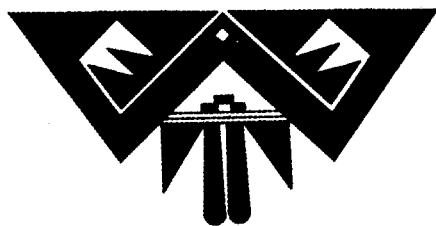


LESSONS IN HOPI

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Edited by Ronald W. Langacker



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INTRODUCTION

Hopi, spoken in northern Arizona, is a member of the large Uto-Aztecan family of American Indian languages, which spreads over vast portions of the western United States and Mexico.

By name, Hopi is one of the best-known American Indian languages, and Hopi words such as kiva and kachina have been assimilated into English. Yet for all its notoriety among both linguists and the general public, remarkably little systematic information is readily available about the details of the Hopi language. The linguist who wishes to study Hopi may, with some difficulty, find some published texts, and he will locate a variety of published articles that touch on various aspects of the language in one way or another; but he will find no detailed and extensive grammatical description (the most ambitious is a fairly short 1935 typescript by Benjamin Lee Whorf available only on microfilm through the University of Chicago Library), no reference grammar, and no published dictionary. The layman who wishes to study Hopi will find even less, since most published works are written for professionals. The few pedagogical materials available are unfortunately limited in scope or linguistic sophistication.

No single book can meet all of the outstanding needs for materials dealing with Hopi. The present volume will be a convenience for linguistic scholars who desire a reasonably comprehensive and readily accessible overview of Hopi grammar, but it is not intended as a reference grammar, nor is it primarily intended for linguists. Rather the orientation is pedagogical. The book is directed at non-specialists who want to learn to speak Hopi or who simply want to learn something about the language. It presupposes neither any knowledge of linguistics nor any previous knowledge of Hopi. Yet it has sufficient breadth and depth to distinguish

it from most pedagogical materials presently available for American Indian languages and to make it useful, challenging, and rewarding for a potentially wide audience.

The core of this book consists of thirty grammar lessons; these start with the basic sounds of Hopi, cover fundamental points of Hopi grammar one by one, and lead the student eventually to the construction of highly complex sentences. The grammatical material is introduced simply and with concrete illustrations at every point, and each lesson includes a variety of exercises (with answers provided) to help the student master the points presented. Interspersed with the lessons are ten dialogs illustrating natural Hopi speech in specific situations, to show in action the points covered in the lessons and to provide the student with some appreciation of the many nuances and subtleties of Hopi speech that a restricted set of lessons cannot easily cover. A limited amount of new vocabulary is introduced in each lesson and dialog; Hopi-English and English-Hopi lexicons summarize this vocabulary at the end of the volume. The vocabulary used is necessarily restricted, and the lexicons are limited to the vocabulary used in the book, but through repeated exposure a student who works through the lessons should gradually build up a reasonably extensive basic Hopi vocabulary and gain some familiarity with a substantial number of other Hopi words. In addition three short readings texts are included, as well as four appendices dealing with numbers, color terms, names of Hopi villages, and kinship terminology.

The book is designed to have maximum flexibility as a pedagogical tool. As with any language study, it will be used most profitably with a teacher who speaks Hopi natively, but it does not rely on such a teacher in any central way; thus it can be used as a textbook in a class taught by a non-speaker of Hopi or even for totally independent study by an interested reader working alone. There is sufficient material for it to serve as textbook in a course lasting up to a year or more, or initial portions of it can be used in courses of shorter duration. Since the material is graded in difficulty -- the material covered in early lessons is reasonably

simple, with later lessons becoming gradually more difficult (mainly due to the cumulative effect of many specific grammar points, each introduced individually in simple terms at the appropriate point in the sequence) -- by proper selection the book can be used at a variety of levels (from high school to college to adult education) and for a variety of courses (from beginning to advanced, from pure language courses to courses concerned more broadly with Hopi culture). It can be used by Indians or others who know nothing about Hopi and want to learn to speak it or to learn something about its structure; by Hopi speakers who have only an imperfect grasp of the language and want to improve it; or by fluent Hopi speakers who want to study it as a written language using a simple and linguistically sound writing system or who want to study explicitly the grammar they know implicitly and use consistently by virtue of being speakers. Individual teachers, to the extent that they know Hopi, can easily supplement the book with additional dialogs, readings, and vocabulary as desired. Grammar is given the most complete coverage because it is the most difficult and technical area for non-linguists to deal with and consequently the one for which teachers could least easily provide supplementary materials.

The limitations of this book must be squarely recognized. First, there are many dialects of Hopi, and no single book can deal with all of them adequately. This book reflects the speech of its author, who represents the Second Mesa village of Songoopavi. While various comments are made about dialect variation, no systematic attempt is made to describe or accommodate such variation, for that would require a substantial study in its own right. The vast majority of the material presented here will be valid for all varieties of Hopi, but the reader should expect many minor discrepancies in dealing with speakers of other dialects or even other speakers of the same basic dialect. Such variation is natural and is found in every language; the problems it poses can never be completely avoided, but in this case they should seldom prove unduly bothersome. Second, no book of modest size can come

anywhere near providing full coverage of the structure of a language as complex as Hopi. The vast, rich, and subtle vocabulary can only be sampled here; full appreciation of it must await the publication of a large and comprehensive dictionary. Moreover, while the thirty lessons give introductory treatments of the central points of most major areas of Hopi grammar, by themselves they can really do little more than that. Each of these lessons deals with one or more topics which could be expanded almost indefinitely through greater attention to specific details, variation and irregularity, idiosyncrasies of particular lexical items, and so on. Full appreciation of Hopi grammar must await the publication of a large and comprehensive reference grammar.

A number of people must be acknowledged for their contributions to this volume. Curtis Booth, Donald Crook, Elke Lange, Pamela Munro, Linda Munson, and Patrick Murray were foremost among those who helped write initial drafts of many of the lessons. The students who have used preliminary versions of these lessons in Hopi classes should be cited for their forbearance and feedback. Anne Thistle made the difficult job of typing the manuscript look easy. Finally, family, friends, and colleagues must be credited for their interest, encouragement, and support.

LESSON 1: VOWEL SOUNDS



Grammar

Hopi has six basic vowel sounds. These are written with the following letters: a, e, i, o, ö, u. Each of these symbols has a constant value (unlike English orthography, where a given symbol often has different pronunciations in different words). Four of the vowel sounds are quite similar to English sounds; the other two are somewhat different.

a is pronounced much like the vowel in the English word pot. It is exemplified twice in the word kwalä 'boil'.

e is similar to the vowel of English pet. It is found, for example, in Hopi pev 'there'.

i is pronounced like the vowel of English pit. A Hopi word containing it is kapiri 'goat'.

o is very similar to the English vowel in words like bowl or row. However, this sound is normally accompanied in English by the sound w (as reflected in the ow spelling of some words); Hopi o is not followed by this w-like sound, so in pronouncing o you should keep your lips stationary, once the articulation of o has begun, until you begin to articulate the next sound. An example is momo 'bee' (do not pronounce it mow-mow).

ö has no exact equivalent in English. It is similar to Hopi e pronounced with the lips rounded instead of spread. To approximate this sound, then, first pronounce e; then, keeping your tongue and jaw in the same position as for e, round your lips. However, it will be necessary to hear and imitate a native speaker of Hopi if you want your pronunciation of this sound to be accurate. Hopis do not always round their lips in making the sound ö, but may instead use other articulatory adjustments to achieve the same acoustic effect. The sound is illustrated twice in löqö 'pine'.

u also has no exact equivalent in English. It is somewhat similar to the vowel of put, but pronounced with the lips spread rather than

rounded; however, the sound is typically articulated farther toward the front of the mouth than the above description would imply. Hopi put 'him', then, is not pronounced like English put; it may occasionally even sound like pit to a speaker of English, but it is distinct from this also. You must imitate a native speaker of Hopi to learn the precise pronunciation of this sound.

Exercise A

Listen to your teacher say each word, and then repeat it with him.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| (1) kwala 'boil' | (2) pev 'there' | (3) i' 'this' |
| pam 'that' | sen 'perhaps' | mi' 'that' |
| pa'angwa 'help' | ev 'at it' | hin 'how?' |
| kwasa 'dress' | yev'e 'here' | nit 'and' |
| maqa 'give' | wehe 'spill' | sikwi 'meat' |
| (4) momo 'bee' | (5) lōqō 'pine' | (6) put 'him' |
| poro 'drill hole' | nōq 'and' | kwuhu 'wood' |
| so'on 'not' | ōhō 'cough' | tuku 'cut' |
| toho 'leopard' | nōst 'having eaten' | um 'you' |
| tsomo 'hill' | qōlō 'hole' | yuku 'finish' |

Exercise B

Listen as your teacher pronounces each word. After he pronounces it, write down the symbols for the vowels you think he pronounced. Check your answers after you have finished. Then go through the list again and pronounce each word after your teacher.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| pentani 'will write' | wari 'run' | tihu 'doll' |
| tuwa 'find' | kawayo 'horse' | atsvewa 'chair' |
| ima 'these' | tungwa 'name' | tumna 'potato' |
| qatu 'sit' | wunuvtu 'stand up' | lengi 'tongue' |
| u'utspi 'door' | lemitsmi 'lick' | pitu 'arrive' |
| hōwi 'dove' | hōta 'open' | pasve 'in the field' |
| riya 'spin' | itam 'we' | i'wa 'this one' |
| sihu 'flower' | tsiro 'bird' | puma 'those' |

soma 'tie'	sipaltsoki 'peach tree'	qötsamomost 'white cats'
wa'ö 'lie'	sowi 'jackrabbit'	nösni 'will eat'

Grammar

Each of the vowel sounds you learned in the previous grammar section can be pronounced in either of two ways, long or short. In all the Hopi words given so far the vowels have been short. A long vowel is pronounced almost like the corresponding short vowel, except that it is longer in duration. A long vowel is written with two occurrences of the symbol used for the corresponding short vowel: aa, ee, ii, oo, öö, uu. Note that each of these six can be regarded as a single letter, and each stands for a single vowel sound of relatively long duration. (Some dialects of Hopi distinguish between regular long vowels and long vowels with falling tone; see the Hopi-English Lexicon for information about these and about grammatical abbreviations such as PL, OBJ, etc.)

