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GRAMMAR OF ACOMA KERESAN

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This dissertation has been accepted by the faculty of the Graduate School, Indiana University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Anthropology.

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PREFACE

Acoma Keresan is one of seven dialects, spoken in New Mexico which constitute a single language family. Of these seven Acoma, Laguna and Zia are spoken in central New Mexico; the other four Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo and Cochiti are spoken more to the northeast along the Rio Grande Valley.

Although the grouping is normally referred to as dialects, between the most spatially separated dialects of the family, Acoma and Cochiti, there is no mutual intelligibility. Because of this it is likely that there are instead two languages of which Acoma, Laguna, and Zia are members of the first and the remaining four are members of the second. The division has not been sufficiently substantiated, but the author has collected comparable data from all the dialect areas which suggest this division and which will be the basis for a later thorough investigation of the problem. The family has approximately 10,000 speakers, of which about 2,000 speak the Acoma dialect.

The Acoma people are in a state of transition in all the major facets of their culture. The kinship system is shifting from a matrilineal-matrilocal to a bilateral-neolocal structure. Strains within the religio-legal system are bringing about efforts to overthrow the theocratic base and institute a constitutional form of local government. In the area of language, an older highly inflectional structure shows a shifting toward a structure which has much less affixation and a more rigid syntax. This shift is most observable between speakers over sixty years old and speakers in their teens and twenties.

It is possible that the structure of English is contributing to this shift. Most of the younger people have their schooling and employment outside of the pueblo and speak Keresan only when visiting home or when they are with fellow Keresans outside of the pueblo. Because their numbers are small in the non-pueblo world, English becomes the language of primary importance. Also the author has observed that 1) the inflectional system is highly redundant so that it is possible to use a grammatical shorthand and still be intelligible and 2) that while older speakers complain that the younger speak poorly, they do not make an overt effort to correct the speech of the younger. Because of the difficulties involved in making a unified description of two forms of grammar, the following description will limit itself to a grammar of the inflectional type used by the older speakers and refer to breakdowns in inflectional type only when they are relevant to the discussion.

With the assistance of generous research funds provided by Indiana University and the American Philosophical Society, field work was conducted during the summers 1957 and 1959-1961 at Acomita and McCartys, New Mexico with brief visits to the other dialect areas of the Keresan family. Five principle informants were used, two women in their sixties, Mrs. Frank White and Juanita Orilla, one woman in her thirties, Mrs. Juan Pasqual, and a man, Leon Pasqual, and a woman, Naomi Masters, in their early twenties. All informants were bilingual.

As compared with other American Indian groups the bibliography of Keresan studies is rather small. In respect to linguistic studies, the recent works of Irvine Davis and Wick Miller are of high importance,

and this grammar makes special reference to their works. Both Davis and Miller published Keresan grammars while this grammar was in its final stages of completion. The sections in this grammar on morphophonemics, morphology, and syntax begin with separate statements comparing the Maring, Miller, and Davis grammars with respect to methodological frameworks and specific analytic descriptions. The phonemics description was already being typed in its final form when the Miller-Davis grammars were published, and, as a consequence, comparisons of phonemics are included in this preface, except for one reference to the Miller grammar found on page three.

Complete citation of the Miller and Davis works, along with other pertinent bibliography, are given at the end of this grammar.

While each has identified approximately the same number and type of phonemic contrasts, there are some significant differences in the phonologies of each of the Maring, Miller, and Davis grammars. The Davis and Miller grammars use voiced and voiceless notational symbols to distinguish series of consonants, while, except for the nasal symbols, the Maring grammar uses voiceless consonant symbols. Santa Ana Keres, as described by Davis, does have voiced-voiceless consonant contrasts. As is acknowledged by Miller in his grammar, the contrasts in stops in Acoma are between aspirated-unaspirated. The Miller-Davis grammars distinguish a voiced-voiceless contrast in affricates, while the Maring grammar does not.

In a sense, the Davis grammar does not describe consonant phonemes, but rather, as he writes, 'syllable margins.' These

include consonant clusters. The Davis grammar also does not give a description or exemplification of allophones.

While the Miller grammar does not give phonemic status to voiceless vowels, both the Davis and Maring grammars do. Dr. Miller, in a personal communication to me, has stated that a phonemic voiceless vowel state is possible but that he has not made such an analysis due to his particular morphophonemic approach to phonology.

Both the Davis and Miller grammars treat accent as primarily a pitch function, while the Maring grammar states accent as stress or amplitude phonemes. This difference makes for difference in phonemic notation, especially in regard to intervocalic glottal stop in the Maring grammar which is recorded as a glottal accent in the Miller-Davis grammars.

After the final typing of the grammar was completed, the author discovered that he had alternately used three different designations for the language being described: Keresan, Keres, and Acoma Keres(an). The literature cited in the bibliography uses all three terms plus 'Queres'. In particular, Boas and Davis refer to the language as 'Keresan', while Miller uses 'Keres.' It would probably be best for this author to settle upon one name, but since equal numbers of reference are made using each variant, it was decided to leave the text as it stands rather than retype so many pages. Unless otherwise stated, the use of the three variants refers to that dialect of the language spoken at the Acoma Pueblo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PHONOLOGY

Section number	Page number
1.0. General statement of phonology	1
1.1.0. Consonant type	
1.1.1. Vowel type	
1.1.2. Suprasegmental phonemes	
1.1.3. Definition of contour	
1.1.4. Alternative stress/accent solutions	
2.0. Inventory and distribution of segmental phonemes and allophones	3
2.1. Definition of consonants	
2.1.1. Consonant chart	
2.1.2. Description of manner and positions of consonant articulation	
2.2. Definition of vowels	
2.2.1. Vowel chart	
2.2.2. Vowel clusters	
3.0. Exemplification of consonant phoneme and allophone distribution	6
3.1. Procedure for presentation of examples	
3.2. Plain stop consonants /p, t, k/	
3.3. Plain stop consonants /t̪, c, ʧ, ʤ/	
3.4. Plain fricatives /s, ʃ, ʂ, ʐ, h/	
3.5. Stops and fricatives combined with series generating components	
3.6. Nasal and lateral consonants and semivowels	
4.0. Exemplification of vowel phoneme and allophone distribution	18
4.1. Allophones of /i, I, e, E, ɨ, ɪ, a, A/	
4.2. Allophones of /u, U/	
4.3. Distribution of voiced and voiceless vowels	
4.4. Vowel examples	
5.0. Syllable and word shape. Shape and distribution of consonant and vowel clusters	22

5.1.	Syllable and word shape	
5.2.	Consonant clusters	
5.3.	Vowel clusters	
6.0.	Morphophonemics	26
6.1.	Description of general processes	
6.2.	Voicing and devoicing of vowels	
6.3.	Reduction processes	
6.3.1.	Vowel reduction	
6.3.2.	Consonant reduction	
6.4	Phonological description of ceremonial speech	

MORPHOLOGY-SYNTAX

7.0.	Morphology	
7.1.	Presentational frame	36
7.2.	Uninflected stems	41
7.2.1.	Definition of uninflected stems	
7.2.2.	Nouns	
7.2.3.	Pronouns	
7.2.4.	Modals	
7.2.5.	Numerals	
7.2.6.	Demonstrative-Indefinites	
7.2.7.	Exclamations	
7.2.8.	Connectives	
7.2.9.	Adverbial stems	
7.3.	Affix inventory	53
7.4.	Inflected stems	67
7.4.1.	Subclasses	
7.4.2.	Stem shape	
7.4.3.	Verb stems	
7.4.4.	Descriptives	
7.4.5.	Infinitive formation	
7.4.6.	Possessed nouns	
7.4.7.	Noun-verbs	
7.4.8.	Compounds	
7.5.	Description and exemplification of minor morphemes .	75
7.6.	Prefixes (inflectional)	77

7.7.	Suffixes (inflectional)	. . . . .	88
7.8.	Derivational affixes	. . . . .	93
7.9.	The verb 'to go'	. . . . .	101
8.0.	Syntax		
8.1.	General structure	. . . . .	104
	8.1.1. Minimum sentence		
	8.1.2. Maximum sentence		
	8.1.3. Syntactic order		
8.2.	Subject, subject-object designations	. . . . .	112
8.3.	Infinitive versus noun designation	. . . . .	114
8.4.	Noun phrase structure	. . . . .	116
8.5.	Verb phrase structure	. . . . .	119
8.6.	Interrogative constructions	. . . . .	126
8.7.	Sentence expansion	. . . . .	126
8.8.	Syntax density range	. . . . .	131
9.0.	Indexed lexicon	. . . . .	135

PHONOLOGY

1. There are 49 segmental phonemes and 4 suprasegmental phonemes in Acoma Keresan. The segmental phonemes consist of 39 consonants and 10 vowels. The suprasegmental phonemes consist of 2 stress phonemes and 2 juncture phonemes.

1.1.0. There are three kinds of consonants: stops, fricatives, and resonants. Stops and fricatives are always voiceless, resonants are either voiced or voiceless depending on their phonetic environments. Consonants occur in the following eight positions: bilabial (1), dental (2), alveodental (2+), alveolar (3), alveopalatal (3+), lateral (4²²), velar (5), and glottal (6). Stops occur in all positions; fricatives occur in dental, alveodental, alveolar, alveopalatal, and glottal positions; resonants occur in bilabial, dental, alveodental, and lateral positions. Consonants combine with a number of series generating components to generate series of consonants which contrast with plain consonants. Stops combine with series generating components of aspiration, glottalization, and palatalization--see 2.1.2.; fricatives combine with components of glottalization and retroflexion--see 2.1.2.; resonants combine with series generating component of glottalization--see 2.1.2.

1.1.1. Vowels occur at three tongue heights, high, mid, and low, and at three positions, front, central, and back. All voiced vowels combine with the series generating component of devoicing to generate a voiceless series of vowels. Vowel length is transcribed by cluster solution.

1.1.2. The suprasegmental stress phonemes occur with all vowel phonemes with /' / marking strong amplitude while weak amplitude is unmarked. Strong amplitude is coincident with high pitch; weak amplitude is coincident with low pitch. Since vowels are transcribed as single vowels and as identical or non-identical clusters, stress markings also serve to indicate conditions

of level high pitch /c'v'vc/, level low pitch /cvvc/, falling pitch /c'vvc/, and rising pitch /cv'vc/. The occurrence of falling and rising pitch is limited to vowel clusters.

1.1.3. A given utterance in Acoma Keresan may be interrupted by long or short, but always clearly audible pauses. Any stretch of speech which does not contain a pause, but which extends between utterance initial silence and a pause, or between pauses, or between a pause and utterance final silence is designated a contour. Any stretch which includes a whole or any partial of a contour is designated a sequence. The matrix of phoneme distribution is equivalent to the contour; hence, the occurrence of a given phoneme initially, medially, or finally is in respect to the contour.

1.1.3.1. A contour begins in a consonant and ends in a vowel and always contains at least one suprasegmental phoneme and at least two segmental phonemes.

1.1.3.2. Contours are marked by two juncture phonemes: 1) /#/ , sentence juncture, which has three allophones indicating silence before a contour, rising or level pitch for interrogatives and falling pitch for all other contours at sentence final position; 2) ///, pause juncture, which marks phrase boundaries other than sentence final. The pause juncture has three allophones, each occurring as momentary pause after rising, level, or falling pitch. The pause junctures occurring after rising and falling pitch are distinguished from sentence junctures by the duration of silence before initiation of phonation. Silence at sentence juncture is much longer than that at pause juncture and cessation of phonation may be complete in such cases where no contours are to follow. Silence at pause juncture is often hardly discernable and a new contour is always initiated either by the speaker or his conversant following the pause juncture.

1.1.4. There appear to be two solutions in accounting for Acoma accent structure as when in this grammar accent is regarded as a stress feature; whereas, in Wick Miller's Acoma grammar (Miller 1965: 8ff) accent is regarded as a tonal feature. However, one other structural feature is described on different levels by the two authors. This feature is the occurrence of intervocalic glottal stop which Miller regards as an accent feature; whereas, this grammar records such an occurrence as a linear stop consonant.

2. The inventory of Acoma Keresan segmental phonemes and the distribution of their allophones are presented in this section. The inventory is presented according to a system of interphonemic specification which groups phonemes into sets based on position (indicated by numerals) and manner of articulation (indicated by abbreviations).

2.1. Phonemes which are defined in terms of the articulatory features of stoppage or constriction of lung air and oral versus nasal passage of lung air are labeled consonants (C).

2.1.1. The total inventory of Acoma-Keresan consonant phonemes is charted as follows with a total of 39 for all (C).

Chart of Total Consonants

1	2	2+	3	3+	4 ²²	5	6
p	t	ṭ	c	č		k	ʔ
pʔ	tʔ		cʔ	čʔ		kʔ	
p ^h	t ^h					k ^h	
p ^y	t ^y					k ^y	
	s	ṣ	š	ṣ̌			h
	sʔ	ṣʔ	šʔ	ṣ̌ʔ			
—					r	rʔ	
m	n	n ^y					
ʔ m	ʔ n	ʔ ^y n ^y					
w				y			
ʔ w				ʔ y			

2.1.2. Stop consonants (C^S) appear with oral passage of lung air at bilabial (1), dental (2), alveodental (2+), alveolar (3), alveopalatal (3+), velar (4), and glottal (6) positions of articulation. Stops in positions 1, 2, and 5 combine with a series generating component of aspiration (C^h).

Stops (at 1, 2, 3, 3+, and 5) combine with a series generating component of glottalization ($C^ʔ$). Stops (in positions 1, 2, and 5) combine with a series generating component of palatalization (C^Y). The inventory of stops is as follows: seven plain stops (at 1, 2, 2+, 3, 3+, 5, and 6) = /p, t, t̥, c, č, k, ʔ/; three C^h (at 1, 2, 5) = /p^h, t^h, k^h/; five $C^ʔ$ (at 1, 2, 3, 3+, and 5) = /p^ʔ, t^ʔ, c^ʔ, č^ʔ, k^ʔ/; three C^Y (at 1, 2, and 5) = /p^Y, t^Y, k^Y/; = eighteen stops in all.

Fricatives (C^f) occur with oral passage of air and constriction at dental (2), alveolar (3), and glottal (6) positions of articulation. Fricatives (C^f) occur with oral passage of air, tongue retroflexion, and constriction at alveodental (2+) and alveopalatal (3+) positions of articulation. Fricatives positions 2, 2+, 3, and 3+ combine with series generating component of glottalization ($C^ʔ$). The inventory of fricatives is as follows: five plain fricatives (at 2, 2+, 3, 3+, and 6) = /s, ṣ, š, ṣ̌, h/; four $C^ʔ$ (at 2, 2+, 3, 3+) = /s^ʔ, ṣ^ʔ, š^ʔ, ṣ̌^ʔ/; = nine fricatives in all.

Nasals (C^N) appear with nasal passage of lung air and oral stoppage at bilabial (1), dental (2) positions of articulation. The nasal (2) combines with the series generating component of palatalization. Plain nasals at (1) and (2) and the palatalized nasal at (2+) combine with series generating component of glottalization ($C^ʔ$). The inventory of nasals is as follows: two plain nasals (at 1,2) = /m,n/; one C^Y (at 2+) = /n^Y/; two $C^ʔ$ (at 1,2) and $C^Yʔ$ (at 2+) = /ṃ^ʔ, ṇ^ʔ, ṇ^{Yʔ}/; = six nasals in all.

One lateral (C^l) occurs with oral passage of lung air, retroflexion of the tongue and loose contact at the alveolar position (2+) and passage of

air at lateral position (4). This one lateral combines with series generating component of glottalization. Thus /r/ and /r̥/ = two laterals in all.

Semivowels (C^{SV}) occur with oral passage of lung air and loose constriction at bilabial (1) and alveopalatal (3+) positions of articulation. These two combine with the series generating component of glottalization. Thus two C^{SV} (at 1, 3+) = /w, y/ and two C[̥] (at 1, 3+) = /w̥, y̥/; four semivowels in all.

2.2. Phonemes which are defined by the features of openness versus closeness of the oral cavity and frontness versus backness of the tongue are labeled vowels (V).

2.2.1. Vowels occur in pairs contrasting as voiced and voiceless. Two vowels are high front: /i, I/; two are mid front: /e, E/; two are high central: /ɨ, ɨ̥/; two are low central: /a, A/; and two are high back: /u, U/. All front and central vowels are unrounded and all back vowels are rounded. All vowels combine with the phoneme of stress. The inventory of Acoma Keresan vowels is charted as follows:

	F	C	B		F	C	B
H	i	ɨ	u	H	I	ɨ̥	U
M	e			M	E		
L		a		L		A	

The total inventory of vowel phonemes is 20 ((v, v̥, V, V̥) x 5).

2.2.2. Vowels in clusters of identical voiced vowels = /ii, ee, ɨɨ, aa, uu/. Nearly all combinations of non-identical voiced vowels are possible. Only clusters with /ɨ/ as a second member and /ae, ɨa, ɨe/ are not represented in the data. Clustering with voiceless vowels as either one or both members is so rare that it is not possible to describe a general pattern for them (see subsection 5.3.).

3.0. The description and distribution of Acoma Keresan segmental phonemes are presented in two subsections below. A phoneme or set of allophonically similar phonemes under discussion is represented by a dash (..._...). Phonemic material which need not be specified for the particular environment being specified in a given instance is omitted in the formulae and its omission is represented by three dots (...). The juncture /#/ is written in formulae where it has its phonemic value as attested (above 1.1.3.). Phonemic notation is enclosed in diagonals / / and phonetic notation is enclosed in brackets []. Preceding and following /#/ are assumed but not written in actual examples.

3.1. The following subsections are concerned with environments in which allophones of the various consonant phonemes occur. Sets of phonemes, grouped on the basis of allophonic similarity and without regard to manner subclass are treated in separate subsections below.

3.2. The consonants treated below include /p, t, k/, the plain stop consonants which appear unaspirated (C^u) and are produced at bilabial (1), dental (2) and velar (5) positions of articulation. They occur initially (#_.../) and medially (/..._.../). Members of C^u have two allophones in free variation, appearing as unvoiced [p, t, k] and voiced [b, d, g].

Examples of C^u are given below in two groups. The first group gives examples of C^u in initial position, and the second group exemplifies medial position.

3.2.1. /#_.../

/p/ /pápa/ [bába] grandmother, /pášU/ [pášO] don't, /pínt^hU/ [pínt^hU]

spots, /pín^{yí}?isA/ [pín^{yí}?isA] from west, /pé?e?ašAc?I/ [pé?e?asAc?I]
you cut him;

/t/ /tái/ [tái] here, /táwáa/ [táwáa] good, /ta?á/ [ta?á] like this,
/tíkána/ [tíkána] down, /túucI/ [tóocI] those;

/k/ /kái/ [gái] past particle, /kááč?anU/ [kááč?anO] rain, /kawáak^{hU}/
[kawáak^{hU}] chicken, /kitúun^{yí}/ [kitóon^{yí}] yearling, /kuñé/ [koñé] yes,
/kuñí/ [kuñí] he goes;

3.2.2. /..._.../

/p/ /šápaša/ [šápaša] I chew, /šupí/ [šopí] I haul wood, /tapínisk^{hU}/
[tapínisk^{hU}] horned toad, /t^{yú}pe/ [t^{yú}pe] 3rd prs. told 3rd prs.,
/t^hápup^{hU}/ [t^hápup^{hU}] governor;

/t/ /č?átíwa/ [č?átíwa] you grind, /?úutínacA/ [?óotínacA] back apron,
/šíitáani/ [šíitáani] you did, /?úutínáníci/ [?óotínáníci] flag;

/k/ /t^{yé}kuma/ [t^{yé}koma] go! (pl.), /k?ačUkúsa/ [k?ačUkúsa] he is smoking,
/yakítU/ [yakítU] rib, /páaku/ [páako] because, /túkasa/ [túkasa] it
is small, /k^hAtawákuní/ [k^hAtawákuní] your dress.

3.3. The consonants treated immediately below are plain stop consonants
/t, c, č, ?/ which are produced at alveodental (2+), alveolar (3), alveo-
palatal (3+), and glottal (6) positions of articulation. They occur ini-
tially (_.../) and medially (/..._.../). Members of C^S have one allophone.

Examples of C^S are given below in two groups; one exemplifies initial
position and the other medial position.

3.3.1. /#_.../

/t/ /táa?p^{hE}/ [táa?p^{hE}] you eat, /túwak^{hUčA}/ [túwak^{hUčA}] she hid, /túucI/
[túucI] little, /tÚk^{hái}?I/ [tÚk^{hái}?I] Are you finished, /tít?It^{hEšU}/
[tít?It^{hEšU}] from top;

/c/ /cípʔa/ [cípʔa] he slept, /céekʔóma/ [céekʔóma] why, /cáci/ [cáci] not, /cIkʔínoma/ [cIkʔínoma] long time ago, /cúucI/ [cóocI] 3rd. sg. came;

/č/ /čúuri/ [čúuri] chili, /čUkáʔAštʰI/ [čUkáʔAštʰI] any tracks, /čítʔI/ [čítʔI] on, /číše/ [číše] Apache, /čámeʔé/ [čámeʔé] three, /čúpʰE/ [čópʰE] it is eaten;

/ʔ/ /ʔéškʔa/ [ʔéškʔa] skin, /ʔíškʔe/ [ʔíškʔe] one, /ʔúukayáwI/ [ʔúulayáwI] napkin, /ʔácI/ [ʔácI] future particle, /ʔítʔitʔúmicA/ [ʔítʔitʔóomicA] head band;

3.3.2. /...-.../

/ʔ/ /škʰáwíʔa/ [škʰáwíʔa] neck, /kʰUʔAháaʔáni/ [kʰUʔAháaʔáni] your hair, /nʸúʔuʂú/ [nʸúʔoʂó] it will be, /tʔáaʔUštʰI/ [tʔáaʔUštʰI] they chased, /pʰíʔána/ [pʰíʔána] near;

/c/ /kʔáwacIʂʔU/ [kʔáwacIsʔO] her nest, /háca/ [háca] how much, /tʸúmícA/ [tʸúmícA] he runs (dubitative), /cʔáacI/ [cʔáacI] air, /cáci/ [cáci] not, /ʔéce/ [ʔéce] do it!;

/č/ /káčA/ [káčA] it is big, /kʔáča/ [kʔáča] a talk, /tʸuʔAčI/ [tʸúʔAčI] he falls, /ʔičúni/ [ʔičúni] house, /cáyačU/ [cáyačU]

/ʔ/ /šáʔama/ [šáʔama] let us go, /tʔiʔéʔU/ [tʔiʔéʔU] they go, /cácaštʰéʔE/ [cácaštʰéʔE] we breathe, /pʰúʔúpʰetʔa/ [pʰúʔúpʰetʔa] you ask them. E/

/tʸúumíʔicItʰA/ [tʸúumíʔicItʰA] she calls, /nʸúʔiáasʔu/ [nʸúʔiáasʔó] you will start cutting;
/tʸúumíʔicItʰA/ [tʸúumíʔicItʰA] she calls, /nʸúʔiáasʔu/ [nʸúʔiáasʔó] you will start cutting;

3.4 The consonants treated immediately below are the plain fricatives (C^f) /s, ʂ, š, ʃ, h/ which are produced at dental (2), alveodental (2+), alveolar (3), alveopalatal (3+), and glottal (6) positions of articulation.

They occur initially (#_.../) and medially (/..._.../). Members of C^f have one allophone.

Examples of C^f are given below in two groups; one exemplifying initial position, and the other exemplifying medial position.

3.4.1. /#_.../

- /s/ /spín^yín^yí/ [spín^yín^yí] sweet corn, /sówa/ [sówa] yesterday,
 /sIt^yáyowíšI/ [sIt^yáyowíšI] animal, /sík[?]ana/ [sík[?]ana] again, /séemA/
 [séemA] salty, /sáwinI/ [sáwinI] old, /st[?]éyu/ [st[?]éyu] they go,
 /suyúUt^hA/ [soyúUt^hA] I sing;
 /š/ /šIp^híšp^híina/ [šIp^híšp^híina] bird, /ší[?]ip^hA/ [ší[?]ip^hA] pig weed,
 /šáawitu/ [šáawitu] parrot, /šA[?]áwa/ [šA[?]áwa] quietly, /šk^hááčák^hU/
 [šk^hááčák^hO] you are hot, /šúwētúut^hI/ [šówētóot^hI] you sing;
 /š/ /ší[?]isk[?]a/ [ší[?]isk[?]a] I drink, dusty, /šáawák[?]a/ [šáawák[?]a] money,
 /šIstánít^yU/ [šIstánít^yU] we loaded, /šé[?]énu/ [šé[?]éno] I give a bath,
 /škúuc[?]ac[?]ána/ [škóoc[?]ac[?]ána] they took away;
 /š/ /šuwé/ [šowé] then, /šuyúUt^hA/ [šoyúUt^hA] you sing, /šá[?]u/ [šá[?]o]
 let us go, /šúiyat^hI/ [šúiyat^hI] boy, /šUíšacI/ [šUíšacI] good-bye,
 /šk^híinat^hU/ [šk^híinat^hU] it is ripe, /špá[?]at[?]i/ [špá[?]at[?]i] mocking bird;
 /h/ /ha[?]yé/ [ha[?]yé] let us do or go, /húútiš^yúúME/ [hóótišt^yúúME] belt,
 /híisk^hA/ [híisk^hA] knife, /háati/ [háati] where, /héME/ [héME] all or
 end, /húúru/ [húúro] donkey, /hIšína/ [hIšína] tail feathers;

3.4.2. /..._.../

- /s/ /[?]ist^húwa/ [[?]ist^húwa] stove, /[?]íístáásI/ [[?]íístáásI] I will plant,
 /k[?]áyišk[?]ásIcI/ [k[?]áyišk[?]ásIcI] thin (sg.), /méésA/ [méésA] table;

- /š/ /ʔištʔúwa/ [ʔištʔówa] arrow, /ʔéškʔa/ [ʔéškʔa] skin, /ʔííšísI/
 [ʔííšísI] plum, /šápaša/ [šápaša] I chew, /kʔáši/ [kʔáši] he owns,
 /kašééši/ [kašééši] white corn, /kášuwíni/ [kášuwíni] his shoe,
 /sáwaip^hIsE/ [sáwaip^hIsE] war, /kʔééšt^yU/ [kééšt^yU] up;
- /s/ /ʔúsiústʔenA/ [ʔúsiústʔeNA] rope, /ʔííšísI/ [ʔííšísI] plum,
 /tuwáwašEt^yU/ [tuwáwašEt^yU] they have wings, /kinásIšU/ [kinásIšU]
 sticking out, /ʔúsumééštaaʔnI/ [ósomééštaaʔNI] school;
- /š/ /ʔéši/ [ʔéši] also, /pášU/ [pášU] be careful, don't, /k^hAšáit^hI/
 [k^hAšáit^hI] year, /kʔušá/ [kʔošá] night, /n^yúp^hUšú/ [n^yúp^hUšú] you come
 in, /wááyušA/ [wááyošA] duck;
- /h/ /páha/ [páha] bread, /páhA/ [páhA] wait, /píhí/ [píhí] son's wife,
 /k^hahúna/ [k^hahúna] box, /ʔéhe/ [ʔéhe] yes.

3.5. Consonants treated in the paragraphs below are the stops and fricatives in combination with series generating components of aspiration (C^h), glottalization ($Cʔ$), and palatalization (C^y). Each of these phonemes has one allophone.

3.5.1. Members of C^h are the aspirated stops /p^h, t^h, k^h/ which are produced with aspirated release at bilabial (1), dental (2), and velar (5) positions of articulation. They occur initially (#_.../) and medially (/..._.../).

Examples of C^h are given below in two groups; one exemplifying initial position, and the other exemplifying medial position.

3.5.1.1. /#_.../

- /p^h/ /p^háani/ [p^háani] sack, /p^héuwa/ [p^héowa] you grind, /p^hítina/
 [p^hítina] near, /p^híitA/ [p^híitA] rows, /p^háiskʔát^hI/ [p^háiskʔát^hI]
 water;

/t^h/ /t^hánI/ [t^háni] pumpkin, /t^híi[?]ya/ [t^híi[?]ya] potato, /t^hené/ [t^hené] navajo, /t^hIt^yáap^hI/ [t^hIt^yáap^hI] they eat, /t^húwe/ [t^húwe] two;
 /k^h/ /k^hahúna/ [k^hahúna] box, /k^húmé/ [k^hómé] really, /k^hisá/ [k^hisá] soup, /k^haut[?]áanA/ [k^haut[?]áanA] he is checking it, /k^hAštáritanA/ [k^hAštáritanA] watermelon;

3.5.1.2. /...../

/p^h/ /sk^háišUp^hA/ [sk^háišUp^hA] hip, /n^yúp^hUšú/ [n^yúp^hUšó] you will come in, /nip^hét[?]ašú/ [nip^hét[?]ašo] you ask (imp.), /[?]íp^hIs[?]á/ [[?]íp^hIs[?]á] white paint, /k^hUcíp^hán^ya/ [k^hUcíp^hán^ya] dried, /[?]uwičáap^hni/ [[?]owičáap^hni] cattle guard;
 /t^h/ /t[?]átUt^hI/ [t[?]átUt^hI] he ran after him, /k[?]ét^hit^hik^hA/ [k[?]ét^hit^hik^hA] ledge, /[?]et^yét^ha/ [[?]et^yét^ha] cannot be ascended, /[?]ek[?]a[?]ait^hA/ [[?]ek[?]a[?]ait^hA] it grows, /[?]it^híimacé/ [[?]it^híimacé] it is hot, /[?]íšt^húwa/ [[?]íšt^hówa] stove;
 /k^h/ /tawáak^hU/ [tawáak^hO] tobacco, /wáak^hi/ [wáak^hi] because, /š^hAsk[?]áuk^hA/ [š^hAsk[?]áuk^hA] quail, /š^húwa/ [š^hówa] I hunt, /[?]ít^hIk^hašt^hI/ [[?]ít^hIk^hašt^hI] leave 3rd there, /čik^hé[?]eca/ [čik^hé[?]eca] it is all right, /wá[?]ák^hI/ [wá[?]ák^hI] spinach, /wá[?]ák^hU/ [wá[?]ák^hU] coal.

3.5.2. Members of C[?] are the glottalized stops /p[?], t[?], c[?], č[?], k[?]/, which are produced with glottalized release at bilabial (1), dental (2), alveolar (3), alveopalatal (3+) and velar (5) positions of articulation; and the glottalized fricatives /s[?], š[?], š[?], š[?]/ which occur with glottal release at dental (2), alveodental (2+), alveolar (3) and alveopalatal (3+) positions of articulation. (Nasals, the lateral and semi-vowels also occur in glottalized series, but are treated in section 3.6.3 due to difference in allophonic distribution to those C[?] treated in this

section.) All C? treated in this section occur initially (_.../) and medially (/..._.../).

Examples of C? are given below in two groups exemplifying initial and medial positions.

3.5.2.1. /#_.../

- /p?/ /p?áásk^hU/ [p?áásk^hO] feast, /p?ícI/ [p?ícI] deerskin, /p?áwistańi/ [p?áwistańi] outdoor oven, /p?ískát^hI/ [p?ískát^hI] give him water;
- /t?/ /t?úná/ [t?óná] still, yet, /t?ík?a/ [t?ík?a] with, /t?ííʔA/ [t?ííʔA] spring season, /t?á?ayénA/ [t?á?ayénA] he found them;
- /k?/ /k?ášI/ [k?ásI] he owns, /k?ušá/ [k?ošá] night, /k?écI/ [k?écI] lots of, /k?uísk^hA/ [k?oísk^hA] blue, /k?éna/ [k?éna] down;
- /c?/ /c?á?ask^hA/ [c?á?ask^hA] day (after sunrise), /c?uusááp^hAcA/ [c?uusááp^hAcA] to soften, /c?é?e/ [c?é?e] they go, /c?áaná/ [c?áaná] before, /c?íc?I/ [c?íc?I] water, /c?ic?i/ [c?ic?i] that;
- /č?/ /č?úp^hE/ [č?óp^hE] Eat!, /č?átíwa/ [č?átíwa] you grind, /č?íčI/ [č?íčI] home, /č?A?áut?i/ [č?A?áut?i] did he plant it, /č?ayást?I/ [č?ayást?I] you sift;
- /s?/ /s?áišU/ [s?áišO] my field, /s?ééwííč?A/ [s?ééwííč?A] my fingernail, /s?íńa/ [s?íńa] turkey, /s?I?á/ [s?I?á] I own, /s?ú?usI/ [s?ó?osI] I go;
- /š?/ /š?úšk^hI/ [š?óšk^hI] coyote, /š?íńa/ [š?íńa] down, /š?íčA/ [š?íčA] I put, /š?ái?I?I/ [š?ái?I?I] we get it, /š?é?énu/ [š?é?éno] I bathed, 3rd pers. sg., /š?átʔE/ [š?átʔE] I carried;
- /š?/ /š?átUk?A/ [š?átUk?A] you smoke, /š?áp^hIk^hA/ [š?áp^hIk^hA] evening, /š?atíńi/ [š?atíńi] it is ready;

- /ṣ̌ʔ/ /ṣ̌ʔaatʔeʔécImIṣ̌A/ [ṣ̌ʔaatʔeʔécImIṣ̌A] you stay, /ṣ̌ʔášṭi/ [ṣ̌ʔášṭi] your foot, /ṣ̌ʔúṃi/ [ṣ̌ʔúṃi] honey;
- 3.5.2.2. /..._.../
- /pʔ/ /ṣ̌ípʔa/ [ṣ̌ípʔa] I slept, /ṣ̌úpʔi/ [ṣ̌ópʔi] you get wood, /sIpʔááṣU/ [sIpʔááṣO] fireside, /ṣ̌ápʔacI/ [ṣ̌ápʔacI] it is lightweight, /ṣ̌upʔúúC/ [ṣ̌opʔóócA] I am scared;
- /tʔ/ /ʔištʔúwa/ [ʔištʔówa] arrow, /ʔtʔitʔúúmicA/ [ʔtʔitʔóomicA] headband, /ṣ̌iutʔáṣ̌A/ [ṣ̌iutʔáṣ̌A] I dry, /ṣ̌autʔi/ [ṣ̌autʔi] I plant, /káwáʔáitʔI/ [káwáʔáitʔI] a crop;
- /kʔ/ /ʔéškʔa/ [ʔéškʔa] skin, /ʔískʔA/ [ʔískʔA] another, /ʔúwiyácikʔéNA/ [ʔówiyácikʔéNA] a rattle, /ṣ̌áakʔU/ [ṣ̌áakʔO] pipe, /ʔúwiskʔicI/ [ówiskʔicI] a match;
- /cʔ/ /ʔécʔe/ [ʔécʔe] with, /čúCʔAyÚWA/ [čócʔAyÚWA] 3rd prs. got angry, /nácʔI/ [nácʔI] food, /wacʔíṭU/ [wacʔíṭU] it is long, /ṣ̌kúucʔacʔána/ [ṣ̌kóocʔacʔána] they took away, /ʔutʔácʔicI/ [ʔotʔácʔicI] hot;
- /čʔ/ /Kááčʔa/ [kááčʔa] it is hot, /ṣ̌uwičʔúkumI/ [ṣ̌owicʔókoMI] I put together, /stʔááwúúCʔA/ [stʔááwíicʔA] fingernail, /nʔútáčʔásʔi/ [nʔútáčʔasʔi/ I will fall;
- /sʔ/ /táusʔámI/ [táosʔámI] Taos, /nʔíṣ̌Asʔí/ [nʔíṣ̌Asʔí] I will sell, /nʔútáčʔasʔí/ [nʔútáčʔasʔí] I will fall, /nʔúʔiáasʔú/ [nʔúʔiáasʔó] you will start cutting, /ṣ̌úṣ̌úsUsʔé/ [ṣ̌óṣ̌ósUsʔé] I have a cough;
- /ṣ̌ʔ/ /náýéceṣ̌ʔí/ [náýéceṣ̌ʔí] I will whitewash, /níiṭAṣ̌ʔú/ [níiṭAṣ̌ʔó] you will sew, /ṣ̌úumásʔáʔaṭA/ [ṣ̌óomásʔáʔaṭA] I will cut meat, /ʔúyuusʔéma/ [ʔóyuusʔéma] bracelet;
- /ṣ̌ʔ/ /niyúCÍṣ̌ʔU/ [niyúCÍṣ̌ʔO] you drive, /ʔistʔháʔašʔu/ [ʔistʔháʔašʔo] you plant, /káwášʔtʔhá/ [káwášʔtʔhá] sour, /ʔípʔhIṣ̌ʔá/ [ʔípʔhIṣ̌ʔá] white paint, /sIatʔašʔémiṣ̌U/ [sIatʔašʔémiṣ̌U] I have (pl. object);

/ʃʔ/ /náunátʲúucAʃʔU/ [náunátʲúucAʃʔO] you will stretch out, /nɛ́tʲAsííʃʔu/ [nɛ́tʲAsííʃʔo] you will steal, /pʰiʃʔátA/ [pʰiʃʔátA] you name him.

3.5.3. Members of Cʲ are the palatalized stops /pʲ, tʲ, kʲ/ which are produced with alveopalatal release at bilabial (1), dental (2), and velar (5) positions of articulation. /tʲ/ occurs in initial and medial positions; /pʲ/ occurs in initial positions only; /kʲ/ occurs in medial positions only.

Examples of Cʲ are listed below in two groups exemplifying initial and medial occurrence.

3.5.3.1. /#-.../

/pʲ/ /pʲúmácAní/ [pʲúmácAnÍ] you help him, /wésIpʲúyáyáʔaní/ [wésIpʲúyáyáʔaní] let 3rd sg. come in;

/tʲ/ /tʲáwa/ [tʲáwa] early, /tʲItʲámi/ [tʲItʲámi] north, /tʲéetʰA/ [tʲéetʰA] rabbit, /tʲíwái/ [tʲíwái] food for animals, /tʲútAcI/ [tʲútAcI] he falls;

3.5.3.2. /...__.../

/tʲ/ /ʔétʲÚ/ [ʔétʲÚ] but, /ʔétʲe/ [ʔétʲe] even, hardly, /ʔucʔáʔatʲáni/ [ʔucʔáʔatʲáni] pin, /tʲúutʲútA/ [tʲúotʲútA] always, /nɛ́tʲAsííʃʔu/ [nɛ́tʲAsííʃʔo] you will stand, /ʔiyáipʰAtʲÉʔE/ [ʔiyáipʰAtʲÉʔE] we will look for a place;

/kʲ/ /wakʲéerA/ [wakʲéerA] cowboy, /yikʲéewa/ [yikʲéewa] towards that way, /wakʲétʰA/ [wakʲétʰA] leather.

