>ma:cewotte-</i>	AI	To start walking, leave walking, carrying sth.
<i>ma:ci-</i>	AI	To move, start leaving

<i>ma:cih-</i>	TA	To make him live (see: <i>ma:tisih-</i>)
<i>ma:cikoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To hold, retain, him, it, by tool
<i>ma:cikom-</i>	TA	To hold, retain, him, by mouth
<i>ma:cikon-</i>	TA, TI	To hold, retain, him, it, by hand
<i>ma:cikošk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To hold, retain, him, it, by body movement
<i>ma:cikott-</i>	TI	To hold, retain, it by mouth
<i>ma:cikwa:pi:ka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To hold, retain, him, it, with a rope
<i>ma:cikwa:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To hold, retain, him, it, with a stick
<i>ma:cipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To move
<i>ma:cipit-</i>	TA, TI	To displace, change the place of him, it
<i>ma:citta:-</i>	AI2	To keep it alive, save it
<i>ma:ha:pocike-</i>	AI	To float, drive, logs
<i>ma:ha:pocikeriniw</i>	AN	Raftsmen
<i>ma:kocike-</i>	AI	To bite
<i>ma:kom-</i>	TA	To bite him
<i>ma:komitiso-</i>	AI	To bite oneself
<i>ma:kon-</i>	TA, TI	To catch, take hold of, him, it, by hand
<i>ma:konamaw-</i>	TA	To catch, take hold of him, it, for s.o.
<i>ma:konekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to catch him, it
<i>ma:konitiso-</i>	AI	To catch, take hold of one's body part
<i>ma:koniwe-</i>	AI	To catch, take hold of people by hand

<i>ma:košk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To catch, take hold of him, it, by foot
<i>ma:kott-</i>	TI	To bite it
<i>ma:kw-</i>	R	To press
<i>ma:ma:kon-</i>	TA, TI	To handle, soften, supple, him, it
<i>ma:macie</i>	P	Last
<i>ma:maska:e</i>	P	Extraordinary, strange
<i>ma:maska:terim-</i>	TA	To find him strange
<i>ma:maska:teritt-</i>	TI	To find it strange
<i>ma:mawi</i>	P	Altogether
<i>ma:mawin-</i>	TA, TI	To pile him, it, up, by hand
<i>ma:mawišš'in-</i>	AI	To lie down altogether, piled up
<i>ma:meškoc</i>	P	Alternatively, one by one, one after the other
<i>ma:mih(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To direct, conduct, control, him, it
<i>ma:mikk</i>	P	Down-river
<i>ma:mitonerim-</i>	TA	To think about him, wonder, ponder
<i>ma:mitoneritt-</i>	TI	To think about it, wonder, ponder
<i>ma:mo</i>	P	Altogether, collectively
<i>ma:moh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To put together, pile them up
<i>ma:moška:eike-</i>	AI	To pick up left-overs of food to eat (dog)
<i>ma:moškin-</i>	TA, TI	To assemble, collect, gather, him, it by hand

<i>ma:moššim-</i>	TA	To put him with the other, assemble them
<i>ma:mottita:-</i>	AI2	To put it with the other, assemble them
<i>-ma:n-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>ma:na:wakka:w</i>	II	There is a beach
<i>ma:nika:so-</i>	AI	To build a house for oneself
<i>ma:nikaw-</i>	TA	To build a house for s.o.
<i>ma:nike-</i>	AI	To build a house
<i>ma:nikeriniw</i>	AN	Carpenter
<i>ma:niššišš</i>	AN	Young moose
<i>ma:pi:keššim-</i>	TA	To bend him (string-like object)
<i>ma:pi:kettin</i>	II	To be bent (string-like object)
<i>ma:pi:kettita:-</i>	AI2	To bend it (string-like object)
<i>ma:poko-</i>	AI	To break up, come undone, in water
<i>ma:pote-</i>	AI	To break up, come undone, in water
<i>ma:rat-</i>	R	Bad, naughty
<i>ma:ratan</i>	II	To be bad, naughty, ugly
<i>ma:ratisi-</i>	AI	To be bad, naughty, ugly
<i>ma:ratwe-</i>	AI	To swear, blaspheme
<i>ma:ri-ki:šika:w</i>	IN	Saturday
<i>ma:ricenišš</i>	AN	Lamb
<i>ma:risi-</i>	AI	To be avaricious, stingy

<i>ma:ski-</i>	AI	To swim touching the bottom
<i>ma:skinošew</i>	AN	Maskilonge
<i>ma:skisi-</i>	AI	To be crippled
<i>ma:skoššim-</i>	TA	To lay him down on a solid surface
<i>ma:skoššin-</i>	AI	To lie down on a solid surface
<i>ma:skottin</i>	II	To lie down on a solid surface
<i>ma:skottita:-</i>	AI2	To lay it on a solid surface
<i>ma:skwea:w</i>	II	There is a wood, a forest
<i>ma:šamekoss</i>	AN	Rainbow trout
<i>ma:šamekoššišš (0)</i>	AN	Trout
<i>ma:ših-</i>	TA	To make him fail, disorganize him
<i>ma:šikka:tiso-</i>	AI	To fight, beat, oneself
<i>ma:šikk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To fight, beat, him, it
<i>ma:šikkawa:kaniwi-</i>	AI	To fight, beat, be beaten
<i>ma:šikkawa:kka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to fight
<i>ma:šikkota:towak</i>	AI	They are fighting each other
<i>ma:škoci-</i>	AI	To freeze, be frozen
<i>ma:škotin</i>	II	To freeze, be frozen
<i>ma:šši-</i>	AI	To sail, set sail
<i>ma:t-</i>	R	To move, go, leave
<i>ma:ta:h-</i>	TA	To see, cross, tracks, trails
<i>ma:ta:me-</i>	AI	To go to the road, to the path

<i>ma:tah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To scrape him, it, by tool
<i>ma:tahike-</i>	AI	To scrape a hide
<i>ma:taka:-</i>	AI	To swim
<i>ma:taka:h-</i>	TA	To make him swim
<i>ma:taka:ha:-</i>	AI	To catch sight of (animal) swimming
<i>ma:taka:hota:-</i>	AI2	To pull, haul, it, in water
<i>ma:tawa:kk</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (tributary stream)
<i>ma:tawa:pi:kenikan</i>	IN	String trick, string play
<i>ma:tawa:skocciikan</i>	IN	Puzzle
<i>ma:tikoniceike-</i>	AI	To throw, fling, catch, cast
<i>ma:tikonih-</i>	TA	To throw, fling, catch, cast, to s.o.
<i>ma:tikonitta:-</i>	AI2	To throw, fling, catch, cast, sth.
<i>ma:tinike-</i>	AI	To distribute, deliver
<i>ma:tiniwen-</i>	TA, TI	To distribute, deliver, him, it, by hand
<i>ma:tiniweška:-</i>	AI	To distribute, deliver, by foot
<i>ma:tisi-</i>	AI	To live
<i>ma:tisih-</i>	TA	To make him live (see: <i>ma:cih-</i>)
<i>ma:tiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To incise him, it, cut him, it, open
<i>ma:to-</i>	AI	To cry
<i>ma:towina:po:w</i>	IN	Tear
<i>ma:waci</i>	P	The most, more than

<i>ma:wacihitona:niwak</i>	IN	General assembly
<i>ma:wacih-</i>	TA	To assemble, gather, collect, him
<i>ma:wacihomakan</i>	II	To be assembled, gathered, collected
<i>ma:wacitta:-</i>	AI2	To assemble, gather, collect it
<i>ma:wacittama:tiso-</i>	AI	To assemble, gather, collect, for oneself
<i>ma:wakkotte-</i>	AI	To walk in the sand
<i>ma:waskin-</i>	TA, TI	To assemble, gather, collect, him, it, by hand
<i>ma:waskina:sso-</i>	AI	To assemble, gather, put together
<i>ma:waton-</i>	TA, TI	To pile him, it, assemble, stack (cases) by hand
<i>macaspiso-</i>	AI	To dress badly, be badly dressed
<i>maci-</i>	P	Bad
<i>maciho-</i>	AI	To dress badly, put one's clothes badly
<i>macihw-</i>	TA	To dress s.o. badly
<i>maciki:šika:w</i>	II	Bad day, stormy weather
<i>macikkwa:mi-</i>	AI	To sleep badly
<i>macikkweri-</i>	AI	To make faces, grin
<i>macikkwešta:-</i>	AI	To make faces, grin
<i>macina:tawe-matinakkl</i>		Place name near Weymontachie (Bad Iroquois hill)
<i>macinamekoss</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (Bad Trout lake)

<i>macipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To disagree, be at variance with s.o. about sth.
<i>macipo:tew</i>	II	To be jagged (knife), not sharp
<i>macitea:piska:w</i>	II	Rocky point
<i>macitea:w</i>	II	Point
<i>macittak</i>	P	On the floor
<i>mahi:kkan</i>	AN	Wolf
<i>-makan-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>makka:ripa:kan</i>	IN	Shovel
<i>makkate-ašike-</i>	AI	To wear black stockings
<i>makkatekkorew</i>	AN	Priest
<i>makkaten-</i>	TA, TI	To blacken him, it, by hand
<i>makkate-ošake-</i>	AI	To have black skin, be a black person
<i>makkaterew</i>	AN	Spruce grouse
<i>makkateriniw</i>	AN	Black, African
<i>makkatesi-</i>	AI	To be black
<i>makkateššip</i>	AN	Black duck
<i>makkatewa:-</i>	AI	To be black
<i>makkatewa:pišo-</i>	AI	To tan
<i>makkatewa:šaka:-</i>	AI	To have black skin, be black
<i>makkatewa:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To have black hair
<i>makkatewew</i>	II	To be black

<i>makkatewitippe-</i>	AI	To have black hair
<i>makkatina:w</i>	II	To be a big hill, big mountain
<i>makkica:pi-</i>	AI	To have big eyes
<i>makkikkote-</i>	AI	To have a big nose
<i>makkimissite-</i>	AI	To have a big belly
<i>makkisite-</i>	AI	To have long feet
<i>man-</i>	R	To take, get
<i>mana:pa:war-</i>	TA	To wash, remove, him, take him off, with water
<i>mana:pa:wata:-</i>	AI2	To wash, remove, it, take it off, with water
<i>mana:pokon-</i>	TA, TI	To remove him, it, with water
<i>mana:pokorike-</i>	AI	To remove it, with water
<i>manah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To remove, take him, it, off, by tool
<i>manakamikkwen-</i>	TA	To wash, remove, him (blood)
<i>manaspiso-</i>	AI	To undress, take off, remove
<i>manaspit-</i>	TA, TI	To undress, take him, it, off, remove him, it
<i>manawa:n</i>	L	Place name, Manouane (where one picks up gull's eggs)
<i>manawe-</i>	AI	To pick up eggs
<i>manco:ðð</i>	AN	Insect

<i>manico:šš</i>	AN	Little monster
<i>manikanešw-</i>	TA	To remove the bones from the meat by knife
<i>manin-</i>	TA, TI	To remove him, it, by hand
<i>maninokkwe-</i>	AI	To remove one's snares
<i>manipit-</i>	TA, TI	To remove him, it, roughly
<i>manisikoh-</i>	TI	To remove him, it, (ice) by tool
<i>manisikohike-</i>	AI	To remove the ice
<i>maniš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To take off a part of him, it, by cutting
<i>manite-</i>	AI	To cut firewood
<i>maniwi:ya:sseš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To remove him, it, (meat) by knife
<i>mantew</i>	AN	Stranger, visitor
<i>marasa:tiy</i>	AN	Aspen, poplar
<i>marasa:ttikw</i>	AN	Aspen, poplar
<i>marericcike-</i>	AI	To slander, libel
<i>marerim-</i>	TA	To run s.o. down, libel s.o.
<i>mareritt-</i>	TI	To libel sth.
<i>masa:n</i>	IN	Thorn
<i>masa:na:ttikw</i>	AN	Hawthorn
<i>masina:šcike-</i>	AI	To take pictures, photograph
<i>masina:šteccikewikiwa:m</i>	IN	Movies, theater
<i>masina:štettin</i>	II	To cast a shadow
<i>masihah(w)-</i>	TI	To write, picture, him, it, by tool

<i>masinahika:so-</i>	AI	To be written, pictured
<i>masinahika:tew</i>	II	To be written, pictured
<i>masinahikan</i>	IN	Book, note
<i>masinahikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Pencil, pen
<i>masinahikana:ttikwašš</i>	IN	Pencil-case
<i>masinahikanikke-</i>	AI	To collect books
<i>masinahike-</i>	AI	To write
<i>masinahikeriniw</i>	AN	Secretary, writer
<i>masinahikewikamikw</i>	IN	Post office, office
<i>masinahikke-</i>	AI	To make, gather, collect writings, pictures
<i>masinikwa:sso-</i>	AI	To embroider (moose skin)
<i>masinikwa:ssokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to embroider
<i>masinikwa:sson</i>	IN	Piece of embroidery
<i>masiniškwemiššikan</i>	IN	Stencil
<i>maskam-</i>	TA	To remove, take him off
<i>maskisin</i>	IN	Shoe, moccasin
<i>maskisini:ya:py</i>	IN	Shoe-lace
<i>maskokka:n</i>	AN	Teddy-bear
<i>maskomite</i>	IN	Bear-fat
<i>masko-nakwa:kan</i>	IN	Bear-snare
<i>maskošišš</i>	AN	Young bear
<i>maskwa</i>	AN	Bear

<i>maškawa:w</i>	II	To be hard, strong
<i>maškawisi-</i>	AI	To be hard, strong
<i>maškawisih-</i>	TA	To make him hard, strong
<i>maškawisikka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be hard, strong
<i>maškawisimakan</i>	II	To be hard, strong
<i>maškawisitta:-</i>	AI2	To make it hard, strong
<i>maškawisiwin</i>	IN	Strength
<i>maškikki:kke-</i>	AI	To make medicine
<i>maškikkerinikka:n</i>	AN	Ambulance man
<i>maškikki:riniqqwešišš</i>	AN	Nurse
<i>maškikki:riniw</i>	AN	Doctor
<i>maškikki:wikiwa:m</i>	IN	Drugstore
<i>maškikkiw</i>	IN	Medicine
<i>maškoššiy</i>	IN	Grass, hay
<i>maškowa:koci-</i>	AI	To be coagulated (by cold)
<i>maškwa:kotin</i>	II	To be coagulated (by cold)
<i>mat-</i>	R	Bad
<i>mata:pe-</i>	AI	To come out of the wood
<i>mataka:n</i>	IN	Old Indian camp
<i>matekamah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To bang him, it, on water
<i>matekamittwe-</i>	TA	To hear him bang on water (beaver)
<i>matekore-</i>	AI	To crackle (fire)

<i>matettin</i>	II	To ring
<i>matettita:-</i>	AI	To ring
<i>matina</i>	IN	Hill, mountain
<i>matina:w</i>	II	Chain, range, of mountains
<i>mawi:mo-</i>	AI	To groan, moan, complain, cry
<i>maya</i>	P	Exactly
<i>mekwa:tta</i>	P	Actually
<i>mekwa:e</i>	P	Actually, while
<i>memaniccišš</i>	P	A little
<i>meskana:ke-</i>	AI	To leave tracks, footprints
<i>meskanaw-</i>	TA	To mark, leave tracks, footprints, for s.o.
<i>meskanikke-</i>	AI	To make a road, a path
<i>meskano</i>	IN	Road, path
<i>meškoc</i>	P	In exchange
<i>meškocih-</i>	TA	To exchange him
<i>meškocisikin-</i>	TA, TI	To decant him, it
<i>meškocitta:-</i>	AI2	To exchange it
<i>meškotapi-</i>	AI	To change one's place, exchange one's seat
<i>meškotasinah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To transcribe him, it
<i>meškotaspiso-</i>	AI	To change one's clothes
<i>meškoto:n-</i>	TA, TI	To exchange him, it, by hand

<i>meškoto:nike-</i>	AI	To exchange sth. for sth.
<i>meškoto:namaw-</i>	TA	To exchange sth. for s.o.
<i>metapeškeka:kew</i>	II	Swampy spring
<i>metawa:ke-</i>	AI	To play with sth.
<i>metawa:niwan</i>	II	People play
<i>metawe-</i>	AI	To play
<i>metaweh-</i>	TA	To make him play, amuse him
<i>metawehiwe-</i>	AI	To play, amuse people
<i>metawewikamikw</i>	IN	Gaming-house
<i>mey</i>	IN	Excrement
<i>mi:cahan</i>	II	There is a wave
<i>mi:ci-</i>	AI	To eat
<i>mi:cim</i>	IN	Food
<i>mi:cimiwašš</i>	IN	Cupboard
<i>mi:cisso-</i>	AI	To eat
<i>mi:cissoh-</i>	TA	To make him eat
<i>mi:cissokamikw</i>	IN	Restaurant
<i>mi:cissokkoma:n</i>	IN	Table-knife
<i>mi:cissowa:kan</i>	IN	Table
<i>mi:cissowa:kana:ttikw</i>	IN	Wooden table
<i>mi:cissowa:kanekin</i>	IN	Table-cloth
<i>mi:ciwan</i>	II	Stream

<i>mi:ha:wasso-</i>	AI	To raise children
<i>mi:kar-</i>	TA	To fight (rare)
<i>mi:ka:so-</i>	AI	To fight
<i>mi:ka:somakan</i>	II	To fight
<i>mi:ka:sowin</i>	IN	Fight, battle
<i>mi:kat-</i>	TA	To fight him
<i>mi:kis</i>	AN	Pearl
<i>mi:kiwa:m</i>	IN	House, wigwam, tent
<i>mi:kiwa:mikka:tiso-</i>	AI	To build a house for oneself
<i>mi:kiwa:mikka:tisokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to build a house for oneself
<i>mi:kiwa:mikke-</i>	AI	To build a house
<i>mi:kiwa:mišišē</i>	IN	Shed
<i>mi:kkwa:tisi-</i>	AI	To be in good shape, hard-working, fast
<i>mi:kon</i>	AN	Feather
<i>mi:koniwa:powa:n</i>	IN	Eider-down
<i>mi:kwee</i>	P	Thank you
<i>mi:n-</i>	R	Berry
<i>mi:na:ttiku</i>	IN	Wood of a fruit-tree
<i>mi:na</i>	P	Again
<i>mi:nawa:e</i>	P	Again
<i>mi:nika:m-</i>	TA	To carry, convey, him, on one's back

<i>mi:nika:miwe-</i>	AI	To carry, convey, people, on one's back
<i>mi:nika:t-</i>	TI	To carry, convey, it, on one's back
<i>mi:nike-</i>	AI	To carry, convey, on one's back
<i>mi:nikka:na:nikk</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where one picks up berries)
<i>mi:nišš</i>	IN	Blueberry
<i>mi:nišša:po:w</i>	IN	Wine
<i>mi:nišša:ttikw</i>	AN	Blueberry bush
<i>mi:niššiwān</i>	II	To be purple, mauve
<i>mi:no:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To conduct, drive, him, it, put him, it, back in the good direction by tool
<i>mi:no:hiwe-</i>	AI	To conduct, drive, people, put people back in the good direction
<i>mi:no:n-</i>	TA, TI	To redress, straighten him, it, by hand
<i>mi:nwa:pi:ken-</i>	TA, TI	To straighten him, it (linear object) by hand
<i>mi:nwa:piskin-</i>	TA, TI	To straighten him, it (metallic) by hand
<i>mi:pacca:ššī-</i>	AI	To run a little
<i>mi:pah-</i>	TA	To run from him
<i>mi:pari-</i>	AI	To travel, go about, drive
<i>mi:pariccike-</i>	AI	To travel, go about, drive
<i>mi:parih-</i>	TA	To make him travel, drive

<i>mi:parittwa:-</i>	AI	To travel, go about, drive, carrying sth.
<i>mi:patta:-</i>	AI	To run along
<i>mi:pattwa:-</i>	AI	To run along carrying sth.
<i>mi:pea:w</i>	II	Swelling (of river), flood, river in spate
<i>mi:pi-so-</i>	AI	To speed along
<i>mi:pitew</i>	II	To speed along
<i>mi:r-</i>	TA	To give
<i>mi:re-</i>	AI	To fly
<i>mi:riwe-</i>	AI	To give to people
<i>mi:s-</i>	R	To defecate
<i>mi:si-</i>	AI	To defecate
<i>mi:si:skiwoa:kw</i>	AN	Owl
<i>mi:si:waskikw</i>	IN	Bucket, toilet
<i>mi:si:wikiwa:m</i>	IN	Toilet, rest room
<i>mi:ṣakātta:-</i>	AI	To be rich, wealthy
<i>mi:ṣim- (0)</i>	TA	To place them one after the other
<i>mi:ṣka:-</i>	AI	To travel
<i>mi:ṣte-</i>	AI	To place them one after the other
<i>mi:ṣtiwea:w</i>	II	Stream of falls, rapid, cascade
<i>mi:ta:ccimo-</i>	AI	To creep, crawl
<i>mi:ta:ccimoh-</i>	TA	To make him creep, crawl
<i>mi:ta:pa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To pull, haul, him, it

<i>mi:ta:pe-</i>	AI	To pull, haul
<i>mi:tiṣah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To send him, it, by mail
<i>mi:wah-</i>	TA	To prevent him from doing sth.
<i>mi:wahiwe-</i>	AI	To prevent people from doing sth.
<i>mi:wir-</i>	TA	To carry him along
<i>mi:wita:-</i>	AI2	To carry it along
<i>mi:wita:m-</i>	TA	To carry him on one's back
<i>miccen</i>	P	Many, a good many, in large quantity or number
<i>miccet</i>	P	Many, a good many, in large quantity or number
<i>miccetina:niwan</i>	AI	Crowd
<i>micceti- (plural)</i>	AI	To be many
<i>micceto:n-</i>	TA, TI	To have many objects in one's hand
<i>micceta:w</i>	P	Many times
<i>miccetwa:w</i>	P	Many times
<i>miccikka:win</i>	IN	Gloves, mitten
<i>miccittak</i>	P	On the bare floor
<i>mikikkan</i>	IN	Bait
<i>mikikkana:ttikw</i>	IN	Fishing-rod
<i>mikisa:kw</i>	AN	Horse-fly
<i>mikisiw</i>	AN	Imperial eagle

<i>mikit-</i>	TA, TI	To bark at s.o., sth.
<i>mikkawi:-</i>	AI	To remember
<i>mikkawi:tot(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To remember s.o., sth.
<i>mikkeššī:šīšš (0)</i>	AN	Young fox
<i>mikkeššīw (0)</i>	AN	Fox
<i>mikkina:kw</i>	AN	Turtle
<i>mikkina:kwa:piskokk</i>	L	Place name near Manouane (where there is a turtle-like stone)
<i>mikko</i>	IN	Blood
<i>mikkocakkarow</i>	AN	Cowbird
<i>mikkohoša:n</i>	AN	Red carp
<i>mikkomina:n</i>	IN	Raspberry
<i>mikkomin</i>	IN	Raspberry
<i>mikkomina:na:ttikw</i>	AN	Raspberry cane
<i>mikkomini-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	July
<i>mikkon</i>	II	To be covered with blood
<i>mikkoškaššyehon</i>	IN	Nail polish
<i>mikkw-</i>	R	Red
<i>-mikkw-</i>	M	Red
<i>mikkwa:-</i>	AI	To be red
<i>mikkwan</i>	II	To be covered with blood
<i>mikkwa:pemiššya:ttikw</i>	AN	Dogwood

<i>mikkwa:py</i>	IN	Vein
<i>mikkwa:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To have red hair
<i>mikkwa:ššin</i>	II	To be pale red
<i>mikkwa:tippe-</i>	AI	To have red hair
<i>mikkwan</i>	II	To have blood, be covered with blood
<i>mikkwi:h-</i>	TA	To stain him with blood
<i>mikkwi:tta:-</i>	AI2	To stain it with blood
<i>mikkwi:wi-</i>	AI	To be covered with blood
<i>-min-</i>	M, Nf	Berry
<i>mina:kkwa:n</i>	IN	Comb
<i>mina:kkweho-</i>	AI	To comb one's hair
<i>mina:kkwepicikan</i>	IN	Rake
<i>mina:skin</i>	II	To fall (autumn leaves)
<i>minahi:kw</i>	AN	White spruce
<i>minahi:kwa:skwea:w</i>	II	Spruce forest
<i>minih-</i>	TA	To give sth. to s.o.
<i>minihwe-</i>	AI	To give people a drink
<i>minikkwa:kan</i>	IN	Glass, cup
<i>minikkwa:niwan</i>	AI	People drink
<i>minikkwe-</i>	AI	To drink
<i>minišcikosišš</i>	IN	Small island
<i>miništika:wakka:w</i>	II	Sand-hill, dune, sand reef

<i>miništikw</i>	IN	Island
<i>miništikwa:naka:w</i>	II	Peninsula
<i>miništikwa:pi:skw</i>	IN	Reef, rock island
<i>minošš</i>	AN	Cat
<i>mira:cike-</i>	AI	To swell
<i>mira:kkoo:šš</i>	AN	Loach
<i>mira:m-</i>	TA	To swell him
<i>mira:t-</i>	TI	To swell it
<i>mirerim-</i>	TA	To be pleased with s.o., like s.o.
<i>mireritt-</i>	TI	To be pleased with sth., like sth.
<i>mireritta:kon</i>	II	To be amusing, funny
<i>mireritta:kosi-</i>	AI	To be pleased, amusing, funny
<i>mirikossi:ra:kan</i>	IN	Dust tray
<i>mirikossi:yekin</i>	IN	Dusty material
<i>mirikossi:wan</i>	II	To be dusty
<i>mirikossi:</i>	IN	Dust
<i>miro:skamin</i>	II	Springtime (May)
<i>miro-</i>	P	Good, nice, fine, beautiful
<i>miroh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. nice, dress s.o. nicely
<i>miroki:šika:w</i>	II	Nice weather
<i>mirokkwa:mi-</i>	AI	To sleep well

<i>miromin</i>	IN	Rice
<i>miropari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To go, feel, well
<i>miropo:tew</i>	II	To cut well
<i>mirosi-</i>	AI	To be nice, beautiful, handsome
<i>miroššin</i>	II	To be good, fine
<i>mirw-</i>	R	Good
<i>mirwa:cim-</i>	TA	To speak well of s.o.
<i>mirwa:cimitiso-</i>	AI	To speak well of oneself
<i>mirwa:kamin</i>	II	Good water, drinkable water
<i>mirwa:pacih-</i>	TA	To need s.o., find him useful
<i>mirwa:pacitta:-</i>	AI2	To need sth., find sth. useful
<i>mirwa:tisi-</i>	AI	To be, feel, well, to cure
<i>mirwa:tt-</i>	TI	To speak well of sth.
<i>misa:ttikokiwa:m</i>	IN	Wooden house, log house
<i>misaspison</i>	II	Baby sleeping bag
<i>misirowekopp</i>	IN	Dress
<i>misisa:kw</i>	AN	Cicada
<i>misiwe-</i>	P	All
<i>mask(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To find, discover, him, it
<i>miska:ke-</i>	AI	To find, discover, sth.
<i>maskoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To find, discover, him, it, by tool
<i>maskomiwi-</i>	AI	To be icy