Exercise C

Listen to your teacher say each word, and then repeat it with him.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) maana 'girl' | (2) peev 'almost' | (3) siiwi 'onion' |
| kwaahu 'eagle' | teevev 'all day' | siihu 'intestine' |
| pahaana 'white man' | peena 'write' | piiki 'piki bread' |
| taavok 'yesterday' | leepe 'crush' | iisaw 'coyote' |
| aanu 'ant' | peehu 'remainder' | kiihu 'house' |
| (4) pooko 'dog' | (5) lööqö 'marry' | (6) puuhu 'new' |
| mooro 'donkey' | pöösa 'mouse' | muuyaw 'moon' |
| moohu 'yucca' | nöösa 'eat' | wuupa 'tall' |
| tsootsona 'kiss' | hööna 'dust off' | yuutu 'run PL' |
| soohu 'star' | lööyöm 'two' | kuuki 'bite' |

Exercise D

Practice the distinction between long and short vowels by repeating the following pairs of words after your teacher.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) pev 'there' | peev 'almost' | (4) sihu 'flower' | siihu 'intestine' |
| (2) tihu 'doll' | tiihu 'dance' | (5) tuwa 'find' | tuuwa 'sand' |
| (3) löqö 'pine' | lööqö 'marry' | (6) asi 'sneeze' | aasi 'wash hair' |

Exercise E

Your teacher will read one word from each pair in Exercise D, choosing randomly between the word with the short vowel and the one with the long vowel. Write down whether you think the vowel of the first syllable is long or short. Check your answers after you have finished.

Exercise F

This exercise is to give you practice in distinguishing the vowels ö and u, which often sound very similar, and also in distinguishing long and short vowels. Listen as your teacher pronounces each word. After he pronounces it, write down the symbols for the vowels you think he pronounced. Check your answers after you have finished. Then go through the list again and pronounce each word after your teacher.

pöhu 'road'	puuhu 'new'	ööqa 'bone'
höwi 'dove'	nöhu 'egg'	ungwa 'blood'
huwi 'trap'	tuwa 'find'	inöma 'my wife'
kwuhu 'wood'	tuuwa 'sand'	inuma 'my liver'
öki 'arrive PL'	öönga 'salt'	pumuy 'them'

Exercise G

Repeat the following words after your teacher.

qatuvtu 'sit down'	hoohu 'arrow'	awta 'bow'
tsoongo 'pipe'	yeese 'sit PL'	kyaaro 'parrot'
tuumoyta 'eating'	moosa 'cat'	piw 'also'
maatsiwa 'be named'	yu'a'ata 'talking'	lolma 'good health'
taaqa 'man'	qöötsa 'white'	aala 'horn'
wuuti 'woman'	puuwi 'sleep'	mongwu 'owl'
Hopilavayi 'Hopil language'	nu 'I'	lengi 'tongue'
pevt 'nine'	ngöyva 'chase'	piiva 'cigarette'
ngahu 'medicine'	maamatsi 'recognize'	poosi 'fall'
mu'a 'shoot'	yoru 'look'	piiki 'piki bread'

LESSON 2: CONSONANT SOUNDS

Grammar

Hopi has the following consonant sounds: ʔ, h, k, kw, ky, l, m, n, ng, ngw, ngy, p, q, qw, r, s, t, ts, v, w, y. Some of these are written with two or even three symbols, but each stands for a single consonant sound, and each group of symbols (e.g. kw or ngy) will be considered a single letter. Most of these sounds are similar to consonant sounds that occur in English, but many of them differ somewhat in detail or are used in positions where they would not be used in English.

The sounds h, l, m, n, w, and y are so nearly like the English ones that they should give you no trouble.

h, as in English hot, is exemplified in Hopi hin 'how?'.
l, as in look, occurs twice in lolma 'good health'.
m, as in man, occurs twice in momo 'bee'.
n, as in no, is found in nöhu 'egg'.
w, as in wise, is exemplified in wehe 'spill'.
y, as in yes, is found in yaw 'it is said'.

Exercise A

Practice pronouncing and writing these words with your teacher, as you did in Lesson 1.

nuy 'me'

hoohu 'arrow'

huwi 'trap'

höwi 'dove'

lööyö'm 'two'

niina 'kill'

moohu 'yucca'

yan 'thus'

wunu 'stand'

maana 'girl'

momoyam 'women'

wayma 'walk'

muuyaw 'moon'

wihu 'grease'

haalayi 'be happy'

Grammar

The sounds k, p, s, t, and y are also so similar to the corresponding English sounds that they should give you little trouble; however, there

are some slight differences that you should be aware of.

When you say the sounds p, t, and k in English, as in pin, tin, and kin, they are normally pronounced with a slight puff of air, which you can feel by putting your hand in front of your mouth when you say them. The corresponding Hopi sounds lack this puff of air. Practice saying the words put 'him', tuku 'cut', and piiki 'piki bread' until you can say them without making the puff of air.

s, as in English sit, is virtually the same in English and Hopi. A Hopi word with s is soohu 'star'.

y, exemplified in kiva 'kiva', is the same as the English y, as in very, when it occurs before a vowel. Hopi y can also occur at the end of a word or directly before a consonant. When it occurs in one of these latter positions, its pronunciation is intermediate between that of English y and English f. An example with y at the end of a word is ev 'at it'. An example with y directly before a consonant is navna 'shirt'. Listen to your teacher pronounce teevev 'all day'; notice the difference between the two occurrences of y. Hopi speakers vary as to the choice between y and p in certain words. Some speakers use y only before vowels, so that 'all day', for instance, is teevep rather than teevev.

Exercise B

Practice these words with your teacher.

Hopilavayi 'Hopi language'	wunuvtu 'stand up'	sishu 'flowers'
piiiva 'cigarette'	peev 'almost'	tuva 'pine nut'
pooko 'dog'	pasve 'in the field'	kuuki 'bite'
taavok 'yesterday'	soma 'tie'	piiki 'piki bread'
lövwat 'two ways'	nevni 'greens'	pitu 'arrive'

Grammar

In this section we will study the sounds ʼ, ng, q, r, and ts. These may be the hardest Hopi consonant sounds for you to learn, for they either do not occur in English or are used in different kinds of positions.

The sounds ts and ng both occur very commonly in English. ts, for example, is the final sound in cats, and ng the final sound in sing. They are illustrated in Hopi maamatsi 'recognize' and songohu 'reed'. The problem for English speakers is that these sounds, unlike their English counterparts, can occur at the beginning of a word: tsomo 'hill'; ngahu 'medicine'.

The sound ' is called a "glottal stop", because it is made by closing the glottis, i. e. the vocal cords, to stop the flow of air from the lungs, then releasing this closure. This is the catch made before each part of the English expression oh-oh, but in Hopi the sound is much more common and important. The Hopi glottal stop can occur before a consonant: pooko'ta 'have a dog'; before a vowel: wa'ö 'lie'; or at the end of a word: mi' 'that'. A glottal stop is normally pronounced at the beginning of any Hopi word that would otherwise begin in a vowel, but since this happens regularly and predictably, we do not have to bother writing ' in this position. In words like aanu 'ant' and öhö 'cough', for example, phonetically there is an initial glottal stop, so we could write these words 'aanu and 'öhö. It is simpler to leave out the initial ', however, so this will be our practice.

q is similar to English and Hopi k, except that it is pronounced farther back in the mouth. Listen to your teacher say qatu 'sit' and imitate his pronunciation.

Hopi r, exemplified in riya 'spin', is not like the English r. It resembles the sound spelled by s in measure, by z in azure, and by ge in rouge, except that it is made in Hopi with the tip of the tongue turned up toward the roof of the mouth. You will have to learn this sound by imitating a native speaker.

Exercise C

Practice these sounds by saying the words below with your teacher.

(1) tsay 'child'

(2) ngu'a 'catch'

tsootsona 'kiss'

ngömaapi 'juniper leaves'

maatsiwa 'be named'

sööngö 'corn cob'

lemitsmi 'lick'		ngöyva 'chase'
sipaltsoki 'peach tree'		yöngö 'cactus'
(3) i'wa 'this one'	(4) qa 'not'	(5) ruupa 'slip'
nu' 'I'	maqa 'give'	wari 'run'
aala 'horn'	löqö 'pine'	mooro 'donkey'
öki 'arrive PL'	qölö 'hole'	kapiri 'goat'
mu'a 'shoot'	taaqa 'man'	yori 'look'

Exercise D

Practice these words with your teacher.

itam 'we'	u'utspi 'door'	anga 'bangs'
öönga 'salt'	atsvewa 'chair'	ung 'you OBJ'
tsoongo 'pipe'	tsiro 'bird'	ngöya 'encircle'
suru'ta 'have a tail'	ööqa 'bone'	iqöqa 'my older sister'
qaa'ö 'dried corn'	qöötsa 'white'	tso'omti 'jump'

Grammar

The final consonant sounds to be considered are kw, ky, ngw, ngy, and qw. Each of these is a single sound and a single letter, though they are written with a combination of two or three symbols.

