VOCABULARY OF
THE KIOWA LANGUAGE

BY

JOHN P. HARRINGTON
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Smithsonian Institution,
Bureau of American Ethnology,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1924.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the accompanying manuscript, entitled "Vocabulary of the Kiowa Language," by John P. Harrington, and to recommend its publication, subject to your approval, as a bulletin of this Bureau.

Respectfully,

J. Walter Fewkes,
Chief.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
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VOCABULARY OF THE KIOWA LANGUAGE

By John P. Harrington

INTRODUCTION

The present paper is a reconnaissance report on the language of the Kæguc, or Kiowa Indians, a small and distinct tribe which history traces from an original habitat in what is now western Montana to their present home about Anadarko, Okla. It is based on field work done in 1918 at Anadarko, and the willing informants who were found in Mr. Enoch Smoky ¹ and Mr. Paul McKenzie made it possible to gather more material during the time devoted to this language than would otherwise have been the case. I found what seemed a more than usual amount of intelligent interest on the part of the Kiowas in the writing of their language, and it is with Kiowa speakers in mind that the orthography of the present vocabulary has been shaped. The writing of such a language is difficult at best, and can not be simplified beyond a certain point without omitting essential features of pronunciation. An outline of the phonetics, pronoun tables, and a brief text have been included, as well as Tanoan etymologies taken from the Tewa dialect spoken at San Juan Pueblo near Santa Fe, New Mexico. The writer also has in preparation a paper showing the surprisingly smaller number of structural and lexical resemblances which Aztec shares with these languages, yet some of these resemblances striking, and appearing to one who has developed a sprachgefühl as features inherited from unity in the remote past.

In addition to the principal informants, Mr. Delos Lonewolf, adopted son of the famous Kiowa chief, Lonewolf, Mrs. Laura D. Pedrick, sister of the present head chief of the Kiowa, and Mr. James Waldo also rendered valuable assistance. I wish also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Superintendent C. V. Stinchecum, of the Kiowa

¹ Mr. Smoky was an enthusiastic informant. He would work until late at night, running up the hours and thus increasing his earnings. He put the money into fixing up his car preparatory to a trip to those other Kiowas in New Mexico known as the Taos. He would dictate sitting, standing, pacing, and lying on his cot.
Indian Agency, who took the kindest interest in the work and assisted it in many ways; to Mrs. George Laird; and to Mr. F. W. Hodge, former ethnologist in charge, and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, present Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, for active and sympathetic interest in the long-looked-forward-to project of making an examination of the language of the Kiowa.

PHONETICS

§ 1. General Remarks

Six vowel qualities and twenty-two consonants are found in Kiowa (see the mouth-map, fig. 1). The Kiowa system is very normal in that its sounds are also found in neighboring stocks; it contains no sounds as peculiar for the region, as for instance Omaha bò or the Kiowa Apache laterals. The vowels occur unaspirated and nasalized, the voiceless elisions have also glottalized and aspirated varieties. As one of the striking features of the phonetics we might point out not the occurrence of an unusual sound but the lack of w (see §10) and of v.

§§ 2—9. Vowels

§ 2. Vowels and Diphthongs

Kiowa has two a-sounds: a as in Eng. water, and u as in Eng. land, both short, of course, in Kiowa unless marked long. Frequently the less extreme positions in Fr. basane (bazan), sheepskin, are heard. In loanwords, Eng. a is Kio. a; Eng. u is Kio. u; thus 'calamoubindl, automobile; k'up, cap. In Tewa the sound of a occurs, as in Engl. father, the articulatory position of which lies perhaps midway between a and u.

ou, ei are false diphthongs, pronounced as in Eng. soul, eight, and can also be written ow, ey. When ou, ei occur as the final element of true diphthongs (see below) their spelling has been reduced to o, e, but the final w or y is retained in the pronunciation and can be preglottalized or preaspirated; e. g. kue'y, wolf, written kue'; 'ouseiful'chyoudl, to kill by choking, for °ouseiful'ch-houldl. Kio. ou, ei regularly represent Eng. ou, ei in loanwords. Kio. ou, ei are probably also the regular representatives of Eng. u, i, although some examples show Kio. in for Eng. i. Thus t'oubeitsi, two bits; tseidlei, chile (but 'calamoubindl, automobile, as given above).

u, i occur only as first element of the diphthongs uc, uc, in. The second element of the diphthongs uc, in is frequently elided; thus gu(α)dл, to be red; ki(ε)dл, to dwell. Examples also occur of the elision of the second element of the diphthong in in word aushaut before 'u-; thus hungi(n) 'ú-tē'dei', they must be staying somewhere;
bougi(ŋ) 'î-ŋungyne, I smelled something rotten. ŭ, apparently without a following diphthong element, occurs in 'qm-hyũ'm-dei, right (dexter), but the form is probably contracted from *'qm-hyũ(e)'m-dei (see p. 25). It should be noticed that while 'ĩũ begins a few words, 'ua or 'ue has not been found as an initial syllable.

The true diphthongs, as they may be termed to distinguish them from the diphthongized vowels ou, oe, have been listed as follows. Glottalized forms, with the glottal clusive falling between the two elements, have been included in the list. Examples have been found only for part of the possibly occurring diphthongs.
(1) \( \text{æ}: \) k'æ, skin.
\( \text{æ'e}: \) tæ'tæ'e, my father.
\( \text{çé}: \) 'ç'pçé, otter.
\( \text{ç'ç}: \)

(2) \( \text{ou'e}: \) pouē, prohibitive particle.
\( \text{ou'e}: \) tou'e, room.
\( \text{ou'ç}: \) bōqë, transparent.
\( \text{ou'ç}: \)

(3) \( \text{u'ç}: \) hç'n 'çi-gugugu'çdç', you will not hit me.
\( \text{u'ç}: \) hç'n 'çi-gugugu'çdç', you will not hit me.
\( \text{ùç}: \)
\( \text{ù'ç}: \)

(4) \( \text{ue}: \) k'uep'¥, wagon.
\( \text{ue}: \)
\( \text{ue}: \) -h-yue, tpl. form of -hï, real.
\( \text{ue}: \) toubyu'ë, camp-circle.

(5) \( \text{he}: \) kynt-hekih, chief.
\( \text{he}: \) 'tâ'zh'e, udder.
\( \text{he}: \) ëñë, to be white.
\( \text{he}: \) 'ouseitî'ëhyoudl, to kill by choking.

(6) \( \text{in}: \) kîngyñ, to throw.
\( \text{in}: \) k'î'n'bëc', to move off, fly away.
\( \text{in}: \) 'a'pîñ, fish.
\( \text{in}: \) hî'ngyñ, he died.

The loanword form t'ñ̥ám-gyñ, in town, shows a diphthong different from any listed above, imitating Eng. "ow" as pronounced in the Southern States.

oue sounds dissyllabic in certain forms; e. g. 'ou-ei-dei, that one.

Glide \( ^w, ^r \) are developed in the diphthongs uæ, in respectively; e. g. gu\( (^w) \)ndl, to be red; ki\( (^r) \)ndl, to dwell, as, e. g., in Russian pri \( y^ëtix, near these, for pri étix. \) In the glottalized forms of uæ, in the glottal elusive falls before the glide; e. g. ky'îñî'ë(\( ^r)ñ, man.

For in equal to yn in syllable inlaut see § 10.

§ 3. VOWEL LENGTH

Long \( ÿ, ï \) largely recorded as glottalized, have their length indicated by the macron; e. g. pñ'gçë, one. Short glottalized open final \( ÿ, ï \) sometimes sounded lengthened before a following word; e. g. tou-yç' 'ñ-tsïñ, tou-yn' 'ñ-tsïñ, I came from the house.

Examples of rhetorical lengthening were obtained and may be indicated by placing a colon after the overlengthened sound; e. g. tæ'dei hejgyñ dë'mëfi' gç såt hñ:oue kîngyñ tsïñheidl I heard that
he was away for a long time and that he came back way afterward; 'o:ue, way over there, equals 'o:uhih.

Forms of ou, ei in non-final syllables in which the second element of the diphthong was heard with prominence have been written by placing a period between the two elements; thus gyâ-bo.u-bôunmc' , I see him all the time.

§ 4. GLOTTALIZATION OF VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

(a) α', h', in narrow transcription α'^, H'^, have a resumed fragment of the preceding vowel quality after the glottal elusive, as if the vowel had been doubled. Both short and long glottalized forms of these two vowels were recorded. Thus bâ'dlα', butter (fr. Eng.); ko' gyâ-pn'deidec', I am going to sharpen my knife; 'à-hî'n'dl, break it in two (the string)!; kyâ'dlei, to call, summon; k'ç'm, to call, name.

(b) In the false diphthongs ou', ei', the glottal elusive falls before the u, i respectively, yielding what in narrow transcription would be written o'u'', e'i'', or o'^, e'^. Thus dou', to hold, have; houdldn gyâ't-dou'dac', I am going to put on my coat; dqu'm, down; tounqi', he said; znedei bâ-pç'i'n, let us butcher half!

(c) In the true diphthongs, a glottal elusive appears to fall between the two constituent elements of the diphthong. This glottal elusive appears to be (1) the initial ' of the etymological element forming the second part of the diphthong; e. g. in such a form as tâ'tâ'e, my father, our father; or (2) a glottal hardening; as in -hî'n, real, which alternates for reasons not yet discovered with an unglottalized form, -hîh.

For ' derived from syllabically final t, p after vowels and diphthongs, see § 11.

§ 5. NASALIZATION OF VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

Nasalization is indicated by placing the Polish hook beneath letters.

The nasalization of many syllables is induced by that of contiguous syllables; thus postpound -kîh, man, but independent kyâ-hî'â, man, for kyâ-hî'â; dç'-mq', was not, for dç'-mq'.

§ 6. VOWEL MUTATIONS

Frequently observed vowel mutations are: ou — uç, ei — ih. Thus goup, to hit — guedç, fut.; hêî'm, to die — hî'âheidl, inferential.

§ 7. VOWEL SANDHI

(1) ELISION OF VOWELS

The following elisions have been noted:

(a) Elision of second element of ih in word auslaut before 'h- (see § 2).
(b) Elision of initial glottal clusive and vowel or diphthong of
certain verbal prefixed pronouns; e. g. hñyn’ m-hou’t’zounheidl, they
traveled off somewhere, for hñyn’ ’çjm-hou’t’zounheidl.

(2) Assimilation and elision of vowels

Clear examples were obtained of the assimilation of the vowels of
gç and nç, both meaning and, to the quality of the first syllable of
following heigç, then. Thus pH’ tçpp’ndl houdlheidl geigç peînheidl,
he killed a buffalo bull and butchered it, for gc heigç; ’ñ-houdl’d’
gei heigç m-t’çp’nts’ç, if you kill him, they’ll get you, for gc heigç;
nçigç, and then, frequent for nç heigç; sat tçñ nçj ’çjm-tsou
’çjm-k’utc, he came here just now and went out this way, for nç
’çjm-tsou.

§ 8. Vowel insertion between hetero-organic nasals

A short vowel was heard inserted between n and m in böñ(ç)mç, curs.
of böñ, to see; böñ(ç)mç, curs. of böñ, to go. The inserted
vowel exhibits harmony with the other vowels of the word.

§ 9. Pitch accent

The writer has in progress and well advanced a study of the Kiowa
pitch accent. In the present vocabulary only high and low pitch of
the verbal prefixed pronouns is indicated and has been written by
placing the acute over high, the grave over low syllables.

§§10-16. Consonants

§10. Semivowels

Except as second element of the diphthong ou and as a glide in
the diphthongs uç and ue, w does not occur in Kiowa. Regression
of initial ’, h of a following syllable to precede the second element
of ou was not noted. Glide ’ is preceded by ’ in the glottalized
diphthong u’(’)ç (§ 2).

In addition to its occurrence as second element of the diphthong
ei and as a glide in the diphthong in, y is found at the beginning of
syllables, both alone and preceded by certain consonants. y is,
therefore, the only sound, with exception of s in the affricative ts,
which makes syllabically initial consonantal clusters (unless the
glottalization and aspiration of clusives is to be regarded as forming
such clusters). Syllabically initial y and y-clusters, together with
vowel or diphthong following, are listed below. Some of the forms
are produced by the retrogression of initial ’, h of the following
syllable to precede the second element of the diphthong ei (§15),
and are so analyzed in the list. Glide ’ is also preceded by ’ in the
glottalized diphthong i’(’)ç (§ 2). Nasalized and glottalized vowels
and diphthongs have been grouped with unnasalized and unglottalized to simplify the list.

1. **y-**
   - yα: ɣyɛngɛ, to tremble.
   - yu: ɣyɛh, interj. of fright.
   - yh: ɣyɛ- (varying with ŋh-), verbal prefixed pron., they tpl.
   - yu: ɣyɛh, to tremble.
   - yhe: ɣyɛhɛn, to go to play.
   - yin: ɣyɛn, two.

2. **’y-**
   - ’you: ’e’youtuɑɛei, rice, for ’ei’-ouguɑɛei.
   - ’yue: ’yue, tpl. children.
   - ’h: k’i’(t’h), to blossom.

3. **h-**
   - hæ: k’uehuɑ’, to drag, for k’ue-hɔ’.
   - hyou: ɣyuɛhyoup, tpl. men.
   - hyu: ɣqmhyu’mdɛi, right (dexter).
   - hye: teghyɛ’, sinew.
   - hyɛ: hyn, interj. used in calling to a person.
   - hyeɪ: ’ɛi-tɛ’-ɛhuɛjɛi’m, my father died, for ’ɛi-tɛ’-ɛhuɛjɛi’m.
   - hyɛn: ’ɛim-t’ne-hɛi’nda’, I am going to accompany you, for ’ɛim-t’ne-hɛi’nda’.

4. **k’y-**
   - k’in: ɣk’boulderlih, sheep.
   - kyɛ: kyɛnɛdɛ, enemy.
   - kyɛɛ: kyɛɛ, tpl. long ones.

5. **k’y-**
   - kyou: kyoup, koup, knob, mountain.
   - k’un, k’in: -kun, man.

6. **k’y-**
   - k’yue: k’yuɛ’, shield.
   - k’uɛ, k’in: k’uɛndɛl-ɛ, to be wet.

7. **gy-**
   - gyɛn, giɛ: gyɛn-, giɛn-, verbal prefixed pronoun, I —— him.

8. **sy-**
   - syɛ: syɛndɛi, a little.
   - syɛn, siɛn: syɛn, to be small.

9. **ny-**
   - nyn, niɛn: nînɛn, two by two.

10. **py-**
    - pyɛn, piɛn: ’ɛ-pyɛndɛ, tpl. fishes.

11. **by-**
    - byɛ: toubyɛ’, camp-circle.
yiŋ varies with yh in the pronunciation of yiŋ-ŋ, yh-, verbal prefixed pronoun, and in several other forms. yiŋ also may appear as yi, with regular elision of the h of the ih diphthong (§ 2); e. g. yi(ŋ)-kə’douk’iŋ, two hundred.

you was heard afterclusives of the k-group in certain words but an alternative pronunciation omits the y; thus kyoup, koup, knob, mountain.

After syllabically initial k, k, k', g the vowel h appears only as yh practically amounting to palatalization of the preceding dorsal, varying with ih; e. g. -kyn, -kiŋ, man. So apparently also after n, for h appears after n in the recorded material only in the loan-word Ninhnhou-kiŋ, Navaho man, whereas elsewhere we have yh, in. But after syllabically initial s simple h occurs as well as yh varying with ih; e. g. shdl, to be hot, beside sy̓hn, siŋn, small. The long correspondent of this yh or ih is yŋ'; e. g. sy̓nda, tpl. small ones (an.). The glottalized form of yh, ih has been written i’ŋ.

When a vowel or diphthong forming a syllable with y is nasalized, the y of course shares the nasalization.

§11. CLUSIVES AND AFFRICATIVES

The glottal clusive or "hard attack," written by the apostrophe, ’, regularly introduces words not beginning with any other consonant. But in word inlaut elements are found both with and without initial’, e. g. sə’-e, to be swift [sə=-Tewa ca’d, to be swift; -’ei, formative element with initial ’], but sə’-e, to seat [sə’ as in Tewa sə’-gə’, to seat; -ei, causative postfix, here with initial ’ absent or elided].

’ at the beginning of a word or syllable does not have a glottalizing effect on the t, dl or p closing a preceding syllable, but is slurred out. The elision of the ’ may be indicated by writing beneath the apostrophe an inferior breve, the sign of elision, or by omitting the apostrophe. Thus ’ou’kət’-m’, pole mattress, not *ou’kəʔm’; todl’-gə’, to be savory; ’əi-ʔot’-he nə ’g’kədl ’ndl gyə-n’-ʔot’-he, when he spoke to me, I spoke to him. Some medial and final syllables of words occur nowhere in the material, obtained in such position as to show the initial ’, e. g. the second syllable of ’ndl’-gə’-gə’, s. wild plum fruit; this amounts to dl opening syllables in word inlaut.

In word inlaut after n, m, syllabically initial ’ regularly has a glottalizing effect, tending to fall before the nasal (see § 15). But certain other syllables in such position are without initial ’, e. g. -ə’ in goəm-ə’, in the back.

The glottal clusive also occurs largely as a glottalizer of vowels and diphthongs; and as simultaneous element of the glottalized clusives k, f, ıs, p, the opening of the glottis coming after the s in the glottalized affricative.
k, t, ts, p are without following aspiration, and sound exactly the same as the unaspirated, unvoiced lenis g, d, ds, b in Mandarin Chinese k'ou, dog; t'ɨŋ, top; ts'ai-i, inside; Pê-i-tɕɨŋ, Peking.

k, t, ts, p are simultaneously glottalized and are therefore written by the very suggestive and correct device of tipping the apostrophe, the symbol for the laryngeal elusive, back over the symbols representing the buccal closure. Kiowa shares these sounds with many surrounding languages. The buccal release precedes the laryngeal, thus producing a click like that of suddenly opening a chamber of partial vacuum, like the sound of pulling a cork from a bottle, the buccal consonant retaining of course its characteristic resonance. In glottalized ts the laryngeal opening comes after the s, not between the t and the s.

Like the sounds of the glottalized series just discussed, those of the aspirated series, k', t', p' are also immersed, not in a glottal elusive but in an aspiration. They are exactly the sounds of Mandarin k'an, to see; t'ōu, head; p'ō, amber; or, to give more familiar examples, of Irish-English K-hate, T-him, P-hat (adopting Mr. Dooley's orthography). English k, t, p are taken as being of this series in loanwords, e. g. k'c̃̆mei-sei, commissioner (fr. Eng.). The corresponding aspirated form of ts was not found. The spelling k', etc., instead of kh, was adopted to avoid confusion with the heterosyllabic kh, etc., resulting from juxtaposition of syllables, in e. g. 'k'θn'dɔ, to cry, wail, i. e. 'k-tθn'dɔ.²

g, d, b are pronounced as in English. They vary with the unaspirated surd series (§16). The present vocabulary also varies g, d, b somewhat irregularly with k, t, p in word inlaut.

dl is the counterpart of the r or l of other languages and is derived from t, with which it alternates (§16).

Only ', t, p, h ('), dl, n, m, and t, p, dl, n, m preceded by ', can close syllables (see § 14). Glottalized and aspirated series of buccal elusives do not occur as syllable closers. t, p in syllable and word auslaut are little aspirated and unprominent, e. g. the p in koup, knob, mountain. t, p when followed by initial buccal elusive, fricative, voiceless affricative, or nasal (i. e. by k, k, k', g, t, t, t', d, s, z, ts, ts, n, p, p, p', b, m) of a following syllable or word are changed to ' and have been written t, p. Thus in kɨ̃pt'c̃, old man, the lips do not close for the p. t may represent t or dl of ordinary syllabic auslaut. Final t of the verbal prefixed pronouns was also clearly observed to undergo change to ' before initial ' of the next syllable (see examples given below). A couple of instances are noted below of t becoming ' in absolute auslaut. And t seems to

²The same reason that led to the distinguishing of double-looped and unlooped h in the writing of Hindūstāni.
disappear before final p, e. g. in tou-p, stick, for tou-t-p; cp. tou-dl, dpl. The glottal elusive derived from syllabically final t, p, coming as it does after a vowel, gives the effect of a glottalized vowel, and some of the glottalized vowels recorded in the present vocabulary are of this origin. The change was observed both within words and between words. Examples follow.

(a) Within words:
   'cdl-, head-hair, head: 'c'-k'g'g'k't, scalp, written 'c-t-k'g'g'k't.
   bút-, verbal pronoun: ṭsōu bút'-bou, you saw the tpl. stones, written ṭsōu bút-bou.
   goup, plant: goup-t'qubč, stem, written goup-t'qubč.
   ṭp'-ihyn'mh, a bird sp., written ṭp'-ihyn'tmp.
   gynt-, verbal pronoun: hč', gynt'-qupeidldou' déi-'č'dč'dei, yes, I like to gamble, written gynt'-qupeidldou'.

(b) Between words:
   tsnt, door: tsnt béi-'č'čm, close the door! written tsnt béi-'č'm.
   heit, hortatory particle; bút-, verbal pronoun: hei' bút'-čq'yč'm, you fix it up again! written heit bút-'čq'yq'm, heit bút-'čq'-č'm.
   k'ougyhp, body: k'ougyh' nečn-bou, I saw his body, written k'oukyhnp nečn-bou.

(c) In absolute auslaut:
   p'č'-nt-bh, temple (anat.): = p'č'-n'.
   t'nt-gyH, several severed: t'č', to sever several.

§ 12. FRICATIVES

h in some forms appears as an alternation of k', t' (§ 16).

h occurs as a syllabically final aspiration in some interjections, e. g. yūh, interj. of fright.

z interchanges with ts, not with s (§ 16).

§ 13. NASALS

The nasals are n and m. ņ does not occur. Palatalized n is approximated in such a word as nīnnyh, two by two.

In certain forms a nasal disappears before a clusive. The examples show lengthening and glottalization of the preceding vowel. Thus mč'dč, hand, dpl. mčn, hands; 'nčq've'bč, carpenter's plane, from *'nčq'-č'm-bč.

§ 14. CONSONANTAL STRUCTURE OF SYLLABLES

A syllable can be opened (a) by any consonant except dl (for dl opening syllables in word inlaut see § 11); (b) by the groups, ts, ĺs, and by groups with y as second element (see § 10).

A syllable can be closed by ', t, p, h (only in certain interjections), dl, n, m; also by 't, 'p, 'dl, 'n, 'm.
§ 15. RETROGRESSION OF LARYNGEALS

Syllabically initial ' in certain recorded forms jumps backward (a) to a position before syllable-closing dl, n, m; e. g. 'ēj'mh, come here! for 'ēj'm-'h; (b) to a position before the closing i (i. e., y) of ei (§ 2) (the diphthong ou, however, did not appear to show this phenomenon); e. g. 'e'yougu'ei, rice, for 'ei-ougu'ei; 'y-'cadl-k'ce'γŋη, I am crazy, for 'n-cadl'ce-'ŋŋη (i. e. 'n- 'cadl'cei-'ŋŋη). If the preceding sound is already glottalized ('dl, 'n, 'm, ei'), the two glottalclusives coincide.

Similarly, the ' of the diphthongs u'("c)α, i'("h)η jumps back to a position before the developed glide (as already stated, § 2). This doubtless also tends to occur in the diphthongs ou'e, u'e.

Syllabically initial h in certain recorded forms jumps backward to a position before the closing i of ei; unlike the glottal clusive, h appears to be retroinserted only when ei plays the rôle of second member of a diphthong. Thus k'uchyc", to drag, for k'ue-hcα; tsṛehyp, one who asks many questions, for tshe-hηp; 'ēj-τē'ta'ε- hγi'jm, my father died, for 'ēj-τē'ta'ε-hej'i'm; 'ousei-τή'εhgyei'jm, to die from choking, for 'ousei-τή'ε-hej'i'm; 'ousei-τή'εhgyoudl, to kill by choking, for 'ousei-τή'ε-houdl.

§ 16. HARD AND SOFT FORMS OF CONSONANTS

As in the Tanoan languages, several of the consonants have a hard and a soft form. The correspondencies noted are:

(a) Surd clusive to sonant clusive:
   k ---- g: kuct, to be painted, painted thing ---- guct, to paint.
   t ---- d: tōqbh-tou'-kinh, bugle man ---- dou', to hold.
   p ---- b: pou-kinh, inspector, lit. seeing-man ---- bou, to see.

(b) Surd clusive to sonant affricative:
   t ---- dl: guct, to paint ---- gucdl, red.

(c) Surd affricative to sonant fricative:
   ts ---- z: bout-k'ue-tsqun, fish spear, lit. belly-puller ---- k'ue-zqun, to pull out.

(d) Laryngealized buccal surd clusive to its laryngeal accompaniment (i. e. debuccalization):
   k ---- ': kou-dl, neck ---- 'ou-sei, throat.
   t ---- ': tion, to be mean ---- '"-dei, mean.
   p ---- ': pα', river ---- '"-pih, fish.
   k' ---- h: k'ε'-br, to go to get ---- hə'gin, to get.
   t' ---- h: t'ε'bei, carrier off ---- hə'bcα, to carry off.

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\( \hat{t} \) varies with \( \hat{t}^{\prime} \) in \( \hat{t}^{\prime}-t \), to sever one, \( \hat{t}^{\prime}h' \), to sever several; and with \( t' \) and \( h \) in \( \hat{n}^{\prime}-dou' \), one is erect, \( t'\hat{n}^{\prime}-dou' \), several are erect, \( h\hat{n}' \), to stand up (the \( t'----h \) change as in section d above).

**KIOWA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY**

The alphabetic order is \( a \, a \, c \, e \, h \, h \, h \, b \, d \, e \, i \, q \, g \, h \, i \, h \, j \, k \, k' \) m n ou p p' s t t' t's t's y z. The glottal elusive, 't', is assigned no position as a letter, but vowels followed by glottal hardening are given a position after vowels without such hardening.

The following abbreviations have been used:

- adj________ adjective.
- adv________ adverb.
- an. maj____ animate major.
- an. min____ animate minor.
- ans________ answer.
- app________ apparently.
- ch_________ carefully heard.
- coll______ collective.
- Com________ Comanche.
- comp______ composition.
- compd______ compound.
- compl______ compositional.
- ep_________ compare.
- ct_________ contrast.
- curs_______ cursive.
- d_________ dual.
- def________ defective.
- dem________ demonstrative.
- dpl________ duoplural, referring to two or more.
- Eng_______ English.
- esp_______ especially.
- ev_________ evidently.
- fr_________ from.
- Fr_________ French.
- gd_________ gerund.
- gdv________ gerundive.
- hort________ hortative.
- imm________ immediative.
- imp________ imperative.
- inf________ informant.
- infer_______ inferential.
- infr_______ information.
- inan. coll__ inanimate collective.
- interr______ interrogative.
- intr_______ intransitive.
- Kio________ Kiowa.
- lit________ literally.
- mg_________ meaning.
- obj________ objective.
- opp________ opposite.
- plen_______ plename.
- poss_______ possessive.
- postf_______ postfix.
- postp_______ postposition.
- pref_______ prefix.
- prob_______ prohibitive.
- pron_______ pronoun.
- prpd_______ prepound.
- prsn_______ personal name.
- pspd_______ postpound.
- ptc_______ participle.
- punct______ punctual.
- refl_______ reflexive.
- refer_______ referential.
- s_________ singular.
- subj_______ subjective.
- sbord_______ subordinative.
- so_________ singular object.
- sp_________ species.
- spl________ singular and plural, referring to one or more.
- ss_________ singular subject.
- stat_______ static.
- tpl________ triplural, referring to three or more.
- tpol_______ triplural object.
- tpls_______ triplural subject.
- tr_______ transitive.
- trbn_______ tribename.
- vd_________ volunteered.
- w_________ with.

All references to Mooney are to his Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians, Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1898.

The entry form for nouns is always the singular. The nouns fall according to gender and plural formation into seven classes, which are shown in the following table together with the forms of the
verbal prefixed personal pronoun which would be used with the singular, dual, and triplural number of nouns of each class, viz. (a) transitive series, first person singular subject — third person object in apposition with singular, dual, and triplural of the noun, (b) subjective (intransitive) series, third person subject in apposition with singular, dual, and triplural of the noun. The verbal pronouns used with a noun were found to be a convenient means for determining the class to which a noun belongs. Animate major gender refers to adult members of the Kiowa tribe and is assigned also to certain other nouns. Animate minor gender refers to adult members of other tribes, dolls, lower animals, many body parts, etc. As regards the inanimate declensions, no helpful rules for remembering the gender class have been determined.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes of Nouns</th>
<th>An. I (animate major, e.g. kyöl'hi, man; kyönu, tpb.)</th>
<th>An. II (animate minor, e.g. tsej, horse; tség, tpb.)</th>
<th>Inan. I (animate direct, e.g. tso, house, spl.)</th>
<th>Inan. Ia (animate direct with collective triplural, e.g. tso, stone, spl.)</th>
<th>Inan. II (animate reversed, e.g. tsöö, arrow; zeib, spl.)</th>
<th>Inan. III (animate collective, e.g. tıp, gap, spl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bu, I—him</td>
<td>gyhā, he</td>
<td>gyhā, he</td>
<td>gyhā, he</td>
<td>gyhā, he</td>
<td>gyhā, he</td>
<td>gyhā, he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néj,—them d.</td>
<td>déi,—them tpl.</td>
<td>déi,—them tpl.</td>
<td>déi,—them tpl.</td>
<td>déi,—them tpl.</td>
<td>déi,—them tpl.</td>
<td>déi,—them tpl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Néj,—them d.</td>
<td>gyit,—them tpl.</td>
<td>gyit,—them tpl.</td>
<td>gyit,—them tpl.</td>
<td>gyit,—them tpl.</td>
<td>gyit,—them tpl.</td>
<td>gyit,—them tpl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néj, they d.</td>
<td>gyhā, they tpl.</td>
<td>gyhā, they tpl.</td>
<td>gyhā, they tpl.</td>
<td>gyhā, they tpl.</td>
<td>gyhā, they tpl.</td>
<td>gyhā, they tpl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Néj, they d.</td>
<td>gyit, they tpl.</td>
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<td>gyit, they tpl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>néj,—them d.</td>
<td>gyhā,—them tpl.</td>
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<td>gyhā,—them tpl.</td>
<td>gyhā,—them tpl.</td>
<td>gyhā,—them tpl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the verbs the entry form is the positive punctual or positive static, unless otherwise stated. This is followed by such other parts as were obtained, enclosed in parentheses.

The vocabulary contains the words, stems and affixes which were obtained with exception of the verbal prefixed personal pronouns, which have been presented for convenience in tabular form at the end of the vocabulary, page 237.

Vocabulary

'a ("a'gu'a', punct. neg.; 'a'guac, curs.; 'a'dac, fut.; 'a'gu'adac', fut. neg.; 'a', imp.), to play (a game), gamble [Tewa 'č', game]. Cp. "a'-hdp, "a'-kih, gambler; "a'-hi'n, to be a good gambler; tou-'a', to play the handgame; etc. — dei-'a'guac, I am gambling. k'indeidl dei-'a'guac, I gambled yesterday. hcn 'mn dei-'a'guac (or kddl instead of 'mn'), I never gamble. poue (kddl) bei-'a'dac', do not gamble! dei-'a'hou', I am going to go over to play. dei-'a', game! poue bi'n-'a'h.edac', do not go over to gamble! hα m-'a'bahmmy, are you going over to gamble? hα k'indeidl bei-'a'guac, did you gamble yesterday? hcn 'ei-("a")t'eiind-em'ac', no, I do not like to gamble (ans.). hα, gyntndei-'a'dac', I like to gamble (ans.). bei-'a'hou', let us dpl. go over and gamble! hcn k'indeidl dei-'a'guac, I did not gamble yesterday. nε dei-bou-'a'guac, I gamble all the time. 'ei'jidei m-'a'guac, he gambled.

'α-, dem. stem in 'α-hα', there, 'a'hy-α', there, 'a'-gα, there, 'a'-bηhα, there, 'a'-dei, that one, there, 'a'-bei, past [cp. 'a'-p-, dem. stem]. -α', postp., at, on, from [cp. possibly -hα', at]. — Koup-mq't'snt-α', at the peak of the mountain. pi'n-mq't'snt-α' 'n-bn'ica', I am going to go up to the top of the hill. go'n-mq'-yki'oup, (the small of) my back aches. dç'm-α', (to race) on the ground (not on horseback). 'ci'jkl'k'n-α', at the end (or edge) of. loudç'm-α' 'n-tshm, I came from the north.

'α'-t'dac ("a'x'x'deip, curs.; 'a'x'dac'x', fut.), to be unable [cp. 'a'dac', to think; mac-'a'dac'mq', to be unable to do]. Cp. pç'-t'x'mq', to be unable. — yqm-'a'x'deip, I can not do it. yqm-'a'x'dac, I was unable. k'ye'hi'guq 'ndl yqm-'a'x'dac'x', tomorrow I shall not be able.

'α-dl-, 'α-t-, prepound form referring to head, hair, in 'adl-t'ei'm, head; 'a'x-dx (for * 'a-t-dx, a hair of the head; etc. [Tewa pô-η, head]. — 'adl-t'en, on the head.

'adladoubl(η)dl, automobile [fr. Eng.]. Cp. tseauj-kx'dndl and tseauj-k'uep'η, both meaning horseless wagon.

'adl-d'guac, to dance the scalp dance [to hair kill dance].

dei-'adl-d'x'-guac'mq, I am dancing the scalp dance.

'adl-d'x'-kucn-gyn (inan. III) scalp dance [hair-kill dance, Mooney, p. 391].
'adl-guadl (an. II; 'adl-guat-da, tpl.; 'adl-guadl in comp.), woodpecker sp.; said to be another name for m'z-fac-ku'a, woodpecker sp. [red head]. Cp. kyhe-'adl-guadl, bird sp.; 'Nppn'kwe, woodpecker sp.

′adl-hn'bu'-khn (an. I) man who uses 'adl-hn'bu' style of hairdressing; see 'n'd.'n.

′adl-hn', prepound form of 'adl-hn'-gyh, money.

′adlhq'-b'hnmk'te (inan. II*) purse [money bag].

′adl-hn'-gyh (app. inan. II*; a s. *′adl-hn'-ga't was not recorded; 'adl-hn' in comp.), coin, dollar, money; also wampum [hair metal as explained by Mooney, p. 255, but analyzed by the informants as head metal, metal with a head stamped on it: cp. hN'ga't, piece of metal. — pn'k'ka 'adlhq'gyh, one dollar (not *p'N'k'ka 'adlhq'-ga't). 'adlhq'-hej 'n-da, I have no money. 'ζi-′ce 'adlhq'kyhn, I have lots of money. kdl 'ζi-′ce 'adlhq'gyh, give me some money!

′adl-hn'-t'oun (inan. III) mine [money pit: t'oun, pit, fr. t'ou, to dig].

′adl-hn'-e-mej (an. II; 'adl-hn'-e-mou-p, tpl.), mosquito ['adl-, app. head; w.-hn'emej, cp. possibly 'ejm-hn'mej, ant].

′Cdl-k'a-t'oue-khn (an. I; ′Cdl-k'a-t'oue-ga, tpl.; ′Cdl-k'a-t'oue-in comp.), Nez Perce man; see Mooney, p. 391 [said to mean man with hair cut round across the forehead: k'a, to cut; -t'ou-e-, unexplained; -khn].

′adl-k'ce, crazy, foolish ['adl-, head; -k'ce, unexplained, app. skin].

Cp. t'ou-'adlk'ce, whisky, lit, crazy water; etc.

′adlk'ce-da, to be crazy, foolish, an outlaw, evil [da, to be].— 'ejm-'adlk'ce-da, you are crazy. ′adlk'ce-da, he is crazy. poue 'cppjg ynh-'adlk'ce-da'ei-′eji'm d'a-pa'hind'alpha', lead us not into evil!

′adlk'ce-′qmgyn (′adlk'ce-′qmdieidhl, infer.), to go crazy. — ′adlk'ce-′qmgyn, he went crazy. ′adlk'ce-′qmdieidhl, they say he went crazy.

′adlk'ce-′q-mej, to make crazy, to do wrong.—foubeiguac poue 'ejha hqndeig bu-'adlk'ce-′qmdie', from now on do not ye tpl. do anything wrong!

′adlk'ce-gyn (inan. III), craziness, crazy act, sin.—n'I ′adlk'cegyyn, my sins. n'I-′adlk'cegyyn-′ce, I have many sins. ′adlk'cegyyn gjh'boy, I saw a crazy act.

′adlk'ce-khn (an. I; ′adlk'ce-gwac, tpl.), crazy man, outlaw, sinner. — ′adlk'ce-khn 'n-da, I am a sinner.

′adl-k'ce-fi(h)-hn' (with second mg. an. II; ′adl-k'ce-fi(h)-hn'-ba, ′adl-k'ce-fi(h)-hn'-ga, tpl.) 1. crest; 2. kingfisher ['adl-, head; the rest of the word is obscure; the kingfisher is so called from his crest]. Cp. 'hndoe'e, warbonnet; 'Cdlt'ou-'cdlk'ceki(h)hn'-khn, Ponca man; 'Cdlt'ou-(k'ce)ki(h)hn'-khn, Flathead man.
'adlk'oe-'ou, to be crazy, be an outlaw [-'ou, intensive]. —

'adlk'oe-'ou, I am crazy.


'adlk'oue-'ei-gα (inan. II); 'adlk'oue-'ei, dpl.; 'adlk'oue-'ei- in comp.), gooseberry fruit [headache fruit; 'adl-, head; k'oue, to ache; 'eigα, fruit; cp. 'adlt'ou-k'oue, headache].

'adlk'oue-'ei-p'ei (inan. II), gooseberry bush.

'adl-p'c'c, yucca root used as soap; soap [head washer: -p'c'c, washer, fr. p'c'c-e, to wash].

'adl-p'c'c-mu (an. I), washwoman, = p'c'c-mu [explained as soap woman].

'adl-p'c'-da (inan. II; 'adl-p'c, dpl.) braid of hair [fr. *p'c . . . , to braid].

'Cdlp'ei-dei, prsn., bushy head, name of man known in Eng. as Frizzlehead; see Mooney, p. 391 [p'ei-dei, bushy, fr. p'eiip, bush].

'adl-soum (an. II; 'ccdl-sou-gα, tpl.), hair brush, comb [cp. 'adl-soum, to brush or comb hair]. Cp. hα- 'adl-soum, metal comb; t'qν- 'adl-soum, bone comb.

* 'adl-soum ( 'adl-sou-vα, fut.), to brush hair, comb hair [*sou-m, to brush]. — δεί- 'adl-soum, I am going to brush my hair.

'adl-t'ν', to cut the hair [t'ν', to cut several]. — g'α- 'adl-t'ν'da', I am going to cut your hair.

'adl-t'ν'm (app. inan. II*; 'adl-t'ν, dpl.; 'adl-t'ν- in comp.), head [head bone: t'ν'm, bone]. — n'c 'adl-t'ν'm, my head. 'adl-t'ν'm n'c-goup, he hit my head, = n'c 'adlt'ν'm 'ei-goup. 'adl-t'νgyp 'ei-goup, he hit me on the head. 'adl-t'ν'm g'α-guαc', I am going to hit you on the head.

'adl-t'ν'm 'Eit-k'uek'ondei Pα', plen., head dragging creek; cp. Mooney, p. 391 ['adlt'ei'm, head; 'eiit-, they tpl. an. maj. — it inan. II*; k'ue-k'c'n, to bring dragging; -dei; pα', creek].

'adlt'ei'm- 'adlk'ae ki(μ) hν'-kine (an. I; 'adlt'ei'm- 'adlk'ae ki(μ) hν'-gα (an. I; 'adlt'ei'm- 'adlk'ae ki(μ) hν'-gα, tpl.; 'adlt'ei'm- 'adlk'ae ki(μ) hν'- in comp.), Ponca man; cp. Mooney, p. 392.

Mr. Francis La Flesche informs the writer that this name may refer to headdresses such as are shown in Fletcher and La Flesche, The Omaha Tribe, 27th Ann. Rept. Bur. Amer. Ethn., 1911, figs. 40, 98, and pl. 24. [head crest man.]
'a-e, to be many. Cp. kəm, to be many. — Kįįhyoup 'út-'cae, many men. hi'oudei ūsou, how many stones? ūsou ghįt-'ae, many stones (ans.), = glyt-'će ūsou.

* 'a-e-, adverbial stem implied in 'chý-ć', there ['a-, dem. stem; -eil]. Cp. 'ouchy-'ći', 'ouhy-'ći', there.

'će-*, adverbial verb prefix, again ['a- as in 'ći-bal', repeatedly; -eil]. — ce-tsʰ̀n heiće, he came back again already. heit bąt-'će-tyğm, you fix it up again, do it again! glyt-'će-goup, I hit him again. 'cįm-'ći-gućā, I will hit you again. 'će-tçoq, he said again. heit bąt-'će-tyğm, nç dà hŋq 'cįm-t'ńhoutućā nç, you do it again and see if I don't whip you. glyt-k’uct gəx glyt-'će-tsei, I pulled it out and then put it back in. hŋq ('će-tsʰ̀n)ç, he never came back again.

'চ্য-ঙোু, one (in an old Kiowa count) [unexplained].

'চ্য-হোু', adv., there ['a-, dem. stem; -hōù, postp., at]. Cp. 'chý-c', there, cęp-hōù, there. — 'chů'c' 'ń-tsʰ̀n, I arrived there, I have been there, = 'chů'c' 'ń-tsʰ̀n. But 'č'déihōù 'ń-tsʰ̀n, I have come from there. 'chů'c' 'ń-bńn̄m, I am going to go there, = 'ąphā 'ń-bńn̄m. 'chů'c' tseid, he is there inside. 'chů'c' 'ń-őc, I was in there.

'চ্যোু-দেি (চ্যোু-গোু, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., that one, there ['χṭö', there; -dei].

'চ্যোু-হিু, to be plain ['a-, unexplained; -hiু, real]. Cp. 'chįhąc, cedar tree, lit. the plain one. — glyt-'চ্যোু, it is plainly discernible (from a distance).

'চ্যোু-হিং-বার (inan. II; s. also once given as 'চ্যোু-হিং-দার; 'চ্যোু-হিু, dpl.), cedar tree [explained as "the plain one," since the cedar stands out plainly among other trees; but cp. possibly Tewa hų, cedar].

'চ্যোু-চোু adv., there ['a-, dem. stem; -hōù, postp., at, cp. -ć, at; 'chů'c' and 'ouhyi'c' are probably to be analyzed as from *'চ্যোু-চোু and *'oue-hōù respectively]. Cp. 'će-hōù', 'će-hōù', and esp. 'ouhy-ć', 'ouchy-ć', all meaning there. — 'cychć' 'ń-ć, I have been there, = 'cychć' 'ń-tsʰ̀n. glyt-p'ń'ougoup nç 'cychć' sat 'ćįm-'ćthi'ća, but when I hit him the third time, he cried. hi'gyn 'će-ga déi-tseidć, where am I going to put this (tumbler)? 'cychć' hŋeqyńęćį béi-tseid, oh, just set it there anywhere (ans.)! k’yńhi'ća 'cychć' 'ń-bńn̄m, I am going to go there to-morrow. poue 'cychć' 'ći-m-tseidć, don’t you be in there (in the ditch)! k’yńhi'ća glyt-peekidldou gəx 'cychć'-'đų déi-ć'q'zōqń, thinking that the man was dead, I went away.

'cychć'-dei ('cychć'-gəx, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., that one, there ['cychć', there; -dei]. — 'cychć'-dei đąx, that is the one. 'cychć'gəx, they are the ones. nç 'cychć'-dei pe.idou m-ć'houq'ć'zōqńheidł, and for that reason they went traveling off mad. 'cychć'gəx hįny ń-houq'ć'zōqńheidł, they moved off somewhere.
'α-κκ-ρα'-δα, to be spotted (or erupted?) [unexplained; δα]. —

k'ougyHP 'n-gucdl-'εκκερα'-δα, my body has little red spots on it.

'α-p-, dem. stem in 'αρ-να', there, 'αρ-κ'εν-, referring to end; etc.

['α-, dem. stem; -p-].

'αρ-να', adv., there ['α-p-, dem. stem; -να', postp., at]. Cp. 'αρ-δει, that one; 'α-να', there, 'αρ'ο-να, 'αρ-να', there. — 'αρ'ος 'ν-βυνμη, I am going there, = 'εός 'ν-βυνμη. sat tsнм ne3 'ορας 'ειμ-κ'υεν, he came a little while ago but he went out that way. 'ειος nζ 'ειγα 'ει-δα'γα 'αρ'ος 'ει-τσμκ'γ-ιν τισει 'ηη 'εκ-κ'εμο 'Ο'ζνη'ζη'ου, now we present (people) thus (or that way) when we speak of them, call them: those who went off offended because of the udder.

'αρ'ος-δει (αρ'ος-γα, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., that one, there ['αρ'ος, there; -δει]. Cp. 'αρ-δει, that one.

'αρ-γα, 1. dem. pron., tpl. of 'αρ-δει, that one; 2. adv., there ['αρ-, dem. stem; -γα].

'αρ-κ'εν-, referring to end, in 'αρ-κ'εν-βυ, at the end of; 'αρ-κ'εν-να, without end; -'αρ-κ'εν-γυ, at the end of; 'αρ-κ'εν-γα', at the end of [app. 'αρ-p-, dem. stem; and an element κ'εν-н-, as in mζ-κ'εν-να-γυ, to have a handful, hardened form of -να-ν, to finish intr.].

'αρ'κ'εν-βυ, at the end of. — democracy 'αρ'κ'εν-βυ, at the end of the world.

'αρ'κ'εν-να, without end, forever.

'αρ'κ'εν-γυ, at the end of. — 'ουε ηυ'ρων-'αρ'κ'εν-γυ, kindl, he lives at the end of the road.

'αρ'κ'εν-να, at the end of [-α' at]. — ουε 'αρ'κ'εν-να, (or 'ouετα-'να instead of last word) 'η'γυ, the fly is (lit. is sitting) on the edge of the table.

'αρ-δει ('αρ-γα, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., that one, there ['αρ-, dem. stem; -δει]. Cp. 'αρ'ος-δει, that one. — poue 'αρ'ος γυ-κεδλκ'κοε-δε'δει-'ει'm δε-ρε'μην, lead us not into temptation!

'ατ-τ-, prepound form referring to head, hair; see 'αδλ-.

'ατ-', prepound form of 'ατ-να, to cry, weep.

'α-τ, in pei-shdl-'ατ, "stays in the hot sand," bird sp.; δειν-ατ-τατι'ενει, mussel.

'ατα, interj. of admiration or surprise; also tατα.

'ατ-νν"δε", ('αθων'δα' punct. neg.; 'αθωνδου, curs.; 'αθων'δειδα', fut.; 'αθων'δα'δα', fut. neg.; 'αθων'δει, imp.), to cry ['ατ-τ-, to cry, weep; ηυ'δα, to shout, cry]. — minm δει-'αθωνδου, I feel like crying. poue beι-'αθων'δειδα', don't cry! heit beι-'αθων'δει, let us cry. poue beι-'αθων'δειδα, let us not cry.

*ατ-κα', to scalp, implied in 'ατ-κα'-γα't, scalp.

'ατ-κα'-γα't (inan. II; 'ατ-κα'-γυ, dpl.), scalp [app. 'ατ-, hair; κα', to cut]. — nζ 'ατκα'γα't, my war-scalp.
'ατ-π'ουδλ-τ'νδλίν (an. I), crybaby, boy, boy who cries easily ['ατ-, to cry; -π'ουδλ-, intensive; τ'νδλίν, boy).

'ατ-δα (ʾαʾdлин, curs.), to cry, weep. Cp. του-ʾατδα, to be in mourning for a relative. — ʾαʾdлин, he is weeping. heigα ῃ-bounce-ʾαʾdлин, I cry all the time.

'ατ-τ'ντ-δα (inan. II; 'ατ-τ'ντ, dipl.), scalp ['ατ-, hair; τ'ντ- as in τ'ντ-γυν, several are cut].

'α-ʾτε-ς, (ʾα-ʾτε-ς-μέ-ς, tpl.), smooth, sleek, in τ'ουν-ʾατες, opossum, lit. smooth tail; ʾουδλ-ʾατες, devil, lit. smooth wings; ʾσή-με-ϊ-ʾατες, whip snake, lit. sleek snake; etc. [ʾα-, unexplained; ʾτε-ς, smooth].

'α-ʾτες-ʾα (ʾαʾτες-ʾα, punct. neg.; 'αʾτες-μέ-ς, curs.; 'αʾτες-δέ-ς, fut.; 'αʾτες-δέ-ς', fut. neg.; 'αʾτες-ʾα, imp.), to clear away (vegetation) [ʾα-, unexplained; w. -ʾτες-ʾα cp. possibly ʾτ'ν', to cut down several].

Cp. σητ-ʾατες-ʾα, (snow), to melt. — imm ʾγυν-ʾατες-μέ-ς, I am going to cut the trees down. ʾΗ ʾγυν-ʾατες-ʾα, I cleared away the trees (e.g. for sun dance).


ʾαʾτ-θ-ί-μέ-ς-μέ-ς (inan. II*; ʾαʾτ-θ-ί-μέ-ς, dipl.; ʾαʾτ-θ-ί-μέ-ς in comp.) 1. grain of salt, salt; 2. name of a small weed that grows on the prairies, lit. salt ['αʾτ-θ, salty; ʾτες-μέ, to be white].

ʾαʾτ-θ-ί-μέ-ς-ʾα-μέ, to be very salty. — ʾαʾτ-θ-ί-μέ-ς-ʾα-μέ, it is too salty.

'a', app. prebound form of ῥα', river, water, referring to water in 'αʾ-γα, well; 'αʾ-ρα-ς-ε, otter; 'αʾ-ρα-ς-α, tule plant; 'αʾ-π'ου, fish (app. water fish, assuming that -π'ου may be related to Tewa ʾπ', fish, as pʾu, fire, is to Tewa ʾπ', fire); 'αʾ-σε, little creek; 'αʾ-δα, island [cp. ῥα', river; Tewa ʾʔα, ῥα, ʾʔα, ῥα, water].

'αʾ-*, prebound form of ῥαʾ-γυν, skin, in 'αʾ-γυ-ς-τ', to skin; 'αʾ-γυ-ς-ε-βα, buckskin thong; 'αʾ-γυ-ς-βα, pendule of fringe. Cp. also -κα in τι-κα, eyelid, app. a dim. of ῥαʾ- [Tewa ʾʔα, buckskin, cloth, ʾκ-ς-τ, tegument, covering].

'αʾ-*, verb prefix, a while, temporarily, in 'αʾ-ς, to lend; 'αʾ-κ'ουπ, to be dizzy; *'αʾ-κ'ουп, to store away; *'αʾ-κ'ουδλ, to be stored away; 'αʾ-κ'ουδ-τουʾε, storeroom; 'αʾ-ς-α, to store away; 'αʾ-ʾις, to stay a while.

'αʾ-ς, to lend [ʾαʾ-*, verb prefix, temporarily; ʾς, to give]. — καδλ ʾκαδλ-ʾγυν ʾγυ-ς-αʾ-ς-δο-ς, I am going to lend you some money.

'αʾ-ς-νε, to go over to gamble [ʾς, to run, go]. — poue bητ-ʾαʾ-ς-νεδκ, don't go over to gamble!

'αʾ-βς, adv., repeatedly [cp. 'α-ς, again]. Cp. ʾνδλθ-ʾαʾς-μέ, to repeat. — ʾαʾβς, ʾγυρ-ʾαʾς-μέ, I did it repeatedly, one time after another.
'c'-bh-hɔ', adv., there, right there 'ɔ-, dem. stem; -bh-hɔ', postp., at. — gy़-h-tsei 'c'bh-hɔ', I put it right there.

'ɔ'-bei, adv., past; there [app. 'ɔ-, dem. stem; -bei, postp., at, referring to region; for the mg. past cp. esp. the compounded postp. -bei-gyn, in front of]. — 'ɔ'-bei 'h, he is passing by. 'ɔ'-bei k'uep' h 'h'-houp'-h, we heard the wagon passing. 'ɔ'-bei, there, up there.

'ɔ'-bįŋ (an II; 'ɔ'-bįŋ-gɔ', tpl.; 'ɔ'-bįŋ- in comp.), 1. paunch (e.g. of buffalo); 2. gizzard (of bird) ['ɔ'-, unexplained, -bįŋ as in so'c'-bįŋ, quiver; cp. bįŋ-m-k'α-e, bag]. Cp. sei-tįŋ, tripe.

'c'-dɔ (inan. III), island [possibly 'c'-, water; -dɔ, unexplained]. — gy़-'c'-dɔ-dɔ, there is an island.

'ɔ'-dɔ (inan. IIIb; 'ɔ'-dl, dpl.; 'ɔ'-dl-, 'ɔ'-t- in comp.), a hair of the head; the tpl. is used for head-hair collective. The s. form appears to be collective in 'ouy-ɔ'-dɔ-, mane, and in one sentence given below. 'ɔ'-dl-, 'ɔ'-t-, in compounds refers to head as well as hair. Cp. 'ɔdl-t'įj'm, head, lit. head bone. — 'ɔ'-dɔ dei-boų, I saw one hair. 'ɔdl dei-boų, I saw the hair (of the head, coll.). nczę 'ɔdl, my hair. nę 'ɔdl-dou'ım, in my hair. 'ɔdl-gyn dei-ŏg'ę'c'dɔ', I am going to wash my hair. Also 'ɔdl-dou'm dei-ŏg'ę'c'dɔ', I am going to wash my hair, lit. inside my hair. dei-'ɔ'sqųdɔc', I am going to brush my hair, = 'ɔ'-dɔ dei-squųdɔc'. 'ɔdl-hɔ'-bh, at one side of the head, referring to a style of hairdressing described by Mooney, p. 391; cp. 'ɔdl-h'ɔ'-h'įŋ, man who uses this style of hairdressing.

*'ɔ'-dɔ (c')deip, curs.), to think [cp. possibly 'ɔ'-'ɔ'-dɔ-, to be unable; 'ɔ'-n- in 'ɔn-tou-t'įŋ', to forgive; Tewa 'ą-ŋ-, referring to thinking]. — yu-gu c bũ-'c'-deip, I think I am smart (bũ-, app. a pronoun, is not clear).

'c'įdɔ'-dei, prsn. of a former head chief of the Kiowas; see Mooney, p. 392 [explained by Mooney, loc. cit., as "Island;" ev. 'c'įdɔ, island; -dei].

'ɔ'-dei ('ą'-gɔ', tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., that one, right there ['ɔ-, dem. stem; -dei]. — 'ɔ'-dei 'h, he is coming right there.

'ɔ'-dei-hoč', adv., there ['ɔ'-dei, there; -hɔ', postp., at]. — 'ɔ'-dei-hoč' 'h-tsųn, I have come from there.

'ɔ'-dei-hoč'-tsou, adv., there ['ɔ'-dei, there; -hɔ', postp., at]. — po'įn-yę' 'h-tęg'ąc 'ɔ'-dei-hoč'-tsou 'h-tsųn, I was staying up on the hill and came (down) from there.

'c'-dou (inan. I*), biceps [said to be so called because it is roundish; cp. possibly 'h'-dl-, 'h'-t-, round; dou, unexplained].

'ą'-gɔ (inan. I; 'ą'-gɔ- in comp.) well [possibly 'c'-, water; -gɔ, noun postfix]. — 'ą'-gɔ gy़-bų, I saw a well of water. yin 'ą'-gɔ 'bų (or gy़-bų instead of last word), I saw two wells. 'ą'-gɔ gy़-hinndɔc', I am going to dig a well. tųdeiíiń 'ą'-gɔ-gy़ tseidl. the rat is in the well. 'ą'-gɔ-dou'įn gy़ tseidl, he is down in the well.
'a'-ga, 1. dem. pron., tpl. of 'a'-dei, that one; 2. adv., there, where, look there ['a-', dem. stem; -ga]. Cp. 'a'ga-sqm, window. —— 'a'ga tou'e 'a-deiyga-dei-ji 'a-heibeita', I am going in where they are standing in the room. hung n'c tsoudha muji 'eim (hung) 'a-deiyga 'a'ga 'e'in-'a'zh-'ink'agheiddei, I did not hear anything like that. woman quarreled over milkbags. 'a-he 'a'ga pa'eidl 'a'ga-dei-ji, I went to where the big river was (lying). 'a-heibn 'a'ga eidlkin tou'e 'a-dei-ji, I went in where the old man was staying inside. 'a'ga 'a'm 'eim-k'atdeci-ji, a swimming place. de-'eindout h'eg 'eildk'agyn gyut-dei 'a'ga n'c 'ound-tou 'ei-'eindout h'eg 'a'ga 'eidlkeedi de-'t'ameidei, forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us! 'a'ga, up there. 'a'ga, look there! behold! (used like 'oue, 'oueig in calling attention).

'a'ga-in 'a'ga-sqm, window [app. = 'a'ga, there].

'a'ga-sqm (an. I; 'a'ga-sqa, tpl.), window [app. looking-place: 'a'ga, there, where; -sqm as in sgm-dei, to look].

'a'gyhn (inan. III), game ['a', to play, gamble].

'a'gyhn, stingy (to be) ['a', unexplained; -gyhn]. —— yin-'a'gyhn, I am stingy. hqndein 'a'gyhnkei 'a-hei, I am not close.

'a'hehp, to be a great gambler ['a', to gamble; -hehp, excessive usitative postfix]. Cp. 'a'kehin, gambler. —— n'c 'a-hehp, I am a gambler, =n'c 'a'kehin 'a-hei.

'a'hehp-kein (an. I; 'a'hehp-ga, tpl.), gambler, = 'a'kehin.

'a'heihun, to be a good gambler [-heihun, real]. —— yin-'a'heihun, I am a good gambler.

'a'kehin, (an. I; 'a'-ga, tpl.), gambler, = 'a'kehin, gambler ['a', to play]. —— n'c 'a'kehin 'a-hei, I am a gambler. 'a'ga deibo, I saw the tlp. gamblers.

'a'ke-keu-bh, postp., around, at the edge of ['a'-, app. dem. stem; keu, unexplained; -bh, at]. —— kyheihun t'oue-'a'keoubi 'a'gyhn, the man was sitting on the shore.

'a'ke-keu-bei, postp., around, at the edge of [-bei, at]. —— t'oue-'a'keoubi gyin-bo, I saw the shore. piyhn-'a'keoubi, at the edge of the table. n'c-'a'keoubi muhyoup 'a-kucya, the women were sitting all around me. toulou-'a'keoubi kyhyoupi tei 'a-hei, men were all around (outside) the [agency] office.

* 'a'-koup, to store away several, in 'a'-kuc-sou-dei, hook for hanging things away; etc. ['a'-; koup].

'a'-kuc-sou-dei (inan. I), hook for hanging things away [*'a'-koup, to store away; sou (? to insert; -dei]. —— hqndein 'a'-kuc-soudei gyin-bo, I saw a hook for hanging things.

'a'-kuc-toue (inan. I), storeroom [*'a'-koup, to store away; toue, room].

'a'-kou, to be light [unexplained]. —— 'a'kou, it is light (not heavy).

'ei-doue-'a'kou, it is too light.
**R**'-k'oup ('s'k'ouyH, curs.), to be dizzy [app. 'α'-, temporarily; k'oup, to pain, be sick]. yH-'R'k'ouyH, I am dizzy.

'α'-pq-č (an. II), otter ['α'-, water; -pq-č, unexplained]. Recorded only from Mr. Lone Wolf; the other informants did not know this word.

'α'p'q'-ga (inan. II*; 'α'-pq, dipl. tule), bulrush ['α'-, possibly water -pq'-, unexplained; -ga]. —— 'α'p'q'-ga déi-bouy. I saw one tule plant. 'α'p'q guynt-bou, I saw the tule (coll.).

'α'piH (an. II; 'α'-piH-dč, tpl.; 'α'-piH- in comp.), fish, =t'ou-n-č'-'-p'oudl, fish, lit. split tail [possibly water fish: 'α'-, water; w. -piH cp. Tewa pa', fish].

'α'piH-ńńčč'č'e (inan. III), dorsal fin of fish; also without prepound [fish warbonnet].

'č'piH-gucđl, recent prsn., of Enoch Smoky [red fish]. Cp. tsou-tńdlčn, prsn. of Mr. Smoky.

'č'piH-'κ'če (inan. II*), fish skin.

'č'piH-p'ou-e (inan. II; 'č'piH-p'ou, dipl.), given as meaning fish line ['č'piH-, fish; p'ou, trap, fishhook; -ei].

'č'piH-p'oubn, to go fishing [p'ou-, to catch, trap].

'č'piH-p'oue (inan. II; 'č'piH-p'ou, dipl.), given as meaning fish line ['č'piH-, fish; p'ou, trap, fishhook; -ei].

'č'piH-p'ou-ńńčč'č (inan. I*), fish net [-tń-č, unexplained; -ga].

'α'-p'ń (an. II; 'α'-p'ń-č'č, tpl.), boil (on body) [unexplained].

'č'p'č-sa, to store away several ['č'-, temporarily; sa to put several in].

Cp. *'α'-k'oup, to store away. —— guynt-ʻč'sč'dč', I am going to store it away.

'č'p'č-sei (inan. I), small creek [app. 'č'-, water; -sei as in sei-č'č-n, scum on stagnant water, sei-tsou, lake]. Cp. hindl, dry arroyo.

'č'p'č-sou (ʻč'-sou-č'č, tpl.; ʻč'-sou- in comp.), roan [w. 'α'- cp. Tewa 'y', to be brown; -sou, intensive]. —— tsej-ʻč'sčou gyń-bou, I saw a roan horse. tsej-ʻč'sčou ga déi-bouy, I saw tpl. roan horses.

ʻč'-sou-dč (inan. II*; ʻč'-sou, dipl.), sweetgrass plant ['č'-, unexplained, distinct from -č'č, to be sweet; sou-dč, grass plant].

'č'-'čč', to stay a while, temporarily ['č'-, temporarily; ʻč'č', to stay]. —— nč 'ń-ʻčçč', I am staying here a little while (in Lawton).

'č'-'čč'-mcč (curs.; ʻč'čč-čm- in comp.), to suck ['č'-, unexplained; ʻčč ..., to suck]. Cp. 'ou-ʻčččm-p'oudl, leech.

'č'ččou (an. II; ʻč'-ččou-čč, tpl.), tick [unexplained].

'č'-'čč'-bsč (inan. I*), buckskin thong, =təp'čče-ńńčč (ʻč'-, skin; nńčč, string). Cp. ʻč'-ńńčč-bč, pendule of fringe.

ʻč'yn-houdl-dh (inan. III), buckskin dress (formerly worn by Kiowa women) [fringe shirt]. Cp. ʻčp'čče-houdl-dh, buckskin shirt.
'α'yn-sa, to fringe [app. sa, to put several in]. — dei-'α'yn-sa'da',
I am going to fringe it.

'α'-yn-t ('α'yn-dad, fut.; 'α'yn-dheidl, infer.), to skin, scalp [α', prepound form of κα'gyh, skin; -yn-t, unexplained, hardly to be compared to -yn- in 'α'-yn'-ba, pendule of fringe, because of 'α'-yneba, explained as buckskin rope). — geic k'c'e'-α'yn-dheidl, and then he skinned it. tsc'hih gyh-'α'yn-dad', I am going to skin the dog. k'yhih'α tyhih gyh-'α'yn, yesterday I skinned the dog. gyh-'α'yn-dad, I am going to scalp him.

'α'-yn'-ba, 'α'-yiin'-ba (inan. Pl.; 'α'-yiin', 'α'-yin, dpl.; 'α'-yiin- in comp.), pendule of fringe ['α', skin; w. yi'-ba ep. yh-e-ba, rope]. Cp. 'α'-yneba, buckskin thong. — 'α'yn'-ba (or 'α'yiinba) déi-bou, I saw one pendule of fringe. 'α'yn (or 'α'yiin) gyh'-bou, I saw the fringe. 'α'yn gyh'-qnda', I am going to make fringe. dei-'α'yn-sa'da', I am going to fringe it.

'α'-zh'-e (app. inan. Pl.; 'α'-zh'-e, 'α'-zh, d.; 'α'-zh'-da, 'α'-zh'-ga, tpl.; 'α'-zh'- in comp.), udder, milkbag [unexplained]. Cp. zeip, woman's breast. — 'α'-zh 'q'in-da', her milk-bags, 'α'-zh'-gyh, in the milk-bags.

'Ο'zh'-i'q'-houn-kin (an. I; also 'Ο'zh'-i'q'-houn-kyhih'; 'Ο'zh'-i'q'-houn-p, tpl.; 'Ο'zh'itq'-houn- in comp.), trbn., Udder-angry Traveler-off, man who departed angry because of the udder; see the text, page 252.

'Ο' ('Ο'ng', punct. neg.; 'Ο'ng', curs.; 'Ο'de', fut.; 'Ο'ngi'ic', fut. neg.; 'Ο', 'Ο'houp, imp.; 'Ο'ng'heidl, infer. neg.), to give, hand [Tewa 't-i, to give, hand]. Also in *'Ο'-ha', to bring and give; 'Ο'-i'c, to lend; κα'de'-c, to sell; π'ou'n-c, to pay. Cp. mn'ga, to give, hand. — yh'-c', give it to me! = yh'-c'hi'n. poue yh'-c'de', do not give it to me! h'r'oue 'i'q'i'c'de', when are you going to pay me back? heit bút-'c', let us give it! poue bút-'c'de', let us not give it! 'n'-c', you pay him! t'sou 'i'c', hand me the stone! nq'-c', give it to me! =nq'-c'houp. mn'h'ga'-c'me, I am going to give it to you. poue yh'-c'de', k'de'i, don't give it to him! he is no good. tei 'n' yh'-c', give me all the sticks! = 'n' teip'ae yh'-c', l'hq'n 'n'-c'nq', I did not grant, I refused; ct. nq 'n'-hdi-l-qmgyn, I granted, I agreed. 'i'cdei t'ndlin tsc'hih gyh-'t-c'de', I am going to give my horse to this boy.

'q', 'q-', 'c-', 'c-', verb prefix, with the foot, in 'c'-zqun, to walk; 'c'n-tsdi', to come on foot; etc. [Tewa 'q-', 'q-i', verb prefix, with the foot]. Cp. 'c-', prepound form of 'c'n-sou'e, foot, and of 'c'n-gyn, foot-track, referring to foot, foottrack.

'q', 'q-', to be sweet, savory, in 'n-':c', sour (?) (in t'ou- 'n'-c'-mg, lemon); 'q'-guc-dou'e-gyn, to be savory; foudl'-c', to be savory [Tewa 'q-', to be sweet].
-c', form of the postp. -c' with induced nasalization.

'ç'-ç'-dei (an. ÏI; ç'-ç'-doup, tpl.), magpie ['ç'-ç', imitative; -dei; cp. Tewa kw̃'n', magpie].

'ç-m- in 'çm-hyu'm-dei, right; 'çm-t'hum-dei, left.

'çm-hyu'-m-dei, right (dexter) [ev. for *'çm-hyu'ç'-m-dei: 'ç-m- as in 'çm-t'um-dei, left; -hyu-ç', -hyu-ç, real, right; -m-, -dei].

'çmhyu'm-dei t'oudei, the right leg. 'çmhyu'mgc mç'dÇ, the right hand. 'çmhyu'm-dei mçn, dpl. right hands.

'ç-m-gyñ ('çmgç', punct. neg.; -'ç'mh, curs.; 'ç'mhêgê, curs. neg.; -'çmdëiha, curs.; -'çmdëiôÇ, fut.; -'çmgâôÇ, fut. neg.; -'çmdâç, fut.; -'çmdëi, imp), pass. of 'ç'-mëî, to make: to be made, be done, to happen, become; pass. or transitional postpone with verbs. Cp. 'çmdâç, to be made, and many compound verbs. ——'çmgyn, it is made, it has been made. 'çmdëiaÇ, it will be made. hçn 'çmgoç, it is not made. heigx këntëkina-ç'mh, he is going to be made a chief. Cp. poue bëi-këntëkiina-'çmdâç, do not make yourself chief, don't be made a chief! k'indëidl gyñ-'çmgyn, yesterday it happened. k'indëidl hçn gyñ-'çmgç, it did not happen yesterday. mín gyñ-'çm'ëîôÇ, it is not about to happen. k'ënhìhûc gyû-'çmdëiÇ, tomorrow it will happen. k'ënhìhûÇ hçn gyû-'çmgç, tomorrow it is not going to happen. gyû-kçn-'çmgyn, let it happen. mín p'ûm-'ç'mh, it is about to cloud up. pêc' sënh-'çmdëiha, the moon is waning, growing small. pêc' sënh-'çmdëiaÇ, the moon is going to wane. heigx yû-'çmdëiaÇ, (my work) is going to be finished. pënhû yû-koudou-k'oup-'çmgyn, I am going to be suffering. heigx tou 'çmgyn, the house is finished now. k'ënhìhûc heigx tou 'çmdëiaÇ, the house will be finished tomorrow. tou heide hçn 'çmgoç, the house is not finished yet. k'indëidl tou 'çmgyn, the house was finished yesterday. tou k'ënhìhûç hçn 'çmgâôÇ, the house will not be finished tomorrow. tou bei-t'éîn-dei 'çmdëiaÇ, the house will never be finished. =tou hçn 'çmgâôÇ.

'çm-dâç, to be made, be done. Cp. 'çm-gyñ, to be made. —— tou heigx 'çmdâç, the house is already finished, the tpl. houses are already finished. tou heigx 'èî-'çmdâç, the two houses are already finished. tou heigx 'çmdâç-dei gyû-bôu, I saw the house (or tpl. houses) already built. tsêîhû tsêîn-dou 'çmdâç-dei gyû-bôu, I saw the dog made of mud.

'çm-dôu', to make [çm- to make; dou']. —— gyût-kêôk'ôu-'çmdôu', I am making a shadow. 'çim-êôulôt-touhô'-çmdôu', he soars, lit. slants his wings.

'çm-t'um-dei, left [çm- as in 'çmhyu'm-dei, right; -t'um-, unexplained; -dei]. Cp. 'ç'-t'û-, app. variant form. —— 'çm-t'umgc mç'dÇ, the left hand.
'ç-n ('ç'dac', punct. neg.; 'ç'deip, curs.; 'çnäox', fut.; 'ç'deixç', fut. neg.; 'ç'n, imp.), to sound. Also in tö-u-çn, (thunder) sounds; 'çn-koû'm, to sound.— béić-çn, (flute, train) sounded. béić'
'ç'deip, it is sounding. kucottu wn'wn'wn'wn' 'n'm-çn, the bird went wn'wn'wn'wn'. kucottu 'üm-çn, the bird sang. hç'çn-k-ìugù béić-çn, the train whistled, sounded.
'ç-n-, prepound form of 'çn-sou'e, foot, and of 'çn-gyn, foottrack, referring to foot, foottrack; for 'çn-sou'e, 'çn-sou- is also used as prepound.
'ç-n-, verb prefix, with the foot, see 'ç-
'ç-n-, possibly in 'çn-kc-douy-ei-dei, too much; 'çn-kh-ga, at last.
'ç-n-, possibly referring to thinking, in 'çn-tou-t'û', to forgive [cp. possibly 'x'-dc, to think; Tewa 'q-û-, referring to thinking].
'ç-n, in dçm-çn-t'ou', ocean; k'ç'-çn, moccasin; k'ç'-çn, to be pitiable; mçn-çn-ç, to play the arrow-throwing game.
'ç-n in òcm-çn, measure [cp. òcm-çn, to measure].
'çn-bh-boudl-t'êij'm (inan. II; 'çn-bh-boudl-t'ou', dpl.; 'çn-bh-boudl-t'ou' in comp.), projecting process of bone at either side of the ankle ['çn-, referring to foot; -bh-; -bou-dl- as in t'ou-bou-t, shin; t'êij'm, bone].
'çn-bh-phdl-k'æc (an. II), rug [lit. foot quilt; explained as "quilt that makes one's feet walk easy"]; 'çn-, referring to foot; -bh-; phdl-k'æc, quilt]. Cp. tou-dou'mdei-k'êc, rug.
'çn-dç ('çn-dç'mç', punct. neg.), to want ['ç-n-, unexplained; app. dc, to be]. Also in pou-'çndç, to want to see; etc. Cp. t'ëin-dec, to want.— hn'oudei 'çin-'çndç, how much do you want? 'n-'çndç, I want it. tsêj 'n-'çndç, I want a horse. k'ëindeidl tsêj 'n-'çndç, yesterday I wanted a horse. k'ṛîhîçgà tsêj 'n-'çndç', to-morrow I shall want a horse. hçn 'n-'çndç'mç' tsêj, I did not want a horse, =tsêj hçm 'n-'çndç'mç'. 'n-pou-'çndç', I want to see (him), = 'çj-pou-t'çndç.
'çn-dou-bn (inan. III), sole of foot ['çn-, foot; -doubn, postp.]. = 'çn-doubn.
'çn-gc-dou-y-ei-dei, too much ['ç-n-, possibly as in 'çn-kh, last; -gc-, unexplained; -dou-y- =dou-e-, verb prefix, excessively; -ei-, unexplained; -dei]. — 'çngdouyeidei bît-kê'mç, you want too much.
'çn-goup, to kick tr. [to foot hit]. — gyù-çngoup, I kicked him.
'çn-gyn (app. inan. III, but s. usage was not readily approved; 'çn- in comp.), foottrack ['çn-, prepound form of 'çn-sou'e, foot, and of 'çn-gyn, foottrack; -gyn]. — 'çngyn gyù-bou, I saw the tracks. But "I saw the track" was turned to 'üm-çn-da nç gyùt-bou, I saw his track. yù-çn-dc, my foottrack. yùn-çn-bâu, I saw your foottrack. yùn-çn-bou, you saw my track. 'ouidei
yín-'qin-boù, I saw his track. ng 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ yín-'qin-boù, I saw
the bear's tracks. 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ 'ù-'qin-dç, bear's tracks, they are
bear's tracks.

*'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ (an. II; 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ -dç, tpl.; 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ - in comp.), =seit
[explained as meaning he who stands up erect: *'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ , to stand
up; -dei].

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲-inin (an. II), bear cub [-'iñ̲, dim.].

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲-t ('q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ , curs.; 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ , fut.; 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ , prepound), to go
(along a road or waterway) ['q̲̂̆ñ̲, foot; hint, to ascend]. Cp. hç'-'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲-goç, railroad train.

— 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲-goç, railroad train. — 'q̲̂̆ñ̲, to stand
up; -goç).

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲-goç, railroad train. — 'q̲̂̆ñ̲, foot; app.

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈ĥ̲̈ñ̲̈d̲̈é̲î̲ , to sound [app. 'q̲̂̆ñ̲, to sound; -kù̂̈m̲̃, to be about].

