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**A DICTIONARY OF WINNEBAGO: AN**  
**ANALYSIS AND REFERENCE GRAMMAR**  
**OF THE RADIN LEXICAL FILE.**

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A Dictionary of Winnebago:  
An Analysis and Reference Grammar  
of the Radin Lexical File

By

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

page

### REFERENCE GRAMMAR

1.	Introduction.....	1
	1.1. The Background of the Material.....	1
	1.2. The Nature of the Material.....	11
	1.2.1. Radin's Analytical Treatment of Winnebago.....	14
	1.3. The Presentation of the Material.....	20
	1.3.1. Techniques and Objectives of the Analysis.....	24
	1.4. Source Material on Winnebago.....	31
	1.4.1. The Published Material of Paul Radin.....	32
	1.4.2. Lipkind's Winnebago Grammar.....	34
	1.4.3. Susman's Monograph on the Accentual System.....	35
2.	Phonology.....	42
	2.1. Orthography and Phonology.....	42
	2.2. Consonants: Introductory.....	44
	2.2.1. Stops.....	45
	2.2.2. Affricates.....	53
	2.2.3. Spirants.....	53
	2.2.4. Nasals and the Trill.....	54
	2.2.5. Semi-Vowels.....	56
	2.2.6. The Breath or "Open-Breathing"..	57
	2.2.7. Consonant Clusters.....	57
	2.3. Vowels: Introductory.....	60
	2.3.1. The Vowel Phonemes.....	61
	2.3.2. Diphthongs and Double Vowels....	70
	2.4. Accentual Phenomena: Introductory.....	73
	2.4.1. Length.....	74
	2.4.2. Stress.....	77
	2.4.3. Pitch.....	78

	page
2.5. The Syllable: Introductory.....	79
2.5.1. The Syllable Canon.....	79
2.6. Non-Segmental Elements in Radin's Transcription Other Than Length and Stress.....	79
2.6.1. The Hyphen.....	80
2.6.2. Spacing.....	82
2.6.3. Other Non-Transcriptional Indicators.....	83
3. Grammar.....	86
3.1. Morphology and Morphophonemics.....	86
3.2. Stems: Introductory.....	87
3.2.1. Differentiating Stems From Other Classes of Morphemes.....	89
3.2.2. Compounding and Juxtaposition...	92
3.2.3. Sound Symbolism.....	93
3.2.4. The Two Verbal Conjugations.....	97
3.3. Prefixes: Introductory.....	98
3.3.1. The Prefix Morphemes.....	99
3.3.2. Rules of Order.....	104
3.3.3.. Morphophonemics.....	106
3.4. Suffixes: Introductory.....	115
3.4.1. The Suffix Morphemes.....	115
3.4.2. Rules of Order,.....	118
3.4.3. Morphophonemics.....	119

#### THE DICTIONARY

Winnebago - English.....	124
English - Winnebago.....	455
Bibliography.....	512

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. The Background of the Material

### 1.2. The Nature of the Material

#### 1.2.1. Radin's Analytical Treatment of Winnebago

### 1.3. The Presentation of the Material

#### 1.3.1. Techniques and Objectives of the Analysis

### 1.4. Source Material on Winnebago

#### 1.4.1. The Published Material of Paul Radin

#### 1.4.2. Lipkind's Winnebago Grammar

#### 1.4.3. Susman's Monograph on the Accentual System

### 1.1. The Background of the Material

In anthropology as it was taught at Columbia University under Franz Boas in the early years of this century, the study of language was considered a vital part of the total scientific study of culture. Such study was important not only for its description of the basic structural forms of speech, as a part of culture, and as a practical aid in field work, but also for the information it could yield regarding culture history, the inner forms of native thought and processes basic to ethnological phenomena in general.

Emphases differed within this period. P.E. Goddard, summing up the state of knowledge of North American languages in 1914, mentioned the early and mid-nineteenth century linguistic work of explorers and missionaries, such as the Bible translation, grammar and dictionary of Eastern Sioux compiled by Stephen R. Riggs and described

the gradual outgrowth of scientific interest in language study culminating, in its first stage, with the publication in 1891 of the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology on the classification of Indians north of Mexico according to linguistic families. Powell was assisted in this labor by Albert S. Gatschet and J. Owen Dorsey to whom Goddard attributes the scientific interest and linguistic ability which inaugurated the second period of scientific linguistic work.

Until their time the chief purpose had been to secure sufficient material to determine to which large group each language belonged. The new interest was two-fold: a psychological interest in the languages themselves, a desire to know what ideas were expressed and what was the mental classification applied to these ideas by the particular people as evidenced by their language; and a historical interest in the changes that had taken place in a single language or in the various languages belonging to one family. Both of these interests have readily lent themselves to wider comparative ones, but it has generally been comparison with linguistic knowledge itself as the main motive rather than a search for a convenient means of grouping people or a means of tracing migrations that has distinguished this second period of study.

The new purposes required more abundant material and more accurate recording of it. J. Owen Dorsey recorded and published texts of native tales and myths from several of the Siouan-speaking tribes. From these texts and from grammatical material secured from the speakers of these languages, Mr. Dorsey secured an excellent conception of the general structure of the Siouan languages and of their mutual relationships. Albert S. Gatschet recorded and published a number of texts in the language of the Klamath Indians of Oregon, together with a grammar and dictionary. He also recorded texts and vocabularies of many languages which were deposited in the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington and still remain unpublished. . . . Through the research work of the Museum [American Museum of Natural History] and his contacts with the students of anthropology at Columbia University, Professor Boas soon dominated the linguistic work in North America. Largely under his direction and stimulation thousands of pages

of texts of Indian languages have been gathered and published. Analytical studies of a large number of these languages have been made and uniform grammatical sketches published. The personal linguistic interest of Professor Boas is primarily psychological, but the historical and comparative aspects have not been neglected. (Goddard, 1914, pp. 554 ff.),

The demand for more and more texts in the native languages, and for more thorough and sophisticated control of the conditions of their collection on the part of investigators runs like a thread through the brief articles which contain summaries of progress and recommendations for further work during the first twenty years or so of this century. In 1903, in his address to the American Philological Association, and again in 1907 in an article in Science, Boas reiterated the need, and amplified his observations on this theme in the first article of the International Journal of American Linguistics, Volume I, in 1917:

The methods of collection have been considerably improved of late years, but nevertheless much remains to be done. While until about 1880 investigators confined themselves to the collection of vocabularies and brief grammatical notes, it has become more and more evident that large masses of texts are needed in order to elucidate the structure of the languages. (Boas, 1917, p. 1),

In the same article Boas discusses in some detail the requirements of adequate text recording in relation to the unsolved problems of American Indian linguistics and ethnology. He stresses the need for dictated materials from informants in order to preserve variety of expression and diction, and to provide insight into stylistic peculiarities. Of especial relevance in the present connection

is his observation that, under the influence of European contact, many native languages are rapidly losing large parts of their vocabularies, and with them, their ancient ideas; that old morphological traits, such as facility in stem composition, tend to disappear, and that, for these reasons, materials from the older generation are vital even for the study of recent developments in the languages (Boas, 1917, p. 2 ff.).

Paul Radin, an early student of Boas, adhered strongly to these views. In his preface to the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology he acknowledges his debt to Franz Boas for directing him to the Winnebago, and for the methods of research inculcated at Columbia University, and particularly for impressing upon him the necessity of obtaining as much information as possible in text. The bulk of the preface is devoted to a discussion of his methods of taking texts, and the degree of control which he possessed over the accuracy of the translations. Even at this early date (the manuscript was completed in 1913), one may observe his particular emphasis: "Throughout the work, the Indian has been allowed to tell the facts in his own way. For that reason, no attempt has been made to change the English, except when it was ungrammatical or unintelligible." (Radin, 1923, pp. 47-48). That this emphasis remained essentially unchanged thirty-five years later is attested in the title of and the preface of his memoir The Culture of the Winnebago: as Described by Themselves:



One of the unfortunate developments in American ethnology has been the fact that, for the last forty years, Indian texts have been gathered, not for historical and cultural but rather for linguistic and philological purposes. Largely because of this a school of ethnologists has grown up who have regarded the obtaining of texts as primarily the concern of linguists, who have felt that a knowledge of the language of the people being studied was, for some inexplicable reason unnecessary and that those ethnologists who insisted upon it were indulging in a piece of alien pedantry.

I would be the last to underestimate the difficulties of learning an American Indian language . . . . yet it does remain a fact that no one can pretend to study a people authentically without this knowledge. For anyone to question this indicates, I cannot but believe, a shadowy awareness of what constitutes authenticity. The structure of a language and its vocabulary are so obviously fundamental for the proper appreciation and understanding of cultural and societal expressions that he who remains in ignorance of them does so at his own peril. . . . What American ethnology needs more than anything else today is critically edited data in the original. (Radin, 1949, p. ii).

Throughout his lifetime, language, in all of its manifestations, was of vital interest to him in his research.

The bulk of Radin's field work on Winnebago was done in the years 1908-1913, as an employe of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and on private expeditions, made possible, in the case of the 1908 visit, by the support of his brother, Dr. Max Radin. (Radin, 1923, p. 48). During this period he achieved a fair command of the Winnebago language, and collected much of his ethnographic data in that tongue, both through his own recording and through his informants' use of the native syllabary for writing down texts. His lifelong conviction as to the desirability of collecting as much material as possible in the form of

texts was expressed in practice in this work. He accumulated a large collection of Winnebago tales and myths, and accounts of ritual activities. Much of this material was later translated and published. (Radin, 1909, 1915, 1926, 1931, 1948, 1949, 1950). Some of the material, including a good deal in syllabary, remains in notebooks now in the care of the Library of the American Philosophical Society.

In the interest of interpreting points of content and style, Radin annotated some of his published Winnebago texts with linguistic commentary. In addition to this work, focussed on the texts as cultural documents, Radin undertook some technical description of the language itself. From his collection of textual material, and from independent elicitation, he prepared a slip file of Winnebago verb and noun phrases. This file comprising several thousand single and multiple entry slips, constitutes the major part of the corpus of Winnebago lexical material left by Radin. Radin also amassed another considerable body of material which he deposited with the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1915. Since this document has its main importance in relation to Radin's analytical treatment of Winnebago, I will discuss it at greater length in section 1.2.1.

Besides the material dating from Radin's work in the first part of the century, there are a few sheets of lexical material which were collected by him in the months before his death. He had taken up work on the language

again with one of his old informants, and seems to have had the intention of supplementing and correcting the lexical file with a view to its ultimate publication. On the whole, these sheets and the BAE document referred to above do not add materially to the corpus represented in the slip file.

Apart from the texts and their annotations, the only portion of Radin's Winnebago linguistic work published during his lifetime consists of the notes he contributed to the sketch of Siouan prepared by Boas for Part I of the Handbook of American Indian Languages (1911). At intervals throughout his life, and especially in the period just before his death, Radin returned to the matter of publishing his Winnebago linguistic materials. It is a loss to American Indian linguistic studies that he was not spared to do it. His intimate knowledge of the language and his thorough acquaintance with Winnebago culture gave him a unique advantage, and one that will probably never again be approximated in a student of the language and culture of this tribe.

The Winnebago lexical material has importance as a contribution to anthropological and linguistic research in two respects. The Winnebago material is one of the important bodies of folkloristic texts from North America. Insofar as style and content depend upon linguistic form, the present material should be of great assistance in providing a degree of control over the linguistic detail, and

a kind of information about structural features of these texts that probably is no longer obtainable from other sources. For example, many phrases having ritually symbolic meanings are included in the slip file, with comments on the glosses which provide some clues in distinguishing the ritual meanings from the ordinary, literal ones. These data are especially relevant to interpretation of such texts as the Origin Myth of the Medicine Rite, which Radin published in three versions (Radin, 1950). In his preface to this memoir, Radin is quite explicit about the difficulties of interpreting these texts: "The text of the Medicine Rite is often obscure and always difficult . . . . Many of the words and phrases have two meanings, one normal and literal, the other symbolical; the language employed is highly rhetorical and frequently archaic. In addition, the text is replete with specific ritualistic terms. . . . ." (Radin, 1950, p. iii).

For the comparative linguist, the material should have at least two distinct advantages: it is a far larger collection than any of the other Winnebago vocabulary lists now available in published form, and it includes many items which are probably no longer extant in the spoken language, nor were, even, in the late thirties and early forties when the other major works on Winnebago were undertaken. These, William Lipkind's Winnebago Grammar, based upon field work done in the summer of 1936, and Amelia Susman's monograph, The Accentual System of Winnebago, composed from material

gathered in 1938 and 1939, and devoted primarily to phonological and morphological description, and the lexical material in them, although fairly copious, is inconveniently arranged for the needs of the comparativist. A striking contrast between Radin's collection, on the one hand, and Susman's and Lipkind's material, on the other, may be seen in the collections of stems showing the phenomenon of sound symbolism. Lipkind's observation of this feature was limited to the discovery of sets of stems showing only the two most common consonantal series which define this relationship: s, c, x and z, j, ǰ. He lists a total of thirty-four sets of stems standing in sound-symbolic relationship to one another. Fourteen of the sets contain three members; the other twenty exhibit only two. Again, of the total, twenty-seven sets exhibit the s, c, x series, and the other seven exhibit the z, j, ǰ sequence. He gives no instances of stem sets where the two sequences coincide. The total number of stems in his corpus which exhibit this phenomenon is eighty. Susman discovered six more sets of consonants occurring both initially and finally in the stem, as well as medial contrast in the vowels. These sets include tc, k, o/x; p, k, o; x, k, s; ', h; sq, cdj; and j, kc. She gives, in all, twenty-nine sets, of which the largest contains seven stems. A total of one hundred eight items is given in her examples. All of these series are represented in Radin's material, although not all of the stems. A

preliminary count of sets in the slip file exhibiting all of the consonantal series yields one hundred and thirty-five, with a total of three hundred and sixty stems.

Unfortunately, the glosses in the slip file do not provide the fineness of detail that would be required for the establishment of the exact shades of meaning for each stem, but it would seem extremely worthwhile to trace the occurrence of these stems in the published texts. Such a procedure would not only contribute knowledge of the range of meanings involved, by investigation of the various semantic contexts in which such stems occur, but would also, perhaps, contribute to an understanding of individual diction and narrative style, if, as Lipkind suggests, this morphological trait was formerly a productive device in Winnebago grammar.

In the fall of 1960, about a year and a half after Radin's death, the slip file was entrusted to me for the purpose of preparing a stem list. Professor Dell Hymes was charged by Doris Woodward Radin with the responsibility of preparing the material for publication, which he envisaged in the form of a dictionary of Winnebago stems compiled primarily for the use of linguists involved in the comparative reconstruction of Siouan. Professor Hymes and Mr. David Sapir had begun the work of analysis some months previously, and had prepared extracts from the works of Lipkind and Susman for convenient use in this process. On my

receiving it in the fall, a good beginning had been made but the major task still lay ahead.

### 1.2. The Nature of the Material

Most recent discussions of lexicography in anthropology and linguistics assume large and open corpora. Additional data are not in principle impossible, and are often easily accessible. In indicating the form that lexicographic treatment should take, such discussions indicate or imply kinds of data that should be sought, if the corpus in hand does not at once permit the recommended form of treatment. [Cf. Oswald Werner's "Semantics of Navaho Medical Terms" which discusses five levels of the defining metalanguage as a scale of converging approximations of the final putative dictionary entries. His third level, the translation labels of the existing dictionaries, is approximately the level to which Radin's glosses in the slip file might be assigned. Following through with his procedure, the construction of systematic definitions on the basis of such material would require the intervention of informants who could construct defining sentences. (1965, p. 12)]

In the present case, the corpus is closed. While Winnebago is still spoken, and additional material might still be obtained, it has been felt that the Radin material should be treated as an independent corpus in its own right. First of all, half a century has passed since the material was obtained. Especially under conditions of acculturation,

a good deal of change, including loss of lexical knowledge, can be expected. On the one hand, then, much of the Radin material, drawn as it is from texts having to do with the traditional Indian culture, must probably be interpreted in its own right in any case. On the other hand, an analysis of the Radin material in its own right provides a base-line to which lexical study of the language as it now is used can be referred. For studies of lexical acculturation and short-range linguistic change generally, a synchronically consistent presentation may have a value that a presentation unclear in its temporal reference would lack.

This is not to say that other sources of information have been ignored. The materials contained in the monographs of Lipkind and Susman, and some comparative knowledge of the Siouan family, through the generous help of Dr. Terence Kaufman, have been drawn upon where possible, for identification of forms. The semantic information, and the relationships among forms dependent upon semantic information, however, are such as the corpus obtained by Radin, essentially between 1908 and 1913, afford.

A further consideration is that one of the principal uses of the present work may be in the further study of the Winnebago texts from which much of the material is derived, as has been mentioned. A thorough lexicographic treatment of the published texts would be a very proper sequel to the present study in that it would no doubt fill up many of the lacunae in the glosses of the dictionary



head-entries, would extend and amplify the presently known ranges of meaning for certain stems, and would bind the lexical material and the published texts together to form a unified whole.

The treatment of the Radin corpus is thus essentially philological. (See section 1.3. below for further discussion of the objectives of the work.) In such a case, the kind of treatment that is possible is determined less by lexicographical theory, than by the nature of the specific body of material. In attempting to decide upon an appropriate and adequate lexicographic handling of such a corpus, several considerations must be kept in mind. The nature of the corpus will depend upon such factors as the aims of the person who collected it, particularly as to whether the material was intended mainly for linguistic analysis or for other purposes; the types of material obtained; the period when the material was gathered; the adequacy of the recording; and the degree to which the corpus itself includes analysis of its forms.

In order to set forth such considerations in greater detail, as they bear upon the Winnebago corpus, I will devote the remainder of this section to a discussion of Radin's linguistic analysis of Winnebago in relation to the lexical material under consideration in this paper.

1.2.1. Radin's Analytical Treatment of Winnebago. The major consideration here is the degree to which the material, as left by Radin, contained analysis. The extent of Radin's analysis is, in fact, difficult to determine. The lexical file itself is virtually unanalyzed. Slips occasionally contain supplementary information in the form of notations for the person and number of verbal forms; still more rarely, the notations 'noun', 'adjective', 'demonstrative', 'intransitive' or 'transitive' are used, but there is nothing more. The abbreviated citations discussed below in section 1.3. may have been Radin's key to some other collection or collections of data which might have contained analysis or contextual information for the phrases so cited, but efforts to trace these citations to published documents, where the abbreviations and numerals seemed relevant, proved fruitless. The entries themselves are given as unanalyzed whole words, without indication of segmentation into morphological elements, other than an occasional hyphen or underlining, which, in any case, did not necessarily set off the stem or compound from the affixes. (See 1.3. below).

Turning from the slip file to the other sources which contain any sort of analysis there are, to my knowledge, only three: the BAE manuscript mentioned in section 1.1., the sketch of Winnebago in the Handbook of American Indian Languages (Boas, 1911, pp. 879 ff.), and a still briefer sketch in The Culture of the Winnebago: as

Described by Themselves (Radin, 1949, pp. 5-8). The content of these publications is discussed in section 1.4.1.

The BAE manuscript, described on the original catalog card as "Grammar of Winnebago (incomplete)" was probably first sent to the Bureau in 1908 or 1909. In the account of business transacted in the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology (1915, p. 24), the cataloguing of a manuscript by Paul Radin on the Winnebago Indians is reported for that year. Since the manuscript presented in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report was not completed until 1913, and Radin is not known to have filed any other material with them at this time, the document referred to in the Annual Report for the year 1908-09 was presumably the linguistic material. This would place the time of assemblage of this collection very early in Radin's field activity - certainly during the first year, possibly during the first six months. The present catalogue card designates the manuscript as BAE MS No. 1800, and describes it as follows: "WINNEBAGO; Radin, Paul; Winnebago linguistic notes; miscellaneous working notes, in various stages of revision; neither field notes nor finished statements. Informant(s), location(s), date(s) not given. 211 p. Mostly in black ink (some red ink, some pencil), quite legible, on lined paper of various sizes." It appears from this that Radin had done some reworking, or at least fair-copying, of his linguistic data at the very beginning of his Winnebago studies. Inspection of a

microfilm copy of this document was undertaken to determine whether or not it contained lexical material not included in the slip file. Since this did not appear to be the case, it was judged better to exclude the document from extended treatment in this study. When I began considering the matter of Radin's analysis of Winnebago as apart from his lexical collections, however, it occurred to me that this document might contain statements which could throw light on problems peculiar to the slip file, as against the later collections of Susman and Lipkind. Further inspection of the document brought several facts to my attention. In the first place, the system of orthography used was the same as that which he employed in the recording of Winnebago terms in the Thirty-Seventh Annual Report - essentially a phonetic transcription, which I have given no further treatment in this study, since it was not carried over into the slip file. From this it would appear that the phonemicization which occurs in the slip file and in the published texts was done somewhat later; in any case, the notes in this document were not being used by him in his technical handling of Winnebago. Secondly, the grammatical notes consist of a number of paradigms and a few partial statements scattered throughout, often in the form of reminders which he had written to himself. These notes and brief statements mostly have reference to particular affixes, pointing out their occurrence, giving their meanings, and the like. It was difficult to judge the condition

of the manuscript from the microfilm, but it did not bear the signs of later re-working for the purpose of drawing together grammatical information; those marginal annotations which occur are very brief and are mostly of a piece with the text. This manuscript was sent to Radin on January 19, 1938, and was, apparently, in his hands until the time of his death, after which, on May 21, 1959, it was returned to the BAE Archives. It is cited by Amelia Susman in her Preface as one of the unpublished manuscripts of Winnebago to which she was unable to gain access.

It is in any case clear, however, that whatever use Radin may have made of this document subsequent to 1938, when it was in his hands, the grammatical statements stemming from his work which appear in published sources represent a much later stage of analysis, and do not spring directly from these materials.

These published sources, the sketch in the Handbook of American Indian Languages, and the three pages of the Introduction to The Culture of the Winnebago: as Described by Themselves are separated in time by a period of thirty-eight years. I am uncertain whether the material contained in the Handbook was actually prepared in the form in which it appears, by Boas or by Radin. Radin has this to say:

Internal and external sandhi play a very important role in Winnebago. For the rules of internal sandhi I must refer the reader to my sketch of Winnebago incorporated in the sketch of Siouan incorporated by Boas in the Handbook of American Indian Languages, Part I. (1949, p. 7)

Susman, however, makes this comment in her Preface:

Of the published material on the Winnebago language, I have used particularly the sketch of Siouan languages in the Handbook of American Indian Languages which contains notes by Dr. Boas based on the unpublished collections of Dr. Paul Radin, and an annotated text by the latter. (1943, p. 2).

As for the published texts which Radin collected, he himself emphatically states that they were not gathered primarily for linguistic purposes, and, indeed, as the quotation given above on p. 5 and the following indicate, deplores what he considers to be the over-emphasis in American ethnology upon the gathering of texts for linguistic rather than historical and cultural purposes:

In publishing these texts I have had only one object in view, to put at the disposal of students, authentic material for the study of Winnebago culture. . . . One of the unfortunate developments in American ethnology has been the fact that, for the last forty years, Indian texts have been gathered not for historical and cultural, but rather for linguistic and philological purposes. Largely because of this a school of ethnologists has grown up who have regarded the obtaining of texts as primarily the concern of linguists. (1949, p. iii)

Later on in the same work, while describing his transcriptional system, he goes on to say that his method of recording is intended primarily for intelligibility to the reader rather than for phonemic consistency:

Although primarily not intended for linguists, I have tried to record the Winnebago sounds as accurately as I could. I have made no attempt, however, to use the current terminology of American phoneticians nor is my transcription always consistently phonemic. Whenever, in the interests of clarifying a form and of making its meaning more intelligible to a prospective reader, I have found it desirable to abandon the purely phonemic transcription, I have done so without any qualms. . . (1949, p. 5).

His apparent lack of interest in purely linguistic problems seems to have extended even to the published works on Winnebago. While discussing the problem of Winnebago accent, in the Introduction to Memoir 2 he notes that it is "extremely complex and still awaits authoritative study" (p. 7), although Susman's monograph on the accentual system had been privately litho-printed in 1943, six years earlier. He goes on to state, without modification, that accent is "definitely not phonemic," an assertion which flatly contradicts Susman's conclusions. Again, there is no mention of, or reference to, Lipkind's grammar which was published in 1943.

Turning again to the lexical file, it is apparent that it was never checked by Radin with a view toward developing a complete range of glosses for each particular stem, nor was any comparison done with an idea of providing, wherever possible, multiple attestations of the same stem. The slip file was arranged by Radin in the order of English-Winnebago, that is, various Winnebago forms are given on the same slip corresponding to one English gloss. Thus, for the English gloss "to cut off", four Winnebago verb phrases are given having stems which are different in shape. In one case, the main gloss is modified by the word "hair", indicating that that particular phrase means "to cut off hair"; for another phrase, the main gloss is modified to mean "be completely cut off". However, on many other slips, there is only one unmodified gloss for several Winnebago

phrases which incorporate distinct and unrelated stems.

One might conjecture that, as Radin's field work interests crystalized after the period of research from 1908 to 1913, his interest in language, developed during his study under Boas, remained, but came to have a quite different character from that which Boas's interest developed. He saw texts more and more in the light of the information they could contribute to individual psychological adaptation to, and elaboration of, cultural patterns, rather than as grist for the philologist's or descriptive linguist's mill. The nature of his text notes bears this out. His linguistic commentary is generally confined to the noting of rare and hard-to-analyze forms, or to particular morphological and syntactic characteristics which mark the difference between, e.g., waika and worak styles [cf. Radin, 1949, p. 59]; the bulk of the notes deal directly with the clarification of unusual or obsolete ethnographic references in the body of the text.

### 1.3. The Presentation of the Material

It has been considered desirable to preserve the original form of the lexical entries as much as possible. That is, it has been felt that the form of the entries should be essentially as Radin gave them, with all additional notes, commentaries, queries, and the like, so as not to lose information that might be valuable for other purposes, and so as to make the user of the dictionary independent of the present analysis in any respects in



which alternative analyses might be possible. Consequently, no normalization has been attempted in the dictionary sub-entries, which are equivalent to the phrases as they appear in the slip file. For convenience of reference and organization, the head entries (the analyzed stems) are given in the form which seems most probable in terms of our knowledge of the phonology and morphology, and in accordance with the solutions of particular problems of the phonological shape of stems through the application of the statements of Lipkind, Susman, and Radin, and of internal evidence in the slip file.

A question arose as to whether the morphological cuts should be represented in the sub-entries, by placing a dash or hyphen at each morphological break as, e.g., cu-ru-'a, 'to carry in arm', 2 sg. This has not been done, partly because the system of cross-referencing and the discussion of affixes makes the morphological breaks within the phrases sufficiently obvious, and partly because the presentation of the phrases in unbroken form makes it easier for the user to perceive other possibilities in morphological segmentation and so guards against errors which may have crept into the analysis. Also, Radin himself uses the hyphen to indicate morphological breaks, and the addition of different symbols as well would make the text, in places, difficult to read.

Before I received the material, an alphabetical scheme, essentially that of the Roman alphabet, with

additional symbols inserted in appropriate places, had been fixed upon, and the material arranged in that order (see section 2.1.1. below). The next job was to complete the conversion into the Winnebago-English order by copying out each unrelated form on a separate slip with its gloss, and refiling it. This alphabetical scheme was not difficult to adhere to. The material is recorded in what approximates a phonemic rather than a phonetic notation, and consequently, there is sparing use of symbols to indicate minor variation of sound and accent. There were no cases where Radin's use of symbols in transcription was unclear or difficult to interpret; his handwriting is easy to read. In the entire slip file there are, perhaps, only a half dozen or a dozen words which are partly or wholly illegible. Thus, discrepancies in the transcriptions of a particular phrase have been easy to recognize, and there has seldom been need to entertain the possibility of having incorrectly read the symbols. It has thus been possible to reconstruct from the lexical file Radin's system of consonants and vowels. There are, however, differences between this transcriptional system, and the phonology it implies, and those of Lipkind and Susman. These differences constitute the chief difficulty in determining the shape of some of the stems. This subject will be discussed below, in section 2.

One element of the original slip file entries for which no satisfactory account can be given is the citation,

alluded to above in section 1.2.1., occurring, in various forms, in a large proportion of the entries. These have, where possible, been brought into order by standardizing their punctuation and eliminating the parentheses and brackets which occasionally enclosed them. Some of these citations are mere numbers, others are so elliptical that any interpretation of their reference with a view toward standardizing them becomes mere guess-work. All such items have been left in their original form.

Following the general procedures of analysis sketched below in the next section, a scheme of presentation involving three types of entries has been employed. Each analyzed stem has been set up as a head entry, followed by a head entry gloss, underlined. For some head entries, additional information follows in the form of references to published works and cross-references to other head entries. Below the head entry are ranged one or more sub-entries, which attest the stem in question. Where the sub-entries attest other stems as well, cross-references to the appropriate head entries are employed. E.g.:

Head entry: dja, to curl around, wrap around [Vid. djak  
djap, djax]

Sub-entry: dedjo wave [Cf. de lake]

There are also independent entries which are of two types:  
1) items from the slip file which appeared there as bare stems or stem compounds unamenable to analysis on the basis of my present knowledge, and not referable to any group

of sub-entries, and 2) items from the slip file which are longer phrases, presumably containing stems and affixes, but which, because I am yet unable to analyze them, are also not referable to any group of sub-entries. Their glosses are not underlined, except where underlining occurred in the original slip file entry. E.g.:

Independent entry: djadjasik   mink       Also: djadjaksigenik  
 Head and independent entries are aligned at the margin; sub-entries are indented three spaces. The total body of independent entries and sub-entries constitutes the corpus of the slip file.

1.3.1. Techniques and Objectives of the Analysis. The nature of the task can perhaps best be indicated by the analogy of a piece of detective work. The final object is to discover from the mass of unanalyzed and partially analyzed material as many as possible of the basic lexical units or stems upon which the verb and noun phrases were constructed. Since I have had no first-hand contact with the language, it was necessary to work entirely from the secondary sources mentioned above. Lipkind and Susman differ in their descriptions of phonological and morphological phenomena, and there are many difficulties in the Radin material not resolvable by their formulations, which provide, at best, only indirect information toward solution. In order to bring this information together in one place, and to obviate for the user the inconvenience and difficulty of consulting several sources on the grammar,

it was decided to prepare a reference grammar which would summarize the relevant material and show how this material was used in the resolution of the analytical and lexicographic problems encountered in the study.

A second objective is to set down for the reader a general discussion of why certain procedures and solutions have been chosen, rather than other possible ones, and to make the grounds for each decision as explicit as possible. In the discussion of dictionary entries and their orthographic normalization in the Introduction to the Yana Dictionary of Sapir and Swadesh, Haas makes the following statement:

Etymologically related elements are either put into one entry or separated into two or more, according to convenience. Separate entries (with cross references) are made where a single one would be too involved.

The aim has been to list every form which acts as a clear unit in the make-up of Yana utterances. The criterion is that the meaning of the complex should follow from the meaning of the component elements. When this does not hold, combinations of elements are listed. (1960, p. 18).

Deciding upon the manner in which etymologically related elements are to be listed is, of course, a central issue in this study and one which requires explicit statement. The issue cuts deeper into the problems of dictionary construction than does the problem of deciding upon an orderly, pleasing or convenient presentation. In a dictionary constructed from docu-

mentary sources the whole problem of determining etymological relationship may become the task of the person writing the dictionary. If one has had no first-hand contact with the language nor any opportunity of checking the materials one is working with in the field, and if the materials are not the product of systematic study of meaning but were gathered for other purposes, one is under a particular obligation to make decisions explicit or risk a distortion of the material which the user would be unable to detect.

Little attention has been devoted to the problem just stated, and to the problems of lexicography based upon documentary sources in general. As has been mentioned, most recent theoretical discussions of lexicography have based their observations on the assumption of work with an open corpus gathered by the dictionary maker himself or under his supervision. Thus, Weinreich observes that,

The semantic description of individual terms (in such contexts as may be appropriate) is the customary province of lexicography. . . . What we are, perhaps, entitled to require from a rationalized lexicography is that the coding of the meaning gestalt into the discontinuous code of the defining metalanguage be performed under certain restrictions of form, and that the resulting definitions be acceptable to representative lay speakers of the language who understand the formal restrictions which govern it (1962, p. 26 ).

For lexicographic work based upon documentary sources, such a definition is only partially applicable; as regards an impartial and rigorous test of the adequacy of definitions in such studies, emphasis must be shifted from sources exterior to the material ("representative lay speakers", restudies, field-checking, and the like) to the material itself.

The question of the adequacy of definitions presupposes that definitions of individual terms can be constructed and then tested against the utterances of native speakers, or utterances formulated by the investigator. Taking the individual terms in this study to be the analyzed stems, I have found it possible to construct definitions, but have no independent evidence against which they may be tested. It was not possible to do more than enumerate or bring together all of the meaning elements which could be discovered in the glosses of individual phrases in which the stems appear. This situation results chiefly from the fact that Radin apparently did no systematic semantic study of individual stems. In his work with his interpreter Oliver LaMere, sometimes in conjunction with the informant and sometimes not, he apparently confined semantic study to those forms which were particularly troublesome in the translation of texts [cf. Radin, 1949, pp. 9-10], leaving the remainder of the corpus for the most part unanalyzed. Once a

linguistic corpus is established in this manner changing the criteria of definitional adequacy will not make it possible to wrest any more information out of it than is already there. Many linguistic corpora exist as documentary materials, however, and a methodological frame of reference is needed that will enable scholars to extract from them the maximum amount of information which they can yield and to present it in such a fashion that the user can see the original form of the material and form his own conclusions about the reliability of the inferences which the lexicographer had drawn from it.

In the procedure followed in this study, the first step has been to go through the lexical file isolating and cross-referencing stems wherever possible. The stems were written according to the form in which they appeared in the phrases after the known morphophonemic rules had been applied. The result of this first stage was a body of stems which could be established as such with a fair degree of certainty, a smaller body of lexical units which were thought to be stems, or stems plus prefixes and suffixes, another body of units which were not amenable to further analysis, but were possibly not stems, and a residue of unanalyzed phrases. The second category did not present grave problems; it could be foreseen that more exhaustive comparison of these forms



with the known stems would clear up many of the difficulties. At this point, no systematic attempt was made to normalize the orthography of the stems, nor to consider the possibility of morphophonemic processes in operation which were not described by Susman or Lipkind. The gravest problems lay in the further treatment of the third category: those units unamenable to further analysis that were possibly or probably not stems. It must be remembered that the object was to analyze all verb and noun phrases, and all others which seemed to incorporate verb or noun stems no matter in what form the gloss was given. At this stage of the analysis, roughly, only two criteria were applied in the analysis of stems: conformity to the structural formulations of Lipkind and Susman and semantic similarity between phrases which seemed to incorporate the same stem. Where there seemed to be no possibility of semantic comparison (as, e.g., where there were no other phrases, seeming to incorporate the same stem, and of like or similar meaning to the phrase under analysis) the first criterion alone had to suffice. That is, the phrase was stripped of all affixes and the resultant unit was taken, for the time being, as the stem, at least until further comparison definitely established it as such or cast enough doubt upon its character to warrant placing it in the unanalyzed residue. Un-

fortunately, due to the fact that some of the stems are identical in form with certain prefixes (notably, the prefixes -kara-, -hi-, and -ki-) and also with certain suffixes, it was, in some cases, impossible to tell what sort of a lexical unit had been isolated. Within the same doubtful category were those analyzed units which were possibly only the first or second syllable of a bisyllabic stem. (Trisyllabic stems are quite rare.) The structural statements allow both monosyllabic and bisyllabic stems; semantic comparison might seem to identify the first or second syllable as a stem in its own right when in fact it was not.

The second stage of analysis involved further comparison of the doubtful stems with known stems, chiefly with a view toward establishing groups of sub-entries for the dictionary, but also to further refine the analysis of lexical units in which it was suspected that prefixes and suffixes were present. By comparison of unanalyzed phrases with known stems which might be present in the phrase according to formal criteria, it was possible to reduce many of these to analyzed stems or stem compounds. At this point it was necessary to begin normalizing stem orthography, for, in many cases, groups of stem entries had been collected where the actual orthography of the stems varied greatly. After as much comparison as possible had been done, it was

considered feasible to prepare the material in the form of a typescript, in order to facilitate further comparisons, and to have the material available in a more accessible form.

The process of normalizing the orthography led inevitable to consideration of the discrepancies among the phonological solutions arrived at by Lipkind, and Susman and the sound system as presented in the Handbook. Since Radin himself had not phonemicized his material, and since his phonetic data is not sufficiently complete to enable me to do so on the basis of the lexical material alone, it was necessary to consult Lipkind and Susman, and to attempt to arrive at some notion of Winnebago phonology by comparison of these three sources. Section 2. is devoted to this discussion.

Since some morphological information is needed by the user of the dictionary in order to comprehend the analysis, these materials are compiled in section 3. This discussion does not pretend to be a full coverage of Winnebago grammar - even of those aspects discussed by Lipkind and Susman. The morphemes and morphotactics of verb and noun phrases have been taken as central, because these form the preponderant part of the lexical file.

#### 1.4. Source Material on the Winnebago Language.

I have already mentioned, in section 1.1., the three principal sources of published analysis of the

Winnebago language. Although I have cited these works extensively in sections 2. and 3. below, I have deemed it advisable to give a general discussion of the content of each source here, in part because the statements on phonology and grammar which I have drawn upon do not constitute the whole of these sources, and in part because Susman's and Lipkind's monographs are difficult to obtain, and the reader may, therefore, not be in a position to familiarize himself with their contents.

1.4.1 The Published Material of Paul Radin. There is, as I noted above, no systematic description of the Winnebago language published by Radin, nor unpublished notes that would serve as a basis for one. I will briefly characterize the material which appears in the Bureau of American Ethnology Handbook, and in the Introduction to The Culture of the Winnebago: As Described by Themselves to enable the reader to form an idea of their extent and coverage.

The bulk of the sketch of Siouan in the Handbook is devoted to the Teton and Santee dialects, with notes appended on Ponca and Winnebago. In the form in which this material is presented, the sound system, sandhi, and grammar of Teton are described and the other languages are treated directly only in those points in which they differ from the condition in Teton. The account of the sounds of Winnebago (reconstructed from the table of sounds

for Teton with the suggested modifications) differs in several important respects from the 1949 listing. This will be discussed in detail in section 2. The discussion of internal sandhi is very brief, covering about half a page, and discussion of external sandhi is absent. Two or three pages of the sketch are devoted to grammatical processes, and this discussion covers the salient features of Siouan in general. Finally, there is included a short Winnegago text with its translation.

The discussion given in the 1949 publication is, at least for the purpose of the present study, a more useful one, based as it is upon transcribed texts - the same source from which the slip file was compiled. It is, however, very brief - only three pages in length - and the treatment is limited to those points with which it would be indispensable for the reader of the text to be acquainted.

The list of phonemes given in this discussion is almost identical with the list which the writer independently compiled from the slip file; points of divergence are discussed in section 2. In addition to the list of phonemes, Radin makes a brief reference to accent, sound changes within stems, and gives six rules of external sandhi. The latter are included because, in the published transcription of the text, Radin gives the full forms "out of sandhi", and indicates that sandhi takes place by

the insertion of a hyphen. He closes this section with a mention of the inconsistencies of the transcriptional system.

1.4.2. Lipkind's Winnebago Grammar. This study, based upon field work done during the summer of 1936, was the principal source used in the early stages of the present analysis. The field work was done in Winnebago, Nebraska; Lipkind's principal informant was Mrs. Marguerite Hittle. My treatment of this work will be brief here, for the bulk of the relevant material is included in the following sections. The monograph is divided into two chapters: Phonology and Morphology, with an appended text and translation. The latter, although untitled, apparently is a variant form of the Origin Myth of the Medicine Rite, which was also published by Radin in three versions with translations and notes (Radin, 1950). The first chapter is divided into sections treating of consonants, vowels, consonantal clusters, the syllable, duration, accent (stress), and phonetic processes, under which he subsumes both conditioned and unconditioned sound changes taking place within stems and between stems and affixes. Sound changes taking place as a result of the juxtaposition of prefixes are treated in Chapter II.

Chapter II gives a short introductory discussion of grammatical processes and grammatical categories, and systematic discussion of stems, composition, the verbal

complex (stems and verbal prefixes) contractions of prefixes, the indirect object, the reflexives, emphatic personal pronouns, infixes, possessives, verbal suffixes (divided into final suffixes, adverbial suffixes and subordinating suffixes), verbs of coming and going, verbal auxiliaries, reduplication, sound symbolism, noun stems, nominal suffixes, demonstratives, interrogative pronouns, and adverbs, numerals, interjections, and word order. His mode of presentation is to list the elements being discussed and to give the rules for their occurrence in phrases, or the sound changes which take place when they are combined with other elements.

The coverage is clear and consistent as far as it goes, but in connection with the needs of this study, the greatest lacuna in Lipkind's grammar is in his treatment of stem composition, which is extremely brief, and does not begin to provide a basis for analysis of any but the most transparent cases of compounding. This is particularly the case with noun compounds, and Lipkind himself [cf. p. 14] seems to have realized this and defined his study to exclude extensive treatment of them.

#### 1.4.3 Susman's Monograph on the Accentual System.

Susman's work, done in 1938 and 1939, seems to have been the last extensive field work done on the language. Her informant, Sam Blow Snake, a native of Black River Falls,

Wisconsin, was a former informant of Radin's.

This monograph takes the accentual phenomena of length and stress as its focus, and defines "length-stress patterns which operate significantly in all grammatical situations." (1943, p. 7) Priority in the phonological section is given to the syllable phonemes; double vowels and diphthongs are analyzed in terms of them. She then proceeds to a discussion of consonant phonemes, giving a brief discussion of the phonetics and distributional characteristics, the latter forming the basis of her consonantal classification. The discussion of consonantal clusters, here included as a distributional problem, is considerably more extensive than that given by Lipkind, and includes clusters not admitted by him. (See below, section 2., for fuller discussion of this point.)

The discussion of vowels is similarly organized, with brief description of the phonetics, and discussion of their distribution in relation to length and stress. The observable diphthongs are tabulated, and are classified as rising or falling; a strong vowel followed by a weak one results in a falling diphthong, and vice versa. Strength is regarded as a quality inherent in the vowel, and although she does not explicitly so state, would seem to be relatively uninfluenced by context. This phonetic characteristic of Winnebago vowels is not



mentioned by Lipkind.

The discussion of morphemic structure (prefixes, suffixes, and stems) is based upon two considerations: the number and types of syllables of which they may consist, and the occurrent length-stress patterns. The interaction of these two factors in the case of stems results in a classification of occurrent stem patterns. These structural characteristics constitute an important aid in the lexical analysis of the slip file, particularly in those instances where positive semantic confirmation is lacking.

Utterance, phrase, sentence, and word, the next group of topics in her treatment, are all made to depend upon the occurrence of pauses, within, preceding, and following connected discourse. It is tempting, and quite possibly justifiable in many cases, to identify Radin's use of the space between lexical segments in slip file entries as representing pauses which would occur in connected discourse. However, in many cases it is apparent that he uses the break to set off the stem from the associated modifiers, in the same way that he uses the underlining. Therefore, Susman's criteria of phrase and sentence structure have not figured in this analysis.

Susman's discussion of morphophonemics contains the only systematic treatment of sandhi changes in the

length and stress patterns of syllables in affixation and stem composition, and, in conjunction with her description of these patterns constitutes the major contribution of her research. The points in which her analysis differs from Lipkind's, and the manner in which their statements have been applied in handling the morphophonemics of the slip file will be discussed in section 3. Here, however, it is necessary to mention the fact that her statements concerning the morphophonemic changes taking place in the length and stress inherent in stems when they enter into composition cannot be corroborated from the slip file owing to the fact that Radin did not regard these features as phonemic, and, while he probably marked length whenever he heard it, stress is not consistently marked. This is unfortunate, because if Susman's observations on stress behavior in compounding are correct, the consistent marking of this feature would greatly facilitate analysis. The passage is worth quoting in full:

If two juxtaposed stems retain their separate stresses, it is impossible to use formal criteria to distinguish between loose compounding and mere casual contact. Close compounding usually involves loss or shift of phonemes. Certain consonants and vowels have their own characteristic behavior, but shifts of stress are clear marks of compounding. Since in almost every case the stems that enter into compounds may occur alone, compounds can be classified according to their constituents.  
(1943, p. 55)

She goes on to give her classification, with examples of the observed accentual shifts. Since many of the stems occurring in her examples occur also in the slip file, we have, in a few instances, a basis for checking Radin's infrequent recording of length and stress. From Susman's evidence and from the slip file materials it is evident that stress and length set up minimal contrasts between phrases, but the recording of these features in the slip file is too infrequent within groups of sub-entries to enable us to determine which, if any, accentual phonemes belong to the stem proper. This problem is discussed in detail in section 2.4.1. below.

The treatment of morphophonemic changes occurring in the juxtaposition of consonants and vowels is extensive, and will be discussed, together with Lipkind's, in section 3.

The following section, that dealing with sentence patterns, is chiefly noteworthy in this connection because of its extensive treatment of pitch patterns. The question has been raised, at least informally, of the possibility that pitch may be phonemic in Winnebago. Radin apparently never considered this possibility, for this feature is never marked in the slip file, and in his text notes pitch is chiefly mentioned in connection with stylistic features. Susman considered, but rejected, the possibility:

"Pitch is a phonetic characteristic of stress and length combinations, but has no significance in itself, except as a sentence feature." (1943, p. 11). We have, at any rate, no evidence either from Susman or the slip file that would justify treating pitch as an inherent feature of stems.

The foregoing discussion ends the body of Susman's text; the remainder is devoted to grammatical notes and discussion of semantics. The grammatical discussion will be taken up with Lipkind's treatment in section 3. Her discussion of semantics is brief, but her comment on the meanings of stems is noteworthy:

The meaning of stems constitute the lexicon. Stems could be classified according to those that occur independently and those that require locative or instrumental prefixes, but though the outlines of their meanings might be simple, the lists of exceptions would be cumbersome. For this reason, semantic analysis will be made of parts of speech which are easier to handle and probably quite as revealing. (1943, p. 129)

The possibility of so classifying the stems of the slip file had occurred to me, but it rapidly became apparent that while independently occurring stems were easily enough recognized, the residuum could not be sorted out on the basis of any reliable criterion, for whether or not an independently-occurring stem was so attested was in part a matter of chance. Her conjecture as to the outlines of meanings produced by stem analysis

has been abundantly borne out, however. Her analysis of the different parts of speech was not found useful in the present connection.

Of all the analyses of Winnebago published from original field work, Susman's is unquestionably the best, in range of content, in fullness of detail, and in sophistication of technique. For example, the last four sections of her paper, the discussions of grammar, semantics, and style, and the text analyses are almost as long as Lipkind's entire paper, although these topics are altogether peripheral to the main focus of her analysis. Her investigation of sound symbolism, which I alluded to above on pages 9 and 10, yielded results which I found extremely illuminating in my handling of the slip file materials. It is remarkable that the two previous investigations failed to reveal the extensive nature of this phenomenon.

## 2. PHONOLOGY

- 2.1. Orthography and Phonology
- 2.2. Consonants: Introductory
  - 2.2.1. Stops
  - 2.2.2. Affricates
  - 2.2.3. Spirants
  - 2.2.4. Nasals and the Trill
  - 2.2.5. Semi-Vowels
  - 2.2.6. The Breath or "Open-Breathing"
  - 2.2.7. Consonant Clusters
- 2.3. Vowels: Introductory
  - 2.3.1. The Vowel Phonemes
  - 2.3.2. Diphthongs and Double Vowels
- 2.4. Accentual Phenomena: Introductory
  - 2.4.1. Length
  - 2.4.2. Stress
  - 2.4.3. Pitch
- 2.5. The Syllable: Introductory
  - 2.5.1. The Syllable Canon
- 2.6. Non-Segmental Elements in Radin's Transcription Other Than Length and Stress
  - 2.6.1. The Hyphen
  - 2.6.2. Spacing
  - 2.6.3. Other Non-Transcriptional Indicators
- 2.1. Orthography and Phonology

In the ensuing discussion the following conventions are employed: the underlining of a symbol (X) indicates

that it is referred to as an orthographic or transcriptional entity. The enclosure of a symbol in slanted lines or brackets (/X/, [X]) signifies that it is referred to as a phonological entity - phoneme or allophone. In quoted matter, the conventions of the author are preserved.

The orthographic units employed in the transcription of stems in this dictionary are the following: ', a, a, b, c, d, e, tc, dj, g, g, h, i, i, j, k, k', m, n, o, p, p', r, s, s', t, u, u, w, x, x', z. In addition to these, the following orthographic units are employed by Radin in the slip file materials: ɕ, ɔ, o, k', p', t', y. Their phonological position, normalization, and distribution are discussed below, and in section 3.

The order of the dictionary sections and that of phrases within entries is that given above. This is a departure from the ordering of phonemes in the various sources, but it was felt that rearrangement into a sequence approximating that of the Roman alphabet would be a convenience to the user.

The discussion in the remainder of this chapter does not aim at a full treatment of Winnebago phonology as presented in the three major sources. I have indicated some of the contradictions that exist among the statements of Radin, Susman and Lipkind; where data in the slip file shed light on these, I have discussed them briefly and indicated possible lines of further inquiry. The major points of the discussion, however, relate only to those

problems which involve the normalization of stems in the present work. This excludes almost all of Susman's discussion of length and stress, and most of her and Lipkind's discussions of phonetics. Fuller clarification of some of these problems will have to await additional field study.

The three major sources are the ones discussed in 1.4. Minor sources are The Handbook of American Indian Languages (Boas, 1911, pp. 879-965), "Two Winnebago Texts" (Sebeok, 1947, pp. 167-170), and "A System of Descriptive Phonology" (Hockett, 1942, pp. 7-21).

## 2.2 Consonants: Introductory

Examination of the different tabulations of consonant phonemes, which I have given in the sections below, reveals the salient problems of interpretation. These are, in brief, 1) the phonemic status of glottal stop, 2) the phonetic character of the dental stop, 3) the phonemic status of glottalized consonants, 4) the distribution of the phoneme /b/, 5) the phonological relationship between /n/ and /r/, 6) the possible phonological relationship between /' / and /h/, and 7) the phonemic character of the aspirated consonants. I shall take up these points in their proper order in the sections which follow, but it is well at this point to state that a uniform set of phonetic symbols has been employed throughout the discussion, in place of the diverse symbols employed by the several sources, except in those parts of the discussion which re-



late purely to the phonetice involved. The symbols employed throughout are Radin's, and have been adopted to facilitate comparison of the different sources.

2.2.1. Stops. Radin (1949, p. 6) recognizes the following stops: labial, /b, p, p'/, dental, /d, t, t'/, palatal, /g, k, k'/, velar, /g, x, x'/, and glottal, /'/. The velar series are classed by both Lipkind and Susman as continuants; Susman describes them more precisely as mid-palatal spirants. They will, therefore, be discussed in section 2.2.3. below.

Susman (1943, p. 16) recognizes the bilabial stops /b, p/, palatal stops /g, k/, the dental stop /t/, and the glottal stop /'/.

Lipkind recognizes the labial stops /b, p, p', p'/', dental stops /t, t'/, palatal stops /g, k, k', k'/', and the glottal stop /'/' (1945, p. 1).

2.2.1.1. Aspirated Stops. Of the three sources, Lipkind (1945) is the only one which recognizes a series of aspirated stop phonemes as distinct from plain stops. He presents no minimal pairs to substantiate this distinction, nor have I been able to find any in the lexical material which he presents. As regards the stops in stem final position, his statement that they are "sonant before vowels, surd before consonants, and aspirated in final position" (1945, p. 1), would seem to imply that aspiration is environmentally conditioned.

Susman's consonants /p, k/ (1943, p. 15) and Radin's stops /p, k/ (1949, p. 6) are described by them as lightly aspirated. It would seem that aspiration is most noticeable in stem-final position, but is present to some degree in all possible positions where voiceless stops may occur. This view is supported by Hockett's analysis of Winnebago consonant clusters (for which he had material from Susman): "The first member of a cluster of two obstruents (stop or spirant) is voiceless; if it is a stop it is aspirated unless followed by /h/" (1942, p. 13).

Within the slip file, a few stems are presented with aspirated stops. Examples are p'a 'bag', wap'ox 'to stab, gore', and k'irik'irisge 'pigeon hawk'. In each such case, however, there are other phrases attesting the same stem, where aspiration is not so marked. E.g., kirikirisge 'chicken hawk, pigeon hawk', pa 'coarse bag, sieve', and pox 'hole'. Going back to the Handbook, we again find a /p'/ and /k'/ reported for Winnebago, as distinct from /p/ and /k/ (1911, p. 881). The evidence is clear that Radin had abandoned aspiration as a distinctive feature before he came to the point of preparing the slip file materials, and had excluded it in defining the phonemes of Winnebago in 1949. Aspirated stops were, therefore, not included in the orthographic symbols employed in the transcription of the stems in this dictionary.

2.2.1.2. The Dental Stops. The dental stops described by Radin in the Handbook (Boas, 1911, p. 880) and in the 1949

memoir (p. 6) are /d/, and /t/. The slip file, however, exhibits very few cases of /t/, and as in the case of the aspirated consonants, those stems which attest this sound are transcribed in other phrases with /d/. The evidence of the slip file would only establish one dental stop, whether voiced or voiceless. Susman (1949, p. 15) and Lipkind (1945, p. 1) each recognize one plain dental stop: /t/. Sebeok (1947, pp. 167 ff.) has misquoted the Handbook in asserting that Radin did not recognize /t/ and /t'/ as well as /d/, but in his recording of the two texts in that article has joined with Susman and Lipkind in taking /t/ as the only dental stop.

Although the material of the slip file supports the inference that there is but one dental stop, it does not inform us as to its precise phonetic nature. Susman describes it as a fortis stop with less voicing than the phonemes /b, g, dj, z, j, ǰ/. One infers that it has voicing to some degree; her arrangement of the consonant phonemes sets it apart from the other voiceless stops. She gives no evidence that its phonetic quality differs when it appears in cluster with /'/. (See the discussion of consonant clusters in section 2.2.7. below). It may be that the dental stop has a stronger quality of voicing when standing alone than it does when standing as second member of a cluster with /s/, or initially in cluster with /'/, its two permitted positions in clustering. However this may be, I have normalized it in transcription of stems as

d. This follows Radin's consistent usage, and appears to reflect the inherent phonetic quality of the sound as he heard it.

2.2.1.3. The Distribution of the Phoneme /b/. Dr. Terence Kaufman has raised the question of whether the phoneme /b/ occurs initially in stems, in contrast with the phoneme /p/. He suggests that it does not, and is of the opinion that all stems with the initial bilabial should occur with the normalized form p. This view finds support in the extreme infrequency of occurrence of stems beginning with /b/. There are only three instances: ba to doubt, bas a game (poker ?), and boce to miss. The latter is quite possibly a stem of the form ce (? gloss) with the instrumental prefix bo- 'by blowing', but this cannot be demonstrated by comparison. However, there are two considerations which militate against the normalization of /b/ to p in stem-initial position. The first is, that none of the sources place any limitation on the occurrence of /b/ in initial position in morphemes. All three record the instrumental prefix which means 'by blowing' in the form /bo-/. There are no other prefixes or suffixes which have an initial bilabial. The other occurrences of /b/ in the slip file, and in the lexical material given by Susman and Lipkind, are in stem final position, where it is an alternant of /p/ before certain suffixes. E.g. djap to look, glance, djabera 'a glance'. (See section 3.2.1. below.) It is possible that there is only one bilabial stop phoneme /p/.

with allophones [p] and [b], in which case the instrumental prefix referred to above would be, phonemically, /po-/, but no one has recorded it that way. Another solution, that the allophone [b] of /p/ occurs initially before /o/, and in final position before vowels and voiced consonants, is contradicted by the fact that the possible allophone [p] also occurs initially before /o/, as in pox to make a hole. The second consideration is that for the three stems with initial b just listed, there are no phrases which attest the same stem with initial p, so the possibility must be excluded that Radin himself felt any difficulty in determining the initial phoneme of these stems. Bearing these facts in mind, it has seemed best to retain both b and p as orthographic units.

#### 2.2.1.4. The Status of the Glottal Stop in Phonology

and Transcription. The position of the glottal stop in Winnebago phonology is extremely obscure. On the one hand, Radin and Susman assign it phonemic status, and consider it a vital independent element in orthography (that is, apart from glottalized consonants), whereas Lipkind represents it in his table of consonant phonemes, but omits recording it in initial position before vowels, as irrelevant to structural analysis (1945, pp. 1-2). The relevant statements from their respective works are the following:

A glottal stop is generally heard between double vowels and before stems with an initial vowel, particularly where it is really an alternate form for h. This secondary and non-phonemic glottal stop, which I do

not indicate, should not be confused with that which occurs in stems like 'u to do, 'i to live (Radin, 1949, p. 7).

' is a glottal stop, lightly articulated, and detected in normal rapid speech rather by the constriction of the following vowel than by the sound of its release (Susman, 1943, pp. 15-16).

Glottalization is very light and the glottal stop almost imperceptible. All initial vowels are articulated with a slight glottal attack; this has been omitted from transcription as irrelevant to a structural analysis. Where the glottal stop is recorded it has, in composition, the effect of glottalizing preceding consonants (Lipkind, 1945, pp. 1-2).

Susman, admitting only syllables with an initial C or CC (1949, p. 1), has no instances of contrast between stems of the forms 'V and V. Lipkind admits syllables of the form V, as well as the other types admitted by Susman, but does not admit a contrast between 'V and V; presumably, he would consider them alternative modes of transcription. In fact, his analysis is inconsistent on this point, for if glottal stop, initially and between vowels, is irrelevant to structural analysis, there is no justification for listing it as a phoneme, where glottalized consonants are also given phonemic status. His recording of this feature is also inconsistent; in one place the verb to do is written u, in another place, 'u (1945, pp. 14, 15).

Radin, as seen above, explicitly admits stems of the form 'V, and also, from the evidence of the slip file would admit stems of the form V, viz., e to speak (given in this form in isolation).

The analysis of consonantal clusters (see section 2.2.7.) and of sound symbolism (section 3.2.3.) as well as

the testimony of the slip file establishes the phonemic status of glottal stop as a certainty. The question remains, however, whether glottal stop contrasts with 0 in stem-initial position. If the decision is made that it does not, then all head entries would be written uniformly as V(C) or as 'V(C); if the contrast is accepted, a decision has to be made in each case on the appropriate form for each head-entry.

First of all, it must be noted that a number of stems are recorded in the slip file, in isolation, with initial '. These are 'atc away from water, 'ap alive, living, 'a·s delicious, 'i to become, 'ua to use, try, 'utc inside of stomach, entrails, 'ujf anus, rectum, 'u to do, 'usde to burn. These stems are each attested in several phrases, apart from their occurrence in isolation, and each has been set up as a head entry in the dictionary. To normalize them in the form V(C) would be a departure from Radin's transcription which could not be justified either on the basis of the other evidence of the slip file, or on the basis of conclusive arguments from the sources. Therefore, the possible solution of normalizing all such stems in the form V(C) is ruled out. Further, a few stems are attested in isolation in the form V, or with initial V. These are: e to say, e- (combined with various elements) thus, there, aḡo back of head, azi wattle, i mouth, ini stone, ihu flap of beaded mocassin. More could be added, by counting those which constitute

the initial stem in compounds, but which occur without affixes. There is at least some reason to suppose that Radin checked these forms; at any rate, he saw fit to record them without an initial '\_. In my opinion, it is not justifiable to normalize these stems in the form 'V, without independent evidence of an absence of this contrast. Such a procedure would imply the conclusion on my part that the contrast was absent or structurally irrelevant, and I have not the evidence to support it. Therefore, the solution arrived at has been to decide in each case whether the form of recording of the head entry was to be V(C) or 'V(C).

The line of reasoning taken in the decisions is as follows:

- 1) All stems recorded in isolation were to have that form retained in the head entry, on the supposition that Radin had either deliberately elicited them, or had set them down in that form as a result of his own analysis.
- 2) Where the stems did not appear in isolation, the phrases incorporating each stem were reviewed in order to determine the appropriate form for the head entry.
- 3) In reviewing these phrases, a distinction was made between those cases in which the stem in question occurred in phrase-initial position, or following a consonant, and those cases in which the stem followed a vowel. Since the three sources are united in agreement that vowels surrounding a morphological boundary are separated by some sort of glottal closure, the presence of a glottal stop at such a boundary was not taken as evidence of phonemic glottal stop



in stem-initial position. After examining all those cases admitted as evidence for each stem, a decision was reached according to the form exhibited in the majority of instances.

Susman's analysis of the glottalized consonants as consonantal clusters is discussed below, in section 2.2.7.1. The question of whether these sounds are unit phonemes or consonants clusters does not affect the orthography of the dictionary.

2.2.2. Affricates. Radin (1949, p. 6) lists three affricatives for Winnebago: /dj, tc, tc'/. Susman (1943, p. 15) lists two: /dj, tc/. Lipkind (1945, p. 1) gives four: /dj, tc, tc', tc'. There has been no normalization of affricatives in the dictionary stems, in virtue of the fact that the recording of phrases in the slip file is everywhere consistent with Radin's account of these phonemes. The considerations detailed above in sections 2.2.1.1. on aspirated stops, and in 2.2.1.4. on glottalized stops, apply equally to Lipkind's /tc'/, and to the glottalized affricates reported by him, and by Radin, but there are no instances in the slip file of either one.

2.2.3. The Spirants. Under this heading (which I adopt from Susman), I will discuss Radin's sibilants, alveolars, and velar stops, and what Lipkind calls "surd, sonant, and glottalized continuants."

Radin (1949, p. 6) lists as velar stops /ǵ, x, x'/, as alveolars /j, c, c'/, and as sibilants /z, s, s'//.

Susman (1943, p. 15) lists /z, j, ǵ, s, c, x/. Lipkind (1945, p. 1) lists /z, s, s', j, c, c', ǵ, x, x'/. Here we find agreement between Lipkind and Radin in all points of the spirant inventory. Susman disagrees only in not listing the glottalized spirants. The same considerations apply here as in the case of the glottalized stops. (See section 2.2.1.4. above.) All of the glottalized spirants occur in the slip file, albeit sparsely, and a separate dictionary section is allotted to each, as was done with the glottalized stops.

2.2.4. The Nasals and the Trill. In this section I have again adopted Susman's terminology, and have included the trill /r/ because of its probable relationship with the nasal /n/. The phonological entities discussed here are the same for all three writers: /m/, /n/, and /r/. Radin (1949, p. 6) groups /m, w/ as labials, calls /n/ a nasal, and /r/ a linguo-apical. Lipkind (1945, p. 1) employs the same terms as Susman: nasals /m, n/ and trill /r/.

Despite the differing terminology there is no confusion about the character of these elements in most contexts in the slip file. /m/, where it occurs in stems, is invariably represented as m. /n/ is invariably represented as n. It appears that /r/ has two allophones: [ɾ] after nasal vowels and [r] elsewhere. The notation here adopted is Lipkind's, but the situation is variously described in the other two major sources, and by others. Lipkind (1945, p. 1 ff.) describes [ɾ] as a nasal "otherwise identical

with r." According to him, r changes to  $\acute{n}$  whenever it follows a nasalized vowel. Radin's statement is puzzling: "r regularly becomes a weak n before a nasalized vowel. It is frequently completely assimilated to a preceding n. This r I always write as  $\underline{r}$ " (1949, p. 6). Examination of the texts in this volume for the occurrence of  $\underline{r}$  reveals, however, that it is the same as Lipkind's  $\acute{n}$ , and occurs after, not before, nasalized vowels. Susman (1943, p. 19 ff.) states that " $\underline{r}$  after a nasal vowel has a slower, nasal release, with a quality something like  $\underline{nd}$ ." She suggests that "the distributions of  $\underline{r}$  and  $\underline{n}$  are complementary," but later on, in a footnote, modifies her earlier statement, to the effect that nasalized r is something like n, but that her informant could not clarify the distinction, and that her own hearing of it may have been affected by her knowledge of the etymologies involved (p. 30). This phenomenon is also noted in the Handbook (1911, p. 881): "two  $\underline{n}$  sounds are found, one,  $\underline{n}$ , more strongly sonant than the other  $\underline{n}$ ," but the distribution is not described. Sebeok (1947, p. 167 ff.), comparing the Winnebago phonemes of the Handbook with Susman's, concurs in assigning two allophones to /r/: [nd], a dental nasal stop, more fortis in articulation than [r], and [r].

Of this solution there can be little doubt. Within the slip file, /r/ after nasal vowels is regularly transcribed as  $\underline{n}$ , except in a few cases where Radin clearly meant to present the forms "out of sandhi." The phonetic

character of the nasal allophone of /r/ cannot be determined, however, because of the contradictory statements given in the Handbook and in the 1949 Introduction. In the earlier source, the nasal allophone is held to be the more fortis; in the later source, /n/ is the more fortis of the two. Probably, of the two, the Handbook statement is to be taken as authoritative; the odd 1949 statement is no doubt the result of an editorial error.

The transcriptional units employed by me are r and n. Where n is recorded for r after nasalized vowels, it is normalized to r.

2.2.5. The Semi-Vowels. The semi-vowels /w/ and /y/ are described in all three sources, although Radin (1949, p. 6) classifies /w/ as a labial, rather than a semi-vowel, reserving that category for /y/. In the slip file materials, there is no difficulty as regards /w/; the orthographic symbol adopted is the same. As to /y/, there is some doubt about its phonemic status. Radin and Susman assign it phonemic status. Susman states that it occurs initially in phrases, but makes no statement about its occurrence in stems. Lipkind (1943, p. 1) calls it a palatal semi-vowel, which results from contraction of the prefixes hi- and ha-. The result of this contraction, ya-, is the only example he gives of its occurrence.

The occurrences of /y/ in the slip file (except for a very few cases where it was clearly written for /ǵ/) were also instances of the hi-ha- contraction. No stems

were found to begin with /y/, and it does not figure in the orthographic normalization of the stems. Beyond this, its phonemic status cannot be clarified.

2.2.6. The Breath or "Open-Breathing." All three sources describe a phoneme /h/, variously, as a "breath" or "open-breathing." Its interpretation presents no problems in the slip file. In the stems, it is transcribed as h.

2.2.6.1. /'/ and /h/. Radin (1949, p. 7) suggests the possibility that /'/' is sometimes heard "between vowels and before stems with an initial vowel where it is really an alternate form for h." I have found no evidence to confirm or deny this in the slip file materials, but it is possible that the problem of determining whether stems do or do not have initial glottal stop is complicated by this additional factor, i.e., that some of the stems now listed in the dictionary in the form 'V- or V- should have been normalized in the form hV-. It is also possible that in the recording of the slip file materials Radin took pains to record h wherever it was appropriate. The point is of some importance, in relation to Susman's finding that /'/' and /h/ form a series of consonants defining a set of stems standing in sound-symbolic relationship to one another. (See section 3.2.3., below.)

2.2.7. Consonant Clusters. Those clusters which occur initially in stems are the topic of primary concern here, since these are of greatest interest in determining the

normalized forms of stems. Clusters do not occur in final position. Those which occur stem-medially are identical with those which occur in stem-initial position, although a great many more can occur medially in phrases, as the result of juxtaposition and compounding of morphological elements.

2.2.7.1. Consonant Clusters Which Occur Initially in Stems and Phrases. The 1949 Introduction does not list consonant clusters, but the Handbook (1911, p. 883) lists the following combinations in initial position: /sd, sg, cg, xg, cx, xdj, cdj, etc, tcg, ks, kc, kdj/. Susman (1943, p. 20) lists the following: /st, sg, cg, xg, tcg, ps, ks, pc, kc, kdj, cdj, xdj, p', t', k', s', c', x'/. Lipkind (1945, p. 2) gives these: /ctc, xtc, tck, sk, ck, xk, ks, kc, st, kdj/.

The first thing to be noted is Susman's analysis of the glottalized consonants as consonant clusters, mentioned above in section 2.2.1.4. She reasons thus:

Glottalized consonants must be regarded as clusters. They do not appear in phrase-final position, nor do they form clusters with other consonants (except rarely in tri-consonantal clusters.) The glottal stop has the same distribution as other consonants of III [t, h], but, unlike h, it has no morphophonemic peculiarities. The difference between an "initial" cluster of stop and ' and the same phonemes in a non-initial cluster is a phonetic one. When a spirant precedes ', there is not even a phonetic difference between initial and non-initial occurrences (Susman, 1943, p. 21).