If you have learned the other Hopi consonant sounds, these will be very easy for you. As the spelling implies, each consists of two sounds previously learned pronounced together as a single consonant. Thus kw, ngw, and qw are pronounced by combining k, ng, and q respectively with w. In English, kw frequently occurs and is normally spelled qu, as in quick. The sequence ngw sometimes occurs, as in linguistics, but it tends to be pronounced as two separate sounds, ng-gw, rather than as a single sound, as it is in Hopi. Examples of Hopi kw, ngw, and qw are kwala 'boil', mongwu 'owl', and paaqwa 'frog'.

The sounds ky and ngy are pronounced by combining k and ng respectively with y. ky commonly occurs in English, as at the beginning of the word cute; ngy also occurs, for example in the casual pronunciation of the word angular. Hopi examples are kyaaro 'parrot' and hoongya 'stand PL'.

Exercise E

Practice the following words with your teacher.

sikwi 'meat'	Honngyam 'Bear Clan'	yungya 'enter PL'
ungwa 'blood'	kwangwa 'good'	yesngwu 'lived PL'
kwaahu 'eagle'	suukya 'one'	hikwsi 'breath'
niikyang 'but'	kwuhu 'wood'	tungwa 'name'
mongwi 'chief'	mangya 'lamb'	paqwri 'dough'

Exercise F

Review the vowels and consonants by practicing these words with your teacher.

qatuvtu 'sit down'	teevev 'all day'	mongwu 'owl'
inöma 'my wife'	pahaana 'white man'	tumala'ta 'working'
puuhu 'new'	yu'a'ata 'talking'	masa'taqa 'airplane'
palamori 'red beans'	kwasa 'dress'	paalangpu 'red'
kawayo 'horse'	iisaw 'coyote'	tutuqayki 'school'
noonova 'eating PL'	kyaaro 'parrot'	pa'angwa 'help'
kawayvatnga 'watermelon'	ngahu 'medicine'	pentani 'will write'
poosi 'eye'	pakwt 'ten'	navoti'ta 'remember'
sipaltsotski 'peach trees'	mangya 'lamb'	tuumoyta 'eating'
iqöqa 'my older sister'	susrut 'tails'	nevni 'greens'

LESSON 3: ACCENT

Grammar

When an English word has two or more syllables, it is normal for one of these syllables to be pronounced with greater loudness or intensity than the others. This greater intensity is called "accent" or "stress". The word billow, for example, is accented on the first syllable, while below is stressed on the second. When we wish to indicate accent, we can use the symbol ´. Indicating accent, then, we can write the two English words in this way: bíllow, belów.

Accent is also characteristic of Hopi words. For example, atsvewa 'chair' is stressed on the first vowel, and pa'angwa 'help' on the second. When we wish to indicate accent, then, we can write them in this way: átsvewa, pa'ángwa. It is important that you not confuse the symbol ´, which indicates accent, and the symbol ', which stands for a glottal stop. The accent symbol ´ only occurs over vowel symbols, since the vowel is the part of a syllable that bears stress; a glottal stop is a separate sound, a consonant, thus the glottal stop symbol ' occurs before and after symbols for other sounds.

Accent in Hopi is for the most part regular. That is, one can state a rule, or principle, that tells us which vowel in a word to put the accent on. There are exceptions to this rule, as there are to most any rule, but for the great majority of Hopi words the rule makes the correct prediction. The accent rule can be stated in three parts, which we will label (A), (B), and (C). It is important that you learn this rule. It is simple once mastered, and it will allow you to determine the correct pronunciation of most Hopi words.

Part (A) of the stress rule pertains to words of one or two syllables. Parts (B) and (C) pertain to words with more than two syllables.

(A) In words with one or two vowels, accent the first vowel.

Thus we have words like the following, with stress on the first vowel (which is sometimes the only vowel): qátu 'sit', núy 'me', síkwi 'meat', péev 'almost', máana 'girl'. (Forms like qatú, sikwí, and maaná would be incorrect, since they violate the stress rule.) Note that the long vowels aa, ee, ii, oo, öö, and uu each count as a single vowel for purposes of this and other rules. That is, a long vowel such as aa is one sound, not two. When accent falls on a long vowel, the entire long vowel bears the accent, but since, for example, aa (like a) is a single letter, only one accent mark will be written over it: áa, as in máana 'girl'.

Exercise A

Practice the words below with your teacher, as in previous lessons, paying particular attention to the placement of accent. Write each word, putting the accent mark over the proper vowel symbol.

- (1) pitu 'arrive' (2) taavok 'yesterday' (3) mi' 'that'
(4) qölö 'hole' (5) pakwt 'ten' (6) siihu 'intestine'
(7) kuuki 'bite' (8) öönga 'salt' (9) pevt 'nine' (10) tsoongo 'pipe'

Grammar

Parts (B) and (C) of the accent rule pertain only to words with more than two syllables.

(B) In words with more than two vowels, accent the first vowel if it is long or is followed directly by two consonants.

(C) Otherwise, accent the second vowel.

Thus the first vowel is accented if it meets either of two conditions; if it meets neither condition, the second vowel is accented instead.

The word maamatsi 'recognize' meets the first condition stated in (B); the first vowel is long, hence it is stressed: máamatsi. The word pentani 'will write' meets the second condition; the first vowel, e, is followed directly by two consonants, n and t, hence it is stressed even though it is short: péntani. (You will be incorrect if you pronounce

these as maamátsi, maamatsí, pentáni, or pentaní -- these pronunciations violate part (B) of the stress rule.)

Consider now the word wunuvtu 'stand up'. This word has more than two vowels, so it must follow part (B) or (C) of the accent rule. It cannot follow part (B), however, since the first vowel, u, is short, and since this vowel is not followed directly by two consonants, but only by one, n. Because neither condition under (B) is met, the word must be stressed in accordance with (C), which says to accent the second vowel: wunúvtu. (Placing the accent anywhere else, i. e. wúnuvtu or wunuvtú, would be wrong.)

It is important to remember for part (B) that some consonant sounds are written with two or three symbols, yet they count as single consonants for purposes of this and other rules. For example, ts stands for a single consonant sound. Therefore stress falls on the second vowel of qötsamomost 'white cats' rather than the first: qötsámomost. The first vowel, ö, is short, and it is followed directly by only one consonant, ts, not by two, so part (C) applies instead of (B). In atsvewa 'chair', on the other hand, the first vowel is accented because it is followed directly by two consonants, ts and v: átsvewa.

Exercise B

Practice the words below with your teacher, paying particular attention to the placement of accent. Write each word, putting the accent mark over the proper vowel symbol. For each word, say whether part (B) or part (C) of the stress rule is applicable, and why.

- (1) qatuvtu 'sit down' (2) u'utspi 'door' (3) tuumoyta 'eating'
(4) yu'a'ata 'talking' (5) paalangpu 'red' (6) waynuma 'be around'
(7) kikmongwi 'village chief' (8) yungyapu 'plaque'
(9) sipaltsoki 'peach tree' (10) tsootsona 'kiss'

Grammar

Most Hopi words follow the accent rule. A few, however, do not; these are exceptions. For example, síkisve 'car' is accented on the

first vowel even though this vowel is short and is followed directly by only one consonant. Such exceptions simply have to be learned by memory.

Exercise C

Examine the words below. Determine which ones are regular with respect to the accent rule and which ones are exceptions. State why.

- (1) momóyam 'women' (2) háalayi 'be happy' (3) wéhekna 'spill'
(4) maqáni 'will give' (5) wárikiwta 'running' (6) mansáana 'apple'
(7) Hopílavayi 'Hopi language' (8) pangíipu 'lips'
(9) nátku 'cut oneself' (10) wá'ökiwyungwa 'lying PL'

Grammar

Except when we want to talk about accent specifically, we will not write accent in words which follow the stress rule; there is no point in writing ´ in most words, since the placement of stress is regular and predictable. We will however write accent in those words that are exceptional with respect to the stress rule. For example, we will write síkisve 'car', since the accent is on the first syllable, contrary to what the rule would predict, but we will write paalangpu 'red' (not páalangpu) since the placement of stress obeys the rule in this word.

We can now summarize those aspects of the Hopi sound system that have been covered in the first three lessons. Here is the Hopi alphabet that we will use: ´, a, aa, e, ee, h, i, ii, k, kw, ky, l, m, n, ng, ngw, ngy, o, oo, ö, öö, p, q, qw, r, s, t, ts, u, uu, v, w, y. We have also learned two phonological rules or principles. One is that a glottal stop occurs at the beginning of every word that would otherwise start with a vowel; since word-initial glottal stops are regular and predictable, we will not bother to write them. The second rule is the accent rule, summarized below:

- (A) In words with one or two vowels, accent the first vowel.
- (B) In words with more than two vowels, accent the first vowel if it is long or is followed directly by two consonants.
- (C) Otherwise, accent the second vowel.

LEXICON



HOP-ENGLISH LEXICON



This lexicon is not to be considered a full dictionary of Hopi. It does not even attempt to provide all possible forms of the basic nouns, verbs, and other words it contains. Instead this lexicon is limited essentially to the vocabulary used in this book; a reasonably complete lexicon of Hopi would require a very large volume of its own.