<i>miskomina:na:ttikw</i>	AN	Service-tree
<i>miskomiskwe-</i>	AI	To find a beaver in his den
<i>miskomita:n</i>	IN	Hail
<i>miskomiwan</i>	II	To be icy, frozen
<i>miskomiwašš</i>	IN	Refrigerator
<i>miskomiwikiwa:m</i>	IN	Igloo
<i>miskomiya:kamin</i>	II	Iced water
<i>miskomy</i>	AN	Ice
<i>miskon-</i>	TA, TI	To find, discover, by feeling him, it, by hand
<i>miskw-</i>	R	To find
<i>miskwa:pošwe-</i>	AI	To find a rabbit yard
<i>-miss-</i>	M	Sister
<i>missakitta:kon</i>	II	To be expensive
<i>missakitta:kosi-</i>	AI	To be expensive
<i>missawa:c</i>	P	Anyway, anyhow
<i>-missit-</i>	M	Belly, stomach
<i>mista:pew</i>	AN	Name of a legendary hero (big man)
<i>mistamikisiw</i>	AN	Eagle
<i>mistapaka:n</i>	AN	Coconut
<i>mistari ttettamina:ttikw</i>	AN	Viburnum
<i>mistassikw</i>	AN	American merganser

<i>miška:-</i>	AI	To reach land, arrive by water
<i>mišim-</i>	TA	To betray s.o.
<i>miška:-</i>	AI	To row
<i>miška:h-</i>	TA	To make him row
<i>miškekw</i>	IN	Swamp
<i>miškekwa:ttikw</i>	AN	Larch
<i>miškekwa:ttikwa:skwea:w</i>	IN	Larch forest
<i>miškimo:tay</i>	IN	Bag, pouch
<i>mišša:pišiw</i>	AN	Lion, tiger
<i>mišša:pošš</i>	AN	Camel, donkey
<i>mišša:škoštowa:n</i>	IN	Beard, moustache
<i>mišša:škottowa:n</i>	IN	Beard, moustache
<i>miššekanaštikwa:ne-</i>	AI	To be bald
<i>miššekkan</i>	II	To be tall, large (woven)
<i>miššekkwa:miw</i>	AI	To sleep under the stars, outside
<i>miššessi-</i>	AI	To graze, rub off (skin)
<i>miššeškate-</i>	AI	To be naked
<i>miššeta:wakka:w</i>	II	Mound of sand
<i>mišši:rew</i>	AN	Turkey
<i>miššikicišši-</i>	AI	To be tall, large, big
<i>miššipo:r-</i>	TA	To sharpen, grind, him
<i>miššipo:ta:-</i>	AI2	To sharpen, grind, it

<i>-miššo:m-</i>	M	Grandfather
<i>-miššo:mešš-</i>	M	Uncle
<i>mišt-</i>	R	Big, much
<i>mišta:pew</i>	AN	Giant
<i>mišta</i>	P	Much, a lot, big
<i>mištaci:ma:n</i>	IN	Boat, ship
<i>mištahi</i>	P	Much
<i>mištakekkekw</i>	AN	Peregrine falcon
<i>mištako:kko:šš</i>	AN	Elephant
<i>mištiko:wi-</i>	AI	To be made of wood, be wood
<i>mištikoci:ma:n</i>	IN	Wooden canoe
<i>mištikoke-aštotin</i>	IN	Helmet
<i>mištikokiwa:m</i>	IN	Wooden house
<i>mištikoskisin</i>	IN	Evening shoe, wooden shoe, sabot
<i>mištikw</i>	AN	Tree, wood
<i>mištikw</i>	IN	Stick
<i>mištikwan</i>	II	To be made of wood, be wood
<i>mita:na</i>	P	Tens
<i>mita:tto</i>	P	Ten
<i>mita:tto aššic ni:šwP</i>		Twelve
<i>mita:tto-mitana</i>	P	One hundred
<i>-mitana-</i>	Pf	Decade (of numerals)

<i>mite</i>	IN	Oil, fat, grease
<i>mitéh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To grease, lubricate, him, it, by tool
<i>miten-</i>	TA, TI	To grease, lubricate, him, it, by hand
<i>mitime-</i>	AI	To follow a path
<i>mitimea:piskipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To follow railways
<i>mitonericcikan</i>	IN	Intelligence, memory
<i>mitta:ke-</i>	AI	To burn fur
<i>mitta:kekwa:nikk</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (where one burns otter's furs)
<i>mitta:min</i>	IN	Corn
<i>mitta:t-</i>	TA, TI	To regret him, it
<i>mittiy</i>	IN	Firewood
<i>mittiwašš</i>	IN	Firewood box
<i>mo:cešši-</i>	AI	To walk a little
<i>mo:cewatikkokiwa:m</i>	IN	Cow-shed
<i>mo:cewatikkw</i>	AN	Cow
<i>mo:h-</i>	TA	To make him groan, moan, complain, cry
<i>mo:hor-</i>	TA	To take s.o. out in canoe
<i>mo:horiwe-</i>	AI	To take people out in canoe
<i>mo:mine-</i>	AI	To eat berries as they are picked up
<i>mo:nah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To dig him, it, up, unearth him, it

<i>mo:nahamaw-</i>	TA	To dig up for s.o.
<i>mo:pakwessiw</i>	AN	Larva
<i>mo:skoci-</i>	AI	To cry of cold
<i>mo:skom-</i>	TA	To cry of scolding, make him cry
<i>mo:skoro-</i>	AI	To cry of anger
<i>mo:skwa:skiso-</i>	AI	To cry of heat
<i>mo:skwa:so-</i>	AI	To cry
<i>mo:skwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To cry because of him, it
<i>mo:s</i>	AN	Moose
<i>mo:sassinii</i>	IN	Rifle bullet
<i>mo:ša:kamin</i>	II	Liquid
<i>mo:šak</i>	P	Often, always
<i>mo:škahan</i>	II	Swelling (of river), flood
<i>mo:škamy</i>	IN	Sauce
<i>mo:škinah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To fill him, it, up
<i>mo:škine-</i>	AI	To be filled up, full
<i>mo:škinepew</i>	II	To be filled up, full of liquid
<i>mo:škinessinahikan</i>	IN	Report, form
<i>mo:tte-</i>	AI	To walk
<i>mo:tteh-</i>	TA	To make him walk
<i>mo:ttokwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To throw an arrow to s.o., to sth.
<i>mo:ttokwe-</i>	AI	To throw an arrow

<i>-mo-</i>	AIf	By speech, by mouth
<i>moccik</i>	P	On the floor, on the ground
<i>moccittak</i>	IN	On the floor (of a house)
<i>mokkohossiw</i>	AN	Heron
<i>mokkoma:n</i>	IN	Knife
<i>mokkoma:nišišš</i>	IN	Penknife
<i>mokoška:cih-</i>	TA	To set him on edge, jar upon, irritate him
<i>mokoška:citta:-</i>	AI2	To play nervously with sth., irritate
<i>morisi-</i>	AI	To have presentiment
<i>moska:koneh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To bring him, it, to light by removing snow
<i>moska:skoh-</i>	TI	To come out of the wood
<i>moskata:wakkah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To bring him, it, to light by removing sand
<i>moskin-</i>	TA, TI	To make him, it, emerge by hand
<i>moskociwanipekw</i>	IN	Source, spring-head
<i>mosso:werim-</i>	TA	To hope, trust, him
<i>mosso:weritt-</i>	TI	To hope, trust, it
<i>moššwe (M, W)</i>	IN	Handkerchief (from french: mouchoir)
<i>moššwew (O)</i>	IN	Handkerchief
<i>mow-</i>	TA	To eat him
<i>mwa:kw</i>	AN	Black-throated diver, loon
<i>mwir</i>	P	No

n

<i>-n-</i>	TIf	See, think
<i>-n-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-n-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>na:cikoske-</i>	AI	To go and look at one's fishing lines
<i>na:cikoskeh-</i>	TA	To make him go and look at one's fishing lines
<i>na:cipah-</i>	TA	To fetch him
<i>na:ha</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, animate, singular; this, that
<i>na:ka:kate-</i>	AI	To be in a hurry to eat
<i>na:ka:si-</i>	AI	To be in a hurry
<i>-na:ko-</i>	AIf	Appear, look like
<i>-na:koh-</i>	TIf	Appear, look like
<i>-na:kokw-</i>	TAF	Appear, look like
<i>-na:kosi-</i>	AIf	Appear, look like
<i>-na:kwan-</i>	IIf	Appear, look like
<i>na:mina:n</i>	IN	Candy
<i>na:miskweri-</i>	AI	To bow the head

<i>na:miskwesta:-</i>	AI	To make a sign with the head
<i>na:na:ke</i>	P	Later, in a moment, later on
<i>na:naka:štahikan</i>	IN	Anything, any instrument, that stops
<i>na:naka:štahike-</i>	AI	To stop
<i>na:nakko tin</i>	P	Sometimes, from time to time
<i>na:naperá</i>	P	Too bad
<i>na:nipa:wi-</i>	AI	To yawn
<i>na:nitaw-</i>	R	To look for, search, seek, go to do
<i>na:nitawa:kone(w)-</i>	TA	To look for him, it, in the snow by tool
<i>na:nitawa:pakke-</i>	AI	To look for s.o. in a crowd
<i>na:nitawa:pam-</i>	TA	To look for him
<i>na:nitawa:patt-</i>	TI	To look for it
<i>na:nitawerim-</i>	TA	To seek, want, ask for, him
<i>na:nitawerimiwe-</i>	AI	To seek, want, ask for, people
<i>na:nitaweritt-</i>	TI	To seek, want, ask for, it
<i>na:nitawerittama:ke-</i>	AI	To seek, want, ask for
<i>na:nitawiskiwe-</i>	AI	To ask for, look for, chewing gum
<i>na:nito:swe-</i>	AI	To look for moose, go moose hunting
<i>na:nito:sweh-</i>	TI	To look for moose, go moose hunting in canoe
<i>na:nito:swešk-</i>	TI	To look for moose, go moose hunting by foot

<i>na:niton-</i>	TA, TI	To look for him, it, by hand
<i>na:nitonike-</i>	AI	To look for (e.g., in a bag)
<i>na:nitoskwe-</i>	AI	To look for bear, go bear hunting
<i>na:nitoskweh-</i>	TI	To look for bear, go bear hunting in canoe
<i>na:nitošk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To look for him, it, by foot
<i>na:nitoššipeh-</i>	TI	To look for, go duck shooting in canoe
<i>na:nitott(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To hear, listen to him, to it
<i>-na:niwan-</i>	IIf	Indefinite actor
<i>na:pa:new</i>	AN	Flour
<i>na:pa:newa:po:w</i>	IN	Soup (made of flour and meat)
<i>na:pa:tinikkessiw</i>	AN	Mole
<i>-na:pem-</i>	M	Husband
<i>na:pemiskw</i>	AN	Male beaver
<i>na:perew</i>	AN	Male partridge
<i>na:peskw</i>	AN	Male bear
<i>na:pessip</i>	AN	Male duck
<i>na:pestimw</i>	AN	Male dog
<i>na:petikkw</i>	AN	Male horse, caribou
<i>na:pew</i>	AN	Male, man, husband
<i>na:pewi-</i>	AI	To be a male, a man
<i>na:pikkwa:n</i>	IN	Sailing-boat

<i>na:sipe-</i>	AI	To go to the lake
<i>na:sipeciwotte-</i>	AI	To go to the lake walking
<i>na:sipepatta:-</i>	AI	To go to the lake running
<i>na:sipere-</i>	AI	To go to the lake flying
<i>na:sipetimikk</i>	P	On the shore, near the lake
<i>na:sipewir-</i>	TA	To carry him to the lake
<i>na:sipewita:-</i>	AI2	To carry it to the lake
<i>na:ska:ke-</i>	AI	To go on fighting, defend
<i>na:skaw-</i>	TA	To go on fighting him, defend him
<i>na:skom-</i>	TA	To thank s.o.
<i>na:t-</i>	R	To fetch
<i>na:tarape-</i>	AI	To bring one's fish-net out of the water
<i>na:tarapeh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. bring his fish-net out of the water
<i>na:tawew</i>	AN	Iroquois, the Iroquois nation
<i>na:to:pe-</i>	AI	To fetch water
<i>na:to:peh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. fetch water
<i>na:tisso:ra:kane-</i>	AI	To go and see one's snares
<i>na:tisso:ra:kaneh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. go and see his snares
<i>na:tokkwe-</i>	AI	To go and see one's snares
<i>na:wis</i>	P	Almost not
<i>na</i>	P	Question marker, animate

<i>naha:pwa:kan</i>	IN	Glasses
<i>naha:ṣta:sso-</i>	AI	To clean the house, do the house work
<i>naha</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, animate, singular, proximate; this, that
<i>nahi:kk(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To put him, it, in place, set him, it
<i>nahi:kka:sso-</i>	AI	To put in place, set
<i>nahi-</i>	AI	To be skilful
<i>naka:-</i>	R	To stop
<i>naka:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To stop him, it, by tool
<i>naka:hikan</i>	IN	Brake
<i>naka:hike-</i>	AI	To stop
<i>naka:ho-</i>	AI	To stop one's canoe
<i>naka:n-</i>	TA, TI	To stop him, it, by hand
<i>naka:pari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To stop
<i>naka:pehanirowew</i>	II	To blow (wind) from the west, west wind
<i>naka:pehanokk</i>	P	From the west
<i>naka:pi:keṣṣin-</i>	AI	To be stopped by a rope
<i>naka:pi:kettin</i>	II	To be stopped by a rope
<i>naka:piskiṣṣin-</i>	AI	To be stopped by a stone
<i>naka:piskittin</i>	II	To be stopped by a stone
<i>naka:pit-</i>	TA, TI	To stop him, it, fast

<i>naka:si-</i>	AI	To stop (when pushed)
<i>naka:sitehon</i>	IN	Piece of the cradleboard (that stops the feet)
<i>naka:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To stop him, it, by stick
<i>naka:skoho-</i>	AI	To stop oneself by stick
<i>naka:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To stop him, it, by body movement
<i>naka:šta:-</i>	AI	To stop by setting it in place
<i>nakacipah-</i>	TA	To leave him behind by running from him
<i>nakacipatta:-</i>	AI	To leave it behind by running from it
<i>nakahw-</i>	TA	To meet him in canoe
<i>nakamo-</i>	AI	To sing
<i>nakamohitiso-</i>	AI	To sing for oneself
<i>nakamona:niwan</i>	AI	People sing, there is singing
<i>nakamo:št(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To sing for s.o., sth.
<i>nakamowin</i>	IN	Song
<i>nakar-</i>	TA	To leave him (rare)
<i>nakat-</i>	TA, TI	To leave, abandon, him, it
<i>nakišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To meet him, it, by foot
<i>-nakkati-</i>	M	Bird's tail
<i>nakwa:kan</i>	IN	Snare
<i>nakwa:so-</i>	AI	To walk, fall, into a trap
<i>nakwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To set a trap for him, for it

<i>nakwa:titi</i> so-	AI	To be caught in a snare
<i>nakwen</i> -	TA, TI	To catch, snare, him, it, by hand
<i>nakwepite</i> -	AI	To catch, snare
<i>nakwi:kwa:sson</i>	IN	Eiderdown
<i>nama</i>	P	Not, no
<i>nama:wik</i>	P	Nobody is there
<i>nama:wiska:t</i>	P	Never
<i>namaci</i> -	AI	To be left-handed
<i>name</i> -	R	Fish
<i>namekoss</i>	AN	Trout
<i>namekossiss</i>	AN	Little trout
<i>namekossi-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	October
<i>namepir</i>	AN	Carp
<i>name</i> ss	AN	Fish
<i>name</i> ššišš	AN	Pilchard
<i>name</i> w	AN	Sturgeon
<i>namohw</i> -	TA	To threaten him
<i>namok</i>	AN	Bone (used to weave snowshoes)
<i>nana:kaci</i> h-	TA	To take care of him, watch him
<i>nana:kacitta</i> :-	TI	To take care of it, watch it
<i>napaka:w</i>	II	To be flat

<i>napakin-</i>	TA, TI	To flatten him, it, by hand
<i>napakisi-</i>	AI	To be flat
<i>napakita:pa:na:skw</i>	AN	Toboggan
<i>napate</i>	P	On one side
<i>napatera</i>	P	On one side
<i>napwekahike-</i>	AI	To fold, bend, by tool
<i>napwekin-</i>	TA, TI	To fold, bend, him, it, by hand
<i>napyer</i>	IN	Beer (from french: la bière)
<i>natawi:kkwa:sse-</i>	AI	To fetch bark
<i>natawi:kkwa:sseh-</i>	TI	To fetch bark in canoe
<i>natawi-</i>	P	To go to
<i>natawire-</i>	AI	To go for partridges
<i>natawireh-</i>	TI	To go for partridges in canoe
<i>natawirešk-</i>	TI	To go for partridges by foot
<i>natokoh-</i>	TA	To nurse him, (of doctor) to attend him
<i>natokohitiso-</i>	AI	To take care of oneself
<i>natokohiwe-</i>	AI	To attend people, take care of people
<i>natokonamiskwe-</i>	AI	To catch a beaver by hand
<i>natomiskwe-</i>	AI	To go for beaver
<i>natomiškwešk-</i>	TI	To go for beaver by foot
<i>naton-</i>	TA, TI	To look for him, it, by hand
<i>natonike-</i>	AI	To look for (e.g., in a bag)

<i>natoššipešk-</i>	TI	To go for duck shooting by foot
<i>-naw-</i>	M	Mood, spirit
<i>-naw-</i>	TAF	See, think
<i>nawaswe-</i>	R	See <i>nosw-</i>
<i>-nawi-</i>	M	Fish's gill
<i>nehe</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, inanimate, singular, proximate; this, that
<i>nehira:mo-</i>	AI	To speak indian
<i>nehira:mowin</i>	IN	Indian language
<i>nehirawisinahike-</i>	AI	To write in indian
<i>nehirawisiw</i>	AN	Indian
<i>nehirawisiwi-</i>	AI	To be indian
<i>nehirawiskwe-</i>	AN	Indian woman
<i>nehirawišta:w</i>	II	To be written in indian
<i>nesitekea:w</i>	II	To have two objects of the same side (as two left shoes)
<i>nesitekesi-</i>	AI	To have two objects of the same side (as two mittens of the same hands)
<i>nesiteteskisine-</i>	AI	To have two shoes of the same foot
<i>nespic</i>	P	For ever
<i>nešto:n-</i>	TA, TI	To take several objects in one's hands

<i>nešto:wa:kin-</i>	TA, TI	To take (granulated objects) in one's hands
<i>nešto:wakka:w</i>	II	Sand cake, conglomerate
<i>neta</i>	P	There, yonder
<i>nete</i>	P	Overthere, yonder
<i>new</i>	P	Four
<i>new-ki:šika:w</i>	IN	Thursday
<i>ni:cc-, ni:cci-</i>	P	Down, below, bottom
<i>ni:ccikwa:škotti-</i>	AI	To jump down
<i>ni:ccinike-</i>	AI	To go down
<i>ni:ccipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To go down automatically
<i>ni:ccipit-</i>	TA, TI	To go down fast
<i>ni:ccittak</i>	P	Lower floor
<i>ni:cciwepin-</i>	TA, TI	To throw him, it, down
<i>ni:ka:ni:kk</i>	P	First, ahead
<i>ni:ka:ni:patta:-</i>	AI	To run ahead
<i>-ni:kihikw-</i>	M	Parent
<i>ni:kkikanewaci-</i>	AI	To shiver with cold
<i>ni:kkipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To shake, tremble
<i>ni:mi:št(aw)-</i>	TA	To dance for s.o., for sth.
<i>ni:mi-</i>	AI	To dance
<i>ni:mih-</i>	TA	To make him dance

<i>ni:mihwe-</i>	AI	To dance
<i>ni:mina:niwan</i>	AI	People dance, there is dancing
<i>ni:pa:sko-</i>	AI	To kneel down
<i>ni:pa:skon-</i>	TA	To help s.o. to kneel down
<i>ni:n</i>	Pr	Personal, animate, singular; I, me
<i>ni:pa:ho-</i>	AI	To canoe all night
<i>ni:pa:pari-</i>	AI	To ride all night
<i>ni:pa:wotte-</i>	AI	To walk all night
<i>ni:pawi-</i>	AI	To marry, get married, stand
<i>ni:pawina:niwan</i>	AI	There is a marriage
<i>ni:pawiwini</i>	IN	Marriage
<i>ni:pekkwe-</i>	AI	To have supper
<i>ni:pepi-</i>	AI	To stay awake all night
<i>ni:pi:š</i>	IN	Tea, leaf
<i>ni:pi:šwa:po:ra:kan</i>	IN	Tea cup
<i>ni:pi:šwa:po:w</i>	IN	Boiled tea
<i>ni:pi:škeriniw</i>	AI	Chinese
<i>ni:pin</i>	II	Summer
<i>ni:š-</i>	R	Down
<i>ni:šino</i>	P	Two, there are two
<i>ni:šipora:ke-</i>	AI	To go down hauling sth.
<i>ni:šiporo-</i>	AI	To go down rapids

<i>ni:sitana</i>	P	Twenty
<i>ni:šoki:šika:w</i>	IN	Tuesday
<i>ni:šo:n-</i>	TA, TI	To hold two objects in one's hands
<i>ni:šo:skiniske-</i>	AI	To do sth. (e.g., to row) with both hands
<i>ni:šo:ša:n</i>	AN	Twins
<i>ni:šw-</i>	R	Two
<i>ni:šwa:pisk</i>	P	Two dollars
<i>ni:šwa:sso</i>	P	Seven
<i>ni:šwa:w</i>	P	Two times
<i>ni:tta:ciwan</i>	IN	Downstream
<i>ni:tta:ttwi-</i>	AI	To go down
<i>ni:tta:ttwimakan</i>	II	To go down
<i>ni:tta:ttwipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To go down fast
<i>ni:ttatin</i>	IN	Downhill, bottom of the hill
<i>ni:ttin-</i>	TA, TI	To put him, it, down by hand
<i>-ni:w-</i>	M	Wife, spouse
<i>ni</i>	P	Question marker, inanimate
<i>-nica:n-</i>	M	Baby
<i>nih</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, proximate, plural; inanimate; these ones
<i>-nike-</i>	AIf	Carry on shoulders

<i>-n̄iki:-</i>	AI ^f	Born
<i>niki</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, proximate, plural, animate; these ones
<i>niki-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	March
<i>nikikw</i>	AN	Otter
<i>-nikka:so-</i>	AI ^f	Named
<i>-nikka:t-</i>	TA ^f , TI ^f	Name
<i>-nikka:te-</i>	II ^f	Named
<i>nikkociwa:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To have curled hair
<i>nikotiso-</i>	AI	To go in the wood fetch some meat
<i>nikotw-</i>	R	One
<i>nikotwa:sso</i>	P	Six
<i>nikotwa:ssowa:w</i>	P	Six times
<i>nimi:ci:ma:ne-</i>	AI	To bring a canoe
<i>nimita:waho-</i>	AI	To put to sea
<i>nimiwasita:skwe-</i>	AI	To bring an axe
<i>nipa:-</i>	AI	To sleep
<i>nipa:</i>	P	Nightly, at night
<i>nipa:ho-</i>	AI	To canoe at night
<i>nipa:kana:ttikw</i>	IN	Bed
<i>nipa:kotawe-</i>	AI	To keep the fire alive at night
<i>nipa:ška:-</i>	AI	To walk at night

<i>nipa:toske-</i>	AI	To go hunting at night
<i>nipa:wa:stenama:kan</i>	IN	Night-light
<i>nipah-</i>	TA	To kill s.o.
<i>nipahitiso-</i>	AI	To commit suicide
<i>nipahiwe-</i>	AI	To kill people
<i>nipatta:-</i>	AI2	To kill it
<i>nipeh-</i>	TA	To make him sleep, put him to bed
<i>nipehiwe-</i>	AI	To make people sleep
<i>nipewa:n</i>	IN	Pyjamas, night-clothes
<i>nipewaskisin</i>	IN	Slipper
<i>nipewaya:n (0)</i>	IN	Pyjamas, night clothes
<i>nipi:hitiso-</i>	AI	To get wet
<i>nipi:kitt(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To wet s.o., sth.
<i>nipi:n-</i>	TA, TI	To wet s.o., sth., by hand
<i>nipi:wan</i>	II	To be wet
<i>nipi:waskamika:w</i>	II	To be damp, moist, muddy
<i>nipi:wi-</i>	AI	To be wet
<i>nipi:wih-</i>	TA	To make him wet
<i>nipišš</i>	IN	Tea
<i>nipišša:po:ra:kan</i>	IN	Tea cup
<i>nipiy</i>	IN	Water, liquid
<i>nipo-</i>	AI	To die

<i>nipokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to be dead
<i>nipokkwa.mi-</i>	AI	To die while sleeping
<i>niska</i>	AN	Goose
<i>nikamu-</i>	TA	To answer, listen to, understand him
<i>nissitaw-</i>	R	To recognize
<i>nissitawin-</i>	TA, TI	To recognize, understand s.o., sth.
<i>nissitott(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To recognize, understand, the sound of s.o., of sth.
<i>nissitotta:ke-</i>	AI	To recognize, understand, the sound of sth.
<i>nissitotta:ko(n)-</i>	AI, II	To be understood, comprehensible
<i>nissitotta:towak</i>	AI	They recognize, understand, each other
<i>niššw-</i>	R	There
<i>niškica:pi-</i>	AI	To have tears in one's eyes
<i>niššwa:sso</i>	P	Eight
<i>ništam</i>	P	First, ahead
<i>ništamikke-</i>	AI	To row at the prow
<i>ništawic</i>	P	In the middle, for and against
<i>ništawicikke-</i>	AI	To be in the middle, be for and against
<i>ništo</i>	P	Three
<i>ništo-ki:šika:w</i>	P	Wednesday
<i>ništomitana</i>	P	Thirty
<i>ništo:n-</i>	TA, TI	To hold three objects in one's hands

<i>nita:wiki:-</i>	AI	To be born, raise, produce
<i>nita:wiki:h-</i>	TA	To make him raise, produce
<i>nita:wiki:tta:-</i>	AI2	To make it raise, produce
<i>nitaw-</i>	R	See <i>na:nitaw-</i>
<i>nitina:sso-</i>	AI	To take down from clothes-line
<i>nittawerim-</i>	TA	To complain, protest against, s.o.
<i>nittaweritt-</i>	TI	To complain, protest against, sth.
<i>-niwan-</i>	IIf	Indefinite actor
<i>niya:piska:w</i>	II	Rocky point of land
<i>niya:ran</i>	R	Five
<i>niya:ranino</i>	P	Five, there are five
<i>niya:ramwa:pisk</i>	P	Five dollars
<i>niya:romitana</i>	P	Fifty
<i>no:ci-</i>	AI	To eat in the wood
<i>no:cikinepi:kosiw</i>	AN	Harrier
<i>no:cimikk</i>	IN	In the wood
<i>-no:h-</i>	TAf	Point out
<i>no:kika:pawi-</i>	AI	To stop walking and stand still
<i>no:kipari-</i>	AI	To stop one's vehicle
<i>no:kipit-</i>	TA, TI	To stop him, it, fast
<i>no:kiška:-</i>	AI	To stop walking
<i>no:kiška:makan</i>	II	To stop working
<i>no:sipe-</i>	AI	To play in the water