— 'ùn- 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈m̲̃', he (a bee) buzzed. 'ùn- 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈m̲̃-dei, buzzing.

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈m̲̃ (an. II; 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈d̲̈c̲, tpl.; and inan. I*), hoof ['q̲̂̆ñ̲, foot; app.

-çñ̲, stiff). C.t. 'q̲̂̆ñ̲-î̲̈ŝ̲̂, toenail.—tseî- 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈m̲̃, horse’s hoof.

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈m̲̃-dç déi-boù, I saw the tpl. hoofs, = 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈m̲̃-gŷ̲̂-boù.

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈m̲̃-goç, adv., ('q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̈ô̈- in comp.), at last, finally ['q̲̂̆ñ̲, possibly
as in 'q̲̂̆ñ̲-goû̂̂-deiidei, too much; -kiñ̲ as in kû̂̂-gŷ̲̂, afterward; -goç]. — 'ù-b̲̂̂m̲̂̂m̲̂̂m̲̂̂ m̲̂̂ê, 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̂-goç, railroad train.

— 'ù-b̲̂̂m̲̂̂m̲̂̂m̲̂̂ m̲̂̂ê 'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̲̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̲̂̆n̂̂-foot; app.

'ùñ̲- 'q̲̂̆ñ̲-kù̂̈m̲̃-dei, buzzing.

'q̲̂̆ñ̲̈k̲̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̲̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-foot; app.

'ùn̂̂- 'q̂̂n̂̂-kù̂̈m̂̂-dei, buzzing.

'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-foot; app.

'ùn̂̂- 'q̂̂n̂̂-kù̂̈m̂̂-dei, buzzing.

'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-foot; app.

'ùn̂̂- 'q̂̂n̂̂-kù̂̈m̂̂-dei, buzzing.

'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-foot; app.

'ùn̂̂- 'q̂̂n̂̂-kù̂̈m̂̂-dei, buzzing.

'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-foot; app.

'ùn̂̂- 'q̂̂n̂̂-kù̂̈m̂̂-dei, buzzing.

'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-goç, railroad train. — 'ù-b̂̂m̂̂m̂̂m̂̂ m̂̂ê 'q̂̂n̂̂-foot; app.

'ùn̂̂- 'q̂̂n̂̂-kù̂̈m̂̂-dei, buzzing.
'qniʔ'-dou, in five places. —— 'qniʔ'-dou déi-bou, I saw all five of them.

'qniʔt'-dai, the fifth.

'qniʔ'-t'닐, fifteen. —— 'qniʔ'-t'닐 qyʔhyoup, fifteen men. 'qniʔ'-t'닐 she, fifteen years.

'qni-ʔi-ʔn' ('qniʔt'닐'meq', punct. neg.; 'qniʔt'닐'meq, curs.; 'qniʔt'닐'ʔic', fut.; 'qniʔt'닐'meq'ʔic', fut. neg.; 'qniʔt'닐', imp.), to forgive [w. 'q-ʔ- cp. possibly *ʔ-ʔ-aa', to think; Tewa 'ʔ-ʔ-, referring to thinking; -ʔou, unexplained; -ʔ'닐 as in k'ʔ-'ʔn', to pity; etc.]

k'indeidl gyʔ-'qniʔt'닐', yesterday I forgave him. k'indeidl han gyʔ-'anʔt'닐'meq', I did not forgive him yesterday. minn gyʔ-'qniʔt'닐'meq, I am about to forgive him. k'γyʰiŋgə gyʔ-'qniʔt'닐'tic', I am going to forgive him tomorrow. k'γyʰiŋgə han gyʔ-'qniʔt'닐'meq'tic', I am not going to forgive him tomorrow.

'ʔn-'qniʔt'닐', forgive him! poue 'ʔn-'qniʔt'닐'tic', don't forgive him! heit b'u-'qniʔt'닐'tic', let us forgive him. heit poue b'u-'qniʔt'닐'tic', let us not forgive him.

'qni-t'닐dl (an. ʔII; 'qni-t'닐t-də, mpl.; also inan. ʔI), toe ['qcn-, foot; -t'닐dl, app. as in 'ei-t'닐t-də, grain of corn; t'닐dl, liver, kidney]. —— tei 'ʔm n-qni-t'닐dl gyʔ-bou, I saw all of your toes. 'qniʔ̣' 'qni-t'닐dl 'ʔji-da, I have five toes ('qni-t'닐dlə cannot be substituted in this sentence). 'qni-t'닐tδə déi-bou, I saw the mpl. toes. p'닐'ou 'qni-t'닐dl, three toes; but p'닐'ou 'qni-t'닐tδə déi-bou, I saw three toes.

* 'qni-t'ʔou-t-, to climb steps, in 'qni-t'ʔout-'ʔn'də, ladder ['qcn-, foot; t'ʔou-t as in t'ʔou-ʔpə-t'ʔou, pump].

'qni-t'ʔout-'ʔn'-də (inan. ʔII; 'qni-t'ʔout-'ʔn', mpl.), ladder [explained as climb up steps pole: 'ʔn'-də, pole].

'qni-tsʔ'-, verb prepound, going on foot, in 'qni-tsʔ'-ʔn, to come on foot; 'qni-tsʔ'-ʔn, to go on foot, walk; 'qni-tsʔ'-kinniʔ, to be a great walker; 'qni-tsʔ'-sə'ʔe, to be a fast walker ['qcn-, with the foot; w. tsʔ'-, cp. tsn-ʔe, to go, walk].

'qni-tsʔ'-ʔn, to come on foot [ʔn, to come]. —— 'ʔn-'qntsʔ'-ʔn, I came on foot.

'qni-tsʔ'-ʔn, to go on foot, walk [ʔn, to go].—Cp. 'ʔi-ʔqun, to walk. —— 'ʔn-'qntsʔ'-ʔn, I am going to go on foot, I am going to walk.

'qni-tsʔ'-kinniʔ, to be a great walker [kinniʔ, to be long]. —— 'qntsʔ'-kinniʔ, lit. he is a long walker.

'qni-tsʔ'-sə'ʔe, to be a fast walker [sə'ʔe, to be swift]. —— 'qntsʔ'-sə'ʔe, he is a fast walker.

'q-', verb prefix, with the foot, see 'q-.

'q-', to be sweet, savory; see 'q-'.

'q'-dei, to be mean [w. 'q'- cp. tçn, to be mean; -dei]. — yú-'q'-dei, I am mean, cranky. 'ůn-'q'-dei, he is mean. gyñt-'q'-dei, you and I are mean.

'q'-deîp-dei ('q'-deîp-ga, tpl.), half ['q'-dei-p-, unexplained; -dei]. Cp. zhe-dei, half. — 'u'd'că 'q'-deîp-ga déi-bou, I saw one side of the stick, half of the stick. tsê.i 'q'-deîp-dei gyûn-bou, I saw the other side of the stick. tsê.i 'q'-deîp-ga déi-bou, I saw the other half of the horses. n' k'á' deî tûnêjî: 'q'-deîp-ga n'k-'q', and the other (chief) said: give me half (the other half)!

'q'-ga, own, frequently replacing independent poss. pron.; self. Cp. k'ôh-hne, k'ôh-hî, own. — 'ôgî 'ih, our own son. 'ôgî tseî, our own horse. n' 'ôgî tseî 'ôî-da, it is my own horse. gei heiga 'ôgî-dei kînîhyû pêp teip'we 'ôîm-tho.ôdô, and his own men and women all gathered together. n' tseî dô-da, that is our horse, = 'ôgî tseî dô-da. 'ôgî tseî 'ôî-da, it is my own horse. 'ôgî tseî gyûn-dô, it is your own horse. 'ôgî tseî bô-da, that is the horse of ye tpl. 'ôgî-dei tseî 'u-da, it is his horse ('ôgî would hardly replace 'ôgî-dei in third pers. s., but would be understood). 'ôgî déi-houdl, I killed myself. 'ôgî béi-hou, let us kill ourselves. 'ôgî 'ôîm-houdl, he killed himself. 'ôgî déi-tô'bhî, I am looking at myself. 'ôgî 'ôîm-thuçôç, he became silent of his own accord. 'ôgî-dei, own; see 'ôgî.

'ôgî-pîh (an. II; 'ôgî-pîh-ga, tpl.), buffalo, lit. (our) own food ['ôgîga, own; pîh, food]. Cp. kâôl, kâôl-hî, buffalo.

'q'-guô-dou'e-gyn, to taste good ['q'-, app. =-'q', to be sweet; -guô-, unexplained; app.-dou'e-, excessively; -gyn]. — yú-'q'-guô-dou'e-gyn, it tastes awfully good to me.

*'q'-hcx', to bring and give [app. hôc', to bring]. Cp. *mû'-hôc'. — yû-'q'-hî, give it to me! = yû-'q', give it to me!

'q'-kôô-dl, unreal, potential particle ['q'-, unexplained; kô-dl]. Cp. 'q'kôôl-tôùpdei-k'îh, day before yesterday. — 'q'kôôl tshîhôç n'ge heiga 'ô-ôubçhî-oudîlôç', if he had come, I would have killed him (notice 'q'kôôl in prot., 'oubçhî- in apod.). 'q'kôôl tshîn-'êjî, gyûn-houdlôç', if he had come, I would have killed him. 'q'kôôl hêç gyûn-k'ôùpdei-'he'yôç-'êjî, heiga 'êjî-têdôç', if I had not run away, I would have caught me. 'êjî-tôùt'he n'ge 'q'kôôl 'ndl gyûn-tôùt'he, when he spoke to me, I spoke to him.

'q'kôôl-tôùpdei-k'îh, day before yesterday, =tôùpdei-k'îh ['q'kôôl, app. unreal particle; tôùp-dei, before, front; k'îh, day]. — 'q'kôôl-tôùpdei-k'îh heï'm, she died day before yesterday.

'q'-mêj ('q'mêj', punct. neg.; 'q'mêj, 'q'mîjuçyn', curs.; 'qmdç', fut.; 'q'mêj'dôç', fut. neg.; 'q'm, imp.; 'qmhîdîl, infer.; 'qmn- in
a variant form of 'qem-t'umndeii, left.

't'-'u-', app. a variant form of 'qem-t'umndeii, left.

't'-'u', prefixed to 2nd and 3rd person possessive forms of certain relationship terms, in 'h-kac'kac, your (spl.) mother; 'n-tsac'dei, his or their mother; 'h-koum, your (spl.) friend; 'h-tsayin, your (spl.) paternal aunt. Cp. -ei, my or our, prefixed to 1st person possessive forms.
'h- in 'h-'h-t-dα, lump.

'ñ in p'c'-'h, temple-lock; ñα'-h, earring.

'ñ-'h-t-dα (inan. II*; 'ñ-'h-dl, dpl.), lump, excrescence ['h-, unexplained; -ñ-t- as in p'c'-ñ-t-doup, ball; etc.; -dç]. Cp. mç'-ñ-t-dα, lump on the nose; 'ou-'ñ-t-dç, throat lump, etc. —— 'ñ-'h'tdc: ñéi-bqú, I saw the lump.

'ñ-dl, additional or adversative particle, more, moreover, also, either. When used with the particle kødł (see examples below), 'ñdl takes second position [cp. possibly ññh-dl, additional particle; yñ-dl, optative particle]. App. also in 'ñdl-dh-, backward, repeated, again. —— kødł 'ñdl syñ'dç ñç'tç', and she is going to bear some more children. k'ññh'ñçα 'ñdl hçn yñ-ññgçñ'ñç', tomorrow I shall not know. ñç kødł 'ñdl t'qú, do you want some more water? ñç kødł 'ñdl, do you want some more? ñç'ñç', no (ans.). ñ'ñm 'ñdl gyñ-tn'p'ññt, you are one-eyed. hçn 'ññ-ññgçñ'-çdc: nç nç 'ñdl hçn çñm-ññgçñ-çdc', if you do not hit me, I will not hit you. 'ñçñçdèi déç'mgyn 'ñdl gyñ-dçñ'ñç', as on earth.

'ñ-dl- in 'ñdl-dh-, backward, again [app. = 'ñdl, additional particle].

'ñ-dl-, 'ñ- to drive, prepound form of 'ñ-dl-ei, to chase several, in 'ñdl-dou', to herd; 'ñdl-heç', to drive; 'ñdl-heçç, to drive in; 'ñdl-k'ñçt, to put out; 'ñdl-touç, to round up (cattle); 'ñdl-t'ëip, to drive out.

'ñ-dl- in 'ñdl-ç, to play cards.

'ñ-dl- in 'ñdl-'çmgyñh, to grant.

'ñ-dl-, 'ñ-t-, 'ñ', round, in 'ñ-'ñt-dç, lump; dç-ñt-dç, bucket, kettle; hç'-ñt-gyñ, buffalo fish; ñç-ñt-dç, dish p'c'-ñ', temple; p'c'-ñt-dou-p, ball; etc. [cp. possibly 'ç'-dou, biceps].

'ñdl-ç, to play cards ['ñdl-, unexplained; 'ç, to play]. Cp. 'ñt'dç, playing-card. —— ñéi-(t'ç'k'ñç)-'ñdl-ç'dç', I am going to play cards.

'ñdl-ç'-ççç (s. also 'ñdl-ç'-ççç; inan. II; 'ñdl-ç', 'dpl.; 'ñdl-ç' in comp.), wild plum fruit, plum; apple. But can not be applied, e. g. to peach, orange, etc. [app. 'ñ-dl-, round; 'ç'-, unexplained; -ççç]. Cp. 'ñññññl-ñdlç-ç'ëip, persimmon tree; séç'-ñdlç-ñç, prickly pear fruit. —— 'ñêlç'ççç déi-bqú, I saw the apple.

'ñdlç-ç'ëip (inan. II), wild plum bush [ç'ëip, bush]. 'ñdlç-ç't'qú, apple juice, cider [t'qú, water, juice].

'ñdl-çmgyñh, to grant ['ñdl-, unexplained; 'çmgyñh] —— pouè 'çim-ñdl-çndèïççç', don't say yes, don't grant it! nç 'ñ-'ñdl-çmgyñh, I granted it, I agreed.

'ñdl-bç', to drive [ççç, to bring].

'ñdl-dh-, backward; repeated, again, in pouè-feidl-'ñdl'dñ't-guèn, to turn somersault; 'ñdl'dñ'-ççç, to repeat; 'ñdl'dñ'-ççç, a repeated sun dance [app. 'ñ-dl, additional particle; -dh]. Cp. 'ç'-ççç, repeatedly.
'ndl-dou', to herd ['ndl-, to drive; dou']. — tseigó déi-'ndl-dou', I herded the horses.

dl-dou'-ih (an. I), member of the order of 'Hdl-tou'-yue, the tpl. form being translated by Mooney, p. 230, as "Young (wild) Sheep" [app. 'ndl-dou', to herd; 'ih, child; judging from the explanation given by Mooney, the word may mean herded lamb, mountain sheep lamb].

'ndl-hc' ('ndl-hc'ba' punct. neg.; 'ndl-hc'dac', fut.; 'ndl-hinda', fut.; 'ndl-hinguacac', fut. neg.; 'ndl-hc', imp.), to drive ['ndl-, to drive; hec', to bring]. — k'iideidl déi-'ndl-hc', I drove them (tpl. cows, chickens); cp. k'iideidl déi-'ndl-bac', I drove the cows (home), brought them in. k'yihí'ggac hcn déi-'ndl-hinguacac', to-morrow I shall not drive them.

'ndl-heibc, to drive in ['ndl-, to chase several; heibc, to carry in]. — déi-'ndl-heibc, I drove them (the horses) in (into the barn); but déi-heibc, I carried them (tpl. an. min.) in.

'ndl-ih-dac (inan. II); 'ndl-ih, tpl.), bowstring ['h-ndl-, unexplained, but cp. possibly Tewa 'a', bow; unexplained; w. -ih cp. possibly yh-e-ba, string; -dac].

'ndl-k'uct ('ndl-k'ucdc', punct. neg.; 'ndl-k'udl'dac', fut.; 'ndl-k'ucdl, imp.), to put out, refl. go out. ['ndl-, to drive; k'uct, to pull out]. — gyk-'ndl-k'uct, I put him out; 'a-'ndl-k'ucdl, put him out!

'ndl-toudc ('ndl-toudc', punct. neg.; 'ndl-toudeida', fut.; 'ndl-toudei', imp.), to round up ['ndl-, to drive; toudc, to pick up, gather].

'ndl-t'eip ('ndl-k'i'cgu'ac, punct. neg.; 'ndl-k'i'ndac', fut.; 'ndl-k'i'h, imp.), to put out, drive ['ndl-, to drive; t'eip, to carry out]. — k'iideidl gyk-'ndl-t'eip, yesterday I put him out (e. g. dog out of house, bull out in pasture). k'iideidl hcn déi-'ndlk'i'ngu'ac, yesterday I did not put them tpl. out. k'yihí'ggac hcn déi-'ndlk'in'gu'ac, to-morrow I am not going to put them tpl. out. béi-'ndlk'i'hu, let us put them out!

'ndl-t'out, in 'ei-p'hec-ndl't'out, corn cultivator ['ndl-, to drive; -t'out, unexplained].

'h-e ('nya', punct. neg.; 'negoup, curs.; 'nedac', fut.), to run, go [Tewa 'á, to run]. Cp. k'oube-¡'ne, to run; fom'-ne, to come as a fugitive; 'outbhtshyih'-ne, to swing intr. in a swing; p'oup-t'ndl'-ne, to tie a knot (in end of thread), gcp'-ne, to swap; linnéi, to run. — tseigíh hnyý'uy'-ne, my dog went off. mhmga gynt-nedac', I am going to go down high. dqu'm gynt-nedac, I am going to go down (said by man in airship). koudéi gynt-nedac, I am going to run swiftly.
'h-e- in 'he-dei'-gα, leaf; 'he-piH'-eigw, potato; 'he-piH-gα, willow sp. 'h-e- in 'he-seigi, to be smoky ['h- as in 'h'-gyn, smoke; -ei].

'he-'q'mei, 'h'y-'q'mei, to make run. —— déi-'h'y-'q'mei, I spun it (the top).

'he-dei'-gα (inan. II; 'he-dei-n, dpl.), leaf ['h-e-, app. as in 'hepiH-gα, willow sp.; -dei'n, possibly =dei'n, tongue]. —— 'hedeigα déi-bou, I saw the leaf.

'hepiH'-ei-goup (inan. II), potato plant [app. willow fruit plant].

'hepiH'-ei-gx (inan. II; 'hepiH'-ei, dpl.), potato ['hepiH-, app. willow sp.; 'ei-gα, fruit].

'hepiH'-ei-poudl (an. II; 'hepiH'-ei-pout-dα, tpl.; 'hepiH'-ei-poudl-in comp.), potato bug.

'he-piH-gα (inan. II; 'he-piH, dpl.), willow sp. This is a low willow sp. which grows along the banks of creeks [said to mean "goes up and bends over"; app. 'he- as in 'he-dei'-gα, leaf; w. -piH cp. piH-dei, down, downstream; -gα]. Cp. sei-'h'dα, a larger willow sp.; 'hepiH'-eigα, potato.

'he-piH-bei-gα (inan. II; 'he-piH-bei, dpl.), particle of pollen ['he-, app. as in 'he-dei'-gα, leaf, or perhaps as in 'he-sei-gyn, to be smoky; -piH-bei-, unexplained; -gα]. —— 'he-piHbeigα déi-bou, I saw one grainlet of pollen.

'he-sei (ne-seigα', punct. neg.; 'he-seijdα', fut.; 'he-seigw'tα', fut. neg.), to be smoky ['h- as in 'h'-gyn, smoke; -ei; sei, to smell intr.]. Cp. 'he-sei-gyn, smoke; 'h'-gyn, smoke. —— 'he-seig, it is smoky. gyiH-'hesei, it is smoky. hSen gyn-'hesei-gα, it is not smoky. gyH-'hesi'dα', it is going to be smoky. hSen gyn-'hesei-gα', it is not going to be smoky. p'in gyiH-'hesig, the fire is smoking.

'he-sei-γangyn, to get smoky. —— heigα gyn-'hesei-γmdeiγα', it is going to get smoky.

'he-sei-gyn (inan. III; 'he-sei- in comp.), smoke ['he-sei, to be smoky; -gyn]. —— 'he-seigyn gyiH'-bou, I saw the smoke. 'hesei-k'ouγ'egyn, in the smoke.

'hesei-ιν'dα, to shut in smoke [ιν'dα, to shut in].

'Hhynldl-uml'p'eip (inan. II), persimmon tree [Arapaho wild plum tree].

*'Hhyn-ml-κιν (an. I; 'Hhyn-nt-dα, tpl.; 'Hhynml- in comp.), Arapaho man ['he-hndl-, unexplained; -κιν; see discussion by Mooney, p. 393.].

'h-ιν-dei, his or their child. Cp. 'ιν, child.


'hkoe-k'ou-gyn (an. II; 'hkoe-k'ou-gα't, tpl.), a blackish hawk sp.

Said to fly about the tops of trees. [dark hawk sp.].

'Hkoe-ινγ (an. II; 'hkoe-ινγ-κιν, tpl.), hawk sp. [white hawk sp.].
'h-kc'-kα, your (spl.) mother. Cp. tsα, mother; kα'kα'-e, my or our mother; kα', mother, voc.; 'h-tsα'-dei, his or their mother ['h- as in 'h-tsα'-dei; his or their mother; -kα'kα as in kα'kα'-e, my or our mother]. —— 'hke'kα gyú-dα, it is your (s.) mother. 'hkr'kα mø-dα, it is your (d.) mother. 'hkr'kα be-dα, it is your (tpl.) mother.

'H'-oudl-kα'-dei (mei'-oudl-kα'-dei, d.; beî'-oudl-kα'-go, tpl.), whose, lit. one having a load, one having something attached to her ['oudl (inan. III), load; kα, to lie; -dei].

'Ht'-t'ou (inan. II; 'Ht'-t'ou-gα, tpl.), "blackbird" [sp. [said to mean "somewhat faded"].

-Ht- in dα'-Ht-dα; etc.; see -ndl-.

'Ht-dα (inan. II*; 'Ht-dl, dpl.; 'Ht-dl- in comp.), playing card [cp. 'ndl-α', to play cards].

'Ht-α-he'-e (inan. III). —— 1. war bonnet; 2. dorsal fin of fish (so called because it stands up like a war-bonnet) [unexplained]. Cp. 'cdlk'wēki(h)hH', crest. —— H'n'toudei gyū'-Htchα'e-sdld, they tpl. have war bonnets on.

'H-tsα'-dei ('H-tsα'-gα, tpl.), his or their mother. Cp. tsα, mother; ['h- as in 'h-kα'kα, your (spl.) mother; tsα, mother; -dei]. —— 'Htsα'-dei 'H-dα, it is his mother. 'Htsα'-dei mei-dα, it is their (d.) mother. 'Htsα'-dei beî-dα, it is their (tpl.) mother.

'H-tsny-ih, your (spl.) paternal aunt ['H-, prefixed to 2nd and 3rd person possessive forms; tsny-ih, my, our, his or their paternal aunt].

Η

'H-', prepound form of 'H'-dα, stick.

'Ht-', prepound form of 'H'-grα'-t, feather.

'H' in 'H'-gyH, smoke; 'H'-gyH, to be dust-windy; 'H'-dα, to be dewy.

'H' in 'H'-dei, a kind of medicine bag.

'H' in 'H'-'tξ-', sour (?).

'Ht' in ph-'H'-gα, in one place.

'Ht'-tξ', sour (?), in t'qυ-'H'-tξ'-mα, lemon [-'H', unexplained; -tξ-, ev. to be sweet]. Cp. dεi-sdld, to be sour.

'Ht'-bdldhc' (inan. III). —— 1. timbered hill; 2. a plcn., see Mooney, p. 391 [bdldhc', hill].

'Ht'-bn-kure (an. II; 'H'-bn-kure-dα, 'H'-bn-kure-mα, tpl.; 'H'-bn-kure- in comp.), woodpecker sp. [explained as meaning the one that spirals up a bough; 'Ht-', stick, bough, cp. 'Ht'-bou-grα't, bough; -bh-; -kure, unexplained]. Cp. 'cdl-gudl, woodpecker sp.; kyne-'cdl-gudl, woodpecker sp.

'Ht'-bou-grα't (inan. II; 'H'-bou-gyn, dpl.), bough or limb of tree [w. -bou- cp. possibly t'qυ-bout, shin; -gα't]. Cp. p'oudl, branch.
• 'n'-dcc (inan. II; 'n', dpl.; 'n'– in comp.), stick, stalk, plant, tree, pole, timber, lumber, wood [cp. possibly 'n'-goétr, feather]. Cp. gyn–bç, stick of firewood.

• 'n'-dcç, to be dewy ['n'–, smoke, misty rain; dcç, to be]. Cp. pn–'n'dcç, to be mirage. —— gyn–'n'dçç, it is dewy. gyn–'n'dcçç, it is going to be dewy (tonight).

• 'n'-dei, a kind of medicine-bag; see Mooney, p. 392 ['n'–, unexplained; -dei].

• 'H'dei–kiñ (an. I), prsn., medicine-bag man; see Mooney, p. 392 [medicine-bag man].

• 'H'dekiñ–dei–pçç, plcn., medicine bag man creek; see Mooney, p. 392 [pec', creek].

• 's'-dl–ei (app. 'ndl– in comp., used as prepound meaning to drive with verbs of s. and tpl. object), to chase several. So. correspondent is tçç–ñ. Cp. 'ndl–hocç, to drive; 'ndl–touda, to round up (cattle); 'ndl–t'eiç, to drive out; etc. —— 'éi–kdçl–ndlei, he is chasing the buffaloes. 'eit–kdçl–ndlei, they tpl. are chasing the buffaloes. But kçdçl–tççñ, he is chasing the buffalo.

• 'H–dççm–dei–kñ (an. II; 'H'–dççm–gçç, tpl.), Caddo man, man of tribe from the Gulf States; see Mooney, p. 392 [under timber man].

• 'H'dççñ, Kiowa name of Mr. Charles E. Adams, former agent; see Mooney, p. 392 [from Eng. Adams].

• 'H'–ei–gçç (inan. II) hackberry fruit [tree berry].

• 'H'–ei–pçç (inan. II), hackberry tree [tree berry bush].

• 'H'–goétr–t (inan. II; 'H', dpl.; 'H'– in comp.), feather [cp. possibly 'H'–dcç, stick]. The feathering of an arrow is spoken of collectively as 'H'.

• 'H'–goup, quill of feather ['H'–, feather; app. goup, plant]. Cp. 'H'–goup–t'çï'm, quill of feather.

• 'H'–goup–t'çï'm (app. inan. II; 'H'–goup–t'çï', dpl.; 'H'–goup–t'çï'– in comp.), quill of feather [t'çï'm, bone].

• 'H'–gyn (inan. III; 'H'– in comp.), smoke [w. 'H'– cp. 'H'– in 'H'–seçï, to be smoky]. Cp. 'he–seçï–gyn, smoke. —— gyn–'H'–dcç, there was smoke (there where the man shot with black powder). 'H'–houlñgyn, in the midst of the smoke.

• 'H'–gyn (‘H''ñ'guyç, curs.), to be dust-windy ['H'–, smoke; -gyn; cp. 'ñ'gyn, smoke]. —— p'çï 'ñ'gyn, the dust is blowing. mnñ 'çïm p'çï 'ñ'ñ'guyç, it is going to be dust-windy.


• 'ñ'hou', particle, thanks [cp. 'ñ'–k'ou, hello; k'ou–, now]. Cp. gyn–tñ'gyn, thanks.
'n'-hout-ŋ, shower comes ['ŋ', smoke; hout-ŋ, to come]. — gyn-'n'-hout-ŋ, rain is coming, lit. smoke (referring to misty appearance) is coming.

'ŋ'-hʉːŋ (inan. II; 'ŋ'-hʉːŋ, dpl.; 'ŋ'-hʉːŋ- in comp.), cottonwood tree [real tree]. — 'ŋ'hʉːŋ-gyn, at the cottonwood tree.

'H'-kiːŋnilpɛ́ (pconf., tall trees creek; see Mooney, p. 393 [kiːŋnilp]).

'ŋ'-kʉ́ (an. II; 'ŋ'-kʉ́-dəc, tpl.), a name which one of the informants once heard applied by an old Indian to the old-world lion at a circus [translated "stays in the timber," but -kʉ́ is app. diminutive of kʉ́, wolf].

'ŋ'-kə́nt-ðəc (inan. II; 'ŋ'-kə́nt-ðəc, dpl.), wooden bowl or dish [kɔ́ntdəc, dish].

'ŋ'-kɔ́p`oudl (an. II; 'ŋ'-kɔ́p`oudl-āt-🔗, tpl.), excrescence on tree [wood wart].

'ŋ'-kɔ́dei, small bird sp. The feathers are blackish and shiny; called "swallow" by one informant [bad wood one, said to be so called because the bird makes its nest in bad wood]. Cp. toudl-kɔ́dei, bird sp.

'ŋ'-k’olv (inan. III), bark [tree skin]. Cp. ɛ̀hiːk’olv, cedar bark.

'ŋ'-k’i’iŋ-ŋ’edɛ́j-ga (inan. II; 'ŋ'-k’i’iŋ-ŋ’edɛ́j, dpl.) petal [flower leaf].

'ŋ’-k’i’iŋ-ga (inan. II; s. also 'ŋ'-k’i’iŋ-ga’t, 'ŋ’-k’i’iŋ-bɔ́; 'ŋ’-k’i’iŋ-gyñ, dpl.; 'ŋ’-k’i’iŋ- in comp.), flower [app. 'ŋ’-, stick, plant; k’i’iŋ, to bloom].

'ŋ’k’i’iŋ-p’adl-gyñ (inan. III), stamen [flower fuzz].

'ŋ’-k’ou, particle, hello, good-bye, how now [cp. k’ou-, now; 'ŋ’-hou, thanks]. — 'ŋ’-k’ou, hello (said in greeting to a person who arrives).

'ŋ’-k’uŋ-p’agɛ́-gyñ, adv., through the whole night [unexplained; -gyñ].

'ŋ’-p’agɛ́-dh, to be crippled [unexplained]. — tei k’ou-toudlkyu ʔɪn-ŋ’p’agɛ́-dh, he is all crippled up.

'H’-piu-t’oʊ́, prsn. of the present head chief of the Kiowas [unexplained].

*'ŋ’-p’adl-🔗 (inan. II; 'ŋ’-p’adl, dpl.; 'ŋ’-p’adl- in comp.), single fiber of blade of feather [feather hair]. 'ŋ’-p’adl is applied to blade of feather stripped from quill. déi-’ŋ’-p’adl-🔗, I stripped blade from quill. déi-’ŋ’-p’adl-🔗, I am going to strip blade from quill.

'ŋ’-sahyei-ga (inan. II; 'ŋ’-sahyei, dpl.; 'ŋ’-sahyei- in comp.), alfalfa plant [green plant]. Cp. ’ŋ’-sahyei-ɛ́jdzielul, rag weeds.— ’ŋ’-sahyei, alfalfa (coll.).
1. 'h'schyei-dejshdl (dpl.; s. not obtained), ragweeds; see Mooney, p. 395 [bitter green plants].
2. 'h'sn'ncj (an. II; 'h'sn'ou-p, tpl.). — 1. bullsnake; 2. bull (male of cattle), evidently so called from Eng. influence [wood snake].
3. +'n'-seisei-gα (app. inan. I; 'h'-seisei, tpl.; 'h'-seisei- in comp.), wooden arrowpoint [wooden arrowhead].
4. 'H'-seisei-πc', plcn., wooden arrowpoint creek; see Mooney, p. 395.
5. 'h'-sej'-qu-gr at (inan. II; 'h'-sej'-qu-gyn, dpl.; 'h'-sej'-qu- in comp.), plant sp. Described as growing five feet tall and having small black seeds which the Indians put in their clothing as perfume [strong smelling plant].
6. 'H'-tac-eit-dei, prsn.; see Mooney, p. 392 [so called because he lived at 'H'-tac-eitdei Ρω, plcn., q. v.].
7. 'H'-tac-eitdei Ρω, plcn.; see Mooney, p. 392 [explained by Mooney as "big tree creek;" -tac-, unexplained].
8. 'H'-tcm-πc', plcn. timber gap creek; see Mooney, p. 392 [wood gap creek].
9. 'n'-tń'bα (inan. IIA; 'ń'thr, dpl.; 'ń'thr- in comp.), drawknife ['ń', wood; tń . . . , app. a verb].
10. 'ń'-tou (inan. I), wooden house, frame house.
11. ('H'-tou'ń'-πc', plcn.; see Mooney, p. 392 [timber windbrace creek].
12. 'H'-tobuyu'c, plcn., "a circular opening in the timber," acc. to Mooney, p. 392 [cp. tou-byu'c, circular camp circle].
13. +'n'-čsn'h-gyn (app. inan. III), wedge [wood split iron: ḫα-sn'-, to split.
14. +'ń'-ćkel'ce (an. II; 'ń'-čk'ce-ou-p, tpl.), donkey [timber mule].
15. 'ń'-ćye'q'-bα (inan. II; 'ń'-ćye'q'-cm, dpl.), plane [wood smoother: 'ń', wood; ćye'q'-męj, to smooth; -bα].
16. 'ń'-ćye'teidl (inan. III), clearing ['ń', timber; ćye, to be smooth; -teidl, unexplained, prob. related to t'ń, to cut several].
17. 'ń'-ćye'męj (inan. IIA; 'ń'-ćye, dpl.; 'ń'-ćye- in comp.), sycamore tree [white tree].
18. 'ń'-ćat-bh-hnt-dα (inan. IIA; 'ń'-ćat-bh-hndl, dpl.; 'ń'-ćat-bh-hndl- in comp.), chair [explained as "wood which one sits on": 'ń', wood; w. t'ćat- cp. t'e'-dx-, to sect; -bh; -hndl-, unexplained; -dα]. — déi-'ń'-ćatbhhndl-sα'dα', I am going to sit on the chair.
19. 'ń'-ćat-dα (inan. II; 'ń'-ćndl, dpl.; 'ń'-ćndl- in comp.), auger for boring wood [wood borer]. Cp. ḫę'-ćntdα, drill for metal.
20. 'ń'-ćn-bα (inan. IIA; 'ń'-ćn, dpl.; 'ń'-ćn- in comp.) saw ['ń', wood; tń, to cut several; -bα].
21. +'ń'-t'ın (inan. II), tassel (of corn) ['ń', stick, plant; -t'ın, unexplained]. — +'ń'-t'ìn déi-bō, I saw the tassel. +'ń'-t'ın nęjn-bō, I saw the d. tassels. +'ń'-t'ın gy hn-bō, I saw the tpl. tassels. +'ń'-t'qū, tree sap [tree water].
'n'-t'ou (inan. II) wooden club. Cp. hę'-t'ou, tomahawk, lit. metal club.

'ń'-tou-ba'-t (inan. II; 'ń'-tou-bh, dpl.), wooden flute (made of cedar wood); it was stated that a Kiowa boy named Turkey knows how to make these flutes [tou-ba', flute]. Cp. ûsoudlt'ei'm-touba't, wingbone whistle.

'ń'-t'oudei (an. II; 'ń'-t'ou-ga, dpl.), 1. wooden leg; 2. wooden-legged [t'ou-dei, leg]. — 'ń'-t'oudei, wooden-legged man, = 'ń'-t'oudei Kim. 'ń'-t'oudei 'ët-da', I have a wooden leg.

'ń'-ísou, bulb sp. The bulb, which is described as having a thick rind and a white center, was peeled and eaten raw ['ń', stick, plant; ûsou, said to be the same as in ûsou-gr'it', down feather].

'ń'-yndldn, plcn., see Mooney, p. 320 [timber bluff].

'ń'-yndldn-sne, timber bluff winter, see Mooney, p. 320 [sne, year].

'ń'-zout (inan. I), driftwood [zou . . . , current flows].

\[H\]

'h ('ń'ma', punct. neg.; 'ń'nmh, 'ń'doup, curs.; 'ń'ca', fut.; 'ń'ma'ca', fut. neg.; 'ń' imp.; 'ń'heidl, infer.), to come [Tewa 'n', to come]. Cp. hddl-'h', to be in a hurry; hou-'h', to travel along; hou-pou-'h', to sound along; kin-'h', to come to get firewood; teq-'h', to feel angry. — 'ń'-h, I am coming. 'ń'-h'tc', I shall come; k'iy'heácga dìm-'h' (for dh 'ëim-'h'), you come tomorrow! 'ëim-'h', come! come here! 'ń'-bou-'ń'nmh, I am coming all the time. hçn 'ń'-h'ma'ca', I shall not come. poue 'ëim-'h'tc', don't come! gue 'ń', he is coming behind (us), =gwe dc-ń, he is coming behind us.

'ń'-m, independent personal pronoun, you, your, spl. [Tewa 'y'wa', you s.; 'y'-n, you dpl.]. — yiidei 'ım, you two. tei 'ım, all of you. 'ım tou gy'-bou, I saw your house.

'ń'-m, app. a particle. — ouiedeix da tséhïh 'ım kyhïh' hë'gyh-dei, that is the dog that the man got. oueigç 'ëi-dç à xhrïhyoup 'ım kyhïh' 'ëi-ha'gyh-ga', those are the tpl. dogs that the man got.

'ń'-m in 'ım-guadl-da'-dei, a cent.

'ım-guadl-da'-dei (inan. I), a cent [explained as meaning "the red one;" 'ım-m, unexplained]. = 'ım-n-ir'ché-scadl-dei, a cent.

'ń'-n, particle, always, at any time; with neg. never. Cp. bei-t'ëi'n-dei, never. — kyhïh' hçn 'ım 'ëim-da'p'ëh'-ëgä-dei gy'-bou, I saw the man who never sings. 'ın 'ëim-kë tadç tséhïh, he is a dog who is always the people. 'ëit-hejdei-touch-cem-tséi 'ın 'Ç'zh'tch'houp 'ëit-k'a'ma, when (ever) we speak of them we call them 'Ç'zh'tch'houp. kyhïh' 'ın tougyh-bou-ća', the man stays at home all the time. 'ń-ća' ng nehat 'ın tågyh-pou, I heard the rope break. 'Ç'zh'tch'houp 'ın 'ëim-k'a'ma, 'Ç'zh'tch'houp they call them. kë'a'ma 'ın 'Ç'zh'tch'houp 'ëim-k'a'ma, those others
they call ƛƛł’ọg’houp. ’j(h)hac ƛn ’ɛ́m-kǭ’ow’də, they swim right here. ’tə’goq ƛn ’ɛ́m-kǭ’ot’də’iŋ, a swimming place. hecn (’mn) dé’-gwa’gə, I never fall down. ’eidei hnt’sou ƛn búł-k’ọ’məc, how do you call “stone” (lit. stones) in your language? hegc’ Ɛ’-bọ-Ďei heg’n (for heig’a ƛn) Ɛ’-tə’-t’n’də, he spoke to me whenever he saw me.

’ʌn-’n’idchẹ-sәdł-Ďei (inan. I), a cent [that has the war bonnet on]. = ’n’m-ɡuadł-də’-Ďei, a cent.

’ ’n’h-, referring to dreaming, sleeping, in ’n’h-bọu, to see in dream; ’n’h-nej, to wake tr.; ’n’h-yih, dream.

-’n’h- in p’oudl-’n’h-hiy, cottontail rabbit.

’n’h-bọu, to see in dream, to dream of. — giŋ-gyun kyŋhi’ŋ gyn-’n’h-bọu, last night I dreamt about a man.

’n’h-gyn (’n’goq, punct. neg.; ’n’gyñtəc, fut.; ’n’goq’i, fut. neg.), to sit. Tpl. correspondent of both ’n’h-gyn and kə, to lie, is kuadł [’n’h- as in Tewa .dylib, to sit; -gyhn]. — ’n’h-gyn, I am sitting, I am seated. hecn ’n’h-gəc, I am not sitting. k’ŋhịngəc ’n’h’gyñtəc, I am going to be seated tomorrow. hecn ’n’h’goq’i, I am not going to be seated. poue ’ɛ́m-’n’h-gyne’c, don’t be sitting down! ’n’h-gyn, he is sitting down. hecn’nej, hecn ’n’h’gəc, no, he is not seated. Dę’kính p’n’m-μ’ ’n’h-gyn, the Great Spirit is in heaven.

’n’h-nej (’n’ndec, fut.), to wake tr. [cp, ’n’h-, referring to dreaming, sleep]. Cpt. tne, to wake intr. — ’n’m neji-’n’h-nej, you woke me up. ’nm m’n’yici(ŋ) yin mejin’eji-’n’nej, ye d. women woke me up. ’oueidei déi-’n’h-nej, he woke us d. up. ’n’m neji-’n’h-nej, I woke you. ’oueidei’eim-’n’h-nej, he woke him.

’n’h-yih (inan. III), a dream [’n’h-; -yih, unexplained].

b

bc’ (bɛ’mc’, punct. neg.; bɛnmc’, curs.; bɛ’dəc’, fut.; bɛ’mc’dəc’, fut. neg.; bc, imp.), to bring [Tewa mئ, to bring]. Cpt. hc’, to bring; kə’n, to bring. — heigə gyu-bc’, I brought it (e. g. a book) with me. hecn gyn-bɛ’mc’, I did not bring it with me. gyn-bou-bɛnmc’, I bring it all the time. miin gyn-bɛnmc’, I was thinking about bringing it. ’n-bc’, bring it! poue ’n-bc’dəc’, don’t bring it! heit poue bɛ’bc’dəc’, let us not bring it. heigə gɛt-bc’dəc’, we’ll bring it to you, =heigə gɛt-hiındə (from həc’, to bring). gyu-bc’dəc’, I’ll bring it over. tsoy gyu-bc’, I brought you a rock. tsoy ’ɛ’-bc’, bring me a rock! tsoy ’n’bc, hand (me) the stone! ’eidei tsoy ’n’bc, hand (me) the stone here!

-bəc, 1. noun postfix, in ’n’h-τn’-bc, drawknife; ’n’h-ɛ́c-’q’-bc, plane; ’n’h-t’h-bc, saw; dam-šn’-bc, plough; ’eit’ndl-ɛikuc-bəc, corn
planting machine; etc.; 2. postp., at, in 't'c-bc', repeatedly; -t'c-bc', beyond; etc. [cp. -bn].

badl-hc' (inan. III), hill, small hill. Cp. zout-badlhb'-hr'guc, it has waves; p'im-gc', hill; koup, mountain. — hnc'uoei badlha' gynt-bou, I saw several hills. gynt-badlha', it is a little hill.

bc'da', butter (fr. Eng.).

bc'-dn (bc'dc', punct. neg.; bc'deip, curs.; bc'deida', fut.; bc'deica', fut. neg.; bc'dei, imp.; bc'dei-, pcr- in comp.), to rise (e. g., of sun). Cp. bc'dei-h, to come up (of sun); t'ou-pca'-t'out, pump. — phe bc'dh, the sun rose. phe bc'deica', the sun is going to come up (sometime). k'indeidl bc'dh, it rose yesterday. hcn bc'dc', it did not rise. phe bou-bc'deip, the sun comes up all the time. heiga hnc'oue phe bc'deica', the sun will rise sometime. pheyc (for phe hcn) bc'deica', the sun will not rise. phe, 'emic-bc'dei, sun, come up! phe, poue 'emic-bc'deica', sun, do not rise! heida hcn phe bc'dc' heiga dei-hn', I got up before sunrise. minn phe bc'deip, the sun is about to come up. phe bc'deip, the sun is rising, is about to rise. teim 'emic-bc'dei, do your best in the race, lit. rise strongly! = bei-peidei!

bc'dei-h, to come up, rise hitherward (e. g. of sun) ['h, to come]. — heiga phe bc'dei-h, the sun is coming up right now.

-bc'-t, tpl. of -bn.

bh (bh'mcc', punct. neg.; bhnmh, curs.; bh'tc', fut.; bh'mc?toc', fut. neg.; bh, imp.; bh'heidl, inf.), to go [Tewa mh', to go]. — k'ynhinga 'h-bhnmh, I am going to go to-morrow. hnc'ouei 'emic-bhnmh, when are you going? 'h-bn, I went. hcn 'h-bh'mcc', I did not go. 'h-bou-bhnmh, I go all the time. minn 'h-bhnmh, I am about to go. hncy-dou 'h-bh'tc', I may go. 'h-bh'heidl, they said that I went. bh-touei! 'h-bh'heidl, they said that I went. hcn 'h-bh'mcc', I am not going. minn 'hndack'ou-guc 'h-pih-bhnmh, I am going to go to eat at Anadarko. 'emic-bh, you go! poue 'emic-bh'tc', don't go! bh-bh, let us go. poue bh-bh'tc', let us not go. gue 'h-bh'tc', I am going to go along behind him. gue mec-bhnmh, I am following them. 'h-pou-bh'tc', I am going (in order) to see him. yindei bh-bhnmh, we are both going to go.

-bh, 1. noun postfix; -bc'-t, tpl. correspondent; 2. tpl. pronoun postfix; 3. postp., beside, on, against, at; 4. with locative force between members of compounds [cp. -bc, -beil]. Cp. -bn-bh, -bh-e; -bn-p. — 1. p'cc-'nt-bh, temple; 2. pr'-bh, some (tpl.); tei-bh, all (tpl.); 3. tou-bh 'h-dei, I am standing beside the house. tou-bh 'h-yin-bn'-ka, I am leaning against the house. tou-bh 'h-fsoueigyn, I ran against the house. zou-bh mec- toc, it sticks to my teeth. poc' pr'bn-bh kc, the moon is in the sky, = poc' kc' pr'bn-bh. pr'gxc tgeh' p'hn-bh kc, one star is in the sky. yin tgeh' p'hn-bh kc, two
stars are in the sky. ŭp' p'ūn-bh kūddl, the tpl. stars are in the sky, = ŭp' p'ūn-bei kūddl (-bei may be substituted only with tpl. subject, since it refers to stars extending across the whole sky, so the informant explained). With p'ūn-bh, in the sky, ct. p'ūn-mh, way up above the sky-vault. 'a'sei-bh, by the little creek. sī'bei-bh, on the north side (e. g. of a street). 'n'-kindl kōup-bh, I live on the mountain, = kōup-bh 'n-kindl. hnr-bh, where? somewhere. 'ou-bh'-həc', enough. 4. 'n'-bh-kuce, woodpecker sp., lit. boug spiraler, he who spirals on boughs; 'n'-t'at-bh-hnt-də, chair, lit. what one sits on; 'qn-bh-boudl-t'ei'm, ankle process, app. foot shin bone; 'qn-bh-phdl-k'we, rug, lit. foot bed blanket; bōqē-bh-heit-gyn, lightning; bōqē-bh-toubh-hcndei-gəc, strainer; 'eit-ə-bh-dou-p, mortar; k'we-bh-toudl, butterfly; mc'-bh-īsht-ə, at the point of the nose; 'out-bn-īsne-youp, swing; tōudlq'-bh'-q'c'mej, to taste of tr.; təz'-bh-k'ce, ear wax; tōudl-kən-bh-īsht, wing feather; zout-bn-t'oue-goup, to eddy.

-bh-bh, postp., beside, near [-bh, beside, followed by a second -bh].

— tou dōugyn pə'-bhbn tseidl, the house is down by the creek. kōup-bhbn 'n-kindl, I live by the mountain. tou'n'-bhbn 'n-dei, I was standing beside the corral. 'eikuc-(dəcm-)bhn bh 'n-dei, I am standing by the field.


-bh-gə'bei, postp., up close to [-bh, -bei, postps.; -gə' - unexplained].

— kuatouhūn pʰ'lm-bhəgə'bei pʰ'nhoutkoum, the eagle is flying up close to the sky. But tou-hægə, close to the house.

-bh-həc', postp., at, in 'ə'-bhba, there [-bh, postp., right beside; -həc', postp., at].

-bh-bei in yhnt-bh-bei-kɨn, warrior soldier.

bh'ou-tseiu (an. II; bh'ou-tseiu-p, bh'ou-tseiu-gəc, tpl.), domestic cat [bh'-ou, unexplained; tseiu-ou, young of animal, pet].

-bh-p, postp., at, -hə-bn-p, on the side of; kinhn'-bh-ŋ-gəc, occiput [-bh; -p].

-bei, postp., at, in, along, referring to region [cp. -bh]. Cp. 'ə'-bei, past; 'ou-bei-həc', in that region; -bei-guc, to; -bei-gyn, in front of; -bei-bei, at; -bei-yəc', from; etc. — tou.udcm-bei, in the north. ŭp' kūddl pʰ'nn-bei, the tpl. stars are in the sky. zōu-bei, on the teeth, along the teeth.

-bei-bh, postp., at, in pʰ'gyn-beibn, edge [-bei; -bh].

-bei-bh-e, postp., at, in pʰ'gyn-beibn-dou, with the edge [-bei; -bh; -e].

-bei-bei, postp., at, referring to region [-bei, followed by a second -bei]. — tou-beibe, at the face, at the front.

bei-dl-, preound form of bei-dəc, external mouth, lip. beidl- 'ədl't'jim (inan. II; beidl-'ədl't'q', dpl.; beidl-'ədl't'q'- in comp.), head of penis.
beidl-gyn (app. an. I), mouth (external, ct. sα'cadl-gyn, the inside of the mouth [beidl-], prebound form of beit-da, external mouth, lip; -gyn]. Cp. beidl-t'ej'm, chin. — нε beidlgyyn, my mouth, the region of my lips or mouth. beidlgyyn гyн-бou, I saw the mouth, — beidlgyyn 'bou. beidlgyyn дeи-bou, 1. I saw the tpl. mouths; 2. I saw my own mouth; I saw their mouths is made nonambiguous by saying: 'oueiga beidlgyyn дeи-bou.

beidl-kint-gyn (an II; beidl-kint-guc-t, tpl.), screech owl (an owl sp.) [beidl-, mouth; kic-t-, unexplained; -gyn].

beidl-k'ec (inan. II*), lip [lip-skin]. Cp. beidl-k'ec.

beidl-k'ec (inan. II*), foreskin [dim. of beidl-k'ec, lip].

beidl-menkqmdou', to point with the lips [menkqmdou', to point].

beidl-p'can-, pubic hair, in beidlp'can-kik, white man (app. inan. II*; cp. qen-p'can-gx, beard hair).

Beidl-p'can-kik (an. I; beidl-p'can-gx, tpl.), white man, lit. pubic hair man, opprobrious term based on qen-p'can-kic, lit. “beard man.”

beidl-qei-'na-da (inan. II*), lamb's quarter (plant sp.). The plant is used for greens when young [pubic smell plant].

beidl-t'ej'm (inan. II; beidl-t'ou, tpl.), chin [lip (or mouth) bone].

-bei-gwa, postp., to (the region of). — sαt-beiguw, to the north. pne-beiguw, to the south.

-bei-gyn, postp., in front of, by [app. -bei-, referring to region; -gyn, at; cp. tou-bei-bei, at the front]. — t'ndihiis tou-beigyn dei, the boy is standing in front of the house.


beiti-t'ej'n-dei, adv., never [bei-, unexplained, w. -t'ej'n- cp. possibly t'ej'n-da, to want; -dei]. Cp. 'yn with neg., which is another way of expressing “never.” — tou bei-t'ej'ndei 'qndeidc, the house will never be finished. bei-t'ej'ndei yñn-'qndeidc, you can't do it. bei-t'ej'ndei bouiddc (pron. omitted by mistake?), I don't think I'll get enough to eat.

-bei-yec, postp., from (the region of). — foudqem-beiyec 'nt-tsnn, I came from the north.

-bei-yec-tou, postp., from. — t'ntseiyec-beiyec-tou 'nt-tsnn, I came from the cemetery.

-bi, -bi-m-, bag, in 'n'bi, paunch; sα'-bi, quiver; bi-m-k'c-e, bag [Tewa mu', bag].

bi-da, to be foggy [bi-, fog; dc]. — guyn-bi-da, it is foggy.

bi-gyn (inan. III; bi- in comp.), fog. Cp. bi-da, to be foggy.

— bi-gyn gynt-bou, I saw the fog.

bij'm-k'ec (inan. II*), bag, sack, bladder [bij'm-, bag; k'ec, skin]. Cp. sn'tsoue-bij'mk'ec, urinal bladder. — bij'mk'ec gynt-bou, I saw the several bags.
bįįh-ń (bįįh-ńc, tpl.), large, much [unexplained]. Cp. só-bįįh, large; só-p'ńh, to be large; 'eidl, large; sóy-eidl, large; 'će, to be many. — bįįhcę, tpl. adults, older persons.

bįįh-dei, adv., much [bįįh; -dei]. — bįįhdei bįįh-pęctcę, you are eating too much.

bįįh-n-gyń (bįįhndń'đc, curs.) to boil intr. Cp. só'ę-, to boil. — t'qų bįįhngyń heigę, the water has boiled already. t'qųbįįhndń'đc, the water is boiling.

bou', 1. strong; 2. in Kiowa mythology a little fellow, Bou', who carried a buffalo; so called because he is stout. Cp. bou'-seiseigu, flint arrowhead.

bou, adverbial verb prefix, always, continually. Used with positive only, usually with cursive. Cp. 'ųń, always, used with positive and negative. — 'n-bou-'ųńmę́, I am coming all the time. gyń-bo-u-bōunjnę́, I see him all the time. 'n-bou-u-dei, I am standing continually. déi-bou-gucęgę́p, I am falling down all the time. déi-bou-hń'gǘc, I am getting up all the time. gyń-bou-kacę́dcę́, I bite him continually. t'qųąxę́ gyń-bou-bōunjnę́, a long while ago I saw him all the time (cp. corresponding neg.: hąń kacd hń'gyń gyń-bōunjnę́, I never used to see him.

bou-’cť-ń'đc (inan. II); bou-’cť-ń, tpl.), tree sp. Described as a small tree which bears red berries [bou-’cť-, unexplained; 'ń'đc].

-bou in tsę́jń-bou, cow.

-bou- in gyń-bo-u-pōų-gyń, bullroarer.

-bou- in peįgų-bou-’qų, not to think right.

bou-dl (spl.), son, voc. The corresponding noncative is covered by 'ihn, child, son, daughter — boudl, 'ę́įm-'ųń, son, come here! boudl, bń-’ųń, sons (tpl.), come ye here!

bou-dl-, bou-t- in boudl-pųńt-gyń, down in a hole; -bouł-dųų-gyń, under.

-bou-dł-, -bou-t in ’qųń-bńBounding-t’qį́m, projecting process of ankle; t’qųł-bout, shin; 'ń’-bouł-gę́x-t, bough.

bou-dlł- in boudl-kųqų, to be bay colored.

bou-dłł-dę́, to be sour, spoiled [cp. boudl-kųx-ę́łgę́n, scurf]. — gyń-boułł-dę́, it is sour, spoiled.

boułł-kųx-ę́ł (inan. III), scurf, filth on the skin [app. boułł-dę́-, to be spoiled; kųx-t-, unexplained; -ę́ł].

boułł-kųqų to be bay colored [boułł-, unexplained; kųqų, to be dark]. — boułłkųqų-tseįįgyń-bqųų, I saw a bay horse.

bou-kćę́, paper-bread of the Pueblo Indians, acc. to Mr. James Waldo. Mr. Enoch Smoky did not know this word, but considered it intended for bou-kćę́-ei-gę́, q. v. [unexplained].

bou-kći-’ei-gę́ (inan. II); bou-kći-’ei, tpl.; bou-kći-’ei- in comp.), nut of a certain sp. which grew in the former western range of the Kiowa [bou-, unexplained; -kći-, to be greasy].
bou- ꙍ-p’esip (inan. ꙍ*), the tree which bears bou- ꙍ-’eigα.
bou'-sej-n (an. ꙍ; bou'-sej-dα, tpl.), buzzard [cp. bou-yn-sej, to stink].
Cp. bou'-sejn-kuceit, bird sp.
bousejn-kuceit (an. ꙍ; bousejn-kuceit-dα, tpl.), bird sp. [bob-tailed buzzard]. Described as a little larger than a crow, black colored, and bobtailed.
bou'-seisei-gα (app. inan. ꙍ; bou'-seisei, dpl.), flint arrowhead [bou’, strong]. Ct. kek'ou'gα, piece of flint.
bou-t (inan. ꙍ), belly [cp. bou-t-da, to be full]. — bou-t-gyn, in the belly. bou-t-qu-gyn, in the belly; ct. kin-du-gyn, in the chest.
bou-t (boudα, punct. neg.; bou-t-da, curs.; boudlhα’, curs.; boudlDa’, fut.; boudl'Dα’, fut. neg.;’ boudl, imp.; pout- in comp.), to eat to fullness [cp. possibly bou-t, belly]. Cp. bou-t-dα, to be full; bou-houldl, to make eat to fullness. — déi-bou-t, I am full, I have eaten my fill. k’indeidl hcn déi-boudc’, I did not fill up yesterday. minn déi-boutdα, I am about to get enough. heigα déi-bouldhα’, I am about to get enough. déi-boudlα’, I am going to get enough. bëi-bouldl, fill up! bëi-bouldl, let us eat our fill! poue bëi-boudlDa’, do not eat your fill!.
bou-t, because. — ’c’t-dou ’gynhp’qegyn bout ’n’-iun-dei ’n’-heim-dou, the woman cried all night because her child died. ’n’-c’dlin bout tsçjihin ’ji-heim-dou, I cried because my dog died. ’n’-c’dlin bout tsçjihin hñyn yû-ñ-he, I cried because my dog went somewhere. gyñ-goup bout ’gkædl ’ndl ’ji-goup-dou, I hit him because he hit me.
-bou-t in t'ou-bout, shin, see -bou-dl-.
-bou-t in kα’-bout, boat, canoe [kα’-, referring to swimming or the like].
bout-çn, to sound belchingly [to belly sound].—yû-bout-’é’deip, I am gulping up gas.
bout-hn’t-dα (inan. ꙍ*; bout-hn’dl, dpl.), growth or lump on abdomen.
bou-t-da, to be full, satiated [bou-t, to eat to fullness; dα, to be].
 — ’n’-bou-t-dα, I am full.
-bou-da-gyn, postp., under [bou-t- as in boudl-p’iunt-gyn, down in a hole; -dou-gyn, under]. — t’ndlin tou-boutdou-gyn ò’, the boy is underneath the house.
bout-houldl, to fill up tr., make eat to fullness [to fill kill]. — gyñ-bout-houldlα’, I am going to fill him up. hça gyñ-bout-hougu’cα’, I am not going to fill him up. k’indeidl hcn gyñ-bout-hougu’c, yesterday I did not fill him up. ’n’-bout-hou, fill him up, make him eat enough! poue ’n’-bout-houldlα’, do not fill him up! bout-hyqé-gyn, to be bloated [bou-t, belly; kyñ-ç-gyn, unexplained].
bouk-k‘oup, colic.

*bouk-k‘oup (bouk-k‘oupda, curs.; bouk-k‘ouyin, curs.), to have colic [to belly pain]. — "ñ-bouk-k‘oupda, I have the colic, ="ñ-bouk-k‘ouyin.

bouk-k‘oup’tampyn, to get colic [to get to belly pain]. — "ñ-bouk-k‘oup’tampyn, I have the colic, I have gotten the colic.

bouk-k‘ue-tson, fish spear [belly puller: k‘ue-zon, to pull out, with nominal hardening of z to ts].

bouk-poul, (an. II; bouquet-dæ, tpl.), tapeworm [belly worm].

bouk-pout-nin (an I; bouquet-ga, tpl.), gut tone [bou-t, belly; pou-t, nominal form of bouquet, to eat to fullness -kin].

bouf-tson-gæ’t (app. inan. II; bouquet-gyn, dpl.), down-feather from belly of bird [belly downfeather]. — bouquet-tson-gyn gyin-bou, I saw the featherdown.

bou (bougyn, app. punct.; boumæ', punct. neg.; boumneæ, curs.; bouhin, curs.; boudæ', fut.; boumæ'dæ', fut. neg.; bou, imp.; bouheidl, infen.; boumæ'heidl, infer. neg.; as preparep pou-) to see [Tewa mij'ë, to see, pï-wï- as preparep]. Cp. ñgamæ, to look at; ñgam-bou, to see; ñi'ou, to look at. — heige eij-bougyn gyn eij-toq'am, as soon as he saw me, he spoke to me. hen kadd eim-boumæ'heidl, they did not see anybody, lit. anybody. gyin-bou, I saw him. hen gyin-boumæ', I did not see him. gyin-bou.munæ, I am seeing him continually. kyinìjgæ gyin-boumneæ, I am going to see him tomorrow. kyiìjgæ gyin-boudæ', I shall see him tomorrow. kyinìjgæ hen gyin-boumæ'dæ', I shall not see him tomorrow. poue 'ñ-boudæ', don't look at him! 'ñ-bou, see him! 'ñ-bouhou, go look at him! heit bï-bou, let us see him. heit poue bï-boudæ', let us not see him. heit poue bï-bouhouda', let us not go look at him. kyiìjgæ gyin-bouhouda', tomorrow I am going to see him. 'ñ-pouj-bi, I went to see him. tsđi boumneæ, he is going to look at the horse. hêm-(for ha eim-)pouj-'qnde, do you want to see him? 'ñ-pouj-'qnde, I want to see him. phjægyin-bou kyinìjhi, I saw the one man. t'oujæ gyin-boumneæ, I saw him a long time ago. gyin-boumneæ, I am about to see him, I wish to see him.

bou-, referring to light, transparency, in bou-da, to be light; bou-e, transparent; bou-gyn, light; bou-ou-gyn, light; P'in-bou, prsn. of Mr. Light; etc. [cp. pou-gæ't, bead; and possibly bous, to see].

bous- in bous-hou-da, hat.

-bous' in feidl-bous', knee.

bous-da, to be light [da, to be]. — gyin-bous-da, it is light.

bous-e, transparent [bous-, referring to transparency; -e1]. Cp. bous-ën-heig-gyn, lightning; bous-ën-toubou bous-ën-toubou-kendsi-gæ, strainer; ñou-bous, rock crystal; etc.

bous-ën-heig-gyn (inan. I), lightning [bous-e, transparent; -en-, w. -heip- cp. bous-ën-heip, to sparkle; -gyn].


**BOU-HE'N-GA** (inan. II, plant sp. [transparent fruit]). Described as a daisy-like plant having yellowish flowers and semi-transparent tubers (whence the name of the plant) which were dug and eaten. This plant grows where the topweed does; topweed is a sign for the presence of this plant.

*BOU-HA'BEIP*, to sparkle [boq- referring to transparency; w. -hn'beip cp. boq-bh-heip-gyn, lightning]. — boq-hn'beip, it is sparkling. *BOU-HN'BEIP-DEI GYU-BOU*, I saw the sparkling ones. *BOU-HN'-BEIP GYU'T-BOU*, I saw the tpl. sparkling ones.

**BOU-HEQ'-IN** (an. II), china doll [boq-, referring to transparency; heqi'-in, doll].

**BOU-HOUI-DA** (inan. II; bou-hou, dpl.; bou-hou- in comp.), hat [unexplained]. Also kq-nil-bouhouda, hat (kq-nil, stiff).

*BOU-HN-*, to be rotten [dc, to be]. *BOU-HN-DA*, it is bent (said e. g. of stovepipe with jog in it).

*BOU-N*, to be rotten [dc, to be]. *BOU-N-DA*, to be bent; etc. — t'oun boq'n, he (the scorpion) bent his tail. 'n'da dei-boq'n, I bent the stick. 'n'da dei-boq'nda, I am going to bend the stick.

*BOU-N*, to be rotten, in bou'n-gyn, to be rotten; bou'n-sej, to stink [cp. bou-sej'-n, buzzard].

-BOU'N, to be bent, in bou'n-'q'mei, to bend; bou'n-da, to be bent; bou'n-gyn, to be bent; p'ac'-boq'n, fur crook [Tewa bû-ñ, to be bent].

*BOU'-N-'Q'MEI*, to bend ['q'mei, to make].

*BOU'N-DA*, to be bent [dc, to be]. *BOU'N-GYN*, to be bent. — *BOU'N-DA*, it is bent (said e. g. of stovepipe with jog in it).

*BOU-N*, to be rotten [dc, to be]. *BOU-N-GYN*, to be rotten. — heqndei bouquet'da'deiy gyu'-boq, I saw something rotten. heqndei gyu'-bouq'-deiy gyuq'-boq, I saw tpl. rotten things.

*BOU'-N-GYN* (bou'nideida', fut.), to be bent. *BOU'-N-DA*, to be bent. — 'ei-bouq'ngyn, (the stick) is bent or arched. 'n'da 'ei-bouq'n-gyn'-ga deiy boq, I saw the bent stick. 'n' gyu'-bouq'ngyn'-deiy gyuq'-boq, I saw the tpl. bent sticks.

*BOU-N-GYN*, to be rotten [cp. bou'n-sej, to stink]. *BOU-N-DA*, to be rotten. — *BOUQ-GYN*, it is rotten.

*BOU-Q*, to lie rotten [kq, to lie]. — tse'hîh lunq-ka, the (dead) dog lies rotten.

-BOU-NCQ, to indicate, in gyu'-hn'-bouq'mcq, tendril of watermelon vine, lit. it ripe indicates [w. -bou-q- cp. bou, to see; -mcq-e, unexplained].
bou'ni-se'j, to stink [bou'n-], to be rotten; se'j, to smell intr. Cp. bou-se'j-n, buzzard. — bou'ni-se'j, it stinks. *(n)hα gyu'-bou'ni-se'j, it stinks here. kin 'yn bou'ni-se'j, the meat stinks.

bou'-ou, to be clear, transparent [bou'-; 'ou]. — t'ou 'yn bou'ou, the water is clear. t'ou-bou'ou gyu'-bou', I saw the clear water, =t'ou 'en bou'-ou-dei gyu'-bou.

bou'ou-gyν (inan. III), light; said to refer to any artificial or natural light, also to daylight. Cp. bou-gyν, light. -bou'-e, circular, in tou-bou'ye, camp circle; *n'-toubyu'ye, circular opening in forest.

dα (dα'moc'), punct. neg.; dα'beip, curs.; dα'cα', fut.; dα'mcα'tα', fut. neg.; dα', dα'dei, -dα'beí, imp.; dα'meij', infer.; dα'mcα'heidl, infer. neg.), 1. to be (frequent as verb denoting existence, condition, and as copula, but position is denoted by κα, dei, br, etc.; also frequent as adj. postfix); 2. to be born. [Tewa nū, to be]. — 1. nγ 'n-dα, it is I, I am the one. nγ 'ei-dα, we are the ones. 'um tsej gyu'-dα, it is your horse. 'um tsej bx'-dα, it is the horse of ye tpl. tou-hei dα, it is not a house. kynhi'h p'he tou-hei dα, the man has no house. p'he tou-hei 'n-dα, I have no house. yin nei'-pni'-dα, I have two brothers. But nei-pni'-kα, they are my two brothers. kyntnekei dα'tα, he will be a chief. hq'n kyntnekei dα'moc', he was not chief. kyntnekei dα'meij', he was a chief (infer.). 'um kyntnekei 'ejim-dα'dei, you be a chief! poue bei-kyntnekei-'iemdα, don't you be a chief! poue 'um 'ejim-kyntnekei-dα'moc'tα', you don't want to be a chief. hq'n'deidl dα, who did it? nγ 'n-dα, I did it (ans.). 'at'nyh-hei gyu'-dα, there is no salt. mγ'tshe-hei gyu'-dα, there is no paper. pi'-heiy gyu'-dα, there is nothing to eat. pi'-heiy yu'-dα, I haven't anything to eat on the place. pi'-heiy 'n-dα, I haven't eaten yet. pi'-heiy gyu'-dα'meij', there was nothing to eat (infer.). tne'dei heiygyu dα'meij' gα hq'n'ouei scə tsu'mheidl, I heard that he was away for a long time and that he came back after a long time just recently. 2. 'n-dα, I was born. hq'n gyu' 'ejim-dα, where were you born? synn 'n-dα, she gave birth to a baby. mγ'uyi̯u i'n-πc'gyu' 'n-dα, the woman gave birth to a child. k'indeidl synn 'ei'-dα, my child was born yesterday. heida hq'n synn 'n-dα'moc', the child is not born yet. kynhi'goc synn 'n-dα'tα, the child is going to be born to-morrow. kynhi'goc hq'n synn 'n-dα'moc'tα', the child will not be born to-morrow. Teihi'n-ei-dαmgyn 'n-dα, I was born in Texas. hq'n 'n-dα'moc' Teihi'n-ei-dαmgyn, I was not born in Texas. Teihi'n-gyν 'n-dα'meij', they say that I was born in Texas. hq'n Teihi'n-ei-dαmgyn 'n-dα'moc'heidl, they say that I was not born in Texas. mihn synn 'n-dα'beip, the child is
about to be born. heiga syhn 'ú-dc, the child is already born.
'čim-k’ou-dc, be born now! 'čim-dc, you are born. hñyn' 'čim-dc, what is wrong (with you)? But hñyn' 'čim-bñ, where are you? mñ'yìñ 'qndc'syñ'dc, dc, the woman has borne five children.

dc-, dc', medicine, orenda, in dc-e, medicine; Dc'-kññ, the Great Spirit; dc'-k’ih, Sunday; dc'-tsññ, to pray; etc. [cp. possibly dc-, dc', to sing].

dc-, dc', to sing, in dc'-gyñ, song; dc'-kññìñ'ñ, singer; dc'-mñyìñ singing woman; dc'-pñ'ecnìñ, to sing; dc'-dc, to sing [cp. possibly dc-, dc', medicine].

dc-, dc', to kill, in 'cndl-dc-kucangyñ, scalp dance; dc'-hñ, to come to kill; dc'-c'mñìñ, to make kill; dc'-doññ, to hunt to kill; dc'-kññ, killer; seññ-dc-kññ, murderer; tsèñbou-dc-kññ, killer (in a slaughterhouse) [Tewa ná'-ñ, to strike].


dc'-c'mñìñ, to make kill [dc-, to kill]. —— 'oueidei gc-dc'-qì'dc', I am going to have him kill them.

dc'-ñdl-ñt-dc (inan. ÍI; dc'-ñdl-ñt, dpl.), crook for hanging kettle over fire [kettle stick].

dc'-ñdl-kuc (an. ÍI; dc'-ñdl-kuc-gc, tpl.), bird sp. [bucket hitter, since it makes a sound like tapping a bucket]. Described as a little larger than a mockingbird.

dc'-ñt-dc (inan. ÍI; dc'-ñdl, dpl.; dc'-ñdl- in comp.), bucket, kettle, pot [dc-, unexplained; 'ñ-dl-, 'ñt-, round; -dc; cp. kñc'-ñt-dc, dish]. Cp. tsoue-dc'-ñtdc, coffee pot. —— dc'-ñtdc déi-bou, I saw the bucket. hññdei 'c-dc'-ñdl-tçëdçl, somebody had a kettle stake (said of the spots on the moon). déi-dc'-ñdl-tçëdçl, I am going to set the kettle.

dc'-ññ, to come to kill ['ññ, to come]. —— 'ñ-dc'-ññ, I have come to kill him, ='ññ-ññ gyù-houdldç'-dou, I have come in order to kill him. hçñ 'ñ-dc'-ññìñìñ, I have not come to kill him, =hçñ gyù-houdldç'-dou hçñ 'ññ-ññìñìñìñ.

dc-e (inan. ÍI), medicine, orenda [dc- as in Dc'-kññ, the Great Spirit, lit. orenda man; -eí]. —— dce gyùt-bou, I saw the medicine.

dc'-çm-kññ (an. I), medicine-man, doctor [cure man].

dc'-c'mñìñ, to cure, doctor [to medicine-fix]. —— gyù-dc-e-c'mñìñ, I cured him.