3.6 The consonants treated in the paragraphs below include the plain nasals (Cⁿ), the lateral (C^r), and the semivowels (C^{sv}). Each of these phonemes has two allophones occurring in non-overlapping distribution. Cⁿ and C^{sv} occur in initial and medial positions, while C^r occurs in medial position only.

The nasals /m,n/ and /n^y/, which occur in combination with series generating component of ^{glottalization} palatalization, are produced at bilabial (1), alveolar (2), and alveolar with palatal release (2+) positions of articulation.

The lateral /r/ is produced with tongue retroflexion and loose contact at the alveolar position (2+) with passage of air at lateral position (4).

The semi-vowels /w,y/ are produced with oral passage of air and loose constriction at bilabial (1) and alveopalatal (3) positions of articulation.

Cⁿ, C^r, and C^{sv} appear as voiceless [M, N, N^y, R, W, Y] before voiceless vowels (/V^l.../) and as voiced [m, n, n^y, r, w, y] before voiced vowels (/V^v.../).

Examples of Cⁿ, C^r, and C^{sv} are given below in two groups exemplifying the occurrence of phonemes in initial and medial positions. No examples of initial /r/ have been found although Miller (Miller 1965: 12) lists it in a few Spanish loanwords.

3.6.1. /#-.../

- /m/ /máasáwI/ [máasáwI] hawk, /máʃIṭAt^háʔa/ [máʃIṭAt^háʔa] they are girls,
 /meyúu/ [meyúo] the same, /méháuʔU/ [méháuʔU] look at these,
 /múucI/ [móocI] Hopi;
- /n/ /nááčáma/ [nááčáma] tomorrow, /ná^htI/ [ná^htI] prairie dog, /níya/
 [níya] with, /nuwán^yeṭú/ [nowán^yeṭó] are you going hunting;
- /n^y/ /n^yúp^hUkúnišI/ [n^yóp^hUkónišI] he will come in, /n^yenuʔušU/
 [n^yenóʔošO] you bathe it, /n^yíyetʔiméesʔí/ [n^yíyetʔiméesʔí] I will sell,
 /n^yúunapʔéinA/ [n^yúunapʔéinA] towards west;
- /w/ /wéemé/ [wéemé] that is all right, /wáyI/ [wáyI] there at a distance,
 /wáʃU/ [wáʃO] now, /wiháami/ [wiháami] glass;
- /y/ /yúuku/ [yúuko] towards, /yáʔái/ [yáʔái] sand, /yik^yéewá' [yik^yéewá]
 towards that way, /yéiháa/ [yéiháa] anywhere;

3.6.2. /..._.../

/m/ /kʔatʰiθúumíA/ [kʔatʰiθúumíA] his head band, /šamúci/ [šamúci] white,
/ʔamíitʰu/ [ʔamíitʰu] she loves, /štʰiyúumi/ [štʰiyúumi] arm, /máame/
[máame] very;

/n/ /tʰánakʔa/ [tʰánakʔa] four, /ʔacáni/ [ʔacáni] talk,

/nʲ/ /ʔénʲe/ [ʔénʲe] then, /mayánʲi/ [mayánʲi] Holy Ghost, /wašú ʰʲi/
[wašú ʰʲi] wings, /spíinʲínʲí/ [spíinʲínʲí] sweet corn, /tʰúuwánʲucA/
[tʰúuwánʲocA] Be like it!, /cóonʲEtʲu/ [cóonʲEtʲu] he will come,
/kʰUcípʰánʲa/ [kʰUcípʰánʲa] dried;

/r/ /sírawéesI/ [sírawéesI] wine, /wakʲéerA/ [wakʲéerA] cowboy, /šaméerúma/
[šaméeróma] my water boss, /čúuri/ [čúuri] chili, /karétʰU/ [karétʰU]
wagon, /tíríríka/ [tíríríka] truck;

/w/ /ʔiškáawA/ [ʔiškáawA] both, /kʰowáʔací/ [kʰowáʔací] Hello, /ʔupéewi/
[ʔopéewi] dry food, /síuwiétʰI/ [síuwiétʰI] fried bread, /cítʰuwé/
[cítʰowé] a place, /húwAnáwI/ [húwAnáwI] eye, /ʔánʲuwútʲu/ [ʔánʲuwútʲu]
she likes;

/y/ /ʔiyátA/ [ʔiyátA] child, /ʔúuyéikuwíi/ [ʔóoyéikowíi] hoe, /tʰéʔeyU/
[tʰéʔeyU] they went, /suyúUtʰA/ [soyúUtʰA] I sing, /tʰáyiyikʲé/
[tʰáyiyikʲé] they flew.

3.6.3. All nasals, the lateral and the semivowels combine with the series generating component of glottalization. Each of these glottalized phonemes has two allophones which occur in non-overlapping distributions. Glottalized Cⁿ, C^r and C^{sv} appear as [Ṁ, Ṇ, Ṇʲ, Ṛ, Ṙ, Ṙʲ, Ỳ,] before voiceless vowels (/ _V^{v1}.../) and as voiced [Ṃ̇, Ṇ̣, Ṇ̣ʲ, Ṛ̣, Ṛ̇, Ṛ̇ʲ, Ỵ̀] before voiced vowels (/ _V^v.../).

Examples of glottalized Cⁿ, C^r, and C^{sv} are given below in two groups exemplifying initial and medial positions occurrence of each phoneme. /^ʔn^y/ and /^ʔr/ only occur in medial position. /^ʔr/ in medial position and /^ʔw/ in initial position have very low functional yields.

3.6.4. #_.../

/^ʔm/ /^ʔmína/ [mína] salt, /^ʔmááči/ [mááči] clay;
 /^ʔh/ /^ʔháʔištía/ [háʔištía] Fa, FaBr, WiFa, /^ʔháya/ [háya] mother, /^ʔháyIsʔi/ [háyIsʔi] I will get it, /^ʔhái/ [hái] down;
 /^ʔw/ /^ʔwíštikʔúni/ [wíštikʔúni] necklace;
 /^ʔy/ /^ʔyáaspúučAnI/ [yáaspúočANI] brains, /^ʔyáa/ [yáa] is that so?, /^ʔyúuni/ [yúuni] song, /^ʔyáuwIšU/ [yáuwIšU] flat rock;

3.6.5. /..._.../

/^ʔm/ /^ʔt^yúma/ [t^yúma] MoBrSo, /^ʔt^ʔúuma/ [t^ʔúuma] this is all, /^ʔán^yúmécʔa/ [án^yúmécʔa] beautiful, /^ʔšítimíʔit^hA/ [šítimíʔit^hA] where did you pl. put that?, /^ʔkuhá/ [kuhá] he goes, /^ʔmámu/ [mámo] almost, /^ʔt^yáámI/ [t^yáámI] eagle;
 /^ʔn/ /^ʔt^yáni/ [t^yáni] deer, /^ʔt^háani/ [t^háani] job, /^ʔšáʔat^ʔAnA/ [šáʔat^ʔAnA] we build, /^ʔcʔiúšunúca/ [cʔiúšonóca] 3rd. sg. is cold, /^ʔhihá/ [hihá] Continue!, Alright!;
 /^ʔn^y/ /^ʔwááčín^yi/ [wááčín^yi] tongue, /^ʔcʔán^ye/ [cʔán^ye] they call, /^ʔhañ^yé/ [hañ^yé] give me;
 /^ʔr/ /^ʔštéarúru/ [štéarúru] acorn;
 /^ʔw/ /^ʔt^húwe/ [t^húwe] two, /^ʔšʔiwáwi/ [šʔiwáwi] my face, /^ʔpʔáwíštáhi/ [pʔáwíštáhi] oven, /^ʔk^húwáací/ [k^húwáací] some way, /^ʔtúwa/ [tówa] this, /^ʔyuwíst^hi/ [yuwíst^hi] berries;

/ʔ/ /wáʔI/ [wáyI] there at a distance, /kʔáʔiʂátʔa/ [kʔáʔiʂátʔa] is fat (dual), /méʔúu/ [méʔúo] the same, /siúcaʔénU/ [siúcaʔéNO] I get.

4.0 The following subsections are concerned with the environments in which allophones of the vowel phonemes occur.

4.1 The allophones of /i, I, e, E, ɛ̃, Ī, a, A/ are in free variation; whereas, the allophones of /u, U/ are nearly in complementary distribution. The exact production of the free variant allophones varies from speaker to speaker and is variant with a single speaker with the emotional context of the utterance. An example of this would be the production of more tense vowels during the presentation of an exciting passage of a folkloristic text. Phonetically nine vowel types appear in Acoma Keresan; [i, I], [e, æ], [ɛ̃, ɛ̃], [a] and [o, u]. Each of these occurs voiced and voiceless.

4.2 The allophones of /u, U/ are [u, o], [U, O]. As with all voiced vowels (see section 4.3), the voiceless allophones overlap with those of the voiceless vowel phoneme. However the phonetic contrast between [u] and [o], voiced or voiceless, has a limited complementary distribution. The allophones [o, O] generally occur when /u, U/ are second members of vowel clusters formed with all vowels except /i, I/. When /u, U/ are second members of vowel clusters with /i, I/ the allophones [u, U] occur. When /u, U/ follow consonants the occurrence of their allophones has some free variation but there is a high frequency tendency for [o, O] to occur after certain consonants and [u, U] after others. Although the structure is not rigid and certainly not symmetrical, for the sake of linguistic realism, it is useful to list the predominant patterns of occurrence. These are: usually [o, O] occur when preceded

by /pʔ, p, tʔ, k, kʔ, kʰ, c, čʔ, s, s̥, sʔ, š, šʔ, m, m̥, n, n̥ / ; usually [u, U] occur when preceded by /pʏ, pʰ, t, tʏ, tʰ, cʔ, č, ʔ, š, nʏ, w, w̥, y, y̥, r, r̥ /.

4.3 Voiced and voiceless vowels are in nearly complementary distribution; that is, vowels in final position are nearly always voiceless and medial vowels are nearly always voiced. Voiced vowels in final position often occur as a voiceless free variant, especially in fast speech. Likewise the vowels of initial prefixes alternate freely between voiced and voiceless. However, several factors make it necessary to regard voiced and voiceless vowels as phonemically distinct: 1) both types of vowels do occur in medial and final position; 2) the final vowel in some words is always voiced as in /mína/ salt, /šʔášti/ your foot, /tʏánakʔa/ four, /páha/ bread; 3) the final vowel of some words is always voiceless as in /páhA/ wait, /múucI/ Hopi, /ʔískʔA/ another; 4) the medial vowel in some words is always voiceless as in /šIpʰispʰína/ bird, /ʔipʰIšʔá/ white paint, /šʔápʰɪkʰA/ evening; 5) in many words voiced and voiceless vowel allophones occur in free variation but their environments are not distinguishable from those in which clearly only voiced and voiceless vowels occur with no variation; 6) co-occurrence of stress is difficult to hear on voiceless vowels. However, the author is able to distinguish voiceless stressed and unstressed contrasts and further, spectrograms show that while the voicing component is missing, voiceless vowels do occur both stressed and unstressed as in /kʔúutáiškʔátʰItʰIšʔU/ the name of a mesa.

4.4 The vowels are listed below in sets which includes stressed and unstressed examples in medial /...-.../ and final /...-#/ position.

4.4.1. /...-.../

- /i, í/ /wáʔI/ [wáʔI] there at a distance, /cʔuwiáštʔí/ [cʔowiáštʔí] you wash, /tʔíítA/ [tʔíítA] spring season, /ʔíimá/ [ʔíimá] you go!, /kʰUsínA/ [kʰOsínA] kitchen.
- /I, í/ /ʔípʰIšʔá/ [ʔípʰIšʔá] white paint, /tʔucItáwi/ [tʔucItáwi] pick it up!, /kúpIštai/ [kópIštai] pantheon, /šIpʰišpʰína/ [šIpʰišpʰína] bird, /kʔúutáiskʔítʰItʰÍšU/ [kʔóotáiskʔítʰItʰÍšU] mesa name.
- /e. é/ /kʔUséʔenA/ [kʔOséʔenA] hair, /kʔeʔecE/ [kʔeʔecE] so that, /kašéešI/ [kašéešI] white corn, /ʔéhe/ [ʔéhe] yes, /ʔupéewi/ [ʔopéewi] dry food, /ʔétʔe/ [ʔétʔe] hardly.
- /E, É/ /niyúEtʔU/ [niyúEtʔU] I will take you, /tʰíipʰEtʰA/ [tʰíipʰEtʰA] 3rd. prs. told, /títʔEcáʔatʔéʔeni/ [títʔEcáʔatʔéʔeni] place name N.E. of Acoma.
- /ɛ, é/ /ʔúupunɛI/ [ʔúupunɛI] needle, /pɛnámi/ [pɛnámi] west, /ʔɛtʔitʔúumicA/ [ʔɛtʔitʔóomicA] headband, /ʔuwicáapʰɛní/ [ʔowicáapʰɛní] cattle guard, /tɛí/ [tɛí] here.
- /ɛ, é/ /náwicítIsi/ [náwicítIsi] I will cut. /kúiyáwɛstʰItA/ [kóiyáwɛstʰItA] place South of Acoma, /šʔáwɛci/ [šʔáwɛci] it is tender, /šʔáphɛkʰA/ [šʔáphɛkʰA] evening.
- /a, á/ /waʔákʔa/ [waʔákʔa] cornstalk, /wáakʰi/ [wáakʰi] because, /waʔákʰɛ/ [waʔákʰɛ] spinach, /ʔúukayáwI/ [ʔúukayáwI] napkin, /táwáa/ [táwáa] good, /kášuwími/ [kášuwími] his shoe.
- /A, Á/ /ʔikʔáʔAtʰU/ [ʔikʔáʔAtʰU] trash, /kʰAštɛritanA/ [kʰAšɛritanA] watermelon, /makʰÁyA/ [mákʰÁYA] nuts, /siupAštAnʔi/ [siupAštAnʔi] I fix him.

/u, ú/ /ʔúuni/ [ʔúuni] song, /t^húwe/ [t^húwe] two, /títíšúkome/ [títíšúkome]
pumpkin, /túštI/ [túštI] on top, /ʔán^yukúusi/ [ʔán^ykóoaI]
they like it.

/U, Ú/ /sk^háišÚp^hA/ [sk^háišÚp^hA] hip, /s^ʔátÚk^ʔA/ [s^ʔátÚk^ʔA] I smoke,
/k^ʔáʔašt^hUwI/ [k^ʔáʔašt^hUWI] suspenders, /ʔúup^hUk^háwanI/
[ʔúup^hUk^háwanI] axe.

4.4.2. /...-#/

/i, í/ /p^háamí/ [p^háamí] Don't! /táiníʔisí/ [táiníʔisí] I am staying here,
/macíni/ [macíni] paper bread, /páikán^yi/ [páikán^yi] fire poker.

/I, í/ /nác^ʔI/ [nác^ʔI] food, /ʔáyI/ [ʔáyI] there, /p^huut^hI/ [p^hoot^hI]
you get them, /ʔúwišk^ʔéí/ [ʔówišk^ʔéí] match, /k^ʔawáašt^hí/
[k^ʔawáašt^hí] little one.

/e, é/ /ʔée/ [ʔée] and, /s^ʔiúp^he/ [s^ʔiúp^he] I ask, /ʔuwáan^yé/ [ʔowáan^yé]
apparatus, /šuwé/ [šowé] then, /ʔán^yumé/ [ʔán^yumé] nice.

/E, É/ /šiišE/ [šiišE] six, /p^háasúʔumE/ [p^háasóʔoME] Mexican,
/p^hét^hAcIšE/ [p^hét^hAcIšE] flat dish, /t^yáʔašUwÉ/ [t^yáʔašUWE]
they race.

/ì, í/ /wésIpá/ [wésIpá] coming west, /ámì/ [ámì] love, /tít^yE cáʔat^yéʔenì/
[tít^yE cáʔat^yéʔenì] place name N.E. of Acoma, /háac^ʔé/ [háac^ʔé]
earth, /cimáì/ [cimáì] such as.

/I, í/ /sip^hanúušt^ʔI/ [sIp^hanóoštI] I am thirsty, /kaʔášI/ [kaʔášI]
his knee, /kúpI/ [kópI] he came in, /s^ʔáwaʔI/ [s^ʔáwaʔI]
my brother.

/a, á/ /pána/ [pána] Wait! /sat^yá/ [sat^yá] down, /sáama/ [sáama]
my home, /ʔáik^ʔá/ [ʔáik^ʔá] it is there, /kááč^ʔa/ [kááč^ʔa]
it is hot.

- /A, Á/ /ʔíškʔA/ [ʔíškʔA] another, /pínt^hUcáʔA/ [pínt^hUcáʔA] they are spots, /kák^hAnA/ [kák^hAnA] wolf, /máit^yAnA/ [máit^yAnA] seven, /síit^yA/ [síit^yA] squirrel.
- /u, ú/ /šatú/ [šatú] Hurry! /n^yúʔiáasʔú/ [n^yúʔiáasʔó] you will start cutting, /t^háúʔúšú/ [t^háúʔúšó] he gives it to him, /ʔéet^yu/ [ʔéet^yu] on.
- /U, Ú/ /tapínisk^hU/ [tapínisk^hU] horned toad, /ʔet^yÚ/ [ʔét^yÚ] but, /p^huut^hU/ [p^hoot^hU] after, /t^hápup^hU/ [t^hápop^hU] governor, /tʔítU/ [tʔítU] narrow.

5.0. The following subsections are concerned with syllable and word shape and the shape and distribution of consonant and vowel clusters. Since the more complicated consonant occurrences involving glottalization, aspiration, palatalization, and retroflexion have been treated as unit phonemes (as with /šʔ/ which could be treated as a cluster [šrʔ]), the structure of consonant clusters and the resultant syllable shapes are easily stated.

5.1. The syllable has the shape (C)CV(V). Words may be monosyllabic as in /ʔái/ 'there' or /tái/ 'here', but more often words are disyllabic or polysyllabic. There are words which contain up to eight syllables as in /nét^háanitánikúnišA/ 'he will work for him'.

Any consonant can begin any syllable and any voiced vowel can occur in any syllable. However, the voiceless vowel, with the exception of /I/ occurs only in medial and final syllables.

The two stress phonemes can occur in any syllable. However, there is a tendency toward a pattern of alternating stress between syllables.

5.2. Most consonant clusters consist of the fricatives /ʔáaʃpá/ [ʔáaʃp] /s, ʃ, š, ʃ̣/ plus the stops /p, t, k/, which may be either plain or forms which result from the addition of series generating components. Of these possible combinations /s, š/ are most frequently the first members of clusters and the aspirated stops /p^h, t^h, k^h/ are the most frequent second members. Fricative-plus-stop clusters occur in initial, medial, and final syllables.

A few nasal-plus-stop clusters occur in loanwords in non-initial syllables.

5.2.1. The following are examples of fricative-plus-stop clusters:

/s/ plus stop:

/spíin^yin^yi/ [spíin^yin^yi] sweet corn, /ʔáaspúučAnI/ [ʔáaspúočANI] brains.
 brains. /ʔáaspúučAnI/
 /ʃíʃúméest^hA/ [ʃíʃóméest^hA] I train, /sti[?]ícA/ [sti[?]ícA] a cold, /st^yááwiic[?]A/ [st^yááwiic[?]A] fingernail.
 /ʃí[?]isk[?]á/ [ʃí[?]isk[?]á] dusty, /[?]ísk[?]A/ [[?]ísk[?]A] another.

/ʃ̣/ plus stop:

/ʔáaʃpá/ [ʔáaʃpá] dough, /yú[?]eʃpítini/ [yú[?]eʃpítini] backbone.
 /ʃ̣tiép[?]áyI/ [ʃ̣tiép[?]áyI] we sleep, /ʃ̣t^háust^hut^hU/ [ʃ̣t^háust^hot^hU] I made a hole.
 /ʃ̣k^hAsk[?]áuk^hA/ [ʃ̣k^hAsk[?]áuk^hA] quail, /ʃ̣ka[?]yičayuma/ [ʃ̣ka[?]yičayuma] we are tired.

/š/ plus stop:

/šp^híka/ [šp^híka] woodpecker, /c[?]iwíšpitáni/ [c[?]iwíšpitáni] cigarette, /šIp^hišp^híina/ [šIp^hišp^híina] bird.

— —

/škáupúnacI/ [škáupónacI] we sew, /šk'átU/ [šk'átU] bullfrog,
/hašk^hAnI/ [haškANI] bone.
/háašt^yáka/ [háašt^yáka] a ring, /štínA/ [štínA] exactly,
/št^hirárát^hI/ [št^hirárát^hI] soft.

/š/ plus stop:

/špá'at'i/ [špá'at'i] mocking bird.
/šk^hinát^hU/ [šk^hinát^hU] it is ripe, /siúc' iškáyI/ [siúc' iškáyI]
I soak, /híišk^hA/ [híišk^hA] knife.

5.2.2. The following forms exemplify the occurrences of nasal plus stop clusters:

/šamkuá/ [šamkuá] chicken pull ceremony, /ínt^yu/ [ínt^yu]
Indian, /kumpáári/ [kumpáári] godfather, /ránču/ [ránču]
ranch, /mant^yééki/ [mant^yééki] lard, /mentáána/ [mentáána]
window.

5.3. Voiced vowel clusters (see section 2.2.2.) are represented by all combinations of vowels in identical clusters and all combinations of vowels in non-identical clusters except those where /ɛ̃/ would be a second member and /ae, ɛ̃a, ɛ̃e/. Clusters involving the occurrence of voiceless vowels occur so infrequently that it is not possible to describe a general pattern for them. The few examples that exist mostly consist of a voiceless vowel that is either a first or second member in combination with a voiced vowel. Phonetically voiceless vowel clusters do frequently occur in prefixes.

5.3.1. The following forms exemplify the occurrences of vowel clusters:

/ʔusiústena/ [ʔusiústena] rope, /siuwiet^hI/ [siuwiet^hI]
fried bread, /nʏúʔiáasʔú/ [nʏúʔiáasʔó] you will start cutting,
/híiši/ [híiši] sunflower stem.
/yéiháa/ [yéiháa] anywhere, /p^héétU/ [p^héétO] jack rabbit,
/štéarúʔu/ [štéarúʔu] acorn, /p^héuwa/ [p^héowa] you grind.
/tái/ [tái] here, /úupáicicA/ [úupáicicA] a plow, /ʃúúʃI/
[ʃúúʃI] damage.
/sáwaip^hIsE/ [sáwaip^hIsE] war, /tʏáámI/ [tʏáámI] eagle,
/ʃáwtʔi/ [ʃáwtʔi] I plant.
/ʃúiyat^hI/ [ʃúiyat^hI] boy, /kuéʔečI/ [koéʔečI] sugar,
/húwińi/ [hóowińi] milk.
/citʏUp^hIA/ [citʏUp^hIA] forest, /št^hIeyʔU/ [št^hIeyʔU] we go,
/cišaAyA/ [cišaAYA] she spanked him, /tʏéʔéIkʔú/ [t^héʔéIkʔó]
place name, /šUíšacI/ [šUíšacI] good-bye, /suyúUt^hA/
[soyúUt^hA] I sing.

6.0. The treatment of morphophonemics in the Maring grammar is minimal, limited only to those processes clearly evident from a synchronic point of view. This is true also of the Davis grammar, although there are some differences in the Maring-Davis treatments. The Maring grammar discusses processes of final stem consonant reduction, processes not treated in the Davis grammar, since that grammar does not define the stem with a final consonant. On the other hand, the Davis grammar treats processes of accent change, processes not treated in the Maring grammar since that grammar regards stress rather than pitch as being phonemic. The Maring grammar has not given an analysis of stress-shift, although there may be patterns which, upon further study, could be stated.

The Miller grammar differs completely in the treatment of morphophonemics from both the Maring and the Davis grammars. Nearly half of the grammar is devoted to a type of morphophonemic description which is clearly a diachronic approach to setting up complex, in a sense, reconstructed forms, from which the highly numerous shapes may be derived.

One area of treatment has been included in the Maring grammar which is not dealt with in either of the Miller-Davis grammars. This is the discussion of differences between ceremonial and casual speech. While these differences are treated as morphophonemic, they clearly pose the subject of a study and paper yet to be done.

6.1. The statement of morphophonemics presented in this subsection considers three types of morphophonemic change:

1) morphologically conditioned voicing of voiceless vowels when occurring with certain affixes; 2) automatic phonological changes which occur with vowels contained in the pronominal, number, and thematic prefixes in combination with stem-initial vowels; 3) and phonologically conditioned occurrence and prediction of suffixes when combining with stem final consonants. The difficult problem of predicting the initial consonants of the pronominal prefix allomorphs (see allomorph inventory in the presentation of the affix inventory, subsection 7.3) is not analyzed in this grammar for a number of reasons: 1) it is possible that the initial consonants of the pronominals may have actually had distinguished pronominal morphemes in former times whose occurrence was morphologically predictable; 2) or these consonants may represent phonological free variation, especially where distinctions in shape involve only differences in series generating components, e.g., ll.ld /si-/, ll.le /ʃi-/, ll.lf /ʃʔi-/, ll.lg /sʔi-; 3) or these allomorph variations may be due to some process of selection other than phonological or morphological conditioning that does or may have existed. All known allomorphs of each morpheme are listed by letter designation in the affix inventory in subsection 7.3. While the allomorph shapes of both the pronominal prefixes and suffixes are in some measure unpredictable, the initial consonants of the pronominals do exhibit some regular shape patterns which, by inclusion of vowel shape rules presented in this section, greatly increase the predictability of the phonemic shape of any particular pronominal morpheme. This

patterning is discussed and illustrated by charts found in the presentation of pronominal inflection of subsections 7.6.1, 7.6.2, and 7.6.3.

6.2. As noted in subsection 4.3, while voiced and voiceless vowels are in nearly complementary distribution, their allophones overlap. This allophone overlap occurs when voiced vowels occur in some words in final position, in which case they may vary freely between voiced and voiceless. Similarly, a voiceless vowel may be voiced if it occurs in medial position followed immediately by a suffix which contains a voiced vowel. If a voiceless vowel is followed by a suffix in which the vowel is phonemically or allophonically voiceless, then that preceding vowel remains voiceless. However, if a normally voiceless sequence is a vowel cluster occurring medially, it will be voiced regardless of whether the following suffix is voiced or devoiced. Five allomorphs of one suffix, the continuative 243, contain a two-syllable sequence /k^hUyA/, in which the vowels of both segments are voiceless. The rules which apply to single occurrences of voiceless vowels apply to both vowels of this sequence; that is, the vowels will be voiceless if the suffix is final but voiced if another suffix follows it. Occasional exceptions to these rules do occur, especially in the formation of compounds. However, the second member of a compound is not technically a suffix.

The following examples illustrate the processes described above:

1) A phonemically voiceless vowel becomes voiced if followed by a suffix containing a voiced vowel:

/ʔáak^hume/ ʔáak^hU + 733 'Acoma Indian'

Compare:

/ʔáak^hU/ 'Acoma'

/kúp^ʔéwi/ 13.3 + úp^ʔE 'he ate'

Compare:

/kúp^ʔE/ 'he eats'

2) A non-final voiceless vowel remains voiceless if followed by a suffix which contains a voiceless vowel:

/t^yúk^háčAnA/ 23.4 + ukáčAn + 521 'we see him' (dubitative)

Compare:

/siúk^háčA/ 11.1 + úk^háčA 'I see him.' (indicative)

3) A non-final vowel cluster containing at least one voiceless vowel is voiced regardless of whether the vowel of the following suffix is voiced or not:

/škú^ʔup^ʔeuk^hUyA/ 13.1 + 61 + up^ʔE + 243
'We (dual) are eating.'

4) The vowels of the two syllable sequence /k^hUyA/ of suffix 243 are subject to the same rules which apply to occurrence of single voiceless vowels.

/sa^ʔáškáci^húyanat^yU/ 11.1 + 62 + iškát + 243 + 511
'We (dual) are drinking.'

Compare:

/šišćákik^hUyÁ/ 11.1 + išćát + 243 'I am drinking.'

6.3. The affixes, especially the inflectional affixes, present an amazing number of allomorphs whose occurrence can be partially accounted for by stating rules of phonologically conditioned vowel reduction for prefixes and phonologically conditioned consonant reduction for suffixes. In order to establish some method for stating the reduction processes, the inflected stem has been set up with an initial vowel and final consonant, each of which is subject to reduction when affixes co-occur with the stem. The description of this analysis is further described in the context of stem formation in subsections 7.4.2.1 and 7.4.2.2. These reductions do not apply to thematic prefixes 71 and 72 and do not account for the occurrence of pronominal suffix allomorphs. As noted in subsections 7.4 and 7.6.1, reduction rules only partially account for occurrence of other affix allomorphs, and, as suggested in subsection 6.1, a number of solutions, particularly a diachronic approach, might resolve or explain the complexity of allomorphs. Except for future tense construction, that phonemic sequence which precedes the stem in inflected words is actually a complete fusion of pronominal number and thematic prefixes.

6.3.1. Bearing these difficulties in mind, a few morphophonemic rules can be stated which are operational:

1) The occurrence of two contiguous identical vowels causes a reduction to a single vowel of the same type: $V^i + V^i > V^i$.

This rule is limited to the occurrence of a pronominal prefix or number prefix final vowel with the stem initial vowel or to the occurrence of a pronominal prefix final vowel with a number prefix initial vowel. It does not apply to the occurrence of thematic prefixes with stem initial vowel which are simply replaced, or, in a sense, do not occur in such constructions.

Examples of this type of reduction are:

/samášt ^h í/	sa (11.1) + áamášt ^h i	'my hand'
/t ^y uk ^h áčĀ/	t ^y u (12.2) + úk ^h áčĀn	'You see me.'

2) Vowel clusters can^{not} contain more than two vowels; thus V + VV > VV, VV + VV > VV, and VV + V > V. This mostly accounts for the occurrence of pronominal prefixes with a cluster of two identical vowels whose shapes might otherwise have to be regarded as CVV- and cause the number of pronominal prefix allomorphs to theoretically double. When a cluster of identical vowels does occur, the stem initial number or thematic prefix, is regarded as being made up of a vowel cluster as indicated in the following examples:

/kúusumest ^h A/	ku (13.3) + uu (12) + usumest ^h An	'He is teaching himself.'
/s [?] áaskí [?] naaya/	s [?] a (11.1) + áaskín + [?] naaya	'I am frying it.'

3) If the stem initial vowel is /u/, the preceding vowel may be /u/, in which case a reduction occurs, or /i/, or /a/, in which case clusters of /iu/ and /au/ occur instead of reductions. If the stem initial consists of /uu/, the reductions occur:

u + uu > u

i + uu > iu

a + uu > au

Some examples of this process are:

/ciušťáni/ ci (13.3) + úšťan + ňi (611) 'It has been baked.'

/šaucťU/ ša (11.1) + ucťUc 'I am cutting.'

/šauc'áyuc'a/ ša (11.1) + úuc'áyuc'an 'I break.'

4) If the stem initial vowel is /i/, the preceding vowel may be /i/, in which case a reduction of the type described above will occur. If the preceding vowels are /u/, /a/, then the clusters /ui/ and /ai/ will occur. If the stem initial vowel is a cluster /ii/, then reductions of the type described above will occur.

Some examples of these occurrences are:

/c'ainát^ha/ c'a (13.3) + inát^ha 'You cook.'

/kuiškátí/ ku 913.3) + iškát + tí (411) 'Give me some water.'

Pattern for the occurrence of /e/ with stem initial vowels have not been discernable. Neither /e/ nor /i/ have been observed to occur as stem initial vowels, although /e/ occurs as the vowel in a number of the pronominal prefix allomorphs and in two of the future prefix allomorphs.

6.3.2. In addition to a stem initial vowel, the stems are written with a final consonant (see subsection 7.2.4.1 and 7.2.4.2). The inclusion of this consonant helps to account for the initial consonant of the following suffix allomorphs. In this process, the

stem final consonant plus the suffix initial consonant reduces to a single consonant. Such a rule accounts for the occurrence of most suffix allomorphs except the pronominal suffix allomorphs. Some of the reductions may involve a change to suffix initial consonant of the same position class, but of a different manner class. However, rules for this type of process have not been worked out. Some examples of stem final consonant reduction are:

- | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------|
| /šaucáʔUcaʔna/ | ša (11.1) + ucáʔUc + caʔna (511) | 'We (dual) are cutting it.' |
| /čʔautʔíʔní/ | čʔa (32.3) + uutʔím + ʔní (411) | 'Did you plant it for him?' |
| /tʃumácátʔanI/ | tʃu (12.2) + umácán + aatʔa (311) + nI (611) | 'You are always helping me.' |

If no suffix follows the stem, then the stem final consonant is dropped, as in:

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| /šʔuukáyI/ | šʔu (11.1) + uu (61) + ukáyIm | 'We (dual) are finished.' |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|

If the stem, in some forms of nominal derivation, has no prefix, then the stem initial vowel is dropped, as in:

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| /wícʔíni/ | áuícin + ni (711) | 'chest' |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|

6.4. Disregarding variations within casual speech, there are three clear cut levels of speech variation in Acoma Keres. These are: casual speech, formal speech, and ceremonial speech. Formal

speech occurs when public announcements are given which are of a non-ceremonial nature, e.g., the announcing of cattle branding dates. The differences between casual and formal speech are stylistic, but not structured in the sense that the general descriptions of phonology and morphology-syntax presented in this grammar adequately describe both speech forms. Ceremonial speech form, however, differs markedly from both other speech forms. This speech variant is used when making public announcements of a ceremonial nature. Numerous informants have remarked that there was a secret language used by the Cacique group on ceremonial occasions, but they could not understand what was being said. This lack of understanding may be due in part to the noise and acoustics of an open-air situation, but it is also likely due in part to certain structural features of ceremonial speech. The author was fortunate to obtain an informant, who wishes to remain anonymous, who is a member of the Cacique group and who was willing to record examples of ceremonial speech.

The differences in ceremonial and casual speech are phonological and can be briefly sketched here. Ceremonial speech is a chant form using two different musical forms without apparent preference. The first form utilizes two notes in a major mode indicated as G and C on the line notation, although the actual production is in lower keys thanⁿ here indicated. The key of C was chosen for illustrative purposes, in order to indicate notation within the five lines of the staff. The second type uses a chant form in the major mode proceeding in this order: G-E-G-C. These two forms are illustrated as:

1)



and

2)



With either of these musical progressions, only one syllable, greatly lengthened, in each contour occurs on the high tone. The other syllables of the contour are chanted on the low tone or tones. These syllables are often whispered. Whether whispered or not, the words chanted on the low tone or tones exhibit considerable dropping of syllables, usually affixes, with only the stressed syllables occurring. However, sometimes, even the stressed syllables are dropped. The author has examples of the same speeches given in formal and ceremonial forms which will serve as a basis for a later structural study in depth of these variations.

MORPHOLOGY - SYNTAX

7.0. The differences in the Miller-Davis-Maring grammars in the presentation of morphology are both in form of presentation and in particular analytic solutions.

In terms of the presentational frame, the Maring grammar presents a unified affix inventory list and presents the description of minor morphemes in reference to the inventory in the framework of the general Keres grammatical categories. Neither Miller nor Davis present an ordered inventory of minor morphemes. While affixes are given separate treatment in the morphophonemics and morphology of the Miller grammar, the Davis grammar combines the treatment of inflectional affixes with the discussion of inflected stem formation. The Davis grammar gives peripheral treatment to derivational affixes in the context of the presentation of uninflected stems and verb stem derivation. Much of what is presented in the context of morphology in the Maring grammar is presented in the context of morphophonemics in the Miller Grammar, especially the pronominals and other inflectional affixes. Like the Davis Grammar, the Maring grammar makes a presentational distinction between uninflected and inflected stems. The Miller grammar only gives a peripheral morphological treatment of uninflected stems, but treats these at length in its discussion of syntax.

With regard to specific differences in morphological analysis, the forms listed as pronominal suffixes in the Maring grammar are presented as verbal auxiliaries in the Miller-Davis grammars. The Maring grammar correlates these with the pronominal and number prefixes, while the Miller-Davis grammars do not specifically state this correlation.

The Miller-Davis grammars tend to make a class distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs based on co-occurrence of stems with pronominals. Because of the ambivalent nature of most pronominals to indicate subject or subject-object in the same morpheme, and because many stems may occur in either transitive or intransitive context, the Maring grammar does not subdivide stems into classes, but rather it refers to transitive, intransitive, etc., as constructions in which base stems may form in combination with affixes. The Maring grammar also does not subdivide stems on the basis of occurrence with sets of pronominals, a feature of analysis present in both the Miller-Davis grammars. There are also a number of minor differences between the Miller-Davis-Maring grammars in the identification of minor morphemes other than the pronominal suffixes.

7.1. This subsection serves to give the reader a brief overview of Acoma morphology in a general discussion of major and minor morpheme classes and grammatical categories.

7.1.1. The focus of Acoma morphology is the verb. Most word forms are verb constructions, and even a large number of forms which function syntactically as nouns are derived from verb stems. These derived nouns are of two types: possessed nouns and noun formations indicated by the use of a nominalizing prefix. While possessed nouns do not function as verbs, they are identified by the presence of pronominal prefixes which are indistinguishable from subject prefixes of intransitive verb constructions. For this reason it is simplest to regard possessed nouns as structurally being verbs on the

morphological level and functioning as nouns on the syntactical level. Those stems which occur with nominalizing prefixes (see subsections 7.4.5 and 7.4.6) are clearly verbs, and on occasion it is more convenient to translate such forms as infinitives rather than as nouns.

7.1.2. In addition to the nominalized verbs, the morphological description will often refer to transitive and intransitive verbs. However, this distinction is not structurally attestable. The transitive versus intransitive dichotomy is made on the basis of the use and non-use of subject versus subject-object prefixes and from observations on the level of syntax. However, many stems occur in either transitive or intransitive constructions and many pronominal prefixes serve both to indicate subject at one time and subject-object at another. In the main, the only certain indicator of this functional dichotomy is on the level of syntax where absence or presence of object words define the exact status of the finite verb construction.

7.1.3. The second division of major morphemes is that of free uninflected stems. This class is divided into eleven subclasses which have been determined on the basis of meaning and syntactic function. These subclasses are nouns, pronouns, modals, numerals, demonstrative-indefinites, exclamations, connectives, and adverbial forms designated as locative-directional, attributes, temporals, and manner adverbs.