<i>no:spo-</i>	AI	To bring one's lunch
<i>no:spor-</i>	TA	To make s.o. bring one's lunch
<i>no:šša:nih-</i>	TA	To feed (child) at the breast
<i>no:šša:niha:wasso-</i>	AI	To feed one's child at the breast
<i>no:šše-</i>	P	Female (animals only)
<i>no:ššeskw</i>	AN	She-bear
<i>no:ššestimw</i>	AN	Female dog
<i>no:ta:pwe-</i>	AI	To dip in
<i>no:tippe-</i>	AI	To eat (animal's) brain
<i>no:tta:koh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To make him, it, shout, squeak
<i>no:tta:kosi-</i>	AI	To shout, squeak
<i>-no:wem-</i>	M	Cheek
<i>no:tte-</i>	P	Before
<i>no:tte-a:kkosi-</i>	AI	To give birth before time
<i>no:tteššin-</i>	AI	To be unable to walk, be exhausted
<i>nokkwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To lick him, it
<i>nokkwa:titiso-</i>	AI	To lick one's finger
<i>noskattaw-</i>	TA	To follow ^o w (moose tracks)
<i>nossohw-</i>	TA	To follow, go after, him
<i>nossoneh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To follow, go after, him, it
<i>nossonetta:-</i>	AI	To follow, go after

<i>nossw-</i>	R	To pursue
<i>nosswa:pam-</i>	TA	To follow him with one's eyes
<i>nosswa:patt-</i>	TI	To follow it with one's eyes
<i>notta</i>	P	Less

o:

<i>o:-</i>	Pr	Personal, 3rd person; indefinite possessor (with dependent stems only). See <i>o-</i>
<i>o:cemišišša</i>	dAN	His little dog, his puppy
<i>o:cew</i>	AN	Domestic fly
<i>o:ci:pa:šša</i>	dAN	Her godfather (woman speaking), his godmother (man speaking)
<i>o:cicca:košša</i>	dAN	His soul, his spirit
<i>o:cicikoma</i>	dAN	His wart
<i>o:co:co:wa</i>	dAN	His mother
<i>o:ho:mi:ssiw</i>	AN	Eagle-owl
<i>o:ho:ressiw</i>	AN	American night-hawk, woodcock
<i>o:hokaya</i>	dAN	Its scale (fish)
<i>o:komessa</i>	dAN	His friend
<i>o:kosissa</i>	dAN	His son
<i>-o:kko:-</i>	M	Grandmother
<i>o:kko:ma</i>	dAN	His grandmother
<i>o:kko:mišišša</i>	dAN	His grandfather's or grandmother's sister

<i>-o:kkom-</i>	M	Wife
<i>o:kkoma</i>	dAN	His wife
<i>o:ma</i>	Pr	Demonstrative, inanimate, singular; this one, that one
<i>o:missa</i>	dAN	His elder sister
<i>o:missima:wa</i>	dAN	His elder sister, nun
<i>o:miššō:ma</i>	dAN	His grandfather
<i>o:miššō:meššē</i>	dAN	His uncle
<i>o:miššō:miššō:ššā</i>	dAN	His grandfather's or grandmother's brother
<i>o:na:pema</i>	dAN	Her husband
<i>o:naha:kaniškwema</i>	dAN	His daughter-in-law
<i>o:naha:kiššō:ma</i>	dAN	His son-in-law
<i>o:nakkatiya</i>	dAN	His tail (bird)
<i>o:nakwiya</i>	dAN	His sleeve
<i>o:nawiya</i>	dAN	His gill (fish)
<i>o:ni:kihikwa</i>	dAN	His parent
<i>o:ni:wiššā</i>	dAN	His wife
<i>o:nica:niššā</i>	dAN	Her new born child
<i>o:nitt-</i>	TI	To lose the power of speech
<i>o:nitta:-</i>	AI	To lose sth.
<i>o:ro-</i>	AI	To howl (animal)

<i>-o:ss-</i>	M	Grandchild
<i>o:sikossa</i>	dAN	His mother-in-law
<i>o:ssima</i>	dAN	His grandchild
<i>o:ssimišišišša</i>	dAN	His great grandchild
<i>-o:ša:-</i>	Nf	Bay
<i>o:šišiššewa</i>	dAN	His father-in-law
<i>o:škišiyā</i>	dAN	His lip
<i>o:šši:ma</i>	dAN	His younger brother or sister
<i>o:štessa</i>	dAN	His elder brother
<i>o:ta:nissa</i>	dAN	His daughter
<i>o:ta</i>	P	Here
<i>o:tawa:ššima</i>	dAN	His nephew, his niece
<i>o:te</i>	P	There
<i>o:tema</i>	dAN	His dog
<i>o:tenawan</i>	II	It's a town, a city
<i>o:tenapireššišišš</i>	AN	Scarlet tanagar
<i>o:teno</i>	IN	Town, city
<i>o:to:kona</i>	dAN	His godchild
<i>o:to:sisissa</i>	dAN	His aunt
<i>-o:tta:wi-</i>	M	Father
<i>o:tta:wiya</i>	dAN	His father
<i>-o:w-</i>	Nf	Abstract

o

<i>o-</i>	Pr	Personal, 3rd person, singular and plural; his, her, their, he, she, it, they
<i>-o-</i>	AI f	Abstract
<i>ocakamow</i>	dIN	Penis
<i>ocakiššiy</i>	dIN	Penis
<i>ocaškošišš</i>	AN	Young muskrat
<i>ocaškw</i>	AN	Muskrat
<i>ocaškwa:row</i>	IN	Muskrat's tail
<i>occi-</i>	P	Past in negative sentences
<i>occi kaw i(n)-</i>	AI, II	To drip, leak
<i>occi kaw ih-</i>	TA	To make him drip, leak
<i>occi kaw itta:-</i>	AI 2	To make it drip, leak
<i>occi neh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To prevent, hinder, him, it, by tool
<i>occi neh iwe-</i>	AI	To prevent, hinder, by tool
<i>occi nen-</i>	TA, TI	To prevent, hinder, him, it, by hand
<i>occi newa:kericci ke-</i>	AI	To envy
<i>occi newa:kerim-</i>	TA	To envy s.o.
<i>occi newa:kerimi we-</i>	AI	To envy people

<i>occinewa:keritt-</i>	TI	To envy sth.
<i>occipicike-</i>	AI	To pull sth. from
<i>occipit-</i>	TA, TI	To pull him, it, from
<i>occipitamaw-</i>	TA	To pull, carry by pulling, him, it, for s.o.
<i>occirowecike-</i>	AI	To be parent with
<i>occirowem-</i>	TA	To be related to him
<i>occirowema:kan</i>	IN	Relationships
<i>occita (0)</i>	P	On purpose, naturally
<i>occitakoc</i>	P	Absolutely
<i>occek</i>	AN	Pecan
<i>ocem-</i>	TA	To kiss s.o.
<i>occepikk</i>	IN	Trunk (of tree), external root
<i>ocestatay</i>	dIN	Bend of the knee
<i>ocett-</i>	TI	To kiss sth.
<i>oci:kiwin</i>	dIN	Penis
<i>oci.ma:ni-</i>	AI	To have a canoe
<i>oci:steya:py</i>	dIN	Nerve, sinew
<i>ocicaskay</i>	dIN	Groin
<i>ocicoey</i>	dIN	Hand, finger
<i>ocicikonapi-</i>	AI	To sit on one's knee
<i>ocikkohacikan</i>	IN	Winch

<i>ocikkokan</i>	dIN	Ampit
<i>ocikkomiššiw</i>	AN	Redpoll, (cock or hen) limnet
<i>ociškišš</i>	dIN	Anus, buttocks
<i>ociššiwiy</i>	dIN	Testicles
<i>ocišton</i>	IN	Nest, tower
<i>oka:šišš</i>	AN	Yellow pike
<i>oka:šikimi:-</i>	AI:	To be glutton, fond of sweet things
<i>oka:šikimi:kk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To eat him, it, greedily
<i>oka:škama:w</i>	dIN	Nape of the neck
<i>okic</i>	P	On, on top, over, surface, upon
<i>okicikwa:škotti-</i>	AI	To jump upon
<i>okicipek</i>	P	On the water
<i>okicipekottin</i>	II	To be at the surface of the water
<i>okima:kka:n</i>	AN	Elected chief
<i>okima:kke-</i>	AI	To elect s.o. chief
<i>okima:kkwew</i>	AN	Chief's wife
<i>okima:šišš</i>	AN	Counsellor, adviser
<i>okima:w</i>	AN	Chief
<i>okiskino:hama:kew</i>	AN	School teacher (man)
<i>okiškimani:ssiw</i>	AN	Kingfisher
<i>okita:ciwan</i>	P	On the top of the stream
<i>okitatin</i>	P	On the top of the hill

<i>okitikw</i>	dIN	Knee
<i>okka:tea:py (M)</i>	IN	Turnip
<i>okka:tea:py (W, O)</i>	IN	Carrot
<i>okka:wissikw</i>	AN	Flycatcher
<i>okko:n</i>	dIN	Ankle
<i>okkot</i>	dIN	Nose
<i>okkwew</i>	AN	Worm, insect
<i>okkwewan</i>	II	To be rotten
<i>okkwewi-</i>	AI	To be rotten
<i>okkwiw</i>	dIN	Face, neck
<i>okocciškoy</i>	dIN	Larynx
<i>okotta:kan</i>	dIN	Throat, stove-pipe
<i>okotta:kaneya:py</i>	dIN	Throat
<i>omeci:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To dirty, soil, him, it
<i>omeci:ška:ke-</i>	AI	To dirty, soil, people
<i>omeci:wah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To dirty, soil, him, it, by tool
<i>omeci:wan</i>	II	To be dirty
<i>omeci:wi-</i>	AI	To be dirty
<i>omeci:win-</i>	TA, TI	To dirty him, it, by hand
<i>omeci:witta:-</i>	AI2	To make it dirty
<i>omemew</i>	AN	Pidgeon (see: <i>omimiw</i>)
<i>omi:ki:-</i>	AI	To have scabies

<i>omi:ki:h-</i>	TA	To make him have scabies
<i>omi:ki:kkwe-</i>	AI	To have scabies in the neck
<i>omi:kiwa:miw</i>	AI	He has a house
<i>omikkikan</i>	dIN	Hammer (of the ear)
<i>omimiw</i>	AN	Pidgeon (see: <i>omemew</i>)
<i>omissitay</i>	dIN	Belly, stomach
<i>omišša:pina:n</i>	dIN	Eyelash
<i>omokkoma:niw</i>	AI	He has a knife
<i>on-</i>	R	To disappear
<i>ona:pam-</i>	TA	To lose s.o. from sight
<i>ona:patt-</i>	TI	To lose sth. from sight
<i>ona:pattama:-</i>	AI	To lose consciousness
<i>ona:ta:kamittin</i>	II	To turn sour
<i>ona:tan</i>	II	To be sour
<i>onaha:pwa:kaniw</i>	AI	He wears glasses
<i>oni:ca:nišši-</i>	AI	To give birth
<i>oni:ca:niw</i>	AN	Female moose
<i>oni:hamaw-</i>	TA	To set a trap for s.o.
<i>oni:hikan</i>	IN	Trap, snare
<i>oni:hike-</i>	AI	To set a trap
<i>onih-</i>	TA	To lose him

<i>onika:m-</i>	TA	To carry on one's back
<i>onikam</i>	IN	Porterage, portage, place of portage
<i>onikamikk</i>	L	Portage (place)
<i>onike-</i>	AI	To carry on one's back
<i>onikka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To forget him, it
<i>onikke-</i>	AI	To forget
<i>onimiski:ska:w</i>	II	There is thunder
<i>onimiski:skotea:py</i>	IN	Electrical wire
<i>onimiski:ška:-</i>	AI	To walk during a thunder-storm
<i>onimiskiw</i>	AN	Thunder
<i>oniška:-</i>	AI	To get up
<i>oniška:n-</i>	TA	To rise him up
<i>oniška:pit-</i>	TA	To rise him up fast
<i>oniššim-</i>	TA	To cause, bring about, disaster, ruin to s.o.
<i>oniššin-</i>	AI	To lose one's way
<i>onitta:-</i>	AI2	To lose sth.
<i>ono:wem</i>	dIN	Cheek
<i>onoho-</i>	AI	To lose one's way in canoe
<i>onoskoc</i>	P	At the bottom, at the end of sth. vertical
<i>onoskwa:ttikw</i>	IN	End, top, of a tree
<i>opi:ciwan</i>	II	Obedjiwan (where the stream goes back)

<i>opi:ko:cca:n</i>	AN	Bulb
<i>opi:pari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To go back, go up again
<i>opi:škwa:n</i>	dIN	Muscle
<i>opi:štikwea:kk</i>	L	Quebec
<i>opi:štikwea:w</i>	II	Fast running river
<i>opi:ta:wakka:kk</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (sandy cliffs)
<i>opi:wiy</i>	dIN	Hair
<i>opicikay</i>	dIN	Hip
<i>opikkieicea:n</i>	dIN	Knuckle
<i>opiskotay</i>	dIN	Bladder
<i>opo:m</i>	dIN	Thigh
<i>opo:mikekan</i>	IN	Femur
<i>oppa:šši-</i>	AI	To be blown upwards
<i>oppa:štacikan</i>	IN	Kite
<i>oppa:štan</i>	II	To be blown upwards
<i>oppa:n</i>	dIN	Lung
<i>oppime</i>	P	On the side, sideways
<i>oppimera</i>	P	Beside, to one side, by the side of
<i>oppiriko-</i>	AI	To convulse, feel cramps, gnawing pain
<i>oppirikone-</i>	AI	To convulse, be sick of cramps
<i>oppirikowa:pinew</i>	IN	Epilepsy
<i>oppisikan</i>	IN	Baking-powder

<i>opwa:m</i>	dIN	Thigh
<i>opwa:ya:w</i>	IN	Straight, pass
<i>ora:kan</i>	IN	Plate, dish, basin
<i>ora:kaniwašš</i>	IN	Cupboard
<i>ora:kaniwašškopakw</i>	IN	Bracken (fern)
<i>ora:katin</i>	II	To materialize (ice on the surface of a lake)
<i>ora:n</i>	dIN	Calf of leg
<i>oracike-</i>	AI	To cut up, carve
<i>orah-</i>	TI	To undo it
<i>oraho-</i>	AI	(W) To hurry to do sth. before s.o. else (M) To part with, give up one's belongings in a short time
<i>orakapay</i>	dIN	Crutch
<i>orakaskicicca:n</i>	dIN	Palm (of hand)
<i>orakaskisita:n</i>	dIN	Sole (of foot)
<i>orakaskoy</i>	dIN	Palate of the mouth
<i>orakeskw</i>	AN	Bark
<i>orakkacciy</i>	dIN	Vagina
<i>orakonike-</i>	AI	To legislate on
<i>orakonikewin</i>	IN	Law
<i>orapih-</i>	TA	To make s.o. sit

<i>orar-</i>	TA	To set, place, him
<i>oraš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To undo him, it, by cutting
<i>orašta:-</i>	AI2	To set, place, it, lay the table
<i>orekahike-</i>	AI	To pitch the tent
<i>orekanike-</i>	AI	To unfold, strike the tent
<i>orekin-</i>	TA, TI	To fold up (clothes, woven)
<i>orekina:wasso-</i>	AI	To fold up one's household washing
<i>orikahike-</i>	AI	To notch (maple tree)
<i>oriskw</i>	dIN	Gland
<i>oro:kan</i>	dIN	Hip
<i>orowepin-</i>	TA, TI	To get, push, throw, him, it, out by hand
<i>orowepišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To get, push, throw, him, it, out by foot
<i>orowi:-</i>	AI	To get out
<i>orowi:timik</i>	P	Outside
<i>osa:mipe-</i>	AI	To overflow, run over
<i>osa:mipor-</i>	TA	To make him overflow, run over
<i>osa:mipota:-</i>	AI2	To make it overflow, run over
<i>osa:m-mištahi</i>	P	Too, too much
<i>osa:m-wi:pac</i>	P	Too soon
<i>osa:wa:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To have brown hair
<i>osa:wa:šo:riya:piškw</i>	IN	Stone with bronze
<i>osa:wa:w</i>	II	To be brown, yellow

<i>osa:watippe-</i>	AI	To have brown hair
<i>osa:wisi-</i>	AI	To be brownish, yellowish
<i>osit</i>	dIN	Foot
<i>oska:t</i>	dIN	Leg
<i>oska:tikekan</i>	IN	Tibia
<i>-o:skamin-</i>	IIf	Water
<i>oskan</i>	IN	Bone
<i>oskaskikan</i>	dIN	Chest
<i>oskattikw</i>	dIN	Forehead
<i>oski:wan</i>	dIN	Nose, nostril
<i>oskie</i>	P	Over, on top, at the surface
<i>oskisk</i>	AN	Spruce, tamarack
<i>oskiska:ttikw</i>	IN	Wooden rod (of snowshoe)
<i>oskiska:skwea:w</i>	II	Spruce forest
<i>osko</i>	IN	Cloud
<i>-oskon-</i>	M	Elbow
<i>oskon</i>	dIN	Elbow
<i>ositea:py</i>	IN	Weaving (of snowshoe), band of carter-pillar skidoo
<i>oso:w</i>	dIN	Tail
<i>oso:ra:kan</i>	IN	Saucepan, stewpan
<i>oso:skikw</i>	IN	Pan

<i>ospa:pi-</i>	AI	To look through
<i>ospikekan</i>	dIN	Rib
<i>ospiskon</i>	dIN	Back
<i>ospiton</i>	dIN	Arm
<i>ospitonikkekan</i>	dIN	Radius
<i>ospwa:kan</i>	AN	Pipe
<i>oss(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To boil him, it
<i>ossa:pam-</i>	TA	To look at him through sth.
<i>ossa:patt-</i>	TI	To look at it through sth.
<i>ossa:pi-</i>	AI	To look through
<i>ossa:pwa:kan</i>	IN	Window
<i>ossa:pwa:kana:pi^{skw}</i>	IN	Window-pane
<i>ossekkwe-</i>	AI	To boil fruits
<i>osso-</i>	AI	To boil
<i>osswa:pakke</i>	P	After tomorrow
<i>ostot-</i>	TI	To cough
<i>ostotamoh-</i>	TA	To make him cough
<i>oša:šša:w</i>	II	To be slippery
<i>oša:ššin-</i>	AI	To be slippery
<i>oša:waškwa:-</i>	AI	To be green, blue-green
<i>oša:waššin</i>	II	To be yellow, pale brown
<i>ošahama:-</i>	AI	To put to flight

<i>ošakay</i>	dIN	Skin
<i>ošakewašš</i>	IN	Suitcase
<i>ošetō</i>	IN	Bottom part of the snowshoe
<i>oših-</i>	TA	To make him, arrange, set, him, in order
<i>ošikonay</i>	dIN	Tail, fin, (of fish)
<i>ošim-</i>	TA	To run away from him
<i>ošimo-</i>	AI	To run away
<i>ošimoh-</i>	TA	To put him to flight
<i>ošimotta:-</i>	AI2	To put it to flight
<i>ošimottaw-</i>	TA	To run away for s.o.
<i>ošitta:-</i>	AI2	To make it, arrange, set, it, in order
<i>oškaššiy</i>	dIN	Nail, claw, hoof
<i>oški:ššikw</i>	dIN	Eye
<i>oški:ššikopicikan</i>	IN	Eyelet-hole (of snowshoe)
<i>oški-</i>	P	Young, new
<i>oškiho-</i>	AI	To be newly dressed, put new clothes on
<i>oškimani:ya:py</i>	IN	Rope (used to weave snowshoes)
<i>oškime-</i>	AI	To weave snowshoes
<i>oškišikopicikan</i>	IN	Eyelet of snowshoe
<i>oškina:kon</i>	II	To look new
<i>oškina:kosi-</i>	AI	To look new
<i>oškiniki:ššišš</i>	AN	Boy

<i>oškiniki:w</i>	AN	Young man, bachelor
<i>oškissiw</i>	II	To be new, shiny
<i>oškitepakw</i>	IN	Nenuphar, water-lily
<i>oškittekom</i>	AN	Ear-wax
<i>oškiwa:šišš</i>	AN	Newborn child
<i>ošo:kan</i>	dIN	Hip
<i>ošo:rya:miw</i>	AI	He has money
<i>oško:škota:minaškw</i>	AN	Orchid
<i>ošoškwecošš</i>	AN	Pine cone
<i>ošoškweto:w</i>	AN	Mushroom, pine cone
<i>ošpita:wakka:w</i>	II	Heap of sand
<i>ošša:šša:komina:n</i>	IN	Berry
<i>ošša:šša:komina:nipakw</i>	IN	Perpetual fruiting shrub
<i>oštessiw</i>	AI	He has a brother
<i>oštessima:w</i>	AN	Friar, eldest brother
<i>oštikwa:n</i>	dIN	Head
<i>oštikwa:niw</i>	AI	He has a head
<i>oštikwa:ni:ya:py</i>	IN	Head band
<i>oštikwa:nikkekan</i>	IN	Skull
<i>oštoto:-mašikkiw</i>	IN	Cough-syrup
<i>oštewini-ki:šika:w</i>	IN	Thursday
<i>-ošw-</i>	Nf	Quadruped

<i>ota:cikoske-</i>	AI	To angle with rod and line
<i>ota:kke-</i>	AI	To row at the stern
<i>ota:koh-</i>	TI	To lie in wait for it in canoe
<i>ota:koheshk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To lie in wait for him, it, by foot
<i>ota:košš'i:kk</i>	P	Yesterday
<i>ota:košš'in</i>	II	To be evening
<i>ota:ma:piska(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To hit him, it (stone, metal)
<i>ota:ma:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To hit him, it with a stick
<i>ota:mah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To hit him, it by tool
<i>ota:mikah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To hit him, it, with an axe
<i>ota:mikkikkekan</i>	dIN	Jaw
<i>ota:mikkwehw-</i>	TA	To hit him, it, at the face
<i>ota:mipekah-</i>	TI	To hit water
<i>ota:mipekahike-</i>	AI	To hit water
<i>ota:mipekišš'in-</i>	AI	To hit oneself on water
<i>ota:mipekittita:-</i>	AI2	To hit it on water
<i>ota:mišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To hit him, it, by foot
<i>ota:mišš'im-</i>	TA	To hit and make him fall
<i>ota:mišš'in-</i>	AI	To hit and make fall
<i>ota:mištikwa:nehw-</i>	TA	To hit s.o. on the head
<i>ota:mištikwa:nešš'in-</i>	AI	To hurt, bump, one's head
<i>ota:mito:nehw-</i>	TA	To hit s.o. on the mouth

<i>ota:mittin</i>	II	To be hit and fall down
<i>ota:mittita:-</i>	AI	To be hit and fall down
<i>ota:na:nikk</i>	P	Back, backwards, last, behind
<i>ota:pa:n</i>	IN	Car, toboggan
<i>ota:pa:na:skokke-</i>	AI	To make a toboggan
<i>ota:pa:na:skw</i>	AN	Toboggan
<i>ota:pa:nikiwa:m</i>	IN	Garage, parking
<i>ota:pa:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To pull, draw, him, it, out with a stick
<i>ota:pa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To haul him, it
<i>ota:pa:wakin-</i>	TA, TI	To take (powder-like objects) in one's hands
<i>ota:pah-</i>	TA	To make a toboggan
<i>ota:pe-</i>	AI	To pull, haul
<i>ota:pin-</i>	TA, TI	To take, buy, him, it
<i>ota:pina:ssoh-</i>	TA	To make him buy sth. for oneself
<i>ota:pina:ssokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to buy for oneself
<i>ota:pinamaw-</i>	TA	To take, buy, sth. for s.o.
<i>ota:pwe-</i>	AI	To shrink
<i>ota:ssinakkew</i>	dIN	Thorax
<i>ota:štamikkw</i>	dIN	Face
<i>otahipa:n</i>	IN	Well, source
<i>otakišiy</i>	dIN	Intestines
<i>otamih-</i>	TA	To disturb him

<i>otamihitiso-</i>	AI	To disturb oneself
<i>otamiro-</i>	AI	To work
<i>otamiroh-</i>	TA	To make him work
<i>otamirotta:-</i>	AI2	To make it work
<i>otamirowin</i>	IN	Work
<i>otamitta:-</i>	AI2	To disturb it
<i>otamitta:sso-</i>	AI	To disturb
<i>otapiy</i>	AN	Root
<i>otarapi:-</i>	AI	To have a fish-net
<i>otata:ma(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To pat him, it
<i>otata:mattita:-</i>	AI2	To pat it, drum on it
<i>otata:mitessiw</i>	AN	Foetus (animal)
<i>otataspisowin</i>	IN	Dress, costume, clothes
<i>otattakkon-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	August
<i>otawē-</i>	AI	To have the hiccups
<i>oteha:po:w</i>	IN	Soup (made with the heart of a moose)
<i>otehi</i>	dIN	Heart
<i>otehimin-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	June
<i>otehimina:n</i>	IN	Strawberry
<i>otehimin</i>	IN	Strawberry
<i>otehimina:na:ttikw</i>	AN	Strawberry bush
<i>otehisinahikan</i>	AN	Heart (card)

<i>oteraniy</i>	dIN	Tongue
<i>oteškan</i>	dIN	Horn
<i>otetikossiw</i>	AN	Loins (of moose)
<i>otetipissiw</i>	AN	Heron
<i>otettakossiw</i>	dIN	Kidney
<i>otikkon</i>	IN	Bough (of tree)
<i>otiriy</i>	dIN	Shoulder-blade
<i>otissiy</i>	dIN	Umbelical cord
<i>otiškweciica:n</i>	dIN	Little finger
<i>otittama:n</i>	dIN	Shoulder
<i>oti:w</i>	dIN	Buttocks
<i>oto:n</i>	dIN	Mouth
<i>oto:ttan</i>	dIN	Heel
<i>oto</i>	IN	Congeal blood, clot
<i>ototakkon</i>	dIN	Wing
<i>ott-</i>	R	Therefore, thence
<i>-otte-</i>	AI f	Walk
<i>ottaši:kke-</i>	AI	To live there
<i>ottew</i>	II	To be boiling
<i>ottewa:po:w</i>	IN	Boiling water
<i>ottin-</i>	TA, TI	To take, get, buy, him, it, from there
<i>otto:kay</i>	dIN	Ear

p

<i>pa:ka:n-</i>	TA, TI	To burst him, it
<i>pa:kaso-</i>	AI	To eat marrow (of bone)
<i>pa:kin-</i>	TA	To cause him to swell
<i>pa:kišši-</i>	AI	To be swollen
<i>pa:kowemicikošišš</i>	AN	French man (from France)
<i>pa:kkwa:vcima:ššin</i>	II	To be shallow
<i>pa:kkwa:niššin</i>	II	To be shallow
<i>pa:na:n</i>	AN	Banana (from french: banane)
<i>pa:pa:</i>	IN	Bedtime (child language)
<i>pa:pakki:kwin</i>	II	To drain off the water (in clothes)
<i>pa:pakon-</i>	TA, TI	To bark (tree) him, it
<i>pa:pakoniškwewe-</i>	AI	To bark birch-tree
<i>pa:parakissiw</i>	AN	Saw-whet owl
<i>pa:paštew</i>	AN	Woodpecker
<i>pa:pekwa:w</i>	P	Each time
<i>pa:ppi:h-</i>	TA	To make him laugh
<i>pa:ppi-</i>	AI	To laugh
<i>pa:ppih-</i>	TA	To laugh at him