'lce-gc (daçëdcdçl', fut.), to strip [unexplained]. —— déi'-ññp'cñdl-daçëdcdçl, I am going to pull the blade of the feather from the quill. heiga déi'-ññp'cñdl-ðc egc, I stripped the feather-blade off. 

dc', medicine, see dc.
HARRINGTON

**VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE**

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d'k'ii-tou'e, to sing, see d'k-

d'k'da (d'k'da'gu'c, punct. neg.; d'k'da, imp.), to sing. Cp. d'k'-p'he'ego, to sing; etc.; p'edl-dou', to be singing and drumming. — k'yuhi'c de'i-d'k'da, I was singing yesterday. de'i-d'k'da, I am singing. 'eimde'i-d'k'da, I am singing here or now (two meanings). heigc de'i-d'k'da, I am singing already. h'cnc de'i-d'k'da'gu'c, I am not singing. de'i-yu'behei-d'k'da, I am singing a Warrior Song.

d'k'-gyn (app. inan. III), song [d'k-, to sing; -kyn]. — h'cnde'i d'k'-gyn 'n-ty, I heard several songs.

d'k'-k'ih (an. I), the Great Spirit, God [orenda man].
d'k'-k'ih (an. I; s. better d'k'-k'ih'h; d'k'-go, tpl.), singer; medicine man who belongs to the singing class [sing man].
d'k'-k'ih (an. I), killer [kill man].

d'k'ih-c'idl (an. I), the Great Spirit, God [great orenda man, imitating Eng. "Great Spirit," Ojibway Gi'tci-manitò, etc.].
d'k'-k'ih, Sunday [orenda day, God day]. Cp. d'k'ih-tou, church;
d'k'ih-sy'ng, Saturday, lit. little Sunday; etc.
d'k'ih-hc'koudlp'n'-go, church-bell [Sunday bell].
d'k'ih-k'ih'h, Monday [after Sunday: -k'ih'h, after].
d'k'ih-sy'ng-gyn, Saturday [on little Sunday: sy'ng, small; -gyn].
d'k'ih(n)-tou (inan. I), church [Sunday house]. Ct. d'k'-tou, singing hall. — d'k'ih-tou'e, in the church, church interior, church room.

d'k'-m'ih (an. I), singing woman, medicine woman [m'ih, woman].
d'k'-p'he'ego (d'k'-p'he'ego', punct. neg.; d'k'-p'he'egoup, curs.; d'k'-p'he-edide', fut.; d'k'-p'he'ego'da', fut. neg.), to sing [d'k'- as in d'k'da, to sing; p'he'ego]. Cp. d'k'-p'he'egy, a song. — d'k'-d'k'-p'he'-edide', I am going to sing. h'cnc d'k'-d'k'-p'he'ego'da', I am not going to sing. b'ejd'k'-p'he'udei, you sing! poue b'ejd'k'-p'he'edeide', don't sing! (heit) b'ejd'-d'k'-p'he'edeide', let us spl. incl. sing! (heit) poue b'ejd'-d'k'-p'he'edeide', let us spl. incl. not sing! fi'gyh 'eim-d'k'-p'he'ego, that is good singing. 'eim-d'k'-p'he'ego'-e', I came when they were singing. k'ih'h heigc mimm 'eim-d'k'-p'he'egoup-dei gy'nu', I saw the the man who was about to sing. k'yuhi'c de'i-d'k'-p'he'ego, I sang yesterday. h'cnc k'yuhi'c de'i-d'k'-p'he'ego', I did not sing yesterday. heigc mimm de'i-d'k'-p'he'egoup, I am about to sing. heigc mimm h'cnc de'i-d'k'-p'he'-ego, I am not about to sing. k'ih'h h'cnc 'h'cnc 'eim-d'k'-p'he'ego'-dei gy'nu', I saw the man who never sings. de'i-tou'un-d'k'-p'he'edeida', I am going to play the flute, lit. I love flute sing will.
d'k'-p'he'ego (app. inan. III), a song, a singing.
d'k'-p'he'egy (d'k'-p'he'ego', punct. neg.; d'k'-p'he'y, curs.; d'k'-p'he-deidc', fut.; d'k'-p'he'edc', fut. neg.; d'k'-p'he(dei, imp.), to cease to
sing [p'ntgyH, to cease]. — k'yHhi'num-da'p'ntgyH, the man quit singing. mimn 'mn-da'p'nt'yn, he is about to quit singing. hcn 'mn-da'p'nt'gt'adoc', he will not quit singing. y'nt-da'p'nt'adec, you stop singing! gynt-da'p'nt'adec, let us quit singing; cp. gynt-se'dei-p'nt'adec, let us quit working.
dc'tou-tou (inan. I), church [preaching house].
dc'-t'e'inda (dc'-t'e'inda'wc, fut.), to want to kill [t'cin-doc, to desire]. — 'e'i-da'-t'e'inda'wc gac heiga gynt-oublt-houdlladec', I could kill him if I wanted to. 'e'i-da'-t'e'inda'wc nej hH'-tsou 'houdlladec', I could not kill him if I wanted to.
dc'-tsne (dc'-t'snyoc, punct. neg.; dc'-tsntdoc, curs.; dc'-tsne'dec', fut.; dc'-t'snyoc'dec', fut. neg.; dc'-tsne, imp.), to pray [to orenda ask]. — k'yHhi'ngac dei-da'tsne'doc, tomorrow I am going to pray. k'ndeidl dei-da'tsne, I prayed yesterday. k'indeidl hcn dei-da't'snyoc, yesterday I did not pray. heiga dei-da't'sntdoc, I am praying right now. hcn dei-da't'snyoc', I am not praying now. mimn dei-da't'sntdoc, I am about to pray. hcn dei-da't'sntdoc, I am not going to pray. h'm bci-da't'sne, you pray! poue bci-da't'sne'doc', don't pray! (heit) bci-da't'sne, let us dpl. incl. pray! (heit) poue bci-da't'sne'doc', let us dpl. incl. not pray!
dc-m (app. inan. II), earth, ground, floor, country, world, place [Tewa nH-nt, earth, ground, country]. Also as postpos of loc. force e. g. in p'inc-dcm, fireplace; tou-dcm-bei, in the north; etc. — dcmyon 'e'i-nt, we are living on earth. dc'm-'wc dei-t'shndeidoc', I am going to run a footrace, lit. on the ground.
dcm-nt'-to, ocean [dc'm, earth; -'to-, unexplained; t'ou, water].
dcm-dougyh-tou'e (inan. I), cellar [beneath floor room].
dcm-guadl, red clay [red earth]. Also called tseig-guadl, red mud.
*dc-m-gyn, to shoot up, implied in dcmyon-dc, to be shoot up.
dcmyon-dc, to be shoot up [dc-m-gyn-, unexplained; dc, to be].
 — tei k'obuh dc-dcmyon-dc, his body is all shot up.
dcm-k'oc (an. II; dc'm-k'oc-gc, tpl.), digging stick; evidently also spade, shovel, hoe [earh hitter: gou-p, to hit, peck]. Cp. dc'mk'oc-syym, hoe; peidei-dc'mk'oc, spade, shovel.
dc'mk'oc-syym, hoe [small digging stick].
dcm-kac'dec (inan. II; dc'm-kac'-n, dpl.), clod [app. kac-n, stiff].
dcm-poudl (an. II; dc'm-pout-dc, tpl.), angleworm, earthworm.
dcm-sn'boc (inan. IIa; dc'm-sn, dpl.), plow [earth-burster: sh . . . , to burst tr.].
dcm-t'ndl (an. II; dc'm-t'nt-dc, tpl.), toad (frog?) sp. [ground burrrower: t'n . . . , to pierce, make hole in].
dc'-n (inan. II), shoulder blade. Cp. k'ç'-t'qù-, shoulder.
dh, emphatic or hortative particle, just. — heit bêt'-ce'-am ng
hn hun 'ëjm-t'ñhongcadc' ng, do it again and see if I don't whip
you. heiga houdldei dh ('bdl) 'n-hët'cô', I will go after a while
(dh can be omitted, but 'bdl cannot be used except after dh).
dâ 'n-dh'm, you must tire him. dh bût-ú'm, let's tire him!
dh déi-dx'ph'n'edeidc', I am going to sing. hun dh déi-dx'ph'ègè'dc',
I am not going to tire him. gyñ-dh'mdâ', I am going to tire
him; but dh gyñ-dh'mdâ', I will make him tired (the emphatic
force of dh in this sentence was clearly explained). k'vñhi'ngø
dh 'ëjm-'ñ, come tomorrow!
-dh, noun and adv. postfix, in k'ìh-dh, day; sn't-dh, winter; houdl-dh,
shirt; 'bdl-dh-, backward; etc. [cp. -dã, noun and adj. postfix].
-dh, intr. verb postfix, in snhd-dh, to be tanned (with sun); t'ù'-
dh'-, wet (cp. t'ù'-hou-p, moist).
dh-dl-, dh-t-, referring to standing up, in snhd-ùn'-doul', to raise oneself
up; possibly in ëk'dndl, wheel; p'ìh-dn't-gyñ, ridged; sn't-snhd-
èx'-doul', to stand up straight with the heat (ss.); sn't-snhd-t's'-doul',
to stand up straight with the heat (tpls.); seîn-p'ð'-snhd, catfish
[cp. possibly dei, to stand].

snhd-ùn'-doul', to raise oneself up higher or straighter; to come to the
surface of the water (ss.). Tpls. correspondent snhd-t'ùn'-doul'.
[snhd-, up; t'ù', t'ù'-, prebound form of hn', to stand up; dou'.] Cp. sn't-snhd-ùn'-doul', to stand up straight with the heat.

snhd-t'ùn'-doul', to raise selves up higher or straighter; to come to the
surface of the water. (tpls.). Ss. correspondent snhd-ùn'-doul' [for
etym. see snhd-ùn'-doul'].

dh-t, standing up, see dh-dl.-
dh'-m (dh'mç', punct. neg.; dh'mç, curs.; dh'mdç', fut.; dh'mç'dç',
fut. neg.; dh'm, imp.), to tire tr. [cp. dûm-gyñ, to be tired]. —


gyñ-dh'm, I tired him. hun gyñ-dh'mç', I did not tire him.
gyñ-dh'mdç', I am going to make him tired. hun gyñ-dh'mç'dç',
I shall not tire him. poue 'n-dh'mdç', don't tire him (out)!
'ñ-dh'm, tire him! bût-dh'm, let's tire him. tsèj gyñ-dh'm, I
worked my horse down.
dûm-gyñ (dûmgç', punct. neg.; dhmdeiç', fut.; dhmgeçèç', fut. neg.;
dhmdei, imp.; dhmdeidei, infer.), to be tired [cp. dh'm, to tire
tr.]. Cp. dhmgyñ-dç, to be tired. — 'ñ-dhmgyn, I am tired.
phieug 'ñ-dhmgyñ, I'm sure I'll be tired. 'ñ-koudou-dhmgyñ, I
am very tired. heiga dhmdeidei, he is about to die, so I heard.
hun 'n-dhmgçèç', I shall not be tired. 'ëjm-dhmdei, be tired!
hun 'ëjm-dhmç' ng ng 'ëjm-guadç', if you don't get tired, I'll
hit you.
dhmgyñ-dç, to be tired [dç, to be]. — 'ñ-dhmgyñ-dç, I am tired.
hun 'ñ-dhmgyñ-dç'mç', I am not tired. heiga 'ñ-dhmgyñ-d ç'-èj
'ëi-ts'm, I was tired already when we arrived. t'shìnunci heia n-dỳmgyn-dà'tc, I shall be tired when he arrives. poue 'çìm-dỳmgyn-dei', gyù-kč-dei, don't be tired, it is not good (i. e. is unpleasant to be tired). tseiguc n-dỳmgyn-dei gyù-bou, I saw the tired dog. tseiguc 'ëi-dỳmgyn-dei'c déi-bou, I saw the tpl. tired dogs.

dei (deigə', punct. neg.; deidei, curs. (?); deiyoc, curs. (?); deidə', fut.; deigə'c', fut. neg.; deidei', infer.), to stand (spl.) [cp. possibly dr-dl-, dr-t-, standing up; Tewa de-gjá-n-dí-, erect, standing]. — 'n-dei, I am standing. tou dei, the house is standing. hcn 'n-deiguc'c, I am not standing. 'n-bou-dei, I am standing all the time. 'n-deidei', they say I was standing. k'çhìhi'nc gc 'n-deidəc', I shall be standing tomorrow. hcn 'n-deiguc'c, I shall not be standing. mìn '(n-deidei, I am about to be standing. poue 'çìm-deidəc', don't be standing! hctì n¿ gc 'mùn bù-deidei, let you and I be standing. 'ci-deidei, the cattle (all) are standing. tseí dei, the horse is standing. 'ç'gəc tou'e 'n-deiyoc-dei-ih 'n-heibeifc', I am going in where the people are standing in the room. But 'ç'gəc tou'e dei-dei-ih 'n-heibeifc', I am going in where the man is standing in the room (it was stated that -deiyoc- can not be used in the s.). k'çhìhi'nc dei gyù-bouhoudəc', I am going over to see the man who is standing. k'çhìhyoup 'n-dei-gəc déi-bouhoudəc', I am going over to see the tpl. men who are standing. n¿-k'koubei m'n'youp 'n-deiyoc', the women were standing all about me. 'ç'gəpíngə p'n'gyyp deiyoc', the buffaloes are all over the prairie. 'ç'gəpíngə p'n'gyyp 'ëi-deidei', the buffaloes are all over the prairie (infer.).

dei, 1. noun postfix; -gc, -dou-p, -gou-p, tpl. correspondents; 2. forming pronouns from dem. stems and from adverbs of place; -gc, tpl. correspondent; 3. derivative postfix, forming proper names from nouns; -gc, tpl. correspondent; 4. postfix to nouns and certain pronouns to emphasize possessive case; -gc, tpl. correspondent; 5. locative postposition on nouns, at; 6. adverbial postfix, cp. -gc; 7. participial verb postfix; -gc, tpl. correspondent; 8. subordinating postfix on verbs, when, since [cp. -dei-dl, pron. and adv. postfix]. — 1. òc'-dei, ear, fr. òc'-, to hear; òc'-gc, tpl. 2. 'ouei-dei that one; 'ouei-gəc, tpl., from 'ouei, there. kə'-dei, the other one; kə'-gc, tpl. 3. 'òc'dóc'-dei, prsn., from 'òc'da, island. 4. 'H'deikin-dei Pč', "Medicine-bag-man's Creek." 'ç'kəc-dei tseí (less clearly 'ç'gəc tseí), his own horse. 'ç'gəc-dei k'çhìhyoup gc mn'youp, his own men and women. 5. òc'-dei 'ìtìc', they tpl. (the kingfishers) stay along the river. 'ç'pínc'a p'c'-dei 'ìtìc', they tpl. (the fishes) stay in the river. n¿ k'ougyyp-dei, on my body. 6. p'ìn-dei (or p'ìn) 'n-bùm'mh, I am going downstream. bùm-dei bnt-pec'dcə, you are eating (too) much (bùm, to
be much). 7. teṣihiŋ pei-kα-dei gyν-bου, I saw the dead dog; teṣihiŋ ʾeį-peį-kα-dei nėiŋ-bου, I saw the d. dead dogs; teṣihiŋpou ʾeį-peį-kωadl-gα déi-bου, I saw the tpl. dead dogs. Cp. teṣihiŋ gyν-bου nç pei-kα, I saw the dead dog, another common way of rendering Eng. relative clause construction. 'oneidei da teṣihiŋ ṭm kγηi'ŋ hα'gyν-dei, that is the dog that the man got. 'oneiγα ʾeį-de teṣihiŋpou ṭm kγηi'ŋ ṭi-hα'gyν-gα, those are the tpl. dogs that the man got. ṭirp peiν-δα'-dei gyν-bου, I saw the butchered antelope. ʾeį-peį-δα'-dei nėiŋ-bου, I saw the d. butchered antelopes. ʾeį-seidl ṭi-peiν-δα'-gα déi-bου, I saw the tpl. butchered antelopes. kγηi'ŋ gyν-sα'diei'ɲi-dei gyν-bου, I saw the man who had been working. ʾeįm-hουtδc-dei, I saw him who killed them tpl., I saw the killer; ʾeįm-hουtδc-dei nėiŋ-bου, I saw them d. who killed them tpl., I saw the d. killers. ʾeįm-hουtδc-gα déi-bου, I saw them tpl. who killed them tpl., I saw the tpl. killers. 8. heiγα ʾeį-bου-dei heigm (for heiγα ṭm) ʾeį-touįl'νδα, he spoke to me whenever he saw me. heiγα ʾeį-goup-dei 'oue ṭm kαδl gyν-touįl'n'guc, I have not spoken to him since he hit me. heiγα gα ʾń-goup-dei 'oue ṭm kαδl déi-touįl'n'guc, I have not spoken to them since they hit me.

dei in kĩi-dei, to have a husband; t'n'-dei, to have a wife.

dei-dl, noun, pronoun and adverb postif, in ṭm-deiidl, mountain-lion; hα'-deiidl, who? somebody; ṭi'-deiidl, badly; ṭi'-deiidl, yesterday; etc. [-dei; -dl].

dei-p, adv. postif, in ṭin-dei-p, from waist down [-dei; -p].

dei-γα', possibly a tpl. correspondent of dei, to stand, q. v.

dei-, prebound referring to sleep, in dei-hουlδn, nightshirt; dei-mg, to go to sleep; dei-hei-heį'm, to go to sleep; dei-kα, to lie asleep; etc. [cp. possibly t'ei-dei-p, to be asleep].

dei- in dei-sudl, to be peppy [cp. possibly dei-n, tongue].

dei-gα in 'ne-deį-ga, leaf.

dei-heį'm, to go to sleep, to fall asleep [to sleep die]. — ʾn-deį-heį'm, I went to sleep. kγηiŋγα ʾn-deį-heį'm, tomorrow I am going to go to sleep, =kγηiŋγα ʾn-deį-hiįlα. hεm-deį-heième, are you sleepy? (hεm- for hα 'eim-). hεi'ŋeį, hεm ʾn-deį-heième, no, I am not sleepy (ans.). ʾn-deį-heį'm, I went to sleep. ʾn-k'ou-deįhũiņc, I am going to go to sleep. ʾn-deį-heième I am getting sleepy now.

dei-hουlδn (man. III), nightshirt [sleeping shirt].

dei-kα, to lie asleep [to sleep lie]. Tpl. correspondent: dei-kωadl. — ʾn-deį-kα, I am lying asleep. hεm ʾn-deį-tsouįc, I am not lying asleep, =hεm ʾn-deį-kα'gα. ʾn-bου-deį-kα, I am sleeping all the time. poue ʾeim-deį-tsouįc, don't lie asleep (one cannot say: *poue ʾeim-deį-kα'c). hei sentimentally, let us dpl. incl. lie asleep! kĩi'deidl ʾn-deį-kα, I lay asleep yesterday (one cannot
say: *k'indeidl 'à-dej-tsou). k'indeidl hcn 'à-tsougê', I did not lie asleep yesterday. hcn 'à-dej-tsougê', I am not going to be lying asleep. 'êim-dej-tsoudei, be lying asleep! mû-dej-tsoudei, ye d, be lying asleep! dej-kec, he is lying asleep, he is sleeping.
dej-koup, to put several to sleep, with refl. to spend night when on journey [kou-p, to lay several]. So. correspondent is dej-tseip. — dej-dej-koup, I put them tpl. to sleep. hcn dej-dej-kucugû'a, I did not put them tpl. to sleep. mim dej-dej-kucugû'a, I am about to put them tpl. to sleep. dej-bou-dej-kucugû'a, I put them tpl. to sleep all the time. k'ynhînga dej-dej-kucugû'a, tomorrow I am going to put them tpl. to sleep. k'ynhînga hcn dej-dej-kucugû'a-de, I shall not put them to sleep. bê-dej-kuc, put them tpl. to sleep!
dej-kucâl, several lie asleep. [kucâl, several lie]. Ss. correspondent is dej-kec. — 'ei-bou-dej-kucâl, we tpl. excl. are lying asleep all the time. k'indeidl 'ei-dej-kucâl, we tpl. excl. were lying asleep yesterday. k'indeidl hcn 'ei-dej-koupâgê', yesterday we tpl. excl. were not lying asleep. k'ynhînga 'êi-dej-kucâldâd (or 'êi-dej-koufêc'), tomorrow we tpl. excl. will not lie asleep. k'ynhînga hcn 'êi-dej-koupâgê', tomorrow we tpl. excl. will not be lying asleep. poue bû-dej-koufêc, don't ye tpl. be asleep! hei'bû-dej-koupâdei, let us tpl. be lying asleep! bû-dej-koupâdei, yet pl. be lying asleep!
dej-mêc, to go to sleep, app. lit. to lie down and go to sleep [mêc, to lie down]. Cp. dej-kec, to lie asleep. — bê-dej-mêc, go to sleep! dej-dej-mêc'dêc', I am going to go to sleep.
dejm-gucâl (an. II; dejm-gucâldâc, tpl.), bird sp. [red breast].
dejm-gyùn (inan. III; dej-m- in comp.), chest (anat.). — dejm-dougyin, inside my chest.
dejm-t'ou (inan. I; dejm-t'ou in comp.), breastbone [breastbone]. — 'oucidei dejm-t'ou gyû-bou, I saw his breastbone.
dejn (an. II; dej-âc, tpl.), tongue.
dejn-ct-êêt'êc'nei (an. II; dejn-ct-êêt'êc'nou-p, tpl.), mussel [dejn-, tongue; -ct-, unexplained; êc't'êc, spoon; -ei]. Described as a fresh-water bivalve having yellowish shells about 5 inches long. The animal projects at times from the gaping shell like a tongue. The shells were formerly used as spoons.
dejnatêq't'êc'nei-eidl (an. II; dejnatêq't'êc'nei-eit-dâc, tpl.), conch shell. Identified from specimen. Apparently this name is applied to chordone also [large mussel].
dejn-pû'dlei', to be sleepy [dejn-, referring to sleep; -pû'-dl-ei' as in t'ou-pû'dlei', to be thirsty]. — 'û-dej-pû'dlei', I am sleepy.
dejn-sûndâl, 1. to be peppery; 2. to be sour [w. dej- cp. possibly dej-n, tongue]. Cp. 'ûn-'êc', sour (?). — gyû-dej-sûndâl, it is peppery (said e. g. of chile).
dejsndl-'h'da (inan. II; dejsndl-'h', dpl.), plant sp. [peppery plant].
Described as a kind of weed which sticks to one's feet when one steps on it barefooted.

dejsndl-t'ou, vinegar [sour water].
dej-tou'e (inan. I), sleeping room.
dej-tseip, to put one to sleep [tseip, to put one]. Tplo. correspondent is dej-koup. — gyn-dej-tseip, I put him to sleep. hcn gyn-dej-tsougu'a, I did not put him to sleep. mimm heiga gyn-dej-tsoupdc, I am about to put him to sleep. gyn-bou-tsoupda, I put him to sleep all the time. poue 'n-dej-tsoudc', don’t put him to sleep! 'n-dej-tseip, put him to sleep! heigt bun-dej-tseip, let us put him to sleep! hcn gyn-dej-tsougu'ad'a, I am not going to put him to sleep.

-dl, noun adj. and pron. postfix, often varying with -t.
-dl, intr. verb postfix, in tnt, to sever; tnd-dl, to be severely; tsei, to put in; tsei-dl, to be in.
dou' (douga', punct. neg.; dougu'a, douga', curs.; douda', fut.; douga'dec, dougu'adc, fut. neg.; dou', doudei, imp.; tou- in comp.), to hold, have, have on. Cp. mcn-sou-dou', bracelet; 'ou-t'nd'-dou', to raise chin; tsoudl-touha'-tsam-dou', to soar; touhntou-'kinh, bugle man; p'c'-dou', to keep (an animal); etc. — gyn-dou', I am holding it. hcn gyn-dougca', I am not holding it. gyn-bou-dou', I am continually holding it. gyn-dougca', I shall hold it. hcn gyn-dougca'd'cda', I shall not hold it. 'nd-doudei, hold it! bun-doudei, let us dpl. incl. hold it! mcn-dou gyn-dou', I am holding it with my hand. mcn-gyn tsoou gyn-dou', I have a stone in my hand. kac'hac 'nd-dou', have you a knife? hac, kac' gyn-dou', yes, I have a knife (ans.). yinh kak' nein-dou', I have two knives. hnh'oudei kak'ac deii-dou', I have several knives. houdlnk gyn-dou', I have my coat on. houdlnk hcn gynit-douge', I have no coat on, =houdlnk-hei 'nd-ac. mimn houdlnk gynit-dougca', I am just going to put my coat on. houdlnk gynit-douga', I shall put my coat on. houdlnk bnt-dou', put your coat on! poue bnt-houdlnkdouda', do not put your coat on! heigt beii-houdln-dou', let us put our coats on. houdlnk gynit-douga', I am putting my coat on.

-dou, 1. postp. with, in, by, as; in so and so many places; 2. verb postfix, because, in order to. — 1. 'n-dou gyn-gu'ad'a, I am going to hit him with a stick. yheba-dou 'n-gu'a, hit him with the rope! tsou-dou gyn-kingyn, I threw a stone at him. 'ansou-dou gyn-menseipga, I rubbed him with my foot. zeibnt-dou t'atgca, he shot him with the arrow. hac'-zeibnt-dou t'etgca, he shot him with a bullet. hcnndeii-dou t'etgca, what did he shoot him with? hac'-zeip-dou, with a gun (ans.). kotseni-dou, in nine places.

2. 'ejim-hejdeidc-dou-dou gyn-goup, I hit her (the cow) so that she would go away. tsou'eigyn mcn k'oupbei-t'c'-nd-doup-dou, he
fell down because maybe he was running. 'ù-h gyû-houldây-dou, I have come in order to kill him. hacer gyû-houldây-dou hacer 'ù-ñugmîq, I have not come here to kill him. men-dou gyû-dou', I am holding it with my hand, in my hand. men-dou gyû-hû'bc, I carried it off in my claws, =-gyû-menisôu-dou-hû'bc. pdl-dou, in bed. p'w'ou-dou, in three places, all three. tseîhiñ 'eî-ôâe-dou 'h-'ê'dlin, I cried because I lost my dog.

dou-ðléi-, referring to sliding, in doudleí'-out, to slide down.

doudlei'-out, to slide down ['ou-t, to descend]. — dêi-doudlei'-out,

I slid down (e. g. boys would throw water on bank to make it sleek and would then slide down).

dou-c-, adverbial verb prefix, excessively, too much; also in 'çn-ga-douy-ei-dei, too much [cp. possibly kou-dou-, very]. — doue-p’ih, it is too heavy. gyû-'ê'k'ç, gyû-doue-'ê'k'a, they tpl.


dou-, prebound form of dôu’-m, down, under, in, in -dôu-ðn, down;

dôu-gûn, down; etc.

dôu-ðn, adv., under, at the under surface of [dôu’; -ðn]. Also used as postp. — dôu-ðn, at (or on) the bottom surface (of the basket).

-dôu-ðn, postp., down, under, at the under surface of. Also used as adv. — kë’çînîu-dôu-ðn, underneath the roots. 'çn-dôu-ðn, 1. under the foot, on the bottom of the foot, 2. sole of foot, =çn-dôu-ðn. kë’nasar’ouyin pîh’ñ-dôu-ðn kà, the fly is (lit. lies) on the underside of the table. t’soudld-dôu-ðn, under the arm, armpit.


-dôu-bei-hîñ, way down under [-hîñ, real]. 'ê’pipèdà t’ou-dôu-bei-hîñ 'êi-ze.imî, the fishes are way down at the bottom of the water. pè’-toûbeîhenî, at the bottom of the river.

dôu-dei, adv., upside down, face down, inverted [dôu’, down; -dei].

Cp. t’sou-yîp, right side up. — dôudei ‘êi-tseûld, it (the tumbler) is inverted. dôudei dêi-tûoudo’, I am going to invert it. dôu-gûn, adv. and adj. (dôu-gà’-t, tpl.), underneath, inside; as noun, dôu-gà’-t (inan. Ì’); dôu-gûn, dpl.), seed, lit. inside one. Also used as postp. [dôu’; -gûn]. Cp. ‘êi-gà, fruit, seed; ‘êi-kuc-‘êi-gû’t, seed for planting; ‘êi-tê’-dôu-gà’t, wheat seed; p’îndûtûn-dôu-gà’t, muskmelon seed. — tou dôu-gûn pè’-ñûûn’ tseûld, the house is way down next to the creek.
-dou-gyn, postp., down, down in, in, under, at the bottom of, also used as adv. [dou-; -gyn]. — t'oueidei-dougyh, under that fellow. 'oueige-dougyh, under them tpl. nč-dougyh, under me, below me (e. g. the dog lies under my feet). dcm-dougyh, in the ground, underground (e. g. where the gopher lives; but dcm-gyn, on the ground, on earth). tou-dougyh, on the floor; cp. tou dou'm, floor, lit. under house. — tou-dougyh 'nö-kč, I am lying on the floor. tou-dougyh dëi-mq'dac', I am going to lie down on the floor. kcaq-dougyh, in the chewing gum. hčp'inh-dougyh gynt-scč, I put them tpl. in the stove. 'canhnd'ei gyń-bou 'ó'-dougyh, I saw the bear in the woods. 'n-fac' e 'n'-dougyh (or v. v.), I got lost in the woods. gucaq-tsej-dougyh, in the red horse, =tseq-gucaq-dougyh. gucaq-tsej-bout-(dou)'gyh, in the red horse, in the red horse's belly. 'š'gčdougyh, (down) in the well. pč-dougyh, in the moon.


dou'-m, (dou'-m-, dou- in comp.), adv., down, under, in. Also used as postp. [cp. Tewa nų', -nų'ų', down under; -m]. — dou'm gyńt-'nedac', I am going to go down (said e. g. by a man in an airplane); also dou'm 'n-br'čcac'; also dou'm dëi-'oudlda'.

-dou'-m, postp., down, under, in. Also used as adv. — t'ouq-
dou' -m isou kn, there is a rock at the bottom of the water. t'ouq-
dou'm isou gyń-kcadl, there are tpl. rocks at the bottom of the water. poudl isou-dou'm tsoq-heibn, the bug crawled under the rock. toudl-dou'm, under the snow. tęigyń-dou'm, under the ice, in the ice. 'cadl-dou'm dëi-šć'cidac', I am going to wash my hair, head, scalp, lit. in my hair. tou-dou'm, floor, lit. under house; cp.

-dou'm-dei, down, under, in [-dei]. — 'h'doumandei-kıń, Gulf State Indian man, lit. in woods man. tou-dou'mdei-k'čč, rug mat, lit. floor cloth.

-dou'm-guc, postp., down, under, in [-geč]. — 'h'-doumguc, in the woods.

-dou'm-gyn, postp., down, under, in [-gyn]. — tou-dou'm-gyn, on the floor.

dou-n (douńč', punct. neg.; douńmač, curs.; douńdač', fut.; douńč'dač', fut. neg.; douń, imp.; tou- in comp.), to seek, hunt for [Tewa nų'-wń, to seek]. Cp. tou-bn, to go to hunt for; peidl-douń, to think, lit. to think seek. — gyń-douń, I hunted for it. hcn gyń-douńč', I did not hunt for it. gyń-bou-
douńmač, I am hunting for it continually. mińn gyń-douńmač, I am about to look for it. gyń-douńdač', I shall hunt for it. hcn gyń-douńć'dač', I shall not hunt for it. 'n-douń, hunt for it! poue
'ñ-doundɔ', do not hunt for it! heît bá-dɔn, let us dpl. incl. look for it! heît bá-dɔnhou, let us dpl. incl. go look for it! 'ñ-dɔn-
hou, you go look for it! gyä-dɔnhoukɔ', I am going to go look for it. poue 'ñ-dɔnhoukɔ', don't go look for it! k'ỳñjùkɔ hän gyä-dɔnhougu'kɔ, tomorrow I am not going to go hunt for it.

doûn-gyn-e (doûngyñetɔ', fut.), to smell tr. — bùngi(h) 'ñ-dɔngyñe, I smelled a stink, something rotten. 'ñ-dùngyñetɔ',
I will smell of it.

'ei-, prepound form of 'ei-gɔ, fruit, seed.

'ei

-ei, -ei, noun, adj. and adv. postfix. Cp. tsou-e, water; 'ɔ-fɔ-e, smooth; ìn-gyn-e, well, nicely.

-ei, -ei, postp., in, at. Also postfixed to other postpositions, e. g. in -bñ-e, -mñ-e. — t'ñ'dlílin 'ñ-đe 'ñ'gyn, the boy is sitting up
in the tree. tou-e 'ñ-tɔ', I was in the house. tou-e 'ñ-brítɔ',
I am going to go to the house or camp. tou-e heibñ, he went into
the house (ct. tou-yç', t'eip, he came out of the house). 'ou-e, there. 'ou-ei-dei, that one.

-ei, my, our, postfixed to 1st person possessive forms of certain
relationship terms, in tæ'òc'-e, my or our father; kɔ'kɔ'-e, my or
our mother; seigyn-e, my or our maternal uncle; Ct. 'ñ-, prefixed
to 2nd and 3rd person possessive forms.

-ei, formative element in pñ'gɔ'-e, to be lone; sɔ-e, to be swift; etc.
-ei, causative verb postfix in sɔ-e, to seat (cp. sɔ'-gyn, to seat
solely); etc.

-ei-bɔ, fruit, seed, in tòun-'ñ'-ei-bɔ, pecan nut; etc. See 'ei-gɔ.

'ei-dl ('ei-t-ða app. only used as inan. II and inan. IIa s.; an. tpl.
is supplanted by bîñ-ða, from bîñ, to be large, much; but an. tpl.
'ei-p in K't(ñ)-'eip, Big Shields; 'ei-dl-, 'ei-t- in comp.), large,
much [unexplained; cp. 'ei-t in k'ou-ei-t, wide]. Cp. 'eît-dei,
much; 'eîdîl-ñî, old man; 'eîdl-mñ, old woman; kîn-ëîdîl, father-
in-law; sçî-ëîdîl, to be large, bîñ, to be large; sçî-ðîñ, to be large, sçî-pññ, to be large. — tsçî-ëîdîl, a large horse; tsçî-bîjñdɔ,
tpl. large horses. kn'boudlin-ññ'tñeìdîl-ëîdîl, sheep ranch, lit. big
patch wire-fenced for sheep.

'ëîdl-ñîñ (an. I; 'ëîdl-kîou-p, tpl.), old man [large man]. Ct. kîn-
ëîdîl, father-in-law. — 'eîdlkîoup 'Eï-t'ñ'bñ-kuadl, the old
men sit smoking, name of the Northern Crown constellation.

'eîdl-mñ (an. I; 'ëîdl-mñ-you-p, tpl.), old woman. Cp. tsndlin-
tsoùjñ, old woman.

'ëi-gɔ (s. also -ei-bɔ, -'eî-gɔ'-t; inan. IIa; 'ei, dpl.; 'eî- in comp.),
1. fruit, vegetable, edible seed; 2. loaf of bread, bread. Cp.
dûngɔ't', seed, lit. inside one; 'eî-kucñ, mush; 'eî-t'ñt-ñ, grain of
corn; θουν-ʰʰ-’ei-ɓɛ, pecan nut; ’eikua-’ei-ɡɛ’t, seed (for planting). — ’eigɛ dei-ɓɔɭ, I saw the (s.) fruit, the loaf of bread.

dɛ-’ei-mɛ’dɛi, give us our bread!

’ei-goup (inan. Ɂ²), corn plant, corn stalk [seed plant].

’ei-gou-’t’ɨɭɭu, corn stalk juice.

’ei-guət’ou-ɗɛ (inan. Ɂ²; ’ei-guət’ou-ɗɛ-ɡɛt, tlp.), lemon [yellow fruit].

’ei-guət’ou-ɗɛ, I saw the (s.) fruit, the loaf of bread.

dɛ-’ei-mɛ’dɛi, give us our bread!

’ei-guət’ou-ɗɛ (inan. Ɂ²), corn plant, com stalk [seed plant].

’ei-guət’ou, corn stalk juice, ’ei-guət’ou-ɗɛ (inan. Ɂ²), [planting].

’ei-guət’ou-ɗɛ-ɡa, lemon.

’ei-guət’ou-’n’-ɛi-mɛ’dɛi, to turn back.

’ei-kua’n, mushroom [explained as ’ei-fruit, edible seed; kua’-n, to mix],

’ei-k’ou-’n’-ɛi-mɛ’dɛi, give us our bread!

’ei-k’ou-ga’t (inan. Ɂ²), mole (anat.) [black seed],

’ei-mɛku’-s’-ɗɛ (inan. Ɂ²; ’ei-mɛku’-n’, tlp.), stirring stick [seed stir stick],

’ei-mɛku’-ei, rice [’ei-mɛku’, unexplained]. — ’ei-’oukua’ei gyu\’t-ɓɔɭ, I saw the rice (coll.).

’ei-p (inan. Ɂ²; ’ei-p-ɡu, tlp.; ’ei-p in comp.), live coal. To dead coal, piece of charcoal, also ’eip-k’ou-ɡu, lit. black coal, is applied.

’ei-p in K’i(Ɂ)-’ei-p, tlp., name of a Kiowa division, “big shields” acc. to Mooney, p. 411, and therefore apparently a tlp. form of ’ei-dl, to be large (cp. loss of t before auslaut p). But the informants did not know this etymology and Mr. James Waldo explained -’ei-p in this word as meaning “right up to” [see -’ei-p, postp.].

-’ei-p, postp., in, at, “right up to” [-’ei; -p].

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'ei-p-k'ou-q-gyn (inan. I and II), piece of charcoal; also applied to mineral coal [black coal]. —— On separate occasions both 'ei-p-k'ou-q-gyn gyn-bou and 'ei-p-k'ou-q-gyn de bi-bou were obtained for "I saw the piece of charcoal."

'ei-pk'ouq-yh-t'ouq (inan. I), coal mine [t'ou-n, pit].

'ei-poudl (an. II; 'ei-pout-dac, tpl.), worm or bug such as gets on or into fruit, seed, etc. Applied even to sow-bug [fruit bug].

'ei-p'f-gyn (inan. I), roasting ear [eir-, seed, corn; p'f-gyn, to be newborn, fresh]. Cp. 'ihi-p'f-gyn, (newborn) baby.

'ei-p'ndl-t'out (inan. I), corn cultivator [eir-gc, fruit, corn; -p'ndl, unexplained; app. -t'out, to drive; -t'ou-t].

'ei-schyei-gc (inan. IIa; 'ei-schyei, dpl.), watermelon, =t'n-heji-piy [green fruit]. —— 'ei-schyeigc de bi-bou, I saw the watermelon.

'ei-soq-ba (inan. IIa; 'ei-soq, dpl.; 'ei-soq in comp.), metate [seed grinder: soq-m, to grind up].

'ei-t-alpha-bh-dou-p, mortar ['ei-t'-alpha, unexplained; app. -bh-, -dou].

'ei-t'n-poudl (an. II; 'ei-t'n-pout-da, tpl.), cicada [fruit ripe bug, so called from their appearance in the summer season].

'ei-tq' (inan. III; 'ei-tq'- in comp.), wheat; wheat flour ['ei-gc, seed; -tq', unexplained].

'ei-tq'-'eikuw-ba, wheat planting machine.

'ei-tq-goup (inan. IIa), wheat plant.

'ei-tq-dou-gc-t (inan. IIa; 'ei-tq-dou-q-gyhn, dpl.), wheat seed.

'ei-k'gdei-dou', to be bunched [unexplained; app. dou']. —— 'ei-k'gdei-dou de bi-bou, I saw the bunch (of grapes).

'ei-dei, adv., much, many, too much, too many ['ei-dl, to be large; -dei]. —— 'ei-dei t'hi peigyn, there are lots of stars falling. Ph 'ei-dei gyn-touquzammy, some people are talking too much. 'ei-dei gyn-touquzammy, I am talking too much.

'ei-dei-dou, many times [-dou, by, as]. —— 'ei-dei-dou 'en-guct, I wrote to him many times. koudou-ei-dei-dou 'en-guct, I wrote to him very many times.

'ei-t'n-bt'-t (inan. IIa; 'ei-t'n-bn, dpl.), pie [between bread, i. e. between crusts].

'ei-, to hunt, in 'ei-bh, to go hunting.

'ei-tndl-'eikuw-ba (inan. II; 'ei-tndl-'eikuw, dpl.), corn planting machine ['ei-t'n-dl-da, grain of corn; -eikuw-ba, planting machine].

'ei-tndl-goup (inan. IIa), corn plant, corn stalk, = 'ei-goup. Cannot say *'ei-tndl-p'cif, for it is not a bush [corn grain plant].

'ei-tndl-k'gc (inan. IIa), corn cob, corn husk [corn grain little skin].

'ei-t'n-dl-da (inan. II; 'ei-t'ndl, dpl.; 'ei-t'ndl- in comp.), given as meaning grain of corn, ear of corn, plant of corn ['ei-, seed, etc.; w. -t'n-dl, -t'n- cp. t'ndl, liver, kidney, 'en-t'ndl, toe].

'eizein, agent [fr. Eng.].

'eizein-gyn, agency [-gyn, postp].
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'çį-, dem. stem referring to more definite locality here. Also used as postfix, -'çį. Cp. 'çį-m-; 'įn-
'çį- in 'çį-bh, to go hunting.

- 'çį, 1. postp., at, among; 2. subordinating verb postfix, when, if ['çį-, dem. stem, as postfix]. Cp. -'çį, subordinating verb postfix, when. — 1. p'ń'ou she Kyne-çį 'n-kintic'w, I lived three years with the Comanches. p'ń'ou she Kae-çį (or Kae-çį(ñ)) 'n-ńć, I lived three years among the Kiowas. 'ń-bń'tćc' te'ć'a' e'ćgę-çį kindl-dei-çį, I am going to where my father lives. pń'byou'ę
tou-gņ 'ń-bń'tćc, I am going to go to where my brothers live. 'ń-bń'tćc 'oueigą 'ń-hyuę e'i-țseidl-dei-çį, I am going to go over where the cottonwood tree is standing. 'ń-bń'tćc 'oueigą 'ń-hųń sekdl-dei-çį, I am going to go over where the tpl. cottonwood trees are standing. 'ći-gəpįį e'i-kadl-guəmmųč néį-kınıgyń 'oueihųn tseįhųn deidèmei-çį 'ń-f́oueįgųn, the buffalo hooked and threw me and I fell way over where the dog was standing. — 2. 'ći-m-
đę'đę'-ći 'ń-tsůn, I came when they were singing. (heiga) 'ń-dųmgyń-dę'-ći 'ęi-tsůn, we dpl. excl. arrived with me already tired. tșnńć-ći heigą 'ń-dųmgyń-dę'ćc, I shall be tired when he arrives. tseįgųn tseįn-dou 'ń-ćę'męč'-ći gyń-ńōu, I saw the dog when they were making it out of mud. tseįgųn tseįn-dou 'ń-ćę'męč'-ći dę'-ńōu, I saw the people when they were making the dog out of mud. tseįgųn tseįn-dou heigą 'nymgyń-ći 'ń-tsůn, I came when the dog had just been made of mud.

'çį in 'ń-kę'dęi-çe-ći-dą, I feel sad.

'çį-bh, to go hunting [bh, to go]. — 'ń-(ńhp-)'çį-bńnmųč, I am going (deer) hunting. k'yąhįngą 'ń-çe-ći-bh, yesterday I went hunting.

'çį-dei ('çį-gą, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., this, here ['çį-, dem. stem; -dei]. Cp. 'įh-dei, this one. — 'çįdei, this (fellow). 'çįgą, this (e.g. chair or tumbler). 'çįdei dę'kįų-kuxt gyń-dę, this is God's book.

'çįdei-hą-ı-tsou, adv., there ['çįdei, this one; -hą-tsou, postp., at]. — 'çįdei-hą-ı-tsou įųń, hęį 'oueidei-ı-tsou tsųń'nąč', he came from there (gesture), but not from there.

'çįdei-tsou, adv., this way, thus ['çį-dei, this one; -tsou, postp., like]. — 'çįdei-tsou bęi-pń'ę, tie it like this! 'çįdei-tsou bńt-'ćę'm, do it this way!

'çį-gą, 1. dem. pron., tpl. of 'çį-dei, this; 2. adv., here ['çį-, dem. stem; -gą].

'çį-hąć, adv., 1. right here, et. 'çį-m-hąć, hereabouts; 2. now ['çį-, dem. stem; -hąć, postp., at]. — 1. 'çįhąć 'ń-ńęi-dei', I heard that they are staying here, are they staying here? pńou 'çįhąć 'ęįm--
'ęhəc', don't stay here! 'ęhəc' "'h'-tseidl, I was right in there. 'ęhəc' poue béi-kwadč, don't camp here! 'ęhəc' hęi'm, he died right here. 'ęhəc' "'h'-kindl, I live here. 'ęhəc' gyu'-bou, I saw him here. șn'du ūou 'ęhəc', it is cold in the winters here (at this very spot); ct. șn'du ūou 'ęmhec', it is cold in the winters hereabouts (e. g. here in Oklahoma). — 2. 'ęhəc' déi-dədəč, 1. I am singing here, 2. I am singing now.

'ęmhec'-dei ('ęmhec'-go, tlp.), dem. pron. and adv., this, here ['ęmhec', here; -dei]. — 'ęmhec'-dei dzəngır, here on earth. 'ęmhec'-go, kyuq̱č'mbc, these people. təi(p'ce) 'ęmhec'go, all of us here.

'ęm-m., dem. stem referring to more indefinite locality here. Also used as postfx, -ęim. ['ęm-, dem. stem; -m, referring to region].

-ęm-m, 1. postp., at, referring to more indefinite locality; 2. subordinating verb postfx, where ['ęm-, dem. stem, hereabouts, as postfix]. Ct. -ęi, postp., at, referring to more exact locality. — 'ęmgo, yi'ny̱n-ęim "'n-čə, I stay west of here. 'ęmgo, beč'cdeip-ęim "'n-čə (or 'n-bi'čə'), I am staying (or going to) east. poue 'ęmgo, gyu'-aldlk'ce-deč-dei-ęim də-čerhindoč', lead us not into evil! yen ng'-ęim "'n-ćukt, he owes me two dollars. 'n-bh ęs'cgo pč-eidl-kə-dei-ęim, I went to where the big river was. şn'da kuc̱kuadl-ęim "'n-bənmmə, I am going to go down to where the children are in school. 'n-bənmmə 'Ęgə tsən-dei kindl-dei-ęim, I am going to go down to where my friend lives.

'ęm-dei ('ęm-go, tlp.), dem. pron. and adv., this one hereabouts, hereabouts ['ęm-, dem. stem; -dei].

'ęm-go, 1. dem. pron., tlp. of 'ęm-dei, this one hereabouts; 2. adv., hereabouts ['ęm-, dem. stem; -go].

'ęmgo-t'cəp, this way [t'cə-p, beyond]. Cp. 'ęm-tsou, this way. 'ęmgo-t'cəp bən-bəṉ, let us dpl. incl. go (up) this way! = 'ęm-tsou bən-bəṉ!

'ęm-hə' hereabouts, here, there ['ęm- dem. stem; -hə, postp., at]. Ct. 'ęi-həc', right here, right there.

'Ęim-hə'-'n', prsn. of Delos Lonewolf, explained as meaning "he captured them," or "he took them away (from the people)" ['ęim-, app. pron., he—them tlp. an maj.; hə- as in hə'gən, to get; 'n', unexplained]. Mr. Lonewolf's other Indian name is K'oyę-eidl, Great Dark.

'ęim-hə'-meği (an. II; 'ęim-ḥə'-mou-p, tlp.), large red ant sp.; also ant in general [cp. possibly 'ədl-həmmeği, mosquito.]

'ęimhəmeği-guədl-eidl (an II; 'ęimhəmeği-guədl-biŋ-dəč, tlp.), ant sp. [big red ant].

'ęimhəmeği-k'ou'-eidl (an II; 'ęimhəmeği-k'ou-biŋ-dəč, tlp.), ant sp. [big black ant].

'ęimhəmeği-k'ou-gyn (an II; 'ęimhəmeği-k'ou-gə'-t, tlp.), ant sp. [black ant].
'èimh[H'mei-p'H'syn (an. II; 'èimh[H'mei-p'H'syn'-dc, tpl.), ant sp. [tiny ant].
'èimh[H'mei-sìn (an. II; 'èimh[H'mei-syn'-dc, tpl.), ant sp. [small ant].
'èimh[H'mei-èsoundl-scc (an. II; 'èimh[H'mei-soundl-scc'-go:;, tpl.), winged ant [èsoundl-, wing; app. sc, to put several in, set several].
'èim-tsou, adv., this way ['èim-m, dem. stem; -tsou, postp., like]. Cp. 'èimgac-t'cîp, this way. — 'èim-tsou bû-bn, let us dpi. inch go this way. 'èim-tsou yû-k'coup, it pains me here (with gesture at afflicted part). scè tśim neî 'èim-tsou 'èim-k'ucct, he came here a while ago but went out this way.

G
g, particle, and, and then. Cp. ng, and. Also in heigc, already. Sometimes heard assimilated as gei in gei heigc, and already. — kyâ'hi'g geî mà'yîh, the man and the woman. gyh-kucct geî gyh-'ace-tsêi, I pulled it out and then I put it back in again. scè'c'dei-dc geî tśim, he came angry. 'h-houndlc' geî heigc m-t'çîp't'êsc, if you kill him, they'll get you. geî heigc hny'H bû'gyndldeî geî hön gyh-hhegc', and they don't know where he went to.

-gc, 1. noun postfix, tpl. correspondent of -dei; 2. forming pronouns from dem. stems and from advs. of place, tpl. correspondent of -dei; 3. derivative postfix, forming proper names from nouns, tpl. correspondent of -dei; 4. postfix to nouns and certain pronouns to emphasize possessive case, tpl. correspondent of -dei; 5. adverbial postfix, cp. -dei; 6. participal verb postfix, tpl. correspondent of -dei [cp. possibly -gyh, -gc'-t, noun and adjective postfix]. — For use as adverbial postfix cp. k'yâ'hi'g-gc, to-morrow; 'ou-gc, yonder; t'çî-gc, long ago; mhm-gc, on high; t'c'-gc, from afar.

-gc- in 'çîn-gc-douy-ei-dei, too much.
-gc-dh- in gûm-gacd-ei-ga, cabbage.
-gc'-t, adj. postfix, tpl. of -gyh. Cp. k'çî-gyh, dark; k'çî-gc'-t, tpl.; etc.

gçp-ne-goup, to swap [gçp-n-e-, unexplained; goup, to hit]. — 'çît-tsêi-gçp-ne-goup, we are going to swap horses.
gei-gc, for gc heigc. — ph tçîpp'hîl houdlheidl geigc peñheidl, he killed a buffalo and butchered it. geigc k'c'e-á'yûnlheidl, and then he skinned it.

gù-î, prepound form of gù-ghî, night.

gù-gç, adv., in the morning [gù-, night; -gc]. — gûgç heî'm, she died in the morning. kînheidl gûgç, yesterday morning.
gih-gyn (gih- in comp.), night; in the night. — gyn-gih-shdl, it is a hot night. gyh-sdhld giygyh, it was hot last night. giygyh hej’m, she died in the night.

gih-poudl (an. II; gih-pout-dc, tpl.), night insect (of any kind) [night bug].

gou-bc’ (goubc’, punct. neg.; gouboup, curs.; goubidc’, fut.;
goubc’dc’, fut. neg.; goubci, imp.), to miss (not to hit). Opp. of
gucbh, to hit. — gyn-goubc’, I missed it (the bull’s-eye).
hcn gyn-goubc’, I did not miss it. gyn-bou-gouboup, I am missing it all the time. hcn gyn-goubc’dc’, I am not going to miss it. ’n-goubci, you miss it! poue ’n-goubidc’, don’t miss it!

gou-p (inan. IIa), plant, vine. — goup déi-bo, I saw the vine (but recorded on another occasion as ph’gc goup gyh-bo, I saw one vine). goup gyh-bo, I saw the tpl. vines.

gou-p (guaguc, guchn, “guayinda’,” curs.; guadc’, fut.; gu’c, imp.), to hit (e. g. with stick), whip; to pound; to peck. Cp. gap-negoup, to swap; -kuc, -ku’c, hitter; t’n’hou-goup, to whip; zout-syin-goup, to be a waterfall; zout-bn-t’oue-goup, to eddy. —
gyn-goup, I hit him. gyh-gucad’, I shall hit him. gyn-n’t’qougoup, I hit him with a stick. ’n-dou gyn-gucad’, I am going to hit him with a stick. gyn-goup bout ’q’kdal ’ndl ’ci-goup-dou, I hit him because he hit me. ’n-guc’, hit him! poue ’n-gucdh, don’t hit him! =poue ’n-gucad’. gyn-guaguc, I am pecking it. heigc’ -goup (or gyn-goup instead of last word), I pecked it already. gyn-gucad’, I am going to peck it. gyn-k’ou-guayinda’, I am going to be pecking it now.


goup-t’ou-bc (inan. IIa; goup-t’ou, dpl.), stem (e. g. of apple, ear of corn, etc.) goup, plant; -t’ou, stick; -bc’. — ’ndlc’-goup’t’qubc, apple stem. ’eit’ndl-goup’t’qubc, stem of ear of corn.

goum- (does not occur without postposition or postpounded stem in the material obtained), back, in goum-q, at the back, on the back; goum-t’ou, backbone; -goum-bn, behind; etc. [cp. gu-e, behind].

goum-q, at the back [-’c, at]. Cp. -goum-’c-’sou, at the back of. — goum-’c gyh-k’ou, my back aches, lit. it pains me in the back. nc’-goum-’c gyh-dc, he is on my back.

-goum-’c-’sou, postp., at the back of, behind. — tou-goum-’c-’sou tsam, he came from behind the house, =tou-goum-bn-’sou tsam.

-goum-bn, postp., behind. — p’nm-goumbh p’c ka, the moon is behind a cloud, =p’nm-t’c’gyn p’c ka, ëieldbou-goumbh, kneepit, lit. back of the knee. ’ndllh tou-goumbh dei, the boy is standing back of the house.

-goum-bn-’sou, postp., behind. — tou-goumbh-’sou tsam, he came from behind the house, =tou-goum-’c-’sou tsam.
goum-d ... (goumdeip, curs.), to blow (of wind). — goumdeip, the wind is blowing now.
goum-gc-dn-'ei-ga (inan. II*; goum-gc-dn-'ei, dipl.), cabbage [explained as wind fruit or vegetable; -gc-dn-, unexplained; 'ei-ga, fruit, vegetable].
gou-m-gyu (app. an. I; gou-m- in comp.), wind, air [Tewa wö', wind]. — goumgyu gyū-bou, I saw the wind.
goum-hō'n, to cease to blow (of wind). — 'eim-goum-hō'n, the wind quit blowing.
goum-hō'-gyu (app. inan. I), pendant hanging down back; cp. Mooney, p. 403 [back metal].
goum-k'inboc (goum-k'inboup, curs.), to blow (of wind) [k'inc, to walk off, fly away]. — minn 'eim-goum-k'inboup, the wind is going to blow. mē't'ouį(n)gyu 'ouei goum-k'inboc, the whirlwind went away from over yonder.
goum-lne (goum-lnepq, del.), to be striped on the back [to be back white]. — tsdl-goum-lne gyū-bou, I saw the striped skunk. tsdl-goum-lneqemq dei-bou, I saw tpl. striped skunks.
goum-t'a'bei (an. II; goum-t'a'beip, tpl.), chipmunk [explained as meaning "the wind carries hun," but t'a'bei, carrier off, is active e. g. in zoun-t'a'bei, tree squirrel, lit. nut carrier off; from hō'be, to carry off].
goum-t'ou (an. II; goum-t'ou-ga, tpl.), backbone [back bone]. Cp. ts'-goijimt'ou, milky-way.
na goum-t'ou, my backbone.
goum-ts'dei, to be blown on wind [ts'nt'dei, to travel, move]. — gyū-goum-ts'dei 'nep'İntbe, the pollen is blowing on the wind.
gua (guguq, punct. neg.), to be wise. Cp. pei-gua, to revive (from fainting). — 'um kin-t'ac'hîh yîn-gua, you are very wise. nē yîn-gua, I am very wise. hōn yîn-guaq, I am not wise. yîn-gua bî-İc'deip, I think I am wise. hîngyu yîn-gua, I used to be wise. guc-heq yîn-dê, I am not wise.
gua ... (guc-dl, imp.), to owe. Cp. kuq-t, to owe. — kâdl bî-ɡualdî, let us owe him!
gua, postp., toward, to. — hîngyu m-bî-İc', where are you going to go? kouq-gua 'în-bî-İc', I am going to go to the mountain (ans.). Peipq'edl-gua 'în-bînunî, I am going to go down to Red River, lit. "big sand river." Lawton-gua 'în-bînunî, I am going to go to Lawton. pâq-gua 'în-bînunî, I am going to go to the river. sa'pei-gua 'în-bînunî, I am going north.
gua, tpl. noun and adj. postfix, in Kâc-kin, Kiowa man, Kâc-gua, tpl.; sec'e, to be swift, sec'e-gua, tpl.; etc.
gua- in tei-gua-t'eibe, snail.
gua-'amgyn, to get wise. — guc-'amn, I am getting smart.
k'indeidl yî-gua-'amgyn, I got smart yesterday. k'yaygua-'hinuq yî-gua-'amdeip', tomorrow I am going to get smart. k'yayhînqa
họn yún-guæ-’cæmdei’ā, tomorrow I shall not get smart. poue yún-guæ-’cæmdei’s, don’t be smart! yún-guæ-’cæmdei, you be smart now!
guæ-bn (guæbæ’, punct. neg.; guæbei, curs.; guæbei’ē, fut.; guæbæ’ic’ē, fut. neg.; guæbei, imp.), to hit (not to miss). Opp. of gou-βa’, to miss. Cp. gou-p, to hit; and possibly guæ-’p-ge, to fall down. —— yún-guæbhn, I hit him (when I shot at him). ḫèn yún-guæbæ’, I did not hit him. yún-bou-guæbei, I am hitting the mark all the time. yún-guæbei’ē, I shall hit it. ḫèn yún-guæbié’ic’, I shall not hit it. yún-guæbei, hit it! poue yún-guæbei’ē, don’t hit it! hié ðé-guæbei, let us hit it. yún-t’eating nei ḫèn ’ēj-guæbæ’, I took a shot at him but did not hit him.
-guæ-bn-tsou, postp., from behind. Cp. gue, behind; -guæm-bntso, from behind; etc. —— tou-’eidl-guæbntsou dèi-’t, ḫèn, I started from behind the big house.
guæ-dæ (inan. II; guæ, dpl.), rib, =guæ-’t’eim, guæ-’t’uæb, rib [cp. Tewa w’d, breast]. Cp. kyntiæ-guæbæ, the lowest rib, lit. the chief’s rib.
-guæ-dl in tou-guædl, young man [possibly guæ-dl, red].
guædl-’uæmæj, to redder tr., to paint red. —— yún-guædl-’cæmdæ’, I am going to paint it red, dye it red.
guædl-bhinmk’ce (inan. II”), paint bag [guædl- =guædl-hy’u’e, Indian red paint; bhinmk’ce, bag].
guædl-dæ, to be red [dc’, to be].
guædl-ħèn (guædl-hèn’æ, punct. neg.; guædl-hènmh, curs.; guædl-hèntæ, fut.; guædl-hèn’æ’dæ, fut. neg.), to be burnt, get burnt (an. subject) [guædl-, colored, red, here ev. referring to fire; hèn’, to burn intr.]. Cp. guædl-ħèn’, to burn tr.] Cp. guædl-k’æn-dæ, to be burnt; tseïn-ḥèn, to get burnt. —— tseig guædl-hèn, the horse got burnt, scorched. tseig ḫèn guædl-hèn’æ’, the horse did not get burnt. tseig guædl-hènmh, the horse is going to get burnt. poue ’cim-guædl-hèntæ’, don’t get burnt! ḫèn guædl-hèn’æ’dæ’, he will get burnt.
guædl-ħèn’æ (guædl-hèn’æ’, punct. neg.; guædl-hènmh, curs.; guædl-hèntæ, fut.; guædl-hèn’æ’dæ, fut. neg.; guædl-ħèn’, imp.), to
burn tr. (used both of scorching animal body or meat, or of burning an., or inan. object up entirely [guadl-, colored, red; hç'-n, to burn tr.]. Cp. guadl-hç'-n, to be burnt. — guadl-hç'-n, I scorched it, burnt it. tou guadl-hç'-n, I burnt the house down. hçn guadl-hç'-nç', I did not burn it. miim guadl-hç'-nmc, I am about to burn it. k'yihihçguadl-hç'ncw, tomorrow I am going to burn it. k'yihihçgcn, I was about to burn it. tou 'ñ-guadl-hç'ndç', don't burn it! kii guadl-hç'-n, you are burning your meat. tou 'ñ-guadl-hç'ndç' kii, don't burn your meat! kii guadl-hç'-n, I burnt the meat; ct. kii 'çigaadl-hç'n, my meat got burnt.

guadl-hç'ndei (an. II; guadl-hç'-dou-p, mpl.), flicker [said to mean colored all over; app. the one who has been burnt: guadl-hç'n, to get burnt; -dei).

guadl-hyu'-ç (inan. II; guadl-hi'ñ, dpl.), Indian red paint [guadl, to be red; -hi'ñ, real]. Obtained at bluffs or on prairie by digging. — guadl-hyu'-ç déi-bou, I saw the red paint (the dpl. form would refer to several pieces but would scarcely be used).

guadl-k'ç'n, to be burnt. Cp. guadl-hç'n, to be burnt; guadl-k'ç'n-da, to be burnt. — k'ç'pi guadl-k'ç'n gyà-hç'n, I ate the burnt fish. kii 'ei-guadl-k'ç'n gyà-hç'n, I ate the burnt meat. guadl-k'ç'n-ðeç, it is not burnt.

guadl-k'ç'n-daç, to be burnt [ðaç, to be]. Cp. guadl-k'ç'n, to be burnt. — kii guadl-k'ç'n-daç, the meat got burnt, tastes burnt. kii hçn guadl-k'ç'n-daç-mç, the meat did not get burnt.

guadl-k'ç'n, to sneeze [app. to red cough, to burn cough]. — 'çi-guadl-k'ç'n, I sneezed.

guadl-p'ou (an. II; guadl-p'ou-ç, mpl.; guadl-p'ou- in comp.), flea [red head-house].

-guadl-p'ou-e in 'ç-guadl-p'ou-e-gyñ, to taste good [-guadl, unexplained; -dou'e, excessively].

Gu(a)ha'dei, prsn. [explained as meaning "cut ribs off"; gua-, rib; -ha'dei, unexplained; -dei]. Americans call him Woohaw.

gu(a)-hei-ga (inan. IP; gua-hei, dpl.; gua-hei- m comp.), mesquite bean [unexplained].

gu(a)hei-kuc'n, mesquite bean mush. Cp. 'çi-kuc'n, mush; ëidei- 'êci-kuc'n, grape mush.

gu(a)hei-p'eip (inan. II*), mesquite bush.

guć-n (inan. I), tipi pole. Also guć-n-hç'ñ [-hç'ñ, real]; tou-gućn [tou, house]. Cp. possibly tsêj-gućn, dog. — hñ'oudæi (tou-)gućn gyà-bou, I saw several tipi-poles.

guć-n (gućñ', punct. neg.; gućmç, curs.; gućndç', fut.; gućñ'dç', fut. neg.; gućn, imp.), 1. to throw (away); 2. with refl. to throw
oneself in or out; to dance. Cp. ku能得到-kin, dancer; ku能得到-gyn, dance; ku能得到, thrown away thing; k'ynge-gu能得到, to jump; 'oub能得到-gu能得到, to dive; poue-feofl-ndl能得到-gu能得到, to turn somersault; gu能得到-nt-gu能得到c', I am going to throw it away. děi-gu能得到, 1. I rushed in; 2. I danced. děi-bou能得到-gu能得到m能得到c', I dance all the time. děi-ka能得到-tou能得到-gu能得到m能得到, I am dancing the sun dance. děi-'ed能得到-l-d能得到-gu能得到m能得到, I am dancing the scalp dance.

gu能得到-d能得到m能得到, dance-ground, dancing-place.

gu能得到-h能得到, tipi pole, =gu能得到-[h能得到, real].

-gu能得到-houd能得到 in pou能得到-gu能得到-houd能得到, muskrat.

gu能得到-m能得到, to hook with horns [w. gu能得到-n能得到 cp. gu能得到-dei, horn; -mu能得到, unexplained]. —— 'q能得到'gu能得到pi能得到 'q能得到-ka能得到-d能得到-gu能得到m能得到, the buffalo hooked me.


gu能得到-p能得到能得到能得到-能得到-d能得到能得到, to be rough [能得到, to be]. —— '能得到'n能得到'd能得到-能得到 '能得到-能得到-p能得到得不到
VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE

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|---|
| **gux-t'ou-ba** (inan. II; gux-t'ou, dpl.), rib. Cp. gux-t'ei'm, gux-da, rib. |
| **guct'-n'-yoc'** (inan. III), writing table [writing wood place]. Cp. guct-n'-do, pen, pencil. |
| **gucy-yoc'** (inan. III), a writing place. |
| **gue-**, prepound form of guc-dei, horn. |
| **gue-dei** (an. II; guc-gx, tpl.), afterbirth, =syn-guc-dei, lit. child-afterbirth [app. connected with -gux-bx, behind; guc, behind; guum-, the back]. |
| **-gucx-ga** in thm-gucx-ga, forehead. |
| **gue-seit-dx** (inan. II; guc-seidl, dpl.), spear [gucx-, unexplained; w. seit-dl cp. sei-ba, to stab]. |
| **gucx-** , adv., behind, outside, outdoors [cp. guc-bx, behind; goux-m-, the back]. — gue 'x, he is coming behind. gue t'ouy, he is walking behind (after us). gue dx-'x, he is coming behind us. gue 'n-bntc', I am going to follow behind. gue fco', he is outside; ct. thrx fco, he is inside. gue 'chx' 'n'-h'gyH, I am sitting outside here. gue 'n-k'nhx', I am going to go outside. |
| **guegyu-p'eip** (inan. II*), dogwood [Pawnee bush]. |
| **gue-tsong**, adv., behind, outside. — gue-tsong 'n-fco', I was outside. |
gyû-bou-pou'-gyn-ga (inan. II°; gyû-bou-pou'-gyn, mpl.), bullroarer [-bou-, unexplained; pou-, prepound form of pou-, to sound intr.; -gyn, noun postfix; -ga, noun postfix]. — gyû-bou-pou'-gyn gyût'-t'ñeñj, I made several bullroarers.

gyû-guadl-dç'-dei (inan. II°), beet, = guadl'-ei-ga [the red fruit].

— gyû-guadl'deï gyût-bou', I saw some beets.

-gyû' in hû'-gyn'e, which one? [-gyû; -ei].

gyû-p, 1. noun postfix in ëc'-gyûp, cliff; ëp'gyûp, prairie; k'ou-gyûp, body; etc. 2. postp., at, on, in yiñ-gyûp, on both sides; etc. [-gyû; -p].

-gyû'-t'ñ-ð, postp., on, beyond, back of [-gyû; -t'ñ; -ð]. Cp.

gyû-guocdld'ëi (inan. II°), beet, = guadl-'ëi-ga [the red fruit].

— gyû-guocdl'ëi gyût-boy, I saw some beets.

-h, interr. particle [Tewa Hà, interrogative particle]. — Hà kçdł ( Hind) t'òu, do you want some water? Hà'ñeñj, no (ans.). Hà bêt-so'dc'diñj, have you been working? Hà yiñ-gyû, is it (the watch) a good one?

-hà, -hà' possibly in ëc'dl-hà', hill; tou-hà', cliff; -t'ñ-hà (in mç-ëchà, to be hook-nosed; koup-ëchà'-scdł, range of mountains; t'qû-ëchà'-scdł, waterfall).

-hà' (hingu'à, punct. neg.; hìñò', curs.; hindà', fut.; hingu'ëd'ë, fut. neg.; hìn, imp.), to bring [cp. possibly Hà'-d ... , to take; hà-gyû, to get; or Tewa hò'ô, to take along, bring]. Cp. po'ù-hà', to take along; bo', to bring; kç'n, to bring. — Heigà gèt-hinc'dà, we will bring it to you, = heigà gèt-bo'dc'dà'.

-hà', postp., at, in the manner of, in 'îh-hà', 'çj-hà', here; 'ç-hà', 'çp-hà', there; tsoudl-hà', thus; etc. After ei, -hà' appears as -hyc', due to retrogression of h; e. g., 'oue-hyc', there. Cp. -ç', at; -çj', at.

-hà-e-gà, postp., beside, near [-hà- as in hà'-bù, beside; -ei; -gà].

— t'ññlùh tou-hàegà dei, the boy is standing by the house.

hà', affirmative particle, yes [Tewa hà', yes].

-hà' in Gu(ò)-hà'-dei, prsn., explained as meaning "He Cuts Ribs Off."
-ha'n- in 'eim-t'soudl-touha'-'qam-dou', he soars; see -tou-ha'.
ha'-'bn, adv., beside, at one side [ha' as in -hæ-e-ga, beside; -bn].
Also used as postp. Cp. ha'-'bn-p, on the side of. — ñi-'bn
ha'-'bn 'e'jà-toqde, talk into my ear!

-ha'n-, postp., beside, at one side of, close to. Cp. ha' bh, adv.
— 'e'dl-ha'bn, at one side of the head, referring to a style of
hairdressing; cp. 'e'dl-ha'bn-kiH.

ha'-'bn-p, postp., on the side of [cp. -ha'bn, beside]. — nç koup-
ha'-'bnp, 'n-kiindl, I live on the side (on the slope) of the mountain,
= nç 'n-kiindl koup-ha'bnp.

ha'-'d . . . (ha'deida', fut.), to take [cp. ha'-'gyH, to get, take]. —
kn gyù-ha'deida', I am going to pull the scab off.

ha'-'gyH (ha'gu'c, punct. neg.; ha'de, curs.; ha'de', fut.; ha'gu'c'da',
fut. neg.; ha', ha'hou, imp.; ha'heidl, infer.; ha'gu'cheidl, infer.
eg.; k'ce- in comp.), to get, take [Tewa xo-ŋ, to get]. Cp.
kn'de-ha'gyH, to buy; mën-k'ce-gyH, to take a handful
kiin-ha'gyH, to marry a man; t'ñ-ha'gyH, to marry a woman.
— mën-dou gyù-ha'gyH, I took it with my hand. nç bu'-ha',
let's get it! n ç gyù-ha'de, I am going to get it. 'hım 'n-ha',
you get it! mihn déi-ha'de', I am about to take or get it.
'éje-ha'heidl, he took them. hên 'èji-ha'gu'cheidl, he did not take
them. poue 'n-ha'de, don't get them! 'hım méjn-ha', you get
them (the two milk bags)! hngi(h) 'n-ha'gyH, where have you
got it? scxed-gyH gyù-ha'gyH, I have it in my mouth (ans.).
dei-ha'de, I have been taking (or am taking) them all the time
(referring to buying cattle). hên dei-bou-ha'gu'c, I am not buy-
ing them all the time. hèt poue bèit-ha'de', let us not take it!
gyù-t'ce'-ha'gyH, I took her for wife. tsëj t'ou gyù-ha'gyH, I took
the water away from the horse. 'n-ha'hou, take it!

hç-n, neg. particle, not [cp. hç'-n-ci, no; ha', away; -heji, privative
noun and adj. postfix]. Cp. poue, proh. particle. — hçn déi-
bouda'de', I shall not get enough to eat. hçn k'indeidl déi-
de, ' phased', I did not sing yesterday. hçn kçdl 'èji-boumpù-heidl,
they did not see anybody.

hçn-dou, why? — hçn-deidl nç hçn, who and what?
hç'-n (hç'nc', punct. neg.; hçnhç', hçnmñ, curs.; hçn, imp.), to
finish tr., finish eating, eat up [Tewa hç-ŋ, to finish tr., to eat up,
-xù-m-bè, to cease]. Cp. gçum-hç'ñ, wind ceases to blow (refl.);
hçñ, to eat; po', to eat. — heige gyù-hç'ñ nç bu'-bn, when
you finish your dinner, let's go! mç-hç'n, finish it! bç-hç'n, you
tpl. finish it! hçn gyù-hç'nç', I did not finish it. yù-hçndç',
I shall finish it. mihñ gyù-hçnmñ, I am about to finish it.
hç'-n (hç'nç', punct. neg.; hçndç', fut.), to win [possibly the same as
hç'-n, to finish tr.]. — 'èit-hçndç', I am going to win the game,
bét-hendae', we are going to win the game. bét-hγ' n, we won. hcn hά'bei 'ét-hγ' nγ', we neither of us won.

-hγ'n (hγ'- in comp.), to finish intr., cease, be consumed, be satiated, in k'γndl-hcn, to get wet through; tou-hcn, to cease talking; t'hp-hcn, to dry up intr.; tseîn-hcn, to get burnt [Tewa -há-n, to finish intr.].

-hγ-n, to burn intr., in guadl-hcn, to get burnt; guadl-hγ'dei, flicker [Tewa hά-n, thing burns].

-hγ'-n, to burn tr., in guadl-hγ'n, to burn tr. [Tewa hά-n, to burn (a thing); hά-n, to make a burn on tr. (flesh)].

hcn-dei (hcn-gα, tpl., but -hcn-dei-gα when forming instrumental nouns of class inan. II), what? what kind of? something, thing; also used as a postpound to form nouns of instrument, e. g. bọqebnutoubn-hcnedeiγα, strainer; p'inhout-hcnedeiγα, flying machine [hcn-n, what?; -dei]. Cn. hcn, what? hά'-tsou-dei, what kind of? — hcnedei, what (do you want)? =hcn-dei mcγn-dec? hcnedei guadl, what color? =hά'ntsoudei guadl, what kind of color? hcnedei-dou m-t'ε'tgα, what did he shoot with? 'hm hcnedei gyu-houl, I killed yours. nε hcnedei, it is mine. hcnedei hδ'kyδνkδν tsεn, what kind of a person (tribesman) came? hcnγα δ'-tsεn, who tpl. came? hcnγε hδ'kyνγε δ'-tsεn (δ'-tsεn where we should expect δ'-tsεn), what kind of tribesmen came? Kynegua, Comanches (ans.). 'ouidei hcn hcnedei δ'-hnεγγεn-dec, that man does not know anything. hcn γδ'-hnεγγεn hcnedei 'δ'-mεn'γεγγεn', I do not know what he is doing. hcnedei 'ε'mε, he is doing something. tei hcnedei, everything. se'dei-hcnedei, a tool, lit. a work thing.


hγ', interj. of pain.

hγ'-, breath, in shdλ-hγ'-t'ou-gyn, steam, lit. hot breath water; hγ'-zοκν, to breathe [Tewa hδ, breath, life].

hγ'-, prepound form of hγ'-gyn, metal, iron.

hγ'-κδλςοκν, metal comb [metal hairbrush].

hγ'-κνκκιν-γα (inan. II; hγ'-κνκκιν, dpl.), railroad-train [hγ'-, iron; 'κνκκιν-, nominal form of 'κνκκιν-t, to go along; -γα]. — hγ'-κνκκιν-γα bét-'εν, the train whistled.

hγ'-nt-gyn (an. II; hγ'-νμγα't, tpl.), buffalo fish [hγ'-, metal; w. -nt- cp. p'α'-nt-doup, to be round; -gα't: the name is said to refer to discs of a half dollar on that fish].

hγ'-είt-dec (inan. II*; hγ'-ειδλ, dpl.), anvil [big iron]. — hγ'-ειτδα δεi'-bοῦ, I saw the anvil.

hγ'-gα't (inan. II*; hγ'-gyn, dpl.; hγ'- in comp.), piece of metal, iron, or wire. Cn. 'κδλ-hγ'-gyn, money, lit. metal with a head
stamped on it; 'n'-fəsh'-hə-gyn, wedge. — hə'gət déi-boŋ', I saw a piece of iron. hə'-gyn gyət-boŋ', I saw the iron (coll.).

gə'kuːt (inan. I'), telegraph, typewriter, =hə'-tou-kuːt [iron writing-instrument]. Cp. hə'gət déi-guːdəc', I am going to telegraph, lit. I am going to write.

hə'kuːt-ŋ'-də (inan. II; hə'kuːt-ŋ', dpl.; hə'kuːt-ŋ' in comp.), telegraph pole.

hə'-kə (an. II; hə'-kə-gə, tpl.; hə'-kə' in comp.), iron knife.

hə'-koudl-p'ŋ'-gə (inan. II; hə'-koudl-p'ŋ', dpl.; hə'-koudl-p'ŋ' in comp.), bell [metal neck tied; said originally of cow or horse bell tied around the neck of the animal]. — hə'koudl-p'ŋ' gyən-boŋ', I saw the bells.

hə'-kyn-kín (an. II; hə'-kyn-gə, tpl.), alien man, man of some other tribe—Wichita, Arapaho, Sioux, Oto, or any tribe other than the Kiowa [unexplained].

həndei hə'kynkín tšiŋ, what kind of tribesman came?

hə'-n-əj, neg. particle, no (in ans. to question) [hə-n, not; -əj, unexplained]. — hə kədl t'oŋ, do you want some water? hə'neg, no (ans.). hə'neg, hən ʃətəcəc', no, it will not be severed.

hə'-p'ih-də (inan. II; hə'-p'ih, dpl.; hə'-p'ih in comp.), stove [iron fire]. — hə'p'ih-dəuŋ-yən gyət-scə, I put them in the stove.

hə'-p'ou (inan. III; hə'-p'ou in comp.), iron fishhook [p'ou, trap, snare, fishhook]. Cp. t'ou'isei-p'ou, bone fishhook.

hə'-sə'-ŋ'-də (inan. II; hə'-sə'-ŋ', dpl.; hə'-sə'-ŋ' in comp.), barbed wire fence post [iron put-in post]. Cp. 'eikuc'ŋ'dəc, fence post, lit. planted field post.

hə'-səi-sei-gə (inan. I*; hə'-səi-sei,tpl.; hə'-səi-sei- in comp.), iron arrowhead.

hə'-tou-kuːt (inan. I*), telegraph, typewriter, =hə'-kuːt [iron talk writing-instrument].

hə'-tə'kə (inan. I*; hə'-tə'kə-kuː in comp.), iron nail [hə'-, iron; tə', by a blow; -kə, hitter, fr. gou-p, to hit].

hə'-tə'kə-ədlt'əj'-m (inan. II*; hə'-tə'kə-ədlt'əj, dpl.; hə'-tə'kə-ədlt'əj in comp.), nail head. — hə'-tə'kə-ədlt'əj-həj də, the nail is headless.

hə'-tə'ŋ'-dou-p (inan. II*; hə'-tə'ŋ'-dei, dpl.; hə'-tə'ŋ' in comp.), piece of barbed wire (fencing) [iron enclosed: hə'-, iron; ətə'-dei, shut in]. Cp. kn'boudlin-hə'kə'ndəi-ʃədəl, sheep ranch, lit. big sheep iron enclosure.

hə'-tə'ŋ'-də (inan. II; hə'-tə'ŋ'-dei, dpl.; hə'-tə'ŋ' in comp.), piece of iron enclosed: hə'-, iron; ətə'-dei, shut in].