7.1.4. Minor morphemes include a total of 101 prefixes and suffixes, with 353 observed allomorphs in all. Two hundred and seven of the total number of allomorphs are pronominal prefixes.

All other prefixes are represented by 23 allomorphs. However, in comparing prefix versus suffix morphemes, we find that 29 morphemes are prefixes and 72 are suffixes.

Prefixes include the pronominals which mark subject and subject-object person, number, and mode. Other prefixes mark future tense, voice, dual and plural number, verb class, and nominalization.

Suffixes include pronominals which mark subject ± object person and number. Other suffixes mark number, aspect, and derivation.

7.1.5. Grammatical categories are distinguished in the following ways:

Subject person is marked by a first, second, or third person pronominal prefix or suffix and forms an intransitive verb construction.

Subject and object persons are marked by a single pronominal prefix or suffix which, for example, indicates such relations as first person subject and second person object to form a transitive verb construction.

Number includes singular, dual, and plural distinctions, and these can be indicated in various ways. The pronominals indicate first, second, and third singular person. The pronominal prefix may then be followed by dual or plural number prefixes, or dual or plural number suffixes may be attached to the stem. Sometimes stem suppletion occurs to indicate dual and plural number. When suppletion occurs, it sometimes produces different stems for each number distinction, but usually only the plural form occurs suppleted.

Number is further indicated by the use of uninflected numerals.

Tense is indicated by the use of the future prefix and uninflected temporal adverbs. In terms of word morphology, only future and non-future tenses are indicated. Those forms which contain the future prefix are future tense constructions, and those which are unmarked are non-future. However, syntactically, uninflected temporal adverbs further distinguish present from past tense.

Mode is indicated by the same pronominals which mark first, second, and third person subject and subject-object person. Six modes occur, three of which, indicative, dubitative, and hortative, occur with separate pronominal paradigms. The paradigms are often incomplete or overlapping so as to be ambiguous. The ambiguity is somewhat overcome by the fact that mode is redundantly marked by the use of the future prefix and by negative, dubitative, and negative hortative uninflected words. In addition to the modes indicated above, negative, negative hortative, and future hortative modes occur.

Voice is marked by prefixes which indicate reflexive, reciprocal, and passive voices.

Aspect is marked by suffixes which indicate inceptive motion, repetitive, continuative, habitual, inchoative, and completive aspects. Continuative and completive aspects are the ones most frequently indicated.

7.1.6. A special feature of Acoma is the distinction between male and female vocabulary as occurs in such languages as Thai, Yana, and Koasati. In Acoma heres there are distinctive male and

female forms for kinship terms and a few descriptive verbs. The forms are restricted to use by members of each sex, and a male would not use a female form, or vice versa, except in instances where quotations are given. These distinctions have been observed to occur in descriptives and kinship terms. While there are no specific affixes to denote quotations, dubitative mode person markers serve as quote indicators, and if a person is quoting a person of the opposite sex, he will use forms normally used by that sex. Some examples are: /-awáta/, 'sister' (by woman); /-akúita/, 'sister' (by man); /ʔan^yíicʔe/, 'it is beautiful' (by woman); /ʔán^yuméecʔa/, 'it is beautiful' (by man).

7.2. The statement of morphology which follows discusses the uninflected stems first, with descriptions of subclasses and lists of subclass members which actually are, in terms of word morphology, free lexical forms. These are further described in structural terms in the description of syntax beginning with subsection 8.2. Following the description of uninflected stems, the affix inventory is presented, with discussions of verb formation, inflection, and noun derivation coordinated with a presentation of the structural function of the affixes.

7.2.1. This grammar has arbitrarily grouped into one large major morpheme category a functionally diverse group of forms which shall be designated as uninflected words. This large class is formed on the basis of two structural considerations: 1) the members are all morphologically uninflected free forms, 2) which are also phonologically defined as free words normally bounded only by juncture. It is true that some of these forms occasionally occur in a clitic-like

relationship to other forms, or occur phonologically bound to one another, or, very rarely, combine with a pronominal affix. However, nearly all of these constructions can be defined as compounds, and a few known cases where inflection seems to occur can be regarded to be so exceptional that they can be listed as non-structural occurrences. Uninflected forms are also non-derived forms, although they do occur with affixes to produce derivational forms.

The class is divided in subclass sections which have been determined on the basis of both semantical and syntactical considerations. There is no straight morphological justification for the subclasses. The class could probably be divided into nouns and particles except that syntactical distributions combined with semantic considerations justifies subdividing the particles into subclasses which are semantically defined. In addition to the description which immediately follows, these subclasses are further exemplified in the discussions of their syntactic function beginning with subsection 8.2.

7.2.2. Uninflected nouns include all syntactic noun forms except those derived from verbs, possessed nouns, and those numerals, temporals, and demonstratives which have been placed in other uninflected subclasses. Distinguishing uninflected nouns from derived or possessed nouns is made by the presence or lack of inflection, and general lack of semantic classes makes it necessary to test each suspected noun form to determine whether it can be inflected or has been derived. However, kinship terms, body parts, and artifacts such as tools, which can be regarded as personal possessions, are obligatory possessed nouns. Most forms which are nominalizations of

of verbal states, such as 'cloud', from 'to be cloudy', are derived nouns. However, this type of semantic extension does not always hold true, especially because of the high incidence of loan words as in the case of /pʔááškʰU/ 'feast' which does not derive from 'to feast' or 'to have a feast'.

While the forms must be tested for inflection, certain semantic classes always appear as uninflected nouns. These are animal names, place names, personal and tribal names, and noun loan words. Listed below are a few exemplary uninflected nouns.

mánisánʷi	- 'apple'	intʷU	- 'Indian'
mííše	- 'ashes'	héemišU	- 'Jemez pueblo'
škúuna	- 'blackbird'	náʰtʰI	- 'prairie dog'
šúuweiʔ	- 'bullsnake'	kaštára	- 'Spanish'
kawé	- 'coffee'	méésa	- 'table'
kʰurá	- 'corral'	háraméuʃU	- 'tortilla'
máaštʰI	- 'silver fox'	kúci	- 'firewood'

7.2.3. Another subclass of uninflected words is that of pronouns. There is a partial paradigm of subject pronouns and a complete paradigm of possessives. Members of both of these sets have a very low frequency of occurrence in folkloristic texts or in casual speech. Any of these forms can occur as a complete sentence contour.

There are only two subject pronouns:

hínúméʔ	~	sínúméʔ	- 'I'
hišúméʔ			- 'you, singular'

These are used to answer such questions as 'Who was it?', or, infrequently, they will co-occur syntactically with pronominal affixes to redundantly mark subject person. These are further discussed in subsection 8.2.

A second set of pronouns are used to answer such questions as 'Whose it it?'. These forms all have a constant segment -šI- and initial and final segments which correspond to the pronominal and number affixes. Because of this they could be analyzed as possessive forms with a verb 'to be'. Despite the possible alternative analysis, this grammar has chosen to regard these as free forms.

saášI	- 'mine'
šaʔášI	- 'ours, dual'
šaášIt ^h IšE	- 'ours, plural'
k ^h UčaášI	- 'yours, singular'
k ^h UčaʔášI	- 'yours, dual'
k ^h UčaášIt ^h IšE	- 'yours, plural'
kʔaášI	- 'his, hers, its'
kʔaʔášI	- 'theirs, dual'
kʔaášIt ^h IšE	- 'theirs, plural'

7.2.4. Some uninflected modals occur with their corresponding pronominal affixes. Modal words have not been found for all modes, but it is possible that they do or did exist. Tense-indicating particles also occur to specify tense beyond simple future and non-future. Both types of uninflected words are grouped here into a

single subclass, since it is often difficult to tell whether a specific form is indicating mode or tense. Some examples are given in their syntactic context in subsection 8.5.3. All the known members of the subclass are listed below:

cáci	- negative mode 'not'
páa ~ p ^h ámí	- negative hortative 'do not'
pášU	- 'be careful'
háane [?]	- future hortative
?áci	- 'will'
k?áukU ~ k?áukUci	- 'maybe'

A few modes are indicated by compounding or juxtaposing uninflected forms:

kái	- 'past tense'
káik ^h a	- 'would, might'
cí cá ée	- something + not + if = 'probably'

7.2.5. Numerals.

7.2.5.1. Numerals include basic numerals, their derivations, and a few words which express indefinite number. Some of the basic numerals have occurred with considerable free variation from informant to informant. The following is a list of basic numerals with their variants and indefinite numerals:

?íšk?e ~ ?íška	- 'one'
t ^h úwe [?] ~ tYúu	- 'two'
čáme?é ~ čámi ~ čáma	- 'three'
tYáana ~ tYáani	- 'four'

t ^h áama [?]	-	'five'
šiišE	-	'six'
máit ^y AnA	-	'seven'
k ^h Uk [?] úmIšI	-	'eight'
máyúuk [?] U	-	'nine'
k [?] ácI	-	'ten'
háik [?] ámí	-	'once'
tacíčU	-	'few'
k [?] écI	-	'a lot'
na [?] wiya	-	'many, all'
hac [?] u	-	'several, some'

7.2.5.2. As discussed in subsection 7.2.1, some uninflected words can combine with derivational affixes to form derived words. This is the case with numerals. To form numerals eleven to nineteen, /k[?]ácI/, 'ten', is joined to the numerals one through nine and the compound is suffixed with 745 /-c[?]ítA/, which means 'more' or 'extra'.

k [?] ác [?] íškac [?] ítA	-	'eleven'
k [?] ácIt ^y úuc [?] ítA	-	'twelve'
k [?] ácIčámac [?] ítA	-	'thirteen'

To express 'x times', the suffix 741a /-yá/ is added to lower numerals 'two' and 'three', and 741b /-wá/ is suffixed to higher numerals. These suffixes occur with a single numeral to form such expressions as 'twice' or make up a part of compounds to form such constructions as 'twenty-one', which is literally 'two times ten and one more.' Examples of these are given below. The expression 'once'

undergoes no derivational change and is included in the list of forms in subsection 7.2.5.1.

tʲúuyá	-	'twice'
čámiyá	-	'thrice'
máiyúuk ^h Uwá	-	'nine times'
tʲúuyakʲácʲíškacʲíta	-	'twenty-one'
šʲíísEwákʲácI	-	'sixty'

The suffix 741b /-wá/ possibly also occurs with /ʲiška/ to form the word /ʲiškáawá/, 'both'.

To form expressions like 'the xth', the suffix 742 /-kʲa/ is added to the numeral such as in /tʲáanakʲa/, 'the fourth'.

7.2.6. This section describes the uninflected demonstrative-indefinites. Some members of this subclass are clearly demonstratives and some are indefinites functioning at times as interrogatives. However, since some forms function either as demonstratives or indefinites, in different syntactic contexts, all forms are gathered here into one subclass. The demonstrative context is further discussed in subsection 8.4.5. The indefinite-interrogative function mentioned above is based on the fact that forms such as /háu/ function either as a relative pronoun 'who' or as an interrogative pronoun 'Who?' The semantic context of the indefinite members of this subclass is discussed in subsection 8.6.

The following list contains the known uninflected demonstrative-indefinites. The last two forms demonstrate how these forms compound.

túwa, túú	-	'this'
wéé	-	'that (far)'
hée	-	'that (near)'
cíí	-	'some, what?'
háu	-	'some, who?, who'
háití	-	'a few'
ṁííka	-	'others'
héya	-	'that'
waa	-	'that'
háca	-	'some, how much?'
háati	-	'somewhere, where?'
hék?u	-	'some direction, which?'
hacúma	-	'how far?'
céek?úma	-	'why?'
yéiháa	-	'anywhere'
cíiháú, háucíi	-	'anyone'
túucíi	-	'anyone'

7.2.7. A small group of words make up a subclass of exclamation forms. All of these may function as complete sentences. The negative modal /cáci/ may be a form of /cá/ 'no', plus /cíí/ 'some'.

hiná	-	'O.K.'	ʔéce	-	'if only'
háa	-	'yes'	hán ^y e	-	'please'
cá	-	'no'	ʔáamee	-	'don't'
ʔéhe	-	'Yes, go on talking.'			

7.2.8. Connectives form another small subclass of uninflected words. Since their function is syntactical, a list of connectives, examples of connective compounds, and a discussion of syntactic function are presented in subsection 8.7.1.

7.2.9. This subsection presents four subclasses of uninflected words, all of which function adverbially. These are locative-directionals, attributes, temporals, and manner adverbs.

7.2.9.1. Locatives indicate direction from/toward or location of an action or object under discussion in relation to the speaker. These forms are important since culturally the Acoma are very location and direction oriented. Nearly all sentences uttered will contain either one or more locatives or directionals. Included in this subclass are the forms which state the points of the compass. The syntactical function of locative-directionals is discussed in subsection 8.5. The following are lists of all the known locative-directionals:

kí	- 'at'	si	- 'back'
ʔáísI ~ ʔáiʔi	- 'there, at'	sa	- 'from all directions'
yúuku	- 'toward'	tái	- 'here'
waa	- 'over there (far)'	šuyana	- 'around'
wái	- 'over there (near)'	kʔáatJa	- 'behind'
wée ~ wesI	- 'from, on, toward'	yáñA	- 'in front'
kée	- 'to'	kʔáya	- 'inside'
tʔu	- 'up'	tʔuwé	- 'this way'
nì	- 'down'	tʔuké	- 'that way'
naya	- 'under'	tʔínI	- 'on top'

Apparently these forms can be inflected, though very rarely. The data has one example /tá:ʃI/ 'I'm here'. The preceding forms have not been observed to occur with derivational affixes. However, the points of the compass, which are listed below, do occur in a number of derived constructions.

tí	títʲá	-	'north'
kú	kuʔa	-	'south'
háá		-	'east'
pé		-	'west'

Points of the compass occur with the suffixes 751 /-mi ~ -nami ~ -ami/, 'direction toward', and 752 /-ni ~ -na/ 'direction from', as in:

títʲami	-	'toward the north'
háanámi	-	'toward the east'
kúami	-	'toward the south'
háani	-	'from the east'
pána	-	'from the west'

Intermediate points on the compass are formed by suffixing 753 /-ya/ to the first member of a compound, as in:

tíyapínámi	-	'toward the northwest'
kúyapána	-	'from the southwest'

Locative-directionals, as with other uninflected forms, readily combine with uninflected forms or verbs to form compounds. Most compounds made up entirely of locative-directionals have a compass point as one of their members, as in:

háat ^y u	-	'up east'
yúukupániyák ^h út ^y ú	-	'up toward southwest'
wésipí	-	'back from west'

7.2.9.2. Most attribute relationships are expressed by verb constructions. However, there is a subclass of inflected words which functions adverbially or adjectivally to modify uninflected nouns, possessed nouns, or verbs. Attributes are basically a subclass of left-overs, since members of all the other subclasses can function in attribute-like relationships. Some of the attributes occurring in the following lists are given in syntactical examples in subsection 8.4.4. The first two examples in the representative list below have a very high frequency of occurrence.

táwáa	-	'good'	k ^h uími	-	'a little'
máame	-	'very, many'	na'acI	-	'new'
mámu	-	'almost'	cíčU	-	'big'
?ét ^y e	-	'even, hardly'	sáwini	-	'old'

Some of the attributes have been observed to occur in comparative and superlative formations with the derivational suffixes 761, 762, and 763, although the morphological definition and distribution of the suffixes are not easily described.

táwáa	-	'good'
táwáacešU	-	'it is good'
táwáacita	-	'it is better'
táwáamecanU	-	'it is best'

7.2.9.3. Next to locative-directionals, temporals are the most frequently occurring adverbial forms. Since there is no clear statement of tense in the inflectional system other than future and non-future, specification of time is made with uninflected forms. As with the modal forms, the temporals are used in conjunction with the inflective modes, particularly the indicative, hortative, and future hortative. Even in the use of these forms, time is expressed rather generally, if one goes beyond the narrow confines of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, or within the breakdown of time in a single day. The following lists present all the temporals which exist in the data. Further description of these forms is given in subsection 8.5.2.

naháya	- 'in the future'	tuuma	- 'short time'
háma	- 'once, formerly'	waašŮ	- 'right now'
síkʔana	- 'again'	kʔuhái	- 'sometimes'
1a súwa	- 'yesterday'	tʔawaatA	- 'month, moon'
tʔúná	- 'still'	kʔAšáit ^h I	- 'year, summer'
t ^y áwa	- 'early'	k ^h úúk ^h u	- 'winter'
1b káyúcéé	- 'morning'	hayáacI	- 'autumn'
ʔémi	- 'already'	tʔíítA	- 'spring'
načáma	- 'tomorrow'	3b núwe	- 'night'
2b kúša	- 'tonight'	4b sʔečuma [?]	- 'day'
yutA	t ^y uʔutA - 'always'	cIkʔínuma	- 'long ago'
caciná	- 'not yet'	2a wáiʔI	- 'today'
šúuma	- 'little while'		

7.2.9.4. The last subclass of uninflected words to be presented consists of a small group of manner or instrumental adverbs. These have occurred infrequently in the data and are only significant in terms of syntax, examples of which are given in subsection 8.5.4.

The following forms are the only manner adverbs known to the author:

ku [?] wa	-	'about'
tíka	-	'pertaining to'
héya	-	'with'
níya	-	'by means of'

7.3. This section presents the inventory of minor morphemes. Although a discussion of a few derivational suffixes appeared in the preceding section, the majority of minor morphemes are directly related to the morphology of the verb. Because of this, for ease in following the presentation, the minor morpheme inventory is presented first, with no commentary, followed by a discussion of verb stem (verb, possessed noun, noun-verb, and descriptive verb) formation, and then verb inflection is presented with commentary on the minor morpheme inventory in the frame of grammatical categories discussed in subsection 7.1.5.

Although it appears a bit clumsy in print, it was thought to be of value to list allomorphs by letter designation in the inventory of morphemes. It is felt that not all of the possible allomorphs have been listed, with more to be discovered upon further study. It is also possible that a number of the allomorphs listed, especially

among the pronominals, may be eliminated either by corrections of transcription errors or because of narrow ranges of free variation, as for instance between allomorphs whose only differences occur in the shape of series generating features, i.e., /ʃi-/ , /ʃʔi-/.

7.3.1. Minor Morpheme Inventory

- Legend:
- 1) 1-3, etc. = 1st person subject, 3rd person object, etc.
 - 2) 1(3), etc. = 1st person subject ± 3rd person object, etc.
 - 3) I, D, H, or N = Indicative, dubitative, hortative, or negative modes.
 - 4) Commas separate various meanings of a single form.

10 - 80. Prefixes.

10. Indicative pronominal prefixes

11.1 First person subject ± third person object.

See: 12.1d, 12.1e, 13.2a, 13.2b, 13.3i, 13.3j, 13.3q, 22.1b.

a.	s-	1(3)	k.	ʃʔe-	1(3)
b.	ʃ-	1(3)	l.	sa-	1
c.	sʔ-		m.	sʔa-	1
d.	si-	1,3, 1(3)	n.	ʃa-	1(3), 2-3 H
e.	ʃi-	1(3), 3	o.	ʃʔa-	1(3)
f.	ʃʔi-	1	p.	su-	
g.	sʔi-	1(3)	q.	sʔu-	1,2
h.	se-		r.	ʃu-	1
i.	ʃe-	1(3),3	s.	ʃʔu-	1
j.	sʔe-	1(3)			

11.2 First person subject - second person object

- a. ʃa- 1-2 I, 1-2 H

12.1 Second person subject

See: 11.1q, 13.2b, 13.3q

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|--------|
| a. š- | | f. šʔa- | 2 |
| b. kuʃu- | 2 | g. ši- | 2,3 |
| c. kuʃa- | 2 | h. ši- | 2, 2 H |
| d. ša- | 2,1 | i. šu- | 2, 3 D |
| e. ša- | 2, 1-3, 1-2 D | | |

12.2 Second person subject + first person object

See: 13.1j

- a. tʃu-

12.3 Second person subject ± third person object

- a. šu-

13.1 Third person subject ± first person object

- a. šku- 3(1), 1
b. ška- 3-1, 1, 2
c. šku- 3-1

13.2 Third person subject + second person object

- a. kuʃa-

13.3 Third person subject ± third person object

See: 11.1d, 11.1e, 11.1i, 32.1a, 32.1b

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|
| a. ška- | 3-3, 1, 3-1 | k. cʔi- | 3, 1-3 |
| b. škʔa- | 3-3 | l. cʔe- | 3 |
| c. ški- | 3(3) | m. ce- | 3,2 |
| d. ka- | 3, 3 N, 1-3 H | n. ca- | 3,2 |
| e. kʔa- | 3(3) | o. cu- | 3 |
| f. kha- | 3 | p. cʔu- | 3, 2, 3 D |
| g. ku- | 3(3), 2-1 H | q. čʔu- | 3, 3 D |
| h. kʔu- | 3, 3 D, 2-1 | r. ča- | 3(3), 1, 2, 3 D |
| i. k ^h u- | 3 | | |
| j. ci- | 3, (3)1-3, 3D | | |

20. Dubitative pronominal prefixes

21.1 First subject ± third object

See: 22.3a, 23.1f, 23.4c.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|--|
| a. še- | 1 | d. šte- | |
| b. cʔa | 1-3, 2 I | e. štie- | |
| c. stʔa- | | | |

21.2 First subject - second object

See: 12.1e

a. sti-

22.1 Second subject

See: 22.3a, 23.1c, 23.2a, 23.4a'.

a. š'u-

b. či- 2, 2-3 D, 1

c. tŭta- 2, 3-1

22.2 Second subject - first object

See: 12.2a

22.3 Second subject - third object

See: 22.1b

a. ta- 2(3), 1

23.1 Third subject

See: 12.2i, 13.3i, 13.3o, 13.3q, 23.4a, 32.3a

a. št'i- 3 D

b. tu- 3 D, 2 D

c. ti-

d. tya-

e. t'i-

f. tu- 3, 1, 2

g. t'a-

23.2 Third subject - first object

See: 22.1c

a. styu- 3-1, 2

23.3 Third subject - second object

a. tu-tu-

23.4 Third subject - third object

a. tyu- 3(3), 2, 3(1)

b. t'i- 3(3)

c. t'a- 3(3), 1

30. Hortative pronominal prefixes

31.1 First subject ± third object

See: 13.3c

- a. šu- 1
- b. nuṭa-
- c. nu-

31.2 First subject - second object

See: 11.2a

32.1 Second subject

See: 12.1h, 33.1a, 32.3b, 32.3f.

- a. ču- 2 H, 3, 3 N
- b. čʔu- 2 H, 2 I, 3(3)
- c. pu- 2 H
- d. pʔe- 2 H, 3 H
- e. pi- 2 H

32.2 Second subject - first object

See: 13.3g

32.3 Second subject - third object

See: 11.1n, 33.1a

- a. čʔa- 2-3 H, 3 D, 3 I, 3 H
- b. pʔu- 2-3 H, 2 H
- c. pʔu- 2-3 H
- d. pʔa- 2-3 H
- e. pe- 2-3 H
- f. pʔi- 2 H, 2-3 H
- g. pʔa-

33.1 Third subject

See: 32.1d, 32.3a

- a. pʔa- 3, 2-3 H

33.2 Third subject - first object

See: 31.1b

33.3 Third subject - second object

a. puṭa-

40. Negative mode

See: 32.1a

41. First person subject

a. šku- 1(3), 3-1

b. ška- 1(3), 3-1

50. Future tense

51. a. nʸi-

b. nʸe-

c. nʸu-

d. nʸa-

e. ni-

f. ne-

g. nu-

h. na-

60. Number prefixes

61. Dual

a. -aʔa-

b. -áaʔa-

c. -aʔau-

d. -aʔai-

e. -uʔu-

f. -uʔuu-

g. -úuʔu-

62. Plural

a. -aya-

b. -uwa

c. -uwáa-

d. -uwau-

e. -áa-

f. -áiʔi-

70. Thematic prefixes

71. a. -ya-

72. a. -uu- Reflexive-reciprocal

b. -wi- Reflexive-reciprocal, passive

73. a. -aʔa- Passive

80. Nominalizing (derivational) prefixes

81. a. ʔ-

b. ḥ-

c. w-

d. y-

e. Loss of stem initial vowel

90. Diminutive

91. a. ʔuu-

100. Pronominal Suffixes.

111.1 (Singular) first person ± third person objective

- a. -sɪ 1(3)
- b. -sʔi (1)
- c. -sɪ (1)
- d. -sʔe (1)
- e. -se (1)
- f. -sʔá (1)
- g. -sɪtʰa (1)
- h. -sɪtʰé (1)
- i. -sʔeni (1)

111.2 (Dual) first person ± third person object

- a. -sʔuuʔu 1(3)
- b. -sʔáaʔa (1)
- c. -sʔáani (1)
- d. -saʔa (1)
- e. -sɪtʰaaʔa (1)
- f. -sɪtʰeeʔe (1)
- g. -sʔéniyapɪtʰɪ (1)

111.3 (Plural) first person subject ± third person object

- a. -sʔuusa 1(3)
- b. -sʔaaši (1)
- c. -seniya (1)
- d. -sɪtʰe (1)
- e. -sɪtʰeeʔe (1)
- f. -sɪtʰaaʔapha (1)
- g. -sɪteeʔeši (1)
- h. -šuusɪ (1)

112.1 (Singular) first person subject + second person object

- a. -šaumaʔ

112.2 (Dual) first person subject + second person object

- a. -šaumanɪtʰɪ

- 112.3 (Plural) first person subject + second person object
a. -ṣaumasa^ʔ
- 121.1 Second person singular
a. -ṣi
b. -ṣa
c. -ṣa
d. -ṣaa
e. -ṣu
f. -k^hita
g. -k^hite
h. -k^hitu
i. -ṣani
- 121.2 Second person dual
a. -k^hitaa^ʔa
b. -k^hitani
c. -k^hitaa^ʔa
d. -k^hitee^ʔe
e. -ṣaniyapit^yi
- 121.3 Second person plural
a. -ṣaniya^ʔ
b. -k^hite
c. -k^hite^ʔe
d. -k^hitee^ʔe
e. -k^hitee^ʔeṣi
f. -k^hitaaṣi
g. -k^hitaa^ʔapa
- 122.1 Second person subject + first person object (singular)
a. -t^yuma
- 122.2 Second person subject + first person object (dual)
a. -t^yumanit^yi 2-1
- 122.3 Second person subject + first person object (plural)
a. -t^yumasa 2-1
- 123.1 Second person subject + third person object (singular)
a. -ṣu 2(3)
- 123.2 Second person subject + third person object (dual)
a. -k^huṭuu^ʔu 2(3)
- 123.3 Second person subject + third person object (plural)
a. -k^huṭuusa 2(3)

131.1 Third person subject (singular)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| a. -k ^h a | f. -ci |
| b. -ka | g. -ce |
| c. -k ^ʔ a ^ʔ | h. -ca |
| d. -k ^h a ^ʔ ni | i. -sku |
| e. -k ^h u | |

131.2 Third person subject (dual)

- a. -ka^ʔa
- b. -k^ʔaa^ʔa
- c. -k^ʔaa^ʔni
- d. -k^hune
- e. -cee^ʔe
- f. -ca^ʔniyapit^ʔɿ
- g. -sk^ʔuu^ʔu

131.3 Third person subject (plural)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a. -ce | e. -caa ^ʔ apa |
| b. -cee ^ʔ e | f. -k ^ʔ áa ^ʔ si |
| c. -cee ^ʔ e ^ʔ si | g. -kaa ^ʔ ša |
| d. -caniya | h. -skuusa |
| | i. -ca ^ʔ a |

132.1 Third person subject + first person object (singular)

- a. -sk^ʔa
- b. -sk^ʔaaci
- c. -skuma

132.2 Third person subject + first person object (dual)

- a. -sk^haa^ʔa
- b. -sk^haa^ʔaci
- c. -skumanit^ʔɿ

132.3 Third person subject + first person object (plural)

- a. -sk^hai^ʔi
- b. -skumasa

133.1 Third person subject + second person object (singular)

- a. -k^hita
- b. -k^hita^ʔaci
- c. -k^hutuma

- 133.2 Third person subject + second person object (dual)
a. -k^hu[?]t[?]u[?]ma[?]h[?]it[?]ye
- 133.3 Third person subject + second person object (plural)
a. -k^hu[?]t[?]u[?]masa
- 134.1 Third person subject ± third person object (singular)
a. -ku[?] (3)3
b. -ci[?]uma 3-3
- 134.2 Third person subject ± third person object (dual)
a. -k[?]u[?]y[?]y[?] (3)3
b. -ci[?]uma[?]h[?]it[?]ye 3-3
- 134.3 Third person subject ± third person object (plural)
a. -ku[?]usa 3(3)
b. -ci[?]umasa 3-3
141. Negative
a. -sk^ha
b. -sk^hu
- 150 Dubitative with /cu[?]u/ 'to go'
151 -t^he 1 D (singular)
152 -t^u 2 D (singular)
153 -t^yu 3 D (singular)
154 -t^uu[?]ʃI 1 D (plural)
- 200 Aspect
- 221 Inceptive
a. -i[?]taat[?]yaa
- 230 Motion
231 a. -n[?]e e. -we
b. -ne f. -p^he
c. -n[?]me g. -t^he
d. -me h. -i

240 Continuative

241

- a. -aaya
- b. -t^ʔaaya
- c. -naaya

242

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. -ith ^h a | f. - ^ʔ eth ^h a |
| b. -cih ^h a | g. -c ^ʔ eth ^h a |
| c. -th ^h ih ^h a | h. -tet ^h a |
| d. -wi ^h ih ^h a | i. -net ^ʔ a |
| e. -pi ^h ih ^h a | |

243

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. -k ^h U | e. -uk ^h UyA |
| b. -ya | f. -pi ^h k ^h UyA |
| c. -k ^h UyA | g. -ti ^h k ^h UyA |
| d. -ik ^h UyA | |

250 Repetitive

251

- a. -s[̣]i
- b. -si
- c. -se
- d. -s[̣]a

252

- a. -ku

260 Inchoative

261

- a. -t^hu

300 Habitual

311

- a. -aat^ʔa
- b. -n^ʔaat^ʔa
- c. -yaat^ʔa
- d. -t^ʔaat^ʔa

400 Benefactive Aspect

411

- a. -mí[?]
- b. -mí
- c. -pí
- d. -yí
- e. -tí

500 Dual and Plural Subject and Object

511 Dual subject

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. -t ^y i | h. -sət ^y ɨ |
| b. -t ^y e | i. -pít ^y i |
| c. -t ^y ɨ | j. -mít ^y ɨ |
| d. -t ^y a | k. -naat ^y a |
| e. -t ^y u | l. -neet ^y a |
| f. -niit ^y e | m. -nat ^y u |
| g. -nít ^y ɨ | n. -cañIt [?] U |

521 Plural subject

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. -mI [?] | i. -p [?] e |
| b. -me | j. -sI |
| c. -na | k. -t ^h A |
| d. -nA | l. -wA |
| e. -nA [?] | m. -yA [?] |
| f. -nee [?] e | n. -caña |
| g. -n ^y E [?] E | o. -i [?] I |
| h. -pe | p. -u [?] u |

522 Plural object

- a. -t^yai
- b. -t^yaim

531 Operator: stem suppletion

- a. Suppletive plural stem
- b. Suppletive dual and plural stem

600 Completive Aspect

611

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| a. -ní [?] | c. -mí |
| b. -ní | d. -mí |

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-------------------|
| e. | -t ^h i | i. | -wi |
| f. | -tʔi | j. | -w [?] i |
| g. | -pi | k. | -š [?] i |
| h. | -pʔi | l. | -yi |

700 Derivational Suffixes

710 Nominalizers

711

- a. -[?]ni
- b. -[?]ni
- c. -na

712

- a. -š[?]i
- b. -iš[?]i

720 Verb Derivation

721

- a. -ca Descriptive verb suffix
- b. -ci

730 Noun Derivation

731

- a. -[?]ta 'to make'
- b. -i[?]ta

732

- a. -tʔu[?]aa 'to remove'

733

- a. -[?]me 'person of'

734

- a. -[?]meʔe[?]ta 'people of'

735

- a. -tʔi[?]ta 'a group of'
- b. -si[?]ta
- c. -wa[?]ta
- d. -[?]ta

- 736
a. -tani 'imitation'
- 740 Numeral Derivation
- 741
a. -yá 'times'
b. -wá
- 742
a. -k'a 'the ...nth place'
- 743
a. -na 'by ...x's'
b. -wakana
- 744
a. -ce 'at the time of'
- 745
a. -c'íta 'more or extra'
- 750 Locative Derivation
- 751
a. -mi 'the direction toward' (substantive)
b. -nami
c. -ami
- 752
a. -ni 'the part, the direction from'
b. -na
c. -n^yu
- 753
a. -ya 'intermediate direction'
- 754
a. -šu 'by the side'

- 755
a. -yaʔa 'the further one'
- 756
a. -ceeşa 'the place where'
- 757
a. -ci 'the place belonging to'
- 758
a. -cʔeeši 'the part that is'
- 760
- 761
a. -ceşU 'it is, the one that is'
- 762
a. -cit^hU 'comparative'
b. -nʔu 'comparative'
- 763
a. -mėecanU 'superlative'
- 764 Subordinating suffix: 'when, if, while'
- a. -ku
b. -yu
c. -nu
d. -u
e. -i

7.4. The general designation of verb in Acoma includes all those morphemes which are subject to inflection. Subsection 7.1.5. briefly sketched the categories of verb inflection and subsections 7.5 to 7.8 will describe the occurrence of inflectional affixes. This immediate subsection describes verb stem formation and the subclasses of verb stems.

7.4.1. A primary subclass division is between verb, possessed nouns, and noun-verbs and descriptive verbs. Verbs and noun-verbs are

subject to all the categories of verb inflection listed in subsection 7.1.5. In addition, noun-verbs occur with nominalizing affixes as nouns. Descriptive verbs occur only with pronominal suffixes. Possessed nouns are classified structurally as verbs because, while they do not occur with all the categories of inflection, they do occur with the same person and number affixes which mark transitive verb constructions.

7.4.2.1. In order to help account for the distribution of the large number of prefix and suffix allomorphs, the verb has been analyzed as consisting of a base root of the shapes -CV-, -CVCV-, or -CVCVCV-, which are expanded to form a stem by the addition of an initial vowel and final consonant to give the stem shapes -VCVC-, -VCVCVC-, or -VCVCVCVC-. The additional vowel and consonant are not affixes and do not occur in actual forms, except in this grammar's analysis of noun derivation (see subsection 7.8.1.1). The stem vowels and consonants are otherwise lost in the processes of morphophonemics described in subsection 6. The stem addition phonemes account for the occurrence of most affix allomorphs, but since they do not accurately predict the occurrence of all affixes, they are not to be regarded as markers of verb class. Very often it is impossible, especially with pronominal prefixes, to predict which set will occur with a particular stem initial vowel since that vowel may allow for several alternatives. Where a prefix combines with a stem initial by mechanisms of automatic phonologically conditioned morphophonemics, prediction and accountability is usually

easy, but since this is not always the case, it would be best to describe affix allophony with stems in a specialized dictionary which would account for predictable occurrences with a discussion of automatic morphophonemics and then list stems with the sets of affix allomorphs which occur with each. It may be that the selection of allomorphs, possibly the recognition of classes, is subject to rules of selection not apparent in either morphophonemics or morphology.

7.4.2.2. Whenever it is necessary to list a dictionary form in the following discussion, it will be given as a stem rather than as a root, as in: 'to be angry', the root of which is /-cayáwa-/ and the stem of which is /-ú cayáwan-/. From this stem can be determined the shape of the pronominal affix 13.3 and the completive suffix 611 in the following example: /c[?]ú cayáwa[?]ni/ [c[?]u + ú cayáwan + [?]ni], 'he is angry'.

It would be possible to regard the pronominal prefixes as single consonants and the initial stem vowel as singular person, since both the number prefixes 10 and the thematic prefixes 70 also replace the stem vowel. Since this analysis would only shift the difficulty of predicting person allomorphs to one of predicting number allomorphs, there was thought to be no advantage in making such an analysis.

The shape of the thematic prefixes is not influenced by the stem vowel, and whenever these occur, the thematic prefix plus the base root is regarded as the stem, as in /-wis[?]umeest^hAn/ 72b + us[?]umeest^hAn, 'to be trained'. Where no suffix follows the stem, the final stem consonant is dropped.

7.4.3. Verb stems occur in a number of morphologic constructions, the determination of which is based upon the co-occurrence of affixes with or in certain ways with stems. That is to say, that we can speak of transitive or intransitive verbs only in that the patterning of affixes with stems will form such constructions. In the following discussion, the term construction will be used and such references as 'transitive' should not be interpreted to mean a subclass of stems. There is no structural criteria to divide verbs into subclasses on the basis of stem structure alone. The designation of the subclasses as verbs, possessed nouns, noun-verbs, and descriptives is made on the basis of their co-occurrence with inflectional affixes and, in the case of possessed nouns, largely for semantic reasons.

The subclass, verb, then, occurs in the following constructions:

1) Transitive constructions: stems occur with subject-object pronominals with subject number indicated by suffixes and object number by number prefixes, as in:

/sʔayánu/	11.1 + 62 + enu	'I bathed them (pl.).'
/škʰútʲitʰA/	13.1 + útʲit + 521	'They (pl.) served me.'

2) Intransitive constructions: stems occur with subject pronominal and number prefixes, as in:

/túwaskʔítʰinI/	21.1 + 62 + uškʔítʔin + 611	'We (pl.) drink.' (D)
/sʔúukáyI/	11.1 + 61 + ukáyIm	'We (dual) are finished.'

3) Intransitive constructions: stems occur with subject pronominals and number suffixes, as in:

/sáwicítA/	11.1 + úicítA	'I cut.'
/sáwicítAcañItʔU/	11.1 + úicítA + 511	'We (dual) cut.'
/šaʔáwt ^h AwA/	11.1 + aʔáwt ^h Aw + 521	'We (pl.) kill.'

4) Passive constructions: formed by combination of the passive prefixes with third person subject-object pronominals plus optional number suffixes to form plurals, as in:

/skaʔawákʔUcA/	13.1 + 73 + uwákʔUcAy	'It was hidden from me.'
/káʔacʔáyucʔánA/	13.3 + 73 + ucʔáyucʔán + 521	'Theirs is broken.'

5) Impersonal and descriptive constructions: formed by the combination of third person pronominal plus stem plus the completive suffix, although the inchoative suffix sometimes occurs. The descriptive constructions formed in this manner are other than those included in the subclass of descriptive verbs. Some examples of these constructions are:

/ciúštáni/	13.3 + úštán + 611	'It has been baked.'
/štʔínapʔi/	23.1 + ínap + 611	'It is empty.'
/škínaatu/	13.3 + ínaa + 261	'It is ripe.'