<i>pa:ppikka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to laugh
<i>pa:ppikkweri-</i>	AI	To smile
<i>pa:po:w</i>	IN	Milk (child language)
<i>pa:skisikan</i>	IN	Gun
<i>pa:skisikanikke-</i>	AI	To make a gun
<i>pa:skisike-</i>	AI	To shoot
<i>pa:skis(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To shoot him, it
<i>pa:ss(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To dry him, it, out
<i>pa:sso-</i>	AI	To dry out
<i>pa:ssonowa:n</i>	IN	Dried meat
<i>pa:stonew</i>	AN	Tourist, american, drugs (from english: Boston)
<i>pa:stonewikiwa:m</i>	IN	Chalet, country cottage
<i>pa:šatina:w</i>	II	To be on the other side of a hill
<i>pa:šicikwa:škotti-</i>	AI	To jump over
<i>pa:šicikwa:škottot(aī).</i>	TA, TI	To jump over him, it
<i>pa:šita:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To miss him, it, go over him, it
<i>pa:šita:sko-</i>	AI	To go over
<i>pa:šitin-</i>	TA, TI	To put him, it, on the other side of sth.
<i>pa:sitinamaw-</i>	TA	To give sth. to s.o. over sth. else
<i>pa:šk-</i>	R	To burst
<i>pa:škicēn-</i>	TA, TI	To crush him, it, by hand

<i>pa:škin-</i>	TA, TI	To burst him, it, by hand
<i>pa:škinakkwa:n</i>	AN	Club-moss, lycopod
<i>pa:škiw</i>	AN	Ring-necked spruce-grouse
<i>pa:ško:ceh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To break open, uncork, him, it
<i>pa:št-</i>	R	To break
<i>pa:šta:towin</i>	IN	Sin
<i>pa:štah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To break, smash, him, it, by tool
<i>pa:štemitti</i>	IN	Firewood
<i>pa:štew</i>	II	To dry out
<i>pa:štin-</i>	TA, TI	To break, smash, him, it, by hand
<i>pa:štipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To burst, explode
<i>pa:tima</i>	P	Bye-and-bye, not right now
<i>pa:wištikw</i>	IN	Falls, cascade, rapid
<i>pacakahama:kan</i>	IN	Fork
<i>-pah-</i>	TAF	Run from
<i>-pak-</i>	M	Leaf, bark
<i>paka:ho:missiw</i>	AN	Yellow-bellied sapsucker
<i>paka:n</i>	AN	Hazel-nut, nut
<i>paka:na:ttikw</i>	IN	Hazel-tree
<i>-pakiššim-</i>	TAF	Throw down
<i>pakiššin-</i>	AI	To pull, set down, let fall, fall down
<i>pakita:sko-</i>	AI	To let oneself fall down

<i>pakita:skoh-</i>	TA	To make s.o. let go, release, him
<i>pakita:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To pull, set, him, it, down, let him, it down
<i>pakitacciike-</i>	AI	To release, let go one's hold with teeth
<i>pakitam-</i>	TA	To release him, let him go, with teeth
<i>pakitin-</i>	TA, TI	To release him, it, let him, it, go by hand
<i>-pakitin-</i>	TAf, TI f	Set, place, by hand
<i>pakitinamwekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to give alms (at church)
<i>pakitinike-</i>	AI	To give alms, give sth. out of charity
<i>pakittin</i>	II	To be pulled, set, down, fallen down
<i>pakittita:-</i>	AI2	To let it fall down, release, drop, it
<i>-pakittita:-</i>	AI2f	Throw down
<i>pakitahw-</i>	TA	To let him go, set one's fish-net
<i>pakitahwa:-</i>	AI	To set fish-nets
<i>pakkacešši-</i>	AI	To be hungry, skinny, lean
<i>pakkaha:kkwa:n</i>	AN	Hen, chicken
<i>pakkaha:kkwa:nišišš</i>	AN	Chick
<i>pakkate-</i>	AI	To be hungry, skinny
<i>pakkekišta:hikan</i>	IN	Selvedge, list (of cloth)
<i>pakkekinw</i>	AN	Leather
<i>pakkekineskisin</i>	IN	Moccasin, leather shoe

<i>pakkocen-</i>	TA	To eviscerate (animal) him
<i>pakkocepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To rip open, tear open
<i>pakkon-</i>	TA	To take him (animal skin) off
<i>pakkopepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To fall in the water
<i>pakkopeška:-</i>	AI	To fall in the water, walking
<i>pakkopewepin-</i>	TA, TI	To throw him, it, in the water
<i>pakkwe-</i>	R	To break, divide
<i>pakkwekkicišš</i>	AN	Tray to cook bannock, frying pan
<i>pakkwen-</i>	TA, TI	To divide him, it, take some of sth. by hand
<i>pakkweniwe-</i>	AI	To divide, take some of sth.
<i>pakkwepišiwe-</i>	AI	To divide
<i>pakkwepit-</i>	TA, TI	To divide by knocking him, it, roughly
<i>pakkweš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut a piece of him, of it
<i>pakkwešikan</i>	AN	Bannock, flour
<i>pakkwešikanikke-</i>	AI	To make bannock
<i>pakkwešikanišišš</i>	AN	Doughnut, cake
<i>pakotehon</i>	AN	Belt
<i>-paw-</i>	Nf	Leaf
<i>panokkwa:w</i>	II	To be loose
<i>papa:massa:motte-</i>	AI	To walk about in snowshoe
<i>papa:mo:horawe-</i>	AI	To guide, lead, people

<i>papa:motte-</i>	AI	To go for a walk (every day)
<i>paparama:n</i>	IN	Candy (from english: peppermint)
<i>papwa:pi:kepicikan</i>	IN	Guitar
<i>parakoskwa:cikan</i>	IN	Sling
<i>parakoskwa:cikani:ya:py</i>	IN	Sling rubber
<i>parawitta:-</i>	AI	To be miserable
<i>parawitta:h-</i>	TA	To make him miserable
<i>-pari-</i>	AI _f	Move
<i>-parin-</i>	II _f	Move
<i>paroskoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To knock the bottom of him, it, smash in by tool
<i>paroskokah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To knock the bottom of him, it, smash in by axe
<i>paroskon-</i>	TA, TI	To knock the bottom of him, it, smash in by hand
<i>paroskopo:r-</i>	TA	To knock the bottom of him, smash in by saw
<i>paroskopo:ta:-</i>	AI ₂	To knock the bottom of it, smash in by saw
<i>paroskošk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To knock the bottom of him, it, smash in by foot

<i>paroskowepah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To knock the bottom of him, it, smash in by throwing
<i>pasakon-</i>	TA, TI	To stick him, it, have sticky hands
<i>pasakwa:w</i>	II	To be sticky
<i>paši:wir-</i>	TA	To surprise him, catch him unexpectedly
<i>paši:wiritiso-</i>	AI	To surprise oneself
<i>paši:wita:-</i>	AI2	To surprise it, catch it unexpectedly
<i>paši:wita:sso-</i>	AI	To surprise each other
<i>paškw-</i>	R	To clear, clean, remove
<i>paškopicike-</i>	AI	To pluck (chicken), peel off
<i>paškopit-</i>	TA, TI	To pluck him, it, peel him, it, off
<i>paškowešike-</i>	AI	To take off the hair (animal)
<i>paššakipit-</i>	TA, TI	To take off the skin (animal)
<i>paššakiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To peel him, it, with a knife
<i>paššakištehw-</i>	TA	To whip him
<i>patah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To miss the target by tool
<i>pataha:-</i>	AI	To miss the target
<i>patak</i>	AN	Potatoe (from french: patate)
<i>pataka:pa:son</i>	IN	Needle
<i>patakimanco:šš</i>	AN	Coccinella (cf. french: (bête à) patate)
<i>pataskah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To stick, spear, prick, sting, him, it
<i>pataskin-</i>	TA, TI	To pinch him, it
<i>pataskinitiso-</i>	AI	To pinch oneself

<i>pataskiniwe-</i>	AI	To pinch people
<i>pataskiṣṣim-</i>	TA	To stick, erect, set, him, it, up
<i>pataskiṣṣin-</i>	AI	To stick, erect, set, him, it, up
<i>pataskittin</i>	II	To be sticked, erected, set up
<i>pataskittita:-</i>	AI2	To stick, erect, it
<i>pataskohotiso-</i>	AI	To prick oneself
<i>-patta:-</i>	AI ^f	Run
<i>pattari</i>	AN	Battery (from english: battery)
<i>pe-</i>	P	Movement towards speaker
<i>-pe-</i>	AI ^f	Sleep
<i>peci-</i>	P	Movement towards speaker
<i>pecimiṣka:-</i>	AI	To come, arrive, by water
<i>pecimo:tte-</i>	AI	To come, arrive walking
<i>pecinike-</i>	AI	To come, arrive, carrying on one's back
<i>pecipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To come, arrive, in vehicle
<i>pecipatta:-</i>	AI	To come, arrive, running
<i>pecire-</i>	AI	To come, arrive flying
<i>peciskanawe-</i>	AI	To leave tracks when coming
<i>peciṣṣi:mo:tte-</i>	AI	To make the way, lead
<i>peh-</i>	TA	To wait for him
<i>peho:kamiku</i>	IN	(Railway, bus) station
<i>peho-</i>	AI	To wait

<i>pe-iša:-</i>	AI	To come
<i>pe-kapa:-</i>	AI	To disembark, set ashore
<i>pekate-</i>	AI	To belch
<i>pekateh-</i>	TA	To make him belch
<i>pekka:c</i>	P	Slowly, carefully, silently
<i>pekka:tisi- (0)</i>	AI	To be still, quiet, silent, calm
<i>pekkocira:nekin</i>	IN	Household linen
<i>pekkon-</i>	TA, TI	To wipe, dry, him, it, by hand
<i>pekkope-</i>	AI	To get out of water
<i>pekkorira:kanekin</i>	IN	Dishwashing cloth
<i>pekkopewa:n</i>	IN	Sweater
<i>pekkotakkahikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Mop
<i>pekwa:kamiriniw</i>	AN	Montagnais (from Pointe-Bleue)
<i>pekwa:kamikk</i>	L	Pointe-Bleue (place name)
<i>pe mohoka:tepi-</i>	AI	To sit and cross one's legs
<i>pešiw-</i>	TA	To bring him
<i>pešiwir-</i>	TA	To bring him, carrying him
<i>pešiwita:-</i>	AI2	To bring it, carrying it
<i>pešiwawe-</i>	AI	To bring
<i>peššocik</i>	P	Close to, soon, near
<i>peššona:kon</i>	II	Soon, in a few days
<i>peššona:kosi-</i>	AI	To be close, soon, near

<i>peta:-</i>	AI2	To bring it
<i>peta:pan</i>	II	Dawn, daybreak
<i>peta:ṣka:w</i>	II	There is a wave coming
<i>peta:taka:-</i>	AI	To come, swimming
<i>peta:wakkotte-</i>	AI	To come walking in the sand
<i>peto:pe-</i>	AI	To bring water
<i>pett(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To hear him, it
<i>petta:-</i>	AI2	To wait for it
<i>petta:ke-</i>	AI	To hear it said
<i>petta:tiso-</i>	AI	To hear oneself
<i>pettah-</i>	TA	To make him hear
<i>pettamo:h-</i>	TA	To make him hear
<i>pettamor-</i>	TA	To place it to make him hear it
<i>pettamotar-</i>	TA	To place it to make him hear it
<i>peyakw</i>	P	One
<i>peyakwa:pisk</i>	P	One dollar
<i>pi:cc-</i>	P	In, inside
<i>pi:ccikkoma:n</i>	IN	Knife, pocket knife
<i>pi:ccipo:n</i>	IN	December
<i>pi:ccipo-</i>	AI	To take poison
<i>pi:ccipoh-</i>	TA	To poison him
<i>pi:koh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, by tool

<i>pi:kokah(w)</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, with an axe
<i>pi:kokatt-</i>	TI	To break it with one's teeth
<i>pi:kom-</i>	TA	To break him with one's teeth
<i>pi:kon-</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, by hand
<i>pi:kopit-</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, roughly
<i>pi:kopo:eike-</i>	AI	To break things by grinding
<i>pi:kopo:r-</i>	TA	To break him with a saw
<i>pi:kopo:ta:-</i>	AI2	To break it with a saw
<i>pi:koš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, with a knife
<i>pi:košk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, by foot
<i>pi:koškweiki:po:eikan</i>	IN	Hashed meat, chopper
<i>pi:koškipit-</i>	TA, TI	To tear him, it, up
<i>pi:koškwemoka:w</i>	II	Torn paper
<i>pi:koššim-</i>	TA	To break him by dropping
<i>pi:kota:-</i>	AI	To be broken
<i>pi:kott-</i>	TI	To break it with one's teeth
<i>pi:kottita:-</i>	AI2	To break it by dropping
<i>pi:kwa:pa:war-</i>	TA	To break him with water
<i>pi:kwa:pa:wata:-</i>	AI2	To break it with water
<i>pi:kwepah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To break him, it, by throwing
<i>pi:min-</i>	TA, TI	To twist, wring, him, it, by hand

<i>pi:mirokoškwa:cišš</i>	AN	Snail
<i>pi:miška:-</i>	AI	To turn
<i>pi:mišten-</i>	TA, TI	To twist, wring, him, it, by hand
<i>pi:sk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To clothe him, it, by body movement
<i>pi:skoto:sse-</i>	AI	To clothe
<i>pi:skota:wasso-</i>	AI	To clothe one's child
<i>pi:skotar-</i>	TA	To put (one's coat) on
<i>pi:ssi-</i>	AI	To emerge (air in water)
<i>pi:ssimakan</i>	II	To emerge (air in water)
<i>pi:ssimw</i>	AN	Month, sun, moon
<i>pi:ssimwa:py</i>	IN	Rainbow
<i>pi:ssin-</i>	TI	To change money, put in small pieces
<i>pi:ssinew</i>	II	To be in small pieces
<i>pi:ssipo:cikan</i>	IN	Sawdust
<i>pi:ssitossiw</i>	AN	Eddy, Name of a legendary hero
<i>-pi:škwa:n-</i>	M	Muscle
<i>pi:škoc (0)</i>	IN	Suitcase
<i>pi:šte</i>	IN	Froth, foam
<i>pi:štewa:piskw</i>	AN	Alumina
<i>pi:toš</i>	P	Differently
<i>pi:toš-ante</i>	P	Somewhere else
<i>pi:tt-</i>	R	Inside, enclose

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<i>pi:ttaha:sson</i>	IN	Container
<i>pi:ttah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To enter him, it, by tool
<i>pi:ttikah-</i>	TA	To force him to enter
<i>pi:ttikamik</i>	P	Inside the house
<i>pi:ttikar-</i>	TA	To bring, carry, him, inside
<i>pi:ttikata:-</i>	AI2	To bring, carry, it, inside
<i>pi:ttike-</i>	AI	To enter
<i>pi:ttikeh-</i>	TA	To invite him to enter
<i>pi:ttiken-</i>	TA, TI	To enter him, it, by hand
<i>pi:ttikepiso-</i>	AI	To move oneself fast inside
<i>pi:ttikepit-</i>	TA, TI	To enter him, it, fast
<i>pi:ttikere-</i>	AI	To enter flying
<i>pi:ttikešk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To enter him, it, by foot
<i>pi:ttikewepin-</i>	TA, TI	To enter him, it, by throwing by hand
<i>pi:ttikewepišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To enter him, it, by throwing by foot
<i>pi:tto:hacikan</i>	IN	Gun case
<i>pi:tto:koppa:n</i>	IN	Petticoat, undershirt
<i>pi:tto:pakiwa:na:n</i>	IN	Undershirt
<i>pi:tto:pedicicca:n</i>	IN	Water blister
<i>pi:tto:pekokk</i>	L	Place name near Weymontachie (where the water goes inland)
<i>pi:tto:rakapešša:kanAN</i>		Man's underpants

<i>pi:tto:š(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, between
<i>pi:tto:šikan</i>	IN	Lining (of garment)
<i>pi:tto:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To clothe him, it, by body movement
<i>pi:tto:ška:cikan</i>	AN	Underwear
<i>pi:tto:tte-</i>	AI	To walk between
<i>pi:tto:wa:w</i>	II	To be in between, in the center
<i>pi:tto:wakk</i>	P	Between, in the center
<i>pi:wa:piskokkeriniw</i>	AN	Mechanic
<i>pi:wa:piskora:kan</i>	IN	Metallic plate
<i>pi:wa:piskw</i>	IN	Iron, metal, motor
<i>pi:wa:piskwa:py</i>	IN	Chain, wire
<i>-pi:wi-</i>	M	Hair
<i>-picik-</i>	M	Hip
<i>-picikan-</i>	Nf	Instrument
<i>picciw</i>	AN	American robin
<i>pik</i>	AN	Spade (card)
<i>pikisikan</i>	IN	Molasses candy
<i>pikiskwe-</i>	AI	To slaver, drivel
<i>pikiskwewa:n</i>	IN	Bib
<i>pikiškwemok</i>	IN	Waxed paper, gum wrapping
<i>pikiw</i>	AN	Gum, rosin
<i>pikiwa:n</i>	IN	Rain coat (plastic)

<i>pikiwa:na:siya:n</i>	IN	Plastic baby breeches, short
<i>pikiwa:nišš</i>	IN	Old rag, material
<i>pikiwaya:n (0)</i>	IN	Baby covering, sleeper (blanket)
<i>pikkin-</i>	TA, TI	To fold him, it, up
<i>pikkokw</i>	AN	Arrow
<i>pikokka:n</i>	IN	Indian tent
<i>pikota:wakw</i>	IN	Pond
<i>pikotittakw</i>	IN	Rotten wood
<i>pim-</i>	R	Along, extension in time or in space
<i>pima:cetišah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	See <i>ma:cetišah(w)-</i>
<i>pima:cipit-</i>	TA, TI	See <i>ma:cipit-</i>
<i>pima:citta:-</i>	AI2	See <i>ma:citta:-</i>
<i>pima:poko-</i>	AI	See <i>ma:poko-</i>
<i>pima:skoššim-</i>	TA	See <i>ma:skoššim-</i> and corresponding deverbals
<i>pima:skwea:w</i>	II	See <i>ma:skwea:w</i>
<i>pima:šš-i-</i>	AI	See <i>ma:šš-i-</i>
<i>pima:taka:-</i>	AI	See <i>ma:taka:-</i> and corresponding deverbals
<i>pima:tikonih-</i>	TA	See <i>ma:tikonih-</i>
<i>pima:tisi-</i>	AI	See <i>ma:tisi-</i>
<i>pima:tisiwin</i>	IN	Life
<i>pima:hor-</i>	TA	See <i>mo:hor-</i>

<i>pima:ska:skoh-</i>	TI	See <i>moska:skoh-</i>
<i>pima:ska:w</i>	II	To be bushy
<i>pimassa:motte-</i>	AI	To walk along in snowshoe
<i>pimatina:w</i>	II	See <i>ma:tina:w</i>
<i>pimicišah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	See <i>mi:tišah(w)-</i>
<i>pimiciwan</i>	II	See <i>mi:ciwan</i>
<i>piminika:m-</i>	TA	See <i>mi:nika:m-</i>
<i>pimipaccašši-</i>	AI	See <i>mi:pacca:šši-</i>
<i>pimipah-</i>	TA	See <i>mi:pah-</i>
<i>pimipea:w</i>	II	See <i>mi:pea:w</i>
<i>pimire-</i>	AI	See <i>mi:re-</i>
<i>pimiška:-</i>	AI	See <i>mi:ška:-</i>
<i>pimištikwea:w</i>	II	See <i>mi:štikwea:w</i>
<i>pimita:ccimo-</i>	AI	See <i>mi:ta:ccimo-</i>
<i>pimita:pe-</i>	AI	See <i>mi:ta:pe-</i>
<i>pimiw</i>	IN	Fat, oil
<i>pimiwir-</i>	TA	See <i>mi:wir-</i>
<i>pimiwita:-</i>	AI2	See <i>mi:wita:-</i>
<i>pimocešši-</i>	AI	See <i>mo:cešši-</i>
<i>pimottokwe-</i>	AI	See <i>mo:ttokwe-</i>
<i>pimotte-</i>	AI	See <i>mo:tte-</i>
<i>pipo:nessiw</i>	AN	Broad-winged hawk, buzzard

<i>pipo:nu</i>	II	Winter, year
<i>-pir-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>piresiw</i>	AN	Bird
<i>piresiṣṣ</i>	AN	Young partridge
<i>piresṣṣiṣṣ</i>	AN	Young bird
<i>pirew</i>	AN	Partridge
<i>pirewimina:n</i>	IN	Twin flower
<i>pisikon-</i>	TA, TI	To awake, make him, it, stand up
<i>piskare-</i>	AI	To have matches (fire)
<i>piskarepari-</i>	AI	To have fire on oneself, be burning up
<i>piskarepicikan</i>	IN	Flint, gas-lighter
<i>piskaretta:-</i>	AI	To stir up (fire)
<i>piskosi-</i>	AI	To have a hump, a bump
<i>-piskot-</i>	M	Stomach
<i>piskwa:w</i>	II	To have a hump, a bump
<i>-piso-</i>	AIf	Tied
<i>-piso-</i>	AIf	Fast, handled roughly
<i>pissa</i>	P	Manifestation of repugnance, dislike
<i>pissama:n</i>	IN	Smoke
<i>pissama:nikke-</i>	AI	To make smoke
<i>pissekan</i>	IN	Cat's tail, bulrush
<i>pissekanoṣkw</i>	IN	Cat's tail, bulrush

<i>pišsweššin</i>	AI	To resound, re-echo
<i>pišswettin</i>	II	To resound, re-echo
<i>pišašteššim-</i>	TA	To trip s.o. up
<i>pišašteššimekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to trip s.o. up
<i>pišašteššine-</i>	AI	To trip
<i>pišcipo:r-</i>	TA	To saw him accidentally
<i>piši:šišš</i>	AN	Young lynx
<i>pišiw</i>	AN	Lynx
<i>pišiwokkota:-</i>	AI	To snare
<i>piškw</i>	AN	Common Highthawk
<i>piššiššikw</i>	P	All the time
<i>pišt-</i>	R	Accidentally
<i>pištah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To hit s.o., sth., by tool, accidentally
<i>pištam-</i>	TA	To eat him accidentally
<i>pištatt-</i>	TI	To eat it accidentally
<i>pištin-</i>	TA, TI	To hit, s.o., sth., by hand accidentally
<i>pištiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, accidentally
<i>pištišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To hit him, it, by foot accidentally
<i>-pit-</i>	TAf, TIf	Pull, handle roughly
<i>-pit-</i>	TAf, TIf	Tie
<i>pitah-</i>	TI	To be caught in the net (fish)
<i>pitahike-</i>	AI	To smash a beaver's dam

<i>-pite-</i>	IIf	Tied
<i>-pite-</i>	IIf	Fast, handled roughly
<i>pitikosi-</i>	AI	To be stocky (man)
<i>-piton-</i>	M	Arm
<i>po:co:s̄s̄</i>	AN	Tadpole
<i>po:n-, po:ni-</i>	R	To stop, cease
<i>po:na:kko:s̄s̄</i>	AN	One-year-old moose
<i>po:na:pa:n</i>	IN	Fishing-line (sleeping line)
<i>po:nih-</i>	TA	To cease activity, abandon, resign
<i>po:nihiwe-</i>	AI	To cease activity, abandon, resign
<i>po:nima:tisi-</i>	AI	To die
<i>po:niskiwan</i>	II	The end of the world
<i>po:nitta:-</i>	AI2	To cease activity, abandon, resign
<i>-po:r-</i>	TAf	Grind, saw
<i>po:si-</i>	AI	To go in a vehicle, board
<i>po:sih-</i>	TA	To ship, take him aboard
<i>po:sipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To go away in vehicle
<i>po:sitta:-</i>	AI2	To ship, take it aboard
<i>po:s̄wa:ttikw</i>	IN	Triangular roof (of house)
<i>-po:ta:-</i>	AI2f	Grind, saw
<i>po:ta:cikan</i>	IN	Harmonica

<i>po:ta:cike-</i>	AI	To blow, play harmonica
<i>po:ta:t-</i>	TA, TI	To blow on him, on it
<i>po:tawekašši-</i>	AI	To be blown up
<i>po:tawekaštan</i>	II	To be blown up
<i>po:wiyew</i>	AN	One-year-old beaver
<i>-po-</i>	AI _f	Eat
<i>pokona:wakka:w</i>	II	Hole in the sand
<i>pokoneh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To pierce, make a hole, perforate, him, it
<i>pokonesikohike-</i>	AI	To make a hole in the ice
<i>pokonettaka:w</i>	II	Hole in a board
<i>pokope-</i>	AI	To go in water
<i>pokošta:-</i>	AI	To beg, solicit
<i>posa:pam-</i>	TA	To look at him askance
<i>posa:patt-</i>	TI	To look at it askance
<i>postastotine-</i>	AI	To put one's hat on
<i>pošcipakiwa:ne-</i>	AI	To put one's shirt on
<i>poštakoppe-</i>	AI	To put one's dress on
<i>poštarakapešša:kane-</i>	AI	To put one's pants on
<i>-ppan-</i>	M	Lung
<i>-pw-</i>	TA _f	Taste
<i>pwa:koneh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To remove the snow on one's clothes

<i>-pwa:m-</i>	M	Thigh
<i>pwa:ssimikkwa:w</i>	II	To be pink
<i>pwa:ṣta</i>	P	Late
<i>pwehekah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To shake, beat, him, it, by tool (for cleaning)
<i>pwehimina:na:ttikw</i>	AN	Cherry-tree
<i>pwekah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To fold him, it, in two, by tool
<i>pwemikkwe-</i>	II	To be dark red
<i>pwete</i>	IN	Box (from french: boîte)

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<i>-ra:kan-</i>	Nf	Dish, bowl
<i>ra:kiciṣṣi-</i>	AI	To be light (in weight)
<i>ra:kiṣṣin</i>	II	To be light (in weight)
<i>ra:kiṣṭa:-</i>	AI	To be light (in weight)
<i>ra:kiṣṭa:ṣṣi-</i>	AI	To make oneself light (in weight)
<i>ra:kka:ssimon</i>	IN	Linen, cloth, tent
<i>ra:kka:ssimonekin</i>	IN	Linen, cloth
<i>ra:kka:ssimoneskisin</i>	IN	Running shoe
<i>-ra:n-</i>	M	Calf of leg
<i>ra:rea:k</i>	L	On the bank, on the shore
<i>ra:rea:ṣa:kame-</i>	AI	To walk on the shore
<i>ra:rewe-</i>	AI	To pass, run, along the shore
<i>ra:rokwe-</i>	AI	To unfasten, break loose
<i>ra:rokwa:skocih-</i>	TA	To unfasten him
<i>ra:rokwa:skocitta:-</i>	AI2	To unfasten it
<i>ra:rokwa:skottin</i>	II	To become loose
<i>ra:ṣin-</i>	TA, TI	To lower him, it, by hand