Cp. kn'boudlin-hə'kə'ndəi-ʃədəl, sheep ranch, lit. big sheep iron enclosure.

hə'-tə'ŋ'-də (inan. II; hə'-tə'ŋ'-dei, dpl.; hə'-tə'ŋ' in comp.), drill for boring metal [iron borer: hə'-, iron; w. tə'n-dəl-, tə'n- ce. tə'n',..., to pierce; -də].

hə'-tə'ŋ' (inan. II; hə'-tə'ŋ'- in comp.), axe, tomahawk [iron club].

hə'-tsəu-n (inan. II*), windpipe [breather: fr. hə'-zəu-n, to breathe].
ha'-tsoyn-gyn (inan. III), breath [nominal form of ha'-zou-n, to breathe; -gyn]. — nêh ha'-zoungyn, my breath.

ha'-tsou-t'h'-e (inan. II'), hammer (ha'-, iron; tsou-t'h', pounding stone; tsou, stone; t'h', unexplained).

ha'-tsouth'e-'eit-da (inan. II'; ha'-tsouth'e-'eidl, dpl.), sledge hammer [big hammer].

ha'-zei-bê't (inan. II'; hs'-zei-bn, dpl.), bullet; also piece of lead, pig of lead [metal arrow].

ha'-tsout'ñ'e (inan. II; ha'zoinq'i', punct. neg.; ha'zoynmq, curs.; ha'zoandoc', fut.; ha'zoqin, imp.), to breathe [ha'-, breath; zoun, to take]. — dei-ha'zoun, I took a breath. dei-bou-ha'zounmqc, I am breathing all the time. bei-ha'zoyn, take a breath! dei-ha'zoynmqc, I am breathing.

hn' (hs'gu'nc, punct. neg.; hn'guw, curs.; hñ'da', fut.; hn'gu'cdoc', fut. neg.; hn, imp.; app. ñn'-. t'h' in comp.), to stand up, get up. Cpl. *'c)cn-hn', to stand up; pei-sej-hn', to revive intr.; ñn'-dou', one is erect; t'n'-dou', tpl. are erect; *zout-badlñ'-hñ'-guw, to have waves. — dei-hn', I stood up. hn' dei-hn'gu'a, I did not get up. dei-bou-hn'guw, I am getting up all the time. bêi-hñ', get up! heit bêi-hñ, let's get up! heidc poue bêi-hñ'da', don't get up!

hn-dl-, to hurry, in hndl-', to hurry.

-hn-dl-, hn-t-im 'ñ't'a-t-bñhn-t-dañ ('ñ't'a-t-bñhn-dl, dpl.), chair, lit. wood one sits on.

-hn-dlin t'ou-hndl, lame [t'ou-, leg].

-hn-dl- in -pñ'-hdl-dou', to have confluence [ph', together].

hndl-ñ (curs.; hndl-ñ'mç, curs. neg.; hndl-ñmnñ, imm.; hndl-ñ'da', fut.; hndl-ñ'mç'ïç', fut. neg.; hndl-ñ, imp.), to hurry [hn-dl-, referring to hurrying; ññ, to come]. There is no such form as hndl-bñ (hn, to go). Cpl. kuan-dç, to hurry. — 'ññ-hndl-ññ, I was in a hurry. 'ññ-bou-hndl-ññ, I am in a hurry all the time. 'çìm-hndl-ññ, hurry, run!

hn-e-gyn (stat.; hñegoc', stat. neg.; hñeyñ, imm.; hñedeiçc', fut.; hñegoc'çc', fut. neg.), to know [Tewa hñ, hñ-ñ-gi', to know]. — yù-hñegyñ, I know; also I came to from a faint, I recovered consciousness. hçñ yù-hñegoc', I do not know. minn yù-hñeyñ, I am about to know. hçñ minn yù-hñegoc', I am not about to know.

hñegoc'-dç, to know [-dç, to be]. — hñdùn-hñegoc'-dç (hñdùn- for hñadei 'ùn-) he does not know anything.

hñegoc'-ñññ, adv., anywhere, one does not know where [hñegoc, to know; ñññ, priv.]. — 'çìyçc' hñegoc'-ñññ bêi-tsei, just set it (the tumbler) there anywhere!
H♥-e-tsi-k'iH, name of a Kiowa man who was interviewed by Mr. Mooney [unexplained].

-h♥-p, excessive usitative postfix, in 'a'-h♥p, to be a great gambler; tsh♥hy-♥p-kiH, asker of many questions [cp. -h♥-t, excessive agentive].

-h♥-p-dα (or -h♥-t-dα?) in teigyn k'eqn-h♥p-dα-, icicle, lit. ice hanging.

-h♥-t, app. excessive agentive postfix, in seiqm-hnt, thief, mouse [cp. -h♥-p, excessive usitative postfix].

-h♥-t in te'-h♥-t, to listen to [te'-, to hear].

-h♥-t-geiH p'oudl-lh'igc', to tell a lie.

h♥'-, interrr. stem, in h♥'-dei, what kind of? etc. [Tewa h♥', what kind of?].

h♥'-b . . . (h♥'ba curs. neg.; h♥'beidc', fut. t'♥'bn'- in comp.), to smoke [cp. t'♥'boc'-t, tobacco]. Cp. t'♥'bn'-kucdl, several sit smoking.

h♥'-boc (h♥'boc', punct. neg.; h♥'boup, curs.; h♥'beidc', fut.; h♥'boc'dα', fut. neg.; h♥'bei, imp.; t'♥'bei- in comp.), to lift, carry off [cp. h♥'-bn].

Cp. zoqm-t'♥'bei, tree squirrel, lit. carrier off with his teeth. —— gy♥n-h♥'bc', I lifted it. hq'n gy♥n-h♥'bc', I did not lift it. m♥gy♥n-bou-h♥'boup, I am lifting it up all the time. '♥n-h♥'bei, lift it up! heit bá-h♥'bei, let's lift it up! mç♥n-dou gy♥n-h♥'bc', I carried it off in my hand. m♥gy♥n-h♥'bc', I raised it (the window). mçntçou-dou gy♥n-h♥'ba, I carried it away in my claws. =gy♥n-mçntçou-h♥'bc'. peidei déi-h♥'bc', I stood the pencil on end. k'indeidl déi-h♥'bc', I erected the pole yesterday.

h♥'bh, interrr. adv., where? [h♥'-, interrr. stem; -bh, postp., at]. —— h♥'-bh gç-goup, where did he hit you? beidl-gyn 'ëj-goup, on the mouth (ans.).

h♥'-bh (h♥'boc', punct. neg.; h♥'beip, curs.; h♥'beidc', fut.; h♥'boc'dα', fut. neg.) in k'ihn-h♥'bh, to cough up; zoqm-h♥'bn, to have hemorrhage; zout-h♥'bh, to be carried (away) by the current. Also in m♥gy♥n h♥'bh'-ëj, in mid forenoon, explained as high lifted when [cp. h♥'-boc, to lift].

h♥'-bei, interrr. and indef. adv., where? somewhere [h♥'-, interrr. stem; -bei postp., at]. —— h♥'-bei hç'qnt'ne 'ëjim-tsûn, on which road did you come? h♥'-bei(-tsou) ('ëj)m-tsûn, where did you come from? koup-yç' 'û-tsûn, from the mountain (ans.). hçn h♥'bei 'ëj-hç-ngc', we neither of us won, we did not win on either side.

-h♥'-bei in 'ëjim-sndl-h♥'bei, you are making it hotter (possibly from h♥'bc', to lift).

-h♥'-bei-p in bç'-h♥'beip, to be sparkling [cp. bç'-bh-hei-p-gyn, lightning].

h♥'-bei-tsou, interrr. and indef. adv., where? somewhere. —— h♥'-bei(-tsou) 'ëjim-tsûn, where did you come from?

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hs' dei, dme, lit. white small thing. — tei hs' dei gua,dl, all-
colored. ʔapə ꜱyə-Kə' dei-hs' dei-'cim, to a bad place.
hs'-dei-dl, interrr. and indef. pron., who? somebody [hs'-, interrr.
stem; -dei-dl]. Cp. hs'-dei, what? — hs' deidl de, who was it?
ng 'n-dek, it was I (ans.). hs' deidl 'n-dek 'ei-'kə'Indl, who cut
down this tree? hs' deidl tsən, who came? hs' deidl 'n-houdl,
you killed somebody.
hs'-gyun, interrr. and indef. adv., where? somewhere, sometime,
perhaps [hs'-, interrr. stem; -gyun]. Cp. ph'-hs'gyun, sometimes.
— hs'gyun ʔi'gyn, 1. where did he die? 2. he died somewhere.
hs'gyun m-kindl (for hs'gyun 'cim-kindl) where do you live? ph'gyun
ʔin hs'gyun yən-guda, I write him just once in a while. ph' 
hs'gyun 'ʔin tsənən, sometimes he comes. mən hs'gi 'n-təc', I
guess somewhere they are staying. hən heigə hs'gyun ɣy-
ənəmə, I am not going to see him at all. hən kədl hs'gyun
ɣyən-ənənəmə, I never see him. hs'gyun sou'əc', maybe it will
rain.
hs'-gyun-e, interrr. and indef. pron., which one? someone [hs'-, interrr.
stem; -gyun; -ei]. — hs'gyune 'cim-dek, which one of you did it?
əuci dek, that fellow did it (ans.).
hn'-ou-e, interrr. and indef. adv., when? sometime [hs'-, interrr.
stem; 'ou-e, postp., at]. Cp. hn'-ou-dei, how much, how many?
— hn'oue 'cim-ənən, when are you going? hn'oue béi-
hou'de', when are you going to kill them? pne heigə hn'oue
ɣi'fəc', the sun is going to set sometime. hən houdldei tsən'ngə
əc sət hn'oue kəŋgyun tsən, he did not come back for a long time
and at last way afterward he came back. əc hs'oue sət tsənənəd, 
and I heard that he came back way after.
hn'-ou-dei (spl.), interrr. and indef. pron., how much, how many?
some, several [hs'-, interrr. stem; 'ou-e as in 'ou-e postp., at;
-dei]. Cp. hn'-ou-e, when? — hn'oudei ədhlə'gyun, how much
money? hn'oudei ɣyə'hyoup, how many men? hn'oudei k'ən,
how many days? hn'oudei t'Indl de, how many holes are there?
hn'oudei t'In, in how many holes? hn'oudei t'In, in several holes
(ans.; sounds the same as the question). hn'oudei tʃıgəc 'ei-dek,
there are several horses (ans.). ḥn'oudei ɡə-ɪn-dɔ, how many children have you? ƙə-k'ɪn ɲə-ɪn-dɔ, I have ten (ans.). ḥn'oudei tse'igə 'ei-kudl, several horses are lying down.

hs'oudei-dou, interr. and indef. adv., how many times? several times [-dou, postp., by]. — hŋ' 'oudei-dou (heigə) 'ɛjɨc' ǹ-tṣən, I came here several times.

də-hs', ṭsou-dei, sə-hs'-tsou-dei, ḫn'-tsou, ḫn'-tsou ɡə-ks'ʊmə, ḫn'-tsou m-k'ɛ, how are you called? ḫən ɣʊ-hne'go' ḫn'-tsou m-k'ɛ'gəndei, I don't know what your name is. ḥn'-tsou ɡə-k'ɛ'mə, ḫn'-tsou m-t⁷ʊq⁴n, what did you say? ḫn'-tsou ǹ-tʊqe, I said something (ans.). ḫən ɣʊn' 'ǹ-tʊqe', I did not say anything (ans.). ḥŋ'-tsou ɣʊ-τəq'yən, what are they talking about? 'ɛjɨc'-tɛ'jənda ni ḫn'-tsou houdlɛ, I could not kill him if I wanted to. ḫn'-tsou ɛjɨdei ǹ-tʊqe, ḫn'-tsou m-k'ɛ'mə ǹ-hən, what do you call this stone? ḫn'-tsou bɛi-t-k'ɛ'mə ǹ-ən, what is “stone” called?


hs'-yɨn', interr. and indef. adv., where, in which direction, how? somewhere, somehow. [hŋ'-, interr. stem; -yɨn', postp. at, in the region of]. Cp. ḥŋ'-guhn, where? — ḥŋ'-yɨn' m-bn, where are you going to? ɡǔŋ-guə ǹ-bnić', I am going to the hill? ḥŋ'-yɨn' ǹ-bnić', what shall I go? ḥŋ'yən' bən, where did he go? where has he gone? where is he? ḫən ɣʊ-hne'go' ḥŋ'yɨn' ǹ-bn'gyn, I don't know where they went. ḥŋ'yɨn' yɨn', which way? ḥŋ'yɨn' (yin'e) ǹ-(tsne-)bnić', which way am I to go? gei heigə ḥŋ'yɨn' ǹ-bnić'guədɛi (=hŋ'yɨn' ǹ-ə) ɡə ḫən ɣʊn'he'go', they don't know where they went to. 'ɛhək'gə ḥŋ'yɨn' ǹ-m-houə'q'əzən̋n̋edl (=hŋ'yɨn' 'ɛjɨm-), they moved off somewhere. ḥŋ'yɨn' k'gəqə ǹdəl ḫən ɣʊ-hne'go', I don't know what (lit. where, how) my own name is. ḫən ḥŋ'yɨn' ǹ-tʊqe', I did not say anything. ḥŋ'yɨn' m-dɔ, what is wrong, lit. where are you?

hŋ'yɨn'-dou, adv. maybe, if [hŋ'yɨn', somewhere, somehow; -dou, postp., by, as]. — hŋ'yɨn'-dou tshɨ̂ńɛtə nə ḫən hŋ'yɨn' ɣʊ-tshəgə'go', (or ǹ-kɪnhtɲ'mɛtə) instead of the last word), if he comes I will not be afraid. hŋ'yɨn'-dou ǹ-bnić', I may go. hŋ'yɨn'-dou gyń-təc'dei'dək' k'gwihəgə, I may be working tomorrow.

hŋ'-yɨ'-dei, adv., plainly [hŋ'-, unexplained; -qu, ev. intensive; -dei]. — hŋ'yɨqdei ǹ-tʊк'jɨmɨn, you talk just as plain as you can!

-hŋ'- in p'oudl-hŋ'-yɨn, cottontail rabbit.
hţi'—(hţi’-n, punct. neg.; hţi’m, curs.; hţi’d, fut.; hţi’n’dox’, fut. neg.; hţi’n, imp.), to eat [Tewa hût-nyû, to eat]. Cp. -hţi’n, eater; pe’, to eat; hqc’n, to eat up. —— gyû-hţi’n, I ate it. tei gyû-hţi’n, I ate it all. mihn gyû-hţi’mc, I am about to eat it. ’ñm ’ñ-hţi’n, you eat it! déi-hţi’n, I ate it (the watermelon).

-hţi’—n, eater, in seï-hţi’n, horned toad, lit. cactus eater [hţi’n, to eat]. Hündndlei, prsn. of Andrés Martínez [fr. Span. Andrés]. The initial h is o. k., despite Mooney and more recent writers who give it without.

-hţi’—d . . . in têdl-hţi’—d . . . , to have hiccoughs.

hei, adv., now, already, more commonly occurring as hei-gc’, of same mg. Also said in ans. when one is called to, or in answering the roll call in school. —— t’hn’ eï-hei’m hei kingyñ ’ñ-t’ouyn, when my wife died I went traveling.

hei, interj. Mr. Smoky has heard that when the Utes start to make a run (in battle) they cry thus.

hei—in hei-bc’, to carry in; hei-bn, to enter.

hei—in hei-dou’m-tsou, downslope; hei-t’ñp-tsou, upslope.

-hei in se-hy-ëi, blue, green.

-hei in pe’hei, straight, adv.; pe’hein, in the middle (cp. k’ou-pe’, in the middle).

hei-bc’ (heibça’, punct. neg.; heibou, curs.; heibeidox’, fut.; heibça’dox’, fut. neg.; heibe, imp.), to take in, carry in [cp. hei-bn, to enter]. —— gyû-heibça, I carried it in. gyû-bou-heibou, I carry it in all the time. ’ñ-heibeí, carry it in! poue ’ñ-heibeidox’, don’t take it in!


hei-dc’, adv., yet, still [hei, now; app. adverbial -dc, but cp. possibly hei-t, exhortative particle]. —— heidcx n (for heidcx hçn) sâmn ’ñ-dq’mç’, the child is not born yet. heidcx hçn hejmgç’, he is not dead yet. heidcx sâld, it is still hot; ct. heidcx sâld, it is already hot.

hei-dc’-n-hñ’-gyñ, adv., never; [app. even not somehow: hei-dc’-n for hei-dc’ hçn, yet not; -hñ’gyñ, somewhere, somehow]. —— heidcxhñ’gyñ dei-boudc’, I never get enough.

hei-dou’m-tsou, adv., downslope (hei- as in hei-t’n-p-tsou, upslope; dou’-m, down; -tsou]. —— heidou’m-tsou ’ñ-bñ’heidl, they went downhill.

hei-gc’, adv., already, now, then, and, and then [hei; now; gc, and]. —— heidcx m’ç’zqun, he (the child or cripple) is already walking. heidcx gyû-bax’, I have brought it with me. heidcx hçn pne bax’dcx heidcx dei-hñ’, I got up before sunrise. heidcx dei-dcx’dcx, I am
singing already, I am singing now. heigə mínn hən déi-dc'hn'ego', I am not about to sing. mínn heigə gyn-ḍeq'soupedia', I am about to put him to sleep. heigə gət-hində', we'll bring it to you, =heigə gət-bt'dac'. heigə ṣ'n-hejmc, now I am going to die. heigə hej'm, he already died. heigə déi-houtda, I am going to kill them right now. hən déi-houtguc heigə, I am not killing them now. heigə sndl, it is already hot; ct. hiedə sndl, it is still hot.

-hei-p- in bōq-e-bt-hei-p-gyn, lightning [cp. bōq-hn'-bei-p, to be sparkling].

hei-t, exhort. particle used with fut. and imp.; poue, proh. particle, follows heit to form the negative [hei, now; -t, unexplained, cp. possibly heidə]. — heit bū'-qənout'w, let us forgive him! heit poue bū'-qənout'w'εc, let us not forgive him! -heit bū-hn'bei, let us lift it up! heit bū-hou, let us kill it!

heit-t'hp-, upslope, in hú'cn heit'thp-kə, the road runs uphill. See heit-t'hp-tsou.

heit-t'hp-tsou, adv., upslope [hei- as in hei-dou'-m-tsou, downslope; t'ん-p-, up; cp. t'ん-e, on top; -tsou]. — heit'thp-tsou 'ṭ'-n'heidl, they went uphill.

hej, adv., away, gone away; well, recovered [cp. -hej, privative; hə-n, not]. Cp. hej-gyn, away; hej-da, to throw away, go away.

— mən heigə hej heigə gyn-da, bū-kyəmdəi-bt'wə', maybe they're gone away, we shall be going for nothing; hej 'qmgyn, he got well; mən-kə'yəc' heigə hej 'n'-qmgyn, my cut place has gotten well, lit. at my cut place I have become well.

hej-, unexplained, in hej-tei-t, to tell a story or myth.

-hej', privative, postfixed to nouns and adjectives [hej, gone away, used as postfix; cp. hən, not]. — tsəj-hej kə'dhədl, automobile, =tsəj-hej. k'uep'n [horseless wagon]. tou-hej da, there is no house. guc-hej yə-dəc, I am not wise; ct. nə yə-guc, I am very wise. scip-hej gyn-da, it is a dry year, lit. rainless it is.

hej-da (heidə', punct. neg.; hej'doup, curs.; hej'deida', fut.; hej'də'dac', fut. neg.; hej'de, imp.), to remove tr., depart, separate oneself, go away, open (door). [Cp. hej, away.] — sə'-p'əm gyn-ḥejeida', I am going to throw away the ashes. dəi-hejda, I departed, lit. I awayed myself. hən dəi-hejda', I did not leave. bəi-hejdei, go away! poue bəi-hejdeida', don't go away! hei bəi-hejdei, let's leave? kə'deidl 'çi'-q'酩-dei peidou dəi-hejda, he treated me bad and that's why I left. dəi-tsht-hejda, I opened the door. tsht hən dəi-hejda', I did not open the door. bəi hejdei, open it! poue bəi-hejdei, don't open it!

hej-gyn, adv., away [hej, away; -gyn]. — tə'deį heigyn da'meq' go hə'oue scə tsunheidl, I heard that he was away for a long time and that he came back way after. mən heigyn da hejə, maybe
he is gone now. hei{gyu} -d{a}-c{-i} m{c}n t{sh}n, I was away when he came.

hei{-i}m (an. II; hei{-you-p}, tpls.), doll [hei- as in Tewa h'u'yu', doll; -'i{n}, child, dim; the word is equivalent to Tewa h'u'yu'ni, little doll].

hei{-m} (hei{m}c{-}, stat. neg.; hei{mi}c{-}, fut.; hei{m}c{-}c{-}, fut. neg.; hei{m}c{h}-idl, infer.), to be short of food, famish [cp. hei{-m}, to die. — 'oueic{-}c go-{h}-hei{m}c{-}, those folks in that house were hard up. 'oueidei 'i'n-hei{m}-idl, he was hard hit for food. ka'inka{m}boc gyi{-}hei{m}c{-}, the people are going to be hard up. ka'inka{m}boc gyu-hei{m}, the people are hard up, =ka'inka{m}boc kou{p}dei{-}c{-}koc, the people are not hard up.

hei{-m} (also hi{-}gyu, punct.; hei{-}mc{-}, punct. neg.; hei{-}m{c}, curs.; hi{-}h{c}{c{-}, fut.; hi{-}h{c}, imp.; hi{-}h{h}-idl, punct. infer.; hi{-}h{h}yc{h}, curs. infer.), to die [cp. hei{-m}, to be short of food; hou{-d}, to kill; hou{-d}-d{c}, to be sick; Tewa h'e; 1. to kill; 2. to be sick]. — h{h}gyu hei{-m}, or h{h}gyu hi{-}gyu, 1. Where did he die? 2. he died somewhere. hei{g}c{c} hei{-m}, he already died. 't{q}{c}c{c}hei{-m}, he has been dead a long time. sat hei{-m}, he died just a little while ago. hcn hei{-mc{-}, he did not die; cp. pei-hei{-d}{c}, he is alive yet. heidc hcn hei{-mc{-, he is not dead yet. mi{m} 'u-hei{-}m{c}, I am on the point of dying. hei{g}c{c} houddlei hi{-}h{h}{c}, he is going to die pretty soon. ba-tou{g}y{c}c hei{g}c, hi{-}h{h}-idl, they say that he died. ba-tou{g}y{c}c hei{g}c hi{-}h{h}{c}, they say that he is dying. 'n-hi{-}h{h}y{c}, they say I was dying. kyihi'h 'c{-}i-hi{-}h{h}yc{h} n{c}in-bou{h}houdc{c}, I am going to see the two dying men. kyihi'h 'n-r{h}y{c}n n{c} hei{g}c hi{-}h{h}-idl, I went to look at the man who had died. 'u-'c'dli{m} bout {ts}ejihi'h 'c{-}i-hei{-}m-dou, I cried because my dog died.

hei{-mc{-}m{c}, (hei{-}mc{-}c{-}, curs.; hei{-}mc{-}dei{-}c{-}, fut.) to get short of food [to famish become]. — n{c} gyu{-}hei{-}mc{-}c{-}m{c}yu, we were hard up for food. mi{m} gyu{-}hei{mc}m{c}, they are on the verge of being short of food.

hei{-n}, adv., maybe [unexplained]. — m{c} 'c{h}h{c}n{d}dei hei{-c}, maybe it is a bear.

hei{-tei-gy{c}, story, myth [hei{-tei}, to tell a story; -gy{c}]. Cp. p'oudl-hi{-tei-gy{c}, lie, false story. — 'u-hei{-tei-}c{-}, I heard a myth. hi'oud (for h'{h}ou{d}dei) 'u-hei{-tei-}c{-}, I heard several myths.

hei{-tei-t (hei{-tei{-c}, punct. neg.; hei{-tei{-d}{c}, curs.; hei{-tei{-d}{d}{c}, fut.; hei{-tei{-d}{d}{c}, fut. neg.; hei{-tei{-l}, imp.; hei{-tei{-l}, infer.), to tell a story or myth, narrate [hei-, unexplained; tei{-, to tell]. Cp. hei{-tei{-d}{c}, to be told as a story; hei{-tei-gy{c}, story; hei{-tei-tou{c}c{-}m, to mention in a story; p'oudl-hei{-tei-gy{c}, lie. — yu{-}hei{-tei}, I told a story. hcn gyu{-}hei{-tei{-d}{c}, I did not tell a story. 'u-hei{-tei{-d}{c}, tell a story! poue 'u-hei{-tei{-d}{d}{c}, do not tell a story! 'c{-}i-hei{-tei{-l}, tell me a story!
hejiteit-dα, to be told as a story or myth [hejiteit; dα]. — 'oudeihoc' gyü-hejiteit-dα, that is all there is to the story.

hejiteit-t'ūk'q'M, to mention in a story [to narrate, mention]. — 'ēit-hejiteit-t'ūk'q'M-tseq 'hm 'C'ζn't'q'houp 'ēit-k'q'Moc, whenever we mention them in myths we call them Udder-angry Travelers-off.

hin-dl (inan. I; hin-dl, also hin-dl-dh, tpl.), arroyo, draw, gulch [Tewa hū'-ū, hé'ē, arroyo].

-hin-dl in kā'-k'ωbin-hindl-bh, bank caved out underneath.

hin-dl-b . . . (hindlbeydα', fut.), to light (fire) [unexplained]. Cp. t'ī'-, app. to light.

hin-dq (hindeidα', fut.), to vomit [cp. hint, to ascend]. Cp. zou- . . . , to vomit. — dëi-hiudα, I vomited. dëi-hindeidα', I am going to vomit.

hin-n (hinmoc, punct. neg.; hinmoc, curs.; hinmdα, fut.; hinm, imp.), to dig [cp. k'īn-n, to dig, cough]. — 'A'gα gyũ-hinmoc, I am going to dig a well. gyũ-hinn, I dig him up! 'ũ-hinmhou, go and dig him up!

hin-t (hindlα', fut.), to ascend [cp. hin-dc, to vomit]. Cp. t'eq-hint, to cross (water); seip, to descend. — p'īn-t'he 'ũ-hindlα', I am going up on top of the hill. 'ũ-hint, I climbed up. p'yn-mq hint, he ascended into the sky. t'qg-gyn p'čhei 'ũ-hint, I went right through the water.

-hiŋ, hiŋ' (hiŋ-'q, -hyou-p, tpl.; -hiŋ-, -hyu-'q in comp.), noun, adj., verb and adv. postfix, real, right, very, in sā'neq-hiŋ, rattlesnake, lit. right snake; 'ō-hiŋ, plain; 'A'-hiŋ', to be a good gambler; mŋ-q-hiŋ, highest (adv.); etc. Referring to this postfix Gatschet says: "These Indians [the Kiowa] do not use a special word to express 'real,' 'principal,' or 'true,' but they append a suffix -hi (nasalized hi), for the purpose, according to Mr. Mooney." (A.S. Gatschet, "Real," "True," or "Genuine" in Indian languages, American Anthropologist, n. s., I, Jan. 1899, pp. 159-160) [cp. 'qm-hyu'm-dei, right, for *'qm-hyu'q-m-dei]. Cp. 'q'-gα, own, real.

hou-, hou-, to go, travel, in hou'-i-g-zq'on, to travel along; hou'-u, to travel; p'inhaul-hou'-kou'm, to fly around; hou'-sq'm-'q'dc, sunflower; hou'-i̲nt, to travel off apart [cp. hou-t, to go; -hou, to go; t'ou-ũ, to go].

-hou (-hougu'ε, punct. neg.; -houdc', fut.; hougu'adc', fut.; -hou', imp. houheidl, infer.), itive postfix, to go (appears not to harden the verb) [cp. hou'- to go; t'ou-ũ, to go]. — 'ũ-dq'on-hou', go and look for it! hqcn gyũ-dq'onhougu'adc', I am not going to look for it. 'ũ-bou-hou', go and look at him.

hou'-i-g-zq'on (hou'q-zq'onq, punct. neg.; hou'q-zq'onmc, curs.; hou'qzq'ndc', fut.; hou'q-zq'onq'dc', fut. neg.; hou'q-zq'on, imp.; hou'q-zq'on-heidl, infer.), to travel, to travel off [to travel foot take oneself off]. — dëi-hou'q-zq'on, I traveled (on foot, horseback,
by wagon, etc.). ñsn ëdi-hou'q'ä'zoäq', I did not travel. heït ëdi-hou'q' zoäq, let's go traveling!

hou'-ñ, to come [hou'-, to travel; ñ, to come]. Cp. hou-t-ñ, to come.

— 'ñ-hou'ñ, I was coming traveling.

hou'-bn, to travel [hou-, to travel; bn, to go]. — hûyñ' 'ð(ñ)-hou'- bûnûñ, I am going to go traveling. 'ñ-houbñ, I moved.

hou'-dç-ñ, to travel [hou'-, to travel; -dç; unexplained; ñ, to come].

— hûñ-t'ne 'ñ-houdç'ñ go mñj(ñ) 'ñ-t'ouqëñ'm, as I was going along the road I got pretty thirsty.


houdei-ñin (houdei-geñ, tpl.), a blind man (houdei, to be blind; -ñin).

hou-dç (hougu'ñ, houdçñ', punct. neg.; hout-da, curs.; houdçñ', fut.; hougú'dedç, fut. neg.; hou, imp.; houdlnñ, proh.; houdl-heidln, infer.). — to kill [cp. hou-dç-dç, to be sick; hej'm, to die; hej-m, to be short of food; Tewa heñ; 1. to kill. 2. to be sick]. Cp. bout-hould, to fill tr. — hûj 'ûm 'ñ-hould, did you kill it? hûj 'ûm hûn 'ñ-hougú'ñ, didn't you kill him? hûn hûn 'ñ-hougú'ñ, aren't you going to kill him? gyû-hould, I killed him. poue 'û-hould'dç, don't kill him! = poue 'û-houldhûn heït bû-hou, don't let's kill it! 'ñjim-houdç-dei gyû-bûqû, I saw the killer, = ñâññ hûn gyû-bûqû. mûn gyû-houdç, I am going to kill him right now. 'ñ-houlddç go heïgû m-t'ouqû'ñ'ç, if you kill him, they'll get you. hûn 'ñ-hougú'ñdç' ng'heïgû hûn go-t'ouqû'ñyç'dç', if you don't kill him, they won't get you. mñj(ñ) hould, he pretty near killed him. ng' 'ëj-hould, we mpl. excl. killed him.

hou-dç, referring to sickness, in houdl-dç, to be sick; houdln-ñ, hould-dç, etc. [cp. hej'm, to die].

-houdl-dç, intensive, in k'we-kûn-hould, dragonfly, lit. rough skin; k'èchy-ould, ñung; k'lyne-hould, woodrat, lit. juniper; mûm-ñ-cehould, lion, lit. upper body furry; pouegûn-hould, muskrat; têq-p'ã-hould, owl sp., lit. leg downy [cp. -p'ould, intensive].

hould-dç (hould-dç'ñç', punct. neg.; hould-dç-ñüeip, curs.; hould-dç'ñç', fut.; hould-dç'ñçñç', fut. neg.; hould-dç'ññç, imp.; hould-dç'ññç, infer.), to be sick [hould as in hould-ñ, sickness; dç, to be]. — 'ñ-koudou-houlddç, I am very sick. kiñhûñ houlddçññçñ-dei gyû-bûxhoulddç, I am going to go over to see the man who is (said to be) sick. kiñhûñp 'û-houlddçññçñ-gç ëdi-bûxhoulddç, I am going to go over to see the mpl. men who are said to be sick.

hou-dç-dñ (inan. III), shirt, article of clothing, clothes [hou-dç-, unexplained; -ñ]. Cp. ñè'yñ-hould-dñ, buckskin dress, lit. fringe shirt; tûñ-ñ, shirt. — houldhûn gyût-bûqû, I saw the shirt. houldhûn-ñ, naked.

-hould-dñ, sickness, in t'çiñ- houldhûñ, heart disease; etc.
houdl-dei, adv., soon [hou-dl, unexplained; -dei]. —— heig\(\alpha\) houdl-dei hi'\(\alpha\)h\(\alpha\)'c', he is going to die soon. heig\(\alpha\) houdl-dei '\(\alpha\)-b\(\beta\)\(\nu\)mn, I am going soon (e. g. in a few days); but 'e\(\jmath\)h\(\alpha\)' houdldei heig\(\alpha\) '\(\alpha\)-b\(\beta\)\(\nu\)mn, I am going soon now (e. g. in a few moments). h\(\jmath\)n houdl-dei ts\(\eta\)\(\prime\)\(\eta\)'c', he did not come back soon.

houdl-gyn (inan. I), sickness [cp. houdl-d\(\alpha\), to be sick; -gyn]. Cp.- houdl-d\(\alpha\), sickness.

-hou-dl-gyn, postp., amidst [hou-dl-, unexplained; -gyn]. —— m\(\dot{\eta}\)i\(\gamma\)=houdlgyn '\(\eta\)-dei, I was standing in the midst of the women, '\(\eta\)-houdlgyn, in the midst of the smoke.

hou'-kou'm (an. I; hou'-kou'-\(\beta\), tpl.), coyote, =m\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\alpha\)'\(\kappa\)\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\dot{\eta}\)sou\(\eta\)'\(\eta\) [traveler about: hou', to travel; kou'm to be about, here used as a noun stem]. Cp. hou'-\(\kappa\)\(\iota\), traveler.

-hou'-kou'm, to move about, in p'inhout-hou'kou'm, to fly about [hou-, to travel; -kou'm, to be about].

hou'-kou' (an. I, hou-\(\rho\), tpl.), traveler [hou-, to travel]. Cp. hou'-kou'm, coyote, lit. traveler about. —— m\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\eta\)'\(\alpha\) hou'kou'm gyn-\(\beta\)ou, I saw a traveler. h\(\eta\)\(\eta\)'\(\dot{\iota}\)udei hou\(\eta\) d\(\beta\)\(\nu\)-\(\beta\)ou, I saw several travelers.

hou-pou-\(\nu\)-, to go along making a noise [hou-, to travel; pou-\(\nu\), to sound; '\(\nu\), to come]. —— '\(\gamma\)'bei k'uep'\(\eta\) '\(\dot{\eta}\)-\(\eta\)-h\(\eta\)\(\eta\)-pou-\(\nu\)-, the wagon went past making a noise.

hou'-scm-'\(\eta\)-d\(\alpha\) (inan. II; hou'-scm-'\(\eta\)', dpl.; hou'-scm-'\(\eta\)- in comp.), a sunflower sp. with flowers only 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)" diam. [travel look plant, so called because it turns its gaze: hou', to travel; scm- to look; '\(\eta\)-d\(\alpha\), stick, plant]. Cp. t'eip-sce-'\(\eta\)\(\alpha\)-d\(\alpha\), sunflower sp. with large (6" diam.) flowers.

hou-t-, to go, travel, in hout-\(\eta\), to come; p'inhout-, referring to flying [cp. hou'-, -hou, to go]. Cp. -t'ou-t, which is perhaps the nominal form of hou-t-.

hou-t-\(\eta\), to come, in '\(\eta\)-hout-\(\eta\), distant shower comes [hou-t-, to travel; '\(\eta\), to come]. Cp. hou-'\(\eta\), to come.

hou'-funt (hou'-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\), punct. neg.; hou'-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\dot{\iota}\), curs.; hou'-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)d\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\), fut.; hou'-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\dot{\iota}\), imp.; hou'-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)ld\(\dot{\iota}\)ld\(\dot{\iota}\), infer.), to travel off apart [hou'-, to travel; f\(\dot{\iota}\)t, to sever]. —— k\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\gamma\)\(\alpha\)'\(\epsilon\)\(\iota\)m-hou'-funt, the others traveled off apart. he\(\iota\)t bei-hou'-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)ld\(\dot{\iota}\)ld, let us separate!

hou-\(\eta\)-, adverbial verb p:efix, last. —— g\(\nu\)-houm-goup, I hit him the last time. k\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\eta}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)y\(\iota\) houm-dei-dei g\(\nu\)-ts\(\dot{\iota}\)e, I asked the last man (standing). k\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)hyoup '\(\eta\)-houm-dei-g\(\alpha\) de\(\iota\)m-\(\dot{\iota}\)e, I asked the last man (standing).

houm-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\) (an. I; houm\(\dot{\iota}\)-\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\), tpl.), the last man.

h\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)-\(\gamma\)n (inan. I; h\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)-\(\gamma\)n- in comp.), trail, road [unexplained]. —— g\(\nu\)-t'\(\epsilon\)n h\(\dot{\iota}\)\(\dot{\iota}\)-\(\dot{\iota}\)n-g\(\nu\), I found it on the road.

h\(\dot{\eta}\), interj. used in calling one's attention.

hy\(\dot{\eta}\), interj. of scorn.

-hy\(\dot{\iota}\)-\(\epsilon\), real, see -h\(\dot{\iota}\).
'ih (an. II; 'yue, -you-p, tpl.; 'ih- in comp.), 1. child, offspring, son, daughter (cp. bou-dl, son, voc.) (but 'ih-'ih-dei, his or their child); dim. postpound; 2. (for 'ih-ţi-ne), egg; semen [Tewa 'e' child, dim. postpound]. Cp. sygm, child, little one; -t'ęn, dim. — 'ih gyn-bou, I saw my child. 'yue de̱i-bou (app. an. I decl. here), I saw my tpl. children. But sygm gyn-bou, I saw the child (not my own). sygm'da de̱i-bou, I saw the children (not my own). tćeńeįt-tséioun 'ih-tséip, the hen laid an egg. tćeńeįt-tséioun 'eit-'ih-koup, the hens laid eggs. tćeńeįt-tséioun-'ih, chicken egg (app. *tćeńeįt-tséioun-sygł would be applied to young chicken). ńsmıl-in, calf. tőqdei-'ih, mouse; hep-'ih, doll; p'nta-'ih, twin. 'ih-bou̱t-da, to be pregnant [to be child full]. — 'ih-bou̱t-da, she is pregnant. 'eį-'ih-bou̱t-da, they d. are pregnant. 'ih-bou̱t-mi (an. I; 'ih-bou̱t-mı̱ę̱-mc̱, tpl.), pregnant woman [cp. 'ih-bou̱t-da, to be pregnant].

'ih-k'ę' ('įnįk'ę̱nę̱, punct. neg.; 'įnįk'ę̱mę̱, curs.; 'įnįk'ę̱dę̱, fut.; 'įnįk'ę̱nę̱dę̱, fut. neg.; 'įnįk'ę', imp.; 'įnįk'ę̱heidl, infer.), to fuss over [unexplained]. — 'ęń-'įnįk'ę', they d. fuzzed over it (inf. distinguished between quarreling over and fussing over). k'indeidl bći-tsę̱jių̱-ęńk'ę̱mę̱, yesterday we were fussing over the dog. k'indeidl hę́n bći-tsę̱jių̱-ęńk'ę̱nę̱, yesterday we did not fuss over the dog. hę́n bći-tsę̱jių̱-ęńk'ę̱ę̱dę̱, we shall not fuss over the dog. pńe bći-tsę̱jių̱-ęńk'ę̱dę̱, don't ye (tpl.) fuss over the dog! bći-tsę̱jių̱-ęńk'ę̱, ye tpl. fuss over the dog!

'ih-k'ę́ (inan. II), womb [child peeling, child bag].

'į(n)-ou̱p (an. II; 'į(n)-ou̱p-đa, tpl.; 'į(n)-ou̱p- in comp.), maggot [possibly 'ih, child 'ou̱-p, unexplained]. — mc̱ 'į(n)-ou̱p 'ęjm-zungoup (the many people bathing in the reservoir) are moving like maggots (a Kiowa expression).


'įn-tę̱-mıcı̱ (an. I; 'įn-tę̱-mıcı̱-mę̱-mc̱, tpl.), midwife ['iń, child; -tę̱-, unexplained; -mų̱, woman].

'įntń-kń (an. II; 'įntń-gę̱, tpl.), Ute man.

'įn-tı̱nę̱ (an. II; 'įn-tı̱nę̱-mc̱, tpl.; 'įn-tı̱nę̱- in comp.), egg; (in tpl.) semen [white child]. — 'įn-tı̱nę̱mę̱ de̱i-bou, 1. I saw the tpl. eggs; 2. I saw the semen.

'įntńę̱-k'ę́ (inan. II), eggshell.

"'ih-t'c'n (app. an. I), brother's son [little son: -t'c'n, dim.]. Cp. 'ih-t'h'-t'c'n, brother's daughter.

'ih-t'seip, to give birth to a child [t'sei-p, to lay s. o.]. — 'ih-t'soup'dc', she is going to have a baby.

'iH, dem. stem, in 'iH-hc', right here, now, etc.; also used as postp. [cp. 'iq-, dem. stem].

'iH, postp., at ['iH-, dem. stem used as postp.]. — phdl-t'he(-'iH) 'hej'm, he died in the bed here. 'n-heibn 'x'gcn 'eidlkïh tou'e 'ëc'-dei-'iH, I went in where the old man was staying inside. 'n-heibn 'x'gcn 'kyd'pt'c'cœ tou'e 'ëc'-dei-'iH, I went in to where the old men were staying inside. 'x'gcn 'yn 'ëïm-kac'toc'dc-'iH, a swimming place. 'x'gcn tou'e dei-dei-'iH 'n-heibeïïa, I am going to enter to where he is standing inside.

'i(iH)-hac', adv., 1. right here; 2. now [iH-, dem.; -hac']. — 1. sat 'i(iH)hac' sat 'n-ts'm, this is the first time that I have been up here. 'i(iH)hac' 'yn 'ëïm-kac'toc'dc, they swim right here; cp. 'ouhyac' (or 'ougc'ct'ac') 'yn 'ëïm-kac'toc'dc, they swim way over there. 'iH(hac) 'n'gyn, he was sitting right here; cp. 'êïhac' 'n'gyn, he was sitting here. 'êïhac'deï phœ 'iH(hac) 'n-'ëc'ëc', I am going to stay right here this summer. 2. 'i(iH)hac gyunt-peiddlou', I am thinking about it right now.

'i(iH)hac-dei ('i(iH)hac-gac, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., this one, here [i(iH)hac', here; -dei]. — 'i(iH)hac'deï tou'e 'n-kindl, I live in this room.

'i(iH)-dei ('i(iH)-gac, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv. this, here [i(iH)-, dem. stem; -dei]. — 'i(iH)deï tou gyûn-boi, I saw this house; stated by the informant to mean the same as 'êïdeï tou gyûn-boi. 'i(iH)dei hej'm, this part right here (of the tree) is dead. 'i(iH)deï kyûnh'ïï, this man right here. 'i(iH)gac kyûnyoup, these tpl. men. 'ouéidei gac 'iHdeï gc 'êïdeï, that one, and this one here, and this one. 'iHdeï dc, this is the one right here.

k

kac', mother, voc. Mr. Smoky commented: Young children prolong the word, older children cut it short. Cp. tsoc, mother; kc'kc'e, my or our mother; tac', father, voc.

kac', tpl. others, recorded only with following 'hdl or tsndl: occurring in kac' 'nhdl, the others; kc' 'tsndl, the others. Cp. kc'-dei, other. kac'-ac (an. II; kc'-gac, tpl.), a kind of spear having feathers along the edge. Cp. Kac'ac'-pin-t'c'n, prsn.

Kac'ac'-pin-t'c'n, prsn.; cp. Mooney, p. 408. [said to mean "he speared with kac'-: -t'c'n, app. dim."]
kadl (an. II; kadl-t-ọ, tpl.; kadl- in comp.); 1. buffalo; 2. cow, cattle [Tewa ko'y'o'-ń, buffalo]. Cp. kadl-hiń, buffalo; 'č'gepị́, buffalo, tsej-bou, cow, cattle. — kadl gyń-bou, I saw buffalo (app. s and also coll.). kadla deśi-bou, I saw a bunch of cattle. 'č'gepị́ 'či-kadl-guwmę́, the buffalo hooked me.

téewa ko’-ó', buffalo]. Cp. kccdl-hin, buffalo; 'ů'ccpin, buffalo, tsj-bou, I saw buffalo (app. ? and also coll.). kadl deśi-bou, I saw a bunch of cattle. 'ů'ccpin, buffalo.

'či-kadl-guwmę́, the buffalo hooked me.

kadl, hortative or emphatic particle [cp. kčn-, hortative verb prefix]. Also in 'či'-kadl, particle. — kadl 'či'-č' adlhẹ́'gyń, give me some money! kadl syęnde̤i 'či'-č', give me a little! kadl t'n'bź't, give me some tobacco! kadl t'ọ̀, I want some water. ha kadl 'ndl, do you want some more? ha kadl 'ndl t'ọ̀, do you want some more water? ha kadl t'ọ̀, do you want some water? ha kadl 'ndl, do you want some more?

hẹ́'nẹ́, no (ans.). kadl bń-guadl, let us owe him! kadl 'udł syń'de̤i deśč', (the woman has borne five children) and is going to have some more. hẹ́n kadl 'či̤-bojmę́'heidl, they did not see anybody. hẹ́n kadl kingyn 'či̤-kčd'heidł, they never afterward met each other. hẹ́n kadl hń'gin gyń-bojmę́, I never used to see him.

kadl-hiń (an. II; kadl-hyú-ć, tpl.), buffalo [real buffalo, in distinction to cattle: kadl, buffalo; -hiń, real].

kadl-kč'-da (kadl-kč', dpl.), buffalo robe (w. -kč cp. kwc, skin).

kadl-sčim-ń'k'yn'dle̤i (an. II; kadl-sčim-ń'k'yn'dlou-p, tpl.), tadpole [kadl-sčim-ń', unexplained; app. k'yn'dle̤i, to be wet]. Cp. kč'dle̤i-k'yn'dle̤i, frog sp.

kadl-zeip, cow milk [cattle milk]. — (kadl-) zeip gyń-t'ọ̀de', I am going to drink some milk.

-kč'e in mčn-kč'e-ćw, wrist; -ćn-kč'e, ankle.


kč-e-sči'-ń'-dą (inan. IIa; kč-e-sči'-ń', dpl.), box-elder tree [Kiowa smelling tree].

kč-e-touzńm, to talk Kiowa [touzńm, to talk]. — yń-kč-e-touzńmę́, I talk Kiowa.

cp'k'ou'-ćm-dou', to make a shadow. — gyńt-kčp'ou'-ćm-dou', I am making a shadow.

kčp-k'ou-gyń (inan. III), shadow, shade [kčp-, unexplained; k'ou-, to be dark]. — 'čiđe̤i kčp-k'ougyń 'tōup'out (or gyń-tōup'out), it is cool here in the shade. nę kčp-k'ougyń, my shadow. kčp-k'ougyń gyńt-bou, I saw the shadow.

c-ć (kč'dč', punct. neg.; kčdč, curs.; kcadč, fut.; kč'dč'dč', fut. neg.; kadl, imp.), to cross. — gyń-ćč'-kčt, I crossed the river,
= p’a’ gyû-kat.  hç’n gyû-k’q’da’, I did not cross it.  minn gyû-katda, I am about to cross it.  gyû-kâdld’a’, I shall cross it.  hç’n gyû-k’q’df’a’, I shall not cross it.  ‘n-kadl, cross it!  bû-kadl, let us cross it!

kç-’t-sej, nine (also in an old Kiowa count) [kç-’t-, unexplained, cp. possibly kç-’k’ih, ten; -sej as in yñt-sej, eight]. — kçtsej kç’f’hyoup, nine men; kçtsej she, nine years.

kçtsej-k’ih, ninety.

kçtsej-n, nine by nine.

kçtsej-dou, in nine places.

kçtsej-t’ñ, nineteen.

kç-fñtyoup (inan. III), crotch = zndl-fñtyoup [kç-, unexplained; -fñtyoup, between].

kç’, referring to swimming, going as boat, in kç’-’ñ’d’a, paddle; kç’-bout, canoe; kç’-t’c’e, to swim; kç’-zei . . . , to swim [Tewa kó’, to bathe, kó’-fé, boat, bridge, footlog].

kç’-’ñ’d’a (inan. II*; kç’-’ñ’, dpl.), paddle, = kç’bout-’ñ’-da.

kç’-bout (inan. II*), canoe, boat [kç’- referring to swimming, going as boat; -bout-t, unexplained]. — kç’bout ’áwe, lots of canoes. kç’bout-’ñ’-da (inan. II*; kç’bout-’ñ’, dpl.), paddle, = kç’-’ñ’d’a.

kç’-dç’-t’g-m (an. II; kç’-dç’-t’g-bç, tpl.), red-winged blackbird [unexplained].

kç’-dei (kç’-gç, tpl.), pron., other [kç’- occurs without postfix as kç’, ppl. others (followed by ’ndl or ëñdl); -dei]. Cp. kçç-dei, other. — kç’-gç, the other fellows.

kç’-dou-k’ñ, one hundred [kç’- as in kç’-k’ñh, ten; app. dou, postp.; -k’ñ, tens]. Cp. kç’k’ñh-dou, in ten places]. kç’douk’ñh-n was given as meaning “ten by ten.” — kç’douk’ñh t’ç’e pñ’gç, one hundred and one, lit. one beyond a hundred.

kç’douk’ñh-n, ten by ten, as ten.

-kç’-gç, postp., through [-kç’- as in kç’-gyn, abreast; -gç]. — tsñt-kç’gç ëjì-t’çtgç, he shot me through the door.

kç’-gyn, adv., abreast [kç’- as in -kç’-gç, postp., through; -gyn].

Cp. nìññìñ, two abreast. kç’fyhop ’ñ-kç’gyn-tsñ’dëi, the men are marching two abreast.

kç’-kç’-e, my or our mother. Cp. tsñ, mother; kç’, mother, voc.; ’ñ-kç’-kç’, your (spl.) mother; t’ç-dl, father; tç’-tç’-e, my or our father. — nç kç’kç’e ’ëjì-dç, it is my mother, = nç tsñ ’ëjì-dç. nç kç’kç’e dç-dç, it is our mother, = nç tsñ dç-dç.

kç’-k’ñh, ten; so also in an old Kiowa count [kç’-, unexplained; -k’ñh, ten,-ty, forming the tens]. Cp. kç’- dou-k’ñh, one hundred. — kç’k’ñh kç’fyhop, ten men. kç’k’ñh she, ten years.

kç’k’ñh-n-dei, the tenth.

kç’k’ñh-dou, in ten places.
bue't-eit, wide [kɔ'-'t-, as in kɔ'-'t-sya'n, narrow; w. -'ei-t cp. 'ei-di, large]. — pɔ'-kɔ't-eit, a wide river (wide in one place); but pɔ'-kou'-'eidl, a wide river (wide all the way along, a large river). 1hdei kɔ'-'t-eit, it (the river) is wide right here.

kɔ'-'t-sya'n, narrow [kɔ'- as in kɔ'-'t-eit, to be wide; sya'n, a little]. — pɔ'-kɔ'-'t-sya'n, a narrow river. 1hdei kɔ'-'t-sya'n, it is narrow here.

kɔ'-'t-^mda, to swim [cp. *kɔ'-'t-^m̈ mej, to make swim]. —
yu-kɔ'-'t-^mda, it is a swimming place.

kɔ'-'t-^m̈ mej, to make swim, with refl. to swim [cp. kɔ'-'t-^m̈ to, swim.] 1dei-kɔ'-'t-^mda', I am going to swim. yu-kɔ'-'t-^m̈ -^m̈ mej, I made it swim (e. g. plaything on water).

kɔ'-'t-e (kɔ'-'t-gu'a, punct. neg.; kɔ'-'t-ad, curs.; kɔ'-'t-ad, fut.; kɔ'-'t-gu'-'ad, fut. neg.; kɔ'-'t, imp.), to make swim, with refl. to swim [app. kɔ'- as in kɔ'-bou, canoe; app. êc', to go about; -êi, causative]. Cp. kɔ'-'t-^mda, to swim; kɔ'-'t-^m̈ mej, to make swim; kɔ'-'t-zei . . . , to swim. 1k'indeidl dei-kɔ'-'t-e, I swam yesterday. hãn dei-kɔ'-'t-gu'a, I did not swim. dei-bou-kɔ'-'t-ad, I swim all the time. dei-kɔ'-'t-ad', I shall swim. hãn dei-kɔ'-'t-gu'-'ad', I shall swim. dei-kɔ'-'t', swim! puei-kɔ'-'ad', don't swim! bei-kɔ'-'t', let us swim! 1j(n)he, 1n 'eim-kɔ'-'t-ad, they swim right here. 'ohyo' (or 'ougat'e') 1n 'eim-kɔ'-'t-ad, they swim way over there. pɔ'gyn bei-kɔ'-'t, take a bath in the creek! 1ouelk'intoudl-tsou dei-kɔ'-'t-ad', I am going to swim like a duck.

kɔ'-'t-zei . . . (kɔ'-'t-zeim̈ , curs.), to swim [kɔ'- as in kɔ'-bou, canoe; -zei . . . , unexplained]. Cp. kɔ'-'t-e, to swim; etc. —

'ɔ'p̈ nda t'ou-t-nehî' 1'ei-kɔ'-'t-zeim̈ , the fishes are swimming at the top of the water.

kɔ (an. II.; kɔ'gɔ, tpl.), wild goose sp. [Tewa kû-gî, Canada goose].

Cp. kɔ'-'koudl, squash, lit. "goose" neck; kɔ'-îc, "white goose."

kɔ (kɔ'-'m̈ , punct. neg.; kɔ'-'m̈ , curs.; kɔ'-'d', fut.; kɔ'-'m̈ 'd', fut. neg.; kɔ', imp.), to grease, smear. Cp. kɔ'-'d, to be greased. Also in kɔ-dseikɔ', to glue; etc. —
yu-kɔ', I glazed it (the wagon). gyu-kɔdseikɔ', I glued it, smeared sticking material on it. yu-bou-kɔ'-'m̈ , I smeared it all the time. yu-kɔ'-'d', I shall smear it. 'û-kɔ', you grease it!

*kg-m (kɔ'-'m̈ , curs.), to want. Cp. 1q-en-d-, t'eq-n-d-, to want. —

1qagcdowyeidei bû-kɔ'-'m̈ , you want too much.

-kg-, to point, in -kg-dou', to point; men-kям, index finger.

-kəm-dou', to point, in men-kəm-dou', to point; menσ-kəm-dou', to point with the thumb; etc. [-kg-m-, to point; don'].

kəm-ye'ga (inan. II*; kəm-ye'a, dpl.), notch (in butt of arrow) [unexplained; w. kəm- cp. possibly kəm-a, to play arrow-throwing game; -ge].
ké-n, to be many. Cp. 'âe, to be many. — mc'sê'ûa déi-bou nê gyû-ké-n, I saw ravens and many of them.

ké'-n (ké'ngê', punct. neg.; kénmê, curs.; kék'dêc', fut.; ké'ngê'da', fut. neg.), to bring [Tewa k'é-n, to bring]. Cp. be', to bring; he', to bring. — gyû-ké-n', I brought it. hên gyû-ké'ngê', I did not bring it. gyû-bou-kénmê, I bring it all the time. gyû-kék'dêc', I shall bring it. hèn gyû-ké'ngê'da', I shall not bring it. But 'û-be', bring it here, hand it here! (the imp. of be' is app. substituted for the imp. of kék'.) t'ou gyû-ké'n, I fetched water. But t'ou 'û-be', fetch water! ûsou gyû-ké'n, I brought you a stone. ûsou 'ê-ké'n, he brought me a stone.

ké-n-, hortative verb prefix, used with third person in the examples obtained [cp. possibly kâdl, particle]. — kên-he'i'm, let him die! kçn'-n, let him come. 'ê-kên'-n, let them d. come! gyû-ké-n'-qmgyn, let it happen!

-ké-n in sei-ké-n, green scum.

-ké'-n, in p'ou-ké-n', venter of wind [cp. p'ou- in p'ou-t'êdge, to vent wind].

t'ê-dcx- in t'ê'dcx'-ê, to sell; t'ê'dcx-he'gyû, to buy [cp. Tewa kú-mû, to buy].

t'ê'dcx'-ê, to sell ['ê, to give]. — tseî gyû-kê'dcx'-ê'da', I am going to sell the horse.

t'ê'dcx-he'gyû, to buy [hê'gyû, to get]. — tseî gyû-kê'dcx-he'cx'da', I am going to buy a horse.

kâm-ô, to play arrow-throwing game [w.kê-m- cp. possibly kêmûrê'-ô notch (in arrow); 'ô, to play]. — déi-kâm-ô'da', I am going to throw arrows.

kâm-ô'-gyû (inan. III), arrow-throwing game.

kê'-ê (an. II; kê'-ê-he'-mc, tpl.), white goose [kê, wild goose sp.]


-kîn-dl, dweller, in t'n'-kindl, prairie-chicken [kîn-dl, to live].

Kîn-guadl-dû'-dei-kîn (an. I; Kîn-guadl-dû'-ô, tpl.), Indian (man) "red meat man," here referring to skin color: kîn, meat; guadl-dû, to be red; -dei; -kîn.

kîn (inan. Ia kîn- in comp.), meat, flesh. — kîn gyû-bou, I saw the piece of meat. nê kîn, my flesh.

kîn- (occurring in the material only with postp.), chest (anat.) [cp. possibly kîn, flesh]. Cp. zeip, female breast; bout-dôqyên, in the belly; 'û'-kîn-dôqyên, heart of wood. — nê kîn-dôqyên, in my chest.

kîn- in kû-hîn, highest; kîn-t'â'-hî'n, very; kûhê-hû'dei, highest.

-kîn-dei in teidl-kîn-dei(-ûsou), backward, on head [teidl-, rump; -kîn-, unexplained; -dei].

ki(h)-sê'-ô, kettle [meat boiler; w. sc- cp. scn-tsei, to put to boil].
-kint-t- in beidl-kint-γυν, screech-owl.
kint-t'chi-hi', adv., very [kint-, app. as in kyun'ce-hi'-dei, highest; t'chi-hi', very far]. — 'ιν μ κιντ'χα'هي γύν-γου, you are very wise.

*kint-t'ni' (*kint-t'ni'mγ', punct. neg.; kint-t'ni'mγ'tk', fut. neg.), to be afraid [kint-, unexplained; -t'ni']. — hurray'-dou tshin'cγ', neg. hurray' γύν-tσγγ'εδα' (or 'ιν-κιν-t'ni'mγ'tk'), if he comes, I shall not be afraid.

kint-tsoue (inan. I), broth [meat soup]. Cp. κον-τσου, tomato soup.
— kinttsoue γυν-γουδλ'γ'ν-τσ'νεϊ, I took a taste of broth.
kint-, in kinh-hint-, in single file; kinh-ni', to be long.
kinh-dei-in kinh-dei-'cγγγνυ, kinh-dei-de', to menstruate [unexplained].
kinh-dei-'cγγγνυ, to menstruate.
kinh-dei-de', to menstruate. — κινθδει-δε', she has menstruation.
kinh-hint-, verb prefix, in single file; one by one, two by two, etc. [cp. -kinh-hint in τρπ-κινθ-hint, to ferry across; and possibly kinh-ni', long, tall]. Cp. κεɣγγνυ-, abreast. — κυνγγυ ιν-κινθ-τσν'νεϊ, the men are marching in single file. κυνγ γου νιγγνυ ιν-κινθ-τσν'νεϊ, the men are marching two abreast. πν'νυν 'ιν-κινθ-τσν'-τεϊπδα', they are coming out one by one.
-kinh-hint in τρπ-κινθ-hint, to ferry across. Cp. τρπ-hint, to cross (water); kinh-hint-, in single file, etc.

kou- in kou-bh, app. to enter.
-kou- in ῥα'-kou-δε, to be deaf [cp. possibly kou-t, to be hard].
-kou in bεi-kou, go ahead!
kou-bh, app., enter [cp. kou-bei, captive]. — poudl τρ'-γγν 'εϊ-κουβν, a bug has gotten into my eye.
kou-bei (an. I; koubou-p, tpl.), captive [cp. koubh, to enter].
kou-dou-, verb prefix, very, very much, very many, pretty [w. kou-cp. possibly kou-t, to be hard]. w. -dou-cp. possibly -dou-e, too much, or -dou, postp., with, as]. — koudou-εϊɪδεϊ-δου γύν-γου, I wrote to him many times. 'ιν-κουδου-νουδλ-δε, I am pretty sick. 'ιν-κουδου-νουδλ-δε, I am pretty tired. γυν-κουδου-νουδλβει, that is awful. πνινι γύν-κουδου-κουπ-εγγ, I am going to be suffering. κινκεμβο γυν-κουδου-νουδλ-ειιιδειβα', the people are going to be hard up.
kou-dl-oou (an. II; kou-dl-oou-γα, tpl.), a small sized dog such as the Kiowa used to have, =tsndou.
kou'-e (inan. II*), pus [unexplained]. — kou'e déi-bou, I saw the pus. kou'e 'éi-dá, there is pus.
kou'e-dá, to be mattery [dá]. Cp. sou-kou'e-dá, to have clap. — 'á'p'ú 'éi-kou'e-dá, my boil is mattery.
kou-kou'-bá (inan. II*; kou-kou'-m, dpl.; kou-kou'-m- in comp.), wild gourd fruit [possibly fr. Eng. cucumber]. Cp. t'ou-gá, gourd rattle.
kou-kou'-m-goup (inan. II*), wild gourd plant.
kou'-ga', several do not lie; see kuadl.
kou-t (kout-gá, tpl.), hard; strong; expensive [Tewa ké', to be hard, be strong]. — tsoou-kout, a hard rock. tsoou-kout gyń-bou, I saw a hard stone. hou'oudei tsoou-kout gyńt-bou, I saw several hard stones. kyhi'h kout, the man is strong. kyhi'houp 'á-kout, the men are strong. 'éi-kout, it (the wood) is hard. 'éjgá 'á'dá koutdei déi-'cmandá', I am going to harden this stick. 'á'-kout déi-bou, I saw a hard stick. kyhi'houp 'á-koutgá déi-bou, I saw strong men. tsoou gyń-kout, they are hard stones. gyń-kout, it is (too) expensive.
kou-dei'-ék'ká, to have hard times [kou-t, hard, expensive; -dei; -'á', unexplained; ká, to lie]. — kykeymbá koupdei'c'-ká, the people are having hard times. kykeymbá koupdei'c'-tsouyn', the people are going to have hard times.
kou-pń'egá, to wrestle [to strong act, strong fight]. — déi-kouptń'egoup, I am going to wrestle.
kou-pń'egyń-kin (an. II; kou-tń'egyń-gá, tpl.), wrestler. — kouptń'egyń-kin 'á-dá, I am a professional wrestler.
kou-m (an. I; kou-ba, tpl.), friend. Cp. 'á-koum, your (spl.) friend; tsou-n-dei, friend. — koum gyń-bou, I saw a friend. ng köbá, my friends. 'oueidei köm, that fellow's friend.
-kou'-m, to be about, in 'áin-kou'm, to buzz; hou'-kou'm, coyote, traveler about; p'c'-kou'm, to stand; p'inhsout-hou'kou'm, to fly about.
koum-'c', to play shinny [koum-, unexplained; 'á, to play].
koum-'c'-gyń (inan. III), shinny game.
koum-'c'-kin (an. I; koum-'c'-gá, tpl.), shinny player.
koum-'c'-t'ouqé (inan. II*; koum-'c'-t'ou, dpl.), shinny stick [t'ou-e, stick].
-kuc, -kuc', hitter, in dé'ndl-kuc, bird sp., lit. bucket hitter; dém-kuc, digging-stick, lit. earth-pecker; húc'-tuc, iron nail, lit. iron blow hitter [goup, to hit].
kuc-n, thrown away thing [cp. guac-n, to throw away, dance]. Cp. kucn-gyń, dance. — kucn gyń-bou, I saw the thrown away thing.
kuc'-n (kucnndá', fut.), to mix, stir. Cp. 'ei-kuc'n, mush. — gyńt-kuc'n, I mixed it. gyńt-kuc'nndá', I shall mix it.

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ku-‘eidl, a big dance, fiesta ['eidl, large].
uuc-n-gyn (inan. III), dance [guc-n, to dance]. Cp. kuun, thrown away thing. — kucangyn gyunt-bou, I saw the dance.
uucn-kin (an. II; kuun-dect, tpl.), dancing man.
uucn-mug (an. II; kuun-mug-mug, tpl.), dancing woman.
uuc-t, 1. marked, painted; 2. as noun (inan. I), marking, painting, picture, writing instrument, pen, pencil, writing table [guc-t, to mark, paint]. Cp. kuc-t-kuc-dect, mulberry tree; kuc-t-dect, to be marked; sei-t-kuc, raccoon; toue-kuc, spotted; tou-kuc, book; hgc-tou-eit, telegraph, typewriter. — 1. toue-kuc kuy-bou, I saw a painted rock. 2. kuc t gyunt-bou, I saw one picture. kuc t gyunt-bou, I saw the tpl. pictures. 'oueidei De'kuh kuc t gyunt-dect, this is God’s (preaching) book (words quoted from a Kiowa hymn).
uuc-t (kuc-t, punct. neg.; kuc-dect, fut.; kuc-t-kuc-dect, fut. neg.) to owe. Cp. kuc-t-dou, to owe. — 'oueidei-‘eji ‘eji-kuc, I owe that fellow. 'oueidei-‘eji hen ‘eji-kuc, I do not owe that fellow. 'oueidei ne-‘eji mum ‘eji-kuc, that fellow owes me. 'oueidei ne-‘eji hum ‘eji-kuc, that fellow does not owe me. kuyghugge ‘oueidei-‘eji ‘eji-kuc-dect, tomorrow that fellow will be owing me. kuyghugge ‘oueidei-‘eji hen ‘eji-kuc-dect, tomorrow that fellow will not be owing me.

-kuc-t- in boudl-kuc-t-gyn, scurf, filth.
uuc-t-n’-dect (inan. II; kuc-t-n', dpl.), 1. pen, pencil; 2. writing table [writing wood]. Cp. pi-‘n’-dect, eating table.
uuc-t-dect, to be marked, be painted [dei]. — kuc-t-dect, it is marked.
uuc-t-heji dect, it is not marked. gyunt-kuc-t-dect, it is going to be painted.
uuc-t-hugkoul-mp-'n’-ga (inan. II; kuc-t-hugkoul-n', dpl.), school bell [marking neck hung metal].
uuc-tou (an. II; kuc-tou-ga, kuc-tou-bou, tpl.), bird. Cp. kuotou-

hugk, eagle; tsheji-kuc-tou, blackbird sp.; teji-ney, bird.
uuc-tou-hugk (an. II; kuc-tou-hugk, eagle [real bird, right bird].
uuc-touhugk-'n’-ga-t (inan. II; kuc-touhugk-n’, dpl.), eagle feather.
uuc-tou-ouk-ke (inan. II), bookcase, = kuc-t-sa-ga. Also touk-ouk-ke.
uuc-t-sa-ga, bookcase, = kuc-tou-ouk-ke [sca, to put several in].
uuc-tou (inan. I), schoolhouse [writing house].
uuc-tou, ink [marking water].
uu’- (an. II; ku-ue-ga, tpl.), wolf [Tewa xu'-yo, wolf]. Said to be the most general term for wolf, including black wolf, gray wolf,
coyote, etc. Cp. kyn-ïñe, gray wolf; mët'?qutsök'hiñ, hou'kou'm, coyote.

kue'-ìñ (an. II; kue'-yu-e, tpl.), wolf-cub.
kue'-k'ou-gyn (an. II; kue'-k'ou-ga'-t, tpl.), black wolf.

Kue'-pn'go' (prsn., Lonewolf; cp. Mooney, p. 404) [kue', wolf; pn'go', lone; -e].

kue'syñ, “little wolf,” a descriptive term applied to the coyote by one of the informants. Cp. mët?qutsök'hiñ, hou'kou'm, coyote.

kue'-'íñe (an. II; kue'-íñe-mç, tpl.), white wolf.
kue'-zou (an. II; kue'-zou-ga, tpl.), canine tooth [wolf tooth].

kue'-k'ou-gyn (an. II; kue'-k'ou-gç'-t, tpl.), wolf-cub.

Kue'-ps'goc'e, prsn., Lonewolf; cp. Mooney, p. 404 [kue', wolf; ps'gcc'e, lone; ps'goc, one; -ei].

kue'synn, “little wolf,” a descriptive term applied to the coyote by one of the informants. Cp. mët?qutsök'hiñ, hou'kou'm, coyote.

kue'-?Hq (an. II; kue-?Hq-mç, tpl.), white wolf.

kue'-zou (an. II; kue'-zou-ga, tpl.), canine tooth [wolf tooth].

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kue'-zou (an. II; kue'-zou-ga, tpl.), canine tooth [wolf tooth].

kue'-w—dei (kue-wa, tpl.), pron., other [kue-ç, unexplained; -dei]. Cp. kue'-w—dei, other; kce', tpl. others. —— kue-w—dei tout'e, in the other room.

kyn-e, in kyn-íñe, gray wolf.

kyn-e, prepouned form referring to fighting, enemy, Comanche; scallock, vertex [cp. kyn-e, to fight].

kyn-e, adlguadl (an. II; kyn-e, adlguadl-dç, tpl.), woodpecker sp. (?)

[kyn-e, said to refer to vertex, cp. kyn-e, kyn-e, scallock].

kyn-e, to fight [cp. mët?qutsök'hiñ, to have cramps, kyn-e, to fight]. —— 'ëm-kyneadç, they are fighting.

kynedç'-bh, to go to fight. Cp. kyn-e, kynedç'-ñiñ, warrior. —— 'ñ-kyn'edç'-bh'-ìñ, I am going to go to war.

kynedç'-ñiñ (an. III; kyn-e, adlguadl-dç, tpl.), warrior [kyn-e, to fight].

kyn-e, gyn (inan. III), war [cp. kyn-e, kyn-e, to fight; etc.].

kyn-e, kyn-e, gyn (an. II; kyn-e, gyn, tpl.), 1. enemy (man); 2. Kyn-e, Comanche (man). In very early times the Comanches were enemies of the Kiowa; hence the name. Cp. kyn-e, kyn-e, enemy; etc. —— Kyn-e, among the Comanches.

kyn-e, gyn, to fight, war [cp. kyn-e, gyn, war; etc.]. Ct. pñ'ega, to fight (an ordinary fist fight, e.g.). —— heigç, 'ëm-kyn-e, gyn, they are going to fight.

Kyn-e, gyn, kyn-e, gyn (an. II; Kyn-e, gyn, tpl.), Chinaman, = ïñ-e, gyn, scallock man. Cp. kyn-e, gyn, scallock.

kyn-e, gyn (inan. II; kyn-e, gyn, dpl.), scallock [kyn-e, referring to war; -gyn, referring to the braid]. Cp. kyn-e, adlguadl, woodpecker sp., in which kyn-e is said to refer to the vertex.

kyn-e-sco'-dei (an. II; kyn-e-sco'-dei, mourning dove [said to sound like “enemy worker”]). Cp. ïck'we-kynesç'ce, domestic pigeon.

kyn'-boudl-ìñ (an. II; kyn'-boudl-ìñ, tpl.), domestic sheep. kyn'-boudl-, unexplained; -ìñ, dim.].
ky'un'boudlin-hcg'rb'h'dei'-cidl, sheep ranch [sheep wire fenced place large].

ky'un'boudlin-p'ax'-gyu (inan. III), wool [sheep fur].

kyuqen'-p'he'gac, to take care of [kyuqen'- as in kyuqen'-de', to take care of; p'he'gac]. — gyu'-kyuqen'-p'ac'egac, I cared for him. 'n-kyuqen'-p'he'dei, take care of him!

kyuq'en-p'ac'-de (kyuqen'dac'gu'c, punct. neg.; kyuqen'dac', imp.), to take care of [cp. kyuqen'-p'he'gac, to take care of]. — gyu'-kyuqen'dac', I am taking care of him. hcn gyu'-kyuqen'dac'gu'c, I am not taking care of him. 'n-kyuqen'dac', you take good care of him!

kyuq'en'-dei, to be highest [w. kyuq'en- cp. kiuq-t'ac'-hih, very; -nh'- unexplained, cp. possibly hnh', to stand up; -dei]. — k'g'yu k'ny-kyuq'en'-dei, your name is highest.

kyuq'en-gyu in bout-kyuq'en, to be bloated.

kyuq'en, see kiuq-nih, long.
\[\kappa\alpha-d\ell-\alpha'-k'\gammay-ou-p\] (tpl.), grasshopper
\[\kappa\alpha-d\ell-\alpha\prime\prime\prime\] (an., unexplained; \kappa'e, app. skin; -\iH, dim.).

\(\kappa\alpha-d\ell-\alpha\prime\prime\prime\) (inan. \(\Pi\)), tree sp. [gum tree fruit bush]. Said to have good-tasting berries of a black color and containing black seeds. Also bark is removed from the tree and gum is scraped from the surface of the wood and used as chewing gum.

\(\kappa\alpha-d\ell-k\iH\) (an. \(\Pi\); \kappa\alpha-d\ell-t, tpl.), Arikaree man [stated by Mooney, p. 410, to mean "biters"; evidently agentive of \kappa'dlei, to bite].

\(\kappa\alpha-d\ell-k\iH\) (ina. \(\Pi\)), glue, paste [\kappa\alpha-d\ell, gum; -sei, unexplained].

\(\kappa\alpha-d\ell-k\iH\) (ina. \(\Pi\)), to glue [\kappa\alpha-d\ell, glue; \kappa\alpha', to smear].

\(\kappa\alpha-d\ell-k\iH\) (ina. \(\Pi\)), to be glued [\kappa\alpha-d\ell, to be].