This solution is not contradicted by any evidence in the slip file, and seems to me to be the most acceptable treatment of glottalized consonants to be found in the

sources on Winnebago. The other solutions are certainly less economical, since it appears that glottal stop must be recognized as a phoneme, and that clusters of consonant plus glottal stop must be accounted for in medial position between vowels.

Secondly, Susman's clusters /pc/ and /ps/, not recognized by the others, are of some importance, although they seem to be of very rare occurrence. Their importance consists in the fact that they are the only clusters I have been able to find whose second members belong to the consonantal sets which define series of stems in sound-symbolic relationship (see 3. 2. 3. below). Logically, one would suppose that the clusters /ks/ and /kc/ would also occur initially in such sets, but Susman gives no examples of this, and I have been unable to establish any relationship of sound symbolism among the stems in the dictionary which exhibit these initials.

Thirdly, as regards the cluster /sd/, given in the Handbook, and /st/ given by Susman and Lipkind, I have selected sd as the form of normalization. The reasons for this are those given above in section 2.2.1.2.

In the fourth place, the cluster /ctc/ given in the Handbook is not to be found in the slip file materials; there is certainly no contrast between /cdj/ and /ctc/. For the following pairs of clusters, no evidence can be found that they contrast with each other: /xtc, xdj/, /tck, tcg/, /sk, sg/, /ck, cg/, /xk, xg/. In each set, it

is the second cluster which is to be found in the slip file, and which is preferred in the orthography of the stems.

Finally, it is especially noteworthy that /tc'/, counted by both Radin and Lipkind as a unit phoneme, is positively ruled out by Susman, even as an initial consonant cluster [cf. 1943, p. 20]. I have not been able to discover a single instance of /tc'/ in Lipkind's monograph or in the slip file. It is difficult to imagine what evidence there ever was for assigning it phonemic status.

### 2.3. Vowels: Introductory

By and large, the difficulties of normalizing transcription of stem vowels loom larger, and admit of less sure solutions than do the problems in normalizing consonants. When I first began working with this material I was very much struck by what appeared to be wide discrepancies in Radin's transcription of vowels, particularly in the marking of nasalization. I was at that time working with Lipkind's Winnebago Grammar, which describes sound symbolism in relation to two series of consonants, but does not describe the medial vowel contrast which is also associated with this phenomenon. When, after some time, I obtained Susman's monograph, and noted the extensive consonant and vowel contrasts associated with sound symbolism, the problems of normalizing vowel orthography were to some extent clarified, but in certain respects made more difficult. What I had taken to be inconsistency in the marking



of nasalization proved in many cases to be medial vowel contrast between stems, but having noted this phenomenon, it became all the more necessary to try to distinguish every case of genuine contrast from inconsistency in transcription.

Furthermore, certain vowels written by Radin in the slip file are of doubtful phonemic status. The one which occurs most frequently is o; others are é and o. There is some confusion and inconsistency in recording of the vowels a, a, o, and o, such that it is not always possible to be certain of the proper form of normalization for the stems.

These problems will be taken up in order in the sections below, together with discussion of the entire vowel series.

**2.3.1. The Vowel Phonemes.** Radin (1949, p. 6) recognizes the following oral vowel phonemes: /a, e, i, o, o' (?), u/, and nasal vowel phonemes /a, i, o, u/. Susman (1943, p. 23) gives as oral vowel phonemes /a, e, i, o, u/ and as nasal vowels: /a, i, u/. Lipkind (1945, P. 2) describes oral closed vowels /a, e, i, o, u/, open oral vowels /ə, ê, é, o, u/, closed nasalized vowels /a, i, u/, and open nasalized vowels /ə, é, u/. Vowel length is treated below in section 2.4.1.

There seems to be no doubt about the phonemic status of the vowel phonemes /a, e, i, o, u, a, i, u/, and these, with one or two exceptions (see below, 2.3.1.1.), are the orthographic units employed in normalization of the stems.

They are all attested in the slip file in varying contexts. For any two, minimal pairs of stems can be found, to attest the significance of the vowel differences, viz.: tca deer, tce buffalo, tci lodge, house, tco blue, green, tcu inside of, within, tca to see, tci boy, youth, tcu to have, possess. The entities of doubtful phonemic status are o·, o, and Lipkind's "open" vowels.

2.3.1.1. "Open" Versus "Closed" Vowel Phonemes. Radin's Introduction to Memoir 2 contains no account of distinction, phonemic or otherwise, between open and closed vowels. Susman (1943), pp. 23-24) discusses open and closed vowel quality as a phonetic feature: "For each vowel, the open variant is the more frequently used in normal speech, but when the informant speaks slowly, the increase of absolute length gives the vowels a closer quality, almost that of the long vowels." Surrounding consonants, she says, have little effect on this feature. Of the open vowel phonemes listed by Lipkind, only one, e, occurs in any other source on the language. The Handbook (1911, p. 880) lists the vowel e, together with e. No account is given of the phonetic characteristics, of these two. It is, in fact, only a probability that the e of the Handbook corresponds to Lipkind's e. Since the sounds given in the Handbook can not be taken to represent phonemes, this coincidence cannot be taken to establish the phonemic status of e. Of the other "open" vowels, a second possible point of agreement is the vowel ɔ, recorded by Radin in the slip file in

a few instances. The normalization of this vowel, and of its nasalized counterpart ɔ̃, presents a number of difficulties. In one case, it is clearly a variant form of a, viz.: ru'ɔ̃ 'to carry', attests the stem 'a to carry, hold up in arms. This normalization is supported by the occurrence of the phrase hiru-o 'to carry [i sg.]'; o proves to be a variant form of a in many other contexts (see section 2.3.1.2. below). Other cases are not so easy to decide. All in all, the evidence of the slip file does not rule out the possibility that it is an independent vowel phoneme, but its extreme paucity of occurrence, and the fact that, by comparison, it can often be normalized to a renders its phonemic status very doubtful.

It is evident that the slip file materials give no evidence in support of Lipkind's analysis of "closed" versus "open" vowel phonemes. It is probable that there is some variation in the pronunciation of the vowels /e, o/, the variation being reflected in Radin's recording by his occasional use of the symbols E and ɔ̃. The variation may possibly be allophonic, but analysis of the contexts of occurrence does not enable me to predict the variation. Further clarification of the problem must await detailed phonetic study and distributional analysis.

2.3.1.2. o, o, a, and a. As I mentioned in section 2.3.1 in passing, the normalization of the vowels o and o in the slip file presents problems which are not easy to re-

solve. There seem to be three major considerations involved: 1) the distribution of nasal and oral vowels with surrounding nasal consonants (/n, m/); 2) the phonemic status of o. and o; and 3) a question of possible sound change within Winnebago, such that mo-/mo- (and also, perhaps, no-/no-) represent earlier forms of ma- and na, respectively.

As regards the distribution of nasal and oral vowels with surrounding nasal consonants, Susman (1943, p. 26) makes the following statement: "Only the nasal vowels may follow m and n, and e and o, which have no nasal equivalents, may follow these nasal consonants in ordinary syllables, but not in CVCV." An oral vowel may, however, precede a nasal consonant, without having its quality affected. Radin (1949, p. 7) offers two relevant statements: "In rapidly flowing discourse . . . nasalization is lost, u and o become short open o and terminal a becomes open e." "Nasalization is frequently secondary owing to the tendency of unnasalized vowels to be assimilated to nasalized ones." Lipkind makes no statements directly relevant to this point.

The obscurity in regard to the phonemic status of o<sup>\*</sup> is probably a result of the differing analyses of vowel length, rather than a genuine point of divergence in the material itself. Radin and Lipkind (see section 2.4.1.1.) consider that length is not phonemic; Radin, therefore, treats long vowels as allophones of the corresponding short vowels, except in the case of o<sup>\*</sup>, which, he says, occurs very rarely (1949, p. 6). One supposes, although this is not stated, that he had found minimal pairs in which the length of o appeared to be the significant difference. Lipkind does not deal with the problem. Susman states that vowels have unlimited distribution in relation to length and stress (1943, p. 25), which would imply the existence

of o' as well as other long vowels. If length is allowed phonemic status, then the special problem of the status of e' disappears. If not, then o' must be accounted for as a possible orthographic entity in the normalization of stems. Examination of the slip file reveals no minimal pairs whose contrast is long o versus short o. In two cases, long o appears to be a variant of short o, viz.: 'o'zi 'wrist', but ozira 'wrist'; ho'hop 'to shout, exclaim', but hohobireje 'to yell, shout, 3 pl.' (and others exhibiting short o). In another case, o' may be a variant of o, but the form in which it occurs is obscure: djadjo'na 'when, whenever', but djadjonagi 'when, whenever'. As far as one can tell from the half dozen or so instances in the slip file, o' has no independent phonemic status. The procedure followed in normalization has been to omit vowel length from the normalization of stems, except where the stem was attested in but one isolated phrase, and that phrase exhibited vowel length in the stem. (See section 2.4.1. below). No such case has arisen in connection with o', and it has, therefore, no status as an orthographic entity in the stems.

o occurs fairly frequently in the slip file, and its phonemic status is much harder to assess. The absence of minimal pairs, in a language where these are easy to find for other vowels and consonants, and the frequent provable instances in which it is written as a variant of a seem to o indicate that, at least at the period when Radin did his

field work, it did not have phonemic status. That it may have had such status at an earlier period is suggested by the following evidence.

In one of his text notes (1949, p. 60) Radin cites the form *moro* (in the text, *morora*), which he translates as land. He is unable to account for the form etymologically, but goes on to state, "The word for land, earth today is *ma*, but an older form *mo-* occurs in texts. I have, however, no other instance of *moro*." Lipkind (1945), p. 4) states that a long no is substituted for terminal declarative *na* when talking to someone at a distance, or to an inattentive person. The length, here, is undoubtedly an expressive feature, but the vowel substitution appears to be unique. In the slip file we find twelve separate instances of *mo-*, with the meaning land, earth, among which is the form *moro* with the meaning shore, place, and also the form *mogacutc* "Red Banks" (the mythical place of origin of the Winnebago), both of which are probably archaic forms. The same stem is attested in the form *ma* three or four times as frequently. Further on, we find the form *no* (or *no*) in the phrase *nonedja* 'tree root', and also *nodanijura* 'maple sugar' [cf. *nadaniju* 'maple sugar'], which probably incorporates the stem *na* wood, tree. There are several other instances of *no* as a variant of *na*. Again the suffix *-kdjane* 'future, tentative', is also variously transcribed as *-kdjane*, *-kdjone*, and *-kdjone*. If it were merely a question of random variation of o, o, a, and a after nasal consonants, one might be

inclined to conclude simply that certain stems which now exhibit the phoneme /a/, such as ma and na, exhibited at some earlier period the phoneme /o/, and that the subsequent development involved replacement rather than phonemic loss. But o is attested in contexts without surrounding nasals (e.g., gigoc 'to wander away', warutcora 'attendants', et al.), is reported in the Handbook (1911, p. 880), and is not reported by either Susman or Lipkind, whose field work was carried out thirty-five years later. Observation of the contexts in which it occurs makes it obvious that the nasalization of o is not secondary. Consideration of the fact that vowels with the exception of e following nasal consonants tend always to be nasal makes possible the supposition that the earlier forms of ma and na were \*mo and \*no, which gives a possible minimal contrast between \*mo, earth, and ma 'arrow, shell' (which is never attested in the slip file with o or o). The development might be hypothetically reconstructed as follows: 1) the original phoneme /o/ became identical with /o/ after nasal consonants, 2) after nasal consonants, /o/ tended to be replaced by /a/ (and perhaps, in some cases, by /u/, but this is not clear), such that /o/ and /a/ stood in complementary distribution with one another with respect to nasal consonants, but could overlap in other positions, 3) /o/ tended to be replaced by /a/ and /a/ and /o/ in other positions (e.g., after affricatives), by analogy with the replacement after nasal consonant. At the time Radin



recorded his material there seemed to be free variation among o, o, a, and a after /n/, /m/, /tc/ and /dj/, and to a much lesser degree after /k/, /g/, /s/, /c/, /x/, and /g/ (there are one or two instances of variation between /o/ and /a/ for each). At any rate, /o/ had definitely lost phonemic status, and in many positions, there seemed no longer to be contrast between /o/ and /a/. In any case, the evidence being scanty and difficult to interpret, the normalization of these vowels can only be tentative, and unquestionably sacrifices the possible earlier form of certain stems like ma earth, and na tree, wood in favor of the condition which seemed to pre-dominate even at the time Radin did his recording, and certainly when Lipkind and Susman did theirs. o has been omitted as a transcriptional entity in the normalization of the stems; a, a, and in a few cases u have been substituted, depending upon the evidence presented by the other phrases in the entry. (There are two cases of substitution by u: nog gixaraxarara 'chipped ice' contrasts with nugre 'ice', stem: nux ice; noxnik 'deaf (ear small)' contrasts with nux.eanik hirege 'to become deaf', et al., stem: nux ear.) This variation between o and u may have been merely a mistake in recording. The contexts in which o is normalized to a, a, and u cannot be systematized; complementary distribution does not appear to be involved. Therefore, normalization can only be done on the basis of comparison.

2.3.1.3. The Slip File Vowel ɛ̄. In his Introduction of 1949, Radin comments on the long form of the vowel e (the e of e'gi and, then, and of e'dja there) which, he states, has a diphthongal quality something like ei (1949, p. 6). Susman (1943, p. 23 ff.) mentions a vowel sound, long ɛ̄, which, she believes, may be either an independent phoneme, or a rapid form of the diphthong ei. It cannot be definitely established, but the ɛ̄ of the slip file, which occurs only three or four times, is probably the sound which Susman and Radin were referring to. Comparison with other items in the relevant entries reveals that it can always be normalized to e, of which it may be the long form. E.g. tcogani 'lead', tcagani 'lead, 1 sg.', but tcogeni 'to lead'. On the other hand, long e is also written as ee, and as e'. There is no evidence in the slip file to establish an identity between ɛ̄ and the actual diphthong ei, which appears to result chiefly from the loss of h in certain suffixes when these are added to stems ending in e, e.g., ceisgana 'to have a good voice?'. (The analysis of this phrase is extremely doubtful. The stem ce has some meaning related to the neck or throat [cf. tcace 'neck', which may be analyzed into tca plus ce by comparison with such forms as tcapoxgera 'breast', and others]. The suffix elements appear to be -hisge 'dubitative' with e to a vowel change, and -na 'declarative'. Radin's question mark in the gloss is the clue that some element of doubt or negation is involved.) This is a true

instance of the diphthong ei, and in the slip file this is never confused with ε.

2.3.1.4. The "Obscure" Vowel. Susman (1943, pp. 16-17) discusses a "non-syllabic glide vowel" which separates the consonants /b, g, dj, z, j, ǵ/, stem-final variants of their voiceless counterparts, from the consonants /m, n, r, w/ as initials stems and suffixes. This glide vowel is not an independent phoneme, and she does not symbolize it. Lipkind (1945, p. 6) mentions an obscure vowel which occurs in the same context. For this, he uses the symbol ə. In this context Radin employs the symbols e and i indifferently; sometimes there is no intervening vowel symbol. E.g., cibireje 'short drop', but cibreje 'short drop'; hakidjegera 'together, between them'.

2.3.2. Diphthongs and Double Vowels. The statement on diphthongs which is of principal relevance to the present analysis is Susman's:

It becomes clear after grammatical analysis, that very few diphthongs occur within stems. The following is an exhaustive list from a sample of well over a thousand stems: waitcge' younger sister, waina' orphan, waika' myth, waina'p to take freely, wai'ni clothing, kia's to flee in fear, hui'tc butt end, foot (of tree), 'uitc lower end (mouth of river). (1943, p. 36).

These examples attest three diphthongs within stems: ai, ia, and ui. Within the slip file, stem-medial diphthongs are extremely infrequent. The following have been found: ua, in 'ua 'to use, try'; ia, in ciage 'berdache'; ai, in cahaidja 'Sioux Indian' (probably a compound);

au, in *caujcuna* 'mitten'; oi, in *nadjodjoix* 'to squash with feet'; ui, in *huitc* 'stump'; ue, in *hakikuek* 'to take away, win (war honor)', *hikiruek hana* 'to intermingle, 1 sg. '; ia, in *wiagenisgena* 'to recognize' (*wiage* may be analyzable as *wa-hi-hage*). All of these, except for ue, occur in single instances; many of them occur in independent entries, which suggests that further analysis may be possible. The stem *'ua*, for instance, resembles the stem *'u to do*, and the similarity of meanings is striking. The infrequent occurrence of stem-medial diphthongs leads one to suspect that the instances we do have are the result of compounding which has produced units too closely welded to yield to analysis. A careful phonetic analysis of stem-medial diphthongs, and comparison of their properties with those of diphthongs at morphemic boundaries might suggest possibilities for further treatment.

Diphthongs at morphemic boundaries are not described by Radin or Lipkind. Susman (1943, p. 27) lists the following: /*ie, io, ia, ei, eo, ea, ui, ue, uo, ua, oi, oe, oa, ai, ie, io, ia, ei, ui, ue, uo, ua, ai*/. These combinations result from the elision of prefix-initial /*w*/, suffix- and prefix-initial /*h*/, and from the juxtaposition of stems, i.e., combination of morphological elements in which there is no change of stress patterns, or loss or shift of phonemes.

Although Susman describes length as phonemic, which enables her to treat long vowels as combinations of /*V*/ plus /*°*/, she also considers that long vowels can be subsumed

under diphthongs, as long vowels and diphthongs behave alike in relation to stress. This point can not be supported from the slip file materials, as stress is very seldom marked on either diphthongs or long vowels (see 2.4.2) but a fundamental point of contrast between the two would seem to be their distribution: long vowels can, and often do, occur in stem-medial position; diphthongs probably never do. Long vowels do occur at morphological boundaries: e.g., ha'pe 'I wait' (ha-pe to wait, with infixed pronominal prefix ha-). These considerations do not appear to affect the phonological analysis of diphthongs, whether as syllable nuclei [cf. Hockett, 1942, p. 15], or in relation to accentual phenomena.

In the slip file there are a few instances of what I have called "double vowels." These are vowels written in the form VV; two examples will suffice: eek to damage, break up, waieek 'damage greatly', waiéekhirana`je 'broken up, 3 pl.'; raax to stick to ?, hiraíraax 'to stick to me', hiraníraax 'to stick to you', hirara`ax 'to stick to'. These are the only two stems in which double vowels occur, though there are a few phrases in which they appear in other places. The question arises as to whether these double vowels contrast with long vowels, or are an alternative mode of transcribing them. There is no evidence in the slip file to show minimal contrast; but so far as normalization is concerned I have not treated them as alternative forms of V\*, for vowel length is

omitted in stem transcription here (see 2.4.1.). Since these stems are attested in only one phrase each, I consider it better to retain the double vowel in the normalized form.

#### 2.4. Accentual Phenomena: Introductory

There is agreement among all the sources that the phenomena of length, stress, and pitch in Winnebago are difficult to analyze and that the patterns which are set up by their mutual interaction are complex. The only extensive treatment of the Winnebago accentual system is Susman's; statements in Radin's Introduction (1949, pp. 6, 7) and in Lipkind's grammar are extremely general and fail to account in detail for occurrence of length and stress in phrase or sentence patterns.

There are several indications (see 2.4.1. and 2.4.2.) that a systematic marking of length and stress in the materials of the slip file would greatly have facilitated analysis. Unfortunately, only about ten per cent of the phrases in the slip file have either primary or secondary stress marked. Length is also erratically marked, and this is, perhaps, an even more serious omission. There is no indication of pitch level in the slip file materials. Susman mentions it briefly; it is omitted altogether in the other sources.

On the whole, accentual phenomena were not an important factor in the present analysis.

2.4.1. Length. Radin (1943, p. 6) describes vowel length as follows:

With the exception of o', which occurs very rarely, all long vowels are allophones of the corresponding short vowel. They represent rhetorical emphasis, sentence accents, contractions, as in the first singular of a certain group of verbs, or secondary lengthening, as in the case of the plural of another number of verbs. I do not indicate them except in the notes and, then, only for special reasons.

Susman (1943, p. 8) describes length as phonemic on the basis of minimal phrase pairs, e.g., hape' he waited for him, ha'pe' I waited for him. Length is more often the point of contrast than stress, but it is seldom that either acts alone. Length may even set up minimal contrast in verb stems. She gives the following length-stress patterns: CV'(C), CVCV'(C), CV'CV'(C). The latter two differ only in the length of the first vowel, but no minimal pairs are given.

Lipkind, in discussing length, states an important criterion of compounding:

The length of vowels is largely a matter of accent, accented vowels being ordinarily about twice as long as others. . . . Of considerable importance in the analysis of words is the lengthening of vowels resulting from the composition of stems. When the first stem, which generally contains the substantive meaning, is monosyllabic and too close to an accent to bear a subsidiary accent, its vowel is lengthened . . . its function is clearly to preserve the prominence of an important unit of meaning in a compound. . . . When a quantitative situation of this sort is observed in unanalyzable or only partly analysable words, it points out the possibility of composition (1945, p. 5).

Unfortunately, since Radin so seldom marks vowel length, this clue has been of little help in the present connection.

The issue of central importance in the normalization of the stems is the question of whether length is an inherent feature in stem vowels, setting up minimal contrasts with short-vowelled stems, or is purely the result of affixation, composition, and shifts in stress. If it proved to be an inherent feature in certain stem vowels it would be very desirable to normalize them with length marked as a feature; if it proved to be not only inherent, but also a point of minimal contrast, the omission of length in the normalization could be a source of grave confusion. Since both Radin and Lipkind considered length non-phonemic, and omitted to mark it in many cases, we have, first of all, the problem that the same stems are recorded differently in the three sources. E.g., Radin a arm, Lipkind, a (a; ?) arm, Susman, 'a' arm; Radin, ni water, Lipkind, ni (ni; ?) water, Susman, ni' water. Taking the additional stem hu leg, stalk (Radin), compounded with a arm, we have the noun compound 'wing' (arm leg), recorded thus by the three authors: Radin, ahu 'wing', Lipkind, a;hu 'wing', Susman, 'a'hu' 'wing'. Further, Susman records the stem hu leg, in the form hu', according to her rule (1943, p. 56) the length-stress patterns ' and ' combine to form the pattern ' in the resultant compound. It appears from her rules (pp. 56-64) that vowel length in the stem is only retained when the stem is first member of a compound. This is only another way of stating the same result which Lipkind observed, namely, that monosyllabic



stems which stand as first member of a compound exhibit vowel length, but in other positions do not. Thus, in the absence of positive evidence in the slip file, it appears impossible to determine whether monosyllabic stems have inherent vowel length or not. In the slip file, there are a few instances where such evidence is provided; e.g., 'a's 'delicious', hu'tc 'acorn'. But in both instances, other phrases attest these stems in the forms 'as, and hutc. Where such alternatives appear, invariably the instances without vowel length outnumber those in which it is marked. Usually, it is only marked in one case.

What is true of stems of the form CV(°)(C), is also true of the much less frequent bisyllabic, trisyllabic, and longer stems. In these cases, vowel length is even less reliably attested. It is at least clear that some stems which Susman writes with vowel length in the first syllable are written by Radin with a short vowel in the same position. E.g., Susman, na'wa' to sing, Radin nawa' to sing. This particular stem infixes the pronominal elements, the normal result when the element ha- '1 sg.' is infixes is lengthening of the first vowel; na'wa, with shift of stress. This first person singular form is recorded identically by both Radin and Susman, so it appears that the presence or absence of vowel length in the first syllable does not affect the sound change which results from infixation. It seems to me that the question of vowel length in isolated stems must be regarded as an

unsolved problem; the most one can say is that it neither sets up minimal contrast nor affects the character of grammatically derived forms. The normalization of stems has excluded the feature of vowel length, and resolution of this problem must await further study.

2.4.2. Stress. Radin discusses stress very briefly:

The problem of accent in Winnebago is extremely complex and still awaits authoritative study. It is definitely not phonemic. Stems, as such, seem to be divided into those with fixed and those with fluid or no accent. In flowing discourse, under rules that so far have not been worked out, stems with fixed accent may lose it and those with fluid or no accent acquire it. As a rule, all long vowels due to contraction are accented. In flowing discourse, every third syllable is generally stressed, bearing either a primary or a secondary accent (1949, p. 6).

The relevant discussion in Lipkind's grammar is the following:

Accent is an affair of rhythm and only tenuously related to grammatical processes. Every word is stressed at least once and, when there are several stresses, the general tendency is toward alternation of stresses with the greatest weight on the last. No stems were found differentiated solely by accent (1945, p. 5).

Susman, by contrast, states that stress is phonemic, in that it, like length, can create the significant contrast between phrases. The examples she gives are na'wa' 'he is singing' and na'wa 'I am singing'. Lipkind's recording of this stem (nawa'), and Radin's (nawa), destroy the effect of minimal contrast by omitting the feature of inherent vowel length discussed above. The shift of stress from second to first syllable in the form na'wa 'I am singing' would be explained by Lipkind and Radin as the

regular stressing of long vowels which are the product of contraction (in this case, na plus ha- '1 sg.'). So, again, it must be stated that the resolution of the phonemic status of stress cannot be made on the basis of the slip file materials.

The second problem, raised by Radin in the paragraph quoted above, relates the division of stems into those with inherent accent, and those with fluid or no accent. Susman determines a length-stress pattern for every stem, but in no case is it fixed, since in phrases the overall length-stress pattern will depend on the combination of the patterns of the several elements, and not on the inherent condition of any one. Retention of inherent length-stress patterns by the separate stems in a phrase is one of the marks of casual juxtaposition as opposed to close compounding, but has nothing to do with the patterns of the stems themselves. In all probability, the particular accentual pattern assigned to stems in isolation will be a product of the writer's accentual analysis, rather than a directly observable feature; length-stress patterns are properties of whole phrases and not of isolated morphological elements. Stress, like length, has been omitted in normalization.

2.4.3. Pitch. The only account of Winnebago pitch is given by Susman. She states that "pitch is a phonetic characteristic of stress and length combinations, but has no significance in itself, except as a sentence feature" (1943, p. 11). Since pitch is never marked in the slip file

materials it has received no consideration in the present analysis.

## 2.5. The Syllable; Introductory

There has been some discussion of the syllable in the sections above, in connection with accent, and the solution of the problem of glottal stop. It remains to discuss the syllable canon as defined by Lipkind and Susman, and to relate this canon to the slip file materials.

2.5.1. The Syllable Canon. Lipkind admits the following types of syllables: V, CV, CCV, CVC, CCVC (1945, p. 4). Susman (1943, p. 7) states that the syllable may consist of a "consonant or cluster of consonants, a vowel or diphthong, and, optionally, a final consonant." Her point of difference with Lipkind is that she does not admit V as a syllable; the first sound must always be a consonant, and her stems and phrases are so recorded. In the normalization of stems I have admitted the syllable type V, for the reasons discussed above in section 2.2.1.4. The CC occurring initially in syllables is always a consonant cluster of the "initial" type. (See section 2.2.7.1.)

## 2.6. Non-Segmental Elements in Radin's Transcription Other Than Length and Stress

The points discussed below, the hyphen, the space within phrases, and the underlining, do not relate directly to the normalization of the stems, but do have some bearing on the analysis, in that their correct interpretation was

of some importance in handling difficult items. Except for Radin's comments on the use of the hyphen, the discussion given here is based entirely on my own inferences as to Radin's intentions in his recording of the materials. It is hoped that an understanding of these points will assist the user of the dictionary in allowing him a better grasp of some of the peculiarities of the sub-entries.

2.6.1. The Hyphen in Radin's Transcription. The preponderance of cases in which Radin employs a hyphen, or dash, in the slip file, are instances in which this sign separates two vowels. In such instances, the hyphen is very probably equivalent to, and interchangeable with, his glottal stop. Examples are: wa-iyadexdjicanuna 'to be envious' ('i to become, be, dek (?) to hurt, be sick). This analysis is uncertain, but compare with the sub-entries under natc heart which exhibit the stem dek, and which mean, variously, 'to be heart-broken', 'to be sad', 'to be sorry', and the like.) Often, the identity of the two is certain: wo'i'igesgeje 'commotion-noise, to be tremendous', and wo-i-igesgeje 'to have commotion'. On the other hand, Radin does often employ the glottal stop intervocalically; e.g., hi'e 'to find', hiru'ac 'to open eye a little'. He does not consistently favor one presentation over the other, even in entries exhibiting the same stem; there would seem to be almost an equal number of instances of each. Probably, the hyphen was usually meant to indicate the secondary and non-phonemic glottal stop, but the distinction

was not felt to be of sufficient importance to warrant rigorous consistency in transcription. (See section 2. above of the phonemic status of glottal stop.)

In his Introduction of 1949, Radin mentions a special use of the hyphen, namely, before the three conjunctions gadja, giji, and anaga, to indicate when they are being used essentially as affixes, forming a firm unit with the preceding verb stem, rather than as connectives (1949, p. 8). This special usage probably relates to the fact that these conjunctions, and various others, also function as connectives, and the liberal use of them at the end of phrases is a prominent rhetorical device in classical Winnebago style (Radin, 1949, p. 37). In the slip file, this usage is carried over, though by no means consistently; ashekđji-giji 'to be delicious', but hiru'acđjikeregadja 'to leave open'. It is not possible to judge whether the suffixes so set off have any more, or any less, intimate connection with the phrase, than the ones which are not so marked. It may have been merely a habit which Radin retained from text recording, or it may have resulted from the copying of the phrases in which such hyphens occur directly from texts. The point was not of sufficient importance in determining the meanings of the stems to warrant checking and comparing the different usages for each suffix.

In the other cases, the hyphen appears to be equivalent to the space left between phrases, or parts of a phrase, in the same entry. It may, perhaps, indicate a

closer binding of the meanings conveyed by the stems in each part of the whole phrase, but this cannot be demonstrated. E.g., wana'i'-rusgitc 'heart (thought) binding' (na'i mind, sgitc to tie); wacgi-eracana 'to be frivolous' (cgi to play, e-ra 'word?'). (See section 2.6.2. for discussion of the space between phrase parts.)

2.6.2. The Use of Spaces Within Entries. As in the case of the hyphen, the space within entries is difficult to evaluate. In many instances it appears to have no special significance; e.g., petcwatc 'steam ship' (petc fire, watc boat), but tcatcawa watc 'birchbark canoe' (tcatcawa birch, watc boat). It is noteworthy, however, that a space is always left between the stem, and a pronominal form in suffixal position; e.g., wadje ha 'my skirt', wadje ra 'your skirt' (wadje skirt). Where an entire entry consists of two or more stems, each with its constellation of affixes, the phrase parts will often be set off by spaces; e.g., waja xede hirusadja'uherena 'to have exalted idea of' (waja something, xede big, satc misc., 'u to be), but relatively long phrases are sometimes found with no such division; e.g., na'usdeoxugenik 'place where firelog was broken' (na wood, 'usde to burn, xuk to break). Generally speaking, the presence of spaces within entries was useful in the first crude analysis of the phrases which exhibited them. I found no instances in which the space, or the hyphen, separated the parts of one morphological element. The use of the hyphen in stem head

entries which take infixes is entirely the product of analysis.

2.6.3. Other Non-Transcriptional Indicators. Occasionally, parts of a phrase, or certain words in a gloss, or the whole of a gloss, were underlined. The underlining of the gloss was helpful, in that it indicated the principal element of meaning in the phrase, usually the meaning to be assigned to the stem. E.g., winajije 'to take courage' (wa-hi-naji-je; naji to stand, wa 'something', hi 'with' ?, je 'quotative'), nagu-hotcagijak.edjega 'cross-road, fork in road' (nagu-ho-tcak-(h)ijak-edja-ega; nagu road, tcak to be forked, (h)ijak ?, edja 'there', ega ?. Where a part of the phrase is underlined, it is generally the stem which conveys the burden of the meaning given in the gloss; sometimes, it corresponds to an underlined word in the gloss. E.g., maka rudjireje 'they eat peyote' (maka-rutc-(h)ire-je; maka medicine, peyote, rutc to eat, (h)ire 'third person plural', je 'quotative').

Parts of phrases, and also of glosses, are sometimes enclosed in parentheses. In one or two cases, the parentheses within phrases enclose the out-of-sandhi form of the preceding part: e.g., nagwi(nagu-hi)rakarara 'to act as guard' (nagu road, kara to look after). In other cases, parentheses within phrases enclose certain prefixes and suffixes, the meanings of which may or may not appear in the glosses. E.g., hake hirowagix pi(ni) 'to circumvent', hake not, gix to circle around, pi good, well, ni



'negative'. Parentheses within glosses usually enclose words whose meanings are not represented by stems in the phrases themselves; often they set off possible subjects or objects of the verbal action expressed in the phrase. E.g., *ǵitc* 'to fade; (powers) fade', *ǵigre* 'disintegration (of wood)'.  
 'negative'. Parentheses within glosses usually enclose words whose meanings are not represented by stems in the phrases themselves; often they set off possible subjects or objects of the verbal action expressed in the phrase. E.g., *ǵitc* 'to fade; (powers) fade', *ǵigre* 'disintegration (of wood)'.

In a few cases, question marks, enclosed within parentheses, are inserted in phrases, placed after phrases, or placed after glosses. These have been taken at their obvious meaning--that the material immediately preceding them is doubtful. Sometimes this notation is amplified by comments such as "F. (or Fr.) doubts." Often in such cases the doubtfulness of the form cannot be cleared up by comparison; e.g., *wonaji* 'shirt ?' is here entered under the head *naji* to stand, the analysis being *wa-ho-naji* 'something one stands in'. This seems reasonably likely, but the querying of the gloss makes its definite assignment to the *naji* head-entry uncertain. Another factor of uncertainty is the absence of nasalization of the final i. Another possible analysis would be *wa-ho-na-ji*, with placement of the entry under one of the headings exhibiting the element ji. Further comparison, however, revealed the phrases *hiwapoǵwonajinacge* 'to be dressed up' (*hi-wa-pox-wa-ho-naji-racge*; with the stem *pox* hole ?, *wa-* 'by pushing' ? and *hiwapoxwonajinacge* 'waist' (*hi-wa-pox-wa-ho-naji-racge*; with the stem *pox* hole ?. The use of the locative *hi* 'on', and the stem *pox* hole here is by no

means clear, but the idea seems to be that of standing up in something by pushing through a hole, and it would seem that the combination of these two stems ox and naji, each with their modifiers, conveys both the idea of a garment (waist or shirt) and the verbal action of getting dressed. The meanings of these phrases seem to bear no relation to the sub-entries under the ji heading.

In a very few instances Radin also employs an exclamation mark, often after a question mark; e.g., hirahija 'except?!'. I suppose that this usage an even stronger degree of doubt in the validity of the forms so marked, and, in fact, these forms have often had to be relegated to miscellaneous entries.

### 3. GRAMMAR

- 3.1. Morphology and Morphophonemics
  - 3.2. Stems: Introductory
    - 3.2.1. Differentiating Stems From Other Classes of Morphemes.
    - 3.2.2. Compounding and Juxtaposition
    - 3.2.3. Sound Symbolism
    - 3.2.4. The Two Verbal Conjugations.
  - 3.3. Prefixes: Introductory
    - 3.3.1. The Prefix Morphemes
    - 3.3.2. Rules of Order
    - 3.3.3. Morphophonemics
  - 3.4. Suffixes: Introductory
    - 3.4.1. The Suffix Morphemes
    - 3.4.2. Rules of Order
    - 3.4.3. Morphophonemics
- 3.1. Morphology and Morphophonemics

Since syntactic problems are almost entirely peripheral to the analysis of the slip file materials, this section will be principally devoted to the morphology of prefixes, suffixes, stems and their combination within phrases. Items in the slip file which are neither stems nor isolated verb or noun phrases, i.e., items which

combine two or more phrases, or a stem and a phrase, are discussed in section 3.2.4., but are not amenable to deeper analysis since the relationship of such units of discourse to large bodies of spoken or written text cannot be determined. Many such entries in the slip file resist complete analysis.

Where the slip file yields information not previously recorded on Winnebago grammar I have so indicated it and attempted to relate it systematically to the statements of Susman and Lipkind. A modern grammatical description of Winnebago is urgently needed in order to resolve many of the questions raised.

### 3.2. Stems: Introductory

Within this section I shall deal with the morphological and morphophonemic characteristics of stems and their occurrence in phrases, as well as such of their phonological characteristics as have a direct bearing on the analysis of phrases. There is, as well, a brief discussion of syntactic arrangements in relation to certain units of discourse in the slip file which comprise more than simple verb or noun phrases.

The grammar of stems in Winnebago is not well understood, and in both of the principal sources on the language this is possibly the weakest area of treatment. Both Lipkind and Susman attempt to divide the whole

grammatical class of stems into nouns and verbs, but it appears both from examination of the slip file materials and from scrutiny of their own examples, that stems can only be described as possessing nominal or verbal meaning as they occur in noun and verb phrases: that is, in association with affixes which convey such import. The glosses of head-entries in the lexicon have been given, in many cases, in both forms: e.g., tci house, to dwell, as English possesses no neutral intermediary form. No rules are stated by either Lipkind or Susman, nor are any morphological classes defined, which would serve to discriminate among stems which actually occur in both nominal and verbal phrases, and those which may be restricted to one or the other. We are, therefore, in possession of no certain information on this point.

The criteria which distinguish stems and affixes have not been thoroughly investigated, and there are considerable discrepancies between the treatment given by Susman and by Lipkind to the various morphological classes subsumed under these two rubrics. In the ensuing discussions I will attempt to clarify some of these problems, in presenting such evidence from the slip file as has a direct bearing on them.

3.2.1. Differentiating Stems From Other Classes of Morphemes. Although, in the terminology of both Susman and Lipkind, the differentiation between stems and affixes is represented as clear-cut and one which creates absolutely separate categories of grammatical elements, it is apparent in several places that this distinction creates problems of analysis and that, in fact, as regards certain morphological groupings status as stem or affix cannot be clearly determined. I refer to those elements which Susman classifies as "adverbs" (1943, p. 109), the positionals, and verbal "auxiliaries" (1943, pp. 112). A further ambiguity arises in connection with the status of at least one of the prefixes: ro- 'body'. It is suggested by Susman (1943, p. 105) that this prefix is derived from the noun stem ro body, and the meaning which she assigns to the prefix is based upon that presumed derivation, rather than the evidence of semantic analysis of the verbal phrases in which that prefix occurs. As this problem is of central importance in the determination of stems in the slip file, it will be necessary to describe in detail the criteria which can be found to determine whether any given element in a noun or verb phrase is to be judged a stem or an affix.

3.2.1.1. Phonological Criteria. All prefix elements in the slip file are of the form CV or CVCV, except where morphophonemic changes produce the form CV'. Susman includes the form CV'; all "long" instrumentals are of this type. In her description, long instrumentals fall together, phonologically, with the first syllables of bi-syllabic stems. (See section 2.3.2.)

There are a number of affixes which are homophonous with stems, and this situation creates a major problem of analysis in the slip file. Apart from those examples given in the next section, where the affix is possibly identical with, or derived from the stem, we have the referential prefixes kara- and ki-, the instrumentals gi-, wa-, the locative prefixes hi-, ha-, and ho- which are all phonologically identical, in the slip file, with various stems. These are: kara to take care of; ki alike, equal; gi- to be, do (not used independently); wa corn; hi to arrive going; ha skin, bark; ho to donate (several homophonous stems with different meanings). It might be objected that some of the meanings involved are sufficiently distinct as to pose no problem in the analysis of phrases, but this is not always the case. In any case it cannot be assumed that one of the above syllables, occurring in prefixal position, is in fact a prefix, and

not a stem whose meaning is not apparent from the gloss; independent checking is required.

3.2.1.2. Semantic Criteria. In general, the affixes have pronominal, directional, positional, instrumental, or purely "grammatical" meaning; while stems are substantives, or convey the idea of action or state of being. Among the prefixes, the pronouns and locatives present no ambiguity, whatever the derivation of some of them may be. There are no instances in the slip file where any pronoun or locative contrasts in the same position with a possible stem of the same shape, making positive identification impossible (see below, section 3.2.1.3.).

Certain difficulties arise in connection with the instrumentals: na- 'by foot', ma- 'by cutting', ra- 'by mouth', ru- 'with the hand', and ro- 'with the body'. The following items have been isolated from the slip file:

STEMS HOMOPHONOUS WITH INSTRUMENTALS

ma arrow, shell

na to act by means of hand or foot  
(as in hapana 'cover over' [1 sg.]

rac name

rak to ask, tell

ro body

ruc to turn loose



In the case of ma arrow, shell the similarity of meaning may be adventitious, although the development of meaning to ma- 'by knife, by cutting' is suggestive. In the cases of ra-, rac name, ratc to call, rak to ask, tell, we have a possible example of sound symbolism (see below, 3.2.3.) with a stem-final consonant contrast of / $\emptyset$ -tc - c - k/. The same consideration applies to ru-, ruc to turn loose, except that here the absence of more contrasting stems weakens the case. ro- and ro body have already been discussed.

3.2.1.3. Positional Criteria. Elements which are within the normal order in the prefix or suffix sequences (see below, 3.3.2. and 3.4.2.) are assumed to be affixes, rather than stems, when they also conform to the phonological criterial of affixes. This applies equally to the fifth position in the prefix sequence and the first position in the suffix sequence, so that stems homophonous with affixes in these positions will not have been differentiated from them in the analysis of the slip file.

3.2.2. Juxtaposition and Compounding. Susman (1943, p. 54 passim) distinguishes between juxtaposition and compounding on phonological grounds: the latter involves various types of shifting in segmental and

accentual phonemes; the former does not. For purposes of analysis in the slip file, however, this distinction has not been found useful, and hereafter, all combinations of stems will be referred to as instances of compounding. There is no regular correlation between obviousness of semantic combinations and "looseness" of phonological bonds between stems: close compounds are frequently difficult or impossible to analyze in the slip file, but this is due to a lack of supplementary evidence.

3.2.3. Sound Symbolism. The phenomenon which both Lipkind and Susman refer to as "sound symbolism" is one of the most striking features of the Winnebago stem lexicon. It is surprising that Radin makes no mention of it in any of his grammatical notes, particularly in view of the fact that he was concerned with the analysis of stylistic features. It consists of a regular relationship between various sequences of phonemes and semantic sequences, such that sets of stems exhibiting one of the phoneme sequences in initial, medial, or final position possess related meanings. The semantic relationship can be stated in very general terms as the sharing of a common "core" meaning, with modifications in duration, intensity, specificity, spatial extension, and in other ways less easily specified.

There are evidently a very large number of such stem sets in Winnebago; specific study of this feature would probably yield many more than can be known from the present corpus, or from the published material. (See above, section 1.2.1.)

Lipkind (1945, p. 47) observes two phoneme sets, /s c x/ and /z j ġ/ and thirty-four sets of stems, some incomplete, which exhibit this feature. He calls it a "now obsolete process of representing the intensity of an action or condition by consonantal variation," suggesting that it was formerly a productive grammatical feature in Winnebago. The sets of Phonemes which he lists occur in stem-initial, stem-final, and second-in-cluster positions: sox to make a frying sound, cox to make a bubbling sound, xox to make a sound like the breaking of something brittle, thin-crusted and hollow; jas to make a snapping sound, jac to make a knocking sound, jax to splash; ksap to bring to consciousness, kcap to break open. (1945, pp. 47-48.)

Susman finds several more phoneme sets: /tc k ø/, /tc k x/, /p k ø/, in final position, and /x k s/, /' h/, /sg cdj/ and /j kc/ in initial position. Some of her sets exhibit medial vowel contrast of the following types: /V V/ and /V V'/. In one instance

there is the contrast /i e/: x'i' wrinkled, x'etc  
loosened (as shoestring) (1943, pp. 70-71).

The stem sets of the slip file exhibit most of the above phoneme sequences, as well as medial vowel contrast. All of these stem sets are indicated in the lexical file, thus: 'ac to spread out, spread open [vid. 'as, 'ax]. One example of each contrasting set will be given here. Not all are complete.

Consonantal Contrasts:

/c sx/

cak to strike, hit  
 sak to squeeze, touch  
 xak to twitch

/tc k c/

ratc to name  
 rak to ask, tell  
 rac name

/z j ǵ/

zutc to look around ?  
 gute to glance

/tc k ø/

zitc to raise (tr.)  
 zik to stretch (oneself)  
 zi to point to

/p k ø/

zok to bend, pull onzop to straighten out by bending

/x c s/

tcax to quivertcac to knock, chattertcas to rattle

/' ø/

ce' to beatce to stingMedial Vowel Contrasts:

/e a/

ge to make noisegak to whine, cry

/a a/

tca to seetca to be public, open to view

/i i/

djik to extend, stretchdjik to extend

/a u/

ha to cookhu to boil

/u u/

suwu to turn aboutsuwu to turn about actively

3.2.4. The Two Verbal Conjugations. There are two principal types of verbal conjugation in Winnebago, each associated with a distinctive set of pronominal forms. Susman (1943, p. 104) and Lipkind (1945, p. 3) concur in their descriptions of the phonemic shape, grammatical function, and positions of these two classes. With the exception of the suffixed pronouns (section 3.4.1.), the verbs of the slip file are amenable to analysis in accordance with their descriptions.

The first conjugation verbs are associated with the pronouns described in section 3.3.1. This conjugation is subdivided into the so-called "active" and "neutral" verbs. The former take subjective pronouns as subjects, objective pronouns as direct and indirect objects. Neutral verbs take objective pronouns as subjects, and, as they are intransitive, they have no objects associated with them. The stem which conjugates according to the neutral verb pattern generally expresses a state or condition, while the stem which conjugates according to the active verb pattern expresses an activity. In practice, however, the conjugation pattern of any stem must be determined by the elicitation of a paradigm.

The second conjugation consists almost entirely of active verbs. This conjugation is not

strictly a grammatical category, for its members are determined by phonological criteria. Membership of this category comprises all verb stems whose initial phoneme is one of the following: /v w n ' g dj t' /. A verb stem, which normally belongs to the first conjugation will take second conjugation pronouns when the instrumentals wa- 'by pushing' and ra- 'by the mouth' and ru- 'by pulling' are affixed.

The second conjugation pronominal forms may be stated as follows:

	r	w	n	'	g	dj	t'
3	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
2	cVrV	cVwV	cVnV	c'	cg	cdj	cdj
1	t	p	ha-	ha-	k	tc	tc

### 3.3. Prefixes: Introductory

In the sections which immediately follow the four classes of prefix morphemes are described together with all morphemes which are members of these classes. The meanings of these morphemes, as they are stated here, are derived both from examination of the published sources and from analysis of the phrases which attest them in the slip file. The rules governing order in phrases and sound change are similarly derived. Additional discussion of prefixes is to be found in section 3.2.1.

3.3.1. The Prefix Morphemes. The decision to group the prefixes into the four classes described below is based upon a consideration of both their meanings and their grammatical properties. The rules of order within phrases can be stated with reference to these classes. The rules of sound change must be stated with reference both to these classes and to the phonological structure of the prefixes themselves. This scheme of four classes is similar to that employed by Susman in her description of the rules of order within phrases, save that she includes the modal prefix within the sub-class of referential prefixes. Lipkind (1945, p. 18) describes the modal prefix, and analysis of the slip file phrases confirms its existence as a separate grammatical unit.

3.3.1.1. The Locative Prefixes. Winnebago exhibits three locative prefixes:

ha- 'on'

ho- 'in'

hi 'with, by means of'

Both Susman and Lipkind agree on the phonemic shape and primary meanings, as they are stated here. But in addition to their locative significance, these prefixes have additional meanings and grammatical functions, of a nature which is often difficult to specify. These meanings are sometimes of an adverbial character. ha- is



used with third person plural verbs of motion; e.g., hagu'ire 'they came'. ho- is used to nominalize verbs, and generally can be translated as "the place where" or "the time when"; e.g., howaci' 'dance, dancing place'. hi- is prefixed to kinship terms, forms ordinals and adverbs, and, preceded by the nominalizer wa-, forms terms denoting instruments; e.g., hitco'ke 'grandfather', hinubera' 'the second', hicke' 'also', and wike' 'spade' (wa-hi-ke).

All of these usages are attested in the slip file, and the primary meanings of the locatives, in phrases where they can be determined at all, agree with those given above. In many phrases where the locative occurs, its meaning can not be determined from the gloss, and its recognition depends on phonological and positional criteria, but these criteria are insufficient to establish that the first CV of the phrase is a locative (where CV is hC-), rather than the first syllable of a bi-syllabic stem. It would appear in many cases that a stem is conventionally used with one or another of the locatives, without the latter actively contributing a meaning to the resultant utterance. In some cases the meaning of the locative, while not expressed in the gloss, seems appropriate in conjunction with the meaning of the stem. For example: higitcge 'to tie' (gitc to tie); hiroagitc-hire 'to destroy

and wipe out, set fire to' [2 sg.] (gitc to destroy by fire). Further discussion of the differentiation between bi-syllabic stems and combinations of locative plus stem will be found below in section 3.3.3.

3.3.1.2. The Instrumental Prefixes. The instrumental prefixes of Winnebago are:

- bo- 'by shooting, blowing'
- gi- 'by striking'
- ma- 'by cutting, with a knife'
- na- 'with the foot, by walking, stamping'
- na- 'by itself'
- ra- 'by mouth, lips, teeth, tongue, speaking, singing, etc.'
- ro- 'with the body'?
- ru- 'by hand, pulling toward the body'
- ta- 'by heat, fire'
- wa- 'by pushing away from the body'

(Susman, 1943, p. 104-5; Lipkind, 1945, p. 17-21)

These prefixes appear, in many instances, to be inseparable from stems, and in other instances, to be indistinguishable from the first syllable of bi-syllabic stems. This problem is discussed above in section 3.2.1. All of the instrumentals are represented in the slip file. Examples are the following: gidapace 'to flap' (dap to flap, reduplicated); rudjis 'to

fall to return' (djis to be inadequate, lacking);  
 wadji 'to tap hard' (dji to strike); boahapcana  
 'to pierce into' [sg.] (hap to make holes); mahap  
 'to penetrate through by cutting' (hap to make holes,  
pierce); wahap 'to penetrate through by punch';  
 nakara 'to seek' (kara to look after, take care of);  
 nakcapdjikere 'to split in two' (kcap to split, slit);  
 dapini 'to curl by action of fire' (pini to curl).

3.3.1.3. Pronouns. The two classes of pronominal  
 prefixes discussed in this section do not exhaust the  
 pronominal forms of Winnebago. We find, in addition,  
 the suffixal forms discussed below in section 3.4.  
 and the personal pronouns associated with the second  
 conjugation, discussed above in section 3.2.4. All  
 of these pronouns, however, with the exception of  
 those associated with certain of the "second conjuga-  
 tion" verbs have the same phonological shape.

The subjective pronouns are the following:

ha- 'I'

ra- 'you' (singular and plural)

hi- 'you and I' (dual)

∅- 'he, she, him, her, it'

(Susman, 1943, p. 104; Lipkind, 1945, p. 22)

The objective pronouns are:

hi- 'me, I'

ni- 'you' (singular and plural)

waga-/ wa'ga- 'you and me' (dual)

wa- 'them, something'

ni'- 'I - you' (subject-object)

(Susman, 1943, p. 104; Lipkind, 1945, p. 23)

The following examples of these pronouns in the slip file will suffice: haidje 'I stand'; raidje 'you stand'; higidje 'he stands' (hi- 'with, by means of'); higidje 'you and I stand'; hitcge 'I am tired'; nitcge 'you are tired'; wa'gatcge 'you and I are tired'.

3.3.1.3.2. Referential Pronouns. The referential pronouns recognized by Susman are:

gi- 'in behalf of, for, to' (with objective personal pronouns)

-kara- 'one's own' (with verbs of the second conjugation)

ki'- 'reflexive, reciprocal'

(1943, p. 105). The same forms are given by Lipkind, who refers to gi- as a formative of the indirect pronominal object (1945, p. 28). All of the referentials occur in the slip file, although less frequently than the personal pronouns. Examples are the following:

hagi'una 'I do it for him'; hakarak'una 'I do it

for myself'; hakik'una 'I do it to myself'.

3.3.1.4. The Modal Prefix. The prefix wa- 'something, thing' occurs frequently in the slip file. It forms nouns out of active and neutral verbs and makes transitive verbs intransitive. It is recognized only by Lipkind; Susman's analysis suggests that the phonemically identical pronoun wa- 'them' has the secondary meaning 'something'. However, these two prefixes have distinct grammatical functions and position within the phrase structure. wa- 'them' functions only as third person objective, and occupies the same position as wa'ga, the dual objective. wa-, the modal prefix, is positioned immediately before the stem. The two may not occur together in the same phrase, however, since the intransitive verb cannot occur with a pronominal object. Examples of nominalized verbs are:

wadex 'bladder' (dex to urinate); wagaxera 'markings' (gax to make marks, create); watce 'revenge' (tce to be difficult, costly). Examples of intransitive verbs are: wapox 'to stab, gore' (pox to make a hole); waratc 'to call, give name' (ratc to name).

3.3.2. Rules of Order. Lipkind and Susman are in agreement as regards the order of prefix elements in the verb phrase, except for their different treatment

of the modal prefix and Susman's subdivision of the instrumentals into "long" and "short" groups.

Pronouns fall into two groups as regards their prefixal order: the first group comprises the three pronouns hi- 'you and I', wa- 'them', and wa'ga- 'you and me'; the second group includes all other personal and referential pronouns.

Although Radin does not record any of the instrumentals with a long vowel, the application of Susman's grouping makes for ease of statement. The "long" instrumentals comprise the following:

bo- 'by shooting'  
 ma- 'by cutting'  
 na- 'with the foot'  
 na- 'by itself'  
 ro- 'with the body'  
 ta- 'by heat'

In the "short" instrumental group are:

gi- 'by striking'  
 ra- 'by the mouth'  
 ru- 'by hand'  
 wa- 'by pushing'

Order, then, can be stated as follows:

There are five possible positions in a string of prefixes. If all five are filled, the first two will be

occupied by pronouns of the first group, the subjective pronoun coming first. The third position will be occupied by a locative. The fourth will be occupied by either a pronoun of the second group or a "long instrumental", or the first syllable of a bi-syllabic stem. The fifth position will be occupied by a pronoun if a "long" instrumental was in the fourth position, and by a "short" instrumental if a pronoun came before. The pronoun-instrumental forms in the second conjugation (see section 3.2.4. ) are equivalent to the contractions of pronoun and "short" instrumental. The modal prefix immediately precedes the first syllable of the stem.

3.3.3. Morphophonemics. The morphophonemic statements have been differently presented by each writer and consequently, comparison and complication of their statements presents certain organizational difficulties in avoiding repetition, but, at the same time, attributing all statements to their appropriate source, indicating the coverage of each source, and the points of concurrence and divergence. To facilitate this I have cited the source for each statement in the same manner as that employed in section 2.

Morphophonemic rules relating to length and stress are treated at some length, despite the fact

that length and stress are irregularly marked in the slip file, and, except for length and stress marked on prefixes, cannot be reliably interpreted according to Susman's morphophonemic rules. Both Radin and Lipkind recognized that shifts in length and stress attending the prefixation of personal pronouns in conjunction with locatives, and the infixation of pronouns, resulted in length and stress combinations which set them up in opposition to other forms as minimal pairs. There are no such striking phenomena in connection with the suffixes; in the slip file, suffixal stress and length are very infrequently marked. Stress is marked somewhat more frequently in slip file stems, but since this is not consistently done in groups of phrases where one stem is attested it is not possible to derive the inherent length-stress pattern of the stem, supposing, according to Susman's statements, that such is an inherent feature.

In Susman's monograph the discussion of morphophonemics occupies the section from pps. 42 to 79, and is arranged in divisions dealing with syllable phonemes (5.2-.69), consonants (5.70-.99) and vowels (5.100-.125). The sections are further sub-divided into discussions of sandhi changes in each group of phonemes in prefixation, suffixation and compounding.



Lipkind's discussion (1945, pp. 3-4, 6-11, 23, 25-29, and 47-49) is arranged into sections dealing with automatic phonetic processes (1945, pp. 6, 8, 10-18), sandhi or pronominal prefixes (1945, pp. 31-33) and sound symbolism (1945, p. 82). In connection with sandhi changes attending composition of stems, the passage quoted above in section 2.4.1. is worth noting again. Comparison of Lipkind's examples with the identical forms occurring in the slip file indicates, if Lipkind's transcription of vowel length is correct, that Radin does not consistently mark this feature in stems. For example: a:hu 'wing' (Lipkind, 1945, p. 5), ahu 'wing': a arm and apa 'wristlets' (a arm); tca:cixotc 'gray ground squirrel' (deer-fat-gray) (Lipkind, 1945, p. 5) and tcacitc 'Pleiades, deer-rump', tcacik 'mink, deer-but': tca deer. There is, however, the form tca'sa'k 'tree of unknown species' (tca tree), but it is the only instance in that group of entries where such vowel lengthening occurs, among several dozen where, according to Lipkind's statement, it ought to take place. Compare also, ni:cótc 'Missouri River' (Lipkind, 1945, p. 5) with nicotc 'Missouri River' (ni water, cotc cloudy), and again note that in no instance does the vowel lengthening of the first stem ni take place in the

entire group of phrases showing that stem. Comparison of Lipkind's fourth example pi:u' 'mend' (1945, p. 5) with pi'u 'to put in order' (pi good), 'u to do, make) and with the other eligible compounds in that group gives precisely the same observation.

In the second instance, we find that the associated stress phenomena, e.g., primary stress on the second stem of the compound, are also absent in the majority of relevant cases. Thus, an important combination of accentual features which would facilitate the analysis of stems is lacking, and we have additional confirmatory evidence that Radin's recording of accentual phenomena in the slip file materials does not permit inferences as to their distribution in stems in isolation.

### 3.3.3.1. Consonants.

3.3.3.1.1. CV + gi CVi Contraction of the personal pronouns and the locative prefix ho- with the instrumental prefix gi- 'by striking' results in the loss of g- in the instrumental prefix (Susman, 1943, p. 68). Kip to collide; haikip 'lapped over' (ha-gi-kip); perek to throw, sprinkle; hoiperek 'to throw away, to sprinkle' (ho-gi-perek).

3.3.3.1.2. ho- + ha- wa- Contraction of the locative prefix ho- 'in' with the pronominal prefix ha- '1 sg. subj.' produces the form wa- (Lipkind, 1945, p. 25).

Kere to put; hokere 'to put'; wakere 'I put'.

3.3.3.1.3. In all other contractions between locative and pronominal prefixes, or between pronominal and instrumental prefixes, in either order, the contracted form stands with the initial consonant of the first member, and the initial consonant of the second member is lost. (Lipkind, 1945, p. 25-57) Lipkind presents the following:

Locative prefix ha-:

1st. subj.	ha-ha-:	ha-
incl. dual	hi-ha-:	hi- or ha:-
1st obj.	ha-hi-:	hi-
3d pl. obj.	wa-ha-:	wá-
incl. dual obj.:	wanga-ha:	wanga

Locative prefix ho-:

incl. dual subj.:	hi-ho-:	ho
1st pl. obj.	:	ho-hi-: hu:-
incl. dual obj.:	wango-ho:	wango-
3d pl. obj.	:	wa-ho-: wo-

Locative prefix hi-:

incl. dual subj.:	hi-hi:-	hi-
1st obj.	:	hi-hi-: hi'-
incl. dual obj.:	wanga-hi:	wangi-
3d pl. obj.	:	wa-hi: wi-
1st pl. subj. with		
3d pl. obj.:	wa-hi-ha-:	wiá-

3.3.3.1.4.  $hV_1 + hV_2 \quad hV_1rV_2$  When two locatives combine in one word, the h of the second locative changes to r. (WG, p. 9) SF: -sutc- hirawasudji 'to probe closely, to hold against' (hi-ha-wa-sutc-hi); -cik- hirociguanakdjanena 'to be ashamed' (hi-ho-cik-hu-hana-kdjane-na); -tce- hirarutcedja 'at one side; some ways off' (hi-ha-ru-tce-dja).

3.3.3.1.5. When the reflexive prefix  $k'i-$  is juxtaposed with the instrumental prefix  $gi-$ , the latter is assimilated.  $ki-$  and  $gi$  results in  $k'i-$ . (Lipkind, 1945, p. 28).

### 3.3.3.2. Vowels.

3.3.3.2.1.  $CV_1 + CV_2 \quad CV_2$  In most locative-pronoun contractions there is reduction to the second vowel except in the case of  $hu-$ . (Susman, 1943, pp. 73, 74) SF: -gutc- hikigutc 'to bet' yakigutc 1 sg. (hi-ha-ki-gutc).

3.3.3.2.2. Under any grammatical conditions, the presence of a nasal vowel automatically requires that an oral vowel in a diphthong with it, or in the next syllable after  $w-$ , be replaced by the corresponding nasal, if there is one. (The underlined words should read "an oral vowel as second member of a diphthong"). (Susman, 1943, p. 72) -kanak- naikanagija 'to bear (of trees)' (na-hi-kanak-ija; cf. -na-) -kere-

maisidjdjikerehi je 'to smash to pieces' (ma-hi- sitc dji-kere-hi-je; Cf. -sita-, -dji-).

3.3.3.2.3. A nasal vowel after an oral vowel is replaced by an oral vowel in the resulting diphthong. This is clear in a plus i combinations and in o plus i in the bo.-hi- combination. There is some doubt about e plus i (e.g., t'efhi or t'ei'hi 'he killed me'). (Susman, 1943, p. 73)

3.3.3.2.4. Locative and pronominal prefixes contract to a long vowel wherever the second prefix starts with h. if either vowel was nasal the resulting one is. e.g., hi incl. dual. plus ho 'in' results in hu.- (Susman, 1943, p. 72).

3.3.3.2.5. Where two locatives are juxtaposed, the consonantal shift of 3.2.1.4. takes place first, and each locative contracts with the pronoun next to it. e.g., na.'jiroi jai'rawire 'they gave it to us out of pity' (na!'joja' 'to pity'; na!'jiroja 'to pity with'; na.jiroija 'he pitied me', hi- 'me') (Susman, 1943, p. 72).

3.3.3.2.6. A long instrumental prefix, or the first long syllable of a bi-syllabic stem (.) contracts with an infixed personal pronoun as follows: ha- 'I' contracts to a long stressed vowel after a prefix containing a or a, to a diphthong after bo.-. hi-

'me' contracts to a stressed diphthong with long prefixes, losing nasalization after an oral vowel.

(Susman, 1943, p. 73)

3.3.3.2.7. Personal pronoun and instrumental prefixes also have special ways of contracting. ha plus gi results in hai. ra plus gi results in rai. ki plus gi results in ki:-. ni: plus gi results in ni:. (Susman, 1943, p. 73)

3.3.3.2.8. When the pronoun ni- contracts with the pronoun ha- 'I' the result is ni:-. (CF. 3.2.3.)  
Susman, 1943, p. 73)

3.3.3.2.9. In two contractions, the process seems to have been the replacement of the first consonant by the semi-vowel that arose when the two vowels were first juxtaposed. These are: ho 'in' plus ha 'I' which results in wa:; and hi 'with' plus ha 'I' results in ya:. SF: -tce- yatcedjini hadjena 'to get near' (1 sg. ?) (hi-ha-tce-dji-ni ha-dje-na).

3.3.3.2.10. An o to u shift in the "prefix" ro: precedes the a from ha 'I', infixed. E.g., ruágu 'I wanted it' (from ro.gú 'to want') (Susman, 1943, p. 74).

### 3.3.3.3. Supersegments.

3.3.3.3.1. A personal pronoun contracts with a locative prefix to one long syllable with permanent length. E.g., wa'ni 'I looked for' (ha-honi' 'to look for')  
(Susman, 1943, p. 44).

3.3.3.3.2. If two locatives are present, the personal pronoun will contract with one or the other according to the rules of order. If contraction is with the first locative, the second becomes long and stressed. (Susman, 1943, pp. 42, 43) SF: -kara- hirakára 'he took care of it' (hi-, ha-) wi'rákara 'he took care of them' (wa- 'them') hira.kara 'I took care of it' (hira-, ha- 'I').

3.3.3.3.3. Personal pronouns and "short" instrumental prefixes combine into long syllables. Instrumental gi-'by striking', drops the consonant and forms diphthongs with pronouns: haisip 'I struck him down' (ha-, gisip) (Susman, 1943, p. 43).

3.3.3.3.4. Contraction of long instrumental and personal pronoun gives a long stressed syllable. The same is true when a pronoun enters into a stem of .' pattern. E.g., bo.síp becomes boásip 'I shot it down'; na.sé becomes nai'se 'I took it away'. Susman, 1943, p. 45).

3.3.3.3.5. It is apparent from the above examples that a monosyllabic stem loses its length after one or more prefixes. So does the first long syllable of a bi-syllabic stem, or a long prefix, or the first person prefix of the second conjugation. If two short, or one long, prefix, precede a monosyllabic stem, the

stress remains on the stem, but if these short, or one long and one short, or one long stressed prefix precede, stress is automatically drawn forward, and the stem loses stress. If the last prefix syllable is unstressed, the stem is once again stressed.

(Susman, 1943, p. 46)

3.3.3.3.6. There are special rules for the contraction of two personal pronouns: a) I-you. *haxé* 'I buried it'; *nixé* 'he buried you'; *ni'xe* 'I buried you'. This combined form has unstable length, which is lost if another prefix is attached, so the difference between objective 'you' and the combined form disappears: *hapé* 'he waited for him' *hanipe* 'he (or I) waited for you'. b) I-them. *waxé* 'he buried them'; *wa'xe* 'I buried them'. (Susman, 1943, p. 45)

3.3.3.3.7. Reflexive *ki-* and the instrumental *gi-* 'by striking' become *ki!-*. E.g., *ki'sip* 'he knocked himself down' (*ki.* plus *gi* plus *sip*). (Susman, 1943, p. 45)

3.3.3.3.8. The combined form *na.* 'I-you' combines again with *gi-* 'by striking' to form *ni!.* This contrasts with the simple objective *ni-* 'you' which does not contract. Cf. *ni'sip* 'I knocked you down' *nigisip* 'he knocked you down'. (Susman, 1943, p. 45)

3.4.1. The Suffix Morphemes. Suffixes may be most



conveniently presented according to the classification of Susman (1943, p. 107): 1) verbal suffixes which may immediately follow the stem, be final, intermediate, or movable, and 2) nominalizing suffixes.

#### 3.4.1.1. Verbal Suffixes Which Immediately Follow the

Stem. These are: -(h)ire 'they', (hirowagidjhireje 'they burn down'); -na'k 'plural continuative' (ratcinakje 'you (pl.) are dwelling'); and the positionals -nak 'sitting', -(h)ak 'lying down, moving about', -dje 'standing'.

3.4.1.2. Final Suffixes. The following suffixes have primarily the syntactic function of subordinating the verb phrase to the rest of the construction: -(h)anaga 'and' (wacagwigudjiranaga 'they shoot with claws'); -ga 'in, at, which' (waraġiwiga 'which you (pl.) forbid'); -gadja 'after', also recorded by Radin as -gadja (hikeregadja 'he left'); -ge 'because' (tcokerege 'because he leads'); -gi 'in, if, what' (ragikerewigi 'you (pl.) bestow'); -giji 'if, while' (hap hikorogiji 'dawn comes'); -nunige 'although' (hibojapkerenunige 'although he continues on'); -ra 'the' (tcawakerera 'shield'); -re 'this' (gikaratcnagre 'he worships'); 'u 'during' (karaha'u 'he was going when').

The remainder of the final suffixes refer to

the state of mind of the speaker: -(h)adje 'imperative' (ceredjadje 'be careful'); -(h)ege 'possibility contrary to the will of the speaker' (no example in slip file); -na, -cana 'declarative' (fact known to speaker from his own experience) (cganinena 'they rush upon you'); -re 'imperative' (no example in slip file); -guni, -cguni, -s'are 'perhaps' (doubt, sarcasm) (wanaicguni 'without effort'); -jeji 'operative', -jare 'emphatic' (no example in slip file); -gadja 'perhaps, but' (sarcastic) (horutcgatcgagadja 'to stretch out (hands)').