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<i>ra:šipari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To come down automatically (e.g., elevator)
<i>ra:šipit-</i>	TA, TI	To lower him, it, fast
<i>-rakask-</i>	M	Palate (of the mouth)
<i>-rakkacc-</i>	M	Vagina
<i>rakkih(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To increase him, it, by tool
<i>rakkipota:-</i>	AI	To add water
<i>rakkitta:-</i>	AI2	To increase it
<i>-re-</i>	AIf	Fly
<i>recyo</i>	IN	Radio
<i>reka:wan</i>	II	To be sandy
<i>rekim-</i>	TA	To growl after him
<i>rekimo-</i>	AI	To growl
<i>reko</i>	IN	Sand
<i>rere-</i>	AI	To breathe
<i>rereh-</i>	TA	To make him breathe
<i>-rew-</i>	Nf	Partridge
<i>-ri:ri-</i>	M	Bladder
<i>-ri-</i>	AIf	On or by body movement
<i>riccik</i>	IN	Pompon hat (from french: les tuques)
<i>rika:wakkah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To bury, cover, him, it, with sand
<i>rikka:rat</i>	IN	Carrot (from french: les carottes)

<i>rikkirak</i>	IN	Overshoe, snow-boot (from french: les claques)
<i>riko:skamikin-</i>	TA, TI	To cover him, it, with moss
<i>rikoskon</i>	II	To be cloudy
<i>rikotin</i>	II	To be (lake) covered with thin ice
<i>rikwa:kone(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cover him, it, with snow
<i>rikwa:konen-</i>	TA, TI	To cover him, it, with snow by hand
<i>rikwa:patte-</i>	AI	To be covered with smoke
<i>rikwa:ska:n</i>	IN	Cemetery, grave yard
<i>rikwa:skotina:w</i>	II	Well-timbered hill
<i>-riniw-</i>	Nf	Man
<i>ripa:ccista:sso-</i>	AI	To be encumbered, littered, in disorder
<i>ripa:ccistew</i>	II	To be encumbered, littered, in disorder
<i>ripira:ma:šš</i>	IN	Cheese (from french: du fromage)
<i>ripot</i>	IN	Boot (from french: les bottes)
<i>ririkiciicca:n</i>	IN	Finger
<i>ririkastiss</i>	IN	Glove
<i>riskosso-</i>	AI	To fast
<i>riskossoh-</i>	TA	To make him fast
<i>-riskw-</i>	M	Gland
<i>rissossokke-</i>	AI	To knit

<i>rissossowea:py</i>	IN	Wool
<i>ritta:ttora:kan</i>	IN	Tray (for pie), (from french: les tartes)
<i>riwepit-</i>	TA, TI	To notch, pink out (leather), him, it
<i>riwo:hikan</i>	IN	Dried meat with sauce
<i>riyepison</i>	IN	Rags, clothes in rags, fringe
<i>riyepit-</i>	TA, TI	To make fringe
<i>riyepitassa:ma:n</i>	IN	Snowshoe embellishment
<i>riyeška:-</i>	AI	To be torn to shreds, be in rags (clothes)
<i>-ro:kan-</i>	M	Hip
<i>ro:ro:kka:ssiw</i>	AN	Humming-bird
<i>ro:ro:mikkan</i>	IN	Ankle bone
<i>ro:ska:w</i>	II	To be soft, flabby
<i>ro:skah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To supple him, it, by tool
<i>ro:skisi-</i>	AI	To be soft, weak
<i>ro:tin</i>	II	To be windy
<i>ro:tinw</i>	IN	Wind
<i>ro:tišš'in</i>	II	To blow a little (wind)
<i>ro:tinikamin</i>	II	Wave, breeze, swell, singe (of sea)
<i>-row-</i>	M	Waist
<i>-rowe-</i>	IIf	Wind

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<i>sa:k-</i>	R	To be in view, come out of sth., emerge
<i>sa:ka:pattew</i>	II	To come out (smoke)
<i>sa:ka:pite-</i>	AI	To have protruding teeth
<i>sa:ka:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To come out of the wood, come out of him, of it
<i>sa:ka:skottin</i>	II	To come out into view
<i>sa:kahikan</i>	IN	Lake
<i>sa:ki:y</i>	IN	Outlet (of river, lake)
<i>sa:kih-</i>	TA	To like, love, s.o.
<i>sa:kihiwe-</i>	AI	To like, love, people
<i>sa:kitt-</i>	TI	To like, love, sth.
<i>sa:kitta:-</i>	AI2	To like, love, sth.
<i>sa:pitt-</i>	TI	To obey sth.
<i>sa:pittaw-</i>	TA	To obey s.o.
<i>sa:kiskweri-</i>	AI	To stick one's head out
<i>sa:ss-</i>	TI	To fry it
<i>sa:ssamekwe-</i>	AI	To fry fish
<i>sa:ssekkwa:n</i>	IN	Frying pan

<i>sa:ssewikkwa:n</i>	IN	Fried meat, steak
<i>sa:ssewikkwe-</i>	AI	To fry meat
<i>sa:ssirewe-</i>	AI	To fry partridge
<i>sa:sswe-</i>	AI	To fry
<i>sak-</i>	R	To hold, seize
<i>saka:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To tie, tether, him, it
<i>saka:skwa:w</i>	II	To be bushy, covered with bushes (See <i>sakwa:ska:w</i>)
<i>sakahikan</i>	IN	Screw
<i>sakappiso-</i>	AI	To be tied up
<i>sakappit-</i>	TA, TI	To tie, tether, him, it
<i>sakkapwa:n</i>	IN	Broiled beaver (skewered)
<i>sakwa:ska:w</i>	II	Bushwood (See <i>saka:skwa:w</i>)
<i>sek-</i>	R	To scare
<i>sekih-</i>	TA	To scare s.o.
<i>sekihikka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to scare s.o.
<i>sekisi-</i>	AI	To be afraid, scared
<i>sekitta:-</i>	AI2	To scare it
<i>seska:ciwan</i>	II	Down the rapid
<i>seska:ciwana:k</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (down the rapid)
<i>seska:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To enter him, it, in the wood by tool

<i>sesseka:ttikominištikw</i>	IN	Black spruce island
<i>sesseka:ttikw</i>	AN	Black spruce
<i>sesseka:ttikwa:skwea:w</i>	II	Black spruce forest
<i>sessekan</i>	IN	Hail
<i>si:kacci:wotta:-</i>	AI	To overflow
<i>si:kacci:wottew</i>	II	To overflow
<i>si:kahatt-</i>	TI	To water, sprinkle, it
<i>si:kahatta:so-</i>	AI	To be watered, baptized
<i>si:kahatta:sowin</i>	IN	Baptism
<i>si:kahatta:tiso-</i>	AI	To water oneself
<i>si:kahattaw-</i>	TA	To water, sprinkle, him, baptize him
<i>si:kin-</i>	TA, TI	To pour him, it
<i>si:kinamaw-</i>	TA	To pour for s.o.
<i>si:kinipewikamikw</i>	IN	Hotel
<i>si:kiwepin-</i>	TA, TI	To throw liquid at him, it
<i>si:kon</i>	IN	Springtime (March)
<i>si:n-</i>	TA, TI	To twist, wring, him, it
<i>si:nike-</i>	AI	To twist, wring
<i>si:nipekin-</i>	TA, TI	To wring (clothes, material)
<i>si:niski:koma:nekin</i>	IN	Paper handkerchief
<i>si:niski:kome-</i>	AI	To blow one's nose
<i>si:niski:komeh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To wipe one's nose

<i>si:pi:šišš</i>	IN	Small river
<i>si:pikka:nikk</i>	L	Place name near Obedjiwan (artificial river)
<i>si:piy</i>	IN	River
<i>si:seka:-</i>	AI	To be proud
<i>si:ssipa:skotw</i>	IN	Sugar, sugarcane
<i>si:ssipa:skotwa:kamin</i>	II	Unmelted sugar
<i>si:ta:pah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To tighten, screw, him, it, by tool
<i>si:tah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To tighten, screw, him, it, by tool
<i>si:taspison</i>	IN	Corset
<i>si:tin-</i>	TA, TI	To tighten him, it, by hand
<i>sikacirowepari-</i>	AI	To shiver, shudder
<i>sidaret-ora:kan</i>	IN	Ashtray
<i>sikimew</i>	AN	Mosquito
<i>sikimew-arapiy</i>	AN	Mosquito-net
<i>-sikw-</i>	M	Mother-in-law
<i>sikkossiw</i>	AN	Weasel
<i>sikkowa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To spit on him, it
<i>sikkowina:po:w</i>	IN	Saliva
<i>sirikoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To rub him, it, by tool
<i>sirikottakah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To rub him, it, (wood, floor) by tool
<i>sirikottakahikan</i>	IN	Scrubbing-brush

<i>-sit-</i>	M	Foot
<i>-ska:t-</i>	M	Leg
<i>-skan-</i>	M	Bone
<i>-skask-</i>	M	Chest
<i>-skattikw-</i>	M	Forehead
<i>-ski:wan-</i>	M	Nose, nostril
<i>skito</i>	IN (M)	Skidoo
<i>skito</i>	AN (W, O)	Skidoo
<i>skitowa:n</i>	IN	Skidoo-suit
<i>-skon-</i>	M	Liver
<i>-skw-</i>	Nf	Bear
<i>-so:-</i>	M	Tail (quadruped)
<i>-so-</i>	AI f	Abstract
<i>so:kippon (W, O)</i>	II	It snows
<i>so:kispon (M)</i>	II	It snows
<i>so:pora:kan</i>	IN	Soup-bowl
<i>so:sep-ki:sika:w</i>	IN	Wednesday (from french: Joseph)
<i>-spikekan-</i>	M	Rib
<i>-spiskw-</i>	M	Neck
<i>-spiton-</i>	M	Arm
<i>-ssa:m-</i>	M	Snowshoe
<i>-ssiw-</i>	Nf	Bird

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<i>ša:kahikanisìs̄s̄</i>	IN	Small lake
<i>š:kicicikanišìs̄s̄</i>	IN	Sock, slipper
<i>ša:kita:tto</i>	P	Nine
<i>ša:ko:ccim-</i>	TA	To row faster than s.o.
<i>ša:kocih-</i>	TA	To beat, defeat, him
<i>ša:kosom-</i>	TA	To beat, defeat him, by speech
<i>ša:koterim-</i>	TA	To beat, defeat, him, by thought
<i>ša:ko:tah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To win, beat, defeat, him, it, by tool
<i>ša:ko:tin-</i>	TA, TI	To win, beat, defeat, him, it, by hand
<i>ša:koc</i>	P	Sure
<i>ša:kweššiw</i>	AN	American mink
<i>ša:kweššiwā:n (M, W)</i>	AN	Mink skin
<i>ša:kweššiwāya:n (O)</i>	AN	Mink skin
<i>ša:pa:we-</i>	AI	To be wet
<i>ša:po-</i>	R	Through
<i>ša:ponikan</i>	IN	Needle, sewing needle
<i>ša:poniwašš</i>	IN	Sewing box

<i>sà:pope-</i>	AI	To go through a liquid, be wet
<i>sà:pošk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To go through him, it, by foot
<i>sà:sà:kwi:nikoca:sè</i>	AN	Chipmunk
<i>sà:sà:wini:pesèsiè</i>	AN	Swallow
<i>sà:sà:komina:nipaku</i>	IN	Perpetual flowering plant
<i>sà:sì:pi-</i>	AI	To stretch oneself
<i>sà:sì:pistepicikan</i>	IN	Accordeon
<i>sà:siki:-</i>	AI	To urinate everywhere
<i>sà:sikin-</i>	TA, TI	To twist, fold, him, it, in a contrary direction
<i>sà:sikisèin-</i>	AI	To be twisted, folded, in a contrary direction
<i>sà:sikittin</i>	II	To be twisted, folded, in a contrary direction
<i>sà:sèakoccike-</i>	AI	To chew, champ
<i>sà:sèakom-</i>	TA	To chew him
<i>sà:sèakomiskiwe-</i>	AI	To chew gum
<i>sà:sèakott-</i>	TI	To chew it
<i>sà:wanirowe-</i>	II	To blow (wind) from the south, south wind
<i>sà:wanokk</i>	L	In the south
<i>sà:wamu</i>	IN	South

<i>-sək-</i>	M	Skin
<i>səkiw</i>	AN	Egret
<i>sənaškətwew</i>	AN	Flying squirrel
<i>-sə-</i>	M	Body (?)
<i>səh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To open, clear, uncork, him, it, by tool
<i>səha:mo</i>	AN	Tufted duck
<i>səha:pah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To open, unscrew, him, it
<i>səhikan</i>	IN	Key
<i>səkiporowa:cišš</i>	AN	Fly-catcher
<i>səkoc</i>	P	Under, beneath (closed space)
<i>səkohota:-</i>	AI	To open, unscrew, it
<i>səkon-</i>	TA, TI	To push him, it, under
<i>səkoten-</i>	TA, TI	To put him, it, under
<i>sən-</i>	TA, TI	To open him, it, by hand
<i>səpit-</i>	TA, TI	To open him, it, roughly
<i>səsəššiw</i>	AN	Sandpiper
<i>səšikokwa:n</i>	IN	Vomit
<i>səšikokwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To vomit him, it
<i>səšikokwa:titiso-</i>	AI	To vomit on oneself
<i>səšikokwe-</i>	AI	To vomit
<i>səškwa:t</i>	P	Needlessly
<i>səštokw</i>	AN	Thread

<i>šestokwa:pi:sis̄s̄</i>	IN	Twine
<i>šestokwa:py</i>	IN	Rope
<i>šestokwa:ttikw</i>	AN	Reel, drum
<i>šewepa:s̄si-</i>	AI	To open
<i>šewepa:stan</i>	II	To open
<i>ši:ka:w</i>	AN	Widowed (man or woman)
<i>ši:ka:wi-</i>	AI	To become, be, a widow
<i>ši:kericcike-</i>	AI	To hate
<i>ši:kerim-</i>	TA	To hate him
<i>ši:kerimekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to hate him
<i>ši:kerimitiso-</i>	AI	To hate oneself
<i>ši:keritt-</i>	TI	To hate it
<i>ši:keritta:kosi-</i>	AI	To be detestable, hateful, execrable
<i>ši:kerittamokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to hate it
<i>ši:kon-</i>	TA, TI	To empty him, it
<i>ši:konamokka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to empty it
<i>ši:kwiš̄s̄</i>	AN	Wren
<i>ši:pa:</i>	P	Under, below (wide open space)
<i>ši:pa:n-</i>	TA, TI	To put, push, him, it, under, by hand
<i>ši:pa:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To go under him, it, by foot
<i>ši:pa:wa:ške-</i>	AI	To dig a tunnel under

<i>šì:pa:si-</i>	AI	To go under
<i>šì:pah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To stretch, brace, him, it (skin)
<i>šì:pahatta:na:ttikw</i>	IN	Wooden rack for drying skins
<i>šì:pahatte-</i>	AI	To stretch, brace (skin)
<i>šì:pahikan</i>	AN	Fried bannock (with meat)
<i>šì:paštewa:n (M, W)</i>	IN	Sweater
<i>šì:paštewaya:n (O)</i>	IN	Sweater
<i>šì:pea:w</i>	II	Clearing
<i>šì:pi:šìšš</i>	IN	Brook
<i>šì:pin-</i>	TA	To be insensible, insensitive (to pain)
<i>šì:ššì:pikka:n</i>	AN	Rubber-duck
<i>šì:ššì:p</i>	AN	Duck
<i>šì:ššì:passiniy</i>	IN	Gun shot, bird-shot
<i>šì:ššì:pišìšš</i>	AN	Young duck
<i>šì:wa:kamin</i>	II	Sweet liquid
<i>šì:wa:kaminike-</i>	AI	To sweeten
<i>šì:wa:w</i>	II	To be sweet
<i>šì:witta:ka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To salt him, it
<i>šì:witta:kan</i>	IN	Salt
<i>šì:witta:kana:po:w</i>	IN	Salted water
<i>šì:witta:ke-</i>	AI	To salt
<i>šìka:komišiy</i>	IN	Onion

<i>sika:kw</i>	AN	Skunk
<i>sikatericcike-</i>	AI	To be tired, annoyed, irritated
<i>sikatericcikewin</i>	IN	Tiredness, annoyance, irritation
<i>sikaterim-</i>	TA	To find s.o. annoying, irritating
<i>sikateritta:kon</i>	II	To be annoying, irritating
<i>siki:-</i>	AI	To urinate
<i>siki:kkwa:mi-</i>	AI	To wet one's bed
<i>siki:na:po:w</i>	IN	Urine
<i>sikimesis̄s̄</i>	AN	Kind of gnat (see <i>sikimew</i>)
<i>siko:h-</i>	TI	To ground (potatoe)
<i>sikko:kw</i>	AN	White pine
<i>sikokwe-</i>	AI	To vomit
<i>-sikon-</i>	M	Tail and fin (of fish)
<i>sikopiy</i>	AN	Fir-tree
<i>sikopiyokiwa:m</i>	IN	House made of fir wood
<i>sima:kan</i>	AN	Spear, dart, sting (of insect)
<i>sima:kanīs̄</i>	AN	Soldier, counsellor, Jack card
<i>sīsō:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To paint, rub, spread, him, it, by tool
<i>sīsō:n-</i>	TA, TI	To paint, rub, spread, him, it, by hand
<i>sīsō:pekah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To paint him, it
<i>sīsō:pekahikan</i>	IN	Paint

<i>šišò:pekahike-</i>	AI	To paint
<i>šipwa:šew</i>	II	To be transparent
<i>šipwa:štera:kan</i>	IN	Glass
<i>-šišè-</i>	M	Father-in-law
<i>šiwò:škicicikan</i>	IN	Yeast
<i>-šk-</i>	TIf	By foot or body movement
<i>-ška:-</i>	AIf	By foot or body movement
<i>-škasšy-</i>	M	Nail, claw, hoof
<i>-škaw-</i>	TAF	By foot or body movement
<i>-ški:ssikw-</i>	M	Eye
<i>-škisšy-</i>	M	Lip
<i>-šò:kan-</i>	M	Hip
<i>šò:riya:</i>	IN	Money, cent, dollar
<i>šò:riya:kaw-</i>	TA	To make money
<i>šò:riya:ke-</i>	AI	To make money
<i>šò:riya:piskw</i>	IN	Money, metal
<i>šò:riya:ta:-</i>	AI	To make money
<i>šò:riya:wasš</i>	IN	Wallet, piggy-bank
<i>šò:riya:wikamikw</i>	IN	Bank
<i>šò:škopecicike-</i>	AI	To rebound (on water)
<i>šò:škw-</i>	R	Glide, slide
<i>šò:škwa:na:piska:w</i>	II	Polished rock

<i>sò:škwa:ttaha:-</i>	AI	To skate
<i>sò:škwa:ttaha:kan</i>	IN	Skate
<i>sò:škwekah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To iron him, it, by tool
<i>sò:škwekahikana:piškw</i>	IN	Iron
<i>sò:škwekahikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Ironing board
<i>sò:škwekahike-</i>	AI	To iron
<i>sò:sò:kkwe-</i>	AI	To slip, skid, glide
<i>sò:sò:kkwemakan</i>	II	To be slippery
<i>sò:sò:kkwessam</i>	AN	Ski
<i>sò:to ro</i>	AN	Cauldron (from french: chaudron)
<i>sòpešte</i>	IN	Tepidity
<i>sòpeštea:kamin</i>	II	Tepid water
<i>sòpešew</i>	II	To be tepid
<i>-šši-</i>	AIf	Abstract
<i>-ššim-</i>	M	Younger brother or sister
<i>-ššim-</i>	TAF	Lie, fall, drop, lay
<i>-ššimo-</i>	AIf	Step, dance
<i>-ššimoro-</i>	AIf	Bring down
<i>-ššin-</i>	AIf	Lie, fall, drop, lay
<i>-ššip-</i>	M, Nf	Duck
<i>-št-</i>	TIf	Taste
<i>-št-</i>	TIf	Place, set
<i>-št-</i>	TIf	For something

<i>-stah-</i>	TIf	Set by instrument
<i>-stahw-</i>	TAf	Set by instrument
<i>-stamaw-</i>	TAf	For someone
<i>-staw-</i>	TAf	For someone
<i>-staw-</i>	TAf	Place, set
<i>-stess-</i>	M	Elder brother
<i>-stikw-</i>	M, Nf	River
<i>-stikwa:n-</i>	M	Head
<i>-stikwea:-</i>	IIf	River
<i>šwemin</i>	AN	Raisin
<i>šwericcikan</i>	IN	Gift
<i>šwerim-</i>	TA	To caress s.o.
<i>šwerimekka:so-</i>	AI	To pretend to caress s.o.
<i>šwerimiwe-</i>	AI	To make a gift
<i>šweritt-</i>	TI	To caress sth.

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<i>-t-</i>	TAf, TIf	Abstract
<i>-t-</i>	TIf	In relation to
<i>-ta:ccimo-</i>	AIf	Crawl
<i>ta:kka:pi:kenanaw-</i>	TA	To phone to s.o.
<i>ta:kka:pi:kenikan</i>	IN	Phone
<i>ta:kka:pi:kenikani:ya:py</i>	IN	Phone wire
<i>ta:kka:pi:kenike-</i>	AI	To phone
<i>ta:kkin-</i>	TA, TI	To touch him, it, by hand
<i>ta:kkišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To touch him, it, with one's body
<i>ta:ma:t</i>	IN	Tomatoe (from french: tomate)
<i>-ta:mikkikk-</i>	M	Jaw
<i>ta:n</i>	P	How?
<i>ta:n esparik</i>	P	What's happening?
<i>ta:n etik</i>	P	How is he?
<i>ta:nika</i>	P	Would that, I hope
<i>ta:nirikik</i>	P	How much?
<i>-ta:niss-</i>	M	Daughter
<i>ta:n pic</i>	P	When?, Since when?

<i>ta:nta</i>	P	Where?
<i>ta:n̄te</i>	P	Where?
<i>-ta:pa:n-</i>	Nf	Drag, haul, pull
<i>-ta:pe-</i>	AIf	Drag, haul, pull
<i>ta:picīcepison</i>	AN (W, O)	Ring
<i>ta:picīcepison</i>	IN (M)	Ring
<i>ta:pikwa:so-</i>	AI	To thread, string
<i>ta:piskwe-</i>	AI	To thread (needle)
<i>ta:piška:kan</i>	AN	Necktie, scarf
<i>ta:piška:kan</i>	IN	Naclace, harness
<i>ta:piška:kani:ya:py</i>	IN	Necklace
<i>ta:piško:e</i>	P	Like, as, similar to
<i>ta:pittepison</i>	AN	Earring
<i>ta:poha:n</i>	IN	Play (threading of rings in a stick)
<i>ta:poko:h(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To lasso him, it, by tool
<i>ta:pokwa:ta:-</i>	AI2	To lasso it
<i>ta:pokwepin-</i>	TA, TI	To throw him, it, a lasso
<i>ta:pošta:-</i>	AI	To repay, refund
<i>ta:poštaw-</i>	TA	To repay, refund, him
<i>ta:pwa:cike-</i>	AIf	To read
<i>ta:pwa:t-</i>	TI	To read it

<i>ta:pwe</i>	P	True, really, certainly
<i>ta:pwe-</i>	AI	To speak truth, be right
<i>ta:pwett(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To believe him, it
<i>-ta:ssinakk-</i>	M	Thorax
<i>ta:ška:koci-</i>	AI	To split by cold
<i>ta:ška:kotin</i>	II	To be split by cold
<i>ta:ška:kotiso-</i>	AI	To split by heat
<i>ta:ška:kotitew</i>	II	To be split by heat
<i>ta:ška:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To split him, it, by stick
<i>ta:škah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To split him, it, by tool
<i>ta:škam-</i>	TA	To split him by teeth
<i>ta:škatt-</i>	TI	To split it by teeth
<i>ta:škikah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To split him, it, with an axe
<i>ta:škin-</i>	TA, TI	To split him, it, by hand
<i>ta:škipo:r-</i>	TA,	To split him by sawing
<i>ta:škipo:ta:-</i>	AI2	To split it by sawing
<i>ta:škiš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To split him, it, by knife
<i>ta:škišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To split him, it, by foot
<i>ta:škiššim-</i>	TA	To split him by throwing him down
<i>ta:škittita:-</i>	AI2	To split it by throwing it down
<i>ta:štaka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To exasperate, tire, him, it

<i>ta:takiška:eikan</i> (0)	IN	Bike
<i>ta:sšipita:kan</i>	IN	Wooden stand for drying meat
<i>ta:takkin-</i>	TA, TI	To feel, handle, him, it, by hand
<i>ta:ttoš(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To split, cut, tear, him, it, by knife
<i>ta:wah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To touch, reach, him, it, by tool
<i>ta:wicikk</i>	L	At sea, out at sea
<i>taka:pa:wata:-</i>	AI2	To dissolve it in water
<i>-takisy-</i>	M	Intestines
<i>takiška:cike-</i>	AI	To kick, pedal
<i>takiška:šive-</i>	AI	To kick
<i>takiška:t-</i>	TA, TI	To kick him, it, pedal
<i>takk-</i>	R	Cold
<i>takka:ya:w</i>	II	To be cold (weather)
<i>takka:w</i>	II	To be, grow, cold, cool
<i>takkikama:po:w</i>	IN	Cold water
<i>takkikamin</i>	II	To be cold (lake)
<i>takkin-</i>	TA, TI	To cool him, it, by hand
<i>takkipekisi-</i>	AI	To be cold and wet
<i>takkisi-</i>	AI	To be cool, chilled
<i>takko:kkoma:n</i>	IN	Cisors
<i>takkoka:t-</i>	TA, TI	To run over s.o., sth., walk on s.o., sth.