\(\kappa\alpha-k\ou-g\ou\) (ina. \(\Pi\); \kappa\alpha-k\ou, dpl.), flint [\kappa\alpha', knife; -ei; \kou, unexplained; -ga].

\(\kappa\alpha-k\ou-t\ou-e\) in 'C\ell-K\ac'toue-k\iH, Nez Perce Indian.

\(\kappa\ac't\), referring to cold, in \(\kappa\ac'-h\iJ\)'m, to freeze to death; etc. [Tewa \kappa\ac'-, referring to cold, in \kappa\ac'-s\iH-p\o'bo', to feel cold; etc.].

\(\kappa\ac'-\in\) in \(\kappa\ac'-\ac'\), cliff; \(\kappa\ac'-\ac\prime\)p, cliff; \(\kappa\ac'-\ac\) (da, to be circular, cylindrical; as noun, circular, cylindrical thing, wheel, wagon (=\kappa'uep\iH, wagon) [\kappa\ac-as in \kappa\ac'-h\iJtd\ou, dish; -d\ell-t, d\ell-t, unexplained].

\(\kappa\ac'-d\oup\) (\kappa\ac'\iHtd\ac'\), kind\ou\', fut.), to burst open tr. [Tewa \kappa\ac'-\ac\', barranco].

\(\kappa\ac'-d\oup\) (\kappa\ac'\iHtd\ac'\), kind\ou\', to burst tr.; \(\kappa\ac\ac'\)t\ou, to burst by hitting, ze\'m-\kappa\ac'\ac\) (da, to be circular, cylindrical, be a wheel, a wagon [da, to be].

\(\kappa\ac'\ac\) (\kappa\ac'\iHtd\ac'\)sa, it is a cliff, it is not glued yet.

\(\kappa\ac\ac'\ac\) (\kappa\ac'\iHtd\ac'\), kind\ou\', I am going to break open the marrow.

\(\kappa\ac'\ac\) (\kappa\ac'\iHtd\ac'\), kind\ou\', to be circular, cylindrical, be a cliff [\kappa\ac' as in \kappa\ac'-\ac', \kappa\ac'-\ac'p, cliff; \ac\, to be].

\(\kappa\ac'-\ac\) (\kappa\ac'-\ac\) as in \kappa\ac'-\ac', \kappa\ac'-\ac'p, cliff; \ac, to be].

\(\kappa\ac'-\ac\) (\kappa\ac'-\ac\) as in \kappa\ac'-\ac'\iHtd\ac'\) dish; -d\ell-t, -d\ell-t, unexplained].

\(\kappa\ac'\ac\) (\kappa\ac'\iHtd\ac'\)teiga, to burst open tr.; \(\kappa\ac\ac'\ac\) (\kappa\ac'\iHtd\ac'\)teiga, to burst by hitting, ze\'m-\kappa\ac'\ac\) (da, to be circular, cylindrical, be a wheel, a wagon [da, to be].
him.  hacen gyn-κα'da'dα', I shall not meet him.  poue 'ν-κα'deida',
don't you meet him?  'ν-κα'dei, you meet him!  heit bū-κα'dei,
let us meet him!  heit poue bū-κα'deida', let us not meet him!
κα'-dl-ei (κα'-dα', punct. neg.; κατδα', καδλν, curs.; καδλδα', fut.;
κα'dα'dα', fut. neg.; καδλ, imp.), to bite [cp. Tewa Κο', to eat].
Cp. Καδλ-κιν, Arikaree man, ev. biter.  — gyn-κα'diei, I bit
him.  hacen gyn-κα'dα', I did not bite him.  gyn-καου-κατδα', I
bite him continually.  gyn-καδλδα', I shall bite him.  hacen gyn-
κα'dα'dα', I shall not bite him.  'ν-καδλ, bite him!  bū-καδλ, let
us bite him!  κυην'ν 'εί-συ'-νεϊ-κα'dlei νε heidαν (for heidαν hacen)
tou tsνν γα heigα heϊ'm, the man bitten by a rattlesnake died before
reaching camp.  'εί-κα'dlei, he bit me, also he stung me
(e. g. of yellowjacket).  'υν 'είμ-κατδα τσειηιη, he is a dog who
is always biting people.
κα'-δου-βει-τσου-νηι (κα'-δου-βει-τσου- hymou-p, tpl.), a kind of idol
[unexplained: κα', app. cliff; -δου-βει-, app. in, under; app.
tσουνηι, mother-in-law].
κα'γα (inan. II; κα', dpl.; κα'- in comp.), cliff, =κα'γυνρ.  Cp.
κα'-δα, to be precipitous; touα', cliff; yndldν, cliff.
κα'-γυν (inan. Ia; ev. κα-γα'-t, tpl.; κα'-γυν', 'α- in comp.), 1.
skin; 2. rubber (so called from its resemblance to skin) [cp. 'α',
skin, in 'ει'-ντ, to skin; etc.; also possibly -κα in tn'-κα, eyelid,
which may be a dim. of κα'-].  Cp. 'ατ-κα'-γα'-t, scalp; κα'κα, skin;
teit-dou', skin.  — κα'γυν-δου'm, under (my) skin, =teit-dου'm.'
κα'-γυνρ (inan. III), cliff, =κα'-γα.  Cp. κα'-δα, to be precipitous;
yndldν, cliff.
κα'γυνρ-πν'dαν (an. II; κα'γυνρ-πν'dα'-δα, tpl.), chickenhawk sp.
[said to sound like cliff-prairie: κα'γυνρ, cliff; πν'-, prairie;
-dα'-, unexplained].  Cp. κυηπρ-πν'dαν, which is evidently another
form of the same name.
κα'γυν-τσου'tν'e (inan. Ia), yucca plant [hammer skin: κα'γυν,
skin; τσουτν'e, hammer-stone].
κα'-héjι'm, to feel cold; to die of cold [κα'-, referring to cold; héjι'm,
to die].  — 'ν-κα'-héjι'm, I am cold.  κα'-héjι'm, he froze to
death.  μιν 'ν-κα'-héjιμι, I am dying with the cold.  κυην'νι
mi(ν) κα'-ήjιμι, the man almost died from the cold.
κα'houdl-σνδλ-τχιγυν, to have chills and fever [app. to be chill sick
feverish; κα', referring to cold; app. houdl- as in houdl-δα, to be
sick; σνδλ-τχιγυν, to have fever].
κα'κα-καιε-μι(ν)-hιουλ-βγ (inan. III), cave (in bank) [κα', cliff;
-κακα-καιε-μι(ν)-, unexplained; w. -hιουλ-δλ, possibly hιουλ-δλ, arroyo;
-βγ, postp. and noun postfix].
κα'-σου (inan. II; κα'-σου-γα, tpl.; κα'-σου- in comp.), grindstone
[app. κα', knife; -σου, grinder, cp. σου-μ, to grind; cp. 'ει-σου-βε, metate, lit. seed grinder].
-kō-t- in p'ou-kōt-da, to be syphilitic [cp. -kin in toudl-kin, to have venereal disease].

kō'-tou (inan. I), sundance [kō', unexplained; -tou is said to sound like tou, house].

kō'-tunt, to cut in two with a knife [to knife sever]. — gyû-kō'tunt, I cut it (the meat) with a knife. deî-kō'tunt, I cut it (the bread) with a knife.

kō'-tej-niuj-bc (inan. II a; kō'-tej-niuj, dpl.; kō'-tej-niuj- in comp.), root [unexplained; kō' said to sound like cliff; -bc]. — kō'tejiuj-daû-bûn, underneath the roots.

kō'tejiuj-sûn'-dû (inan. II a; kō'tejiuj-sûn, dpl.), rootlet [sûn, to be small].

kō' (inan. II a; kō'-dû, tpl.; kō'-n- in comp.), wild tomato, tomato [cp. kō'-n, to scowl, be puckered; it was explained that the part of the wild tomato fruit adjacent to the stem is puckered, whence the name]. Cp. kōn-tsoue, tomato soup.

-kō in tû'-kō, eyelid [cp. possibly kō'-gyûn, skin].

kō-n (inan. I), scab [cp. kō-n, stiff; kōn-dû, to be stiff, chapped]. — kōn gyûn-hû'deîdû', I am going to pull off the scab.

kō'-n, to scowl (wrinkle forehead), be puckered [cp. kō', wild tomato fruit]. — deî-kō'n, I scowl.

-kō-n, stiff, hard, chapped, rough, in dûm-kō'-dû, clod; (kōn-)bûnôu-dû, hat; kōn-kīû, turtle, app. hard shield; k'ee-kōn-houdûl, dragonfly, lit. rough skin; sect-kōn, hard animal excrement; teîgyûn kōn-hût-dû, icicle, lit. ice hanging down; tsoudl-kōn-bûtsûnt, wing feather.

-kō-n in 'on-kōn, hoof ['on-, foot].

-kō'-n in mû'-'kō'n, nose [mû', nose].

kōn-bûnôu-dû (inan. II; bûnôu, dpl.; bûnôu- in comp.), hat, =bûnôu-dû [kōn, stiff].

kōn-dû, to be stiff, hard, chapped [dû, to be]. — gyûn-kōn-dû, it is stiff. 'û-mûn-kōn-dû, my hand is chapped.


kōn-tsoue, tomato soup [kōn-], (wild) tomato; tsou-e, soup].

kō'-, to be greasy, in kō'-gyûn, grease; kō'-dû, to be greasy; *kō'-toû, to fry; poudl-kō'-tû, pinacate; etc.

kō'-teû'mej, to grease [Tewa kō'-n-ô-û, to grease]. — kuep'û gyûn-kō'-ômdû', I am going to grease the wagon.


\[\text{kan}-\text{dei}, \text{to be bad, unpleasant. Cp. } \text{kan}-\text{dei-dl}, \text{badly; } \text{kn}-\text{kan}-\text{dei}, \text{toudl-kan}-\text{dei}, \text{app. swallow sps.} \text{ tse.ihin } \text{gyin}-\text{kan}-\text{dei}, \text{your dog is no good. } \text{gyin-kan}-\text{dei}, \text{it is not good (for me to see you tired). gyin-kan}-\text{dei}, \text{it is no good; also too bad!}

\text{kin-dei (kin-deigc'}, \text{punct. neg.; kin-deidei, curs.; kin-deiche}', \text{fut.; kin-deige}'ie', \text{fut. neg.; kin-deidei, imp.), to have a husband [kin, husband; -dei as in } \text{tin}-\text{dei}, \text{to have a wife]. Cp. } \text{kin-he'gyih}, \text{to be married, get a husband.} \text{ hcn } \text{hin}-\text{kin-dei}, \text{I have a husband. hcn } \text{hin}-\text{kin-deigc'}, \text{I am not married. mhn } \text{hin}-\text{kin-deidei}, \text{I am about to be married. } \text{hin}-\text{kin-deie}', \text{I shall have a husband. hcn } \text{hin}-\text{kin-deige}'ie', \text{I shall not have a husband. } \text{chin-kin-deidei, be married! mih'yiin } \text{kin-dei-dei gyin-bo}, \text{I saw the married woman,}

\text{kan}-\text{dei-dl, badly [kan]- as in kan}-\text{dei, to be bad; -dei-dl]. } \text{kan-deidl } \text{eji-kan}-\text{dei-dei peidou deii-hejde}, \text{he did not treat me well and that is why I left.}

\text{kan}-\text{dei-eji-dlo, to feel bad, sad [kan}-\text{dei, to be bad; -eji-, unexplained; } \text{dlo, to be]. } \text{hin-keidl (an. II; kin-eit-dlo, tpl.), father-in-law [kin-, man; -eidl, big, here in the sense of old; ct. -eidl-kin, old man, which has the same stems in reversed order]. Cp. } \text{duom, father-in-law, son-in-law; yht-kin, son-in-law.}

\text{kan-gyih (inan. III; kan- in comp.), grease, greasy place [kan-gyih-, to be grease; Tewa kan, grease; -gyih]. Cp. } \text{kan-pqoe}, \text{to sizzle; *kan-ti', to fry; tin-gyih, grease. } \text{kan-gyih gyih-bo}, \text{I saw some grease.}

\text{kan-mo-n (inan. II*), testicles.}

\text{kan-mo-binnk'we (inan. II*), scrotum [testicles bag].}

\text{kan-net-sarp'ouy-ih (an. II; kan-net-sarp'ouy-ou-p, tpl.; kan-net-sarp'ouy-ih-, in comp.), fly [app. kan-net- as in kan-net'-t'ec', spider; so, unexplained; -p'ouy-ih: p'ou, trap, web; -ei; -ih, dim.]

\text{kan-net-sarp'ouy-keidl, blue fly [large fly].}

\text{kan-net'-t'ec' (an. II; kan-net'-t'ec'-go, tpl.; kan-net'-t'ec'-, in comp.), spider (said to refer to any kind) [cp. kan-net-sarp'ouy-ih, fly].}

\text{kan-net'-t'ec'-k'ou'-keidl (an. II; kan-net'-t'ec'-k'ou-binn-dlo, tpl.), tarantula [large black spider].}

\text{kan-net'-t'ec'-k'ou-gyih (an. II; kan-net'-t'ec'-k'ou-ga'-t, tpl.), black spider.}

\text{kan-net'-t'ec'-p'ou (inan. III), spider web [spider trap].}

\text{kan-pqoe, to sizzle [to grease sound: kan-, grease; pqoe, to sound].}

\text{chin 'hin kan-pqoe-gyih, the beef is sizzling.}


Ein-‘p’oup (an. II; Ein-‘p’oup-ge-‘t, tpl.; Ein-‘p’oup- in comp.), bobcat [kë?-, unexplained; app. p’ou-p, to be spotted].

*kn-‘tq’ (kë?-tq’d’a, fut.), to fry [kë?-, grease; *tq’, to roast]. — gyë-kë-td’a, I am going to fry it.

kïn (an. I; kïn-e-guc, tpl.; kïn- in comp.), husband. Cpt. këñhi’N, man; kïn-‘eidl, father-in-law; -kïn, man; kïn-dei, to have a husband; kïn-hc’gyn, to marry a man; t’h’, wife. — nç kïn, my husband. nç kyñeguc, my husbands.

-kïn (an. I and an. II, usually the latter; in tribe names, adjective forms and agentives usually replaced by a noun postfix in tpl., although -këñhi’N can be substituted in sd. and -këñhyoup in tpl.; but in animal names indicating the male, -këñhi’N is not substituted in sd., and the tpl. is -kïngc, -kïnbc), man, male: postpounded to the stems of nouns, especially to tribe names and animal names, and to adjective stems to indicate masculine gender, and to verb stems to indicate masculine agentive -kïn- in comp. The corresponding feminine postpound is -mų. Cpt. kïn, husband; kyñ-hi’N, man. The chance -gee, -kee of Eng. Muskogee, Cherokee was felt to be -kïn, these names being taken over as Mskou-kïn (Mskou-ga, tpl.), Tseirou-kïn (Tseirou-ga, tpl.) respectively. — Kcë-kïn, Kiowa man; Kcë-guc, tpl. tsëñhi-kïn, male dog; tsëñhi-kïn-gc, tpl. pei-kïn, dead man; pei-gc, tpl.; guac-kïn (male) dancer; guac-mų, (female) dancer; guagc, tpl. of common gender; but also guac-këñhi’N, masc. s.; guac-këñhyoup, masc. tpl.; guac-mųgn, fem. s.; guac-mųgnoc, guac-mųyoup, fem. tpl. kïn in kïn-‘ndë-dei, tonsil.

kïn- in kïn-‘ndh, to be frosty.

kïn-, to get firewood, in kïn-‘N, to come for firewood; kïn-bh, to go for firewood. [cp. kïn-bca, firewood]. Cpt. kïn-t’ëm-bh, to go to get firewood.

-kïn, -kyn in toudl-kïn, to have venereal disease [cp. -kac-t- in p’ou-kët-đa, to be syphilitic].

-kïn-‘N in Seït-‘ëm-kïn-‘N, prsn., lit. “bear knocking them over.”


kïn-‘nd-đ’a-dei (inan. III), tonsil [kïn-, unexplained; -’ndl-, -’nt-, round; app. đa, to be; -dei].

kïn-‘N, to come to get firewood. — ‘N-kïn-‘N, I am on my way to get firewood.

kïn-bc (inan. II; kïn, dpl.; kïn- in comp.), 1. stick of firewood, firewood; 2. fire, in ‘ëi-kïn-k’uct, there is a fire (over there) (-k’uct with sbje, series unexplained, app. distinct from k’uct, to pull out) [cp. kïn-, to get firewood]. Cpt. ‘n-đa, stick of wood; p’ih, fire. — kïnbc déi-bou, I saw a stick of firewood. kïn nêm-bou,
I saw two sticks of firewood. *kin gyn-bo', I saw some firewood, a bunch of firewood.

*kin-dei (kindeideip, curs.), to have a husband [*kin, husband; -dei as is t'ne-dei, to marry a woman]. Cp. *kin-he'gyn, to marry a man. — *'he-kindei, I have a husband.

*kin-ge'i (also kinge'meji, stat.; kinge'me, punct. neg.; kinge'me, curs.; kinge'me, fut.; kinge'me'de', fut. neg.; kinge'm, kinge'mi, imp.), to rule [w. *kin- cp. kyntnekin, chief; -ge'm, unexplained]. Cp. kinge'm-gyn, kinge'm-dh, rule kingdom. — nq gyn-kinge'me, I am ruling (said e. g. by chief). gyn-kinge'me, I am going to rule. *cen gyn-kinge'me'de', I am not going to rule. *'im bu-kinge'me, you rule! *'im mhn-kinge'me, ye d. rule! poue bu-kinge'me, don't rule! nq bu-kinge'm, let us rule! heit poue bu-kinge'me, let us not rule! gyn-kinge'meji, I ruled. hec gyn-kinge'me, I did not rule. nq gyn-kinge'm, I am the ruler. *im bu-kinge'm, you are the ruler.

kinge'm-dh (inan. I*), rule, kingdom. — *'im kinge'm-dh gyn-bo', I saw thy kingdom. *'im kinge'm-dh gyn-bo', I saw thy kingdoms. kinge'm-gyn (inan. III), rule, kingdom. — kinge'm-gyn gyn-bo', I saw the kingdom.

kinge'm-tou (inan. I), courthouse [kinge'm, to rule; tou, house].

kinge'm (kinge, punct. neg.; kinge, curs.; kinge, fut.; kinge'de', fut. neg.; king, imp.), to throw [Tewa ke', to toss]. Cp. mchedei-kin, plaited sinew used in game, lit. thing thrown up; tsou-kin-k'oe, sling; p'ou-kinge, to lasso; etc. — te'uqyn nej-kinge, he threw me into the water. tsou-dou gyn-kinge, I threw a stone at him. *te'ggpin 'eji-kadal-guenn-me nej-kinge yoneihi, the buffalo hooked me and threw me away over. nej-kin, push me (said when sitting on swing)! tsou nejin-kinge, I threw a stone. hen nejin-kiowu'a, I did not throw it. minn nej-kinge, I am about to throw it. tsou nejin-kinge, I shall throw the stone. hen tsou nejin-kinge'de', I shall not throw the stone. tsou 'eji-kin, throw the stone! *'he-kin, you throw at him! *eji-tsou-kinge, he threw at me with a stone. tsou nejin-kinge, I am going to throw stones.

kin-gyn, adv., afterward [kin-, unexplained; -gyn]. Cp. kingyn-e, next; kingyn-tou, afterward; -kin-hin, after. — nq kingyn kadoi kyntnekin tsynheidil, and later the other chief came up. hen kadal kingyn 'eji-kad'ed, they never met again. hen houliidei tson gac sct hno'oue kingyn tson, he did not come back for a long time, and he came way afterwards.

kin-gyn-e (kinge', punct. neg.; kindeip, curs.; kingynek'e, fut.; kinge', fut. neg.; kindei, imp.), to be stuck in. — *he-kingyna,
I am stuck (e. g. in a hole which I was crawling through). мцен 'êi-kiHgyne, my finger is stuck. hên 'h-kiHgê', I was not stuck. минн 'â-kiHndeip, I am about to be stuck. 'â-kiHgyneêî', I shall be stuck. hên 'h-kiHgê'toc, I shall not be stuck. 'êîm-kiHndei, be stuck! (ct. 'êîm-kiHndei, you are married, said to woman).

kiHgyne-e, next [kiHgyne, afterward; -êî]. —— kiHgynê-êî 'heigê 'we tsînmh, he is going to come back next month. kiHgyne phe, next summer. kiHgyne-she-, next winter.

kiHgyne-tsoon, adv., afterward [tsou, like]. —— 'êîhêî' hên tseiguêen gyû-êîhêînguccê îne kiHgyn-tsoon heigê gyû-êîhêînguccê, I am not going to take the dog this time, but will take him later.


kiHhû'-êîpêî-gx (inan. IIa; kiHhû'-êîpêî-dei, kiHhû'-êîpêî, dpl.), occiput, back of head [-êîhû'- as in 'êîdl-kêîe-kiHhû', crest; -êîn-p, postp., at; -êîc].


kiH-koup, to make a fire [koup, to lay several]. —— déî-kiH-koup, I made a fire. hên déî-kiHkû'êî, I did not make a fire. béî-kiHkûc light the fire!


kiH-êî'-dêî, to be frosty [kiH-, said to refer to freezing solid; -êî', -êî-', white; ûc].

kiH-têîm-bn, to go to get firewood [kiH-, here app. noun; -têî-m-, unexplained; bn, to go]. Cp. kiH-bn, to go to get firewood. —— 'h-kiH-têîm-bn'êîc, I am going to go for firewood.

kiH-tsei-bô (inan. IIa; kiH-tsei, dpl.), stick hidden in hand in hand-game [w. kiH- cp. possibly kiH-yn, opponent in game; tsei-, unexplained; -bô]. Cp. tou-êîc, to play hand game.


kiH-yn-, verb prefix, beside, among. —— nêî-kiHûn-sêî, you sit down beside me! mû'êîh 'êî-kiHûn-sêî'êîgyûn, the woman was sitting beside me. mû'êîh gyû-kiHûn-sêî'êîgyûn, I was sitting beside the lady. p'êî'ou sce Kûne-'êî 'h-kiHûn-îcêî', I lived three years among the Comanches.

kiH-ynê-bô (inan. Ia), wood-gathering rope.

-kîH-hêî, postp., after, in dêî'kîH-kîHhêîn, Monday, lit. after Sunday [-kîH- as in kiH-gyû, afterward; -hêî].

kou- in kou-gêî, elk.

-kou in guac-t-kou, yellow [guacdl-, guac-, red].
kou-dl (an. II; kout-dac, tpl.; koudl- in comp.), neck [Tewa kę, neck] [ep. 'ou-sei, throat; 'ou-, throat, neck in comp.]. Cp. ką-'koudl, squash, lit. goose neck; hą'koudl-p'ığ-ga, bell, lit. metal tied at the neck.
koudl-guacdl, a red-neck, red-necked person. Cp. koudl-ťiqe, bald eagle.
koudl-guacdl-doc, to be red-necked. — 'tı'koudl-guacdl-doc, I am red-necked.
koudl-t'ığ-ei-ga (inan. I; koue-tśći-ga, dpl.), fall-grape. The grapes are small where fastened to the stem and that portion is called the neck [dry neck fruit]. Cp. t'eidei-ei-ga, wild grape.
Koue-tśći-kiin (an. I; Koul-e-tśći-ga, tpl.), member of a Kiowa order; cp. Mooney, p. 230 [kou-e, unexplained; app. -tśi-, horse; -kiin].
kou-ga-e (an. II; kou-ga-e-gua, tpl.; kou-ga-e- in comp.), elk [unexplained; kou- was thought by Mr. Waldo to mean big].
Koue-ga-kiin, member of a Kiowa division, lit. elk man; cp. Mooney, p. 228.
Koue-景德l, "lean elk," recent prsn. of Mr. James Waldo.
kou-p, ákou-p (inan. II), 1. knob (e. g. at end of war club); 2. mountain [Tewa ku', stone]. Cp. koup-gaw'ęct, war club; badlha', hill; p'inga, hill. — pń'gą koup 'ći-ka, one mountain is lying. yın koup 'ći-ka', two mountains are lying. hı'oudei koup kuadl, several mountains are lying.
kou-p (kuacgu'ća, punct. neg.; kućpdoc, curs.; kuacda', fut.; kućgu'adac', fut. neg.; kuc, imp.), to lay several. So. correspondent is tseip. [ep. ka, one lies; kuadl, several lie]. Cp. *tće-koup, to put away several. — déi-koup, I laid them. hęn déi-kuacgu'ća, I did not lay them. déi-bou-kućpdoc, I am laying them all the time. miin déi-kućpdoc, I am about to lay them. déi-kućda', I shall lay them. hęn déi-kućgu'adac, I shall not lay them. bęi-kuć, lay them!

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bèi-kuc, you camp! heit bèi-kuc, let us put them. hèit bèi-kuc, let us camp. pouè bèi-kuc’dac’, don’t lay them! ’ejhac’ pouè bèi-kuc’dac’, don’t you camp here! sq’un ph’n’gac gynt-kuc’dac’, I am going to stack the hay, lit. I am going to put the hay in one place.

-koup-dei in p’in-koup-dei, crane.

Koup-’eit-de, Mount Scott [big mountain].

Koup-gucp-ga’-t (inan. II; Koup-gucp-gyhn, dpl.), war club [rough knob: koup, knob; gucp-gyhn, rough].

Koup-ou-t’n’-bac, plcn. [mountain that is raising its chin: cp. ’ou-t’n’-dou’, to raise chin, throw head back; -bac].

Koup-tcoca’-sacdl, range of mountains [-tcoca’- as in mc’t-coca’, to be hook-nosed; ’ou-tcoca’-sacdl, waterfall; sacdl, several stand].

Koup-tc’ec-k’ec-k’ec (an. II; Koup-tc’ec-k’ec, tpl.; Koup-tc’ec-k’ec in comp.), Mexican man [mountain Whiteman].

Koup’teca’-s’g’na’ (an. II; Koup’teca’-s’g’nou-p, tpl.), campamocha [Mexican snake].

Koup-tacou (inan. P), mountain rock.

-kout in ’t’n’-kout, to smoke tr.

-Kou in kce-kou-gac, flint.

-Kou-m, said to mean old, in ts’n-koum-zn’dlei, ground squirrel [cp. possibly koum-sac, jackrabbit].

Koum-sac (an. II; Koum-sac’-gac, tpl.; Koum-sac’- in comp.), jackrabbit [w. kou-m- cp. ts’n-koum-zn’dlei, ground squirrel; Tewa kw’d-ja, jackrabbit; app. -sac, augmentative].

-Kuc in ’t’-kuc-tou’e, storeroom; ’t’kuc-soudei, hook for hanging things away [kou-p, to lay several].

Kuc-dl (defective verb), 1. (koup’gac’, punct. neg.; koup’tac’, fut.; koup’gac’tac’, fut. neg.; koup-dei, imp.), several lie: ss. correspondent is kac; 2. (kucdl, kuyc’ac’, stat. positive; all other forms supplied from ’n’gyhn, to sit), several sit: ss. correspondent is ’n’gyhn [cp. kc, one lies; kou-p, to lay several]. — 1. ph’gac tsej kac, one horse is lying. yi’n tsej ’ej-kac, two horses are lying. hh’oudei tsejgac ’ej-kucdl, several horses are lying. hh’n ’ej-koup’gac’, they are not lying down. ’ej kucdl p’un-bei, the stars are in the sky. — 2. ’n-’n’gyhn, I am sitting. ’ej-’n’gyhn, we d. are sitting. ’ej-kucdl, 1. we tpl. are sitting; 2. we tpl. are lying. hh’n ’ej-’n’gyhn, we dpl. are not sitting. hh’n ’ej-koup’gac’, we tpl. are not lying.

Kuc-n-dac, to be in a hurry (dac, to be). Cp. hndl-ja, to be in a hurry. — ’n-kucn-dac, I am in a hurry. hh’n ’n-kucn-dac’mec’, I am not in a hurry.

Kuc-e-gyhn, to fall. Cp. ’outgyhn, one fall, peifgyhn, several fall. — Tsou gyhn-kuegyhn, the rocks are falling down.

Koun-kou-m-, kin-kou-m-, alive, in kynkoum-dn, kynkoum-gyhn, life; kynkoum-’ac’, to be alive; etc. [unexplained].
Eynkoum-dH, life, =Eynkoum-gyH. — heida’ ‘y-kyh-

koum-dH, my life. kynkoum-gyH (app. ian. III), life, =kynkoum-dH.
kynkoum-mi (an. I; kynkoum-gyH, kynkoum-miH-mi, tpl.), person (fem.), people.
kynkoum-’ix’, to be alive [’ix’, to be around]. — heida’ ‘y-kyh-
koum-’ix’, I am still alive. Cps. heida’ pei-hej ‘y-dH, I am alive, lit. I am not dead.

kynP-ru’di (an. II; kynP-ru’di-gyH, tpl.), chicken hawk sp. Evi-
dently another form of k’gyH-ru’di, q. v.


kyntne-gyH-dH (inan. II; kyntne-gyH, dpl.), the lowest rib [chief

rib].

rule; -tK-e’, -tK-e’, unexplained; -kiH].

kyn’dl-ei (kyn’dl’, punct. neg.; kyndl, dpl.; kyndlko’, fut.;
kyn’dl’ko’, futurog; kyndl, imp.), to call, summon, invite [cp. Tewa tidy-k’a, to call, summon]. — dEi-kyndl’dei, I summoned
them. hCn dEi-kyndl’ko’, I did not summon them. miim dEi-
kyndlko’, I am about to summon them. hCn miim dEi-kyndl’ko’, I am not about to summon them. dEi-kyndlko’, I shall summon them. hCn dEi-kyndl’ko’, I shall not summon them. poue bEi-
kyndlko’, do not summon them! bEi-kyndl, summon them! heit bEi-kyndl, let us summon them! heit poue bEi-kyndlko’, let us not summon them. gyndou-kyntdH, I call him over all the time.

’ih-kyndl, call him over! kyn’dl-gou-p, (inan. II’), brain [unexplained].

kynt-m-dei-, adverbial verb prepound, in vain [unexplained; -dei].

— meH heiga hej negyH gyndH-dH, bH-kyntmdei-bH’dei, maybe he is gone, we d. will be going there for nothing.

kynH-hiH, (an. I; kynH-hyou-p, tpl.; kynH-hiH-in comp.), man [kiH-
as -kiH, man; kiH, husband; -hiH, real]. Cps. mHy-in, woman;
’eidl-kiH, old man.

k’

-k’c in bH-k’c, earwax.

-k’D in pacdl-k’c-gyH, drum [cp. possibly k’c-e, skin].
k’c-deidl, used in the expression k’c-deidl ’cim-dH, =scp’oudl ’cim-dH.

See scp’oudl.
k’c’-dl-hei-, adverbial verb prepound, together. —  ’n’ k’adlhei-,
sodl, the trees are standing together, are in a grove.
k’c’e (an. II; k’c’e-gu, tpl.; k’c’e- in comp.; k’cq, dim.), skin, hide,
tegment, membrane, cloth, mat [Tewa xo-wa, skin]. Cp. k’cq’yn,
skin; k’cq, little skin, skin; tou-duqmdel k’c’e,
mat; tou-n’lk’cq, cradle hood, lit. face-cloth; k’cq’-oudl, lung,
bim-k’c’e, bag; poudl-α-k’c’e, connective tissue, membrane of
meat; poulp-k’c’e, navel cord; țsou-kyn-k’c’e, sting; etc.
k’c’e-bn-toudlei (an. II; k’cebntoudlou-p, tpl.; k’cebntoudlei-
in comp.), butterfly [explained as meaning skin flapper, referring to
its flapping skinlike wings: k’c’e, membrane; -bh-; w. -tou-dl-ei cp.
tou-t-goup, to flap, flutter]. Cp. k’cebntoudlei-’çççç, bat, lit.
smooth skin flapper; k’c’-çñhoudl, dragonfly, lit. rough skin.
k’cebntoudlei-’çççç (an. II; k’cebntoudlei-’çççç-mç, tpl.; k’cebntoudl-
dei-’çççç in comp.), bat [smooth skin flapper].
-k’c’-bi(in)- in k’k’cebi(in)-hündl-bh, bank caved out underneath.
k’c’-çñhoudl (an. II; k’çñhoudl-da, tpl.; k’çñhoudl-
in comp.), dragonfly [rough skin: çñ, stiff, rough; -hou-dl, intensive].
Cp. k’cebntoudlei-’çççç, bat.
k’c’-ki(n)hn’ (an. II; k’c’-ki(n)hn’-çççç, tpl.; k’c’-ki(n)hn’- in comp.),
sun-perch [skin crest, so called from arched dorsal fin: k’c’e, skin;
-çñhn’, crest]. Cp. ’çdl’t’ou-(k’c’-ki(n)hn’-kin, Flathead man,
lit. head-crested man.
k’çñki(n)hn’-’ei-p’çip (inan. II’), a bush which bears bluish edible
berries, flattish or arched in shape [skin crest berry bush].
k’c’e-p’hç, to tie cloth (around head) [to cloth tie]. — ’çdl’t’çj’im
déi-k’c’e-p’hç’dççç, I am going to tie a cloth around my head.
k’çñhoudl (inan. III), lung [ev. k’c’e, skin; -hou-dl, intensive].
k’çñhoudl-k’oup-dn, pneumonia [lung pain].
k’ç-t-gyn, bunch, knob. Cp. țçç-k’ç-t-gyn, knob, lit. smooth knob;
k’ç-’déi-dou’, to be in a bunch.
k’ç-t’gyn-dçç, to be in a bunch [dçç, to be]. Cp. k’ç’déi-dou’, to be in
a bunch. — p’u’n k’ç’tgyn-dçç, the clouds are in a bunch.
k’ç’, prepound form of hç’-gyh, to get, in k’ç’-’uj, to come to get;
k’ç’-hn, to go to get; k’ç’-toudçç, to send to get. k’ç’-’ççççç, to want
to get; k’ç’-t’çjndççç, to want to get; etc. [Tewa xo-’u, to get].
k’ç’-’uj, to come to get [Tewa xo-’u, to come to get]. — ’n-k’ç’-’uj,
I have come after it.
k’ç’-hn, to go to get [Tewa xo-m-mu, to go to get]. — ’n-k’ç’-’hn,
I went after it.
k’ç’-dei (inan. II; k’ç’, dpl.; k’ç’- in comp.), blanket [cp. k’ç’e, hide,
cloth]. Cp. k’adl-k’ç’da, k’ç’-hi’u, buffalo robe.
k’ç’-dei (inan. III), pants [k’ç’-, blanket; -dei].
to be in a bunch [cp. k'at-gyn, bunch, knob]. Cp. k'atgyn-dc, to be in a bunch. — 'eit-k'at-dei-dou' déi-bou, I saw a bunch (e.g. of grapes).
k'at-dlei-k'yn'dlei (an. I; k'at-dlei-k'yn'dlou-p, tpl.; k'at-dlei-k'yn'dlei-in comp.), frog sp. [k'at-dlei, unexplained; w. k'yn'dlei cp. k'yn-dl-, wet]. Cp. k'at-dleik'yndlei-eidl, bullfrog; kdl-seim-'at-k'yn'dlei, tadpole.
k'at-dleik'yndlei'-eidl (an. II; k'at-dleik'yndlei-biH-dc, tpl.), bullfrog [large frog].
k'at-dou', to owe [app. k'at-, to get; dou']. Cp. kuat, to owe.

adl'gyH'Qi-k'at-dou', he owes me money.
k'Cc'-touda, to send to get.
gyH-k'at-toudlou', I am going to send after it.

k'at-ku'cc (an. II; k'at'ku'cc-ga, tpl.; k'at'ku'cc- in comp.), badger [unexplained, hardly -ku'cc, hitter].
k'at-kuat-ndc (inan. II*; k'at-kuat-n', dpl.; k'at-kuat-n' in comp.), mulberry tree [painted blanket tree].
k'at-p'eidl (k'at'p'eit-dc, tpl.), flat, broad, wide [w. k'at- cp. possibly k'ou- in k'ou-eit, broad; w. -peit-dc cp. Tewa fa-gi, fa-gi, to be flat, broad]. Cp. k'at'p'eidl-syHm, to be narrow; k'ou-eit, to be wide; Mg-k'at'p'eid, prsn., "flat nose." 'n-k'at'p'eitdou déi-bou, I saw a broad board. 'n-k'at'p'eid gyH-t-bou, I saw tlp. broad boards.
k'at'p'eidl-syHm (k'at'p'eidl-syHm-dc, tpl.), narrow [broad-small].

n-k'at'p'eidl-syHm-dc, a narrow board.
k'at-ice, to want to get [app. ice, to be around]. Cp. k'at-t'ejndou, to want to get. — 'a'zne 'n-k'at-ice', I wanted the udder. hcn 'n-k'at-ice-ga', I did not want it. k'yHhjgga-tsun 'a'zne 'n-k'at'eit-ice', I shall want the udder tomorrow. poue 'ejm-k'at-ice', don't you be wanting to get it!
k'at-ice (an. II; k'at-ice-mc, tpl.; k'at-ice- in comp.), bumblebee [k'at-, unexplained; app. ice, to be white, referring to the whitish stripe on the bumblebee].
k'at-t'ejndou, to want to get. Cp. k'at-t'ice', to want to get. — hou gyH-k'at-t'ejndou, do you want to get it? 'a'zne hou 'ej-k'at-t'ejndou-mc', I did not want the udder (yesterday).
k'at-t'ou, shoulder, in k'at't'ou-guadl, red-winged blackbird; k'at't'ou-ei-ga, "shoulder bread" [k'at-, unexplained; t'ou-, bone]. Cp. dcn, shoulder blade.
k'at't'ou-ei-ga (inan. II*; k'at't'ou-ei, dpl.), "shoulder bread." It was stated that Mexicans make this, and Kiowas used to trade a horse for a sack of it.
k'at't'ou-guadl (an. II; k'at't'ou-guadl-dc, tpl.), red-winged blackbird [red shoulder].
k'c (stat. also k'c'gyh; k'c'go', stat. neg.; k'c'to', fut.; k'c'go'to', fut. neg.), to be called, named [Tewa xô-ý, 1. to be called, 2. name]. Cp. k'c'-m, to call; k'c'-gyh, name. P't'ldl 'ân-k'c', Paul is my name. hçn P't'ldl 'ân-k'c'go', I am not called Paul. P't'ldl 'ân-k'c'to', I shall be called Paul. P't'ldl hçn 'ân-k'c'go'to', I shall not be called Paul. hñyn' 'ân-k'c'gyhn ñndl hçn yû-hnegâ', I do not know what my own name is. hçn yû-hnegâ' hñ't'sou m-k'c'gyhn'-dei, I do not know what your name is. hñ't'sou m-k'c, what is your name? tseîhîn T'ëidei 'êj-k'c', I call my dog Teddy.

c'âc (inan. Í^), little skin, rind, pod, bark [dim. of k'c-e, skin]. Cp. 'êjîh-k'câe, cedar bark;gu (â)heî-k'câe, mesquite pod; êç'êhî-k'câe, turtle shell; c'câe-k'ûct, to remove skin whole; sâdl-k'câe, leaf tripe. — k'câ déi-bûi, I saw an (orange) peel.
c'câ-k'ûct, to remove skin whole [k'ûct-t, to pull off]. — hou'k'ûi'm gyn-k'câ-k'ûct, I pulled the skin off the coyote.
c'câ-hou-dl- in mûndei k'câ-houdl-dûbâc, (at) the roof of the mouth. k'c'-m (k'c'mê), punct. neg.; k'c'mê, curs.; k'c'm'dôc', fut.; k'c'mê'dôc', punct. neg.; k'c'mê, curs.; k'c'm'dôc', fut.; k'c'mê'dôc', fut. neg.; k'c'm, imp.), to call, name [k'câ, to be called; -m, causative]. Cp. tôu-k'c'-m, to speak of. — gyn-k'c'm, I called him. gyn-k'c'mê, I am calling him. hçn gyn-k'c'mê, I did not call him. gyn-k'c'm'dôc', I shall call him. hçn gyn-k'c'mê'dôc', I shall not call him. 'ân-k'c'm, call him! bû-k'c'm, let us call him! poue 'ân-k'c'm'dôc', do not call him! âx 'êj-k'c'm, did you call me? tsôul'hîc dô-k'c'mê, that is just the way they call us. hñ'-t'sou gû-k'c'mê, what do they call you? hñ'-t'sou tseîhîh 'ân-k'c'm'dôc', what are you going to call your dog? tseîhîh T'ëidei gyn-k'c'm'dôc', I am going to call my dog Teddy (ans.). poue T'ëidei 'ân-k'c'm'dôc', don't you call him Teddy! T'ëidei 'ân-k'c'm, call him Teddy! T'ëidei heît bû-k'c'm, let us call him Teddy! T'ëidei poue bû-k'c'm'dôc', let us not call him Teddy! k'c'gw 'ân 'x'zûhîhop 'êjî-h-k'c'êmê, those others they call 'x'zûhîhîhop.
c'câmëisei, commissioner (fr. Eng.).

-k'câ-n-, referring to end, fullness, in 'êj-k'cân-, referring to end; mûn-k'cân-hê'gyh, to get a handful [cp. Tewa xô-ý-gê, at the end]. k'c'-, referring to being pitiable, in k'c'-'çûn, to be pitiable; k'c'-tu', to pity.
k'c'-çûn (inan. Í^), moccasin [w. k'c'- cp. Tewa xô, legging; -çû-n, unexplained]. Cp. tou-dei, tou-hîh, moccasin.

k'c'-çûn, to be pitiable [k'c'- as in k'c'-tu', to pity; -çû-n, unexplained]. — k'c'-çûn, poor fellow! k'ûhî'û k'c'-çûn, poor man! k'ûhyoup 'ûn-k'c'-çûn, poor men!

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k'c'q'n-k'ih (an. I; k'c'q'-da, tpl.), poor man (in sense of either pitiable or not rich). Ct. 'q'udei-k'ih, rich man.
k'c'-gyn (inan. III), name [k'c, to be called; -gyn]. — nc k'c'gyn, my name.
k'c'-hi'yu (inan. I), buffalo robe, =k'edl-k'c'da [real blanket].
k'c'-t'n' (k'c't'hi'meg, punct. neg.; k'c't'hi'meg, curs.; k'c't'hi'lo, fut.; k'c't'hi'meq'lo, fut. neg.; k'c't'hi, imp.), to pity [k'c' as in k'c'-t'n', to be pitiable; -t'n']. — gyn-k'c't'n', I pitied him. hcn gyn-k'c't'hi'meg', I did not pity him. gyn-bou-k'c't'hi'meg', I pity him. gyn-k'c't'hi'lo, I shall pity him. hcn gyn-k'c't'hi'meq'lo, I shall not pity him. 'k'-k'c't'n', pity him!
k'ih, day [cp. Tewa k'i-po'di, to dawn; k'i-nu, to be daylight, be visible]. Cp. k'indh, day; k'ih-bi', daytime; k'ih-soc, noon; k'ih-deidl, yesterday; k'ih-hi-goc, tomorrow; etc. — tei k'ih, every day. k'indeidl nc'-qi'm 'nu-kuat, 'qi'h'dei k'ih 'qi'-q, he owed me yesterday but payed me today. toupdei k'ih, day before yesterday.
k'ih- in k'ih-bou-m, to save.
-k'ih, inould-k'indei, worm sp. which bores holes in wood.
k'ih-bc (k'ih-bec, punct. neg.; k'ih-boup, curs.; k'ih-beidoc, fut.; k'ih-bc'doc, fut. neg.; k'ihbeid, imp.), to walk off, fly away. Cp. p'inhout-k'ih-bec, to fly away. — dci-k'ih-bc, I walked off, flew away. hcn dci-k'ih-bc', I did not walk off. dci-k'ih-boup, I walk off all the time. dci-k'ih-beidoc, I shall walk off. bec-k'ihbeid, walk off!
k'ih-bou-dc, to be saved. Cp. k'ih-boum, to save. — 'qi'm-k'ih-bou-oc, you are saved. k'ih-k'ih-bou'dei -bouhoudoc', I am going to go to see the saved man.
k'ih-dh (inan. I), day, daytime. Cp. k'ih. — k'indh shdl, the day is hot.
-k'ih-dei in pould-k'indei, worm sp.
k'ih-deidl, adv., yesterday [k'ih, day; -dei-dl]. — k'indeidl hci'm, she died yesterday. k'indeidl giig'a hci'm, she died yesterday morning.
k'ih-bou-m (k'ih-boumeg, punct. neg.; k'ih-boumeg, curs.; k'ih-boumeg, fut.; k'ih-boumeg'doc, fut. neg.), to save. [cp. k'ih-bou-dc, to be saved; -m, causative]. — gyn-k'ih-boum, I saved him (e. g. from drowning). hcn gyn-k'ih-boumeg', I did not save him. minn gyn-k'ih-boumeg, I am about to save him. hcn minn gyn-k'ih-boumeg', I am not saving him. gyn-k'ih-boumeg', I shall save him. k'ih-beidoc hcn gyn-k'ih-boumeg, tomorrow I shall not save him.
k'ih-gu'a, not to take out. See t'eip.
k'ih-n (inan. I), phlegm [cp. k'ih-n, to cough].
VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE

k'ih-n (k'ihneć, punct. neg.; k'ihnmęń, curs.; k'inhdaw, fut.; k'ihnećdać, fut. neg.; k'inn, imp.), 1. to dig; 2. to cough [cp. hin-n, to dig; k'ih-n, phlegm; Tewa xo-ń, to dig]. Cp. guədl-k'inn, to sneeze; k'inh-t'ängyn, to catch cold; k'inn-hb'n, to cough; etc. —— 1. gyu-k'inn, I dug a hole. henne gyu-k'innęń, I did not dig. gyu-bou-k'innmęń, I am digging. gyu-k'innndaw, I shall dig. henne gyu-k'inn ndaw, I shall not dig. bų-k'inn, you dig a hole! heit bų-k'inn, let us dig a hole! deć-gyn gyu-k'inn, I dug in the ground. 'odlha'gyn gyu-k'inn, I dug up some money. —— 2. gyu-k'inn, I coughed. gyu-bou-k'innmęń, I am coughing all the time.

k'inh-t'ängyn, to catch cold [to cough get]. —— k'indeidł 'ęi-k'inh-ęt'ängyn, yesterday I caught cold.

k'inn-hb'n (k'inn-hb'beć, punct. neg.; k'inn-hb'beip, curs.; k'inn-hb'beić, fut.; k'inn-hb'bdąć, fut. neg.), to cough [k'inn, to cough; -hb'n as in sć-ćum-hb'n, to have a hemorrhage]. —— henne 'ęi-k'innhńęń, I was not coughing. 'ęi-k'innhńęń, I coughed. 'ęi-bou-k'innhńęń, I am coughing all the time. 'ęi-k'innhńęńbeć, I shall cough. henne 'ęi-k'innhńęńbećdać, I shall not cough. But 'ų-k'inn, cough!; can not form *k'innhńęńbei, imp. k'inh-nt' (inan. III), daylight, daytime [k'ın, day; -ph', light, shine].

Cp. k'inhńęń-tou'e, sitting room.

k'inhńęń-tou'e (inan. I), sitting room [daytime room]. Ct. deć-tou'e, sleeping room.

k'ın-sc, noon [k'ín, day; app. -sc, augmentative]. Cp. k'ınsć-t'ęć, afternoon. —— k'ınsć hećım, she died at noon. k'ınsc-tń (inan. III), dinner [noon food]. k'ınsć-t'ęć, adv., in mid-afternoon [k'ınsć, noon; -t'ęć, beyond]. —— k'ınsć-t'ęć hećım, she died in the middle of the afternoon.

k'ın-će-gyn, at dawn [k'ın, day; -će', white; -gyn]. —— k'ınsć-će-gyn hećım, she died at dawn.

k'įń (k'įńdoć, k'įńmęń, curs.), to blossom. k'įń-guədl-ńdąć, tree sp. —— gyu-k'įńdąć, it is blossoming. heigć k'įńmęń, it is about to blossom. gyu-k'įń, it blossomed.

k'įń, prebound form of k'yu-ęć, shield.

-k'įń, -t, in p'ınu-k'įń, thirty; kętsej-k'įń, ninety; etc. Cp. -t'ęć, -teen.

k'įń-bįńmęń (inan. II*), shield bag.

K'įń-eip (tpl.; s. not obtained), name of a Kiowa division [explained by Mooney, p. 411, as "big shields," 'eip being therefore evidently connected with 'eidl, to be large; but Mr. James Waldo denied this and explained 'eip as the postposition meaning "right up to "].

k'įń-guədl-ńdąć (inan. II*; k'įń-guədl-ń', dpl.), tree sp. [red blossoming tree].
k'uh-t'ndl (an. II; k'uh-t'nd-dx, tpl.), moth [unexplained]. Said also to be prsn. of Mr. James Waldo's sister.

k'ou-, verb prebound, now [cp. perhaps 'n-k'ou, hello; 'n-hou, thanks]. — gyh-k'ou-gu'cyindx', I am going to peck it now. 'q̂im-k'ou-dx', be born now! 'n-k'ou-t'ndl, break it in two now! 'q̂im-k'ou-'n', you would better come now. 'q̂im-k'ou-bn, you would better go now. 'n-k'ou-deq̂ih'ndx', I am going to go to sleep now.

k'ou-, prebound form of k'ou-gynp, body, in k'ou-peid-dx, to be paralyzed; k'ou-'ndtc, lump on body; etc.

k'ou- in k'ou-'eit, wide [cp. possibly k'cz- in k'cz'-p'eidl, to be wide].

k'ou-'ntdcl (inan. II; k'ou-'ntdld, dpl.), lump on body [body lump].

k'ou-bei, to be too bad [unexplained]. Cp. k'oubei-peidl'nx to get angry at. — gyh-k'oubei, too bad!

k'ou-bei, adv., everywhere [k'ou- as in k'ou-gyn, everywhere; -bei] [cp. k'ou-gyn-e, everywhere]. — tei k'oubei bə-kindl, we live all over.

k'oubei-peidl'nx, to get angry at [k'oubei, to be too bad; peidl'nx, to think]. Cp. ŝeq'dei, to be angry. — gyh-k'oubei-peidl'nx, I got mad at him.

k'ou-ei-t, wide [w. k'ou- cp. possibly k'cz- in k'cz'-p'eidl, to be wide; w. 'ei-t cp. 'ei-dl, large]. — ĵac-k'ou-eit, a wide river.

k'ou-gyn-e, adv., everywhere [k'ou- as in k'ou-bei everywhere; -gyn-e, postp.]. — tei k'ougyne guadl tei k'ougyne guadl tŝi-gyn-bou, I saw a many-colored horse (k'ougyne refers to various places).

k'ou-gyn-p (an. I; k'ou- in comp.), body; on body [-gyn-p, noun postfix and postp.]. — ng k'ougyph, my body. k'ougyph-dei, on the body. k'ougyphgyn-dou', I had it right up next to my body. poudl k'ougyph 'q̂i-tsou-'n, there is a bug on my body.

k'ou-hn-e, particle, own [k'ou- as in k'ou-hn, own; -hn-e, unexplained]. Cp. 'eq'go, own. — 'hn tei gyh-dx, that is your horse. 'hn k'ouhne tei gyh-dx, that is your own horse.

k'ou-p (k'oupde, k'ouyin, curs.), to pain, hurt, ache, be sore. Cp. k'oupdu, pain, ailment; bout-k'oup, to have colic; t'ndl-k'oup, to have smallpox; k'oup-t'nd, to suffer; etc. — t̂ac'-dougyph ŷ-k'oup, I have the earache. gyh-k'oup, it hurts. — 'adlt'eq'm ng-k'oup, my head aches. th-dei ngj-k'oup, my eyes ache. mcn 'eqk'oup, my fingers ache.

-k'ou-p in t̂ac-k'oup, firefly [explained as meaning "something like sparkling"].

k'oup-t̂acgyn, to get to paining. — p̂n'hin ŷ-koudou-k'oup-t̂acgyn, I am going to be suffering.

k'ou-p-bei-, referring to running, in k'oupbei-'ne, to run; etc.
k'oupbei-'he (k'oupbei-'nyć), punct. neg.; k'oupbei-'neguć, curs.; k'oupbei-'nedć, fut.; k'oupbei-'nyć'dć, fut. neg.; k'oupbei-'he, imp.), to run [k'oupbei-, as in k'oupbei-tć'-ną, to run; 'he, to run]. Cп. ićum-ńe, to run away; iśündei, to run. — gyńt-k'oupbei-'he, I ran. hćn gyńt-k'oupbei-'nyć', I did not run. gyńt-bouk'oupbei-ńeguć, I ran all the time. gyńt-k'oupbei-'nedć', I shall run. hćn gyńt-k'oupbei-'nyć'dć', I shall not run. bńt-k'oupbei-'he, run! 'ćikádl hćn gyńt-k'oupbei-'nyć'-ę́į̂, heigę́ 'ę́į̂-teį̂dć', if I had not run he would surely have caught me. k'oupbei-tć'-ń, to run [k'oupbei- as in k'oupbei-'he, to run; tć'-ń, to chase]. — k'oupbei-tć'-ń ga męń tsou'ęigę́, he was running and maybe he fell down. tsou'ęigę́ męń k'oupbei-tćń-doup-dou, he fell down because he was running. k'oup-dń, pain, ailment. Cп. k'chyoudl-k'oupdn, pneumonia. k'oup-dei, adv., very much [cp. possibly k'oup, to pain -dei]. — k'oupdei 'ę́į̂-ę̃́mę̃č, they (the Mexicans) injured me much (by stealing my land). k'oup-gć'-t, adv., on side [k'ou-p as in k'oup-sńmt, on side; -gć'-t]. — k'oupgć'-t déi-mę̃č'dć, I am going to lie on my side. k'oupgć'-t béi-mę̃č, let us lie on our sides (not on back or stomach). k'oupgć'-t 'ń-ką, I am lying on my side. k'oupgć'-t 'ę́į̂-ką, it (the tumbler) is lying on its side. k'oup-pei-dć, to be paralyzed [to be body dead]. — 'ń-k'oup-pei-dć, I am paralyzed. k'oup-pei-kı́n (k'oup-pei-dć, tpl.), paralyzed man. k'oup-sńmt, adv., on side [k'ou-p as in k'oup-gć'-t, on side; -sn-t, unexplained]. Also used as postp. — k'oupśńmt 'ę́į̂-ką, it (the stove) is lying on its side. k'oupśńmt ę́į̂-k'oup, I have a pain in my side. -k'oup-sńmt, postp., at side of. Also used as adv. — tń̂dlińh tou-k'oupśńmt đei, the boy is standing beside the house. k'oup-tń̂, to suffer [k'ou-p, to pain; -tń̂ as in kń̂-tń̂, to pity, etc.]. — 'ń-k'ouptń̂, I suffered (e. g. when the Mexicans were stealing my land); ct. ę́į̂-k'oup, I suffered (e. g. when sick). k'ou-ę́į̂, adv. in the middle, halfway, half [k'ou-, unexplained; w. -ę́į̂ cp. ę́į̂-hį̂-ń̂-dei, half dollar]. Also used as postp. — k'oupę́į̂ 'ę̃č-fändl, cut it for me right in the center! k'ouę̃č' 'ę̃č', give me half! -k'ou-ę́į̂, postp., in the middle of, halfway on. Also used as adv. — hućn-k'ouę́į̂, halfway on the road. -k'ou-ę̃č-guć, postp., through the middle of [-k'ou-ę̃č, in the middle of; -ę̃č; -guć]. — t'ou-k'ouę̃čguć 'ń̂-hį̂nt, I went right through the water, = t'ouę̃čgę́ńh ę̃čhej 'ń̂-hį̂nt. -k'ou-ę̃č-gųńh, postp., in the middle of. — touń̂h-k'ouę̃čę́gųńh 'ń̂-dei, I was standing in the middle of the corral. ę̃č-k'ouę̃čę́gųńh
he"m, he died in the middle of the night. 'n'-k'ou^g'eg'gyH, in the middle of the woods. 'nesq'-k'ou^g'eg'gyH, in the smoke.

-k'ou-p'-g'-yay', postp., from the middle of. — 'n'-k'ou^g'eg'gya'

'yu-tsyen, I came from the middle of the woods.

k'ou-p'-c'dl-dxl (inan. II; k'ou-p'-c'dl, dpl.; k'ou-p'-c'dl- in comp.), body hair [body hair]. — 'oueidei k'ou-p'-c'dl-sxdl, he is hairy on his body.

K'ou-tesq'-kin (an. II; K'ou-tesq'-dxl, tpl.; K'ou-tesq'- in comp.), Navaho man =N'ubhous-k'ou [mud body man]. The Navaho used to have their bodies all painted up, hence this nickname; they never had mud on their bodies; it does not refer to mud on their bodies, but to paint.

k'ou, dark, black; as noun, night [Tewa q'u, to be dark, night]. Cp. k'ou-gyn, dark, black; k'ou-dxl, to be dark, black; k'ou-gyn, darkness, night; k'ay-k'ouq'gyH, shadow, etc. — t'sou-k'ou gyu-bou, I saw a dark or black stone, =t'sou-k'ouq'gyH gyu-bou. t'sou-k'ou gyu-t-bou, I saw tpl. dark or black stones, =t'sou-k'ouq'gyH gyu-t-bou. — hin'oudei k'ou, how many nights (ago)? p'h'ou k'ou, three nights (ans.), =p'h'ou k'ouq'gyH.

k'ou-dx, to be dark, be black [dx, to be]. — gyu-p'-c-e-k'ou-dx, the moon is dark, app. lit. it is dark in the moon. hin'oudei heigx 'k'ou-dx, how many nights ago? yin gyu-k'ou-dx, two nights ago (ans.).

k'ou-dei, grandfather, see k'ou-gyn.

K'ou'-xidil, a prsn. of Mr. Delos Lonewolf [great dark]. Mr. Lonewolf's other Indian name is 'Ef'im-ho'-H', He Captured Them.

-k'ou- in sei-k'ou-; large intestine [app. dark gut; notice that the ending is dropped in sei-k'ou, dpl.]

k'ou-hiy, particle, own [k'ou- as in k'ou-hi-e, own; -hi, real]. Cp. 'e'-gy, own. — n' in k'ouhi', my own child.

k'ou-gyn (s. also k'ou-dei; an. I; k'ou-gyoun-p), grandfather (paternal or maternal); man's grandson. — n'k'ouq'gyH, my grandfather.

k'ou-gyn (k'ou-g'-t, tpl.; k'ou- in comp.), dark, black; as noun (inan. III), darkness, night, blackness, black paint [k'ou, dark; -gyn]. Cp. k'ou, dark, night; gi'q, night. — tudl-k'ouq'gyH gyu-bou, I saw a black skunk. tudl-k'ouq'cy-t de'-bou, I saw tpl. black skunks. touk't-nd'-k'ouq'cy't, a black oak. pr'ge k'ouq'gyH, one night; p'h'ou k'ouq'gyH, three nights. k'ouq'gyH gyu-t-bou, I saw the black paint.

k'ouq'gyH-dx, to be dark, black. — tsigx 'e-nd-k'ouq'gyH-dx, the horses are black.

k'ouq'gyH-q'u, very black.

K'ouq'gyH-q'u-kin (an. II; K'ouq'gyH-q'u-gx, tpl.; K'ouq'gyH-q'u- in comp.), Negro [very black man].

k'ou-kadl (inan. I), tar, =k'ou-kadlsei [black gum].
k'ọ-qù-kọdlsei (inan. III), tar, =k'ọ-qù-kọdl [black gum].
-k'ọ'-m in tiqué-k'ọ'qùm, firefly [unexplained].
k'ọ-qùm-pọ'-gọ (inan. II*; k'ọ-qùm-pọ', dpl.; k'ọ-qùm-pọ' in comp.), windshield of smokehole; chimney [unexplained; -gọ]. Cp. k'ọqmpọ-gyn, smokehole; etc.
k'ọqmpọ'-gyn (inan. III), place of the windshield, smokehole.
k'ọqmpọ'-bìjn (inan. II*), large windshield. — k'ọqmpọ'-bìjn
gyit-bọq, I saw tpl. windshields.
K'ọqmpọ'-bìjn-ći (an. I; K'ọqmpọ'-bìjn-dı, tpl.), Kiowa man, =K'ọe-ći; cp. Mooney, p. 412 [large windshield man].
k'ọqmpọ'-tou (inan. I), house having a chimney (in contradistinction to a tipi) [chimney house].
k'ọqm-sei (inan. III), old canvas, rags [k'ọ'-m-, unexplained; app. -sei, noun formative].
k'ọqmsesi-t'ọpị (an. II; k'ọqmsesi-t'ọpị-ći, tpl.), fish sp. [old canvas fish]. Described as spotted; called trout by one informant.
k'ọqmtou-dęm-gyn, happy hunting grounds, =k'ọqmtou-gyn [spirit country].
k'ọqmtou-gyn (inan. III), happy hunting grounds, =k'ọqmtou- dęmgyn [spirit place].
k'ọqmtou-ći (an. I; k'ọqmtou-ći, tpl.; k'ọqmtou- in comp.), spirit man, ghost [k'ọ'-m-üncü, unexplained, cp. possibly k'ọp-k'ọqygyn, shadow; -ći].
k'ọqmtou-mü (an. I; k'ọqmtou-ći, tpl.), spirit woman.
k'ọ'-ći, to spend night on road [k'ọq, night; ọći, to be around]. — phdl yih yị-k'ọ'-ći', I am going to sleep two nights on the road.
k'ọ'-t'handl, buckeye [black pierce]. The seeds were pierced and strung as necklace; hence the name.
k'ọ'-t'ndlı (an. I; k'ọ'-t'ndlı-p, k'ọ'-t'ndlı-e, tpl.), name of a Kiowa division [black boy].
k'ọ-qù-yiḥ, night passes, comes [-yíḥ, unexplained]. — phdl yih yū-k'ọq-yiḥ, I was two nights on the road. phdl yih gyit-k'ọqyiy, we were two nights on the road. sädede k'ọqygın, he worked all day, lit. he worked and it got dark on him.
k'u-a-t (k'uaɖo, punct. neg.; k'uaɖo, curs.; k'uaɖdlọ, fut.; k'uaɖdọ, fut. neg.; k'uaɖl, imp.), to pull out, pull off; w. refl. to go out [Tewa xwa', to drag]. Cp. tečim, to pull [cp. k'ua-e, to drag, pull]. — gyìn-k'ua-t, I pulled it out. hèn gyìn-k'ua', I did not pull it out. gyìn-bou-k'ua, I am pulling it out continually. gyìn-k'uaɖlọ, I shall pull it out. hèn gyìn-k'uaɖlọ, I shall not pull it out. 'n-k'uaɖl, pull it out! gyìn-k'ua-t gǝ gyìn-çɛ-tse, I pulled it out and then I put it back in again. sɛt tsən nei ćɛj-çou ćɛj-k'ua-t, he came here a while ago but he went out this way.
-k'ua-t in 'ći-çi-k'ua-t, there is a fire (over there) (with sbj. series).
k'u-e-, to drag, pull, in k'ue-ba, k'ue-hn'ba, k'uehy-a', to drag; k'ue-zoun, to pull out; etc.
k'ue-ba, to drag [ba, to bring]. —— gyû-k'uebôa, I am dragging it.
k'ue-hn'ba, to drag [hn'bôa, to lift, carry]. —— déi-k'ue-hn'beida', I am going to drag it.
k'uehy-a' (k'uehyingu'a', punct. neg.; k'uehyinfdc, curs.; k'uehyindy'a', fut.; k'uehyingu'eda', fut. neg.; k'uehyin, imp.), to drag [ha', to bring]. —— gyû-k'uehya', I dragged it. hên gyû-k'uehyingu'a', I did not drag it. mîhn gyû-k'uehyindy'a', I am about to drag it. gyû-k'uehyindy'a', I shall drag it. hên gyû-k'uehyingu'a', I shall not drag it! 'ù-k'uehyin, you drag it! poue 'ù-k'uehyinda', don't drag it! heit nè bû-k'uehyin, let us drag it! heit poue nè bû-k'uehyindy'a', let us not drag it. déi-k'uehya', I crawl (as snake does); ct. tsou-bh, to crawl on all fours.
k'ue-k'a, to drag [k'a, to bring]. —— 'Čdl't'ć'í'm 'Eiît-k'ue-k'ça-n-dei Pć', plcn., "head dragging creek."
k'ue-p'h (inan. III), harness, wagon [drag tied]. Cp. k'ë'dndl, wheel, wagon; k'ë'tndl-k'uep'h, wagon harness; tsê-k'uep'h, horse harness.
-k'ue-tsoun, puller, in bout-k'ueotsoun, fish spear.
k'ue-zoun, to pull out [zoun, to take out]. —— yûn-k'uezounfdc', I am going to pull it out.
k'yin, to stretch tr. —— gyû-k'yin, I stretched it (e. g. a rubber).
k'yin-dl- in k'ynfdl-dc, to be wet; k'ynfdl-hên, to get wet through; toul'd-k'ynfdl-n'dc, sagebush; toul-k'ynfdl, spittle. Cp. -k'yin-dl- in kadlsçim'ô-k'yn'dlei, tadpole; k'ë'dlei-k'yn'dlei, frog sp.
k'ynfdl-dc, to be wet [dc, to be]. Cp. t'n'-dnl-dc, to be wet. —— gyû-k'ynfdl-dc, it is wet.
k'ynfdl-hên, to get wet through [k'yin-dl-, wet; -hç-n, to be finished, be satisfied]. —— 'ù-k'ynfdl-hên, I got wet through (in the rain).
-k'yin-e- in 'oubh-k'yin, to swallow; k'ynfe-gucn, to jump.
k'ynfe-gucn (an. II; k'ynfe-guç-dc, tlp.), deer; the name îhp is also applied to this sp. of deer and also to the antelope [jumper].
k'ynfe-gucn, to jump [gucn, to throw oneself, dance]. —— déi-k'ynfe-gucn, I jumped. déi-k'ynfe-gucnda', I am going to jump. hên déi-k'ynfe-gucnda', I did not jump. bêi-k'ynfe-gucn, jump!
k'ynfehy-oudl (an. II; k'ynfehy-out-da, tlp.), mouse or rat sp. [said to mean jumper: k'ynfe- as in k'ynfe-gucn, to jump; -hous-dl, intensive]. Cp. k'ynfe-gucn, deer, lit. jumper.
-k'yin-t-dc in mç-k'ynfdc, septum of nose.
-k'yin-dl- in kadlsçim'ô-k'yn'dlei, tadpole; k'ë'dlei-k'yn'dlei, frog sp. Cp. k'ynfdl-, wet.
-k'yin- in tout-k'yin-hî'n-dc, to be homesick.
k'yi-hi'ŋ-ge, adv., tomorrow, tomorrow morning, the next day, the next morning [k'i, day; -hi'ŋ, real; -ge, adverbial]. Cp. k'yihi'ŋ-ge-tsou, tomorrow; k'yihi'ŋ-oue, tomorrow morning; etc. — k'yihi'ŋ-ge hi'nto', he will die tomorrow, in the morning.
k'yihi'h-ge-tsou, day after tomorrow. — k'yihi'ŋ-ge-t'œ'bei k'yi, day after tomorrow.
k'yihi'h-ge-tsou, adv., tomorrow [-tsou, postp., like]. — k'yihi'ŋ-ge-tsou 'œ'zuz'e 'œ-k'œ'œ'œ'tœ', I shall want the udder tomorrow.
k'yihi'h-oue, adv., tomorrow morning [-'ou-e, postp., on, at].
k'yihi'h-Î' (inan. III), breakfast [morning food].
k'yi-œ (inan. II; k'yi, pl.; k'yi- in comp.), shield [unexplained]. Cp. k'yi-hi'shmk'œ, shield-bag; êm-k'yi, turtle, app. stiff shield; etc.

-m, postfix added to postps. referring to more indefinite locality, in 'êj-i-m, at the region of (cp. 'êj, right at); etc.
-m, intr. verb postfix, in hej'-m, to die; etc.
-m, tr. verb postfix, in k'ê'-m, to call (cp. k'ê, to be called); etc.
mc'-adâ'-mc' (punct. neg.), to be unable to do [app. mc', hand;
'â-dâ' - as in 'â'-â'-dâ', to be unable; -mc, unexplained]. — hcn hœndei gyûn-mc'adâ'mc', there is nothing too great for you to do.
Maskou-kîh (an. II; Maskou-ge, tpl.), Creek man [fr. Eng. Muskogee].
mc' (*mc'mc', punct. neg.; mc'mc', curs.; mc'dâ', fut.; mc' imp.), to move (from one place to another), change camp, travel, go.
— bhî-mc'mc', we are going to move camp. 'ñ-mc', you move (to another house or out)! poue 'ñ-mc'dâ', don't move!
mc' (mc'mc', punct. neg.; mc'mc', curs.; mc'dâ', fut.; mc'mc'dâ', fut. neg.; mc', imp.), to lie down (to assume lying position). Cp. êo, kucll, to lie (to be in lying position). — dëi-mc', I lay down. hœn dëi-mc'mc', I did not lie down. miin dëi-mc'mc', I am about to lie down. dëi-hou-mc'mc', I keep lying down all the time. dëi-mc'dâ', I am going to lie down. hœn dëi-mc'mc'dâ', I am not going to lie down. bëi-mc', lie down! poue bëi-mc'dâ', don't lie down! bëi-mc'-ye tpl. lie down! heit tei bëi-mc', let us tpl. lie down! k'ouïgments dëi-mc'dâ', I am going to lie on one side.
mc-, mc'-, mc-n-, verb prefix, with the hand, in mc'-kuœ, to stir; mc'n'-ên'-ê, to play arrow throwing game; mc'n-seïpâœ, to rub; mc-tsue, to wrap; mc'-guœ, to let loose; mc'-kuœngœ, to twist; mc'-oudâ, to cover; mc'-tœ'bei, to turn over; etc. [Tewa mc-, verb prefix, with the hand]. Cp. mc-n-, prepound form of mc'-dâ, hand.
-mc', noun and adj. postfix, in Tsêj-t'ê-e-n-mc', Horse Headdresses; -mÎ'-mc', women; etc.
mç-ç in -bou-n-mç, to indicate [cp. possibly mç'-do, hand].
mç-în-kyîñ'e, to have cramps [mç-în-, unexplained; -kyîn'-e, app. as in kyîne-dç, to fight]. — ’în-(t’oûdeî)-mç-in-kuyîñ'e, I have cramps (in my leg).
mç-kûç (mç-kûdeîdç', fut.), to stir [mç-, hand; w. ku-ç cp. perhaps kud'-n, to mix]. — gyîñt-mçgûdeîdç', I am going to stir it (the mush).
mç-n, particle of uncertainty, perhaps, maybe, like [cp. mç', like]. — k’oûpbeî-tç’-H gç mçñ fôn’eiçyn, he was running and maybe he fell down. fôn’eiçyn mçñ k’oûpbeîtç’-y-doup-dou, he fell down maybe because he was running. mçñ heîç heîç gyîñ-dç, maybe he has gone. mçñ hû’gi ’î’-tç’, I guess they are staying somewhere. mçñ heî gyîñ-dç heîç, maybe he is gone now.
mç-n, prebound form of mç’-dç, hand.
mç-n-, verb prefix, with the hand, see mç-.
mçñ-çn’-å (mçñ’çn’ç’dç, fut.), to play arrow throwing game [mçñ-, unexplained, possibly mçñ-, hand; -çn-, unexplained; ’å, to play].
mçñ-çn’-å’-gyîñ (inan. III), arrow throwing game, a game played by throwing four arrows with the hand. He who throws the arrow closest wins one point. Four counter-sticks (toudl) are used [cp. mçñ-çn’-ç, to play the game].
mçñ’n’t-dç (inan. II*; mçñ’n’t’hdl, dipl.), lump or excrescence on hand [hand lump].
mçñ-goup, to hit with the hand [to hand hit]. — mçñ-dou ’î-guç, hit him with your hand! =’î-çñ-guç.
mçñ-kç’ê-gç (inan. II; mçñ-kç’e-dei, dipl.), wrist [mçñ-, hand; -kç’ê-dei, app. ptc. of a verb *kç’-e . . ].
mçñ-kç’m, index finger [pointer finger].
mçñ-kç’m . . . (mçñ-kçmdç’, fut.), to point [mçñ-, hand]. Cp. mçñ-kç’m-dou’, to point; mçñ-kç’m, index finger. — gyîñt-mçñ-kçmdç’, I am going to point.
mçñ-kç’ê-în (also recorded as mçñ-k’Ç’-y-iin, inan. I), cyclone [cp. mç’-t’oû-i(ñ)-gyîñ, whirlwind]. — mçñk’êyîn do’-ñ, a cyclone is coming our way.
mçñ-kç’n-hê’gyîñ, to take a handful [mçñ-, hand; -k’ê-n-, referring to end, fullness; hê’gyîñ, to get, take]. — ’oudeî’hî gyîñt-mçñ-kç’n-hê’gyîñ, I have taken a handful.
mçñ-poul’dl-t’êtgç (mçñ-poul’dl-t’êtdeîdç’, fut.), to snap fingers [mçñ-, hand; -poul-dl-, unexplained, hardly related to poul’e, to sound; t’êtgç, to shoot]. — déî-mçñ-poul’dl-t’êtgç, I snapped my fin-
gers. dëi-mën-poudl-t'octdeida', I shall snap my fingers. poue bëi-mën-poudl-t'octdeida', don't snap your fingers!
mën-p'c'-houdl (an. II; mën-p'c'-hout-de, tpl.), given as a name of the mountain lion equivalent to 's'ku^', but the meaning would suggest that perhaps the old world lion is intended [upper or fore part of body very hairy: mën-, up; p'c'-, fur, body-hair; -houdl, intensive].
mënc-p'c't-de (inan. II*; mën-p'cdl, dpl.), hair of hand. —
mën-p'c'tl-dou'm, under the hair of (my) hand.
mën-sc (an. II; mën-scc-ga, tpl.), thumb, lit. big-finger [mën-, hand, finger; -sc, big, as in 'ou-sc, crop (of bird, lit. big-throat, etc.). — mën-sc 1'-bou, I saw the thumb.
mënscc-te'jini (an. II; mënscc-te'jinou-p, tpl.), humming bird [thumb bird, so called because it is the size of one's thumb].
mën-seip-ga (mën-seipga', punct. neg.; mën-seipgoup, curs.; mën-seipdeida', fut.; mën-seipg'acc, fut. neg.; mën-seipdei, imp.), to rub, stroke [mën-, hand; whether -seipgac can be used independently was not ascertained]. — gyû-mën-seipgac, I stroked or rubbed him (with my hand). 'çnsou-dou gyû-mën-seipgac, I rubbed him with my foot. hën gyû-mën-seipgac, I did not rub him. gyû-mën-seipgoup, I am rubbing him. gyû-mën-seipdeida', I shall rub him. hën gyû-mën-seipgacc, I shall not rub him. 'ù-mën-seipdei, rub him! bê-mën-seipdei, let us rub him!
mën-sou-dei (app. inan. I), fingering; also sou-dei; [mën-, hand; sou-as in sou . . . , to insert; -dei]. Cp. mën-sou-dou', bracelet. —
(mën)soudei 'éi-soudei-de, I have a ring on my finger.
mën-sou-dou' (inan. II; mën-sou-dei, dpl.), bracelet [mën-, hand, arm; -sou- as in mën-sou-dei, with which the present word is perhaps identical; dou'].
mën-t'a'-gyû (inan. III), palm of hand [-t'a'-gyû, flat].
mën-fou-gu'c (an. II; mën-fou-gu'c-de, tpl.), salamander sp. which lives in moist places on the prairie [app. mën-, hand; -fou-, explained as equivalent to fou-e, spotted (the sp. is spotted); gu'c', app. connected with kou-t, painted].
mën-t'cî'm (inan. II; mën-t'cû, dpl.), elbow, elbow-bone, funny-bone [arm bone].
mën-t'sou (an. II; mën-t'sou-ga, tpl.), fingernail, claw of hand [-t'sou as in 'çn-t'sou, toenail, claw of foot]. — mën-t'sou-dou hû'ba, he carried it off in his claws.
mën-t'sou-1'p'c'ip (inan. II*), a sp. of bush [claw wood bush].
mën-t'sou-te'j', to grab hold of [to claw catch].
mën-t'sou-t'èn'bei (an. II; mën-t'sou-t'èn'bou-p, tpl.), hawk sp. [carrier-off with claws: t'èn'bei, carrier-off, hardened form connected with hû'ba, to carry off]. Cp. gôm-t'èn'bei, chipmunk.
mę'-so', six; so also in an old Kiowa count obtained [app. mę-, hand; -so' equivalent to Tewa sü, six]. — męso' ky⁵hyoup, six men.
mę-so', she, six years.
mę-š'k'ih, sixty.
mę-so'-t, six by six.
mę-so'-dei, męsoct-dei, the sixth.
mę-so'-dou, in six places.
mę-so'-t'ii, sixteen.
mę-t'c'-dei (mę-t'c'ideidac', fut.), to turn over tr. [mę-, hand; -t'c'-dei, unexplained]. — gyn-mętc'deii, I turned it (e. g. a stone) over.  
gyn-mętc'deida', I am going to turn it over.
mę-t's'-dei, unexplained.

mę-so', six.
mę-so-'.— mę-so', six; so also in an old Kiowa count obtained [app. mę-, hand; -t'c'-dei, unexplained]. — gyn-mętc'deii, I turned it (e. g. a stone) over. 
gyn-mętc'deida', I am going to turn it over.
mę-t's'-dei, unexplained.

mę', particle or adv., like [cp. mę-n, perhaps].  

mę'?-houdl-da, I feel sickish, like sick. mę' peihtit'-da, it is sweetish. mę' 'či-peihtit'-da, they d. are sweet.  

mę', like a skunk. mę-tséhí-dac', he is like a dog, =tséhíHB'-tsou dac.  
mę' Tsneikih 'u'-da, I look like a Chinaman. mę' syñn 'u'-da, I am just like a child.

mę'?-, verb prefix, with the hand, see mę-.

mę'?-seip-kin, Caddo man; mę'-si'ndtac, lump on the nose; etc.  

mę'-kq'n, nose; p'q'-, nose. — mę'-b'hs-tsh-č', at the end of the nose, at the point.

mę'-si'dtac (inan. II'; mę'-si'n'dl, dpl.), lump on nose [nose lump].

mę'-dac (inan. II; mę-n, dpl.; mę-n-, in comp.), hand, arm [Tewa mę-n, hand, arm]. — mę'-dac déi-bou, I saw the hand. 'čnáč' mę-č 'či-đac, I have five fingers. mę'-đac mę-goup, he hit my arm, he hit me on the arm.  
yyn-mę-can-goup, I hit him with my hand (or arm).  
mę-č 'či-kiñgyné, my fingers are stuck (e. g. in a crack).  
mę-č-tsh't'ne, on top of the hand.

mę'-dac', referring to widower, widow, in mę'-dac-kiñ, widower; mę'-dac-mųñ, widow [unexplained].

mę'-dac-kiñ (an. I; mę'-dac-ga, tpl.), widower.

mę'-dac-mųñ (an. I; mę'-dac-ga, tpl.), widow.

mę'-gac (mę'-gacgų', punct. neg.; mę'-gacdac, curs.; mę'-gacdac', fut.; mę'-gacg'adac', fut. neg.; mę'-gac, imp.), to let loose [mę'-, hand; -gac, unexplained]. — gyn-mę'-gac, I let him loose.  

mę'gyn-mę'-gacgų', I did not let him loose. mım gyn-mę'-gacdac,
I am about to let him loose.  

 gly'H-mc'guc'guc', I shall let him loose.  