A small number of non-descriptive stems always occur with the pronominal suffixes. Some of these, like the verb 'to go', may be considered to be irregular. These also tend to be irregular in the formation of the dual and plural stems. Stems of this sort combine with only one prefix, the future. In future tense constructions, all verbs suffix the pronominal, whether they otherwise either prefix or suffix the pronominal in other tenses.

7.4.4. Descriptives.

7.4.4.1. One subclass of verbs always suffixes the pronominal. This is a subclass which is labeled descriptives. The descriptive stems have the shape CV- or CVCV-, have no stem initial vowel or stem final consonant, and are inflected only by the pronominal suffixes 100. As can be seen in the affix inventory, the pronominal suffixes mark both person and number. Often the second syllable of a stem shape CVCV- is formed by the process of reduplication as can be seen in the last three examples below:

/píntʔucaʔA/	píntʔu + 131.3	'They (pl.) are spotted.'
/míštʔíca/	míštʔí + 131.1	'It is black.'
/kít̚ca/	kít̚ + 131.1	'It is purple.'
/šápʔaci/	šápʔa + 131.1	'It is lightweight.'
/púupu/	púupu + 131.3	'It is cool.'

7.4.4.2. A couple of other small groupings of stems occur which might be considered as subclasses, but these would be best handled under the classification of descriptives given above, since they are subject to the same rules of inflection and process of reduplication. Of these is a small group of stems which refer to descriptions of the human body functions, and a few forms which are somewhat adjectival, such as the following forms:

/cʔáacʔaak ^h a/	cʔáacáa + 131.1	'He is breathing.'
/šúšúsʔé/	šúšú + 111.1	'I have a cough.'
/šʔáp̚k ^h a/	šʔap̚ + 131.1	'It is evening.'

7.4.5. Infinitive constructions are usually morphologically indistinguishable from derived nouns. These forms are designated as nominalized ~ infinitive forms. The functional distinction between nouns and infinitives is made on the level of syntax and is further described in subsections 8.1.3.1 and 8.3. There are a number of nominalizing prefix allomorphs, one of which, /ʔ-/ , 81a, marks forms which are either nouns or infinitives. These forms may also take a suffix which might either be regarded as the completive suffix 611 or the nominalizing suffix 711. There are many more allomorphs of the completive suffix than of the nominalizing suffix and, because of this, when a form in question does not have a member of 711 suffixed, it might seem that a 611 allomorph actually exists and would serve to distinguish infinitives. However, derived nouns often occur with only a prefix. In such cases, the noun-infinitive state is ambiguous, and this grammar has chosen to resolve such ambiguities at the level of syntax. The form /ʔúupúnɪcI/, which means either 'to sew' or 'needle', is an example of the type of construction just described.

7.4.6. Possessed noun stems exist as the only subclass in Acoma which is both clearly a lexically and a morphologically defined set. All possessed nouns are body parts. They are inflected for person and number only, and, as previously stated, they are classed with verbs because their inflectional affixes are the same as those which occur in verb construction. In addition to being inflected, they occur with derivational affixes 81 and 711 to form

free nouns. Possessed noun stems have the shapes -VCV- and -VCVCV- with the stem initial vowel but no final consonant as occurs with verb stems. A few examples of possessed nouns in their inflected and derived forms are given below:

/siuwáačI/	11.1 + uwáačI	'my tongue'
/wáači [?] ni/	uwáačI + 710	'tongue'
/kamášt ^h i/	13.3 + amášt ^h i	'his hand'
/hamášt ^h ini/	81 + amášt ^h i + 710	'hand'
/s [?] iwáwi/	11.1 + uwáwi	'my face'
/húwáwini/	81 + uwáwi + 710	'face'

7.4.7. The last subclass of verbs is that of noun-verbs, stems which may function either as nouns or verbs. When functioning as nouns, they are inflected only for person and number. When functioning as verbs, they are also inflected for mode. Included in this subclass are a number of kinship terms and a large group of semantically unrelated stems. As verbs, these forms often translate 'to have', as in /šat^yúuni/, 'I have pottery, my pottery', but they may translate other verbal states, as in /kiwáca/, 'it is growing, plant'. It is possible that a number of forms contained in the subclass of uninflected nouns could actually be noun-verbs whose occurrence with inflectional affixes is not present in the data. Some forms such as /tíya/, 'dog', may actually be a combination of /ti-/, third singular dubitative, plus a root /-ya/, and mean 'to be someone's dog'. However, since no other shape has been recorded for this morpheme, it must be regarded as an uninflected noun. The verbal

state of noun-verbs is occasionally marked by the distribution of the object pluralizing suffix 522 described in subsection 7.6.6.3.

7.4.8. Compounding of major uninflected morphemes is common as is noted in subsections 7.2.4, 7.2.5.2, 7.2.6, 7.2.8, 7.2.9.1, and 8.7.1. Few compounds of inflected stems have been found in the data and it must be concluded that such compounds are rare and subject to listing in the dictionary. The structural formation of stem compounds is irregular, composed apparently of any combination of uninflected words or inflected stems with inflected or uninflected forms as second members. Examples of uninflected compounds are given in the subsections listed above. A few examples of compounds formed with inflected stems are listed below:

/tʲáamicéet ^h AnI/	tʲáami + céet ^h An + ʔ10	'eagle dance'
/ʂašk ^h UʔIša/	10 + ašk ^h Un + ʔIšaani	'I fry meat.'
/tʲúšúumitʔúwA/	23.4 + ašúwim + ʔ	'He lost his shoe (dub).'

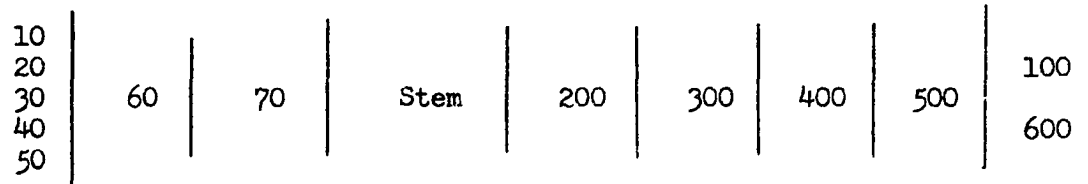
7.5. The following subsection presents a description and examples of inflection. This discussion is presented with direct reference to the inflectional affixes found in subsection 7.3.1 using the frame of presentation outlined in the discussion of inflectional categories found in subsection 7.1.5.

7.5.1. The affix inventory is set up in classes with decade and century numeral designations, indicating prefixes and suffixes respectively. As much as possible the numbering of the classes has been made to correspond to the order of occurrence of affixes in

relation to the stem. Decade classes 10 to 70 mark inflectional prefixes and century classes 100 to 600 mark inflectional suffixes. Decade class 80 and century class 700 mark derivational affixes which are described in subsection 7.8.

The following diagrams show the order of affixes in combination with the different stem formations described in subsection 7.4. No two morphemes within a class designation can occur in a construction at one time.

1) Transitive and intransitive verb constructions:

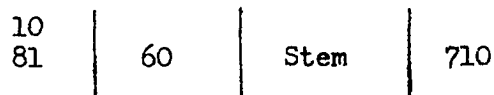


The pronominal suffixes 100 occur in final position but have been given a century number to correspond to the 10 decade class of pronominal prefixes. Obligatory co-occurrence with the stem is limited to 10-40 plus stem plus one of 200, 300, 400, or 600; 50 plus stem plus 100; or stem plus 100.

2) Descriptive verbs:



3) Possessed nouns:



With possessed nouns, if 81 occurs then 60 will not; if 10 occurs, then 710 will not.

4) Noun-verbs:

10	|		|	100
20	|		|	710
30	|	60	| Stem	720
40	|		|	
50	|		|	
81	|		|	

With noun-verbs, if 10-40 occurs, then 100 and 710 will not; if 50 occurs then 60, 710, and 720 will not; if 81 occurs, then 60, 100, and 720 will not.

7.6.1. The pronominals 10, 20, 30, 40, and 100 embody a number of inflectional categories. The prefixes mark subject person, object person, and mode. The suffixes mark subject person, object person, and number.

While six modes have been identified, only three are represented in pronominal paradigms: class 10, indicative or non-modal; class 20, dubitative; and class 30, hortative. As can be seen, class 40, negative, partially overlaps class 30 and has a defective paradigm. This mode, as well as the negative hortative and the future hortative modes, is more clearly indicated by free forms which occur in syntactic constructions involving the use of these modes (see 7.2.4 and 8.5.3).

The pronominals are also partially involved in expressing tense categories. Whenever a non-future tense is expressed, the pronominal is usually a prefix. When the future tense is expressed, the pronominal is always a suffix. Aside from functioning in future tense, the pronominal suffix also occurs in all tenses with descriptive verbs and a few other verbs which require listing.

Subject and object person are marked by the pronominal, but in the case of pronominal prefixes, only by co-occurrence with the number affixes 60 and 500. If no number affixes occur, then number is singular and the subject versus subject-object state is ambiguous. If number affixes occur, a state of dual or plural subject and/or object exists. The distribution of number affixes is presented in subsections 7.4.5 and 7.6.6. Pronominal suffixes clearly distinguish number: class 110 - singular, class 120 - dual, and class 130 - plural. Since many of the pronominal prefixes mark both subject and subject-object, the ambiguity in singular number must be resolved by syntactic structure which may contain subject or object free forms (see subsections 8.1.3.1 and 8.1.3.3).

The pronominals present an array of allomorphs which are listed but only superficially described in this grammar in the context of morphophonemics. While there are a great number of allomorphs, inspection of the inventory shows that there is some sense of regular pattern in the presentation of person and mode which can be presented by a chart which gives the shape of the typical morpheme occurring in each person-mode category. Because of this overriding pattern, it is usually not difficult to determine person and mode in most constructions. The following chart describes typical pronominal prefix shapes. The morpheme numbers correspond to those given in the affix inventory in subsection 7.3.1. /V/ indicates a vowel following the initial consonant or consonant cluster.

7.6.2.

<p>10. Indicative</p> <p>11.1 sV-</p> <p>11.2 sa-</p> <p>12.1 šV-</p> <p>12.2 tʃu-</p> <p>12.3 s-</p> <p>13.1 škV-</p> <p>13.2 kuʃa-</p> <p>13.3 kV- ~ cV-</p>	<p>20. Dubitative</p> <p>21.1 štV-</p> <p>21.2 sti-</p> <p>22.1 tV-</p> <p>23.1 tV-</p> <p>23.2 stʃV-</p> <p>23.3 ʃuʃu-</p> <p>23.4 tʃV-</p>
<p>30. Hortative</p> <p>31.1 nV-</p> <p>31.2 pV-</p> <p>32.3 pV-</p> <p>33.1 pʃV-</p> <p>33.3 puʃa-</p>	<p>40. Negative</p> <p>41 škV-</p>

7.6.3. The pronominal suffixes are complex forms which could probably be subjected to further analysis. Because of all sorts of irregularities apparent in the allomorphs, these suffixes are presented as units embodying both person and number. However, phonemic sequences within the suffixes resemble both the pronominal and number prefixes and suffixes. The morpheme initial sequence resembles corresponding pronominal prefixes, and the final sequence resembles either the number prefixes or /-Cɪtʃɪ/, the number suffix 511.

One sequence /sa/ does not occur in either the number prefixes or suffixes, but clearly marks plural person in the pronominal suffixes. Another sequence, /ʃa/ occurs very frequently, but cannot be identified. The following list diagrams a possible breakdown of suffixes. The numbers correspond with those found in the affix inventory.

- 111.1 -sV
- 111.2 -sV + dual prefix shape or dual suffix shape
- 111.3 -sV + plural prefix shape + sa
- 112 -sVV + -[?]ma (unidentified)
- 121.1 -šV ~ -kš
- 121.2 -kš + dual prefix shape or dual suffix shape
- 121.3 -kš + plural prefix shape
- 122 -tYu + -[?]ma + nāt^Yš or sa
- 123 -kuṭu + dual and plural prefix shapes + sa
- 131.1 -kV ~ -cV
- 131.2 -kV ~ -cV + dual prefix shape or dual suffix shape
- 131.3 -kV ~ -cV + plural prefix shape + sa
- 132.1 -ska
- 132.2 -ska + dual prefix shape or dual suffix shape
- 132.3 -ska + plural prefix shape or [?]ma + sa
- 133.1 -kVtV + [?]ma
- 133.2 -kVtV + [?]ma + dual suffix shape
- 133.3 -kVtV + [?]ma + sa
- 134.1 -kV ~ -cV + [?]ma
- 134.2 -kV ~ -cV + dual prefix shape or -[?]ma + dual suffix shape
- 134.3 -kV ~ -cV + [?]ma or -sa

7.6.4. It would be impractical to present inflectional paradigms which demonstrate all possible combinations of inflectional affixes with stems since the number of examples would run into the

hundreds. No complete paradigm of all possible affix combinations for any one stem occurs in the data. In view of these factors, partial paradigms are presented in conjunction with the discussion of particular affix operations. The first set of paradigms presented below illustrates the occurrence of pronominals with stems within each of the four subclasses of verbs in non-future tense and, in the case of the prefixes, also in singular number.

1) This partial paradigm illustrates the occurrence of singular prefix pronominals 10, 20, 30, and 40 in an intransitive construction:

/ṣuyúUt ^h A/	11.1r + uyúUt ^h A	'I sing.' (indicative)
/ṣuyúUt ^h A/	12.1 + uyúUt ^h A	'You sing.' (indicative)
/k ^ʔ uyúUt ^h A/	13. 3 + uyúUt ^h A	'He sings.' (indicative)
/t ^y uyúUt ^h A/	23.4 + uyúUt ^h A	'He sings.' (dubitative)
/puyúUt ^h A/	32.1 + uyúUt ^h A	'You sing.' (hortative)
/škuyúUt ^h A/	41 + uyúUt ^h A	'I'm not singing.' (negative)

2) This partial paradigm illustrates the occurrence of singular prefix pronominals 10, 20, 30, and 40 in a transitive construction:

/siúk ^h áčA/	11.1 + úk ^h áčAn	'I see him.' (indicative)
/t ^y úk ^h áčA/	12.2 + úk ^h áčAn	'You see me.' (indicative)
/ciúk ^h áčA/	13.3 + úk ^h áčAn	'He sees him.' (indicative)
/k ^h úṭak ^h áčA/	13.2 + úk ^h áčAn	'He sees you.' (indicative)
/st ^y úkáčA/	23.2 + úk ^h áčAn	'He sees me.' (dubitative)

3) These partial paradigms illustrate stems which always suffix the pronominal. In addition to a very small number of stems which

operate in this manner but do not fit into a semantically defined subclass, a number of descriptive stems also always suffix the pronominal. Examples of descriptives are found in subsections 7.4.4.2 and 7.4.4.3.

/cácašI/	cáca- + 111.1	'I am breathing.'
/cácašk ^h a/	cáca- + 141	'I am not breathing.'
/cú'ušI/	cú'u- + 111.1	'I go.'
/cú'ušU/	cú'u- + 121.1	'You go.'
/cú'uk ^h U/	cú'u- + 131.1	'He goes.'
/cú'ut ^y u/	cú'u- + 153	'He goes.' (dubitative)

4) The following partial paradigm illustrates the occurrence of possessed noun stems which occur with indicative or non-modal prefixes only:

/s'éští/	11.1 + áští	'my foot'
/š'áští/	12.1 + áští	'your foot'
/k'áští/	13.3 + áští	'his foot'

5) The following partial paradigm illustrates noun-verb pronominal inflection whose stems, when functioning as nouns, are inflected just like possessed nouns and, when functioning as verbs, are additionally inflected for mode and tense:

/šat ^y úuni/	11.1 + t ^y úuni	'my pottery'
/šat ^y úuni/	12.1 + t ^y úuni	'your pottery'
/k'at ^y úuni/	13.3 + t ^y úuni	'his pottery'
/č'at ^y úuni	32.3 + t ^y úuni	'his pottery' (dubitative) or 'Does he have pottery?'

7.6.5. Tense distinctions are indicated as future and non-future. Non-future is not marked inflectionally other than that the pronominals are prefixes, except with a few verbs that always suffix pronominals in both tenses. Further specification of tense is made by the use of uninflected words (see subsection 7.2.4).

Future tense is marked by one prefix, 51, which always co-occurs with the pronominal suffixes, 100, as illustrated in the following partial paradigms:

/saʔáta/	11.1 + aʔáta	'I build.'
/naʔátAʂI/	51 + aʔáta + 111.1	'I will build.'
/k ^h uwáan ^y e/	13.1 + uwáan ^y e	'He is hunting.'
/nuwáan ^y et ^y ú/	51 + uwáan ^y e + 153	'Will he hunt?'
/nuwáan ^y ek ^h u/	51 + uwáan ^y e + 131.1	'He will hunt.'
/nuwáan ^y eʔeet ^h AʂúuʂI/	51 + uwáan ^y e + 111.3	'We will go hunting.'
/n ^y awáhʔuiʂkúma/	51 + awákʔuiʂ	'I will marry her.'
/n ^y awákʔuiciúma/	51 + awákʔuiʂ	'He will marry her.'

7.6.6. Number.

7.6.6.1. As already noted, number is incorporated in the pronominal suffix. In addition to this, dual and plural number is regularly indicated by the number prefixes 61 and 62, and the number suffixes 511, 521, and 522. Number prefixes indicate 1) object number in transitive constructions, and 2) subject number in certain intransitive constructions. Number suffixes indicate

3) subject number in transitive constructions, and 4) subject number in certain intransitive constructions. Although the regular pattern with transitive constructions is for number to be indicated either entirely by suffixes or entirely by prefixes, some stems suffix the dual number and prefix the plural number, as illustrated in 'to sing' given below, or subject numbers may be marked redundantly with both a prefix and suffix as in 'to steal', illustrated below. Possessed nouns and noun-verbs always use the prefixes 61 and 62 to indicate dual and plural number.

A recurrent feature of the dual number prefix allomorphs is the phonemic shape $/-V^?V/$. The plural number prefix has a recurrent shape $/V + \text{semivowel} + V-/$. The dual number suffix allomorphs have recurrent shapes of $/-t^yV/$ or $/-CVt^y\ddot{a}/$. The only constant features of the plural number suffix allomorphs is that most of them are a single syllable of the shape $/-CV/$.

Number is also indicated in the stem shapes of many verbs which undergo a process of suppletion. This process is identified as the operator morpheme 531 which indicates two stem types: those which have a single stem shape for singular and another for dual and plural, and those which have an identical stem shape for singular and dual and another for plural.

7.6.6.2. The following partial paradigms illustrate number affixes and the number operator of stem suppletion:

1) Transitive construction with suffixes 511 and 521 indicating subject number and prefixes 61 and 62 indicating object number:

/šaucáꞥU/	11.1 + ucáꞥUc	'I am cutting it.'
/šaucáꞥUcáꞥa/	11.1 + ucáꞥUc + 511	'We (dual) are cutting it.'
/šaucáꞥUcánItꞥU/	11.1 + ucáꞥUc + 521	'We (pl.) are cutting it.'
/šíšká/	11.1 + iškát	'I drink.' (indicative)
/pꞥíškátí/	32.3f + iškát + 411	'You give him some water.' (hortative)
/pꞥáyaškátí/	32.3g + iškát + 411	'You give them (pl.) some water.' (hortative)

2) Intransitive construction with prefixes indicating subject

number:

/čꞥupꞥE/	13.3p + upꞥE	'He eats.' (dubitative)
/tItꞥaꞥapI/	23.1c + 61a + apI (531)	'They (dual) eat.' (dubitative)
/tꞥayapI/	23.1d + 62a + apI (531)	'They (pl.) eat.' (dubitative)
/šuyúUt ^h A/	12.1 + uyúUt ^h An	'You sing.'
/šuyúUt ^h Anꞥtꞥꞥ/	12.1 + uyúUt ^h An + 511	'You (dual) sing.'
/šuwatꞥtꞥI/	12.1 + 62b + tꞥtꞥU (532)	'You (pl.) sing.'

3) Intransitive construction with suffixes indicating subject

number:

/šaucꞥáyucꞥá/	11.1 + úucꞥáyucꞥán	'I break.'
/šaucꞥáyucꞥánatꞥu/	11.1 + úucꞥáyucꞥán + 511	'We (dual) break.'
/šaucꞥáyucꞥánA/	11.1 + úucꞥáyucꞥán + 521	'We (pl.) break.'
/čúčúwa/	13.3 + učáwan	'He stole.' (dubitative)
/čúwačáwanA/	13.3 + 62 + učáwan + 521	'They (pl.) stole.' (dubitative)

4) Possessed noun with subject number prefix:

/šʔáští/	12.1 + áští	'Your foot.'
/šaʔáští/	12.1 + 61 + áští	'Your (dual) foot.'
/šayáští/	12.1 + 62 + áští	'Your (pl.) foot.'

7.6.6.3. One morpheme, the suffix 522, combines with possessed nouns and noun-verbs to mark plural object. To form noun constructions, the allomorph 522b /-tʲaim/ occurs followed by the nominalizing suffix 712 /-ši ~ -iši/, as in:

/satʲáatʲáimíši/	11.1 + -atʲá + 522 + 712	'my pets'
/satáaši/	11.1 + atʲa + 712	'my pet'

A few kinship terms will express plural by only adding the nominalizing suffix 613, as in:

/kʰáʔanáayaši/	13.3 + 61 + naaya + 713	'Their (dual) mothers.'
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If 422 is combined with noun-verbs to form verb constructions, the allomorph 522a /tʲai/ occurs as a closing suffix in non-present construction and as the next to the last suffix in future constructions which are closed with a pronominal suffix, as in:

/kʰákʔuíʔAtʲai/	13.3 + akʔuíʔA + 522	'He has sisters.'
/nákʔuíʔAtʲáikʰu/	50 + akʔuíʔA + 522 + 131.1	'He will have sisters.'

7.6.7. Three morphemes have been identified as thematic prefixes. The occurrence of these is completely fused with the number prefixes and the stem initial vowels (see morphophonemics 6.3). The shapes of these morphemes are also similar to various of the

number prefix allomorphs, so that their identifications have been basically made on the basis of informants' translations of the constructions in which they occur. These morphemes have been identified as thematic since they form the verb stem, replacing the initial stem vowel. Number prefixes also function in this manner, but these are placed in a separate decade number so that they may be described with other affixes which function in the general category of number. Number prefixes 60 and thematic prefixes 70 are also regarded as having mutually exclusive positions of occurrence.

7.6.7.1. The prefix 71 /ya-/ has not been given a gloss in the affix inventory since its meaning is rather vague--sometimes it extends or changes the meaning of a stem, sometimes it means 'to be involved in an activity,' and sometimes it forms transitive constructions which are no different in meaning than transitive constructions in which /ya-/ does not occur. Some examples of /ya-/ are:

/cʔuyacayáwa/	13.3 + 71 + ucayáwan	'He got into trouble.'
/cʔúcayáwani/	13.3 + ucayáwa + 61	'He is angry.'
/čʔúyanúnú/	13.3 + 71 + únúnú	'He is embarrassed.'
/cʔúnúnú/	13.3 + únúnú	'He is embarrassed.'

7.6.7.2. The reflexive prefix 72 is similar in meaning to prefix 71, but it is more frequent in occurrence and has a specific meaning of the speaker doing something to or for himself, as in:

/sʔúsúméest ^h A/	11.1 + úsúméest ^h An	'I study.'
/šiwisúméest ^h A/	12.1 + 72 + úsúméest ^h An	'You teach yourself.'
/kúustúméest ^h A/	13.3 + 72 + úsúméest ^h An	'He is teaching himself.'

7.6.7.3. The passive prefix 73 /aʔa-/ co-occurs with the pronominal allomorphs 13.1a, 13.2a, and 13.3a, b, c, d, and optionally with the plural suffix 521. Some examples of the prefix 73 are given in subsection 7.4.3.

7.7. The divisions of this subsection complete the description of Acoma inflection with examples of the various aspect suffixes: 221, inceptive; 231, motion; 241, 242, and 243, continuative suffixes; 251 and 252, repetitive suffixes; 261, inchoative; 311, habitual; 411, benefactive; and 611, completive.

As noted in subsection 7.5, the aspect suffixes are listed in three different century classes because of the positional occurrence of the morphemes within each class. No two morphemes in a single class can occur in a construction at one time. Suffixes in century class 200 occur immediately adjacent to the stem and may occur as closing suffixes provided no other suffixes occur. Class 300 may occur adjacent to the stem provided that members of the class 200 do not occur. One exception to this is that if 250, the repetitive suffix, occurs, 311 may either precede or follow it. Members of century classes 400 and 600 are closing suffixes, and if one century class occurs, the other does not.

7.7.1. The inceptive suffix, 221, has one allomorph /-itaat^{yaa}/ and means 'starting or beginning to', as in:

/káíšt ^h áitáat ^{Yaa} /	13.3 + áist ^h áy + 221	'It is starting to get cold.'
/ša [?] a [?] atáitáat ^{Yaa} /	12.1 + a [?] a [?] áy + 221	'You are starting to build.'

7.7.2. Eight allomorphs for the motion suffix 231 have occurred in the data. All but one of these has the shape /Consonant + e/. The initial consonant of each of these is determined by the final consonant of the preceding stem. The suffix indicates movement of the subject and translates 'to go' or 'to come', as seen in:

/k ^h úsuméest ^h a [?] ne/	13.3 + usumeest ^h An + 231	'He went to school.'
/čúpáyawe/	13.3 + upáyaw + 231	'He went to build a fire.'

7.7.3. Three morphemes express continuative aspect, 241, which has the shape /Consonant + aaya/; 242, which has the shape /Consonant + it^ha ~ et^ha/; and 243, which has the shape /Consonant + ik^hUyA/. These three might be treated as allomorphs since they mean the same thing and have the same position of occurrence; however, the shapes of allomorphs demonstrate obvious clustering into sets so that the three are best treated as separated by synonymous morphemes. Each occurs with different sets of stems which would require indication in a dictionary of stems.

The initial consonants of 241 and 242 are conditioned by the final consonant of the stem. In the case of 243, four allomorph shapes appear to be in free variation. That is, /-k^hU/ can occur alone, as can /-yA/ or the two appear in combination as /-k^hUyA/, where the final consonant of the stem is not apparent, or /Consonant + ik^hUyA/, where the stem final consonant occurs.

The following examples illustrate the occurrence of the continuative suffixes 241, 242, and 243.

/sʔáaskáʔnaaya/	11.1 + áaskán + 241	'I am frying it.'
/ʃiškát ^h ít ^h a/	11.1 + iškát + 242	'I am drinking.'
/k ^h upʔéukUyA/	11.1 + upʔE + 243	'He is eating.'

7.7.4. The repetitive suffixes, 251 and 252, are similar in meaning to the continuative suffixes described above. With some stems, such as /-aačán/ 'to rain', only the repetitive suffix and never the continuative suffix occurs. One could theorize that the Acoma regard the prolonging of an activity in some cases as a continuous, possibly changing progression of the activity, while in other cases, activity progression is regarded as a repetition of the same initial activity. From the point of view of English, the repetitive meaning in some of the constructions using these suffixes is difficult to translate.

Four allomorph shapes have been found in the data for the suffix 251. All have the general shape /s + vowel/, but no pattern for prediction of which shape will occur has been worked out. Suffix 252 /-ku/ is always closing.

A few examples with the repetitive suffix follow:

/k ^h úšúwís̄/	13.3 + úšúwímʔ + 251	'He is putting on his shoe.'
/káčás̄/	13.3 + aačán + 251	'It keeps raining.'
/kʔúukiwácakú/	13.3 + 13.3 + iwá + 721 + 252	'He's thinning out plants.'

7.7.5. The inchoative suffix, 261, occurs as a closing suffix with two slightly differing meanings. The first use of it is somewhat like that of the completive suffix, that is, the consideration of an action after it is finished, as in:

/kameét ^h ú/	13.3 + ameéñ + 261	'It froze.'
/kááčát ^h ú/	13.3 + ááčán + 261	'It rained.'

This use of the inchoative also serves to express past tense.

Compare:

/kááčáni/	13.3 + ááčán + 611	'It is raining.'
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The second use of the suffix forms a construction that is somewhat passive in voice and means that something has happened to something possessed by the subject, as in:

/skáuc ^h áyut ^h u/	13.1 + úuc ^h áyucan + 261	'His got broken.'
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7.7.6. The habitual suffix 311 indicates customary or inevitable events or habitual action. It often occurs in conjunction with the free form /yuṭa ~ t^yú^huṭA^h/, 'always' (see subsection 7.2.9.3). Four allomorphs have been recorded which have the general shape of /Consonant + aat^ha/. Though the derived meanings are somewhat redundant, the habitual suffix may occur in combination with all the suffixes of class 200, except 221 and 261. The suffix may be either non-closing or closing. Some examples containing the habitual suffix are:

/t ^y ú ^h uṭU kušt ^h íyaat ^h a/	t ^y ú ^h uṭU	13.3 + ušt ^h íy + 311
		'He always hauls water.'

/tʲúmácáatʲanI/ 12.2 + umácán + 311 + 611

'You are always helping me.'

7.7.7. The benefactive suffix 411 indicates doing something for someone. It is a closing suffix whose five recorded allomorphs have a general shape of /Consonant + í/. The benefactive suffix does not co-occur with the completive suffix (described in the following subsection). As can be noticed, many of the benefactive and completive allomorphs have the same shape so that it is often necessary to rely upon the informant's translation to determine which suffix is occurring.

There is an obvious difference between the benefactive and completive suffixes, in that the benefactive usually occurs with primary stress and the completive does not. This distinction, however, is often difficult to maintain during the process of transcribing, and meanings and stress must be checked with the informant.

The benefactive suffix is illustrated in the following examples:

/kuštʲíyí/	13.3 + uštʲíy + 411	'She hauls water for him?'
/síuyáušk ^h ámí/	13.1 + úuyáušk ^h ám + 411	'I plastered it for him?'
/čʲautʲímí/	32.3 + uutʲím + 411	'Did you plant it for him?'

7.7.8. The completive suffix 600, indicates that an action is finished. It perhaps is also used to form an infinitive, although in this use it corresponds to the nominalizing suffix allomorphs 711a and b, and is indistinguishable from these except by syntactic

context (see subsection 7.4.5). Finally, it occurs derivationally with possessed nouns and noun-verbs to indicate that the subject is in some sort of completive state. The twelve allomorphs recorded all have the constant shape /Consonant + i/. The completive is always a closing suffix.

The following examples illustrate the completive suffix:

/cʔíušta ^ʔ ni/	13.3 + úušta ^ʔ + 611	'It is put in.'
/kááčáni/	13.3 + ááčán + 611	'It is raining.'
/sʔacayáwani/	11.1 + ucayáwan + 611	'I am angry.'
/cʔíuyáušk ^h áni/	13.3 + úuyáušk ^h ám + 611	'It has been plastered.'

7.8. The following subsection describes and illustrates the derivational prefix 81, the derivational suffixes, class 700, and the diminutive derivational prefix 91. Derivational affixes may occur with either inflected or uninflected stems. Some of the derivational affixes have already been described in the discussion of uninflected words in subsection 7.2.

7.8.1.1. Verbs, possessed nouns, and noun-verbs are nominalized by the occurrence of the prefix 81 and the suffixes 711 and 712. Normally 81 and 711 co-occur to derive a noun, but 711 /-ni ~ -ni^ʔ ~ -na/ may also occur alone with loss of the stem initial vowel. Noun derivation also sometimes is indicated only by the occurrence of the prefix 81.

The number of allomorphs for the nominalizing prefix 81 has been reduced by considering only the initial consonant of the noun construction as the prefix. This then allows the stem initial vowel

to remain. For example: 81b, /h-/ could be listed as ha-, hi-, or hu-, which then combines with stems beginning with the vowels contained in the three possible forms. If this were done, the stem initial vowels would be regarded as lost in the process of morphophonemics and it would be necessary to list at least three times the allomorphs as presently appear for prefix 81. If only the suffix 711 occurs, then the analysis is that the stem initial vowel has been dropped, as is indicated by the occurrence of allomorph 81e.

The affixes 81 and 711 are illustrated in the following examples:

/hamástini/	81 + amástin + 711	'hand'
/wíišíini/	81 + íišíin + 711	'ear'
/yáačíni/	81 + áačín + 711	'corn'
/wícʔíni/	81e + áwícʔin + 711	'chest'
/ʔyúuni/	81e + uyúUt ^h An + 711	'song'

Some nouns which are formed by the occurrence of allomorph 81a are indistinguishable from an infinitive construction, as noted in subsection 7.4.5.

7.8.1.2. The suffix 712 /-ši ~ -iši/ combines with prefix allomorphs 81a /ʔ-/ and 81b /h-/ to derive nouns from inflected stems and usually occurs without a nominalizing prefix to derive nouns from uninflected forms. Some examples of the occurrence of 712 are:

/wášuší/	wášu + 712	'dust'
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/naháayaši/	naháaya + 712	'day after tomorrow'
/yáuší/	yáú + 712	'flat stone'
/yáuni/	yáú + 711	'stone'
/ʔánawáišťímiši/	81a + ánwáišťím + 712	'wash basin'

Suffix 712 also marks plural object in possessed nouns and noun-verbs, as noted in subsection 7.6.6.3. This suffix perhaps is a part of the free possessive pronominals described in subsection 7.2.3.

7.8.1.3. The phonemic shape of the allomorph 711c /-na/ occurs as the final segment of many uninflected nouns, but it has not been possible to analyze this as the suffix 711. However, descriptives (see subsection 7.4.4.2) regularly form noun derivation by the use of this form as seen in the following examples:

/míšťína/	míšťí + 711c	'something black'
/p'íš'ána/	p'íšá + 711c	'something flat'
/šamúna/	šamú + 711c	'something white'

7.8.1.4. The diminutive prefix 91 /túu-/ occurs with verbs to express the diminutive opposite of the meaning expressed in the stem. Some descriptive stems always occur with /túu-/ as their first sequence, and since the meanings of these stems embody a concept of smallness, one may regard 91 to be permanently fused to these stems. Sometimes it would appear that the prefix functions as a stem, as seen in the first of the examples listed below:

/túukáaša/	91 + 131.3	'They are small.'
/túuc'íta/	91 + 13.1 + ita	'It is short.'

Compare:

/cʔiṭa/ 'It is long.'

/túuma/ uninflected temporal: 'a short time'

7.8.2. The suffix 721 /-ca ~ -ci/ also combines with descriptive verbs and means 'it is'. Many verb stems end in the sequence /-can-/, and it is possible that this sequence is related to the suffix 721. This suffix is also related to the suffixes 761, 762, and 763, which mark positive, comparative, and superlative degrees. These three morphemes occur with a large number of forms which are not descriptive (see subsection 7.8.6.1). Some examples containing the suffix 721 are:

/míštʔíca/ míštʔí + 721 'It is black.'

/pʔíšʔáca/ pʔíšʔá + 721 'It is flat.'

/šamúca/ šamú + 721 'It is white.'

/wašuci/ wašú + 721 'It is dusty.'

7.8.3. The suffixes described in this subsection form miscellaneous derivatives when combined with possessed nouns, noun-verbs, uninflected words, or verbs. Since the function of each suffix is self-evident, the forms will only be listed with their meanings and examples of their occurrence.

7.8.3.1. Suffix 731, /tʔa ~ -iṭa/ 'to make', forms verbs from stems which normally form noun constructions:

/síukʔániṭa/ 11.1 + áukʔín + 731 'I made friends with him.'

/kúuyúškʔámiṭa/ 13.3 + úuyúškʔám + 731 'He is making a design.'

7.8.3.2. Suffix 732 /-t'úwaa/, 'to remove':

/c'átat'úwaa/ 13.3 + áta + 732 'He took the horn off.'

Compare:

/c'áta/ 13.3 + áta 'his horn'

7.8.3.3. Suffixes 733 /-mé/, 'person of', and 734 /-mé'eta/, 'persons of', combine with uninflected nouns to form derived nouns, as in:

/ʔáak^humé/ ʔáak^hU + 733 'Acoma Indian'

/héemišumé'e/ héemišU + 734 'Jemez Indians'

7.8.3.4. The suffix 732, which has the shape /Consonant + ita/ or /-ta/ combines with uninflected nouns to form a plural. In this regard it is similar to suffix 734:

/hánuṭa/ hánu (people) + 735 'clan'

/wák^yéerat'ita/ wák^yéerA + 735 'cowboys'

7.8.3.5. The suffix 736 /-ṭani/ is added to a few noun constructions to impart the meaning 'not real', as in:

/ṣama'ák^hatani/ 11.1 + ma'ák^hA 'my adopted daughter'

/cíyáuṭáni/ 13.1 + yáu + 736 'adobe bricks'

Compare:

/yáuni/ yáu + 711 'stone'

7.8.4. Numeral derivation.

7.8.4.1. The most common types of numeral derivations are discussed with reference to suffixes 741 /-yá ~ -wá/ 'times', 742 /-k'a/ 'the ...nth place', and 745 /-ciṭa/ 'more', in the

presentation of the uninflected numerals in subsection 7.2.5.2.

7.8.4.2. In addition to these suffixes, two others occur less commonly with uninflected numerals. Suffix 743 /-na ~ -wakána/ expresses the concept 'by twos, by threes, etc.' The allomorph /-na/ occurs with numbers two through five and /-wakána/ occurs with six through ten, as in:

/čámana/	čáma + 743a	'by threes'
/kʔáciwakána/	kʔácI + 743b	'by tens'

7.8.4.3. The suffix 744 /-ce/ combines with uninflected numerals and temporal adverbs to indicate 'at the time of', as in:

/ʔíškacé/	ʔíška + 744	'the first time'
/káyúce/	káyú + 744	'in the morning'
/kʰúúkʰuuce/	kʰúúkʰuu + 744	'during the winter'

7.8.5. This subsection describes the suffixes in class 750, which combine with uninflected locatives or form locatives by combining with other stems.

7.8.5.1. Suffixes 751 /-mi ~ -nami ~ -ami/ 'direction toward', 752 /-ni ~ -na ~ -nʸa/, 'direction from', and 753 /-ya/ 'intermediate direction' are described in the presentation of the uninflected locatives found in subsection 7.2.9.1.