Entries are listed in alphabetical order in accordance with the Hopi alphabet provided in Lesson 3: ', a, aa, e, ee, h, i, ii, k, kw, ky, l, m, n, ng, ngw, ngy, o, oo, ö, öö, p, q, qw, r, s, t, ts, u, uu, v, w, y. In cases where the English gloss leaves the type of word in doubt, the Hopi word is identified as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb by the respective symbols N, V, ADJ, or ADV, in parentheses.

Entries for fully regular and predictable forms are omitted. For example, a regular object form for a noun, such as moosat, the object form of moosa 'cat', is not listed. Irregular forms, or essentially regular forms that cannot be predicted, are given. Thus tootim 'boys', the irregular plural of tiyo 'boy', is listed; so is the plural of koonä 'squirrel', kookont -- this word follows one regular pattern of plural formation, but it is not fully predictable, as there are several different patterns of plural formation in competition with one another. Regular forms that involve some type of phonological modification of a word are included to show how the word behaves phonologically. For instance, the verb aama 'bury' loses its final vowel (and shortens its first vowel) when the plural ending -ya is added; thus amya 'bury PL' is listed under the entry for aama to show this behavior, even though the pattern is regular.

Complex entries are roughly organized in the following way. First is listed the basic form of a noun, verb, or other type. Next come the

various grammatical forms of the word (to the extent that they are irregular, not fully predictable, or phonologically modified). Listed last are words or expressions that are probably derived from the word in question.

The following abbreviations are used: PL 'plural'; DL 'dual'; DUR 'durative'; PS 'pausal'; SUB 'subordinate' (various types of subordinate verb forms are listed, but the different types are not specifically labeled -- see the appropriate lessons); FUT 'future'; IMP 'imperative'; PASS 'passive'; OBJ 'object'; VOC 'vocative' (i. e. forms of address); REFL 'reflexive'; and HAB 'habitual' (i. e. forms involving -ngwu 'habitually, always'). Forms marked with a hyphen cannot be used alone as separate words; they occur only in combination with other elements. A grave accent (`) marks long vowels that have falling tone in those dialects which distinguish between long vowels with falling tone and those with level tone.

i

- 'am their; - 'amú PS.
- 'at his, her, its.
- 'ta have; - 'yungwa PL; himu'ta have (something).
- 'yungwa have PL.

a

- a' from there.
- a'ne hard, well, strongly, very; a'neyangwu were industrious.
- ahoy back (ADV), in return.
- ali delicious; is ali how delicious!.
- amum with him.
- amuutsave between them.
- antsa sacred thing; aa'antsa PL; antsa'a good.
- antsa'a good.
- ang around, on, in it.
- anga bangs.

angk after, behind, following it.

angq from it; angqø PS.

ángwu'ta control (V); ángwu'yungwa PL.

apeq in, at it.

aqlaq near, by it.

aqni go there; aqni' PS.

aq(w) toward it; aqni go there; aqwhaqami all the way to, even,
including.

aqwhaqami all the way to, even, including; aqwhaqami' PS.

as want, try, should; as'a PS.

asá' true.

asi sneeze; asisita DUR; ásikni FUT; asisitima go along sneezing.

askwali thank you (woman talking); is askwali thank you very much.

ason when, later.

atkya bottom.

atpipaq under, beneath it.

atpiq under it.

atsva above it; atsve(q) on top of it.

atsve(q) on top of it.

atsvewa chair; atsvewam PL.

aw to it; aw'i PS.

awta bow (N); aa'awta PL; i'awta my bow.

ayata ask for help; a' ayatato come ask for help.

ayé' over there, around there.

aa

aa'awna tell, let know.

aala horn.

aama bury; amya PL.

aanu ant; pala'anu red ant.

aarilti have hair cut; aariltoti PL.

aasi wash hair; asni FUT.

e

ev in, on, at it; ev'e PS.

h

hak who?, someone; hakim PL; hakiy OBJ; hakimuy PL OBJ;

haki PS; qa hak nobody.

haliksa'i listen!, once upon a time.

hangwa dig; hángwanta DUR.

haqam where?, somewhere; haqaq where from?; haqami where
(to)?; aqwhaqami all the way to, even, including.

haqe' somewhere; haqam where?.

hava my child (female) VOC.

havu my child (male) VOC.

haak for a while; haaki wait.

haaki wait.

haàlayi be happy; haàlayq SUB; haàlayti get happy; haàlaytoyna
make happy.

haàlayti get happy; haàlaytoti PL.

haàlaytoyna make happy.

haawi climb down.

hevé thank you (woman talking).

heeve look for; hevto go look for; hevnuma go around looking for;
heeva finish looking for.

hihin barely.

hikis even.

hikwsi breath.

himu what?, something; hiitu PL; hiita OBJ; himu' PS; qa himu
nothing, none; hiihiita many things OBJ; hímungwa which one?;
himu'ta have (something); nu'an himu no-good person.

himu'ta have (something); himu'yungwa PL.

hímungwa which one?.

hin how?; hintsaki do what?; hinoq why?; kus hin unable, can't;
hihin barely; naamahin although, even though; lomahinta
good; qa hiinta doesn't matter, nothing to it.

hinoq why?.

hisat when?, sometime, long ago; hisat nōq, satnōq finally;
hiisav(o) for a little while, a little ways.

hiiko drink; hikya PL; hiihiko DUR; hikwni FUT; hiikwe' SUB.
hiikya'ta expensive; kyaahaki rich.

hiisav(o) for a little while, a little ways.

hiisayhoya small.

hiita what?, something OBJ; hiihiita many things OBJ.

hiitu what?, something PL.

hohonaqa play (V); hohonaqya PL; hohonaqlawu DUR.

homasa feather, wing.

homoki hogan.

Honngyam Bear Clan.

Hopilavayi Hopi language.

Hopituqayta know Hopi.

Hopitutskwa Hopi country.

Hopivewa Hopi way.

-hoya little; -hoøyam PL; -hoymuy PL OBJ; hiisayhoya small;
tsayhoya child; pokhoya little dog; povokhoøyam little dogs;
tsirohoya little bird; tsirohoøyam little birds; qōtsamomoshoyam
little white cats.

hoohu arrow; ho'ta, hoohu'ta have an arrow.

hoonaw bear; Honngyam Bear Clan.

hoongya stand PL.

hooya teach to fly; hooyanta DUR.

hōta open (V).

hōwi dove (N).

huwi trap (N).

huüya sell; huüyato go buy, go sell.

i

i- my.

i' this; ima PL; it OBJ; imuy PL OBJ; ii'it PL OBJ (distributive);

i'wa this one.

ima these; imuy OBJ.

is really, very; is ali how delicious!; is askwali, is kwakwhá
thank you very much; is ohi it's bad.

itam we; itamuy OBJ; itamumeq toward us.

itaà- our.

itsivuti get angry; itsivu'iwta DUR, be angry.

ii

ii'its right away; ii'itsi hurry up.

ii'itsi hurry up.

iisaw coyote, fox; iisawuy OBJ.

iits early; ii'its right away; ii'itsi hurry up.

k

kaphe coffee.

kapiri goat.

kareeta wagon.

kawayo horse; kawayom PL; kawayvatnga watermelon.

kawayvatnga watermelon.

kikmongwi village chief.

kita say.

kiva kiva.

kiihu house, village; kiikihu PL; ikiihu, iki my house; ki'ta have a

house; kiimeq toward the village; kiinawit through the village;

kiikinumto go visit, come visit; palaki(hu) red house; homoki hogan;

kiisonvi plaza; kikmongwi village chief; tutuqayki school.

kiikinumto go visit, come visit.

kiisonvi plaza; kiisonmeq toward the plaza.

komo brown.

koona squirrel; kookont PL.

-koongya husband; koongya'at her husband; ikongya my husband.

kuntuva kick.

kus evidently (no direct knowledge); kurá PS; kus hin unable, can't.

kuypi water container, bowl.

kuyto go get water.

kuyva see, look upon, go look at.

kuuki bite; kuukiya PL; kuukuuki DUR; naakuuki REFL.

kuuyi water; itaàkuyi our water; mukikuyi hot water; kuyto
go get water; kuypi water container, bowl.

kw

-kw with, on.

-kwa grandfather; kwa'a VOC; ikwa my grandfather.

kwakwhá thank you (man talking); is kwakwhá thank you very much.

kwala boil; kwálakna cause to boil.

kwálakna cause to boil; kwálaknaya PL.

kwangwa good; kwangwavuyalti fly well; kwangwa'tuswa feel envy.

kwangwa'tuswa feel envy.

kwasa dress (N).

kwaahu eagle; kwaakwahut PL; itaàkwahu our eagle; wukokwahu
big eagle.

kwaatsi friend.

kwiniwi north; kwiniweq toward the north; kwiniweq'a toward the
north PS.

kwuhu wood; kwukwhu PL.

ky

-kya aunt (paternal); kya'a VOC; ikya my aunt.

kyavtsi respect (N); kyavtsi'ta have respect for.

kyavtsi'ta have respect for; kyavtsi'yungwa PL; kyavtsi'yungwu
HAB PL.

kyaahaki rich; kyaanawakna particular, choosy.

kyaanawakna particular, choosy.

kyaaro parrot; kyaakyast PL.

kye probably; só'onkye impossible.

l

láho'ma crawl; láho'wisa PL.

lavayi language; Hopilavayi Hopi language; lavayti talk, speak.

lavayti talk, speak.

laalayi herd sheep.

lemitsmi lick.

lengi tongue.

leèpe fall (down), detach, crush; leèpekya PL; leèpekna cause to fall,
detach, crush.

leèpekna cause to fall, detach, crush; leèpeknaya PL.

lolma pretty, good, good health; loololmatu PL; lolmati get pretty;

lomayuku make well; lomahinta good, pretty.

lomahinta good, pretty.

lomayuku make well.

lõhõkya fall PL; lõhõkyangwu HAB PL.

lõqõ pine.

lõðqõ marry, go through wedding ceremony.

lõðyõm two; lõqmuy OBJ; naalõyõm four; lõvwat two ways.

m

-ma hand.