<i>takkom-</i>	TA	To hold him with one's teeth, bite him
<i>takkon-</i>	TA, TI	To hold him, it, by hand
<i>takkonikeriniw (M)</i>	AN	Policeman
<i>takkoniweriniw (O)</i>	AN	Policeman
<i>takott-</i>	TI	To hold it with one's teeth, bite it
<i>takkwa:skokane-</i>	AI	To have short bones
<i>takkwa:skoka:te-</i>	AI	To have short legs
<i>takkwa:skosi-</i>	AI	To be small, short (as a piece of wood)
<i>takkwa:skosiṣṣi-</i>	AI	To be a little small
<i>takkwa:skosiṣṣin</i>	II	To be a little small
<i>takon</i>	II	There is some of it
<i>takoṣṣa:maciwe-</i>	AI	To arrive at the top
<i>takoṣṣin-</i>	AI	To arrive
<i>takwa:kin</i>	II	Autumn
<i>takwa:kiṣṣip</i>	AN	White-winged scoter-duck
<i>tar-</i>	TA	To have, possess, him
<i>tariwa</i>	P	(Obviative form) There is some of him
<i>taretew</i>	AN	Toad (wawaron)
<i>taṣi:kk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To be busy, occupied, with him, it
<i>taṣi:kke-</i>	AI	To live, stay, dwell, there
<i>taṣṣi:wak</i>	II	To be so many, so much, of such quantity

<i>tasṣiwa:kin-</i>	TA, TI	To unfold, straighten, him, it, by hand
<i>tasṣiwa:pi:kettita:-</i>	AI2	To pull and lengthen it (string-like object)
<i>tasṣiwa:piskin-</i>	TA, TI	To straighten him, it, (metal-like object)
<i>tasṣiwa:skon</i>	II	To be straight, stiff
<i>tasṣiwa:skosi-</i>	AI	To be straight, stiff
<i>tasṣiwekin-</i>	TA, TI	To unfold, straighten, him, it, by hand
<i>tasṣiwekkiṣsim-</i>	TA	To hang him out (the washing), unfold him
<i>tasṣiwekkittita:-</i>	AI2	To hang it out (the washing), unfold it
<i>tasṣo:pitte-</i>	AI	To unfold, unroll, a skin
<i>tat-</i>	TI	To have, possess, it
<i>tattakwa:w</i>	II	Plains
<i>tatto-</i>	P	Each, so many
<i>tatto-ki:ṣika:w</i>	P	Each day
<i>tatto-si:kona</i>	P	Each spring
<i>tattw-</i>	P	So many
<i>tattwa:w</i>	P	Each time, so many times
<i>-tawa:ṣṣ-</i>	M	Nephew, niece
<i>-te-</i>	IIif	Abstract
<i>-teh-</i>	M	Heart
<i>tekarep</i>	IN	Pancake, record (from french: des crêpes)
<i>tekarep-aṣtotin</i>	IN	Beret
<i>tekarep-kitotta:kan</i>	IN	Record player

<i>tekas̃̀i</i>	P	Entirely, completely
<i>tekora:pwe-</i>	TA	To choke with liquid
<i>tekott-</i>	TI	To choke with food
<i>-tem-</i>	M	Dog
<i>tep-</i>	R	Enough
<i>tepa:ttew</i>	AN	Pie, pate (from french: pâté)
<i>tepisi-</i>	AI	To have troubles of digestion
<i>tepiškoro-</i>	AI	To have enough
<i>tepiškwe-</i>	AI	To have a headache
<i>tepwa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To call him, it
<i>tepwe</i>	P	True
<i>tepwe-</i>	AI	To call, shout, proclaim
<i>tepwemakan</i>	II	To shout
<i>tas̃̀ikoc</i>	P	Right now, immediately
<i>tess̃̀ipita:kan</i>	IN	Rack for drying meat
<i>tetta:skoha:son</i>	IN	Rack
<i>tetta:w</i>	P	Middle
<i>tetta:wic</i>	P	Between, in the middle of, amidst
<i>-tettakw-</i>	M	Kidney
<i>tetta:wis̃̀(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, in the middle, in two parts
<i>tettapowa:kan</i>	IN	Chair, bench, seat

<i>tettar-</i>	TA	To place, sit, him, upon sth.
<i>tettasta:-</i>	AI2	To place, sit, it, upon sth.
<i>tettepi:yepiška:cikan (W)</i>	IN	Bike
<i>tettipa:n-</i>	TA, TI	To wind, round, him, it
<i>tettipa:pari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To whirl (round), wind, round by vehicle
<i>tettipa:parih-</i>	TA	To make him whirl, round
<i>tettipa:paritta:-</i>	AI2	To make it whirl, round
<i>tettipa:parittwa:-</i>	AI	To swing sth. around
<i>tettipa:rikkwe-</i>	AI	To have curly hair
<i>tettipa:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To walk around him, it
<i>tewehikan</i>	AN	Drum
<i>tewika:ta:-</i>	AI	To have rheumatism, shooting pain, in one's leg
<i>tewikane-</i>	AI	To have rheumatism, shooting pain in one's bones
<i>tewipitone-</i>	AI	To have rheumatism, shooting pain, in one's arm
<i>tewiskwe-</i>	AI	To have a headache
<i>tewiskwe-mašikkiw</i>	IN	Aspirin
<i>tewištikwa:ne-</i>	AI	To have shooting pain in one's head
<i>tewotto:ke-</i>	AI	To have shooting pain in one's ear
<i>-ti:w-</i>	M	Buttocks

<i>tikkina:kan</i>	IN	Cradleboard
<i>tikkina:kanikke-</i>	AI	To make a cradleboard
<i>tikkin-</i>	TA	To put him in a cradleboard
<i>tipa:cim-</i>	TA	To tell, declare, speak about, him
<i>tipa:cimiwe-</i>	AI	To tell, declare, speak about people
<i>tipa:cimo-</i>	AI	To tell, declare, speak about oneself
<i>tipa:cimowin</i>	IN	Story, news
<i>tipa:citt-</i>	TI	To tell, narrate, sth.
<i>tipa:skan</i>	AN	Limits (of fields, of a plot of land)
<i>tipa:ske-</i>	AI	To limit, measure (land)
<i>tipa:tot(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To speak about s.o., sth.
<i>tipah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To measure, be able to pay, him, it
<i>tipahikan</i>	IN	Measure, hour, gallon, yard
<i>tipahikana:ttikw</i>	IN	Ruler
<i>tipahikani:ya:py</i>	IN	Gallon (ribbon)
<i>tipahike-</i>	AI	To measure
<i>tipahi-pi:ssimwan</i>	AN	Watch, clock
<i>tipapa:eikan</i>	IN	Balance, scales
<i>tipapa:so-</i>	AI	To weigh in
<i>tipata:t-</i>	TA, TI	To weigh him, it
<i>tipaskeriniw</i>	AN	Land-surveyor

<i>tipaskon-</i>	TA	To judge, try him
<i>tipaskonikan</i>	IN	Judgement, trial, yard goods
<i>tipaskonike-</i>	AI	To judge, measure
<i>tipaskonikeriniw</i>	AN	Judge, lawyer, salesman of yard goods
<i>tipericcike-</i>	AI	To own
<i>tipericcikeriniw</i>	AN	Chairman
<i>tiperim-</i>	TA	To own him, be his boss
<i>tiperitt-</i>	TI	To own it
<i>tipi-</i>	P	Enough
<i>tipipari-</i>	AI	To have enough
<i>tipicišwikahikan</i>	IN	Rolling pin
<i>tipicišwikahike-</i>	AI	To make dough
<i>tipinowessimoro-</i>	AI	To take cover
<i>tipixwe</i>	Pr	Oneself
<i>-tipisk-</i>	M	Night
<i>tipiska:w</i>	II	Night
<i>tipiski-pi:ssimw</i>	AN	Moon
<i>-tipisko-</i>	AI _f	Night
<i>tipote</i>	IN	Blood sausage (from french: du boudin)
<i>tipotto</i>	IN	Button (from french: (pe)tit bouton)
<i>topottokwa:cikan</i>	IN	Button-hole

<i>-tipp-</i>	M	Top of the head, brain, hair
<i>tipwepar</i>	IN	Pepper
<i>tiripa:n</i>	AN	Ribbon (from french: du ruban)
<i>-tiry-</i>	M	Shoulder-blade
<i>-tiss-</i>	M	Umbelical cord
<i>tisso:r-</i>	TA	To trap him
<i>tisso:ra:kan</i>	IN	Snare
<i>tisso:sso-</i>	AI	To trap oneself
<i>tisso:ta:-</i>	AI2	To trap it
<i>-tisah-</i>	TIf	Send, chase
<i>-tisahw-</i>	TAF	Send, chase
<i>tisswepahikan</i>	AN	Broom
<i>-tittama:n-</i>	M	Shoulder
<i>to:ha:n, to:hwa:n</i>	AN	Ball
<i>-to:kon-</i>	M	Godchild
<i>-to:n-</i>	M	Mouth
<i>to:ro:w</i>	AN	Bull (from french: taureau)
<i>to:ro:w</i>	IN	Wheel (from french: roue)
<i>-to:s-</i>	M	Aunt
<i>to:t(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To do him, it
<i>-to:ttan-</i>	M	Heel

<i>to:wekan</i>	IN (M)	Motor
<i>to:wekan</i>	AN (W)	Motor
<i>-totakkw-</i>	M	Wing
<i>-tot(aw)-</i>	TAf, TIf	Abstract
<i>-tt-</i>	TIf	By mouth, by speech
<i>-tt-</i>	TIf	In relation to
<i>-tta:-</i>	AI2f	Abstract
<i>-tta:-</i>	AI2f	Cause
<i>-ttaw-</i>	TAf	In relation to
<i>-ttin-</i>	IIf	Soak, in water
<i>-ttin-</i>	IIf	Abstract
<i>-ttin-</i>	IIf	Lie, fall, drop, lay
<i>-ttita:-</i>	AI2f	Lie, fall, drop, lay
<i>-ttita:-</i>	AI2f	Soak, in water
<i>-tto:k-</i>	M	Ear

w

-w-	Nf	Agent
-w-	Nf	Abstract
-w-	M	Sound
-wa:-	AI f	Carry something
wa:kin-	TA, TI	To bend him, it
wa:kos̃s̃	AN	Fox
wa:kos̃s̃is̃is̃is̃	AN	Young fox
wa:kos̃s̃okkota:-	AI	To trap, snare, foxes
wa:kw	IN	Fish egg
-wa:m-	Nf	Abstract
-wa:n- (M, W)	Nf	Covering, garment, hide
wa:naris̃s̃	AN	Ouananiche (fish)
wa:nerim-	TA	To ignore what to do with him, be ashamed of him
wa:neritt-	TI	To ignore what to do with it, be ashamed of it
wa:nim-	TA	To ignore what to say to him

<i>wa:p-</i>	R	White, eye, smoke
<i>wa:pa:-</i>	AI	To be white
<i>wa:pa:pattew</i>	II	There is smoke
<i>wa:pake (0)</i>	P	Tomorrow
<i>wa:pan-</i>	TA	To see him
<i>wa:pamitowak</i>	AI	They look at each other
<i>wa:pamowin</i>	IN	Mirror
<i>wa:pan</i>	II	It is morning
<i>wa:panakki riniw</i>	AN	Abenaquis
<i>wa:pani rowew</i>	II	To blow (wind) from the east, east wind
<i>wa:paniska:-</i>	AI	To walk till dawn
<i>wa:panoho-</i>	AI	To canoe till dawn
<i>wa:panokk</i>	L	East
<i>wa:passaha:-</i>	AI	To be grey
<i>wa:patewaskamikw</i>	IN	Moss, lichen
<i>wa:patowa:pina:n</i>	IN	Cornea
<i>wa:patt-</i>	TI	To see it
<i>wa:pattah-</i>	TA	To make him see it
<i>wa:pattahiwe-</i>	AI	To show
<i>wa:pattamotar-</i>	TA	To place it to make him see it
<i>wa:pattar-</i>	TA	To set him so to make s.o. see him
<i>wa:pattariwe-</i>	AI	To set people so to make s.o. see them

<i>wa:pattastaw-</i>	TA	To place it to show to him
<i>wa:pattata:-</i>	AI2	To set it so to make s.o. see it
<i>wa:pikarow</i>	AN	Cooper's hawk
<i>wa:pikoniy</i>	IN	Flower
<i>wa:pikon-pi:ssimw</i>	IN	May
<i>wa:pi-mahikkan</i>	AN	White wolf
<i>wa:pi-makkateššip</i>	AN	Pintail
<i>wa:pi-maskwa</i>	AN	White bear
<i>wa:pimin</i>	AN	Fruit, apple, pear, orange
<i>wa:pimina:po:w</i>	IN	Apple juice
<i>wa:pimina:ttikw</i>	AN	Apple tree
<i>wa:pi-niska</i>	AN	White goose
<i>wa:pi rekosšišš</i>	AN	Horned-lark
<i>wa:pi rew</i>	AN	Willow ptarmigan
<i>wa:piskwe-</i>	AI	To have white hair
<i>wa:pišca:nisšišš</i>	AN	Young marten
<i>wa:piššipišš</i>	AN	Common goldeneye, garrot
<i>wa:pišta:n</i>	AN	Marten
<i>wa:pitippe-</i>	AI	To have white hair
<i>wa:pošð:wi-</i>	AI	To be a rabbit, a hare
<i>wa:pošðkkota:-</i>	AI	To trap, snare, rabbits, hares

<i>wa:pošdšišš</i>	AN	Young rabbit, young hare
<i>wa:pòšw</i>	AN	Rabbit, hare
<i>wa:pošdšk</i>	IN	Aralia
<i>wa:pošwa:nišš</i>	AN	Small rabbit skin
<i>wa:pwa:n</i>	IN	Blanket
<i>wa:pwaya:n (0)</i>	IN	Blanket
<i>wa:ra:w</i>	II	To be deep
<i>wa:ratina:w</i>	II	Valley
<i>wa:rawikk</i>	L	Far, far away
<i>wa:rikka:n</i>	IN	Pit, hole
<i>wa:rikkah-</i>	TI	To make a pit for it
<i>wa:rikke-</i>	AI	To make a hole
<i>wa:risi-</i>	AI	To be deep
<i>wa:riškipea:w</i>	IN	Puddle
<i>wa:skakwa:cikan</i>	IN	Piece of linen surrounding the base of a tent
<i>wa:skamiko-iriniw</i>	AN	Name of a ghost (man that lives in the sky)
<i>wa:sa:piskiso-</i>	AI	To shine, glitter
<i>wa:sa:piskitew</i>	II	To shine, glitter
<i>wa:saskon</i>	II	To be clear sky

<i>wa:sea:w</i>	II	To be clear
<i>wa:sekamin</i>	II	Clear lake
<i>wa:seskoces̀̀ì̀s̀̀</i>	AN	Luciola, fire-fly
<i>wa:seskon</i>	II	To be blue
<i>wa:seskona:-</i>	AI	To be blue
<i>wa:seskonekisiw</i>	II	To be blue (material)
<i>wa:seskonisi-</i>	AI	To be blue
<i>wa:sikanikan</i>	IN	Veneered wood
<i>wa:simikkwa:w</i>	II	To be pink
<i>wa:skaspison</i>	IN	Baby's covering
<i>wa:sko</i>	IN	Sky
<i>wa:skoreh-</i>	TI	To light (lamp)
<i>wa:skoreh-</i>	TA	To light him, throw a light at him
<i>wa:skoren-</i>	TA, TI	To light him, it, by hand
<i>wa:skorenitama:kan</i>	IN	Flashlight, candle, lantern, light
<i>wa:skorenitama:kana:po:w</i>	IN	Lamp oil
<i>wa:skorepari(n)-</i>	AI, II	To flash lightning
<i>wa:skoretta:-</i>	AI2	To light it, throw a light at it
<i>wa:skorew</i>	II	To be lighted
<i>wa:sà:pa:n</i>	IN	Leather lace, strip
<i>wa:sà:pe-</i>	AI	To make leather strip (for weaving)

<i>wa:sà:w</i>	II	Bay
<i>wa:sàka:me-</i>	AI	To walk the shore
<i>wa:s̄keka:w</i>	II	Swampy bay
<i>wa:s̄kes̄siw</i>	AN	Deer, roe-deer
<i>wa:s̄s̄</i>	IN	Hole, den, tunnel
<i>wa:s̄tahike-</i>	AI	To wave one's hand
<i>wa:s̄ten-</i>	TI	To light it
<i>wa:s̄tettakw</i>	IN	Laminated board, wood
<i>wa:tta:kan</i>	IN	Barrel, drum (see: <i>wa:yetta:kan</i>)
<i>wa:w</i>	IN	Egg
<i>-wa:w-</i>	Pf	Times
<i>wa:wa:e</i>	P	Even
<i>wa:wa:kīs̄simon</i>	II	To wind, curve, meander
<i>wa:wa:pacciike-</i>	II	To look at sth., finger (papers)
<i>wa:wiyekama:w</i>	II	Round lake
<i>wa:wiyesinah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To encircle (writing) him, it
<i>wa:wiyea:w</i>	II	To be round, circular
<i>wa:yes̄(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To cut him, it, round
<i>-waya:n-</i>	Nf	Covering, garment, hide
<i>wayes̄</i>	P	Approximately, around
<i>wayes̄ ante</i>	P	Somewhere

<i>wa:yetta:kan</i>	IN	Barrel, drum
<i>-we-</i>	AIf	Speak, sound
<i>-wep-</i>	M	Throw, fling
<i>wepa:piken-</i>	TA, TI	To swing, rock, him, it
<i>wepa:riwe-</i>	AI	To wag
<i>wepa:skoh(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To throw him, it, by stick
<i>wepah(w)-</i>	TA, TI	To throw him, it, by tool
<i>-wepah-</i>	TIf	Throw by tool
<i>-wepahw-</i>	TAF	Throw by tool
<i>wepaha:pa:t-</i>	TA, TI	To fish him, it (throw and haul)
<i>wepaha:pe-</i>	AI	To fish
<i>wepaha:pa:na:ttikw</i>	IN	Fishing-line
<i>wepaha:škwa:n</i>	IN	Sling
<i>wepaha:ttikw</i>	AN	Dwarf maple-tree
<i>wepahikan</i>	IN	Broom
<i>wepahikana:piskw</i>	IN	Dustpan
<i>-wepahotiso-</i>	AIf	Throw down
<i>wepahike-</i>	AI	To sweep
<i>wepapor-</i>	TA	To throw water at him
<i>wepapota:-</i>	AI2	To throw water at him
<i>wepin-</i>	TA, TI	To throw him, it, by hand

<i>-wepin-</i>	TAf, TIf	Throw by hand
<i>wepina:sso-</i>	AI	To empty, drain
<i>wepina:sson</i>	IN	Emptying, draining, waste, refuse
<i>wepina:ssoniwas̃̀</i>	IN	Garbage can
<i>wepišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To throw him, it, by foot
<i>-wepišk-</i>	TIf	Throw by foot or body movement
<i>-wepiškaw-</i>	TAf	Throw by foot of body movement
<i>werapi-</i>	AI	To get ready to sit
<i>weri-</i>	AI	To get ready to leave
<i>werimos̃̀s̃̀s̃̀i-</i>	AI	To be in love
<i>wesa:</i>	P	Too much! It doesn't make sense!
<i>wesa:mistahi</i>	P	Too, too much
<i>wesa:wirini</i>	P	Too
<i>wespiso-</i>	AI	To dress
<i>wespit-</i>	TA, TI	To dress him, it
<i>wes̃̀h-</i>	TA	To dress him properly
<i>wes̃̀ho-</i>	AI	To dress properly
<i>wes̃̀kke-</i>	AI	To cheat
<i>wes̃̀m-</i>	TA	To cheat him
<i>wes̃̀miwe-</i>	AI	To cheat people
<i>wes̃̀ipa:paccike-</i>	AI	To dream

<i>wesipa:pam-</i>	TA	To dream of him
<i>wesipa:patt-</i>	TI	To dream of it
<i>wesitta:-</i>	AI2	To dress it properly
<i>wesitta:sso-</i>	AI	To arrange, set things right
<i>weskac</i>	P	Ago, before, a long time ago, in the old days
<i>wetakitta:kon</i>	II	To be cheap
<i>wetakitta:kosi-</i>	AI	To be cheap
<i>wettan</i>	II	To be easy
<i>wettisi-</i>	AI	To be easy
<i>weweparih-</i>	TA	To rock a baby in a cradle
<i>wewepim-</i>	TA	To hurry, push s.o. on
<i>wewepiso-</i>	AI	To swing, rock
<i>wewepison</i>	IN	See-saw, swing
<i>wewepitwa:-</i>	AI	To hurry, push on
<i>wewepiwa:makan</i>	II	To hurry, push on
<i>-wi:-</i>	P	Want to, intend to
<i>wi:ccekan</i>	II	To stink, be disgusting, nauseous
<i>wi:ccekima:ko-</i>	AI	To stink, be disgusting, nauseous
<i>wi:ccekina:kosi-</i>	AI	To look disgusting, nauseous
<i>wi:ccekisi-</i>	AI	To stink

<i>wi:c</i>	R	See <i>wi:t-</i>
<i>wi:ci:w</i>	TA	To help, accompany, go with, s.o.
<i>wi:cih-</i>	TA	To help him
<i>wi:cihiwe-</i>	AI	To help people
<i>wi:c-iriniw</i>	AN	Fellow man
<i>wi:citta:-</i>	AI2	To help it
<i>wi:ka:c</i>	P	What a shame! It's a shame!
<i>wi:kassiy</i>	IN	Clothes
<i>wi:kiwa:m</i>	IN	House
<i>wi:kkacišši-</i>	AI	To be delicious, taste good
<i>wi:kkasšin</i>	II	To be delicious, taste good
<i>wi:kkipw-</i>	TA	To find him good, delicious
<i>wi:kkist-</i>	TI	To find it good, delicious
<i>wi:kkwa:pit</i>	IN	Molar tooth
<i>wi:kkwa:ss</i>	IN, M	Birch bark
<i>wi:kkwa:ssa:ttikw</i>	AN	Birch
<i>wi:kkwa:ssa:ttikwa:skwea:w</i>	II	Birch forest
<i>wi:kkwa:ssikiwa:m</i>	IN	Birch house
<i>wi:kkweki-</i>	AI	To wrap oneself up
<i>wi:kkwekin-</i>	TA, TI	To wrap s.o., sth., up
<i>wi:kkwekiniwe-</i>	AI	To wrap

<i>wi:kkweštikwa:ne-</i>	AI	To wrap around the head
<i>wi:kkwepištikwa:nepiso-</i>	AI	To wrap around one's head
<i>wi:kkweškwemokin-</i>	TA, TI	To wrap him, it, in paper
<i>wi:kopiya:ttikw</i>	AN	Basswood bark
<i>wi:ma:šk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To pass him, it, round, skirt, by foot
<i>wi:n</i>	IN	Marrow (of bone)
<i>wi:na:pite-</i>	AI	To have bad teeth
<i>wi:nikissa:ttikw</i>	AN	Wild cherry-tree
<i>wi:pac</i>	P	Soon, hurry
<i>wi:pit</i>	IN	Tooth, his tooth
<i>wi:ppem-</i>	TA	To sleep with s.o., in relation to s.o.
<i>wi:ppemitta:-</i>	AI	To sleep with sth., in relation to sth.
<i>wi:ppet-</i>	TI	To sleep with sth., in relation to sth.
<i>wi:r</i>	Pr	Personal, 3rd person, animate, singular; he, she, him, her, his
<i>wi:r-</i>	TA	To name, say him
<i>wi:ra:ta</i>	P	Nevertheless, by chance
<i>wi:ricipo-</i>	AI	To dirty one's mouth by eating
<i>wi:rin</i>	IN	Fat
<i>wi:rina:piskw</i>	IN	Kind of rock
<i>wi:rino-</i>	AI	To fatten oneself up

<i>wi:riššikke</i>	P	Alone
<i>wi:riššikkew (0)</i>	P	Alone
<i>wi:rississ</i>	IN	Hair, (head of) hair, mane
<i>wi:ritipp</i>	IN	Brain, his brain, hair, his hair
<i>wi:sa:skopew</i>	II	To be dying (said of trees surrounding a lake where beavers live)
<i>wi:sa:tew</i>	AN	Standing up fir
<i>wi:ss</i>	IN	Fat (animal)
<i>wi:sopiy</i>	IN	Gall-bladder
<i>wi:ssaka:ttikw</i>	AN	Cherry-tree
<i>wi:ssakeca:kw</i>	AN	Name of a legendary hero
<i>wi:ssakerim-</i>	TA	To injure him
<i>wi:ssakeritt-</i>	TI	To injure it
<i>wi:ssakin-</i>	TA, TI	To injure him, it, by hand
<i>wi:ssakisi-</i>	AI	To be bitter, sour
<i>wi:ssakišk(aw)-</i>	TA, TI	To injure him, it, by foot
<i>wi:ssakiššim-</i>	TA	To injure him by making him fall
<i>wi:ssakiššimitiso-</i>	AI	To injure oneself by falling
<i>wi:ssakiššin-</i>	AI	To have an accident, be injured by falling
<i>wi:ša:kemo-</i>	AI	To invite

<i>wi:sà:m-</i>	TA	To invite him
<i>wi:sà:miwe-</i>	AI	To invite people
<i>wi:sìna:w</i>	AN	Beaver's kidney
<i>wi:sè</i>	IN	Beaver's den
<i>wi:sà:wa</i>	AN	His brother-in-law (man speaking), her sister-in-law (woman speaking)
<i>wi:t-</i>	R	With, along
<i>wi:tahom-</i>	TA	To canoe in relation to s.o.
<i>wi:tapim-</i>	TA	To sit in relation to s.o.
<i>wi:tapit-</i>	TI	To sit in relation to sth.
<i>wi:te-</i>	AI	To joke, make fun
<i>wi:teritta:kon</i>	II	To be funny
<i>wi:teritta:kosi-</i>	AI	To be funny
<i>wi:timwa</i>	AN	Her brother-in-law (woman speaking), his sister-in-law (man speaking)
<i>wi:tisi-</i>	AI	It's a shame for him
<i>wi:tisikke-</i>	AI	To make fun, joke
<i>wi:tt-</i>	TI	To name, say, it
<i>wi:ttamaw-</i>	TA	To say sth. to s.o.
<i>wi:ya:ss</i>	IN	Meat
<i>wi:yaw</i>	IN	Body

<i>-win-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>wippaskw</i>	IN	Common elder

y

<i>-y-</i>	Nf	Abstract
<i>-yekanw-</i>	Nf	Cloth
<i>-yekinw-</i>	Nf	Cloth
<i>-yekw-</i>	Nf	Abstract

Table of English Glosses

Abandon, 501, 552	Afraid, 463, 560
Abenakis, 586	African, 475
Able, 442, 445, 581	Afternoon, 444
Aboard, 552	Again, 460, 462, 482
Above, 428	Agent, 401, 585
Abrupt, 448	Agitate, 454
Absolutely, 518	Ago, 390, 405, 593
Accident, 596	Ahead, 505, 510
Accidentally, 465, 551	Aim, 414, 429
Accompany, 420, 594	Airplane, 435
Accordeon, 565	Alcohol, 427
Accuse, 400, 401	Alder, 404
Ache, 458	Alive, 469, 508
Actually, 480	All, 442, 489
Add, 399, 556	Almost, 364, 444, 499
Adhere, 384, 387	Alms, 537
Adult, 456	Alone, 596
Advise, 440, 455, 519	Along, 548, 597

Already, 373
 Also, 454
 Alternatively, 361, 470
 Although, 376, 378, 401
 Altogether, 470
 Aluminum, 545
 Always, 377, 494
 Ambulance man, 479
 American, 535
 Amidst, 579
 Amuse, 481, 488
 And, 443, 454
 Angel, 372
 Angle, 465, 530
 Angry, 457, 458, 459
 Animal, 405
 Ankle, 460, 520, 558
 Annoyed, 569
 Answer, 373, 374, 510
 Ant, 417
 Antenna, 459
 Anus, 413, 519
 Anyhow, 490
 Anyway, 379, 490
 Appear, 496
 Appearance, 426
 Appease, 433
 Apple, 587
 Approximately, 590
 April, 439
 Aralia, 588
 Arm, 527, 552, 563
 Armchair, 437
 Armpit, 413, 519
 Around, 580, 590
 Arouse, 388
 Arrange, 400, 528, 593
 Arrive, 444, 491, 541, 577
 Arrow, 404, 548
 As, 574
 Ashame, 382, 585
 Ashore, 441, 442, 542