7.8.5.2. In addition to these, five other suffixes form locative derivations. Suffix 754 /-šu ~ -nišu/ combines with directional locatives to express 'by the side', as in:

/pánišu/	pé + 754	'by the west side'
/tišu/	ti + 754	'the north side'

7.8.5.3. The suffix 755 /-ya'a/ is similar to 753, except that 753 occurs suffixed to the first member of a directional locative compound to indicate precise intermediate direction, while 755 occurs suffixed to a non-compound stem to express an indeterminate intermediate or extended direction. It usually translates, 'the one further', as in:

/páya'a/	pé + 755	'the one further west'
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Compare:

/tiyapánámi/	ti + 753 + pé + 751	'toward the northwest'
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7.8.5.4. The suffix 756 /-céesa/ combines with free nouns and descriptive verbs to form locatives with a meaning of 'the place or part where', as in:

/čínacéesa/	čina + 756	'where there is a river'
/c'úyucéesa/	c'úyu + 756	'where there is a gully'

7.8.5.5. The suffix 757 /-ci/ combines with noun constructions to form locatives with the meaning of 'the place of', as in:

/héemišuci/	héemišU + 757	'Jemez Pueblo'
/k'úutíet ^y ú [?] meci/	k'úutíet ^y ú [?] me + 757	'Cochiti Pueblo'

7.8.5.6. The suffix 758 /-c'eeši/ combines with noun constructions and uninflected adverbs to indicate 'the part of one that is', as in:

/tʲúceeši/	tʲú + 758	'the top'
/táwáacéeši/	táwáa + 758	'the good part'

Compare:

táwáacešU/	táwáa + 761	'it is good'
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7.8.6. This subsection describes the last five suffixes listed in the affix inventory.

7.8.6.1. The suffixes 761 /-cešU/, 762 /-cič^hU/, and 763 /-meečanU/ go together as a set expressing the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, respectively. Very few examples of 762 and 763 have been recorded, but 761 occurs very frequently suffixed to nouns with the meaning 'it is', or 'the one that is'. Some examples illustrating these suffixes are:

/táwáa/		'good'
/táwáacešU/	táwáa + 761	'It is good.'
/táwáacitÁ/	táwáa + 762	'It is better.'
/táwáameečanU/	táwáa + 763	'It is best.'
/cičU/		'big'
/cičU ^h U/	cičU + 762	'It is bigger.'
/haṭucéšU/	haṭu + 761	'It is a man.'
/káyucéšU/	káyú + 761	'It is morning.'

7.8.6.2. The suffix 764, which has a number of allomorphs that contain the shape /Consonant + u/, has several functions. It serves as a subordinating suffix which is discussed in the syntax subsection 8.7.3.3. When 764 is combined with a stem and the third

person affixes 41, 131.1, and 141, the construction indicates negative mode or indefinite subject, as in:

/cá cásk ^h unu/	cá cá + 141 + 764	'He cannot breathe.'
/k [?] úwaa w [?] ésk ^h unu/	-úk [?] uwaa [?] e + 141 + 764	'I do not feel bad.'
/škuwáká [?] nu/	41 + uwáká [?] n + 764	'when one dresses'—

7.9. The verb (or verbs) meaning 'to go' requires special treatment in this grammar because of its highly irregular structure. As noted in subsections 7.4.4.1 and 7.6.6.1, a number of stems undergo suppletive changes in dual and plural number which are structurally indicated by the suppletion operator 531. Some examples of these are given in 7.6.6.1. The forms of 'to go', however, cannot be treated simply under the operation of suppletion because there are six shapes which regularly appear, three in singular number, two in dual and plural number, and one hortative form. In addition to these, there are many forms which appear in the data which cannot be analyzed because of defective paradigms. The forms can be paired in sets of two:

	Singular	Dual and Plural	Hortative
1.	-yu	-eyU	
2.	-cu [?] u ~ ce [?] e	-cuun	
3.	-ma		- [?] iima

However, in attempting to elicit paradigms, the informants would give no complete paradigm derived from any single set. Instead, they seemingly chose different stem shapes at random, and there appears to be complete free variation in the selection of a stem. On stem, /[?]iima/,

was always chosen for the hortative 'you go', but this word is unanalyzable except that it corresponds with constructions of the type:

/tʲaʔama/ 23.1 + 61 + -ma 'They (dual) go.'

In view of the number of stems which occur and the apparent grouping of sets which can be made, it probably is best to say that there are at least three verbs meaning 'to go', which occur in free variation.

The stems occur freely in syntactic constructions with uninflected locatives to indicate direction or place of motion, as in:

/tʲú túʔuma/ tʲu 23.1 + 61 + ma 'They (dual) went up.' (dubitative)

One stem /cúʔu ~ cʔéʔe/ always occurs with the locative /wee ~ weʃI/ 'toward', when expressing 'to come', as in:

/wéécúʔusI/ wéécúʔu + 111.1 'I come.'

As can be noticed in this example, the uninflected form occurs prefixed to the stem in a clitic-like structure with no intervening juncture.

A few examples illustrating each stem variant are:

/ʔuyúma/		'I am going.' (Unanalyzable.)
/štʔiéyU/	21.1 + éyU	'We go.' (dubitative)
/cúʔuk ^h U/	cuʔu + 13.3	'He goes.'
/cúunʲek ^h úne/	cúun + 131.2	'They (dual) go.'
/kúma/	13.3 + ma	'He goes.'
/ʔíima/		'You go.' (hortative)

/kúmi/

'He goes.' (unanalyzable)

/cʔéʔee/

'They go.' (unanalyzable)

8.0. This section describes syntax in much the same way as the Miller grammar with a few notable exceptions. The first differences in presentation are found in sections 8.1.3.2. and 8.1.3.3. in the discussion of sentence construction of younger versus older speakers and in the exemplification of variability in syntactic order. A further difference is found in section 8.7., which handles the uninflected forms for subordination, conjunction, narrative style, and hesitation under one syntactic category of connectives. The final difference in this presentation as compared with the Miller grammar is found in the discussion of syntax density range found in subsection 8.8.

Both the Miller and Mering grammars differ from the Davis grammar in that the latter presents syntax in a description which follows a more traditional presentation paralleling Indo-European structure with a definition of Keresan "function slots" of predicate, auxiliary, subject, object and so on. The Davis grammar states that in presenting syntax it abandons the word-class categories established in the morphology section except to describe the kinds of words which fill the function slots. The Davis grammar essentially describes the same syntactical data that is found in Miller and differences in the Davis-Mering grammars are essentially the same as differences in the Miller-Mering grammars described above.

8.1.1. The sentence contour is defined phonologically in subsection 1.1.3.2. Examples are written with /#/ to indicate sentence juncture and // to indicate internal sentence pause. The core of the Acoma

sentence is the inflected verb. The minimum sentence can be a finite verb inflected either for subject or for subject and object, as in # nem'áš'k'U # 'he will speak', # š'ít'ya # 'I caught it'. The frequency of one word sentences aside from sentence fragments described in the next paragraph is very low. The corpus of 75 sentences described in section 8.9. contained no one-word sentence. More typically, examples such as given above would appear as # š'ít'ya tíya #, 'I caught a dog', or # há'uce nem'áš'k'U #, 'the man will speak'.

The minimum sentence can also be a sentence fragment which is dependent on its immediate linguistic or non-linguistic context. These short sentences may be questions, answers to questions, or exclamations consisting of uninflected words or hortative verb forms, such as # hái #, 'what?', # cíh'éit^hI #, 'what is it?', # háa #, 'yes', # 'úumíca #, 'Run!'. Sentences of this type are very frequent and in dialogues forms such as / háa / or / 'éhe / will occur frequently as a listener's indication that he is following, listening to, or understanding the speaker.

8.1.2. The maximum sentence theoretically has no limit because of the Keresan predilection toward the use of connectives (see section 8.7.). Many examples of sentences containing twenty-five or more words are found in the data as evidenced by the following example:

# háama	kí	/	'áak ^h u	míisak'áya	'ai'I	k'unišúk'u	sIčá'u'u	/
long	time	at	Acoma	church	at	southside	'used to be	people
šuwé	kí	'ai'I	kúčínInák'u	kánayA	t'í'á'u'u'u	/	šuwé	
then	at	there	yellow woman	her mother	they lived		then	

tʔúutʲútA					
tʔúutʲútA	káicíi	tUstíiyáata	túwa	maakuucésU	/ šuwéʔéku
always	always	get water	this	girl	then
čʔatʲaʔatʰAI					
čʔatʲaʔatʰAI	sʔínʔa	/ šuwé	máame	háitʰIcíi	sʔínʔa
she owns	turkey	then	very	something	turkey
ʔamáitʲu					
ʔamáitʲu	čúʔištʰItʰIšI	/ tʲútAtIʔáikuIA	#		
she loves	brown one	always she carries			

'A long time ago at Acoma near the southside of the church where people used to be, there lived yellow woman, the mother, and a girl who always had to get water, who owned a brown turkey which she loved very much and always carried about.'

The above example contains six possible sentence contours but because of the length of the junctures (see section 1.1.3.2) and because of the translation unit, it must be regarded as one sentence.

8.1.3. The following subsection discusses a number of related topics dealing with the order of syntactic elements. First there is a discussion of typical syntactic order; then a comparison of sentence structures used by older versus younger speakers; and finally a discussion of the degree of variability of syntactic order.

8.1.3.1. There are two basic sentence forms, the simplest being a subject ± inflected verb, with the verb obligatory. In this the subject may be an uninflected word, a nominalized verb, or a proper name. The verb may be inflected for person or only prefixed with allomorph 81 to form a construction which can be syntactically compared to the English infinitive although the prefix is identified as a nominalizer (see subsection 7.4.5.).

# karét ^{hU} šp ^h íškʔútA #	'Turn the wagon around.'
# tʔáámI ciyáat ^{hA} #	'The eagle is flying.'
# hína ʔúumícA #	'Start to run.'

The second basic sentence form involves transitive constructions which require an object or a primary object and secondary object. The pattern of this sentence is: subject ± verb ± 1st object ± 2nd object. However, the obligatory verb is fairly free to be in any position in the sentence. The primary object is nearly always indicated unless the context is very clear, whereas the subject is very often not indicated except in the verb construction. When a subject is not used, the object may occur either before or after the verb. If a subject occurs, then it precedes the object. Either may precede the verb.

Object + verb:

# kʔúmáwécI	čʔúp ^{hE} #	'It ate cornmeal.'
cornmeal	he ate it	
obj.	verb	

Subject + verb:

# šiyáana	čʔúp ^{hE} #	'The mouse ate.'
mouse	he ate it	
sub.	verb	

This might be interpreted 'He ate the mouse' if the subject were not explicit elsewhere in the text.

Subject and object + verb:

# šiyáana	čʔúp ^{hE}	kʔúmáwécI #	'The mouse ate the cornmeal.'
mouse	he ate it	cornmeal	
sub.	v.	obj.	

Subject, primary object and secondary object + verb:

#	s'áwata	maisa	háu	cat ^h Utúwimí'it ^h I	tíya	tík'a #
	brother	cat	toward	he threw it	dog	on
	sub.	ob. 1		verb	ob. 2	

'My brother threw the cat on the dog.'

This form also holds with the use of temporals, a more frequent construction, where the temporal occupies the position of the secondary object.

#	siyáana	č'úp ^h E	k'úmáwécI	k'ušá #
	mouse	he ate it	cornmeal	last night
	sub.	v.	ob. 1	ob. 2

'The mouse ate the cornmeal last night.'

8.1.3.2. At least three factors are involved in creating a speech difference between older (roughly thirty years and older) and younger speakers at Acoma.

The first factor has not been fully attested by the author, but it appears that English-Keres bilingualism is having a change affect on Keres, especially in syntax. There are practically no monolingual Keres at Acoma and the young children are having considerably more contact with English than with Keres. The contact is mainly in the public school, but it is also increasing in the home. The Western Keres have been more conservative about language than those on the Rio Grande. Yet, although culture change has not been as dramatic at Acoma as Leslie White's prediction would have it be, as the Acoma in past have borrowed from Spanish, they are now borrowing from English.

The second factor appears to be the fact that parents do not correct the language production of children. They accept the child's production and in answering inquiries about this, they say that the child will improve himself in time. They agree, however, that many individuals in young adulthood "speak poorly" or "speak baby talk". In spite of this, there seems to be no criticism of "poor speech".

A third factor is found in the structure of Keres itself. As in all languages, there is morphological redundancy. In Keres the amount of redundancy is high if the verbal and non-verbal context of an utterance and the semantic completeness of the inflected verb is combined with subject and object designations. The fact that much of the phonologic production is voiceless may contribute to the need for high morphologic redundancy. On several occasions the author sought to test the necessity for voiceless vowels by having informants stand at a distance and shout at one another. In so doing, the informants still devoiced vowels that were normally devoiced. On the levels of a single word one would expect the word so produced to be meaningless since so little of it is heard at a distance. However, the informants were able to understand one another under such conditions by overspecifying the verb with clear subjects and objects, by utilizing the situational context or by restating in a slightly different way.

If the language is overly redundant then there is nothing to prevent shortened or incomplete forms to be used as in baby talk or analogous to the muffled production of noun endings by some native speakers of German without a loss of their ability to communicate.

It has been observed that younger speakers are less careful about the complications of verb construction and rely more on syntax and word addition to carry the meaning of the sentence. There is, however, a two-way avenue of communication, and conversations have been observed where one member spoke a "young person's" way to an old person who in turn spoke in his way and was understood reciprocally.

8.1.3.3. The following subsection gives some examples of the variability in syntactic order and the resultant changes in meaning that occur. There is no doubt that in spite of complex morphology, syntax is the key to Keres as is evidenced by the first set of examples.

Here we have an eight word sentence in which the words are rearranged in seven ways with no addition or deletion of words. The sentence is given once with each word numbered. Then the six rearrangements are indicated by the word numbers with English translations. It will be noticed that the verb constructions / cat^hUtúwimí'it^hI / 'he threw him' and / k^húçayáwA / 'he got angry' in themselves cannot indicate subjects of objects in these sentences.

1)	1 # s ^h áwaṭA my brother	2 míisA cat	3 háu toward	4 cat ^h Utúwimí'it ^h I he threw him	/
	5 tíya dog	6 tíka pertaining to	7 máame very	8 k ^h úçayáwA # he got angry	

'My brother threw the cat on the dog (who) got very angry.'

2) # 5 6 7 8 / 1 2 3 4 #
'My brother (who) was very angry at the dog, threw the cat on him.'

3) # 1 3 4 2 5 6 7 8 #
'My brother threw the cat (who) was very angry, on the dog.'

4) # 1 7 8 2 3 4 5 6 #
'My brother (who) got very angry, threw the cat on the dog.'

5) # 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 # (Unlikely but syntactically possible.)
'The cat threw my brother on the dog (who) got very angry.'

6) # 1 5 3 4 2 7 8 #
'My brother threw the dog on the cat (who) got very angry.'

7) # 1 7 2 3 4 5 6 8 #
'My brother forcefully threw the cat on the dog who got angry.'

The second set of examples are similar:

1) # ¹ cíčU ² yáuni ³ t'yúitáwi / ⁴ méešU ⁵ k^hát^hItúwI
it is big rock he picks it then he throws it
up
⁶ káštíštú #
his foot

'He picks up a big rock, then throws it (the rock) at his foot.'

2) # 5 6 / 4 1 2 3 #
'He throws it (non-specified) on his foot, then picks up a big rock.'

3) # 4 5 6 1 2 3 #

'After throwing something on his foot, he picks up a big rock.'

In the third set of examples, in spite of the rearrangement of the words, the translations are the same. However, in terms of specification, all that needed specifying was the subject.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1)	# k'ušá	tái	šúweyána	háucíi	t ^y á'awána	kanítAt [?] AyA #
	last night	here	around	someone	continuously	he walks

2) # 2 3 4 1 5 6 #

3) # 1 2 3 5 4 6 #

Each of these translates:

'Someone was walking around here last night.'

8.2. Normally the type of minimal sentence composed of a finite verb which expresses number concepts other than first or second person singular will contain at least one other word if it is an intransitive construction or two more words if it is a transitive construction.

Since third person singular, dual, and plural person markers are not specific except for the number and subject-object relations, further specification is usually needed in the sentence. For example, the sentence cited earlier, # nemášk[?]U #, '(he, she, it) will speak', is made less ambiguous by the fuller sentence # háucE nemášk[?]U #, 'the man, he will speak'.

Therefore, the intransitive sentences usually include a specifying word to identify the subject and transitive sentences include forms to identify the subject and object.

There is a set of free pronominal forms (see Section 7.2.3), $hínúmé$, $šínúmé$, 'I', and $híšumé$, 'you', which occur as sentence fragments, when answering a question with 'I did' or 'you did'. On rare occasions an informant has used these forms redundantly to mark person, as in:

$hínúmé$ $súčayáwá$ - 'I got angry.'
I I got angry

While all the informants questioned said that the use of free pronominals in this manner was possible, it was not normally done. Younger informants felt more at ease with such constructions (perhaps under the influence of English) but since the author only heard such constructions in sessions with informants, it is impossible to say with what frequency they occur in day to day usage.

Specifying subject or object words are usually uninflected words, a nominalized verb or a proper name (see subsection 8.8.1.), but inflected verbs may also serve this function. In such a construction there are two verbs, the second specifying the object of the first verb.

- 1) # $s'ít^yá$ $kúčawáyi$ # - 'I caught him stealing.'
I caught him he is stealing
- 2) # $síuwakáčá$ $cíuwac'íipI$ # - 'I saw the prisoners.'
I saw them they are prisoners

Sometimes a verb will be specified by an object which is not marked in the verb construction. If the verb construction is

transitive, the object specifier will be translated as an indirect object; if the construction is intransitive, it will be translated as the direct object.

- 1) # mánisán^yi kúčawa # - 'He stole an apple from him.'
apple he stole from
him
- 2) # ?ácI š'áupánácAnI k^hAṭawákini # - 'I will sew your dress for you.'
will I sew for you your dress
- 3) # mánisán^yi kúčawáni # - 'He stole an apple.'
apple he stole
- 4) # yáuní náucáyUšI # - 'I will break the rock.'
rock I will
break
- 5) # háati he?E šinát^hA wakáni # - 'Where did you buy that shirt?'
where that you buy shirt

8.3. As mentioned in subsections 7.1.1, 7.4.5, and 8.1.3.1, the verb can stand unmarked for person or number with the allomorph 81a which has been identified as a nominalizer. In most of the data this prefix clearly indicates forms which are syntactically nouns but in numerous examples the best translation in English would be to use an infinitive construction for such forms. It is clearly a case, from the standpoint of English usage, of having to choose between alternative solutions as to definition of this form. Nevertheless, sentences do occur in which there is no other verb construction other than the nominalized ~ infinitive form and in such sentences this form must serve as the predicate. Such sentences are rare, and, when they do occur, the infinitive usually will function as a hortative.

There will be no syntactic subject or if a subject appears to exist, it can alternatively be translated as a syntactic object. There may be a syntactic object and indirect object.

?úumícA # - 'Run!'

sat^yáašI p^háamí ?át^hIkUyA # - 'Don't cry my pet.'
 my pet don't to cry

wášU hác?u šái máame ?itáimáce #
 now several day very to be hot

'It's been hot now for several days.'

The infinitive usually occurs as a secondary verb construction in a sentence which has a verb inflected for person and number. In such sentences it functions essentially the same as an English infinitive phrase.

š^y?iútun^yí kút^yúut^hUšúnišA úyúuc[?]eyánI #
 I know you are afraid to drive

'I know you are afraid to drive.'

?an^yéés[?]í ?úwi[?]ét^hAUkuína # - 'I like to eat.'
 I like to eat

t^yúúmácAni ?úučawánI # - 'He helps him to steal.'
 he helps him to steal

?aštI c[?]iyama k[?]auštI # - 'Closing the door is difficult.'
 to close door it is difficult

8.4. Syntactic subjects or objects are formed by verbs, uninflected words or nominalized verbs which function as nouns. In turn these forms may be further modified by uninflected words or verbs to form noun phrases.

Nominalized verbs are those forms which syntactically are nouns or possessed nouns. Uninflected words are those forms which are syntactically nouns, but may include those words in the demonstrative and numeral subclasses.

8.4.1. When occurring as a modifier, the verb may either precede or follow the subject or a noun phrase, and is marked by the third person (indicative) prefix:

# t ^h úkášA	c'íštína #	-	'small bees'
they are small	bee		
# cíčU	kahúna #	-	'big box'
it is big	box		
# ?án [?] yumé	wákáni #	-	'pretty clothes'
it is pretty	clothes		
# húuwíni	k?áwaš ^h ?t'á #	-	'sour milk'
milk	it is sour		
# t ^y íwai	šIt [?] ít ^h i #	-	'souplike food'
food	it souplike		
(for animals)			

8.4.2. A possessed noun (see subsections 7.4.6, 7.4.7) can be preceded or followed by a possessive modifier which will be either a possessed noun or an uninflected noun:

- # merikánU šámeéruúma # - 'my white boss'
white man my boss
- # sat^{y,ʔ}úma čʔaicešU # - 'my youngest brother'
my brother he is young
- # kUtAtáríráká mištíIcešU # - 'your black car'
your car it is black

8.4.3. An uninflected noun or nominalized verb which acts as a modifier can precede or follow the subject of a noun phrase:

- # ʔúšáṭA hánuṭA # - 'sun clan'
sun clan
- # caʔástítA ciíʔa # - 'Zia Pueblo'
it is a Zia
pueblo
- # nááčáma káyúcéé # - 'tomorrow morning'
tomorrow morning
- # yáašpét^hAwé štʔéráracíšA # - 'soft mud'
mud it is soft

A possessed noun can also function as a modifier:

- # sámaʔákA kʔákúčaru - 'my daughter's spoon'
my daughter her spoon

8.4.4. Aside from the noun subclass, three other subclasses of uninflected words may act as modifiers in noun phrases. These are certain adverbs (see section 7.2.9), and the numerals and

demonstratives (see sections 7.2.5, 7.2.6). A numeral or demonstrative may also be the subject of a noun phrase.

The adverb precedes the subject of a noun phrase when it functions as a modifier:

# sái k'ú'ucI # all wood	-	'all the wood'
# táwáa wákáni # good clothes	-	'good clothes'
# náwiyá šúyáti # a lot he is a boy	-	'a lot of boys'
# núú wée t'ánI # only that deer	-	'only that deer'

The adverb can also occur with another modifier:

# máame túkášA c'íštína # many they are small bee	-	'many small bees'
# máame náwiyá c'íc'I # much many water	-	'a very lot of water'

8.4.5. A numeral or demonstrative can be a primary modifier in a noun phrase or it may be a secondary modifier occurring with another modifier of any of the types discussed. If they are secondary modifiers, they will precede the primary modifiers.

Demonstratives precede the subject of the noun phrase:

# wée háṭUcEcéšU # that it is a man	-	'that man'
--	---	------------

- # túwa[?] k^hAšáit^hI - 'this year'
 this year
- # nowé[?] t^yánI # - 'each deer'
 each deer
- # háu háat^yu k[?]úwicésU # - 'the lady who is on the east hill'
 who east up it is a
 lady
- # wái[?]a k^húuk^hU # - 'this winter'
 this winter
- # cíí[?] ?án^yumé[?] # - 'something pretty'
 some it is pretty
- # háit^hI húúčI # - 'some leader'
 someone leader

Numerals can either precede or follow the subject of the noun phrase:

- # hác[?]U šái - 'several days'
 several day
- # t[?]úú háit^hI ?iyát^A # - 'just a few children'
 just some child
- # t^yának[?]a wáášít^A # - 'four fawns'
 four fawn
- # kák^hAnA t^húwé[?] # - 'two wolves'
 wolf two

8.5. In the large class of uninflected words there are a number of subclasses of words which can operate in various syntactic capacities. Of these, certain words designated as adverbs have been

shown to function adjectivally in noun phrases (subsection 8.4.) and demonstratives and numerals have been shown to function either adjectivally or as subjects of noun phrases. (Subsection 8.4.)

The uninflected words discussed in the preceding subsection (8.4.4.) also function as verb modifiers along with additional adverbs which can be divided into locatives, modals, temporals, and adverbs of manner.

Of these, the locatives have the greatest functional importance in an Acoma sentence. Very few sentences are uttered that do not have some precise reference to location or direction of the subject, object, or indirect object of the sentence. Of all locatives, those most frequently occurring are directionals and / tʲu /, 'up', and / n̩ / 'down'. Even when Acomas speak English, they place heavy emphasis on spatial orientation.

Modifying locatives normally precede the verb. If they follow the verb, they tend to still conform to the order of occurrence charted below. As will all other adverb locatives, they can occur singly or in clusters with no intervening junctures. Such clusters are regarded as compounds. Occasionally a noun construction will occur between adverbs in which case junctures occur and the forms are written as single words. Most locatives occur stressed; however, there are a few which are not stressed and will occur phonologically prefixed in most cases to a verb and less often to another adverb. Of these, /tʲu/, 'up', /n̩/, 'down', and /ʔee/, 'at', are extremely common in sentences. /si/, 'again', and /ʃa/, 'in both or all directions',

operate in the same manner as the three above, but occur infrequently. If directionals directly precede a verb, they too will occur phonologically prefixed to the verb, but they will be stressed.

There is some general order of occurrence when more than one locative occurs in a construction, but an order of occurrence is not necessarily obligative. The chart below roughly demonstrates this occurrence and lists the more frequently occurring locatives:

1	2	3	4
	yúku - 'away'		tʃu - 'up'
	wáa - 'over there far'	Directionals	nɛ - 'down'
kí - 'at'		and	ʔee - 'at'
ʔaiʔI - 'there'	+ wái - 'over there + close'	Others	+ si - 'again' + Verb
	wéé - 'from, on'		ʃa - 'all directions
	kéé - 'to'		

A noun construction can occur anywhere within a series of locatives which modify a following verb. In the following examples and those in other subsections, the inflected words which are used adverbally are underlined:

ʔaiʔI kʔunišúkʔu ʃIčáʔuʔu # - 'People used to be at the southside.'
at south side were people

ki ʔáak^hu ʃIčáʔuʔu # - 'People used to be at Acoma.'
at Acoma were people

ki ʔaiʔI kúčínInákʔu kánaya tʔíʔáuʔuʔu #
at there yellow woman her mother they lived

'She and her mother, Yellow Woman, lived there.'

yúuku pána tʲéʲeyU # - 'They went West.'
toward west they went

ha kéé ná ʲéme tʰíyetaákUʃI # - 'They are looking for something.'
to down they look for

háštʰílicésU wéesI pé tʲu nʲúpʰUkúnišI #
old man from east up he will come in

'The old man will enter up on the east side (go west).'

šuwé tʲáyuyikʲí ʲéme wáa hau kuwa ʲáakʰu ku
then they flew like that over to south Acoma south
there

yáwistEtA ʲai tʰíštA ʲéme čʲáwayánA #
rock on top like it is a reservoir

'Then they flew south of Acoma to a mesa that is like a reservoir
on top.'

ʲéme ʲáiʲI šuwé háu tʲú tʲátʲUkúmA #
like that at then at up they flew him

'Then they flew him to the top.'

The general order of occurrence of locatives shown in the preceding examples is not always obligatory as seen in the following examples. The second example also gives evidence of how adverbs may cluster.

wáa náwiya ʲáiʲI čʲátUkAyA tʲénAtʰA #
there all at he owed store

'He owed a big bill at the store.'

#	<u>cíicá</u>	<u>ʔee</u>	<u>kéé</u>	<u>štʔItʔá</u>	<u>tʔu</u>	niyúcEtʔúmánu #
	if not	at	to	again north	up	you will take me

'if you will not take me up north again.'

Occasionally the locative will occur with a redundant repetition after the verb:

#	<u>híiši</u>	<u>kéé</u>	taʔák ^h UtʔUmííthA	<u>kéé</u>	wétʔu	húwiyáʔA #
	sunflower	along	they put	along	from	steps
	stem				up	

'They spread sunflower stems up along the steps.'

The locative sometimes occurs with no verb and must be interpreted as the verbal construction of the sentence as in:

#	<u>ʒuwé</u>	<u>wéšini</u> #	-	'Then (it came) down again.'
	then	from down again		

8.5.2. Next to locatives, temporals are the most frequently used adverbial forms in Acoma (see section 7.2.9.3.). The position of a temporal in a sentence in relation to other uninflected forms and noun constructions is not fixed but it usually will precede the verb.

The following are sentences demonstrating a few of the temporals listed in subsection 7.2.9.3. Those found below are / naháyašU / 'the future', / háma / 'once', / síkʔana / 'again', / súwa / 'yesterday', / tʔúná / 'still', / tʔáwa / 'early', and / káyúcéé / 'morning'.

#	<u>ʔáci</u>	<u>naháyašU</u>	Gallup	<u>št^hiéyu</u>	#
	will	future		we dual go	

'We will go to Gallup in the (undetermined) future.'

cáci háma hác'it^hI káana škucák^hačAnU #
not once blackbird few I see them

'I have never seen blackbirds.'

š'áwaṭA sík'ana ná'acI táriríka c'it^hA #
my brother again new truck he got

'My brother got a new truck.'

káik^ha súwa n'úp^hét'ašauma #
would yesterday I will ask you

'I meant to ask you yesterday.'

t'úná kuṭatáriríka 'éme éka'ait^hIt^hA #
still your truck like at it sounds

'Your truck is still sounding the same.'

t'Yáwa káyúcéé c'íc'I ša'áwa wéšIha kúnışInáat^hA #
early morning water it is quiet from East it flows

'Early in the morning the water flows quietly from the East.'

8.5.3. A special subclass of uninflected forms serve to give further specifications to the mode and tense of a verb. (See section 7.2.4.). Of those listed in this grammar / k'áukUci / 'maybe', / pášU / 'don't', and / 'ee / 'if' are demonstrated below. / caci / 'not', / 'ácI / 'will', and / kaika / 'would' appear in the preceding set of sentences. These modal forms normally follow the sentence contour connective but precede all other adverbial forms in the contour.

k'áukUci ?ét^ye n^yútAtatúma / - 'Maybe if I have time...'
 maybe if I will have time

pášU míina ?ái?I t^yúp'íisA #
 don't more at you put it

'Don't put anymore there.'

cí cá ?éé sík'ana nit^háaniṭanikúnišI #
 something not if again he will work for him
 (probably)

'He will probably work for him again.'

8.5.4. When an uninflected form is used to indicate manner, it occurs with a noun construction or a demonstrative. It normally follows the noun, but, as seen in the last example below, such an order of occurrence is not obligatory.

The following examples demonstrate the three most common manner forms which occur in texts. (See section 7.2.9.4.): / níya / 'by means of', / tíka / 'pertaining to', and / héya / 'with'.

yáášínI s'áškínáayáni šáwicIšE yá'ái níya #
 corn it is baked it is fine sand by means of

'Corn is baked by using fine sand.'

náá kút^hIkú tíi c'íc?I t'ík'a #
 East he is going here water with

'He is going East with the water.'

?éme héya šuwé pín^hUcá s'ayá'atA #
 like with then spots I make them

'Then I make them with spots.'

8.6. Indefinites (see section 7.2.6.) serve as interrogatives when they occur as the first member of a sentence contour. The co-occurring verb will be non-modal as in dependent sentences but the contour will end with the falling or rising juncture allophones. The use of these junctures is the same as in English; however, there is no way of determining what influence English might have had in the use of these junctures.

A few examples of the interrogatives are given below:

háci tʲúuni šuwítA #
 how many pottery you make
 it

'How many (pieces of) pottery are you making?'

háati náwiya ʔiyátA cé'e #
 where all child at

'Where are all the children?'

háci?imáca tǎisi # - 'How far from here?'

 How far here back

céek?úma máame šámatʔínácI #
 why very you are clumsy

'Why are you so clumsy?'

8.7. This subsection gives a brief discussion of sentence expansion in Acoma. Four procedures may be followed to form a sentence with one or more dependent clauses or to form a sentence of two or more independent clauses. These are: 1) to unite the clauses

(usually independent) with a connective; 2) to join clauses by the use of demonstratives or modals; 3) to add a subordinating suffix to the verb or use a subordinating particle (for dependent clauses); 4) or to have no structured clause indicators other than word order and juncture.

8.7.1. In subsection 8.1.2., it was noted that the sentence could be continued indefinitely by using connectives to link words, phrases, or clauses. The most commonly used connectives are:

šuwé	- 'then'	ʔéúwa	- 'and then'
ʔée	- 'and'	ʔekúpa	- 'and so'
ʔétʃU	- 'but'	héya	- 'for'
páaku	- 'because'	kʔeʔécE	- 'so that'
ʔéce	- 'oh if'	k ^h ú	- 'or'
ʔén ^y e	- 'then'	méešU	- 'then'
cíí	- 'or, if'		

Of these the most frequent are / šuwé / 'then', and / ʔée / 'and'. These serve not only as connectives but also as hesitation forms where the speaker is pausing to organize his thoughts. The connective can occur singly or in groups such as / ʔée šuwé / 'and then', or clustered with other uninflected forms whose meanings are bound up with the connective or which serve as emphasizees. A few examples will demonstrate such clusters:

# šuwé taaʔémi #	-	'thus then'
# šuwé ʔéku #	-	'then surely'
# ʔée cíí míkʔA #	-	'and so forth'

The following are some examples of sentence construction with connectives. The last example demonstrates connectives used as hesitation forms.

sáma?ákA ?éena s'e?énu / ?ée šuwé ?ešU ciípát^hU #
my daughter while ago I bathe and then she sleeps
her

'I gave my daughter a bath a while ago and then she went to sleep.'

mánisán^yi ?ée máraášI túwa k^hAšáit^hI ?ék?e?áitA #
apple and peach this year it becomes

'There are (a lot of) apples and peaches this year.'

nYút?ík^hušu cíí k^hUĀháatánI šaučíinucána
you will look pretty if your hair you curl

?ée / ?án^yumé wákini šúwakúnu #
and pretty clothes you put on

'You will look pretty if you curl your hair and put on pretty clothes.'

cííháit^hIcí / ?uc?á?atYáni / cíí šk^hawíc?itA ?uc?á?atYáni /
if something a pin if your chest to pin

k^hAĀawákini tíka / k^hu cíí / wée ?éme ?ée / škuwáatYawanišA /
your dress pertaining to or if that and we use

?intYU šk^hai?Išp^hA ?étYU ?uc?á?atYáni / šk?áašini #
Indians the side but to pin black jumper

'If something is a pin (it's like) to pin to the chest (front) of your dress or like that we Indians use on the side to pin a black jumper.'

8.7.2. The second type of sentence expansion is made by joining clauses with modals, demonstratives, interrogatives, or temporals. Usually no juncture will occur when this type of clause linkage is used.

# náwiya	c'íc'I	núwááatáišt ^h	AKUŭúuša	ʔácI	wái'I
all	water	you (pl.)	heat water	will	today

k'ápIšA	náanúme #
tonight	I will wash

'Heat a lot of water and I will take a bath tonight.'

# súwa	máame	k'ánanci'ē	<u>c'áaná</u>	káčáni	k'ušá #
yesterday	very	it is hot	before	it rains	last night

'It was very hot yesterday before it rained last night.'

# nip ^h ét'ašu	háca	n ^y eyákunišI	ʔišt ^h úwa	ʔée	méesa #
you will ask	how much	they will	stove	and	table
		cost			

'Ask how much a stove and table will cost.'

# ʔúupunācI	<u>háitI</u>	cí /	héya	škáupínacIt ^h	AnIšA /
needle/to sew	which	something	with	we sew it	

k ^h ucíí	šk'áwakíni	héya	škáupínacI #
or	our clothes	with	we sew it

'ʔúupunācI (means) something with which we sew or we sew our clothes with.'

8.7.3. A third type of sentence expansion is accomplished by using various affixes to form subordinate clauses. One of these is the affix /-išI/ which is suffixed to a finite verb. It forms a construction

which can be translated variously as 'that which', 'the one who',
'whether', 'which', or 'that'.

wée c'éstínišI tíya t'ák^hU / t'ák^hU wée
that which is big dog he bit him he bit him that
túsišínišI tíya wáštI #
which is small dog young

'That dog which is small, he bit that dog which is big.'

máame k^hišá / káwáiš'a súwa sūmasəwáčAnišI #
very stew it is hot yesterday there which I cooked

'That stew there which I cooked yesterday is hot.'

škúp^het'a š'áwaṭA cíiháma sík'ana š'ináya wésIt^yú
he asked me my brother if long again my mother from up
cú'un^yekúnišI #
whether she will
come

'My brother asked me whether my mother will come again sometime.'

8.7.4. Finally, a sentence can be expanded with just word order
and optional juncture. Translation of such sentences is difficult and
it is uncertain just how word order and juncture are structured in
such sentences.

pášU č'úiyáák^hA ?išt^húwa kááč'a #
don't you burn yourself stove it is hot

'Don't burn yourself, the stove is hot.'

# naháya	šuwáan ^y e	máame	śái	/	ṭáinat ^h U	/
past time	you will hunt	very	all		you get sunburned	
šášt'í	ʔée	šamášt ⁱ i	ʔéet ^y u #			
your feet	and	hand	on			

'When you went hunting, you got sunburned on your feet and hands.'

# máame	škúčayúma	/	túcáci	ʔét ^y e	cácAška #
very	I'm tired		cannot	hardly	I breathe

'I'm so tired that I can hardly breathe.'

8.8. The following subsection presents a brief sketch of syntax density range; that is, the minimum to maximum range of minor morphemes per word, the average ratio of minor morphemes to major morphemes per sentence, and the average percentage of unaffixed, affixed, and compound words per sentence.

The minimum number of affixes possible of a stem is zero. The maximum number of prefixes possible occurring before a stem is three; the maximum number of suffixes possible is probably no more than four, although six of the suffix classes could theoretically co-occur. In order to obtain some indication of the average number of morphemes per word and words per sentence, a corpus of 75 sentences obtained through non-directive eliciting techniques was analyzed. The sentences are texts of casual speech. Because the sentences do not constitute a continuous text and because they represent one idiolect, the statistics derived from their study should be regarded as

generalizations to be substantiated or refuted by a later study in depth.

An examination of the data revealed that there were 500 words in a corpus of 75 sentences with an average of 6.6 words per sentence. A twelve-sentence corpus picked at random from the larger corpus revealed a density of 6.42 words per sentence. An inspection of the larger corpus revealed that morpheme density ranged from one to eight morphemes per word. The ratio of minor morphemes to major morphemes per sentence was about two to three. This is due to the high number of compounds formed of uninflected words. The ratio of unaffixed or uncompounded words to affixed or compound constructions was about 1 to 3.5. About 25 per cent of all words in a sentence were compounds. Nearly all of these compounds had no affixes. Approximately 50 per cent of the words in a sentence occurred with affixes. The scatter of major and minor morphemes was irregular with clusters of up to three major morphemes in succession and four minor morphemes in succession.