-ma go along; -wisa PL.

mansántski apple tree; mansántski PL.

mansáana apple; mansántski apple tree.

mangya lamb; mamngyam PL.

maqá give; maqaya PL; mamqa DUR.

maqto go hunting; tsiromaqto hunt birds.
masa wing; masa'taqa airplane; homasa feather, wing.
masa'taqa airplane; masa'yungqam PL.
maspa sweep, throw PL OBJ.
maamatsi recognize; maamatsya PL; maamatslawu DUR;
aw maamatsi figure out; maatsiwa be named.
maana girl, daughter; mamant PL; mámantuy PL OBJ; maana'at
his daughter; imana my daughter; manawya little girl.
maangu'i get tired; mangu'iwta DUR, be tired.
maasi gray.
maatsiwa be named; maamatsi recognize.
maawi gather, take; mawya PL.
-meq toward; inumeq toward me; aq toward it; naameq toward each
other; oomeq upwards.
-mi to; inumi to me; aw to it; naami together, to each other;
haqami where (to)?; oomi up, above.
mi' that, yonder; mima PL; mit OBJ.
mima those, yonder PL; mimuy OBJ.
mo'a mouth.
-mokto go to, go get; -mokwisa PL.
-mokwisa go to, go get PL.
momo bee.
momoslawu swim; momoslawni FUT.
momoyam women.
mongwi chief; kikmongwi village chief.
mongwu owl; momngwut PL.
moohu yucca.
mooki die; mokni FUT; tsöngmoki get hungry; -mokto go to, go get.
mooro donkey.
moosa cat; moomost PL; itaàmosa our cat; qötsamomost white
cats; qötsamomoshoyam little white cats.

mö'önang in-law (male); imö'önang my in-law.

mö'wi in-law (female).

mööyi grandchild; mööyi'at his grandchild; imöyi my grandchild.

mu'a shoot; mu'ilti, mu'iwa PASS; mú'aqat SUB.

muki hot; mukilti get hot.

-mum with; amum with him; amumum with them; itamum with us.

muuna flow; Munqapi (place name).

muuyaw moon.

n

-na cause.

-na father; -nam PL; taata VOC; itana our father.

na'öna lazy one; nana'önt PL.

nanalt eight; nanalsikiv pakwt eighty.

navay six; navaysikiv pakwt sixty.

navna shirt; wukonavna coat.

navota hear, find out; nanavtota PL; nanavlawu DUR; nanavlalwa

DUR PL; navotngwu HAB, mind, obey; navoti'ta know, remember.
navoti'ta know, remember.

navotngwu mind, obey; nanavtangwu PL.

nawis'ew finally.

-nawit through.

naa- self, each other; naami together, to each other; naameq

toward each other; naala by oneself; naav oneself, by oneself,

alone; naat(o) just now, self, still, yet, again; naamahin

although, even though; naalöyöm four; navay six; nanalt eight.

naala by oneself; nanalt PL.

naalöyöm four; naalöqmuy OBJ; naalöv pakwt forty; nanalt eight.

naamahin although, even though.

naami together, to each other.

naani laugh; nánani DUR; nánanngwu HAB; nánankyang SUB.

naàqa earring.

naat(o) just now, self, still, yet, again; piw naato as usual.

naav oneself, by oneself, alone.

naawakna want, like, love; naanawakna(ya) PL; kyaanawakna particular, choosy.

naayawva fight; naayawi DUR; naanaywa DUR PL; naayawngwuqa fighter.

ne' so.

nevni greens.

nima go home; ninma PL; nímani FUT; nímaqe SUB.

niqw and.

nit and OBJ.

(-)ni(i) go, be.

niikyang but, and, when.

niina kill; niinaya PL; niinanta DUR; niinantota DUR PL; naanina REFL; qǝya PL OBJ.

niiqe thus, for that reason.

novna feed.

noonova eating PL; noovata cook (V); novna feed.

noovata cook (V); noovatota PL; noovalawu DUR; noovalawngwuqa cook (N).

nǝhu egg.

nǝq and; nit OBJ; satnǝq, hisat nǝq finally.

-nǝǝma wife; -nǝǝnǝmat PL; nǝǝma'at his wife; inǝma my wife.

nǝǝsa eat; nǝǝnǝsa PL; tuumoyta DUR; noonova DUR PL; nǝsni FUT; nǝsngwu HAB; nǝst SUB; nǝsqa SUB; nǝǝnǝsat SUB PL; nǝǝnǝsaniqat SUB; nǝǝsiwqa food, groceries.

nǝǝsiwqa food, groceries.

nu' I; nuy me; inumeq toward me.

nu'an really, very; nu'an himu no-good person.

numa liver.

-numa go around; -numya PL.

nuvati snow (V); nuvalawu DUR.

ng

-ng on, in.

ngahu medicine; nganghut PL.

-ngaq from; inungaq from me; angq from it; angqð from it PS;
oongaq from the top.

ngasta not (have).

-ngem for.

-ngk after, behind, following; inúngk after me; angk after it.
ngömaapi juniper leaves.

ngöya encircle.

ngöyva chase; ngöyta DUR; ngöytota DUR PL.

ngu'a catch, hold; ngu'ta DUR.

ngw

-ngwu habitually, always.

o

ohi bad; is ohi it's bad.

okiw poor thing!.

owí yes; owihapi that is so true.

oya put, place PL OBJ.

oo

oomaw cloud.

oomeq upwards.

oomi up, above; oomeq upwards.

oongaq from the top.

oovi therefore, thus, that's why, so; oovi'i PS.

ö

öhö cough; öhökya PL; öhöhöta DUR; öhökni FUT; öhöhötima go
along coughing; öhöhötikyang SUB; öhökt SUB.

öki arrive PL.

öö

öönga salt; qötsa'önga white salt; öngmokto go get salt.
ööqa bone.

P

pa' there, from there.

pa'angwa help (V); pa'angwaya PL; pa'angwanta DUR; pa'angwantota
DUR PL.

pahaana white man.

paki enter, come in; yungya PL; pakít SUB.

paklawu cry; pakmumuya DUR.

pakwt ten; pakotsikiv pakwt hundred.

palamori red beans.

pam that, he, she, it; puma PL; put OBJ; atpiq under it.

panis right after.

pantani perfect!, okay!.

panti do thus, do that.

pangiipu lips.

pangqawu say thus; pangqaqwa PL; pangqawngwu HAB.

papeq there.

paqwri dough.

pas really, very, so.

pasiwna plan (V); pasiwni plan (N).

pasiwni plan (N).

pasiwta tired.

pasta hoe (V); pastota PL; pastato go hoe; pastinuma go around
hoeing; pastotat SUB PL.

patnga pumpkin; kawayvatnga watermelon.

patukya top.

pavan more.

pay just, really; pay seelaq a long time ago; pay a' specifically;
paysoq just.

pay'u leave; payni FUT.

paysoq just.

paahu water, pond, lake; paavahu PL; paave in the water; Songoòpavi
(place name).

paalangpu red; palamori red beans; palaki red house; paalangputi
get red.

paaqwa frog.

paas with care.

paasa field; paavasa PL; pasve in the field; wukovasa big field;
pasmi go to the field; pasta hoe (V).

-paava older brother; vaava VOC; paava'at his older brother;
ipava my older brother.

paayom three; paykomuy OBJ; payiv pakwt thirty; navay six.

-peq in, at.

peqw to here.

petosi purple.

pev there.

pevt nine; peve'sikiv pakwt ninety.

pew'i come here!.

peehu remainder; peètum some, others.

peena write, paint; peenaya PL; penta DUR; pentota DUR PL;

pentani FUT DUR; peenilti, peeniwa PASS; pentinuma go
around writing; penta(ngwu)qa writer.

peètum some, others.

peev almost.

-pi place; puvuwpi bed; qaqatspi sitting place; yamakpi bridge;

kuypi water container, bowl; u'utspi door; wawaspi running

place; umukpi gun; Walpi (place name); Munqapi (place name).

pikta make piki; piklawu DUR.

písoq'a busy; písóq'iwta DUR, hurrying.

pitanaktsi hat.

pitu arrive; öki PL; aw pitu meet, come across.

piw also, again; piw naato as usual.

piiki piki bread; pikta make piki.

piiva cigarette.

pono stomach; povno PL.

poro drill hole; pórokna bore, make a hole.

pórokna bore, make a hole.

poyo knife; povyó PL.

poòko dog; povkot PL; qòtsavoko white dog; pokhoya little dog;

povokhoòyam little dogs.

poosi eye, seed; poovosi PL; sipalvosi peach seed.

poòsi fall; lóhòkya PL; posto DUR; lóhòkiwwisa DUR PL; posqe SUB.

poòta check (V).

pootalawu weave a basket; pootalawni FUT.

pòhu road; pòvhu PL.

pòòsa mouse; pòòvòst PL; qòtsapòsa white mouse.

pu' now, today, and then; pu' seelaq a while ago.

puma those, they; pumuy OBJ; amumi to them.

puvuwpi bed.

puvuyalti flutter; puvuyaltinumya flutter around PL.

puya flap, open out; puyayata DUR; púyakna cause to flap; puuyalti fly.

púyakna cause to flap; puyayatoyna DUR.

puuhu new.

puuwi sleep; puwni FUT; puwva begin to sleep; puvuwpi bed;

puw(ngwu)qa sleeper.

puuyalti fly (V); puuyaltoti PL; puuyawnuma flying around;

puuyawnumqat flying around SUB; puvuyalti flutter;

puuyaltingwuqa flier; kwangwavuyalti fly well.

qa not; qa'é PS, no.

qa'an'ewakw many.

qa'é no.

qatu sit; yeese PL; qatu(wta) DUR; qatuwyungwa DUR PL; qatuvtu
sit down; qaatsi sit there (thing).

qatuvtu sit down.

qaa'ö dried corn.

qaatsi sitthere(thing); qaqatspi sitting place; qatsqata the one sitting there.

qaavo' tomorrow; qaavo'o PS.