3.4.1.3. Intermediate Suffixes. This group primarily expresses verbal aspect. Of those listed by Susman, the following have no examples in the slip file:

-dja 'wrongly, instead of', and -na 'would, could, should, might'. An additional one, djire' 'to start to', occurs only in stem position, and is so entered in the lexicon. The others are: -kdje 'future' (also the form -kdjane which Susman suggests to be a combination of -kdje and -na) (gitcekdjeje, gitckdjaneje 'he will chop up, it is said'); -gini 'already' (horatcigini 'you already lived in'); -ke 'often' (ya'utcake 'I often tried'); -ni 'not' (higigipinina 'I don't feel good'); -s'a 'repeatedly' (ya'us'aje 'I tried repeatedly'); -cunu 'customarily' (hagicununa

'I always got home'); -wi 'plural of 1st and second persons' (hagiwina 'we get home').

3.4.1.4. Movable Suffixes. These may either precede or follow final suffixes: -(h)icge 'perhaps' (keregi'cke 'perhaps if he went home'). Another form, mentioned by Susman, is -(h)isge 'perhaps'. It has no instances in the slip file.

3.4.1.5. Nominalizing Suffixes. This class overlaps with the verbal suffixes. -xdji 'very' (tcexdji 'difficult, costly') and -nik 'small' (ksuksigenik 'to be narrow'). The subordinating suffixes -ga, -gi, -giji, -ra, and -re may also nominalize stems, this is particularly frequent with -ra and -re. The suffix -ga, is frequently used in connection with kin terms and proper names (tcaposgaga 'with froth'; hinuga 'wife'). -regi 'in, at' commonly nominalizes stems: tciregi 'in the lodge'. Finally, there -wi 'female' (wawi 'she-bear'); -dok 'augmentative' (tcedok 'buffalo bull'); -ke 'animal and plant marker' (wake 'raccoon'); -(h)ija 'indefinite article' (tcija 'house').

3.4.2. Rules of Order. There are three suffixal positions: initial, intermediate, and final. The above classification of the suffixes indicates their position implicitly, but certain rules of order prevail among

the intermediate suffixes. -wi 'plural' precedes all other intermediate suffixes except -kdje. The intermediate suffix -s'a must always be followed by a final suffix; the others, except for the plural, can terminate the verb phrase.

The order of movable suffixes has already been stated.

### 3.4.3. Morphophonemics: Suffixation.

3.4.3.1. Consonants. In a suffix, an initial Group I consonant (b p g k j c z s z s x) varies phonemically according to whether the stem it follows ends in a vowel, a different consonant, or the consonant corresponding to, or identical with, the suffix-initial. For instance, if the suffix starts with g-, a stem-final k would be "corresponding", but if the suffix starts with k it is identical. If the post-vocalic form is taken to be basic, the post-consonantal a can be said to shift toward the formation of an "initial" cluster. The characteristics of initial clusters which apply here are, in order of force, 1) No two consonants with the same type of release occur together, 2) The second member of an initial cluster is a stop or affricative of Group A (b tc j z z ) or a spirant of B (p k c s s x). (Susman, 1943, p. 64) SF: -sak- sasak.nakgi

(sa-sak-nak-gi); -rutc- waceritcge 'cannibal'  
 (wage-rutc-ge, -cf. -wak-); -sgitc- rusgitcce 'to  
 tie together'? (ru-sgitc-je).

3.4.3.2. Several suffixes start with g, (among  
 suffixes which start with sonants when the stem ends  
 in a vowel). They have the same form after non-  
 homorganic consonants. However, after stem-final k,  
 the initial g is lost. E.G., ma.ni'ge 'because he  
 is walking'. Suffixes that start with post-vocalic  
z change to s after stem-final consonant. With  
 homorganic s there is a single release with perhaps  
 some lengthening, though this is not easy to hear,  
 but after s, z is lost without lengthening the s.  
 E.g., ma.ni'ze 'he walked', bo.sipse 'he shot it  
 down', bo.sis (.)e 'he broke it by shooting',  
 ru.sa'na 'he took it' (rú.s), -ze 'heresay',  
 -sana (-na after vowels) SF: -xuruk- karaxuruki  
 'to consent' (kara-xuruk-gi).

3.4.3.3. The one suffix with initial sure is -ke  
 'often'. In germinate cluster with final -k, it is  
 replaced by long k (k.) in normal speech. E.g.,  
 ma.ni'ke 'he often walks'; bo.si'pke 'he often  
 shot it down'; ruxuruk.é 'he often earns it'.

(Susman, 1943, p. 65)

3.4.3.4. Two "initial" clusters are represented in suffixes, kj and xj. The former is in -kje 'future', and -kjane 'future', the latter in -xji 'very'. The forms just given for future are those that follow a vowel. After a consonant, one of two things may happen, with no aparent difference in meaning. There are longer forms, starting with -(h)i which behave like suffixes with movable stress, in which case the final surd consonant of the stem changes to sonant. t'e!kjé 'he would die', 'e.jana!gikjanahe!na 'they would be sitting'. The other process inserts i into the last syllable of the stem and causes the following consonant shifts. The k of the suffix elides, and after p, k, or x the j remains. After i, the j is replaced by t. After c, j elides. harakáraginai'ce 'you would suffer for' (hagina'c), wi!raperé.ste 'you will learn' (hiperés). The suffix -xji is similar. After a consonant, x elides and j adapts itself. ha.sti' 'strawberries' (ha!s 'berry'); ce.kji' 'brand new' (ce!k), pe.ci 'real fire' (pe!c), hana!ci 'all' (hana!c). One exception was found: ta.wúsjiánaga 'it was very dry' (sj instead of st), but this example was elicited, the others seem to be common idioms. (Susman, 1943, p. 65)

3.4.3.5. An initial consonant of Group II (m n r w y) in a suffix automatically changes the preceding stem-final consonant to sonant with a glide vowel separating the two consonants. This happens in suffixation, compounding, or casual juxtaposition. ha.bra 'the day'. (Susman, 1943, p. 65). SF: -djap- hodjabers 'to behold, see' (ho-da-djuk-ra).

3.4.3.6. Some suffixes can be inferred to start with (h). The effect is that the final consonant becomes sonant as -(h) elides, or if a vowel was final, a diphthong is formed. ni.banaga 'he swam and' (ni'p); xeánaga 'he buried it and' (xe!); ro,géja 'inside'. (Susman, 1943, pp. 65-66.) -sak- howasakana-ga or howasaganaga.

3.4.3.7. Vowels. Suffixation of morpheme that starts with (h) to a stem ending in a vowel results in a diphthong or a long vowel, stressed. The long vowel contains two identical or homorganic vowels. If the stem vowel is nasal, so is the contraction. (Susman, 1943, p. 74). This is sometimes the case in the slip file phrases, and sometimes not. It appears to be a matter of arbitrary variation in Radin's transcription: cgahinena 'they rush upon you' (cga- (h)ire - na).

3.4.3.8. Supersegmentals. These features of the suffixes are too infrequently marked in the slip file to employ them in the analysis of the phrases. From such occurrences as there are it is impossible to derive any rule regarding shifts of length or stress.



**WINNEBAGO - ENGLISH**

'ac to spread out, spread open [Vid. 'as, 'ax] [Lipkind, 1945, p. 48]

aj open

giac to spread out haiac [1 sg.] raiac [2 sg.]

hai'ac haminakce to straddle Tr. 169 [Cf. minak  
to sit]

hiru'ac open eye a little

hiru'acdjikeregadjā to leave open Tr. 460 [Cf.  
djikere to do suddenly]

hiru'acnik hianaga to open a little (eyes)

'ap leaf

abera leaf

na'ap leaf [Cf. na tree]

'as to run away [Vid. 'ac, 'ax]

gi'as to run away hagi'as [1 sg.]

'ax to split [Vid. 'ac, 'as] [Lipkind, 1945, p. 48]

horu'ax to split Tr. 311

'a to carry, hold up in arms; to lift

curu'a to carry in arm [2 sg.]

du'a hold up in arms [1 sg.]

du'awina to lift SA 50 [1 sg.]

hiru-o to carry [1 sg. ?]

pa-a lift up [1 sg.]

ruaigu lift up 2'0.5 [Cf. gu to bring forth, pull  
out]

ru-a to lift du-a [1 sg.] curu-a [2 sg.]

ru' to carry du' [1 sg.] curu' [2 sg.]

wa'anaji to hold aloft [Cf. naji to stand]

?

'a to take out'atcganak to take out Tr. 391 [Cf. tcga to try]'atcu to take out [Cf. tcu within, inside]

atcuje to take out Also; atcoje Tr. 389 [Cf.

tcu within, inside]'a misc.

hiwa'a to start, start for

horutcgani-adjē to touch feel Orph. 81.4 [Cf.

tcga to try]'ap to be animated, alive [Lipkind, 1945, p. 30]

'ap alive, living (noun, adj.)

ha'apireje to rush upon Bol. I 14.31

honi'ap to be animated, alive with SA 310 [Cf. ni

breath, life]ni'ap to be living, alive [Cf. ni breath, life]

nia'ap [1 sg.] nina'ap [2 sg.]

'atc out of, away from, water [Lipkind, 1945, p. 30]'adjinakce to come out of water [Cf. hi arrive going]

'antc away from water

adje from water ?'a's delicious

'a's delicious

'a'sdina to be delicious [Cf. di to grow]

as delicious J.T. 14

asce delicious

ashekdji-giji to be delicious Tr. 90; Tr. 147 [Cf.

hekdji misc.]'e to scatter, disperse, untie

hipa'e to spread by pushing [1 sg.]

'e to scatter, disperse, untie (con't.)

hira'e to scatter

hiru'e untie hidu'e [1 sg.]

hikikara'e to scatter

ho-erakce to be scattered [Cf. rak misc.]

hoerera herena to scatter W. Rep. 526 [Cf. here  
to be]

hói'e to scatter by force wái'e [1 sg.] horái'e  
[2 sg.]

hoierena be scattered huierena [1 sg.]  
honierena [2 sg.]

horá'e to scatter (by word of mouth); tell

hurú'e to scatter gently

mogi'eje to scatter Tr. 249 [Cf. ma wind]

mokie scattered [Cf. ma wind]

moki-eje to scatter [Cf. ma wind]

moki ehi disperse [Cf. ma wind]

wawigira e-era(ni)je to scatter W. Rep. 496 [Cf.  
wik misc.]

woi-erankdjena to scatter W. Rep. 518

'e misc.

hi'e to find ya'e [1 sg.] hic'e [2 sg.]

wo'é hunter's gift to a person

wo'e hiretc I didn't know what to show [Cf. retc  
to not know, be lacking]

ya'éna to find [1 sg.] yak'éna I-mine

yagi'éna I - someone else's wiyagi'éna

I - for them

'i to pass time

'ihap (to spend) the night S.A. 10 [Cf. hap day]

'ihapna go to sleep without eating [Cf. hap day]

'i misc.

'iwuji prize ? (captured man) Bol. I 17.42; to brace,  
hold [Cf. wuji to brace]

'iwujonak to brace by holding [Cf. wuji to brace]

wakcik 'idjahi different family [Cf. wak man, cik  
living, dja different]

'i to live [Lipkind, 1945, p. 24]

'itcap apart, isolated SA 12 separate [Cf. tcap  
to make contact]

ma'ikdji to turn to earth P. Br. 16 [Cf. ma earth]

naigi'iranaka to convert SA 249; they wish me to  
F. doubts

'i to become ha'i [1 sg.] c'i [2 sg.]

'i misc.

'iwa'una to wear, wrap around SA 108 [Cf. 'u to do]

'ixdjikarak to grunt RP 42 [Cf. rak to ask, tell]

'itc face

'idjera face to face SA 126

'indj hokipahi face to face [Cf. pahi up to]

'idjokipahi back to back, unopposable [Cf. pahi up to]

'ok'cukco edja hipa where elbow is loose (joint)

'o to shoot

'ona to shoot ha'ona [1 sg.] c'ona [2 sg.]

'oni to remain

'oni je to remain Tr. 59

?

- 'ua to keep on, try continuously, work at  
 'ua use, try 28.4  
 'uak're to continue, go on Bol. I 48.32  
 ha'uaɗja'u as I was going SA 124  
 ha'uaɗjawu'u to work at, get rid of SA 47  
 ho(r)a'unanaga to avoid W. Rep. 448  
 nabi'unanaga to put hand in W. Rep. 518 [Cf. nap  
hand]  
 wa'uaɗexɗji greedy of being with people [Cf. de  
misc.]  
 wo'ua(ni)nedjini'kdjanèna to be embarrassed J.B. Ho.  
 45:2 [Cf. redji ?]  
 ya'uahira to use [1 sg.]
- 'uji anus, rectum  
 'uji anus  
 'ujira anus Tr. 126  
 'uji howaxu enema [Cf. xu to flow]  
 'ujira rectum Also: 'ojira
- 'unage to run and rush up RP 20
- 'u to be, to do, to use, make act, work at  
 'iwa'una to wear, wrap around SA 108 [Cf. 'i  
misc.]  
 'utcutcu carry inside of [Cf. tcu within,  
inside of]  
 'uigigirekdjanera to be in readiness [3 pl.]  
 'u to do  
 'uaratc to appoint J.F. 31 [Cf. ratc to call]

- 'u to be, to do, to use, make act, work at (con't.)  
 'utcotco-anaga to put in Tr. 274 [Cf. tcu within,  
inside of]  
 'udja'u finally  
 'ugigi permit; allow to do 'uagigi [1 sg.]  
 'ugíji to allow to do 'uagíji [1 sg.]  
 'umak get used 'uamak [1 sg.] 'yramak [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. mak] to get used to]  
 'uniha'u with great effort Tr. 258  
 'uwaçi to tell him to do [1 sg.] 'ynaci [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. ci to tell]  
 'uxdjine to make noise  
 'uxini osep cold charcoal [Cf. xini to make coals]  
 'uxini-osep to smirch with charcoal J.T. 9 [Cf. xini  
to make coals, sep black]  
 bas 'u(?)wa'uhirecanuna a game (poker ?) played by  
 women mainly, played with American cards SA 171  
 [Cf. bas a card game ?]  
 cdjakdjegí 'yre to cease, stop SA 111 [Cf. cdja to  
stop]  
 cga-ine to be diligent [Cf. cga to act (with)]  
 daciri'yraçe to boil (deer) Tr. 529 [Cf. ciri to  
extract juice]  
 tci'u汪igigiji to build lodge Bol. I 51.43 [Cf. tci  
house]  
 tcirokaninak'u to be in the open, uncovered SA 50  
 [Cf. tci house, rok within, inside, hanj to have,  
hold]

?

- 'u to be, to do, to use, make act, work at (con't.)  
 tcoakerehanak wa'una to elope SA 107; I led her away  
 [Cf. tco to lead, here to start going back]  
 ha'uhadjecanuna to mind ? SA 44; we used to be doing  
 that (prob. 1 sg.)  
 ha'uhadjera to stay SA 103 [1 sg.]  
 ha'ukdjanihena to do; I will (definite) c'ukdjarena  
 you will (definite) c'ukdjanihena you will  
 ha'ukdjanena I will ha'ukdjena let me do it  
 ha'uadjena I am in the process of doing it  
 ha'uktcebana I finished doing it hagi'una I  
 do it for him wagi'una I do it for them  
 wakaragiuna I do it for my own (pl.)  
 hakik'una I do it to myself hakarak'una I  
 do it for myself ?  
 hagi'uga ? to move back to  
 hawa'u because of, for some reason  
 hawa'u therefore RBF 11  
 habidai'u' means of obtaining life [Cf. hap life]  
 hegaigi'unegadja to act properly [Cf. hek because of ?]  
 hegaigi'u that I said I am [am ? illeg.] PR 316  
 [Cf. hek because of ?]  
 hi'u use  
 hi'utca to try, test ya'utca [1 sg.] hini'utca-  
 anaga [2 sg.] [Cf. tca to try]  
 hi'udja to try to do, attempt ya'utca [1 sg.]  
 hic'udja [2 sg.] [Cf. dja to try]  
 hi'uhi to enter, go in  
 hi'uhira evidence ? SA 222



?

- 'u to be, to do, to use, make act, work at (con't.)  
 hi'ʏnək giweje to peck [Cf. we to persist]
- hic'ʏdjagi to try, test (you-me) Orph. 17.9, 15.10  
 [Cf. dja to try]
- higi'u(ni)nə to refuse SA 184
- hiki'ʏ to compete W. Rep. 484
- hikikarap hi'una invitation-stick [Cf. karap to count]
- hikorohoregiwa'unəce to be about (time); whatever they  
 were doing it was because they were getting ready  
 [Cf. koroho to be prepared]
- hira'uni to make from one end to the other (? illeg.)  
 [Cf. hire to go by]
- hirakerewa'ʏdje to lead to [Cf. kere to start going  
 back]
- hisagʏkere 'ʏdje to use cane; make use of cane [Cf.  
 sagʏ cane, kere to start going back]
- hiḡewa'ʏje to contract Tr. 150 [Cf. hiḡe hard,  
 difficult]
- hiḡe wajo'ʏpinije to be uncomfortable; you can hardly  
 do anything Tr. 256 [Cf. hiḡe hard, difficult,  
 waja to be important, purposeful]
- ho'unəkce to be; to lie; to do (idiomatic) 2
- ho'unira station SA 212 [Cf. ni misc.]
- ho'ʏdjire to (start) to go around without finishing  
 [Cf. djire to pass by]
- ho'ʏnəkgi to stay, be in Bol. I, 50.9
- ho'ʏpina possibility [Cf. pi good]
- hodatcgə (wa'ʏwigadja) to grope for W. Rep. 520 [1 pl.]  
 [Cf. tcgə to try (something)]

- 'u to be, to do, to use, make act, work at (con't.)  
 hoki'y to rehearse, have a trial  
 hoki'y to imitate waki'y [1 sg.] horakic'y [2 sg.]  
 hosge wa'unaguni to be a bluff Tr. B 1 [Cf. hosge  
to be untrue]  
 hosge wa'unakadja fruitless, in vain [Cf. hosge to  
be untrue]  
 hosge wa'unakgadja not to be in earnest SA 289 (? 768)  
 [Cf. hosge to be untrue]  
 iniokewe'y sweat-house [Cf. inj stone, kewe to enter]  
 irarokonowa'unakce to say a lot Tr. 823 [Cf. i month,  
 kona to overpower]  
 jewa'y therefore [Cf. je this, that]  
 ma'yura earthmaker [Cf. ma earth]  
 maka'y Medicine Dance [Cf. maka medicine]  
 maka'y hotci medicine lodge [Cf. maka medicine; tci  
house]  
 najjewa'ywi je to make excuse SA 78 [Cf. najje to defy]  
 naxdji hi'ykdje to pay attention SA 299 [Cf.  
 naxdji (na'i-xdji ?) to try ?]  
 ni'y to take care of; use H.1  
 nijwa'yudjeje rocky point Tr. 514 [Cf. nij  
rocky point]  
 nijgi'ykdjanena to give SA 256  
 pi'y to do; to fix piakik'y I-myself piak'y  
 I-mine [Cf. pi good]  
 pihixdji'ywianaga to be careful Tr. 129 [Cf. pi good]  
 rac'ys'aje to name [Cf. ratc to call]

?

- 'u to be, to do, to use, make act, work at (con't.)  
 ragic'unina to disobey wilfully SA 85; not to do it  
 for him [2 sg.]
- rakaraç'ugi to act like a dummy [2 sg.]
- utcep to finish, bring to an end ha'utcebaña [1 sg.]  
 c'utcebrana [2 sg.] [Cf. tcep to finish]
- uxini charcoal, coal [Cf. xini to make coals]
- wa'uadexdji wa'uhadjena to be around with, associate  
 SA 34 [1 sg.] [Cf. 'ua to associate with]
- wa'unakce to be, to lie, to do (idiomatic)
- wa'uğağa clumsy, slow Orph. 32.9 [Cf. ğağa clumsy ?]
- wa'uhağwire to be just there Tr. 85 [Cf. hağ to  
take care of] [1 pl.]
- wa'unehi to shoot off [Cf. re to go ?]
- wa'uxdji wagiki'a'dje to be proud, stuck up J.B. Ho.  
 104:6 [Cf. 'a to hold up ?]
- wacgi'u to do something for fun [Cf. wacgi to have fun]
- wagi'unakarahija gambler J.B. Ho. 82:5 ?! [Cf.  
 kara to look after ?]
- waginat'u wianağa to use rope W. Rep. 450 [Cf. wagina  
rope]
- wainap kixdji 'una may you enjoy it [Cf. nap misc.,  
 ki to do to oneself]
- wairaxdjak'u to trap SA 33 [Cf. xdjak to strike]
- waki'u to gamble
- wapaperes hi'ukdjena to be good scenter [Cf. pa  
nose, peres to know]

?

'u-mak to be attached to, accustomed to (con't.)

'uimakra to be accustomed to SA 306

'umak to be attached to

'umak get used 'ua'mak [1 sg.] 'uramak [2 sg.]

wa'uagimagi to be attached to wamak [1 sg.]

'uramak [2 sg.]

wa'umake to imagine, believe SA 71; got used to

them Also: wa'umoke

'usde to burn

'usde burning RF 3

na'usdera embers [Cf. na wood, stick]

na'usteiya a fire, stick Tr. 144; big fire stick

[Cf. na wood, stick]

na'ustere burning stake P.R. 306 [Cf. na wood,

stick]

## A

- a arm  
 'ap'hazi bracelet [Cf. ozi wrist, pa misc.]  
 ahu wing [Cf. hu leg]  
 aicawagera elbow [Cf. icawak ? elbow]  
 aigidjagi to get ahold of Tr. 120 F. doubts [Cf.  
     gi to be, do ?, dja misc.]  
 áipísiràcge leggings [Cf. pi, good, si foot]  
 a-ipísiracge ? wrist SA 105 [Cf. pi, good, si foot]  
 airudi to lead by the hand aidudi [1 sg.]  
     aicurudi [2 sg.] [Cf. di to move]  
 apa wristlets [Cf. pa misc.]  
 apázi wristlets [Cf. ozi wrist, pa misc.]  
 ara arm  
 arabocic(gi) to cripple RR 7 [Cf. cic to cripple]  
 at'upce to pull up Tr. 22 [Cf. t'up to put, make ?]  
 axutçge arm ornament [Cf. xutçge ornament ?]
- aço back of head  
 aço back of head R.W. 16  
 açoidja back of head
- açoke/açuke arm pit  
 açokura arm pit  
 açu<sub>1</sub>kaxdji-èdja right under the arm  
 açu<sub>2</sub>ke arm pit
- ak on that side, opposite side  
 agakikinak on each side  
 agakinak across  
 agedja other side

## A

ak on that side, opposite side (con't.)

agixdji handy, in readiness W. Rep. 484

agre across ø 3

agwakonogirena to sit opposite [Cf. kanak to sit]

akra across Bol. I 48.38

akiha third ?

anaga and [Suffix, final position]

anaga and, atque

anaganaxdji very much [Cf. 'i to become]

Also: ganaixdji

ge and, atque [Note alternate form in previous entry]

naga and, atque

are ?

aredjiregiji to have a dearth of W. Rep. 496 [Cf.

djire to go by ?]

asi gills

asira gills Tr. 442

azi wattle

azi wattle

aziowaro hanging wattle J.T. 41 [Cf. waro to hang]

ak to walk, move about

ak to walk, go mak [1 sg.] cawak [2 sg.]

Also: ak [3 sg.]

## B

ba to doubt, wait anxiously, have no confidence in

ba to doubt

habá you have no confidence in, not capable of

habahanak to doubt SA 264

habana you have no confidence in, not capable of

habanísgeña to trouble oneself about SA 276

hapána to wait anxiously

hikiba to regret yakíba [1 sg.] hirakiba [2 sg.]

hirakíbaníkdjège to blame (J.B.Ho.)

hirakíbaníkdjanèña Also: hirakípaníkdjanèña to regret

(J.B.Ho. 71:4)

bas poker ?

bas 'u(?)wa'uhirecanuna a game (poker ?), played by

women mainly, played with Amer. cards SA 171 [Cf.

'u to do]

boce to miss

hibocana he missed; miss with it (F doubts)

## C

caga to be like

hokicagona to be like

cagowi seven

cahaidja Sioux Indian SA 112

cak claw

cak claw

cagera claw

cagi claw [Cf. hi hair, fur, feathers]

cak to strike, hit, to dry (with da-) [Vid. sak, xak]

dahácak adj. to dry mocarois hard (starch)

dacak ha [1 sg.]      dacak ra [2 sg.]      đacak hi  
[3 sg.]

haracácak boiling

hiradahacagedjini to dry Tr. 269 [Cf. dji misc.]

hiradehacak to dry on

waiwícacak to boil, edge where water hits (by force)

xere cacakđjecge to boil over W. Rep. 518 [Cf. xere

to lift up]

cara to make bare [Vid. xara] (WG, p. 46)

cara bare

hadacara to singe

hadacara to singe      hadacaraha [1 sg.]

hadacarahije to burn off hair, to singe Tr. 42

hadacarawahije to singe Tr. 282

hadacara wahiranaga to singe

hicáracara scars

max hai-cara to hoe field [1 sg.] [Cf. max crops]

wírucaràireje to tear up

xucara to wear out [Cf. xu skin]



caratc to move away [Vid. saratc, xaratc]

bocaratc blow away OS

carax to thud [Vid. sarax] (WG, p. 47)

carax noise made in stepping over shells

caujcų mittens

caujcųna mittens Tr. 420; Tr. 473

cawa to point at, aim at [Vid. sawa, xawa]

hiracawaha to point at, direct at, aim Th. Wk. Addr. 16

cawaxų empty [Cf. xų to spill]

cawak to point [Vid. cawa, sawa, xawa]

aicawagera elbow [Cf. a arm]

cawa to tan, soften

tcaha rucáwa to tan skin, soften [Cf. tca deer,

ha skin]

hararucawaꝑdꝑ to be smooth Bol. I 68. 42

ca / ca'uce vulva

ca vulva Tr. 267

ca'uce (?) vulva Tr. 202

ca to be busy

hoica to be busy hiça [1 sg.]

hoicahadjega to be busy Tr. 47

hoicahage to annoy, irritate; to detain with, be

occupied with (W. Rep. 508)

ca to do wrong, miss, forget

giçono do wrong

haica to do wrong R.W. 2 yaicana [1 sg.]

hiraica [2 sg.]

hicana to do wrong

higicana to do wrong

ca to do wrong, miss, forget (con't.)

hiwacanuna to forget ? SA 79

wabocono to miss

woicono sin

ce to take away, cheat, sting [Vid. ce']

gicáca notched, uneven edges [Lipkind, 1945, p. 3:

rac'e bite off]

gice to cheat haice [1 sg.] raice [2 sg.]

haice to sting

nace to take away na'ce [1 sg.] nanace [2 sg.]

ce voice ? , neck ?

ceisgana to have a good voice ? SA 267 ? [Cf. hisge

to be similar ?]

tcace neck [Cf. tca upper part of breast]

tcacehi nape of neck [Cf. tca upper part of breast]

tcacex'iga wrinkled neck (personal name) [Cf. x'i

to wrinkle, upper part of back]

ce' to beat [Vid. ce]

haice' to beat [1 sg.]

cek misc.

hicek hair (body ?); something hairy [Cf. hi hair]

hicek ki-anaga to be covered with hair ? Bol. I 48.26

[Cf. hi hair]

kantc hieck peaches (fuzzy plums) [Cf. katc plum,

hi hair]

ceka/cege to rot, dry, wither

ceká to rot; to wither (of trees)

nacegera dry wood [Cf. na wood]

cep black [Vid. sep]

cepje turn black (of berries) F. doubts

wikirip'ácep bead ? [Cf. pa misc., kiri misc.]

cere to act, work at something, handle, collect, treat disease

hicere to treat a sick person

hikaragicerereje to dress (an animal) Tr. 37

hikara gicere-rucdjagiji to get through tending Tr. 364

[Cf. cdja to get done, kara to look after]

hikicere anxiously Hn 20

hikicereje to work at Tr. 353

hikicere maqa courting medicines SA 235 [Cf. maqa medicine]

hikicerera to work at it; actions, work ? Th. Wk Gh. 19

hinuk yakicere to court women [1 sg.] [Cf. hinuk woman]

higikicerena to handle SA 68

hikicerena to treat disease

hoikicere to try to catch hoiyakicere [1 sg.]

hoirakicere [2 sg.]

hokicerera to gather, collect (J.B. Ho. 87:4)

magikicere to cultivate the fields [Cf. max crops, field]

wawikaragicerewije to tan; to attend to the hides

Tr. 529

yakicere to try to do, attempt [1 sg.]

cere misc.

tcocereke kingfisher Tr. 438 [Cf. tco blue]

huporu hucerege kneecap RR 6 [Cf hu leg,

poru round]

(ra)icere to walk along, proceed Th. Wk. Addr. 24

## C

ceretc to be attentive, careful [Vid. seretc, xeretc]

haruceretc to do carefully P.R. 306.2; P.R. 300.2

haruceredjunaga to pay attention to; to pay for,

regard P.R. 316.15; P.R. 317.4

haru-ceretc to attend to, be attentive to, pay

attention to, apply yourself to

ce'rek to offend

dice'rek hi to offend dice'rek ha [1 sg.]

[Cf. di misc.]

cerek long, bone, framework

tciha cerck frame-work [Cf. tci house, ha covering ?]

nasuhuceregúnira skull Tr. 341 [Cf. nasu head, hu skin]

cewe bravery, spiritual power [Vid. sewe, xewe]

wadocewecge bravery, victory SA 20 [Cf. do

big, old]

wak docewe medicine man (sucks disease out by spiritual  
power) [Cf. wak man; do big, old]

wakdócewe practitioner [Cf. wak man; do big, old]

cewe misc.

waceweje to have deep snow Tr. 196

cewek to cause injury

wace'wek to cause injury pace'wek [1 sg.]

cawace'wek [2 sg.]

cdja to move the eye, look at

gicdja look at object haicdja [1 sg.] raicdja

[2 sg.]

gicdjahigadja to inspect

hacdjakdjonegi to be in the presence (W. Rep. 522)

## C

cdja to move the eye, look at (con't.)

hacdj<sub>1</sub>anowawic<sub>1</sub> dega ? to close eyes SA 198 [1 sg.]

[Cf. wic<sub>1</sub> to pinch; re misc.]

ha(ra)kicdjanága to meet W. Rep. 456

hicdja face

hicdjakit'u to sleep (ritual.) [Cf. t'u to cast]

hicdjani tear [Cf. ni water]

hicdjanuagiwic to wink at [1 sg.] [Cf. wic<sub>1</sub> to pinch; nuagi ?]

hicdjanik blind [Cf. nik to make small]

hicdjanuawic to close eyes [1 sg.] [Cf. wic<sub>1</sub> to pinch]

hicdja-nuwajanaka to be shut (eyes) Tr. 122 [Cf. waja to be important]

hicdjara nikcana to be blind hicdjara hini'kana  
[1 sg.] hicdjara nini'kana [2 sg.] [Cf. nik to make small]

hicdjara nikhi to make blind [Cf. nik to make small]

hicdjasu eye [Cf. su seed]

hicdja-gadja to look about Bol. I, 66.6

waicdja waratce to call upon scouts R.W. 4 [Cf. ratc to call]

cdjatc to have a good time? [Vid. cgi, cdja, cdjak, cgatc, cgake]  
(tcani) woicdjadjera fairs SA 144 [Cf. tca  
public ?]

cdjak to refuse, object

hiwacdjak to refuse; to object

cdjak misc.

nicdjagera coffee [Cf. ni water]

## C

- cdja hard, firm, tough, tight  
 cdjage tough Tr. 351, strong  
 cdjaje firm, hard Bol. I 77.18  
 cdjajdji strong, be strong; tightly Tr. 243  
 homakicdja to make truly firm  
 horocdjanacge hard (hard parts of the body)  
 manigi-cdjajdjonena to strengthen W. Rep. 520  
 ma-cdja- strong, be strong
- cdja to stop, get done, get ready, accomplish  
 ducdjajanuna to finish [1 sg.] SA 43  
 ducdjajdjonahiwira to set in (of weather ?) SA 145;  
 we're going to quit  
 cdjajdjegij 'ure to cease, stop SA 111 [Cf. 'u to do]  
 girucdja to stop, quiet ducdja [1 sg.]  
 haracdja to stop, quiet  
 hicdja residue  
 higirucdja to give to  
 hikarara gicere-rucdjajigi to get through tending  
 Tr. 364 [Cf. cere to work at something, kara  
to look after]  
 himacdja kinakiji to be encouraged  
 hirucdjana to be relieved; it's all ready SA 229  
 hirucdjagi to be ready, prepared hinucdjagi [1 sg.]  
 hinirucdjagi [2 sg.]  
 hirucdjana to be relieved; it's all ready SA 229  
 hirucdjarehiwije to be of marriageable age [Cf. tcek  
new, virgin]

## C

- cdja to stop, get done, get ready, accomplish (con't.)  
 nacdja to accomplish with foot  
 racdja to finish speaking, etc.  
 racdjawahis'agije to quieten, pacify  
 rucdjarehije to turn loose Tr. 362  
 watcek hiracdjaxdjije to be of marriageable age  
 Bol. I 77 [Cf. tcek new, virgin]  
 yakiducdjawina to change, stop [1 sg.] SA 166
- cdja to get warm [Vid. cdju, cdju]  
 cdjagiji to become warm Tr. 431
- cdja misc.  
 ho'epihiraracdja je to be similar [Cf. 'e misc.]
- cdja to leave behind (by deception ?) [Vid. cdjak, cgake]  
 hoicdjona to leave behind
- cdjak/cdjake to fool, be false [Vid. cdja to leave  
behind, cgake]
- gicdjoke to fool haicdjoke [1 sg.] raicdjoke  
 [2 sg.]
- hiecdjagenina to deceive SA 208  
 hocdjokek to be false, deceptive P.R. 310.4  
 nicdjagenina to deceive SA 208  
 woicdjoke false
- cdjek to concentrate, be together  
 hakicdjek together, to concentrate  
 hakicdjegera together, between them SA 18  
 hanatc kakicdjek Also: hanatc ka kicdjek altogether  
 [Cf. hanatc all]
- hascdjek strawberry [Cf. has berry] Also: hacdjek

## C

- cdju to be warm [Vid. cdju, cdja]  
 cdjutci to be warm Bol. I 79.1 [Cf. tci misc.]
- cdjuwa be sleepy hicdjuwa [1 sg.] nicdjuwa  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. wa misc.]
- hocdjudji to be warm RK 4 [Cf. dji misc.]
- cdju to get sleepy (from warmth ?) [Vid. cdju, cdja]  
 cdjuwo(ni) get sleepy [Cf. wa misc.]
- cga to rush upon [Vid. cgap, cga to start quickly,  
 cgatc, xga, xgas]
- hikicga to collide
- wacgahi make the rush for J.F. 31
- wacgahira nawagireje give chase [3 pl.] [Cf. nawak  
to be like ?]
- cgatc to play [Vid. cgi, cdja, cdjak, cgake]  
 cgatc to play hacgatc [1 sg.], racgatc [2 sg.]
- cgatcira<sup>ca</sup>na<sup>x</sup>dji to enjoy oneself Th. Wk. Gh. 12
- hiracgad<sup>j</sup>ik<sup>d</sup>janihawina to play
- hocgatc to dance, play
- pedjicgatc fire-brand [Cf. petc fire]
- petckicgatc to play with fire [Cf. petc fire]
- wakicgatcs'aje to play with Orph. 3.8 kicgatc  
 played with yacgatc [1 sg.]
- wicgatc circus
- wicgatc to perform
- wicgak'u fair, show SA 102 [Cf. 'u to do]
- wicgatc'u 'uinekdje to play tricks [Cf. 'u to do]
- wocgadjenisgega to be bad Sore Eye Davie 460



## C

- cgap to crowd, knock down, rush upon [Vid. cga, cga, cgatc]  
 gicgap knock down  
 howacgap to crowd  
 kicgap to collide  
 kokiwacgap to go in opposite directions, in two ways  
 [Cf. koki to go in opposite directions  
 nigiwacgabe-ni-kdjanena to shove away  
 nigiwacgap(ni)kdjanena to push aside Bol. I 16.39
- cga to start quickly, do easily, rush upon [Vid. cga,  
 cgap, cgatc, xga, xgas]  
 cga to start quickly; to do easily  
 cga'u-ine to be diligent [Cf. 'u to do]  
 cgadje to be diligent  
 cgadji quick movement  
 cganinena they rush upon you  
 cgawahi to rush upon (enemy) J.B. 3; J.T. 28  
 hocgo action  
 wacgahira to rush upon (victorious warriors); war-rush
- cga to catch, deprive [Vid. cgak]  
 doxhorucga to choke doxhocurucga [2 sg.] [Cf.  
 dox throat] Also: doxorucga, doxocurucga  
 doxorucga rusagwire to strangle [1 pl.] W. Rep. 450  
 [Cf. dox throat, sak misc.]  
 hacgaxdjicanuna to deprive SA 42  
 nigicgakdjanena to harm [2 sg.] J.B. Ho.

## C

cgā to be companionable, have relations with (someone),  
be among

hokicgā to have companionship with

hokicgāxdji hirecanūa to be friendly with; to have  
 companionship with SA 245

wakicgācanūa to go around with SA 53

wakicgoje to associate

wana'icgunixdji wokicgāje to associate hospitably Bol. I

48.10 [Cf. na'i mind]

wawagicgā to associate Also; wawokicgā

wawagicgā to be among SA 55

wawagicgaidja to keep company with, associate SA 56

wogicgā to have relations, associations ?; to be  
 attentive to [1 sg.] SA 104

wogicgākdjena to have companion SA 162

wogicgās'aje to entertain Tr. 537

cgāk to deprive of speech ? [Vid. cgā to catch, deprive,  
 cgop]

irocgākdjīkaragije to be ashamed Tr. 430 [mouth -

deprived ?] [Cf. i mouth ?, dji (xdji) very ?,

kara misc.]

cgāke to fool [Vid. cdja to leave behind, cdjak]  
 higicgōkhena he fooled me

cge to loosen, untie

cgare loose

ducge to untie [1 sg.]

girucgehireje to untie [3 pl.] Tr. 563

## C

cge to loosen, untie (con't.)

higicga kerérena to be tied up SA 291 [Cf. kere  
misc.]

horucge to untie

kurucge to untie

cge misc.

hicgaga in turn

racgega to finish ? F. doubts SA 259

cgi to have fun

wacgi'u to do something for fun [Cf. 'u to do]

cgik to pound

higicgiganaga to pound Tr. 542

higicgik to pound

cgop to catch [Vid. cga to catch, deprive, cgak]

hocgobedja between R.R. 8

rucgop to catch

rucgóp to catch with hand

cgu to shell off, clean off

ducgu shell corn with hands [1 sg.]

ducgúna to take off [1 sg.]

ducgúre to take kernels off [1 sg.]

rucgú to clean dirt off; to shell corn

rudjurocgu to fall to pieces [Cf. rutc

wacgu shell by force J.T. 9

ci to speak, say, tell [Vid. cip to tell]

'uwaci to tell him to do [1 sg.] 'unaci [2 sg.]

[Cf. 'u to do]

## C

ci to speak, say, tell (con't.)  
 ci to tell haci [1 sg.] raci [2 sg.]  
 cira to ask, tell, say hacira [1 sg., 3 sg. obj.]  
 nicira [1 sg., 2 sg. obj.]  
 hici to tell Also: hice  
 hiwaci to tell hiwa'ci [1 sg.] hiwaraci [2 sg.]

ci misc.  
 maicitciwi hires'aje to destroy [3 pl.] SA 220  
 [Cf. tciwi, to rumble, ma earth]

cic to break, be damaged, broken [vid. cik bad, c'ik]  
 arabocicgi to cripple [Cf. a arm]  
 cicere broke  
 gicic to break haicic [1 sg.] raicic [2 sg.]  
 hawacic break over; making improvised table by bending  
 brush over hapacic [1 sg.]  
 hinucic hirawina they broke us  
 hirucijerawina to put us in place  
 hicicerawina to be bankrupt [1 pl.] SA 144  
 macic to break J.F. 16  
 nahawacigaganaga to gather, break over Tr. 158  
 ra-cic to break

cik good; to treasure, hold in honor, take part in favor  
 hicaikaracikdjiigi to treasure very much J.B. Ho. 28:5  
 [Cf. dji, (xdji ?) very ?]

hikaracicik to think a great deal of  
 hikoracigirera to be held in honor [3 pl.]  
 hikaracigwigadja to be attached to Wake 24:6

## C

cik good, to treasure, hold in honor, take part in favor (con't.)

karacicig to think much of yakaracicig [1 sg.]

wacicik goods

wakaracigeniã'dje to take one's part J.B. Ho. 107:6

wakaracik to take someone's part [1 sg.] warakaracik  
[2 sg.]

wakcicigenaka warrior [Cf. wak man]

wakcik life, living; Indian [Cf. wak man]

wakcixede hóixga benefit for old people by giving

makani woħa [Cf. wak man, xede big, xga actions]

cik bad, to damage, be broken, embarrassed, ashamed  
[Vid. c'ik]

cicik bad

cicikdjonihège to damage SA 156

gicicikhawina to be broken, not nice [1 pl.] SA 189

ħade cicik nightmare [Cf. ħade dream]

hidja niga cicikagiga verge of drunkenness SA 130

[Cf. hidja there ?, niga misc.]

hirociguanakdjanèna to be ashamed J.B. Ho. 115:1

hirocik to be ashamed hirócik [1 sg.]

hirónicik [2 sg.]

hirocikdjikaragije to be ashamed [Cf. dji (xdji ?) very ?,

kara misc.]

hirocik wahakdjanihegadja to embarrass Bol. I 78.2

hirucik to be embarrassed

hocicigera hacinigadja to be blamed; the bad is yours

[you bring the bad ?] SA 215 [Cf. ni to bring]

## C

cik bad, to damage, be broken, embarrassed, ashamed (con't.)  
 hocicigera hani(ni)na to be at fault, culprit SA 153

[Cf. ni to bring]

irocik wahakdjanihegadja to be ashamed

wakaracicikdjege to prejudice, take part against

warocigesgexdji shameful SA 52

woirocigesga evil (things, actions) SA 239 [Cf. sga

action]

yakaracicik to hate to part with [1 sg.]

cik to hang, suspend (as on a pole, from the ear, etc.)

higicik to hand

hiwacik something held up on pole

horucik to wear in ears hoducik [1 sg.]

hocurucik [2 sg.]

re'gicigedja (kettle) hook Tr. 419 [Cf. rex kettle]

re'gicik kettle-hanger [Cf. rex kettle]

wiwacigera banner Tr. 1.53

wiwacigija flag SA 280

cik misc.

hirawacik to fold under

honakicig to wear leggings 183.1

cini to fall in sparks or flakes, shining

gicinicini to shine

hocinine anything (dandruff, etc.) coming off

rucini fall-out of inside bark; dandruff ?

rucinixdji be free from rough outside bark

## C

cip to fall, fall a short distance

bocipdjirehije to fall down

bocibi to pass through Wake, 56.1

cibera entrails Tr. 489

cibíreje short drop

cibé drop

cibere drop

cibre to fall

cibre hi to fall P.R. 308.10

cibreje short drop Tr. 402

cibrena to fall      hicibrena [1 sg.]      nicibrena  
[2 sg.]

cip short

gicip to get free      haicip [1 sg.]

gicip to get loose      háicip [1 sg.]      ráicip

[2 sg.]      hakicip [1 sg. refl.]      rakicip

[2 sg. refl.]

gicipanaje to free from SA 260

gicipdjirehije to knock down Tr. 469 [Cf. djire

to go by ?, to swing ?]

hidakciphi to force down by fire [Cf. dak misc.]

kicip to break loose of      hakicip [1 sg.]

kicipcana to break away from      haicipcana [1 sg.]

niocibre waterfall [Cf. ni water]

rakicipanana to get loose from

cip to finish, stop

hocíbikdjanána he will finish (definite)

hocíp finish

## C

cip to finish, stop (con't.)

hocípcana he finished

hocípkdjanéna he will finish

hoicip finished, through, always

hokicip to stop

cip to tell [Vid. ci]

wacip to tell P.R. 314.16

wakicip to finish, finish speaking, etc.; I'm through

ciri to extract juice, to squeeze [Vid. siri, xiri]

daciri parboil

daciri'uracge to boil (deer) Tr. 528 [Cf. 'u to do]

dacirihi parboil

haiciri some, to be shut in tight place J.H. 10

haiciri to be besieged

haicírini to get stuck, at a loss (J.B. Ho. 131:5)

hakiciridjipgi to come together [Cf. djip to apply  
pressure]

hakiciriginipgi to close join [Cit. illeg.] [Cf.  
ginip ?]

hokiraciri to be crowded, feel crowded

hokiraciri to feel crowded hu'kiraciri [1 sg.]

cis to shoot

bociciz to shoot

ci fat [Vid. citc, citc]

ci fat

ciha [1 sg.] to fatten

cinak'i fatten yourself ciaki [1 sg.] [Cf. k'i

to do to oneself]



## C

- ci fat (con't.)  
 cinigigikdjawina to fatten up [Cf. gigi to cause]  
 tcacik mink; deer but [Cf. tca deer]  
 tcapici fat around deer liver [Cf. tca deer, pi  
liver]  
 (tca) piciracge fat around intestines Tr. 531 [Cf.  
 tca deer, pi liver]  
 hocinira fat portions ? Tr. 149  
 wajucinige fat ? Tr. 146 [Cf. ju to put ?]  
 waruci bundle, pouch
- citc rump, hindquarters [Vid. ci, sitc]  
 tcacitc Plieades, deer-rump [Cf. tca deer]  
 cindjewat'e tired, rump tired W. Rep. 452 [Cf. t'e  
to die]  
 cindjwat'e nikaragiwira to inconvenience [2 pl.] [Cf.  
 t'e to die, karak to be fitted ?]  
 cidjera rump, hindquarters SA 138  
 cidjeregi in back ? SA 109  
 citc rump, behind, buttocks
- cik to get help ?  
 cicigiji ? to be stingy J.B. Ho. 8  
 cikdjege to get help from Orphan 1.1
- co thick; to spit [Vid. cotc, cutc]  
 co spit  
 coga thick J.T. 38  
 haco [1 sg.] to spit raco [2 sg.]

## C

co misc.

hoico to detain

wogikurucoxdjiwicanuna to cover (head) up SA 48

coce brave

wacoce brave, fearless

wakwacoce warrior [Cf. wak man]

cotc smoke; murky; to spit [Vid. co, cutc]

cotc smoke, to spit

codjoju murky [Cf. ju to pour]

codjoju smoke (reddish) Bol. I 68.8 [Cf. ju to pour]

nicotc Missouri River [Cf. ni water]

cohe Sioux Indian

coni to smooth, level

ruconi to smooth, level over

cono to do wrong; sin

gicono do wrong

wabocono to miss

woicono sin

cop owl ?

woracocopke night bird (big owl)

worascócopke owl (very small)

coro to take off, hollow out, cast off [Vid. corotc]

hacorocorodjinugere hollow of eyes Orph. 22.9 [Cf.

nuk eye]

hoco'rodjerais'aje to cast off, away, throw off W. Rep.

518

rucorodja to take off RR 37 [Cf. dja to wrap around ?]

## C

coro to take off, hollow out, cast off (con't.)

nacorocoro log SA 40 [Cf. na log]

wakurucorodjaraga he took off his own [Cf. dja wrap around]

corotc to peel [Vid. coro]

hocurucorotc peel [2 sg.]

karaicorotc to vomit, throw up

wadacorotc hominey [Cf. wa corn]

wakónak kurucórotc to pull off (hat) [Cf. kanak hat]

cox bells, to jingle

cocox bells

hinacox to jingle

nacox swing with feet

cu feather

macu feather [Cf. ma arrow]

macú hojujuk down-feathers [Cf. ma arrow, juk fluffy]

cutc red [Vid. co, cotc]

cutc red

hazecutcge raspberry [Cf. has berry]

jura cutc ? money, coin, coin-pieces SA 75 [Cf.

ju money]

mogacutc Red Banks [Cf. ma earth]

wacutc to shed (like hair)

warucutcge flint corn [Cf. wa corn]

waxcútc red cedar [Cf. wax cedar]

Also: waxcútc

cunu to do often

higigicúnu to do often hagigicunu [1 sg.]

## C

curuk to fold back

curúk fold foreskin back

re cucurogra without foreskin Tr. 395 [Cf. re penis]

cuwu to itch

cuwu to itch nicuwu [1 sg.]

cuwucuwunisge to itch

cu

cuna back of house (inside)

curutca backwards [Cf. tca straight ?]

cuwedja backwards

karacumik (to lie) on stomach [Cf. mik to lie]

retcawacu navel [Cf. retcawa navel]

cutcge testicles

cutcgehire v.s. cotcgehira testicles Tr. 383

cuntcge testicles P.P. 1

cutcge testicles

cuge ?

wacuqe wadutc corn mixed with maple sugar [Cf. wa

corn, dutc misc.]

cuk dog

cugere hoire wolf's howl [Cf. ho to howl]

cugede hogiwanowedjacge horse-race-track [Cf.

wanowe ?, xede large]

cuk dog

cukdjamikéija lion SA 278 [Cf. mik to lie]

cukhira dog-teeth (plant) Tr. 399 [Cf. hi tooth]

cuk manuk to be horse thief H. 1 [Cf. nuk to steal]

## c

cuk dog (con't.)

cukwaksi hunting-dog [Cf. waksi to hunt]

cukxede horse [Cf. xede large]

wixcuk dog-fish [Cf. wix to circle around]

## C?

c'a to stop, quiet

hiwuc'adjibire to stop, quiet ? [3 pl.] [Cf. wu  
misc., djip to come together]

hiwuc'adjipiregadja to stop short, pause Bol. I 14.42  
[Cf. djip to come together, wu misc.]

hihuca to stop TA 6 [Cf. hu misc.]

hiwucawije to stop [Cf. wu misc.]

c'ak ?

doxióc'agera Adam's apple [Cf. doxi throat]

tcarec'agu collar bone [Cf. tca upper part of  
breast or back, hu stem, stalk]

c'ak to respect, be attentive

c'akdji to be very attentive

dic'ak to respect [Cf. di misc.]

gic'ak to respect haic'ak [1 sg.]

haic'akdjina to be bashful, to feel awe

nigic'ágirakdjanèna to show respect J.B Ho.

c'ak old, ancestor

c'ak old, ancestor

c'okdjinik to reach old age 303.11

c'akwahara parents SA 246

c'okdjiniganaga to attain old age

c'ak to get tired, lazy, lonesome

hake ihiruc'ak pinina you can't fail [Cf. hake not,  
pini to twist]

hodoc'akdji to get tired [Cf. do misc.]

hokuruc'ák(ni)dje to get lazy J.B. Ho. 88.1

## C?

c'ak to get tired, lazy, lonesome (con't.)

horuc'ak when one doesn't want to do anything, restless

horuc'agesga(ni)kdjanena to be lonesome SA 26

horuc'akce to be tired of SA 81

worucak to be lazy Hn 8 woduc'ake [1 sg.]

c'ak nail, claw [See cak]

cak claw

cagera claw

cagi, claw [Cf. hi, hair, fur, feathers]

c'ak nail (fingernail)

si c'ak toe nail [Cf. si foot]

wacagwigudjiranaga to shoot with claws [3 pl.] [Cf.

gutc to shoot]

c'ak misc.

wagihiraruc'agirege to find, pick Tr. 295 [3 pl.]

[Cf. hire to go by]

c'e blossom

c'ec'e blossoms on trees

c'ik to be bad [See cik to be bad: these two are probably the same entries, but there is no decisive evidence favoring the selection of either form.]

hoc'iginake maradjirenaga to hate [3 pl.] [Cf. ratc to blame]

hoc'iginis'aje to dislike

hoc'igire hurt, place in mourning P.R. 307.4

hoc'ik to dislike wac'ikcana [1 sg.]

horaic'ikcana [2 sg.]

c'ik to be bad (Con't.)

hoc'ik p̄xdj̄ painstakingly ? Per. Rem. 312, para. 2;

likely to be hated [Cf. p̄ good]

hokarac'igireṅa to hate SA 212

honic'ik to hate wac'ik [1 sg.] horac'ik [2 sg.]

huc'ikge to be angry at Bol. I 15.22

wac'ige(ni)ṅa to be angry P.R. 312:5

wac'ik to be angry

c'ik misc.

honic'igirekdjanēṅa to place, put Per. Rem. 306, para. 1

c'j̄ to show consideration, intend

hiragic'j̄ to show consideration

wirarac'j̄kdjēṅa to intend; mean it for Bol. I 16.42

c'ok hump, heap, pile

c'ok hump; heap; pile

hic'okn̄ik on top of H.7

hoc'og hill RW 3

hoc'o·k knoll

moc'ók mound [Cf. m̄ earth]

moc'ok pile of dirt (Cf. m̄ earth)

c'ok resin, gum

raxgec'ok weed, bulb Tr. 234 [Cf. raxge weeds]

raxgecokaw̄a weedgum (resin weed) [Cf. raxge weeds,

w̄a misc.]

c'ȳ to lie face down, upside down, wrong side up

hakaracuxdj̄ kin̄pce to land face down; fall from

height Tr. 242 [Cf. n̄p̄ to be thrown in

horizontal position]



C?

c'u to lie face down, upside down, wrong side up (Con't.)  
 hakarac'u upside down; face down; wrong side up  
 hakaracu (to lie) on stomach Wake 21.5  
 hakaracu mikhahakwije to lie on stomach Bol. I 15.42  
 [Cf. mik stomach, hak to lie]  
 karacumik (to lie) on stomach (Wake 27.5) [Cf. mik  
stomach]

c'u to surround, wrap  
 hiroruc'u to put around  
 horucu to wrap (drum); to completely cover hocucu  
 [1 sg.] hocurucu [2 sg.]

c'u misc.  
 hinogic'una to grant [2 sg.] W. Rep. 446  
 hahic'uxdjicge to be a slave J.B. Ho. 126:1  
 warakaragic'u to make feel Th. Wk. Addr. IIa 33  
 woinajic'u(ni)giji to strengthen (J.B. Ho.) [Cf.  
 naji to stand]

c'uk to shorten  
 hodac'uk to burn short hodaic'uk [1 sg.]

c'una ?  
 hidakdje c'unara to quarrel with J.B. Ho. 116:6  
 [Cf. dak misc.]

## D

da to ask for, beg

da to ask for hada [1 sg.] rada [2 sg.]

gida to ask for

gidanākcaṅa to ask for

radakena to beg SA 111 Also: radagenā

wadā beg

da to remain, have left

hidjirutaki what remains [Cf. dji misc.]

hoda remainder Tr. 391

hogida to remain, have left hūgida [1 sg.] honīgida  
[2 sg.]

da light

hadaja light [Cf. ja to make plain]

hadajajikerena flashes (lightning) [Cf. jik to move  
about wildly, ja to make plain]

hadajanākce to light up [Cf. ja to make plain]

hoda light

da misc.

dajenāniṅa to end, to stop SA 287 [Cf. je to end]

hagisikdawicanuṅa to fish [1 pl. ?] [Cf. sik to fish]

haisikdawicanuṅa to fish SA 79 [1 pl. ?] [Cf. sik  
to fish]

daje ?

nijuidajenisgecge to rain hardest (of bullets, etc.)

W. Rep. 488 [Cf. nī water, ju to fall]

dajeheha to greet ?

dajehehakedjonare to greet, W. Rep. 492

dak small amount

horudak bunch Orp. 12.4

wadak small amount; not many

wadagenik few J.B. 1

wadáknik small amount; not many

dakdje ?

hidakdje c'unara to quarrel with J.B. Ho. 116;6 [Cf.

c'una ?]

dana groin

dana groin

danaworahitc breech-clout [Cf. hitc to cover ?]

daniworuhindjera ! breech-clout [Cf. hitc to cover ?]

dani tobacco

dani tobacco

danihi to smoke daniahi [1 sg.] daninahi [2 sg.]

danihu pipe [Cf. hu stem]

danihu'ira mouth of pipe [Cf. hu stem, i mouth]

danihurak tobacco-cleaner [Cf. hu stem, rak misc.]

dani three

dani three

hidani third

dani misc.

dani konokonoke humming-bird [Cf. konak to tremble]

dap to flap

gidadapce to flap Tr. 117

de lake

de lake

dedjonadjedja ocean [Cf. dja to curl around]

dedjo wave [Cf. dja to curl around]

de to chop

nə'dera to chop J.B. Ho. 87:2 [Cf. nə wood]

nədəra to chop wood ? SA 202; chop wood [Cf. nə wood]

nəhade wood ? SA 16 [Cf. nə wood]

de/ de'e this (near the speaker) demon. pro. and adj.

de this

de'e then, indeed Th. WK. 1

dedəki very often

dedjəkixdji once in a while [illeg.]

dedjuki often

degi there (away from me) ?

degixdji right here

dek to hurt, ache, be sick

dek to ache hɪdék [1 sg.] nɪdék [2 sg.]

dek to be sick

hɪdek to hurt (intr.) [1 sg.] nɪdek [2 sg.]

nətcgégi hɪgɪdék to be sorry [1 sg.] [Cf. nətc heart]

nəsurə hɪdekanəgə headache SA 122 [1 sg.] [Cf. nəsu  
head]

nətcge-hɪdekcanə to be sad Bol. I 17.8 [Cf. nətc heart]

nətcgerə degireje to be sorry for SA 261 [3 pl.]

[Cf. nətc heart]

nətcgerə dekhanə to feel, make, sad SA 230 [1 sg.]

[Cf. nətc heart]

nətcgerə dekhi to cause heartache [Cf. nətc heart]

nətcgerə hɪdekcənə repentent ? [Cf. nətc heart]

wadekhanə to be offended [1 sg.]

wɔigidek to be angry [1 sg.] wɔnigidek [2 sg.]

## D

dex to urinate

dex to urinate hadex [1 sg.]

wadex bladder

wadexu bladder [Cf. hu stem ?]

di to move, go somewhere; to move (tr.); to grow

di to grow

didi to stamp RR 8

dijenaxdji end of resources [Cf. je to end]

diranağa to move, to crawl

dire to grow

dudi to lead by hand [1 sg.]

edirewikdjanahawije to direct SA 254 [Cf. e to speak,  
hawi misc.]

gigusdi to teach clearly [Cf. gus to teach]

hakaradikdjanihe to ask for your own [1 sg.]; I drag  
with my mouth

hasdi to go berrying [Cf. has berry]

higigerudi drag [Cf. ge misc.]

hirasudira team (of horses) SA 159 [Cf. su  
misc.]

hirudi ladder

hodi to climb up wadi [1 sg.] horadi [2 sg.]

hodirágeniņa they have climbed already [Cf. ge  
misc.]

hogidi to climb up wogidi he climbs up

kurudi to drag Tr. 250 [Cf. ku misc.]

nađi to climb up [1 sg.] nañadi [2 sg.]

di to move, go somewhere; to move (tr.); to grow (con't.)  
pedjehirarudi to ride on train SA 117 [Cf. petc fire]

Also: petchirarudi

pecdji hirudina to pull hair SA 196 [Cf. pe head,  
cdji to tease, pull]

rudi to pull dudi [1 sg.]

wadirehiregadja to shove off [3 pl.] [Cf. hire  
misc.]

wadirehiregadja to push [3 pl.] [Cf. hire  
misc.]

warudikereje to take in, embark [Cf. kere  
to go]

wiragocge hake dinani North Star (star that doesn't  
move) [Cf. hake not, wi star]

di misc.

'asdinā to be delicious Also: 'asdinā [Cf. 'a·s  
delicious]

dic'ak to respect [Cf. c'ak to respect]

haiditcgisiwina to cut SA 87 [Cf. tcgis to cut  
to cut]

hakitcgusdi even at the same time J.T. 8 [Cf. tcgus  
to cut completely]

hirorutcgusdi various kinds of food Th. WK. 43; a piece  
of everything J.F. 18; to take every bit not leaving  
anything [Cf. tcgus to cut completely]

hirudjisdi inadequate, incompetent Th. WK. 19 [Cf.  
djis to be lacking]

hirudjisdi to be lacking [Cf. djis to be lacking]

## D

- di misc. (con't.)  
 parasdi to be broad J.T. 8 [Cf. paras broad]  
 raperesdi to utter clearly [Cf. peres to know]
- do prairie turnip ?; Indian turnip ?; potato ?  
 dokewehi prairie-turnip [Cf. kewe misc.]  
 do-ra type of artichoke ?; Indian turnip; potato
- do big, old ? [Vid. dok]  
 tcido older brother, female speaking [Cf. tci ?  
boy ?]  
 hitcidora (her) older brother [Cf. tci ? boy ?]  
 wado-hotci son-in-law P.R. 305.3 [Cf. tci ?  
boy ?]  
 wadohotci-aki to marry into [Cf. tci lodge,  
 aki misc.]  
 wəkđócewe practitioner [Cf. wək man, cewe  
spiritual power]
- do misc.  
 dogisagikorohora to be about, around SA 100 [Cf. gis  
to go around, koroho to be in the midst]  
 hodoc'akđji to get tired [Cf. c'ak to get tired]
- do'į to be proud, proud of  
 hido'į to be proud, proud of hidoa'į [1 sg.]  
 hidoc'į [2 sg.] hido'į [we two]  
 do'įxdjįji be dressed up, dress up doa'įxdjį [1 sg.]  
 dora'įxdjį [2 sg.]  
 hidoáįkdjanéna to be glad, to be proud of [1 sg. fut.]  
 hido-akik'įna to appropriate [1 sg.]  
 hidokik'įwiną to have the honor SA 181; to be (proud) owner

doconok otter

dotc throat, front part of neck [Vid. dox]

dotc throat, front part of neck

dotc niḡixícanḡikdjanèḡ to dry (in throat) J.B. Ho.:2

[Cf. xi smoke, canḡak sitting ?]

dotça to go on the warpath

dotça to go on warpath doatça [1 sg.] doratça

[2 sg.]

dotçawak war-leader RW 4 [Cf. wak man]

doguş to desire greatly ?

hadoguşana to desire greatly ? SA 228

dok big, large (augmentative) [Vid. do]

tcedok buffalo bull [Cf. tce buffalo]

dok summer

doke old woman

hidoke old woman

hidokene old woman

hidokenika old woman

doke to be wet

doike I'm wet

doike(ni) tcaxeracge to be parched [Cf. tcax

spit]

doke to be wet doike [1 sg.] donike [2 sg.]

dokegi to smear SA 108; wet

dokene wet

dokexdjina soak through SA 108

wadoke fresh meat J.T. 2 [Cf. wani meat]

wani dokéne fresh meat [Cf. wani meat]



## D

dokewe to be hungry

dokewehi to be hungry R.W. 17 doikewehi [1 sg.]

hidokewe hiwagut'ekdjanihawigadja to starve to death

Tr. 198 [Cf. t'e to die, gu to start coming back]

done to throw away ?

wakdone ? to throw away (lose in war) J.B. 9:8 [Cf.

wak man]

dos martin

dowe to go in a certain direction

dowakerena to go home SA 196 [Cf. kere to start going back]

dowa-reje toward, away [Cf. re to start going]

dowareje to disappear ?; to go in certain direction

Bol. I 48.5 F. doubts [Cf. re to start going]

dox throat [Vid. dotc]

doxi throat

doxióc'agera Adam's apple [Cf. c'ak to protrude ?]

doxira under the chin

doxorucga to choke doxocurucga [2 sg.] [Cf. cga to catch]

doxorucga rusagwire to strangle W. Rep. 450 [Cf. cga to catch, sak throat ?]

du to flap ?

hidudu to flap F. doubts

duc to be over-cooked; to be reduced to fine consistency  
[Vid. dux]

duc frozen; cooked; to be nice J.T. 8

duṭc to be over-cooked; to be reduced to fine consistency  
[Vid. dux]

duṭcihirecguniḡe to be cooked (too much) Tr. 139 [Cf.  
hire misc.]

duṭcihiṇḡ cook thoroughly [Cf. hihi misc.]

duḡjiregadjḡ to cook thoroughly Tr. 125 [3 pl.]

duḡjiregi cooked [3 pl.]

wacu'ge waduṭc corn mixed with maple sugar [Cf. wa  
corn, cuḡe misc.]

waduṭc ground corn R.S. 15; corn meal R.S. 14 [Cf.  
wa corn]

waduḡjeniperes corn soup R.S. 14 [Cf. wa corn, ni  
water, peres misc.]

duwi ouch !

dux to sieve [Vid. duṭc]

gidux to sieve haidúx [1 sg.] raidúx [2 sg.]

wigidux sieve

## E

e/da-e to burn [da - instrumental prefix 'by means of heat']

da-e to burn (intr.); be in a blaze, like a lamp;  
to light

da-eagi to burn

da-ehi fire starter; to make a fire

daehi to light daeha [1 sg.] daera [2 sg.]

da-erakerege keep burning (tr.) [Cf. kere misc.]

da-ienakcana to burn (intr.) [1 sg.] danienkana  
[2 sg.]

(na)da-ehire be burnt (struck by lightning) Sore Eye  
465 [Cf. na wood]

nana da-eakcana wood is burning [Cf. na wood]

e to say

e to say

edirewikdjanahawije to direct [1 pl.] SA 254 [Cf.

di to move]

era work SA 313

ha-ekaragi to council over R-Br. 3 [Cf. kara to look after]

ho-ewahi to talk over [Cf. wa misc.]

macdja'are say it louder [Cf. macdja strength]

wa'e right in middle

wa'ehi lawyer

wa'ihinaga lawyer SA 191

wajice much you say [Cf. ji to say (inappropriately ?)]

warokonawajice to exaggerate [2 sg.] [Cf. kana to be overbearing, ji to say (inappropriately ?)]

wo-ehi law H. 14

## E

- e in this (that) place, way, here, there, thus [with suffixes and stems]
- etca toward [Cf. tca misc.]
- etcu instead Bol. I 78.36 [Cf. tcu to possess, have]
- édja there (next to you) [dja: dje ? standing]
- edjak to be there, remain there SA 308 [Cf. djak misc.]
- edja raicgu to be over there [2 sg., past] [Cf. gu to come back, dje ? standing]
- edjere hurrying [Cf. djire ? to go by]
- égi here [gi arrive ?]
- ehapahi to start out [Cf. pah misc.]
- e°jesge this kind [jesge thus]
- enabozakdje to erect a post [Cf. na wood, za to erect]
- enabozákdjonegìji to place victory-pole [Cf. na wood, za to erect]
- esge so [sge uncertainty ?]
- esge thus [sge uncertainty ?]
- éxdji in spite of Tr. 57; absolutely Th. WK 32
- e°xdji truly
- exdji-jare to caution Orph. 22.6 [Cf. ja to make plain ?]
- eek/e°k to damage, break up
- waieek damage greatly
- waiéekhirana`je broken up [3 pl.]
- ewiruku sacred regalia (in Peyote)
- ewirukura sacred regalia (in Peyote) SA 253

tca deer

tca deer

tcacıtc Pleiades, deer-rump [Cf. cıtc rump]

tcacık mink, deer-butt [Cf. cı fat]

tcacıtegera fish Tr. 83 [red deer ?] [Cf. cıtc red]

tcaharacge deer-skins Tr. 529 [Cf. ha skin]

tcaha buckskin [Cf. ha skin]

tcaha rucağa to tan skin (soften it) [Cf. ha skin,  
caga to tan]

tcaha rucaga to tan skin, soften [Cf. ha skin, caga  
to tan]

tcaharuha tanned buckskin [Cf. ha skin]

tcáku sinew [Cf. ku sinew]

tca nakikara deer-hunt J.B. 1 [Cf. kara to seek, hunt]

tcanikeresgeja fawn-deer Bol. I 79.10 Also:

tcanikeresgenik

tcapıcı fat around deer liver [Cf. pi liver, cı fat]

(tca) picıracge fat around intestines Tr. 531 [Cf.  
pi liver, cı fat]

tcarexirik yearling J.T. 10 [Cf. xirik  
spotted ?]

tca sipadjoracge deer-hoofs Tr. 520 [Cf. si foot,  
patpointed, dja misc.]

tcoğa to boil deer [Cf. ha to cook]

tca upper part of breast, back, or head

tcaboniha top of head [Cf. bo (pa ?) head ?]

tcace neck [Cf. ce ?]

tcacehi nape of neck [Cf. ce ?]