The following are examples of the sentences used to obtain these statistics. The uninflected forms are distinguished by N and P to indicate their syntactic use as nouns and particles. The presentation is divided into five lines indicating from top to bottom: 1) unaffixed and uncompounded forms (M) or affixed or compounded forms (mM), 2) position and number of affixes or compound members, 3) identification of affixes and stems, 4) phonemic transcription with interlinear translation, and 5) English translation. The

slant (/) indicates morphophonemic reduction. Numerals indicate the number of affixes, M indicates major morpheme.

The following are examples of the sentences used to obtain these statistics.

1.

M	mM	M	mM	M	mM
M	(M)2	M	M-1-M	M	2-M
P	91 + 131.1	N	P + 13.3 + V	P	13.3 + 61 + V
# máame	ṭúu-kášA	cʔištína	háu-čá/at ^{hA}	šuyána	ká/?a-wéyU #
very	they are small	bees	outside	around	they are plenty there

'There are plenty of small bees around outside.'

2.

mM	M	mM	mM	M
MM	M	1-M-1	MM-3	M
PP	P	51 + V + 122.1	PV+51+111.1+712	P
# kʔáukU-cí	ʔét ^y e	n ^y ú-ṭAta-t ^y úma	wéšI-cúʔu-n ^y i-ší-nišI	šuwésu #
maybe	if	I will have time	I will come back	'then

'Maybe I might have time to come back right away.'

3.

mM	mM	mM	mM	mM
MMM	1-M-1	M-2	MMM	1-M-2
PPP	81+V+761	V+131.1 + 764	PPP	51+V+131.1+712
# cá-cí-háma	há-štíi-céšU	ʔét ^y é-k ^h ú-nu	wéšI-pá-t ^y ú	n ^y ú-ph ^h U-kú-nišI #
never	old man	he hardly	toward up west	he will come in

'The old man wasn't certain he would be able to get in the east (come west) side.'

4.

M	mM	M	mM		mM	mM
M	1-M	M	MM		1-M-1	1-M-1
N	13.3+V	P	PP		13.3+V+712	13.3 + V + 611
# John John	k ^h únúna he got embarrassed	méešU when	háu-nu who-any		k [?] a-wáišťim-i-šI his bowl	kú-iyát ^h a-wi # he ate it

'John got embarrassed when he ate someone else's food.'

5.

	mM	mM	mM	M	mM	mM	mM
	1-M	1-M	MM	M	1-M	MM	M-3
	13.1+V	11.1+N	PP	P	11.1+N	PP	V+51+131.1+712
# škú-p ^h et [?] a he asked me	š [?] á-waṭA my brother	cíi-háma some long	cík [?] ana again	š [?] i-náya my mother	wéšI-t ^y ú toward up	cú [?] u-n ^y e-kú-nišI # she will come up	

'My brother asked me when my mother was coming up again.'

6.

	mM	mM	M	mM	mM	mM
	M-1-M-1	1-M	M	MMM	1-M	1-M-1
	P+13.3+V+611	13.3+V	P	PPP	13.3+N	23.1+V+764
# wéšI-ci-yúce-yI towards he brings him	č [?] ú-núna he was embarrassed (dub.)	šé because	cá-ci-ná not yet	k [?] au-k ^h úi his wife	t ^h i-p ^h A-t ^y ú-nu # she is up yet (dub.)	

'When he took him in he was embarrassed because his wife wasn't up yet.'

9.0. The following English-Acoma and Acoma English lexicons contain only those forms cited in the grammar. The forms are presented as phonologic words and morphemic breakdown or stem identification is not given except in those forms where the stems are listed. Stems are indicated by preceding and/or following dashes. The numeral identification indicates the subsection(s) of the grammar where the form appears.

- About - kúwa[?] 7.2.9.4
Acoma - ?áak^hu 6.2, 8.1.2, 8.5
Acoma Indian - ?áak^humé[?] 6.2, 7.8.3.3
Acorn - štear[?]uru[?] 3.6.5, 5.3.1
Adobe bricks - cíyáut[?]áni[?] 7.8.3.5
Afraid, to be - kút^yút^h Ušúníša 'you are afraid' 8.3
After - p^huut^hU 4.4.2
Again - si 8.5
 sík[?]ana 3.4.1, 7.2.9.3, 8.5.3, 8.5.2, 8.7.3, 8.8
Air - c[?]áacI 3.3.2
All - šái 8.4.4, 8.7.4
 náwiya 8.5, 8.6, 8.7.2
All or end - hém[?]E 3.4.1
Almost - mámu[?] 3.6.5, 7.2.9.2
Along - kée 8.5
Already - ?émi 7.2.9.3
Also - ?éšI 3.4.2
Always - t[?]út^yút^A 3.5.3.2, 8.1.2
 káicíi 8.1.2
 yut^A ~ t^yu[?]ut^A? 7.2.9.3, 7.7.6

- And - ?ée 4.4.2, 8.7.1, 8.7.4
- And so - ?ekúpa 8.7.1
- And so forth - ?ée cíí míik?A 8.7.1
- And then - ?éuwa 8.7.1
?ée šuwé
- Angry, to be - -ucayáwan- 7.4.2.2
šačayáwa 'I got angry' 8.2
š?acayáwani 'I am angry' 7.7.8
čúc?AyŪWA 'Third person got angry' 3.5.2.2
k^húçayáwa 'he got angry' 8.1.3.3
c?úçayáwani 'he is angry' 7.4.2.2, 7.6.7.1
- Animal - sIt^yáyuwíšI 3.4.1
- Another - ?ísk?A 3.5.2.2, 4.4.2, 4.3
- Anyone - cǐiháu 7.2.6
haucíi 7.2.6
túucíi 7.2.6
- Anywhere - yéiháa 3.6.1, 5.3.1, 7.2.6
- Apache - číše 3.3.1
- Apparatus - ?uwáan^yé 4.4.2
- Apple - mánisán^yi 7.2.2, 8.2, 8.7.1
- Arm - št^hiyúumI 3.6.2
- Around - šúweyána 8.1.3.3
šuyána 7.2.9.1, 8.8
- Arrow - ?išt?úwa 3.4.2, 3.5.2.2
- Ashes - mííše 7.2.2
- Ask, to - s?iúp^he 'I ask' 4.4.2
n^yúp^hét?ašauma 'I will ask you' 8.5.2
škúp^het?a 'he asked me' 8.7.3, 8.8
nip^hét?ašu 'you ask' (imp.) 3.5.1.2
p^hu?úphet?a 'you ask them' 3.3.2
nip^hét?ašu 'you will ask' 8.7.2
- At - ?ee (locative) 8.5
?ái?I 8.1.2, 8.5, 8.5.3
cé?e 8.6
kí 7.2.9.1, 8.1.2, 8.5

- Ate, to - kúp[?]éwi 'he ate' 6.2
 č[?]úp^{hE} 'he ate it' 8.1.3.1
- Autumn - hayáacI 7.2.9.3
- Away - yúku 8.5
- Axe - [?]úup^{hUk}h[?]áwanI 4.4.1
- Back - si 7.2.9.1
- Back apron - [?]úutinacA 3.2.2
- Backbone - yúc[?]espátini 5.2.1
- Bake, to - -úštán 7.4.3
 s[?]áškánáayáni 'it is baked' 8.5.4
 ciúštáni 'it has been baked' 6.3.1, 7.4.3
- Baptized, to be - š[?]iitáni 'when he is baptized'
- Bathe, to - -énu- 7.4.3
 š[?]e[?]enu 'I bathe her' 8.7.1, 3.4.1, 3.5.2.1
 s[?]aya[?]nu 'I bathed them' 7.4.3
 n^yenu[?]ušu 'you bathe it' 3.6.1
- Beautiful - [?]án^yúmeec[?]a 3.6.5
- Because - páaku 3.2.2, 8.7.1
 wáak^{hi} 3.5.1.2, 4.4.1
 šé 8.8
- Become - [?]ék[?]a[?]áitA 'it becomes' 8.7.1
- Bee - c[?]ištína 8.4.1, 8.4.4, 8.8
- Before - c[?]áaná 3.5.2.1, 8.7.2
- Behind - k[?]át^ya 7.2.9.1
- Belt - húutiš^yú[?]úE 3.4.1
- Berries - yuwíst^{hi} 3.6.5
- Best, to be - táwáameecanU 'it is best' 7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1
- Better, to be - táwáacitA 'it is better' 7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1

- Big, to be - káčA 'it is big' 3.3.2
 cíčU 'it is big' 7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.4.1
- Bigger, to be - cičŮnu 'it is bigger' 7.8.6.1
- Bird - šIp^hisp^hina 3.4.1, 4.4.1, 4.3, 5.2.1
- Bite, to - tʔák^hU 'he bit him' 8.7.3
- Black, to be - míštʔí- 7.4.4.1
 míštʔíca 'it is black' 7.4.4.1, 7.8.2
 mišticešU 'it is black' 8.4.2
- Black bird - hácʔit^hI 8.5.2
 škúuna 7.2.2
- Blue - kʔuísk^hA 3.5.2.1
- Bone - hašk^hAnI 5.2.1
- Boss - šámeéruúma 'my boss' 8.4.2
- Both - ʔiškáawa 3.6.2, 7.2.5.2
- Bowl - kʔawáištímišI 'his bowl' 8.8
- Box - kahúna 3.4.2, 3.5.1.1, 8.4.1
- Boy - šúiyat^hI 3.4.1, 5.3.1
 šúyáti 'he is a boy' 8.4.4
- Bracelet - ʔuyuušʔéma 3.5.2.2
- Brains - ʔjáaspúučAnI 3.6.4, 5.2.1
- Bread - páha 3.4.2, 4.3
- Break, to - -ucʔáyucʔán- 7.4.3
 šáucʔáyucʔa 'I break' 7.6.6.2, 6.3.1
 šáucʔáyucʔánatʔu 'we (dual) break' 7.6.6.2
 šáucʔáyuʔánA 'we (pl.) break' 7.6.6.2
 náucáyŮšI^h 'I will break' 8.2
 skáucʔáyut^hu 'his got broken' 7.7.5
 káʔacʔáyucʔánA 'theirs is broken' 7.4.3
- Breathe, to - cʔáacáa- 7.4.4.2
 cáčAskA 'I breathe' 8.7.4
 cáčášI^h 'I am breathing' 7.6.4
 cáčásk^ha 'I am not breathing' 7.6.4
 cáčást^héʔE 'we breathe' 3.3.2

- Breathe, to - cʔáacʔaak^ha 'he is breathing' 7.4.4.2
 cáacásk^hunu 'he cannot breathe' 7.8.6.2
- Bring, to - wéšIciyúceyI 'he brings him toward' 8.8
- Brother - sʔáwata 'my brother' 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.5.2, 8.7.3, 8.8
 sʔáwaʔʔ 'my brother' 4.4.2
 šatʔúma 'my brother' 8.4.2
- Brown one - čúʔišt^hIšI 8.1.2
- Build, to - -aʔáta 7.6.5
 šaʔáta 'I build' 7.6.5
 naʔáʔAšI 'I will build' 7.6.5
 šáʔatAšA 'we build' 3.6.5
- Bullfrog - škʔátU 5.2.1
- Bullsnake - šúuweʔi 7.2.2
- Burn, to - čʔúiyáák^hA 'you burn yourself' 8.7.4
- Burning - cáyačU 3.3.2
- But - ʔétʔU 8.7.1
 ʔetʔU 3.5.3.2, 4.4.2
- Buy, to - šinat^hA 'you buy' 8.2
- Call, to - cʔánʔe 'they call' 3.6.5
 tʔúumíʔicIt^hA 'she calls' 3.3.2
- Cannot - túcáci 8.7.4
- Car - kUʔAtáriráká 'your car' 8.4.2
- Careful - pášU 'be careful, don't' 3.4.2, 7.2.4
- Carry, to - sʔátʔE 'I carried' 3.5.2.1
 tʔúʔAtIʔáikuIA 'always she carries' 8.1.2
- Cat - mišA 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3
- Cattle guard - ʔuwičáap^hinI 3.5.1.2, 4.4.1
- Caught - sʔítʔa 'I caught him/it' 8.1.1, 8.2

- Chase, to - tʔáatʔust^hI 'they chased' 3.3.2
- Check, to - k^hautʔáanA 'he is checking it' 3.5.1.1
- Chest - -áwícʔin- 6.3.2, 7.8.1.1.
šk^hawícʔitʔA 'your chest' 8.7.1
- Chew, to - šápaša 'I chew' 3.2.2, 3.4.2
- Chicken - kawáak^hU 3.2.1
- Chicken pull ceremony - šamkuá 5.2.2
- Child - ʔiyátʔA 3.6.2, 8.4.5, 8.6
- Chili - čuúri 3.3.1, 3.6.2
- Church - miisakʔáya 8.1.2
- Cigarette - cʔiwíšpitáni 5.2.1
- Clan - hánuʔa 7.8.3.4, 8.6.3
- Clay - mááči 3.6.4
- Close, to - ʔaštI 8.3
- Close - wái 'over there close'
- Clothes - wákáni 8.4.1, 8.4.4, 8.7.1
škʔáwakáni 'our clothes' 8.7.2
k^hAṭawakáni 'your clothes/dress' 8.7.1
- Clumsy - šámatʔéničI 'you are clumsy' 8.6
- Coffee - kawé 7.2.2
- Cold, a - stiʔíca 5.2.1
- Cold, to be - cʔiúšunúca '3rd. sg. is cold' 3.6.5
- Come, to - wéécúʔusI 'I come' 7.8
cúunʔEtʔu 'he will come' 3.6.2
cúʔunʔekúnišI 'that she will come' 8.7.3, 8.8
cúucI '3rd sg. came' 3.3.1
- Come back, to - wéšIcúʔunʔišinišI 'when I will come back' 8.8
- Come in, to - nʔúp^hUšú 'you come in' 3.4.2, 3.5.1.2
wésIpʔuyáyáʔaní 'let 3rd sg. come in' 3.5.3.1

- Come in, to - n^yúp^hUkúnišI 'he will come in' 3.6.1, 8.5, 8.8
kúpĭ 'he came in' 4.4.2
- Continue, all right - hiná[?] 3.6.5
- Continuously - t^yá[?]awána 8.1.3.3
- Coal - wá[?]ák^hU 3.5.1.2
- Cool - púpu 7.4.4.1
- Cook, to - súmasawáčAnišI 'that which I cooked' 8.7.3
c[?]ainát^ha 'you cook' 6.3.1
- Corn - -áacín- 7.8.1.1
yáacínĭ 7.8.1.1
yáásínĭ 8.5.4
- Cornmeal - k[?]úmáwécI 8.1.3.1
- Cornstalk - wa[?]ák[?]a 4.4.1
- Corn, sweet - spĭin^yin^yĭ 3.4.1, 3.6.2, 5.2.1
- Corral - k^hurá 7.2.2
- Cost, to - n^yeyákunišI 'they will cost' 8.7.2
- Cough - šúšú- 7.4.4.2
šúšús[?]é 'I have a cough' 7.4.4.2
šúšúsUs[?]é 'I have a cough' 3.5.2.2
- Cowboy - wak^yéerA 3.5.3.2, 3.6.2
wák^yéerat[?]it^a 'cowboys' 7.8.3.4
- Coyote - š[?]úšk^hI 3.5.2.1
- Crop - káwá[?]ait[?]I 3.5.2.2
- Cry - [?]át^hIkUyA 8.3
- Curl, to - šaućínucána 'you curl' 8.7.1
- Cut, to - -uicítA 7.4.3
-ucítUc- 7.6.6.2
šáwicítA 'I cut' 7.4.3
šáucítU 'I am cutting it' 6.3.1, 7.6.6.2
náwicítIsi 'I will cut' 4.4.1
šáwicítAca[?]It[?]U 'We (dual) cut' 7.4.3
šáucítUca[?]na 'We (dual) are cutting it' 6.3.2, 7.6.6.2

Cut, to (continued)

ṣáucítUcánItʔU 'We (pl.) are cutting it 7.6.6.2
nʔúʔiásʔú 'You will start cutting 3.3.2
péʔeʔašAcʔI 'You cut him' 3.2.1
káucʔítUcÁ 'He cut'
ṣúumásʔáʔaʔÁ 'I will cut meat' 3.5.2.2

Damage - ṣáúšI 5.3.1

Dance, to - -céethAn- 7.4.8

Daughter - sámaʔákA 'my daughter' 8.4.3, 8.7.1
ṣámaʔákʰaʔani 'my adopted daughter' 7.8.3.5

Day - ṣái 8.3, 8.4.5
sʔečuma 7.2.9.3
cʔáʔaskʰA (after sunrise) 3.5.2.1

Day after tomorrow - naháayaši 7.8.1.2

Deer - tʔáʰni 3.6.5, 8.4.4, 8.4.5

Deerskin - pʔícI 3.5.2.1

Design, to make - -uuyúškʔam- 7.8.3.1

Difficult, it is - kʔauštI 8.3.

Direction - ṣa 'all directions' 8.5.
hékʔu 'some direction'

Dish, flat - pʰéthAcIšE 4.4.2

Dog - tíya 7.4.7, 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3., 8.7.3

Do it - ʔéce 3.3.2

Donkey - húuru 3.4.1

Do not - páa 7.2.4
pášU 3.2.1, 3.4.2, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.7.4
pʰámí 4.4.2, 7.2.4, 8.3

Door - cʔiyáʰna 8.3

Dough - ʔáašpá 5.2.1

- Down - satYá 4.4.2
 kʔéna 3.5.2.1
 sʔíña 3.5.2.1
 tíkána 3.2.1
 ñá 3.6.4,
 ná 7.2.9.1, 8.5
 wéʂiñá 8.5
- Dress - kʰAtawákini 3.3.2, 8.2
 škuwákini 'when one dresses' 7.8.6.2
- Drink, to - -uškʔátin- 7.4.3
 -iškát- 7.6.6.2
 šíšká 'I drink (indicative)' 7.6.6.2
 šíʔiskʔa 'I drink, dusty' 3.4.1
 šíškácikʰUyA 'I am drinking' 6.2
 šíškátʰitha 'I am drinking' 7.7.3
 ʔúwaskʔithini 'We drink' 7.4.3
 saʔáškácikʰuyanatyU 'We (dual) are drinking' 6.2
- Drive, to - -úyúucʔeyáni 8.3
 niyúcišʔU 'you (will) drive' 3.5.2.2
- Dry, to - šiutʔáša 'I dry' 3.5.2.2
 kʰUciphánYa 'dried' 3.5.1.2, 3.6.2
- Duck - wááyuša 3.4.2
- Dusty, to be - wáašúši 7.8.1.2
 wašú- 7.8.2
 síʔiskʔá (also 'I drink') 5.2.1
- Each - nuwé 8.4.5
- Eagle - tyáámI 3.6.5, 5.3.1
- Eagle dance - tyáamicéetʰAnI 7.4.8
- Ear - -íišiin- 7.8.1.1
 wíišiini 7.8.1.1
- Early - tyáwa 3.5.3.1, 7.2.9.3, 8.5.2
- Earth - háacʔí 4.4.2
- East - háá 7.2.9.1, 8.5.4
 weʂIha 'from east' 8.5.2
 háani 'from the east' 7.2.9.1
 háatyU 'up east' 8.4.5

- Eat, to - -úp'E (singular) 7.6.6.2
 -ápI (dual, plural) 7.6.6.2
 ?úwi?éthAUKuina 'to eat' 8.3
 č'úphE 'Eat!' 3.5.2.1
 škú?up?euKhUyA 'We (dual) are eating' 6.2
 táaphE 'You eat' 3.3.1
 kuíyathawi 'He ate it' 8.8
 čúphE 'It is eaten' 3.3.1
 č'úp'E 'He eats (dubitative)' 7.6.6.2
 kúp'E 'He eats' 6.2
 khup?éukUyA 'He is eating' 7.7.3
 tItYa?ápI 'They (dual) eat (dubitative)' 7.6.6.2
 tYaŷapI 'They (plural) eat (dubitative)' 7.6.6.2
 thItYaápI 'They eat' 3.5.1.1
- Eight - k^hUk?úmIšI 7.2.5.1
- Eleven - k'ác?iškac?itA 7.2.5.2
- Embarrass, to - -únúnú- 7.6.7.1
 khúnúna 'He got embarrassed' 8.8
 č'únúna 'He was embarrassed (dubitative)' 8.8
 č'úyanúnú 'He is embarrassed' 7.6.7.1
 c'únúnú 'He is embarrassed' 7.6.7.1
- Empty, to be - -ínap- 7.4.3
 št'ínap'i 'It is empty' 7.4.3
- Even, hardly - ?étYe 3.5.3.2, 7.2.9.2
- Evening - š'ápi- 7.4.4.2
 š'ápi^ha 7.4.4.2
 š'ápi^hk^hA 3.5.2.1, 4.4.1, 4.3
- Exactly - štánA 5.2.1
- Eye - húwAnáwI 3.6.2
- Face - -uwa[?]i 7.4.6
 húwáwini 7.4.6
 š'iwáwi 'my face' 3.6.5, 7.4.6
- Fall, to - n'útáč'ás'i 'I will fall' 3.5.2.2
 tYútAcI 'He falls' 3.3.2, 3.5.3.1
- Far - wáa 'over there far'

- Fat, to be - kʰáyišátʰa 'is fat (dual)' 3.6.5
- Father - náʰištía 'Fa, Fa Br, Wi Fa' 3.6.4
- Fawn - wáaštítA 8.4.5
- Feel bad - -úkʰuwaaʰé 7.8.5.4
kʰúwaawʰéskʰunu 'I do not feel bad' 7.8.6.2
- Feast - pʰááskʰU 3.5.2.1, 7.2.2
- Few - tacíčU 7.2.5.1
káana 8.5.2
háití 'a few' 7.2.6
- Field - sʰáišU 'my field' 3.5.2.1
- Fine, to be - šáwicIšE 'it is fine' 8.5.4
- Fingernail - stʰááwiicʰA 5.2.1
stʰááwUucʰA 3.5.2.2
sʰééwíicʰA 'my fingernail' 3.5.2.1
- Finished, to be - sʰúkáyI 'we(dual) are finished' 6.3.2, 7.4.3
tʰúkʰáiʰI 'Are you finished' 3.3.1
- Fire, to build - -páyaw- 7.7.2
čúpáyawe 'he went to build a fire' 7.7.2
- Fire poker - páikánʰi 4.4.2
- Fireside - sIpʰáášU 3.5.2.2
- Firewood - kúci 7.2.2
- Five - tʰáama 7.2.5.1
- Fix, to - siupAštAnʰi 'I fix him' 4.4.1
- Flag - ʰúutíninácI 3.2.2
- Flat - pʰíšá 7.8.1.3
- Flat rock - ʰáuwIšU 3.6.4
- Flat stone - ʰáuši 7.8.1.2
- Flow, to - kúnışInáatʰA 'it flows' 8.5.2

- Fly, to - ciyáat^hA 'is flying' 8.1.3.1
 tʲáámI ciyáat^hA 'the eagle is flying' 8.1.3.1
 tʲáyiyikʲé 'they flew' 3.6.2
 tʲáyuyikʲé 'they flew' 8.5
 tʲátʲUkúmA 'they flew him' 8.5
- Food - nácʲI 3.5.2.2, 4.4.2
- Food, dry - ʲupéewi 3.6.2, 4.4.1
- Food (for animals) - tʲíwai 3.5.3.1, 8.4.1
- Foot - -áští- 7.6.4
 sʲéští 'my foot' 7.6.4
 šʲáští 'your (dual) foot' 3.5.2.1, 4.3, 7.6.6.2, 7.6.4
 šʲáštʲí 'your foot' 8.7.4
 šʲayaští 'your (pl.) foot' 7.6.6.2
 kʲáští 'his foot' 7.6.4
 káštíštú 'his foot' 8.1.3.3
- For - héya 8.7.1
- Forest - citʲup^hIA 5.3.1
- Found - tʲáʲayénA 'he found them' 3.5.2.1
- Four - tʲánakʲa 3.6.2, 4.3, 8.4.5
 tʲána 7.2.5.1
 tʲáni 7.2.5.1
- Fourth - tʲáanakʲa 7.2.5.2
- Freeze, to - -ameén- 7.7.5
 kameét^hú 'it froze' 7.7.5
- Fried bread - síwiét^hI 3.6.2, 5.3.1
- Friend - -áukʲín- 7.8.3.1
- From - wée 7.2.9.1, 8.5
 wéeşI 8.5
- From up - wéşItʲú 8.7.3, 8.8
- Front - yán^hA 'in front' 7.2.9.1
- Fry, to - -ášk^hUn- 7.4.8
 šʲášk^huʲIša 'I fry meat' 7.4.8
 sʲáaskíʲnaaya 'I am frying it' 7.7.3, 6.3.1

- Further - páya'a 'the one further west' 7.8.5.3
- Future - naháyašU 'the future' 8.5.2
 naháya 'in the future' 7.2.9.3
 háahe 'future hortative' 7.2.4
 'ácI 'future particle' 3.3.1
- Get, to - šiúcaýénU 'I get' 3.6.5
 háyIs'i 'I will get it' 3.6.4
 š'ai'I'I 'we get it' 3.5.2.1
 ph'ut^hI 'you get them' 4.4.2
 šúp'i 'you get wood' 3.5.2.2
 c'i^hthA 'he got' 8.5.2
- Girl - naakuucešU 8.1.2
 nášItAt^ha 'they are girls' 3.6.1
- Give, to - han^yé 'give me' 3.6.5
 p'ískát^hI 'give him water' 3.5.2.1
 p'ískátí 'you give him some water (hortative)' 7.6.6.2
 p'áyaškátí 'you give them (pl.) some water' (hort.) 7.6.6.2
 kuiškátí 'give me some water' 6.3.1
 tháu'ušú 'he gives it to him' 4.4.2
- Glass - wináami 3.6.1
- Go, to - t'yékuma 'go!' (pl.) 3.2.2
 s'ú'usI 'I go' 3.5.2.1
 cú'usI 'I go' 7.6.4
 'uyúna 'I am going' (unanalyzable) 7.9
 št'iéyu 'we go' (dubitative) 7.9
 št^hIe'yu 'we (dual) go' 5.3.i, 8.5
 cú'ušU 'you go' 7.6.4
 'íima 'you go!' 4.4.1, 7.9
 kút^hIkú 'he is going' 8.5.4
 kúma 'he goes' 7.9
 kúmi 'he goes' (unanalyzable) 7.9
 kumí 'he goes' 3.2.1, 3.6.5
 cú'uk^hu 'he goes' 7.6.4, 7.9
 cú'ut^yu 'he goes' (dubitative) 7.6.4
 cúun^yek^húne 'they (dual) go' 7.9
 t'ya'ama 'they (dual) go' 7.9
 st'éyu 'they go' 3.4.1
 c'é'ee 'they go' (unanalyzable) 3.5.2.1, 7.9
 t'i'éyU 'they go' 3.3.2

- Godfather - kypáári 5.2.2
- Good - táwáa 3.2.1, 4.4.1, 7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1, 8.4.4
 táwáacešU 'it is good' 7.2.9.2, 7.8.5.6, 7.8.6.1
 táwáacéeši 'the good part' 7.8.5.6
- Good-bye - šUíšacI 3.4.1, 5.3.1
- Governor - thápup^hU 3.2.2, 4.4.2
- Grandparent-grandchild (reciprocal) - pápa 3.2.1
- Grind, to - č'átíwa 'you grind' 3.2.2, 3.5.2.1
 p^héuwa 'you grind' 3.5.1.1, 5.3.1
- Grow, to - ʔekʔaʔait^hA 'it grows' 3.5.1.2
 kiwáca 'it is growing, plant' 7.4.7
- Gully - cʔúyucéesa 'where there is a gully' 7.8.5.4
- Hair - kʔUséʔenA 4.4.1
 k^hUtAháátánI 'your hair' 8.7.1, 3.3.2
- Hand - -amášt^hi 7.4.6
 hamástíni 7.4.6, 7.8.1.1
 samášt^hi 'my hand' 6.3.1
 šamašti 'your hand' 8.7.4
 kamášt^hi 'his hand' 7.4.6
- Hardly - ʔét^ye 4.4.1, 8.7.4
 ʔét^yék^húnu 'he cannot hardly' 8.8
- Hat - ʔut^yácʔicI 3.5.2.2
- Haul, to - -uštíy- 'to haul water' 7.7.6
 t^yúʔutU kuštʔíyaatʔa 'he always hauls water' 7.7.6
 kuštʔíyí 'she hauls water for him' 7.7.7
- Have, to - sIat^yašʔémíšU 'I have (pl. object)' 3.5.2.2
- Hawk - máasáwI 3.6.1
- Headband - ʔítʔitʔúmicA 3.3.1, 3.5.2.2, 4.4.1
 kʔatʔitʔúmicA 'his headband' 3.6.2
- Heat, to - núwááatáišt^hAkUʔúúšA 'you (pl.) heat water' 8.7.2

- Hello - k^huwá?ací 3.6.2
- Help, to - -mácán- 7.7.6
 p^yúmácAní 'you help him' 3.5.3.1
 t^yúmácáat?anI 'you are always helping him' 6.3.2, 7.7.6
 t^yúumácAni 'he helps him' 8.3
- Here - táí 3.2.1, 4.4.1, 5.1, 5.3.1, 7.2.9.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.5.4
 táisi 8.6
 táišI 'I'm here' 7.2.9.1
- Hide, to - -uwák?UcAy- 7.4.3
 t^húwak UčA 'she hid' 3.3.1
 ska?awák?UcA 'it was hidden from me' 7.4.3
- Hip - sk^háišUp^hA 3.5.1.2, 4.4.1
- His, hers, its - k?aášI 7.2.3
- Hoe - ?úuyéikuwíI 3.6.2
- Holy Ghost - mayán^yI 3.6.2
- Home - č?içI 3.5.2.1
 sáama 'my home' 4.4.2
- Honey - š?úni 3.5.2.1
- Hopi - múucI 3.6.1, 4.3
- Horn - c?áta 'his horn' 7.8.3.2
- Horn (of animal) - -áta 7.8.3.1
- Horned toad - tapínisk^hU 3.2.2, 4.4.2
- Hot, to be - ?it^himacé 'it is hot' 3.5.1.2
 kááč'a 'it is hot' 3.5.2.2, 4.4.2
 ?itáimacé 'to be hot' 8.3
 k?ánaníc?e 'it is hot' 8.7.2
 káwáiš'a 'it is hot (food)' 8.7.3
 kááč'a 'it is hot' 8.7.4
- House - ?içúni 3.3.2
- How - kacúma 'how far' 7.2.6
 kč?imaca 'how far' 8.6
 háça 'how much' 3.3.2, 7.2.6
 hacé 'how much' 8.6

- Hunt, to - -uwaan^ye 7.6.5
 šk^huwa 'I hunt' 3.5.1.2
 nuwáan^ye[?]eet^hAšúusI 'We will go hunting' 7.6.5
 šuwáan^ye 'you will hunt' 8.7.4
 nuwán^yetú 'are you going hunting' 3.6.1
 k^huwáan^ye 'he is hunting' 7.6.5
 nuwáan^yekhu 'he will hunt' 7.6.5
 nuwáan^yet^yú 'will he hunt' 7.6.5
- Hurry! - šatú 4.4.2
- I - hínumé[?] 7.2.3, 8.2
 sínúmé[?] 7.2.3, 8.2
- If - [?]ee 8.5.3
 cíí 8.7.1
[?]ét^ye 8.5.3, 8.8
- If not - cíicá 8.5
- If only - [?]éce 7.2.7
- Indian - [?]ínt^yU 5.2.2, 7.2.2, 8.7.1
- Inside - t[?]áya 7.2.9.1
- Is that so - [?]yáa 3.6.4
- Jack rabbit - p^héétU 5.3.1
- Jemez Indians - héemišumé[?]e 7.8.3.3
- Jemez Pueblo - héemišU 7.2.2
 héemišuci 7.8.5.5
- Job - t^háanI[?] 3.6.5
- Jumper (dress) - šk[?]áašíní (black jumper) 8.7.1
- Just - t[?]úú 8.4.5
- Kill, to - -a[?]áutaw- 7.4.3
 ša[?]áwt^hAwa 'we (pl.) kill' 7.4.3

- Kitchen - k^hUsínA 4.4.1
- Knee - kaʔášĪ 'his knee' 4.4.2
- Knife - híšġk^hA 5.2.1
- Know, to - šʔiútun^yí 'I know' 8.3
- Lady - kʔúwicésU 'it is a lady' 8.4.5
- Lard - mant^yééki 5.2.2
- Last night - kʔušá 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.7.2
- Leader - húúčI 8.4.5
- Learn, to - -úšuméest^hAn- 7.4.2.2
- Leather - wak^yét^hA 3.5.3.2
- Leave - ʔít^hIk^hašt^hI 'leave 3rd person there' 3.5.1.2
- Ledge - kʔét^hit^hik^hA 3.5.1.2
- Let - han^yé 'let us do or go' 3.4.1
 šáʔama 'let us go' 3.3.2
 šáʔu 'let us go' 3.4.1
- Lightweight - šápʔa- 7.4.4.1
 šápʔaci 'it is lightweight' 7.4.4.1
 šápʔaci 'it is lightweight' 3.5.2.2
- Like - ʔeme 8.5, 8.5.4
 ʔéme 'like that' 8.5
 taʔá 'like this' 3.2.1
 t^yúuwán^yucA 'be like it' 3.6.2
- Like, to - ʔap^yéésʔí 'I like' 8.3
 ʔán^yuwút^yu 'she likes' 3.6.2
 ʔán^yukúnsi 'they like it' 4.4.1
- Little - túucI 3.3.1
 k^huími 'a little' 7.2.9.2
 kʔawáašt^hí 'little one' 4.4.2
- Little while - šúumA 7.2.9.3

- Live, to - t'í'áú'u'a 'they lived' 8.1.2, 8.5
- Load, to - şIstánit^yU 'we loaded' 3.4.1
- Long, to be - wac'ítU 'it is long' 3.5.2.2
 c'íta 'it is long' 7.8.1.4
- Long ago - cIk'ínuma 7.2.9.3
- Long time - háama kí 'long time at' 8.1.2
 cíiháma 'if long time' 8.7.3, 8.8
- Look at - máháu'U 'look at these' 3.6.1
- Look for - t^híyetaákUsI 'they look for' 8.5
 'iyáip^hAtYE'E 'we will look for a place' 3.5.3.2
- Lot - náwiyá 'a lot' 8.4.4
 k'écI 'lots of' 3.5.2.1, 7.2.5.1
- Love - ámi 4.4.2
- Love, to - 'amíit^yu 'she loves' 3.6.2, 8.1.2
- Make, to - s'ayá'aṭA 'I make them' 8.5.4
 şuwíitA 'you make it' 8.6
 ş^th'áust^hut^hU 'I made a hole' 5.2.1
- Man - haṭUcéşU 'it is a man' 7.8.6.1
 haṭUcÉcēşU 'it is a man' 8.4.5
 hášt^híicēşU 'old man' 8.5, 8.8
 merikánU 'white man' 8.4.2
- Many - máame 8.4.4
 náwiyá 'much, all, many' 7.2.5.1, 8.4.4
- Marry, to - -awak'uit- 7.6.5
 n^yawáh'uiškúma 'I will marry her' 7.6.5
 n^yawák'uičiu[?]ma 'he will marry her' 7.6.5
- Match - 'úwišk'ácí 3.5.2.2, 4.4.2
- Maybe - k'áukU 7.2.4
 k'áukUci 7.2.4, 8.5.3, 8.8
- Means - níya 'by means of' 7.2.9.4, 8.5.4

- Mesa name - kʰúutáíškʰítʰItʰfšU 4.4.1, 4.3
- Mexican - pʰáasúʰumE 4.4.2
- Milk - húuwíni 5.3.1, 8.4.1
- Mine - saáši 7.2.3
- Mocking bird - špáʰatʰi 3.4.1, 5.2.1
- Money - šáawákʰa 3.4.1
- Month, moon - tʰawaatʰA 7.2.9.3
- More - míina 8.5.3
- Morning - káyúcéé 7.2.9.3, 8.4.3, 8.5.2
 káyúcéšU 'it is morning' 7.8.6.1
 káyúce 'in the morning' 7.8.4.3
- Mother - náya 3.6.4
 -náaya 7.6.6.3
 šʰináya 'my mother' 8.7.3, 8.8
 kánayA 'her mother' 8.1.2, 8.5
 kháʰanáayaši 'their (dual) mothers' 7.6.6.3
 tʰúma 'Mo Br So' 3.6.5
- Mouse - šiyána 8.1.3.1
- Much - máame 8.4.4
- Mud - yáašpátʰAwé 8.4.3
- Name, to - pʰišátʰA 'you name him' 3.5.2.2
- Napkin - ʰúukayáwI 3.3.1, 4.4.1
- Narrow - tʰítʰU 4.4.2
- Navajo - tʰené 3.5.1.1
- Near - pʰéʰtʰána 3.3.2, 3.5.1.1
- Neck - škʰáwíta 3.3.2
- Necklace - wíštikʰúni 3.6.4

- Needle - ?úupunícI 4.4.1, 7.4.5
- Nest - k?áwacIš?U 'her nest' 3.3.2
- Never - cáciháma 8.8
- New - ná?acI 7.2.9.2, 8.5.2
- Nice - ?án^yumé 4.4.2
- Night - k?ušá 3.4.2, 3.5.2.1
núwé 7.2.9.3
- Nine - máyúuk?U 7.2.5.1
máiyúuk^hUwá 'nine times' 7.2.5.2
- No - cá 7.2.7
- North - t^yIt^yámi 3.5.3.1
ti ~ tít^yá 7.2.9.1
št^yIt^yá 'again north' 8.5
- Not - cá 8.5.3
cáci 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 7.2.4, 8.5.2, 8.5.3
cícá 'if not'
sk^háac?ak^hu 'you are not' 3.4.1
caciná 'not yet' 7.2.9.3
cáciná 'not yet' 8.8
- Now - wášu 3.6.1, 8.3
waašU 'right now' 7.2.9.3
- Nuts - mak^hÁyA 4.4.1
- Oh if - ?éce 8.7.1
- O.K. - hiná 7.2.7
- Old - sáwinI 3.4.1, 7.2.9.2
- On - čít?I 3.3.1
?éet^yu 4.4.2
wée 7.2.9.1, 8.5
tík?a 8.1.3.1
?ai 8.5
- Once - háik?ámí 7.2.5.1
háma 'once, formerly' 7.2.9.3, 8.5