-qlaq near, by; inuqlaq by me; aqlaq by it.

qö'hikna cause to break (long object).

qö'lö hole; qöqlö PL.

qö'mavi black; qö'mavkihu black house.

qötö head.

qöya kill PL OBJ; qöqya PL; qöyanta DUR; qöyantota DUR PL;

naaqöqya PL REFL; qöyangwuqa killer.

-qööqa older sister; -qöqam PL; kaaka VOC; qööqa'at his older sister;

iqöqa my older sister.

qöötösa white; qötsamomost white cats.

r

riya spin; ríyakna cause to spin.

ríyakna cause to spin; ríyakinta DUR; ríyaknani FUT.

ruèpa slip (V).

s

sakwa turquoise (ADJ); sakwapu blue; sakwangpu green.

sakwangpu green.

sakwapu blue.

satnöq finally (abbreviation of hisat nöq).

sayti smile.

saaqa ladder; saasaqa PL.

saavuta chop; saavutota PL; saavulawu DUR; saavutiva begin

chopping.

se'el early; seelaq ago.

sen or, perhaps, whether.

seelaq ago; pu' seelaq a while ago; pay seelaq a long time ago.

sihu flower; sishu PL; Sitsom'ovi (place name).

síkisve car; síkisvem PL.

sikwi meat; sikwimokto go get meat.

sikyangpu orange (ADJ).

sino person; sinom PL.

sipal'uyi peach orchard.

sipala peach; sipalvosi peach seed; sipaltsoki peach tree; sipal'uyi
peach orchard.

sipaltsoki peach tree; sipaltsotski PL.

sipalvosi peach seed.

siskwa skin (V).

siwa younger sister.

siihu intestine; siisihu PL; u`sihu your intestine.

siikya'ta additional.

siivu pot; siisivu PL.

siiwi onion.

-so grandmother; so'o VOC; iso my grandmother; so'oy his
own grandmother OBJ.

so'on not; só'onkye impossible; só'onqa, só'onqe for sure, really.
só'onkye impossible.

só'onqa, só'onqe for sure, really.

soma tie.

songohu reed; Songoòpavi (place name).

sowa eat; sówanta DUR.

sowi jackrabbit; sowim PL.

soohu star; soosohut PL.

soòsoy all; soòsoyom PL; soòsokmuy PL OBJ; soòsovik all over.

sòhòvtsoki cottonwood tree; sòhòvtsotskim PL.

sòòngò corn cob.

sú'an exactly, correctly; sú'anti do correctly, do it right; sú'antsana
do correctly, do it right.

sú'anti do correctly, do it right.

sú'antsana do correctly, do it right.

súhimu handsome.

sun still, motionless.

sunat twenty.

suru tail; susrut PL.

sutsev always.

suukya(') one; suk OBJ; suususkya each one; suus once, at one time.

suus once, at one time.

suùtoki forget; suùtokya PL.

t

-ta be; panta be thus; pantani perfect!, okay!; qa hiinta doesn't
matter, nothing to it.

ta'á okay!; taa' now!, let's go!.

tama tooth; tatma PL.

tamö knee; tatmö PL.

tangata put in.

taq already, indeed.

taskyavi yellow.

tatsi ball.

tavi put, place, set down, hand over; oya PL OBJ.

tavki late evening.

tawlawu sing; tawlawu DUR; tawlawni FUT; tawlawkyang SUB;

tawma go along singing; tawnuma go around singing; tawlawto
go sing; tawlawngwuqa singer.

tayta look; tayta PL; tayta DUR; taayungwa DUR PL; taykyang SUB;

aw tayta look at; taatayi wake up.

taa' now!, let's go!.

-taaha uncle (maternal); taaha'at his uncle; itaha my uncle;
taahamat their uncles.

taapalo blanket, shawl.

taapanta pounding.

taaqa man; taataqt PL; wupataqa tall man.

taatayi wake up; tayta look.

taavo cottontail; taatavt PL; qötsatavo white cottontail.

taavok yesterday.

taawi song; tawlawu sing.

teevev all day.

-ti child; havu my child (male) VOC; hava my child (female) VOC;
iti my child; itim my children; ti'at his child; tiyo boy, son;
tiposi child, baby; tiita have a baby, bear (V).

-ti do, get, become; -toti PL; yanti do thus; panti do thus;
lavayti talk, speak; sú'anti do correctly, do it right; wuuyavoti
long time go by.

tihu doll.

tiposi child, baby.

tiw'aya nephew, niece.

tiyo boy, son; tootim PL; tíyovit DL.

tiihu dance (N), ceremony; tiitihu PL.

tiita have a baby, bear (V); tiitiwa PASS, be born.

tiiva dance (V) PL.

-to go to, go get; -wisa PL.

toho leopard.

-toyna cause.

tootim boys.

tootsi shoe.

toovi fly (N).

töqti yell, howl; töqtoti PL; töötöqa DUR; töötöqtima go along yelling.

-tpipaq under, beneath.

-tpiq under; inutpiq under me; atpiq under it.

tu'i buy; tu'ito go buy.

tuku cut; tukuya PL; tutku DUR; natku REFL.

tumala work (N); tumalta work (V).

tumalta work (V); tumala'ta DUR; tumala'va begin to work;

tumala'tivaya begin working PL.

tumna potato.

tumpovi edge of the mesa; tumpovage around the edge of the mesa.

tungwa name (V), call; tungni name (N).

tus must; turá PS.

tutuqayi learn, study; tutuqayya PL; tutuqayna teach, cause to learn;

tutuqayki school.

tutuqayki school; tutuqaykimi to the school.

tutuqayna teach; tutuqaynaya PL; tutuqaynaqa teacher.

tutsaya basket.

tutskwa land; Hopitutskwa Hopi country.

tuva pine nut.

tuvko younger brother.

tuwa find, see; tutwa PL; tuwa'ta DUR; naatuwa REFL; tuwi
knowledge.

tuwat self.

tuwi knowledge; tuwi'ta know, understand.

tuwi'ta know, understand; tuwi'yungwa PL.

tuu'iha sew; tuu'ihiwa PASS.

tuuhota hurt; tuuhotota PL; naatuhota REFL.

tuumoyta eating; noonova PL; tuumoykyang SUB; tuumoyva begin
eating.

tuùpe bake, roast; tuùpeya PL; tuùpevu corn.

tuùpevu (cooked sweet) corn.

tuuqayta knowledgeable, listening; tuuqayyungwa PL; aw tuuqayta
listens to; tutuqayi learn, study; Hopituqayta know Hopi.

tuutuyti get sick.

tuuva throw; maspa PL OBJ.

tuuvingta ask.

tuuwa sand.

ts

-tsaki do; hintsaki do what?; yantsaki do thus.

-tsana do; -tsatsna PL; sú'antsana do correctly, do it right.

tsángawpi good!, I'm thankful!; tsángawpi'i PS.

tsange' seven; tsange'sikiv pakwt seventy.

-tsave between; amuutsave between them.

tsay child; tsaatsayom PL; tsaatsakmuy PL OBJ; tsayhoya (little)
child.

tsaava short.

tsiro bird; tsirot, tsirom PL; tsirohoya little bird; tsirohoòyam
little birds; tsiromaqto hunt birds.

tsivot five; tsivotsikiv pakwt fifty.

tso'oniti jump; tsotso'lawu DUR; tsotso'tinumq jumping around SUB.

tsoki be perched.

-tsoki tree; -tsotski PL; sipaltsoki peach tree; sōhōvtsoki cotton-
wood tree; mansántsoki apple tree.

tsomo hill; tsotsmo PL; Sitsom'ovi (place name); Kiqōtsmovi
(place name).

tsoongo pipe.

tsoòtsona kiss (V); tsoònanta DUR; tsoònantota DUR PL.

tsölö raindrop.

tsōngmoki get hungry; tsōngmokya PL.

tsúrukna stick in; tsúruknya PL.

-tsva above; inutsva above me; atsva above it.

-tsve(q) on top of; inutsveq on top of me; atsveq on top of it.

u

u'ni'ta remember.

u'utspi door, cover.

um you; ung OBJ; umeq toward you.

uma you PL; umuy OBJ; umumeq toward you PL.

umu thunder (V); umumuta DUR; umukpi gun.

umukpi gun.

umuù- your PL.

ungwa blood.

uu

uù- your.

uùta close (V); u'utspi door, cover.

uuya plant (V); uyya PL; uuyilti PASS; uuyi cornfield.

uuyi cornfield; uuyi'ta grow; sipal'uyi peach orchard.

uuyi'ta grow; uuyi'yungwa PL; uuyi'yungwu used to grow PL.

v

-va begin, start, get, become.

-ve in, on, at; inuve in me; ev in it.