- tca upper part of breast, back, or head (con't.)  
 tcacex'iga wrinkled neck (personal name) [Cf. x'ɨ  
to wrinkle]
- tcakaracopge back of neck Tr. 330 [Cf. jop misc.,  
 kara misc.]
- tcakarajopge hopasá to stick in hole in back of head  
 [Cf. jop misc., kara misc.,  
 sa to stick in ?]
- tcakarajopgera to put stick in Tr. 283 [Cf. kara  
misc., jop misc.]
- tcapóxge crawl [Cf. pox hole]
- tcapoxgera breast [Cf. pox hole]
- tcaréc'agu collar bone [Cf. c'ak protruding body  
part ?, hu stem, stalk] re
- tcaroxewe comb hair down, be dishevelled [Cf. xewe  
to bother]
- tcaroxíra hair one combs out [Cf. xi to fall in flakes ?]
- tcaroxiwi dandruff [Cf. xi to fall in flakes ?]
- tcaxawara upper part of back [Cf. xawa misc.]
- tca to see [Vid. tca] [See also, dja]  
 hatca to see
- hatcatcadcenanə to see (begin to see) SA 262 [1 sg.]  
 [Cf. re to go ?]
- hatcara a sight SA 276
- watcadji to wander (eyes); I come to see P.R. 314.15  
 [Cf. dji to arrive coming]
- watcadjikanina to glance from side to side [Cf. dji  
to arrive coming, kere to start going back]

## TC

tca to see [Vid. tca] [See also, dja] (con't.)  
 wagitcawe we used to see Also: wagitcawi  
 wagitcawicanuna to read [1 pl.]

tca wife, friend ?

tcawı wife

hitcakoro friend [Cf. koro misc.]

hitcawı wife

hitcawogit'e to be widower BR 3 [Cf. t'e to die]

tca eagle

tcaxcep eagle [Cf. xcep misc.]

tcaxcépsgaga White eagle (person's name) (tcapisgaga's son)

[Cf. sge white, xcep misc.]

witcawawaxcep eagle (species unknown) [Cf. xcep  
misc.]

tca tree (species ?), forked tree, forked piece of wood  
 [Vid. tcak, tca]

tcabeno·na lacrosse-sticks

tcacgégu oak [Cf. cgegu ?]

tcacgeguija limb (of tree) [Cf. cgegu ?]

tcacgegurut'ac short oak tree, stunted [Cf. t'ac stunted ?,  
 cgegu ?]

tcacgegurut'ajija forked oak Tr. 261 [Cf. t'ac stunted ?,  
 cgegu ?]

tcatcana ironwood [Cf. tca, straight]

tcakídjake forked [Cf. dja curl around]

tca·sá·k tree (unknown species) [Cf. sak misc.]

tcazuke butternut tree [Cf. zu butternut tree]

tcazúke butternut tree (chestnut ?) [Cf. zu butternut  
 tree]

tca tree (species ?), forked tree, forked piece of wood (con't.)

tcaṭcawa birch [Cf. tca straight, wa misc.]

haitcehiregiji to make goal (lacrosse) [3 pl.]

tca to chop, cut across

tcaje-ra to chop

hirotcana to cut across (path) hiratcana [1 sg.]

hiroṛatcana [2 sg.] Also: hakurudjawina

to cross

tca straight [Vid tca straight]

tca misc.

rutca straight Tr. 368

tcagaigisgéra twenty-five cents SA 76

tcagaigisgera quarter (25 cent piece) SA 77

tcagiwigu to start back [Cf. gu to start back]

tcakirisge a flea Bol. I 68.36 [Cf. kiri/kiris to quiver]

tcawahinaji to keep going [Cf. hinaji to stand ?]

tcaxoconuna little finger [Cf. xo misc.]

hotcage cranberry ? Also: hotcoké ?

magitcawa forever, for eternity W. Rep. 472 [Cf. ma earth]

maṵotcaina out-of-the-way place [Cf. ma earth, hina misc.]

maṵotcainaxdji secluded place [Cf. ma earth, hina misc.]

rutca to cure R. 18.2



- tcac to knock, chatter [Vid. tcas, tcax]  
 gitcac to knock haitcac [1 sg.] raitcac [2 sg.]  
 hiratcatcac chatter; to snap teeth  
 tcacdjo wave P.R. 307.7 [Cf. dja to twist]  
 tcacdjona wave [Cf. dja to twist]  
 tcak to be forked [Vid. tca forked tree]  
 tcage walnut  
 tcagu walnut [Cf. hu trunk]  
 tcak nut, walnut tree  
 tcakhá walnut tree [Cf. ha misc.]  
 tcak hu walnut tree [Cf. hu trunk]  
 tcakidjake forked  
 tcakkidjake fork  
 hiraitcakce to bandage  
 hiraitcakje to tie around, bind up Bol. I 48.18  
 hotcakijake fork of tree  
 hogiratcagije to get caught Tr. 311  
 nawatcak fort, fence [Cf. na wood]  
 niotcakijakeija fork of river Tr. 194 [Cf. ni water]  
 notcagu walnut-tree [Cf. na tree, hu trunk]  
 regotcakena between his legs [Cf. rek upper part of leg]  
 warutcak to sew wadutcak [1 sg.] wacurutcak [2 sg.]  
 hiwitcakidjake falcon, wing-forked [Cf. wi misc.,  
 dja to curl around]  
 tcakco gizzard, kidney  
 tcakcó gizzard, kidney ?  
 tcakcoija kidney Tr. 202

TC

tcak misc.

hiratcatcagirecanuṅa to be clever ? SA 34 Fr. doubts

wasuitcak parched corn [Cf. wa corn, su seed]tcako assuredly, indeed, thereforetcani autumn, fall of the yeartcap to get, possess, obtain, contact'itcap apart, separated [Cf. 'i misc.]

hadutcapceiji to get ahold of Tr. 299 [1 sg. ?]

haratcáp to taste (guess something right through taste)

harutçabiregi to obtain

harutcap to meet, I like to get hold of it myself SA 147

hawatcapnije to reach Tr. 392

hawatcap to reach by contact

hiragidutcap to offer (W. Rep. 454) [1 sg. ?]

hirakiratcap in return W. Rep. 464

hirarutcaphanianaga to hold with SA 259 [Cf. hanj

to have, hold]

ratcap to taste O. 9

ragitcápgi to possess (J.B.Ho.133:3)

rutcap to possess, grasp

tcas to rattle [Vid. tcac, tcax]

hiratcatcas make noise with teeth hidatcatcas [1 sg.]

Fr. doubts

rex tcatcazera snare-drum [Cf. rex drum]rex tcatcas small drum RWB 7 [Cf. rex drum]tcawe to approach, reachtcawakerera shield [Cf. kere misc.]

TC

tcawe to approach, reach (con't.)

tcawe to approach, go toward

tcawe to go toward tca·we [1 sg.] tcarawe [2 sg.]

tcawaḡere to come for purpose tcáwamaḡere [1 sg.]

tcarawacawaḡere [2 sg.] [Cf. waḡere (wak-here ?)

to become ?]

tcowexdji pokcarehiḡe to escape ? Tr. 527 [Cf. po

? , kcare to molest ?]

hadjitcaweḡe to reach Bol. I 49.25

hotcawe a refuge

tcax to quiver [Vid. tcac, tcas]

tcaxeracḡe doike(ni) to be parched SA 62 [Cf. ḡeike

to be wet]

tcax-kirikirik phlegm Bol. I 67.12 [Cf. kirik

to quiver]tca straight (tree with a straight trunk ?) [Vid. tca  
straight]tcatcana ironwood [Cf. tca tree (sp. ?)]tcatcawa birch [Cf. tca tree (sp. ?), wamisc.]tca'wa birch [Cf. wa misc.]tca'wa zuk birch [Cf. wa misc., zu/zukmisc.]

hiraki-iroitca straight (W. Rep. 500)

piksigtcaḡe red oak Tr. 195 [Cf. pi oak,ksik narrow, hu trunk]

rotca straight

## TC

- tca ? [Vid. tcac to knock]  
 hiwatcawareje to make waves Tr. 163 [Cf. wa to  
pile up ?]
- tca to shell corn ? [Vid. tca (tcak ?) to parch corn ?]  
 witcawas shelled corn J.T. 7 [Cf. was corn]  
 witcawás corn [Cf. was corn]
- tca to be public, plain, open to view, to wear [Vid. tca  
to see]  
 tcapewi I had in mind [Cf. wewi to scrutinize ?]  
 tcat'i djipikdjanena to come into view Bol. I 68.14  
 [Cf. t'i to appear, djip to assemble]  
 hatcat'i publicly [Cf. t'i to appear]  
 hatcat'ihí plainly [Cf. t'i to appear]  
 haberegítca in the daytime SA 54 [Cf. hap day,  
 here to be]  
 hotca to wear (on the leg)  
 hotcana to wear SA 106  
 hotcat'i to show, appear [Cf. t'i to appear]  
 watcawajukdje to put in charge [Cf. ju to put]  
 warutca servant, helper  
 warutca watchers R.B.F. 3  
 warutcora attendants Tr. 2  
 witcat'i to be possible ? SA 221, an indication, some  
 evidence; description [Cf. t'i to appear]  
 witcat'i to make a mark witcat'ic'una [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. t'i to appear]  
 witcot'i to get identification mark [Cf. t'i to appear]  
 wotcat'i evidence [Cf. t'i to appear]

## TC

tca to choose, select  
 gitca to choose haitca [1 sg.] raitca [2 sg.]  
 hakitca [1 sg. refl.] hakaraitca I choose my  
 own

higitca wagija-iranaga to string out, extend (W. Rep.  
 492)

hirakiroitco to be directed  
 karaitcawine to choose Wake 59.5 [Cf. wi to pinch]

tca to change, exchange  
 hikirutca change  
 hikirutca to exchange (pipes) Also: hikirudjake

tca misc.  
 curutca backwards [Cf. cu backwards]  
 hatcawaju where I put it [Cf. ju to put]  
 hikitcahi to shoot at once  
 hiwakaraki-tca-kdjonihawina to eat together (Wake  
 31.8)  
 hotca wak relations of relations-in-law [Cf. wak  
man]

tcak outside  
 tcagedja re to defecate [Cf. re to go]  
 tcagedja outside  
 tcagera outside  
 hawatcagedjacgeje pasture, in the fence SA 192

tcak to be praiseworthy  
 hinatcagirekdje to speak well of  
 woratcagira to be praiseworthy SA 131

TC

tce buffalo

tce buffalo, cow

tcedok buffalo-bull

tcegutc buffalo hunt J.B. 1 [Cf. gutc to shoot]

tcegus rope SA 175 Also: tcegos, tcegsu

tcetcsu string

tcehi belt [Cf. hi hair]tcepa buffalo-head [Cf. pa head]

tcexdji buffalo

tce to chop, divide

gitceje to chop (up) Th. WK 21

girutcawije to separate Tr. 53

girutcedjikereje to split in two Tr. 346 [Cf. dji

to arrive coming, kere to start going back]maratce to plan [Cf. ma earth, time]matce war club [Cf. ma earth], [earth-divider ?]

ratce bite (W Rep 578)

ratcetcege to bite to pieces

rutce to tear up dutce [1 sg.]

rutcetce to hurt, harm (tr.)

kirutce separate

tce to alternate, cross; every other

gitcecanã to alternate SA 164

hagakitcecanã to alternate [Cf. haga (one) thing or occurrence]

haitcece every other

hakirutce to go back and front, across, frequently

tce to alternate, cross; every other (con't.)

t'a'rutce to fly across t'ahadutce [1 sg.] [Cf.

t'a to fly] Also: t'ahadutcena [1 sg.]

tce to be selfish, difficult, costly

tcexi difficult, hard, expensive [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

tcexija costly, expensive [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

tcexija swamp Tr. 23 [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

tcexiwawegi to get into difficulties SA 58

tcexixdji wahis'aje extravagant SA 220 [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

gitcexi to hate to part with [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

gitcexi-anaga to dread [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

gitcexije to be difficult Bol. I 48.19

hatcéxdji vicious (J.B. Ho:3)

tce to be selfish, difficult, costly, vicious, wild; revenge

higitcexige to dread Tr. 425 [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

rutcetce to hurt, harm (tr.) [See also, tce to chop, divide]

watce revenge RW 13

watcegija revenge [Cf. gi misc.]

watcegi vicious, difficult R.W. 14 [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

watcegina vicious, difficult

watcegira to become wild, crazy Bol. I 14.43 [Cf.

xi to be selfish, vengeful]

watcexini dangerous SA 48 [Cf. xi to be selfish, vengeful]

watci to take revenge J.B. 3

TC

tce to be selfish, difficult, costly, vicious, wild, revenge  
(con't.)

waigitcekcgecanuṅa to dislike SA 258 [Cf. xi

to be selfish]

wotce difficult SA 46 ?

wotcexi difficult, hard [Cf. xi to be selfish]

wotcewa difficult SA 46 ?

tce to increase, overdo; more

haitce too much, overdo

hiratceraje to increase

hiragitcera more

tce (some time concept ?)

tcexdjina as soon as

hawatce in time

tce near, in front of

ha(ni)girutce to get (in front) Th. W.K. Addr. IIa 11

[Cf. ni to bring ?]

yatcedjini hadjeṅa to get near Tr. 77 [1 sg.] [Cf.

dji to arrive coming]

tce at one side; out of the way

hirarutcedja at one side Bol. I 15.42; some ways off

RR 12

hirarutcedjacge out of the way SA 33

tcedjera edge

tce misc.

hanatcere to seek

howatcehi different kind



TC

- tcek to be new, fresh, young; beginning  
 tcegarok'ų newly initiated [Cf. rok'ų to make]  
 tcegorok'ų new ones 44.5 [Cf. rok'ų to make]  
 tcek beginning, new  
 tcek just, now SA 285  
 tcekdjį first  
 hinųtcek daughter-in-law [Cf. hinųk woman]  
 maęperacę tcekdjįje to be fresh (of earth) [Cf. ma  
earth, pe misc.]  
 naętcekwięa to deprive of Tr. 395  
 watcek young, girl, virgin SA 15  
 watcek hirucdjaxdjįje to be of marriageable age [Cf.  
 cdęa to accomplish]
- tcep to be gone, finished, dead  
 datecep destroy by burning  
 datcephi to burn up R-R. 10  
 tcebiņa eat up tcebaņa [1 sg.] tcebranaę [2 sg.]  
 tcepięje to finish Tr. 46  
 haitcepguni to be gone, finished, dead Tr. 92  
 nihahaitcep breath is gone [Cf. nię breath]  
 nihaitcep to drown [Cf. nię water]  
 nihaitcep to strangle nięitcep [1 sg.] nihanįtcep  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. nię breath]
- tcep misc.  
 wikirięatcep crocodile (4 legged animal) [Cf. kiri  
misc.]

tcga to try, test

'atcganək to take out Tr. 391 [Cf. 'a to lift up]

gitcgagadjā to poke Tr. 141

gitcgaireje to strike, hit

hikaraitcga practice

hikitcga to treat disease

wadatcganāka drunken spree SA 133

watcganik very little Tr. 45 ?

wagiticga temptation ? SA 34

warutcgatcga to grasp at, for, something for support

RW 16

warutcgatcgaje to grasp at, for, something for support

Bol. I 15.8

wigitcga trial, temptation

yaitcga to try [1 sg.] hiraitcga [2 sg.]

tcgak to be thick (in clusters)

tcgak to be thick (clusters of arrows, etc.) J.T. 15

tcgax to throw, glance

higitcgaxnisgeje to throw oneself at Bol. I 77.20

yahitcgax(ni)nā ? to look around for SA 298 [1 sg.]

yaitcgax to look for [1 sg.]

yaitcgax to throw [1 sg.]

tcgā to take a chance (at something), grope for [Vid. tcga]

hakaraticgā-s'aje to take a chance at W. Rep. 528

[Cf. kara misc.]

hipa ratcgāredjō since he drank hipa wadatcgāredjō

[1 sg.] [Cf. hipa, netje, redja, misc.]

tcga to take a chance (at something), grope for [vid.  
tcga] (con't.)

hikecge horatcgara horak pinina-skena difficult to  
describe SA 257 [Cf. rak to tell, pi good,  
hike difficult]

hodatcga (wa'uwigadja) to grope for W. Rep. 520 [Cf.  
'u to do]

hokaratcgas'aje to take risks (rit.) W. Rep. 528

honatcga step in

horatcga to guess hodatcga [1 sg.] hocaratcga  
[2 sg.]

horatcgakdjona guess at, conjecture W. Rep. 506

horatcgara taste SA 257

horutcgatcgagadja to feel around Tr. 137

horutcgani-adje to touch, feel Orph. 81.4 [Cf. 'a  
to hold up]

horutcgatcgagadja to stretch out (hands) Tr. 122

ratcga to taste datcga [1 sg.]

ratcgagigikdjege to water (horses) SA 148

watcganigice to be few Tr. 25 [Cf. ce to take away ?]

wagitcgaçana to intend, select ? to hurry for a  
purpose SA 104 [Cf. ce ?]

(wana irak) hokaratcgas'age to become, turn into W. Rep.  
528 [Cf. naçi spirit, rak ?]

waratcga drinking-medicine

waratcgaçega to drink (repeatedly)

tcge to be tired

hitcgena to be tired hintcgena [1 sg.] hinitcgena  
[2 sg.]

## TC

tcge to be tired (con't.)

hitcge to be tired P.R. 315.2 [1 sg.]

hitcge' tired (physical) [1 sg.]

hitcgenaka to be tired [1 sg.]

tcge to choke

karaitcge to choke by eating

wagitcge to choke waigitcge [1 sg.]

tcgis to cut [Vid. tcgux, tcgus]

gitcgis to cut, cut in two haitcgis [1 sg.]

gitcgisanagi to cut (stick) Tr. 578 ?

haiditcgisiwina to measure, to cut SA 87 [Cf. di misc.]

hakwatcgisi(ni)na to cut SA 140 [Cf. hak misc.]

hitcgis perpendicular

hikitcgiskere perpendicular [Cf. kere misc.]

patcgis to cut by pressure [Cf. pa (bo ?) instrumental prefix ?]

rutcgis to cut off SA 271

waitcgis to cut, cut in two BR 11

tcgu ?

matcgu bowstring [Cf. ma arrow]

matcguika bowstring [Cf. ma arrow]

tcgus to cut completely [Vid. tcgux, tcgis]

hakitcgus evenly W. Rep. 482

hakitcgusdi even at the same time J.T. 8 [Cf. di misc.]

hiroitcgus to cut completely

hirorutcgusdi a piece of everything J.F. 18 [Cf.

di misc.]

## TC

- tcgus to cut completely [Vid. tcgux, tcgis] (con't.)  
 hirorutcgusdi various kinds of food Th. WK 43; to  
 take every bit not leaving anything
- hirowatcgus one after another
- hirowátcgusdji to kill; to take in everything SA 209  
 [Cf. dji
- hoitcgús to approach (a spirit) hóitcgus [1 sg.]  
 horáitcgus [2 sg.]
- rutcgus put away
- warutcgus to store away J.T. 7
- tcgux to cut in half ? [Vid. tcgus, tcgis]  
 bogitcgux crossing; path; trail; imprint SA 14  
 gitcgux half 354.6
- tci lodge; to dwell  
 tci to live, dwell; lodge; tent
- tci'uwagigije to build lodge Bol. I, 51.43 [Cf. 'u  
to do]
- tciape housekeeper J.R. 5 [Cf. hape to keep house]
- tciape to stay at home R Br 12 [Cf. hape to keep  
 house]
- tciapi to keep house 74.11 [Cf. hape to keep house]
- tcicu lodge-pole [Cf. cu pole ?]
- tcicu najikere vertical poles of lodge RW B2 [Cf.  
 cu pole ?, naji to stand, kere misc.]
- tcicurut'obera lodge side-pieces [Cf. cu pole ?,  
 t'ap to tie ?]
- tcido older brother, female speaking [Cf. do older ?]

## TC

tci lodge, to dwell (con't.)

Singular and plural demonstrative forms of tci house,

lodge:

tciga'a that; tcigodjána'ka those; tcinaka

that; tcína'ka those; tcidi this;

tcidina'gre these; tcije'e this;

tcinginagre this; tcigina'gre those

tcihacerek framework [Cf. cerek long object ?,

ha bark ?]

tci-hipokixake tipi SA 114

tci honaisa - irawina jail SA 140 [Cf. wonase lock]

tcihorok hiregirera to keep in house Th. WK Addr. II 6

[Cf. horok insider]

tcihorok regi in the heart of, very midst of Bol. I

17.30 [Cf. horok inside]

tcikeredjega centre-pole Tr. 468 [Cf. kere misc.]

tcikonok a pair W. Rep. 450 [Cf. konak misc.]

tcik'u to make a camp P.R. 2 [Cf. k'u to make]

tcinak village, tribe

tcinak-hipáidja the approaches [Cf. hipa up to]

tcinaxge seats where women work

tcinuxgera back of house Orph. 29.3 [Cf. nux side,

rear]

tcinuge rear door [Cf. nux side, rear]

tcinu'xdji rear door [Cf. nux side, rear]

tcinuxge side (of lodge) [Cf. nux side, rear]

tcinuxgedja side of lodge Tr. 433 [Cf. nux side,

rear]

## TC

- tci lodge, to dwell (con't.)  
 tcinuxgere inside door Orph. 32.5 [Cf. nux side,  
rear]  
 tcio-tcakenaidja not far  
 tciodjasija (tci-hodja-si) to crawl in ? SA 52  
 [Cf. dja to curl up, si foot]  
 tci-okini have in house [Cf. kini to have]  
 tci porokeija round-shaped lodge [Cf. poro round]  
 tciraka good housekeeper [raka ?]  
 tcirobenajikere door poles [Cf. rop door, naji to  
stand, kere misc.]  
 tcirobera yard [Cf. rop door]  
 tcirodakac doorway SA 281 [Cf. kac heat, sunlight]  
 tcirokaninak'u to be in the open, uncovered (tci-rok-  
 hani-nak-'u) SA 50 [Cf. rok inside, hani to  
bring, 'u to do]  
 tcirop door; flap over doorway [Cf. rop door]  
 tcirop hirokere flap over doorway [Cf. rop door]  
 tci seretc long lodge [Cf. seretc long]  
 tciwatciwira rush mattings (lodge top)  
 tciwonase hotcira prison SA 120 [Cf. wonase lock]  
 hakaraikitci to take wife [Cf. ki reflexive ?]  
 hakarakitcije to live in, dwell ? Cop. 3.5 [Cf. ki  
reflexive ?]  
 hamakaragiticikdjawina to live together Tr. 191  
 hamakitci [1 sg.] hamakitcihirena [3 pl.]  
 hitcidora (her) older brother [Cf. do older]

## TC

tci lodge, to dwell (con't.)

hitcici first ? SA 110

hotcedja camp

hotci to live in, dwell watci [1 sg.] horatci  
[2 sg.]

hotci lodge

homatci group of lodges [Cf. ma earth]

karatci to try over again hakaratci [1 sg.]

rakaratci [2 sg.] [Cf. kara misc.]

matci to winter [Cf. ma earth]

ma<sup>1</sup>ka<sup>1</sup>'u hotci medicine lodge [Cf. ma<sup>1</sup>ka<sup>1</sup> medicine, 'u  
to do]

max hagitcira farmer [Cf. max crops]

wado-hotci son-in-law P.R. 305.3 [Cf. do older ?]

wadohotci-aki to marry into [Cf. do older ?]

watci(wi) household P.R. 310.14

wak<sup>1</sup>-himatci-migireje man - to live on [Cf. wak<sup>1</sup> man,  
mik to lie]

witcipé lodge-mats; where mats of tipi are tied to-  
gether. The height of the tipi is described as  
high as the witcipé [Cf. pe head ?]

witcicinik reed lodge

woguzotci creation-lodge [Cf. gus to create]

worowotcira store [Cf. woro goods]

tci misc.

natcgewatci to be kind P.R. 316.19 [Cf. natc heart]

natcge watci<sup>1</sup>na to worry about [Cf. natc heart]



## TC

tci misc. (con't.)

na'tcge wotci to worry J.B. 2 [Cf. natc heart]

na'tcge wotcinani to worry Orph. 24.6 [Cf. natc  
heart]

na'tcge wotcína to worry about [Cf. natc heart]

na'tcge wotcini-adjē to worry [Cf. natc heart]

na'tcge wotci(ni)-adjē to feel sad Bol. I 16.44 [Cf.  
natc heart]

na'tcge wotci(ni)re to worry, annoy, disturb Tr. 31  
[Cf. natc heart]

na'tcge woitcinakra to be uneasy about SA 229 [Cf.  
natc heart]

na'tcge woitcixdjicge to feel deeply SA 232 [Cf.  
natc heart]

tcik bunched together ?

horutcik bunched (together) Bol. I 79.5

tcip to make a thudding or stamping noise

giticp to pound with noise; falls with a thud

na'tcipce to kick, stamp Tr. 25

tci boy, youth

tcitcija boy SA 80

hitcincinikwira boys SA 212

hotciŋci youth

hotcintcinink boy

tci ?

cdjutci to be warm Bol. I 79.1 [Cf. cdju to be  
warm]

## TC

tciwi rumble

tciwidjikereje to spread (of noise) Bol. I, 49.35

[Cf. dji to arrive coming, kere to start going back]

tciwi-djikereje noise of drum [Cf. dji to arrive coming, kere to start going back]

tciwidji to rumble [Cf. dji to arrive coming]

tco blue

tcocereke kingfisher Tr. 438 [Cf. cere misc.]

tcora sky (the blue)

hitcohireje to paint, to make blue [3 pl.] Bol. I  
51.18

manitco blue clay Bol. I 51.19 [Cf. ma earth, ni ?]

tco first, in front, before, to lead

tcoakerehanak wa'una to elope SA 107, I led her away

[Cf. kere to start going back, 'u to do]

tcogeni to lead tcoágeni [1 sg.] [Cf. geni ?]

tcogeni lead tcag ni [1 sg.] [Cf. geni ?]

tcoikere manira to lead on warpath Bol. I 17.41 [Cf.

to bring, kere to start going back]

tcokarakere follower [Cf. kere to start going back,

kara misc.]

tcokere to lead along tcoakere [1 sg.] tcorakere

[2 sg.] [Cf. kere to start going back]

tcokere to follow [Cf. kere to start going back]

tconi first [ni, agentive nominalizer ?]

tcowe in front, before (pre.) [Cf. we to travel]

## TC

tco first, in front, before, to lead (con't.)  
 watcoju leader, helper [Cf. ju to place]  
 watco nakéwe afraid of corn (refers to person fasting  
 until corn is mature) [Cf. nakewe to be afraid]  
 warutcohaxireje ear of corn (roasted) Tr. 221 [Cf. wa  
corn]

tco misc.  
 wiani-tco (waini ?) clothes SA 278 [Cf. wiani  
clothes ?]

tcok good ?  
 watcok good, fine, pleasant

tcokdji menses, to menstruate  
 tcokdji menses J.T. 10  
 tcórakdjigiji to have menstrual flow J.B. Ho. 88:4  
 [2 sg.]

tcomedja in the future

tcop to crush, chop, tear  
 gitcopnik to chop Bol. I 79.11  
 hígirutcopdhina to tear into small pieces SA 68  
 patcobanaga to crush [Cf. pa bag ?]  
 ratcotcobiranage to bite  
 ratcop to chew datcop [1 sg.] caratcop [2 sg.]  
 rutcopdjineje to chop W. Rep. 484

tcowanatc almost

tcowe ?  
 tcowexdji speck (tcowoxdji ?)

tcoweno almost

## TC

tcu inside of, within

'atcu to take out 'atcuje to take out Tr. 389

[Cf. 'a to hold up] Also: 'atcoje

'atcuje to take out [Cf. 'a to hold up]

'utcutcu carry inside of, unload [Cf. 'u to do]

'utcotcoanaga to put in Tr. 274 [Cf. 'u to do]

tcugi spoon

tcugi spoon B Br 16

tcúgi spoon

tcugisa oyster shell J.T. 7 [Cf. sa white]

tcugisa clam [Cf. sa white]

na'tcúgi spoon [Cf. na wood]

tcus to whack ? [vid. tcux]

tcutcusanakce to whack Tr. 418

tcux to clash ? [vid. tcus]

hiroitcux to disagree

tcu to possess, have, many, plenty, to give birth to

tcu to possess, have Also: tcu

tcu many

tcu' plenty

tcucguni ? to exhaust ?

tcucgúni nothing

tcucguni never, no

tcucguni without Th. WK. Addr. 18

tcucguni absence, none

tcuje to give birth to

tcu'wahi to make possible for all

## TC

- tcu to possess, have, many, plenty, to give birth to (con't.)  
 tcuwahi to make possible  
 hatcu to give birth [1 sg.]  
 hatcuge hardly  
 hatcugere with difficulty J.T. 14  
 hatcugere barely, hardly  
 hatcugerexdji just barely, with great effort  
 hikanatcuje to marry [Cf. kana to marry]  
 hikanatcu to marry again Bol. I 50.2 [Cf. kana to  
marry]  
 hikanatcuija a married person (woman) SA 252 [Cf.  
 kana to marry]  
 hotcugit'e to throw himself away [Cf. t'e to die]  
 hotcugit'é warrior (one who joins a war party although  
 uninvited) [Cf. t'e to die]  
 hokitcura descendants W. Rep. 456

## DJ

dja to see [Vid. dja]

dja to see

hadjarehi to see in a distance

hadjawa appearance [Cf. wa misc.]

hakdja to see [hakidja?]

hakidja to meet hakidja [1 sg.] harakidja  
[2 sg.]

hakidjagiji to meet [1 pl.]

hakikidjawije to recognize [1 pl.] Bol. I. 22.31

dja backward, bashful [Vid. djak, dja, djak, djap]

radjadja backward

radjadja to be backward, bashful

radjadja hakinina to be backward, bashful [Cf. kini  
misc.]

dja to try, exert, attempt

hadja'u to act, be, stay SA 3 [Cf. 'u to do]

hadjawi'u to act, be, stay, pass the time SA 4  
[Cf. 'u to do]

hi'ytca to try, test (you - me) Orph. 17.9, 15.10  
[Cf. 'u to do]

hi'udja to try to do, attempt ya'ytca [1 sg.]  
hij'ucdja [2 sg.] [Cf. 'u to do]

idjanigenunik to scream RS 9 [Cf. i mouth, nik  
to make small]

idjanik to cry out, whine iadjanik [1 sg.]

iradjacinik [2 sg.] [Cf. i mouth, nik to make  
small]

## DJ

dja to try, exert, attempt (con't.)

idjanıkgacge to cry out Tr. 118 [Cf. i mouth, njk  
to make small]

iyadjanık to use (exert) one's mouth, yell [Cf. i  
mouth, njk to make small]

ijadjanıkganaga to cry out SA 197 [Cf. i mouth,  
njk to make small]

widjadja cried (public) R.K. 7 [Cf. i mouth]

dja to freeze, harden [Vid. dja]

dja to freeze, hard

hadjaira harder Tr. 132

dja how ?, what ? [Stem which, with suffixes, functions  
as interrogative pronoun and adverb.]

dja ? what (rare)

djagu what

djagugi whatever, anything

djahı other

djanaga as many as

djanaha a number of Bol. I 78.6; as often

djanahi as many as

djanisge to have something the matter; how are you

SA 786

djasge how

djas'ixdji for some time SA 70

djaxdji how ?

djadja when ?, where ?

djadjaixdji as soon as

DJ

djadja when ?, where ? (con't.)

djadjaixdji as far as; how far

djadjana however SA 34

djadja forever, always

djadjinedja immediately

djadjona at any time; since SA 103; at any time

djadjo'na when, whenever

djadjonagi when, whenever

djas'ixdji for some time SA 70

dja ? [related to interrogative ?]

hakidjaixdji simultaneously W. Rep.

hikidjaidja through Bol. I 79.22

hikidjare in a row

dja misc.

aigidjagi to get ahold of [Cf. a arm]

djadjina'kana to grow (war customs) [Cf. djina<sub>k</sub>  
to put, make]

djadja to send message R.R. 25

dja-ha-wagudjecanuna to lean over Tr. 266 [Cf. gutc  
to shoot]

djawaksis'aje to be a good hunter (dog) Tr. 380

[Cf. waksi to hunt]

hagidja jesgawi(ni)na to be separated from SA 123

hakurudjawina to cross SA 116 [1 pl.] [Cf. kuru  
to drop]

hagehikidjanigeni to have knowledge about [Cf. hake  
not]



## DJ

dja misc.

hahioradja night-walkers, witch [Cf. hãhe night]

hidja(ni)ãdje to change Tr. 52

hodjadja ? outsider W. Rep. 496 F. doubts

hodjake to grow wild

hodjarara echo

piksigudja jack-oak brush [Cf. pi misc., ksik

narrow, hu stem, stalk]

wikinidjãsagrãce fresh lard Tr. 530 [Cf. sak stiff ?,

wikini lard ?]

rudja nigirega to become crazed W. Rep. 578 [Cf.

nik to make small]

djac tender [Vid. djas, djax, djãs]

cipodjadjacrãce intestines Tr. 490 [Cf. cip ?]

djadjac corn when in milk; tender (of corn)

djatc ?

widjadj 'caller' drum

djadjãsik mink Also: djadjãksigenik [Compare with

tcacik deer-but, mink]

djagu ?

djagu hirok'ũ to be of use SA 199 [Cf. 'ũ to do]

djagukdje in vain Tr. 335

djak to balk [Vid. dja backward, bashful, djãk, djã,  
djãp]

hiradjakinãcana ? to refuse to move Wake 54.1

hiradjakhi balky Also: hiradjagicanunã [Cf. hi

to cause]

## DJ

djana ?

yakidjana I reach SA 150

djanik ?

hidjanik to be drunk [1 sg.] SA 118

djas to be absorbed, immersed in, wound up; to tighten  
[Vid. djac, djax, djas]

giradjas to tighten

hogirudjas to be immersed in P.R. 297.6

horudjazireje to tighten [3 pl.]

hogirudjase absorbed, wound up

horadjas fully, tight

djax well-cooked (just right) [Vid. djac, djax, djas]

aidjaxdjerexdji well-cooked (just right) [Cf. a ?,

djere ?]

djax thunder-clap ? [Vid. dja, djak, djap]

rudjax thunderclap Ba. 2

dja to curl around, wrap around [Vid. djak, djap, djax]

dedjo wave [Cf. de lake]

dedjonadjedja ocean [Cf. de lake]

tcakidjake forked [Cf. tca forked tree]

tciodjasija (tci-hodja-si) to crawl in ? SA 52

[Cf. tci lodge, si foot]

dja to curl around, wrap around

hacadjadja to slide along [Cf. ca ?]

hicadjadjareje to slide along (water) Tr. 161 [Cf.

ca ?]

hirawedjadja to curl around, wrap around [Cf. we

to go around]

## DJ

dja to curl around, wrap around (con't.)

hiwɪtcakidjake falcon, wing-footed [Cf. wɪ to pinch  
in ?, tcak to be forked]

hodja put on feet; to put on wadja [1 sg.]

horadja [2 sg.]

rucorodja to take off RR 27 [Cf. coro to take off]

wakurucorodjaraga he took off his own [Cf. coro  
to take off]

dja to be frozen [Vid. dja to freeze]

djana to be frozen hidjana [1 sg.] nidjana  
[2 sg.]

rudja dew SA 6

dja curtain, partition ?

hagidja partition RS 16

hagidjamiki curtain R.R. 6 [Cf. mik ?]

dja misc.

hakogidja posterity

hijedjahi to finish, bring to an end [Cf. je end]

hikidja sideways

hikidja to reach

hikidjanegi on the side [F. doubts], that's what  
he's going to do Also: hikidjaregi

hiradja to take something away and not return it

djak to wander, jump around, to balk (horse) [Vid.

hiradja'ki to balk (of horse)

hokikewedjadjokcguni to wander, jump about (of mind)

Orph. 34.8 [Cf. kewe misc.]

## DJ

- djak to wander, jump around, to balk (horse) (con't.)  
 hokikewedjadjak to move about fretfully  
 wakikewedjakdjak [1 sg.] [Cf. kewe misc. ?]
- djap to look, glance, focus eyes, blink [Vid. dja]  
 djabakicdjek to focus eyes djabakicdjekhihigiji  
 [1 pl.] [Cf. cdjek to be together]  
 djabera lightning; a glance; sight, view  
 djabirega to flash  
 djabkinipgadja to open eyes Tr. 272 [Cf. (ki)nip  
to become]  
 hakarakdjabera to expect, be expected SA 305 [Cf.  
 karak to attract attention]  
 hakdjap to look backward Also: hakdjop [Cf. hak  
back, backward]  
 haberodjap uncovered (rit.); (open vision to people)  
 [Cf. hap day]  
 hodjabera to behold, see  
 hodja'p to strike (thunder) J.B. Ho. 133.9  
 karakdjap to wait [Cf. karak to attract attention]  
 k'aradjap to expect  
 radjabinikdjanihawina to open one's eyes; sit with  
 open eyes Tr. 116 [Cf. hini to have ?]  
 rakdjap to expect J.B. 3 hakarakdjap [1 sg.]  
 [Cf. rak to say, tell]  
 wocaradjabija hope [Cf. kara to take care of]  
 wocaradjaphija goal-and-ambition Bol. 22.40 [Cf.  
 kara to take care of]

## DJ

djas to tighten [Vid. djas]

horudjas to tighten R.W. 37

dje to stand; to step [Positional and verbal auxiliary]

hidje stand haidje [1 sg.]

hidjeje to take (step, etc.)

hidjereje to step from

hoidje step

djetc jay, pigeon; (to be mischievous ?) [Vid. djek]

djedjetciniga jay-bird; bluejay Tr. 189

djedjedjija pigeon

djek to be lively [Vid. djetc]

canadjek be lively and mischievous [Cf. cana ?]

djek to branch off ?

kixadjekdjera to branch off Th. WK. Addr. 11 [Cf.

xa branches ?]

dji to come, reach, arrive, begin [to arrive coming;

Lipkind, 1945, p. 44]

c'okdjniniganaga to attain old age [Cf. clak old]

c'okdjnik to reach old age 303.11 [Cf. c'ak old]

tciwidjikereje to spread (of noise) Bol. I, 49.35

[Cf. tciwi noise (of drum), kere to start going back]

tciwi-djikereje noise of drum [Cf. tciwi noise (of

drum), kere to start going back]

tciwidji to rumble [Cf. tciwi noise (of drum)]

djicere to begin immediately [Cf. cere to work at

something]

## DJ

- dji to come, reach, arrive, begin (con't.)
- djihiragigiji to remember SA 46 [Cf. hire to think]
- djihu to pass in hadjihuna [1 sg.] [Cf. hu to start coming]
- djihure to come on [Cf. hu to start coming, re to go]
- djikere short duration [Cf. kere to start going back]
- djikereje to start Tr. 292 [Cf. kere to start going back]
- djinadjena to go around hadjidadjena [1 sg.]  
radjicaradjena [2 sg.]
- djirahena to go by; to come and go by hadjidahena  
[1 sg.] radjicaracena [2 sg.] [Cf. rahe to be going on the way]
- djisep to put out J.F. 1 [to put out a fire ?;  
entered on slip with sep] [Cf. sep to blacken]
- girutcedjikereje to split in two Tr. 346 [Cf. tce  
to chop, kere to start going back]
- giwadjikarakaranakce to bounce; roll along Tr. 562  
[Cf. giwe to go someplace, kere to start going back]
- giwadjikereje to flop up, bounce up Tr. 244 [Cf.  
giwe to go someplace, kere to start going back]
- hadji to begin [Cf. djire
- hadjitcaweje to reach Bol. I 49.25 [Cf. tcawe to approach]
- hadjitcaweje to reach Bol. I 49.25 [Cf. tcawe to approach]
- hadjidjena to come to SA 286

DJ

dji to come, reach, arrive, begin (con't.)

hadji-onigigix to come and surround [Cf. gix to surround]

hadjirudàki to be left [Cf. da to remain]

hanidji grab [Cf. hani to hold]

hanindji to seize, attack [Cf. hani to hold]

hawudji to circumvent; up to [Cf. wu to exert pressure]

hidjadjira to arrive, come [Cf. hidja there]

hidjirutaki what remains [Cf. da to remain]

hiradji to reach

hiru'acdjikeregadja to heave open Tr. 460 [Cf. 'ac to spread open, kere misc.]

higirutcopdjina to tear into small pieces [Cf. tcop to tear] SA 68

hodudjisdjicanuna to be inferior SA 75 [Cf. djis to be inadequate]

hodjicana hardly

hoidjipohekce to pull up by roots Tr. 244 [Cf. hek to uproot]

hudjibohek uproot by force of wind [Cf. hek to uproot]

hudjiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hek to uproot]

huhiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hek to uproot]

karadjiranaga to remind ? W. Rep. 494 [Cf. kara to take care of]

keredji to sneak J.T. 40 [Cf. kere to sneak]

maikidjinakje to throw down (reflex.) Bol. I 16.12

## DJ

- dji to come, reach, arrive, begin (con't.)  
 maisidj djikerehije to smash to pieces Tr. 512 [Cf.  
 sitc to smash, kere to start going back]  
 natap djikereje to spring up Tr. 170 [Cf. t'ap to  
spring up, kere to start going back]  
 ruhotcdjikere suddenly disappear [Cf. hotc to disappear]  
 kere to start going back]  
 watcadji to wander (eyes); I came to see P.R. 314.15  
 [Cf. tca to look]  
 watcadjikanina to glance from side to side [Cf. tca  
to look, kara to take care of ?]  
 wana'itcu hadji to remember P.R. 298 [Cf. na'i mind,  
 tcu to possess]  
 wawigodji to call upon [Cf. go ?]  
 wadjikere to call [Cf. kere to go, wa to shout]  
 yatcedjini hadjena to get near Tr. 77 [1 sg.] [Cf.  
 tcetc to go near]  
 dji'u ? [See 'u to do]  
 kcaikcu xede hirukidji'ura wadupina boxing gloves  
 [Cf. xede big, kcaikcu gloves, pi good]  
 djidje to stand, to become [dji to come plus dje  
standing ?]  
 djidje become  
 djidje stand  
 djidjedje stand around  
 djidjewahi clear through  
 djidjewahige stand; he made them stand



## DJ

- djidje to stand, to become (con't.)  
 hikcadjidjedje to smile all over [Cf. kca to smile]  
 hirakeredjidje to extend RA 6 [Cf. kere to go]  
 hirakikarakdjidje to be locked about (one another)  
 [Cf. karak to be locked about]  
 re joidjidjera end of penis [Cf. re penis]  
 wacira edjidjena to dance (Sore Eye 447) [Cf. waci  
to dance]  
 wodjidjé meteor [wi-hodjidje] [Cf. wi star]  
 zidjidjenakcana to be discoloured J.B. Ho. 134:1  
 [Cf. zi yellow]  
 djik to extend, stretch [Vid. djik]  
 hiwadjikwat'up stretch here and there  
 hoiwodjik to push over by shovelling  
 hoiwodjikje to follow Tr. 20  
 rudjikihip stretch here and there RK 3  
 wadjik extend Also: watcgire hira(ni)canuna,  
 S.A. 97  
 wadjikguni to throw out Orph. 35.9  
 wadjikrehi to stretch out  
 djinak to put, make, fall upon, land  
 djinak to put, make, to fall upon (as rain) RA 7  
 hanihadjinakce to float up [Cf. hani to hold]  
 hawudjidjinakce to press against Tr. 69 [Cf. wu to  
exert pressure]  
 hiadjinak to land RR 2

## DJ

djip ?

hiwuc'adjibire to stop, quiet ? [3 pl.] [Cf. c'a  
to stop, quiet]

djire to go by; to swing; to appoint

caradjires'aje to select

djirawis'aje to coil

djire swing, go by

djirehanaga to blow upon (flute)

djirehi to point; he comes suddenly; to begin; to  
 start after something, go after Tr. 88

djireragigikdjera to pass (permit) Th. WK Addr. 32

gicipdjirehije to knock down Tr. 469 [Cf. cip  
to fall a short distance]

gidjire to help

gikara hiadjirawina to challenge; they challenged them

haradjiregiji to appoint, delegate Tr. 345

harudjirara to stagger

ho'udjire to (start), go around without finishing

[Cf. 'u to do] wawadjide [1 sg.]

hoc'unadjicere [2 sg.]

hokarawadjirewije to come to meet

madjirega as the years go by; year by year [Cf. ma  
earth]

manadjireje be arranged, fixed [Cf. ma earth]

nigidjide help, assist [I-you] ragidjicere [2 sg.]

hagidjide [1 sg.]

nigidjide-kdjanena help, assist

DJ

djis to be inadequate, lacking, to fall short, (to be in excess ?)

hininudjisgadja to be unauthorized

hirudjis not enough, short of reaching

hirudjisdi inadequate, incompetent Th. WK 19

hirudjisdi to be lacking [Cf. di misc.]

hirudjisdji immature Bol. I 77.23

hirudjisikdjena to be remiss W. Rep. 468

higirudjisdjiswiconuna to have sufficient SA 42

hodudjisdjicanuna to be inferior SA 75 [Cf. dji

to arrive, begin ?]

hoidjisrehi cast away, off

horudjisde be inferior, less [Cf. de to remain, have left?

kurudjis to fall short

nadjis to leave behind

rudjis to fail to return

rudjiswa'udjana to be insufficient SA 292

wanadjiscana to outrun wanadjiscana [1 sg.]

wananadjiscana [2 sg.]

wanadjisgija to win (race) Tr. 366

wanadjisirekdjonihena to win (race) Tr. 367

wodudjis to be equal to [I to them] wocurudjis

[thou - to them] hiworudjis [we two - them]

djiwe to be tempting?

nadjiwesge to be tempting R.B.F. 14

dji to strike, to be hard

cgadji quick movement [Cf. cga to start quickly]

## DJ

- dji to strike, to be hard (con't.)  
 dji,dji,je to be hard (penis) Tr. 155  
 hawodji to dread  
 hapdji daybreak [Cf. hap day, light]  
 hirodji to strike with object hiroadji [1 sg.]  
     hiroradji [2 sg.]  
 hirodji very soon  
 hirudji for some time J.B. 5  
 hodji to strike  
 irokaradjidjineje to strike mouth [Cf. i mouth]  
 regodji to drum [Cf. rex drum]  
 wadji to tap hard
- djik to extend [vid. djik]  
     wadjigirehi to extend
- djip to come together, assemble  
 tcat'i djipikdjanena to come into view Bol. I 68.14  
     [Cf. tca to see, t'i to become evident]  
 djidjip appear (suddenly)  
 djibwahi lay, place  
 djibi (people) come F. doubts  
 djipiginije to assemble Tr. 18  
 hakiciridjipgi to come together [Cf. ciri to squeeze]  
 hanidjip to jump upon [Cf. ni to have, bring]  
 hirunawidjibi enclose with [Cf. wix to circle around]  
 hiwuc'adjipiregadja to stop short, pause [Cf. wu  
     to apply pressure]  
 kanadjidjip to fall, fall down R.W. 16

## DJ

- djip to come together, assemble (con't.)  
 kanadjidjipje to collapse Bol. I 15.9  
 kidjanigidjibirègi to get alongside of [Cf. kidja  
to be there]  
 k'idjanigidjibiregi to be alongside of [Cf. kidja  
to be there]  
 mak hirodjipirekdje to bring and arrange (beads) [Cf.  
 mak to get used to ?]  
 wakadjibires'aje press head down Bol. I, 50.19
- djo to project out  
 djo(ra)karakereje to add W. Rep. 462 [Cf. kere  
to put]  
 gidjo to knock out ashes of pipe haidjo [1 sg.]  
 raidjo [2 sg.]  
 hawadjonajigiji to extend out, protrude Tr. 103
- djoix to squash  
 nadjodjoix to squash with feet J.T. 26  
 radjodjoix to squash with feet
- djop four  
 djoboha four  
 djobohi in four parts  
 djop four  
 pase djop four cornered herd [Cf. pase a point]  
 wikirihúdjop lizard [Cf. hu leg]
- djox/djax to repeat ?  
 hijuk rohadadjox gun (repeater) [Cf. hijuk gun,  
 roha much, many]

## DJ

djox/djax to repeat ? (con't.)

rohadjadjox repeating (of a gun) P.R. 316.2 [Cf.

roha much, many]

dju to have sexual intercourse

hadju to have sexual intercourse [1 sg.]

karadju to cohabit

wadjurekdjena to have sexual intercourse Tr. 159

[Cf. re to go ?]

djuk to reduce (something) to mush [vid. djux]

dadjukdjhina cook tender [Cf. dji something hard ?]

hodadjugera cooked soft W. Rep. 484

djux to dull [vid. djuk]

padjux to dull [1 sg.]

## G

ga gift, to give [Vid. gax, gak]  
 woga gift, to make gifts  
 wogaje give, present  
 woganıkcana he used to give (belittling his gift)  
 Tr. 506

ga'a/ga far off, yonder, near person spoken to, then  
 ga'a yonder  
 gadja then, just as  
 gadjegacge at the same time ? SA 6  
 gódja there (next to him)  
 godjaxdji-owadji far away back  
 hagawaja such a time [Cf. waja important ?]  
 hagoreja whenever, once, then

ga misc.  
 gadjuga now  
 ganık other ?  
 gasgare even  
 gasgare hira(ni)je to pay attention to Bol. I 15.16  
 [Cf. hire to think]

gac to destroy ? [Vid. gas]  
 rugagájirecunu'na they usually destroy

gac to be unable ? [Vid. gac, gec, ges]  
 ragajeninakcana to be unable (by mouth) W. Rep. 484

gac repentent ?  
 gadjina repentent Tr. 144  
 egi higadjina repentent

## G

gac to slide along ?

haigac dena to slide [1 sg.] (hagigac dena)

[Cf. re to go]

gagu this way, these things?

gagunik minor things

gagu this way

hipinegádja they (plural of respect) should do it

[Cf. pi, good ?]

gak to give to [Vid. ga, gax]

hogigakdjina to give to

gani to carry; to amount to something ?

hagani hakimireje to better [Cf. kiri to be better ?]

haganimanikdjera to carry, bring, conduct Th. WK 36

[Cf. ni to bring]

haganiwanikdjanena to carry, bring, conduct Th. WK 33

[Cf. ni to bring]

haganixdji under no conditions Th. WK Addr. 13

higanihahirekdje to carry, bring, conduct Th. WK 38

[Cf. hire ?]

nigaganirekdjanehegiji to become a father ?; to

amount to something; to belong to some place

[2 pl.]

hihawagani to take up

gas to tear, tear open; to inquire about

bogagas wana to be torn open SA 189

hagasiredjaxdji to inquire about [Cf. dja misc.]

rugas to tear with hand dugas [1 sg.] curugas

[2 sg.]



## G

gas to tear, tear open, to inquire about (con't.)

rugas to tear

wabogigaziregacge to shoot a hole into [3 pl.] Sore

Eye 458

gax to create, to make marks [Vid. gac]

cawagaxconogiji to get credit SA 144 corrected by F.

gax to act like

gax to create

giswagax kanak to make a circle [Cf. gis. round,

kanak to place, put]

hiwakagax to have marks SA 280 [Cf. waka ?]

hiwawagaxenisga to have mark SA 277

napjibinik wawagax warupija shorthand writer SA 214

[Cf. nap hand, pi good]

nawagax to paint stick [Cf. na wood]

t'ehi gaxce to imitate killing [he - them] [Cf. t'e

to die]

wagaxera markings W. Rep. 452

wawagax school F. doubts

wawagax hadjara school S.A. 99 [Cf. dja to see ?]

wawagaxire obtain credit

wiwagax pencil

gax to make gifts [Vid. ga, gak]

wogax gift, to make gifts

gac to miss, lose, fail [Vid. gac, gec, ges]

dugacrehawira to lose, get away from SA 288

gigac to miss Tr. 280

gigaji-anaga to forget W. Rep. 452

## G

- gac. to miss, lose, fail (con't.)  
 gigachireje to be struck at (strike); to miss  
 hakurugocana to forget (to do something) Tr. 447  
 hocaragacra to be unconsumed, left over Bol. I 16.30  
 hocaragajera to leave over, remain Wake 25a. 3  
 horagac fail to eat R.W. 25  
 nidugocrehara to get away; to let something get away  
 Tr. 547  
 ragac to miss  
 rugac' to lose hold, lose control; miss with hand  
 ragacrehihi(ni)je to let loose Tr. 246  
 rugajerehi get loose R.C. 4 [Cf. here to be ?]  
 rugajerehiranije to leave over, remain Fox. Win ø 13  
 rugoc to leave over, remain  
 rugoc to miss by grabbing F. doubts  
 gak to twist [Vid. gas, ge]  
 rugagire to twist R.S. 24  
 gas to twist [Vid. gak, ge]  
 nagasgas djinehi to twist SA 37 [Cf. djire  
 ge to wrap around [Vid. gak, gas]  
 gikaragere to wrap around (like spool of cotton)  
 haikaragere [1 sg.] raikaragere [2 sg.]  
 ge to mean  
 wagenā to mean wa'gena [1 sg.] waragenā  
 [2 sg.]  
 gec to make mistakes ? [Vid. gac, gac, ges]  
 wintcigec to make mistakes B.R. 1 F. doubts [Cf.  
 witc to go beyond ?]

## G

geni ?  
 tco<sub>1</sub>geni lead tcoágeni [1 sg.] tcageni [2 sg.,  
 prob. 1 sg.] [Cf. tco to lead]

ges to lack, to be unable [Vid. gac, gac, gec]  
 harages not enough to eat  
 haruges to lack; to be hard up; to be unable,  
 lacking in Tr. 331  
 waruges to have nothing

gi to arrive going back [Lipkind, 1945, p. 44]  
 gi to get home  
 gina to get home hagina [1 sg.] ragina [2 sg.]  
 gininas'are to return  
 hágihağèpgi to come in sight [Cf. gép to appear]  
 hagihi to go out RW 2 [Cf. hi to arrive going ?]  
 hagina to arrive home  
 hagiwira to return [1 pl.]  
 hahas gihiranaga to pick berries [Cf. has berries]  
 hidjagiwina to arrive, get there Wake 23.3  
 hiragihi to reach [Cf. hire to arrive going]  
 hirakáragireje arrive home  
 worakaragiregiji to arrive home [Cf. re to go]

gi to be, to do (not used independently)  
 gi to be (never appears independently)  
 gicge to do  
 hagi to be  
 hagina'kgadja to be there SA 120

## G

- gi to be, to do (con't.)  
 hade haragicanatc to fast [2 sg.] hade hoginatc  
 [1 sg.] [Cf. hade not, natc misc.]  
 higi to do (not used independently) hagi [1 sg.]  
 ragi [2 sg.]
- gi to remain, have left, (leave) behind  
 gi-anihe to remain, have left R. Br. 3 [Cf. nihe  
misc.]  
 hogida to remain, have left hugida [1 sg.]  
 honigida [2 sg.] [Cf. da misc.]  
 waragic'una to leave (behind) Th. WK Addr. 6 [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. 'u to be]
- gi misc.  
 gicana until, unless  
 hi(ni)gikikdjonawije to accept  
 hiragihiregacge to argue SA 218 [Cf. hire to arrive ?]  
 karogina to obtain  
 watcegija revenge [Cf. tce misc.]  
 waragic'ucawakje to carry Tr. 107 [Cf. 'u to do,  
 wak misc.]  
 warogidja idle H.6  
 yawa'urukono hagina to overpower
- gic to tie together, to hang [Vid. gitc]  
 higicinakwahiga to hang, be suspended; as they hung  
 there  
 higicgé to tie yagicge' [1 sg.]  
 hogicge a way of tying  
 wawirugicgeje to tie together Tr. 558

## G

gicge nape of the neck ?

hogicgedja nape of the neck ?

giesga/giesge ? to recognize ?

wawigiesga(ni)na, to recognize SA 108

gitc to tie [Vid. gic]

higitcge to tie

gidjairena to receive help Orpheus 2.1 [2 sg. fem.]

gigi to make, to recognize

higigicúna to do often hagigicunu [1 sg.]

cinigigikdjawina to fatten up [2 sg.] [Cf. ci, fat]

gigi to make

hake reninigigi(i)rekdje they will not let you pass

[Cf. hake not, re to start in going]

hiragigiji if you recognize him yagigiji [1 sg.]

pihiwagiginaguni to repay Bol. I 14.13 [Cf. pi, good]

gigo host ?

wagigo host

giha to float, blow

gihá to float

giha to float up higiha [1 sg.] nigiha [2 sg.]

giha to blow P.R. 306:15

giha to paint

hogiha to paint RBF 6

hogihara painting

hogiha paint wagiha [1 sg.]



## G

gis to make a circle (con't.)

giskonak to circle around [Cf. kanak to put]

giswagax kanak to make a circle [Cf. gax to make marks, kanak to put]

gis to be full

rugigis full

wagisereje to dish out Bol. I 49.9

wagizereje to dish out

wagis to dish up R.R. 28

gisge to be like ?

yakigisgexdjiwina to be almost like SA 7 [1 pl.]

gisu attentive ?

hagisuxdji attentively

giwe to travel

hogiwaires'aje that they go (up to sky) SA 263

hogiwe to go some place

hogiwegacga to flee, be chased Tr. 66

hogiwera road, way (ritual, peyote) SA 312

hogiwe to go round and round, to travel wagiwe

[1 sg.] horagiwe [2 sg.]

giwadjikarakaranakce to bounce, roll along Tr. 562

[Cf. dji to come, kere to go back]

giwadjikereje to flop up Tr. 244 [Cf. dji to come,

kere to go back]

gix to surround [Vid. gic, gix, gik]

gixgix touch

hadji-onigigix to come and surround [Cf. dji to

come]

## G

gix to surround (con't.)

higixd<sub>1</sub>je to make fun of [1 sg.] P.R. 305.14

inigixdjairekdjanena [2 sg.] to make fun of

rogixhi<sub>1</sub>je to forbid Tr. 151

rogixira to forbid Tr. 151

gixa wilderness, thicket, brush, to move away

gixa thicket, brush P.R. 314.1

gixaid<sub>1</sub>ja away, outside

gixana camp, to move away SA 120

gixara brush, secluded place

gixarawawadena to go into wilderness SA 62 [Cf. re  
to go]

gixaxd<sub>1</sub>ji wilderness SA 230

gixede to love [xede big ?]

gixede to love

wokaragixedeje he loved his own

gic to squeak [Vid. gis]

hikiwagic squeak

rugigijires'aje to make noises, they would make noises ø 2

wagic squeak

gicga to employ, use, to influence ?

higicgaje to employ, use SA 122

ma<sub>1</sub>ka higicga to use medicine to influence [Cf. ma<sub>1</sub>ka  
medicine]

wajagicga injure [Cf. je to drop, shoot]

gip to reach to, extend, to arrive in lying position

gip to reach to, extend, to arrive in lying position



## G

gip to reach to, extend, to arrive in lying position (con't.)  
 harudigipdja to lodge itself into Tr. 165 Also:

harodigipdja [Cf. di to move, dja misc.]

gis to squeak [Vid. gic]

gigigis to squeak Tr. 309

gisgé woodchuck

gisgéga woodchuck

nakaragiskeyja the squeaking Tr. 310; squeaky noise

[Cf. na wood ?]

gix to circle around, avoid [Vid. gix]

hake hiroagix pini to be unpassable; not to be circum-  
 vented Bol. 66.4 [Cf. hake not, pi good]

(hake) hirowagix pi(ni) to circumvent Bol. I 67.7

[Cf. hake not, pi good]

hiro'uagix to go around [Cf. 'u to do]

hiro'ugix to go around [Cf. 'u to do]

hironiwagixirekdjanena to avoid, go around J.B. Ho. 29.8

hirowágigix to go around hiropágigix [1 sg.]

hirowawagigix [2 sg.]

hogigix around

howagix circle around

go ?

higigo rudi drag [Cf. di to move]

goke empty, to make empty [Vid. gop, gox]

goke empty; make empty

gokekereje open (adj.), make empty Tr. 30 [Cf. kere

misc.]

## G

- gop to take out [Vid. goke, gox]  
 nasu horugóp brain [Cf. nasu scalp]  
 nasuragop brains [Cf. nasu scalp]  
 nosurogobenik brains [Cf. nasu scalp]  
 rugóp take out
- gox to bring, gather, together [Vid. goke, gop]  
 gigox bring (gather) together  
 gigox to gather J.B. 5  
 higigox gather about, confused  
 higigox take everything; gather together SA 169  
 higigox waxurutc to drag [Cf. xurutc to drag]
- gu to come, to start coming back (Lipkind, 1945, p. 44)  
 tcaragiweguna coming he started toward tcagiwakuna  
 [1 sg.] tcaragiweguna [2 sg.] [Cf. giwe  
to travel, tca misc.]  
 tcagiwigu to start back [Cf. tca misc., giwe to  
travel]
- gu to come, approach  
 guga whenever he came  
 hagu to come hak'una [1 sg.] hagura [2 sg.]  
 hagure to go after hakude [1 sg.] [Cf. re to go]  
 hagarare to go after SA 162 [Cf. re to go]  
 hagure waciye to order Tr. 2 [Cf. re to go, ci to tell]
- gu to bring, bring forth, pull out, extend, grow  
 gu'is bring J.H. 20 [Cf. 'is ?]  
 hagagu harairekdjanaheje to bring [3 pl.] Tr. 1  
 [Cf. hare/re to go ?]

## G

gu to bring, bring forth, pull out, extend, grow (con't.)

haguahire-anaga to bring in Th. WK Addr. 3

hanihigugadja to pull out Tr. 137; bring forth

hogu to grow [1 sg.] ?

howaigus'aje to reach; to extend

ruaigu lift up 2'o.5 [Cf. 'a to hold up in arms]

wawaiku to reach; to extend [1 sg.] howaraicgu

[2 sg.]

gutc to shoot

dja-ha-wagudje canuna to lean over Tr. 266 [Cf. dja

misc.]

hagutc to shoot

tcegutc buffalo hunt J.B. 1 [Cf. tce buffalo]

hikigutc to bet yakigutc [1 sg.] hinagigutc

[2 sg.]

wacagwigudjiranaga to shoot with claws [Cf. c'ak

nail]

wagigutc djije to come to the aid [Cf. dji to come]

wagutc pi' to shoot at mark [Cf. pi good]

gup to bite ?

ragubikdjege wa'uge to bite off [Cf. 'u to do]

gus/gos/gsu rope ?

tcegus rope [Cf. tce buffalo] Also: tcegos,

tcegsu

gus to agree upon

hakeregus wianaga ? to agree upon; to make excuse [?]

[1 pl.] SA 80 [Cf. kere misc.]

## G

gus to agree upon (con't.)

yakaragusdi-anaga to measure W. Rep. [1 sg.] [Cf.  
di misc.]

guci beyond ?

gucicdjanagi day after tomorrow (Jasper)

gucidjanagi day after tomorrow Fr.

gucigi beyond

gu to desire, seek

habinokaragu neophyte (for whom we seek light, ritual.)

[Cf. hap light]

hiroguxdji je to desire, want Tr. 88

warugu'nagikdjanena to be envious J.B. 7:6

gus to teach, make signs, create

gigus to teach

gigusdi to teach clearly [Cf. di to lead]

hogus to create wagus [1 sg.] horagus [2 sg.]

manegus forever, always RBF 9 [Cf. ma time]

manegusdji forever, always [Cf. ma time]

maregusdi forever (to measure the earth) [Cf. ma  
time]

maregusdji at all times Bol. I. 79.30 [Cf. dji  
misc.]

mawigus mile [Cf. ma earth]

wigugus to make signs SA 311

wigus to obey RBF

wogužotci creation-lodge [Cf. tci lodge]

woregus wa'unakcana policeman SA 202 [Cf. 'u to do]

## G

gucge skunk, polecat, civet cat [guc. to mark; gucge  
animal with marks ?]

gucgeja skunk

gucgenika polecat Tr. 494

gucgenagi civet cat; climbing

gucge skunk

## G

ǵa to pile up [Vid. ǵak to protrude]

waiǵa to pile up (not solid things) SA 46 haiǵa

[1 sg.] raiǵa [2 sg.]

ǵa near, connected [Vid. ǵap]

higiǵa camp J.F. 26; stopping-place on war path

J.F. 24

higiǵairaka those in charge of camp J.F. 28

hiǵanǵkǵdjawi to feel connected with W. Rep. 520

[Cf. ki to do to oneself]

hikiǵa near

ǵa clumsy ?

wa'ǵaǵa clumsy, slow Orph. 32.9 [Cf. 'u to do]

ǵak to protrude, be thick [Vid. ǵa]

ǵagira to protrude Bol. I 14.29

haǵak to be thick (clusters)

ǵak to whine, mourn, cry [Vid. ǵe]

ǵak to mourn, cry

ǵakǵak to whine

(ǵak) hiǵi-ǵdje bring oneself to W. Rep. 480 [Cf.

hiǵ permit]

ǵap to skin, peel, tear up, scorch

daǵaǵapdǵi to scorch Bol. I 68.29 [Cf. dǵi misc.]

maǵaǵap cut it up J.F. 16

maǵaǵapǵi to cut up; break skin or sod here and

there Th. WK 21

ruǵaǵap to tear up J.B. 4

ruǵap to skin

ruǵapera to skin Tr. 528

## G

gáp to skin, peel, tear up, scorch (con't.)

ruǵapgi peel off J.F. 16

ruǵapgicge to peel off Th. WK 20

waruǵap warbundle

waruǵapnǵigigi to try war-running powers J.F. 27

waruǵápnǵigigireje warclub ?; warbundle race [3 sg.]

waruǵáp waci scalp dance [Cf. waci dance]

gáp companionship ? [Vid. gá near, connected]

wokiǵap companionship

gá to run along ?

howaǵa to run along

ǵatc to poke, pull

giǵadjirehicguni to poke open to one side [3 pl.]

Orph. 37.3

ruǵandjirehi to pull [3 pl.] RF 6

ǵe noise, to make noise, yell [Vid. ǵak to whine, cry]

ǵe noise

ǵeadjiakara to yell [Cf. kara to spread from  
center, dji to arrive coming]

ǵeakcana crowd making noise

ǵerahe cries W. Rep. 520

ǵiagi to make noise 354.2 haǵe [1 sg.]

ǵininǵke yelping of lions, dogs

hiǵé to rush upon (in war)

hirakaraǵedjikere to shout in chorus R.W. 37.9

[Cf. dji to come, dji to go back]

hohoberaǵeje to shout, exclaim [Cf. hop to exclaim,  
shout]

## G

- ǵe noise, to make noise, yell (con't.)  
 wacira ǵedjidjena to dance (Sore Eye 447) [Cf. waci  
dance, djidje to stand]  
 waǵera shouting  
 woǵe to be noisy R.W. 39  
 woǵe giruxera to make great noise, riotous [Cf. xe  
misc.]  
 woǵexdji noisy
- ǵe to take out [Vid. ǵep to appear]  
 ruǵes'aje to take out W. Rep. 518
- ǵe to be slow  
 ǵere to travel slowly RW 7 [Cf. re to go]  
 hirokǵere to shoot at mark, overtake [Cf. roki  
misc., re to go]  
 waǵerera slow, the slow ones [Cf. re to go]
- ǵep to appear, rise, grow [Vid. ǵe to take out]  
 hagihaǵepgi to come in sight  
 haǵep to rise  
 haǵep to appear  
 haǵep to grow  
 hoǵebenǵedja shallow [nik small]
- ǵep speech ? [Vid. ǵe noise, ǵak to whine, cry]  
 ǵeǵep speech
- ǵeri to stick ?  
 hirawaǵeri to stick hirapaǵeri [1 sg.]  
 hiracawaǵeri [2 sg.]
- ǵi to be uneasy, frightened  
 ǵicara(nj)kdje to be frightened W. Rep. 522



## Ġ

- ġi to be uneasy, frightened (con't.)  
 naġicara(ni)kdje to be frightened W. Rep. 522  
 naġida(ni)na to be frightened [1 sg.] [Cf. re  
misc.]  
 naġfire to be frightened naġide [1 sg.] naġicere  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. re misc.]  
 naġirecguni to be seized with fear Th. 68 [Cf. re  
misc.]
- ġi to be ripe ? [Vid. ġik]  
 haġihiraregi to be ripe
- ġi to be angry; to forbid  
 wadoaġiwina to be angry [1 pl.]  
 waraġiwi to forbid [2 pl. ?]
- ġitc to fade  
 ġitc to fade; (powers) fade J.R. 6
- ġitc to squeak [Vid. ġik]  
 ġiġitc squeak
- ġik to disintegrate? [Vid. ġi to be ripe]  
 ġigre disintegration (of wood)
- ġik to cover (here and there ?)  
 ġiġik to cover; be almost covered P.R. 306.13
- ġirak ?  
 (wanaġirak) hokaratcgas'aje to become; turn into  
 W. Rep. 528 [Cf. tcga to grope for]
- ġik whistle [Vid. ġitc to squeak]
- ġitc to destroy by fire  
 hiroaġitc-hire to destroy and wipe out; to set fire to  
 [3 pl.] Th. WK 26

## ǵ

ǵitc to destroy by fire (con't.)

hirowaǵintc burn up everything J.F. 16

wirowaǵidjhireje to burn down [3 pl.]