- One - ʔíška 7.2.5.1
 ʔíškʔe 3.3.1, 7.2.5.1
- Only - núú 8.4.4
- Or - k^hú 8.7.1
 cíí 8.7.1
 k^hucíí 8.7.2
 k^hu cíí 'or if' 8.7.1
- Others - míika 7.2.6
- Ours - šaʔáši 'ours, dual' 7.2.3
 šaásit^hišE 'ours, plural' 7.2.3
- Outdoor oven - pʔáwistáni 3.5.2.1
- Outside, to be - háučáat^h 'it is outside' 8.8
- Oven - pʔáwištáni 3.6.5
- Over - waa 'over there (far)' 7.2.9.1, 8.5
 wái 'over there (near)' 7.2.9.1, 8.5
- Owe, to - čʔátUkAyA 'he owed' 8.5
- Own, to - sʔIʔá 'I own' 3.5.2.1
 kʔáši 'he owns' 3.4.2, 3.5.2.1
 čʔatYaʔat^hAI 'she owns' 8.1.2
- Panther - kúpIštai 4.4.1
- Paper bread - macíni 4.4.2
- Parrot - šáawitu 3.4.1
- Past (time) - naháya 8.7.4
- Past Particle - kái 3.2.1, 7.2.4
- Peach - náráaši 8.7.1
- People - šičáʔuʔu 'used to be people' 8.1.2, 8.5
- Pertaining to - tíka 7.2.9.4, 8.1.3.3, 8.7.1

- Pet, a - -at^{yá} 7.6.6.3
 satáašI 'my pet' 7.6.6.3, 8.3
 šat^{yá}at^{yá}áimíši 'my pets' 7.6.6.3
- Pick up, to - t^{yú}cltáwi 'Pick it up!' 4.4.1
 t^{yú}cltáwi 'he picks it up' 8.1.3.3
- Pig weed - ší^hip^hA 3.4.1
- Pin - ?uc^á?at^{yáni} (noun or verb) 3.5.3.2, 8.7.1
- Pipe - šáak^U 3.5.2.2
- Place - cí^huwé 3.6.2
- Place name - t^{yé}?éIk^ú 5.3.1
 tí^yEca^á?at^{yé}?eni 'Place name NE of Acoma' 4.4.1, 4.4.2
 kúiyáwIst^hItÁ 'Place south of Acoma' 4.4.1
- Plant, to - -iwá 7.7.4
 -uut^{ím}- 7.7.8
 sáwtⁱ 'I plant' 3.5.2.2, 5.3.1
 ?íístáásI 'I will plant' 3.4.2
 ?ist^há^á?áš^u 'you plant' 3.5.2.2
 č^{aut}?ímí 'Did you plant it for him?' 6.3.2, 7.7.7
 č^A?áutⁱ 'did he plant it' 3.5.2.1
- Plaster, to - -uuyáuš^hám- 7.8.1.3
 c^íuyáuš^hámi 'it has been plastered' 7.7.8
 síuyáuš^hámí 'I plastered it for him' 7.7.7
- Please - hán^ye 7.2.7
- Plenty - ká^{awéy}U 'they are plenty' 8.8
- Flow, a - úupáicicA 5.3.1
- Plum - ?íišíšI 3.4.2
- Potato - t^híi^{ya} 3.5.1.1
- Pottery - t^{yú}uni 8.6
 šat^{yú}uni 'I have pottery, my pottery' 7.4.7, 7.6.4
 šat^{yú}uni 'your pottery' 7.6.4
 k^{at}^{yú}uni 'his pottery' 7.6.4
 č^{at}^{yú}uni 'his pottery (dubitative), or, does he have
 pottery?' 7.6.4
- Prairie dog - ná^t^hI 3.6.1, 7.2.2

- Fretty, to be - ʔánʷumé 'it is pretty' 8.4.1, 8.4.5, 8.7.1
 nʷútʔíkʰuʂu 'you will look pretty' 8.7.1
- Prisoner - cíuwacʔípI 'they are prisoners' 8.2
- Probably - cí cá ée 7.2.4
- Pueblo - caʔástitA 'it is a pueblo' 8.4.3
- Pumpkin - tʰánI 3.5.1.1
 títíšúkuŋe 4.4.1
- Purple - káʔi- 7.4.4.1
 káʔica 'it is purple' 7.4.4.1
- Put, to - sʔíčA 'I put' 3.5.2.1
 tʷúpʔíisA 'you put it' 8.5.3
 taʔákʰUtʷUmíitʰA 'they put' 8.5
- Put in, to - -úuštaŋʔ 7.8.1.3
 cʔíuštani 'it is put in' 7.7.8
- Put on, to - šúwakúnu 'you put on' 8.7.1
 kʰúšúwísá 'he is putting on his shoe' 7.7.4
- Put together, to - ʂuwičʔúkUmI 'I put together' 3.5.2.2
- Quail - ʂkʰAskʔáukʰA 3.5.1.2, 5.2.1
- Quiet, to be - maakʰUhunʷe 'be quiet'
 šaʔáwa 'it is quiet' 8.5.2
- Quietly - šAʔáwa 3.4.1
- Rabbit - tʷéetʰA 3.5.3.1
- Race, to - tʷáʔašUwÉ 'they race' 4.4.2
- Rain, to - káačʔanU 3.2.1
 káčáni 'it rains' 8.7.2
 káačáni 'it is raining' 7.7.5, 7.7.8
 káčási 'it keeps raining' 7.7.4
 káačatʰú 'it rained' 7.7.5
- Ranch - ránču 5.2.2

- Rattle, a - ʔúwiyácikʔénA 3.5.2.2
- Ready, to be - šʔatími 'it is ready' 3.8.2.1
- Really - k^húmé 3.5.1.1
- Rib - yakátU 3.2.2
- Ring, a - háašt^yáka 5.2.1
- Ripe, to be - -ínaat- 7.4.3
 škínaatu 'it is ripe' 7.4.3
 šk^hinat^hU 'it is ripe' 3.4.1, 5.2.1
- River - čánacéesa 'where there is a river' 7.8.5.4
- River bed - kUčéna 3.3.2
- Rock - yawistEtA 8.5
 yáuni 8.1.3.3, 8.2
- Rope - ʔusiústena 3.4.2, 5.3.1
- Rows - p^híftA 3.5.1.1
- Run, to - ʔúumíca 'Run!' 8.1.1, 8.3
 t^yumíca 'he runs (dubitative)' 3.3.2
 tʔátUt^hI 'he ran after him' 3.5.1.2
- Sack - p^háanI 3.5.1.1
- Salt - ʔmína 3.6.4, 4.3
- Salty - séemA 3.4.1
- Same - meyúu 'the same' 3.6.1, 3.6.5
- Sand - yáʔái 3.6.1, 8.5.4
- Scared, to be - šupʔúucA 'I am scared' 3.5.2.2
- School - ʔúsuméestaaʔnI 3.4.2
 k^húsuméest^hane 'he went to school' 7.7.2

- See, to - -uk^háčAn- 7.6.4
 siúk^háčA 'I see him' 7.6.4, 6.2
 t^yúk^háčAnA 'we see him (dubitative)' 6.2
 šiuwakáčA 'I saw them' 8.2
 t^yúk^háčA 'you see me' 7.6.4, 6.3.1
 st^yúkáčA 'he sees me (dubitative)' 7.6.4
 k^hútak^háčA 'he sees you (indicative)' 7.6.4
 ciúk^háčA 'he sees him (indicative)' 7.6.4
- Sell, to - n^yišAs[?]i 'I will sell' 3.5.2.2
 n^yiyet[?]imées[?]i 'I will sell' 3.6.1
- Serve, to - -ut^yit- 7.4.3
 šk^hút^yit^hA 'they served me' 7.4.3
- Seven - máit^yAnA 4.4.2, 7.2.5.1
- Several - hác[?]u 'several, some' 7.2.5.1, 8.3, 8.4.5
- Sew, to - ?úupunáčI 'needle/ to sew' 8.7.2
 škáupínacIt^hAnIšA 'we sew it' 8.7.2
 škáupínacI 'we sew it' 8.7.2
 š[?]áupínácAnI 'I sew for you' 8.2
 škáupúnacI 'we sew' 5.2.1
 níitAs[?]ú 'you will sew' 3.5.2.2
- Shirt - wakáni 8.2
- Shoe - -ášúwim 7.4.8
 kášuwími 'his shoe' 3.4.2, 4.4.1
 t^yúšúmit[?]úWA 'he lost his shoe' 7.4.8
- Short, to be - tuuc[?]uša 'it is short' 7.8.1.4
- Short time - t[?]úuma 7.2.9.3, 7.8.1.4
- Side - šk^hái[?]Išp^hA 8.7.1
 tišu 'the north side' 7.8.5.2
 pánišu 'by the west side' 7.8.5.2
- Sift, to - č[?]ayást[?]I 'you sift' 3.5.2.1
- Silver fox - máašt^hI 7.2.2
- Sing, to - -u[?]yúUt^hA 7.6.4
 su^yúUt^hA 'I sing' 3.4.1, 3.6.2, 5.3.1
 š[?]u^yúUt^hA 'I sing (indicative)' 7.6.4, 3.4.1
 šku[?]yúUt^hA 'I'm not singing' 7.6.4
 šúwe[?]túut^hI 'you sing' 3.4.1

- Sing, to - šuyúUt^hA 'you sing' 7.6.6.2
 šuyúUt^hA 'you sing (indicative)' 7.6.4
 šuyúUt^hAnít^vi 'you (dual) sing' 7.6.6.2
 šuwatút^vI 'you (pl.) sing' 7.6.6.2
 puyúUt^hA 'you sing (hortative)' 7.6.4
 k'yúUt^hA 'he sings 'indicative' 7.6.4
 tYuyúUt^hA 'he sings (dubitative)' 7.6.4
- Sister - -āk'uít^hA 'sister of man' 7.6.6.3
 k^hák'uít^hAt^vai 'he has sisters' 7.6.6.3
 nák'uít^hAt^váik^hu 'he will have sisters' 7.6.6.3
- Six - šiišE 4.4.2, 7.2.5.1
- Sixty - š'iíšEwák'ácI 7.2.5.2
- Skin - 'éšk'a 3.3.1, 3.4.2, 3.5.2.2
- Sleep, to - šíp'a 'I slept' 3.5.2.2
 stiép'áyI 'we sleep' 5.2.1
 cíp'a 'he slept' 3.3.1
 ciípát^hU 'she sleeps' 8.7.1
- Small, to be - túkasa 'it is small' 3.2.2
 ŭúsišínišI 'that which is small' 8.7.3
 ŭúukáašA 'they are small' 7.8.1.4
 ŭúkášA 'they are small' 8.4.1, 8.4.4
- smoke, to - s'átÚk'A 'I smoke' 4.4.1
 š'átÚk'A 'you smoke' 3.5.2.1
 k'acÚkúsa 'he is smoking' 3.2.2
- So that - k'e'écE 4.4.1, 8.7.1
- Soak - siúc'iškáyI 'I soak' 5.2.1
- Soft, to be - št^hirárát^hI 5.2.1
 št'éráracIšA 'it is soft' 8.4.3
- Soften, to - c'uusááp^hAcA 3.5.2.1
- Some - háit^hI 8.4.5
 cíí 'some, what' 7.2.6, 7.2.7, 8.4.5
- Someone - háit^hI 8.4.5
 háucíí 8.1.3.3
- Something - cí 8.5.3
 háitI cí 8.7.2

- Something - háit^hIcǐi 8.1.2
 cíiháit^hIcǐi 'if something' 8.7.1
- Sometimes - kʔukái 7.2.9.3
- Someway - k^húwáacǐi 3.6.8
- Somewhere - háati 'somewhere, where' 7.2.6
- Song - yúuni 3.6.4, 4.4., 7.8.1.1
- Sounds - ʔékaʔait^hIt^hA 'it sounds' 8.5.2
- Soup - k^hišá 3.5.1.1
- Souplike - šItʔít^hi 8.4.1
- Sour, to be - káwašʔt^há 3.5.2.2
 kʔáwašʔt^há 'it is sour' 8.4.1
- South - kuwa ~ kú 7.2.9.1, 8.5
- Southside - kʔunišúkʔu 8.1.2, 8.5
- Spanish - haštára 7.2.2
- Spank, to - cišəAyA 'she spanked him' 5.3.1
- Speak, to - nemáškʔU 'he will speak' 8.1.1, 8.2
- Spinach - waʔák^hI 3.5.1.2, 4.4.1
- Spoon - kʔákúčaru 'her spoon' 8.4.3
- Spots - pínt^hUcáʔA 'they are spots' 4.4.2
- Spotted - píntʔu- 7.4.4.1
 píntʔucaʔA 'they (pl.) are spotted' 7.4.4.1
- Spring season - tʔíítA 3.5.2.1, 4.4.1, 7.2.9.3
- Squirrel - síit^yA 4.4.2
- Stand - nít^yAssišʔu 'you will stand' 3.5.3.2
- Stay, to - šʔaat^yeʔécImIšA 'you stay' 3.5.2.1
 táiniʔisí 'I am staying here' 4.4.2

- Steal, to - -učáwan[?] 7.6.6.2
 ?úučawáŋI 8.3
 náit^yAsííš[?]u 'you will steal' 3.5.2.2
 kúčawáyi 'he is stealing' 8.2
 kúčawáŋI 'he stole' 8.2
 čúčúwa 'he stole (dubitative)' 7.6.6.2
 kúčawa 'he stole from him' 8.2
 čúwačáwanA 'they (pl.) stole (dubitative)' 7.6.6.2
 kúčawáŋI 'he stole' 8.2
- Steps - húwiyáŋA 8.5
- Stew - k^hisá 8.7.3
- Sticking out - kinásIšU 3.4.2
- Still, yet - t[?]úná 3.5.2.1, 8.5.2
- Stone - ?jáu[?] 7.8.1.1
 ?jáuni 7.8.1.2, 7.8.3.5
- Store - t^yénAt^hA 8.5
- Stove - ?išt^húwa 3.4.2, 3.5.1.2, 8.7.2, 8.7.4
- Straight - st[?]ucI 7
- Stretch, to - náunát^yúucAš[?]U 'you will stretch out' 3.5.2.2
- Study - s[?]úsúméest^hA 'I study' 7.6.7.2
- Such - cimáí 'such as' 4.4.2
- Sugar - kué[?]ečI 5.3.1
- Sun - ?úšátA 8.4.3
- Sunburn - táinat^hU 'you get sunburned' 8.7.4
- Sunflower stem - híiši 5.3.1, 8.5
- Suspenders - k[?]á[?]ašt^hUwI 4.4.1
- Table - méésa 3.4.2, 7.2.2, 8.7.2
- Tail feathers - hššána 3.4.1

- Take, to - niyúEt^{yU} 'I will take you' 4.4.1
 niyúEt^{yUmánu} 'you will take me' 8.5
- Talk, to - ʔacáni 3.6.2
- Talk, a - kʔáča 3.3.2
- Taos - táusʔáni 3.5.2.2
- Teach, to - šíwísuméest^{hA} 'you teach yourself' 7.6.7.2
 kúusumest^{hA} 'he is teaching himself' 7.6.7.2, 6.3.1
- Tell - t^{yU}pe 'third person told third person' 3.2.2
- Ten - kʔáci 7.2.5.1
 kʔáciwakána 'by tens' 7.8.4.2
- Tender, to be - šʔáwici 'it is tender' 4.4.1
- That - cʔicʔi 3.5.2.1
 wee ʔeme 8.7.1
 keʔE 8.2
 héya 7.2.6
 wée 7.2.6, 8.4.4, 8.4.5, 8.7.3
 waa 7.2.6
 hée, 'that (near)' 7.2.6
 wéemé 'that is all right' 3.6.1
- That way - tʔuké 7.2.9.1
- Theirs - kʔaʔáši 'theirs, dual' 7.3.2
 kʔaášit^{hISE} 'theirs, plural' 7.2.3
- Then - méešU 8.1.3.3, 8.7.1
 ʔén^ye 3.6.2, 8.7.1
 šuwé ʔéku 8.1
 šuwé 3.4.1, 4.4.2, 8.1.2, 8.5, 8.5.4, 8.7.1
 šuwé ešU 8.7.1
- There - ʔái 5.1
 ʔaiʔI 8.1.2, 8.5
 ʔayʔI 4.4.2
 ʔáisI ~ ʔáiʔi 'there, at' 7.2.9.1
 wáyI 'there at a distance' 3.6.1, 3.6.5, 4.4.1
 ʔáikʔá 'it is there' 4.4.2
- Thin - kʔáyiškʔásIcI 3.4.2
- Thin, to - kʔúkiwácakú 'he's thinning out plants' 7.7.4

- Thirsty, to be - sip^hanuúštʔɛ 'I am thirsty' 4.4.2
- Thirteen - kʔácičámacʔitʔA 7.2.5.2
- This - túwa 3.6.5, 7.2.6, 8.1.2, 8.4.5, 8.7.1
 túú 7.2.6
 tʔúumA 'this is all' 3.6.5
 wáiʔa 'this (winter)' 8.4.5
- This way - tʔuwé 7.2.9.1
- Those - túucI 3.2.1
- Three - čáma 7.2.5.1
 čámeʔé 3.3.1, 7.2.5.1
 čámi 7.2.5.1
 čamana 'by threes' 7.8.4.2
- Thrice - čámiyá 7.2.5.2
- Throw, to - k^hát^hItúwI 'he throws it' 8.1.3.3
 cat^hUtúwimíʔit^hI 'he threw it' 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3
- Thus - šuwé taaʔémi 'thus then'
- Time - ʔíškacé 'the first time' 7.8.4.3
 naháya 'past time'
- Time, to have - nʔútAtatúma 'I will have time' 8.5.3
 nʔútAtatʔúma 'I will have time' 8.8
- Tired, to be - škučayuma 'I'm tired' 8.7.4
 škaýičayuma 'we are tired' 5.2.1
- To - kéé 7.2.9.1, 8.5
 hau 8.5
- Toad, horned - tapínisk^hU
- Tobacco - tawáak^hU 3.5.1.2
- Today - wáiʔI 7.2.9.3, 8.7.2
- Told - t^hiip^hEt^hA 'third person told' 4.4.1
- Tomorrow - nááčama 3.6.1, 7.2.9.3, 8.4.3
- Tongue - -uwááčI 7.4.6
 siuwááčI 'my tongue' 7.4.6
 wááčinʔi 3.6.5
 wááčini 7.4.6

- Tonight - kúša 7.2.9.3
kʔápIšA 8.7.2
- Took - cʔátatʔúwaa 'he took the horn off' 7.8.3.2
škúucʔacʔána 'they took away' 3.4.1, 3.5.2.2
- Top - tštA 8.5
tʔuceeši 'the top' 7.8.5.6
tʔatʔItʰEŠU 'from top' 3.3.1
tʔínI 'on top' 7.2.9.1
túštI 'on top' 4.4.1
- Tortilla - háraméušU 7.2.2
- Toward - wešI 7.2.9.1, 7.9
háu 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3
yúuku 3.6.1, 7.2.9.1, 8.5
yikʔéewá 'toward that way' 3.5.3.2, 3.6.1
háanámi 'toward the east' 7.2.9.1
títʔami 'toward the north+' 7.2.9.1
tiyapánámi 'toward the northwest' 7.2.9.1, 7.8.5.3
kúami 'toward the south' 7.2.9.1
kúyapána 'toward the southwest' 7.2.9.1
nʔúunapʔínA 'towards west' 3.6.1
- Track - čUkáʔAstʰI 'any tracks' 3.3.1
- Train, to - -úsuméestʰ/n- 7.4.2.2
šišúmeestʰA 'I train' 5.2.1
- Trash - ʔikáʔAtʰU 4.4.1
- Trouble - cʔuyacayáwa 'he got into trouble' 7.6.7.1
- Truck - tíríríka 3.6.2, 8.5.2
kuʔatíríríka 'your truck' 8.5.2
- Turkey - sʔína 3.5.2.1, 8.1.2
- Twelve - kʔácltʔúucʔítA 7.2.5.2
- Twenty-one - tʔúuyakʔácʔíškacʔítA 7.2.5.2
- Two - tʰúwé 3.5.1.1, 3.6.5, 4.4.1, 7.2.5.1, 8.4.5
tʔúu 7.2.5.1
- Twice - tʔúuyá 7.2.5.2

- Under - naya 7.2.9.1
- Up - kʔééštʲU 3.4.2
 tʲu 'up (directional)' 7.2.9.1, 8.5
 háatʲu 'up east' 7.2.9.1
 yúukupániyakʰútʲú 'up toward southwest' 7.2.9.1
 tʰipʰátʲúnu 'up (out of bed)' 'she (dub.) is up' 8.8
- Use, to - škuwáatʲawanišʌ 'we use' 8.7.1
- Very - máame 'very, many' 3.6.2, 7.2.9.2, 8.1.2, 8.1.3.3, 8.3,
 8.6, 8.7.4, 8.7.3, 8.8
- Wagon - karétʰU 3.6.2
 karétʰU špʰíškʔútʌ 'turn the wagon around' 8.1.3.1
- Wait - páha 'wait!' 3.4.2, 4.4.2, 4.3
- Walk, to - kanátʌtʲAyʌ 'he walks' 8.1.3.3
- War - sáwaipʰIsE 3.4.2, 5.3.1
- Wash, to - náanúme 'I will wash' 8.7.2
 cʔuwiáštʲí 'you wash' 4.4.1
- Wash basin - ʔánawáišʲímiši 7.8.1.2
- Water - cʔícʔI 3.5.2.1, 8.4.4, 8.5.2, 8.5.4, 8.7.2
 tʌstíiyáata 'get water' 8.1.2
- Water boss - šaméerúma 'my water boss' 3.6.2
- Watermelon - kʰʌštʌritanʌ 3.5.1.1, 4.4.1
- West - pí 7.2.9.1
 pánámi 4.4.1
 wésipí 'coming west' 4.4.2
 pína 'from west' 7.2.9.1, 8.5
 pinʲíʔisʌ 'from west' 3.2.1
 wésIkʲúnu 'towards up west' 8.8
 wésipí 'back from west' 7.2.9.1
- What - hái 8.1.1
 cíháiʰI 'what is it' 8.1.1

- When - méešU 8.8
yúku 8.2
- Where - háati 3.4.1, 8.2, 8.6
šítimí[?]it^hA 'where did you (pl.) put that?' 3.6.5
- Which - haitI 8.2
hék[?]u 'some direction, which' 7.2.6
- While ago - ?éena[?] 8.7.1
- White, to be - šamú- 7.8.1.3
šamúci 3.6.2
šamúca 'it is white' 7.8.2
- White corn - kašéešI 3.4.2, 4.4.1
- White paint - ?íp^hIš[?]á 3.5.1.2, 3.5.2.2, 4.4.1, 4.3
- Whitewash, to - ná?éceš[?]í 'I will whitewash' 3.5.2.2
- Who - háu 'who (demonstrative)' 7.2.6, 8.4.5
- Why - céek[?]úma 3.3.1, 7.2.6, 8.6
- Wife - k[?]auk[?]úu 'his wife' 8.8
píhí 'son's wife' 3.4.2
- Will - ?ácI 7.2.4, 8.2, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.7.2,
- Window - mentáana 5.2.2
- Wine - šírawéesI 3.6.2
- Wings - wašú[?]š 3.6.2
tuwáwasEtYU 'they have wings' 3.4.2
- Winter - k^húuk^hu 7.2.9.3, 8.4.5
k^húuk^huuce 'during the sinter' 7.8.4.3
- With - níya 3.6.1
héya 7.2.9.4, 8.5.4, 8.7.2
?éc[?]e 3.5.2.2
t[?]ík[?]a 3.5.2.1, 8.5.4
- Wolf - kák^hAnA 4.4.2, 8.4.5
- Woman - kúčínInák[?]u 'Yellow woman' 8.1.2, 8.5

- Wood - kʔúʔucI 8.4.4
supí 'I haul wood' 3.2.2
- Woodpecker - šp^hika 5.2.1
- Work - nit^háanitánikúnišA 'he will work for him' 4.4.2, 8.5.3
- Would - kaika 8.5.3
káik^ha 'would, might' 7.2.4, 8.5.2
- Year - k^hAšáit^hI 3.4.2, 8.4.5
k^hAšáit^hI 8.7.1
kʔAšáit^hI 'year, summer' 7.2.9.3
- Yearling - kituun^yi
- Yes - háa 7.2.7, 8.1.1
kumé 3.2.1
ʔéhe 3.4.2, 4.4.1
ʔéhe 'yes, go on talking' 7.2.7
- Yesterday - súwa 3.4.1, 7.2.9.3, 8.5, 8.5.2, 8.7.2, 8.7.3
- You - hišumé 7.2.3
šk^háačak^hU 'you are not'
- Young - wáštI 8.7.3
čʔaicešU 'he is young' 8.4.2
- Yours - k^hUčaašI 'yours, singular' 7.2.3
k^hUčaʔášI 'yours, dual' 7.2.3
k^hUčaašIt^hIšE 'yours, plural' 7.2.3
- Zia - cifʔa 8.4.3

Acoma-English

-aʔáutAw-	to kill	7.4.3
ʔácI	will, future particle	8.7.2, 3.3.1, 7.2.4, 8.2., 8.5.3,
-áacín-	corn	7.8.1.1
ʔáak ^h U	Acoma	6.2, 8.1.2, 8.5
ʔáak ^h uñé	Acoma Indian	6.2, 7.8.3.3
-ákʔuítA	sister (of man)	7.6.6.3
-amášt ^h í	hand	7.4.6
ʔáañee	do not	7.2.7
-añeeñ-	to freeze	7.7.5
ʔámi	love	4.4.2
ʔamít ^y u	She loves	3.6.2, 8.1.2
ʔánawáíštʔímši	wash basin	7.8.1.2
ʔanYéésʔí	I like	8.3
ʔánYuñé	It is pretty	8.4.1, 8.4.5, 8.7.1, 4.4.2
ʔánYúñéecʔa	It is beautiful	3.6.5
ʔánYukúusi	They like it	4.4.1
ʔánYuwút ^y u	She likes	3.6.2
-ášúwim-	shoe	7.4.8
-ášk ^h Un-	to fry	7.4.8
ʔašt-	to close	8.3
-áští	foot	7.6.4
ʔát ^h IkUyA	to cry	8.3
-atYá	a pet	7.6.6.3
-áṭa	horn (of animal)	7.8.3.1
-aʔáṭa	to build	7.6.5

-awákʔuit-	to marry	7.6.5
-áwícʔin-	chest	7.8.1.1
ʔáiʔI	there, on, at	5.1, 7.2.9.1, 8.1.2, 8.5, 8.5.3
ʔáikʔá	It is there	4.4.2
ʔáisi	at, there	7.2.9.1
-áukʔín-	friend	7.8.3.1
ʔée	and, if, at	4.4.2, 8.5, 8.5.3, 8.7.1, 8.7.4
ʔéena	while ago	8.7.1
ʔée šuwé	and then	
ʔéetYu	on	4.4.2
ʔeúwa	and then	8.7.1
ʔéce	Oh if, if only, do it	3.3.2, 7.2.7, 8.7.1
ʔéhe	Yes	3.4.2, 4.4.1, 7.2.7
ʔekʔaʔáit ^h A	it grows	3.5.1.2
ʔékʔaʔáit ^h A	it becomes	8.7.1
ʔékaʔaith ^h It ^h A	it sounds	8.5.2
ʔekúpa	and so	8.7.1
ʔéme	like, like that	8.5, 8.5.4
ʔémi	already	7.2.9.3
-éñu-	to bathe	7.4.3
ʔénYe	then	3.6.2, 8.7.1
ʔéšI	also	3.4.2
ʔéškʔa	skin	3.3.1, 3.4.2, 3.5.2.2
ʔétYe	if, hardly	4.4.1, 8.5.3, 8.7.4, 8.8, 3.5.3.1, 7.2.9.2
ʔét ^y ék ^h únu	He cannot hardly	8.8
ʔetYét ^h a	cannot be ascended	3.5.1.2
ʔétYU	but	3.5.3.1, 4.4.2, 8.7.1

?íima	You go	4.4.1, 7.9
?íišíšI	plum	3.4.2
-íišiän-	ear	7.8.1.1
?íístáási	I will plant	3.4.2
?ičúni	house	3.3.2
?iká?At ^h u	trash	4.4.1
-ínaat-	ripe	7.4.3
-ínap-	to be empty	7.4.3
?ínt ^Y U	Indian	5.2.2, 7.2.2, 8.7.1
?íp ^h Iš?á	white paint	3.5.1.2, 3.5.2.2, 4.4.1, 4.3
?íšk?a	one	7.2.5.1
?íšk?A	another	4.3, 4.4.2, 3.5.2.2
?iškáawá	both	7.2.5.2
?íškacé	the first time	7.8.4.3
-iškát-	to drink	7.6.6.2
?íšk?e	one	3.3.1, 7.2.5.1
?ísthá?aš?u	You plant	3.5.2.2
?ísthúwa	stove	3.4.2, 3.5.1.2, 8.7.2, 8.7.4
?ísth?úwa	arrow	3.4.2, 3.5.2.2
?íthIk ^h ašt ^h I	Leave him here	3.5.1.2
-iwá	plant, to plant	7.7.4
?iyáip ^h At ^{YE} ?E	We will look for a place	3.5.3.1
?iyátA	child	3.6.2, 8.6
?ít ^h íimácé	It is hot	3.5.1.2, 8.3.
?ít?it?úumica	headband	3.3.1, 3.5.2.2, 4.4.1

-úicáŧA	to cut	7.4.3
?úučawáŋI	to steal	8.3
?úukayáwI	napkin	3.3.1, 4.4.1
?úumicA	Run!	8.1.1, 8.3
?úupáicicA	a plow	5.3.1
?úupunicI	needle, to sew	4.4.1, 7.4.5, 8.7.2
?úup ^h Uk ^h áwanI	axe	4.4.1
-úuštaŋ-	to put in	7.8.1.3
-uut [?] ím-	to plant	7.7.8
?úútínacA	back apron	3.2.2
?úútínánácI	flag	3.2.2
-uuyáuš ^k ham-	to plaster	7.8.1.3
?úuyéikuwíi	hoe	3.6.2
-úuyúš ^k ?am-	to make a design	7.8.3.1
-učáwan-	to steal	7.6.6.2
-ucayáwan-	to be angry	7.4.2.2
-úc [?] ayúc [?] an-	to break	7.4.3
?uc [?] á [?] atYáni	a pen (writing), a pin, to pin	3.5.3.1, 8.7.1
-ucáŧUc-	to cut	7.6.6.2
-uk ^h áčAn-	to see	7.6.4
-úk [?] uwaa [?] é-	to feel bad	7.8.5.4
-umácán-	to help	7.7.6
-únúnú	to be embarrassed	7.6.7.1
-upáyaw-	to build a fire	7.7.2
-úp [?] E (sg.)	-ápI (dl., pl.)	to eat 7.6.6.2
?upéewi	dry food	3.6.2, 4.4.1

ʔúsiústʔenA	rope	3.4.2, 5.3.1
-úšuméest ^h An-	to learn, to train	7.4.2.2
ʔúšuméestaaŋI	school	3.4.2
ʔúšáʔA	sun	8.4.3
-uškʔítin-	to drink	7.4.3
-úštán-	to bake	7.4.3
-uštʔíy-	to haul water	7.7.6
ʔutʔácʔicI	hat	3.5.2.2
-úʔyit-	to serve	7.3.4
-uwáačI	tongue	7.4.6
-uwáanʔe	to hunt	7.6.5
-uwákʔUcAy-	to hide	7.4.3
-uwáwi	face	7.4.6
ʔúwiʔét ^h AUkuína	to eat	8.3
ʔuwíčáap ^h iŋI	cattle guard	3.5.1.2, 4.4.1
ʔúwiskʔicI	a match	3.5.2.2
ʔúwiyácikʔenA	a rattle	3.5.2.2
ʔúyúúćʔeyánI	to drive	8.3
ʔuyuusʔéma	bracelet	3.5.2.2
-uyúUt ^h A	to sing	7.6.4
ʔuyúma	I am going	7.9
ca	not	8.5.3
caʔástítA	It is a pueblo	8.4.3
cácásI	I am breathing	7.6.4
cácáškA	I breathe 8.7.4 , I am not breathing	7.6.4
cácásk ^h unu	He cannot breathe	7.8.6.2

cácast^hé?E We breathe 3.3.2
cáci not 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 7.2.4, 8.5.2, 8.5.3
cáciháma never 8.8
cáciná not yet 7.2.9.3
cat^hUtúwimí?it^hI He threw it 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3
cáyaču burning 3.3.2
cé?e at 8.6
céek?úma why 3.3.1, 7.2.6, 8.6
cé?emišéní while coming out
-céet^hAn- to dance 7.4.8
cí ~ cíí something, or, if, what 7.2.6, 7.2.7, 8.7.1, 8.4.5, 8.5.3
cíí?a Zia Pueblo 8.4.3
cíicá if not 8.5
cíiháit^hI What is it? 8.1.1
cíiháit^hIcíí if something 8.7.1
cíiháu anyone 7.2.6
cíiháma if long (time) 8.7.3, 8.8
cíipát^hU She sleeps 8.7.1
cíúk^háča He sees him (indicative) 7.6.4
cíúštéfi It has been baked 7.4.3, 6.3.1
cíuwac?íipi They are prisoners 8.2
cícá?ée probably 7.2.4
cíču big 7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.4.1
cíčuñu It is bigger 7.8.6.1
cík?ínuma long ago 3.3.1, 7.2.9.3
cimáíi such as 4.4.2

cíp'a	He slept	3.3.1
cišáAyA	She spanked him	5.3.1
cít ^h uwé	a place	3.6.2
citYup ^h IA	a forest	5.3.1
ciyáat ^h A	It is flying	
ciyáutámi	adobe bricks	7.8.3.5
cúucI	3rd sg. came	3.3.1
cú'uk ^h u	He goes	7.6.4, 7.9
cúun ^y ek ^h úne	They (dual) go	7.9
cú'un ^y ekúnišI	that she will come	8.7.3, 8.8
cúun ^y etYu	He will come	3.6.2
cú'ušI	I go	7.6.4
cú'ušū	You go	7.6.4
cú'utYu	He goes (dubitative)	7.6.4
c'áacáa-	to breathe	7.4.4.2
c'áac'áak ^h a	He is breathing	7.4.4.2
c'áacI	air	3.3.2
c'áaná	before	3.5.2.1, 8.7.2
c'á'ask ^h A	day (after sunrise)	3.5.2.1
c'ainát ^h a	You cook	6.2.1
c'áñye	They call	3.6.5
c'áṭa	his horn	7.8.3.2
c'áṭat'úwaa	He took the horn off	7.8.3.2
c'é'ee	They go	3.5.2.1, 7.9
c'éstínišI	that which is big	8.7.3
c'íuštañi	It is put in	7.7.8

- c'íúšúúA He is cold 3.6.5
c'íuyáúšk^hámi It has been plastered 7.7.8
c'íc'í that 3.5.2.1
c'íc'I water 3.5.2.1, 8.4.4, 8.5.2, 8.5.4, 8.7.2
c'íštína bee 8.4.1, 8.4.4, 8.8
c'ít^hA He got 8.5.2
c'ířa It is long 7.8.1.4
c'íwířpitáni cigarette 5.2.1
c'iyářa door 8.3
c'úusááp^hAcA to soften 3.5.2.1
c'úcayáwaři He is angry 7.4.2.2, 7.6.7.1
c'únúnú He is embarrassed 7.6.7.1
c'úwíášt'í You wash 4.4.1
c'uyacayáwa He got into trouble 7.6.7.1
c'úyucéęša where there is a gully 7.8.5.4
- čáma three 7.2.5.1
čamana by threes 7.8.4.2
čáme'é three 3.3.1, 7.2.5.1
čámi three 7.2.5.1
čámiyá thrice 7.2.5.2
čik^hé'eca it is all right 3.5.1.2
číře Apache 3.3.1
čínacéša where there is a river 7.8.5.4
čít'I on 3.3.1
čú'íšt^hIt^hIřI the brown one 8.1.2
čúuri chili 3.3.1, 3.6.2