-vi place; soòsovik all over; tumpovi edge of the mesa; kiisonvi plaza; Sitsom'ovi (place name); Songoòpavi (place name); Musangnuvi (place name); Supawlavi (place name); Orayvi (place name); Paaqavi (place name); Kiqòtsmovi (place name).

w

wa'ò lie (V); wá'òkiwta DUR; wá'òkiwyungwa DUR PL; wá'òku'u IMP.

waha bark (V); wahahata DUR.

wari run; yuùtu PL; wárikiwta DUR; yuùtukiwta DUR PL; wáriku'u IMP; warikt SUB; wárikiwkyang SUB; wárikto go run; wawaspi running place; wárikngwuqa, wawasngwuqa runner.

watqa run away PL.

wawasngwuqa runner.

wayma walk; wayma DUR; waynuma be around.

waynuma be around; yakta PL.

waakasi cow.

waaya run away; watqa PL; waayangwu HAB.

wehe spill; wéhekna cause to spill.

wéhekna cause to spill; wéheknaya PL; wéhekinta DUR.

wi'ta be fat; wi'va get fat; wi'ma getting fat.

wihu grease (N).

wikoro jug.

-wisa go to, go get, go along PL.

wíwakna rope (V); wíwaknaya PL; naawiwakna REFL.

wiiki take along; wikkyang take along.

wukonavna coat.

wunima dance (V); tiiva PL.

wunu stand; hoongya PL; wunu(wta) DUR; wunuvtu
stand up; wunima dance (V).

wunuvtu stand up; wunuvtoti PL.

wuvaàta spank, hit.

wuupa tall; wupataqa tall man; wuupati get tall.

wuùti woman; momoyam PL.

wuuwanta think, wonder, worry; wuuwanta DUR; wuuwanva begin
to wonder.

wuuyavo long time; wuuyavoti long time go by.

wuuyoq'a big; wukoki big house; wukonavna coat.

-wya little; manawya little girl.

Y

ya is it the case?.

yakta be around PL.

yama cross (V); yamakpi bridge.

yamakpi bridge.

yan thus; yanti do thus, do this.

yanti do thus, do this.

yangq from here; yangqö PS.

yaqa nose; yayqa PL.

yaw it is said; yaw'i PS.

yaàpiy from now on.

yaavaq far.

yaavo far; yaavaq far.

yev here; yev'e PS.

yeese sit PL; yeskyang SUB; yesngwu HAB PL.

yokva rain (V); yooyoki DUR.

yorì look; yórikya PL; yórikiwta DUR; yórikiwyungwa DUR PL;

aw yorì look at, face.

yooha cause to break (pottery).

yöngö cactus.

yu- mother; yuuyu VOC; yu'am their mother; yumat their mothers;

yúyamuy their mother OBJ; ingu my mother.

yu'a'ata talking; yu'a'atota PL; Hopiyu'a'ata talking Hopi.

yuku finish, mend, fix, make; yuyku DUR; yukilti PASS; yukuto

go get; lomayuku make well.

yukuto go get.

yungya enter, come in PL.

yungyapu plaque.

yuwsi clothing; yuwsi get dressed.

yuwsi get dressed; yuuyuwsiya DUR PL.

yuùtu run PL; yuùtukiwta DUR; yuùtuku'u IMP; yuyuttinumya are

running around; yuùtukva start to run PL.

yuuyuyna bother, tease.

ENGLISH-HOPI LEXICON



This lexicon includes only forms used in this book, and only very limited information is given here. This list is mainly intended to enable you to find appropriate Hopi expressions in the Hopi-English Lexicon that precedes; fuller information about the Hopi equivalents of English words is provided there.

a

a little ways hiisav(o).
above -tsva, oomi.
above it atsva.
additional siikya'ta.
after -ngk.
after it angk.
again naat(o), piw.
ago seelaq.
airplane masa'taqa.
all soòsoy.
all day teevev.
all over soòsovik.
all the way to aqwhaqami.
almost peev.
alone naav.
already taq.
also piw.
although naamahin.
always -ngwu, sutsev.
and nòq, niqw, nit OBJ, niikyang.

angry itsivu'iwta.
ant aanu.
apple mansáana.
apple tree mansántsoki.
around ang.
around there ayé'.
arrive pitu, öki PL.
arrow hoochu.
as usual piw naato.
ask tuuvingta.
ask for help ayata.
at -ve, -peq.
at it ev, apeq.
at one time suus.
aunt -kya.

b

baby tiposi.
back (ADV) ahoy.
bad ohi.
bake tuùpe.
ball tatsi.
bangs anga.
barely hihin.
bark (V) waha.
basket tutsaya.
be (-)ni(i), -ta.
be around waynuma, yakta PL.
be born tiitiwa.
be fat wi'ta.
be happy haàlayi.

be named maatsiwa.
be perched tsoki.
be thus panta.
be tired mangu'iwta.
bear (N) hoonaw.
bear (V) tiita.
Bear Clan Honngyam.
become -ti, -va.
bed puvuwpi.
bee momo.
begin -va.
behind -ngk.
behind it angk.
beneath -tpipaq.
beneath it atpipaq.
between -tsave.
between them amuutsave.
big wuuyoq'a.
bird tsiro.
bite kuuki.
black qó'mavi.
blanket taapalo.
blood ungwa.
blue sakwapu.
boil kwala.
bone ööqa.
bore poro.
bother yuuyuyna.
bottom atkya.
bow (N) awta.
bowl kuypi.

boy tiyo.
breath hikwsi.
bridge yamakpi.
brown komo.
bury aama.
busy písóq'a.
but niikyang.
buy tu'i.
by -qlaq.
by it aqlaq.
by oneself naav, naala.

c

cactus yǒngǒ.
call (V) tungwa.
can't kus hin.
car síkisve.
cat moosa.
catch ngu'a.
cause -na, -toyna.
cause to boil kwálakna.
cause to break qǒhikna, yooha.
cause to fall, detach, crush leèpekna.
cause to flap púyakna.
cause to spill wéhekna.
cause to spin ríyakna.
ceremony tiihu.
chair atsvewa.
chase ngöyva.
check (V) poòta.
chief mongwi.

child tsay, tsayhoya, -ti, tiposi, havu VOC, hava VOC.
choosy kyaanawakna.
chop saavuta.
cigarette piiva.
climb down haawi.
close (V) uùta.
clothing yuwsì.
cloud oomaw.
coat wukonavna.
coffee kaphe.
come across aw pitu.
come here! pew'i.
come in paki, yungya PL.
come visit kiikinumto.
control (V) ángwu'ta.
cook (V) noovata.
corn tuùpevu.
corn cob sǝǝngǝ.
cornfield uuyi.
correctly su'an.
cottontail taavo.
cottonwood tree sǝhǝvtsoki.
cough ǝhǝ.
cover (N) u'utspi.
cow waakasi.
coyote iisaw.
crawl láho'ma.
cross (V) yama.
crush leèpe.
cry paklawu.
cut tuku.

d

dance (N) tiihu.
 dance (V) wunima, tiiva PL.
 daughter maana.
 delicious ali.
 detach leèpe.
 die mooki.
 dig hangwa.
 do -tsaki, -ti, -tsana.
 do correctly sú'anti, sú'antsana.
 do it right sú'anti, sú'antsana.
 do that pantí.
 do this yanti.
 do thus yanti, yantsaki, pantí.
 do what? hintsaki.
 doesn't matter qa hiinta.
 dog poòko.
 doll tihu.
 donkey mooro.
 door u'utspi.
 dough paqwri.
 dove (N) hõwi.
 dress (N) kwasa.
 dried corn qaa'õ.
 drill hole poro.
 drink hiiko.

e

each other naa-.
 eagle kwaahu.
 early iits, se'el.
 earring naàqa.

eat nöösa, tuumoyta DUR, noonova DUR PL, sowa.

edge of the mesa tumpovi.

egg nöhu.

eight nanalt.

eighty nanalsikiv pakwt.

encircle ngöya.

enter paki, yungya PL.

even hikis, aqwhaqami.

even though naamahin.

evidently kus.

exactly su'an.

expensive hiikya'ta.

eye poosi.

f

face (V) aw yori.

fall poösi, löhökyä PL.

fall (down) leëpe.

far yaavaq, yaavo.

father -na, taata VOC.

feather homasa.

feed novna.

feel envy kwangwa'tuswa.

field paasa.

fifty tsivotsikiv pakwt.

fight naayawva.

figure out aw maamatsi.

finally nawis'ew, satnöq.

find tuwa.

find out navota.

finish yuku.

five tsivot.

fix yuku.

flap puya.
flow muuna.
flower sihu.
flutter puvuyalti.
fly (N) toovi.
fly (V) puuyalti.
flying around puuyawnuma.
following -ngk.
following it angk.
food nǝǝsiwqa.
for -ngem.
for a little while hiisav(o).
for a while haak.
for sure só'onqa, só'onqe.
for that reason niiqe.
forget suùtoki.
forty naalǝv pakwt.
four naalǝyǝm.
fox iisaw.
friend kwaatsi.
frog paaqwa.
from -ngaq.
from here yangq.
from it angq.
from now on yaàpiy.
from the top oongaq.
from there pa', a'.

g

gather maawi.
get -ti, -va.
get angry itsivuti.