 'n-mc'guc', let him loose!  

 hun gly'H-mc'guc'guc'ad, I shall not let him loose.  

 hun 'qi-mc'guc'guc'-t'qind'mg, I do not feel like turning him loose.  

tseihin 'n-mc'guc', let the dog loose!  

 mc'g-hoc (mc'g-hoc, imp.), to finish [mc'g-, hand; hoc, to finish].  

 balt-mc'hoc, finish!  

 mc'idh-hoc (an. II; mc'idh-goc, tpl; mc'idh- in comp.), horned owl sp., also called tso'guc'guc and tso'guc'mc'hin. [Tewa mch', horned owl].  

 Cp. mc'idh-hoc, horned owl sp.  

tsp'midh-hoc (an. II; mc'hin-hoc, tpl.), horned owl sp. [white horned owl].  

 Mch'k'c's-p'eidl, prsn., "flat nose;" see Mooney, p. 414 [mc'-, nose; k'c's-p'eidl, flat].  

 Mch'k'n (inan. II; mc'k'n-mq, mc'k'- in comp.), nose [mc'-, nose; k'n-unexplained].  

 'um mc'k'n, your nose, noses of ye d.  

 (chmc) mc'k'n mc'bq'u, I saw the noses of ye d.  

 (chmc) mc'k'n bq'-bq'u, I saw the noses of ye tpl.  

 kwotou-mc'k'n, bird's nose.  

 Mch'k'n-eidl-khin (an. I; mc'k'n-bjin-dc', tpl.), large-nosed man.  

 Some of the Kiowa had large noses.  

 Mch'k'n-bjin, I saw some big-nosed fellows.  

 Mch'k'n-gcc', to bump into with the nose [goup, to hit].  

 Mch'k'n-hoc (chmc'k'n-gcc', punct. neg.; mc'k'n-kwandoup, curs.; mc'k'n-kwandeidec', fut.; mc'k'n-kwandeidec', fut. neg.; mc'k'n-kwandeidei, imp.), to twist; to turn crank [mc'-, hand; w. kwon-gcc cp. possibly kuc'-, to mix, stir].  

 Cp. mc'k'n-gcc't, grinder, lit. cranker.  

 gly'H-mc'k'n, I twisted it, I cranked it.  

 hun gly'H-mc'k'guc', I did not twist it.  

 hun gly'H-mc'k'n, I am about to twist it.  

 gly'H-mc'k'n, I shall twist it.  

 hun gly'H-mc'k'n, I shall not twist it.  

 'n-mc'k'n, twist it!  

 Mch'k'n-gcc'-t, grinder, lit. cranker, in tsoue-mc'k'n, coffee grinder.  

 Mch'k'-cin (mc'k'-cin, punct. neg.; mc'k'-kwandeidei, curs.; mc'k'-kwandeidei, fut.; mc'k'-kwandeidei, fut. neg.; mc'k'-kwandeidei, imp.), to cover; to descend [mc'-, hand; w. kwon-gcc cp. possibly 'out, to descend].  

 gly'H-mc'k'n, I covered him up.  

 hun gly'H-mc'k'n, I did not cover him.  

 gly'H-mc'k'n, I shall cover him.  

 hun gly'H-mc'k'n, I am
about to cover him. ḥẹn guỳ-mę’oudę’da’, I shall not cover him ’ń-mę’oudę’i, cover him!
mę’-p’nddl (inan. III), rubbish pile [unexplained]. — hń’oudę’i
mę’-p’nddl guỳं-bοų, I saw several rubbish piles.
mę’-p’t-sdċ (inan. II*; mę’-p’tddl, dpl.), nostril hair [nose hair].
mę’-sǝ’-tǝ (an. II; mę’-sǝ’-tǝ-mę’, tpl.), white raven.
Mę’-sǝ’-xǝ’-e, prsn. of Adam Smoky, said to mean “to pass each other” [unexplained].
mę’-tǝ-hǝ, to be hook-nosed [mę’-, nose; tǝ-hǝ, as in kǝu̯p-tǝhǝ’-sǝdł, mountain range]. Cp. mę’-tǝhǝ’-kîn, hook-nosed man. — ’ım ’tım’-mę’tǝhǝ, you are hook-nosed.
mę’-tǝhǝ’-kîn (an. I; mę’-tǝhǝ’-gǝ’, tpl.), hook-nosed man [mę’-tǝhǝ’, to be hook-nosed].
mę’-tǝ-ku’-ǝ (an. II; mę’-tǝ-kǝ’-gǝ’, tpl.), woodpecker sp., said to be another name for ’ǝdł-guǝdł [app. hook-nosed pecker: mę’-tǝ- possibly as in mę’-tǝhǝ’, to be hook-nosed; -ku’-ǝ, hitter].
mę’-tǝ’-ndł (inan. III), nostril [nose hole].
mę’-tǝ’-qǝ’ (inan. II; mǝn-tǝ’-qǝ’, dpl.), nose bone.
mę’-tǝ’-qǝ’-i(n)’-gỳn, whirlwind [cp. mǝn-kǝ’-u’n, cyclone; -gỳn]. — mę’tǝ’-qǝ’-i(n)’-u’-eui ǝgu’n-kǝ’n-bǝ’, a whirlwind went on away from over yonder.
mę’-tǝ’-qǝ’, watery mucus [nose water].
mę’-tǝ’-qǝ’-u’sqǝ’-hı’n (an. II; mę’-tǝ’-qǝ’-u’sqǝ’-hyoų-p, tpl.; mę’-tǝ’-qǝ’-u’sqǝ’-hı’n-gǝ’ in comp.), coyote [explained as sharp nose; app. nose bone awł: mę’-, nose; tǝ’-u’n, bone; tsqǝ’-hı’n, awł]. Cp. hou̯’-kǝ’-u’m, kǝ’-sǝ’-yı’n, coyote.
mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt (an. II; mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt-ǝc, tpl.; mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt- in comp.), point [mę’-, nose; -sǝnt-ǝc, point, as in mę’-bǝ’-sǝnt-ǝc’, at end of nose]. Cp. zeip-mę’-sǝnt, point of breast, nipple; etc. — kǝ’-mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt guỳं-bοų, I saw the point of the knife. guỳं-mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt-se-iba, I stabbed him with the point of the knife, = mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt-dou guỳ-šebć. kǝu̯p-mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt-ǝc’, at the peak of the mountain; cp. kǝu̯p-tǝ’c, on top of the mountain. p’in-mę’-tǝ’-sǝnt-ǝc’ ’ń-bǝ’n-tǝ’, I am going to go up to the top of the hill. p’in-ya’ ’ń-bǝ’kǝ’c’, I am going to go up on the hill.
mı’, adv., up, above [Tewa mı’-kǝ’wá, up, above]. Also used as postp. Cp. mı’-, mı’-, verb prefix, up; mı’-e, adv., up; mı’-m, adv., up; mı’-n, adv., up; etc. — mı’ ’ń-bǝnmı’, I am going to go up, = mı’-ń-bǝnmı’, I am going to go upstream.
HAEKiNGTON
A^OCABULARY
OF
KIOWA
LANGUAGE

niH-,, verb prefix, up, in mH'-h<', to carry on the back; mH'-dou', to carry on the back [cp. mH, adv., up].

mH-, assertive verb prefix, indeed. — 'hm 'n-houdlgc', didn't you kill him? But 'hm 'n-nH-houdlgc', didn't you kill him (said when I am certain that you killed him)?

-mH (an. II; -mn-e-mc, -mH'-gc tpl.; in tribe names, adjective forms and agentives -mHyiH can be substituted in sd. and mHyoup in tpl.; in animal names indicating the female, -mHyiH, -mHyoup cannot be substituted; -mH'- in comp.), woman, female. This is the feminine postpound corresponding to -kIn, man, male. Cp. mHyiH, woman. — Kœ-mH, Kiowa woman; Kœ-mH'ec, mpl. tœh^-mH-mH, tœh^-mH-mH'ec, mpl. tœh-mH, mare; tœh-mH'gc, tpl. pei-mH, dead woman; pei-mH'ec, tpl. guœn-mH, dance-woman (feminine correspondent to guœn-kIn, dancer, dance-man), =guœn-mHyiH; guœn-mH'ec, mpl., =guœn-mHyoup.

-mH, postp., up, above, over. Also used as adv. — pœ'-mH 'n-bH"nmiH, I am going to go way up river. p'Un-mH 'n', he is in heaven, lit. above the sky, on top of the clouds, =p'Un-mH'ec 'n'.
mH'-dei, the upper part of the body from waist up; also said of the fore part of the body of horizontal-bodied animals. [mH, up; '-H', unexplained; -dei]. Cp. pIn-dei-p, the part of the body from waist down.

mH-e, adv., up, above [mH, adv., up; -ei]. Also used as postp. -mH-e, postp., up, above. Also used as adv. — p'Un-mH'ec 'n', he is in heaven, lit. above the sky, =p'Un-mH 'n'.
mH-dei, up, in mH'edek-kIn-'œ, to play the sinew game [mH-e, up; -dei]. Cp. mHy-gœ, up.
mH'edek-kIn (inan. III), plaited sinew used in game [thing thrown up].
mH'edek-kIn-'œ, to play a game in which a braid of sinew eight inches long shot at with a bow ['œ, to play].
mH'-gœ, adv., up, high [mH-e, up; -gœ]. — mœ mH'gœ hÎ'n'bh-'œi heci'm, he died in the mid-forenoon (mH'gœ hÎ'n'bh-'œi explained as meaning when high; see hÎ'n'bh).
mH'-hi'H, adv., very high [-hi'H, real]. — 'hm k'œ'gyh mH'hi'H, your name is highest, real high.
mH-m, adv., up, above [mH, up; -m]. Also used as postp. -mH-m, postp., up, above. Also used as adv. — kuctoube: t'œu-mHm (or t'œu-t'âe) 'œi-p'inhout-houkou'm, the tpl. birds are flying above the water (t'œu-mHm means only above the water; t'œu-t'âe means either above or on the surface of the water). p'Un-mHm, in heaven, above the sky or clouds, =p'Un-mH.
mHm-dei, up, upper, roof. — mHm-dei beit'dœ, upper lip. mHm-dei, roof, =tou-t'âe-dei.
mhm-ga, adv., up, high. — mhm-gc gyn't'-hedœ', I am going to swing high. 'hm k'ç'gyn mhm-ga, your name is highest.
mh-n (mhn- in comp.), adv., up, above [mhn, adv., up; -n]. Also used as postp. — mhn 'n-hhmnh, I am going to go up. 'mhn-p'ç'houdl, (Old World?) lion, lit. above hairy.

-mhn, postp., up, above. Also used as adv. — ñ-nm mhn 'n-hhmnh, I am going to go up river.
mhn'ng (inan. F1), banana [f. Eng.].
mhn-tsou, up. — mhn-tsou t'ou-dœ, his legs are in the air (said of a man standing on his head).

-mhn-dei-tsou, up. — ñ-nm mhn-tsou t'ou-dœ, his legs are in the air (said of a man standing on his head).

mhn-dou', to carry on back [app. mhn-, up; dou', to have]. Cp. *mhn'-hœ', to carry on back. — gyn-mhn'-dou', I am carrying it on my back.
mhn'ga (mhn'gœ', punct. neg.; mhn'goup, curs.; mhn'dœ, fut.; mhn'gœ'dœ, fut. neg.; mhn'dei, imp.), to give, hand [Tewa mhn-g], to give. Cp. *mhn'-hœ', to give; 'œ', to give. — gyn-mhn'ga, I gave it. hœn gyn-mhn'gœ', I did not give it. mhm gyn-mhn'goup, I am about to give it. gyn-mhn'dœ', I shall give it. 'n-mhn'dei, give it! heit bû-mhn'dei, let us give it!

*mhn'-hœ' (mhn'-hi'h, imp.), to give [mhn- as in mhn'-ga, to give; app. hœ', to bring, carry]. — tei k'i'ñ pî'ggun 'çi'-hœ'dei k'i'ñ dœ-mhn'hi'h, give us today our daily bread!

*mhn'-hœ' (mhn'-hindœ', fut.), to carry on back [app. mhn, up; hœ', to bring, carry].

mhn'-t'œn (an. I; mhn'-t'œ'-dœ, tpl.), little girl [mhn'- as in mhn'-yih, woman; -t'œn, dim.].

mhn-n, adv., soon, about to; maybe [cp. mhn(ñ), almost, quite]. App. used with curs. positive and fut. positive only. — mhn gyn-hm-bçnmcœ, I was thinking about bringing it. mhm 'n-pî'g-bhnmmh, I am about to go to eat. mhm heiçœ gyn-dei-tsou'dœ, I am about to put him to sleep. mihn 'n-kih-deideip, maybe I am going to get married.

mhn(ñ), adv., almost, nearly, pretty, quite [cp. mhn-n, pretty soon]. — kî'ñhi'ñgœ mhn(ñ) 'n-sbdl-heç'm, yesterday I pretty nearly died from the heat. mhn(ñ) houdl, he pretty nearly killed him. mhn(ñ) 'n'-outgyn, I came pretty near to falling down. hœ'n-t'nhe 'n-houdœ'-ñ gœ mhn(ñ) 'n-t'çi-heç'm, when I was going along the road I got pretty thirsty.

mhnit, minute [f. Eng.]. — 'çñtœ mhnit, five minutes.
-n, postfix forming distributive numerals, in koatsë-\(n\), nine by nine; etc. Certain numeral stems take -t instead of -n.

\(\text{n}\), particle, and, and then, that (conj.). Cp. neigi\(\alpha\) (fr. \(\text{n}\) heig\(\alpha\)), and already; neij (fr. \(\text{n}\) heij), but; ge\(\alpha\), and.

\(-\text{n}\) dei-de\(\alpha\) \(\text{n}\) 'oueidei 'eim-\(\varepsilon\)gu\(\varepsilon\), I was singing and he was gambling. ph\(\varepsilon\)h\(\varepsilon\) toq\(\varepsilon\)nu\(\nu\) \(\text{n}\) h\(\varepsilon\)h\(\varepsilon\)heid\(\varepsilon\), some said that he died. neij-'\(\nu\)'neij \(\text{n}\) sec't\(\varepsilon\)'dei, I waked him up and he got mad. h\(\varepsilon\)n '\(\nu\)'houg\(\varepsilon\)du\(\varepsilon\) \(\text{n}\) heig\(\alpha\) h\(\varepsilon\)n g\(\varepsilon\)-t'oupp\(\nu\)y\(\varepsilon\)s'd\(\varepsilon\), if you don't kill him they won't arrest you. heig\(\alpha\) gy\(\varepsilon\)-h\(\varepsilon\)n \(\text{n}\) bu-b\(\varepsilon\), when you finish eating, let us go. \(\text{n}\) \(\text{n}\) '\(\nu\)-tou\(\varepsilon\)\(\varepsilon\), and I am going to say it. ky\(\varepsilon\)hi\(\varepsilon\)' \(\text{h}t\text{\nu}\) \(\text{n}\) (\(\text{n}\)) gy\(\varepsilon\)-b\(\varepsilon\)ou, I saw the man break it. '\(\nu\)-\(\text{t}\)\(\nu\)' \(\text{n}\) y\(\varepsilon\)he\(\varepsilon\) '\(\nu\)'t\(\varepsilon\)gy\(\varepsilon\)-\(\nu\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\), I heard the rope break. h\(\varepsilon\)n '\(\nu\)'-b\(\nu\)um\(\nu\)\(\nu\)d\(\varepsilon\) \(\text{n}\) h\(\varepsilon\)n gy\(\varepsilon\)-tou-t'p'g\(\varepsilon\)du\(\varepsilon\), I shall not speak to him unless he sees me. ky\(\varepsilon\)hi\(\varepsilon\)' '\(\nu\)'-g\(\nu\)p\(\nu\) \(\text{n}\) gy\(\varepsilon\)-t'\(\nu\)'t\(\varepsilon\)g\(\varepsilon\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\), when the man hit me, I shot him. \(\text{n}\) h\(\varepsilon\)nd\(\delta\)ou (or \(\text{n}\)\(\varepsilon\)nd\(\delta\)ou), what do you want?

\(\text{n}\), independent personal pronoun, I, my, we, our, spl. [Tewa \(\text{n}\)], I.

\(-\text{yindei \(\text{n}\)}, \text{we d. tei \(\text{n}\)}, \text{all of us. \(\text{n}\) '\(\nu\)'h, my son, our son. N\(\nu\)h\(\nu\)hou-k\(\nu\) (an. II; N\(\nu\)h\(\nu\)hou-ge\(\nu\), tpl.), Navaho man =K'ou-

tse\(\varepsilon\)-\(\nu\)h, lit. mud body man [fr. Sp. or Eng.].

neij, fr. \(\text{n}\) heij, and, now, and, but. \(-\text{neij t'\(\varepsilon\)h\(\varepsilon\)n-gy\(\varepsilon\)h '\(\nu\)-\(\text{t}\)\(\nu\)', but I was in town. neij h\(\varepsilon\)n ts\(\nu\)\(\nu\)'\(\varepsilon\), but he did not come. '\(\nu\)'-d\(\varepsilon\)'-t'\(\nu\)'ei\(\varepsilon\)nd\(\varepsilon\) neij h\(\nu\)-tsou h\(\nu\)l\(\varepsilon\)d\(\varepsilon\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\), I could not kill him if I wanted to. gy\(\varepsilon\)-t'\(\nu\)'t\(\varepsilon\)g\(\varepsilon\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\) neij h\(\varepsilon\)n '\(\nu\)'-g\(\varepsilon\)-\(\nu\)b\(\varepsilon\)\(\varepsilon\), I shot at him but did not hit him. neig-ge\(\varepsilon\), fr. \(\text{n}\) he\(\varepsilon\)-ge\(\varepsilon\), and already.

nin-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\), two by two, two abreast [cp. yin, two; yin-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\), alternately].

\(-\text{ky\(\nu\)hi\(\varepsilon\)}\(\varepsilon\)p nin\(\nu\)ny\(\varepsilon\)' \(\text{h}k\(\varepsilon\)-k\(\varepsilon\)hi\(\varepsilon\)-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)'\(\nu\)\(\nu\)'dei, the men are marching two abreast.

-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\), adverbial, in p\(\varepsilon\)n\(\nu\)ny\(\varepsilon\), one by one; nin-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\), two by two; yin(\(\nu\))-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\), alternately.

nin\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-dei, the second.

ou, adv., there [this is the bare dem. stem used as an adverb; the other dem. stems cannot be used without postfixes; cp. Tewa '\(\varepsilon\)-\(\varepsilon\)'\(\varepsilon\), '\(\nu\)-\(\varepsilon\)', '\(\nu\)-, '\(\nu\)', there]. Cp. 'ou-e, there; etc. \(-\text{ts\(\nu\)}\(\nu\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\)\(\varepsilon\) h\(\varepsilon\)n, the horse is going over there. \(-\text{st} \text{t} \text{t} \text{t} ' \(\text{h} \text{ts\(\nu\)}\(\nu\)\(\nu\), I just came from over there.

'ou, interj. of surprise. Cp. 'uh.

'ou-, prepound form of 'ou-sei, throat, referring to throat, neck [cp. 
\(\varepsilon\)-\(\nu\)-\(\varepsilon\)-\(\nu\)dl, neck]. \(-\text{ou-}\text{duq\(\varepsilon\)}\(\varepsilon\)h \(\text{h}h\)-\(\nu\)\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-\(\nu\)-dei, tonsil, lit. lump in the throat.

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'ou-'h'nt-dɔ (inan. II; 'ou-'h'ndl, dpl.), lump in the throat, said to be applied not to the tonsils but to small nodules which one can feel by laying the fingers on the throat [throat lump].

'ou-bɔɛ-e, adv., surely, really [unexplained]. Also used as verb prefix. — 'ç'kɔddl 'çdlhɔ'gyɔn 'ɛj'-ɛɛ-τsequ, ('oubɔɛe) tsequ (kɔddl) gyɔn-he-ɔdɔc (if oubɔɛe is added, kɔddl must be inserted also), if I had a lot of money I would buy me a horse.

'ou-bɔɛ-e, adverbial verb prefix, surely, really [unexplained]. Also used as free adverb. — 'n-'oubn-ke-houdlɔc, ηει heigc ɡε-heouldɔc, if you (really) killed him, they will kill you. 'ɛj-ɛɛ-τ'ɛjndɛcɛc ɡε heigc gyɔn-oubɔɛe-houldɔc. I could kill him if I wanted to. τsɛmɛc ɡε heigc 'ɛj-oubɔɛe-boudc, if he comes he will surely see me. 'ɛj'kɔddl τsɛmɛc ɡε heigc 'ɛj-oubɔɛe-houldc, if that man had come, I would have killed him.

'ou-bh- in 'oubn-k'yun, to swallow; 'oubn-ɔc, to taste intr. — pɛjnhɛ-oubn-ɔc, it tastes sweet.

'oubn-k'yun (inan. III), gullet [swallower].

'oubn-k'yun ('oubn-k'yunɛc, fut.), to swallow [oubn-; k'yun, as in k'yun-guɔc, to jump].

'ou-bh-ɛc', adv., enough ['ou, dem. stem.; -bh, postp., at; -ɛc', postp., at]. Cpr. 'ou-dei-ɛc', that is all, enough. — 'oubnɛc', translated "that's enough."

'ou-dhɛ-γyn- in 'oudhɛγyn-guɔc, to jump out of [unexplained].

'oudhɛγyn-guɔc, to jump out of [guɔc, to jump, dance]. — 'ɛp'pɛ t'ou-gyɔn 'ɛjɛm-oudhɛγyn-guɔc, a fish jumped out of the water.

*ou-dei, dem. pron. and adv., that, there, implied in 'oudi-ɛc', that's enough ['ou, dem. stem; -dɛi].

'ou-dei-ɛc', enough, that is all [*'ou-dei, that; -ɛc', postp., at]. Cpr. 'ou-bh-ɛc', enough; 'oudi-ɛc'-tsou, there; 'oudi-hiɛ, there, enough; 'oue-iɛ, there, only so far. — 'oudi-ɛc' gyɔn-heiɛdei-ɛc, that is all the story (said at the end of a story).

'oudi-ɛc'-tsou, there. — 'oudi-ɛc'-tsou 之力, he came from over there.

'oudi-hiɛ, there, enough. — 'oudihiɛgyɔn-ɛɛkɛn-k'ɛɛ-γyɔn, I have taken a handful.

'ou-dl (inan. II; 'ou-dl-, 'ou-t- in comp.), load; clothes, property, provisions. Cpr. 'oudl-koup, to load; 'oudl-poudl, clothes moth; etc. — pɛ'gɛc 'oudl ɹɛn, one load of wood.

'ou-dl-, 'ou-t-, prepound form of 'out, to descend.

'oudl-dou', to overhang ['oudl-, compl. form of 'out, to descend; dou']. — 'ɛj-beidlkɛɛ-'oudl-dou', the lip is hanging over (said of overhanging lower lip).
'oudl-guadlhgc'n, to cremate property. — glyc 'oudl-guadlhgc'ndc',
I am going to burn the things up. peikin yun 'oudl-guadlhgc'ndc',
I am going to burn the dead man's things up.

'oudl-koup, to load [Kou-p, to lay several]. — glyc 'oudl-koup,
I put the load (on my back).

'oudl-poudl (an. II; 'oudl-pout-dc, tpl.), clothes moth (applied both
to larva and adult) [clothes bug].

'oudl-p'uc, to be loaded.

'oudl-p'n, to tie load on.

'oudl-p'n'Q, to tie.

'oudl-p'n'da, I am going to load (the pack horse).

'oudl-p's'-gcx in to 'oudlp'H'gcc, water jug made of internal organ of
buffalo [app. load tied?].

'oudl-tss'-da (inan. II; 'oudl-tsHn, dpl.), rawhide box for storing
clothes or provisions [-tsH-dc, unexplained].

'ou-e, adv., there, look there! Also used as postp. [ou-, dem. stem;
-ei, postp., at]. Cp. 'ou, 'ouehy-a', 'ouhy-a', 'ouei-gac, all meaning there. — 'oue kindl, he lives there. 'oue H'gyu, he is sitting there. 'oue 'H-ta'dei, they are staying over there.

'oue, look there! used in calling attention (cp. 'oueigac, 'u'gac, look there!).

'ou-e, 1. postp., at, when; 2. subordinating verb post suffix, when
since. Also used as adv. — 1. h'uc 'oue, when? k'yghi H'oue,
tomorrow morning. 2. heigac 'ei-goup-dei-oue, hcn kadal gyn t'ou-
t'uc guac, I have not spoken to him since he hit me. heigac H'
goup-dei-oue, hcn kadal dei-tou-t'ou-tac guac, I have not spoken to them since they hit me. k'yghi H'oue, tomorrow morning.

'ouehy-a', adv., there ['ou-e, there; -hec', postp., at]. Cp. 'ouhy-a',
there. — 'ouehyc kindl, he lives there.

'oueidei ( 'oueigac, tpl.), dem. pron. and adv., that, there ['ouei, there;
dei]. — 'oueidei yiindei, they d. 'oueigac, those people. 'oueidei
tsc, his mother. 'oueidei tcdl, his father.

'ouei-gac, 1. dem. pron., tpl. of 'oueidei, that; 2. adv., there, look there!; only so far, somewhat, slightly ['ouei, there; -gac]. —
'oueigac dei, he is standing over there. 'oueigac t'ce, way over there. 'oueigac guacdl, to be somewhat red, a little red (opp. of
guacdl-ou, to be very red). 'oueigac guacdl-dc, it (the stone) is a
little red. 'oueigac tou, it is somewhat cold, a little cold. 'oueigac,
look there! (cp. 'ac'gac, look there!).

'ouei-hu, adv., way over there ['oue, there; -huc, real]. Cp. 'ouhuc,
way over there.

'ou-ei-kyn-toudl, 'oueikin-toudl (an. II; 'ou-ei-Kyn-tout-dc, tpl.),
duck [unexplained].
'ou-gä, 1. dem. pron., tpl. of 'ou-dei, that one; 2. adv., there ['ou, there; -ge]. — 'ou-gä 'ű-tsä-dei, they tpl. are traveling over yonder. 'ou-gä-t'ä', way over there.

'ou-guctkou (an. II; 'ou-guctkougä, tpl.), a blackbird sp. with yellow stripe around the neck ['ou-, throat; guctkou, yellow].

'ou-hiä, adv., way over there ['ou, there; -hiä, real]. Cp. 'oueihä, way over there. — 'ouhiä 'ų-tsäñ, I came from way off there.

'ou-hou-mä-kuan, war dance ['ou-hou-mä-, unexplained; kuan, dance].

'ou-hyc, adv., there ['ou-, dem. stem; -hoc', postp., at; for possible etymology see 'ahya, there, and cp. 'ou-ehy-a, there].

'ouhyc', he is staying there, 'ou'-gcct-n' (inan. III), pole mattress, made of poles of 'nepiH (willow sp.) woven side by side ['ou'-, throat; guoctkou, yellow].

'ou-p (-oudoc', fut.), to dip up. Cp. to.ubn-ouf, to strain; t'ou-ouf, dipper; t'ou-'oudl-p'ų-gä, water jug. — heigö gyn-ouf, I dipped it up.

'ou-p-, dem. stem, in 'oup-hä', there, etc. ['ou, there; -p-].

'ouf, dipper, in t'ou-ouf, dipper ['ouf, to dip up].

'ou-put-kädl (an. II; 'ou-put-käct-da, tpl.), uvula [throat clitoris].

Cp. 'ou-poym-kädl, Adam's apple.

*oup-dei, dem. pron. and adv., that one, there; implied in 'ouphä'tsou, there ['oup-, dem. stem; -dei].

*oup-gä, 1. dem. pron., tpl. of 'oupdei, that one; 2. adv., there; implied in 'ouphä'tsou, there ['oup-, dem. stem; -gä].

*oup-hä', adv., there, implied in 'ouphä'tsou, there ['oup-, dem. stem; -hä', postp., at].

'oup-hä'-tsou, adv., there, in that direction ['oup-, dem. stem; -hä'-tsou, postp., at]. — znedei kyñhyoup 'ouphä'tsou 'ų-bä'-heidl, half of the men went in that direction.

'ou-poym-kädl (inan. I), Adam's apple ['ou-, throat; poym-kädl is said to be applied to "soft joints of boiled up calf-meat," whether it may be a general term for gristle is uncertain; kädl as in 'ou-put-kädl, uvula].

Cp. 'ou-poym-kädl, uvula.

'ou-p'ų'-ei-gä (inan. II; 'ou-p'ų'-ei, dpl.), chokecherry fruit [tied at neck fruit].

'ou-p'ų'-yie-bä (inan. I), a kind of band, split at one end, worn diagonally across the chest [neck tie rope].

'ou-sä (inan. III), crop (of bird) [app. big-throat: 'ou-, throat; -sä, big, as in mcñ-sä, thumb, lit. big finger, etc.].

'ou-sei (an. II; 'ou-seigä, tpl.; 'ou-, 'ou-sei- in comp.), throat, often also translated neck ['ou-, throat; -sei as in t'ou-sei, bone; etc.].

'ousei-tų'-e-hej'm, to be choked to death [-tų'-e, unexplained]. — 'ousei-tų'-e-hej'm, he was choked to death.
'ousei-ʔe'-hyo-oudl, to choke to death tr. [ʔe', unexplained]. —
gyh-‘ousei-ʔe'-hyoudl, I choked him to death. hcn gyh-‘ousei-
ʔe'-houtgu'c, I did not choke him to death. mihm gyh-‘ousei-
ʔe'-houtdco, I am about to choke him to death. gyh-‘ousei-
ʔe'-hyoudldc', I shall choke him to death.

'ou-t (‘oudldc', fut. 'oudl-, 'out- in comp.), to descend; to slide down.
Cp. 'oudl-dou', to overhang; doudel-‘out to slide down; 'out-
'out-bh-tshy-in-‘he, to swing in swing. — doun’ m dei-‘oudldc', I am
going to descend (e. g. in airplane), I am going to slide down
(e. g. a bank).

'out-bh-tshy-in-‘he, to swing in swing ['out-bh-tshy-in, swing; ‘he, to
run, go]. — gynt-‘outbhtshynic-‘hedy, I am going to swing; cp.
mihngα gynt-‘hedy, I am going to swing high.

'out-bh-tshe-you-p (inan. II; 'out-bh-tshy-in, dpl.; 'out-bh-tshy-in-
in comp.), swing [app. 'ou-t, to descend; -bh-; -tsh-e-, to go; ‘in, dim.]

'ou-t-gyn (‘outgα, punct. neg.; 'oudlin, curs.; 'outdeidc', fut.;
‘outgα-‘α, fut. neg.; 'outdei, imp.), one falls (from elevated posi-
touciegh, to fall. — ‘in-‘outgyn, I fell. hcn ‘in-‘outgα, I did not
fall. ‘in-bou-oudlin, I fall constantly. mihn ‘in-‘outgyn, I
came pretty near to falling. mihn ‘in-oudlin, I am about to fall.
k'γgh'i'γgα ‘in-‘outdeidc', tomorrow I shall fall. k'γgh'i'γgα hcn
‘in-‘outgα?cα, tomorrow I shall not fall. ‘im-‘outdei, fall off!
heit bh-‘outdei, let us fall off! t'ou-gyn ‘in-‘outgyn, I fell into the
water. th-‘outgyn, a star fell (said of a shooting star); cp. eif-dei
θh’ peitgyn, there are lots of stars falling.

-‘out-k'ce- in kucct-‘outk'ce, bookcase; ‘out-k'ce-sc, to put several in.
‘outk'ce-sc, to put several in [sc, to put several in]. — gynt-
‘outk'ce-sc'dc', I am going to put it in (into the sacks).

'ou-toudld-t'e*i’m (app. inan. IIa; ‘ou-toudl-t’ou, dpl.), collar bone
[‘ou-, neck; -toudl-, unexplained]. — yinKylep ‘ou-toudld-t’ou,
both collar bones, lit. the collar bones on both sides.

'out-t’h (inan. Ia), carrying strap (of quiver, cradle, etc.) ['out-, load;
t’h, unexplained].

'ou-tac-bh-t’h, to mock [unexplained]. — gyh-‘outacbhθ’n pei-
syhn, I mocked the quail.

'ou-tc’, referring to edge or corner, in ‘oufc’-bh, in corner; ‘oufc’-yc’,
on the edge of.

'oufc’-bh, in the corner (e. g. of the room).

‘oufc’-yc’, on the edge of. — krc’ngtesc’ouyih ‘oufc’-yc’ (or
‘opk‘q’n-c’) ‘h’gyn, the fly is standing on the edge (of the table).

‘ou-θ hx, to be choked [‘ou-, throat; w. ðθ’-dh cp. θθ’-dei, to be
shut in].
'ou-t'α'-gς, to push ['ou-t'α'-, unexplained; -gς]. Cp. _tCεm, to pull.
— γυε-‘ou-t'α'gς, I pushed it.

'ou-t'ν'-dou', to have the chin raised ['ou-, throat; t'ν', tpls. prepound form of hr', to stand; dou']. — δει-‘ou-t'ν'dou', I have my chin raised.

'ouyεdl-延迟 (an. Π; 'ouyεdl-延迟-mς, dpl.), yellow horse [white mane].

'ou-y-α'-dα (inan. Π; 'ouy-αdl, dpl.), mane. 'ouyεdα was explained as meaning single hair of mane; 'ouy-αdl as meaning dpl. manes; this is prob. due to Eng. influence ['ou-, neck; -ει; 'ε-α, hair].

'ou, quotative particle. — ὑψηθεκίν-dei t'ν' 'ου ήνυθ' βηθειδί, the chief's wife went off somewhere.

'ου-, to like, in 'ου-δα, 'ου-dei, 'ου-peidl-dou', to like; 'ου-τα, to be dissatisfied; 'ου-t'ν... , to be happy; 'ου-τ'ν'-δα, to be happy.

-ου, intensive noun, adjective and verb |postfix, denoting intensity, abundance, in 'ατιθυε-ου, to be (too) salty; έσου-ου, to be rocky; γυεδl-ου, to be very red; σαθετι-ου, to be very blue; -σει-ου-, to be sweet smelling; 'εδλκ'εε-ου, to be crazy. [cp. 'ου-dei, much; 'ου-δα, 'ου-dei, to like; and possibly -σου, intensive verb postfix].

'ου-'ετημ-poudl (an. Π; 'ου-'ετημ-pout-δα, tpl.), leech [blood suck bug: 'ου-, blood; 'ετημ-, to suck; poudl, bug].

'ου-βν'-, referring to diving, drowning, in 'ουβν'-'γυεn, to dive; 'ουβν'-'γειμ, to be drowned; etc.

'ουβν'-'γυεn, to dive. — δει-'ουβν'-'γυεn, I dived.

'ουβν'-'γειμ, to be drowned. — 'ουβν'-'γειμ, he was drowned.

'ουβν'-'houdl, to drown tr. — γυε-'ουβν'-'houdl, I drowned him.


'ου-δα, to be bloody. — 'ου-δα, it is bloody. με'κκ'ζ'ν γε'-'ουδα, your nose is bloody.

'ου-dei ('ουζς', punct. neg.; 'ουζειπ, curs.), to like [cp. 'ου-δα, to like]. — γυε-'ουζειπ, I like it. θιν γυε-'ουζειπ, I like beef. ήκη γυε-'ουζς', I do not like it. δει-'ουζειπ, I am glad.

'ου-dei, adv., much [cp. -'ου, intensive noun, adj. and verb postfix].

Cp. 'ουζειπ-θιν, rich man. — ήκη 'ουζ-dei γυε-'γυεδα', I do not write to him very much.

'ου-dei-θιν (an. 1; 'ου-γουπ, tpl.), rich man ['ουζειπ, much; -θιν].

'ου'-ί (inan. Π; 'ου- in comp.), blood [Tewa ή-ί, blood]. ος-'ου-θιν-θειπ, to have hemorrhage, etc. — 'ου-θιπ δει-θιπ, I saw blood, particle of blood, spot of blood. 'ου-δουγυθ, in the blood.
'gu-peidl-dou', to like ['gu-, to like; peidl-dou', to think]. —
'čim-'gupeildlou', I like you. ḥ̄e, gyât-'gupeildlou' déi-'wadéi-dei, yes, I like to gamble.
'
'čim-'peitgyH, to bleed intr., in p'ou-'čpeitgyH, to bleed at the nose [blood falls].
'
'čim-'t'ń, to be wanting something better, be dissatisfied ['čim-, to like; t'ń, to stay]. —
'ń-'čīt'ń, I want something better (said when I am dissatisfied with what I have and keep wanting something better).
'
'čim-'t'ń . . . ('čim-'t'ń't'ń, fut.; 'čim-'t'ń- in comp.), to be happy ['čim-, to like; -t'ń . . . , unexplained]. Cp. 'čim-'t'ń-déi, to be happy.
'
'čim-'t'ń'-dō, to be happy ['čim-, to like; déi, to be]. —
'ń-'čīt'ń'-dō, I am happy. bā-'čīt'ń'-dā-bei, let us be happy! heit poue bā-'čīt'ń'-dā-t'ń, let us not be happy! 'čim-'čīt'ń'-dō-bei, you be happy, = 'čim-'čīt'ń'-dā-bei. 'čim-'čīt'ń'-dō-dō', don't be happy! hč'n-'čīt'ń'-dā'ńiég, I was not happy.
*
'ou-zeip ('ou-zeul̄iH, curs.), to bleed intr. [to blood flow]. —
'čou-zeul̄iH, he is bleeding.

\[P\]

-p, 1. noun postfix in -you-p, tpl. of 'h̄, child; k'ou-gyH-p, body; etc.; 2. postp. postfix in -bh-p, at (cp. -bh, at); -tč-p, beyond (cp. -tč'ε, beyond).

-p, tr. verb postfix, in kou-p, to lay several (cp. fuc-dl, several lie).

pco' (also pco'gyH, punct.; pco'dč, punct. neg.; pco'dča, curs.; pcoolča', fut.; pco'dča'dča', fut. neg.; pco, imp.), to eat. Cp. pjiu, food; pei-dō, to have plenty to eat; hč'n, to eat; hč'n, to eat up. —

gyat-pco'gyH, I ate. hč'n gyat-pco'dča', I did not eat. gyat-bou-pco'dča, I am eating all the time. gyat-pcoolča', I shall eat. hč'n gyat-pco'dča'dča', I shall not eat. būt-pco, eat! heit būt-pco, let us eat! poue būt-pcoolča', let us not eat! ḡ̄yḥj'i Hc'n gyat-pco'dča', the man is fasting, not eating.

pco-dl-, to sing, in pco-dl-dei, singer; pco-dlou', to sing; pco-dl-k'č-gə, drum.

pcooldei (pcool-gə, tpl.), singer; also pco-dl-dei, persn. of Mr. Light, his other name being P'in-bou, Light [pco-dl-, to sing; -dei].

pcool-dou', to sing [pco-dl-, to sing; -dou']. Cp. dō'pih'ego, dō'dča, to sing.

pcooldou'-kiH (an. I; pcooldou'gə, tpl.), singer (man).

pcool-k'č-gə (inan. II; pcool-k'č, tpl.; pcool-k'č' in comp.), drum [pcool-, explained as in pcool-tou', to sing; w. -k'č cp. possibly k'č-e, hide; k'č-déi, blanket].
pődlk'c'-t'ouq (inan. II*; pődlk'c'-t'ouq, dpl.; pődlk'c'-t'ouq- in comp.), drumstick.
pac'-ei-dou', to resemble [pac'-ei-, unexplained; -dou']. — tsêjhyoup 'êi-pac'êidou', they tpl. look like dogs.
pac', prebound form, thigh, in pac'-t'oudei, thigh; pac'-kin, flesh of thigh; pac'-pêtdêa, hair of thigh; etc. [Tewa pô, thigh].
pac', app. prebound form of bêc'-du, to rise, in t'ou-pac'-t'out, pump, windmill.
pac', adverbial verb prefix denoting accompaniment, in pac'-bo', to bring along; pac'-hêc', to take along; pac'-heibêc, to take into; pac'-heijdêc, to remove tr.; pac'-dou', to keep (an animal); pac'-t'ê'mêc', not to be able.
pac'-bo', to bring along [bo', to bring]. — guh-pac'bo', I brought him along. guh-pac'be'dêc', I shall bring him along.
pac'-dou', to keep (animal), treat [dou', to have]. — tsêjhêi guh-pac'dou', I kept a dog. tsêjhyoup déi-pac'dou', I kept tpl. dogs. tsêjhyoup hên déi-pac'tougêc', I did not keep dogs. tsêjhyoup déi-pac'toudêc', I am going to keep dogs. 'um tsêjhêi 'nh-pac'dou', you keep a dog! hên déi-pac'dougêdêc', I am not going to keep dogs. tsêjhêi bû-pac'dou', let us keep a dog! 'nh-tsêjhêih-pac'dou', they treat him as a dog, as a slave.
pac'-dôubh (inan. III), underside or backside of thigh. — pac'-tôubh guh'-bôu, I looked at his thigh. pac'-tôubh 'êim-se.ibêc, he cut himself in the thigh.
pac'-hêc', to take along [hêc', to bring, take]. — dû-pac'hîndêc', take us! mûm guh-pac'hitdêc', I am going to take him away. guh-pac'hêc', I took him along with me. hên guh-pac'hînguc, I did not take him along. guh-pac'hîndêc', I shall take him along. hên guh-pac'hînguc, I shall not take him along. 'nh-pac'hîm, take him along! poue 'nh-pac'hîndêc', don't take him along! heit nê bû-pac'hîm, let us take him along! heit nê poue bû-pac'hîndêc', let us not take him along!
pac'-heibêc, to take inside [heibêc, to take inside]. — guh-pac'heibêc, I took him in (e.g. I led him into a room). hên guh-pac'heibêc', I did not take him in. mûm guh-pac'heibôup, I am about to take him in. guh-pac'heibeidêc', I shall take him inside. hên guh-pac'heibe-dêc', I shall not take him inside. 'nh-pac'heibe, take him inside! pac'-heijdêc, to remove tr. [heijdêc, to remove tr.]. — dû-pac'heijdêi, keep us away from (evil)! guh-pac'heijdêdêc, I am going to take him away. 'nh-pac'heijdêi, remove him! heit nê bû-pac'heijdêi, let us remove him! heit nê poue bû-pac'heijdêdêc', let us not remove him!
pac'-kêc'n, to bring [kêc'n, to bring]. — tsêj guh-pac'kêc'ndêc', I am going to bring the horse. tsêj guh-pac'kêc'n, I brought the horse.
pa'-kin (inan. I.), flesh of the thigh [kin, flesh].

pa'-p'iH (inan. I), thigh vein [p'iH, vein]. Applied to large veins visible on thigh.

pa'-t'̂n'moc' (punct. neg.; corresponding positive not obtained; pa'-t'̂n't'ë, fut.; pa'-t'̂n'moc'ë, fut. neg.), not to be able [unexplained]. Cp. 'ë'ë'dë', not to be able. — hàn 'è-psy-pa'-t'̂n'moc', I could not see him. beit'ëndéi 'è-psy-pa't'̂n't'ë, I never can see him.

pa'-t'ou-dei (an. II; pa'-t'ou-gc, tpl.), thigh [thigh leg, i.e. upper leg].

poy-piH (inan. I), thigh vein [p'iH, vein]. Applied to large veins visible on thigh.

pcc'-t's'incc' (punct. neg.; corresponding positive not obtained; pa'-t'H'^cc', fut.; pK'-t'H'ma'?a', fut. neg.), not to be able [unexplained]. Cp. 'cc'doc', not to be able.

han 'n-poy-pcJ't'H'ma', I could not see him.

beit'Qndei 'H-pou-pcc't'fl'^a', I never can see him.

pcc'-t'o-ga (an. II; pcc'-t'o-ga, i.e. upper leg).

pn', one (enumerative series). Also used as tpl. indef. pron., somebodies. Cp. pn'-gc, one (predictative series); pn'-g', in one place; etc.

pn', indef. pron. used in tpl. only, 1. somebodies, some (tpl.), = pn'-bh. 2. some kinds of [pn', one, used as pron.]. Cp. pn'-hëndéi, somebody; pn'-hë'gyH, sometimes; hëndëidl, somebody.

1. hëndëidl gyH-houdl, I killed somebody; but pn' déi-houdl, I killed some people. kyHhyoup pn' déi-houdl, I killed some men. sëntouhpn' déi-houdl, I killed some snakes. pn' 'ndëg'ga déi-seit, I picked some plums, apples. pn' (or pn'bh) toun'ë nç hëndëidl, some said that he was dead; cp. tei(bH) toun'ë nç hëndëidl, all said that he was dead. pn' 'H-bënmh nç nç hënd 'è-bënmh, some folks are going but I am not going. pn' 'ëitdei gyH-tëqzëmmh, some people are talking too much; cp. 'ëitdei gyH-tëqzëmmh, I am talking too much. — 2. pn' 'ndëg'ga, some kinds of plums.

-pn', pn' t', light, shine, in k'ën-pn', daylight; pn'-g', to be mirage; pn'-shët-gyH, hot sunshine [cp. pn-e, sun, summer; etc.].

pn'-g', adv., in one place [pn', one; -'g', unexplained; -g'c]. Cp. pn'-nyHt-dou, in one place. — sëqun pn'n'g'c gyHt-kuc'da', I am going to stack the hay, lit. I am going to put the hay in one place. pn-dl (inan. III pn-dl- in comp.), bed, bedding, quilt [cp. Tewa pö'd, bed]. Cp. phdl-'n'-syH't'dc, stretcher; phdl-p'ëtdc, filament of cotton. — phdl-dqy'm, in bed.

pn-dl- in phdl-goum-bh, knee pit.

pn-dl- in phdl-n'g', bow.

pn-dl- in phdl-k'ou'-ei-gyH, to turn back [cp. Tewa pö-wá, to return].

pn-dl- in phdl-gyH, on this side of.

phdl-n'g'c (inan. II; pn-dl-n', dpl.; pn-dl-n'- in comp.), bow. Cp. zeipgc, bow.

phdl-'n'-syH'-dç (inan. IIa; phdl-'n'-syHn, dpl.), stretcher [small bed pole].

phdl-goum-bh (inan. III), knee-pit [pn-dl-, unexplained; -goum-bh, behind].
-pH-dl-gynh, postp., on this side of -pH-dl-, unexplained; -gynh].

- p'ax' -pHdlgynh 'ñi-kindl, I live this side of the river.

pndl-k'we (inan. II*), quilt [bed cloth]. Cp. 'qmbh-pndlkk'we, rug, lit. foot quilt.

pndl-k'ou-ëi-gynh, to turn back [pH-dl-, to return; k'ou-ëi-, unexplained; -gynh]. — Kypi'ñ p'ax'-beiguax bh, nej hypothesis p'ax'gynh tsp'ñç', pndlkk'ou'eigynh, the man was going toward the river, but he did not reach the river, he turned back. Mn'ypyn bongyn gα heigax pndlkk'ou'eigynh, he saw a woman and turned back.

pndl-poudl (an. II; pndl-pout-dç, tpl.; pndl-poudl - in comp.), bedbug, = pndl-p'ou, lit. bed louse. Both terms are in use.

pndl-p'ax-t-dç (inan. II*; pndl-p'axdl, dpl.; pndl-p'axdl - in comp.), filament of cotton, cotton [quilt-fuzz].

pndl-p'axdl-goup (inan. II*), cotton plant.

pndl-p'ou (an. II; p'ou-e, tpl.; p'ou- - in comp.), bedbug [bed louse], = pndl-poudl.

pñ-e, 1. (an. II; pñ-e-guc, tpl.), sun, clock, watch; 2. (app. inan. I), summer, in summer [w. pñ- ep. -pñ', pñ'-, light, shine; -ei, ep. Tewa pädá-ri, pädá-gè, sunny place, sunshine, päd'-yó, summer]. Cp. pñe-dñ, summer; pñe-bei-, south. — 1. pñhy-ëi'm (for pñe højim), the sun is dead (said of eclipse). Pñ, dç-bøy, Sun, look at us! (said in praying to the sun). Pñe gyn-t'çn, I found a watch. 2. Kinya pñe heigx hínæ', he will die next summer. Touptei pñe højim, he died last summer. 'ëiæ'q'dei pñe 'iniæ' 'ñ-íç'-íç', I am going to stay right here this summer. Pñe-gynh, in the summer, = pñhy-ç'.

pñe-bax'deip-, east [pñe-, sun; báz'deip, curs. of bç'dñ, to rise].

'ëimqç pñe-bax'deip'-ëi 'ñ-íç', I am staying in the east. Pñe-bax'deip'-ëjmn 'ñ-bññnh, I am going to go east.

pñe-bax'deip-dei, east. — Pñe báx'deipdei-beiguax 'ñ-bñ'híç', I am going to go east.

pñe-bei-, south [pñe-, summer; -bei, at, referring to region]. Cp. sñdl-dçm-, south, lit. hot country; sñ'-bei-, north, lit. at the region of winter; tóu-dçm-, north, lit. cold country.

pñe-bei-bñ, in the south. — Pñe-beibñ 'ñ-íç', I am staying in the south.

pñe-bei-guc, to the south. — Pñe-beiguax 'ñ-bññnh, I am going to go south.

pñe-dñ, summer [pñe, sun, summer; -dñ].

-pñ-e-dl in tóu-pnedl, talkative person.

pñe-hyq'çn (inan. I), sun-trail, path of the sun through the sky.

pñesç'ñ, five cents (app. with unaspirated p) [fr. Eng.].

pñe-yínyn-, west [pñe, sun; yínyn, curs. of yñ'e, to set].

'ëimqç (pñe-)'yínyn-ëjmn 'ñ-íç', I am staying in the west. Pñe-yínyn-ëjmn 'ñ-bññnh, I am going to go west.
PH'-ou . . . (PH'oudeidɔ', fut.; PH'oudei, imp.), to close tr. — beį-beidl-ph'oudei, close your mouth! deį-beidl-ph'oudeidɔ', I shall close my mouth.

PH-t in PH-t-kɔ-dl, elitoris.


PH'-, prairie, in Kɔ'gyhp-PH'-dcn, hawk sp.; PH'-guh, PH'-gyhp, prairie; PH'-yɔ', on the prairie.

PH', together, in PH'-gue-ɔ, in a bunch; PH'-hdnl-dou', to have confluence; PH'-yɔ', together [cp. possibly PH', one; or PH- in PH'-dɔ-'i'h, twin].

PH' . . . (PH'deido', fut.), to sharpen. — Kɔ' gyh-PH'-deidɔ', I am going to sharpen my knife.

PH'-n'-dɔ, to be mirage [app. PH'-, light, shine; 'n'-dɔ, to be dewy]. — gyh-PH'-n'-dɔ, it is mirage.

PH'-bh, indef. pron., somebodies, see PH' [PH', somebodies; -bh].

Cp. tei-bh, all, tpl.

PH'-bh (an. I; PH'-byou-p, tpl.; PH'-bh in comp.), 1. man's brother (older or younger); 2. man's great grandson [Tewa PH'-ře, older brother]. Cp. PH'-byou-e, my or our brother. — nỳ PH'byoup, my tpl. brothers. 'HM PH'bhin, your brother. yin nɛį-PH'Bhin-dɔ, I have two brothers.

PH'-byou-e, my or our brother.

-PH'-dɛ In Kɔ'gyhp-PH'-dcn, hawk sp., said to sound like cliff-prairie.

-PH'-dɛl-ei in dɛį-PH'dlɛi, to be sleepy; t'ou-PH'dlɛi, to be thirsty.

PH'-gɔ, one. — PH'gɔ'kyhj'|h, one man. PH'gɔ' she, one year.

PH'gɔ tou-guh 'n'-č', I lived in the same house.

PH'gɔ'-e, lone, in Kue'-PH'gɔ'e, prsn. Lonewolf [PH'gɔ'- one; -eį].

PH'-gɔ-dou, one time, once.

PH'gɔ'-yɔ', at one. — PH'gɔ'-yɔ', one hour; at one o'clock.

PH'gɔ'-yɔ'-t'č' zn'-yɔ', at half past one.

PH'-gue-ɔ, adv., together, in a bunch [PH'- as in PH'-hdnl-dou', to have confluence; w. -gu-e cp. gu-e, behind; -gɔ]. — Kuh.egu PH'guegɔ tsŋ'dei, the Comanches are traveling in one bunch or company.

PH'-guh (inan. III), plain, prairie = PH'-gyhp. [PH'-, prairie; -guh].

Cp. PH'-yɔ', on the prairie. — PH'guh kindl, he lives on the prairie. hɛŋ tou-e'-ce-guh 'n'-kiŋɔ', PH'guh 'n'-eįkwa-kindl, I do not live in town, I live outside of the town on a farm. PH'gi(h) 'n'-biŋ'kɔ', I am going to the prairie.

PH'guh-beiŋ (inan. I'), edge [app. PH'guh, plain; -bei-bh, postp.]. — Kɔ'-PH'guhbeiŋ, the edge of the knife. PH'guh-beiŋ gyh-Kɔ', I cut him with the edge, = PH'guh-beiŋ-beiŋ-dou gyh-Kɔ'.
pñ'gyn-beibn-e in pñ'gyn-beibnedou, with the edge. Cp. pñ'gyn-beibn, edge.
pñ'-gyn-p, plain, prairie, =pñ'gyn. — pñ'gynp 'ñ-hñ'ñw', I am going to go to the prairie. Kyn.egu tei pñ'gynp dç'meqi', the Comanches were all over the prairie.

-pñ'-hand-dou', to have confluence, in pñ'-gue-goc, in a bunch; -hn-dl-, unexplained; -dou'.
pñ'-hçnde, indef. pron., somebody [pñ', one; hçndei, something]. — pñ'hçndei 'çim-teidle' нç hñ'ñheidl, somebody has been telling that he died. pñ'hçndei tóqnci' нç hñ'ñheidl, somebody said that he died.
pñ'-hñ'gyn, adv., sometimes [pñ', some; hñ'gyn, where? somewhere].
Cp. pñ'-nuñ 'ñn hñ'gyn, sometimes. — pñ'hñ'gyn 'ñn tsñnmñi, sometimes he comes.
pñ'-nuñ, one by one [pñ'-, one; -nuñ, adverbal]. — pñ'-nuñ 'ñn hñ'gyn yñn-gucde, I write to him just once in a while (cp. pñ'-hñ'gyn, sometimes).
pñ'-nuñt-dei, the first.
pñ'-nuñt-dou, in one place. Cp. pñ'-hñ'-gc, in one place.
pñ'-pç'-dn (app. inan. I) shine (of sun, moon) [pñ'- as in pñ'-sht-gyn, hot sunshine; pñ-c, sun; k'in-pñ', daylight; -pç'-, unexplained; -dn, noun postfix]. — pñ'pç'dn-gyn dèi-sñ'dç', I am going to sit in the sunshine, =dèi-pñ'-sht-sñ'dç'.' pç'-pñ'pç'dn-kyn dèi-sñ'dç', I am going to sit in the moonshine. pñ'pç'dn gyñ-bou, I saw the sunshine.
pñ'-sht-gyn (inan. III), warm sunshine [pñ'- as in pñ'-pç'-dn, sunshine; -sñ-t-, prepound form of sn-dl, to be hot]. — dèi-pñ'sht-sñ'dç', I am going to sit in the hot sun; =pñ'shtgyn 'ñ-sñ'dç'.
pñ'-t'ñ, eleven.
pñ'-t'ñ-n, eleven by eleven.
pñ'-t'ñn-dei, the eleventh.
pñ'-t'ñn-dou, in eleven places.
pñy-ç', in summer [pñe, summer; -ç'] Cp. shy-ç', in winter. — pñyç' hçj'm, he died in the summer.
pñ'-yc', on the prairie. — pñ'-yc' 'ñ-tshñ, I came from the prairie.
pñ'-yc', adv., together, at the same place [pñ'-, together; yç']. — pñ'-yc' bùr-kindl, we (all) live in the same place.
pñ'-dc, to be sore [pñ'-, unexplained; dç]. — mç'yç'n nç-pñ'-dç, my nose is sore.
pñ-hín, adv., indeed, surely [pñ'-, unexplained; -hín, real]. — pñ'hín yñl-koudou-k'oup'çmgyn, I am going to be suffering. pñ'hín 'ñ-dhmgyñ, I surely am going to get tired.
pei, dead [cp. Tewa pe-nï, dead person]. — Tsjehïï-pei gyñ-bou, I saw a dead dog. pei-hèi tsje'hï¡ gyñ-bou, I saw a live dog,
tséihiH-pei-h§i gyñ-bou.  tséihiH pei-heigc déi-bou, I saw tpl. live dogs.

pei (peigu'c, punct. neg.; peidc, curs.; peidc', fut.; peigu'c', fut. neg.; pei, imp.), to fear tr., be afraid of.  — gyñ-pei, I was afraid of him.  gyñ-peidc, I am afraid of him.  hçn gyñ-peigu'c, I was not afraid of him.  gyñ-peidc', I shall be afraid of him.  hçn gyñ-peigu'c', I shall not be afraid of him.  'n-pei, be afraid of him!

pei-in pei-dei, to be straight; pei'ou, to be very straight.

pei-, to think, in pei-gyn, thought; pei-dl-, referring to thought.

pei- d . . . (peidei, imp.), to run one's best.  — bèi-peidei, run your best (in the race)!  = tçm 'çm-bç'dei! (See bç'dn, to rise.)

pei-dc, to be dead [dc, to be].  — pei-dc, he is dead.  pei-hej dc, he is alive, he is not dead.

pei-dn, to have plenty to eat [cp. possibly pc', to eat].  — gyñ-peiñ, there is plenty to eat; opp. of piñ-hej dc, to be without food.

pei-dei (pei-dou-p, tpl.), to be straight, stiff.  Cp. pei'-ou, to be very straight; peidei-dçmku'c', spade; peidei-t'ouqñkn, stiff-legged man.  — peidei déi-hñ'bç, I stood it (the stick) up straight.

t'ou-peidei gyñ-bou, I saw a stiff leg.  t'ou-peidoup déi-bou, I saw tpl. stiff legs.

peidei-dçmku'c (an. II), spade, shovel [straight digging stick].

peidei-t'ouqñkn, a stiff-legged man.

peidei-t'ou-dei (an. II; peidei-t'ou-gc, tpl.; peidei-t'ou- in comp.), stiff leg.  — peidei-t'oudei déi, I have a stiff leg.

peidei-dc, to be straight, stiff [dc, to be].  — peidei-dc, he is straight.

pei-dl-, prepound referring to thinking, in peidl-çñ'ega, peidl-dou', to think about; peidl-dçnn, to think [pei- as in pei-gyn, thought; -dl-].

-peidl-, in tçu-peidl-çkn, talkative man.

peidl-dou', to think about.  — 'ç(y)hç gyñt-peidldou', I am thinking about it right now.  gyñt-peidldou', I shall think about it.  hçn gyñt-peidldou'c, I am not thinking about it.  poue bç't-peidldou', don't think about it!  kyñhç'ñ gyñt-peidldou', I am thinking about the man.  heigc hçn kyñhç'ñ gyñt-peidldou'c, I am not going to think about the man any more.

peidl-dçnn, to think [çnn-n, to seek].  — gyñt-peidl-çñnumc, I am thinking (seeking in my mind).

peidl-çñ'ega, to think about.  — heit bç't-peidl-çñ'edc', let us think about it.

pei-dou, adv., therefore [pei-, unexplained; -dou]. Also used as postp.  — nç 'çhyç'-dei pei-dou m-tç'hounç'çqñnheidl, and for that
reason they traveled off angry. ḋė-deidl 'ēi- 'c' mei-dei peidou deį-heji³, he did not treat me right and that is why I left. tséį houdl-dei peidou tséį-heį³ ḏa, he killed his horse and that is why he has no horse now. tséigya 'ēi-houtdė- dei peidou 'k-sondei, he is killing his horses and that is the reason that he has only a few.

-pei-dou, postp., for [=pei-dou, adv.]. — 'n-tesni n̓c ǰunyʰ'ya n̓c-peidou t'eip, I arrived and a man came out for me.

pei-γυ (inan. III; pei-gyn, dpl.; pei-in comp.), grain of sand, sand.

Cp. pei-sndl-ʻc, bird sp. — peiγyn gyn⁹-bou, I saw the sand.

pei-guca (peiγyn-guca, punct. neg.; peiγyn-guca, curs.; peiγyn-guca, fut.; peiγyn-guca, fut. neg.; peiγyn, imp.), to revive intr. [app. pei- = pei, dead, cp. pei-seï-hn', to revive intr.; w. -guca cp. possibly guca, to be wise]. — 'n-peiguca, I revived (from a faint). hظن 'n-peiguca, I did not revive. mzm 'n-peiguca, I am about to revive. 'n-peiguca, I shall revive. hظن 'n-peiguca, I shall not revive. ḧim-peiguca, revive!

pei-gyn (inan. III; pei-gyn- in comp.), thought [cp. pei-dl-, compl. referring to thinking]. Cp. peiγyn-bou'ou, not to think right; peiγyn-đmγyn, to be thought-tired; etc.

peiγyn-bou'ou, not to think right [w. bou- cp. bou̲n-dca, to be bent; 'ou, very]. — peiγyn-bou̲'ou, he does not think anything right.

peiγyn-đmγyn, to be thought-tired [đmγyn, to be tired], = peiγyn-đmγyn-dca.

peiγyn-đmγyn-dca, to be thought-tired. — 'n-peiγyn-đmγyn-dca, I am thought-tired, worried.

peiγyn-sac'-'ou (peiγyn-sac'-'ou-gc, tpl.), to be wise, smart [-sac'-, unexplained; 'ou, intensive]. — peikunso'ou gyn⁹-bou, I saw a wise person. peikunso'oukac deį-bou, I saw wise people.

pei-kac, to lie dead [kac, to lie]. — pei-kac, he is dead. tsēiʰun gyn⁹-bou pei̲kac, I saw a dead dog.

pei-kǐ (an. I; pei-gac, tpl.), dead man.

pei-mg (an. I; pei-mg m̓c, tpl.), dead woman.

pei-ou, to be very straight [pei- as in pei-dei, to be straight -'ou, intensive]. — ǰunyʰ'ya pei'ou, the man is straight.

Pei-čac'-eidl, plen., Red River [big sand river].

pei-sæegyn, to be benumbed, limb goes to sleep [app. pei, dead, or pei- to be straight, stiff; -sæ-e-gyn, unexplained]. — t'oudei 'ēi-pei-sæegyn, my leg has gone to sleep.

pei-sndl-ʻc (an. II; pei-sndl-ʻc-dca, tpl.), bird sp. [explained as stayer in the hot sand: pei-, sand; sndl, to be hot; -ʻc-dca, unexplained]. The bird is said to live in the desert.

pei-s̓n̓neį (an. II; pei-s̓n̓neį-p, tpl.), snake sp. [sand snake].

Described as being not more than a foot long and having body striped like a rattlesnake.
pei-seq-hn’ (peiseqhn’gu’a, punct. neg.; peiseqhn’gu’a, curs.; peiseqhn’d’da, fut.; peiseqhn’gu’ado’, fut. neg.; peiseqhn, imp.), to revive intr. [pei- evidently as in pei-gu’a, to revive intr.; -seq-, unexplained; app. -hn’, to stand up]. — dëi-peiseqhn’, I revived (e. g. from a faint). hacen dëi-peiseqhn’gu’a, I did not revive him. minn dëi-peiseqhn’gu’a, I am about to revive. dëi-peiseqhn’d’a, I shall revive. hacen dëi-peiseqhn’gu’ado’, I shall not revive. bèi-peiseqhn’, revive!

pei-t’sou (inan. I*), sandstone.

pei-t’souldl (an. II; pei-t’souldl-ga, tпл.), “top of thigh” [unexplained; cp. possibly t’soul-de wing].

pei’ (an. II; pei’-ga, тпл.; pei’- in comp.), (wild) turkey. Cp. pei-syun, quail.


pein-da, to be butchered, =pein-gyn [da, to be]. — heigc pein-da, he is already butchered. tin peindo’-dei gyn-boq, I saw a butchered antelope. tin’seidl ‘ei-peindo’-goc deibou, I saw the butchered antelope herd.

pein-gyn (peingc’, punct. neg.; peindeitc’, fut.), to be butchered,

=pein-da [pein, to butcher; da, to be]. — heigc peindeitc’, it will be butchered. heigc peingyn, he is already butchered. hacen peingc’, he is not butchered.

pei-n-hn’, panocha, honey, sugar, anything sweet. Cp. peinhn’-da, to be sweet; etc.

peinhn’-h’da (inan. II*; peinhn’-h’, dрл.), sugar cane [sugar stick].

peinhn’-da, to be sweet [da, to be]. — yindei mc’ t’i-p’einhn’-da, they are both sweet.

peinhn’-k’ou-gyn, chocolate [black panocha]. — peinhn’-k’ougyh gyn-boq, I saw the chocolate.

peinhn’-poudl (an. II; peinhn’-pout-da, tпл.), honey bee [honey bug].

peisou-da (inan. II*; pei-sou’s, dрл.), foxtail plant [turkey grass].

pei-syn (an. II; pei-sy’-da, tпл.), quail [little turkey].

-pin- in K’c’-pin-t’cq, prsn.

pin-t’cidl (an. II; pin-t’citol-da, тпл.), hip [unexplained].

pin, food, meal, =pin-gyn [cp. roc’, to eat]. Cp. k’yhi’-pin, breakfast; k’insou-pin, dinner; teipin, supper; ’g’go-pin, buffalo; etc. — pin-hei ’hn-da, I have nothing to eat. pin-hei gyn-
they had nothing to eat. 

-\( \text{pi}h \), app. fish, in 'c'-\( \text{pi}h \), fish, q. v.

\( \text{pi}h\)-\( \text{cm-tou}'e \), kitchen [food make room].

\( \text{pi}h\)-\( n \) (an. II; \( \text{pi}h\)-d\( \alpha \), tpl.), gopher. Cp. \( \text{pi}h \) \( \text{tn}'hej \) d\( \alpha \)'dei, mole.\n
\( \text{pi}h\) \( \text{tn}'hej \) d\( \alpha \)'dei (an. II; \( \text{pi}h \) \( \text{tn}'hej \) 'c\( \cdot d\alpha \)'dei, d.; \( \text{pi}h\)-\( d\alpha \) \( \text{tn}'hej \) 'c\( \cdot d\alpha \)'ge', tpl.), mole [blind gopher].\n
\( \text{pi}h\)-t\( \text{ou}'e \) (inan. I), dining room [meal room].

\( \text{pi}h\)-\( \text{h}'-\text{d}\alpha \) (inan. II; \( \text{pi}h\)-\( \text{h}' \), dpl.), eating table. Ct. kuc\( \cdot \)t\( \cdot \)\( \text{h}'\text{d}\alpha \), writing table.

\( \text{pi}h\)-\( \text{gyh} \) (inan. III), food, =\( \text{pi}h \). —- tci k\( \cdot \)\( \text{wp}'\text{pi}h\)-\( \text{gyh} \) 'c\( \cdot \text{h}'\text{dei} \) k\( \cdot \)\( \text{i}h \) d\( \cdot \)\( \text{m}'\text{hi}'\text{h} \), give us today our daily bread (lit. food)! \( \text{pi}h\)-k\( \text{ou}p \), to lay food, feed [k\( \text{ou}p \), to lay tplo.]. —- t\( \text{e} \)\( \text{ji} \) \( \text{so}n \) y\( \text{h}'\)\( \text{p}i(\text{u})\)-k\( \text{ou}p \), I gave hay to the horse. Cp. t\( \text{e} \)\( \text{ji} \) \( \text{so}n \) y\( \text{h}'\)n-'\( \text{e} \), I handed or gave the horse some hay. t\( \text{e} \)\( \text{ji} \) \( \text{so}n \) y\( \text{h}'\text{n}-k\( \text{ou}p \), I gave the horse some hay.

\( \text{pou} \) (an. II; \( \text{pou}\)-\( \text{gc} \), tpl.; \( \text{pou} \)-in comp.), beaver, =t'\( \text{ou}\)-d\( \text{ou}'m\)dei [Tewa 'd-\( \text{y}\text{o} \), beaver]. Cp. \( \text{pou}\)-gu\( \text{cun}h\)d\( \text{lo} \), muskrat.

Pou-boudl-\( \text{r}'\text{k}i\text{h} \) (an. II; Pou-boudl-\( \text{r}'\text{gc} \), tpl.), Pueblo man [unexplained; -\( \text{k}i\text{h} \)]. Cp. Teig\( \text{u} \)-\( \text{k}i\text{h} \), also given as meaning Pueblo man.

\( \text{pou}\)-\( \text{dc} \), to be pit marked [\( \text{dc} \), to be]. Cp. \( \text{pou}\)-\( \text{ig} \), strawberry, lit. pit-marked fruit; t'\( \text{h}d\)l-k\( \text{ou}p\)-\( \text{dc} \), to have smallpox.

\( \text{pou}\)-dl (an. II; \( \text{pou}\)-t-\( \text{dc} \), tpl., \( \text{pou}\)-dl- in comp.), bug, worm, vermin [\( \text{pou} \)-as in Tewa p\( \text{u}\)-\( \text{v}\)\( \text{h} \), worm, bug].

\( \text{pou}\)-dl- in m\( \text{q}n\)-poudl-\( \text{t}\)\( \text{ct}g\)\( \text{c} \), to snap fingers [t'\( \text{ct}g\)\( \text{c} \), to shoot].

poudl-\( \text{c}'\)-\( \text{k}'\text{e} \) (inan. II*), membrane of meat, connective tissue [poudl-\( \text{c}' \), unexplained; -\( \text{k}'\text{e} \), skin].

poudl-k\( \text{q}'\)-\( \text{t}\)\( \text{g}'\text{c} \) (an. II; poudl-k\( \text{q}'\text{t}\)\( \text{g}'\text{d}\alpha \), tpl.), pinacate [greasy sleek bug: -k\( \text{q}' \)- as in k\( \text{g}'\)-\( \text{gyh} \), grease; -\( \text{t}\)\( \text{g}'\text{c} \) =\( \text{tg}'\text{c} \), to be smooth]. Cp. p'\( \text{ou} \)-\( \text{t}\)\( \text{g}'\text{c} \), nit.

poudl-k\( \text{i}h\)-dei (poudl-k\( \text{i}h\)-dou-p), worm that bores holes in wood [k\( \text{i}h\)-dei, unexplained].

poudl-p\( \text{in}t \), bug hole [-p\( \text{in} \)-t, hole].

poudl-s\( \text{y} \)\( \text{hn} \) (an. II; poudl-s\( \text{yc}'\text{d}\alpha \), tpl.), small bug.