Ashtray, 562
 Ash-tree, 362
 Ask, 440, 497
 Aspen, 477
 Aspire, 424
 Aspirin, 580
 Assemble, 470, 471, 474
 Assembly, 474
 Assurance, 396
 Astonish, 463
 At least, 442
 Attach, 366, 367
 Attend, 503
 Attention, 405, 416
 August, 532
 Aunt, 516, 583
 Autumn, 577
 Avaricious, 471
 Awake, 442, 463, 506, 550
 Away, 402
 Baby, 379, 507
 Bachelor, 529
 Back, 379, 397, 402, 527,
 531
 Backwards, 531
 Bacon, 460
 Bad, 423, 424, 471, 474, 479,
 497
 Bag, 491
 Bail, 419, 464
 Bailer, 464
 Bait, 462, 485
 Baking-powder, 523
 Balance, 581
 Bald, 491
 Ball, 583
 Banana, 534
 Bandage, 386
 Bang, 479
 Bank, 570
 Bannock, 538, 568
 Baptize, 561
 Bar, 452, 453
 Bargain, 401

Barge, 374, 394
 Bark, 486, 503, 524, 534, 536,
 594, 595
 Barrel, 590, 591
 Barrier, 453
 Basin, 524
 Bat, 369
 Bath, 441
 Bathing suit, 441
 Battery, 541
 Battle, 482
 Bay, 516, 590
 Be, 421, 431
 Beach, 471
 Bear, 478, 498, 512, 563, 587
 Beard, 491
 Beat, 472, 554, 564
 Beautiful, 408, 488, 489
 Beaver, 389, 405, 417, 457,
 498, 503, 553
 Bed, 508
 Bedroom, 393
 Bedspread, 385, 391
 Bedtime, 534
 Bee, 365
 Beer, 503
 Before, 512
 Beg, 553
 Begin, 401, 451, 463, 468
 Behind, 531
 Belch, 542
 Believe, 575
 Belly, 490, 521
 Below, 409, 505, 567
 Belt, 538
 Bench, 579
 Berd, 471, 503, 585
 Beneath, 566
 Beret, 578
 Berry, 482, 487, 529
 Beside, 523
 Between, 547, 579
 Betray, 491
 Bib, 547

- Big, 422, 449, 451, 476,
491, 492
- Bike, 576, 580
- Binoculars, 414
- Bird, 550, 563, 594
- Birth, 512, 521
- Bite, 388, 404, 469, 470,
577
- Bitter, 596
- Black, 475, 476
- Bladder, 523, 556
- Blame, 365, 366
- Blanket, 588
- Blaspheme, 471
- Bless, 406
- Blind (see Curtains)
- Blister, 546
- Block, 453
- Blood, 486, 487, 533
- Blouse, 449
- Blow, 376, 428, 500, 523, 553,
558, 561, 565, 586
- Blue, 589
- Blueberry, 483
- Blunt, 398
- Board, 372, 378, 422, 552,
590
- Boat, 492, 498
- Boathook, 387
- Body, 420, 566, 597
- Body movement, 556, 570
- Boil, 441, 527, 533
- Bone, 441, 502, 526, 563
- Book, 478
- Boot, 557
- Born, 508, 511
- Borrow, 405
- Borrowings, 409, 410, 413, 415,
423, 436, 437, 441,
442, 495, 539, 540,
541, 554, 556, 557,
558, 563, 571, 573,
578, 579, 582, 583
- Boss, 438, 582
- Bottom, 401, 462, 505, 507, 522
- Bough, 533

Bounce, 465	Bring, 392, 400, 425, 426,
Bow, 380, 496, 497	427, 431, 462, 495,
Bowl, 555	499, 508, 522, 543,
Box, 554, 564	546, 571
Boy, 528	Broil, 560
Bra, 410	Bronze, 525
Brace, 568	Brook, 568
Bracken, 524	Broom, 583, 591
Braid, 390	Brother, 515, 516, 529, 571,
Brain, 449, 583, 595	572
Brake, 500	Brother-in-law, 420, 597
Bread, 411	Brown, 525, 526
Break, 443, 448, 536, 538,	Bruise, 390, 446
543, 544, 555	Brush, 455
Breakfast, 457	Buck, 405
Break up, 471	Bucket, 395, 484
Breast, 410	Bud, 403
Breeches, 370, 548	Bug, 416
Breathe, 556	Build, 471, 482
Brew, 401	Bump, 530, 550
Bridge, 375	Bulb, 523

Bull, 583	Call, 459, 579
Bullet, 494	Calm, 394, 433
Bulrush, 550	Camel, 491
Burn, 408, 410, 419, 428, 493	Camp, 442, 464, 468, 479
Burst, 534, 535, 536	Can, 445
Bury, 536	Candle, 413, 589
Bushy, 549, 560	Candy, 496, 539, 547
Busy, 419, 577	Canister, 441
But, 394	Canoe, 400, 410, 411, 492, 506, 508, 518, 586, 597,
Butter, 414	Cap, 400
Butterfly, 464	Capsize, 463, 467
Buttocks, 413, 519, 533, 580	Capture, 379
Button 582	Car, 531
Buy, 531, 533	Carcajou, 466
Buzzard, 549	Card, 437
Bye, 466, 468, 536	Cardboard, 428
Cabbage, 413	Care, 441, 502, 503
Cake, 505, 538	Careful, 405, 416, 440, 542
Calculation, 383	Caress, 572
Calf, 524, 555	Caribou, 402, 498

Carp, 486, 502
 Carpenter, 471
 Carpet, 391, 396
 Carrot, 520, 556
 Carry, 378, 379, 392, 400, 482,
 483, 485, 499, 507, 518,
 522, 546, 585
 Cart, 468,
 Carterpillar, 526
 Cascade, 448, 484, 536
 Carve, 524
 Cast, 473
 Cat, 488
 Cataplasm, 386
 Catch, 403, 432, 444, 465, 473,
 502, 503, 540, 551
 Catholic, 439
 Cat's tail, 550
 Cauldron, 571
 Cause, 382, 389, 418, 522, 584
 Cease, 552
 Cedar, 437, 447
 Cemetery, 411, 557
 Cent, 570
 Center, 547
 Certainly, 575
 Chain, 480, 547
 Chair, 433, 437, 579
 Chairman, 582
 Chalet, 465, 535
 Champ, 565
 Change, 360, 361, 377, 378,
 466, 467, 469, 480
 Chapel, 406
 Chaplet, 406
 Charity, 537
 Chase, 378, 583
 Cheap, 593
 Cheat, 592
 Cheek, 512, 522
 Cheese, 557
 Chest, 526, 563

Cherry-tree, 554, 595, 596
 Chew, 565
 Chick, 537
 Chickadee, 413
 Chicken, 537
 Chief, 519
 Child, 379, 404, 515, 529
 Child language, 408, 410, 414,
 434, 446, 535,
 Chilled, 576
 Chinese, 506
 Chipmunk, 565
 Chocolate, 461
 Choke, 404, 579
 Chop, 410, 439, 447
 Chopper, 544
 Church, 406
 Cicada, 489
 Circular, 590
 Cisors, 576
 Cite, 456
 City, 516
 Claw, 528, 570
 Clay, 395
 Clean, 454, 500, 540
 Clear, 540, 566, 588, 589
 Clearing, 568
 Clerk, 401
 Clever, 440
 Cliff, 448
 Climb, 364, 424
 Cloak, 436
 Clock, 581
 Close, 376, 385, 425, 445,
 452, 453, 542
 Clot, 533
 Cloth, 415, 419, 430, 454,
 532, 555, 542, 599
 Clothe, 545, 547
 Clothes, 558, 594
 Cloud, 526
 Cloudy, 557
 Clover, 435
 Club, 432

- Club-moss, 536
 Coagulate, 479
 Coat, 436
 Coat-hanger, 383
 Coccinella, 540
 Cocoa, 461
 Coconut 490
 Coffee, 442
 Cold, 381, 383, 403, 456,
 461, 576
 Collar, 384
 Collect, 421, 470, 474, 478
 Collectively, 470
 Comb, 487
 Come, 430, 431, 541, 542
 Come down, 556
 Come on, 416
 Come out, 479, 495, 559
 Come upon, 444
 Comforter, 410
 Common, 422
 Complain, 480, 493, 511
 Complete, 408, 427, 445,
 446, 447, 579
 Comprehensible, 510
 Conduct, 470, 483
 Cone, 529
 Confess, 461
 Confidence, 396
 Conglomerate, 505
 Constipated, 453
 Container, 431, 546
 Continually, 368
 Contradict, 373, 374
 Control, 442, 470
 Convey, 366, 427, 431, 468,
 482, 483
 Convulse, 523
 Cook, 411, 446, 447
 Cool, 576
 Coregonidae, 401
 Cormorant, 432
 Corn, 493
 Cornea, 586

- Corner, 440
 Corpse, 411
 Correct, 416, 467
 Corset, 562
 Cost, 430
 Costume, 430, 532
 Cottage, 465, 535
 Cough, 527
 Cough-syrup, 529
 Counsellor, 519, 569
 Count, 382, 383, 398, 410, 430
 Country, 395
 Cover, 362, 385, 389, 395, 397,
 398, 420, 421, 422, 452,
 486, 487, 556, 557, 582
 Covering, 548, 585, 589, 590
 Cow, 493
 Cowbird, 486
 Cracker, 436
 Crackle, 479
 Cradleboard, 383, 581
 Cramp, 523
 Crawfish, 396
 Crawl, 484, 573
 Crazy, 449
 Create, 447
 Creep, 484
 Crippled, 472
 Crush, 535
 Crutch, 524
 Crocodile, 433
 Cross, 361, 371, 374, 375,
 411, 472
 Crow, 361, 432
 Crowd, 485
 Cry, 433, 458, 473, 480, 493,
 494
 Cup, 487, 506, 509
 Cupboard, 395, 399, 481, 524
 Cure, 389
 Curl, 508, 580
 Curtains, 362
 Curve, 440, 590
 Cushion, 395, 396

- Cut, 410, 412, 425, 429, 438,
 446, 448, 449, 456, 460,
 473, 477, 489, 524, 538,
 547, 551, 576, 579, 590
- Dam, 453
- Damp, 509
- Dance, 423, 426, 505, 506, 571
- Dangerous, 463
- Dart, 569
- Daughter, 516, 573
- Dawn, 367, 543, 586
- Day, 442, 447, 474, 542, 578, 593
- Daybreak, 543
- Deaf, 453
- Debate, 373, 374
- Decade, 492
- Decant, 480
- December, 543
- Declare, 581
- Decompose, 408
- Delicious, 594
- Den, 590, 597
- Deep, 588
- Deer, 590
- Defeat, 564
- Defecate, 484
- Defend, 456, 499
- Delete, 437
- Deliver, 425, 473
- Depot, 399
- Despise, 365, 366
- Detach, 387
- Detestable, 567
- Devil, 460
- Devoted, 406
- Diaper, 370
- Die, 368, 461, 509, 510,
 552, 596
- Differently, 546
- Difficult, 370
- Dig, 493, 494, 567
- Digestion, 579
- Digit, 383
- Dignified, 451

- Diminish, 380, 381, 419
 Diminutive, 425, 426, 429
 Dip, 458, 512
 Direct, 470
 Director, 438
 Dirty, 520, 595
 Disagree, 475
 Disappear, 521
 Disaster, 522
 Disbelieve, 366
 Discover, 489, 490
 Disease (see Pain)
 Disembark, 441, 542
 Disgusting, 593
 Dish, 524, 555
 Dish-cloth, 455
 Dish-water, 455
 Dislike, 550
 Dismantle, 443
 Disorder, 557
 Disorganize, 472
 Displace, 469
 Dispute, 373, 374
 Dissolve, 576
 Dissuade, 365, 366
 Distribute, 473
 Disturb, 388, 531, 532
 Dive, 460
 Diver, 495
 Diver (Black-throated), 375
 Divide, 448, 538
 Dizzy, 449
 Do, 377, 583
 Doctor, 479
 Dog, 381, 400, 403, 404,
 409, 498, 512, 514,
 516, 579,
 Dogwood, 486
 Doll, 423
 Dollar, 507, 511, 543, 570
 Donkey, 491
 Door, 428

Doubt, 366, 413
 Dough, 582
 Doughnut, 538
 Down, 443, 505, 506, 507,
 537, 560
 Downhill, 507
 Down-river, 470
 Downstream, 507
 Downwards, 381
 Drag, 574
 Dragonfly, 413
 Drain, 534, 592
 Draw, 397, 464, 531
 Dream, 426, 592, 593
 Drench, 458
 Dress, 385, 386, 430, 474, 532,
 592, 593
 Drink, 410, 434, 450, 487
 Drip, 443, 517
 Drive, 469, 483, 484
 Drivel, 547
 Driver, 435
 Drop, 372, 373, 459, 571,
 584
 Drown, 464
 Drugs, 535
 Drugstore, 479
 Drum, 532, 567, 580, 590,
 591
 Dry, 388, 535, 536, 542
 Duck, 361, 393, 446, 467,
 478, 498, 504, 566,
 568, 571, 577
 Dummy, 423
 Dune, 487
 Dung, 402
 Dust, 488
 Dustpan, 591
 Dwell, 577
 Dwelling, 421
 Dye, 403, 404
 Each, 534, 578

Eagle, 386, 485, 490
 Ear, 431, 533, 584
 Earring, 574
 Ear-wax, 529
 Earth, 395
 Earthquake, 466
 East, 586
 Easy, 593
 Eat, 388, 398, 404, 423, 461,
 462, 464, 481, 493, 495,
 511, 512, 519, 534, 551,
 553
 Eddy, 446, 545
 Edge, 495
 Egg, 585, 590
 Egret, 566
 Eiderdown, 482, 502
 Eight, 510
 Elastic, 411
 Elbow, 526
 Elder, 397, 597
 Elect, 519
 Elephant, 492
 Elevator, 432, 435
 Elf, 390
 Embarrass, 382, 453
 Embellishment, 558
 Embroider, 478
 Emerge, 495, 545, 559
 Employ, 361
 Empty, 381, 419, 567, 592
 Encircle, 590
 Enclose, 545
 Encumber, 453, 557
 End, 379, 427, 522, 552
 Engine, 427
 English, 415
 Enough, 416, 579, 582
 Enter, 546, 560
 Entirely, 579
 Envy, 517, 518
 Epilepsy, 523

Erase, 437
 Erect, 413, 541
 Erection, 457
 Errand, 404
 Esteem, 456, 458
 Even, 590
 Evening, 444, 530
 Ever, 504
 Everywhere, 442
 Eviscerate, 538
 Exactly, 480
 Exasperate, 370, 575
 Exchange, 480, 481
 Excrement, 481
 Execrable, 567
 Exhausted, 512
 Exist, 431
 Expensive, 490
 Explain, 455
 Explode, 536
 Exterminate, 408
 Extinguish, 376
 Extraordinary, 470
 Eye, 367, 369, 409, 528,
 570, 586
 Eyelet-hole, 528
 Eyesight, 363
 Eyestrain, 406
 Face, 429, 430, 460, 474,
 520, 531
 Fade out, 402
 Fail, 472
 Faith, 396
 Falcon, 444, 492
 Fall, 365, 368, 372, 409, 410,
 443, 462, 487, 501, 531,
 536, 537, 538, 571, 584
 Falls, 448, 484, 536
 Far, 391, 376, 429, 588
 Farewell, 393
 Farm, 459
 Fast, 454, 457, 550, 552, 557
 Fasten, 366, 367

Fat, 449, 493, 549, 595, 596	Fin, 528, 569
Father, 516	Finch, 413
Father-in-law, 516, 570	Find, 489, 490
Fatigue, 406, 407	Fine, 488, 489
Fatten, 595	Finger, 413, 518, 533, 557, 590
Feather, 410, 482	Finish, 372, 416, 427, 447, 448, 466
Feed, 399, 512	Fir, 374, 389, 422, 423, 569, 596
Feel, 489, 576	Fire, 405, 427, 463, 464, 508, 550
Fellow, 594	Fire-fly, 589
Felt, 391	Fireman, 375, 427
Female, 424, 512	Firewood, 477, 493, 536
Femur, 523	First, 505, 510
Fence, 453	Fish, 365, 389, 401, 465, 502, 591
Ferry-boat, 374	Fishing-line, 552, 591
Fetch, 496, 499	Fishing-rod, 485
Fever, 455	Five, 371, 511
Few, 377	
Field, 459	
Fifty, 511	
Fight, 459, 472, 482, 499	
Fill, 369, 494	

Fix, 381, 383, 384, 386, 427, 429
 Flabby, 558
 Flag, 458
 Flannelette, 437
 Flashlight, 589
 Flat, 502, 503
 Flavor, 395
 Flea, 388
 Flight, 527
 Fling, 399, 473, 591
 Flint, 550
 Float, 373, 384, 385, 387, 469
 Flood, 367, 382, 484
 Floor, 389, 391, 428, 431, 475,
 485, 495, 505,
 Flour, 410, 498, 538
 Flower (twin-), 550, 587
 Fly, 403, 429, 484, 556
 Fly (domestic) 514
 Flycatcher, 520, 566
 Foam, 545
 Foetus, 532
 Foggy, 463
 Fold, 503, 525, 548, 554,
 565
 Follow, 493, 512, 513
 Fond, 519
 Food, 481
 Foot, 526, 563, 570
 Footprints, 480
 For and against, 510
 Forefinger, 430, 563
 Forehead, 526
 Foreman, 438
 Forest, 472
 Forget, 522
 Fork, 536
 Form, 494
 Forward, 410
 Four, 505
 Fox, 486, 585
 Freeze, 472, 490
 French, 416, 534
 Friar, 529

Friday, 411
Friend, 462, 514
Frighten, 463
Fringe, 393, 558
Froth, 545
Fruit, 587
Fry, 559, 560
Full, 369, 398, 449, 494
Fumble, 440
Fun, 597
Funny, 488
Furnace, 454
Gaff, 387
Gall-bladder, 596
Gallon, 581
Garage, 531
Garbage, 592
Garment, 585, 590
Garden, 459
Garrot, 587
Garter, 443
Gas, 442
Gas-lighter, 550
Gate, 453
Gather, 421, 470, 474, 478
German, 409
Get, 476, 525, 533
Get into, 400
Get out, 542
Get up, 522
Ghost, 588
Giant, 492
Giddy, 449
Gift, 572
Gill, 504, 515
Ginger ale, 413
Girl, 428
Give, 484, 487, 535, 537
Gland, 525, 557
Glass, 487, 570
Glasses, 500, 521
Glide, 570, 571

Glitter, 588
 Glove, 397, 436, 485, 557
 Glue, 383, 386
 Glutton, 519
 Gnat, 569
 Gnaw, 410
 Gnomes, 390
 Go, 360, 364, 376, 382, 403, 416,
 420, 422, 424, 425, 428, 429,
 431, 450, 457, 462, 463, 468,
 472, 483, 484, 489, 496, 497,
 499, 503, 505, 506, 507, 508,
 509, 512, 523, 535, 537, 539,
 552, 553, 565, 567, 568, 594
 Godchild, 516, 583
 Godfather, 411, 514
 Godmother, 411, 514
 Goldeneye, 587
 Good, 417, 488, 489, 594
 Goodbye, 468
 Goose, 510, 587
 Government, 457
 Grader, 439
 Grandchild, 516
 Grandfather, 492, 514, 515
 Grandmother, 514, 515
 Grass, 399, 479
 Grave, 411, 557
 Gravel, 429
 Graze, 411, 491
 Grease, 493
 Great, 451, 456
 Green, 527
 Greet, 393
 Grey, 586
 Grin, 474
 Grind, 426, 491, 552
 Groan, 480, 493
 Groin, 412, 518
 Grope, 440
 Grosbeak, 409
 Ground, 569

- Group, 385
 Grouse, 475, 536
 Grove, 404
 Grow, 445, 468, 576
 Growl, 556
 Gruel, 410
 Grumble, 433
 Guide, 538
 Guitar, 539
 Gum, 547, 565
 Gun, 535
 Gun case, 546
 Hail, 490, 561
 Hair, 370, 410, 424, 449, 451,
 523, 525, 526, 547, 583,
 587, 596
 Half, 369, 405
 Hammer (ear), 521
 Hand, 413, 422, 518
 Handkerchief, 495, 561
 Handle, 470, 550, 551, 552, 576
 Handsome, 489
 Hang, 373, 383, 384, 428,
 578
 Happen, 425
 Hard, 479
 Hare, 587, 588
 Harmonica, 552, 553
 Harness, 402, 574
 Harrier, 511
 Hat, 400, 413, 414, 556
 Hate, 567
 Haul, 463, 473, 484, 485,
 531, 574
 Have, 389, 420, 421, 577,
 578
 Hay, 479
 Hawk, 444, 549, 587
 Hawthorn, 477
 Hazel, 536
 He, 517, 595
 Head, 404, 529, 572
 Headache, 579, 580
 Heap, 529

Hear, 431, 498, 543	Hill, 382, 400, 403, 480, 557
Heart, 532, 578	Him, 595
Heat, 371, 378, 423, 424, 425, 430, 463, 464	Hinder, 517
Heavy, 462	Hip, 523, 525, 529, 547, 558, 570
Heel, 533, 583	His, 517, 595
Hello, 466	Hit, 530, 551
Helmet, 492	Hold, 381, 399, 469, 507, 510, 560, 577
Help, 594	Hold in contempt, 365, 366
Helper, 401	Hole, 365, 417, 553, 588, 590
Hem, 391	Home, 450
Hen, 537	Honey, 365
Her, 595	Honorable, 456
Herb, 399	Hoof, 528, 571
Here, 416, 516	Hook, 373, 465
Heron, 495, 533	Hope, 495
Hesitate, 467	Horn, 417, 533
Hiccups, 532	Horned-lark, 587
Hide, 473, 585, 590	Horse, 402, 498
Hide (to) 362, 385, 432, 436, 437, 438	
High, 428	

Horse-fly, 485
 Hospital, 364, 449
 Hour, 581
 House, 397, 421, 431, 460, 482,
 489, 492, 521, 594
 Hot, 391, 447, 455, 456, 457
 Hotel, 561
 How, 573
 However, 394
 Howl, 515
 Hump, 550
 Humming-bird, 558
 Hundred, 492
 Hungry, 537
 Hunt, 404, 410, 417, 497, 498,
 509
 Hunting-horn, 459
 Hurry, 454, 496, 524, 593, 595
 Hurt, 362, 445, 446, 449, 530
 Husband, 498, 515
 I, 506
 Ice, 456, 489, 490
 If, 445
 Igloo, 490
 Ignore, 585
 Imitate, 455
 Immediately, 479
 Immerge, 384, 387
 Impossible, 370
 Impressionable, 440
 In, 401, 543
 In case of, 467
 Incise, 473
 Increase, 556
 Indian, 504
 Indicate, 458
 Inhale, 424
 Injure, 596
 Inuit, 398
 In relation to, 468, 573, 584
 Insect, 439, 476, 520
 Insensible, 568
 Insensitive, 568
 Inside, 402, 543, 545, 546

Instrument, 361, 382, 418, 421,
 422, 441, 547
 Intelligence, 493
 Intend, 593
 Interpret, 430
 Intestines, 531, 576
 Intricate, 370
 Invalid, 363
 Invite, 546, 596, 597
 Iroquois, 499
 Iron, 547, 571
 Irrational, 449
 Irritate, 370, 495, 569
 Island, 365, 434, 439, 487, 488
 It, 517
 Jack card, 569
 Jacket, 436
 Jagged, 475
 Jail, 397
 January, 444
 Jar, 495
 Jaw, 530, 573
 Jealous, 434
 Jello, 436
 Join, 366
 Joke, 597
 Judge, 393, 582
 Juice, 587
 July, 486
 Jump, 360, 365, 434, 464,
 465, 505, 519, 535
 June, 532
 Junior, 427
 Keep, 441, 449, 469
 Kennel, 403
 Kettle, 395, 447
 Key, 566
 Kick, 576
 Kidney, 533, 579, 597
 Kill, 368, 509
 Kingfisher, 386, 519
 Kiss, 518
 Kite, 523
 Knee, 409, 421, 458, 518, 520

Kneel, 506
 Knife, 460, 495, 521, 543
 Knit, 557
 Knitting, 397
 Knock, 372, 467, 539, 540
 Knot, 366
 Know, 455, 467
 Knuckle, 523
 Lace, 393, 403, 448, 589
 Ladder, 424
 Ladle, 464
 Lake, 452, 499, 559, 564
 Lamb, 471
 Laminated, 590
 Lamp oil, 589
 Land, 395
 Landmark, 458
 Land-surveyor, 581
 Language, 415, 416
 Lantern, 589
 Larch, 491
 Large, 392, 451, 491
 Lark, 587
 Larva, 494
 Larynx, 461, 520
 Lasso, 574
 Last, 478, 531
 Latch, 401, 403
 Later, 445, 497, 554
 Laugh, 379, 534, 535
 Law, 524
 Lawyer, 393, 582
 Lay, 372, 391, 426, 472, 525,
 571, 584
 Lazy, 459
 Lead, 538
 Lead (to take a), 373, 374
 Lead weighing, 462
 Leaf, 506, 536, 538
 Leak, 517
 Lean, 371, 386, 537
 Leather, 419, 537
 Leave, 431, 462, 468, 472,
 501

- Leg, 460, 526, 563
 Legend, 377
 Legislate, 524
 Left-handed, 502
 Left-over, 399, 470
 Leech, 385
 Lend, 405
 Lengthen, 366, 452, 575
 Less, 513
 Lessen, 380, 381, 419
 Let go, 362, 416, 459
 Libel, 477
 Lichen, 586
 Lick, 512
 Lid, 385, 453
 Lie, 381, 454, 530, 571, 584
 Lie down, 467, 470, 472
 Life, 368, 541
 Lift, 364
 Light, 376, 589, 590
 Light (in weight) 555
 Lighter, 374
 Light up, 423
 Like, 488, 559, 574
 Limits, 581
 Limp, 361
 Linen, 542, 555, 588
 Lining, 547
 Linnet, 519
 Lion, 491
 Lip, 516, 570
 Liquid, 369, 422, 440, 441,
 494, 509, 568
 List (of cloth), 537
 Listen, 459, 498, 510
 Litter, 402, 557
 Little, 377, 480
 Live, 469, 473, 533, 577
 Liver, 563
 Lizard, 433
 Loach, 488
 Lobster, 396