ǵo to clear away, free, to scratch

haǵo to scratch

higiǵo to clear away, free J.B. 5

ǵotc to draw (as smoke ?) [Vid. ǵo]

raǵotc to draw

raǵotchigu take a puff [Cf. higu ?]

ǵop power, holy [Vid. xop]

ǵop power

ǵop kiadji-arairega to make holy

ǵop to skin

ruǵop to skin animal

ǵu lungs

ǵura lungs RR 18

ǵutc to glance, to look (like ?) [Vid. ǵuk, zutc]

horuǵudjera hikisgexdjije to resemble [Cf. kisce

to be equal]

woruǵuǵutc glance about P.R. 314.11

ǵuk to glance about, to put on, to give away, to lengthen ?

[Vid. ǵutc]

higiǵuk to lengthen out

waǵuk give away P.R. 315.15; to put on

woruǵuǵuk glance about P.R. 314.11

ǵutc ?

haparaǵutcge all in a row

ġutċ ?

paġutċ duck [Cf. pa ?]

ġuk to roar (noise)

ġukje to roar (noise) Bol. I 50.38

ġuk to go by ?

haboġuk to go past

hiġuk-kaṇa to court (of men) Bol. I 77.21 [Cf.

kaṇa to marry ?]

## H

- ha skin, bark, rind, fruit  
 tcaharacge deer-skins [Cf. tca deer]  
 tcakhá walnut tree [Cf. tcak walnut tree]  
 ha skin (animal)  
 ha outer part of shell  
 ha bark  
 hara fruit W. Rep. 462  
 naha bark of tree [Cf. na tree]
- ha misc. bogagas wahana to be torn open SA 189 [Cf. gas to tear]  
 gicicikhawina to be broken, not nice SA 189 [Cf. cik to be bad]
- hadak calm  
 hadak calm  
 hadakdji calm
- hatca/hatcidja where, whither [inter. pr., Lipkind, 1945, p. 54]  
 hatca where ?; any place  
 hatcaw, a where ? (interrogative)  
 hatcaka where, in which Th. WK Addr. 22  
 hatcindja whenever, wherever  
 hatcuga whoever  
 hatcora warakerekdjeje to have no escape Tr. 378;  
 where can you go [Cf. kere to start going back]
- hatcacge to be possible Tr. 261

## H

haga although, sometimes, moreover, one (thing or occurrence) [adv. referring to time, a single occurrence, a place; Susman, 1943, p. 110]

haga although

hagaira for a while SA 171; moreover Th. WK 19;  
sometimes

hagaira hadja sometimes SA 231 Also: hagaira  
hodja ?

hagairahija once in a while SA 261

hagaki one apiece

hagakitcecana to alternate [Cf. tcece to alternate]

hagakiji once and for all

hagaxdjicge frequently ? SA 142

hagoreja once, then; at one time [Cf. horeja  
sometime in the future; Susman, 1943, p. 76]

hagairacke to need ? Per. Rem. 315, § 4

hage the last

hageregi behind

uagedja the last [Cf. 'u misc.]

waihage last

waihagera the last

hagi there (adv. ?)

hagi there

hagi'uga to move back to ? J.B. Ho. 87:7 [Cf. 'u  
misc.]

hahi finally

## H

haicge to hitch (horses)

haicgé to hitch (horses) há'icge [1 sg.]

hiwaicgek<sub>1</sub>d<sub>1</sub>jawina to hitch (horses) SA 287

haji ripe, mature

haji ripe, mature

haji<sub>1</sub>hiraregi to be ripe Tr. 196 Also: haxi<sub>1</sub>hiraregi

warutcohaxireje ear of corn (roasted) ? [Cf. tco

misc.]

hak back, backward (adv.)

hakdja back (adv.), backward [Cf. dja to look]

hakdja kikurus to become a renegade [Cf. kuras to

drop out, dja to look ?]

hakdjakiranaga to damage [3 pl.] [Cf. djak to look]

hakdjap to look back Also: hakdjop [Cf. djap

to look]

hakwatcgisi(ni)na to cut SA 140 [Cf. tcgis to cut]

hak misc.

hakwatcgisi(ni)na to cut SA 140 [Cf. tcgis to cut]

hakewe six

haknup brother

hakogidja posterity

hanatc all

hanatc kakic<sub>1</sub>djek altogether Also: hanatc ka kic<sub>1</sub>djek

[Cf. cdjek together]

hani to have, hold

tcirokaninak'u to be in the open, uncovered SA 50

[Cf. tci lodge, rok within, 'u to do]

## H

- hani to have, hold (con't.)  
 hanidjanak grab ahold of haniadjanak [1 sg.]
- hanidji grab [Cf. dji to reach]
- hanikawa to arise with haniakawa [1 sg.] [Cf. kawa to arise]
- hanindji to seize, attack
- hirarutcaphanianaga to hold with SA 259 [Cf. tcap to get]
- hanigigi give [Cf. gigi to make]
- hap to make holes, pierce through [Vid. hap to burrow through]
- boahapcana to pierce into [1 sg.]
- dahahap flashes (lightning)
- gihap to make hole
- gihapirega to make holes Tr. 185
- hihap top of corn
- hohohap pierce through Also: hohahap ?
- howahapera holes (ear-holes) SA 106
- mahap to penetrate through by cutting
- wahap to penetrate through by punch
- hape to keep house  
 tciape housekeeper J.R. 5 [Cf. tci lodge]  
 tciape to stay at home R Br 12 [Cf. tci lodge]  
 tciapi to keep house 74.11 [Cf. tci lodge]
- harak make well
- hare to swing  
 haihareha to swing [1 sg.]

## H

hari far

hari far ?

hiru-hari-kinipi<sub>je</sub> to be thrown Tr. 170 [Cf. nip  
to throw]

has berry

hahas gihiranaga to pick berries SA 44

has fruit, berry

hascdjek strawberry [Cf. cdjek together]

hasdi to go berrying [Cf. di to move]

hasdinik blueberry [Cf. di misc.]

ha'sdink blueberry [Cf. di misc.]

hasép blackberry [Cf. sep black]

hasgisgap pressed berry [Cf. sgap to press]

hazecutgc raspberry [Cf. cutc red]

hazo berries ? R.C. 2

has to send away, drive off

hiwahas hirawina to send away [3 pl.] SA 48

wawahasdje to drive off Tr. 126

has misc.

gihasmani to uncover [Cf. mani to walk ?]

hiwahásadje gently J.B. Ho. 101:4

ha to cook, boil, steam

tcoha to boil deer [Cf. tca deer]

mawirahoha to cook corn in ground [Cf. ma earth,

wi misc.]

mawiroha'uireje to steam corn [3 pl.] [Cf. ma

earth, 'u to do, wi misc.]



## H

ha to cook, boil, steam (con't.)

waxga woha feast of bad medicine [Cf. xga evil]

waxgawahakdjanena invite an evil one (insult, ironical)

[Cf. xga evil]

hade to dream

hade to dream yahade [1 sg.]

hade cicik nightmare [Cf. cik to be bad]

hade hoginatc to fast [1 sg.] hade haragicanatc

[2 sg.] [Cf. natc to be full of food?, gi

misc.]

haha yes

hahe night

hahaenak darkness overtakes

hahe s'i late (in night) SA 194 [Cf. s'i long]

hahioradja night-walkers, witch [Cf. dja to see ?]

hak to take care of; to lie there

'utcaknakce to become pregnant Tr. 204 [Cf. 'utc

inside of stomach]

hakarac'u mikahahakwiye to lie on stomach Bol. I 15.42

[1 pl.] [Cf. mik stomach, c'u to lie face down]

hahagwina to lie Wake 21.6; 21.9 [1 pl.]

hahagwina to take care of J.B. 25:1 [1 pl.]

wa'uahahagwire to be just there Tr. 85 [1 pl.]

hakci high, high-cocked

hakcija high, high-cocked

hake not, no, never

hagehikidjanigeni to have knowledge about [Cf. kidja

to be there]

## H

hake not, no, never (con't.)

hagikawaginije it is missing [Cf. gi to arrive]

hakaga never, no

(hakaga) hararakikici(ni)djanena to be discouraged

Bol. I, 67.22

hakawagini missing [Cf. gi to arrive]

hakawajinireje to be gone, disappeared [3 sg.] Tr.

140 [Cf. ji to be present]

hake hamakesganije not to care to hamakeje I  
care to [Cf. make to care to]

hakehikidja-nigeni to have knowledge about Tr. 38;  
not ignorant about [Cf. kidja to be there ?]

(hake) hirepini hikiru(ni) to pass through, circumvent

Bol. I 67.5 [Cf. pi good, kiru tangled ?]

hake hiroagix pini to be unpassable; not to be cir-  
cumvented [Cf. gix to make a circle, pi good]

(hake) hirowagix pi(ni) to circumvent Bol. I 67.7

[Cf. gix to make a circle, pi good]

hake ihiruc'ak pinina to tell of SA 292; you can't  
fail [Cf. i mouth, pi good, c'ak to get lazy]

hake jenopini endless [Cf. pi good, je to end]

hake recge to be useless, without avail; no, never  
Tr. 96; to fail Tr. 166 [Cf. re to go ?]

hake reninigigirekdje to pass Wake 39.8; they will  
not let you pass [Cf. re to go, gigi to cause]

hakewaji hirukono so anxious he cannot control himself  
[Cf. kona to control, ji to speak]

## H

hake not, no, never (con't.)

hakewajirokona to be active Tr. 353 Also: hake  
waji hirukono hirina so anxious he cannot control  
himself [Cf. kona to control, ji to speak]

hake wajirepihiranije to be inadequate [3 pl.] W.  
Rep. 466 [Cf. pi good, ji to hold]

(hake) waponapini to circumvent Bol. I 67.6 [Cf.  
pona to do much, pi good]

hakewesiwini did not scrutinize [Cf. wesi to observe]

hake wohanikdjonawi inadequate; not to have enough  
W. Rep. 516 [Cf. hani to have, hold]

hakonige in vain W. Rep. 526

wiragócge hake diráni North Star (star that doesn't  
move) [Cf. wi star, di to move]

hanák to groan RS 29 handak [1 sg.] hancarak  
[2 sg.]

hap day, life, light

'ihap (to spend) the night SA 10 [Cf. 'i to pass  
time]

'ihapna go to sleep without eating [Cf. 'i to pass  
time]

hahaphi to stay all night J.F. 16

hahapje to become daylight Bol. I 50.20

habamanina walks on light (ritualistic name for birds)  
[Cf. mani to walk]

habaxiri ask for life (ritualistic) [Cf. xiri to  
appeal to]

## H

- hap day, life, light  
 haberegita in the daytime SA 54 [Cf. here to be,  
 tca to see]
- haberodjap uncovered (rit.) (open vision to people)  
 [Cf. djap to see]
- haberuxuruk life-obtainer (ritual.) [Cf. xuruk to  
take on]
- habidai'u means of obtaining life [Cf. 'u to do]
- habinaji medicinal-plant (lit. life-stander) [Cf.  
 naji to stand]
- habinokaragu (for whom we seek light; ritual);  
 neophyte [Cf. gu to seek]
- habiruxatc offering [Cf. xatc to offer]
- habit'ekdji to be imprinted with life (ritualistic)  
 [Cf. t'ek to be spotted]
- haboda prayed-for life (ritual) [Cf. da to ask for]
- haborake life-speeches (ritual) [Cf. rak to tell]
- habogu east [Cf. gu to come]
- habokahi every day
- hapcana to become daylight SA 33
- hapdji daybreak Tr. 543 [Cf. dji misc.]
- happa day by day
- hap hikorogiji to come (of the dawn) SA 22 [Cf. koro  
misc.]
- hoduhop to make a big fire
- wenahap early in spring [Cf. wena spring]
- xuhobera shiny [Cf. xu skin]

## H

- hap to burrow through [Vid. hap]  
 hikokidjake hiragicuruhapgije to dig a hole through  
 [Cf. gi to start coming, koki to be going two ways,  
 dja, to see]  
 hiroha'p window Also: hirohap [Cf. hap light ?]  
 h'igihapikdjo-wina to cut down [1 pl.] Tr. 182  
 Also: h'igihapikdja-wina  
 ruhapce to burrow through ? Tr. 293
- hap whole, entire ?  
 rohap whole body F. doubts [Cf. ro body]  
 wahap corn on the ear [Cf. wa corn]
- hazi ?  
 hirahazi umbrella RA 8
- he louse  
 hetcgenik nit Tr. 204 [Cf. tcge misc.]
- he horn  
 herasa horned  
 heroka without-horns (deity)
- he top, roof  
 hedage back (rear) of lodge  
 heracge top of  
 hedja roof SA 66  
 heókere scalplock [Cf. kere misc.]
- he to snort  
 he° snorting call (of deer, etc.)  
 he ! exclamation (of surprise)  
 hehí to snort  
 hohé a snort

## H

he'u bundle, to pack on back [See 'u to do]  
 hea'u to pack on back [1 sg.] hera'u [2 sg.]  
 he'u to bundle up hea'u [1 sg.] hec'u [2 sg.]  
 wohe'u bundle J.T. 11

he'u death-announcer J.F. 32

hec swan [Vid. hex]

hej swan

hejwamoke cackling swan [Cf. make to cackle]

hetcge chipmunk, animal (unknown species)

hetcegnika animal (unknown species) Tr. 192

hetcgenik chipmunk

hek hawk, buzzard

hegagre turkey-buzzard Tr. 176

heg turkey buzzard

he'k buzzard

hekega hawk Tr. 349

hek/hege because of, for some reason, even then ?

hegaigi'u that I said I am P.R. 316 [Cf. 'u to do]

hegaigi'unegadja to act properly [Cf. 'u to do]

hegedjeni because of, for some reason

hegwake even then

hek to uproot, blow away

higuhekce to blow away Tr. 509 Also: hikohekce

[Cf. higu misc.]

hoidjipohekce to pull up by roots T.R. 244 [Cf. hu

stem, dji to come]

## H

hek to uproot, blow away (con't.)

hudjibohek uproot by force of wind [Cf. hu stem,

dji to come]

hudjiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hu stem,

dji to come]

huhiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hu stem]

hek misc.

ashek<sub>1</sub>dji-giji to be delicious Tr. 90, Tr. 147 [Cf.

'as delicious]

hakikaraheganaga to persuade SA 144; to go in with

[Cf. kara to look after]

hep this side

hebera toward person speaking

heberegi this side

hep to throw up

hoheberena to throw up (ball)

here to be, to have

haberegita in the daytime SA 54 [Cf. hap day,

tca to see ?]

herehi make something of it

hereje he had

hoerera herena to scatter W. Rep. 526 [Cf. 'e to

scatter]

wanaxiherewahina to adopt SA 182 wanaxihereha

[1 sg.] wanaxiherehi [3 sg.] [Cf. naxi to

adopt ?]

## H

heru misc.

wageru effigy [Cf. wak man]

hex swan [Vid. hec]

heg swan

hegwamoke cackling swan [Cf. make to cackle]

hex sira little dipper, swan-foot [Cf. si foot]

hi tooth

cukhira dog-teeth (plant) Tr. 399 [Cf. cuk dog]

hihik tooth [Cf. hik ?]

hipe front teeth (mark) J.T. 8 [Cf. pe misc.]

hi to arrive going [See Lipkind, 1945, p. 44]

'adjinakce to come out of water [Cf. 'atc out of water]

bohíhíraràkce be in commotion [3 pl.]

hanihinap to start to go out J.T. 18 Also:

hanihinop ?

hi'uhi to enter, go in [Cf. 'u to do ?]

hihicanap to start out R Br 4 [Cf. nap to start out]

hihinapce to go out, go out [Cf. nap to start out]

hihinop come out yahinop [1 sg.] hirahicinop

[2 sg.] [Cf. nap to start out]

hiráhi arrive [? person, number?] hirahí [3 sg.]

[Cf. re to go]

hirahi to reach, arrive ? [3 sg.] hirarahi [2 sg.]

[Cf. re to go]

hirahije arrived at place [Cf. re to go]

hirahipi to reach, get to [Cf. re to go, pi ?]



## H

hi to arrive going (con't.)

hirenigigirekdjera to pass (permit to pass) Th. WK

Addr. 28

wasdohira to pick up [Cf. sdo ?]

wohikdjanaguni to beat everybody wahikdjanaguni

[1 sg.]

hi [prefix or stem denoting kin ?]

hi'uni aunt (m's sister) Also: hi'unnik

hi-antc father

hiántc.ra father 1949.12.4

hicik'e brother-in-law (husband of sister, female speaking)

hicik'era brother-in-law Tr. 453

hidek uncle

hitca husband of father's sister

hitcaha brother-in-law (husband of sister, male speaking) P.R. 310.5

hitcoke grandfather Also: tcoka

hitcu,jokenik grand-daughter

hitcuk younger sister, female speaking

hitcuwi father's sister

hinuga younger sister Also: tcuguak (tcaguak ?)

hinugas husband of mother's sister

hi'a to wear

hibahak to become

## H

hicana ?

yahicanana hat'udekdje to disfigure [1 sg.] SA 230

[Cf. t'u re to disfigure]

hicgé also [Susman, 1943, p. 76]

hidanidéna to be rich J.B. 82:1

hidanidjegiji to exert Bol. I 49.11, 16

hidja to arrive, get there, come, there

hidjadjira to arrive, come [Cf. dji to arrive coming]

hidjagiwina to arrive, get there Wake 23.3 [Cf. gi

to arrive going back]

hidjahi there

hidjak to be there [-k terminal suffix making verb  
of adverb ?]

hidja nagwicge to be present [1 pl.] [Cf. nak  
to sit]

hidjoroga'u to attend, join in P.R. 314:16 [Cf.

horok to join, 'u to do]

hidjana to camp; to sleep over

hidja niga cicikagiga verge of drunkenness SA 130

[Cf. cik to be bad]

hidja different, other

hidjana to be different hidjana [1 sg.]

hinidjana [2 sg.]

hidjanisge to be different (not normal)

hidja different Th. WK 50; different, other H.11

Also: hidjara, hidjahi

hidjahi different, other

## H

hidja different, other

hidjanehihi different J.B. Ho. 115:4

idjahi different, other P.R. 316.9

wakcik'idjahi different family [Cf. wak man,  
cik alive, living]

hidja misc.

hidjahi finally SA 113

hidja 'hi elsewhere

hige to ask; to call; to tell, say

hige to ask hinige [he-you] hirage [2 sg.]

hige to call yage [1 sg.] hirage [2 sg.]

waigena to call names; said to me SA 195

higu immediately, now, indeed

higuana immediately Tr. 2; now Also: higuana

higu indeed; as soon as; then

higuhahi hardly, just as

higuhina eventually

higukini s'iaruwena to persevere, without giving up

[Cf. kini to persevere, s'i long]

higusgexdji wana'ira to be intent upon Bol. I 77.251

hihahake owl (small species)

hija one

hijadja ahead

hijakixdji proper, special W. Rep. 446

hijuk gun, bullet

hijugemana bullets W. Rep. 488 [Cf. mana shell ?]

hijugemokera bullets W. Rep. 488 [Cf. make to

crackle]

## H

hijuk gun, bullet (con't.)

hujuk rohadádjox gun (repeater) [Cf. roha to repeat,  
djox to repeat ?]

hika bowstring ?

matcguika bowstring [Cf. ma arrow, tcgu to exert  
pressure]

hike to disappear ?

hike wacinina to disappear [2 sg.] [Cf. ni to have ?]

hikewesiwigacge to look around [Cf. wesi to observe,  
wi ?]

hiksik under the waist RR 35

hik'u to wear, have on [See 'u to do]

wik'u wear, have on P.R. 30

hinik ordinary, of little value, not serious

hoinige ordinary

hoinige of no value, useless J.B. Ho.

ho-inige lightly, not seriously W. Rep. 492

pihinik lightly, not seriously [Cf. pi good]

hinuk woman

hinugakanak

hinuktcek daughter-in-law [Cf. tcek new, virgin]

hinuk yakicere to court women [Cf. cere to work at]

wogizok hinuk pijereje handsome Tr. 210 [Cf. pi  
good, zok righteous, serious, cere to work at]

hipa up to, since (time or place)

tcinak-hipáidja the approaches [Cf. tci lodge]

hipa up to

## H

hipa up to, since (time or place) (con't.)

hipa since (prefixed)

hipa ratcgaredjo since he drank [Cf. tcga to try,  
redja ?]

hipa wadatcgaredjo since I drank hipa wacaratcgaredjo  
[2 sg.] [Cf. tcga to try, redja ?]

hira to bathe, swim

hirá to bathe hahidá [1 sg.] rahicára [2 sg.]

hiranakce to swim, bathe Tr. 158 hahida [1 sg.]

rahicara [2 sg.]

hirahírak to be good for

hirarahikdjanena to find Bol. I 48.33

hirasa also

hire to think [Lipkind, 1945, p. 7]

hirewahi to seem Hn 2

waihirena to lose nerve [1 sg.] wanihirena  
[2 sg.]

hike waja yagirani to overlook, forgive Tr. 550;

I don't think anything of it [Should read hake

waja yagirani ?] [Cf. hike difficult, waja

something]

hira to mind, be concerned about yara [1 sg.]

hirara [2 sg.]

djihiragigiji to remember SA 46 [Cf. dji to arrive  
coming]

## H

hirotcgxdji in the distance SA 292

hiroha down, down-stream SA 79

hi hair, fur, feathers

cagi claw [Cf. cak claw]

tcehi belt [Cf. tce buffalo]

hi hair (body and animal's), fur, feather SA 174

hicek hair (body ?); something hairy; fuzzy [Cf. cek misc.]

hicek ki-anaga to be covered with hair ? Bol. I 48.26  
[Cf. cek misc.]

hisa down-feathers [Cf. sa fluffy]

kantc hieck peaches (fuzzy plums) [Cf. katc plum,  
cek misc.]

wahisa feathers RP 41; W. Rep. 478

wahisoona fine soft feathers Sore Eye 12 [Cf. sa fluffy]

hicge basswood tree

hicgeija basswood

hicge rujap basswood bark [Cf. jap to peel]

hicgesake uncooked basswood fibre [Cf. sake pith]

hitc to cover ?

danaworahitc breech-clout [Cf. dana groin]

daniworuhindjera ?! breech-clout [Cf. dana groin]

hitc to worship, greet ceremonially, be skilled (in curing ?)

hakuruhintc worship ?, salute ritually [1 sg.]

hunc danaworuhintc berry (unknown species) (bear-crotch-witchcraft) [Cf. dana crotch, hunc bear]

## H

hitc to worship, greet ceremonially, be skilled (in curing ?) (con't.)

ruhinc to greet; to greet ceremonially (also, to utter prayers, to cure, etc.)

waruhinc to be skilled in, accomplish Bol. I 48:4; to call for, have come

woruhinc witchcraft

hik foremost

wipahik foremost

hike hard, difficult

hikecge difficult ? SA 257

hikecge horatcgara horak pinina-skena difficult to describe SA 257 [Cf. tcga to try, rak to tell, pi good]

hike pinihigigi to spoil Tr. 171 [Cf. pi good]

hike waja je-hisganina to be wrought up SA 223 [Cf. waja important]

hike waja yagirani to overlook, forgive Tr. 550; I don't think anything of it [Cf. hire to think, waja important]

hikewaji rokonahiye to be willing; enthusiastic; willingness Tr. 554 [Cf. kona to control]

hike wajo'upiniye to be uncomfortable Tr. 256; you can hardly do anything [Cf. 'u to do, waja important]

(hike)wajo jesga(ni)na to feel better SA 309; to be very sick, impossible to happen [Cf. waja important]

## H

- hip to act (jump, lie down, move) suddenly  
 (gak) hibi-adje bring oneself to W. Rep. 480 [Cf.  
 gak to bring oneself (to) ?]
- gagu hipine gadja to do, they (plural of respect)  
 should do it [Cf. gagu this way]
- hihip to go in, move along
- hohipce to jump in
- hokihhip hana to mix [1 sg.]
- nahip lie down suddenly nahahip [1 sg.] nanahip  
 [2 sg.]
- nisinixdjiedja wahipga to bathe (in cold water)  
 SA 120 [Cf. ni water, sini cold]
- wasutc hip to leap over RR 3 [Cf. sutc to press upon]
- hip misc.  
 hibe(ni)na permit Per. Rem. 315.10  
 hibije together
- ho voice, language; to howl [Vid. hop]  
 cugere hoire wolf's howl [Cf. cugere wolf]  
 hihohana to ask permission [1 sg.]  
 hihoragi to address [2 sg.] P.R. 296  
 ho voice, language; to howl  
 hodjarara echo Also: tcaera [Cf. djare misc.]  
 wahohi xedena deep (of voice) SA 137 [Cf. xede big]
- ho to donate  
 duho to donate  
 ruho to donate SA 264  
 ruhoirena they donate  
 wanuho to donate An 19 [Cf. wa misc.]



## H

ho fish

ho hikini fish oil Tr. 541 [Cf. kini oil ?]

Also: hóyikini

honi fish [ni agentive nominalizer ?]

hokagira garfish Tr. 82 [Cf. kagi misc.]

hoiji ? carp ?

ho pasatcagija spoonbill (fish) [Cf. tcugi ?

spoon ?, pase to project ?]

howaka eel, sacred (?) fish [Cf. waka sacred]

howakara eel Tr. 83 [Cf. waka sacred]

howixija catfish Also: howigija [Cf. wixi ?]

hoyidjakija fish

ho'ó'oke hoot owl

hotc to disappear

ruhotcdjikere suddenly disappear [Cf. djikere to

go quickly]

hotcak Winnebago

hodja since

hoho to scratch

hokdjaké uncreated, wild

hokipahi ?

indj hokipahi face to face [Cf. 'itc face to face]

'idjokipahi back to back, unopposable [Cf. 'itc

back to back]

hona to spread ?

hihona to spread by pushing

## H

hona camping-place

honak to count coup

honakiragi to count coup [3 pl.] SA 27

wagonagera scalp [Cf. wak man]

wagonakra coup (first) R.W. 5 [Cf. wak man]

wak-honak war-honor [Cf. wak man]

honí mortar (wooden)

hop to shout, exclaim, yell [Vid. ho]

hohogerađeje to shout, exclaim [Cf. đe to make noise]

hohobireje to yell, shout [3 pl.]

ho\*hop to shout, exclaim hoh \*hop [1 sg.]

rah \*hop [2 sg.]

hohophuhi to give war-whoop RW 34 [Cf. hu misc.]

hopereje to throw Bol. I 51.30

hos valley, peninsular extension of ground, (clearing ?)

hosga valley

hosganik to be cleared

hozgaija valley Tr. 317

hozo kind of peninsula extension of place of ground  
into water

hozok valley ? Tr. 263 [Cf. hok ?]

hose hard and clean, ice ?

hosehikorohoge to be hard and clean, difficult Tr. 187

[Cf. koroho to be prepared ?]

hose hard

hoseregija crack (in ice) Tr. 370 [Cf. rek crack ?]

## H

hosge illusion; tricky, deceptive, negation (Radin  
1949, p. 61)

hosge not so Tr. 16; just so

hosge thus, indeed 2

hosgéharagire hearsay ? SA 211; just to talk about;  
just a story Also: hosgéhoragire

hosge jesge purposely Tr. 421

hosge wa'unaguni to be a bluff Tr. 131 [Cf. 'u to  
do ?]

hosge wa'unakadja fruitless, in vain [Cf. 'u to do ?]

hosge wa'unakgadja not to be in earnest SA 268 [Cf.  
'u to do ?]

hosge wanakce to lie Tr. 427

hosgexdji meaningless, untrue

hosgexdji untrue SA 264

hosto place of gathering

hostonaka place of gathering

hostonakenaka fair-town SA 156

hoxdja early; evening

hoxdjana early

hoxdjanagije evening, to become evening 3

hoxdjanaje to be evening

hoxdjānap early in the morning [Cf. hap day ?]

hoxdji cradle

hoxí part of head dress, hanging on back [xu skin;  
headdress of human skin ?]

## H

- hu to start coming [Lipkind, 1945, p. 44]  
 hawahahu roll toward me [Cf. wana, to roll]  
 djihu to pass in [Cf. dji to arrive coming]  
 djihure to come on hadjihuna [1 sg.] [Cf. dji  
to arrive coming, re to go]  
 hohuhi it comes from  
 hoxarahu to be close [Cf. xe to pass]  
 hoxerexdji, hahuiregiji to come close [3 pl.] Bol. I.  
 51.31  
 huheje to come Wake 20.7  
 huhi to send toward speaker huha [1 sg.] hura  
 [2 sg.]  
 huno're come on ! Bol. I 48.76  
 huradjonena to overcome, arrive at SA 23 [Cf. dja,  
to reach ?]  
 hu to be anxious  
 hohuhuna anxious SA 86  
 huhu to worry P.R. 314.5  
 hu stem, stalk, leg, long bone, vine (bean, pea)  
 danihu'ira mouth of pipe [Cf. ni, breath, i mouth]  
 tcarec'agu collar bone [Cf. tca upper part of  
breast, c'ak protruding part ?]  
 huksik hazel-nut tree [Cf. ksik narrow]  
 huksigu hazel-brush [Cf. ksik narrow]  
 huk'sik'udja hazel-brush 0.8 [Cf. k'sik'u ?]  
 hunik bean  
 hunik minak non-climbing bean [Cf. minak to lie down]  
 hunik nadi climbing bean [Cf. di to grow]

## H

hu stem, stalk, leg, long bone, vine (bean, pea) (con't.)  
 hurácge vines Also: húrácge

hu misc.

hahuhairena to peel, pull off ?

hohophuhi to give war-whoop [Cf. hop to exclaim]

hudja to kill, destroy

mahudja destroy J.T. 17

mahudja to kill

mahudjaxdji destroy utterly

wahudja (wahiranaguni) to kill

hudji to be delighted

yaihudjicanuna to be delighted [1 sg.] SA 86

huhi to snow

wahuhihi to snow (a little) RR 7

wahuhi to snow

wahuhihije to snow Tr. 218

hurejakira consecrated ? W. Rep. 578; one place

hu to boil [Vid. ha to cook ?]

hohu to boil wahu [1 sg.] horáhu [2 sg.]

Also: hoha

hu handle

huna handle

hutc bear

hunc danaworuhintc berry (unknown species) (bear-

crotch-witchcraft. crotch includes penis, testicles,

etc.) [Cf. dana crotch, hitc to salute]

huncip entrails (bear) [Cf. cip entrails]

## H

huc bear (con't.)

hundjoni hunting bears J.B. 1 [Cf. ni to obtain,  
possess ?]

huc bear

hudj rohimasisga bear-ribs Tr. 211 [Cf. rohimasi  
ribs, sga white ?]

hudja bearskin RS 9 [Cf. ha skin]

hudjaija bearskin [Cf. ha skin]

huk chief

huk chief

huge leader

hugiwira chief's daughter Tr. 158 [wi: old feminine  
suffix ?, Lipkind, 1945, p. 51]

## I

- i mouth, (to say ?)  
 'ixirí scabby-mouthed Tr. 125 [Cf. xiri to be sore]  
 danihu'ira mouth of pipe [Cf. dani tobacco, hu  
stem]
- i mouth  
 iajápgi to open mouth wide [1 sg.] J.B. Ho. 133:7  
 [Cf. jap to open]
- iconuna to say (unusual) [e to say ?]  
 idjanigenunik to scream RS 9 [Cf. dja to exert]  
 idjanik to whine [Cf. dja to exert]  
 idjanikgacge to cry out Tr. 118 [Cf. dja to exert]  
 igikerekdje to eat (ritual) SA 66; to press in the  
 mouth [Cf. kere to apply force]
- ijap to open (mouth, etc.) iajap [1 sg.]  
 irajap [2 sg.] [Cf. jap to open]
- ikanaga to put in mouth Tr. 234 [Cf. kanak to put]  
 ikonogiranaga to put in mouth [Cf. kanak to put]  
 ini hiraixák water-sprinkler [Cf. ni water, xak to  
twitch]
- ipugera upper lip [Cf. puk upper lip]  
 iratcaxsga at his mouth R.W. 16 [Cf. tcax spit,  
 sga white]
- ira tcaxsga white spit, at his mouth R.W. 16, about,  
 around (idiom), foam at the mouth Bol. i 15.9;  
 [Cf. tcax spit, sga white]
- ira hinikcana to be dumb [1 sg.] [Cf. nik to make  
small]

## I

- i mouth, (to say ?) (con't.)  
 ira hiruzezep make the face of one about to cry [Cf. zep ?]  
 ira kikininegacge to choke (intr.) [Cf. kini to fill up ?]  
 irakini to choke (with blood) P.R. 308.6 [Cf. kini to fill up ?]  
 irarokono wa'unakce to say a lot Tr. 823 [Cf. kona to be overbearing, 'u to do]  
 ira ruktciktcitc make the face of one about to cry [Cf. ktcitc to tremble ?]  
 ira wapakonak to be smart [1 sg.] [Cf. kanak misc.]  
 ira xagra to twitch (mouth) Tr. 565 [Cf. xak to twitch]  
 irokaradjidjineje to strike mouth W. Rep. 484 [Cf. dji to strike]  
 i wus to be thirsty 'iwus [1 sg.] iniwus [2 sg.] [Cf. wus to be dry]  
 iwusararoikanaxdjina to be thirsty SA 62 [Cf. kana to collapse, wus to be dry]  
 iwust'eraki to thirst oneself to death [Cf. wus to be dry, t'e to die]  
 ixap without utterance, speechless ''13 [Cf. xap (with ni ?) to speak]  
 ixura lower lip [Cf. xu skin]  
 iyadjanik to use (exert) one's mouth, yell SA 39 [Cf. dja to exert]  
 iyadjanikganaga to cry out SA 197 [Cf. dja to exert]



## I

icawak ? elbow

aicawagera elbow [Cf. a arm]

icdja face ? [See cdja to see; hicdja 'face']

icdjanixu to flow; my tears flowed icdjanianixu  
your tears flowed [Cf. ni water, xu to flow]

idadje rich

iha/ihu flap

iharacge flapped ? SA 106

ihu flap of beaded mocassin

iha misc.

ihara leg

ihaxedejacge wide SA 106 [Cf. xede large, ja ?]

ihap to take away

ihapcana to take away W. Rep. 474

ini stone

ini stone

ini hominok gall-stone [Cf. minak to sit]

ini ksuksigera gravel; small (stones) [Cf. ksik  
small, ksu ?]

ini-okewe'u sweat-house [Cf. kewe to enter,  
'u to do]

iro/iru cheek

'i'ro cheek

iro'pase cheek bones [Cf. pase to project]

irora cheek

irura cheek SA 106

I

isawa end ?

isawara the end

## J

- ja to make plain, clear; to rub clean [Vid. jap]  
 hadaja light [Cf. da light]  
 hadajakerena flashes (lightning) [Cf. ji to be  
gone, kere to go back]  
 hadajanakce to light up [Cf. da light]  
 naborujara washpan [Cf. nap hand]  
 raja erase  
 rajakdji to plead ?  
 warujaxdji plainly, clearly Bol. I 67.3
- ja misc.  
 higitca wagijá iranaga to string out, extend W. Rep.  
 492 [Cf. tca straight]  
 howajaja to be frail R.G. 4  
 kawajare to pay off [Cf. kewe misc.]
- jája rather big
- jak to howl  
 wajajak howling (of fox, coyote, some dogs)
- jap to open, peel, pass through [Vid. ja]  
 bojap to pass through  
 gijajap to peel, peel off haijajap [1 sg.]  
 hebojap continuous [Cf. hep toward this side ?]  
 hibojapkere to continue on [Cf. kere to go back]  
 hicge rujap basswood bark [Cf. hicge basswood tree]  
 ijap to open (mouth, etc.) [Cf. i mouth]  
 iajapgi to open mouth wide J.B. Ho. 133:7  
 jajapgiji to be slippery Tr. 257  
 rujap to peel off  
 radajajapdji peel off

## J

java to be happy

java-wogijawa to be happy woigijawa [1 sg.]

wonigijawo [2 sg.]

je to shoot, chop, wreck (direct force downward ?)

boje to shoot J.B. 4

tcaje-ra to chop [Cf. tca tree]

gije to go in, penetrate

gijehire to break way in haije [1 sg.] [Cf.

hire misc.]

hijeri to go in, penetrate [Cf. ri ?]

majeje to cut up RF 3; cut in many places

majejere be completely cut off

wajagicga injure [Cf. gicga to employ, use]

wamokarajejeranaga to cut into small pieces W. Rep.

482 [Cf. wamakara ?]

wanaje to step upon

warikeke to be unfaithful; to wreck; to cause married

people to have trouble SA 170

je to end, end

dajenanina to end, stop SA 287

dijenaxdji end of resources [Cf. di to move ?]

hijedjahi to finish, bring to end

hijenaxdji to be at the end of, without

hojedja the end [Cf. dja misc.]

jedja to end [Cf. dja misc.]

jedjaktjanihe to end SA 94 [Cf. dja misc.]

## J

- je misc.  
 tcoruje to lead (on warparty) [Cf. tco to lead]  
 hakewaja jesganije to be hard, difficult [Cf. hake  
not (should be hike difficult ?)]
- je'e/je that, this (definite time, place ?)  
 je that; this Also; jee  
 jeeji then  
 jegixdji definite (place) Tr. 71  
 jewa'u therefore [Cf. 'u to do ?]  
 jedjaixdji thus far  
 jegu then; nevertheless  
 jegucgunije indefinitely Tr. 99  
 je'gugiji for that reason  
 jeguje at random Tr. 259  
 jegunegi now ?  
 je'ji indeed  
 jesganúnige although; but [Cf. nunik but]  
 je'sge that way, thus  
 jesge thus
- jena to wither, perish, be finished [Vid. je to end ?]  
 jena to wither J.H. 23  
 hake jenopini endless [Cf. hake not, pinigood]  
 jenuga to be finished  
 jenupini perishable [Cf. pinigood]
- jep to come off ? [Vid. cip]  
 jepje to come off Tr. 362 F. doubts

## J

ji to urge, persuade, coax, be anxious  
 hakaraji to urge ha\*karaji [1 sg.] harakaraji  
 [2 sg.]

hakarajije encourage, persuade, coax  
 həkewaji hirukonohirina so anxious he cannot control  
 himself [Cf. hake not, kona, to control]  
 hikaraji hanakwicanuna to urge [1 pl. ?] SA 8 [Cf.  
 nak misc.]

ji to say (inappropriately ?); to whisper  
 hajiji to whisper  
 jiji to whisper SA 21  
 jijinik in whispers  
 jijixji to whisper jijixdji ?  
 jikdjanena inappropriate (to say) J.B. Ho. 28:1  
 wojiji to whisper

ji to be present, there ?  
 (hake) hawaji(ni)je to be present, there Bol. I 15.1  
 [Cf. hake not]  
 hakawajinireje to be gone, disappeared [Cf. hake  
not]

ji to shoot J.B. 4 [vid. je to shoot ?]  
 waboji to shoot J.B. 4

ji misc.  
 kújinik to come down J.T. 27 [Cf. ku ? (gu to  
come ?)]

## J

jitc to tease, show disrespect, court  
 dajidje(ni)-anaga to show disrespect  
 dajitc to show disrespect P.R. 312.3  
 hicarajitc to court [you - me]  
 jitc to tease  
 rajitc to tease  
 rujitc to tease

jitc misc.  
 hidajitc to fan  
 hojitc to hush  
 hojitcirakhije to kill (cause-to-lie-dead) [3 pl.]  
 Tr. 501 [Cf. ki to cause]  
 jijitc to hush

jige again ?  
 jige again  
 jige-hagi-hija shortly after Bol. I 79.13 [Cf.  
 hagi ?]

jijijiji here, here !

jik to move around wildly  
 boájjik move around wildly  
 bojíjik to wiggle

jip to shorten ?; short [vid. je to end]  
 hoidjera jipdjínik end Tr. 393  
 jibenik short H. 15  
 jipdji short [Cf. dji misc.]  
 rujip to trim

## J

- ji to brace, hold  
 iwuji to brace, hold, prize ? (captured man) [Cf.  
 'i to hold]  
 howaji to put hide on frame  
 hake wajirepihiranije to be inadequate [Cf. hake  
not, pi good]  
 jotc to whistle [Vid. juk, zotc]  
 jo'tc whistle  
 jotcirana to whistle [3 pl.] SA 21  
 joje mutilated  
 jop hollow, hollow formed by bending (head) ? [Vid.  
 cop, zop]  
 tcakarajob hollow in back of neck [Cf. tca upper  
part of breast, back, kara misc.]  
 tcakarajopgera back of head [Cf. tca upper part of  
breast, back, kara misc.]  
 jop ?  
 nanajojopke swallow, night bird  
 narojojopge swallow (bird) ø2  
 ju to place, put, plant, pouch, bag  
 codjoju smoke (reddish) Bol. I 68.8 [to fill with  
 reddish smoke ?] [Cf. cotc murky, reddish]  
 danioju tobacco-pouch [Cf. ni breath]  
 daniwogijura medicine bag SA 242 [Cf. ni breath]  
 hatcawaju where I put it [Cf. tca open to view]  
 haju to place on ha'ju [1 sg.] haraju [2 sg.]  
 hakuju to place with



## J

- ju to place, put, plant, pouch, bag (con't.)  
 hoixdji-oju-anaga to fill
- hoju to fill; load (of ammunition) Tr. 505; within;  
 to arrange, to place
- hojúdjeje to be full of (something in containers here  
 and there) Tr. 141
- hojudjekdjane to be piled up Bol. I 68.6
- hojunik a hollow
- ju to place
- jura to arrange, place W. Rep. 450
- maǵojugi to plant; to plant crops [Cf. max crops]
- maxhojucge crops SA 217 [Cf. max crops]
- mawojura arrow-bundle, quiver Tr. 26 [Cf. ma arrow]
- naboju to contain in hand [Cf. nap hand]
- ni hojú to contain water [Cf. ni water]
- nijuidajenisgecge to rain hardest (of bullets, etc.)  
 W. Rep. 488 [Cf. ni water, daje misc.]
- niohoju pool [Cf. ni rain]
- pihiwajukdje to replace, remove [Cf. pi good]
- piju to store away wapiaju [1 sg.] wapinaju  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. pi good]
- ponaǵija danioju medicine pouch Per. Rem. 316 P. 1  
 [Cf. pona marvelous?, ni breath]
- watcawajukdje to put in charge SA 149 [Cf. tca  
to be open to view]
- watcoju leader, helper [Cf. tco to lead]
- wai(ra)geju to place W. Rep. 448 Also: wai(ra)giju

## J

- ju to place, put, pouch, bag (con't.)  
 waju to place on 6.3, to plant [1 sg.]  
 wapiaju to store away [1 sg.] wapinaju [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. pi good]  
 wakcik hakiju to marry Bol. I 13.40 [Cf. wak man,  
 cik good ?]  
 wogiju to offer  
 wojuire to put in Bol. I 78.19  
 wojuigi'una vessel, container (rit.) W. Rep. 488  
 [Cf. higi misc., 'u to do ?]  
 ju to be with, be seized with [intr. of ju to place,  
put ?]  
 hakujukdje to be seized with (idea, etc.) Bol. I 77.27  
 hitcoakuju to follow [Cf. tco to lead]  
 hokiju to be with  
 ju money, wampum, metal ornaments  
 jura metal ornaments; money, wampum; dollar, money  
 SA 77  
 jura cutc ? money, coin, coin-pieces SA 75 [Cf.  
 cutc reddish]  
 juranap'i necklace [Cf. nap'i ?; nap finger]  
 jura woknaka annuity-payment SA 118  
 jura wonak'u annuity-payment SA 118  
 juk whistle [Vid. jotc, zotc]  
 jujuk flute  
 juk whistle

J

juk fluffy

hojuk fluffy RP 41

macú hojuk down-feathers [Cf. ma arrow, cu  
feather]

## K

ka to cut open

ka to cut open

wamokarajejeranaga to cut into small pieces W. Rep.

482 [Cf. je to chop]

kac to be dressed [Vid. kax]

hikikajanaga to be dressed in

kac heat, sunlight, warmth, to make hot, to benefit (tr.)

daikadjera to be warm Tr. 291

dakatcina to be hot SA 310

tcirodakac doorway [Cf. tci house, ro door ?]

hadakac ray of light; heat

hakac to benefit, help [1 sg.] rakac [2 sg.]

hidac ha to make hot with [1 sg.]

nidac to boil [Cf. ni water]

nidac soup [Cf. ni water]

kaġi Menominee SA 182

kaġi raven, crow

kaġi raven, crow

kaġama raven's nest [Cf. ma nest]

kaġoma raven's nest [Cf. ma nest]

kana to collapse, fall down

iwusararoikanaxdjina to be thirsty SA 62 [Cf. i

mouth, wus to be dry]

kanadjidjip to fall; fall down R.W. 16 [Cf. djip

to come together]

kanadjidjipje to collapse Bol. I 15.9 [Cf. djip

to come together]

## K

- kana to marry  
 hi<sup>g</sup>uk-kona to court (of man) Bol. I 77.21 [Cf. guk  
to glance about]  
 hikanat<sup>c</sup>uija a married person, woman SA 252 [Cf.  
 tcu to possess]  
 hikanat<sup>c</sup>u to marry again Bol. I 50.2 [Cf. tcu to  
possess]  
 hikanat<sup>c</sup>uje to marry [Cf. tcu to possess]  
 hinugakanak man marries [Cf. hinuk woman]  
 kanat<sup>c</sup>uje to marry SA 228 [Cf. tcu to possess]  
 yakanat<sup>c</sup>u woman marries [1 sg.] [Cf. tcu to possess]  
 kanak/konak to place, put, erect  
 giskonak to circle around [Cf. gis round]  
 giswagax kanak to make a circle [Cf. gis round,  
 gax to make marks]  
 hakanak to place [1 sg.]  
 nagikanakanak to put up poles; erect Bol. I 78.22  
 [Cf. na wood]  
 pi<sup>h</sup>akikanagenina to change position [Cf. pi good]  
 pi<sup>h</sup>akikanag(ni) to change position [Cf. pi good]  
 pi<sup>h</sup>igikanak different position [Cf. pi good]  
 woka<sup>n</sup>agra hat  
 woka<sup>n</sup>agrage hikixawanina to be arrested ?; my hat  
 covering is lost SA 153 [Cf. xawa to be gone]  
 kanak to bear (fruit); fruit which a tree bears  
 (na)ikanagija fruit (what a tree bears) W. Rep. 462  
 [Cf. na tree]

## K

kanak to bear (fruit); fruit which a tree bears (con't.)  
naikanagi ja to bear (of trees) Wis. Rep. 462 [Cf.  
na tree]

kanak to cross over ?  
 hakikanagireje to cross over [3 pl.]

kara to look after, take care of [Vid. karak, karatc]  
 tca nakikara deer-hunt J.B. 2 [Cf. tca deer]

hakaraji to urge ha<sup>\*</sup>karaji [1 sg.] harakaraji  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. ji to urge, coax]

hakarajije encourage, persuade, coax [Cf. ji to  
urge, coax]

hakikaraheganaga to persuade SA 144; to go in with  
 [Cf. hek to persuade]

hakikarazires'aje to encourage W. Rep. 452 [Cf. zi  
 to point to ?]

hakaikaraxguna to be obedient SA 82 [Cf. xgu

hanikarahas help, aid [Cf. has ?]

hikarara gicere-rucdjagigi to get through tending  
 Tr. 364 [Cf. cdja to watch, cere to handle]

hirakara to take care of P.R. 316.11 hiraikikara  
 [reflx.]

hirakara to look after, attend, watch; to scout  
 hira<sup>\*</sup>'kara [1 sg.]

hirakarana to watch over hira<sup>\*</sup>'kara [1 sg.]

hirakarara pixdji to take care of [Cf. pi good]

hirakarawi-adjje to watch, take care of W. Rep. 474

## K

kara to look after, take care of (con't.)

hokaratcgas'aje to take risks (rit.) W. Rep. 528

[Cf. tcga to take a chance]

karacicig to think much of yakaracicig [1 sg.]

[Cf. cik good] Also: karacícig

karatci to try over again hakaratci [1 sg.]

rakaratci [2 sg.] [Cf. tci ?]

karadjiranaga to remind ? W. Rep. 494 [Cf. djire  
misc.]

karagéwa'u to have room for, not limited [Cf. 'u  
to do ?]

karagi to have refuge [Cf. gi to be, have]

kara kere kereje to talk lovingly to Tr. 44 [Cf.  
kere misc.]

nakara to seek

na<sup>g</sup>wi(nagu-hi)rakarara to act as guard Th. WK Addr. 15

[Cf. nagu road]

nakikara to hunt

nakikarara hunting

wamikaragicerewije to tan; to attend to the hides

Tr. 529 [Cf. cere to work at something]

wirakarara attendants, servants, watchers

kara misc.

cindjwat'e nikaragiwira to inconvenience W. Rep. 516

[Cf. citc rump, t'e to die]

djo(ra)karakereje to add W. Rep. 462 [Cf. djo ?,

kere to have]

## K

kara misc. (con't.)

gikaragere to wrap around (like spool of cotton)

haikaragere [1 sg.] raikaragere [2 sg.]

[Cf. ge to wrap around]

gikarahiadjirawina to challenge, they challenged them

[Cf. djire ?]

hakaracga-s'aje to take a chance at W. Rep. 528

[Cf. tcga to take a chance]

irocgakdjikara gije to be ashamed [Cf. cgakdji ?]

karak'u mourning ceremony [Cf. k'u to repeat ?]

kikarasebe be in mourning RR 27 [Cf. sep black]

nakara cikdje ege to wish to (you - Cf. Also Fox-Win. 30)

[Cf. cik misc.]

wagi'unakarahiya gambler J.B. Ho. 82:5 [Cf. 'u to do]

wagaganikarawina to take away Bol. I 51.29; SA 23

karatc to pray, worship [Vid. kara to look after, karak]

gikaratcnagre to worship W. Rep. 492

gikaradjireje to pray SA 243

hagikaratc to pray

karak to expect, attract, call attention to [Vid. kara to look after, karatc]

hakarakdjabera to expect, be expected SA 305 [Cf.

djap to look for]

hokaraga to attract, attract attention, call attention to

W. Rep. 506

hokikarak make yourself known F. doubts

karakdjap to wait [Cf. djap to look for]

wawikaragirekdjonena to recognize [3 pl.] W. Rep. 452



## K

karak to be fitted, locked about

hiraikarak to be fitted P. Br. 3

hirakikarakdjidje to be locked about (one another)

[Cf. djidje to stand]

karak misc.

wakaragakdjonihawina we're going to give it away

W. Rep. 482

karake elm

nakárake elm [Cf. na tree]

karap to count, account for, figure, pay

gikarap to figure, regard J.B. 2; to count

hikikarap hi'una invitation-stick [Cf. 'u to do]

hinaikarabwira to consider, regard [1 pl.] W. Rep. 454

wawigikarabiregi to count [3 pl.] W. Rep. 518

wigikarapanaga to pay SA 143

wigikarap to account for

woikarap to count J.H. 1

karas to clear, keep clear

higikáras to keep clear (fireplace)

karakarazre to clear away, free W. Rep. 492

naikikaras pole in front of fireplace, guard [Cf. na  
wood]

nakarasracge hereje to scratch Tr. 121; to clear  
place with feet [Cf. here to do]

peokaras hair-parting (woman) [Cf. pe head]

pókarasràcge parting of hair SA 106 [Cf. pe head]

## K

karok to twist around; to obtain ?

hakikarok to twist around

karogina to obtain

kawa to arise ? [Vid. kawas]

hanikáwa to arise with haniákikawa [1 sg.] [Cf.

hani, to have]

kawas darkness [Vid. kawa]

hokawas darkness

kax to wear [Vid. kac]

hikikáx to wear, be adorned with yakikáx [1 sg.]

kax dirt

kaśsa clay (white) [Cf. sa white ?]

makax dirt Also: makac and makaǵi [Cf. ma  
earth]

ka vein, artery, sinew, string

ka string beans, sinew, vein Also: ko

kansu a game Also: kansu' [Cf. su seed]

kaxede artery [Cf. xede big]

ka to tell stories

hagika to tell stories

waika story

ka misc.

hiraruka covered with

hoka falling, death

wowaka breast and everything around it

## K

kāṭc plum

kāṭc plum

kāṭc plum

kāṭc hīc̣ek peaches (fuzzy plums) [Cf. hī hair,  
c̣ek misc.]

kāḍji plum

kāḍjera plum

kāḍju plum-tree P.R. 308.9 [Cf. hu skin, trunk]

kanap̣ to reflect ?

rukanakanop̣ to reflect at distance

kawax̣ poison; to poison

hakawa'x̣ to poison [1 sg.]

hokawax̣keja evil shaman

kawax̣ poison

wakawax̣ witchcraft

wakawax̣ce to poison haka'wax̣ [1 sg.]

kawu to dive ?

hokawu to dive

kca to abuse, molest [Vid. k'ca]

higikcacaireje to molest

hikawakcaje to go on warpath W. Rep. 528 [Cf. kewe

to enter ?]

hikcakca to abuse RF 49

hikca'kca-nia'dje to abuse

rohire higikcakca(ni)a'dje to hurt feelings J.B. Ho.

114:7 [Cf. rohi friend]

## K

kca to smile, laugh

hikca-djeje to smile

hikcadjidjedje to smile all over [Cf. djidje to stand]

hikcait'awiye to laugh [Cf. t'e voice]

hikcake always laughing

kca misc.

hokca wakereje to deepen Tr. 572 [Cf. kere misc.]

kcaikcu glove

kcaikcu xede hirukidji'ura wadupina boxing-gloves [1 sg.]

[Cf. xede big, dji'u misc., pi good]

kcap to split, slit [Vid. kca to abuse, k'ca]

hoikcap to split waikcap [1 sg.] horaikcap

[2 sg.]

makcakcap slit open

nakcapdjikere to split in two [Cf. kere to go]

waikcapirena to break up

kca to go back, turn back [Vid. kcu to return]

haikca to surround haikca [1 sg.] haraikca

[2 sg.]

pakcawina to go back, turn back [1 pl.] SA 149

rukcarehires'aje barely to escape ? Tr. 65

wakcaineje to return, return home [3 pl.]

wakcana come back

wakca to go back pakca [1 sg.] cawakca [2 sg.]

wakcakca in every direction

wakcanihèra to turn back [Cf. here to do]

## K

kca misc.

rukcani bareheaded

rukcare bareheaded SA 148

woikca shame J.B. Ho:2

kce apple

kcek bend ?

noikcegenik bend in creek

kci to disturb, displace [vid. kcic, kcip, kci, kcu]  
(hakaga)hararakikci(ni)djanena to be discouraged

BoI. I 67.22 [Cf. hake not]

honakcikdjonihera to replace, substitute (ritual)

SA 84; SA 85

rukcikci to disturb

rukcikcinisgaire to disturb Orph. 39.8

rukcixdjihinakce to dig deep Tr. 286

wonakciwina to impersonate [1 pl.] W. Rep. 486

kcic to double, bend over [vid. kci, kcip, kci, kcu]

hawakcíc to double, bend over something hapakcíc

[1 sg.]

hoiwékcic joint

ke makcíc land turtle (broken breast) [Cf. ke turtle]

wekcic to double, bend over

kcip to force down [vid. kci, kcic, kci, kcu]

hidakciphi to force down by fire

kcis to grip

rukciś to grip

## K

kci to substitute [Vid. kci, kcic, kcip, kcu]  
 honakci to substitute hona'kci [1 sg.]  
 honakci to put in one's place

kco prairie-chicken Also: kco' prairie chicken

kcu to place, put  
 kikcu ha'uwina to be far ahead; to carry from one  
 place to another [1 pl.] SA 17 F. doubts [Cf.  
 'u to do ?]

wakcu to place Also: wakcuwire [?]

wakcu to put away

wakcuwire to place, put

kcu to return [Vid. kca to go back]  
 hiwacukdjera to return, return home

kcu to tip over [Vid. kci, kcic, kci kcip]  
 wakcu to tip over pakcu [1 sg.]

ke turtle, frog ?

kecutga red turtle [Cf. cutc red]

ke dotcgi yellow-throat turtle [Cf. dotc throat]

ketcuge turtle, tortoise [Cf. tcu misc.]

kegíca turtle (edges uneven)

ke makcíc land turtle (broken breast) [Cf. kcic  
bend over]

ke wacorócke turtle

kewaxgu frog

ke cloud

kera cloud

## K

- kere to start going back (Lipkind, 1945, p. 44) [With  
dji to arrive coming there is the connotation of  
suddenness; djikere to go quickly]
- dowakerena to go home SA 196 [Cf. dowe go home]
- tciwidjikeredje noise of drum; to spread (of noise)  
[Cf. tciwi to rumble]
- tciwidjikereje to spread (of noise) Bol. I 49.35  
[Cf. tciwi to rumble]
- tciwi-djikereje noise of drum [Cf. tciwi to rumble]
- tcoakerehanak wa'una to elope SA 107; I led her away  
[Cf. tco to lead, 'u to do]
- tcoikere manira to lead on warpath Bol. I 17.41  
tcoakere [1 sg.] tcomakere [2 sg.] [Cf. tco  
to lead, mani to walk]
- tcokarakere follower [Cf. tco to lead]
- tcokere to lead along; to follow [Cf. tco to lead]
- gidjikereje to flop up, bounce up Tr. 244
- girutcedjikereje to split in two Tr. 346 [Cf. tce  
to chop]
- haniadjikere take back immediately [1 sg.] [Cf. hani  
to have]
- haniakere to take back with [1 sg.] [Cf. hani to  
have]
- hedajajikerena flashes (lightning) [Cf. da light,  
ja to make plain, ji to be gone]
- hibojapkere to continue on [Cf. jap to open]
- hikeregadja he left SA 53

## K

kere to start going back (con't.)

hirakere to reach, arrive at ? hiraikere [1 sg.]

hiranikere [2 sg.]

hirakere-wa'udje to lead to Th. WK Addr. 14 [Cf. 'u  
to do ?]

maisidj djikere hije to smash to pieces Tr. 512 [Cf.

sitc to smash, djikere to do suddenly]

misdjikereje to disappear, vanish Bol. I 50.31 [Cf.

mis to disappear]

nakikere hunting

natap djikereje to spring up Tr. 170 [Cf. t'ap jump up ?]

ruhotcdjikere suddenly disappear [Cf. hotc to

disappear]

warudikereje to take in, embark [Cf. di misc.]

kere to put

hakere to put

hokere to put wakere [1 sg.]

hokereinaka to stick in Tr. 481

hokereje to fasten, place in Tr. 467

hoikerera to arrange W. Rep. 468

kere to apply force; to press

giwekereje to peck [Cf. giwe to peck]

gixdjakere pile up [Cf. gix to press, dja misc.]

hisagukere staff [Cf. sagu cane]

hisagukere'uje to use cane; make use of cane [Cf.

sagu cane, 'u to do]

hiwapunuskere to plunge through [Cf. punus

to plunge through]



## K

kere to apply force, to press (con't.)

hipkere ? to throw [Cf. hip to move along]

igikerekdje to eat (ritual); to press in the mouth  
[Cf. i mouth]

nakcapdjikere to split in two [Cf. kcap to split]

kere to have

hijokere to have ready RR 30 [Cf. jo ?]

kere to have

sakérera keepers of warbundles [Cf. sa warbundle cover]

wana'ijigikeregi to concentrate [Cf. na'i mind]

wana'iji nigikerekdjanihawina to concentrate Bol. I  
49.10 [Cf. na'i mind]

kere to sneak

kere to sneak RA 6

keredji to sneak J.T. 40 [Cf. dji to come]

kere misc.

da'e kerecanuna to keep burning SA 39 [Cf. 'e/da-e  
to burn]

danihudjega hoikerera mouthpiece (of pipe) W. Rep. 470  
[Cf. ni breath, hu stem]

tcawakerera shield [Cf. tcawe to approach]

tcicu najikere vertical poles of lodge RWB 2 [Cf.

tci lodge, cu pole ?, naji to stand]

tcikeredjega center-pole Tr. 468 [Cf. tci lodge]

tcirop hirokere flap over doorway [Cf. tci lodge,  
rop doorway]

## K

kere misc. (con't.)

tcokarakere follower [Cf. tco to lead]

giwadjikarakaranakce to bounce; roll along Tr. 562

gokekereje open (adj.), make empty Tr. 30 [Cf. goke  
empty]

hakeregus wianaga ? to agree upon; to make excuse ?

SA 80 [Cf. gus to agree upon]

heokere scalplock [Cf. he horn ?]

higicga keréréna to be tied up [Cf. cge to untie]

hikitcgiskere perpendicular [Cf. tcgis to cut ?]

hirakeredjeje to extend

hirakeredjidje to extend RA 6 [Cf. djidje to stand]

hiru'acdjikeregadja to leave open Tr. 460 [Cf. 'ac  
to spread open, dji to come]

hip-wakaragiga when he threw them [Cf. hip to throw ?]

Also; hipwakaragije

hokarawadjirawije to come to meet [Cf. djire to go by]

hokca wakereje to deepen Tr. 572 [Cf. kca misc.]

howarowarokeregi hang down [Cf. waro to hang]

karaha'u to go; he was going when [citation illeg.]

[Cf. 'u to do]

karakerekereje to talk lovingly to Tr. 44 [Cf. kara  
to look after]

keredjo hawk [Cf. dja misc.]

kereitok'i tattoo

petc kere warrior (who has gone to war but obtained no  
war honors) [Cf. petc misc.]

## K

kere misc. (con't.)

pedjokere fire-place [Cf. petc fire]

ragikerewigi to bestow

t'apkirikara to step up and walk away [Cf. t'ap

to throw away, kiri to come back]

wa'ikereje to go into mourning [Cf. 'i to become]

wakere emblem of bravery SA 174

wakeredja dung Tr. 257

wakererakdjonehena to frighten away, drive away; to

fail to catch (let it get away) wakerehana

[1 sg.] Tr. 161

wadjikere to call [Cf. dji to come, wa to call]

wipamakere rainbow

wopi'kere outside rack for storing; meat rack RK 3

[Cf. pi good]

worakaragiregiji to arrive home [Cf. gi to arrive ?,

re to go]

kerek to be quiet

wikerek quiet; generally they are quiet; motionless

wikereknakcanuna to obtain permission S.A. 97

(wikerek here means generally they are quiet)

ke- ?

keru'i to wrap around SA 48; SA 195 [Cf. 'i misc.;

but note, in that entry, 'iwa'una to wear, wrap

around]

kewe to enter

hokawanakires'aje to enter [3 pl.]

## K

kewe to enter (con't.)

hogikewe to go in (somebody else's house) wagikewe

[1 sg.] horagikewe [2 sg.]

hoikewe to go in (your own house) waikewe [1 sg.]

horaikewe [2 sg.]

iniokewe'u sweat-house [Cf. ini, stone, 'u, to do]

kewe to enter

kirikewe'us'aje to return, come back; he would come  
back, and enter; he did [Cf. kiri to come back]

kewe misc.

bokeweje to stumble boakewe [1 sg.] borakewe

[2 sg.]

dokewehi prairie-turnip [Cf. do prairie-turnip ?]

hokewexdji almost

warokewe work (noun)

kewek to win, beat; to weaken by beating

hagikewekwicanuna to win; to manage; to get to; to

beat; weaken by beating [?] SA 40; SA 41

higikewegireje to grab for Tr. 276 ? F. doubts

hiwakeweknisge to weaken; not lively SA 257

ki alike, equal

hakinakre different (places) Th. WK 15

hikikinaxdji equal, exactly alike W. Rep. 484

hikikipa together, meet Bol. I 15.37 [Cf. pa misc.,

but note hikipa to meet]

hinakiji to attain [citation illeg.]

hiroki'u to make a copy, imitate [Cf. 'u, to be, do]

## K

ki alike, equal (con't.)

hoki'u to imitate waki'u [1 sg.] horakic'u  
[2 sg.] [Cf. 'u to be, do]

ki enemy ?

hokikdje enemies J.B. 2

wakiwasa enemy (private) [Cf. wasa to be jealous, prejudiced]

wokiwasa to be prejudiced [Cf. wasa to be jealous, prejudiced]

kidja to be there

kidja to be there

kidjanigidjibirègi to get alongside of [Cf. djip  
to assemble]

k'idjanigidjibiregi to be alongside of [Cf. djip  
to assemble]

hikidjanigi on either side

kige to assure ?

hirakige gladly ? [2 sg.] W. Rep. 3

hirakigeje to assure [2 sg.] W. Rep. 458; you call  
your self that

kikonok'i couple (husband and wife) W. Rep. 448 [See  
kana to marry]

kini to continue, persevere

higukini s'iaruwena to persevere, without giving up

[Cf. higu immediately, s'i long, we to go around]

homakini to visit [1 sg.]

makini to visit R.W. 12

## K

kini to continue, persevere (con't.)

radjadja hakinina to be backward, bashful [Cf. dja  
backward, bashful]

tci-okini have in house [Cf. tci lodge]

kini to fill up ?

irakini to choke (with blood) P.R. 308.6 [Cf. i  
mouth]

irakikininegacge to choke (intr.) [Cf. i mouth]

kini misc.

hirokini sunny day

wabokini green corn-bread

wikini grease

kinip to become, fall asleep ?

kinibi to become ? Also: kinip

ksap kinip to come to consciousness [Cf. ksap remember]

nakinip to fall asleep J.T. 33 [Cf. na to fall asleep]

kinike wolf ? (Frank doesn't know) Also: kinike

kip to strike against, collide

haikip lapped over

hakupaje to strike against

kipaje to run into, collide with Tr. 260

kip ?

hokipija ? something big enough for a quart SA 117

kirak to become (intr.); to be becoming (to someone)

hiráikirak it becomes me

hiranikiragija to become a person Tr. 357

## K

kire to be aware of

hikire to be aware of danger R.W. 4

hikirecguni-xdjinakcana to be unaware of Bol. I 13.18

hikirecgunixdjina'kana inattentive

kiri to come back, return

hagani hakiriireje to bring back [3 pl.]

hakiriiregi to return home

hakiriire's'aje they rushed back

hanikiri to bring [Cf. hani to bring]

hirarexdjikirinagadja to be at a distance [Cf. rare

to go ?]

hokiridje to land

kikiri to bring scalps J.H. 1

kiri to go back, return, rush back

kiridje return

kirikewe'us'aje to return, come back; he would come

back, and enter; he did [Cf. kewe to enter]

Also kirikawa'us'aje

kirinakje to land upon Bol. I 48.43

k'ikiridjes'aje to carry back home [Cf. k'i to carry]

t'apkirikara to step up and walk away [Cf. t'ap

?, kara misc.]

wana'itcu kiridjegi to come to one's sense, grow up

J.B.Ho. 131:8 [Cf. na'i mind,

tcu to possess]

kiri to jump from side to side, tremble, quiver

hiwak'okirironak to jump from side to side. [Cf. k'o

to dodge]

## K

- kiri to jump from side to side, tremble, quiver (con't.)  
 tcakirisge flea Bol. I 68.36 [Cf. tca misc.]  
 tcax-kirikirik phlegm Bol. I 67.12 [Cf. tcax spit]  
 gikirikiri to tremble higikirikiri [1 sg.]  
 nigikirikiri [2 sg.]  
 kirikiri to quiver  
 rukirikiri (light) flickers
- kiri misc.  
 wabokiri green corn bread
- kiric striped, spotted  
 dakiric to have stripes, brand cattle  
 kiric spotted (of matting); striped, marked with  
 stripes  
 kirikiric spotted (liked snake)  
 paxgekirikiric head ornament (woman); headdress  
 [Cf. pa head, xge open mesh]
- kirik to tremble  
 tcaxkirikirik phlegm [Cf. tcax spit]
- kirixanak to unwind Tr. 391
- kiru tangles ?  
 (hake) hirepini hikiru(ni) to pass through, circumvent  
 Bol. I 67.5 [Cf. hake not, pi good]  
 hikiru(ni) tangles 353.9
- kiruxe ?  
 hirakiruxe in turn



## K

kis to wrap around, shut in, stick under

hiroikis to wrap around, stick under hiroaikis

[1 sg.] hiroraikis [2 sg.]

hokurukis to close over wakurukis [1 sg.]

horakurukis [2 sg.]

horukis to enclose, shut oneself in

horukisa to enwrap [Cf. ha misc.]

kisge to resemble, be equal, in size ?

horuḡudjera hikisgexdjije to resemble [Cf. ḡutc

to look]

wikisgexdji to treat W. Rep. 450; just like W. Rep.