čúćʔAyúwA	He got angry 3.5.2.2
čúćúwa	He stole (dubitative) 7.6.6.2
čukáast ^{hi}	any tracks 3.3.1
čúpáyawe	He went to build a fire 7.7.2
čúpʔE	It is eaten 3.3.1
čúwačáwanA	They (plural) stole (dubitative) 7.6.6.2
čʔaʔáutʔi	Did he plant it? 3.5.2.1
čʔáicéšu	He is young 8.4.2
čʔautʔími	Did you plant it for him? 6.3.2, 7.7.7
čʔátíwa	You grind 3.2.2, 3.5.2.1
čʔatYúuni	his pottery (dubitative), Does he have pottery 7.6.4
čʔátukAyA	He owed 8.5
čʔayástʔI	You sift 3.5.2.1
čʔíčI	home 3.5.2.1
čʔúiyáák ^{hA}	You burn yourself 8.7.4
čʔúnúnú	He was embarrassed (dubitative) 8.8
čʔúpʔE	Eat! , he ate it, he eats (dubitative) 3.5.2.1, 7.6.6.2, 8.1.3.1
čʔuyanúnú	He is embarrassed 7.6.7.1
háa	Yes 8.1.1
háá	east 8.5.4, 7.2.9.1
háacʔá	earth 4.4.1
háamakí	long time at 8.1.2
háanámi	toward the east 7.2.9.1
háani	from the east 7.2.9.1
hááñe	let us, future hortative particle 7.2.4

háašt ^y áka	a ring 5.2.1
háati	where, somewhere 3.4.1, 8.2, 8.6, 7.2.6
háat ^y u	up east 7.2.9.1, 8.4.5
hái	what 8.1.1
háik [?] ámí	once 7.2.5.1
háití	which, a few 7.2.6, someone 8.4.5
háitI cí	something 8.2.7
háit ^h icí	something 8.1.2
háu	toward, 8.5, 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3, who 7.2.6, 8.4.5
háučáat ^h A	outside 8.8
háucíí	someone, anyone 7.2.6, 8.1.3.3
háca ~ hac [?] i	how much, how many 3.3.2, 7.2.6, 8.7.2
~ hac [?] u	some, several 7.2.5.1, 8.3, 8.4.5
hác [?] imáca	how far 7.2.6
hác [?] it ^h I	blackbird 8.5.2
hacúma	how far 7.2.6
háma	once, formerly 7.2.9.3, 8.5.2
hamášt ^h ini	hand 7.4.6, 7.8.1.1
hánuta	clan 7.8.3.4, 8.4.3
há ^y e	Please! 7.2.7, let us do or go 3.4.1, give me 3.6.5
hášk ^h AnI	bone 5.2.1
háštíicéšU	old man 8.5, 8.8
háťucešU	man (it is) 7.8.6.1, 8.4.5
hayáacI	autumn 7.2.9.3
hé [?] E	that 8.2
hée	that (near) 7.2.6

héemišU	Jemez Pueblo 7.2.2
héemišuci	Jemez Pueblo 7.8.5.5
héemišumé'e	Jemez Indians 7.8.3.3
hék'u	which, some direction 7.2.6
héME	that is all, the end (of <u>a</u> <u>tale</u>) 3.4.1
héya	with, for 7.2.9.4, 8.5.4, 8.7.1, 8.7.2
híiši	sunflower, sunflower stem 5.3.1, 8.5
hííšk ^{hA}	knife 3.4.1, 5.2.1
hihá	O.K. 7.2.7
hina'úumíca	start to run 8.1.3.1
hínuné	I 7.2.3, 8.2
híšuné	You (sg.) 7.2.3
hišína	tail feathers 3.4.1
huúčI	leader 8.4.5
huúru	donkey, burro 3.4.1
huútišúME	belt 3.4.1
huuwíši	milk 5.3.1, 8.4.1
huwanáwI	eye 3.6.2
huwáwini	face 7.4.6
huwiyáña	steps, stairs 8.5
ka'ait ^h It ^{hA}	it happens
kááč'a	it is hot 3.5.2.2, 4.4.2, 8.7.4
kááčáni	It is raining, when it rained 7.7.5, 7.7.8
kááčát ^{hú}	It rained 7.7.5
ká'ac'áyuc'ánA	Theirs is broken 7.4.3
kána	few 8.5.2

kaʔásI	his knee	4.4.2
káicíi	always	8.1.2
kái	past tense particle	3.2.1, 7.2.4
káik ^h a	would, might	7.2.4, 8.5.3, 8.5.2
káiš ^h t ^h áit ^h áat ^h yaa	It is starting to get cold	7.7.1
káucʔitúca	He cut	
káča	It is big	3.3.2
káčáni	it rains	8.7.2
káčási	It keeps raining	
kahúna	box	8.4.1
kák ^h ána	wolf	4.4.2, 8.4.5
kamášt ^h í	his hand	7.4.6
kameéthú	It froze	
kánaya	her mother	8.1.2, 8.5
kanítatʔaya	He walks	8.1.3.3
karét ^h u	wagon	3.6.2
kašééšI	white corn	3.4.2, 4.4.1
káštíštú	his foot	8.1.3.3
kaštára	Spanish, Spaniard	7.2.2
kášuwími	his shoe	3.4.2, 4.4.1
káwáʔaitʔI	a crop	3.5.2.2
kawáak ^h U	chicken	3.2.1
káwáišʔa	It is hot (food)	8.7.3
káwášʔt ^h á	It is sour	3.5.2.2
kawáyu	horse	
kawé	coffee	7.2.2

káyúcéé	morning	7.2.9.3, 8.4.3, 7.8.4.3, 8.5.2
kaʒáši	his nose	
kéé	along, to	7.2.9.1, 8.5
kí	at	7.2.9.1, 8.1.2, 8.5
kináʒIʒU	sticking out	3.4.2
kitúunʒi	yearling	3.2.1
kiwáca	It is growing, plant	7.4.7
káti-	purple	7.4.4.1, káti-ca It is purple
kúami	toward the south	7.2.9.1
kuéʔečI	sugar	5.3.1
kuiškáti	Give me some water	6.3.1
kúiyát ^h awi	He ate it	8.8
kúiyáwIst ^h ItA	place name (south of Acoma)	4.4.1
kúusunéest ^h A	He is teaching himself	6.3.1, 7.6.7.2
kúuyúškʔámiʒa	He is making a design	7.8.3.1
kúčáwa	He stole from him	8.2
kúčawáŋI	He stole	8.2
kúčawáyi	He is stealing	8.2
kUčéna	river bed	3.3.2
kúci	firewood	7.2.2
kúcinInákʔu	Yellow Woman	8.1.2, 8.5
kúmi	He goes	7.9, 3.2.1, 3.6.5
kumpáári	godfather	5.2.2
kumé	Yes	3.2.1
kúnisInáat ^h A	It flows	8.5.2
kúpʔE	He eats	6.2

kúp'ewi	He ate	6.2
kúpI	He came in	4.4.2
kúpIštai	pantheon	4.4.1
kušt'iyí	She hauls water for him.	7.7.7
kúša	tonight	7.2.9.3
kút ^h Ikú	He is going	8.5.4
kútYúut ^h UšúnišA	You are afraid	8.3
kuṭatíríríka	your car, your truck	8.4.2, 8.5.2
kúŵa	about	7.2.9.4
kú ~ kúŵa	south	7.2.9.1, 8.5
kúyapina	from the southwest	7.2.9.1
k ^h á'anáayaši	their (dual) mothers	7.6.6.3
k ^h ák'uíAtYai	He has sisters	7.6.6.3
k ^h aštáritánA	watermelon	3.5.1.1, 4.4.1
k ^h ašáit ^h I	year	3.4.2, 8.4.5, 8.7.1
k ^h Aṭawákiní	your dress	3.2.2, 8.7.1, 8.2
k ^h át ^h IṭúwI	He throws it	8.1.3.3
k ^h aut'áanA	He is checking it	3.5.1.1
k ^h išá	stew	8.7.3, 3.5.1.1
k ^h ú	or	8.7.1
k ^h uími	a little	7.2.9.2
k ^h úuk ^h u	winter	7.2.9.3, 8.4.5
k ^h úuk ^h uuce	during the winter	7.8.4.3
k ^h uča'ášI	yours (dual)	7.2.3
k ^h učaášI	yours (singular)	7.2.3
k ^h učaášIt ^h IšE	yours (plural)	7.2.3

k ^h úcaɣáwA	He got angry	8.1.3.3
k ^h ucíí	or, if	8.7.1, 8.7.2
k ^h ucíphánʔa	dried	3.5.1.2, 3.6.2
k ^h úkʔumíši	eight	7.2.5.1
k ^h úmé	really	3.5.1.1
k ^h únúná	He got embarrassed	8.8
k ^h upʔéukUyA	He is eating	7.7.3
k ^h urá	corral	7.2.2
k ^h UsínA	kitchen	4.4.1
k ^h úsuméesthañe	He went to school	7.7.2
k ^h úšúwisi	He is putting on his shoe	7.7.4
k ^h utúucánʔi	He jumps	
k ^h UtAháatáni	your hair	3.3.2, 8.7.1
k ^h útak ^h áča	He sees you	7.6.4
k ^h uwáací	Hello	3.6.2
k ^h uwáacíi	some way	3.6.5
k ^h uwáanʔe	He is hunting	7.6.5
kʔaʔáši	theirs (dual)	7.2.3
kʔaáši	his, hers, its	7.2.3
kʔaášit ^h IšE	theirs (plural)	7.2.3
kʔáʔašt ^h uwi	suspenders	4.4.1
kʔáatʔa	behind	7.2.9.1
kʔáuku - kʔáukuci	maybe	7.2.4, 8.5.3, 8.8
kʔauk ^h úi	his wife	8.8
kʔáuštI	It is difficult	8.3
kʔáča	a talk	3.3.2
kʔáci	ten	7.2.5.1

kʰácIčámacʰitʰA	thirteen	7.2.5.2
kʰácʰiškacʰitʰA	eleven	7.2.5.2
kʰácItʰúucʰitʰA	twelve	7.2.5.2
kʰácʰiwakána	by tens	7.8.4.2
kʰáčukúsa	He is smoking	3.2.2
kʰákúčaru	her spoon	8.4.3
kʰánanicʰe	It is hot	8.7.2
kʰápIšA	tonight	8.7.2
kʰášI	He owns	3.4.2, 3.5.2.1
kʰástí	his foot	7.6.4
kʰAšáitʰI	year, summer	7.2.9.3
kʰatʰitʰúumicA	his head band	3.6.2
kʰatʰúuni	his pottery	7.6.4
kʰawáaštʰI	little one	4.4.2
kʰawáištímišI	his bowl	8.8
kʰáwacIšu	her nest	3.3.2
kʰáwaštʰá	It is sour	8.4.1
kʰáyiškʰásIcI	He is thin	3.4.1
kʰáyišátʰa	They are fat (dual)	3.6.5
kʰáya	inside	7.2.9.1
kʰeʰécE	so that	4.4.1, 8.7.1
kʰééštʰu	up	3.4.2
kʰécI	a lot of	3.5.2.1, 7.2.5.1
kʰéna	down	3.5.2.1
kʰétʰitʰikʰA	ledge	3.5.1.2
kʰuískʰA	blue	3.5.2.1

kʔúʔucI	wood	8.4.4
kʔúukiwácakú	He is thinning out plants	7.7.4
kʔúutáiskʔitʰItʰÍſU	mesa name	4.3, 4.4.1
kʔúutietʷúmeçi	Cochiti Pueblo	7.8.5.5
kʔuhái	sometimes	7.2.9.3
kʔúmáwécI	cornmeal	8.1.3.1
kʔunišúkʔu	southside	8.1.2, 8.5
kʔUséʔenA	hair	4.4.1
kʔušá	last night	3.4.1, 3.5.2.1, 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.7.2
kʔúwaawéskʰunu	I do not feel bad	7.8.6.2
kʔúwicéšU	It is a lady	8.4.5
kʔuyúUtʰA	He sings	7.6.4
máákuúcéšU	It is a girl	8.1.2
máákʰúhúʔe	Be quiet	
máame	very, many	3.6.2, 7.2.9.2, 8.1.2, 8.1.3.3, 8.3, 8.4.4, 8.6, 8.7.2, 8.7.4, 8.8
máasáwI	hawk	3.6.1
máaštʰI	silver fox	7.2.2
máitʷAnA	seven	7.2.5.1
máiyúukʰuwá	nine times	7.2.5.2
macíni	paper bread	4.4.2
mákʰAyA	nut	4.4.1
mámu	almost	3.6.5, 7.2.9.2
mánisánʷi	apple	7.2.2, 8.2, 8.7.1
mantʷééki	lard	5.2.2
máráašI	peach	8.7.1

máʂIt̚Aʂháʔa	They are girls	3.6.1
mayánʏI	Holy Ghost	3.6.2
máyúukʔu	nine	7.2.5.1
méésa	table	3.4.2, 7.2.2, 8.7.2
méeʂU	when, then	8.1.3.3, 8.8, 8.7.1
mentáána	window	5.2.2
merikánu	white man	8.4.2
méyúu	the same	3.6.1, 3.6.5
míina	more	8.5.3
míiʂakʔáya	church	8.1.2
míiše	ashes	7.2.2
míštʔí-	black	7.4.4.1
míštʔíca	It is black	7.4.4.1, 7.8.2
míštʔíciCéšU	It is black	8.4.2
míštʔína	something black	7.8.1.3
míisa	cat	8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3
máháuʔu	Look there	3.6.1
múuci	Hopi	3.6.1
máácʔi	clay	3.6.4
míika	others	7.2.6
mína	salt	3.6.4, 4.3
náacéma-	tomorrow	3.6.1, 8.4.3
náʔaci	new	7.2.9.2, 8.5.2
náanúme	I will wash	8.7.2
naʔáʂAʂl	I will build	7.6.5

-náaya	mother	7.6.6.3
náucáyuṣI	I will break	8.2
náunat ^y úucAṣʔu	You will stretch out	3.5.2.2
nácʔI	food	3.5.2.2, 4.4.2
naháayaši	day after tomorrow	7.8.1.2
naháya	in the future	7.2.9.3
naháyašU	the future	8.5.2
nákʔuí ^t At ^y áik ^h u	He will have sisters	7.6.6.3
náwicItIsi	I will cut	4.4.1
náwiya	all, many	7.2.5.1, 8.4.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7.2
náya	under	7.2.9.1
náyécesʔí	I will whitewash	3.5.2.2
ne ^m áškʔu	He will speak	8.1.1, 8.2
níi ^t Aṣʔú	You will sew	3.5.2.2
nip ^h étʔaṣu	You ask (hortative), you will ask	3.5.1.2, 8.7.2
nit ^h ániṭanikúnišI	He will work for him	8.5.3
níya	with, by means of	3.6.1, 7.2.9.4, 8.5.4
niyú ^c Et ^y u	I will take you	4.4.1
niyú ^c Et ^y ú ^m ánu	You will take me	8.5
niyú ^c Išʔu	you (will) drive	3.5.2.2
ní	down	7.2.9.1, 8.5
nácaat ^h I	floor	
nít ^y Asííšʔu	You will steal	3.5.2.2
nít ^y Asííšʔu	You will stand	3.5.3.1
nít ^h I	prairie dog	3.6.1, 7.2.2
núú	only	8.4.4

- n^ywáan^ye[?]eet^hAšúuŕI He will go hunting 7.6.5
- n^ywáan^yet^yú Will he hunt? 7.6.5
- n^ywáan^yet^yú Are you going hunting? 3.6.1
- núwa^wáátáiš^hAkU^túuŕA You (plural) heat water 8.7.2
- núwe night 7.2.9.3
- nu^wé each 8.4.5
-
- šá[?]ištía father, father's brother, wife's father 3.6.4
- šá down 3.6.4
- šáya mother 3.6.4
- šáyIs[?]i I will get it 3.6.4
-
- n^yawák[?]uiciúma He will marry her 7.6.5
- n^yawák[?]uiškúma I will marry her 7.6.5
- n^yenú[?]ušu You bathe it 3.6.1
- n^ye^yákunišI They will cost 8.7.2
- n^yišas[?]i I will sell 3.5.2.2
- n^yiyet[?]imées[?]i I will sell 3.6.1
- n^yú[?]iaás[?]ú You will start cutting 3.3.2, 4.4.2, 5.3.2
- n^yúunap[?]ina towards west 3.6.1
- n^yú^hét[?]ašau^hma I will ask you 8.5.2
- n^yú^hukúnišI He will come in 3.6.1, 8.5, 8.8
- n^yú^hušú You will come in 3.4.2, 3.5.1.2
- n^yút[?]ík^hušu You will look pretty 8.7.1
- n^yútác[?]ás[?]i I will fall 3.5.2.2
- n^yútAta^túma I will have time 8.5.3, 8.8
- n^yútušú It will be 3.3.2

- páa do not, negative hortative 7.2.4
- páaku because 3.2.2, 8.7.1
- páha bread 3.4.2, 4.3
- páikánʸi fire poker 4.4.2
- pána Wait! 3.4.2, 4.4.2, 4.3
- pápa reciprocal term of address: grandparent-grandchild 3.2.1
- páṣ̣U Do not! , Be careful! 3.2.1, 3.4.2, 7.2.4, 8.5.3, 8.7.4
- pé'e'ašAcʔI You cut him 3.2.1
- píhí son's wife 3.4.2
- pínt^hu spots 3.2.1, 7.4.4.1
- pínt^hUcá spots 8.5.4
- pínt^hucáʔA They are spots 4.4.2, They are spotted 7.4.4.1
- pí west 7.2.9.1
- pána west, from west 7.2.9.1, 8.5
- panámi west 4.4.1
- pánišu by the west side 7.8.5.2
- pán^{yí}ʔisA from west 3.2.1
- páyaʔa the one further west 7.8.5.3
- púupu- cool 7.4.4.1
- puṽúUt^hA You sing (hortative) 7.6.4
-
- p^háamí Do not! , negative hortative 4.4.2, 7.2.4, 8.3
- p^háanI sack 3.5.1.1
- p^háasúʔumE Mexican 4.4.2
- p^héétU jack rabbit 5.3.1
- p^hét^hacIšE flat dish 4.4.2
- p^héuwa You grind 3.5.1.1, 5.3.1

p ^h áiskʔat ^h I	water	3.5.1.1
p ^h íítA	rows	3.5.1.1
p ^h išʔátA	You name him	3.5.2.2
p ^h ítína	near	3.3.2, 3.5.1.1
p ^h uʔúp ^h etʔa	You ask them	3.3.2
p ^h úut ^h I	You get them	4.4.2
p ^h úut ^h u	after	4.4.2
pʔáásk ^h u	feast	3.5.2.1, 7.2.2
pʔáwištáñi	outdoor oven	3.5.2.1, 3.6.5
pʔayaškátí	You give them (plural) some water (hortative)	
pʔícI	deerskin	3.5.2.1
pʔíšá-	flat	7.8.1.3
pʔíšʔáca	It is flat	7.8.2
pʔíšʔána	something flat	7.8.1.3
pʔíškátí	You give him water (hortative)	3.5.2.1, 7.6.6.2
p ^y úmácAní	You help him	3.5.3.1
ránču	ranch	5.2.2
sáaña	my home	4.4.2
saášI	mine	7.2.3
saʔáškácik ^h úyanat ^y u	We (dual) are drinking	6.2
sámaʔákA	my daughter	8.4.3, 8.7.1
samást ^h i	my hand	6.3.1
sápaša	I chew	
sat ^y á	down	4.4.2
sáwaip ^h IsE	war	3.4.2, 5.3.1

sáwinI	old	3.4.1, 7.2.9.2
séema	salty	3.4.1
sí	again, back	7.2.9.1, 8.5
sIatYaš'émíšU	I have them (plural)	3.5.2.2
sít ^{VA}	squirrel	4.4.2
siúca ^{yénU}	I get	3.6.5
siúc'íšká ^{yI}	I soak	5.2.1
siúk ^{háčA}	I see him (indicative)	6.2, 7.6.4
síuk'áni ^{ṭa}	I made friends with him	7.8.3.1
síupAštAn ^{yi}	I fix it	4.4.1
síuwiét ^{hI}	fried bread	3.6.2, 5.3.2
siu ^{wáačI}	my tongue	7.4.6
síuyáušk ^{hámí}	I plastered it for him	7.7.7
sip ^{hanúšt'I}	I am thirsty	4.4.2
sIp'áášU	fireside	3.5.2.2
sík'ana	again	3.4.1 7.2.9.3, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.7.3, 8.8
sínu ^{mé}	I	7.2.3, 8.2
sIt ^{yáyuwišI}	animal	3.4.1
súčayá ^{wA}	I got angry	8.2
súmasawáč ^{AnišI}	that which I cooked	8.7.3
supí	I haul wood	
súwa	yesterday	3.4.1, 7.2.9.3, 8.5, 8.5.2, 8.7.2, 8.7.3
su ^{žúUt^{hA}}	I sing	3.4.1, 3.6.2, 5.3.1
ska'awák ^{Uca}	It was hidden from me	7.4.3
sk ^{háač'ak^{hu}}	You are not	3.4.1
sk ^{háišUp^{hA}}	hip	3.5.1.2, 4.4.1

spíinYínYí	sweet corn	3.4.1, 3.6.2, 5.2.1
sti'ícA	a cold	5.2.1
st'éyü	They go	3.4.1
st'úci	straight	
stYááwiic'A	finger nail	3.5.2.2, 5.2.1
stYúkáčA	He sees me (dubitative)	7.6.4
šá	in both or all directions	7.2.9.1, 8.5
ša'áta	I build	7.6.5
šáawák'a	money	3.4.1
ša'áut ^h AwA	We (plural) kill	7.4.3
šái	all, day	8.3, 8.4.4, 8.4.5, 8.7.4
šáuc'áyuc'a	I break	6.3.1, 7.6.6.2
šáuc'áyuc'ánA	We (plural) break	7.6.6.2
šáuc'áyuc'ánatYü	We (dual) break	7.6.6.2
šaucáŧU	I am cutting it	6.3.1, 7.6.6.2
šaucáŧucáŋa	We (plural) are cutting it	6.3.2, 7.6.6.2
šaucáŧucáŋIt'u	We (dual) are cutting it	6.3.2, 7.6.6.2
šáut'i	I plant	3.5.2.2, 5.3.1
šama'ák ^h aŧani	my adopted daughter	7.8.3.5
šámeéruúma	my boss	3.6.2, 8.4.2
samkúa	chicken pull ceremony	5.2.2,
šápaša		3.2.2, 3.4.2
šášk ^{hu} ?Iša	I fry meat	7.4.8
šatYáašI	my pet	7.6.6.3, 8.3
šatYáatYáimíši	my pets	7.6.6.3
šatYúuni	I have pottery, my pottery	7.4.7, 7.6.4

ṣat ^y úña	my brother	8.4.2
ṣáwicáṭA	I cut	7.4.3
ṣáwicáṭAcañIt [?] U	We (dual) cut	7.4.3
ṣé [?] énu	I give a bath	3.4.1
ṣíp [?] a	I slept	3.5.2.2
ṣí [?] isk [?] á	I drink, dusty	3.4.1, 5.2.1
ṣiut [?] áśA	I dry	3.5.2.2
ṣíuwakáčA	I saw them	8.2
ṣičá [?] u [?] u	used to be people	8.2.1, 8.5
ṣírawéesI	wine	3.6.2
ṣIstánát ^y U	We loaded	3.4.1
ṣíšká	I drink (indicative)	7.6.6.2
ṣíškácikUyA	I am drinking	6.2
ṣíškát ^h ítha	I am drinking	7.7.3
ṣíṣúméest ^h A	I train	5.2.1
ṣiyáana	mouse	8.1.3.1
ṣiúṣI	damage	5.3.1
ṣúumás [?] á [?] aṭa	I will cut meat	3.5.2.2
ṣup [?] úúca	I am scared	3.5.2.2
súwič [?] ukúmi	I put together	3.5.2.2
ṣkáuc [?] áyut ^h u	His got broken	7.7.5
ṣkáyičá ^y úma	We are tired	5.2.1
ṣkúuc [?] ac [?] ána	They took away	3.4.1, 3.5.2.2
ṣk ^h Ask [?] áuk ^h A	quail	5.2.1
ṣtiép [?] áyI	We sleep	5.2.1
ṣt ^h áuṣt ^h ut ^h u	I made a hole	5.2.1

sʔáaskíñaaya	I am frying it	6.3.1, 7.7.3
sʔáiṣu	my field	3.5.2.1
sʔacayáwañi	I am angry	7.7.8
sʔáškínáayáni	It is baked	8.5.4
sʔátúkʔA	I smoke	4.4.1
sʔayáñu	I bathed them	7.4.3
sʔééwiičʔA	my fingernail	3.5.2.1
sʔéčuña	day	7.2.9.3
sʔéští	my foot	7.6.4
sʔIʔá	I own	3.5.2.1
sʔíña	turkey	3.5.2.1, 8.1.2
ṣʔáiʔIʔI	We get it	3.5.2.1
ṣʔátʔE	I carried	3.5.2.1
ṣʔáwaʔA	my brother	8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.5.2, 8.7.3, 8.8
ṣʔayáʔaʔA	I make them	8.5.4
ṣʔeʔénu	I bathe her	3.5.2.1, 8.7.1
ṣʔíʔiṣaʔáña	We name him	
ṣʔiúp ^h e	I ask	4.4.2
ṣʔiútunʔI	I know	8.3
ṣʔíčA	I put	3.5.2.1
ṣʔináya	my mother	8.7.3, 8.8
ṣʔíña	down	3.5.2.1
ṣʔítʔa	I caught him	8.1.1, 8.2
ṣʔiwáwi	my face	3.6.5, 7.4.6
ṣʔúukáyI	We (dual)are finished	6.3.2, 7.4.3

šʔusúméest ^{hA}	I study	7.6.7.2
šʔuš ^{hI}	coyote	3.5.2.1
šáakʔu	pipe	3.5.2.2
šaʔaʔáitáatʔaa	You are starting to build	7.7.1
šaʔáwa	It is quiet, quietly	3.4.1, 8.5.2
šáawitu	parrot	3.4.3
šaućíinucána	You curl	8.7.1
šamú-	white	7.8.1.3
šamúca	It is white	7.8.1.2
šamúci	white	3.6.2
šamúna	something flat (something white)	7.8.1.3
šápʔa-	lightweight	7.4.4.1
šápʔaci	It is lightweight	3.5.2.1, 7.4.4.1
šatú	Hurry!	4.4.2
šatʔúuni	your pottery	7.6.4
šáwicíšE	It is fine	8.5.4
šé	because	8.8
šíʔip ^{hA}	pig weed	3.4.1
šíišE	six	4.4.2, 7.2.5.1
šítáani	You did	3.2.2
šinát ^{hA}	You buy	8.2
šip ^h išp ^h ína	bird	3.4.1, 4.4.1, 5.2.1
šítimíʔit ^{hA}	Where did you (plural) put that	3.6.5
šitʔft ^{hi}	souplike	8.4.1
šwišúméest ^{hA}	You teach yourself	7.6.7.2
šúuma	little while	7.2.9.3

šúšú-	cough	7.4.4.2
šúšús'é	I have a cough	3.5.2.2, 7.4.4.2
šúwakúnu	You put on	8.7.1
šúweyána	around	8.1.3.3
šúwátúut ^h I	You (plural) sing	3.4.1
šk'áasíni	black jumper	8.7.1
škáupínacl	We sew it	8.7.2, 5.2.1
škáupínacIt ^h AnIšA	We sew it	8.7.2
škawíc'itA	your chest	8.7.1
škúuna	blackbird	7.2.2
škú'up'eukUyA	We (dual) are eating	6.2
škucák ^h áčAnu	I see them	8.5.2
škúčayúma	I am tired	8.7.4
škúp ^h et'a	He asked me	8.7.3, 8.8
škuwáatYawanišA	We use	8.7.1
škuwákířu	when one dresses	7.8.6.2
škařúUt ^h A	I am not singing	7.6.4
šk ^h ái'Išp ^h A	side	8.7.1
šk ^h awíta	neck	3.3.2
šk ^h útYit ^h A	They (plural) served me	7.4.3
šk ^h úwa	I hunt	3.5.1.2
šk'átu	bullfrog	5.2.1
šk'áwakáři	our clothes	8.7.2
šp ^h íka	woodpecker	5.2.1
štéarúřu	acorn	3.6.5, 5.3.1
štínA	exactly	5.2.1
št ^h Iéyu	We (dual) go	5.3.1, 8.5.2

št ^h irárát ^h I	soft	5.2.1
št ^h iyúumI	arm	3.6.2
št ^h irárácišA	It is soft	8.4.3
šá?ama	Let us go!	3.3.2
ša?ášI	ours (dual)	7.2.3
šaásit ^h IšE	ours (plural)	7.2.3
šá?u	Let us go!	3.4.1
šamášti	your hand	8.7.4
šámat?ínicI	You are clumsy	8.6
šášt?í	your foot	8.7.4
šUíšacI	Good-bye	3.4.1, 5.3.1
šúiyat ^h I	boy	3.4.1, 5.3.1, 8.4.4
šúuwei	bullsnake	7.2.2
šúp?i	You get wood	3.5.2.2
šuwáanYe	You will hunt	8.7.4
šuwŭtúVI	You (plural) sing	7.6.6.2
šuwé	then	3.4.1, 4.4.2, 8.1.2, 8.5, 8.7.1, 8.5.4
šuwé ?éku	then	8.1.2
šuwé ?éšU	then	8.7.1
šuwíitA	You make it	8.6
šuyána	around	7.2.9.1, 8.8
šuyúUt ^h A	You (singular) sing (indicative)	3.4.1, 7.6.4, 7.6.6.2
šuyúUt ^h AnátVž	You (dual) sing	7.6.6.2
škínaatu	It is ripe	7.4.3, šk ^h inát ^h U 3.4.1, 5.2.1
škúčayúna	I am tired	

špáʔatʔi	mocking bird	3.4.1, 5.2.1
šʔápi-	evening	7.4.4.2
šʔápi ^h a ~ šʔápi ^h Ik ^h A	It is evening	3.5.2.1, 4.4.1, 4.3, 7.4.4.2
šʔatími	It is ready	3.5.2.1
šʔáʔukʔA	You smoke	3.5.2.1
šʔáwici	It is tender	4.4.1
šʔiišEwákʔáci	sixty	7.2.5.2
šʔaʔáští	your (dual) feet	7.6.6.2
šʔaatVeʔécImIšA	You stay	3.5.2.1
šʔáupinácAnI	I sew for you	8.2
šʔáští	your (singular) foot	3.5.2.1, 4.3, 7.6.4, 7.6.6.2
šʔayáští	your (plural) feet	7.6.6.2
šʔúmi	honey	3.5.2.1
taʔá	like this	3.2.1
taʔák ^h utYumíít ^h a	They put	8.5
táiniʔisí	I am staying here	4.4.2
táusʔamI	Taos Pueblo	
tacíču	few	7.2.5.1
tapínisk ^h u	horned toad	3.2.2, 4.4.2
táwáa	good	3.2.1, 4.4.1, 7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1, 8.4.4
táwáacéeši	the good part	7.8.5.6
táwáacešU	It is good	7.2.9.2, 7.8.5.6, 7.8.6.1
táwáacita	It is better	7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1
tawáak ^h U	tobacco	3.5.1.2
táwáamecanu	It is best	7.2.9.2, 7.8.6.1

tí ~ titʼá	north	7.2.9.1
tíka	pertaining to	7.2.9.4, 8.1.3.3, 8.7.1
tikána	down	3.2.1
tíkʼa	on	8.1.3.1
tíšu	the north side	7.8.5.2
títíšúkuṃe	pumpkin	4.4.1
títʼáʼapI	They (dual) eat (dubitative)	7.6.6.2
títʼami	toward the north	7.2.9.1
títʼEcáʼatʼéʼeni	place name (northeast of Acoma)	4.4.1, 4.4.2
tíya	dog	7.4.7, 8.1.3.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.7.3
tíyapinámi	toward northwest	7.2.9.1, 7.8.5.3
tíi	here	3.2.1, 4.4.1, 5.1, 5.3.1, 7.2.9.1, 8.1.3.3, 8.5.4
tíisi	here	8.6
tíisI	I am here	7.2.9.1
tíríríka	truck, car	3.6.2, 8.5.2
túú	this	7.2.6
túucI	those	3.2.1
túucíi	anyone	7.2.6
túcáci	cannot	8.7.4
túštI	on top	4.4.1
túštíiyáata	get water	8.1.2
tuwáwaṣEtʼU	They have wings	3.4.2
túwa	this	3.6.5, 7.2.6, 8.1.2, 8.4.5, 8.7.1
t ^h áama	five	7.2.5.1
t ^h áaṃI	job	3.6.5
t ^h áuʼuṣú	He gives it to him	4.4.2

t ^h ánI	pumpkin	3.5.1.1
t ^h ápup ^h U	governor	3.2.2, 4.4.2
t ^h ené	Navajo	3.5.1.1
t ^h íip ^h Et ^h A	He told	4.4.1
t ^h íiŷa	potato	
t ^h ip ^h Atŷúnu	She is up (awake) (dubitative)	8.8
thItŷáap ^h I	They eat	3.5.1.1
t ^h íyētáakuŷI	They look for	8.5
t ^h úwe	two	3.5.1.1, 3.6.5, 4.4.1, 7.2.5.1, 8.4.5
tʔáaŷust ^h I	They (dual) chased	3.3.2
tʔáʔayénA	He found them	3.5.2.1
tʔák ^h U	He bit him	8.7.3
tʔatUt ^h I	He ran after him	3.5.1.2
tʔátŷUkúŷA	They flew	8.5
tʔawáaŷa	moon, month	7.2.9.3
tʔáyaʔáku	They bit him	
tʔíʔáúʔuʔu	They lived	8.1.2, 8.5
tʔííŷA	spring season	3.5.2.1, 4.4.1, 7.2.9.3
tʔíkʔa	with	3.5.2.1, 8.5.4
tʔínI	on top	7.2.9.1
tʔítu	long, narrow	4.4.2
tʔúú	just	8.4.5
tʔúuŷA	This is all	3.6.5
tʔúná	still, yet	3.5.2.1, 7.2.9.3, 8.5.2
tʔúutŷúŷA	always	3.5.3.1, 8.1.2

tʔuké	that way	7.2.9.1
tʔuŵé	this way	7.2.9.1
tʔáʔama	They (dual) go	7.9
tʔáámI	eagle	3.6.5, 5.3.1
tʔáamicéet ^h AnI	eagle dance	7.4.8
tʔáana	four	7.2.5.1
tʔáanakʔa	fourth	3.6.2, 7.2.5.2, 4.3
tʔáani	four	7.2.5.1
tʔáʔašUwÉ	They race	4.4.2
tʔáʔawána	continuously	8.1.3.3
tʔáñI	deer	3.6.5, 8.4.4, 8.4.5
tʔáwa	early	3.5.3.1, 7.2.9.3, 8.5.2
tʔáiyikʔé	They flew	3.6.2
tʔáyuyikʔí	They flew	8.5
tʔáyápI	They (plural) eat (dubitative)	7.6.6.2
tʔéʔéIkʔú	place name	5.3.1
tʔéet ^h A	rabbit	3.5.3.1
tʔéʔeyu	They went	3.6.2, 8.5
tʔékuma	Go! (plural)	3.2.2
tʔénAt ^h A	a store	8.5
tʔItʔámi	north	3.5.3.1
tʔíwái	food (for animals)	3.5.3.1, 8.4.1
tʔú	up	7.2.9.1, 8.5
tʔúu	two	7.2.5.1
tʔúúmácAni	He helps him	8.3
tʔúumíʔicIt ^h A	She calls	3.3.2

tʲúuni	pottery	8.6
tʲúutu	always	7.7.6
tʲúuwánʲuca	be like it	3.6.2
tʲúuyá	twice	7.2.5.2
tʲúuyakʲácʲíškacʲíta	twenty-one	7.2.5.2
tʲucéeši	the top	7.8.5.6
tʲúcItáwi	He picks it up	8.1.3.3
tʲuk ^h áčA	You see me (indicative)	6.3.1, 7.6.4
tʲúk ^h áčAnA	We see him (dubitative)	6.2
tʲúma	Mother's brother's son	3.6.5
tʲúmácaatʲanI	You are always helping me	6.3.2, 7.7.6
tʲúmíca	He runs (dubitative)	3.3.2
tʲúpe	He told him	3.2.2
tʲúpʲíisa	You put it	8.5.3
tʲúšúumitʲúwa	He lost his shoe	7.4.8
tʲútúʲuma	They (dual) went up (dubitative)	7.9
tʲútAcI	He falls	3.3.2, 3.5.3.1
tʲútAtIʲáikUyA	She always carries	8.1.2
tʲuyúUt ^h A	He sings (dubitative)	7.6.4
ʲítʲítʲit ^h EšU	from the top	3.3.1
ʲúuci	little	3.3.1
ʲúucʲuʲa	It is short	7.8.1.4
ʲúukáašA	They are small	7.8.1.4, 8.8, ʲúkašA 3.2.2, 8.4.1, 8.4.4
ʲúuma	A short time	7.2.9.3, 7.8.1.4
ʲúk ^h aiʲI	Are you finished?	3.3.1

túsišinišI	that which is small	8.7.3
túwak ^h UČA	She hid	3.3.1
túwaskʔit ^h inI	We (plural) drink	7.4.3
wáa	that, over there	7.2.9.1, 7.2.6, 8.5
wáači ^h vi ~ wáači ^h ni	tongue	3.6.5, 7.4.6
wáak ^h i	because	3.5.1.2, 4.4.1
waʔák ^h I	spinach	3.5.1.2, 4.4.1
waʔák ^h u	cool	3.5.1.2
waʔákʔa	cornstalk	4.4.1
wáaštíṭa	fawn	8.4.5
wáaṣu	right now	7.2.9.3
wáaṣusi	dust	7.8.1.2
wááyuṣa	duck	3.4.2
wái	over there (near)	7.2.9.1, 8.5
wáiʔa	this winter	8.4.5
wáiʔI	today	7.2.9.3, 8.7.2
wacʔiṭU	It is long	3.5.2.2
wák ^h ni	dress, shirt, clothes	8.2, 8.4.1, 8.4.4, 8.7.1
wak ^v éerA	cowboy	3.5.3.1, 3.6.2
wak ^v éeratʔiṭA	cowboys	7.8.3.4
wak ^v ét ^h A	leather	3.5.3.1
waṣú ^h vi	wings	3.6.2
wáštI	young	8.7.3
wáṣu	now	3.6.1, 8.3
wáṣI	there at a distance	3.6.1, 3.6.5, 4.4.1
wée	that, on, from	7.2.9.1, 7.2.6, 8.4.4, 8.4.5, 8.5, 8.7.3

wéecúʔusI	I come	7.9
wéemé	that is all right	3.6.1
wéeşI	from	8.5
wéşIcúʔunʔişinişI	when I will come back	8.8
wéşIpa	coming from west	4.4.2, 7.2.9.1
wéşIpʔúyáyáʔaní	Let him come in	3.5.3.1
wéşItʔú	toward up	
wéşIciyúceyI	He brings him toward	8.8
wéşIha	from east	8.5.2
wéşimá	from down	8.5
wéşIpéʔtʔú	toward up west	8.8
wéşItʔú	from up	8.7.3, 8.8
wétʔu	from up	8.5
wíişini	ear	7.8.1.1
wéʔini	chest	6.3.2, 7.8.1.1
wimáami	glass	3.6.1
wíştikʔúni ~ ʔuíştikʔúni	necklace	3.6.4
yáʔái	sand	3.6.1, 8.5.4
yáaciñi ~ yáaşini	corn	8.5.4, 7.8.1.1
yáaşpát ^h Awé	mud	8.4.3
yakátu	rib	3.2.2
yáña	in front	7.2.9.1
yéiháa	anywhere	3.6.1, 5.3.1, 7.2.6
yikʔéewá	towards that way	3.5.3.1, 3.6.1
yúuku	towards	3.6.1, 7.2.9.1, 8.5

yúukupániyák^hút^yú up toward southwest 7.2.9.1
yúç'espátini backbone 5.2.1
yúku away, when 8.5
yúta - t^yú'utA always 7.2.9.3, 7.7.6
yuwíst^hi berries 3.6.5
yáa Is that so? 3.6.4
yáaspúučAnI brains 3.6.4, 5.2.1
yáašpá dough 5.2.1
yáu- stone 7.8.1.1
yáuŋi stone 7.8.1.2, 7.8.3.5, 8.1.3.3, 8.2
yáuši flat stone 7.8.1.2
yáwistEṭa rock 8.5
yáuwIšU flat rock 3.6.4
yúuni song 3.6.4, 4.4.1, 7.8.1.1

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