- Lock, 453
 Locomotive, 427
 Log, 469
 Loins, 533
 Long, 395, 429, 439, 451,
 452, 476
 Look, 367, 368, 414, 426,
 441, 496, 497, 498,
 503, 504, 527, 528,
 553, 586, 590
 Loon, 495
 Loose, 538, 555
 Loosen, 387
 Lose, 377, 445, 459, 515,
 521, 522
 Lot, 492
 Louse, 421
 Love, 559, 592
 Low, 409
 Lower, 419, 555, 556
 Lubricate, 493
 Luciola, 589
 Lumber-jack, 448
 Lunch, 512
 Lung, 523, 553
 Lure, 462
 Lycopod, 536
 Lynx, 551
 Magpie, 466
 Mail, 427
 Make, 400, 478, 528
 Male, 368, 405, 498
 Mallrad, 461
 Man, 423, 457, 498, 529, 557
 Manage, 442
 Manager, 457
 Mane, 596
 Many, 485, 577, 578
 Maple, 423, 591
 March, 508
 Mark, 458, 480
 Marrow, 534, 595
 Marry, 435, 436, 506
 Maskilonge, 472

Mass, 393
Masturbate, 457
Match, 427, 550
Material, 386, 415, 449, 548
Materialize, 524
Mattress, 391
Mauve, 483
May, 587
Me, 506
Meal, 411
Mean, 429
Meander, 440, 590
Measure, 581, 582
Meat, 436, 535, 544, 558,
560, 597
Mechanic, 547
Medecine, 479
Meet, 501
Melt, 392, 408
Memory, 493
Menstruate, 363
Merganser, 394, 490
Metal, 369, 456, 547, 570
Middle, 510, 579
Midnight, 369
Milk, 414, 436, 535
Mink, 564
Minute, 413
Mine, 397
Mirror, 586
Miserable, 539
Miss, 535, 540
Misty, 463
Mitten, 485
Mix, 401
Moan, 480, 493
Moccasin, 395, 478, 537
Moist, 509
Molasses, 547
Mole, 498
Moment, 445, 497
Monday, 427

Money, 529, 545, 570
 Monster, 476
 Montagnais, 542
 Month, 442, 545
 Mood, 504
 Moon, 369, 545, 582
 Moor, 387
 Moose, 405, 457, 471, 494,
 521, 552
 Mop, 542
 More, 417, 454, 560, 461
 More than, 473
 Morning, 444, 457, 586
 Moss, 395, 586
 Mosquito, 562
 Most, 473
 Mother, 414, 514
 Mother-in-law, 516, 562
 Motor, 547, 584
 Mouldy, 387
 Mound, 491
 Mountain, 400, 403, 479
 Mouse, 369
 Moustache, 491
 Mouth, 468, 495, 533, 583,
 584
 Move, 360, 361, 374, 377,
 378, 397, 405, 421,
 454, 468, 469, 472,
 539, 546
 Movie, 477
 Much, 391, 396, 422, 425,
 492, 525, 577, 592
 Mucus, 383
 Mud, 397, 398
 Muddy, 509
 Murmur, 433
 Muscle, 523, 545
 Mushroom, 529
 Music, 459
 Muskrat, 517
 Must, 450

Mutter, 433
 Nail, 411, 528, 570
 Naked, 491
 Name, 426, 508, 595, 597
 Nape, 438, 519
 Narrate, 361, 377, 406, 581
 Naughty, 471
 Nauseous, 593
 Naturally 518
 Near, 376, 410, 444, 445, 542
 Neck, 460, 520, 563
 Necklace, 574
 Necktie, 574
 Need, 489
 Needle, 397, 399, 540, 464
 Needlessly, 516
 Nenuphar, 529
 Nephew, 516, 578
 Nerve, 518
 Nest, 519
 Net, 393, 532, 537
 Never, 502
 Nevertheless, 595
 New, 528, 529
 News, 581
 Nibble, 410
 Nice, 408, 488, 489
 Niece, 516, 578
 Night, 442, 506, 508, 509,
 582
 Nighthawk, 514, 551
 Night-light, 509
 Nine, 564
 Nit, 413
 No, 495, 502
 Nobody, 419, 502
 No matter, 401
 Nonetheless, 379
 North, 450
 Nose, 460, 520, 526, 563
 Nostril, 526, 563
 Not, 502
 Note, 478
 Notch, 525, 558
 Nothing, 408, 409
 November, 401

Now, 372, 373, 390, 536
 Number, 383
 Nun, 515
 Nurse, 479, 503
 Nut, 536
 Nuthatch, 438
 Oar, 392
 Obese, 449
 Obey, 559
 Obsessed, 450
 Obstruct, 453
 Occupy, 577
 Ocean, 451
 October, 502
 Of course, 413
 Office, 478
 Often, 494
 Oil, 436, 493, 549
 O.K., 416, 417
 Old, 445, 456, 457, 460
 On, 519
 One, 470, 508, 543
 One by one, 371
 Oneself, 388, 582
 Onion, 568
 Open, 566, 567
 Opening, 365
 Or, 444
 Orange, 587
 Orchid, 529
 Ordinary, 422
 Osprey, 375, 386
 Otter, 508
 Ouananiche, 585
 Outlet (river), 559
 Outside, 525
 Over, 410, 416, 519, 526,
 535
 Overflow, 525, 561
 Overshoe, 388, 557
 Overtake, 453
 Overthere, 505

Oyster, 417
 Owl, 460, 484, 514, 534
 Own, 582
 Pacifier, 410
 Pacify, 433
 Paddle, 390, 392, 403
 Padlock, 401, 403
 Pain, 363, 364, 446, 523, 580
 Paint, 569, 570
 Palate, 524, 556
 Palm, 524
 Pamper, 370, 391, 451
 Pan, 538, 559
 Pancake, 578
 Paper, 428
 Parent, 505, 515, 518
 Parking, 531
 Part, 432, 524
 Participate, 394
 Partridge, 423, 498, 503, 550, 556
 Pass, 366, 453, 524, 555, 595
 Past, 405, 445, 517
 Pat, 532
 Patch, 384, 448
 Pate, 579
 Path, 472, 480
 Pay, 425, 447
 Pea, 393
 Pear, 587
 Pearl, 482
 Pedal, 576
 Peel, 540
 Peg, 395
 Pen, 478
 Pencil, 478
 Peninsula, 488
 Penis, 409, 517, 518
 Penknife, 495
 People, 423
 Pepper, 583
 Perforate, 553
 Perhaps, 467

Permanent, 433
 Perspire, 392
 Pheasant, 383
 Phone, 573
 Photograph, 477
 Pick up, 470, 476
 Picture, 477, 478
 Pidgeon, 520, 521
 Pie, 579
 Piece, 545
 Pier, 375
 Pierce, 553
 Pig, 460
 Piggy-bank, 570
 Pike, 452, 519
 Pilchard, 502
 Pile, 386, 429, 470, 474
 Pillow, 391
 Pilot, 435
 Pin, 383, 582
 Pinch, 540, 541
 Pine, 569
 Pink, 554, 589
 Pink out, 558
 Pintail, 587
 Pious, 406
 Pipe, 520, 527
 Pit, 588
 Pitch, 525
 Pitiabile, 458, 459
 Petticoat, 546
 Pity, 366, 458, 459
 Place, 360, 361, 371, 372,
 373, 374, 375, 390
 392, 394, 399, 400,
 402, 421, 428, 434,
 441, 455, 469, 484
 525, 537, 543, 571,
 572, 580, 586, 587
 Place name, 365, 401, 402,
 412, 416, 432, 433,
 434, 435, 436, 438,

- Place name, 439, 457, 463, 473,
474, 476, 483, 486,
493, 522, 523, 546,
560, 562
- Placenta, 390
- Plains, 578
- Plait, 390
- Plant, 370, 371, 413, 565
- Plaster, 397, 398
- Plate, 524, 547
- Play, 379, 408, 437, 473, 481,
495, 511, 553, 574
- Please, 488
- Pluck, 540
- Plug, 453
- Pocket, 393
- Point, 409, 410, 429, 430, 474,
511
- Pointe-Bleue, 542
- Poison, 543
- Pole, 362
- Policeman, 577
- Polish, 486
- Pond, 548
- Poor, 458, 459
- Poplar, 394, 477
- Porcupine, 434
- Portage, 442, 522
- Possess, 577, 578
- Post office, 478
- Potatoe, 540
- Pouch, 491
- Pour, 360, 374, 400, 561
- Powder, 401
- Practise, 440
- Pray, 406
- Presentiment, 495
- Press, 470
- Pretend, 421
- Prevent, 485, 517
- Prick, 409, 540, 541
- Priest, 475
- Proclaim, 579
- Produce, 511

- Product, 441
- Properly, 467
- Prostrate, 443
- Protest, 511
- Protrude, 559
- Proud, 562
- Provoke, 379
- Prudent, 440
- Ptarmigan, 587
- Puddle, 588
- Pull, 362, 387, 388, 473, 484, 485
518, 531, 536, 537, 551, 574,
578
- Pumpkin, 386
- Puppy, 409, 514
- Purple, 483
- Purpose, 518
- Pursue, 512
- Push, 364, 410, 443, 462, 525, 566,
567, 593
- Put, 371, 381, 384, 387, 395, 399,
400, 409, 470, 471, 474, 500,
507, 508, 527, 528, 545, 553,
566, 567
- Put back, 483
- Put out, 376
- Puzzle, 473
- Pyjamas, 509
- Quadruped, 529
- Quebec, 523
- Question, 440
- Quiet, 542
- Quietly, 446
- Quote, 456
- Rabbit, 587, 588
- Rack, 427, 568, 579
- Raccoon, 417
- Radio, 459, 556
- Radius, 527
- Raftsmen, 469
- Rag, 548, 558
- Rail, 410
- Rain, 451
- Rainbow, 545
- Rain coat, 547
- Raise, 428, 429, 442, 482,
511

Raisin, 572
Rake, 487
Range, 480
Rapid, 422, 484, 536
Raspberry, 486
Raw, 398
Razor, 438
Reach, 432, 491, 576
Read, 574
Ready, 372, 592
Really, 575
Rebound, 570
Recognize, 510
Record player, 459, 578
Red, 486, 487, 554
Redpoll, 519
Redress, 483
Redstart, 427
Reduce, 380, 381, 419
Re-echo, 551
Reef, 487, 488
Reel, 567
Refrigerator, 490
Refund, 574
Refuse, 592
Register, 394
Regret, 493
Related, 518
Release, 459, 537
Remember, 486
Remove, 365, 445, 476, 477,
478, 540, 553
Repay, 574
Repeat, 445, 456
Report, 494
Reprimand, 440, 455, 459
Reproduce, 456
Reserve, 395
Resign, 552
Resound, 551
Respect, 456, 458
Responsive, 440

Rest, 394	Robe, 460
Restaurant, 481	Robin, 547
Rest room, 484	Rock, 397, 570, 591, 593
Retain, 469	Rod, 391, 526
Retort, 373, 374	Roe-deer, 590
Reverse, 397	Roll, 368
Rheumatism, 580	Roof, 552
Rib, 527, 563	Root, 409, 518, 532
Ribbon, 583	Rope, 368, 370, 388, 528, 567
Rice, 489	Rose, 394
Rich, 484	Rosin, 547
Ride, 506	Rotten, 520
Right, 416, 467, 575	Rough, 439
Right now, 579	Rough-hew, 448
Ring, 480, 574	Roughly, 550, 551, 552
Rinse, 367, 454	Round, 580, 590, 595
Rip, 538	Row, 397, 491, 510, 530, 564
Ripe, 403, 404	Rub, 451, 491, 562, 569
Rise, 522	Ruin, 522
River, 382, 451, 452, 523, 552, 572	Ruler, 581
Road, 382, 424, 472, 480	
Roast, 391	

Run, 403, 427, 429, 433, 457,
 468, 483, 484, 505, 528,
 536, 541, 555, 576
 Run down, 477
 Run over, 525
 Rusty, 387
 Sabot, 492
 Saddle, 395, 396
 Sail, 472
 Salesman, 401, 582
 Saliva, 562
 Salt, 568
 Sand, 379, 429, 556
 Sandal, 447
 Sand-hill, 487
 Sandman, 460
 Sandpiper, 566
 Sandy, 556
 Sapsucker, 536
 Saturday, 471
 Sauce, 494
 Saucepan, 526
 Sausage, 582
 Save, 469
 Say, 429, 594, 597
 Saw, 426, 448, 449, 552
 Sawdust, 545
 Scabies, 520, 521
 Scale, 514, 581
 Scale, 418
 Scare, 463, 560
 Scarf, 574
 School, 456
 Scrape, 409, 438, 473
 Scraper, 412
 Scratch, 409, 438
 Scream, 459
 Screw, 560, 562
 Screwdriver, 367
 Scrub, 562
 Sea, 451, 576
 Seagull, 460
 Seal, 362
 Search, 497

- Season (to), 395
- Seat, 579
- Secretly, 446
- Secretary, 478
- See, 367, 368, 426, 472, 496,
504, 586
- Seek, 497
- See-saw, 593
- Seize, 560
- Sell, 400, 401
- Selvedge, 537
- Send, 403, 427, 450, 459, 468,
485, 583
- Separate, 432
- September, 434
- Servant, 394
- Serve, 464
- Service-tree, 490
- Set, 371, 372, 374, 375, 389, 390, 392,
399, 402, 400, 413, 426, 427, 428,
429, 500, 521, 525, 528, 536, 537,
541, 571, 572, 586, 587, 593
- Seven, 507
- Sever, 447
- Sew, 386, 387, 448, 464,
466
- Sewing machine, 448
- Shade, 361, 362, 477
- Shaggy, 410
- Shake, 463, 505, 554
- Shallow, 534
- Shame, 594, 597
- Shape, 482
- Sharp, 437, 438, 446
- Sharpen, 491
- Shave, 438
- She, 517, 595
- Shed, 399, 482
- Shell, 417
- Shelter, 361, 362
- Shine, 409, 529, 588
- Ship, 492, 552
- Shiver, 463, 505, 562
- Shoe, 434, 478, 492, 537, 555

- Shoe-lace, 478
 Shore, 499, 555
 Short, 548, 577
 Shorten, 380, 381
 Shot, 568
 Shout, 459, 512, 579
 Shoulder, 533, 583
 Shoulder-Blade, 533, 583
 Shovel, 475
 Show, 586
 Shrink, 531
 Shrub, 529
 Shudder, 562
 Shy, 382
 Sick, 362, 363, 364
 Side, 376, 379, 382, 404, 405,
 503, 504, 523, 535
 Sign, 497
 Signal, 458
 Silently, 542
 Similar to, 574
 Sin, 536
 Since, 396, 573
 Sinew, 412, 518
 Sinuosities, 440
 Sing, 501
 Sink, 365, 458, 462
 Sister, 490, 514, 515,
 516, 571
 Sister-in-law, 420, 597
 Sit, 375, 390, 395, 400,
 402, 428, 518, 524,
 542, 580, 597
 Six, 508
 Size, 430
 Skate, 571
 Ski, 571
 Skid, 571
 Skidoo, 563
 Skilful, 500
 Skin, 362, 397, 398, 528, 564,
 566, 588

Skinny, 537	Smoke, 367, 368, 369, 388, 550, 586
Skirt, 449, 595	Smart, 458
Skull, 529, 569	Snail, 545
Sky, 395, 447, 589	Snake, 416, 451
Slander, 477	Snare, 384, 501, 502, 521, 551, 583, 585, 587
Slave, 379	Sneeze, 370, 406
Slaver, 547	Sniff, 451
Sleep, 368, 460, 474, 488, 491, 508, 509, 510, 541, 595	Snow, 364, 422, 425, 461, 563
Sleeper, 548	Snow-blower, 439
Sleeping bag, 489	Snow-boot, 557
Sleeve, 389, 515	Snowshoe, 386, 396, 563
Slid, 571	So, 416, 425, 429
Slide, 570	Soak, 384, 387, 409, 458, 584
Sling, 539, 591	Soap, 454
Slipper, 509, 564	Sob, 433
Slippery, 527, 571	Sock, 564
Slow, 542	
Small, 390, 577	
Smash, 536, 539, 540, 551	
Smile, 535	

Soften, 470, 558
 Soil, 395, 520
 Solder, 388, 569
 Sole, 524
 Solicit, 553
 Solid, 371, 372, 375, 377
 Some, 577
 Someone, 388, 404, 572
 Somersault, 368
 Something, 404, 444, 571
 Sometimes, 371, 497
 Somewhere, 545, 590
 Son, 462, 514
 Son-in-law, 515
 Soon, 445, 525, 542, 595
 Sooth, 433
 Soul, 412, 514
 Sound, 459, 460, 585, 591
 Soup, 498, 532
 Sour, 521, 596
 Source, 495, 531
 South, 565
 Sow, 459
 Space, 382, 394, 447
 Spade, 547
 Sparrow, 457
 Spawn, 364
 Speak, 377, 393, 405, 406,
 415, 416, 426, 459,
 489, 504, 581, 591
 Spear, 540, 569
 Speech, 468, 495, 584
 Speed, 484
 Spend, 408
 Spider, 415
 Spirit, 412, 504, 514
 Spit, 424, 562
 Spittle, 424
 Split, 575, 576
 Spoon, 416
 Spouse, 507
 Spread, 432, 433, 569

Spring, 380, 423, 461, 481, 578
 Spring-head, 495
 Springtime, 488, 561
 Sprinkel, 561
 Spruce, 427, 487, 526, 561
 Spy, 394, 395, 399, 446
 Square, 440, 446
 Squeak, 512
 Squeamish, (see Sick)
 Squeleton, 411
 Squint, 377
 Squirrel, 381, 389, 566
 Stable, 402
 Stack, 474
 Stain, 487
 Stairs, 424
 Stamp out, 376
 Stand, 381, 412, 436, 456, 506,
 550, 576
 Star, 380
 Stare, 441
 Starling, 370
 Start, 451, 468
 Starve, 443, 460
 Stick, 371, 387, 388, 492,
 540, 541, 559
 Sticky, 386
 Stiff, 412, 578
 Still, 460, 542
 Sting, 540, 569
 Stingy, 471
 Stink, 593
 Stir, 401, 550
 Steadily, 368
 Steal, 451
 Steak, 560
 Steep, 448, 458
 Stencil, 478
 Step, 397, 571
 Stewpan, 526
 Stockings, 397, 475
 Stocky, 552

- Stomach, 490, 521, 550
 Stone, 369, 397
 Stop, 453, 458, 497, 500, 501,
 511, 552
 Stopper, 453
 Store, 401
 Stormy, 474
 Story (see Legend), 581
 Stove, 454
 Straight, 524, 578
 Straighten, 483, 578
 Strain, 373
 Stranger, 477
 Strangle, 454, 470
 Strap, 411
 Strawberry, 532
 Stream, 361, 382, 413, 451, 481
 Street, 417
 Strengthen, 452
 Stretch, 451, 565, 568
 Stretch (of water), 425, 448
 Strike, 525
 String, 368, 370, 406, 420,
 574, 589
 Strong, 479
 Struggle, 405
 Stump, 448
 Stun, 449, 450
 Sturgeon, 502
 Station, 541
 Statue, 423
 Stay, 577
 Suck, 424
 Sucker (common white), 379
 Suddenly, 417, 444
 Sure, 564
 Suffocate, 404
 Sugar, 436, 562
 Suicide, 509
 Suitcase, 528, 545
 Summer, 442, 506
 Sun, 447, 545

- Sunlight, 376, 449
 Sunny, 447
 Supper, 506
 Supple, 470, 558
 Sure, 443
 Surface, 519, 526
 Surprise, 463, 540
 Suspect, 400
 Suspenders, 365, 392, 401, 411
 Swallow, 461, 462, 464, 565
 Swamp, 398, 481, 491
 Swear, 471
 Sweat (to), 391, 392
 Sweater, 542, 568
 Sweep, 591
 Sweeten, 568
 Swell, 488, 534
 Swelling, 484, 494
 Swim, 371, 376, 402, 472, 473
 Swing, 580, 591, 593
 Syrup, 423
 Table, 481
 Tadpole, 552
 Tail, 370, 389, 434, 501,
 515, 517, 526, 528,
 563, 569
 Take, 425, 464, 476, 504,
 531, 533, 538
 Take down, 511
 Take hold, 432, 469, 470
 Take off, 412, 444, 445, 476,
 477, 478, 538, 540
 Take out, 493
 Tale (see Legend)
 Tall, 422, 451, 452, 491
 Tamarack, 526
 Tame, 379
 Tan, 396, 397, 398, 475
 Tanagar, 516
 Taper, 410
 Tar paper, 391
 Taste, 425, 461, 553, 571,
 594

Tea, 506, 509
 Teach, 456
 Teacher, 519
 Tear, 369, 473, 510, 538,
 544, 576
 Teleferic, 434
 Television, 435
 Tell, 581
 Ten, 492
 Tense, 412
 Tent, 482, 548, 555
 Tepidity, 571
 Territory, 395, 404
 Test, 461, 464
 Testicles, 413, 519
 Tether, 560
 Thank you, 482, 499
 That, 390, 432, 496, 500, 504,
 575
 Thatch, 391
 That's it, 416
 Theater, 477
 Then, 416
 Thence, 533
 There, 416, 505, 510, 516
 Therefore, 533
 These, 507, 508
 They, 517
 Thick, 456
 Thigh, 523, 524, 554
 Thimble, 443
 Think, 417, 430, 444, 470,
 496, 504
 Thirty, 510
 This, 390, 500, 504, 515
 Thither, 429
 Thread, 388, 566, 574
 Threaten, 502
 Three, 510
 Throat, 464, 520
 Through, 564
 Throttle, 454

- Throw, 372, 373, 399, 410, 443, 473,
 494, 505, 525, 536, 537, 538,
 561, 574, 591, 592
 Thorax, 531, 575
 Thorn, 477
 Though, 376, 379
 Those, 389
 Thunder, 522
 Thursday, 505, 529
 Thus, 425, 429
 Tibia, 526
 Tickle, 453, 454
 Tie, 366, 367, 396, 550, 551, 552,
 560
 Tiger, 491
 Tight, 412
 Tighten, 562
 Time, 444
 Time, 485, 507, 508, 551, 578, 590
 Tired, 406, 407, 569, 575
 Toad, 393, 577
 Tobacco, 412
 Toboggan, 503, 531
 Today, 444
 Toddle, 409
 Toilet, 484
 Tomatoe, 573
 Tomorrow, 457, 527, 586
 Tongue, 416, 533
 Too, 525, 592
 Tool, 382, 417, 422
 Tooth, 369, 419, 448, 452,
 594, 595
 Top, 424, 519, 522, 526,
 583
 Topple, 372, 373
 Torn to shreds, 568
 Torture, 362
 Toss, 405
 Touch, 411, 573, 576
 Tourist, 535
 Towel, 454
 Tower, 519
 Town, 516

Track, 403, 472, 480, 541
 Tractor, 433
 Trail, 472
 Transcribe, 480
 Transfer, 374
 Transparent, 570
 Transport, 378
 Trap, 501, 521, 587, 583, 585
 Travel, 483, 484
 Travesti, 423
 Tray, 538, 558
 Tree, 378, 492
 Tremble, 505
 Trick, 379
 Trip, 551
 Trousers, 392, 408, 451
 Trout, 472, 502
 Truck, 439
 True, 575, 579
 Trunk (of tree), 518
 Trust, 396, 495
 Truth, 575
 Try, 440, 461, 464, 582
 Tub, 441
 Tuesday, 507
 Tunnel, 590
 Tuque, 413
 Turkey, 491
 Turn, 369, 372, 373, 376,
 402, 466, 467, 545
 Turnip, 520
 Turtle, 486
 Twelve, 492
 Twenty, 507
 Twilight, 405
 Twine, 567
 Twins, 507
 Twist, 544, 545, 561, 565
 Twitch, 410
 Two, 506, 507
 Ugly, 471
 Umbelical cord, 533, 583

Umbrella, 385
Unable, 512
Uncle, 492
Uncork, 536, 566
Under, 400, 401, 566, 567
Underneath, 400
Underpants, 546
Undershirt, 546
Understand, 510
Underwear, 370, 547
Underwood, 370, 371
Undo, 445, 524, 525
Undress, 443, 476
Unearth, 493
Uneasy, 370
Uneven, 439, 448
Unexpectedly, 444
Unfasten, 555
Unfold, 525, 578
Unknot, 367, 368
Unload, 442
Unripen, 398
Unroll, 578
Unscrew, 367, 429, 566
Unstick, 387
Untie, 367, 368
Until, 391, 422
Up to, 422, 424
Upon, 519, 580
Upside down, 372, 381
Upwards, 428
Urinate, 565, 569
Use, 367, 368, 422
Used, 445
Useful, 489
Useless, 366
Use up, 408
Utility, 367
Vagina, 524, 556
Valley, 588
Value, 382, 425, 430
Vein, 487

Veneered, 589
 Vihurnum, 394, 490
 Vine, 417
 Violin, 460
 Visit, 450
 Visitor, 477
 Vomit, 566, 569
 Wag, 591
 Waist, 558
 Wait, 429, 541, 543
 Wake up, 463
 Walk, 409, 430, 450, 468, 474, 493,
 494, 501, 506, 508, 522, 533,
 538, 547, 549, 555, 576, 580,
 586, 590
 Wallet, 570
 Want, 377, 497, 593
 Warm, 392, 400, 447, 449
 Warn, 440, 455
 Wart, 413, 514
 Wash, 437, 454, 455, 476
 Washboard, 455
 Waste, 592
 Watch, 416, 502, 581
 Water, 369, 382, 394, 395,
 399, 409, 410, 423,
 440, 441, 447, 489,
 509, 519, 526, 561,
 584
 Water-lily, 529
 Wave, 374, 481, 543, 590
 Wax, 547
 Weak, 558
 Wealthy, 484
 Weasel, 562
 Weather, 488
 Weave, 528
 Weaving, 526
 Web, 415
 Wednesday, 510, 563
 Weigh, 581
 Well, 489

Well (a), 531
 West, 500
 Wet, 384, 387, 509, 565, 569
 Wharf, 375
 What, 444
 What's happening, 573
 Wheel, 583
 When, 573
 Where, 394, 574
 While, 391, 405, 480
 Whip, 540
 Whirl, 580
 Whistle, 467
 White, 367, 368, 586, 587
 Who, 405, 432
 Wide, 392, 393
 Widow, 567
 Wife, 507, 515
 Wigwam, 482
 Win, 435, 564
 Winch, 518
 Wind (to), 440, 450, 451,
 558, 580, 590
 Window, 527
 Wine, 483
 Wing, 533, 584
 Wink, 414
 Winter, 442, 550
 Wipe, 437, 542, 561
 Wiper, 454
 Wire, 522, 547, 573
 Witchcraft, 463
 With, 399, 443, 597
 Wood, 371, 377, 378, 382,
 395, 398, 422, 472,
 482, 492, 511, 548,
 589, 590
 Woodchuck, 385, 514
 Woodcutter, 448
 Woodpecker, 409, 534
 Wool, 558
 Wolf, 475, 587

Wolverine, 466
Woman, 422, 424, 460
Wonder, 470
Work, 370, 404, 430, 532
Worm, 520
Would, 573
Woven, 386, 391, 415
Wrapping, 547, 594, 595
Wren, 567
Wring, 544, 545, 561
Write, 381, 394, 477, 478, 504
Yard, 581, 582
Yawn, 497
Year, 550
Yeast, 570
Yellow, 525, 526
Yes, 415, 417
Yesterday, 405, 530
Yew-tree, 395
Yonder, 505
Young, 427, 528
Zip-fastener, 424, 425, 543