450

yakisga(ni)je to be equal [1 sg.] Orph. 5.10

yakikisgexdjiwina to be the size of (about) [1 pl.]

kisik lacrosse RGM 6

kiwi/kiwe to coil around ?

hirakiwedja migires'aje they would move around each

other, coil [Cf. mik to move]

kix to wear, have on ?

hikikix wear, have on ?

kixa to branch off

tci-hipokixake tipi SA 114 [Cf. tci lodge, hipa

up to ?]

kixa branch off

kixadjekdjera to branch off Th. WK. Addr. 11 [Cf.

djekdje misc.]

## K

kiza fight, to fight

gikizera a fight SA 190

kiza to fight hakiza [1 sg.] rakiza [2 sg.]

kizaireje to fight [3 pl.] Bol. I 13.22

wakizana naberacana to fight with bare fists SA 149

[Cf. nap hand]

ki to do to oneself

hadaxgiaki to bask [1 sg.] hadaxgiraki [2 sg.]

[Cf. xgi movement ?]

haweaki to suffer [1 sg.] haweraki [2 sg.] [Cf.

hawe to suffer]

hiḡanakikdjawi to feel connected with [Cf. ḡa to be

connected]

ki to do to oneself, to one's own

wa'uxdji wagiki'adje to be proud, stuck up J.B. Ho.

104:6 [Cf. 'u to do, 'a to hold up ?]

wainapki to receive gladly [Cf. nap hand ?]

wainap kixdji 'una may you enjoy it [Cf. nap hand]

xḡasak i to be refreshed [Cf. xḡa to rest]

yaki to awake [1 sg.]

kitc to rub

wakintc to rub pakintc [1 sg.]

kinu ?

hikinurusuhi to turn by mistake [Cf. su to turn

actively]

kix to wrinkle up, contract

rukikix to arrange in wrinkles

rukix to contract

## K

- ko to look out for, make a place for  
 girukówire to make a place for SA 267
- koxdji to look out for oneself R.W. 53
- rukona to serve (ritual) SA 300
- koc bundle ? [Vid. kok]  
 makoc medicine bundle Also: makozu medicine bag  
 [Cf. maka medicine]
- kocgunagera Chicago SA 138
- koc'ok knee  
 koc'ogedja knee
- kotcak ?  
 hakotcok for a little while
- kok box [Vid. koc]  
 kog box  
 kogowanana rolling box; barrel SA 72 [Cf. wana  
to roll]
- kokera box SA 183
- kokdja wakánop black ash (used for baskets)
- makoko medicine bag F. doubts [Cf. maka medicine]
- kok to knock; to take ?  
 gikok knock haikok [1 sg.] raikok [2 sg.]  
 hagikok to take; I took his, for him  
 nagikokokniheje echoes (from chopping wood) Tr. 179;  
 to known on wood [Cf. na wood, nihe echo]
- koki to be going in opposite directions ?  
 hikokidjake hiragicuruhapgije to dig a hole through  
 Tr. 285 [Cf. hap to make a hole, djake to see ?]

## K

koki to be going in opposite directions ? (con't.)

kókiwaxàratc be in commotion going in two ways; back  
and forth [Cf. xaratac to move in opposite  
directions]

kokiwacgap to go in opposite directions, in two ways  
[Cf. cgap to collide, knock down]

kona to have control over, be overbearing, exaggerate  
hákewaji hirukono so anxious he cannot control himself  
[Cf. hake not, ji to say ?]

hiǵukkona to court (of man) Bol. I 77.21 [Cf. ǵuk  
to glance about ?]

hikono husband

hinikurukonaxdjina to have control over [2 sg.] SA 84

hirukona to put in charge

hirokono to be overbearing

hirokóno-hakinina to be overbearing [Cf. kini to  
continue ?]

hirokonona owner SA 114

irarokonowa'unakce to say a lot Tr. 823 [Cf. i  
mouth, 'u to do]

rukonusgekǵjeracge to court indirectly Bol. I 77.24

wajawakikónunika absent-minded man [Cf. waja  
something ?]

warokonawajice to exaggerate Tr. 49; much you say  
[Cf. ji to say]

warukono prophet J.T. 9

yakurukonana to prefer [1 sg.] SA 81; I have all  
the say-so

## K

kona to have control over, be overbearing, exaggerate (con't.)  
 yawa'u rukono hagina to overpower SA 126 [1 sg.]

[Cf. 'u to do]

kona to tremble  
 danikonokonoke humming-bird [Cf. dani misc.]  
 raikonokono to quaver, tremble

konak to roll ?  
 najikonukonuk poles, logs Orph. 8.5 [Cf. na wood]  
 nakikonak to roll logs SA 129 [Cf. na wood]

konak misc.  
 tcikonok a pair W. Rep. 450 [Cf. tci lodge; to dwell]  
 wapakonok successful; clever [Cf. pa head]  
 wokanagraccge hikixawanina to be arrested ?; my hat  
 covering is lost SA 153 [Cf. kix to wear, have on]  
 wokónak kurucórotc to pull off (hat) [Cf. corotc  
to pull off, peel]

wokonok hat

wokónokgra hat

konuk ?  
 mara konuk ravine Bol. I 66.3 [Cf. mara empty]

kore to be surprised  
 hikoronisgena to be surprised  
 hikoragina to greet SA 207  
 kore to be surprised  
 kore hana surprise [1 sg.]  
 korena be surprised hikorena [1 sg.] nikorena  
 [2 sg.]  
 kore wahi to surprise RR 14

koro misc.

haikoro to rattle [1 sg.]

hap hikorogiji to come (of the dawn) [Cf. hap day]

hitcakoro friend [Cf. tca ?]

hikoroke grandmother

koroho/kor- to be enveloped, prepared, dressed up, about

dogisagikorohora to be about, around SA 100 [Cf.

gis to make a circle, do misc.]

hikikoroho to dress oneself, to envelop oneself

hikorohoxdjina be dressed up, prepared

koroho to be prepared, dressed up

kos to hold, capture, brace [Vid. kox]

harukos to hold

harukoziranaga to take hold of

hini'arukos to capture [2 sg.] [Cf. 'a to hold]

hiwuji harukos to brace R.W. 32 [Cf. wu to exert

pressure, ji to brace]

rukos grip firmly

warukos policeman Also: warukó's

wakhohíniharukòsirena captive [3 pl.] [Cf. wak man,

ni to bring]

kox to help, assist [Vid. kos]

hakikox to help ha'kikox [1 sg.] harakikox [2 sg.]

hakox help, assist Hn 1

kox to wrinkle

rukokox to wrinkle

rukokoxxanaka wa'uje to pull together into wrinkles

Tr. 151 [Cf. 'u to do, xa to push ?]

## K

kox screeching (of birds)

ksatc to kick rigidly  
 naksatc kick rigidly

ksap to recover consciousness, remember  
 hiksapcana to recover consciousness SA 269  
 hiksapcanakdjanega to be restored to life SA 89  
 ksap to come to life again

ksap kinip to come to consciousness [Cf. kinip  
to become]

wanaiksap to be wise wainaiksap [1 sg.]  
 wainaniksap [2 sg.]

ksa to cut up ? [Vid. ksu,ksu]  
 wanaga ksanakcana to cut up SA 263 [Cf. wana  
to roll over ?]

ksi to have a habit, develop a habit, to overdo  
 wawiksi to develop habit, overdoing yaksi [1 sg.]  
 hiksi [3 sg.]

wawiksi to be a drunkard H 1 wawiaksi [1 sg.]  
 wayaksixdjicge confirmed drunkard [1 sg.] SA 124

ksik shallow, narrow, slim ?  
 hoksiksagikdjanena to be full of (hazel ?) brushwood  
 naksik stick; long pole J.T. 15 [Cf. na wood]  
 naksikra sticks, brushwood Bol. I 67.4 [Cf. na  
wood]  
 naksiksasatc twigs Tr. 308 [Cf. na wood, satc  
misc.]

- ksik shallow, narrow, slim ? (con't.)  
 piksigutcaje red oak Tr. 195 [Cf. hu stem, stalk,  
 pi oak ?, tca to be forked]  
 ksuksigenik to be narrow [Cf. ksu to cut]
- ksik small [Vid. ksik]  
 iniksuksigera small (stones), gravel [Cf. ini stone,  
 ksu to cut ?]
- ksu to cut [Vid. ksa, ksu]  
 ksuksigenik to be narrow [Cf. ksik narrow]
- ksutc to shake [Vid. ksutc]  
 giksudjera shaking (ritual) SA 314
- ksu to cut ? [Vid. ksa, ksu]  
 yaksuwianaga to cut ? [1 sg.] SA 87  
 ini ksuksigera small (stones), gravel [Cf. ini stone]
- ksutc to shake [Vid. ksutc]  
 boksuntc blow around O 2  
 duksuntc to shake [1 sg.] Bol. I, 50  
 giksunc to shake Bol. I, 50  
 hiruksuksuntccana to shake SA 197  
 ruksuntc to shake P.R. 308.9  
 ruksuntc to shake  
 waboksuntc blow waboaksuntc [1 sg.]  
 waboraksuntc [2 sg.]
- ku below, down, under  
 hareku to go down hareaku [1 sg.] hareraku  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. re to go]  
 kuhaindja under  
 kuha under, from below [Cf. ha misc.]  
 kujinik to come down J.T. 27 [Cf. ji to be there ?]



## K

- ku below, down, under (con't.)  
 wira kujiaregi to get low (of sun) Orph. 24.1 [Cf.  
 wi sun, ji to be there ?]
- kukuk youngster J.T. 8
- kuhe to be hurried; to hurry  
 hikuhe to be hurried; hurriedly Tr. 87  
 hikuhexdji fast (adverb)  
 wajoikuhe to be hurried [Cf. waja to be purposeful ?]  
 yakuhera to hurry [1 sg.] Tr. 254
- kumik to lean ? (mik to lie)  
 hawakumigiji to lean Tr. 254
- kunika grandmother
- kunu to be lonesome; to long for  
 hakununi to be lonesome Orph. 49.2 rakununi [2 sg.]  
 hakununina to long for SA 223  
 nikonu to be lonesome  
 wakikununi to forget
- kunuk to break, cut, snap  
 bokunuk kereje to break, snap [Cf. kere misc.]  
 gikunuk to cut  
 gikunukunuk broken PK 4  
 hiwakunukunuk to cut you up J.T. 13  
 kawakunuke to break, snap [Cf. kawa/kewe ? misc.]  
 manikunukunukicgirekdjanena to slash  
 manukunukunuki to slash to pieces 306.5  
 makunukunuk J.T. 18

## K

kunuk to break, cut, snap (con't.)  
 napekunukija tree without top branches Tr. 177 [Cf.

na tree, pe head ?]

rakunukunuk to gnaw up Tr. 394

(ca)rakunuk to cut in two Th. WK Addr. IIa 11

wakunukunuk choppy

kuru to drop

hirakurucanaige to drop Tr. 176

kurucana to drop

kuruk ?

panakuruk bundle [Cf. pa bag]

kurus to look for ?; to chase ? [Vid. kurux]

hakdja kikurus to become a renegade [Cf. hakdja

backward]

kurux to look for, pick out, select [Vid. kurus]

hinakuruxirani to pick out, select W. Rep. 528

hinakikuruxe to call upon, be dependent upon

hira<sup>˙</sup>kikuruxe [1 sg.]

hirakikuruxe to look for SA 168; to go with someone

looking for it (i.e., look when you yourself don't know)

kuruxe chase

kus to hold, catch

hadukus-anaga to hold, to place [1 sg.] SA 77

hadukuswina to catch 1 pl. SA 288

hirakuzirena to be arrested SA 190

warukusanaka to choke Tr. 122

warukuzera policeman SA 152

## K

kuwu to be closed ?

harukuwunisce to be closed Tr. 120

kuwuk to dive

kúwuk to dive hakuwuk [1 sg.] rakuwuk [2 sg.]

kuwuksarake diving-endurance test

ku sinew [Vid. ka]

tcáku sinew [Cf. tca deer]

kudak to carry away

hikikudak carry away kakundak [1 sg.]

rakundak [2 sg.]

kudak to carry home

kwek to contend for, win

hakikoik-hires'aje to content for Th. WK Gh. 4

hakikuegirécge to rush for W. Rep. 488

hakikuek to take away, win (war honor) W. Rep. 484

K?

k'a/k'e to talk over with

wiroakik'awicanuna to talk over with

k'atc to help, benefit

hakik'atc to help (I-myself)

k'adji to do well, benefit 190.5

k'e to scratch, break

mak'e to break with a point

ruk'ak'a to scratch

k'io to have sexual intercourse ?wakcik k'io to have sexual intercourse [Cf. wak man,cik living]k'i to carry on the back, tote; to appropriate, ownhido-akik'iwina to appropriate [1 pl.] [Cf. hido=ki  
misc.]hidokik'ina to have the honor [Cf. hido=ki misc.]

k'i to carry on back, tote

nak'i to haul wood on back F. doubts [Cf. na wood]nak'inacge to chop ? SA 136 [Cf. na wood]

wak'i saddle

k'i to smoke, roast, (cook) in ashes ?

harak'inanihekdjanena to smoke

rok'i to roast ear of corn roak'i [1 sg.]

waruk'ije to cover (under ashes) Tr. 125 Also:

warok'ije

k'i to make (one) invisiblehirok'inu to be out of sight Orp. p.10 [Cf. ro body]

ronik k'ina to make oneself invisible ronik hakina

[1 sg.] [Cf. ro body]

## K?

k'ik to give up, decide, determine

hahik'igiji to give up

hik'ige to give up R.W. 21

yak'igage to give up; to decide, determine Bol. I

15.40

k'o to jump back and forth, dodge, zigzag

hiwak'o to dodge

hiwak'ohi to turn back hiwak'oha [1 sg.]

hiwak'ora [2 sg.]

hiwak'o'kirinonak to jump from side to side [Cf. kiri

to jump from side to side] Also: hiwak'o

kirinonok J.F. 26

hiwak'ok'oha to skip about zigzag [1 sg.]

k'oire to thunder

k'oirena to thunder

k'onake to thunder

k'o' prairie-chicken

k'u to make, use, dress oneself [Vid. 'u to do ?]

tcik'u to make a camp P.R. 2 [Cf. tci lodge]

djagu hirok'u to be of use SA 199 [Cf. djagu ?]

hakik'uegires'aje to make a rush for W. Rep. 518

hikik'usineje to dress oneself; to envelop oneself

hikik'uireje to put on, clothe Bol. I 13.21

hikik'ukdje to exert power Per. Rem. 307 2

hik'u to use yak'u [1 sg.] hirak'u [2 sg.]

hipi'kik'u to heal J.B. Ho. 49:7 [Cf. pi good]

hiwak'uhigacana to turn suddenly, dodge Tr. 65; 67

K?

k'u to make, use, dress oneself (con't.)

karak'u to repeat

k'ura game, games

wirok'u tools, material

woi(ra)k'una na(c)'i to make effort Bol. I 15.18

[2 sg.] [Cf. 'i to become ?]

yahinabe ninak'u to go out [Cf. nap to start out]

[1 sg.]

## M

- manatc witch, poisoner [Note maka medicine]
- mantc grizzly bear
- manape police, soldier
- mani to walk  
tcoikere manira to lead on warpath
- habamanina walks on light (ritualistic name for birds)  
[Cf. hap light]
- himanidji crawl over
- mani to walk hamani [1 sg. ?]
- manikasik coyote
- ma earth, time (mo is an older form of ma; Radin, 1949, p. 60)
- maikidjinakce throw oneself on ground
- maikina of same age RR 20
- maikixdji forever
- manák stink-earth medicine [Cf. nak to stink]
- manáx stink-earth medicine [Cf. nax to stink]
- manitco blue-clay Bik. U 5k, k9 [Cf. tco blue]
- ma earth
- ma'i kdji to turn to earth P. Br. 16 [Cf. 'i to be, become]
- ma'uidjedja spring [Cf. 'u to do, hitc misc.]
- ma'ura earthmaker [Cf. 'u to do]
- matcí to winter [Cf. tci lodge]
- madja scenery [Cf. dja to see]
- madjirega as the years go by; year-by-year [Cf. djire to go by]

## M

- ma earth, time (con't.)  
 ma<sub>1</sub>gitcawa forever, for eternity W. Rep. 472 [Cf.  
 tca misc., wa misc.]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>giha swamp, where ground is not firm Also:  
 ma<sub>1</sub>giha [Cf. giha soft ?]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>harixdji further and further J.T. 13 [Cf. ri  
 ?]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>haxdjiga muddy Tr. 30  
 ma<sub>1</sub>nowehi taxes (pay on land) Hn 10 [Cf. nawe  
 to pay ?]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>kidja to whole earth [Cf. kidja, to be there]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>lotc a spring [Cf. i mouth, hotc to disappear ?]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>-io'djedja spring [Cf. i mouth, hotc to disappear ?]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>kac dirt P.R. 308.7 [Cf. kac dirt]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>ka<sub>1</sub>fi dirt Bol. I 78.20 [Cf. kax dirt]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>kax dirt [Cf. kax dirt]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>nasega when ground is frozen hard [Cf. sega to  
arrive]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>negus forever, always RBF 9 [Cf. gus to create]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>negusdji forever, always [Cf. gus to create]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>ni winter [Cf. ni agentive nominalizer ?]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>nuserek earth-mound (in buffalo dance) [Cf. serek  
 to cut through]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>nubohanaga to elapse (of years) ? SA 201 [Cf.  
 nup misc., hoha misc.]  
 ma<sub>1</sub>peracge tcekdjije to be fresh (of earth) [Cf. tcek  
new, pe ?]



## M

ma earth, time (con't.)

ma<sub>ra</sub> hasega come, arrive (of seasons) ? SA 14 [Cf. sega to arrive]

ma<sub>ra</sub> konuk ravine Bol. I, 66.3 [Cf. konuk ?]

ma<sub>ra</sub>na<sub>k</sub> be empty

ma<sub>re</sub>gus<sub>di</sub> forever (to measure the earth) [Cf. gus to measure, di ?]

ma<sub>ru</sub>saki<sub>hi</sub> without much ceremony (without there being anything bare) [Cf. saki<sub>hi</sub> ?]

ma<sub>se</sub>gi<sub>wi</sub> earth-shaking (name) [Cf. se<sub>gi</sub>wi to shake]

ma<sub>wa</sub>rupuruna<sub>ki</sub>ji dirt mounds - like gopher [Cf. puru to plough]

ma<sub>wa</sub>wawina to walk SA 240 [Cf. we to walk]

ma<sub>wa</sub>wawe to travel SA 43 [Cf. we to walk]

ma<sub>wa</sub>wewicanuna to proceed to, on SA 86 [Cf. we to walk]

ma<sub>wi</sub>gus mile [Cf. gus to measure]

ma<sub>wi</sub>ra ear of corn ? Tr. 222 [See next entry] [Cf. wi misc., or ma<sub>wi</sub> ear of corn ?]

ma<sub>wi</sub>roha to cook corn in ground [Cf. ha to cook, wi misc., or ma<sub>wi</sub> ear of corn ?]

ma<sub>wi</sub>roha'uireje to steam corn (ma<sub>wi</sub>ra-hoha-) [3 pl.] Tr. 222 [Cf. ha to cook, 'u to do, wi misc.]

ma<sub>wi</sub>odegi at a great distance [1 sg.] [Cf. re to go ?]

ma<sub>wi</sub>otcaina out-of-the-way-place [Cf. tca misc., hina misc.]

ma<sub>wi</sub>otcainax<sub>d</sub>ji secluded-place [Cf. tca misc., hina misc.]

## M

- ma earth, time (con't.)
- mawodja vegetation; depository for holy objects;  
shell Per. Rem. 308 ø2 (a purely secondary meaning ?)  
[Cf. wodja misc.; dja to grow ?]
- moc'ók mound; pile of dirt [Cf. c'ok mound]
- modjá something that grows in ground [Cf. dja to grow ?]
- modjanik ? (crazy) traveller J.T. 25 [Cf. dja, misc.]
- mogacutc Red Banks [Cf. cutc red]
- mogi'eje to scatter Tr. 249 [Cf. 'e to scatter]
- mogo bank [Cf. ga/go ?]
- mokahi a number of years [Cf. kahi ?]
- mokie scattered [Cf. 'e to scatter]
- moki ehi disperse [Cf. 'e to scatter]
- moki-eje to scatter [Cf. 'e to scatter]
- mopase bluff, rock protruding from water [Cf. pase  
to protrude]
- mo-paseija projecting Tr. 68, 69 [Cf. pase to  
protrude]
- moro shore H.2; place Bol. I 14.24 [moro shore;  
see Radin, 1949, p. 60]
- mosga prairie J.T. 12 [Cf. sga white ?]
- mowaireje to walk [3 pl.] [Cf. we to walk]
- mowaxu pour in ground [Cf. xu to pour]
- mowe on foot [Cf. we to walk]
- wak-himatci-migireje man-to live on [3 pl.] [Cf.  
wak man, tci lodge, mik to lie]
- wikinidja mowaxu holes in which they cook meat [Cf.  
kini to fill up ?, xu to pour]

## M

- ma to strike, tap  
 gima to tap gently  
 hijugemana bullets [Cf. hijuk bullet]  
 maçgócge notched [Cf. cga to do easily ?]  
 maçce war club [Cf. tce to chop]  
 namaçga club Tr. 41 [Cf. na wood, tcga to strike]  
 wama to tap by poking
- ma nest, to nest  
 hima to nest J.T. 14  
 homa nest  
 wanigoma bird's nest [Cf. wanik bird]
- ma wind  
 maidadjehi wind blows [Cf. hidadjehi to blow ?]  
 Also: miadadjehira  
 ma'e wind [Cf. 'e to scatter]  
 maħa toward wind [Cf. ħa toward]  
 mahahaniranaga (nose) turned toward wind Tr. 127  
 [Cf. ħa toward, ħani to bring]  
 maidadjehi wind O. 2  
 mahitc milkweed [Cf. hitc misc.]
- ma arrow, shell  
 ma arrow, shell  
 maçgu bowstring [Cf. tcgu misc.]  
 maçguika bowstring [Cf. tcgu misc.,  
 ħika sinew]  
 mađja arrow  
 maçu feather [Cf. cu feather ?]

## M

- ma arrow, shell (con't.)  
 macú hojújuk down-feathers [Cf. cu feather,  
 juk fluffy]
- macu'sgaga White-feather, person's name [Cf. sga  
white, cu feather]
- mainarak arrow-feathers J.T. 28 [Cf. rak misc.]
- ma hererak arrow-feathers [Cf. rak misc.,  
 here to be ?]
- mawojura arrow-bundle; quiver Tr. 26 [Cf. ju to put]
- ma'ik rotten
- macdja strength, to be loud  
 homacdjara fastening SA 293; strength  
 macdja'are say it louder [Cf. e to say]
- macu route, path, beaver dam  
 macu beaver dam, etc.  
 macura route, path Tr. 571
- mádehi little land turtle
- mahap medicine [Note maka medicine, below]  
 nasuimahap head-medicine [Cf. nasu head]
- mahitc milkweed
- mak to get used to  
 'uramak in action of doing it ?; get used to action  
 of doing it ? 'umak [3 sg.] 'uamak [1 sg.]  
 [Cf. 'u to do]
- homak to get used to Also: homok Also: wamak  
 or wamok
- howámakcana to become a habit SA 41

## M

mak to get used to (con't.)

mak'hirodjipirekdje to bring and arrange (heads) Th.

WK Addr. IIa 28 [Cf. dijip to assemble]

makarak elm

maka medicine

hikicere maka courting medicines SA 235 [Cf. cere

to handle, hikicere anxiously, to work at]

maka peyote, medicine

maka'u medicine-dance

makani members of medicine-dance, herbalist, medicine

man [ni old suffix meaning man; Radin, 1923,  
p. 282]

maka higicga to use medicine to influence [Cf. cga  
to act]

maka'u hotci medicine lodge [Cf. tci lodge,  
'u to do]

maka rudjireje to eat peyote SA 237 [Cf. rutc to eat]

makoko medicine-bag ? F. doubts Also; makozu,

makoc medicine-bundle [Cf. koc bundle ?]

makok'u to give Medicine Dance [Cf. k'u to make]

makorutc Medicine-eating (Peyote) H. 10 [Cf. rutc  
to eat]

make to care to

hake hamakesganije not to care to hamakeje I care

to [Cf. hake not]

make breast

## M

make to cackle, snap ?

heḡwamoke cackling swan [Cf. hex swan]

mana empty, to make empty

manahi to empty, make empty manaha [1 sg.]

manara [2 sg.]

mana-s'aje empty

marának be empty

marusakihi without much ceremony (without there being anything bare) [Cf. sakhi ?]

mas

mas iron, metal

mas axe

mas hirodja hatchet SA 151 [Cf. odja to exert ?]

masi-xotcedjadja willows (clusters) Bol. I 68.4

[Cf. xotcedred ?]

ma sixotcedjadja red willow brush [Cf. xotcedred ?]

masotc dogwood

max to dip ?

hiwamax to dip hiyamax [1 sg.]

max crops

maḡe crops RS 13

maḡojugi to plant [Radin's analysis: maḡo hoju]

maḡenaka crops Fox. - Win. War 193.11

maḡikicere to cultivate the fields J.T. 6 [Cf.

cere to handle]

maḡnaka crop

max hagitcira farmer [Cf. tci lodge]

## M

max crops (con't.)

max hai-cara to hoe field [1 sg.] [Cf. cara to cultivate]

max hojucge crops SA 217 [Cf. ju to put]

maxi cloud, heaven

maxi clouds, heaven

maxi-korascop near (sky) W. Rep. 472; Also:

korascop [clearing to ?, cleaving to ?]

maxira hoparajra djikereje to burst (effects of noise!)

Tr. 34 [Cf. parac to rip]

maxiraisgap weighted down with cloud (ritual) [Cf.

sgap to weigh down]

maxiwi cloud

ma'xiwiana'jiga standing on cloud (name) [Cf. naji,

to stand]

me this, here

mégi here (next to me)

mejesge this way, thus [Cf. jesge thus]

mi to lie, to sit [Vid. mik to lie]

girixminak to coil around (of smoke) [Cf. girix to

coil around]

hai'ac haminakce to straddle [Cf. 'ac to spread out]

Also: minak to sit

haramihe cross H9

haramikere cardinal points (four cardinal points in

buffalo dance) [Cf. kere misc.]

homi lay down

ini homínok gall stone [Cf. ini stone]

## M

mi to lie, to sit (con't.)

mi(?)nixaxahada<sub>1</sub>jaja to make (stomach) shining, distended

[Cf. nixa stomach] Also: mi(?)nixaxaragi<sub>1</sub>je

Tr. 91 [Gloss may not apply to second form]

waminak chair

mic to spread [Vid. mi, mik]

hogimic to spread wagimic [1 sg.]

wamicwiconun to be spread over

mik to lie [Vid. mi]

hakaracu mikahahakwi<sub>1</sub>je to lie on stomach Bol. I 15.42

[Cf. cu back ?]

haxaramik to lie on one's back [Cf. xara to lie flat]

homigra bed, his wamigra my horámigra your

karacumik (to lie) on stomach (Wake 27.5) [Cf. cu

back ?]

mik to lie hamik [1 sg.] ramik [2 sg.]

wana<sub>1</sub>jomigera grave [Cf. naji ghost, spirit]

wak-himatci-migireje man - to live on [Cf. wak man,

ma earth, tci lodge]

mik to move

hirakiwedja migires'aje they would move around each

other, coil # 2 [Cf. kiwe to move around ?]

mik to move

mik misc.

homiganaga to board, go in (boat) Tr. 19

nahamiknak limb of tree Tr. 256 [Cf. na wood, tree]

wanimigireje to seize, attack [3 pl.] [Cf. ni to

bring]



## M

mike ?

cukdjamikeija lion SA 278 [Cf. cuk dog]

mis to disappear

misdjikereje to disappear, vanish Bol. I, 50.31

[Cf. dji to come, kere to go]

mo'u/ma'u to move [See 'u to do]

mo'ukipi be able to move P.R. 24 [Cf. pi good]

## N

- na tree, wood  
 enabozakdje to erect a post [Cf. e there ?,  
 za to erect]
- naigidarasi stick around edges of seats of fire place.  
 There are three; one on east side and two at hedak  
 (q.v.). [Cf. higidarasi ?]
- naikikaras pole in front of fireplace, guard [Cf.  
 karas to guard]
- namacgócge time-stick
- namatce war club [Cf. matce club]
- naroni maple sugar
- na tree, wood
- na'ap leaf [Cf. 'ap leaf]
- na'usdeoxugenik place-where-firelog-was-broken J.T. 9  
 [Cf. 'usde to burn, xuk to throw on ?]
- na'usdera embers [Cf. 'usde to burn]
- na'usteija a fire, stick, big fire stick Tr. 144  
 [Cf. 'usde to burn]
- na akaratcge (lie on tree)
- naboza space outside of lodge; war post RW 6 [Cf.  
 za to erect]
- nacegera dry SA 166; dry wood [Cf. ceka dry]
- nacge wood [Cf. cge misc.]
- nacorocoro log SA 40 [Cf. coro to hollow]
- nadaniju maple sugar, sugar [Cf. ni water ?,  
 ju to pour]
- nade padjedja forest SA 202 [Cf. patc timber]

## N

- na tree, wood (con't.)  
 nadera ? wood [Cf. de to chop]  
 nadéra to chop J.B. Ho. 87:2; chop wood SA 202  
 [Cf. de to chop]  
 najikonukonuk poles, logs Orph. 8.5 [Cf. kanak  
to erect]  
 najikanakanak to put up poles; erect Bol. I 78.22  
 [Cf. kanak to erect]  
 najikokokniheje echoes (from chopping wood) Tr. 179;  
 to knock on wood [Cf. kok to knock ?]  
 naǵoǵo invitation stick [Cf. ǵa to speak ?]  
 naǵudjenik tree-stump J.T. 3 [Cf. ǵutc misc.]  
 nahade wood ? SA 16 [Cf. de to chop ?]  
 nahaitcinigra bark house [Cf. tci lodge, ha bark]  
 nahaitcirarekixǵije to make of bark (lodge) Bol. I  
 49.26 [Cf. ha bark, tci lodge, rekixi to have on ?]  
 na hamiknak limb of tree Tr. 256 [Cf. hamik to spread ?]  
 nahocge box-elder [Cf. hocge box-elder ?]  
 nahugera stick with feathers and bear claws [Cf. huk  
misc.]  
 nakárake elm  
 nakcapǵikere to split in two [Cf. djikere suddenly,  
 kcap to split]  
 nakikonak to roll logs SA 129 [Cf. konak to roll ?]  
 naksik stick [Cf. ksik narrow, small]  
 naksik long pole J.T. 15 [Cf. ksik narrow, small]  
 naksikira sticks, brushwood Bol. I 67.4 [Cf. ksik  
narrow, small]



## N

- na tree, wood (con't.)  
 na wasgé bowl [Cf. wasge to clean ?]  
 nawací broken sticks (used in cooking) [Cf. waci  
broken ?]  
 naxa log [Cf. xa branch ?]  
 notcominaki grove Tr. 33  
 nonedja tree-root  
 nopox hollow tree Tr. 117 [Cf. pox to hollow ?]  
 noruksú center of tree [Cf. ksu narrow ?, hu stem]  
 nodanijura maple sugar  
 notcagu walnut tree [Cf. tcak forked, nu stem]
- na to sleep  
 hanácunu'na I usually sleep  
 hanana to be present, remain SA 30; to sleep  
 hik'ina'i to sleep Orph. 20.2 [Cf. 'i to become  
 k'i to do to oneself]  
 nacerege ? to dream [Cf. cere to act ?]  
 wagi'uje nahije to put to sleep [Cf. 'u to do]  
 wana'i nixani(ni)kdjanena to lose consciousness  
 Bol. I 68.38
- na to act by means of the hand or foot ? [mana, runa,  
 wana]  
 hapana cover over [1 sg.]  
 hawonawi-adjé to cover up [1 pl.]  
 himana to point W. Rep. 474  
 hiwaxainehana to put through [1 sg.] [Cf. xa  
to put through]

## N

na to act by means of the hand or foot ? (con't.)

horunainegicge to get away [3 pl.]

pana-kdjanahegiji to defeat, conquer, overcome [1 sg.]

panakdjanihegiji

wa'na' to outdo

wanašgábirekdjegi to overcome J.B. Ho:64 [Cf. sgap

to press down]

wanašgapgi to overcome hanašgapgi [1 sg.] [Cf.

sgap to press down]

na'i mind, consciousness, to try (Related to na to sleep ?)

hana'izi to get jealous [1 sg.] [Cf. zi ?]

higusgexdjiwana'ira to be intent upon [Cf. higu

now, immediately]

hihana'i to imagine [1 sg.] hirana'i [2 sg.]

na'ini lightly (manner) ? SA 100; I tried to (but didn't succeed)

na'i to try na'i [1 sg.] nanac'i [2 sg.]

na'iwī to wish for something (meaning doubted by F.)

nagi'i to want nagi'i [1 sg.] nanagi'i [2 sg.]

nagi'i to desire someone to

naixdji hopefully Bol. I 79.33

naixdji higu ? in expectation Orph. 29.7

naixdjira to desire, wish, hope SA 309

wanaicguni nice and quiet; peaceful

wana'i higipina to feel better SA 303 [Cf. pi good]

wana'i hixani(ni)kdjanena to lose consciousness Bol. I

68.38 [Cf. xa misc.]

## N

na'i mind, consciousness, to try (con't.)  
 wana'ipi virtuous PR 311.17; good-natured [Cf. pi  
good]

wanaicguni without effort W. Rep. 524

woi(ra)k'una na(c)'i to make effort Bol. I. 15.18  
 [Cf. k'u to make]

na-ce to jerk off, snatch away

nace to snatch away

nacehires'aje to jerk off

nacere to take away from

naceregina to take away from SA 148

nakicerage to snatch away SA 170

natc to appease, satisfy, fill (with food)

giksabenadjexdji sufficient W. Rep. 422 [Cf. ksap  
to come to life ?]

hade hoginatc to fast [1 sg.] hade haragicanatc  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. hade to dream, gi misc.]

wa'inatc satiated portion (food) [Cf. 'i to become]

wa'inatcigije to fill (oneself) Tr. 91 [Cf. 'i  
to become]

wa'inadjirera be full

wa'inadjwiraga to appease, satisfy SA 135

wa'inatci full of food [Cf. 'i to become,  
 hi misc.]

natc to borrow

honatc to borrow wanatc [1 sg.] horanatc  
 [2 sg.]

## N

natc to borrow

honatchije to borrow Tr. 380

waginatc to borrow [1 sg.] hoginatc [2 sg. (So  
indicated by Radin, but it is probably 3 sg.)]

natc heart

hanatchihi hani to treat kindly

hanatchi nihihinina to treat kindly SA 266

hanadjihi to be kind to Bol. I 48.3; kindness

hanadjihixanina scrupulous

honatcégi to wish (to join war party)

nantcgerakarasa to think a great deal of

natc djixge to dislike H. 3

natcge heart

natcgecurutcreija without feeling, heartless Tr. 102;

heart-slipped-through [Cf. curutc to slip through]

natcgega hagidek I am sorry

natcgégi hagedék to be sorry [1 sg.] [Cf. dek  
to ache]

natcgegipixdji to be overjoyed Bol. I 15.27 [Cf. pi  
good]

natcgehi(ni)na to think, have regard for SA 232

natcge hizogikdjena to be anxious Tr. 125 [Cf. zok  
to be serious]

natcge hidekcana to be sad Bol. I 17.8 [1 sg.] [Cf.  
dek to ache]

natcge-isdak heart-broken, worry

natcgera degireje to be sorry for SA 261 [Cf. dek  
to ache]



## N

na<sub>1</sub>tc heart (con't.)

na<sub>1</sub>tcgera dekha<sub>1</sub>na to feel, make sad SA 230 [Cf. dek  
to ache]

na<sub>1</sub>tcgera dekhi to cause heartache [Cf. dek to ache]

na<sub>1</sub>tcgera hidekca<sub>1</sub>na repentent ? [Cf. dek to ache]

na<sub>1</sub>tcgewatci to be kind P.R. 316.19 [Cf. tci  
to  dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge watci<sub>1</sub>na to worry about [Cf. tci  
to  dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcgewireija to disappoint ? Tr. 142 F. doubts

na<sub>1</sub>tcge wireja to be sorrowful Tr. 316

na<sub>1</sub>tcge wotci to worry J.B. 2 [Cf. tci to dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge wotcinani to worry Orph. 24.6 [Cf. tci  
to  dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge wotcini-adje to worry [Cf. tci to dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge wotci(ni)-adje to feel sad Bol. I 16.44 [Cf.  
tci to dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge<sub>1</sub>wotci<sub>1</sub>na to worry about [Cf. tci to dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge wotci(ni)re to worry, annoy, disturb Tr. 31  
[Cf. tci to dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge woitcinakra to be uneasy about SA 229 [Cf.  
tci to dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcge woitcixdjicge to feel deeply SA 232 [Cf. tci  
to  dwell]

na<sub>1</sub>tcwisgis'aje to scold SA 218 [Cf. wisgi ?]

na<sub>1</sub>tc yaxga<sub>1</sub>xdji to dislike SA 238 [Cf. xga evil]

## N

natc heart (con't.)

nađji'u'rania'dje to wish for, covet J.B. Ho. 115.3

[Cf. 'u to do]

nađjiakgedjeni to be desirable Bol. I 18.40

nađjiaxgana to hate [1 sg.] nađjiraxgana [2 sg.]

[Cf. xga evil]

nađjinaxguje to dislike [Cf. xgu evil]

nađjisge to scold R.S. 14 [Cf. hisge truly, assuredly]

nađjisgesge to scold R.W. 12; to reprimand [Cf.

hisge truly, assuredly]

nađjogidja to pity nađjoagidja [1 sg.]

nađjonidjana [2 sg.]

wanacpi peaceful J.B. 2 [Cf. pi good]

wanađjodjaisgena to be poor wanađjudjaisgena [1 sg.]

wanađjonidjaisgena [2 sg.] wanađc wagođjaisgena

[Du. Sg.] [Cf. hisge truly, assuredly,

dja/dja misc.]

wanađjodjaisge pitiable [Cf. dja misc.]

natc/nađu hair (of head)

hanađjiruk ? to let down hair RW 23

hanađjiru-naga to loosen, let down (hair) Wake 23.4

F. doubts

nađu hair (of head)

natcawa ear Hn 20

na-dje to defy

nađe defy na'dje [1 sg.]

nađjewa'uwije to make excuse [1 pl.] SA 78 [Cf. 'u

to do]

## N

nagu road

nagu road

nag-hobogitcgux (? nag-hobogitcgax) crossroad

[Cf. tcgux/tcgax to cut in half]

nag-hotcagijak'edjega cross-road, fork in road Th. Wk

Addr. IIa 19 [Cf. tcak to be forked,

jak misc.]

naguredji street, road SA 154

nagwi(nag-hi)rakarara to act as guard Th. Wk. Addr. 15

re-ni-nonagukdjanena to go on, continue [Cf. re  
to go]

nagi/naxi soul, ghost, spirit

nagirak soul, vital principle [Cf. rak misc.]

naxira soul SA 282

naxiragera reflection Tr. 272

wanagi spirit, ghost

wanagi hirarut'ira hearse [Cf. t'i to move]

wanagikog coffin [Cf. kok box]

wanagimónatc spirits (always in ghost shape)

[wanagimóratc ?] [Cf. ma misc.,

ratc to speak, say]

wanagi' waci ghost dance [Cf. waci to dance]

wanagomigera grave [Cf. mik to lie]

wanaxiherewahina to adopt SA 182 wanaxiherehi

[3 sg.] wanaxihereha [1 sg.] [Cf. here

to have ?]

## N

naha to float

hinaha to come to surface like a cork

hinaha to float, be suspended

na-hi to swallow

honahireje to be swallowed [3 pl.] Tr. 456

nahi gigije to swallow W. Rep. 520

nahi to swallow nanahi [2 sg.] nahi [1 sg.]

wanahi [1 sg. subj., 3 pl. obj.] nakarahi

ikanagi (?)

nahi to be swallowed naihirena [1 sg.]

nanihirena [2 sg.]

nahije to swallow Tr. 235

winahi windpipe

nahi to give pleasure ?

nahi to give pleasure ? [Citation illegible]

F. doubts

naji to stand

tcawahinaji to keep going [Cf. tcawe to approach]

tcicu najikere vertical poles of lodge RW B 2 [Cf.

tci lodge]

hanaji hiranakacge to step on (person) [3 pl.]

hinaji to benefit by R.W. 10

hiwapogwanajinacge to be dressed up SA 105 [Cf.

pox ?]

hiwapoxwanajinacge waist SA 104 [Cf. pox ?]

horupininaji to turn oneself around [Cf. pini to

turn]

## N

- naji to stand (con't.)  
 ma'xiwiana'jiga standing on cloud (name) [Cf. maxi  
cloud]  
 rupinajaji I turn around, turn around [Cf. pini  
to turn]  
 wa'anajaji he holds aloft [Cf. 'a to hold up]  
 waninajijiwi-anaga to hold aloft SA 62  
 wanajaji stand and shout [Cf. wa to shout]  
 winajaji to have confidence  
 winajijje to take courage Bol. I 49.5  
 winajineje to benefit [3 pl.]  
 winajixdjine to be up to, up to you  
 woinajic'u(ni)giji to strengthen J.B. Ho. [Cf. c'u  
misc.]  
 woina'ji shirt ? Tr. 94  
 woiya'u najiji(ni)kdje to be weakened W. Rep. 492 [Cf.  
'u to do]  
 nak to run, hop  
 hananak to hop [1 sg.]  
 hiwak'okirinonak jump from side to side [Cf. kiri  
to return, k'o to jump back and forth]  
 honak run wanak [1 sg.] horanak [2 sg.]  
 nak run  
 nake the back  
 nakewe to be afraid  
 hinakewe to keep away from SA 17

## N

nakewe to be afraid (con't.)

hinakewe haxiwi to cause powers to be afraid of you

SA 17 [Cf. xi to be dangerous]

hinakeweni(ni)na to conceal from, kept from SA 84

nakéwe to be afraid na'kewe [1 sg.] nanake'we  
[2 sg.]

nakewe nadjesgeja fear-inspiring W. Rep. 492

watco nakéwe afraid of corn (refers to person fasting  
until corn is mature) [Cf. tco first ?,  
wa corn]

wak nakewe a man who commands fear [Cf. wak man]

nani mother

nani mother

naniga mother

nap hand, finger, claw

hereninapigi cards [Cf. here to have ?]

nab finger

nab'i gigije to offer up W. Rep. 450 F. doubts  
(nap higi - unfinished word)

nabera claw; hand ?

naberóku palm of hand [Cf. roku palm ?]

nabi'unanaga to put hand in W. Rep. 518 [Cf. 'u  
to do]

nabi sawanigera finger-tips [Cf. sawa end]

nabuju to contain in hand [Cf. ju to contain]

naboreha to handle [1 sg.] [Cf. hore misc.]

naborehi to take out [Cf. hore misc.]

## N

- nap hand, finger, claw  
 naborujara washpan [Cf. ja/je to rub]  
 nabrawonoka to shake hands [Cf. wonaka to shake (hands) ?]  
 nap'ira wixora ring S.A. 105 [Cf. 'i to wear ?,  
 wix to pinch]  
 naptcaxa knuckles [Cf. tcaxa knuckles]  
 nap tcaxawa back of hand [Cf. tcaxa knuckles]  
 nap hirusgitc ring [Cf. sgitc to tie around]  
 nap hirusgidjeracge bracelets ? SA 105 [Cf. sgitc  
to squeeze ?]  
 napina bracelet S.A. 104  
 napoje to hold in hand Th. WK 11  
 napjibinik wawagax warupija shorthand writer SA 214  
 [Cf. jip to make short, gax to make marks, pi  
good]  
 nap-norusepdji to be blacked from usage (handling)  
 Bol. I 68.41 [Cf. sep to blacken, dji misc.]  
 nap to start out, go out  
 hanihinap to start to go out [Cf. hi to go]  
 hihicanap to start out [2 sg.] [Cf. hi to go]  
 hihinapce to go out yahinop [1 sg.]  
 hirahicinop [2 sg.] [Cf. hi to go]  
 hihinop come out yahinop [1 sg.] hirahicinop  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. hi to go]  
 hinap to leave P.R. 314.17 [Cf. hi to go]  
 rezirap to stick out tongue raizinap [1 sg.]  
 rerazinap [2 sg.] [Cf. rezi tongue]

## N

nap to start out, go out (con't.)

yahinabeninak'u to go out [Cf. hi to go,

k'u to make]

yahinapwinaje to be acquitted, let out SA 222

yahinap [1 sg.]

nap to trample, bruise [Vid. na to do by action of foot]

nahánap to trample and derange

napanapa hireje to bruise [3 pl.] Tr. 524

nap to enjoy, be glad of (something)

wa'inapcana to be glad SA 295 [Cf. 'i to become]

wainapki to receive gladly [Cf. ki to do to oneself]

wainap kixdji 'una may you enjoy it [Cf. 'u to do,

ki to do to oneself]

nase to shut [Vid. na-ce]

hironase to shut

nasu scalp, head, forehead

nasu scalp (ordinary sense) SA 122; head, forehead

nasu hocécini dandruff [Cf. cini to fall in flakes,

hoce misc.]

nasu horugóp brain [Cf. gop to hollow out ?]

nasuhuceregúnira skull Tr. 341 [Cf. cerek long, bone]

nasu-imahap head-medicine [Cf. mahap medicine]

nasuragop brains Also: nos'urogobenik [Cf. gop

to hollow out]

nasura hidekanaga headache [1 sg.] SA 122 [Cf. dek

to ache]



## N

nawa to sing [See wa to shout]

nawa to sing

nawa hait'uraireje to sing, sing about [3 pl.] Bol. I

50.5 [Cf. t'u to throw away]

nawa horehireje to sing, sing about [3 pl.] Bol. I.

50.5 [Cf. hore misc.]

nawai to sing [Cf. 'i to be, become]

nawake sing often

nax to stink

manax stink-earth medicine [Cf. ma earth]

naxgi to bite

naxgi to bite

nazik pickerel

ni water

hicdjani tear [Cf. hicdja face]

ni water

nicanak creek (small) [Cf. canak ?]

nicdjagera coffee [Cf. cdjage ?]

nicotc Missouri River [Cf. cotc murky]

nidjani flood-river H.2 [Cf. dja to curl around]

ni hojú to contain water [Cf. ju to contain]

ni howarepi leakable, leaking Orp. 8.4 [Cf. warepi

to leak ?]

niju rain

nijudjena to rain [Cf. ju to pour]

nijuidajenisgecge to rain hardest (of bullets, etc.)

W. Rep. 488 [Cf. ju to pour, daje misc.]

## N

ni water (con't.)

nijuxotcgura drizzling, drizzling fog [Cf. xotc  
foggy, ju to pour]

niocibre waterfall [Cf. cip to drop]

niotcakijakeija fork of river Tr. 194 [Cf. tcaç  
to be forked]

niohoju pool [Cf. ju to contain]

nio ka creek (small)

niokcegenik bend in creek J.T. 5 [Cf. kcek bend ?]

ni-okixadjega fork (of stream) [Cf. kix to branch ?]

ni-osininakicanaje to cool off [Cf. sini cold]

niowatcek bend in creek [Cf. tcek misc.]

nioxawani Black River Falls SA 184 [Cf. xawa to disappear]

nioxede Mississippi River [Cf. xede large]

nipana soup Tr. 89, 90 [Cf. pana to smell good]

niradjanakawa 'unakce to be frozen Tr. 368 [Cf. kawa  
misc., 'u to be, dja frozen]

nirawoçera beer [Cf. woçe beer]

nisak swift water [Cf. sak swift]

nisinixdji-edja wahipga to bathe (in cold water)

SA 120 [Cf. sini cold, hip to jump]

niwagu well [Cf. wagu to dip]

niwagunige to dip (for water) Tr. 338 [Cf. wagu  
to dip]

niwagupixdjija well SA 167 [Cf. wagu to dip]

pi (pi ?) good

niwogizik body of water [Cf. zik to stretch (oneself)]

## N

- ni water (con't.)  
 ni-agaku-anaga to carry (water) [Cf. 'a to hold up]  
 ni-dacdjagera coffee [Cf. cdjage misc.]  
 nidakac soup; to boil [Cf. kac to make hot]  
 nitcedjedja (nitcetc) creek (small) [Cf. tcetc  
near ?]  
 nihirarexdji creek (small) [Cf. hirare misc.]  
 nijuxotcge drizzle, drizzling fog [Cf. xotc foggy,  
 ju to pour]  
 nisodjera Nebraska SA 183 [Cf. sotc murky]  
 pedjeni whiskey [Cf. petc fire]  
 wadudjeniperes corn soup R.S. 14 [Cf. wa corn,  
 dutc to overlook, peres misc.]
- ni alive; to breathe; breath  
 haníha to come up for breath  
 haníhadjinakce to float up  
 hanína to live  
 honi'ap to be animated, alive with SA 310 [Cf. 'ap  
to live]  
 ni breath, life Tr. 92  
 ni'ap to be living, alive nia'ap [1 sg.]  
 nina'ap [2 sg.] [Cf. 'ap to be alive]  
 ni-a'p to be alive ni-áap [1 sg.] niná-ap  
 [2 sg.]  
 nihahaitcep breath is gone [Cf. tcep to be finished]  
 niha breath  
 nihaitcep to strangle nihitcep [1 sg.]  
 nihanitcep [2 sg.] [Cf. tcep to be finished]

## N

- ni alive, to breathe, breath (con't.)  
 nihaitcep to drown [Cf. tcep to be finished]  
 nihara throat Tr. 456
- ni to take, have, bring  
 hacini raicgu you took ? from being over there [Cf.  
 gu to come]  
 haganimanikdjera to carry, bring, conduct [Cf. haga  
although, sometimes ?]  
 haganivanikdjanena to carry, bring, conduct  
 hani to take, have ha'ni [1 sg.] hacini [2 sg.]  
 haniaiku to take from [1 sg.] hanigu you took  
 from  
 haniadjikere take back immediately [1 sg.] [Cf.  
 djikere to do suddenly]  
 haniahiagures'aje to pull out P.R. 308.9  
 haniahiwiracge we took SA 189 Also: hanihiwiracge  
 haniakere to take back with [1 sg.] hanirakere  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. kere to go back]  
 haniararena they took along with them  
 hanici'rikdjena to be embarrassed J.B. Ho. 121:8  
 [Cf. ciri to squeeze ?]  
 hanide to bring [1 sg.] [Cf. re to go]  
 hanidje to carry  
 hanidji to grasp RR 35 [Cf. dji misc.]  
 hanihigugadja to pull out Tr. 137 [Cf. gu to come ?]  
 hanika'wa to arise with haniakikawa [1 sg.]  
 [Cf. kawa to arise]

## N

- ni to take, have, bring (con't.)
- hanimigiranaga to jump upon [3 pl.] [Cf. mik to move]
- hanimigireje to rush upon ? [3 pl.] [Cf. mik to move]
- hanimik to seize someone [Cf. mik to move]
- haninak run away with [Cf. nak to run]
- haniniji ha'u to look out for one (take care of)
- Bol. I. 49.33 [Cf. 'u to do]
- haniokewe to take into haniwaikéwe [1 sg.]
- hanioraikewe [2 sg.] [Cf. kewe to enter]
- haniwaciririkdjane'na to be caught unawares J.B. Ho.  
70:5 [Cf. ciri to squeeze ?]
- hanixe hirekdjanena to give the war-whoop [3 pl.]
- SA 24 [Cf. xe misc.]
- hanidjeje to inspire confidence
- hanidjip to jump upon J.B. 4 [Cf. djip to appear suddenly]
- ha(ni)girutce to get (in front) Th. WK Addr. IIa 11  
[Cf. tce to cross over]
- hanikarahas help, aid [Cf. has to send ?]
- hanikiri bring back haniakiri [1 sg.]
- hacinirakiri [2 sg.] [Cf. kiri to return]
- haninéna to take along with hanidéha [1 sg.]
- haciniceréna [2 sg.] hariarairéna they took  
along with them [Cf. re to go]
- hake wohanikdjonawi inadequate, not to have enough  
[Cf. hake not]
- hocicigera hacinigadja the bad is yours [Cf. cik bad]
- hocicigera hani(ni)na to be at fault, culprit [Cf.  
cik bad]

## N

- ni to take, have, bring (con't.)  
 ho(ni)nakceji to marry Bol. I 79.36
- niatcgonak to carry about hip [1 sg.]      ninatcgonak  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. tcga to take a chance]
- nitcgánakje to be attached to, hanging Tr. 44, 46,  
 to put hanging under belt [Cf. tcga misc.]
- nihi to own, possess      niha [1 sg.]      nina [2 sg.]
- ni to give birth to  
 hinije to give birth to, be born SA 1, she had me  
 hinineje to be born, she gave birth to me [3 pl. ?]
- nic to dip  
 hinic to dip      yanic [1 sg.]  
 hinic to dip, dip water  
 hinichirehije to dip [3 pl.] Tr. 87
- nic rocky point, cliff, precipice  
 nijwa'udjeje rocky point Tr. 514 [Cf. 'u to do]  
 nic precipice, cliff  
 nicpaseija projecting Tr. 68, 69 [Cf. pase to  
project]  
 nijinik cliff
- nitcawak muskrat [ni water ?]
- nige a piece, a little, a space  
 nige wherever ?, anything, a little, space  
 nige wakére a place SA 86 [Cf. kere to go ?]  
 nigóminak womb [Cf. minak to lie]  
 nigedjahi any other [Cf. djahi misc.]  
 xonunige little [Cf. xo (xa ?) misc.]

## N

ni-giha to promise, to answer affirmatively  
 hanigiha to answer ø 10, to promise SA 239, answered  
 in affirmation honiagihana [1 sg.]

nik little, small, to make small  
 hawainigrakdjanena to spoil J.B. Ho. 93:1  
 hiccjanik blind [Cf. cdja to see]  
 hiccjara nikkana to be blind hiccjara ninikkana  
 [2 sg.] hiccjara hinikkana [1 sg.] [Cf. cdja  
to see]

hiccjara nikhi to make blind [Cf. cdja to see]

hinik son

idjanigenunik to scream RS 9 [Cf. i mouth, dja  
to exert]

idjanik to cry out, to whine iadjanik [1 sg.]

iradjacinik [Cf. i mouth, dja to exert]

idjanikgacge to cry out Tr. 118 [Cf. i mouth, dja  
to exert]

ira hinikkana to be dumb [1 sg.] [Cf. i mouth]

iyadjanik to use (exert) one's mouth, yell [Cf. i  
mouth, dja to exert]

iyadjanikganaga to cry out SA 197 [Cf. i mouth,  
 dja to exert]

nigiak son (direct address)

nikdjak child

nikawa to hate

nikawairera to hate [3 pl.]

## N

ni-kere to fondle

niakere to pet [1 sg.]

ni'karakère to fondle (handle ?)      nià'kere [1 sg.]

nip to be thrown in horizontal position; to swim

hakaracuxdji'kinipce to land face down, to fall from  
height [Cf. cu downwards]

hanip swim [1 sg.]

hiruharikinipiye to be thrown      Also: hiruharikinipiye

nip harutce to swim across      ni'p hadutce [1 sg.]

[Cf. tce to cross]

ni-wa to row

honiwa his rowing; to row      niawa [1 sg.]

ninawa [2 sg.]

niwanacana 'ucanuna to row SA 38

niwa row

nixa stomach, abdomen

nixa stomach

nixara abdomen P.R. 308.4

nixa xedexdjinakje to be pregnant Bol. I 77 [Cf.

xede large]

nu to be missing, lost, stolen [nuni, manu]

cuk manuk to be horse thief [Cf. cuk dog, horse]

hanuní I don't know

hanunina to lose; do not know Tr. 73

hinuga to miss

maginuna to steal SA 125

maginura theft SA 170



## N

nu to be missing, lost, stolen (con't.)

manu to steal macunu [2 sg.]

manuni to be lost completely

maginu I steal his

nuní to know nothing about; to forget hanuní

[1 sg.]

nuaxawa to hide [1 sg.] [Cf. xawa to disappear]

nunína to lose

nuni(ni)nes'aje to be in ignorance W. Rep. 518

nunixdji stubborn

nuxáwa to hide nuáxawa [1 sg.] [Cf. xawa to disappear]

nuwáwak hadjéna to go along embarrassed [Cf. wak

to be like ?]

nuwawak to be shy Also: nuwowok [Cf. wak

to be like ?]

nuwawakdji shy, nervous, ducking [Cf. wak to be like ?]

nuxawa secretly [Cf. xawa to disappear]

nuxáwa to be embarrassed [Cf. xawa to disappear]

wanúninika completely informed (name) Also:

wanuninikka

nup two

hinup second

nupiwi two

nup misc.

hokinupje brothers-sisters (general) SA 133

manubohanaga to elapse (of years) [Cf. ma earth,

time]

## N

nux ice

noǵ gixaraxarara chipped (ice) Tr. 419 [Cf. xara  
to break up]

nuǵre ice Tr. 368

nuxe ice

nux ear

noǵnik deaf [Cf. nik to get small]

nuǵe deaf, unknowing J.B. 1

nuǵopox ear [Cf. pox hole]

nuǵopox understanding J.B. 1; ear-hole [Cf. pox  
hole]

nuǵra hinikcana to be deaf [1 sg.]

nux.ranik hirege to become deaf [3 pl.] Bol. I 15.32

nuxuitc cheeks [Cf. huitc bread end]

nux rear, side

tcinuxgera back of house Orph. 29.3 [Cf. tci lodge]

tcinuge rear door [Cf. tci lodge]

tcinu'xdji rear door [Cf. tci lodge]

tcinuxge sides (of lodge) [Cf. tci lodge]

tcinuxgedja side of lodge Tr. 433 [Cf. tci lodge]

tcinuxgere inside door Orph. 32.5 [Cf. tci lodge]

o

o to dip ?

hiki-o to dip W. Rep. 474

ohakdjera in addition Per. Rem. 315 § 4 F. doubts

oirakikere ? jointnaboirakikerera joint of hand [Cf. nap hand]

oirakikera arm-joint

ozi wrist'ap'hazi bracelet [Cf. a arm, pa misc.]apázi wristlets [Cf. a arm, pa misc.]

ozira wrist

- pa head [Vid. pe head]  
 tcapara baldheaded [Cf. tca upper part of head]  
 tcepa buffalo head [Cf. tce buffalo]  
 pa head  
 paxgekirikíric head-ornament (women) SA 105 [Cf.  
 kiric spotted, striped, xge open mesh]  
 pókarasràcge parting of hair [Cf. karas to clear]  
 wapa head  
 wapaini bring heads J.F. 20 [Cf. ni to bring,  
carry]  
 wapainixdji head (decapitated) Th. WK Addr. IIa 28;  
 head in one's possession [Cf. ni to bring, carry]  
 wapakonok successful, clever [Cf. konok ?]
- pa nose  
 pa nose  
 pòsopox nostrils, holes-in-nose RP 10 [Cf. pox  
hole, so ?]  
 wapaperes hi'ukdjenə to be good scenter Tr. 406  
 [Cf. 'y to do, peres to know]
- pa pointed, to point  
 tca sipadjoracge deer-hoofs, swan-foot [Cf. tca  
deer, si foot, dja to curl around]  
 hirapahanə to point with [1 sg.]  
 pa pointed  
 paidja prow
- pa to strike, hit  
 hapa to strike  
 hapana to hit ha\*panə [1 sg.] harapana [2 sg.]

## P

pa to strike, hit (con't.)

hipahira to strike SA 150

napanapahireje to bruise Tr. 524 [3 pl.]

patcgis to cut by pressure [Cf. tcgis to cut]

raipono you cut

pa misc.

'ok'cuk'co edjahipa where elbow is loose (joint)

[Cf. 'o ?, k'cu ?]

ehapahi to start out R Br 5 [Cf. e to scatter]

hapahiye to go toward Tr. 71

hikipa to meet, to return

hikipagacge to come upon Bol. I 77.20

pa far

pağudj duck [Cf. gıtc ?]

wapainıkdjı effortless W. Rep. 522 [Cf. nı to bring]

wapacakdjina to have reputation ? SA 104; make effort  
to do something

yakipara dekdjera to go on warpath [1 sg.] Fox.-

Win. 195.11 [Cf. re to go]

paca ?

na pacakanak coffee-bean tree [Cf. na tree, kanak  
to bear (fruit)]

patc a cut ? [Vid. pa to strike, hit]

patc a cut

patc to move ?

patc to move ? hapatc [1 sg.]

## P

patc forest, timber

patc forest

padjedja forest SA 202

padjenak timber Orph. 10.3

padji timber J.T. 13

padjoka Arapaho

paꞑuk to present ?

wagipaꞑukcanuna to present

pahakipina to be ever [? even] Orph. 30.1

pahi ?

pahi-akiji tangled Bol. I 67.4

pahi-akiji sharp

pa\*k cherry

n'apagu cherry-tree [Cf. na tree]

napak chokecherry [Cf. na tree]

napá\*k chokeberries [Cf. na tree]

pa\*k cherry (tree)

pa\*k cherries

pana to smell (intr.)

hadapona to smoke (from incense) W. Rep. 514

hiwuruponakdjena to scent Tr. 407 Also:

hiwurupanakdjena

hodupona to smell [1 sg.]

nipana soup Tr. 89.90 [Cf. ni water]

panara to smell (intr.) Tr. 362

panapigiji sweet-smelling SA 292 [Cf. pi good]

pona odor Also: poná

ponapiꞑa to have pleasant odor [Cf. pi good]

## P

para to dig out [Vid. parac]

hipara to dig out

hiparanakcana to dig (potatoes) SA 163

parac to break open [Vid. para]

maparac to cut open

naparac break open

đaparac to rip

maxira hoparajra djikereje to burst (effect of noise)

Tr. 321 [Cf. maxi heaven, sky, dji to arrive  
coming, kere to start going back]

ruparaparac to tear up Tr. 289

paratc square ? [Vid. paras]

paraparatc square J.T. 15

paras to be broad, wide [Vid. paratc]

paras broad, wide

paras. broad, wide

parasdi to be broad J.T. 8 [Cf. di misc.]

parase ?

wacgaparasera sharp claws (plant) Tr. 399 [Cf.

wacge ?]

pasa ?

hakistanasa prejudice against

napasa tree (of unknown species) [Cf. na wood]

pase point, projection [Vid. pa point]

irupase cheek bones [Cf. i mouth]

mopase bluff, rock protruding from water [Cf. ma  
earth]

pase point, projection (con't.)

mopaseija promontory SA 57; projecting Tr. 68, 69

[Cf. ma earth]

napaseija stump Tr. 103 [Cf. na tree]

nicpaseija projecting [Cf. nic rocky point ?]

pa'sé a point

pase djop four-cornered herd ? J.T. 36 [Cf. djop four]

pa\*x womb

pa (coarse) bag, sack

napa basket [Cf. na wood]

p'a bag

pa bag; sack

pasagera bag (coarse) Tr. 428 [Cf. sa matting]

pasép decorated bags [Cf. sep black]

paxgánga bag for sieve [Cf. xga open mesh]

waxopara bags, suitcases SA 147 [Cf. xo/xu skin]

pa to mix

hikiruponahi to mix

maikirupo mixed with earth (ritual) [Cf. ma earth]

patc hickory

pandjáhu hickory tree [Cf. hu stem, stalk]

Also: pandjágu

padjagu hickory [Cf. gu ?]

pax artichoke root; root (unknown plants)

pa'gi ? artichoke-roots Tr. 541 [Cf. hi misc.]

pak'gi root (plants unknown) [Cf. hi misc.]

paxira artichoke Tr. 398 [Cf. hi misc.]



## P

pa<sub>x</sub> to make inquiries ?

wipapa<sub>x</sub>ca<sub>ṅ</sub> to make inquiries SA 194

pe head [Vid. pa head]

pe cara<sub>ṅ</sub> bald-headed [Cf. cara to make bare]

pecd<sub>ṅ</sub> hirudi<sub>ṅ</sub> to pull hair SA 196 [Cf. di to move,

cd<sub>ṅ</sub> to tease]

pecd<sub>ṅ</sub> hair (of head) SA 196 [Cf. cd<sub>ṅ</sub> to tease]

peókaras hair-parting (woman) [Cf. karas to clear]

pera forehead

pezík bee [Cf. zi yellow]

witcipé lodge-mats, where mats of tipi are tied together. The height of the tipi is described as as high as the witcipé. [lodge head ?] [Cf. tci lodge]

pe to wait, be ready

hapen<sub>ṅ</sub> to wait ha<sup>o</sup>pen<sub>ṅ</sub> [1 sg.] harapeca<sub>ṅ</sub>  
[2 sg.]

wapenok<sup>o</sup> to be ready [Cf. <sup>o</sup>u to be]

pe misc.

ma<sub>ṅ</sub>perace tcek<sub>ṅ</sub>d<sub>ṅ</sub>j<sub>ṅ</sub>je to be fresh (of earth) [Cf. ma<sub>ṅ</sub>  
earth, tcek new]

petc fire

petc fire

petc hiwasutc purge in fire [Cf. sutc to purge]

petckicgatc to play with fire [Cf. cgatc to play]

petcwatc ship (steam) [Cf. watc boat]

pedjehirarudi to ride on train SA 117 [Cf. di to

move, pull, hire ? Also: petchirarudi

## P

petc fire (con't.)

pedjeni whiskey [Cf. ni water]

pedjeni wasosotc to burn like blaze P.R. 306.1

[Cf. sotc to purge]

pedjicgadc fire-brand [Cf. cgadc to play]

pedjokere fire-place [Cf. kere to put]

pedjoat'y to build fire [1 sg.] pedjot'una [2 sg.]

[Cf. t'y to build]

petc ?

petckere people who have been on warpath but who have  
obtained no war honors J.F. 25; unsuccessful  
warriors [Cf. kere to start going back]

pedja crane

pegu to breath upon ?

hopegugadja to breathe upon

peje who, whoever

pekunuk blunt ?

pekunugra blunt

pena to bruise ?

raipenawina to bruise [2 pl.] SA 158

peniwa ?

yakipeniwana to divide among [1 sg.] SA 180

pere ?

horupere bunch of trees

wapere cloth

perek to sprinkle, throw

haiperek to sprinkle [1 sg.] haraiperek [2 sg.]

## P

perek to sprinkle, throw (con't.)

hoiperek to throw away J.F. 18

peres to know, to be conscious, to remember

hikaraperes to remember Ba. 2

hinagiperes to accept W. Rep. 448; do you know this  
about me?

hip'eres to remember

peresana to become conscious SA 3

raperesdi to utter clearly [Cf. di misc.]

wadudjeniperes corn soup R.S. 14 [Cf. wa corn,  
dutc to be over-cooked, ni water]

wapaperes hi'ukdjena to be good scenter Tr. 406

[Cf. pa nose, 'u to do]

wawiwakaraperezianaga to recognize W. Rep. 452

yaperes to know [1 sg.]

yap'erezanihekdjanena I will remember [Cf. hani to  
have, hold]

pex gourd

peğ gourd rattle

peğ gısox to rattle peğ haısox [1 sg.] [Cf. sox  
to shake]

peğija quart

peğ sosogra rattle W. Rep. 506 [Cf. sax to shake]

pexsososo gourd [Cf. sa to shake]

pex sososo gourd (ritual) SA 311 [Cf. sasa rattle]

pi liver

tca picı fat around deer liver [Cf. tca deer, ci fat]

## P

pi liver (con't.)

tca piciracge fat around intestines [Cf. tca deer,  
cɨ fat]

pi liver

pista bile ducts [Cf. sta ?]

pi to break up, spread out, defeat

t'epihɨcɨguni invulnerable [Cf. t'e to die]

wahikcapi(i)rena to break up [Cf. kca to molest,  
abuse]

waikcapirena to break up [Cf. kca to molest, abuse]

wanapi(ni) to beat, defeat

warupini to spread out

pi oak ?

piksigutcaje red oak Tr. 195 [Cf. ksik narrow, hu  
stem, tca straight]

piksigudja jack-oak brush [Cf. ksik narrow, hu  
stem, dja misc.]

pi misc.

harapixdji be disgusted with oneself ?

hirahipi to reach, get to

ho'epihiraracdja to be similar [Cf. 'e to say,  
cdja ?]

niwagupixdjija a well SA 167 [Cf. ni water, wagu  
to dip]

pika waist, back

pikai waist RR 4

pikana lower part of back Also: pikona back

## P

- pinj to whirl, twist, spin, curl  
 bopinipinije to whirl; to spin about Bol. I 48.37  
 dapini to curl by action of fire; curling up by action  
 of fire  
 dapinipini to flicker  
 hirupinipini to be twisted Bol. I 68.40  
 hodapinina a blaze  
 horupini eddies Tr. 572 Also: horopini  
 horupini to turn hodupini [1 sg.] hocurupini  
 [2 sg.]  
 horupinañji to turn oneself around [Cf. nañji to  
stand]  
 horupinipini to twist up  
 pininañke to twist Tr. 120  
 rupinañji I turn around; turn around [Cf. nañji  
to stand] [3 sg. ?]  
 wirupiniwa'unakce to wrench Tr. 119 [Cf. 'u to do]  
 pirak ?  
 hkaragipirakanaga to put belt around Tr. 274  
 pi to be good, pleasant; to like, love  
 gipiesge to be very pleasant  
 gipina to like; he likes kipina he likes himself  
 waikaraipina he likes his own wakaraipina  
 I like my own (pl. ?)  
 gipinikguni to fall in love with Bol. I 77.19  
 gipj to like  
 haweraicge pikdjoneje to take pains [Cf. we to go  
around ?]