\( \text{pou-e} \), 1. prohibitive particle used with fut. and rarely with curs.; 2. additional particle, then, again, also [cp. Tewa -\( \text{pi} \), neg.]. —- pou-e '\( \text{h-u} \)h\( \text{ou} \)dl\( \text{dc} \)', don't kill him, =pou-e '\( \text{h-u} \)h\( \text{ou} \)dl\( \text{h}r \)! pou-e '\( \text{h-gu} \)\( \alpha \)\( \text{d}\alpha \)', don't hit him! =pou-e '\( \text{h-gu} \)\( \text{c} \)h\( \text{n} \)! —- 2. gy\( \text{n} \)-\( \text{goup} \) gc gy\( \text{n} \)-'\( \text{c} \)e-goup, gc pou-e gy\( \text{n} \)-'\( \text{c} \)e-goup, I hit him and hit him again and then again.

\( \text{pou}\)-\( \text{e} \)-\( \text{gc} \) (inan. II*; pou-e, tpl.), strawberry [pit-marked fruit: pou-e as in pou-\( \text{dc} \), to be pit marked].
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pou-guən-houdl (an. II; pou-guən-hout-da, tpl.), muskrat [app. pou, beaver; -guə-n- as in tsei-guən, dog; -houdl, intensive].

-pou-t-gyn, round, in ì̄ξ̄ε̄-pout-gyn, spherical; ì̄ξ̄ᾱl-(t'œ̄n)-ì̄ξ̄epou-tgyn, kidney, lit. sleek-round liver (let).

pou-, prepound form of pou-gəˈt, bead.

pou-, prepound form of bou, to see, in pou-ŋ, to come to see; pou-bu, to go to see; pou-kiə, inspector; etc. [Tewa pu'wɨ́-wɨ́, prepound form of mɨ́ŋ, to see].

pou-, prepound form of pou-ə́, to sound, in hou-pou-ŋ, to sound as it travels past; etc.

pou-ˈɛ̄ndo, to want to see. — ʰə m-pouˈɛ̄ndə, do you want to see him? k'indeidl 'n-pouˈɛ̄ndo, I wanted to see him yesterday.

pou-ˈn-ɗø (inan. IIa; pou-ˈn’, dpl.), tree sp. [bead tree]. The tree is said to be of medium size, and has bunches of yellow berries containing black seeds which hang down like bunches of grapes.

pou-ŋ, to come to see [Tewa pu’-wɨ́-wɨ́-ŋ, to come to see]. — ʰn-pou-ŋ, I came to see him.

pou-bu, to go to see [Tewa pu’-wɨ́-mɨ́-n, to go to see]. — ʰn-poubu, I went to see him.

pou-ˈtɛ̄ndo, to want to see. — ˈɛ̄i-pou-ˈtɛ̄ndo, I want to see him. ʰɛn ˈɛ̄i-pou-ˈtɛ̄ndo, I do not want to see him.

pou-ə́ (also recorded pou’e; pouɡyn, stat.; pouˈɛ́, fut.), to sound, ring [Tewa pu’-ŋ, to sound, ring; bell]. Cp. ˈɛ̄n, to sound. — ˈɛ̄n s ˈɛ̄n-pouə́, the meat gave a sizzling sound. ˈɛ̄n ˈɛ̄n-kə́-pouɡyn, the meat is sizzling. heɪɡə biɛ̄t-pouə́, the bell rang just now. heɪɡə biɛ̄t-pouˈɛ́, the bell is going to ring. ʰn-ˈɛ̄n ɲe ynebə́ ˈɛ̄n-ɨ̄ntɡyn-pouə́, I heard the rope break.

pou-gəˈt (inan. IIa; pou, dpl; pou- in comp.), bead [cp. possibly bou-, referring to light, transparency]. Cp. pou-ˈn-ɗø, tree sp.; etc. — pou ɡynt-ˈbou, I saw the beads.

-pou-m- in ou-poum-kə́dəl, Adam’s apple.

pou-kiə (an. I; pou-gə́, tpl.), inspector, umpire [pou-, referring to seeing]. p’cə́ntdei-poukiə, ball umpire.

p

pə́ (inan. I), river; also name of a game [cp. ’pə́-, referring to water in several compounds; Tewa ḃə́', water, river, ’d-', water. — pə́-syə́n, a small river.

pə́’ (an. I ?), moon; month [cp. pə́-e, moon; Tewa ḃə́’, moon, month]. — pə́’ ’ɛ́n(-kə́-ɗə́l)-kuɛ̄t, there is a ring around the moon. pə́’pou pə́’ heɪɡə ˈɛ̄lhé ˈkə́dəl, he has lived here three months.

pə́-e (an. I ?), moon [pə́, moon; -’eɪ]. — gyə́-pə́e-k’ə́-ɗə́, the moon is dark.

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pce-e (pce-ec', fut.), to get lost. — 'n-pce-e 'n'-tougyn, I got lost in the woods. 'cî-pce, I lost it. 'cî-pce-ec', I shall lose it. mŋ'yîŋ tsêhîn 'n-pce, the woman lost her dog.

pce'-eidl, Rio Grande [big river].

pce'-eidl-syyn, Pecos river [little Rio Grande].

pce'gyyn, fresh, newborn. — 'cî-pce'gyyn, roasting ears of corn, lit. fresh ears. 'n-pce'gyyn, baby, lit. fresh child.

pce'-pH'hndl-, confluence. — 'n-hnmin h-pce'-pH'hndl-oc', I am going to go to the confluence.

pce'-pH'hndl-dou', to flow together, form a confluence. — 'cîm-pce'-pH'hndl-dou', the two creeks join each other.

pce'-pH'hndl-syno', Rio Grande [big river].

pce'-pH'hndl-syyn, Pecos river [little Rio Grande].

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pce'-pH'hndl-dou', to flow together, form a confluence. — 'cîm-pce'-pH'hndl-dou', the two creeks join each other.
angry at; t'oudl-pin'egc, to cohabit with; sê-dei-pin'egc, to work; etc. — déi-pin'egc, I fought. déi-pin'edeido', I am going to fight.

pei-t-gyn, several fall. Ss. correspondent 'out-gyn. Cp. p'oyu'-qu-peitgyn, to bleed at nose. — gyû-peitgyn, they tpl. fell (e. g. from roof to ground).

pei-t'ñ' (peit'ñ'toc', fut.), to laugh [pei-, unexplained; -t'ñ']. — 'ñ-peit'ñ', I laughed. 'ñ-peit'ñ'toc', I shall laugh.


pin, adv., down, downstream. Cp. pin-dei, down. — piç 'ñ-bûnmñ, I am going to go downstream, = pindei 'ñ-bûnmñ.

pin-dei, adv., down, downstream. Also used as postp. [pin, down; -dei]. — 'ne-pingc, weeping willow, lit. downward (turned) willow; pindei 'ñ-bûnmñ, I am going down, downstream.

-pin-dei, postp., down, downstream. Also used as adv. — ñe'-pindei 'ñ-bûnmñ, I am going down river.


-pindei-tsou, postp., down. — ñe'-pindeitsou 'ñ-tsññ, I came from down river.


p'ñ"-ñt-bñ (inan. II), temple [-bñ].

p'ñ"-ñt-bñ-e (inan. II), temple [-bñ; -e].


p'ñ"-ñt-dei-poq-ñìñ (an. I; p'ñ"-ñtdei-poq-ga, tpl.), ball umpire [ball inspector].

-p'ñ"-e in tei-p'ñe, all.

-p'ñ"-houdl, hairy, in t'øy-p'çhoudl, to be hairy-legged; mûn-p'çhoudl, lion, lit. hairy above [p'ç", body hair; -hou-dl, intensive].

p'ñ-t-dç (inan. II "a", p'ñ-dl, dpl.; p'ñ' in comp.), body-hair, fur, fuzz; also including beard-hair as in seïn-p'ç'gçc, beard-hair; ñsoudl-p'çtdç, armpit hair; but never applied to ñsoukçt, feather down, or to ç'dçc, head hair [Tewa fo, hair]. Cp. p'ç'gyn, body hairs; beidl-p'ç", pubic hair. — p'çtdç déi-bou, I saw one body hair. p'çdly gyût-bou, I saw the fur.

p'ç", preound form of p'ñ-t-dç, body hair.

-p'ñ" in 'qn-p'ñ"-gaç, heel.
p'ac'buq'n (an. II; p'ac'-boq-dec, tpl.), fur-crook; see Mooney, pp. 415-416 [-boq'n as in boq'n-dec, to be bent, boq'n-gyun, to be bent].
p'ac'-gyH (inan. III; p'ac'-gyH- in comp.), body hair; fur, wool, fuzz, velvet [cp. p'ac'-dec, body hair]. Cp. 'ni'k'jih-p'ac'gyH, stamens, lit. flower fuzz. — tsejhish-p'ac'gyH, dog fur.
p'ac'gyH-ndle'-ga (inan. II; p'ac'gyH-ndle', dpl.), peach; apricot [fuzz plum].
p'ac'-kou-dei (an. II; p'ac'-kou-dou-p, tpl.), measuring worm [p'ac', body-hair; kou-dei, said to refer to going like a measuring worm].
p'ac'-tou-dec, scraper (for hides) [fur scraper: p'ac', fur; tou-dec, scraper]. Cp. 'ihi-tou-dec, skin scraper.

p'ac (p'ac'mec', punct. neg.; p'ac'mh, curs.; p'ac'ic', fut.; p'ac'mec'ic', fut. neg.; p'ac, imp.), to stand up. Cp. p'ac, to erect; p'ac-kou'm, dei, to stand. — 'ni-p'ac'mh, I am about to stand up. hzn 'ni-p'ac'mec', I am not going to stand up. 'ni-boq'-p'ac'mh, I keep standing up all the time. k'indeidl 'ni-p'ac, I stood up yesterday. k'indeidl hzn 'ni-p'ac'mec', I did not stand up yesterday. 'ejm-p'ac, stand up! poue 'ejm-p'ac'ic', do not stand! heit bu'-p'ac, let us stand up!

p'ac (p'ac'dec', fut.; p'ac, imp.), to erect [p'ac, to stand; -ei, causative]. — gyH-p'ac'dec', I am going to stand him up. gyH-p'ac, I stood him up. 'ni-p'ac peidei, stand him up! cyjihin tsej p'ac'kandna ne tsej-tou'n-tou'e gyH-p'ac'dec', if the man brings his horse, I am going to put him in the barn for him.

-p'ac in 'ni'-sac'-p'ac'-tsyn, I have returned from defecating.

p'ac-hei, adv., app. straight. — t'ou-gyun p'ac'hei 'ni-hint, I went straight through the water, =t'ou-k'oupe-gu(o) 'ni-hint.
p'ac'-kou'm, to stand, =dei [p'ac, to stand up; -kou'm, to be about]. — 'ni-p'ac-kou'm, I am standing, ='ni-dei.
P'n-dec'-ih, twin [p'n-dec, explained as meaning right together, e. g. like two forefingers held together; w. p'n, possibly p'a', together; 'in, dim.]. mh'yuhi 'oueidei p'udac'ih 'ein-dec, that woman has twins.

-p'n-dl in tac'-p'n-dl, buffalo bull.

-p'n-he in 'ei-p'ne'-ndlt'out, corn cultivator.
P'n-t-gyun (p'n-tgce', punct. neg.; p'n'yn, curs.; p'n'deito', fut.; p'n'igac'ic', fut. neg.; p'n'deito, imp.), to cease, back out; also as cessative verbal postpound]. — 'ni-bymh Teihin'nci-lguc nej heigac yfu-p'nhigyn, I was intending to go to Texas, but I backed out. cyjihin 'un-dec'-p'n'igyn, the man quit singing.
P'n-t-gyun (p'n-t-gce'-t, tpl.), fine, thin [cp. possibly -p'n-n in tecn-p'yn, unidentified internal organ of buffalo]. Cp. p'n'igac, to grind fine; p'n'syn, small; tecn-p'nhigae't, sleet, lit. fine ice. — toukuat gyH-p'nhigyn, it is a thin book. p'nhigyn gyH-boq, I saw the drygoods, lit. the thin stuff,
p'ñ'-á'q'méj, to grind up fine [p'ñ'- as in p'ñt-gyn, fine; 'q'méj, to make]. Cp. *íçé-p'ñntdc, to grind fine. — gyñt-p'ñ'tá'q'méj, I ground it up fine. gyñt-p'ñ'tá'q'méj, I shall grind it fine. bút-p'ñ'cem, grind it up!

p'ñ'-sýn (p'ñ'-sýn'-dc, tpl.), small [p'ñ'- as in p'ñt-gyn, fine]. Cp. 'çimhá'ñ'me-j-p'ñ'sýn, piss ant, lit. tiny ant.
p'ñ', to be tied [cp. Tewa p'ñ-], prisoner]. Cp. koudldei p'ñ'ge, necktie; koudl-p'ñ, necktie; k'ue-p'ñ, harness, wagon; 'ou-p'ñ'-eigc, chokecherry; p'ñ-e, to tie; p'ñ'-toup, cradle; p'ñ'-síep, to lock up; p'ou-p'ñ, to be tied in a bundle; téñ-p'ñ'ge, belt; t'ou-p'ñ , . . , to lock up. — nçn-dou (for nçn nçn-dou) 'adlt'ëj'm gc-(k'æ-)p'ñ, why do you have your head tied up (with a rag)? tseq 'sîn'-oudl-p'ñ, the horse is loaded, lit. is load-tied.

-p'ñ in 'ç'-p'ñ, boil.

p'ñ-ë (inan. III), dust, dirt [cp. p'ñ'- in p'ñ'-gyn, bloom; and possibly p'ñ-n, cloud]. Cp. p'ñ'-ç'q'méj, to rile. p'ñ'-dc, to be riled. *p'ñ'-p'ënt, to dust. p'ñ-tou, adobe house, lit. dirt house. — p'ñ gyñt-bou, I saw the dust. p'ñ 'ñ'gyn, the dust is blowing, it is dust-windy.

*p'ñ-ë (p'ñ'ñd'ç', fut.; p'ñ'ë, imp.), to tie [p'ñ, to be tied; -ei, causative]. — gyñ-á'p'ñd'ç', I am going to tie it. gyñ-á'p'ñmsç-á'p'ñd'ç', I am going to tie it in a hard knot. 'çidei-tou béi-p'ñ, tie it like this! ýñ'-oudl-p'ñd'ç', I am going to load him (the pack horse). sùñ gyñt-p'ñd'ç', I am going to bale the hay. 'adlt'ëj'm déi-k'ce-á'p'ñd'ç', I am going to tie a cloth around my head.

p'ñ'-á'q'méj, to rile, make muddy [p'ñ- as in p'ñ-tou], to be riled, muddy; 'q'méj, to make]. — gyñ-á'p'ñ'-á'q'méj, I riled it (the water).

p'ñ-á'q, to be riled [w. p'ñ- cp. p'ñ, dust, dirt; á'q, to be]. Cp. p'ñ'-á'q'méj, to rile. — p'ñ'-á'q, it (the water) is riled, dirty. t'ou p'ñ'-á'q'deij gyñ-bou, I saw the riled water. p'ñ-p'índl-n'-á (inan. II²; p'ñ-p'índl-n', dpl.), whisk broom, = p'ñ-p'índl-dá [dust sweep stick].

*p'ñ'-p'ënt, to dust, implied in p'ñ-p'índl-n'-á, p'ñ-p'índl-dá, whisk broom.


p'ñ-m-sá-, verbal prepound referring to tying a hard knot, in p'ñmsá-p'ñ, to tie in a hard knot.

p'ñmsá-p'ñ, to tie in a hard knot. — gyñ-á'p'ñmsá-p'ñd'ç', I am going to tie it in a hard knot.

p'ñ-n (app. inan. II), 1. cloud; 2. sky [cp. possibly p'ñ, dust]. Cp. p'ñs'ou-p'ñ, thundercloud. p'ñn-á'mgyñ, to cloud up. p'ñn-dá,
to be cloudy. seip-p'hn, rain cloud. — p'hn-ñce, a white cloud; but p'hn-sc'hyei, the blue sky (not a blue cloud). p'hn-bei, p'hn-bei, in the sky; but p'hn-mage, p'hn-mage, p'hn-mage, in heaven, above the sky. t'ñ' kucdl p'hn-bei, the stars are in (or along) the sky. p'hn-mage ñce, he is in heaven. p'hn gyų-'boų, 1. I saw the cloud; 2. I saw the sky.

-p'ñ-n, stated to mean thin in tçein-p'hn, unidentified internal organ [cp. possibly p'ñtgyų̨̣̄ṋ̄, fine, thin].

p'hm-ñmghan, to cloud up [p'hm as in p'hm-dce, to be cloudy]. — minn p'hn-ñce, it is about to cloud up.

p'hn-dce, to be cloudy [p'hn- as in p'hn-ñmghan, to cloud up; dce, to be]. — p'hn-dce, it is going to be cloudy.

p'ñ-gyn (inan. III), 1. bloom (on fruit); 2. =tou-t'eitdce, face-powder [cp. p'ñ-e, dust; etc.]. — p'ñghyų̨̣̄n gyų̨̣̄n-boo, I saw the bloom. 'ëi-p'ñ' kucdl, they have bloom on them (said of a bunch of grapes).

p'hm-ñíñ-t, to be puckery [unexplained]. — gyų̨̣̄n-p'ñnki'nt, it is puckery-tasting.

p'ñ-n-sej, seven. — p'ñnséj kyñ'hyoup, seven men. p'ñnséj nec, seven years.

p'ñnséj-dou, in seven places.

p'ñnséj-k'ih, seventy.

p'ñnséj-n, seven by seven.

p'ñnséj-n-dei, the seventh.

p'ñnséj-t'ñ, seventeen.

p'ñ'ou, three [Tewa pọ-ye, three]. — p'ñ'ou kyñ'hyoup, three men. p'ñ'ou nec, three years.

p'ñ'ou-dl, seven (in an old Kiowa count).

p'ñ'ou-kou, three (in an old Kiowa count).

p'ñ'ou-ñíñ, thirty.

p'ñ'ouk'ih pñt'ñ, thirty-one.

p'ñ'ou-t, three by three.

p'ñ'out-dei, the third.

p'ñ'out-dou, in three places. — p'ñ'out-dou 'ñ-dei, they stand in three places. p'ñ'out-dou deï-boo, I saw all three of them.

p'ñ'out-dou kindl, he lives in three places.

p'ñ'ou-ñíñ, thirteen.

p'ñ'ou-ye-dei, the third. — p'ñ'ouyññ-dei tṣou gyų̨̣̄n-boo, I saw the third stone, =tṣou p'ñ'ou-ye-dei gyų̨̣̄n-boo.

p'ñ'tou-p (inan. II; p'ñ'tôudl, dpl.), cradle [app. p'ñ, p'ñ'-, to be tied; w. tóoup cp. tou-p, handle, or tou-p, dpl. toudl, counting stick]. Cp. t'ouk'ke-p'ñ'toup, old-time cradle.

p'ñ'-tseip, to lock up [tseip-p, to lay one]. — 'ñ-p'ñ'tṣou, lock him up! gyų̨̣̄n-p'ñ'tseip, I locked him up. gyų̨̣̄n-p'ñ'tsoudé, I shall lock him up.
p'ei-p- in p'ei-p'īñe, to be gray.
p'ei-p'īñe, to be gray [p'ei-p, unexplained; įñe, to be white].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
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p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
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p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p'ei-p'īñe-schyei, to be grayish blue [schyei, to be blue].
p′iṅ-gucdl, p′iṅ-seidl, brown. — p′iṅdā ḍeį-ɵu, I saw a fire. p′iṅ-gyn, in the fire.
p′iṅ-dcm (inan. III), fireplace [p′iṅ-, fire; dcm, earth, ground].
p′iṅ-dni-gyn (p′iṅ-dni-ga′-t, tpl.), ridged [p′iṅ-, hill; -dn-dl, -tn-t, referring to standing up; -gyn]. As noun p′iṅdntgɛt (inan. II*; p′iṅdntgyn, dpl.), muskmelon, lit. ridged one.
p′iṅ-ga (inan. II; p′iṅ, dpl.; p′iṅ- in comp.), hill [Tewa p′iṅ-ŋ, mountain]. Cp. p′iṅ-tgyn, ridged. ŋoup, mountain. bcdnićw, hill. — p′iṅ-yɛ́ tou iseidl, the house stands on top of the hill. p′iṅ-t-ne ’n-hindlćw, I am going to go up to the top of the hill. p′iṅ-yɛ́ ’n-tsɛ́u, I have been up on the hill.
p′iṅ-hou-t-, referring to flying, in p′iṅhout-hɛ̃ndeigea, flying machine; p′iṅhout-hou’koum, to fly about; p′iṅhout-k’iṅbɛ́, to fly away; etc. [p′iṅ-, unexplained; w.-hou-t- cp. possibly -hout-ŋ], (distant shower) comes.
p′iṅhout-hɛ̃ndei-ga (inan. II; p′iṅhout-hɛ̃ndei, dpl.), flying machine [hɛ̃ndei, something, thing; -غا].
p′iṅhout-houkoym, to fly about [p′iṅhout-, referring to flying; hou-, to travel; -koym, to be about]. — kuətoubɛ́ t/qu-t/ne ’ɛi-p′iṅhout-hou’koum, the birds are flying above the water.
p′iṅhout-k’iṅbɛ́, to fly away [p′iṅhout-, referring to flying; k’iṅbɛ́, to walk off, fly away]. — ’ɛi-p′iṅhout-k’iṅbɛ́, he (the bird) flew away.
p′iṅhout-dɔ́, to project [p′iṅhout-, referring to flying; dɔ́, to be]. — ’ɛi-dcm-p′iṅhout-dɔ́, there is a point of land (projecting into the lake).
p′iṅ-kou-p (an. II; p′iṅ-koup-ga′-t, tpl.), crane sp. [app. p′iṅ-, heavy; -kou-p, unexplained].
p′iṅt-dɔ́, to foam [dɔ́, to be]. — t’ŋu p’iṅt-dɔ́, the water is foaming.
p′iṅt-kucdl, to foam [kucdl, several lie]. — t’ŋu p’iṅt-kucdl, the water is foaming.
p′iṅt-t’ŋu (app. inan. I), beer [foam water].
p'ih-t'oun (an. II; p'ih-t'oun-də, tpl.), porcupine quill(?). The form given means lit. porcupine tail [t'oun, tail].

p'ih-e, app. intensive particle. —–Kyq'hi'p'ih tou-həq' də, the man has no house. p'ih tou-həq' ʔu-də, I am without house.

p'ou (an. II; p'ou-e, tpl.; p'ou-e- in comp.), head-louse [Tewa fe', head-louse]. Cq. p'ou-ʔe'ʔe, nit.

p'ou (iman. III; p'ou- in comp.), trap, snare, fishhook [cq. p'ou-, to catch, trap]. Cq. həq'-p'ou, iron fishhook; t'ousei-p'ou, bone fishhook.

p'ou-, to catch, trap, in 'ʔəq'p'ou-p'ou-bən, to go fishing; p'ou-kiŋyə, to lasso; p'ou-ʔe', to trap [cq. p'ou, trap].

p'ou-, referring to venting wind, in p'ou-t'əq'gə, to vent wind; p'ou-kəq'n, venter of wind [cq. Tewa fe'-n, to vent wind; cq. also p'ou-də-ei, to blow].

p'ou- in p'ou-sou . . . to weave.

p'ou- in p'ou-p'ih, to be tied in a bundle.

p'ou-ʔəq'məq', to make a loop in [p'ou, snare]. Cq. p'ou-kiŋyə, lasso. —– gyəq'-p'ou-ʔəmdə', I am going to put a loop on it, i. e. make a loop at the end of the rope.

-p'ou-bən, to go to catch, in 'ʔəq'p'ou-p'ou-bən, to go fishing.

p'ou-dəl (iman. II), branch, limb (of tree) [cq. kəq'-p'ou-dəl, wart]. —– ʔəq'-p'ou-dəl'-əc', it (the tree) has many branches.

p'ou-dəl- in p'ou-dəl-'ʔə-hiʔ, cottontail rabbit.

-p'ou-dəl-, prepound form of p'ou-dəl-γəŋ, lie.

-p'ou-dəl, intensive, in 'ʔəq'-p'ou-dəl-t'əndliŋ, crybaby boy [cq. possibly -hου-dei, intensive].

-p'ou-dəl in t'qum-ʔəq'-p'ou-dəl, fish, lit. split tail.

-p'ou-dəl in səc-p'ou-dəl, owl sp., mountain ghost.

p'ou-dəl-γəŋ-'hiʔ (an. II; p'ou-dəl-γəŋ-həcəp, tpl.; p'ou-dəl-γəŋ-'hiʔ- in comp.), cottontail rabbit, = təq'-hiʔ.

-p'ou-dəl-ei (p'ou-dələc', fut.), to blow [cq. Tewa fé-re, to blow tr.; cq. also p'ou-, referring to venting wind; p'ou-t-γəŋ, to be bloated.

—– nəg dée-p'ou-dei, I blew. dée-p'ou-decə', I am going to blow. təcə-t dée-p'ou-decə', I am going to blow the bugle.


p'ou-dəl-γəŋ (iman. III), lie. —– p'ou-dəlγəŋ ʔu-ʔəq', I heard a lie.

p'ou-dəl-ʔeit-γəŋ, lie, false story [p'ou-dəl- as in p'ou-dəl-γəŋ, lie; ʔeit-γəŋ, story].
p'oudl-'kił (an. I.; p'oudl-ğa, tpl.), liar (male).
p'ou-e in p'oue-teidl-'ndlnd'-guna, to turn somersault.
p'oue-teł'ę (an. I.; p'oue-teł'dč, tpl.), pit [app. smooth louse].
p'oue-teidl-ndlnd'-guna, to turn somersault [p'ou-e-, unexplained; .tel, buttocks; 'n-ndl-dn-, 'ndl-dn', backward; gua-n, to jump].
— dei-p'oue-teidl-'ndlnd'-guna, I turned a somersault.
p'oue-ći'n, to be venter of wind [p'ou- as in p'ou-t'atGa, to break wind; -ći'n, app. excessive usitative].
p'oue-ći-dč, to be syphilitic [p'ou-, unexplained; w. -ći-t- cp. -ći
in todl-'kił, to have venereal disease; de]. — 'n-p'oueći-dč, I have syphilis.
p'oue-ći-ña, to lasso [p'ou, trap, snare; ći-ña, to throw].
— neñ-p'oue-ći-kindč', I am going to lasso him. yinđei mëñ-p'oue-kindč, I am going to lasso both. bëit-p'oue-ći-kindč', I am going to lasso them (tpl. cottage).
p'oue-ći-ña-ña (inan. I.), lasso [p'oukiñ-, preponder form of p'ouki- 
ñyñ, to lasso; yne-ña, rope].
p'ou-p, (finely) spotted. Cp. p'oup-dč, to be spotted; ći-p'oup, bobcat; foue-kucč, (coarsely) spotted. — tsëñhi-p'oup gyñ- 
boj, I saw a spotted dog.
p'oup-dč, to be spotted [dč, to be]. — 'n-p'oup-dč, I am spotted.
p'ou-p'ų, to be tied in a bundle [p'ou-, referring to being in a bundle; p'ų, to be tied]. — gyñ-p'ou-p'ų-dei gyñ-t-boj, I saw the bundle.
p'ou-sou . . . (p'ou-soudeidč', fut.), to weave [p'ou-, unexplained; app. sou . . . , to sew]. — k'č'dč dei-p'ou-soudeidč', I am going to weave a blanket.
-p'ou-t in fou-p'out, shade.
-p'ou-t in p'ei-p'out, navel.
p'ou-tęj', to trap [to trap catch: p'ou, trap; tęj', to catch]. — gyñ-p'ou-tęj', I trapped him. gyñ-p'ou-tęjdač', I shall trap him. 'n-p'ou-tęj'hou, go and trap him!
p'ou-t-gyñ, to be bloated; as n. (inan. III), gas on stomach [w. p'ou-t- 
cp. p'ou-dl-ei, to blow; -gyñ].
p'ou-t-t'atga, to vent wind [p'ou- as in p'ou-ći'n; t'atga, to shoot].
— dei-p'ou-t-t'atga, I vented wind.
p'ou-t-'ndl-ne, to knot (at end) [unexplained; app. 'ne, to go].
— teçe't dei-p'ou-t-'ndlne, I knotted the thread at the end.
-p'ouyiñy-in in t'qiñ-p'ouyiñy-in, to be swallow-tailed [unexplained; 
-in, dim.].
p'ou-, nose, in p'ou-'qų, referring to blood from nose.
p'ou-ñqun-'n'-dč (inan. II*; p'ou-ñqun-'n', dpl.), (wild) walnut tree [p'ou-ñqun-n-, unexplained].
p'ou-ñqun-'ei-ğa (inan. II*; p'ou-ñqun-'ei, dpl.), (wild) walnut nut.

p'oun-ô, to pay [p'oun, pay; 'ô, to give]. — gyû-p'oun-ô'dô', I am going to pay him. gyû-p'oun-ô, I paid him (also merely gyû-ô).

p'oun-ô', referring to blood from nose [p'oun-, nose; 'ou-, blood], in p'oun-'ou-zeip, to bleed at nose; p'oun-ô-ôitgyn, to have blood fall from nose.

p'oun-ô-ôitgyn, to have blood fall from nose [ôitgyn, several fall]. — 'ô-p'oun-ô-ôitgyn, blood falling from his nose.

p'oun-ô-zeip, to bleed at nose [zeip, to flow].

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sô (sô'gu'ôc, punct. neg.; sô'dôc, curs.; sô'dôc', fut.; sô'gu'âdôc', fut. neg.; so, imp.), 1. to put several in; 2. to set, erect several. So. correspondent is tsei. [Cp. sô-dôl, several are in; several stand; Tewa soâ, several are (in position), so'â', to put several]. — gyút-sôc, I put them in. hên gyút-sô'gu'ôc, I did not put them in. gyút-bou-sô'dôc, I put them in all the time. gyút-sô'dôc', I shall put them in. hên gyút-sô'kû'êâôc', I shall not put them in. bût-sôc, put them in! poue bût-sô'dôc', don't put them in! heit bût-sôc, let us put them in. tou'-tsou gyút-sôc, I put them in the house. hê'pîn-dou'gyn gyút-sôc, I put them into the stove. 'ô' tîngu so'gyn-sô'dôc', I am going to put water on top of my head. déi-sô'dôc', I am going to put it (the tobacco) in (the pipe); péï-sôc, put it in (ans.).

sô-, sô'-, in sô-dôl, food in the bowels; sô-t, animal excrement; sô'-bhî, ire cacandum; sô'-gyn, excrement; sô'-bôc, to defecate; etc. [Tewa sô, excrement, sô-ô, to defecate].

sô-, sô'-, to seat, in sô-e, to seat; sô'-gyn, to seat oneself [cp. Tewa sô-gô, to seat].

-sôc-, sô'c-, large, augmentative prepound and postbound, in sôc-biêm, large; sôc-p'ôh, large; mên-sôc, thumb, lit. big finger; 'ou-sôc, crop of bird, lit. big throat; etc. [Tewa sô'c-, to be large].

sôc in kîn-sôc, midday [possibly -sôc, large, augmentative].

-sôc in 'êmû'êm'êm-ôsôdôl-sôc, winged ant; peigyn-sôc-ôc, to be wise; òsôdôl-sôc-miû, angel [possibly sôc, to put several in, set several].

sôc-dôl (inan. III), mouth (referring to the cavity or interior of the mouth whereas beît-dôc refers to the lips) [cp. Tewa sóc, mouth]. Cp. sôcôdôl-êâôh, mouth; and possibly sôc-ôqu'ôm, hemorrhage. — sôcôdôl gyôt-bôc, I saw a mouth.

sô-côdôl-gyn (app. an. I), mouth (internal, ct. beît-gyn, lips) [sôcôdôl; -gyn]. — sôcôdôl-gyn 'êmô-ôdôcôc', let me look at your mouth! sôc-biêm (sôc-biêm-dôc, tpl.), large [-sôc-, large; biêm, large]. Cp. sôc-ôidôl, large; the an. tpl. of scôcôdôl is app. supplanted by
sca-bijn-dā, cp. 'eidl; cp. also sca-p'hn, large. — tou-sca-bijn gyān-bqû, I saw a big house.
sca-dl (inan. III), food in the bowels [cp. sca-t, animal excrement; sca-gyn excrement; etc.]. Cp. scadlk'ce, leaf tripe; Scaddlk'ce-koup, the Black Hills.
sca-dl (sca'gac, punct. neg.; scat'cā, fut.; scat'gac'cā, fut. neg.), several are in; to stand several [cp. sca, to put several in; to set several]. Ss. correspondent is scadl.
— 'n-sca-dl, they are inside. hgn 'n-scadlga', they are not inside. 'n-bou-scadl, they are inside all the time. 'n-scadl, they will be inside. hgn 'n-sca'gac'cā', they will not be inside. poue bū-sca'cā' 'ce, don't ye be in the ditch! poue bū-sca'cā', don't ye be in that hole! hgn'oudei gyān-'uṭcheč-ce-scadl, they tpl. have war bonnets on. yingynt 'n-t'ou-scadlga', four-legged creatures.
scadlk'ce (inan. II*), leaf tripe, many plies. Described as an internal organ of cattle which has lobes like the leaves of a book [undigested food membrane].
Scaddlk'ce-koup, Leaf-tripe Mountains, Kiowa name of the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Black Hills were the home of the Kiowa in an early period of the migrations of the tribe. The name is given because of the peculiar appearance of the Black Hills, resembling the leaf tripe of the buffalo (see Mooney, p. 156) [food in bowels membrane mountains].
sca-e-, blue, green, in t'eip-sca-ñ'dā, sunflower sp. [sca- as in Tewa tsū-wā, to be blue, green; -ei]. Cp. sca-hy-ei, blue, green.
sca- (scadlca', fut.; sca, imp.), to seat [sca-, to seat; -ei, verb formative].
Cp. sca-gyn, to seat; t'w'dab . . . , to seat. —— heigca 'scaedā', I am going to seat him. 'n-sce, seat him! = 'n-t'w'dā'bei!
-sca-e- in pei-sca-e-gyn, (limb) is asleep.
sca-e (sca-e-guc, tpl.), to be swift [sca- = Tewa cá, to be swift; -ei].
Cp. 'qan-tsā'-sca'e, to be a fast walker; etc. —— 'n-sce, I am swift, I am a swift runner. tsēj-sca'gyān-bqû, I saw a swift horse. tsēj-sca'eguc deī-bqû, I saw tpl. swift horses.
sca-hy-ei (sca-hy-ei-guc, tpl.), blue, green [sca-e-, blue, green; -hei, unexplained].
scheyi-'eï-goup (inan. II*), 1. lettuce; 2. cucumber [green fruit plant].
scheyi-tečiŋ (an. II; scheyi-tečīnu-p, tpl.), bluebird [blue bird].
sca-quivm, hemorrhage [app. big bleeding: -sca-, large, augmentative; 'quv', blood; although sca- as possibly a prepound form of sca, mouth, is also to be thought of].
sca-quivm-hā'n, to have a hemorrhage [hā'n as in k'inn-hā'n, to cough]. —— 'n-sca'quivm-hā'nbei, I have a hemorrhage.
sca-p'hn, large [-sca-, large; -p'hn, unexplained]. Cp. sca-bijn, large.
sa-p'oudl (an. II; sa-p'ou-t-dɔ, tpl.), 1. a large-sized owl sp.; 2. =Koup-scəp'oudl, lit. mountain owl sp., one of a kind of mythological being called by the Kiowa in English “mountain ghosts.” Mr. Lonewolf expressed the theory that they must be gorillas. səp'oudl is also used as an oath, e. g. səp'oudl 'jejm-dɔ, you devil!, lit. you are a mountain ghost [sə-, unexplained; -p'oudl, probably -p'oudl, intensive].

sə-t (inan. III), animal excrement, =sət-ken [cp. sə-dəl, food in the bowels; sə-gyn, excrement; etc]. Cp. tsej-sət, horse manure.

sə-t, adv., just now, now, then, recently, at last [cp. sət-dei, to be new]. — sət hejim, he just now died (et. t'ət'əxe t'ougə hi'nheidl, my father died long ago); hën houdldei tsg'nc' go sət hə'one kingyn tsəm, he did not come back for a long time, he came back way after ward; gyn-p'ou-goup nɔc 'chycə sət 'jejm-'cəθm'dəc, but when I hit him the third time, he cried; koup-yóc sət tsəm, he just came from the mountain; sət 'i(ŋ)hə sət 'n-tsəm, this is the first time that I have been here.

sət-ken (inan. III), (dry) animal excrement, =sət [ken, stiff, hard].

Dry horse manure (spoken of as sət-ken) is used as kindling material when making fire with firesticks.

sət-dei (*sət-gə, tpl.), to be new [sə-t, just now; -dei]. — sət-dei sə'dən, new year. sət-dei tsej, a new horse. sət-dei tsej 'jej-dəc, it is my new horse. 'ejiəc sət-dei-tsej.igə nəc-dəc, these are my tpl. new horses. sət-dei 'iəc, it is new moon.

səcy-eidl (səcy-eit-dəc app. only used as inan. II and inan. IIa s.; an. tpl. is supplanted by səc-biŋ-dəc; see səc-biŋn; səcy-eidl- in comp.), large [for səc-e-'ei-dl; -sə-, large; -ei, formative; 'eidl, large]. Cp. 'eidl, large; səc-biŋn, large; səc-p'nn, large.

sə-', excrement, see sə-.

sə-', to seat, see sə-.

sə'-, large, see sə-.

sə'- in sə'-p'ən, ashes.

sə'-be (sə'beidəc, fut.; sə'bei, imp.), to defecate. — dəi-sə'be', I already defecated. dəi-sə'beihouc', I am going to go to defecate. bej-sə'hou, go and defecate!

sə'-biŋ (inan. I'), quiver [səc, to put several in; biŋ as in 'ə'-biŋ, paunch; cp. biŋm-k'əe, bag]. — sə'-biŋ gyŋ-bou, I saw the quiver.

sə'-dei, work. — kyn'hı'n sə'dei-eidl gyŋ-'tə'mej-dei gyŋ-bou, I saw the man who did the great work.

sə'-dei-, prepound form of sə'deide, to work.

sə'dei-bh, to go to work. — 'u-sə'dei-bh'əc', I am going to go over to work.

sə'dei-həndei (inan. III), tool [work thing]. — sə'dei-həndei gyŋ-bou, I saw the tool(s).
scc'dei-kin (an. I; sc'dei-ga, mpl.), workman.
scc'dei-p'hegy, to work [p'hegy, act].
scc'dei-p'htgyn, to stop working. — gyit-scc'dei-p'htdei, let us stop working!
scc'dei-da (scc'deida'da', fut.; sc'deida'yiH, infer.), to work [unexplained]. Cp. sc'dei-bn, to work; sc'dei-kin, workman; sc'dei, work; etc. — kyn'hi'n gyn-bou gyn-scc'deida'dei, I saw the man who was working. kyn'hi'n gyn-scc'deida'yiH-dei gyn-boij, I saw the man who had been working. kyn'hyoup 'eit-scc'deida'yiH-ga dei-bou, I saw the tpl. men who had been working. ha but-sc'deida', have you been working?
scc'tou (inan. I), privy.
scc'gyyn (inan. III), excrement [sc'-, as in sc'-ba, to defecate; -gyyn].
Cp. bcsou-scc'gyyn, toadstool, lit. Thunder's excrement; sc'dl, food in bowels; sc-t, animal excrement; sc-kyn, hard manure; sc'-ba, to defecate; cct, soft manure; etc.
scc'gyyn (sc'da, fut.; sc, imp.), to seat oneself, sit down [sc-, sc'-, to seat; -gyyn]. — bct-sc', sit down! dei-sc'da', I am going to sit down. dei-'n't'ctbhihdsl-scc'da', I am going to sit on the chair. ha dei-sc'deida', did I sit down?
scc'-p'c'-tsyn, to return from defecating [-p'c', unexplained]. — 'n-sc'-p'c'-tsyn, I have already returned from defecating.
scc'-p'yn (inan. I), ashes [unexplained; w. -p'hn cp. possibly p'hn, cloud, sky, p'h-e, dust]. — scp'yn gyn-hc'deida', I am going to throw away the ashes.
scc'toudl-touw (inan. I'), pipestone [pipe stone].
scc'tou-p (inan. II; sc'toudl, mpl.), pipe [sc'-, explained as sc, to put several in, as in sc'-bji', quiver, but cp. possibly Tewa sc', tobacco; -toup, unexplained].
sc-, unexplained verb prefix in sc'-c'dei, to be angry; cp. 'c'dei, to be mean.
sc'-c'-dei (sc'c'da', punct. neg.; sc'c'deip, sc'c'deih, curs.; sc'c'-deid'a, fut.; sc'c'da'tac', fut. neg.; sc'c'dei, imp.; sc'c'deideidl, infer.), to be angry [sc-, unexplained verb prefix; 'c'dei, to be mean]. Cp. sc'c'dei-da, to be angry. — 'n-sc'c'dei, I am mad. k'indeidl 'n-sc'c'dei, yesterday I got mad. kyn'hinga 'n-sc'c'deida', tomorrow I shall be mad. kyn'hinga hen 'n-sc'c'deida', tomorrow I shall not be angry. hen 'n-sc'c'deida', I am not angry. min 'n-sc'c'deip, I'll be angry pretty soon. heit bun-sc'c'dei, let us get angry! heit poue bun-sc'c'deida', let us not be angry. poue 'em-sc'c'deih, don't you get angry! sc'c'dei-'c'mei, to make angry. — 'eit-sc'c'dei-'c'mei, he made me angry. 'eit-sc'c'dei-'c'mei, he is trying to make me angry, he is making me angry.
sc'q'dei-dɔ, to be angry [dɔ, to be]. — hɛn 'ù-sɛq'q'dei-ðɛmoque', I was not angry. nɔ 'ù-sɛq'q'dei-dɔ, I am mad. 'ù-sɛq'q'dei-dəʔə', I shall be angry. sc'q'dei-dɔ ɡɑ tshun, he came mad.

-sc-м-, prepound form of scණđe, to look (at), in scɳ-bou, to look at; 'tɛgɛ-ʂɛm, window; hou-ʂɛm-ʔɩ'dɪ, sunflower sp.; etc.

scɳ-bou, to look at. — kyʊ̃hɪ'uj 'ɛɪm-guaςmə'-dei ɡyɪn-ʂɛmbʊ̃dɛ, I am going to look at the man dance. kyʊ̃hɪ'uyoup 'ɛɪm-ɡuaςmə'-ɡɑ deɩ-ʂɛm-ʊɗadɛ, I am going to watch the men dance. 'ɛɪ-ʂɛm-bʊ̃nmenɛ, he is going to look at me.

sc-м-də (scɳ- in comp.) to look at. — 'ɛɪ-ʂɛmɗɛc, he is looking at me. ɡyɪn-bou ne ɛɪ-ʂɛmɗɛc neigɛ hʊ̃yʊ̃-tʂo ɡyɪn-bou, seeing that he was looking at me, I looked away.

sc-н-, prepound form of verb, to boil, in ʂɛm-tṣei, to set to boil [cp. -sc'-, to boil; Tewa sɛ-yɛ, to boil intr.]. Cp. biŋgyʊ̃, to boil intr. ʂɛm-tṣei, to set to boil [sc-н-, prepound form of verb, to boil, as in kɪn-şɛ-ɗ, kettle; tṣei, to set (so.)]. — ɡyɪn-ʂɛm-tṣeidec', I am going to boil it.

-sc'-, to boil, in ki((n)-sc'd, kettle, lit. meat boiler [cp. sc-н- in ʂɛm-tṣei, to set to boil].

sh-ɖl (sh-ɖl-, sh-t- in comp.), to be hot [cp. Tewa tsʊ̃-wə, to be hot]. Cp. dej-ʂɛlɖ, to be peppery; pei-ʂɛlɖ-ɬt, bird sp.; ʂɛlɖ-ɬɛjɪ'm, to feel hot; etc. — 'ɛɪhɛx'deį kɪh ɡyɪn-ʂɛlɖ, it is pretty hot today. ɬʃʊ ʂɛlɖ, the rock is hot. ɬʃʊ 'ɛɪ-ʂɛlɖ, the d. rocks are hot. ɬʃʊ ɡyɪn-ʂɛlɖ, the tpl. rocks are hot. kɪnɬɪ ʂɛlɖ, the day is hot. ɡyɪn-ɡɪn-ʂɛlɖ, it is a hot night. ɬʃʊ-ʂɛlɖ ɡyɪn-bou, I saw a hot stone. ɬʃʊ-ʂɛlɖ ɡyɪn-bou, I saw the tpl. hot stones.

shɛl-ґŋyʊ̃, to have fever, in ə-ɛn'ɡɛlɖ-ʂɛlɖ-ґŋyʊ̃, I have chills and fever [to become hot].

shɛl-dæ (inan. III), quinine [fever medicine].

shɛl-dɛm-, south [hot country]. Cp. pɛ-ɓei-, south, lit. in the region of summer; ɬʊ-ɗɛm-, north; sh'-ɓei-, north.

shɛl-dɛm-guc, to the south.

shɛl-dɛm-gyʊ̃, in the south.

shɛl-ɦɛ'b . . . , in the expression 'ɛɪm-ʂɛlɖ-ɦɛ'bɛi, you are making it hotter (said to one who is making a noise, e. g. singing, in hot weather) [-ɦɛ'bɛi, app. identical with hɛ'bɛi, imp. of hɛ'bɔ, to lift].

shɛl-ɦɛ'-t'ɔʊ-ɡyʊ̃, steam [hot breath water].

shɛl-ɦɛjɪ'm, to feel hot; die with heat. — ɬɛ-ʂɛlɖ-ɦɛjɪm, I am awfully hot. ʂɛlɖ-ɦɛjɪ'm, he died with heat, got a sunstroke. kɪyɪ'ɦɪŋɡɔ ɱɪ(ɬ) ɬɛ-ʂɛlɖ-ɦɛjɪ'm, yesterday I pretty nearly died with the heat.

shɛl-kyʊ̃'ɛ, typhoid fever [long fever].

shɛl-tʉ', to be tanned (with the sun) [app. tʉ', to be ripe, cooked]. — ɬɛ-ʂɛlɖtʉ', I am tanned. mɛdɔ nɛ-ʂɛlɖtʉ', my arm is
tanned. Kould 'n-sndlth', I am sunburnt on my neck, also kould níc-sndlth'.

Sndl-t'ẽk'æksihn, Southerner [southern white man]. Cp. T'ou-ți⁻k'æksihn, Northerner.

sndl-t'ẽip, to sweat [sndl-, referring to heat; t'ẽi-p, to come out].
Cp. sndl-t'qy, sweat. — heigao sndl-t'ẽip, he is sweating now. 'n-sndl-t'ẽipdic, I am sweating.

sndl-t'qy, sweat [sndl-, referring to heat; t'qy, water]. Cp. sndl-t'ẽip, to sweat.

sh-e (app. inan. I), winter, year [cp. sh'-dh, winter, year]. — p'ñ'ou she, three years. kíngyhe she, next year. sh'y-ā', in winter. sh-t, to be hot, see sh-dl-.

sht-ct'ẽ'nn, to melt intr. [sht-, prepound form of sndl, to be hot; 'ct'ẽ'nn, to clear away]. — toudl snt-ct'ẽ'nn, the snow melted away. heigao 'ẽi-snt-ct'ẽ'nn, it (the lead) melted away. But 'ẽi-zeip, it (the lead) melted.

snt-dndl-ĩn'-dou', to stand straight up with the heat (ss.). Tpls. correspondent snt-dndl-t'ẽ-r'-dou'. [sct-, prepound form of sndl, to be hot; dndl-, referring to standing up; t'ẽ-r', t'ẽ-r', prepound forms of hn', to stand up; dou'].

snt-dndl-t'ẽ-r'-dou', several stand straight up with the heat. Ss. correspondent snt-dndl-t'ẽ-r'-dou'. [For etym. see snt-dndl-t'ẽ-r'-dou']. — 'ẽi-sndtdnltn'ẽ'dou', they (the prairie dogs) are sitting up straight with the heat (old expression said of a hot day).

snt-t-gyn, to be burst open [cp. sn'-dc, to have a hole; sn'- . . . , to burst; dgm-sn'bdc, plow; etc.]. — 'ẽi-snt'gyn, it (the wood, e. g.) is burst open.

sn'- . . . , to burst tr., in ẽc-sn' . . . , to split with wedge dgm-sn'bdc, plow; sn'-dc, to have a hole in; snt-gyn, to be burst open; etc. Cp. Kã'dc, to burst tr.

sn'-bei-, north [sn'- as in the sn'-dh, winter, year; -bei- referring to side, region]. Cp. toun-dqm-, north.

sn'bei-bn, on the north side [-bn, postp.]. — sn'bei-bn 'n-ẽc', I am staying on the north side, e. g. on the north side of a street; also I am staying in the north.

sn'bei-guc, to the north. — sn'bei-guc 'n-bnmnh, I am going north.

sn'-dc, to have a hole in, be burst open [dc, to be]. — houdldn yâ-sn'-dc, my shirt has a hole in it. 'ẽi-dqm-sn'-dc, the ground has been plowed up, is loose; cp. dqm-sn'bdc, plow. kã'bout 'ẽi-sn'-dc, the boat is leaking.

sn'-dh (inan. I), winter; year. Cp. sn'-bei, north; she, winter, year. — sãldai sn'dh, new year. sn'dh toun, it is a cold winter. sn'dh toun 'ẽiho', it is cold in the winter here.
HARRINGTON
VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE

sH'-dl-ei (an. II; sH'-dl-ou-p, sH'-dl-ei-gC, tpl.), dog. Cp. tse'i'hii, dog.
sH'-tje'njei, bird sp. [winter bird].
sH'-tsoue (inan. I), urine [sH' - as in Tewa so'-yo'-ŋ, to urinate; tsoue, water].
sH-tsoue-bi̓hmik'ce (inan. II), urine bladder [urine bag].
sH'-tsoue-tou, urinal [urine house].
sh'-o', in winter [she, winter; -o']. Cp. ph'-o', in summer.
sh'-n in t'ou 'eim-zout-sum-goup, there is a waterfall.
sH'-nei (an. II; sH'-nou-p, tpl.), snake. Cp. sH'njei-ŋpih, eel; 'H'-sH'njei, bullsnake; sH'njei-hii, rattlesnake; koup'k'ce-sH'njei, campamocha.
sH'njei-ŋpih (an. II; sH'njei-ŋpih'-da, tp.), eel [snake fish].
sH'njei-tce (an. II; sH'njei-tue-mo, tpl.), whipsnake [sleek snake].
sH'njei-ei-ga (inan. II*e; sH'njei-ei, tpl.), (wild) blackberry fruit [snake fruit].
sH'njei-ei-p'eip (inan. II*e), (wild) blackberry vine.
sH'njei-hii (an. II; sH'njei-hyy'-e, tpl.), rattlesnake [real snake].
sH'njei-k'ou-gyH (an. II; *sH'njei-k'ou-ga'-t, tpl.), blacksnake [black snake].
sei- in sei-k'ou'e, large intestine; sei-tue, small intestine [Tewa si', belly].
sei- in sei-tsou, lake; sei-kca, green scum; perhaps also in 'a'-sei, little creek.
sei-ban, to stab. Cp. gu'c-sei-da, fish spear; mC'-sei-kin, Caddo man; and possibly sei-sei-ga, arrowhead. — mC'tsHt-dou gyH-seibo, I stabbed him with the point (of the knife).
sei-dl- in sei-dl-da, to be tangled, bushy (of hair); tô'-sei-dl, herd of antelopes.
sei-dl in p'in-sei-dl, brown.
sei-dl-da, to be matted, tangled [da, to be]. — nC'-cadl-sei-dl-da, my hair is tangled, bushy.
sei-gyH (an. I; sei-gyH-p-da, tpl.), 1. maternal uncle; 2. sister's child. Used with 2nd and 3rd person possessive [unexplained]. Cp. seigyH'-e, my or our paternal uncle; cdl, 1. father, 2. paternal uncle. — 'oueidei seigyH, his maternal uncle. 'oueidei seigyHpdo, his maternal uncles.
sei-gyH'-e, my or our maternal uncle.
sei-kca (inan. III), 1. green scum; 2. (as prepound) green [sei- possibly as in 'a'-sei, little creek, sei-tsou, lake; or to be compared with sa-e-, blue, green; -kca-n, unexplained]. — sei-kca gyHt-bou, I saw the green scum. seikca-tou, a green stone.

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sei-k'ou-ê (inan. I; sei-k'ou, dpl.), large intestine [app. dark gut: sei- as in sei-šu-ê, small intestine, app. white gut; k'ou, dark; -ei]. Cp. zdld-seik'ouê, rectum.

sei-p, rain. — sei-p-hêy gyn-da, it is a dry time, a rainless season.

sei-p (sougu'ê, punct. neg.; sei-pêy, souyih, curs.; soufê, fut.; sougu-êedê, fut. neg.), 1. to fall (as rain), to rain; 2. to descend. Cp. seip, rain.

1. to fall (as rain), to rain; 2. to descend. Cp. sei, rain.

Inad sei-k'ou, large intestine [app. dark gut; sei- as in sei-bou, small intestine, app. white gut; k'ou, dark; -ei]. Cp. zdld-seik'ouê, rectum.

sei-p (sougu'ê, punct. neg.; sei-pêy, souyih, curs.; soufê, fut.; sougu-êedê, fut. neg.), 1. to fall (as rain), to rain; 2. to descend. Cp. seip, rain.

sei-tseiu (an. I; sei-tseiu-p, tpl.), pig [bear young one].

sei-t (an. II; sei-tê, tpl.), bear. Cp. 'qnhn'dei, bear); sei-t-kuct, raccoon.

sei-t, to pick. — pf 'nldl'gê ñeï-seit, I picked some plums, or apples.


sei-t-kuct (an. II; sei-t-kuctê, tpl.), raccoon [seit, bear; app. kuct, painted].

sei-tul't'qun-h'-dê (inan. IIê; sei-tul't'qun-h', dpl.), tree sp. [app. bear bean tree]. Described as a medium sized tree bearing large pods containing black beans.

Seit-šu-dei, prsn., "Satanta;" cp. Mooney, p. 422. The name was also given as Seit-šuê [white bear].

sei-tseiu (an. I; sei-tseiu-p, tpl.), pig [bear young one].

sei-tuê (app. inan. I), small intestine [app. white gut: sei- as in sei-k'ou-ê, large intestine, app. dark gut; šuê, white]. — sei-tuê-guñ, in the bowels.
sei-iŋčé, eight (in an old Kiowa count).
sei-tšou (inan. I), lake [sei- as in ‘č’-sei, little creek; sei-kč-n, scum on stagnant water; -tšou as in tsou-e, water].
sei-, to smell intr., stink. Cp. boun-sei, to stink; ‘ne-sei, to be smoky; kč-e-sei-’n’dc, box-elder tree; sei-mŋčé, to smell tr. [Tewa -sų’, to smell intr. — gyn-sei, it stinks.
sei-, prepound form of sei-gčé, peyote, cactus; sei-gčé-t, thorn; in sei-’ndlc’gčé, pricky pear; t’ague-sei, sand bur, lit. Apache bur; etc.
-sei- in pei-sei-hu’, to revive intr.
sei-’ndlc’-gčé (inan. II; sei-’ndlc’č, dpl.), pricky-pear fruit.
sei-’n’-dc (inan. II); sei-’n’, dpl.), willow sp. [sei-, unexplained; ’n’dc, wood].
sei-’n’-toudl’e-gi-gcé (inan. II); sei-’n’, dpl.), topweed fruit; any top [app. thorn stick stake fruit].
sei-’n’-toudl’e-gi-goup (inan. II*), topweed plant. A stick is inserted in the marble-sized fruit and the top thus made is spun.
sei-ei-gcé (inan. II*; sei-ei, dpl.), sweet potato [app. thorny fruit].
sei-gčé (inan. II; sei, dpl. sei- in comp.), cactus, peyote, bur [Tewa sfdi, opuntia cactus]. Cp. soun-sei-gčé, bur, lit. sand bur; sei-gčé-t, thorn; etc.
sei-goup (inan. II*), cactus plant.
sei-hu’n (an. II; sei-hu’-dc, tpl.), horned toad [cactus eater].
sei-m-, referring to secret action, in sei-’mc’-kin, murderer; sei-m-hant, thief, Kiowa Apache; sei-m-hn’dc, to whistle; sei-m-houdl, to murder.
-sei-m’- in kãdl-sei-m’-k’yu’n’dlei, tadpole.
sei-m’-dc (inan. II; sei-m’-n, dpl.), cocklebur [said to mean “sticker weed”; -dc].
sei-mųčé (sei-mųčé, fut.; sei-mųčé, imp.), to smell tr. Cp. sei-yiŋčé, to smell tr. [sei, to smell intr.; -mųčé unexplained.]
sei-m’-dc’-kin (an. I; sei-m’-dc’gčé, tpl.), murderer. [dc’, to kill.] Cp. dc’-kin, murderer; sei-m-houdl, to murder.
sei-m-hant (an. II; sei-m-hant-dc, tpl.), 1. thief; 2. mouse; 3. Sei-m-hant, Kiowa Apache, =T’ague’e; also Sei-m-hant-kin. For “thief” the common word is sei’am-kin, q. v. [sei-m-, referring to secret action; -hant, excessive agentive or usitative, cp. -hant-p].
sei-m-hn’dc (sei-m-hn’dc, fut.), to whistle [sei-, secretly, softly; hng’dc, to shout]. — déi-sei-m-hn’dc, I am going to whistle. sei-m-houdl, to murder. — gyn-sei-m-houdl, I murdered him.
sei-m-hant (s. also sei-m-kyu’n’hant, sei-m-kyu’n’you-p, tpl.), thief. Cp. sei-m-hant, also used in the sense of thief.
sei-n (inan. I), mucus of the nose [Tewa cu’, nose; cu-ŋčé, mucus].
Sej-n-dei, name of the culture hero [sej-n-, unexplained; app. -dei].
Cp. Ts'hnyuht'ox, another name for Sejindei.
Sejindei'-th (an. I; Seindei'-yu-e, tpl.), member of a certain band of the Kiowa camp circle, lit. Sejindei's child; cp. Mooney, p. 228.
-sejn-hni' in t'ou-sejinh'yi'i, scorpion, said to mean the one that bends his tail back.
sejn-p'ax'-gc (s. app. also sejn-p'ac; sejn-p'ac, dpl.; sejn-p'ac'- in comp.), beard-hair, coll. beard, whiskers; also applied to corn silk. — sejn-p'ac'agc dezi'zoun'dac', I am going to pull out my beard hairs.
sejn-p'ac'-dndl (an. II; sejn-p'ac'-dnt-dac, dpl.), catfish [explained as meaning whiskers coming to surface of water: -dnt-dac as in dndl-t'ou'dou', to sit up straighter].
sejn-p'indl (an. II; sejn-p'o; adn-dcl, dpl.), handkerchief [mucus wiper]. — sejn-p'indc nzik'h'bn't'h'dn'-dac, my handkerchief is wet with tears.
sej'i'ou- in 'h'-sej'i'ou-gac't, plant sp., lit. sweet smelling plant; tsoue-sej'i'ou-gyn, pepper, lit. coffee-smelling [sej, to smell intr.; -ou, intensive].
sej'i-yc, to smell tr. Cp. sej-muc, to smell tr. — 'h-sej'iyc, I smelt of it.
sou ... (soudc, -soudeidc', fut.), to sew, mend. Also in p'ou-
sou ..., to weave (blanket). — houdlnd gyn't-soudac', I am going to sew my shirt. houdlnd yu'sn'-dac, gyn't-soudac', my shirt has a hole in it, I am going to mend it.
sou-in (me-n-)sou-dei, finger ring; sou-dei-dac, to be on (said of ring on finger).
-sou-in 'ac'-kuac-sou-dei, hook on which to hang things, lit. store-away hook.
sou-dei (app. inan. I), finger ring, = me-n-soudei, q. v.
sou-dei, to be few [sou-, unexplained; -dei]. — teigac 'ei-houdac-dei pe.i-dou 'ac-sou-dei, he is killing his horses and that is why he has only a few left.
sou-dei-dac, to be on (of ring on finger). Cp. me-n-soudei, finger ring; sou-doup, to string. Also app. in fue-soudei-dac, to be cross-eyed.
sou-doup (soudeit, curs.), to string. Cp. soudei-dac, to be on (of ring on finger). — pougyu gyn't-soudeit, I am going to string the beads, = gyn't-pou-soudeit. k'indeidl gyn't-pou-soudoup, yesterday I strung the beads.
soudei-kii (an. I; soudei-gac, tpl.), soldier [fr. Eng.].
-sou-e in 'cen-soue, foot.
sou-kou'e-dɔ, to have clap [sou-, penis; -kou'-e-, pus; dɔ].

soukou'e-dɔ, he has clap.
sou-p (inan. ɬ; sou, dpl. sou- in comp.), penis.
sou-k'ce (inan. ɬ*), foreskin.
sou-p'cɪ-dɔ (inan. ɬ*; sou-p'cɪdl, dpl.), man’s pubic hair.
sou-t-dɔ (inan. ɬ*; sou-dl, dpl.), 1. wild onion sp.; 2. onion [w. sou-t-
cp. Tewa si', onion; -dɔ].

-sou in kɛ'-sou, grindstone; 'ei-souβɛ, metate. Cp. sou, to grind.

-sou, intensive adj. and verb postfix in 'ɬ'-sou, roan; 'ɛim-hà'deίdɔ'-
sou, he is going to be yelling too much [cp. -'ou, intensive noun
postfix].
sou-dɔ (inan. ɬ*; sou-n, dpl.; sou-n- in comp.), plant or tuft of grass,
coll. grass; hay.
sou-m (sou'dɔ', fut.), 1. to grind; 2. to brush (hair). Cp. ɬdł-soum,
hair brush, comb; 'ei-souβɛ-ɛ, metate; kɛ'-sou, grindstone; p'ɛ-ɬ'-
mej, to grind up fine. — gyn-soum, I ground it up. gyn-souβɛ',
I am going to grind it. déi-souβɛ', I am going to brush my hair,
= déi-ɬdł-souβɛ', = 'ɛdɔ déi-souβɛ'.
sou-m in ɬdł-soum, hair brush, comb [sou-m, to brush].
sou-n-, prepound form of sou-dɔ, grass.
sou-ɛi-gɛ (inan. ɬ*; sou-ɛi, dpl.), single grain of oats, oats [grass
seed]. Probably also applied more generically.
sou-gucdl (an. ɬ; sou-gucɛ-dɔ, tpl.), illegitimate child [red grass].
sou-kɛ'ɬt-dɔ (inan. ɬ*; sou-kɛ'ɬdl, dpl.), basket [grass dish].

Baskets were made of the ɲɛpìn willow sp., it was stated.
sou-mɛ'hın (an. ɬ; sou-mɛ'ɦɪn-gɛ, tpl.), owl sp. [grass owl].

Lives in the prairie grass; hence the name.
sou-nɛi-gɛ (inan. ɬ; sou-nɛi, dpl.), grass bur [seɬ-gɛ, peyote,
cactus, bur].
Sou-nou-fi (an. ɬ; Sou-nou-gɛ, tpl.), Shoshone man [grass house
man].
sou-nɬ (inan. ɬ*), buffalo grass [-ɬ, unexplained, but reminding
the informant of ɬɬ, to be white].
syc-ɬ, adv., a little. syɛn-dei is the commonly used form and was
given in the examples of use, but it was stated that syɛn is also
a word [cp. syɛn, small]. Cp. kɛ'-syɛn, narrow; syɛn-ɬɛmgɛ, to
grow small; syɛn-dei, a little.
syɛn-ɬɛmgɛ, to grow small, wane. — ɬɛ syɛn-ɬɛmdeiɛɛ, the
moon is growing smaller, is waning. ɬɛ syɛn-ɬɛmdeiɛɛ, the
moon is going to wane.
syɛn-dei, a little [syɛn; -dei]. — kɛdł syɛndei, give me a little!
=kɛdł syɛndei 'ɛɬ-ɬɛ!' syɛndei ɣɛn-gucɛ, I just wrote to him a
few times. syɛndei 'ɛɬ-ɛɛ', bring me a little! syɛndei gyn-t'uədɛ',
I am going to give you a little drink.
syɛn (s. also siɬ-n; an. ɬ; syɛn'-dɔ, tpl.), small; child (of someone)
[Tewa tc'í-, to be small, child, sweetheart]. Cp. syq'n, a little; p'á'-syq'n, to be small; 'ih, child. — tsou-syq'n, a little stone. mn'í't'iqn-syq'n, a little girl. mn'í't'iqn-syq'deí, tpl. little girls. ná syq'n, my child. syq'deí déí-bóú, I saw the children; et. bín'deí déí-bóú, I saw the adults, elders. t'í'ídloup syq'deí, the male children. poulí-syq'n guý-bóú, I saw a little bug. tseí-syq'n, a small-sized horse.

tá-síng-deí, afterbirth, =guý-deí, q. v.

-t, noun, pronoun and adj. postfíx, often varying with -dl.
-t, postfíx forming distributive numerals, in p'á'í'ou-t, three by three; etc. Certain numeral stems take -n instead of -t.

tá', father, voc. Cp. tódl, father; tó'tá'e, my or our father; kó', mother, voc. — tó', há't'sou m-k'ió', father, what is your name?

tá-dl (an. I; tá-t-dá, tpl.), 1. father, 2. paternal uncle. Used with 1st, 2nd and 3rd person possessive; cp. tá'tá'e, my or our father; tá', father, voc.; seígìn, maternal uncle. No forms were recorded corresponding to 'ínkó'kó', your (spl.) mother, or 'íntsé'deí, his or their mother [Tewa tá, tá-rá', father]. — ná tá-dl, my or our father, =tá'tá'e. 'í'gó' tódl, my or our (own) father. t'í'í'dlin tá-dl guý-bóú, I saw the boy's father. t'í'í'dlin 'í'í'deí tá-dl guý-bóú, I saw this boy's father. 'íouéigó' tá-dá, their fathers.

tá-e in táe-zout-ú, to float.

tá-e-gou-p (inan. I; táe-deí, tpl.), g-string [w. tá-e- cp. possibly tá', groin; -gou-p].

táe-zout-ú, to float [táe-, unexplained; zout-, referring to current; 'ú, to come]. — 'í'é-táe-zout-ú t'óu-tí'é, it (the log) is floating on top of the water.

táe-tá, interj., ='óta, q. v.

-tá'- in 'ín-tá'-mú, midwife.

tá', groin, in tá'-n'hítá, lump on groin.

tá'-n'hítá, (inan. II; tá'-n'hídl, tpl.), lump on groin [tá', evidently referring to groin]. Cp. possibly tá-e- in táe-goup, g-string.

*tá'-ú, to chase (so.) [tá', unexplained; app. 'ú, to come]. Tpl. correspondent 'ífdeí. Also in k'oubéi-tá'ú, to run. — kádl tá'ú, he is chasing the buffalo; but 'í'é-kádl-í'í'deleí, he is chasing buffaloes.

tá'-bú (tá'beí, infer.), to look at. Cp. bóú, to see. — dém déí-tá'íbú, I am looking at the land. tsou'-tá'íbú, I am looking at the stone. tóq'yún 'í'é-tá'íbeí, he said that he saw me. tseí tá'íbú, he is looking at the horse.

-tá'-bú in kyne-tá'íbú, to go to fight.
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tc'-dei adv. for a long time [tc'-, unexplained]. — tc'dei hếgyh
dc'meï', I heard that he was away for a long time.

-tc-gyH, flat, mçn-tc'gyH, palm of hand [cp. Tewa ṭá-gî, flat and
round].
tc'-tc'-e, my or our father. Cp. tc-xl, father; tc, father, voc.; tsc,
mother; ksc-kö-e', my or our mother. — nö tc'tc'e 'çi-da, it is
my father, =nö tæd 'çi-dcx. nö tc'tc'e dc-dcx, it is our father,
= nö tæd dc-dcx.
tc'-tseidl (inan. I), goal [unexplained].

-tc' in 'ei-tc', wheat, wheat flour [Tewa tů, seed, tátq, wheat].
tç-n (inan. III), gap, mountain pass; evidently also narrowness at
tçn-p'ñ'-go (inan. II; tçn-p'ñ, dpl.; tçn-p'ñ- in comp.), belt [gap tie;
p'ñ, to be tied; -go]. — tçn-p'ñ'gça déi-bqû, I saw the belt.
tc' (an. I; tc'-dcx, tpl.), brother (woman speaking); sister (man
speaking). Cp. tsç'-tc', mother's brother. — hî'deidl tc' gyû-bqû, I saw somebody's brother (or sister).
tç' . . . (tc'dcx', fut.), to roast, cook. Cp. kc'-tc' . . . , to fry,
lit. to grease cook. Ct. tn', to be ripe, cooked. — gyû-tç'dcx',
I am going to roast the meat.

tr, interj. of surprise.

tr' (an. II; tr'-gça, tpl.; tr'- in comp.), eye [Tewa tsi', eye]. — nö
ttr', my eye. nö tr'dei, my d. eyes. 'hm tr'dei nêîn-bqû, I saw
your eyes. 'oueidei tr'dei 'çi-goup, he hit me in the eyes.
kyâhi'ñ pû'gça tr' 'û-dcx, the man has (only) one eye. tr'dei
nêî-k'oup, my eyes ache.

tr', to be ripe, be cooked [Tewa tsi', to be cooked]. Cp. 'ei-tr'-poudl,
icada, lit. ripe fruit bug; gyû-tr'boqûmçë, tendril (of watermelon
vine), lit. ripe indicator, snîd-tr', to be tanned with the sun;
tr'-tsèip, to put on the fire; and possibly tc' . . . , to roast, cook.
— heîgç gyû-tr', it is already ripe. tr'-heîj 'çi-dcx, they d. are
raw, uncooked.

th-dl (an. II; th-î-dcx, tpl.), skunk.
thdîn, young skunk [-în, dim.].

thdîl-tou'ekucct, skunk sp., evidently small striped skunk [coarsely
spotted skunk: tou'ekucct, coarsely spotted, blotched].
th-e (th'îtc', fut.; the, imp.), to wake intr. Cp. 'ñ'neîj, to wake tr.
— yû-the, I woke up.

tr'- in tr'-tsèip, to put on the fire [cp. possibly tr', to be cooked].
— th' in 'ñ'th'-bç, drawknife.

tr'-ît-dcx (inan. II; tr'-îdçl, dpl.), eyelash [eye head-hair].

tr'-n'tî-dcx (inan. IIa; tr'-n'hdçl, dpl.), lump on eye [eye lump].

tr'-bn (inan. I), tear [tr'-, eye; -bn, unexplained].

th'heîj-þî-gç (inan. IIa; th'heîj-þî, dpl.), watermelon, =schyeicol
[raw food].
tn'-kg (an. II; tn'-kg'-ga, tpl.; tn'-kg' in comp.), eyelid [tn', eye; -kg' is perhaps dim. of kg' in kg'-gyh, skin; cp. 'k-', prebound form of kg'-gyh, skin].

tn'-k'ou-gyh (an. II; tn'-k'ou-ga'-t, tpl.), pupil of eye [black eye].

tn'-p'int, to be one-eyed [app. to be eye holed: tn', eye; -p'in-t, hole]. — nq 'či'-tn'-p'int, I am one-eyed. 'hm 'hdl gyh-tn'-p'int, you are one-eyed.

tn'-p'int-kin (tn'-p'int-ga, tpl.), one-eyed man [app. eye-holed man].

tn'-ta'-guadl (an. II; tn'-ta'-guadl-da, tpl.), meadow lark [unexplained; app. -guadl, red].

tn'-tH' (an. II; tn'-tH'-me, tpl.), white of eye [white eye].

tn'-tH^-bei (tn'-tH'-ma, tpl.), white of eye [white eye].

tn'-tH^-bei-gyH-bgu, I saw the white of one eye.

tn'-ts'eip, to put on the fire [w. tn'- cp. possibly tn', to be cooked; tseip-p, to lay (so.)]. — kin gyh-tn'-tseip ge 'ñ-tsènhcñ, I burnt me when I put the meat on the fire.

tn' (an. II; tn'-ga, tpl.; tn' in comp.), star. Cp. tn'-'eidl, morning star; tn'-goumt'ou, milky way, lit. star backbone; tn'-'hej'm, to be dizzy and see stars, lit. to star-die. — tn' kucdl p'hn-bei, the stars are in the sky.

tn'-e in tn'-k'ou'm, firefly.

tn'-e in tn'-sc, cross.

-tn'-e in 'č'píh-tn'-ga, fish net.

tn'-bei-'ei-ga (inan. II a; tn'-bei-'ei, dpl.), skunkberry [unexplained].

tn'-bei-'ei-p'eip (inan. II a), skunkberry bush.

Tñebi-kin (an. I; Tñepei-ga, tpl.), name of a Kiowa order; see Mooney, p. 228 [skunkberry man].

tn-e-k'oú'-m (an. II; tñe-k'oú'-m-ga, tñe-k'oú'-m-bc, tpl.), firefly, locally called lightning bug [unexplained].

tn'-sca (an. I; tñe-sca'-ga, tpl.), cross [unexplained].

tn-n, vertex, top of head, in tñn- be, bald; tñn-guè-ga, forehead; tñn-pa'-gyH, vertex, etc. [unexplained]. Cp. tñpó'gæ't, vertex.

tñn-guè-ga (inan. II a; tñn-guè'c, dpl.; tñn-guè'- in comp.), forehead [app. tñn- vertex, top of head; w. -guè-ga cp. perhaps guè-dei, horn].

tñn-pà'-gyH (inan. III), vertex, top of head [tñn-, vertex; -pà'gyH, in the middle of]. Cp. tñó'-pà'gyH, cheek.

Tñn-guè'gyH-kyñè'gèn-kin (an. I; Tñn-guè'gyH-kyñè'gèn-de, tpl.), Chinaman, = Kyñè'gèn-kin [vertex scalplock man].

tñn-tèc, bald [vertex sleek].

tn'-tæc-da, to be bald [de, to be].

tn'-tæc-kin (tñn-tæc-ga, tpl.), bald man [-kin, man].

tn'-'eidl, the morning star [big star].

tñ'-goumt'ou, milky way [star backbone].
tś'-gyn (inan. III), lard, grease [cp. possibly tō-n, fat]. Cp. ką'-gyn, grease.

tś'gyn-đc'nt-dα (inan. II*; tś'gyn-đc'ndl, dpl.), lard bucket.

tś'-hej'i', to be dizzy and see stars [to star-die].