get dressed yuwsí.
get fat wi'va.
get happy haàlayti.
get hungry tsöngmoki.
get sick tuutuyti.
get tired maangu'i.
girl maana.
give maqa.
go (-)ni(i).
go along -ma, -wisa PL.
go around -numa.
go get yukuto, -to, -wisa PL, -mokto, -mokwisa PL.
go get water kuyto.
go home nima.
go hunting maqto.
go look at kuyva.
go there aqni.
go through wedding ceremony löðqö.
go to -to, -wisa PL, -mokto, -mokwisa PL.
go visit kiikinumto.
goat kapiri.
good kwangwa, lolma, antsa'a, lomahinta, tsángawpi.
good health lolma.
grandchild mööyi.
grandfather -kwa.
grandmother -so.
gray maasi.
grease (N) wihu.
green sakwangpu.
greens nevni.
groceries nöðsiwqa.
grow uuyi'ta.
gun umukpi.

h

habitually -ngwu.
hand -ma.
hand over tavi.
handsome s^uhimu.
hard (ADV) a'ne.
hat pitanaktsi.
have -'ta, -'yungwa PL.
have (something) himu'ta, himu'yungwa PL.
have a baby tiita.
have a hair cut aarilti.
have respect for kyavtsi'ta.
he pam.
head qötö.
hear navota.
help (V) pa'angwa.
her -'at.
herd sheep laalayi.
here yev.
hill tsomo.
his -'at.
hit wuvaàta.
hoe (V) pasta.
hogan homoki.
hold ngu'a.
hole qölö.
Hopi country Hopitutskwa.
Hopi language Hopilavayi.
Hopi way Hopivewa.
horn aala.
horse kawayo.
hot muki.

house kiihu.

how? hin.

howl tōqti.

hundred pakotsikiv pakwt.

hurry up ii'itsi.

hurrying písoq'iwta.

hurt tuuhota.

husband -koongya.

i

I nu'.

impossible só'onkye.

in -ve, -peq, -ng.

in it ev, apeq, ang.

in return ahoy.

including aqwhaqami.

indeed taq.

in-law mō'wi, mō'ōnang.

intestine siihu.

is it the case? ya.

it pam.

it is said yaw.

its -'at.

j

jackrabbit sowi.

jug wikoro.

jump tso'omti.

juniper leaves ngōmaapi.

just pay, paysoq.

k

kick kuntuva.
kill niina, qöya PL OBJ.
kiss (V) tsoòtsona.
kiva kiva.
knee tamö.
knife poyo.
know navoti'ta, tuwi'ta.
know Hopi Hopituqayta.
knowledge tuwi.
knowledgeable tuuqayta.

l

ladder saaqa.
lake paahu.
lamb mangya.
land tutskwa.
late evening tavki.
later ason.
laugh naani.
lazy one na'öna.
learn tutuqayi.
leave pay'u.
leopard toho.
let know aa'awna.
let's go! taa'.
lick lemitsmi.
lie (V) wa'ö.
like naawakna.
lips pangiipu.
listen! haliksa'i.
listening tuuqayta.
little -wya, -hoya.

little girl manawya.
 liver numa.
 long ago hisat.
 long time wuuyavo.
 look yori, tayta.
 look at aw yori, aw tayta.
 look for heeve.
 look upon kuyva.
 love naawakna.

m

make yuku.
 make a hole poro.
 make happy ha`alaytoyna.
 make piki pikta.
 make well lomayuku.
 man taaqa.
 many qa'an'ewakw.
 marry lööqö.
 meat sikwi.
 medicine ngahu.
 meet aw pitu.
 mend yuku.
 mind (V) navotngwu.
 moon muuyaw.
 more pavan.
 mother yu-, -ngu, yuuyu VOC.
 motionless sun.
 mouse pöösa.
 mouth mo'a.
 must tus.
 my i-.

n

name (N) tungni.

name (V) tungwa.

near -qlaq.

near it aqlaq.

nephew tiw'aya.

new puuhu.

niece tiw'aya.

nine pevt.

ninety peve'sikiv pakwt.

no qa'é.

nobody qa hak.

none qa himu.

north kwiniwi.

nose yaqa.

not qa, so'on, ngasta.

nothing qa himu.

nothing to it qa hiinta.

now pu', naat.

now! taa'.

obey navotngwu.

okay! ta'á, pantani.

older brother -paava.

older sister -qööqa, kaaka VOC.

on -ve, -ng, -kw.

on it ev, ang, akw.

on top of -tsve(q).

on top of it atsve(q).

once suus.

once upon a time haliksa'i.

one suukya(').

oneself naav.
onion siiwi.
open (V) hōta.
open out puya.
or sen.
orange (ADJ) sikyangpu.
others peētum.
our itaà-.
over there ayé'.
owl mongwu.

p

paint (V) peena.
parrot kyaaro.
particular kyaanawakna.
peach sipala.
peach orchard sipal'uyi.
peach seed sipalvosi.
peach tree sipaltsoki.
perfect! pantani.
perhaps sen.
person sino.
piki bread piiki.
pine lōqō.
pine nut tuva.
pipe tsoongo.
place (N) -pi, -vi.
place (V) tavi, oya PL OBJ.
plan (N) pasiwni.
plan (V) pasiwna.
plant (V) uuya.
plaque yungyapu.

play (V) hohonaqa.
plaza kiisonvi.
pond paahu.
poor thing! okiw.
pot siivu.
potato tumna.
pounding taàpanta.
pretty lolma, lomahinta.
probably kye.
pumpkin patnga.
purple petosi.
put tavi, oya PL OBJ.
put in tangata.

r

rain (V) yokva.
raindrop tsölö.
really pay, pas, is, nu'an, só'onqa, só'onqe.
recognize maamatsi.
red paalangpu.
red beans palamori.
reed songohu.
remainder peehu.
remember navoti'ta, u'ni'ta.
respect (N) kyavtsi.
rich kyaahaki.
right after panis.
right away ii'its.
road pöhu.
roast tuùpe.
rope (V) wíwakna.
run wari, yuùtu PL.

run away waaya, watqa PL.
runner wawasngwuqa.

s

sacred thing antsa.
salt öönga.
sand tuuwa.
say kita.
say thus pangqawu.
school tutuqayki.
see tuwa, kuyva.
seed poosi.
self tuwat, naa-, naat(o), naav.
sell huüya.
set down tavi.
seven tsange'.
seventy tsange'sikiv pakwt.
sew tuu'iha.
shawl taapalo.
she pam.
shirt navna.
shoe tootsi.
shoot mu'a.
short tsaava.
should as.
sing tawlawu.
sit qatu, yeese PL.
sit down qatuvtu.
sit there qaatsi.
six navay.
sixty navaysikiv pakwt.
skin (V) siskwa.
sleep puuwi.

slip (V) ruùpa.
small hiisayhoya.
smile sayti.
sneeze asi.
snow (V) nuvati.
so pas, oovi, ne'.
so true owihapi.
some PL peètum.
someone hak.
something himu, hiìtu PL, hiìta OBJ.
sometime hisat.
somewhere haqe', haqam.
son tiyo.
song taawi.
spank wuvaàta.
speak lavayti.
specifically pay a'.
spill wehe.
spin riya.
squirrel koonà.
stand wunu, hoongya PL.
stand up wunuvtu.
star soohu.
start -va.
stick in tsúrukna.
still naat(o), sun.
stomach pono.
strongly a'ne.
study tutuqayi.
sweep maspa.
swim momoslawu.

t

tail suru.

take maawi.

take along wiiki, wikkyang.

talk lavayti.

talking yu'a'ata.

tall wuupa.

teach tutuqayna.

teach to fly hooya.

teacher tutuqaynaqa.

tease yuuyuyna.

tell aa'awna.

ten pakwt.

thank you hev'é, askwali, kwakwhá.

thank you very much is askwali, is kwakwhá.

that pam, mi'.

that's why oovi.

the pam.

their -'am.

there pev, pa', papeq.

therefore oovi.

these ima.

they puma.

think wuuwanta.

thirty payiv pakwt.

this i'.

those puma, mima.

three paayom.

through -nawit.

throw tuuva, maspa PL OBJ.

thunder (V) umu.

thus yan, oovi, niqe.

tie soma.

tired pasiwta.

to -mi.

to here peqw.

to it aw.

today pu'.

together naami.

tomorrow qaavo'.

tongue lengi.

tooth tama.

top patukya.

toward -meq.

toward it aq(w).

trap (N) huwi.

tree -tsoki.

true asá'.

try as.

turquoise (ADJ) sakwa.

twenty sunat.

two lǝǝyǝm.

unable kus hin.

uncle -taaha.

under -tpiq, -tpipaq.

under it atpiq, atpipaq.

understand tuwi'ta.

up oomi.

upwards oomeq.

lu

v

very pas, is, nu'an, a'ne.

village kiihu.

village chief kikmongwi.

w

wagon kareeta.

wait haaki.

wake up taatayi.

walk wayma.

want naawakna, as.

wash hair aasi.

water kuuyi, paahu.

water container kuypi.

watermelon kawayvatnga.

we itam.

weave a basket pootalawu.

well (ADV) a'ne.

what? himu, hiitu PL, hiita OBJ.

when ason, niikyang.

when? hisat.

where? haqam, haqami.

where from? haqaq.

whether sen.

which one? himungwa.

white qöötsa.

white man pahaana.

who? hak.

why? hinoq.

wife -nööma.

wing masa, homasa.

with -mum, -kw.

with care paas.

with him amum.

with it akw.

woman wuùti, momoyam PL.

wonder wuuwanta.

wood kwuhu.

work (N) tumala.

work (V) tumalta.

worry wuuwanta.

write peena.

Y

yell töqti.

yellow taskyavi.

yes owí.

yesterday taavok.

yet naat(o).

yonder mi'.

you um.

you PL uma.

younger brother tuvko.

younger sister siwa.

your uù-.

your PL umuù-.

yucca moohu.