- pi to be good, pleasant; to like, love (con't.)  
 hake hirepini hikiru(ni) to pass through, circumvent  
 [Should be negative ?] [Cf. hake not]
- hake hiroagix pini to be unpassable [Cf. hake not,  
 gix to avoid]
- (hake) hirowagix pi(ni) to circumvent Bol. I 67.7  
 [Cf. hake not, gix to avoid]
- hake ihiruc'ak pinina you can't fail [Cf. hake not,  
 c'ak misc.]
- hake wajirepahiranije to be inadequate [Cf. jire  
 hake not]
- (hake) waponapini to circumvent Bol. I 67.6 [Cf.  
 hake not, pona ?]
- hipi'kik'u to heal J.B. Ho. 49.7 [Cf. 'u to do]
- hiraipihirena to strike SA 151; to waylaid me (sic)  
 [3 pl.]
- higigipinina to feel sick SA 269; I don't feel good  
 hike horatcgara horak pinina-skena difficult to  
 describe SA 257 [Cf. hike difficult, tcga to  
grope for, rak to tell]
- hike wajo'ypinije to be uncomfortable Tr. 256 [Cf.  
 hike difficult, waja to be wrought up, 'u to do]
- hoc'ik pixedji painstakingly ? Per. Rem. 306, para. 1;  
 likely to be hated [Cf. c'ik bad]
- hokipi to endure, fit RBF 9; be able to accomplish  
 hokipi' to last
- hoplowekdje to be lucky (in war) [Cf. we to go around ?]
- hopi-howairekdje to be fortunate Th. WK. Addr. IIa 36  
 [Cf. we to go around ?]

- p̄j to be good, pleasant, to like, love (con't.)  
 p̄jxd̄j̄gacge to be tempting Orph. 28.1  
 pon̄ap̄j̄giji good [Cf. pon̄a to do much]  
 s'iókip̄j̄ last long [Cf. s'í long]  
 wanā'i higipinā to feel better SA 303 [Cf. 'í to live]  
 wanā'ip̄j̄ virtuous PR 311.17; good-natured [Cf. 'í to live]  
 wapīaju to store away [1 sg.] wap̄inaju [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. ju to put]  
 wapīk'ũinekd̄jege to repair, fix [Cf. 'ũ to do]  
 wapīk'ũines'aje to fix, repair [Cf. 'ũ to do]  
 warap̄j̄giji to know how wacarap̄j̄giji [2 sg.]  
 woirop̄ipina honor (war, life) W. Rep. 454  
 wokīp̄j̄ to keep up  
 won̄axire gip̄j̄gi to fight Tr. 4 [Cf. won̄ax misc.]  
 p̄j̄ misc.  
 áip̄isiracge wrist, leggings [Cf. a arm, si foot]  
 p̄j̄s to contract  
 p̄j̄shije to close on ? Tr. 354 F. doubts  
 rup̄j̄s to contract  
 poh̄ad̄ja bill (of bird) also: poh̄ád̄ja  
 pok̄ to make a hole [Vid. pox]  
 hipók̄ to poke through hipók̄hirehána [1 sg.]  
 pon̄a to do much, to be unusual, marvelous  
 (háke) hirowaḡix p̄j̄(ni) to circumvent Bol. I 67.7  
 [Cf. háke not, ḡix to avoid]

## P

pona to do much, to be unusual, marvelous (con't.)  
 (hake) waponapini to circumvent Bol. I 67.6 [Cf.

hake not, pi good]

hiponacgeni obtain enough

ponaina much W. Rep. 522

ponaina to do properly ? W. Rep. 490

ponainagadja to do properly ? W. Rep. 490

ponainacgunije to be marvelous, unusual W. Rep. 490

ponainaxdji to be marvelous, unusual W. Rep. 490

ponairana wonderful, great Bol. I, 50.33

waponapini impenetrable [Cf. pi good]

pona ?

ponagija dani-oju medicine pouch Per. Rem. 316 ¶1

[Cf. ni breath, ju to place, put]

ponak whole, complete

po'ndja nut Also: pondja

pony to remember

hirokipono wahi to plead, ask someone to remember you

hirokiponuiregiji to be remembered

poro to be torn open [Vid. para, parac]

hopororacge to be torn open

poro round [Vid. porok]

huporu hucerege kneecap RR 6 Also: huporo

hucerege [Cf. hu leg, cere misc.]

poroporo round Tr. 288

porok round, to roll [Vid. poro]

tciporokeija round-shaped house [Cf. tci lodge]



## P

porok round, to roll (con't.)

poroke round

waporok to roll

reǵoruporok drum [Cf. rex drum]

pox ?

hiwapoǵwanaǵinaǵe to be dressed up SA 105 [Cf.

naǵi to stand]

pox hole, to make a hole [Vid. pok]

tcaǵǵe craw [Cf. tca upper part of breast]

tcaǵǵera breast [Cf. tca upper part of breast]

hiwapoǵgicanaǵ to stab SA 222

hiwapoǵwonaǵi naǵcǵe waist S.A. 104 [Cf. naǵi

to stand]

hopox hole

nopox hollow tree Tr. 177 [Cf. na tree]

nyǵopox understanding, earhole J.B. 1 [Cf. nyx

door ?]

pǵsopox nostrils, holes-in-nose RP 10 [Cf. pa nose,

so ?]

rupox to have holes J.T. 6

wapoǵcanaǵa to spear fish SA 37

wapoǵere to spear

wapoǵi to spear

wapopoxminakenaǵa to stick into Tr. 170 [Cf. kanaǵ

to put, place]

wap'ǵx to stab, gore p'ap'ǵx [1 sg.] cawap'ǵx

[2 sg.]

yapox buckle [1 sg.]

## P

psitc to whip ? [Vid. cĭ, cĭtc, sĭtc]  
 haipsĭdjera to whip SA 230

punu to ask, pray for, bother  
 hiroipunuwaidje to pray for SA 255 hiroipunuwiadje  
 [imp.]

hirokipunu ask favor; bother

hiropunu to remember, be remembered; to ask to remember,  
 plead RB 4, R.W. 26

hirunipunukdjawiŋa to pray SA 252

wawirokarapununa to bring home war trophies W. Rep.  
 482; bring heads J.F. 20

punys to plunge through ?  
 hiwapunuskere to plunge through Bol. I 67.1 [Cf.  
 kere to start going back]

punux gooseberry ?  
 hapunupunuxge gooseberry  
 hapunuxpúnuxke gooseberries

puru to come up in waves, clouds  
 hiwapúru steam-clouds; (when pouring water upon heated  
 stone)

hodaipurupuruna to get warm Tr. 291; heat waves  
 coming toward one

maɾupuru to plough maɾupuru [1 sg.] [Cf. ma  
earth]

maɾupuru a plough [Cf. ma earth]

maɾupurunakiji dirt-mounds - like gopher [Cf. ma  
earth]

## P

pɔtc nose [Vid. pa nose, pɔk]

punc nose, snout

puncge párac nose-bleed [Cf. parac to break open ?]

pɔtce holes-in-nose

wacdjik punc wintergreen, (hare's nose) [Cf. cdjik  
hare]

pɔk upper lip [Vid. pa nose, pɔtc]

ipugera upper lip [Cf. i mouth]

P?

p'a bag [vid. pa]p'a xgaxga bag for sieve [Cf. xga open mesh]p'e to rest on; pillow

hikarapeyokicge pillow Orph. 36.1; using pillow

hikarap'ehi to rest upon Orph. 8.1

wip'ei using pillow

p'u to puff

rap'op'u to puff



## R

ratc to name, to call (con't.)

magirátc to a point, arrange for (a day) magidátc

[1 sg.]

rajera hinatcira to be surprised SA 213; to be

called by names [Cf. rac name]

waicdja waratce to call upon scouts R.W. 4 [Cf.

cdja to look]

wanaǵimónatc spirits (always in ghost shape) [Cf.

ma ground, naǵi ghost] Also: wanaǵimóratc

waratc to call, give name wadatc [1 sg.]

wacaratc [2 sg.]

woiraratcpi to give, make excuse [Cf. pi good]

womogiratcgi to agree upon Fox. Win. ǵ 37 [Cf. ma

ground]

ratc different ?

hokiratc different

hokiradjera different ǵ 1

waradjire different [3 pl.]

radje to visit ?

horadje to visit J.T. 31

ragákonocge ant

rage final, last ?

ragera final, last Orph. 20.8

raju frame, roasting-frame [See ju to put]

wiraju roasting-frame

woiraju a frame Tr. 463

## R

- rak to ask, tell [Vid. ratc, rac]  
 'ixdjikarak to grunt RP 42 [Cf. 'i misc.]  
 gidak to tell [1 sg.]  
 horak to tell, ask  
 hakidak to quarrel with [1 sg.]  
 himagirak to point  
 himagirak to point  
 himanaki to point at W. Rep. 474  
 himarakrehidjeje to point at Tr. 93 [Cf. rehidje  
to point out ?]  
 hipirak bark [Cf. pi misc.]  
 hirokirak from generation to generation, from mouth  
 to mouth R.P. 316.16  
 hirokirak to tell from mouth to mouth  
 hikege horatcgara horak pinina-skena difficult to  
 describe SA 257 [Cf. hike difficult, ratc, to  
name, pi, good, tega, to try]  
 hogirak to be invited  
 horak to tell hodak [1 sg.]  
 hosgehoragire hearsay, just to talk about, just a story  
 [3 pl.] SA 211 [Cf. hosge deception]  
 rak to ask, tell  
 rakdjap to expect J.B. 3 hakarakdjap [1 sg.]  
 [Cf. djap to look]  
 wirorak (caller) drum  
 worak story, to tell stories wodak [1 sg.]  
 wocarak [2 sg.]

## R

rak to exist, have

rakce to exist, have W. Rep. 452

rak misc.

bokihirarak to be crowding

danihurak tobacco-cleaner [pipe cleaner ?] [Cf. ni  
breath, hu stem]

ho-erakce be scattered [Cf. e to scatter]

mainarak arrow-feathers J.T. 28 [Cf. ma feather]

mahererak arrow-feathers [Cf. ma feather, here to  
be ?]

nağirak soul, vital principle [Cf. naği soul]

raxge weed

raxge weeds

raxge cokawa weed gum (resin weed) [Cf. c'ok bulb,  
wa misc.]

raxgec'ok weed, bulb Tr. 234 [Cf. c'ok bulb]

re to go [to start going; Lipkind, 1945, p. 44]

dowa-reje toward, away [Cf. dowe toward]

dowareje to go in certain direction ? Bol. I 48.15

F. doubts to disappear ? [Cf. dowe to ward]

tcagedja de to defecate [1 sg.] [Cf. tcağ outside]

djirahena to go by; to come and go by hadjidahena  
[1 sg.] radjicaracena [2 sg.] [Cf. dji to

arrive coming, he to be on the way]

hacđjanowawic dega ? to close eyes SA 198 [Cf. cđja  
to glance, wic to contract]

hagigatc dena to slide [1 sg.] [Cf. gatc to slide]



## R

re to go (con't.)

hanide to bring [1 sg.] [Cf. ni to have]

hawanane roll away from me [Cf. wana to roll]

hake renigigi(i)rekdje they will not let you pass

[Cf. hake not, gigi to let]

hidjowareje to go there, to proceed [Cf. we to travel, hidja there]

hihadjidera to speak (begin to) [1 sg. ?] [Cf. dji to arrive ?]

hikiwarera travels [Cf. we to go]

hirarexdji kiricağadja to be at a distance Tr. 446

[Cf. kiri to return, ca to be busy ?]

hirarexdjira fear, nervousness SA 308

hirohare far SA 43

hidjuwa dena get sleepy [1 sg.] [Cf. djuwa to get sleepy]

hoheberena to throw up (ball) [Cf. hep to throw up]

horehi to wound Bol. I 79.17

howağire to dump in, to stuff in sack hopağine

[1 sg.] hocawağicere [2 sg.] [Cf. waği to stuff in]

howare to go (towards) [Cf. we to travel]

howarega to go (towards) 2 [Cf. we to travel]

howaréra as a result

naborehi to handle; take out naboreha [1 sg.]  
[Cf. nap hand]

nigiducdjonehare to turn over (I - you) W. Rep. 454

[Cf. cdja to turn oneself over to]

## R

re to go (con't.)

ragit'ucere to forgive [2 sg.] [Cf. t'u to throw away ?]

rairena left them to watch

raminak to ride horseback [Cf. minak to sit]

re to go de [1 sg.]

regigi to let go [Cf. gigi to let]

rehi to send away from speaker reha [1 sg.]

rera [2 sg.]

re-ni-nonagukdjanena to go on, continue [Cf. nagu  
road]

waidunerairena to use SA 236 [Cf. t'u to throw away ?]

waxine put object down paxide [1 sg.]

cawaxicere [2 sg.] [Cf. xi

yakipara dekdjera to go on warpath [1 sg.] Fox. Win.

195.11 [Cf. para misc.]

re penis

re penis

re cucurogra without foreskin Tr. 395 [Cf. curuk  
to fold back]

re hoidjidjera end of penis [Cf. djidje to stand]

retc not to know; to be lacking

haretc I hardly have anything

hinetcge nothing else [1 sg. ?] SA 135

wo'e hiretc I didn't know what to show [Cf. 'e  
misc.]

wo'uharetc not to understand [Cf. 'u to do]

## R

retc not to know; to be lacking (con't.)

wo'uharétc to be lacking; won't know what to do

wo'uhinetc [1 sg.] wo'uhaninetc [2 sg.]

[Cf. 'u to do]

wo'u haretchi je to be embarrassed Tr. 429; doesn't

know what to do [1 sg.] [Cf. 'u to do]

wo'ua(ni)nedjini'kdjanèna to be embarrassed J.B. Ho.

45:2 [Cf. 'ua to keep on]

retc bottom

retc bottom

redjedjerera the bottom ones Tr. 307

retcawa navel

retcawa navel

retcawacu navel [Cf. cu misc.]

redja ?

hipa ratcgaredjo since he drank hipa wadatcgaredjo

[1 sg.] [Cf. tcga to try, hipa up to]

redju descendant, root

redjuna descendant

redju root

redjuwanina descendants W. Rep. 456 [Cf. wani

persons, beings]

regatci Ojibwa Indians

regi to keep ?

tcihorok hiregirera to keep in house [3 pl.] Th. Wk.

Addr. II 6 [Cf. tci lodge, horok together]

## R

regi to keep ? (con't.)

tcihorok regi in the heart of, very midst of Bol. I

17.30 [Cf. tci lodge, horok together]

regoni Wolf Clan J.F. 5

reǵak a hoe

rek crack ?

hoseregija crack (in ice) Tr. 370 [Cf. hose hard  
and clean]

rek upper part of leg

reg upper part of leg

regotcakena between his legs [Cf. tcak to be forked]

reku

hareku with the wind (downstream) J.B. 5; RR 7

rezi tongue

rezi tongue

rezirap to stick out tongue raizinap [1 sg.]

rerazinap [2 sg.] [Cf. nap to go out]

rex bucket, pot, kettle, drum

reǵ pail

reǵ tcatcas small drum RWB 7 [Cf. tcas to rattle]

reǵdjega kettle Tr. 420

reǵ hirudjija drumstick SA 146 [Cf. dji ? to strike ?]

reǵigicigedja (kettle) hook Tr. 419 [Cf. cik to  
suspend]

reǵigicik kettle-hanger [Cf. cik to suspend]

reǵodji to drum [Cf. dji to strike]

reǵoixdji pailfull

## R

- rex bucket, pot, kettle, drum (con't.)  
 reǵoroporok drum [Cf. porok round]  
 reǵoru clay  
 reǵoruporok drum [Cf. porok round]  
 reǵoru reǵ earthen pot [Cf. reǵoru clay]  
 rex tcatcazera snare-drum [Cf. tcas to rattle]  
 rexororeǵija clay-pail  
 rexurorexija clay-pail Also: rexurorejija
- ri ?  
 hijeri to go in, penetrate [Cf. je to go in]
- ro body  
 hirok'ínu to be out of sight Orp. ø.10 [Cf. k'i  
to make]  
 ro body  
 rohap whole body F. doubts [Cf. hap whole, entire]  
 rohi body  
 rónik k'ína to make oneself invisible rónik hakína  
 [1 sg.] [Cf. k'i to make]  
 rora flesh
- ro'u to make ? [See 'u to do]  
 hiro'uagix to go around [Cf. gix to circle around]  
 hiro'ugix to go around [Cf. gix to circle around]
- roc hollow
- rotc to make outrageous remarks [Vid. rak, ratc, rac]  
 wirodótcí wahagi to make outrageous remarks; I must  
 have made some awful remarks [Cf. hi to make]

## R

rogadje pants

rogadje pants

rogadjeracge trousers SA 189

rogoicke to be satisfied ?

wirogoickena to be satisfied Bol. I 79.7

rogi doctrine [Vid. rotc, rak, ratc, rac]

worogi' doctrine, belief

roha much, many

hijuk rohadadjox gun (repeater) [Cf. hijuk gun,

djax to strike ?]

hijuk rohadadjox repeating (of a gun) [Cf. hijuk

gun, djax to strike ?]

roha much, many

rohek better ?, lesser ?

rohek better, bitter ? Also: rohege, rokek

hirohege bitter hiroheknihera he was better;

not to be marked, particular Bol. 50.23

hirohek lesser

rohi hurtful, hurt feelings

rohira hurtful Hn 11

rohira higikcakca(ni)a'dje to hurt feelings J.B. Ho.

7114:7 ? [Cf. kca to molest]

rohirijak'ira to make friends, exchange friendship

Fox.-Win. 193.4 [Cf. k'i to make, ja misc.]

roitic intestines Tr. 149; part of intestine for making  
bologna

## R

roji in full sight ?

warojixdjidjena to be in full sight SA 292

rok inside, within [See horok together]

'udjerok within [Cf. 'utc inside of stomach,  
entrails]

tcirokaninak'u to be in the open, uncovered (tci-rok-

hani-nak-'u) SA 50 [Cf. tci lodge, 'u to be,

hani to have]

harokedja tomorrow morning [Cf. ha misc.]

rogedja within, in Tr. 79

rogera inside Tr. 326

rok inside

ro\*k white ash (tree)

rokani without

rokani bare-headed SA 166, without

wakonak rokani without; without hat [Cf. wakonak  
hat]

rokse to long for ?

haroksenakje to long for, desirous of Tr. 351

roku palm (of hand)

naberóku palm of hand [Cf. nap hand]

rop door

tcirobenajikere door poles [Cf. tci lodge, naji  
to stand, kere misc.]

tcirobera yard [Cf. tci lodge]

tcirop door [Cf. tci lodge]

tcirop flap over doorway [Cf. tci lodge]

## R

rop door (con't.)

tcirop hirokere flap over doorway [Cf. tci lodge,  
kere misc.]

roru direction from which wind blows ?, downstream ?

hiroru wind blows from

roruku with stream

ru'us not to obtain anything J.F. 31

ruc to turn loose

wakiduc to turn loose [1 sg.] rakicurucge [2 sg.]

ruca to be thrown off, cleared ?

hirucana to be thrown off, drop SA 142

rucara hirena to be cleared [3 pl.] SA 93

rue to open up

hirue open up

kurue to open hakurue [1 sg.] rakurue [2 sg.]

kurue-ianaga to open Orph. 37.11

ruek to intermingle ?

hikiruek hana to intermingle [1 sg.]

rutc to eat

hikiware worutc hotel (traveller's place to eat)

[Cf. we to travel]

maka rudjireje to eat Peyote [3 pl.] SA 237 [Cf.

maka medicine]

makorutc Medicine-eating (Peyote) H. 10 [Cf. maka

medicine]

rutc to eat

warutc table



## R

rutc to eat

warutc-sak fast-eating contest [Cf. sak fast]

wagerutc cannibal [Cf. wak man]

wagerutcge cannibal [Cf. wak man]

worotcija store SA 207

rutcge pigeon J.B.3

rugwe to be thankful, grateful ?

wirugwesgena to be grateful, thankful (old) Tr. 86

Also: wirogoisgena to be thankful [1 sg.]

Orph. 12.8

ruǵi willow

ruǵi willow

ruǵihacaracárake tamarack [Cf. carak easily removed ?,

ha bark]

ruha step

ruha step

ruhaidje take a step P.R. 297.3

ruhi rib

ruhi rib

ruhi ribs R.P. 34

ruhi-aixorutc spare-ribs [Cf. xorutc narrow ?]

ruho to get ready ?

hikuruho get ready RBF 1

yakuruho to be ready, get ready hirakuruho [2 sg.]

runa to turn over (to do by means of the hand ?)

runatca instead he turned them over

## R

runa to turn over (to do by means of the hand ?) (con't.)  
 runatcakarajuje to turn them over Tr. 384 [Cf. ju  
to put]

runa wakarajuje to turn them over [Cf. ju to put]

runadjina nagenina to look around

wana'inuna changeable P.R. 311.17 [Cf. na'i mind]

wanairun 'na changeable [Cf. na'i mind]

runatc to move about

runatc move about

runadjinanak move about suddenly

rus to take

## S

- sa reeds, reed matting  
 pasagera bag (coarse) Tr. 258
- sa matting Tr. 446; reed mat mat made of fine  
 meshes; warbundle cover made by woman at first  
 menses
- sakere sacred bag ?; bundle [Cf. kere misc.]
- sakérera keepers of warbundles [Cf. kere misc.]
- sakiric striped matting [Cf. kiric to be striped]
- sak'ina war-bundle bearer [Cf. k'i to have, possess]
- sasgara white mat [Cf. sga white]
- sa to strike; to stick in  
 tcakarajopge hopasá to stick in hole back of head  
 [Cf. tca upper part of head, kara misc.,  
 jop hollow formed by bending head ?]
- gisawi(ni)na to strike W. Rep. 450
- haisasa hana to stick [1 sg.]
- hasaidjehi to stick into hasaidjeha [1 sg.]  
 hasaidjera [2 sg.]
- sa to be covered with; with, together  
 hirasa with, together, also
- hirusaje to be covered with Tr. 258
- satc misc. [Vid. sak, cak]  
 hasadjedja beyond end, limitation SA 139
- naksikasatc twigs Tr. 308 [Cf. na wood, ksik  
narrow]
- nasadjidjehi to slam shut RP 50
- satca five

## S

sadja full of life, mature, strong

sagu cane, staff

hisagu cane RS 18

hisagukere 'uje make use of cane; staff; to use cane

Bol. I 48.16 [Cf. 'u to do, kere to apply force ?]

sak inside, center, throat; to squeeze, touch inside, knock (in ?)

doxhorucga rusagwire to strangle [Cf. dox throat,  
cga to act]

gisak to kill J.T. 27

haisakcanuna to knock SA 138

hakisagira(ni)na to be unconscious SA 150; to beat  
unconscious

hodusak to touch inside [1 sg.]

homasagera to dish out; measure out ? SA 67

hosasak to shoot

howasakana-ga throat Tr. 284

kisak center, middle

rasakdji to kill

rusak to choke by squeezing

waraisaknana to knock out SA 157

sak fast, swift, to do something swiftly, to hurry

sagere fast (adverb) [Cf. here to be ?]

waresak fast worker [walker ?] [Cf. we to go around]

warutc-sak fast-eating contest [Cf. rutc to eat]

sage hagigi to hurry [1 sg.]

sagigi to hurry Tr. 287

## S

sak fast, swift, to do something swiftly, to hurry (con't.)  
 sakdji<sub>je</sub> fast, swift (adv., adj.) Bol. I 48.37 [Cf.  
 dji misc.]

sasak.nakgi fast, swift (adv., adj.) Bol. I 48.37  
 wasagerera able-bodied Tr. 20 [Cf. here to be]

sak misc.

dasak cold, to be cold daisak [1 sg.]

danisak [2 sg.]

hokisak half of one thing

howasasaganaga to impersonate, imitate ? SA 131

wikinidjásagracge fresh lard Tr. 530

sagipirage to use as belt

sa<sup>\*</sup>k tree (unknown species)

tca<sup>\*</sup>sa<sup>\*</sup>k tree (unknown species) [Cf. tca forked tree]

sake raw

hicgesake uncooked basswood fibre [Cf. hicge

basswood tree]

sake raw

witcasake naka watermelons [Cf. witca watermelon]

sanak to be locked up

honaisanakcana to be locked up [1 sg.]

honaisanakcana [2 sg.]

sanik beloved ?

wasanik beloved ?

sap to dry ?

dasap dried

## S

sap to capture, pin under  
 wakaraisabanaga to accept

wiráisap to pin under

wiráisap hi dead-fall (for small animals)

sara greasy ? [Vid. sarak]  
 dasaraxdji greasy

saratc to move off [Vid. caratc, xaratc]  
 nasaratc stealthily Tr. 128

sarahinigwahi leader (senior) of war

sarak ? [Vid. sara]  
 wasarak pimple

sawa end, tip, to sink [Vid. cawa, xawa]  
 hisawa the end

hisawara the top

hisaware to sink

ñabi sawanigera finger-tips [Cf. nap hand]

sawa top (of tree)

sa ?  
 tcugisa oyster shell U.T. 7; clam [Cf. tcugi  
spoon, shell]

sa to shake nervously, tremble [Vid. sak, cox, xox, sox]  
 gisasa shake nervously

higisasa to be trembling

pex sososo gourd (ritual) SA 311 [Cf. pex gourd]

soso rattle

sak to shake [Vid. sa]  
 gisaksak shake

sak maple ?

nasak maple [Cf. na tree]

na'sók sugar maple [Cf. na tree]

sak pure (used in M.D. about initiation)

sak ?

hosakwawanikdjaneheje to be uninjured SA 69; he will

not be empty of coups (i.e., without prizes) [Cf.

wawe to be burdensome ?]

sakihi ?

marusakihi without much ceremony (without there being  
anything, bare) [Cf. ma earth ?]

sakoropárax glide stick game

sare to show ?

hirasane to show 279.12

sawa ravine ?

hoisawa ravine

sawak to be weaned ?

hasawagenik weaned RP 9

sdo cluster; to pick up

hosdo a cluster

wasdohira to pick up

sega to arrive (of seasons)

manasegá when ground is frozen hard [Cf. ma earth]

mará hasega come, arrive (of seasons) ? SA 14 [Cf.

ma earth]

## S

segiwi to shake

masegiwi earth-shaking (name) [Cf. ma earth]

masegiwi to make noise with club J.W. 2 [Cf. ma earth]

sep black, to blacken, to put out fire [Vid. cep]

'uxini oisep cold charcoal [Cf. 'u to do, xini to send off sparks]

'uxini osep to smirch with charcoal J.T. 9 [Cf. 'u to do, xini to send off sparks]

djisep to put out J.F. 1 [Cf. dji to put, make]

gisebin<sup>o</sup>je to go out (of lights) Orph. 30.9

higesepp to extinguish

hoisep cold (charcoal), (it is black ?), burnt (remains)

SA 2; SA 9

napnorusepdji to be blacked from usage (handling)

Bol. I 68.41 [Cf. nap hand, dji misc.]

pasép decorated bags [Cf. pa bag]

rasebira(ni) to put out, extinguish [3 pl.]

sepuitcgi kick with toes [Cf. huitc broad end ?]

waisep'i church (black-robed) H-4 [Cf. 'i misc.]

sepa maple ?

wisepa maple

sere to slit [Vid. serek]

hiwasesere slit open J.T. 15

seretc to pile up [Vid. ceretc, xeretc]

tci seretc long lodge [Cf. tci lodge]

wana'iseretc patience [Cf. na'i mind]



## §

serek to cut through [vid. sere]

hiwaserek to cut through hipaserek [1 sg.]

hicawaserek [2 sg.]

manuserek earth-mound (in Buffalo dance) [Cf. ma  
earth]

sewe to be quiet; to reduce to silence; to press  
[vid. cewe, xewe]

gisewe to be quiet

hanasewe to quieten [1 sg.] hananasewe [2 sg.]

hiraisewera weight

honasewe to make them quiet

honasewe to confuse, confound P.R. 309.5

honanasewekdjanena to confuse, confound P.R. 309.5

widjirawasewe weights, island weights (ritual.) [Cf.

witc island]

wonaséwe to quiet down by tramping

wonaseweje to tramp under Tr. 513

sga white

tcaxcepsgaga White Eagle (Person's name, Tcapisgaga's  
son) [Cf. tcax eagle, cep misc.]

iratcaxsga white spit, at his mouth R.W. 16 about,

around (idiom), foam at the mouth Bol. I 15.9

[Cf. i mouth; tsax spit, phlegm]

maçusgaga Person's name, White Feather [Cf. maça  
feather]

waxopinisgága Person's name, White Spirit (Tcaposgaga's  
younger brother) [Cf. ~~xop~~ spirit]

waxuskarariki white buckskin [Cf. ~~waxu~~ buckskin]

## S

- sgap to press [Vid. cgap]  
 gisgap to press J.B. 1  
 hanasgabera reincarnation (? !)  
 hanasgabiranaga to be overcome W. Rep. 522  
 hanasgap ? to restore; lead back to; overcome; stamp  
 down prevail against P.R. 309.7  
 hasgisgap pressed berry [Cf. has berry]  
 maxiraisgap weighted down, weighted down with cloud  
 (ritual.) [Cf. maxi cloud]  
 wanasgabirekdjegi to overcome J.B. Ho: 64  
 wanasgapgi to overcome hanasgapgi [1 sg.]  
 wiraisgap pitfall trap  
 wiraisgap pinned under  
 wiraisgap hi animal deal fall (for smaller animals)
- sgas to scratch  
 rusgas to scratch
- sga to move in [Vid. cga, xga]  
 gisga to penetrate
- sges assuredly, truly; to reprimand; to have left  
 hisge assuredly  
 hisgedja very, truly  
 hisgedja truly  
 hisgedjege some there SA 57  
 hisgenik hodaha to be left Tr. 499 Also: hisgenik  
 hodaje [Cf. da to remain]  
 nadjisge to scold P.S. 14 [Cf. naji misc.]  
 nadjisgesge to reprimand Bol. I 14.30, R.W. 12  
 wogisge to spare, have left over

## S

sgi to smart [Vid. sgi]

bogisgije to smart Tr. 239

hisgina to be smart [1 sg.] nisgina [2 sg.]

xusgixdjhagi to inflict pain upon oneself Tr. 273

[Cf. xu skin]

sgitc to tie with, around [Vid. sgi, sgi, sgitc, sgik, cgik]

hidusgitc to tie with [1 sg. ?]

hirarusgitcce tie around W. Rep. 450

hirusgitcgigi to bail with, tie (when a person has committed a crime a member of the family will tie up a person and take him to the relatives of the one who was offended (killed)) R.C. 5

hirusgitc wat'apce to tie W. Rep. 450 [Cf. t'ap to throw away ?]

hirusgidjiwina to tie together SA 212

nap hirusgitc ring [Cf. nap hand]

rusgitc to tie dusgitc [1 sg.]

rusgitcce to tie together ? Tr. 558

wana'i'-rusgitc heart (thought) binding [Cf. na'i mind]

sgi to hurt, inflict pain

gisgiregiji to hurt (by pecking) [Cf. re misc.]

xusgixdjhagi to suffer, to smart, to make smart Tr. 36

sgitc to bind ? [Vid. sgitc, sgik, cgik, sgi, sgi]

nap hirusgidjeracge bracelets ? SA 105 [Cf. nap hand]

## S

- sgik to press together [Vid. cgik, sgitc, sgitc]  
 gisgikdjakirinakce to fall down (unconscious) Tr. 483  
 [Cf. kiri to land]
- hirowasgiranihera to close up, enclose Tr. 202  
 hirowasgigiranaka to plug up with Tr. 183  
 hirowasgik to close something up  
 howasgik to fill (by pressure) hopa''sgik [1 sg.]  
 rasgik to chew (tobacco) R 21.4 dasgik [1 sg.]  
 carasgik [2 sg.] SA 242  
 rusgik to press out, wring out dusgi'k [1 sg.]  
 curusgi'k [2 sg.]  
 sgikdji to come down with a thud
- sgu sweet [Vid. sgu]  
 wasgu sweet
- sgu to prepare mixture (sweet ?) [Vid. sgu]  
 warusgu' to mix meat with corn
- sge to fish with net ?  
 waisge fish with net [1 sg.]
- si foot  
 áipisiracge wrist, leggings [Cf. a arm, pi good]  
 tca sipadjoracge deer hoofs [Cf. tca deer, pa  
pointed, dja misc.]  
 tciodjasija to crawl in ? SA 52 [Cf. tci lodge,  
 dja to curl around]  
 hex sira little dipper; swan foot [Cf. hex swan]  
 si c'ak toe nail [Cf. c'ak nail]

## S

si wilderness [Vid. si]  
 si wilderness

sitc to beat, whip [Vid. psitc, sitc]  
 higipsidjiranaga to whip SA 38 [Cf. gip misc.]

sik to fish  
 hagsikidawicanuna to fish [1 pl. ?] [Cf. da misc.]  
 haisikdawicanuna to fish [1 pl.] SA 79 [Cf. da  
misc.] Also: haicgidawicanuna  
 hogisik to fish with hook waisik [1 sg.]

sini to cool  
 hoisini je to cool off Tr. 43  
 hosinikihara to cool off  
 hoisini je to cool off Tr. 43  
 nisosininakicanaje to cool off  
 nisinixdji-edja wahipga to bathe (in cold water)  
 SA 120 [Cf. ni water, hip to jump in]  
 sinigigi to cool RS 21  
 sinihi cool, cold  
 siniwagu north (spirit)

siri to squeeze out [Vid. ciri]  
 haragisirije to soil oneself Tr. 523  
 mahagisirije to be mired Tr. 33 [Cf. ma earth]  
 rasiri to throw up (ball) dasiri [1 sg.]  
 carasiri [2 sg.]  
 resiri to defecate yasiri [1 sg.] hirasiri  
 [2 sg.]  
 resirigi to have bowel-movement Tr. 544

## S

siri to squeeze out (con't.)

resirisiri to defecate Tr. 231

wadasirecge to vomit [1 sg.] SA 56

wadasiricanuna to vomit [1 sg.] SA 200

wirasiri vomiting-medicine

sitc to sweep, strike, pound

gisintc to sweep yaisintc [1 sg.]

hake gisintc.re-hi(ni)adje to brush off Bol. I 67.12

[Cf. hake not, 'a to lift up]

maisintc to disfigure Th. WK 21

maisidj djikere hi je to smash to pieces Tr. 512 [Cf.

djikere short duration; dji to come, kere to go]

maisitc to destroy

moisintci to destroy [Cf. hi misc.]

sisintc to shake

sintcgi pick wild rice

t'ewahire(anaga) maisitc wahire to exterminate [3 pl.]

Th. WK 25 [Cf. t'e to kill]

sihú tree (unknown species)

sotc to smoke [Vid. cotc, xotc] [Susman, 1943, p. 70]

pedjeni wasosotc to burn like blaze P.R. 306.1 [Cf.

petc fire]

sox to rattle [Vid. cox, xox, sa, sak]

gisox to rattle

hisosox to shake SA 259

peg gisox to rattle peg haisox [1 sg.] [Cf. pex

gourd]

## S

sox to rattle (con't.)

peğ gisox he rattles [Cf. pex gourd]

peğ sosogra rattle W. Rep. 506 [Cf. pex gourd]

sda ?

pista bile ducts [Cf. pi liver]

sdak to smash, pinch, trample

gistak smash haistak [1 sg.] raistak [2 sg.]

harastak to be pinched harastakha [1 sg.]

hirastakije to be pinched Tr. 311

nastastakdjije to trample upon Tr. 394

sdak hat

sda

hirusta covered with stickers

su to turn about ? [vid. suwu, suwu]

hakiwasu water erupts

su seed, to thrash [vid. sutc]

gisu to thrash haisu [1 sg.] raisu [2 sg.]

hicdjasu eye [Cf. cdja to look]

su seed

wasuitcak parched corn [Cf. wa corn, tcak misc.]

su misc.

maisu to be like Rave 8.4

sutc to purge [vid. su to thrash]

petc hiwasutc purge in fire [Cf. petc fire]

hiniwasusúdjirakdjanèna to burn J.B. Ho. 10:6 [Cf.

petc fire]

## S

- sunu sharp stick; to be sharp pointed  
 wawasunu to roast (sharp stick method); sharp sticks  
 [Cf. was misc.]  
 wiwas sunu sharp stick used in roasting [Cf. was  
misc.]  
 wiwasunuki sharp-pointed (for roasting) Tr. 124 [Cf.  
 was misc.]  
 sunuk  
 higisunuk to cry hysterically  
 suwu to turn about, make free [Vid. suwu]  
 harasuwu just before water boils  
 nux gisuwu ice cream  
 su to turn [Vid. su, suwu, suwu]  
 hikinurusuhi to turn by mistake [Cf. kinu accidental]  
 su back part, outer edge ? [Vid. cu]  
 su back part of bed; outer edge of tipi; back part  
 of lodge (whole length)  
 suke inside of house  
 sunegi in back of  
 sunutca back towards lodge [Cf. tca misc.]  
 surutca to face back part of lodge, tend [Cf. tca  
misc.]  
 nasuminak to sit with legs outstretched RP 17 [Cf.  
 minak to sit]  
 sutc to finish, end [Vid. wusutc]  
 gisutc finish, wind up  
 haisutc to end  
 hikisutc he is close to him (inseparable)



## S

sutc to touch, press upon

hawasudjira(ni)na to throw down (wrestling) [3 pl.]

SA 126

hawasudjiranaga to place (hands) on, touch [3 pl.]

hawasuntcire to press upon, pile upon [3 pl.] Bol. I,

50.18, Bol. I 51.5

hirawasudji to probe closely Tr. 592, to hold against

wasutc hip to leap over RR 3 [Cf. hip to jump]

suwu to turn about actively

hakiwasuwuje turn about actively, turn around 3

hakiwehasuwuje turn about actively, turn around

S?

s'a to be uneasy, to be locked up  
 honas'anakcana to be locked up  
 norus'a to be uneasy

s'i long, late  
 hahe s'i late (in night) [Cf. hahe night]  
 higu'kini s'iaruwena to persevere, without giving up  
 [Cf. higu indeed, kini to fill up?,  
 we to go around]

s'i long  
 s'iha'unina to stay long SA 127 [Cf. 'u to be]  
 s'io'kipi lasts long [Cf. hokipi to last]  
 s'iredja for a long time [Cf. redja misc.]

s'i anus, buttocks [Vid. ci, citc, citc]  
 howas'i to direct buttocks toward Tr. 126  
 howas'idjinakanaga to turn anus toward Tr. 501  
 was'is'i buttocks Tr. 290

s'o gray F. doubts

s'u to tip over  
 bos'u-ineje to tip over  
 bosúireje to tip

s'u breast ?  
 wis'uje ? breast (to make a) ? Tr. 202 F. doubts

t'a ?

hikcait'awije to laugh [Cf. kca to laugh]

t'ac to be stunted ?

tcacgegurut'ac short oak tree, stunted [Cf. tca  
forked tree]

tcacgegurut'ajija forked oak Tr. 261 [Cf. tca  
forked tree]

t'ap to press out, arrange

hiraṅat'ap to press out

t'abireje to stretch out, arrange, strew (W. Rep. 450)

t'a to fly

t'a to fly rat'ana [2 sg.]

t'afutce to fly across t'ahadutce [1 sg.], also

t'ahadutcena [1 sg.] [Cf. tce to cross]

t'ap to leap, jump, throw away

dedjara-hot'ap right to (idiomatic) Bol. I 67.25

hirusgitc wat'apce to tie [Cf. sgitc to tie]

nira-hot'ap right to (idiomatic) Bol. I 66.5 [Cf.

ni misc.]

t'ap to throw away

t'apdjire get up [Cf. dji to come, re to go]

t'apguje to jump backward [Cf. gu to come back]

t'apkere to leap towards hat'apkere [1 sg.]

rat'apkere [1 sg.]

t'apkirikara to step up and walk away [Cf. kiri to return ?]

t'at'aphanak to hop

t'at'aprahe jump away R 59

yat'ap jump with [1 sg.]

t'e to speak

hirokikit'e to talk to one another

hit'e talk, speak

hit'era voice, language

hit'et'e to speak

yat'et'e to talk [1 sg.]

t'e to die; to hurt [Vid. t'ek]

cindjewat'e tired W. Rep. 452 [Cf. citc rump]

cindjwat'e nikaragiwira tired W. Rep. 516 [Cf. citc  
rump]

hidokewe hiwagat'ekdjanihawigadja to starve to death

[Cf. doke old woman]

hitcawogit'e to be widower [Cf. tcawi wife]

hotcugit'e to throw himself away [Cf. tcu to possess]

hotcugit'é warrior (one who joins a warparty although  
uninvited) [Cf. tcu to possess ?]

iwust'eraki to thirst oneself to death [Cf. wus dry,  
i mouth]

rohapbot'eki' to kill (one in good health); warfare-  
death

rohapbot'ekina to kill (one in good health); warfare-  
death [Cf. roha, rohap]

t'e to die

t'ehigaxce to imitate (killing) [Cf. gax to imitate]

t'ekdji rotten Tr. 223

t'epihicguni invulnerable [Cf. pi good]

t'ewahire-(anaga) maisitc wahire to exterminate [3 pl.]

Th. WK 25 [Cf. sitc to strike]

## T?

- t'e to die, to hurt (con't.)  
 wagit'enaka be in mourning 306.1  
 wagit'erakiji to mourn Per. Ren. p. 306, para. 1  
 wat'e to hurt pat'e [1 sg.]  
 wat'ehike hunting  
 wat'ehira hunter  
 wit'ehi hitcuicge weapon ? SA 150 if I have some  
 weapon [Cf. tcu to possess]  
 xat'egi rotting P.R. 306.12 [Cf. xe to rot]
- t'ek to smear, spot  
 habit'ekdji to be imprinted with life (ritualistic)  
 [Cf. ha life]  
 hirut'ek to smear  
 hirut'ekdji to be spotted with, dappled with Bol. I  
 68.40
- t'ek to be wilted, withered [Vid. t'e]  
 dat'ek to be wilted  
 dat'ékhi to wither (by fire) dat'ek ha [1 sg.]  
 dat'ek ra [2 sg.]  
 dat'eki wither by heat  
 hogiwat'ek to be easy  
 t'egere soft penis, limber [Cf. re penis]  
 t'ek soft, wilted  
 t'ekeregiji not be hard, soft Tr. 156  
 wagogiwat'egwiye it is easy for us  
 wowat'eginik to be easy J.B. 5

T?

t'is to be swollen ?

nat'is to be swollen      nanit'is [1 sg.]      nait'is  
[2 sg.]

t'i to appear, become evident ?

tcat'i djipikdjanena to come into view Bol. I 68.14

[Cf. tca to see, djip

hatcat'i publicly [Cf. tca to see]

hatcat'ihl plainly [Cf. tca to see]

hotcat'i to show, appear [Cf. tca to see]

witcat'i to be possible ? SA 221, an indication, some  
evidence [Cf. tca to see]

witcat'i description Bol. I 13.12 [Cf. tca to see]

witcat'i to make a mark witcat'ic'una [2 sg.]

[Cf. tca to see]

witcot'i to get identification mark [Cf. tca to see]

witcut'i to brand R. G. M 3 [Cf. tca to see]

wotcat'i evidence [Cf. tca to see]

t'op to rush out ?

tcicurut'obera lodge side pieces [Cf. tci lodge,  
cu side, back ?]

hakit'obiko'rohoiregi to make war rush [3 sg.] W. Rep.

522 [Cf. koroho to go in opposite directions]

honihat'op to breathe upon P.R. 306.14 [Cf. ni  
breath]

t'u to cast, throw away [Vid. t'up]

git'ine to forgive      hagit'ude [1 sg.]      ragit'ucere

[2 sg.] [Cf. re to go]

T?

- t'u to cast, throw away (con't.)  
 ha<sup>g</sup>it'u<sup>d</sup>ena to offer [1 sg.] [Cf. re to go]  
 hi<sup>c</sup>dja<sup>k</sup>it'u to sleep (ritual.) [Cf. cdja to look at]  
 hi<sup>t</sup>'une to throw away [3 sg.]  
 hi<sup>g</sup>it'u<sup>r</sup>ek<sup>d</sup>je<sup>g</sup>i da<sup>n</sup>a to forgive (ritual) SA 300  
 ho<sup>i</sup>t'u<sup>r</sup>a camp-fire  
 ho<sup>t</sup>'u fireplace Bol. I 51.43  
 ho<sup>t</sup>'u to turn  
 ho<sup>t</sup>'u<sup>r</sup>a warrior (who goes on warpath who had been  
 humiliated and wishes to "throw away" his life)  
 na<sup>w</sup>a ha<sup>i</sup>t'u<sup>r</sup>ai<sup>r</sup>e<sup>j</sup>e to sing, sing about Bol. I 50.5  
 [3 pl.] [Cf. na<sup>w</sup>a to sing]  
 pe<sup>d</sup>joat'u to build a fire [1 sg.] pe<sup>d</sup>joat'u<sup>n</sup>a  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. petc fire]  
 t'u to fan  
 ha<sup>t</sup>'u<sup>d</sup>a to leave behind [1 sg.]  
 t'u<sup>n</sup>e' to abandon ha<sup>t</sup>'u<sup>d</sup>e' [1 sg.] ra<sup>t</sup>'u<sup>d</sup>e'  
 [2 sg.] [Cf. re to go]  
 t'u<sup>r</sup>e get away; left him there  
 t'u<sup>r</sup>na<sup>k</sup>hi<sup>r</sup>e<sup>s</sup>'a<sup>j</sup>e to get away Tr. 88  
 wa<sup>t</sup>'u gift, to make gifts SA 97  
 ya<sup>h</sup>i<sup>c</sup>ana<sup>n</sup>a ha<sup>t</sup>'u<sup>d</sup>ek<sup>d</sup>je to disfigure SA 230 [1 sg.]  
 [Cf. re to go, hi<sup>c</sup>ana ?]  
 t'u<sup>k</sup> to lie  
 re<sup>t</sup>'u<sup>k</sup> to lie, tell untruth reat'u<sup>k</sup> [1 sg.]  
 re<sup>r</sup>at'u<sup>k</sup> [2 sg.] [Cf. re misc.]

T?

t'up to put, make, lay out, make an offer [vid. t'u]  
 at'upce to pull up [Cf. 'a to hold up (in arms)]  
 git'up to put, make  
 git'upirena to offer (throw, etc.) Th. WK. 10  
 hakit'up to fold something over  
 wat'up to lay      hat'up [1 sg.]      rat'up [2 sg.]



## W

- wa corn  
 wacuǵe wadutc corn mixed with maple sugar [Cf. rutc  
to eat ?, cuge ?]  
 wadacorotc hominy (sic) [Cf. corotc to peel]  
 warutcutcge flint corn [Cf. rutc to eat ?]  
 cutc red]
- wa misc.  
 tcatcawa birch [Cf. tca straight ?,  
 tca tree]  
 hadjawa appearance [Cf. dja to see]
- wa'a to raise eyebrows ?  
 howa'a to raise eyebrows hopá'a [1 sg.]  
 hocawa'a [2 sg.]
- wa'u to do in annoying way, forget; to defeat  
 hiwa'u be angry ?!; to do in annoying way  
 hiwa'uhiraicge to forget ? Bol. I 67.12 F. doubts  
 yawa'u to defeat; knocked out (boxing) [1 sg.]  
 SA 125, 126
- wace to have enough  
 hiwacexdji to have plenty W. Rep. 452  
 waginasgara mawacehireje to have lard [3 pl.] Tr. 491  
 [Cf. sga white, wagina lard ?]
- wacdjik hare  
 wacdjige hare  
 wacdjik puntc wintergreen (hare's nose) [Cf. putc  
nose]

## W

wacga ?

wacgaparasera sharp-claws (plant) Tr. 399 [Cf.  
parase ?]

wacge white poplar; poplar

wa'cgé white poplar tree

wacge poplar

wacgedjadja poplar [Cf. dja misc.]

wackeija poplar Tr. 244

wacgi to have fun [Vid. cgatc]

wacgi-eracana to be frivolous W. Rep. 578 [Cf. e  
misc.]

wacgí'u to do something for fun [Cf. 'u to do]

waci to dance

waci to dance paci [1 sg.]

wacira gedjidjena to dance Sore Eye 447 [Cf. gé  
noise, djidje to stand]

wacirekdjanéna to dance; they are going to dance

wakándja waci Thunderbird dance [Cf. waka sacred]

wanaǵí waci ghost dance [Cf. naǵí ghost]

wokiwacira dancing mates

wadjawakenik muskrat Tr. 418

wadak an amount

wadagenik few J.B. 1

wadak an amount 210.9; small amount, not many

wadáknik small amount, not many

watc boat

tcátcáwa watc birchbark canoe [Cf. tcátcawa birch]

## W

watc boat (con't.)

petcwatc ship (steam) [Cf. petc fire]

watc tca<sup>gú</sup> dug out canoe [Cf. tca to chop?, gu  
to pull]

watc hominak to go on boat [Cf. minak to lie]

watcija to be ornamented?

wagudje howawatcijacge ornamented? ! SA 105, orna-  
mented, ribbon work F. doubts [Cf. wagudje  
mocassin]

wadja to push with

hirawadja to push with; to attach rivet hirapadja  
[1 sg.] hiracawadja [2 sg.]

wadje to travel

hogiwadje he travels a certain route

howadjegi to travel wawadjegi [1 sg.]

horawadjegi [2 sg.]

wadje skirt; to patch

hokiwádje to patch

howadjé to patch hopadjé [1 sg.] hocawadjé  
[2 sg.]

wadje skirt wadje ha my skirt wadje ra  
your skirt

wadje howaxokce to put on dress Tr. 202 [Cf. xok  
to put on]

wadjerasa (to wear) dresses W. Rep. 496 [Cf. sa  
to wear ?]

## W

wagi to find, pick ?

wagihiraruc'agirege to find, pick Tr. 295 [3 pl.]

[Cf. c'ak to be attentive ?]

wagina rope

waginá string

waginal'uwianaga to use rope W. Rep. 450 [Cf. 'u

to do]

wagira to insult (use words where they shouldn't be used)

wagu to dip

niwagu well [Cf. ni water]

niwagunige to dip (for water) [Cf. ni water]

niwagupixdjija a well SA 167 [Cf. ni water, pi ?]

wagudje mocassin

wagudje mocassin

wagudje howawatcijacge ornamented ? ! SA 105; orna-

mented, ribbon work F. doubts [Cf. watcija

to be ornamented ?]

wagi to dump in, stuff in

hopagide to dump in [1 sg.] hocawa'icere [2 sg.]

[Cf. re to go]

howagine to stuff in sack hopagine [1 sg.]

hocawa'igine [2 sg.] [Cf. re to go]

waha to point, extend, towards

hirawaha to point at, extend towards hirapaha [1 sg.]

hirawaha to point

waharehi to pass over toward pahareha [1 sg.]

cawaharera [2 sg.] [Cf. re to go]

## W

wahe to behave ?

wahecanuna to behave SA 246

wahitci extremely; to desire beyond measure

wiwahitci extremely

wiwahitcidjeje to desire beyond measure ? Bol. 77.25

wiwahitcidjeje exceedingly Orph. 5.2

wahu to be in excellent health ?

howahuna to be in excellent health SA 135

waja to get sick, be injured, be worn out

hike waja jesganije to be worn out [Cf. hike difficult]

hogiwaja to get sick Orph. 3.2

howaja be sick hopaja [1 sg.]

wajagicga injure [Cf. cga to act ?]

waja to be important, purposeful, something

waja'unaconuna to play tricks Tr. 131; always doing something

wajage something of importance, it wasn't said just for nothing

wajage wairegi to be (person) of importance Th. WK 39

waj(a)-hidjahira hija anything else SA 231

waja hija anything

waja hoinigexdji purposely (not for nothing) Tr. 206

wajanija-nine(ni)gi to amount to something J.B. Ho.

wajanik hinuho-ira objects, material [Cf. hinuho ?]

wajanokona How terrible ! [Cf. kona to be extraordinary]

- waja to be important, purposeful, something (con't.)  
 waja'rokona how awful ! [Cf. kona to be extraordinary]  
 waja rukono hu-adjé to overdo [Cf. kona to be  
extraordinary]  
 waja wokikonunika absent-minded man  
 waja xede hirusadja'uherena to have exalted idea of  
 SA 94 [Cf. xede big, 'u to do, satc misc.,  
 here to be]
- waji to give presents ?  
 kawajina give presents
- wak misc.  
 hirowak to be on track RR 7  
 waktcexi waterspirit [Cf. tcexi misc.]  
 wakdjukaga trickster [Cf. djuk to play tricks ?]
- waka holy, sacred  
 howaka eel, sacred fish [Cf. ho fish]  
 howakara eel Tr. 83 [Cf. ho fish]  
 waikatcak to be holy SA 136 [Cf. tcak praiseworthy]  
 wakandja Thunderbird  
 wakandja waci Thunderbird dance [Cf. waci dance]  
 waka holy, sacred  
 wakatcak holy, sacred [Cf. tcak praiseworthy]  
 wakadjibires'aje press head down [Cf. djip to assemble ?]
- waka to pile up; to flatter  
 hokawakairanaga to pile upon W. Rep. 494  
 ira wapakonak to be smart [1 sg.] [Cf. i mouth]  
 waipakanak to flatter [1 sg.] SA 34  
 waipakanuk to be smart [1 sg.]  
 wapakanak to be sly, etc. [1 sg.]

## W

- waka snake  
 waka snake
- waka djusek garden snake [Cf. djusek misc.]
- waka retcawa wild-current (snake navel) [Cf. retcawa navel]
- wake raccoon  
 wakeha racoon 0.1  
 wakeja racoon W. Rep. 462  
 wakenika racoon
- wake warutc hackberry [Cf. rutc misc.]
- waksi to hunt  
 cukwaksi hunting-dog [Cf. cuk dog]  
 djawaksis'aje to be a good hunter (dog) Tr. 380  
 [Cf. dja misc.]
- wana to roll  
 hawana to roll  
 hawanahu roll towards me [Cf. hu to come]  
 hawanane roll away from me [Cf. re to go]  
 howana to roll over, to send rolling over  
 howanɔ'nadji-huhireje to roll over, to send rolling  
 over [Cf. hu to come]  
 wanaga ksanakcana to cut up SA 243 [Cf. ksa to cut]  
 wawanaxdjije to move back, retire  
 wiwana kdjuneje to join (game)
- wani meat

## W

- wani persons, beings ?  
 redjuwanina descendents W. Rep. 456 [Cf. redju root]
- waixgiwani attendant beings around main one [Cf. xgi  
to have relations with]
- wanik bird  
 wanigerú'a chicken-hawk (modern) [Cf. ru'a to lift up ?]
- wanigoma bird's nest [Cf. ma nest]
- wanik bird  
 wanikgizózutcge quail (whistling) [Cf. zutc to  
whistle]
- wanowe ?  
 cugede hogiwanowedjacge horse-race-track [Cf. cuk  
dog, xede big]
- wape to wait  
 nawapena to wait SA 51
- warares to look like, appear Sore Eye 465 F. doubts
- waras medicine man  
 warás practitioner, medicine man  
 waraziја practitioners wore string around neck to  
 signify their profession
- ware to work ?  
 howare truly, as a result  
 waresak fast worker [Cf. sak swift]
- warepi to leak ?  
 ni howarepi leakable, leaking [Cf. ni water]
- waro to hang  
 aziowaro hanging wattle [Cf. azi wattle]



## W

waro to hang (con't.)

howaroro hang around J.T. 4

howarowarokeregi hang down (tr.) [Cf. kere misc.]

was breast

waspáhi nipple [Cf. pa nose ?]

was/wiwas sharp stick

tcakarajopgehopsa to put stick in hole in back of

head [1 sg.] Tr. 283 [Cf. tca upper part of

back, jop misc.]

howasak to stick in

wiwas sunu sharp stick used in roasting [Cf. sunu

misc.]

wasá to hate to part with

kiwasa to hate to part with P.R. 316.9

wasá to be jealous [Vid. wasá]

wakiwasá enemy (private) [Cf. ki ?]

wakiwasá to be jealous [Cf. ki ?]

wakipasa [1 sg.]

wakiwasahireje to be jealous

wakwasá jealous wakipasa [1 sg.]

wokiwasá to be prejudiced [Cf. ki ?]

wase to paint

na waseija bowl Tr. 43 [Cf. na wood]

wase the paint

wasgi position ?

wasgi-oke position

## W

wasidja Wisconsin

wasidjara Wisconsin SA 246 Also: wazidjaidja H. 1

wawe to be burdensome, annoying

tcexiwawegi to get into difficulties SA 58

wawe-ak'i(ni)kdjera to be in trouble W. Rep. 446

wawe hibakdjanihawire to go around, over Sore Eye 73

[Cf. hip to do suddenly ?]

wawekdjegi to wobble about W. Rep. 446

waweki to burden oneself [Cf. ki to carry on back]

wawesga to be annoying Tr. 40 Also: wawesge

wawesgahani to cause hardship by bothering [1 sg.]

Also: wawesgehani

wawi to sing ?

wawi to sing

wax to break up

dawaxha burn off [1 sg.]

giwax to break

haiwax cut into many pieces [1 sg.]

haiwawax cut into many pieces [1 sg.]

ikana ruwax break (bowstring) R.W. 14 [Cf. ka sineu ?]

ikana ruwaxce to break [Cf. ka sineu ?]

mawax to cut off with knife

nawax to break on its own

papax to pierce [1 sg.]

ruwaxje to break Bol. I 14.43

wax cedar

waxcutc red cedar [Cf. cutc red]

## W

wax to whisper

wag-ce to whisper

waxa porcupine

waxahina porcupine W. Rep. 502

waxa-ina porcupine W. Rep. 462

wazi pine (general)

wazi pine (general)

wazi: pine (tree)

wazihuntcge jackpine [Cf. hutc bear ?]

waziparasge cedar (white) W. Rep. 514 [Cf. para

misc., sge white] Also: wazi paraske

wazik levirate

wazu to dress in

howazu to get into, dress in, put on

howazuje to skin, to stretch hide Tr. 33 hopazuje

[1 sg.]

wa to pile up

hagikawa-djeje to be in a pile Tr. 395

hagikawa'anak to rise up Tr. 51 [Cf. 'a to lift up]

kawa'ahireje to hoist Tr. 154 kapa'ahireje [1 sg.]

[Cf. 'a to lift up]

wa to shout, yell

wa'wa to yell hawa'wa [1 sg.] rawa'wa [2 sg.]

wadjikere to call [Cf. dji to come,

kere to go (to do suddenly)]

wagíji to call rawagíji [2 sg.]

wanacianaga to shout Tr. 207 [Cf. naji to stand]

wa'naji stand and shout [Cf. naji to stand]

## W

- waci broken ?  
 nawaci broken sticks (used in cooking) [Cf. na wood]
- wak man  
 dotcawak war-leader [Cf. do old, big, tca first]  
 hinuk howak effeminate [Cf. hinuk woman]  
 uagwoicgadjera torture [Cf. cgatc to play]  
 uakcik'e human being [Cf. cik living, 'e misc.]  
 uakcik na'girak ni-ap human shape (of Christ) [Cf.  
 na'gi spirit, rak to speak?, 'ap to live, cik  
living]  
 uakdjinegi up straight W. Rep. 468 [Cf. djire  
misc.]  
 uakdjinegi hunabra up straight [Cf. djire misc.,  
 hunap misc.]  
 wagenu old man [Cf. henu old ?]  
 wageru effigy, man effigy [Cf. heru effigy ?]  
 wagimatci living by men [Cf. tci to dwell]  
 wagonagera scalp [Cf. honak to count coup ?]  
 wagonakra coup (first) R.W. 5 [Cf. honak to count coup ?]  
coup ?]  
 wagonihe family, group of relatives [Cf. honihe  
misc.]  
 wak man  
 wakcicigenaka warrior [Cf. cik good]  
 wa'kcigaklha reincarnation [Cf. cik living, kiha  
misc.]  
 wakcik Indian, life, living [Cf. cik living]

## W

wak man (con't.)

wakcik'idjahi different family [Cf. cik living,  
'idjahi different]

wakcik hakiju to marry Bol. I 13.40 [Cf. cik living,  
ju to put ?]

wakcik-i hi to make alive [Cf. cik living, 'i to  
become] wakcik'i ha [1 sg.] wakcik'i ra  
[2 sg.]

wakcik-ina to live (one's life) wakcik ha'ina  
[1 sg.] wakcik c'ina [2 sg.] [Cf. cik living,  
'i to live]

wakcik k'io to have sexual intercourse Bol. I, 51.39  
[Cf. cik living, k'io to have sexual intercourse]

wakcixede hoxga old people's benefits; benefits for  
old people by giving makani woha [Cf. cik living,  
xede big, xga to act]

wakcik xede ancestor [Cf. cik living, xede big]

wak docewe doctor, shaman P.R. 304 [Cf. cik living,  
cewe spiritual power, do old]

wakdone ? to throw away (lose in war)

wak-higicgawiconuna to have comrade SA 173 [Cf.  
cga to associate]

wak-himatci-migireje man - to live on [Cf. tci to  
 dwell, mik to lie]

wak-hohini-harukosirena captive [Cf. hini to bring,  
kos to grip]

wak-honak war-honor [Cf. honak to count coup]

## W

wak man (con't.)

wak nakewe a man who commands fear [Cf. nakewe to  
fear]

wakwacoce warrior [Cf. coce bravery ?]

wak yaikina partner SA 158 [1 sg.] Also: wak  
yaikira [Cf. ki to have for oneself ?]

wak above

wage above

wage-regi above

wak above

wak to become, be like

giwak to chop

giwak to chop down RR 11

hawerakicawagra to cause suffering [Cf. we to persist,  
molest]

howak to be like

nuwawak to be shy [Cf. nu to be lost]

nuwawakdji shy, nervous, ducking H 3 [Cf. nu to be  
lost, dji (xdji ?) very ?]

nuwawak hadjéna to go along embarrassed [Cf. nu to  
be lost, dje standing ?]

nuwowok to be shy [Cf. nu to be lost]

wanaxowagija to be crazy SA 211 [Cf. xo crazy]

wanaxowak to be crazy SA 216; crazy [Cf. xo crazy]

waragic'ujawakje to carry Tr. 107 [Cf. gi to get  
there ?, 'u to do] Also: waragic'ucawakje

wakere to be in sorrow BR 3

wo(ni)wakgi to be wicked Th. WK 18

## W

- wak to become, be like (con't.)  
 wowak vicious, wild SA 141, SA 141 [sic]  
 wowakhirena to be wayward, wild, bad Tr. 279  
 wowa'kra gikdjanéna to become silly, foolish J.B. Ho.  
 96,3  
 wowak wa'unakcana to be foolish SA 241 [Cf. 'u  
to do]
- wax to ask, watch [Vid. wax whisper]  
 giwax ask hipak [1 sg.]  
 hiniwax he asks you  
 hipa'x I ask  
 hiwa'xre hire(na) they ask  
 hiwa'xre ask about it (impersonal ?)  
 wa'ghomik ghost house built over grave [Cf. homik  
misc.]  
 wa'gireje to watch [3 pl.]  
 wiwaxera questions Tr. 41
- we to persist, keep after, go around, travel  
 dowe to keep on Ba. 3  
 giwaje to peck Tr. 486  
 giwe to sting  
 giwekereje to peck Tr. 482 [Cf. kere misc.]  
 haweaki to suffer [1 sg.] haweraki [2 sg.]  
 hawehi to keep at RR 21  
 hawëraicge pikdjoneje to take pains W. Rep. 470 [Cf.  
 pi good]  
 hawerak to suffer P.R. 297 [Cf. rak misc.]

## W

- we to persist, keep after, go around, travel (con't.)  
 hawerakicawagra to cause suffering [Cf. wak to become]
- hawewahacanuna to be among SA 55; tantalize, teasing  
 hawewahi to bother haweha [1 sg.]
- hawewahi ask R.R. 34; bother
- hawewira to be molested SA 21
- hawexdjinanagi to suffer
- hi'uanak giweje to peck Tr. 469 [Cf. 'u to do]
- higihowe to go by here [Cf. higi to go ?]
- hirakiwe around each other ø 2
- hirawe ? around
- hiráwe to trace down, to arrive at conclusion, to know  
 hirawedjadja to curl around, wrap around [Cf. dja to curl around,  
curl around, dja to curl around]
- hiroawe to trail [1 sg.]
- hirowagigiwiwina to pay SA 159 [1 pl.]
- hirowe to invite hiroawe [1 sg.]
- hirowé to trace down, to arrive at conclusion, to know  
 hirowédja to wrap
- hirowédja to wrap J.T. 2 hiropedja [1 sg.]  
 hirocededja [2 sg.] [Cf. dja to curl around]
- hirowégigi to pay hirowe-ágigi [1 sg.]  
 hirowerágigi [2 sg.]
- hirowe higigina to pay SA 145 [Cf. gigi to cause]
- hirowehina to pay hidowehana [1 sg.] hirowerana,  
 [2 sg.]



## W

- we to persist, keep after, go around, travel (con't.)  
 hogiwehi to carry
- hopihowekdje to be lucky (in war) [Cf. pi good]
- hopihowairekdje to be fortunate Th. Wk - Addr. IIa 36
- horawe to suffer [2 sg.]
- howe to travel wawe [1 sg.] worawe [2 sg.]  
 huwe [we two]
- howe into
- howe path
- howe'uakce to move about (fish) Tr. 72; go about  
 [Cf. 'u to do]
- howecge nadjéni place fit for; not likely to be used;  
 impossible to travel Tr. 428 [Cf. nadjé to go by foot ?]
- rawe to carry in mouth
- waruwere to pick corn waduwe [1 sg.]
- wawehí to pick up; to gather together J.T. 5
- wawekdjawix to travel W. Rep. 500 [Cf. wix encircle]
- we to pick
- wedja to wrap over  
 wedja' to wrap something over
- wehi ?  
 dokewehi prairie-turnip [Cf. dok turnip]
- wena spring  
 hiwenawaconuna to become spring Aut. 4
- wenahap early in spring [Cf. hap light ?]
- weno spring (season)

## W

wesiwi to scrutinize

hake wesiwini did not scrutinize

hikewesiwigacge to look around SA 258

howesiwinina about it hopesiwinina [1 sg.]

hocewesiwinina [2 sg.]

ruwesinik to hold at great distance SA 77

wesi to observe

wesiwi look, examine; to look around carefully

pesiwi [1 sg.] cewesiwi [2 sg.]

wewi to think, have in mind

tcapewi I had in mind [1 sg.] [Cf. tca to be in view]

howewi to think

wewina to think pewi [1 sg.] cewewina [2 sg.]

wowewi thought, idea

wi sun

wi sun

wira gocge star

wiragocge hake dirani North Star (star that doesn't  
move) [Cf. hake not, di to move]

wira gocge xedera evening star [Cf. xede big, large]

wira haxephage sunrise [Cf. xep to rise ?]

wira-hirega to set (of sun) Th. WK Qt. 3 [Cf. hire  
to go by]

wira kujiarega to be low (of sun) Th. WK. Qt. 2 [Cf.  
kuji to go down ?]

wira kuji-aregi to get low (of sun) Orph. 24.1 [Cf.  
kuji to go down ?]

## W

- wi sun (con't.)  
 wirarotcadjegadja broad daylight W. Rep. 456 [Cf.  
 tca to be in view]  
 wirarotcadje haixu afternoon [Cf. tca to be in view,  
 xu misc.]  
 wirire to set (sun) [Cf. hire to go down]
- wi'u ammunition  
 wi'u ammunition  
 wi'ura boakarajenake to shoot (ammunition ?) off  
 Tr. 504; 505 [Cf. kara misc.]
- wic to pinch [Vid. wi, wic, wix]  
 hiccjanuagiwic to wink at [1 sg.] [Cf. cdja to look,  
 gi misc.]  
 hiccjanuawic to close eyes [1 sg.] [Cf. cdja to look]
- witc to go to sleep  
 nawitc to go to sleep H. 2
- witc island  
 witcup island  
 widj island  
 widjasadjera beyond the earth [Cf. satc full of life ?]  
 widjirasewe island-weights [Cf. sewe to press down]  
 widjirawasewe weights; island-weights (ritual.)  
 [Cf. sewe to press down]  
 widjugiminak he-who-sits-at-the-edge-of-the-island  
 (mythological being)
- witca watermelon, squash, pumpkin  
 witcasakenaka watermelons [Cf. sake to press down]

## W

witca watermelon, squash, pumpkin (con't.)

witcawa wildcat (also pumpkin ?)

witcawa squash

witcawa wildcat [cited in same entry with witcawa  
pumpkin]

witcawak muskrat ?

witcetc near

witcedj near

witcedjira(ni)je to move (budge ?) Tr. 167; he  
didn't get anywhere near it

widja goose

widjuk cat

widjuk cat

widjuksik weasel [Cf. ksik small]

wiho witness [See ho voice]

rakicipanana wihohija to be a witness [Cf. cip  
to tell]

wihohija to be a witness SA 206

wihohirahijanirekdje to confess SA 208; you are one  
of the witnesses

wijaga once a month

wijaga once a month Tr. 52

wijogacana once a month Per. Rem. p. 304 / 1

wik'e to find

wawik'e to find

wikinidjásagracge fresh lard Tr. 530 [Cf. sak stiff ?]

## W

wikiware to excuse

winowaguni without trouble J.B. 22:6

wipama rainbow ?

wipamakere rainbow [Cf. kere misc.]

wirodo great, important [do big ?]

wis to be narrow [Vid. wic, wic, wi, wix]

howiwis narrow place

nawisidjedjena to be narrow J.B. Ho. 18

niglowiwiski narrow; (narrowest)

wisidjedjena to be narrow ?!

wisu bone needle

wi to pinch, to buy (examine goods by pinching them ?)

[Vid. wic, wic, wis, wix]

hiduwi to pinch [1 sg.]

howije to expel gas Tr. 501

ruwi to buy duwi [1 sg.] curuwi [2 sg.]

waruwi to trade

wesiwi look, examine pesiwi [1 sg.] cewesiwi

[2 sg.] [Cf. wesi to scrutinize]

winehije to expel wind Tr. 130

wiruwi to buy widuwi [1 sg.] wicuruwi [2 sg.]

wic to pinch, squeeze shut [Vid. wi, wic, wis, wix]

duwic to pinch [1 sg.]

hacđjanowawic dega ? to close eyes SA 198 [Cf. cdja

to look, re misc.]

hicđjanuagiwic to wink at [1 sg.] [Cf. cdja to look,

gi misc.]

## W

wic to pinch, squeeze shut (con't.)

hicdjanuawic to close eyes [1 sg.] [Cf. cdja  
to look]

witc to go away, beyond

harawintc to go beyond

hawintc to go beyond ha\*wintc [1 sg.]

hawindjera away from person speaking

hawitcgaji to keep, retain Th. WK Qt. 5

wintcigec to make mistakes B.R. 1 F. doubts [Cf.  
gec to make marks ?]

wis to grasp [Vid. wi, wic, wis, wix]

giwis to hang on to Tr. 242

wix to circle around [Vid. wi, wic, wix, wis]

hawawixce to walk around Wake 32.6

hirunawixdjibi enclose with [Cf. djip to come together]

horuwix circle around

nap'ira wixora ring S.A. 105 [Cf. nap finger, 'i  
to have on]

wixcuk dog-fish [Cf. cuk dog]

wo pit

woxera pit for storing Tr. 222, 223, grave [Cf.

xe to bury]

woxdji lair (bear's)

wo good, goods, to think (something) good

wodapona scent [Cf. pana to smell]

wodapona incense W. Rep. 514 [Cf. pana to smell]

wodapora incense Bol. I. 51.41 [Cf. pana to smell]

## W

wo good, goods, to think (something) good (con't.)

wora goods SA 188

woxede love [Cf. xede large]

woxede hakaragina, to love SA 81 [Cf. xede large,

kara to look after, gi misc.]

woxedewicanuna, to think much of, regard [1 pl.]

SA 57 [Cf. xede large]

woxdjinisge wahana, to be fond of [1 sg.] SA 245

wotc to kill

hobowotc to kill by shooting hoboawotc [1 sg.]

hoborawotc [2 sg.]

hobowudjce to kill Tr. 502

hoiwotc kill by striking waiwotc [1 sg.]

horaiwotc [2 sg.]

howotc kill with club

wotcu to foam [See tcax]

harawotcuje to foam (of person); begin to foam

harawowotcu begin to foam R.W. 16 Also:

harawawotcu [?]

wogé beer

nira wogéra beer [Cf. ni water]

wogératcgaçanuna, to drink beer SA 113 [Cf. tcga,

to try]

wo-hi to win

wohi to win wahi [1 sg.] worahi [2 sg.]

wohikéra winner J.B. Ho. 81:8 [Cf. ke misc.]

wohikdjanaguni to beat everybody wahikdjanaguni

[1 sg.]

## W

wo-hi to win (con't.)

wohikuanaga to fix SA 194

wohira to be winners (win)

woica to be bothersome, offensive, insulting

wawoicahi bothersome

woicana sin SA 260 Also: woicara

woicanara crime SA 191

woicana to be an offense, insult W. Rep. 464

woicahiracana to be useless, nuisance [3 pl.] Tr. 25

woinik loss; to lose, destroy [See nik to diminish ?]

woinik loss (of something valuable) RP 40

woinikdjiwaigigi to destroy Tr. 297 [Cf. dji (xáji ?)

very ?]

wok awl, root

wok awl

wokija awl

woknigere root (also awl ?)

wo-ka pasture; to graze, feed

woigikana to feed (horses) SA 295

wokana pasture; feed on ground

woke meat, food [See wani meat]

woke cut of meat R.W. B. 6

wokera food, pieces of meat (rit.) W. Rep. 482

wona to be swollen

howona to be swollen huwona [1 sg.] honiwona

[2 sg.]



## W

wonaka to shake (hands)

nabra wonoka to shake hands [Cf. nap hand]

wonase lock, to lock

tci wonase jail [Cf. tci lodge]

wonase lock

worascócopke very small owl

worokowanirera regalia (ceremonial) SA 311 [See ewiruku  
sacred regalia in Peyote]

wowaka choicest parts of animal [See waka sacred ?]

wowaka breast (and everything around it)

wowaka prominent, best parts of animal RW 38

wowakona to cook W. Rep. 454

wowakona choice offerings (rib and breast and head)

W. Rep. 456

woxcep spruce, pine

wo'xce'p spruce

woxcepge pine

wu to exert pressure

'iwuji prize ? (captured man) Bol. I 17.42; to brace,

hold [Cf. 'i to hold, ji to brace]

'iwujonak to brace by holding [Cf. 'i to hold, ji

to brace]

hakiwuxona to pile up upon [Cf. xo to pile up]

hawudji to circumvent

hawudji-djinak-ce to press against

hiwuc'adjibire to stop, quiet ? [3 pl.] [Cf. djip to

exert pressure, c'a misc.]

## W

wu to exert pressure (con't.)

hiwuc'adjipiregadja to stop short [3 pl.] [Cf. djip to exert pressure, c'a misc.]

hiwuji to brace [Cf. ji to brace]

hiwuji harukos to brace [Cf. ji to brace,  
kos to grip]

hiwuxira overloaded with [Cf. xi overloaded ?]

howuji to object

wuc to come out

haruwuc comes out ?

wus dry

dawús to dry

dawushi to dry dawusha [1 sg.] dawusra [2 sg.]

iwus to be thirsty 'iwus [1 sg.] iniwus

[2 sg.] [Cf. i mouth]

iwusararoikanaxdjina to be thirsty SA 62 [Cf.

i mouth, kana to collapse]

iwust'eraki to thirst oneself to death [Cf. t'e  
to die]

## X

xa to step aside

gixa to step aside haixa [1 sg.] raixa [2 sg.]

haixa pass beyond; further haíxa [1 sg.]

haraixa [2 sg.]

haixanawaconuna to move away [Cf. waxáto go around]

haixana to be past, over (of midnight) Orp. 26.8;  
more than

hanipaxa rehana to push towards [I - you] [Cf. re  
to go]

haraixanake to drift Tr. 91

haruxa far from

hiraixanake drift against bank

hiroxahina to follow ? SA 286 F. doubts

hoixa to turn aside

paxawa to push away [I - from me] [Cf. waxáto go around]

ruxare to follow PR 7

waxána to push aside paxána [1 sg.]

waxawarehi to shove over R.W. 16

xaixa to pass

xa to open ? [Vid. xatc]

hiruxána to cave in

ruxakereje to leave open Tr. 520 [Cf. kere misc.]

xa brush, branches

naxa log [Cf. na wood]

waixara branch, twig

xadabera brush (woods) Tr. 547 [Cf. dap to flap ?]

xadap brush, brushes [Cf. dap to flap ?]

xadapedja thicket, brush SA 50 [Cf. dap to flap ?]

## X

xa misc.

hanadjihixanina scrupulous [Cf. natc heart]

haruxa repeatedly SA 130, back to Hn 16

hiduxadjige to court (man) Tr. 207

hoxasagera some sort of fish ? Tr. 84 [Cf. sak  
swift ?]

mi nixaxahadajaja to make (stomach) shining, distended  
[Cf. mi misc.]

mi nixaxaragije to make (stomach) shining, distended  
Tr. 91 [Cf. mi misc.]

nahuxak sturgeon [Cf. nahu misc.]

xatc to open [Vid. xa to open]

habiruxatc offering [Cf. hap light ?]

ruxatcikerehigadja to open (of gills) Tr. 442 [Cf.  
kere misc.]

xak to twitch, to cry [Vid. cak, sak]

ini hiraixak water sprinklers [Cf. i mouth, ni water]

ira xagra to twitch (mouth) Tr. 565 [Cf. i mouth]

xak to cry haxak [1 sg.] raxak [2 sg.]

xaxagires'ajecge they squeaked ø 2

xana to take down

kuruxana to take down like a tent covering

kuruxanawire to take down Tr. 247

xap to speak, be companionable

hokixap be a companion RF 5

ixap without utterance, speechless 88.13 [Cf. i  
mouth] [ixapni ?]

## X

xap to speak, be companionable (con't.)

wokixap without associates RB 2 [wokxapni ?]

xap speak Bear Myths' Wake 18.2 ?

xapgu (to) be quiet RR 29

xap(ni) to answer Bol. I 15.20, 15.21; to give voice

xap to cut ?

xaxap to cut up R.P. 23

xap'e/xapge quickly

xap'e quickly

xap'enik soon

xap'era early Bol. I 14.20

xapge quickly

xara to lie flat

haxaramik to lie on one's back J.T. 1 [Cf. mik to

lie down]

haxaraxdji flat on back Orp. 27.4

haxaraxdjigi hanak'u flat on back Tr. 272 [Cf. nak

sitting, 'u to do]

xaraxdji flat on back Orp. 21.8

xara to break up, loosen ?

hoxára to loosen ties, become loose

noǵ gixaraxarara chipped (ice) Tr. 419 [Cf. nux ice]

xarak to branch [Vid. xaratc, caratc, saratc]

haxarakce branching (adj.) Tr. 336

xaratc to move off in opposite directions [Vid. xarak,  
caratc, saratc]

boxaratc to reach in the air J.T. 12

gixaratc to tie around J.H. 5

## X

xaratc to move off in opposite directions (con't.)

hokiwaxaratc to stalk

kokiwaxaratc pass one another

kokiwaxaratc be in commotion going in two ways, back  
and forth

xaradjena it is boiling

xawa to be knocked ? [Vid. xawatc]

gixawahohije to be knocked toward you Tr. 262 [Cf.

hi to go]

xawa misc.

tcaxawara upper part of back [Cf. tca back]

xawatc to rub [Vid. xawa]

hiwaxawatc to rub hipaxawatc [1 sg.]

hicawaxawatc [2 sg.]

xawa to be lost, be secret [Vid. cawa, sawa]

gixawa disappear, lose

hoixawanije to disappear, vanish

nioxawani Black River Falls SA 184 [Cf. ni water]

wokanagrage hikixawanina to be arrested SA 153 [Cf.

kanak to cross over ?]

xawaniadjikara to lose (consciousness) [Cf. djikere

suddenly]

xawanije to be gone Tr. 4

xa/xa ? grass, flower, plant, moss, weed

xawi grass; flower SA 292

xadje moss

xadji weed, weeds P.R. 306.15

## X

xa/xa ? grass, flower, plant, moss, weed

xawihu a plant [Cf. hu stem]

xawi weed, weeds

xa/xo to uncover, take off

ruxo to uncover duxo [1 sg.] curuxo [2 sg.]

waruxonoje to take off, uncover Orph. 35.7

xa to put through

hiwaxainehana to put through [3 pl.]

hopaxa to put through [1 sg.]

xcep eagle ? [See tca; this may be tca-xcep]

tcaxcep eagle

tcaxcep sgaga White Eagle (person's name) Tcapisgaga's

son [Cf. sga white]

witcawawaxcep eagle (species unknown)

xe hill

xe to bury

haxe to bury [1 sg.]

woxera pit for storing Tr. 222, 223; grave [Cf. wo

pit]

xede large, old

cukxede horse [Cf. cuk dog]

hixedenikra to become older SA 8 [1 sg.]

hixede hiwusuntc to grow into manhood [1 sg.] [Cf.

sutc to finish]

hixedenigiji to grow up [1 sg.] SA 2

ihaxedejacge wide SA 106 [Cf. iha/ihu misc.]

## X

xede large, old (con't.)

kcaicku xede hirukidji'ura wadupina, boxing gloves

[Cf. kcaicku glove, pi good, dji'u to do]

maixede White Man [Cf. ma misc.]

nioxede Mississippi River [Cf. ni water]

nixa xedexdjina<sub>k</sub>je to be pregnant Bol. I 77 [Cf.

nixa belly]

wahohi xedena, deep (of voice) [Cf. no voice]

woido-i-xedexdjija, an honor W. Rep. 482 [Cf. 'i

to become ?]

xede large

xedehirano'na, to rear [Cf. na by means of the hand ?]

xede wogizok to reach manhood P.R. [Cf. zok righteous ?]

xede wogizokdja<sub>gi</sub> early manhood [Cf. zok righteous ?]

xep to escape; to arise (of the sun)

horagixebikdjonena, to escape from W. Rep. 488

wira haxephage sunrise [Cf. wi sun]

xere to lift up, catch up, grow, overtake

haxaradjegi placed up

hoxara to catch up to R.W. 16

hoxarahu to be close [Cf. hu to start coming]

hoxere to lift slightly; to catch up waxere [1 sg.]

horaxere [2 sg.]

hoxeregi to catch Orph. 14.1

hoxerera to grow SA 292

hoxerewigiji to overtake Bol. I 15.7

hoxere-xdji close



## X

xere to lift up, catch up, grow, overtake

hoxerexdji hahuiregiji to come close Bol. I, 51.31

[Cf. hu to start coming]

honixara hirawigi to overtake; they have overtaken  
you

xere to bite [Vid. xerek]

raxerexere to bite to pieces

xere to boil

xere haracacakdjecge to boil over W. Rep. 518 [Cf.

cak to strike, hit]

xerehi to boil xereha [1 sg.] xerera [2 sg.]

xerexereranaga to be boiling

xeretc to pile up high [Vid. xere to lift up, ceretc,  
seretc]

waxeretc pile up high P.S. 1

xeretc pile up high

xerek to chew [Vid. xere to bite]

hiraxerekdjagi to chew Tr. 231

yaxerek to bite into [1 sg.]

xewe to weaken, bother [Vid. cewe, sewe]

daxewe overcome by heat (of sun); weakened

tcaroxewe comb hair down, be dishevelled [Cf. tca  
upper part of head]

gixewe ask, bother

hapaixewe-yaka ?! to be in want of life J.B. Ho. 44:3

hoixéwe to regain

raxewege to conceal ? SA 108 Also: naxewege ?

## X

xewek to comb

tcaroxewe comb hair down; be dishevelled [Cf. tca  
upper part of head]

hakixewek to comb [1 sg.]

higixéwek a comb

xǎja to be humorous, funny, cute, topsy-turvy

haxǎjahi topsy-turvy

haxǎjahi-onaji-anaga to wear inside-out [Cf. naji  
to stand]

waxǎja ha'uhaǎwije to have fun Tr. 295 [Cf. 'u  
to do, hak to lie there ?]

waxǎjaxǎja humorous, funny Orph. 29.6

waxǎjaxǎjinik cute, cute fellow J.T. 4

waxǎjaxǎjihira naǎjegacge to do funny things Per.  
Rem. 315.1

xǎjatc to burn low ?

daxǎjadje to burn low

hodaxǎjadjenisge to burn low

xǎjak to deliver a sudden blow; to strike

boixǎjak to strike aside

haraxǎjak to bite hadaxǎjak [1 sg.]

hacaraxǎjak [2 sg.]

hinaxǎjak kick with [1 sg.]

mazaraxǎjak to trap and hunt small animals [Cf. maǎ  
iron]

wairaxǎjak'u to trap SA 33 [Cf. 'u to do]

waraxǎjakanakcgewira to bite Tr. 119

- xdja to pile up  
 gixdjakere pile up [Cf. kere misc.]
- xdji full  
 hoixdjigi full
- xga/xge open mesh  
 paxgekirikiric head ornament (women), headdress [Cf.  
 pa head, kiric spotted]  
 paxgaxga bag for seive [Cf. pa coarse bag]  
 xga open mesh
- xge to hate, be disgusting ?  
 nadjiaxgana to hate [1 sg.]      nadjiraxgana [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. nate heart]  
 roxgaresge disgusting, to appear as powerful being ?
- xgap to get stuck ?  
 haraxkapdjinafce to get stuck on Tr. 468  
 nanaxgapxgapge small woodpecker [Cf. na wood ?]
- xga action, motion, to act [Vid. cga, sga]  
 hixga to move; actions SA 262      yaxga [1 sg.]  
 hixgaga hana to move [1 sg.]      Also: hixgaxga hana ?  
 hixgaxgaje to tremble  
 hixgoxgo actions, privileges  
 hoixga manner, way  
 maixgaxga to rove about  
 wakcixxede hoixga benefit for old people by giving  
     makani woħa [Cf. wak man, cik living, xede old]  
 xgaxgara sounds (animal) SA 96  
 yaxgaga I move SA 41      Also: yaxguga

## X

- xga, evil, evil fortune [Vid. xgu]  
 natc yaxgaxdji, to dislike [1 sg.] SA 235 [Cf. natc  
 heart]
- nadjiaxgana, to hate [1 sg.] nadjiraxgana, [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. natc heart]
- waxga, evil, evil fortune, evil man ?, not good  
 waxga wahakdjanena, invite an evil one (insult, ironical)  
 [Cf. waha to cook (see next item)]
- waxga woħa, feast of bad medicine [Cf. waha to cook]
- xga, rest [Vid. xgas]  
 xga, to rest
- xgas, to rest [Vid. xga]  
 xgaisaxdjicanuna, to be refreshed SA 120  
 xgasak'i, to be refreshed [Cf. k'i (ki ?) to do to  
 oneself]
- xgazigi, to rest  
 xgazihiġikdjanena, to rest, let us rest
- xgi, movement, to move about [Vid. cga, sga, xga, xgas]  
 hadaxgiaki, to bask [1 sg.] hadaxgiraki, [2 sg.]  
 [Cf. ki to do to oneself]
- haixgixgi, to pound [1 sg.] raixgixgi, [2 sg.]  
 hiġgina, to itch [1 sg.] niġgina, [2 sg.]  
 naixgixgi, walk over something  
 naixgixginisge, to walk (crawl) over Orph. 27.7  
 waxgi, to poke paxgi [1 sg.] cawaxgi, [2 sg.]  
 woxginik, no movement about F. doubts  
 xgi, movement  
 xgiġuni, be quiet

## X

- xgu to dislike [Vid. xga]  
 nadjinaxguge to dislike [Cf. natc heart]
- xgu to flap  
 xgunihegije to flap Tr. 356 ?! [Cf. nihe misc.]
- xi mist, fog, smoke [Vid. xotc, cotc, sotc]  
 hixixi smoking, smouldering  
 hodaxi to smoke (leather, etc.)  
 howaxini frost, condensed vapor [Cf. ni water ?]  
 hoxidjire dim [Cf. djire to go by]  
 xixidjeje to smoke (of fire) Tr. 128
- xi to be selfish, dangerous, difficult, expensive [Vid. gi, gi]  
 tcexi difficult, hard, expensive [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 tcexija costly, expensive, swamp Tr. 23 [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 tcexiwawegi to get into difficulties SA 58 [Cf. wawe to be burdensome, tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 tcexixdji wahis'aje extravagant SA 220 [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 gitcexi to hate to part with [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 gitcexi-anaga to dread [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 gitcexije to be difficult Bol. I 48.39 [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 higitcexige to dread Tr. 425 [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 hinakewe haxiwi to cause someone to be afraid of you  
 SA 17 [Cf. nakewe to be afraid]  
 hiraxicara selfish

## X

- xi to be selfish, dangerous, difficult, expensive (con't.)  
 hixire to be selfish  
 hixixirékǎje to exaggerate [3 pl.] J.B. Ho: 16:4  
 watcexini dangerous SA 48 [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]  
 wotcexi difficult, hard [Cf. tce to hurt, be selfish]
- xi to be overloaded ? [Vid. xi]  
 hiwuxira overloaded with [Cf. wu to exert pressure]  
 hoixigi to be full of Tr. 108  
 woxirawina to have food, victuals, animals SA 18
- xi to fall away in flakes ? [See xini]  
 tcaroxira hair one combs out [Cf. tca top of head ?]  
 tcaroxiwi dandruff [Cf. tca top of head ?]
- xik to awaken ?  
 waruxikiregi to awaken [3 pl.] SA 47
- xini to emit sparks ? [Vid.cini, sini]  
 'uxini charcoal, coal [Cf. 'u to do ?]  
 'uxini oisep coal, charcoal [Cf. 'u to do, sep  
blacken]  
 'uxini osep to smirch with charcoal [Cf. 'u to do,  
 sep blacken]  
 daxinixǎji coals (live)
- xiri sore, scabby, crusted [Vid. xirik]  
 'ixiri scabby-mouthed [Cf. i mouth]  
 waboxiri corn pancake [Cf. wa corn]  
 xiriregi to become sore

## X

xiri to ask, appeal to

haxiri to appeal to

habaxiri ask for life (ritualistic) [Cf. hap life]

xiritc to protrude, pierce

hiwaxiritc to protrude; to pierce hipaxiritc

[1 sg.] hicawaxiritc [2 sg.]

xirik spotted (as the coat of a young deer) ? [Vid. xiri]

tcarexirik yearling deer J.T. 10 [Cf. tca deer]

xiwi to cough

hoxiwi to cough huaxiwi [1 sg.] horaxiwi [2 sg.]

xix to esteem

hixixenakce to be esteemed SA 71

xix to regard as great

xix-hirekdje to impress people; wonder at his accomplish-  
ments [3 pl.]

xi to carry on the back and dump [Vid. xi to be over-  
loaded]

howaxine carry on back and dump it [Cf. re to go ?]

howaxiraireje to dump [3 pl.] Tr. 178 [Cf. re  
to go ?]

nowuxine outside lodge where you dump wood

waxine to throw from one's back paxinde [1 sg.]

cawaxine [2 sg.] [Cf. re to go ?]

waxine put object down paxide [1 sg.] cawaxicere

[2 sg.] [Cf. re to go]

xik to awaken

haixik to wake someone by striking

hiruxikcana to wake up (tr.) SA 195

## X

xik to awaken (con't.)

ruxi'k to wake someone      duxi'k [1 sg.]      curuxi'k  
[2 sg.]

ruxikce to wake up Tr. 559

xo wrong, crazy [Vid. xi selfish, ġi, ġi]

haroxowakini to become worse Orph. 22.8 [Cf. kini,  
to continue, persevere]

wanaxowagija to be crazy SA 211 [Cf. wak man]

wanoxowak to be crazy SA 216; crazy SA 238

xo wrong SA 237

xotc ashes, gray; to fall like ashes, drizzle

nijuxotcge drizzle, drizzling fog [Cf. ni water, ju  
to pour]

nijuxotcgura drizzle, drizzling fog [Cf. ni water,  
ju to pour]

raxotc ashes Bol. I 51.25

waxotc Iowa Indian

xotc gray RW 9

xok badger, skunk

xogewiga skunk Tr. 284 [Cf. wik misc.]

xok badger

xok to scold

haduxok to scold [1 sg.]      hiracuruxok [2 sg.]

xona/xana to move about, move about (together ?)

gixono move about      haixono [1 sg.]      raixono  
[2 sg.]

hoixono we move

wagiwonawira companions Bol. I 13.14



## X

xop spirit, deity, sacred ?

waxopini spirit, deity [ni 'agentive nominalizer']

waxopinisgaga White Spirit (person's name); Tcaposgaga's  
younger brother [Cf. sga white]

xop to float

hoixóp to float by action of mind

hoixoxopdjeje to float Tr. 153

wizoxop sailing ship [Cf. zo misc.]

xoro/xoru to peel away, cast away [Vid. coro]

duxoro to peel away with hand, husk [1 sg.]

hiwaxoro cast away, off, shed

hixorogere to make disappear P.R. 308.7 [Cf. gere  
emphatic (suffix ?)]

hix 'rogeregi hiranaga to make disappear [3 pl.]

[Cf. gere emphatic (suffix ?)]

waruxo'ru to husk corn J.T. 6 [Cf. wa corn]

xorotc/xorutc to squeeze into a narrow place ? [Vid.

xorok, corok]

hodaxorutc choke by drinking [1 sg.] horaxorutc

[2 sg.]

kixorotc be between lodge ? (sic) J.T. 10

ruhi-aixorutc spare-ribs [Cf. ruhi ribs]

xorudjigeje hollow Tr. 178

xorudjike hollow

xorok/xoruk to squeeze through a narrow place ? [Vid.

xorotc, corok]

haxoroka to snore SA 47

## X

xorok/xoruk to squeeze through a narrow place ? (con't.)  
 hikawaxórok to pass through something; to get by  
 yakawaxórok [1 sg.] [Cf. kawa misc.]

xox to crackle [Vid. cox, sox, xux]  
 higixoxwigiji to crack Tr. 344  
 ruxoxox flour (soft) corn  
 waxoxge shell (verb)

xox weak  
 xox weak J.B. Ho. 97:1  
 xoxe delicate  
 xoxeki making oneself strong (when strengthening themselves the spirits inside the body of a wakdocewe make themselves fit) [Cf. ki to do to oneself]

xoxawa reeds, bush  
 xoxawa reed, reeds  
 xoxawaidja bush

xu/xo skin, lip ?  
 hoikawaxo to shed one's skin [Cf. kawa misc.]  
 ixura lower lip [Cf. i mouth]  
 waxopara bags, suitcases SA 147 [Cf. pa bag]  
 waxu leather; buckskin  
 waxuskarariki white buckskin [Cf. sga white]  
 xu skin (human being)  
 xucara to wear out [Cf. cara to make bare]  
 xucerek bone [Cf. cerek long, narrow object (?)]  
 -xuhobera shiny [Cf. hap light]  
 xúitcu to have skin covering [Cf. tcu to possess]

## X

xu/xo skin (con't.)

xusgixdji hagi to inflict pain upon oneself [1 sg.]

Tr. 273 [Cf. sgi to pinch ?]

xusgixdji hagi to suffer, to smart Tr. 36 [Cf. sgi  
to twist, wring ?]

xusgixdji hagi to make smart Tr. 144 [Cf. sgi to  
twist, wring ?]

xu pain; to give pain

daxu to burn; to be burnt daixu [1 sg.]

danixu [2 sg.]

daxura(ni)s'aje to be burnt

daxuwahinakcana to burn up SA 242

daxuxu to burn repeatedly RBF 11

daxuxu to torture with cinders 306.6

daxuxunirekdjanena [3 pl.] to torture

xu to throw ? [Vid. xuk]

xutc to look ?

horuxutc to look hoduxutc [1 sg.] hocurutc

[2 sg.]

xuk to throw, put on [Vid. xu]

hixuk to throw water 264.8

hokawaxuk put on wakawaxuk [1 sg.] horakawaxuk

[2 sg.]

hokawaxukce to put on Tr. 98

wokawaxuk-anaga to put clothes on Bol. I 78.18

xuk to thread

howaxúk to thread

wiruxúk needle

## X

- xuru to overcome (in running ?)  
 curuxurucana to overcome Orph. 23.6  
 xurure slow, the slow ones J.H. 6
- xurutc to drag a heavy object ? [Susman, 1943, p. 70]  
 higigox waxurutc to drag [Cf. gox to bring together]  
 horuxurutcce to string Tr. 443
- xuruk to earn ? [Susman, 1943, p. 70]  
 haberuxuruk life-obtainer (ritual.) [Cf. hap life]  
 hikuruxuruk wak to obtain manhood SA 20; any medicine  
 to acquire coups [Cf. wak man]  
 hiruxurukdjera to take on  
 hidjakipahi duxuruknina to face [1 sg.] [Cf. pahi  
to meet, hidja to be there]  
 karaxuruki to consent  
 raxuruk to consent P.R. 296  
 raxuruk to accomplish; to accomplish with foot [? -  
 with mouth]  
 raxurukce to persuade, succeed Tr. 50
- xuwu to crunch, make a crackling sound [Lipkind, 1945,  
 p. 47] [vid. cuwu]  
 daxuwu crisp
- xux to break, smash, crack [vid. cox, sox, xox]  
 gixux to crack haixux [1 sg.] raixux [2 sg.]  
 haixux to break [1 sg.] raixux [2 sg.]  
 wacxuxux smash  
 xuxux to smash Tr. 22 Also: xoxox  
 yaixux I break with

## X

- xu to flow, drop, pour  
 'úji howaxu enema [Cf. 'úji anus]  
 cawaxu empty [Cf. cawa to point at]  
 hiruxunagra droppings (tears) W. Rep. 512  
 hiwaxuhira(ni)na to be baptized SA 302 Also:  
 hiwaxohira(ni)na  
 howéxu to blow [Cf. we to go around]  
 hoxu to flow  
 icdjanixu to flow; my tears flowed icdjanianixu  
 your tears flowed [Cf. icdja face?, ni water]  
 niwaxuna baptize niawaxuna [1 sg.] [Cf. ni  
water]  
 raxunehirega to spit [3 pl.]  
 raxucanuna to squirt  
 wakewexu I blow my own? [Cf. we to go around]  
 waxu to pour; to mix  
 xutc to dispute?  
 daxutchi by word of mouth [1 sg.]  
 daxutcwianaga to dispute [1 pl.] SA 228  
 woxutchi by action  
 xutcge ornament?  
 axutcge arm ornament [Cf. a arm]  
 xonu/xonu to cave in, be small  
 horuxonudjikere to cave in instantaneously [Cf. djikere  
to do suddenly]  
 xonu small, to be small  
 xonune to cave to pieces?; outwardly

X

xunu/xonu to cave in, be small (con't.)

xonunige little

xonunigeredja small, to be small P.R. 310.5

## X?

x'a ?

hacawax'aharadjawina to bother, annoy [2 pl.] Tr. 169  
 F. doubts [Cf. dja misc., cawa to annoy]

x'e ear ? [x'ex'e drop earrings, Susman, 1943, p. 70]  
 [Vid. c'e, x'i, x'etc]

x'ex'e ear J.W. 2

x'etc to loosen [Susman, 1943, ibid.]  
 dux'etc to loosen [1 sg.]

x'i to wrinkle [Susman, 1943, ibid.]  
 tcacex'iga wrinkled-neck (personal name) [Cf. tcace  
neck]

x'ix'idje to wrinkle

x'ik to be played out ? [Vid. c'e, x'e, x'i, x'etc ?]  
 hoix'ik to be played out RS 12

x'oke parent J.T. 2

## Z

- za to erect, set up (tr.); to stick up (intr.)  
 boza to set up; to do by force  
 enabozakdje to erect a post [Cf. na wood, e there]  
 hi-awazaza hair sticks up here and there [Cf. ha  
hair]  
 mazaraxdjak to trap and hunt small animals [Cf.  
 xđjak to strike, bite]  
 robazawina to stick (push) in SA 87 [Cf. rop misc.]  
 waza to stake paza [1 sg.] cawaza [2 sg.]  
 wazadje to stick up RR 16
- za misc.  
 ruzá to lose absolutely  
 waizara limb
- zatc flag-pole, arbor, platform, twigs [Vid. za to  
erect]  
 hazatc flag-pole R. 13.8; arbor; frame ?; platform  
 R. 59  
 hazadji platform for burial P.R. 296  
 hazadjija platform  
 hozazatc twigs
- zak to cut off ?  
 mazazak cut bit, rib of large piece of meat
- ze to take out, place in dish  
 wagize to take out  
 waizé place in dish paizé [1 sg.]  
 wogizehireje to put in dish [3 pl.] Tr. 211  
 woizé dish; where you transfer from kettle to dish



## Z

zep ?

ira ruzezep make the face of one about to cry [Cf. i  
mouth]

zi yellow, brown; to get yellow

dazi get brown

pezik bee [Cf. pehead]waruzi yellow corn [Cf. wa corn]

zi yellow

zidjidjena`kana to be discolored J.B. Ho. 134:1

[Cf. djidje to stand]zi to point to, turn down (to raise, extend ?) [Vid.  
zik, zitc]

horuzi to turn down R. Br. 16

razizi to point to

zitc to raise (tr.) (to strain in raising ?) [Vid. zi,  
zik]

gizitc to raise (head) Tr. 32 haizitc [1 sg.]

hoizizitc to strain lookingzik to stretch (oneself) [Vid. zi, zitc]

hikúruzizik to stretch oneself hakukúruzik [1 sg.]

hiwazikdji furthest ahead SA 150 [Cf. dji (xáji?) very ?]kuruzikdje to pay damages SA 221; someone to take  
damagesniwogizik body of water [Cf. ni water]

zik squirrel

## Z

zik misc. (hawk, turkey ?)

hiwizigija hawk

zizike turkey J.T. 41

zip to be lonesome

woi-azip lonesome

woiwazipcana to be lonesome SA 13

wowazip lonesome

zip to press something soft and sticky ? [Lipkind, 1945,  
p. 49]

zizipnik stirred-up ? Bol. I 79.12

zi

hana'izi to get jealous [1 sg.] [Cf. na'i mind]

zitc ?

worázizi'tcge cricket

zik to scent, smell (tr. ?)

worazizigireje to smell Tr. 408

worazizik to scent

zo patient, kindly ?

hazohi patient, to take one's time, be careful SA

297, 298

hazohixdji kindly SA 294

zok to bend, pull on

habozogenadjeni unbendable (ritual)

hanazogireje to bend down Also: zojera

hiraruzok to pull on [2 sg.]

zok to be righteous, reverent, serious, accurate, real

natcge hizogikdjena to be anxious Tr. 125 [Cf. natc

heart]

## Z

zok to be righteous, reverent, serious, accurate,  
real (con't.)

wagizogera actually, truly SA 229

wogizok story that is a fact; righteous; real  
Bol. I 77.16; conclusion; specifically Bol. I  
50.3

wogizokdji seriously, reverently, accurately  
wogizok hinuk pijereje handsome Tr. 210 [Cf. hinuk  
woman, pi, good]

xede wogizok to reach manhood P.R. [Cf. xede big]

xede wogizokdjaġi early manhood [Cf. xede big,  
dja misc.]

zop to straighten out by bending ? [Vid. zok to bend]  
hoizóp straight up and down

zu tree (birch, butternut ?)  
tcazúke butternut tree (chestnut ?) [Cf. tca misc.]  
tcawa zuk birch [Cf. tca misc.]

zutc to whistle ?  
gizózutc to whistle; whistling  
wanik gizózutcge quail (whistling) [Cf. wanik bird]

zutc to look around ? [Vid. gutc]  
woduzuzutcgaġja to look around [1 sg.] Also:  
woduġuġutc

zutc ?  
hikizuntc by his side R.W. 9; close

**ENGLISH - WINNEBAGO**

## A

above wak  
 abuse, molest; to kca  
 act (jump, lie down, move) suddenly; to hip  
 act by means of the hand or foot; to na  
 action, motion; to act xga  
 agree upon; to gus  
 alike, equal ki  
 alive, breath; to breathe ni  
 all hanatc  
 almost tcowanatc  
 almost tcoweno  
 also hicgé  
 alternate, cross, to; every other tce  
 although, sometimes, moreover haga  
 one (thing or occurrence)  
 ammunition wi'u  
 an amount wadak  
 anus, rectum 'uji  
 anus, buttocks s'i  
 appear, rise, grow; to gep  
 appear, become evident?, to t'i  
 appease, satisfy, natc  
 fill (with food); to

apply force, press; to kere  
 approach, reach; to tcawe  
 arise ?, to kawa  
 arrive, get there, come; to there hidja  
 arrive (of seasons), to sega  
 arm a  
 arm pit afoke/afoke  
 arrive going, to hi  
 arrive going back, to gi  
 arrow, shell ma  
 artichoke root, root (unknown plants) pax  
 ashes, grave; to fall away like ashes, drizzle xotc  
 ask, call, tell, say; to hige  
 ask, pray for, bother; to punu  
 ask, tell; to rak  
 ask, watch; to wax  
 ask, appeal to; to xiri  
 ask for, beg; to da  
 assure, to ? kige  
 assuredly, indeed, therefore tcako  
 assuredly, truly sge  
     to reprimand  
     to have left  
 at one side, out of the way tce  
 attentive ? gisu  
 autumn, fall of the year tcani

awaken, to ? xik

awaken, to xik  
,

awl, root wok

## B

back, backward hak  
 back of head ago  
 back part, outer edge ? su  
 backward, bashful dja  
 bad; to damage, be broken, embarrassed, ashamed cik  
 badger, skunk xok  
 (coarse) bag, sack pa  
 bag p'a  
 balk, to djak  
 basswood tree hicge  
 bathe, swim; to hira  
 be, do, use, make act, work at; to 'u  
 be, do; to gi  
 (not used independently)  
 be, have; to here  
 be absorbed, immersed in, wound up; to djas  
 to tighten  
 be afraid, to nakewe  
 be angry, to; to forbid gi  
 be animated, be alive; to 'ap  
 be anxious, to  
 be attached to, be accustomed to; to 'u-mak  
 be attentive, careful; to ceretc  
 be aware of, to kire  
 be bad, to c'ik



be bothersome, offensive, insulting; to	woica
be broad, wide; to	paras
be burdensome, annoying; to	wawe
be busy, to	ca
be closed, to ?	kuwu
be companionable, have relations with (someone), be among; to	cga
be covered with, to	sa
with, together	
be delighted, to	hudji
be dressed	kac
be enveloped, prepared, dressed up, about; to	koroho/kor-
be fitted, locked about; to	karak
be forked, to	tcak
be frozen, to	dja
be full, to	gis
be going in opposite directions, to ?	koki
be gone, finished, dead; to	tcep
be good, pleasant; to	pi
to like, love	
be happy, to	jawa
be humorous, funny, cute, topsy-turvy; to	xdja
be hungry, to	dokewe
be hurried, to	kuhe
to hurry	
be important, purposeful; to	waja
something	
be in excellent health, to ?	wahu



be quiet, to        sewe  
                   to reduce to silence  
                   to press

be righteous, reverent, serious,        zok  
                   accurate, real; to

be ripe; to        ği

be satisfied, to ?        rogoicke

be selfish, difficult, costly; to        tce

be selfish, difficult, costly, vicious, wild; to        tce  
                   revenge

be selfish, dangerous, difficult, expensive; to        xi

be slow, to        ğe

be surprised, to        kore

be stunted, to        t'ac

be swollen, to ?        t'is

be swollen, to        wona

be tempting?; to        djiwe

be thankful, grateful?; to        rugwe

be there, to        kidja

be thick (in clusters), to        tcgak

be thrown in horizontal position, to        nip  
                   to swim

be thrown off, cleared?; to        ruca

be tired, to        tcge

be torn open, to        poro

be unable?, to        gac

be uneasy, frightened; to        ği

be uneasy, be locked up; to s'a  
 be warm, to cdju  
 be weaned, to ? sawak  
 be wet, to doke  
 beat, whip; to sitc  
 be wilted, withered; to t'ek  
 be with, be seized with, to ju  
 bear hutc  
 bear (fruit), to; fruit which a tree bears kanak  
 beat, to ce'  
 because of; for some reason; even then? hek/hege  
 become, to hibahak  
 become, to kinip  
 fall asleep?  
 become, to (intr.) kirak  
 to be becoming (to someone)  
 become, be like; to wak  
 beer woqe  
 behave, to ? wahe  
 bells; to jingle cox  
 beloved ? sanik  
 below, down, under ku  
 bend ? kcek  
 bend, pull on; to zok  
 berry has  
 better?, lesser? rohek

beyond ? guci  
 big, large (augmentative) dok  
 bind, to ? sgitc  
 bird wanik  
 bite?, to gup  
 bite, to naxgi  
 bite, to xere  
 black cep  
 black, to blacken, to put out fire sep  
 blossom c'e  
 blue tco  
 blunt ? pekunuk  
 boat watc  
 body roBoil, to hu  
 boil, to xere  
 borrow, to natc  
 bottom retc  
 bowstring ? hika  
 box kok  
 boy, youth tci  
 brace, hold; to ji  
 branch, to xarak  
 branch off?, to djek  
 branch off, to kixa  
 brave coce  
 bravery, spiritual power cewe

break, be damaged, broken; to      cic  
 break, cut, snap; to      kunuk  
 break, smash, crack; to      xux  
 break open, to      parac  
 break up, spread out, defeat; to      pi  
 break up, to      wax  
 break up, loosen?; to      xara  
 breast      s'u  
 breast      was  
 breath upon, to ?      peḡu  
 bring, bring forth, pull out, extend, grow; to      gu  
 bring, gather, together; to      gox  
 broken ?      waci  
 bruise, to ?      pena  
 brush, branches      xa  
 bucket, pot, kettle, drum      rex  
 buffalo      tce  
 bunched together ?      tcik  
 bundle; to pack on back      he'u  
 bundle?, to      koc  
 burn, to      'usde  
 burn, to      e/da-e  
 burn low, to ?      xdjatc  
 burrow through, to      hap  
 bury, to      xe

## C

calm	hadak	
camping-place	hona	
cane, staff	sagu	
capture, pin under; to	sap	
care, to, to	make	
carry, amount to something; to	gani	
carry, hold up in arms, lift; to	'a	
carry away, to	kudak	
carry on the back, tote; to	k'i	
	to appropriate, own	
carry on the back and dump; to	xi	
cast, throw away; to	t'u	
cat	widjuk	
catch, deprive; to	cga	
catch, to	cgop	
cause injury, to	cewek	
cave in, be small; to	xunu/xonu	
cedar	wax	
change, exchange; to	tca	
cheek	iro/inu	
cherry	pa'k	
chew, to	xerek	
chief	huk	
chipmunk, animal (unknown species)	hetcge	
choisest parts of animal	wowaka	

choke, to tcge  
 choose, select; to tca  
 chop, to de  
 chop, cut across; tca  
 chop, divide; to tce  
 circle around, avoid; to gix  
 circle around, to wix  
 clash?, to tcux  
 claw cak  
 clear, keep clear, to karas  
 clear away, free; to go  
 to scratch  
 cloud ke  
 cloud, heaven maxi  
 clumsy ? ga  
 cluster, to pick up sdo  
 coil around?, to ginix  
 coil around, to ? kiwi/kiwe  
 collapse, fall down; to kana  
 comb, to xerek  
 come, reach, arrive, begin; to dji  
 come, start coming back; to gu  
 come back, return; to kiri  
 come off?, to jep  
 come out, to wuc  
 come together, assemble; to djip



come up in waves, clouds; to      puru  
 companionship ?      ġap  
 concentrate, be together; to      cdjek  
 contain, hold?, to      gini  
 contend for, win; to      kwek  
 continue, persevere; to      kini  
 cook, boil, steam; to      ha  
 cool, to      sini  
 corn      wa  
 cough, to      xiwi  
 count, account for, figure, pay; to      karap  
 count coup, to      honak  
 cover?, to      hitc  
 crack ?      rek  
 crackle, snap?; to      make  
 crackle, to      xox  
 cradle      hoxdji  
 create, make marks; to      gax  
 crops      max  
 cross over?, to      kanak  
 crowd, knock down, rush upon; to      cgap  
 crunch, make a crackling sound; to      xuwu  
 crush, chop, tear; to      tcop  
 curl around, wrap around; to      dja  
 curtain, partition ?      dja  
 cut, a ?      patc

cut, to tcgis  
cut, to ksu  
cut, to ? ksu  
cut, to ? xap  
cut completely, to tcgus'  
cut in half ?, to tcgux  
cut off, to ? zak  
cut open, to ka  
cut through, to serek  
cut up, to ? ksa

## D

damage, breakup; to	eek/e'k
dance, to	waci
darkness	kawas
day, life, light	hap
deer	tca
defy, to	na-dje
delicious	'a's
deliver a sudden blow, to to strike	xđjak
deprive of speech?, to	cgak
descendant, root	redju
desire, seek; to	gu
desire greatly, to (?)	dogus
destroy?, to	gac
destroy by fire, to	đitc
die, to	t'e
to hurt	
different, other	hidja
different ?	ratc
dig out, to	para
dip, to ?	max
dip, to	nic
dip, to ?	o
dip, to	wagu
direction from which wind blows ? downstream ?	roru

dirt kax  
 disappear?, to hike  
 disappear, to hotc  
 disappear, to mis  
 disintegrate?, to ġik  
 dislike, to xgu  
 dispute, to ? xutc  
 disturb, displace, to kci  
 dive?, to kawu  
 do easily, to racguni  
 to be well  
 do in annoying way, forget; to wa'u  
 to defeat  
 do much, to pona  
 to be unusual, marvelous  
 do often, to cunu  
 do to oneself, to ki  
 do wrong, miss, forget; to ca  
 do wrong, sin; to cono  
 doctrine roġi  
 dog cuk  
 donate, to ho  
 door rop  
 double, bend over; to kcic  
 doubt, wait anxiously, have no confidence in; to ba  
 drag a heavy object, to ? xurutc

draw (as smoke?), to      ǵotc  
 dream, to      hađe  
 dress in, to      wazu  
 drop, to      kuru  
 dry, to ?      sap  
 dry      wus  
 dull, to      djux  
 dump in, stuff in; to      waǵi

## E

eagle           tca  
 eagle ?        xcep  
 ear            nux  
 ear ?         x'e  
 early, evening    hoxdja  
 earn, to ?       xuruk  
 earth, time       ma  
 eat, to         rutc  
 elbow          icawak ?  
 elm            karake  
 emit sparks, to ?   xini  
 employ, use, influence?, to   gicga  
 empty; to make empty   goke  
 empty, to make empty   mana  
 end ?         isawa  
 end, to; end     je  
 end, tip        sawa  
               to sink  
 enemy ?        ki  
 enjoy, be glad of; to   nap  
               (something)  
 enter, to       kewe  
 envy?, to      gipi  
 erect, set up (tr.); to   za  
               to stick up (intr.)

escape, to xep  
           to arise (of the sun)  
 esteem, to xix  
 evil, evil fortune xga  
 exert pressure, to wu  
 exist, have; to  
 expect, attract, call attention to; to karak  
 extend, to djik  
 extend, stretch; to djik  
 extract juice, squeeze; to ciri  
 extremely, to desire beyond measure wahitci

## F

face	'itc	
face ?	icdja	
fade, to	gitc	
fall, fall a short distance; to		cip
fall away in flakes, to ?		xi
fall in sparks or flakes, to		cini
	shining	
far	hari	
far off, yonder, near person spoken to,		ga'a/ga
	then	
fast, swift	sak	
	to do something swiftly	
	to hurry	
fat	ci	
feather	cu	
fight, to fight		kiza
fill up, to ?		kini
final, last ?		rage
finally	hahi	
find, pick?; to		wagi
find, to	wik'e	
finish, stop; to		
finish, end; to		sutc
fire	petc	
first, in front, before; to lead		tco
fish	ho	



fish, to       sik  
 fish with net, to ?       sǵe  
 flag-pole, arbor, platform, twigs       zatic  
 flap       iha/ihu  
 flap, to       dap  
 flap (?), to       du  
 flap, to       xgu  
 float, blow; to       giha  
 float, to       naha  
 float, to       xop  
 flow, drop, pour; to       xu  
 fluffy       juk  
 fly, to       t'a  
 foam, to       wotcu  
 fold back, to       cupuk  
 fondle, to       ni-kere  
 fool, to       cgake  
 fool, be false; to       cdjak/cdjake  
 foot       si  
 force down, to       kcip  
 foremost       hik  
 forest, timber       patc  
 four       djop  
 frame, roasting-frame       raju  
 full       xdji  
 future, in the       tcomedja

## G

get, possess, obtain, contact; to      tcap  
 get help?; to      cik  
 get ready, to ?      ruho  
 get sick, be injured, be worn out; to      waja  
 get sleepy (from warmth?); to      cdju  
 get stuck, to ?      xgap  
 get tired, to; lazy, lonesome      c'ak  
 get used to, to      mak  
 get warm; to      cdja  
 gift; to give      ga  
 gills      asi  
 give birth to, to      ni  
 give to, to      gak  
 give pleasure, to ?      nahi  
 give presents, to ?      waji  
 give up, decide, determine; to      k'ik  
 gizzard, kidney      tcakco  
 glance, to;      gutc  
                  to look (like?)  
 glance about, to; to put on;      guk  
                  to give away; to gengthen ?  
 glove      kcaikcu  
 go, to      re  
 go away, beyond; to      witc  
 go back, turn back; to      kca

go by, swing, appoint; to      djire  
 go by ?, to      ǵuk  
 go in a certain direction, to      dowe  
 go on the warpath, to      dotca  
 go to sleep, to      witc  
 good, goods, to think (something) good      wo  
 good ?      tcok  
 good; treasure, hold in honor, take part in favor; to      cik  
 gooseberry ?      punux  
 gourd      pex  
 grasp, to      wis  
 grass, flower      xa/xa ?  
    plant, moss, weed  
 greasy ?      sara  
 greet?; to      dajeheha  
 grip, to      kcis  
 groan, to      hanák  
 groin      dana  
 gun, bullet      hijuk

## H

hair, fur, feathers	hi	
hair (of head)	natc/nadju	
hand, finger, claw	nap	
handle	hu	
hand, suspend (as on a pole, from the ear, etc.); to		cik
hang, to	waro	
hard, firm, tough, tight	cdja	
hard, difficult	hike	
hard and clean, ice ?	hose	
hare	wacdjik	
hate, to	nikawa	
hate, be disgusting?; to	xge	
hate to part with, to	was	
have, to	kere	
have, hold; to	hani	
have a good time; to	cdjatc	
have a habit, develop a habit; to		ksi
to overdo		
have control over, be overbearing, exaggerate; to		kona
have enough, to	wace	
have fun, to	cgi	
have fun, to	wacgi	
have sexual intercourse, to	dju	
have sexual intercourse, to ?	k'io	

	hawk, buzzard	hek
head	pa	
head	pe	
heart	natc	
heat, sunlight, warmth;	katc	
	to make hot; to benefit	
help, assist; to	kox	
help, benefit; to	k'atc	
here, here!	jijijiji	
hickory	patc	
high, high cocked	hakci	
hitch (horses), to	haicge	
hold, capture, brace; to	kos	
hold, catch; to	kus	
hole, to make a hole	pox	
hollow, hollow forme by bending (head?)	jop	
holy, sacred	waka	
horn	he	
host ?	gigo	
how ?, what ?	dja	
howl, to	jak	
hump, heap, pile	c'ok	
hunt, to	waksi	
hurt, ache, be sick; to	dek	
hurt, inflict pain; to	sgi	
hurtful, hurt feelings	rohi	



## J

jay, pigeon, (to be mischievous) djetc

jerk off, snatch away; to na-ce

joint oirakikere ?

jump back and forth, dodge, zigzag; to k'o

jump from side to side, tremble, quiver; to kiri

## K

keep, to ? regi

keep house, to hape

keep on, try continuously, work at; to 'ua,

kick rigidly, to ksate

kill, destroy; to hudja

kill, to wote

knee koc'ok

knock, chatter; to tcac

knock, to kok

to take ?

know, be conscious, remember; to peres



## L

lack, be unable; to ges  
 lake de  
 lard (fresh) wikinidjásagracge  
 large, old xede  
 last, the hage  
 leaf 'ap  
 leak, to ? - warepi  
 lean, to ? kumik  
 leap, jump, throw away; to t'ap  
 leave behind (by deception?); to cdja  
 lie, to mi  
                   to sit  
 lie, to mik  
 lie, to t'uk  
 lie face down, to; upside down, wrong side up c'u  
 lie flat, to xara  
 lift up, catch up, grow, overtake; to xere  
 light da  
 little, small nik  
                   to make small  
 live, to 'i  
 liver pi  
 lock, to lock wonase  
 lodge; to dwell tci  
 look, to ? xutc



## M

make, recognize; to	gigi
make, use, dress oneself; to	k'u
make, to ?	ro'u
make a circle, to	gis
make a thudding or stamping noise, to	tcip
make bare, to	cara
make gifts, to	gax
make holes, pierce through; to	hap
make inquiries, to ?	pax
make (one) invisible, to	k'i
make mistakes?, to	gec
make outrageous remarks, to	rotc
make plain, clear; to	ja
	to rub clean
man	wak
maple ?	sak
maple ?	sepa
marry, to	kana
martin	dos
mean, to	ge
meat, food	woke
medicine	mahap
medicine	maka
medicine man	waras
menses, to menstruate	tcokdji

mind, consciousness, to try	na'i
miss, to	boce
miss, lose, fail; to	gac
mist, fog, smoke	xi
mittens	cajcu
mix, to	pa
mocassin	wagudje
money, wampum, metal ornaments	ju
mortar (wooden)	honi
mother	nani
mouth (to say?)	i
move, go somewhere, move (tr.), grow; to	di
move, to	mik
move, to?	patc
move, to	mo'u/ma'u
move about, to	runatc
move about, move about (together?); to	xona/xana
move around wildly, to	jik
move away, to	caratc
move in, to	sga
move off, to	saratc
move off in opposite directions, to	xaratc
move the eye, look at; to	cdja
movement, to move about	xgi
much, many	roha

## N

nail, claw      c'ak  
 name, to name      rac  
 name, call, blame; to      ratc  
 nape of the neck ?      gicge  
 navel      retcawa  
 near, in front of      tce  
 near, connected      ǵa  
 near      witcetc  
 nest, to nest      ma  
 night      hahe  
 noise; to make noise, yell      ǵe  
 nose      pa  
 nose      putc  
 not, no, never      hake  
 not to know      retc  
                  to be lacking  
 not to obtain anything      ru'us

## O

oak ?	pi	
offend, to	ce'rek	
old, ancestor	c'ak	
old woman	doke	
on that side, opposite side		ak
once a month	wijaga	
one	hija	
open, peel, pass through; to		jap
open, to ?	xa	
open, to	xatc	
open mesh	xga/xge	
open up, to	rue	
ordinary, of little value, not serious		hinik
ornament ?	xutcge	
otter	doconok	
ouch!	duwi	
outside	tcak	
overcome, to	xuru	
owl ?	cop	

## P

pain, to give pain	xu
paint, to	giha
paint, to	wase
palm (of hand)	roku
pants	rogadje
part of head dress	hoxú
pass time, to	'i
pasture; to graze, feed	wo-ka
patient, kindly ?	zo
peel, to	corotc
peel away, cast away; to	xoro/xoru
penis	re
persist, keep after; to	we
go around, travel	
persons, beings ?	wani
pick?, to	gihi
piece, little, space; a	nige
pile up, to	ǵa
pile up, to	seretc
pile up, flatter; to	
pile up, to	wa
pile up, to	xdja
pile up high, to	xeretc
pinch, to	wic
pinch, to	wi
to buy (examine goods by pinching them ?)	

pinch, squeeze shut; to wic  
 pine (general) wazi  
 pit wo  
 place, put, plant; to pouch, bag ju  
 place, put, erect; to kanak/konak  
 place, put; to kcu  
 place of gathering hosto  
 play, to cgatc  
 plum katc  
 plunge through, to ? punus  
 point, projection pase  
 point, to cawak  
 point, extend, towards; to waha  
 point at, aim at; to cawa  
 point to, turn down (to raise, extend ?); to zi  
 pointed, to point pa  
 poison; to poison kawax  
 poke, pull; to gatc  
 poker ? bas  
 porcupine waxa  
 position ? wasgi  
 possess, have; to; many, plenty; tcu  
 to give birth to  
 pound, to cgik  
 power, holy ǵop  
 prairie-chicken kco



pray, worship; to karatc  
 prepare mixture, to sgu  
 present, to ? paɣuk  
 press, to sgap  
 press out, arrange; to t'ap  
 press something soft and sticky?, to zip  
 press together, to sgik  
 project out, to djo  
 promise, answer affirmatively; to ni-giha  
 protrude, be thick; to ɣak  
 protrude, pierce; to xiritc  
 puff, to p'u  
 pure (used in M.D. about initiation) sak  
 purge, to sutc  
 push with, to wadja  
 put, to kere  
 put, make, fall upon, land; to djinak  
 put, make, lay out, make an offer; to t'up  
 put through, to xa

Q

quickly      xap'e/xapge

quiver, to      tcax

## R

racoon        wake  
 rainbow ?     wipama  
 raise (tr.); to     zitc  
                   (to strain in raising ?)  
 raise eyebrows, to ?     wa'a  
 rattle, to        tcas  
 rattle, to        sox  
 raven, crow     kaği  
 ravine ?        sawa  
 raw        sake  
 reach to, extend, arrive in lying position; to     gip  
 rear, side        nux  
 receive help, to     gidjirena  
 recognize?, to     giesga/giesge ?  
 recover consciousness, remember; to     ksap  
 red        cutc  
 reduce (something) to mush, to     djuk  
 reeds, reed matting     sa  
 reeds, bush     xoxawa  
 reflect?, to     kanap  
 refuse, object; to     cdjak  
 remain, to        'oni  
 remain, have left; to     da  
 remain, have left, (leave) behind; to     gi  
 remember, to     ponu

repeat?, to djox/djax  
 repentent ? gatc  
 resemble, to kisce  
           be equal, in size ?  
 resin, gum c'ok  
 respect, be attentive; to c'ak  
 rest xga  
 rest, to xgas  
 rest on, to p'e  
           pillow  
 return, to kcu  
 rib ruhi  
 ripe, mature haji  
 road nagu  
 roar (noise), to g'uk  
 rocky point, cliff, precipice nic  
 roll, to ? konak  
 roll, to wana  
 rope ? gus/gos/gsu  
 rope wagina  
 rot, dry, wither; to ceka/cege  
 round poro  
 round, to roll porok  
 route, path, beaver dam macu  
 row, to ni-wa  
 rub, to kitc  
 rub, to xawatc

rumble        tciwi  
 rump, hindquarters        citc  
 run, hop; to        nak  
 run along?, to        ga  
 run away, to        'as  
 run and rush up, to        'unage  
 rush out, to ?        t'op  
 rush upon, to        cga



shell off, clean off; to      cgu  
 shoot, to      'o  
 shoot, to      cis  
 shoot, to      gutc  
 shoot, chop, wreck (direct force downward ?)      je  
 shoot, to      ji  
 shorten, to; short      jip  
 shout, exclaim, yell; to      hop  
 shout, yell; to  
 show, to ?      sare  
 show consideration, intend; to      c'i  
 shut, to      nase  
 sieve, to      dux  
 sinew      ku  
 sing, to      nawa  
 sing, to ?      wawi  
 skin, bark, rind, fruit      ha  
 skin, lip ?      xu/xo  
 skin, to      ğop  
 skin, peel, tear up, scorch; to      ğap  
 skirt, to patch      wadje  
 skunk, polecat, civetcat      ğucge  
 sleep, to      na  
 slide along?, to      gatc  
 slit, to      sere  
 small      ksik

small amount      dak  
 smart, to      sgi  
 smash, pinch, trample; to      sdak  
 smear, spot; to      t'ek  
 smell (intr.), to      pana  
 smile, laugh; to      kca  
 smoke, murky; to spit      cotc  
 smoke, roast, (cook) in ashes?; to      k'i  
 smoke, to      sotc  
 smooth, level; to      conī  
 snake      waka  
 sneak, to      kere  
 snort, to      he  
 snow, to      huhi  
 soft, not firm ?      giha  
 sore, scabby, crusted      xiri  
 soul, ghost, spirit      naḡi/naxi  
 speak, say, tell; to      ci  
 speak, to      t'e  
 speak, be companionable; to      xap  
 speech ?      ḡep  
 spirit, diety, sacred ?      xop  
 split, slit; to      kcap  
 split, to      'ax  
 spotted (as the cort of a young deer) ?      xirik  
 spread?, to      hona



spread, to mic  
 spread out, spread open; to 'ac  
 spoon tcugi  
 spring wena  
 sprinkle, throw; to perek  
 spruce, pine woxcep  
 square ? paratc  
 squash, to djoix  
 squeak, to gic  
 squeak, to gis  
 squeak, to ġitc  
 squeeze into a narrow place?; to xorotc/xorutc  
 squeeze out, to siri  
 squeeze through a narrow place?; to xorok/xoruk  
 stand, become; to djidje  
 stand, step; to dje  
 stand, to naji  
 start coming, to hu  
 start going back, to kere  
 start out, go out; to nap  
 start quickly, do easily, rush upon; to cga  
 stem, stalk, leg, leg bone, vine (bean, pea) hu  
 step ruha  
 step aside, to xa  
 stick?, to ġeri  
 stick to, to raax/ra'x

stink, to        nax  
                   ,  
 stomach, abdomen        nixa  
                   ,  
 stone        ini  
                   ,  
 stop, get done, get ready, accomplish; to        cdja  
                   ,  
 stop, quiet; to        c'a  
  
 straight        tca  
  
 straight (tree with a straight trunk ?)        tca  
                   ,  
 straighten out by bending, to ?        zop  
  
 strength, to be loud        macdja  
                   ,  
 stretch (oneself), to        zik  
  
 strike, be hard; to        dji  
                   ,  
 strike, hit; to        dry, to (with da-)        cak  
  
 strike, tap; to        ma  
                   ,  
 strike, hit; to        pa  
  
 strike, stick in; to        sa  
  
 strike against, collide; to        kip  
  
 striped, spotted        kiric  
  
 substitute, to        kci  
  
 summer        dok  
  
 sun        wi  
  
 surround, to        gix  
  
 swallow, to        na-hi  
                   ,  
 swan        hec  
  
 swan        hex  
  
 sweep, strike, pound; to        sitc  
                   ,  
 sweet        sgu  
  
 swing, to        hare

## T

take, have, bring; to      ni  
 take, to      rus  
 take a chance (at something), grope for; to      tcga  
 take away, to      ihap  
 take away, cheat, sting; to      ce  
 take care of, to      hak  
    to lie there  
 take down, to      xana  
 take off, hollow out, cast off; to      coro  
 take out, to      'a  
 take out, to      gop  
 take out, to      ge  
 take out, place in dish; to      ze  
 talk over with, to      k'a/k'e  
 tan, soften, to      cawa  
 tangles ?      kiru  
 teach, make signs, create; to      gus  
 tear, tear open, inquire about; to      gas  
 tease, show disrespect, court; to      jitc  
 tell, to      cip  
 tell stories, to      ka  
 tender      djac  
 testicles      cutcge  
 that, this (definite time, place ?)      je'e/je  
 there      hagi  
 thick, to spit      co

think, to hire  
 think, have in mind; to wewi  
 third ? akiha  
 this (near the speaker) de/de'e  
 this, here me  
 this side hep  
 this way, these things ? gagu  
 thread, to xuk  
 three dani  
 throat, front part of the neck dotc  
 throat dox  
 throw, glance; to tcgax  
 throw, put on; to xuk  
 throw away, to done  
 throw up, to hep  
 thud, to carax  
 thunder-clap ? djax  
 tie, to gitc  
 tie together, hand; to gic  
 tie with, around; to sgitc  
 tighten, to djas  
 tip over, to kcu  
 tip over, to s'u  
 tobacco dani  
 tongue rezi  
 tooth hi

top, roof           he  
 touch ?, to       gik  
 touch, press upon; to       sutc  
 trample, bruise; to       nap  
 travel, to       giwe  
 travel, to       wadje  
 tree (species ?), forked tree, forked piece of wood       tca  
 tree, wood       na  
 tree (unknown species)       sa\*k  
 tree (unknown species)       siht  
 tree (birch, butternut ?)       zu  
 tremble, to       kirik  
 try, exert, attempt; to       dja  
 tremble, to       kona  
 try, test; to       tcga  
 turn, to       su  
 turn about, to ?       su  
 turn about, make free; to       suwu  
 turn about actively, to       suwu  
 turn loose, to       ruc  
 turn over, to       runa  
                     (to do by means of the hand ?)  
 turtle, frog ?       ke  
 twist, to       gak  
 twist, to       gas  
 twist around, obtain?; to       karok

twitch, to      xak  
                 to cry

two      nup  
           ,

## U

uncover, take off; to      xa/xo  
 uncreated, wild      hokdjaké  
 up to, since (time or place)      hipa  
 upper lip      puk  
 upper part of breast, back, or head      tca  
 uproot, blow away; to      hek  
 urge, persuade, coax, be anxious; to      ji  
 urinate, to      dex

## V

valley, peninsular extension of ground, (clearing)    hos  
 vein, artery, sinew, string    ka  
 visit, to ?    radje  
 voice?, neck ?    ce  
 voice, language; to howl    ho  
 vulva    ca/ca'uce  
           ' ' '



## W

waist, back	pika	
wait, be ready; to		
wait, to	wape	
walk, move about; to		
walk, to	mani	
wander, jump around; to		djak
	to balk (horse)	
water; out of, away from		'atc
water	ni	
watermelon, squash, pumpkin		witca
wattle	azi	
weak	xox	
weaken, bother; to		xewe
wear, have on; to		hik'u
wear, to	kax	
wear, have on?, to		kix
weed	raxge	
well-cooked (just right)		djax
whack?, to	tcus	
when?, where ?	djadja	
where, whither	hatca/hatcidja	
where wlbw is loose (joint)		'ok'cukco edja hipa
whine, mourn, cry; to		gak
whip, to ?	psitc	
whirl, twist, spin, curl; to		pini

whisper, to wax  
 whistle juk  
 whistle, to jotc  
 whistle, to ? zutc  
 white sga  
 white poplar, poplar wacge  
 whole, entire ? hap  
 wife, friend (?) tca  
 wilderness, thicket, brush; to move away gixa  
 wilderness si  
 willow ruġi  
 win, beat; to kewek  
 to weaken by beating  
 wint, to wo-hi  
 wind ma  
 wisconsin wasidja  
 wither, perish, be finished, to jena  
 without rokani  
 witness wiho  
 woman hinuk  
 work, to ? ware  
 worship, greet ceremonially, be hitc  
 skilled (in curing ?); to  
 wrap around, to ge  
 wrap around, shut in, stick under; to kis  
 wrap over, to wedja

wrinkle, to      kox  
wrinkle, to      x'i  
wrinkle up, contract; to      kix  
wrist      ozi  
wrong, crazy      xo

Y

yellow, brown      zi  
                    to get yellow

yes      haha  
          ', '

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