Tś'-mį̃'t'čn (an. I; Tś'-mį̃'t'ň'-dα,tpl. Tś'-mį̃'t'čm- in comp.), Pleiad, tpl. the Pleiades [star girl].

Tś'mį̃'t'čn-čn-š-cα', Salt Fork of Red River; see Mooney, p. 341 [Pleiades wood river].

Tś'mį̃'t'čn-s'-spa'-kou', Salt Fork of Red River sun dance; see Mooney, p. 341.

tei (tei, tei-bh, tpl.), all, whole. Cp. tei-p'če, all; for -bh, tpl., cp. pH'-bh, somebodies. — tei ką'deι tou gyn'-bou, I saw all the other houses. 'oueidei tei tsej'ge će̓j-houdl, they d. killed the tpl. horses of them tpl. tei k'oubeį bū-kindl, we live all over, everywhere. teibh tōneį ng hį̃̓hheidl, all say that he died. tei dα, or tei bα' dē, it is full moon.


Teiguć-t'ei̓beį (an. II; teiguć-t'ei̓beou-p, tpl.), snail [teiguć-, unexplained; -t'ei̓be as in t'ei̓be-dou', to adhere (to a thing)].

Teių̃n'ęi̓-ki̓n, Texan man [fr. Span. Tejano; -ki̓n].

Teių̃n'ęi̓-dcm, Texas [dcm, land]. — Teių̃n'ęi̓-dcmgyn ń-h-dα, I was down in Texas.

tei-hi̓į, adv., in the evening [tei- as in tei-pi̓m, supper, Tewa č̓'e'-i̓, evening; -hį̓, real, cp. k'γyį̃hį̃gę, tomorrow, etc.]. — teihi̓į hɛi̓m, he died in the evening.

tei-pi̓m, supper [evening meal: tei- as in tei-hi̓m, in the evening].


Tei̓pdei-ki̓n (an. I; tei̓p-gou-p, tpl.), man relative.

Tei̓pdei-mų (an. I; tei̓p-gou-p, tpl.), woman relative.

Tei̓p'-če (tpl. in the examples obtained), all [tei, all; -p'če, unexplained]. — 'oueidei tseįgę tei̓p'če mę̓î̃n-houdl, we killed all of the horses of them d. tei̓p'če (or tei) 'n ɣy'-č', give me all the sticks!

tei-t (teitdə', punct. neg.; teitdə', curs.; teitdldə', fut.; teitdła'de', fut. neg.; teidl, imp.; teidual, tei̓lheidl, infer.), to tell. Cp. heįi-teit, to tell a story or myth, narrate. — pH'oundeį će̓j-tei̓ldeį ng hį̃̓hheidl, someone has been telling that he died. tōgyn 'oueigę kyŋbyου pę̓ę̓j-tei̓lheidl, he says that he told them.

tei-tę̓, ev. skin, in teit-dou'm, under my skin, =ką'gyn-dou'm.

tę̓i̓ (teimę̓, punct. neg.; teimę̓, curs.; teiće, fut.; teimę̓də', fut. neg.; teić, imp.), to catch. Cp. p'ou-teį̓, to trap; zōn-teį̓, to bite; seip-meč-teį̓, crawfish. — gyĩ-teį̓, I caught him. mę̓n-dou gyĩ-teį̓, I caught hold of him with my hand. zō-ų̓n mę̓i-
tëjimč, it sticks to my teeth. ’ù-tëj-hou, go and catch him! gyn-tëj-də, I will catch him.
tëj-, prebound form of tëj-gə’t, tëj-hyu-č, sinew.
tëj-bei (an. II; tëj-bou-p, tpl.), mountain sheep.
tëj-gyn (app. inan. II; tëj-n-, tëj-gyn- in comp.), piece of ice, ice. Cp. tën-p’n’gə’t, sleet; têjgyn-kən-hətə, icicle. — têjgyn-dəq’un, in the ice.
têjgyn-kən-hət-da, icicle [têjgyn, ice; kən-, stiff; -hət-də, said to refer to hanging down].
tëj-m, to pull. Cp. k’uuxt, to pull out; ’out’č’ga, to push. — gyn-tëjm, I pulled it.
tëj-m, adv., strongly. — têjm ’čim-bə’dei, do your best in the race, lit. rise strongly! = bëi-peidei!
têj-p’n’-gə’t, sleet [fine ice].
tou (inan. I), house, tipi [Tewa té’, house]. Cp. tou’e, room; tou-’n, corral; etc. — tou ’če, many houses, a town.
tou-, prebound form of tou-dei, moccasin.
tou-, prebound form of tou-’n, relatives.
tou-’n, to play the hand-game [to house play]. — dëi-tou-’č’də,
I am going to play peon.
tou-’č’do (tou-’č’dlin, curs.), to cry for a relative [tou- as in tou-’n, relatives; ’č’də, to cry]. — ’ù-tou-’č’dlin, they tpl. are having a cry. ’ù-tou-’č’də, I am in mourning.
tou-’č’-də-gyn (inan. I), hand-game song.
tou-’č’-gyn (inan. III), hand-game [house game].
tou-’č’-hiň (an. I; tou-’č’-gc, tpl.), hand-game player.
tou-’n (inan. I), corral [app. tou, house; -’n, unexplained]. Cp. tsêi-tou’n, horse corral; tsêibou-tou’n, cow corral.
tou-b . . . (toubei, imp.), to be quiet. — bëi-toubei, be quiet (said to one fidgeting about)! 
tou-bn-, referring to straining, in toubn-’oup, to strain; bəqəbntoubn-həndeigə, strainer.
toubn-’oup (toubn-’oudə’, fut.), to strain [toubn- as in bəqəbntoubn-həndeigə, strainer; ’oup, to dip up]. — gyn-toubn-’oudə’, I am going to strain it.
tou-byu’yę (inan. III), camp circle [house circle: byu’yę, circular]. Cp. ’n’h-toubyyę, circular opening in the forest.
tou-’do (obtained in tpl. only), relatives, followers [w. tou- cp. tei-p- in tei-’p-dei, relative, or tou-’do, to pick up; -’də]. Cp. tou-’č’tdə, to cry for a relative. — nę tou’də, my relatives. Kynthekin tou’də, the chief’s followers.
tou-dac (toudeip, curs.; toudeida', fut.; toutac'dac', fut. neg.; toudei, imp.), to pick up, gather, convene. Cp. 'hdi-toudeac, to round up (e. g. cattle). — gy'n-toudeida', I am going to pick them (e. g. marbles) up. 'cin-toudeac, he gathered (his kinsfolk). kyhte k'v'nhi'ngga 'h-toudeip ga 'h-tqumk'y'mah, the chiefs are going to have a meeting tomorrow to talk about certain things.


tou-duqyn, in my shoe, 'nm toudei, your shoes. tou-hej dac, he is barefooted, =k'xcn-hej dc.

tou-dl, to be soft [Tewa tü-vi, to be soft]. Cp. toudl-kin, to have venereal disease. — 'ei-toudl, it (the wood) is soft.

tou-dl-, prepound form of tou-p, stick, stake.

-tou-dl in 'oueikyn-toudl, duck sp.; toudl-k'g'dei, swallow sp.

-tou-dl-ei in k'cblh-toudl, butterfly; k'cblh-toudl-ê'f'ê, bat.

toudl-kout-n'-dac (inan. II*; toudl-kout-n', dpl.), tree sp. [hard tipi-stake tree].

toudl-kê'-dei (an. II; toudl-kê'-dou-p, tpl.), swallow [tou-dl- possibly as in 'oueikyn-toudl, duck sp.; k'ê'-dei, bad].

toudl-kin, to have venereal disease [app. tou-dl, to be soft; w. -kên cp. -êz-t in p'ou-kê-t, to be syphilitic]. — 'h-toudlê, I have venereal disease (of any kind). tei k'ôou-toudlê 'in-'h'pê'dun, he is all crippled up (k'ôt-, body).

tou-duq'mdei-'h'-dac (inan. II*; tou-duq'mdei-'h', dpl.), house post, tipi pole; woodwork inside a house [inside house stick].

tou-duq'mdei-k'ê (inan. II*), rug, mat [inside house cloth].

tou-e (inan. I), room [tou, house; -ê, postp.]. — tou'e 'h-dac, I am in the room.

tou-e-gyn (tou-e-gr?-t, tpl.), to be blind. Cp. touegyn-dac, to be blind; touegyn-kin, blind man; touegyn-'h'ê, cattail.

touegyn-'h'-dac (inan. II*; touegyn-'h', dpl.), cattail [blind stick].

touegyn-kin (touegyn-gê, tpl.), blind man. — touegyngê, blind people, = touegê't.

touegyn-dac, to be blind [dac, to be]. — yû-touegyn-dac, I am blind.


touguadl-fr'-dei (an. II; touguadl-fr'-dou-p, tpl.), lizard sp. described as greenish and about 6 inches long [said to sound like young man shut in: touguadl, young man; fr'-dei, shut in].
tou-hö' (inan. III), cliff, precipice [cp. possibly -tö-hö]. Cp. kā'ge, kā'gyñh, cliff; yuhldn, cliff.
tou-hö'-q'meji, to slant tr., in tsoudl-touhö' 'qam-dou', to soar, lit. to hold wings slanted [cp. possibly tou-hö' cliff].
Touhö'-sýyn, prsn., Little cliff. See Mooney, p. 399.
tou-hi'ff (inan. I*), moccasin [tou- as in tou-dei, moccasin; hi', real]. Cp. tou-dei, moccasin, shoe; k'q'qen, moccasin.
toukät-n'-dä (inan. II; toukät-n', dpl.), oak tree [tou-kä', oak, unexplained].
toukät-n'-k'ou-gö'-t (inan. II; toukät-n'-k'ou-gyn, dpl.), black oak tree.
toukät-ci-gö (inan. II*; toukät-ci, dpl.), acorn [oak fruit].
tou-k'ýnya'h-ü'-dä, to be homesick [tou, house; k'ýnya'h-, unexplained, cp. possibly k'ýnya'h', tomorrow; dä, to be].
tou-p (inan. II; tou-dl, dpl.; tou-dl- in comp.), stick, counting-stick for keeping the count in any game, stake, tipi-stake [unexplained; cp. tou-p, handle]. Cp. 'ou-toudl-t'jej', collarbone; seq'-toup, tobacco pipe; seq'-n'-toudl'-ei-gö, top (to spin); t'äm-toup, tipi-stake; t'ö'-toup, match.
tou-p (inan. II), handle (e.g. of a knife) [app. the same word as tou-p, stick: cp. t'äm-t'ou-tü-td, handle, -t'ou, stick].
tou-sök'n (inan. III), nest [grass house: tou, house; w. -sökn cp. sökn-, grass]. Cp. guatou-tousök'n, bird nest. — nę tousök'n yu-dä, it is my nest(s).
tou-t (toudldö', fut.), to send. — heigö 't-tout, I already sent him. gyn-toudldö', I am going to send him.
tout-goup, to flap, flutter [tou-t- as in k'cehn-tou-dl-ci, butterfly; goup, to hit]. — déi-toutgoup, I flap. déi-tsoudl-toutgoup, I flap my wings.
tou-, prepound form of tou-ö, to say, talk.
tou-öön, to sound (of thunder) [to talk-sound]. — 'ün-töö'sout-touö'q'deip, it is thundering. k'indeidl 'ün-ösout-touö'qen, it thundered yesterday. yün-touö'q'en, thunder!
tou-beö'-t (inan. II; tou-bn, dpl.; tou-bn- in comp.), flute, wind instrument [cp. Tewa tęk-ty, tube, flute]. Cp. 'n'-tou-beö'-t, wooden flute. tsoudlt'oj'jej'-toubeö'-t, wingbone whistle; tou-beö'-n'dä, reed.
tou-bn, to go to hunt for [tou-, prepound form of döö-n, to hunt for; bn, to go]. — k'indeidl 'ün-toubn, I went to hunt for it yesterday.
toubn'-n'-dä (inan. II*; toubn'-h', dpl.), reed [flute plant].
toubn-dä'ph'ıgö, to play the flute [to flute sing]. — déi-toubn-deö'ph'ıedeiö', I am going to play the flute.
toubn-tou'-kin (an. I; toubn-tou'-öö, tpl.), bugle man [-tou-', prepound form of dou', to have].
HARRINGTON

VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE

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tou-é (touge', punct. neg.; tougy, app. curs.; touí', fut.; touge'í', fut. neg.; touqeí', infer.; tou- in comp.), to say, talk [Tewa tū, to say]. Cp. tou-hën, to become silent; tou-gucct, to write; tou-hej-kin, silent person; tou-gy, word, language; tou-k'í'm, to talk about; tou-m-k'í', to talk about; tou-phabetl, talkative person; *tou-zhüh, to talk about; etc. — 'çim-toué, you say! nç nç 'Ý-toué, and I am going to say. 'Ý-toué, I said. heen 'Ý-toué', I did not say. heigc 'Ý-toué, I already said. mìn 'Ý-tougy, I am about to say. heen 'Ý-touge'í', I am not going to say. poue 'çim-toué', do not say! bà-k'ou-toué, let us say it. heít poue bà-k'ou-toué, let us not say it. hñ-t'sou m-tougy, what did you say? heen húy 'Ý-touge', I did not say anything. hñ-t'sou 'Ý-toué, I said something. py 'Ý-tougy hêi'm, some people say that he died. py'--hen deí touqeí' nç hí'héjdl, somebody said that he died. éé-bh hê'áé 'çi-toué', talk into my ear, lit. close at my ear! 'Ý-houdi-dek touqeí', he said he was sick, lit. I am sick.

tou-gucct, to write [to talk mark].

tou-gy (inan. III; tou- in comp.), word, language, talk [tou-, to say, talk; -gy]. — py'ge tougy 'Ý-toué', I heard one word. tougy gyú'ce, there are many languages. hñ'oudei tougy gyú-de, there are several words.

tou-hën (tou-hënc, punct. neg.; tou-hënd', fut.; tou-hëc'n, imp.), to become silent [to talk cease]. — déi-touhé, I shut up. heen déi-touhéngí, I did not shut up. 'ç'ge déi-touhéngí, you yourself shut up!

tou-hej-kin (an. I; tou-hej-go, spl.), silent man, dumb man [tou-, talk; -hej, privative; -kin].


tou-kucctou (an. II; tou-kucctou-go, spl.), parrot [talk bird].

tou-kin (an. I; tou-gá, spl.), councilman (such as Mr. Delos Lone-wolf is) [talk man].

tou-k'í'm, to speak of [to talk call]. — nç déi-touk'í'm-tsej 'C'zihcé'houp déi-k'í'm-c, whenever I speak of them I call them 'C'zihcé'houp.

toum-k'í'ú (toum-k'í'úh, curs.; toum-k'í'úé, fut.; toum-k'í'ú, imp.), to talk about, talk plain [w. tou-m, cp. tou-, to say, talk; -k'í'ú-, unexplained]. — 'Ý-toum'k'í'úh, they are going to talk about certain things. nç bà-toum'k'í'ú, let us say something (and not sit silent). hñ'youthéi 'Ý-toum'k'í'úh, you talk just as plain as you can! k'índéidl 'Ý-toum'k'í'ú, I was talking yesterday.

tou-n (tou-da, spl.), adj., fat; as. n. (inan. III), fat [Tewa tû, meat, flesh; tû-mú', to be fat; cp. possibly also tû-gy, lard, grease]. Cp. tou-n'á'-eibó, pecan nut. — kyúhi'-toum gyú-bóy, I saw
the fat man, =tou-n-ky'hi'hi gyu-bo'. Ky'hi'hi-tou'da de'i-bo',
I saw the tpl. fat men. tou-n gyu't-bo', I saw the fat.
tou-n'jo'-n'-da (inan. II*; tou-n'jo'-n', dpl.), pecan tree [fat wood tree].
tou-n'jo'-cei-ba (inan. II*; tou-n'jo'-cei, dpl.), pecan nut [fat wood nut].
tou-phedl (an. I; tou-phed-jo'c, tpl.; tou-phedl- in comp.), talkative
person [tou-, to say, talk; -phc-jo', unexplained]. Cp. touphedl-
jo'cneji, mockingbird.
touphedl-jo'cin (an. I; touphed-jo'c, tpl.), talkative man.
touphedl-jo'cneji (an. II; touphedl-jo'cneji-p, tpl.), mockingbird [talk-
ative bird].
tou-tou (inan. I), office [talk house].
tou-t'ne (tou-t'jo'cguq, punct. neg.; tou-t'jo'da, curs.), to speak to
[tou-, to say, talk; -t'ne, unexplained]. — heigox 'jo'-bo'c-dei
heiga 'jo'n 'jo'-tou't'no'da, he spoke to me whenever he saw me.
'oeidei ga ne' heig 'jo'n 'jo'-tou-t'jo'cguq yingynt'ce, that man and
I do not speak together mutually.
tou-zoommi (curs.), to talk about, talk [tou-, to say, talk; -zoommi,
unexplained]. — he'c'tso guo-tou-zoommi, what are they talk-
ing about? yu-koxe-touzoommi, I talk Kiowa.

\[1\]
\[i\]
\[i\], (an. I; i'ba'-jo'c, tpl.; i'ba'- in comp.), daughter-in-law. Cp. yhima
daughter-in-law.

\[i\] (i'ba'-jo', fut.; i'ba'-dei, imp.; i'ba'-dei', infer.), to stay, live, be about,
go about; sometimes assuming ambulatory or desiderative mg. as
postpound [Tewa b'p', to live, stay]. Cp. k'c'-jo', to want to get;
i'ba'-jo', to be angry. — he'c'tso (ni) 'jo'-i'ba'-dei' Koxeguq, some-
where where there are Kiowas. Ta'to'ce 'b'p' de', our Father (stay-
ing) in heaven. poue 'ejo'c' 'jo'-i'ba'-dei', don't you stay here!
'jo'c' b'p'-i'ba'-dei, let us stay here! 'jo'c' 'jo'-jo', I am staying
right here.

\[i\] (i'ba'-jo', punct. neg.; i'ba'-yoq, curs.; i'ba'-jo', fut.; i'ba'-yoqjo', fut. neg.;
i'ba', imp.), to hear [Tewa id', to hear]. Cp. i'ba'-hunt, i'ba'-nt'da-tou',
to listen to; i'ba'-dei, ear. — 'jo'-jo', I heard it. heig 'jo'-i'ba'-yoq',
I did not hear it. heigox minh 'jo'-i'ba'-yoq', I am about to hear it.
'jo'-i'ba'-jo', I shall hear it. heig 'jo'-i'ba'-yoqjo', I shall not hear it.
ho 'jo'-i'ba'-jo', did you hear it? 'jo'-i'ba'-jo', hear it! poue 'jo'-i'ba'-jo',
don't hear it! heit b'p'-jo', let us hear it! poue b'p'-i'ba'-jo', let us
not hear it! he'c'tso m-tonc ne' heig 'jo'-i'ba'-yoqjo', I did not hear
what you said.

\[i\]-\[i\]-, verb prefix, by a blow, by hitting, in hq'-i'ba'-guq, iron nail;
i'ba'-gyne, to burst forth; i'ba'-kn'jo', to burst by hitting; i'ba'-ph'nt
... to pound up; ṭt'-šn'ṭ ... , to split with wedge; ṭt'-išt, to chop one in two; ṭt'-iḥ', to chop several in two; etc. [Tewa ṭu-, by a blow].


īwāk'wc-ye-bā (inan. I*), buckskin thong.

īwāp-p'ndl (an. II; āwāp-p'nd-dc, tpl.; āwāp-p'ndl- in comp.), buffalo bull [īwāp-, āwā-, deer, antelope; p'ndl, unexplained]. For āwāp-, āwā- of such wide reference cp. āwā'-tši'ēou, colt.

īwā-p'ēj-n-koup, to part (hair) [app. āwā-, by hitting; p'ēj-n, unexplained; kou-p, to lay several]. — dēi-īwā-p'ēj-n-kūxak, I am going to part my hair.

āwā-p'ndl-d . . . (āwā-p'ndl-deiwc, fut.), to pound up [app. āwā-, by a blow, w. p'ndl-d . . . cp. p'nd-gyē, fine thin, p'nd-syēn, small].

-aq-houdl in t'ōu-āwā-p'oudl, fish, lit. split tail [āwā-, by a blow; p'oudl unexplained].

āw-śh'n- (prepound form; āw-śh'dc, fut.), to split tr. (e. g. with wedge) [āw-, by a blow; -śh'n- as in dqs-śh'-bc, plow; etc.]. Cp. śh'-āw-śh'-hūn-gyē, wedge.

-būqg in 'h'-būqg-hūn-gyē, wedge.

-ōc-bh-ť'ṇ in 'ōu-ōc-bh-ť'ṇ, to mock.

āw-, deer, antelope; see āw-.

āw'-, prepound form of āw'-dei, ear, [cp. āw'-, to hear].

āw'-, prepound form of āw', to hear, in āw'-hnt, āw'-t'ndl-dou', to listen to [cp. āw'-, ear; Tewa tō', to hear].

āw-', verb prefix, by a blow, by hitting, see āw-.

āw'-h(uh) (inan. III), earring [āw'-, ear; -h, unexplained].

āw'-bh-k'α (inan. III), earwax [āw'-, ear; -bh; -k'c, unexplained].

āw'-boudl-p'int (inan. III), ear hole, = āw'-t'ndl [w. -boudl-p'int cp. boudl-p'int-gyē, down in a hole].

āw'-d . . . (āw'-deip, curs.), to be kind [unexplained]. — yu-āw'-deip, I am kind.

āw'-dei (an. II; āw'-gc, tpl.; āw'- in comp.), ear [cp. āw', to hear]. — nē āw'-dei, my ear(s). nē āw'-dou'gyn poudl nēj-guēn, the bug went into my ear.

āw'-gc, adv., away from [āw'-, unexplained; -gc]. — 'içbā' āw'-gc m-g'zou'q, he went away from (right) here. ʔāw'-gyn ʔāw'-gc sec tsyūu, he just came from the river.

āw'-gyn-e (āw'-dei, curs.; āw'-gyēne, imp.), to burst forth [āw', by hitting; -gyn-e, unexplained]. — heigc minn t'ōu āw'-dei, the water is about to burst forth. heigc ʔāw'-gyēne, it (the water) already burst forth. ʾeigm-ʔāw'-gyēne, burst forth! (said to water).

āw'-hn-t (āw'-hn'dc', punct. neg.; āw'-hn'dc, curs.; āw'-hn'dl'dc', fut.; āw'-hn'de'dc', fut. neg.; āw'-hn'dl, imp.), to listen to [cp. āw'-t'ndl-dou', to listen to; āw', to hear; -hn'dl- t'ndl- unexplained]. — dēi-āw'-hn't, I listened. ʔaēn dēi-āw'-hn'dc', I did not listen. minn dēi-āw'-hn'dc, I am about to listen. dēi-āw'-hn'dl'dc', I shall listen. ʔaēn dēi-āw'-hn'de'dc', I shall not listen. bēi-āw'-hn'dl, listen! pouē
bōi-tē'k' ndld-đc, don't listen! heīt bōi-tē'k' ndld-đc, let us listen! heīt poue bōi-tē'k' ndld-đc, let us not listen! nēj-tē'k' ndld, listen to me. nēj-tē'k'hnt, I listened to you. bōi-tē'k' ndld, let us listen to him! tē'-iñ (an. II; tē'-yu-ê, tē'-iñ-ga, tpl.), fawn [tē-p-, tē'-, deer, antelope; 'iñ, dim.]. Cp. tē'-iñ-(h)-yhmnh, bird sp. tē'-i(h)-yhmnh (an. II; tē'-i(h)-yhmnh-ga, tē'-i(h)-yhmnh-ma, tpl.), bird sp., possibly the bluejay [app. fawn daughter-in-law]. tē'-kou (tē'-kou-ga, tpl.), deaf [-kou, unexplained; cp. possibly kou-t, hard].

tē'-kou-kiñ (tē'-kou-ga, tpl.), deaf man. tē'-kou-đc, to be deaf [đc, to be]. — 'ū-tē'k'-kou-đc, I am deaf. tē'k'we (an. II; tē'k'we-ga, tpl.), mule [said to sound like ear skin: tē'-, ear; k'we, hide; but cp. possibly tē-p-, tē'-, deer, antelope, tē-f-k'we, buckskin]. Cp. tē'k'we-kiñ, white man, app. mule man. tē'k'we-, prepound form of tē'k'we-kiñ, white man. tē'k'we-ndl-đc, to play white man cards ['ndl-đc, to play cards].

tē'k'we-kynesē'-dei, domestic pigeon [white man dove]. tē'k'we-kiñ (an. II; tē'k'we, tpl.; tē'k'we- in comp.), white man [app. mule man: tē'k'we, mule; -kiñ, man].

tē'k'we-ñh, white woman. tē'k'we-t'h'-bā, cigar [American cigar].

tē'-poudl (an. II; tē'-pout-đc, tpl.), cricket [ear bug].

tē'-p'ōt-đc (inan. II*; tē'-p'ōt-ga, dpl.), hair of ears [ear body hair].

tē'-seidl (app. an. II coll. s. used as tpl. to ëhp in its mg. of antelope), herd of antelopes [tē-p-, tē'-, deer, antelope; possibly -seidl as in seidl-đc, to be tangled, bushy]. — tē'-seidl-gyñ-bou, I saw a herd of antelopes.

tē'-t'nt, to chop one down or off [tē'-, by hitting; ëh-t, to sever one]. Tpl. correspondent tē'-t'h'. Cp. tē'-t'nt-đc, cut off stump. — hh'ëtel groud' 'īi-tē'-t'nt, who cut down this tree? déi-tē'-t'nt, I cut it off (ans.).

Tē'-t'nt-đc, tē'-t'h'-đc (inan. II; tē'-t'ndl, dpl.; tē'-t'hdl- in comp.), cut-off stump [fr. tē'-t'h, to chop down].

Tē'-t'h', to chop several down or off [tē', by hitting; t'h', to sever several]. — 'h' nēy' gyñ-tē'-t'h', I cut the tpl. trees down. tē'-t'hdl (inan. III), ear hole, =tē'-boudl-p'ïnt [t'h-dl, hole]. — tē'-t'hdl-gyñ, inside the ear hole. tē'-t'hdl-dou' (tē'-t'hdl-touga', punct. neg.) to listen [cp. tē'-hn-t, to listen to: -t'-hn-dl- app. hard form of -hn-dl-, -hn-t-; -dou']. — déi-tē'-t'hdl-dou', I am listening. hōn nēj-tē'-t'hdl-douga', I am not listening to you. tē'-tseiou (an. II; tē'-tseiou-p, tē'-tseiou-ga, tpl.; tē'-tseiou- in comp.), colt, =tseiou [app. tē-p-, tē'-, deer, antelope; tseiou, colt,
also in bh'ou-tseiou, cat]. Cp. ñc'-înî, fawn; ñc-p'ndl, buffalo bull.

ín (an. 2; ñc'ga, tpl.; ñc- in comp.), spoon. Cp. ñc'-hîh, ñc'-t'în, spoon.

ín, ín-, mean, angry, in ñc'-c'zoun, to go off angry; ín'-h, to feel angry; ín'-bnî, to go off angry; ín'-houfînt, to go off angry; ín'-îc', to be angry [cp. ín-n, to be mean; 'îc'-dei, to be mean; Tewa ín', to be angry].

íc'-c'zoun, to go off angry ['îc'-zoun, to walk, go]. — déi-íc'-c'zoun, I went mad.

íc'-hî, to feel angry ['hî, to come]. — nç 'n-íc'-hî, I feel angry.

íc-ç (íc-ç-mâe, tpl.), smooth, sleek [Tewa 'û-nyûé, to be smooth].

Cp. -'n'-íç-e, smooth; pouî-kîc'-íçê, pinacate; pouî-íçê, nit; tm-íçê, to be bald; íçê-k'otgê't, knob; -íçê-poutgyn, sleek and round; íçê-p'int, to sweep; etc. — 'h'-íçêmçê, a smooth stick.

-íçê-c'-bâ (inan. II*; -íçê-c'-êm. dpl.) in 'n'-íçê-$$'$$-bôc, plane.

-íçê-c'mçê, to make smooth ['íçêmçê, to make]. Cp. 'n'-íçê-$$'$$-bêc, plane. — déi-íçê-'c'mdêc', I am going to make it smooth.

-íçê-k'ot-gê-t (inan. II*; -íçê-k'êt-gy, dpl.; -íçê-k'êt-gy- in comp.), knob [-k'êt-, unexplained; -gyt] tînt-íçê-k'otgê't, door knob. — íçêk'Êtgyem-syu'dâ déi-bou, I saw the little knob (at end of stamen).

-íçê-pout-gyn (íçê-pout-gê-t, tpl.), round, lit. sleek round, in ñdîl(t'ën)-íçêpoutgyn, kidney, lit. sleek round liver(let); íçêpoutgyn-ei-ga, cherry; teîldbîq-íçêpoutgyn, kneecap [íçê-, smooth; -pou-t-, unexplained, ev. meaning round; -gy].


-íçê-p'inndl-'n'-dêa (inan. II*; -íçê-p'inndl-'h', dpl.), broom, =îçê-p'int-dêa [smooth wipe stick].

-íçê-p'int, to sweep [to smooth wipe]. Cp. íçêp'inndl-'n'-dêa, -íçê-p'inndl-dêa, broom. — gyât-íçêp'inndldêa', I am going to sweep.

-íçê-p'inndl-dêa (app. inan. II; -íçê-p'inndl-dl, dpl.) broom, =îçê-p'inndl-'n'dêa [smooth wiper].

-îçê-t'êidîl in 'n'-îçê-t'êidîl, a clearing [app. smooth cut, see -t'êidîl].

îç-m-, adv. prefix, first, in îçm-dêa, to be foremost; îçm-dou', to place foremost; îçm-hyu'ê-ga-, verb prepound, first; îçm-kêa, to be the first (lying); îçm-tseidîl, to be the first (standing); îçm-dei, to be the first (standing); îçm-goup, to hit the first time; etc.

îç-m in îçm-toup, tipi pin; îçm-t'oudeg, handle.

îç-m in *îçm-û'nêî, to measure.

îçm-'ên (inan. III), measure [cp. *îçm-û'nêî, to measure].

îçm-'ên-'n'-dêa (inan. II*; îçm-'ên-'h', dpl.; îçm-'ên-'h'- in comp.), measuring stick, ruler [measure stick].
**VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE**

**ňq'-m'-ń'nej** (ńq'-m'-ćůđćō, fut.; ńq'-m'-ćn- in comp.), to measure [app. ńq'-, first; -ć'-ń-ęį as in toudłq'-bn'-ń'nej, to taste of]. Cp. ńq'-ćn, measure; ńq'-m'-ń'dća, measuring stick.

ńq'-m'-đć, to be foremost [đć, to be]. — ńįm kę'gyn gỳń-ńq'-m'-đć, your name is foremost.

ńq'-m'-dou', to place foremost; to be ahead; to put on (e. g. shirt) first [dou', to hold]. — ᵃvń'ńʰ'hiʰ ᵈų-ńq'-m'-dou', the man is at the head (of those marching). ńŋ δéi-ńq'-m'-dou', I am at the head of the column. gỳńt-ńq'-m'-dou'-đć', I am going to put it (the shirt) on first.

ńq'-m'-hýų'ć-gə-, verb prepound, first, to begin [ńq'-, first; -hýų'ć-, intensive; -gə]. — ćįhę'-dei ćįhę' ń-hýų'ćhų'ęęć-ćmhn, this is the first time that I came here. heigyę m-ńq'hų'ćhų'ęęć-ć✌'ų'ęęć, he began to sing. heigyę déi-ńq'hų'ćhų'ęęć-ćgoćn, I began to dance. heigyę gỳńt-ńq'hų'ćhų'ęęć-sć'cδeipų'ęęć, I began to work. ᱥvń敉hʰ'ų'ęęć heigyę gỳńt-ńq'hų'ćhų'ęęć-sć'cδeipų'ęęć, tomorrow I shall begin to work.

ńq'-m'-tou-p (inan. II; ńq'-m'-toudl, dpl.), tipi pin (used for staking base of tipi to the ground) [possibly ńq'-m-, as in ńq'-m'-t'ůđćō, handle; tou-p, stick].

ńq'-m'-t'-qų-dć (inan. II; ńq'-m'-t'-qų, dpl.; ńq'-m'-t'-qų- in comp.), handle (e. g. of frying pan) [ńq'-m-, possibly as in ńq'-m'-toup, tipi pin; app. -t'-qų, stick (cp. tou-p, stick, tou-p, handle); -đć]. Cp. tou-p, handle.

ńq'-n (ńq'-n-Ćą, mpl.), to be mean, cross [cp. ěć-, ńq'-, mean, angry; ć'-dei, to be mean]. — tsćįhįų ᵃń-ń-q'-n-đć'-boų, I saw a cross dog. ṣnantoudei tsćįhįųyp bęıt-ńq-hą ńq'-n-đć'-boų, I saw several cross dogs. ᵃń-ń-q-, he is cross. ᵃńm tsćįhįų ᵃń-m-ń-q-, your dog is cross.

ńq'-, prepound referring to being angry; see ěć-

-ńq'- in tsń'-ńq'-dei, weasel [said to mean resembling a prairie dog: tsń, prairie dog; -dei].

ńq'-bų̄, to go off angry [bų̄, to go]. — ᵃń-ńq'-bų̄, I went (off) mad. ńq'-hų̄, buffalo horn spoon [real spoon: ěć, spoon; -hų̄, real].

ńq'-hų̄-ńt, to separate and travel off angry [ńq'-, referring to being angry; hų̄-, to travel; ńt, to sever one]. — ńq'-ńć hųnđl-hedl, they separated and went off aggrieved.

ńq'-dei (an. II; ńq'-dou-p, mpl.), gall. — ᵃnantoudei ńq'-doup ńq'-bų̄, I saw several galls.

ńq'-dei-sćhyei (ńq'-dei-sć'hyei-bć, mpl.), green [gall blue].

ńq'-će', to be angry, aggrieved, hurt in feeling, disappointed [ńće', to be around]. — ᵃń-ńq'-će', I was aggrieved.

ńq'-će-ńq (an. II; ńq'-će-đć, mpl.), spoon [ńće, spoon; -ćę, dim.].

ńń-dl, to be severed, =ńń-gyų [cp. ěń-t, to sever; Towa tsđ, to sever, tsǭ-ń, to be severed]. — ᵃńńl, it (a string) is broken. ᵃńńl-ńęį
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dec, it is

= yHeba

[bull. 84

not broken, ynebcc ^ndl gyn-boy, I saw the broken rope,
t^ntgyn gyn-boy; but yneboc t'litgyn gyiit-bou, I saw the

broken pieces of rope.
?He-gou-p (inan. 11^; ?He-dei, dpi.), cover, Hd [w. ?H-e- cp. possibly
^s'-da, to shut; -gou-pj.
?H-p (an. II; ?H-p, tpl., deers or antelopes; but £(X'-seidl, app. an, II
coU. s. used as tpl., mg. antelopes ?H-p-, la-p-, Ir'- in comp.), deer,
antelope [cp. loc-p-, ?oc'-, deer, antelope; Tewa ?o\ antelope].
?Hp bn, the deer (or antelope) went, lup 'ei-bn, the tpl. deer (or
antelopes) went; but ?a'seidl 'ei-bn, the tpl. antelopes w^nt.
?cc'-seidl

gyn-boy,

saw the herd of
bush sp.

I

antelopes.
[deer or antelope

?Hp-'Hdlcc'-p'eip (inan. 11^), a

plum

bush].

Inp-Qibn, to go deer hunting ['Qibn, to go hunting].

fep-k'oij-gyH (?Hp-k'ou-gcc'-t,

^Hp-pVdl-doc,

be

to

Inp-p'ccdl-da:,

he

tpl.),

deer sp. [black deer].

deer-colored

[-p'adl-,

unexplained].

(a horse) is deer-colored.

iHjVloy-da, sldn scraper [?H-p-, deer, antelope, here referring to
buckskin, cp. Is'-k'ae, buckskin; fou-da, scrape]. Cp. p'oc-tou-da,
fur scraper.
?H-t (?h' da', punct. neg.;

Intda, curs.;

fedldoc', fut.;

In'dl, imp.;

^edlheidl, inf.), to sever one, cut one, to break a string in one

Tplo. correspondent

place.
is

severed;

Tewa
two

t'n', to

tsd, to sever, tsd-q, to

(e. g.

a rope)

;

t^n', to

sever several [cp. In-dl, one

fn-t-gyn, several are severed;

sever several;

be severed].

Cp. zoy-^nt, to bite in

hou-^nt, to sever oneself from others and travel

ynebH gyn-fnt, yesterday I broke the rope in
minn gyH-^ntdoc, I am
it in two.
in two.
han gyn-^fi'da', I did not break it in

k'indeidl

off.

gyH-?Hdlda', I shall break

two.

about to break

it

gyn-^a'doc', I am not about to break it in two.
poue 'n-^ndlda', do not break it in two! 'H-^n'dl, break it in two!
'H-k'ou-ln'dl, break it now!
heit na bnt-indl, let us break it in
two! heit poue bnt-lndlda', let us not break it in two! kyH'hi'H
dei-pHnIst nqc (n^) gyn-bou, I saw the man break it in two.

two.

minn

hccn

?Hdldoc', I

am

going to cut across the

k'o.upqc' '^i-^n'dl, cut it for

hiU.

hill, lit. I

me

am

going to cut the

right in the center!

kccdl

t^igyn '^i-?H'dl, cut me a piece of ice!
-?H-t-, between, in -Int-be, fet-da, -?Ht-gyH, between.
-Int-bH,
postp.,

postp.
at].

(-?Ht-bci'-t,

tpl.),

between

£sou-?HtbH, between

[-In-t-,

between; -bn,

the stones,

'ei-lnihct't,

between bread.
4Ht-da, postp., between [-En-t-, between; -da].
Eou^-fntda
'B[-tsHn, I came from between the two mountains,
koup-lntdcc
'H-bs'?a', I am going to go between the two mountains.
pie,

lit.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary of Kiowa Language</th>
<th>175</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ты-гун (тыгъа', punct. neg.; тыдльн, curs.; тыдлэйфъа', fut.; тытльфъа', fut. neg.); to be severed (ss.). Tpls. correspondent is тытльгун [passive of тыт, to sever]. Cp. тыдл, to be severed. — тытльгун, it is broken in two. минн тыдльн, it (the rope) is about to break in two. тыдлэйфъа', it will break in two. нэн тытльфъа', it will not be broken. к'индеидл нэн тытльгун, it did not break in two, it is not broken in two. 'н-'гъа нэ тын-тытльгун-роу, I heard the rope break. тынэ тытльгун, the rope broke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ты-гун, postp., between [-ты-, between; -гун]. — мэньи(ы)-тытльгун 'н-деи, I was standing between two women. юн копуп-тытльгун 'н-линдл, I live between the two mountains. кок-тытльгун, depression between buttocks, =цылд-тытльгун.</td>
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<tr>
<td>тыд-дак (тыд'деidad', fut.; тыд'деи, imp.), to shut, shut in. Cp. *тыд'деи, shut ин. — гынить-тыд'деи, I closed it. юн-тыд'деidad', I am going to shut him up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>тыд'дак, to be erect (ss.), in дхдл-тыд'дак', to raise oneself up higher; снит-дхдл-тыд'дак', to stand up straight with the heat. Tpls. correspondent т'ыд'дак' [ты', т'ы', app. prepound forms of ты', to stand up; дак'].</td>
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<tr>
<td>тыд'гун (тыд'г'е-т', tpl.), to be good. Cp. кэд'деи, to be bad. — тыд'гун тыд'гун 'э-де, I have a good dog. тыд'гун 'э-тыд'гун, my dog is good. к'индь тыд'гун, it is a nice dog. кыр'хи'н-тыд'гун, a good man. кыр'хи'н-тыд'гун тпл. good men. гын-тыд'гун, it is good, thanks, =н- hoy, thanks. нэн гын-тыд'гун, no good. тыд'гун 'э-де-дак'эн, that is good singing. хак тыд'гун, is it a good one? хак 'н-тыд'гун, are they tpl. good fellows? 'н-тыд'гун, дак'боу, I saw a good stick. 'н-тыд'гун гынить-боу, I saw tpl. good sticks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>тыд'гун-е, adv., well, nicely [тыд'гун, to be good; -е]. — тыд'гуне тыд'п'оу-дак, I am prettily spotted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>тыд'деи, shut ин (тыд'дак-п', tpl.) [cp. тыд'дак, to shut ин]. Cp. хд'тыд'дак-п', piece of barbed wire (fencing); кыр'бондл'ин-гк'тыд'де-гдыл, sheep ranch; токуцдл-тыд'деи, lizard sp.; т'оу-тыд'деи, dam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тыд'деи-дак, to be shut ин.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ты ... (тымк', curs.; тымдак', fut.), to suck [cp. тымк', to suckle]. Cp. 'э-ты ... , to suck; 'гун'-э-тыдл, leech. — 'ин-г'е'гун тымк', the baby is sucking. 'ин'г'е'гун тымдак', the baby is going to suck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ты, -ты', white, in к'ин-тыд-гун, at dawn; кин-тыд'дак, to be frosty; совун-ты, buffalo grass [cp. ты-е, to be white; Тева ты, to be white].</td>
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<tr>
<td>ты-е (ты-мк', ты-гун, tsp.), to be white [-ты, white; -е]. Cp. 'ат'ин-ты-мк', grain of salt; 'ин-ты-е, egg; гоум-ты-е, to be striped; кыр'ты-е, gray wolf; ты-содеи-дак, to be cross-eyed; etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ты-е in оуеий-ты-е-хоудл, to choke to death.</td>
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</table>
turnip [white cylindrical: w. -k'e'-dnl-ei cp. fadnld-dae, to be cylindrical].

cotton thread [cotton cloth thread].

cotton cloth [white blanket]. — fhe-k'e'-dae deibou, I saw a piece of cotton cloth. fhe-k'e' gyrd-bou, I saw some cotton cloth.

to be cross-eyed [app. fhe, to be white; -sou-, unexplained; -dei; -dc].

cross-eyed man. — sou-dei-ga, dime [white small one: -sou-, unexplained; -dei; -da].

cross-eyed man. — sou-dei-goc, tnp.], cross-eyed man.

dime [v/hite small one: -dei, thing; but for dpl. simply -dei was volunteered].

canvas tent [white house].

mountain lion [unexplained]. Copt. t'hr, white, see -t'hr.

to cheat [t'hr', unexplained; hou-dl, to kill].

to suck [cp. t'hr ..., to suck]. — gyrd-t'hrmej, I suckled him.

prefer to splice [tei-dh-, unexplained; tsei, to put one in, insert one]. — gyrd-tei'dhseidec', I am going to splice it (e. g. a rope).

grape fruit [tei-dei-, unexplained; 'ei-goc]. Copt. koudl-t'hp-ei-goc, fall grape.

wild grape mush.

grape vine.


lump on buttocks.

[tei-dl- cp. tei-p, calf of leg, possibly for tei-dl, tei-t, plus -p, cp. tou-p, stick, for tou-t-p; or possibly tei-dl, buttocks; -bou', unexplained].

knee-cap [fhe-pout-gyn, round].

backward. — teidl-kiindei de, he is standing on his head.

backward, on head [-tsou]. — teidl-kiindei-tsou 'n-TH, I am walking (lit. coming) backward, =teidl-kiindei-tsou 'n'-cmtsH'H.

pinworm.

yellow jacket [tail (or rump) stinger: -seip as in mh'-seip-kin, Caddo man, lit. pierced-nose man; cp. seiba, to stab].
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**VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE**

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heidseip-k'ou-gyH (an. II; heidseip-k'ou-ga't, tpl., black hornet [black yellow jacket].

heidseip-peqinh', yellow-jacket honey.

heidseip-tou (inan. I), honey comb [yellow-jacket house].

fei-p (an. II; fei-p-dac, tpl.), calf of leg [cp. possibly fei-dl-, buttocks, fei-dl-bou', knee].


fei-n (inan. IIa), hailstone. Cp. fei-n'htgua't, sleet particle. ——

fein gyH-bou', I saw a hailstone. fein seip, it hailed.


feinejitt-seiou (an. II; feineji-t-seiou-p, tpl.; feineji-t-seiou- in comp.), chicken [domestic bird]. —— feinejittseioup nq'-ce, I have a lot of chickens.

fei-n'ht-ga't (inan. II; fei-n'ht-gyH, dpi.; fei-n'ht-guadal seip, it sleeted. fei-n', name of an unidentified internal organ [fein-, unexplained; -p'nu-n, said to mean thin, cp. possibly n's-gyH, fine, thin].

fein-seip, hail [hailstone rain].

fei, to be cold [cp. tou-dl, snow; Tewa ti', to be cold]. Cp. tou-p'out, shade; tou-dacm-, north, lit. cold country. —— gyH-koudou-tou, it is very cold (of weather). gyH-tou 'eihedai k'iu, it is cold today, = 'eihedai k'iu gyH-tou. tou, it is cold.

tou-, prepound form of tou-bh, face [Tewa tse', face].

tou-, spotted, in mgun-tou-kuc, salamander sp. [cp. tou-e-, spotted; Tewa 0u'-n, spotted].

0u'-nh'-dacm (inan. IIa; tou'-nh'dl, dpi.), lump on the face.

tou-bn (inan. III; tou- in comp.), face [cp. tou-p-; face, front, former].

Cp. toubn'e, face. —— nq toubn, my face.

tou-bn'-e (inan. III), face [-'e].

0ubn'-k'e (inan. IIa), cradle hood [face skin].

0ou-bei-bei, at the front [tou-, prepound form of toubn, face; -bei-bei, postp.]. —— toubeibeiziou, front tooth.

0ou-bei-guc, forward, toward the way one is facing; from now on [tou-, face; -bei, at; -guc, toward]. —— heit béi-k'ou-t'z'ouk 0oubeiguac, let us march forward! 0oubeiguac poue 'eihedai hændei b'k-edlik'ce'-gmdc', from now on don't ye tpl. do anything wrong! tou-dacm-, north [tou, to be cold; dacm, country]. Cp. shdlsacm-, south. —— tou-dacm-bei 'n-ík', I was up north. tou-dacm-gyH 'n-ík', I was up north.

*fou-dl- in *fou-dl-k-yndl-’n’dc, bush sp. [cp. *fou-t-k’yndl, spittle].

*fou-dl- in *fou-dl-ç’, to taste good.

*fou-dl-ç’ (*fou-dl-ç’go’, punct. neg.), to taste good, be sweet [*fou-dl-, unexplained; ’ç’ as in ’ç’-guadou’egy, to taste good]. Cp. *fou-dl-ç’-ç’mçj, to sweeten. — hç’-tsou, hç *fouldç’, how (does it taste)? does it taste good? *fouldç, it tastes good (ans.); also it tastes sweet; ct. ęç’dei, it tastes bad. ’n’dc’ *fouldç’dei ’bou, I saw the sweet apples. hçn *fouldç’go’, it does not taste good, = *fouldç’-hej dc.

*fou-dl-ç’-ç’mçj, to sweeten [caus. of *fou-dl-ç’, to be sweet]. —

gyñ-*fouldç’-ç’mçj, I am going to sweeten it.

*fouldç’-bh-ç’nej, to taste of [-bh--; ’ç’nej as in ęçm-’ç’nej, to measure]. — kin-tsoue gyñ-*fouldç’-bh-ç’nej, I took a taste of the soup. ’him ’ñ-*fouldç’-bh-ç’n, taste of it! hçn gyñ-*fouldç’-bh-ç’nçj, I did not taste of it. gyç-bou-*fouldç’-bh-ç’nmç, I taste of it all the time. gyñ-*fouldç’-bh-ç’ndaç, I shall taste of it. gyñ-*fouldç’-bh-ç’nç’dç, I shall not taste of it. heït çç’ bh-*fouldç’-bh-ç’n, let us taste of it.

*fou-dl-k’yndl-’n’-dc (inan. II*; *fou-dl-k’yndl-’n’, dpl.), bush sp. It grows on the prairie and resembles sagebrush [cp. *fou-t-k’yndl, spittle].

*fou-dl-t’ou, snow water.

*fou-e, spotted, in *foue-guæt, to spot; *foue-kuæt, spotted [fou-, spotted, as in Tewa ęy’-ą, to be spotted; -eï].

*foue-guæt, to spot [guæ-t, to mark]. — gyñ-*foue-guældç, I am going to spot it.

*fou-kuæt, spotted [kuæ-t, marked]. — gyñ-*foue-kuæt, it is spotted. tsçj-*foue-kucçgç deï-boj, I saw the tpl. spotted horses.

*fou-p-, face, front, former, in *foup-dei, front, former; *foup-gç, before; -foup-p-t’ne, on top of; *foup-t’ei-dç, face powder particle [cp. *fou-bn, face].

*foup-dei, front, former, in *foupdei-’n’-dç, wagon tongue; *foupdei-k’ïn, day before yesterday; *foupdei-pce, last summer [foup-p-, face, front, former; -dei].

*foupdei-’n’-dç (inan. II*; *foupdei-’n’, dpl.), wagon tongue [front pole].

*foupdei-k’ïn, day before yesterday, =’ç’kçdûl-çfoupdei-k’ïn [former day].

*foup-gç, adv., before [foup-p-, face; -gç]. — *foup-gç gyñ-çt’he nç scç (kingyñ) ’çj-boj, I spoke to him before he saw me.
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-ťoup-t'ne, postp., on the surface of [ťoup-, face; -t'ne, on].

'čn-ťoup-t'ne, on top of the foot, = 'čn-t'ne, mčn-ťoup-t'ne, on top of the hand. 'čn-ťoup-t'ne gynt-bọu, I saw the top of the foot.

ťoup-t'eit-dc (inan. IIⁿ; tıp-ťeitdl, dpl.), particle of face powder, face powder [ťoup-, face; -eit-dc, particle of white clay].

ťoup-t'eitdc déi-bọu, I saw a particle of face powder.

ťoup-t'cę-ęgyH (inan. III), cheek, = tıp-ęcę-ęgyH-e [tıp-, face; -ęcę-ęgyH, in the middle of].

Cp. tıp-ťeić'm, cheek bone; tężn-ęcę-ęgyH, vertex, top of head.

tıp-ęcę-gyH-e (inan. III), cheek, = tıp-ęcę-ęgyH [-'ei].

tıp-p'oų-t (inan. III), shade, shadiness [tıp, to be cold; -p'oų-t, unexplained].

Cp. kęp-k'ęgyH, shadow. — tıp-p'out gynt-bọu, I saw the shade. tıp-p'outgyH, in the shade. tıp-p'outgyH déi-sę-dc', I am going to sit in the shade. ęjei (ęjędest) tıp-p'out-heį gyń-dc, it is not (very) shady here.

tıp-p'out-dc, to be shady [dc, to be]. — tıp-p'out-dc, it is shady. tıp-t- in tıp-k'yndl, spittle.

ťoup-k'yndl-dl, spittle. Cp. tınddl-k'yndl-n'dc, bush sp. which has gum like spittle.

ťıp-tę'k'ce-kın (an. I; tıp-tę'k'ce, tpl.), Northerner [cold or north white man].

Ct. Shndl-tę'k'cekiH, Southerner.

tıp-tę'cı'm, cheek bone [tıp-, face; cp. tıp-ęcę-ęgyH, cheek; t'cı'm, bone.

tıp . . . (tıpmęcę, curs.; tıpmęcę, fut.; tıpm, imp.), to scrape.

Cp. tıp-dc, scraper for skins. — gyń-tıpndęcę', I am going to scrape it. tıpnęcę, he is scraping it. 'ń-tıp, scrape it!

tıp-dc (inan. IIⁿ; tıp-, dpl.), scraper (for hides) [tıpm . . . , to scrape; -dc].

Cp. guc-tıpm-bc, rib (used as a scraper); p'cę-tıpm-dc, fur scraper; tıp-tıpm-dc, buckskin scraper.

tıpm-ędį-iH (an. II; tıpm-ędi-yu-e, tıpm-ędį-you-p, tpl.), mouse [unexplained; -iH, dim.]. It was stated that the mouse is also sometimes spoken of as seįmht, thief. — tıpm-ędi-iH 'ągęćęgyH tseidl, the mouse ("rat") is in the well.

tıpm-ędiin-p'äddl, mouse-colored [-p'äddl, unexplained].

tıpm-ędiin-p'əddl-dei, to be mouse-colored [dc, to be]. — tıpm-ędiin-p'ədddl-dei gyń-bọu, I saw a mouse-colored one (e. g. horse).

tıpm-gyH (inan. III; tıpm- in comp.), shirt, article of clothing [cp. possibly Tewa tő, shirt].

Cp. houdl-dh, shirt, article of clothing.


tıpmgyH'-poudl (an. II; tıpmgyH'-poudl-dc, tpl.), body louse [shirt bug].

tıpm- in tıpm-ńe, to run away; tıpm-tsęn, to come as a fugitive.

tıpm-ńe, to run away [ńe, to run]. — ńỳn-hįh gyń-houdl geigę gyń-tıpm-ńe, after I killed the man I ran away. ńỳn-hįh
gyū-houdl-tesį heigą gyūt-toum-'ne, when I killed the man I ran away. būt-toum-'ne, let you and me run away! būt-toum-'ne, run away! gyū-toum-'ne, he ran away.

toum-ts'n, to come as a fugitive [ts'n-n, to arrive]. — toum-ts'n, he came home as a truant or fugitive.

t', postp., beyond, across. Also in t'c-e, -t'c-e, -t'c-p, beyond.

— tou-'eidl-t'c' 'n-ts'n, I came from the other side of the big house. p'c'-t'c' 'n-kindl, I live across the river. p'c'-t'c' 'n-ts'n, I came from across the river. k'ya'hi'įgę-t'c'-dei k'in ts'n'įc', she will come day after tomorrow. k'įnsc'-t'c', in mid afternoon, afternoon. 'ougę-t'c', way over there.

t'c-dl (t'c-t-dc, mpl.), lean. — k'ya'hi'į-t'cdl gyū-bou, I saw the lean man. k'ya'hi'į-t'cdl deį-bou, I saw the lean man. Koůp-k'c'-t'cdl, "lean elk," recent persn. of Mr. James Waldo.

t'c-e, adv., beyond. Also used as postp. [t'c', beyond; -ei]. — t'c'-dei-tougyìn, overcoat.

-t'c-e, postp., beyond; also postfixed to the word for one hundred in forming numerals beyond one hundred. Also used as adv. Cp. -t'c'-ge, apart from. — 'oueigę-t'c'-heį'm, he died over there. kə'douk'įn-t'c' p'gą, one hundred and one.

-t'c'-e-ga, postp., apart from [-t'c-e, beyond; -ge]. — p'gą-t'c'-e-ga 'n-kindl, I live way off from the river.

-t'c-p, postp., beyond [-t'c' beyond; -p]. — p'c'-t'c'p hin-bhmmh, I am going to cross the river. p'c'-t'c'p hint, he crossed to the other side of the river. 'eqmęgę-t'c'p bų-bh, let us go (up) this way!

-t'c-t-bh- in 'n'-t'c'bdh-hatdca, chair, said to mean "wood one sits on" [w]. -t'c-t- cp. t'c'-dc... t'c'-ih... to seat, t'c'-gyń, saddle; -bn-. Cp. t'c'-nh-dc, elm tree, lit. saddle or sit tree.

-t'c'-gę (t'c'deida', fut.; t'c'deii, imp.), to shoot [Tewa ʰq'-ų, to shoot]. Cp. p'ou-t'c'-ge, to vent wind; mən-poudl-t'c'-ge, to snap the fingers. — zeibh'-dou t'c'-ge, he shot him with the arrow.

'eqi-t'c'-ge, he shot at me. 'n-t'c'-dei, shoot him!

t'c'-, prepound form of t'c'-gyń, saddle.

t'c'-, in t'c'-hi'ų, very far; t'c'-ą, far.

t'c'-ndc (inan. II"; t'c'-n', dpl.), elm tree [saddle tree, so called because the wood is good for making saddles].

-t'c'-bą, beyond, back of, in yin-gyń-t'c'-bą, on both sides. [-t'c', beyond; -bą, postp., atl].

-t'c'-dc... (t'c'debeida', fut.; t'c'debei, imp.), to seat [cp. t'c'-ih... to seat; t'c'-gyń, saddle]. Cp. sče, to seat. — heigą 't'c'debeida', I am going to seat him. 'n-t'c'debei, seat him!
t'z'-gou, far [cp. t'z'-hi'k, very far]. — t'z'gou 'et-ts'hn, I came from way off.

T'z'-gue-kiik (an. II; T'z'gu'e, T'z'-gue-dou, tpl.), Apache man, gen. name for Apache, including Kiowa Apache [unexplained; -gue- app. distinct from Gu-e-gou-kiik, Pawnee man; -kiik]. Cp. Se'ikmht, Kiowa Apache.

t'z'-gue-sei-gou (inan. II; t'z'gue-sei, dpl.), sand bur. A kind of weed that extends five feet or more along the ground, flat on the ground [Apache cactus].

t'z'-goy (inan. III; t'z'- in comp.), saddle [cp. t'z'-dou ... t'z'-ho ... , to seat].

-t'z'-goy, postp., beyond, behind, = -goum-bou, q. v. [t'z']; -gou.

T'z'-koup, Saddle Mountain, cp. Mooney, p. 424, [saddle mountain].

t'z'-hi'k, farthest, very far [t'z' as in t'z'-ge, far; -hi'k, real, very].

Cp. kiik-t'z'-hi'k, very. — t'a'khi'k 'oueiga 'n'dou, that is the farthest tree.

t'z'-heii'm, to be hungry, starve [w. t'z' - cp. t'z'-dl, lean; heii'm, to die]. — 'n-t'z'-heic, I am hungry, I am starving to death.

heic t'a'-t'z'-heic, I starred to death. heic t'a'-t'z'-hi'hic, I shall starve. heic 'n-t'z'-hi'nihi'k, they say I was starving. nq 'n-t'z'-hi'hic, I starred to death. 

'cicm-t'z'-hi'k, starve! pou 'cicm-t'z'-hi'hi'k, do not starve! heic b'in-t'z'-hi'k, let us starve to death! hiic t'a'-t'z'-heic, I am not hungry.

t'z'-in ... (t'z'-indou, fut.), to seat [cp. t'z'-dou ... , to seat].

— neni-t'z'-indou, I am going to seat them d.

-t'z' in koukou-t'z', spider [cp. koukou-son-t'seop'ouy-in, fly].

t'z'-nc (t'z'-dc, fut.), to find. Cp. poc', to lose. — gyn-t'z'c hui'cng-

gou, I found it on the road. phe gyn-t'z'c, I found a watch.

-t'z'-nc (t'z'- in comp.) dim., in ma'-t'z'c, little girl; t'cic-dl-t'z'c, kidney; t'cicl-t'z'c, bean; t'z'-t'c, spoon; t'sz-t'z'-dc, maternal aunt.

Cp. b'ho, dim.

-t'z'-, dim., see -t'c.

t'z'gou (inan. II; t'z', dpl.; t'z' - in comp.) cultivated gourd fruit.

Cp. koukou-bou, wild gourd fruit.

t'z'-goup, gourd vine.

't'h' (an. I; t'ei, t'n'-gou, tpl.; t'n' - in comp.), wife, woman. Cp. 'n-in-t'ho, daughter, 'n-in-t'n'-toc, brother's daughter; t'n'-dei, to have a wife; t'n'-dl-ini, paternal grandmother; t'n', app. dim., little wife, in t'n'-dei, maternal grandmother; t'n'-gou, paternal grandmother. — 'k-t'n'-toc, he had a lot of wives. nq t'n', my wife. 'oueidei t'ei deo-bou, I saw his wives, = 'oueidei t'n'gou deo-bou.

't'h' (t'n'gu'c, punct. neg.; t'n'gou, curs.; t'n'oc, fut.; t'n'gu'eodou, fut. neg.; 'h', imp.), to sever several, cut several. So. correspondent in-t [cp. 'h-t, to sever one; 'h-t'z'-n, to make a clearing;
'n'-lco-e-t'ei-dl, a clearing; and possibly -poc'-t'n-mgc', to be unable].
Cp. t'n'gyh, several are severed. 'cdl-t'n', to cut hair. 'eit-t'n-dc', scalp. 'n'-t'n'-bcx, saw. *t'n'-t'n', to chop several down or off.
—— gyh-t'n', I cut them. hcn gyh-t'n'guy'edc, I shall not cut them. 'nt-t'n', cut them! 'nt-t'n-hou, go and cut them!

*t'n, to pierce, in dcmt-cndl, toad sp., lit. makes a hole in the ground; k'ou-t'n'dl, buckeye, lit. black pierce; t'n'dl, hole; -tht-gc, borer; etc.

t'n- in t'n-e, -th-e, on top.
-t'n in 'out-t'n, carrying strap of quiver, cradle, etc.
-t'n . . . in 'qu-t'n- . . . , to be happy.

t'han-gyn, adv., in town [t'han, fr. Eng. town; -gyn]. —— t'hangyn
'nt-t'oc', I was in town.

t'n-dl, hole [cp. t'n- . . . , to pierce]. Cp. mc'-t'n'dl, nostril; t'ndl, earhole; t'n'dl-k'ou-p-gyn, smallpox; -t'nht-gc, borer. —— pyhn 'hn-t'n'dl-del, the gopher has a hole. hououdei t'n'dl dc, how many holes are there? hououdei t'ndl-gyn, in how many holes?

t'n'dl-k'ou-p-, prepound form referring to smallpox [t'n'dl, hole, sock; k'oup, to pain, be sore]. Cp. pou-del, to be pit marked.

t'n'dl-k'ou-p-dc, to have smallpox [dc, to have]. —— 'nt-t'n'dl-
k'oup-dc, I have smallpox.

t'n'dl-k'oup-hej'm, to die of smallpox [hole sore die]. —— t'n'dl-
k'oup-hej'm, he died of smallpox.

t'n'dl-k'oup-gyn (man. 1), smallpox.

t'h-e, adv., 1. on top; 2. above. Also used as postp. [w. t'he- cp. possibly -t'h, app. above, forming numerals between the tens; -eij]. Cp. t'he-hig, on the very top. —— t'he 'ei-'n'gyn, he was sitting on top of me. t'he kinseg'del deitseidc', I am going to put the kettle on top (of the rock rests).

t'he-e, verb prepound, denoting accompaniment, with, after, along, in t'he-bc to come along; t'he-del, to be with; thhy-c', to go along.

-t'h-e (-t'n'gyc, punct. neg.; -t'n'dc, curs.) in tou-t'he, to speak to [tou-, to say, talk].

-t'h-e, postp., 1. on, on top of, of the surface of; 2. above. Also used as adv. Cp. -toup-t'he, on the surface of; -m'htm, above.
—— kuctoubx t'ou-t'he (or tou-m'h'm) 'ei-p'ihihout-houkou'm, the birds are flying above the water. hntbeihu'c'nt-t'he 'ejim-t'shn, on which road did you come? Cp. hntbeihu m't'shn, where did you arrive? cmtoup-t'he, on top of the foot. t'oum-t'he yu-k'oup, the small of my back aches, lit. above the tail. pbdl-t'he ('ih) hej'm, he died (right here) on this bed. 'n' 'ej-tce-zout-n t'ou-t'he, the log is floating on top of the water. tei dcmt-t'he, in all the world. lit. on top of all the ground. dcmt-t'he bh-t'oc, we incl. are living on earth; cp. dcmt-gyn bh-ic, we are on the ground.
'adl-t'ne gyń-hində', I am going to carry it on my head. t'ndlin ḡsou-t'ne ḡgyn, the boy was sitting on the rock. mę'n-t'ne or mę'n-łoup-t'ne, on top of the hand. bout-t'ne, on the belly. t'ndlin tōu-t'ne ḡa, the boy is on top of the house. p'inh-t'ne 'n-hindl XC', I am going to go up to the top of the hill. ḡyę'çn-t'he, in the trail. t'ne-dei ḡounygyn, coat, lit. top shirt. ḡyę'çn-t'he zhin'yo' 'n-lications, I live midway on the road.

-t'nh-'e in ḡsou-t'ne, pounding stone, hammer; ḡyę' nga'gne-ḡsou-t'he, iron hammer; ḡkagyn-ḡsou-t'he, yucca [unexplained].

 t'ne-bΔ, to come with, accompany [bə', to bring]. — də-t'hebə', he came along with us. 'eim-t'hebə', I went with you. ḡo-t'hebə', they d. are coming along with you. bā-t'hebə', we follow him (the chief).

 t'ne-dei, adj. and adv., over [t'he; -dei]. — t'nde dei ḡounygyn, coat, lit. overshirt.

 t'ne-dou', to be with [dou', to hold]. — ḡyę'hi'ṅ'oucedei 'eį-t'ne-dei-dou', that man is living with me. t'ne-hiŋ, postp., on the very top [-hiŋ intensive]. — 'a'pīndə t'qɨ-t'nehiŋ 'i'-kə-zęi'miŋ, the fishes are swimming at the very surface of the water.

 t'nh-y-á' (t'nhyi'n-á', fut.), to go with, accompany [hə', to bring]. — 'eim-t'nhyi'n-á', I am going to accompany you. ta'tćə' ghi't-t'nhyə'c, I went with my father. tsi'hiŋ 'eį-t'nhyə', the dog went along with me.

-t'ne-tsou, postp., on top [-t'ne; -tsou]. — p'in-t'net'sou 'n-tsɨm, I have come from the top of the hill.

-t'nh-'ou-t'ñ in tsi'j-t'ñ'out'ñ, fox [tsi'j-, dog].

 t'n-p, dry [Tewa tā', to be dry]. — kiň-t'hp gyń-boù, I saw a piece of dried meat. kiň-t'hp gyń-l-boù, I saw dried meat. t'n-p, up, in hei-t'ñ-tsou, upslope [t'n- as in t'ñ-e, on top; -p].

 t'hp-čmej, to make dry [t'hp, dry; 'q'meqj, to make]. — gyń-t'hp-čmej, I made it dry. so'ɲ̣ gyń-t'hp-čmej, I am going to dry the hay.

 t'hp-daña, to be dry [daña, to be]. — t'hp-daña, it is dry. gyń-t'hp-daña, they tpl. are dry.

 t'hp-hočn (t'hp-hočnə, curs.; t'hp-hočnə, fut.), to dry up intr. [t'hp, dry; hočn, to finish]. — t'qou t'hp-hočn, the water dried up. t'hpḥočnə, the water is drying up right now. t'qou t'hpḥočnə, the water is going to dry up.

 t'hp-houdl-da, to be consumptive [to be dry sick]. — 'n-t'hp-houdl-da, I have the consumption.

 t'hp-houdl-da, consumption [dry sickness].

-t'nh-daña, borer in 'n-t'nhdaña, auger for wood; ḡyę'-t'nhdaña, drill for iron; [t'nh- . . . , to pierce].
-t'n-t-dα in 'et-t'nt-dα, scalp [t'nt- as in t'n-t-gyn, several are cut; -dc].
t'H-dou', several are erect, in dhdl-t'n'-dou', to raise selves up higher; 'ou-t'n'-dou', to have the chin raised; sht-dhdl-t'n'-dou', several stand erect with the heat. Ss. correspondent t'H-dou' [t'n-, prepound form of hh', to stand up; dou'].
t'nt-gyn (t'ntga', stat. neg.; prepound form app. t'n- in t'n'-dc, to be cut), several are severed. Ss. correspondent is t'ndl, t'H-gyn.
The last form presupposes perhaps an unrecorded form *t'ndl.
t'n-, prepound form of t'n', wife.
t'n', prepound form of t'n'-gα'-t, sagebrush.
t'n- in t'H-gyn, several are severed; t'n'-dc, several are severed.
t'n-, app. to light, in t'n'-toup, match [cp. Tewa fɛ-ɛ-ɡî, to light fire. Cp. hɨn-dl-b . . . , to light fire.
-t'n'-bα, cigar, in mɛ'tshe-t'n'bα, cigarette, lit. paper cigar; ɛk'ke-
t'n'bα, cigar, lit. white man cigar. Cp. t'n'-bα't, tobacco particle.
-t'n'-bα, cutter, in 'n'-t'n'-bα, saw [t'n', to cut several].
t'n'-bα'-t (inan. ɪ; t'n'-bɪn, dipl.; t'nbɪn'- in comp.), particle or piece of tobacco [cp. hɨn'-b . . . , to smoke]. Cp. -t'n'-bα, cigar. —
t'n'bα't déi-bọụ, I saw a piece of tobacco. t'n'bɪn ɡyʊn-bọụ, I saw tobacco.
-t'n'bn'-goup, tobacco plant.
-t'n'bn'-kʊɛdl, several sit smoking, in 'ɛidɭkyoup ɛi-t'n'-bn'-kʊɛdl, old men sit smoking a pipe, name of the Northern Crown constellation [t'n'-bn'-, prepound form of hɨn'-b . . . , to smoke; ɒɛdl, several sit].
-t'n'-bɛi, carrier off, in ɡʊm-t'n'bɛi, chipmunk, lit. wind carries him; ɱɛntsọyu-t'n'bɛi, hawk sp., lit. carrier off with claws; ɡʊn-t'n'bɛi, tree squirrel, lit. carrier off (e. g. pecan nuts) with teeth [hɨn'bα, to lift, carry off].
t'n'-dα, several are severed [t'n'-, app. prepound of t'H-gyn, several are severed; dc]. — 'n-t'n'-dα, I was all cut up.
t'n'-dei (t'n'deideip, curs.), to have a wife [t'n', wife; -dei as in ɠin-dei, to have a husband. — 'n-t'n'-dei, I am married. ɬu-t'n'-deip, I am going to be married.
t'n-dl- in t'n-dl-ịn, boy.
t'n-dl-ịn (an. ɪ; t'n-dl-you-p, t'n-dl-yu'-e, tpl. t'n-dl-ịn in comp.), youth, boy [t'n-dl-, unexplained; ịn, child, dim.].
t'n'-dl-ịn (an. ɪ; t'n'dl-you-p, t'n'dl-you-p-ɡɛ, t'n'-dl-yu'-e, tpl.), paternal grandmother [cp. t'n'-gɪn, maternal grandmother; t'n', wife, woman, and possibly t'n-dl-ịn, boy]. ng t'n'dlịn, my paternal grandmother. ɬoueigɛ t'n'dlyoup, their tpl. grandmothers.
t'n'dlịn-dαɛ, boy medicine; see Mooney, p. 390.
t'n'-dou', several are erect. Ss. correspondent 'n'-dou' ['n'-, t'n'-, app. prepound forms of h'ni', to stand up; -dou'].
t'n'-g'ac'-t (inan. II; t'n'-gyn. dpl., t'n'- in comp.), sagebrush [unexplained]. Cp. t'n'-kindl, prairie chicken. — t'n'-ge't déi-bou', I saw one sagebrush plant. t'n'gyn gyùl-bou', I saw sagebrush.
t'n'-kindl (an. II; t'n'-kindl-dö, dpl.), prairie chicken [app. t'n'-, sagebrush; -kindl, dweller].
t'n'-tou-p, match [t'n'-, app. to light, cp. possibly t'ou, to burn intr. tou-p, stick].
-t'ni', app. postp., above, forming numerals between the tens, e. g., yin-k'i'ì p'n'-t'ni', twenty-one, lit. two-ten one-above; yin'tsei-k'i'ì yin'tsei-t'ni', eighty-eight, lit. eight-ten eight-above. But the word for ten is omitted, e. g. p'n'-t'ni', eleven (with a preceding kò'-k'i'ì, ten, suppressed). In the numerals beyond one hundred, -t'ce, beyond, is suffixed to kò'douk'i'ì, hundred, and in one hundred-one to one hundred-nine, inclusive, -t'ni is of course not added to the unit: e. g. kò'douk'i'ì-t'ce p'n'gô, one hundred and one; but kò'dou-k'i'ì-t'ce p'n'-t'ni', one hundred and eleven [cp. possibly t'n' in t'n'ë, t'n'-e, on top, above].
-t'ni' in 'an-toun-t'ni', to forgive; kìn-t'ni', to be afraid; k'ò'-t'ni', to pity; k'oup-t'ni', to suffer; òei-t'ni', to laugh.
t'ni'-ë-mëj (app. an. I), a sacred fetish; see Mooney, p. 242. The word is spelled "tseí'me" by Mr. Mooney. [Cp. t'ñemëj, to be desolate].
t'ñ-emëj, to be desolate [unexplained; cp. t'ñemëj, name of a sacred fetish]. — gyù-t'ñemëj, it is solitude, said of a lonesome place; but t'ñ-toun-k'ñhì'ìndë, I am lonesome, homesick.
t'n'-m in t'ñm-tsei, to bury; t'ñm-tseidl, to be buried; etc.
t'ñm-t'oun (inan. III) grave [t'n'-m-, referring to burying; t'ou-n as in 'ñdlha'-t'ou-n, mine]. — t'ñm-t'ou-n gyùl-bou', I saw the grave.
t'ñm-tsei (t'ñm-tseidô', fut.), to bury [t'n'-m-, referring to burying; tsei, to put in]. — gyù-t'ñm-tsei, I buried him. gyù-t'ñmtseidô', I am going to bury him. 'ò-t'ñm-tseihou, go and bury him!
t'ñm-tseidl, to be buried [t'n'-m-, referring to burying; tsei-dl, to be in].
t'ñm-tsei-dëm, (inan. II), graveyard. — t'ñmmtseidôm déi-bou', I saw the graveyard. t'ñmtseidôm gyùl-bou', I saw the tpl. graveyards.
t'ñm-tsei-kìñ (an. I; t'ñm-tsei-gô, tpl.), burier (man), undertaker [t'ñm-tsei, to bury; -kìñ].
t'ñm-tsei-yô', graveyard [t'ñm-tsei, to bury; -yô', at]. — t'ñmtsei-yô' 'ñ-bëtô', I am going to go to the graveyard. t'ñmtsei-yô'-bei-yô'-tsou 'ñ-tsìn, I came from the cemetery.
t'ñ-n in 'ñ't'ñn, tassel (of corn).
t'ñ'-, app. dim. of t'ñ', wife, woman, in t'ñ'-dei, my or our maternal grandmother; t'ñ'-gin, maternal grandmother.
t'ñ'- in t'ñ'-dn'-, wet; t'ñ'-houp, moist [cp. t'ñu, water].
t'ñ'-dñ'-, wet, in t'ñ'-dn'-dñ', to be wet; t'ñ' as in t'ñ'-houp-p, moist; -dn, app. intr. verb postfix. Cp. k'ñndl-, wet.
t'ñ'-dn'-dñ', to be wet [dñ, to be]. Cp. k'ñndl-dñ, to be wet. —
seinp'núdeø nñ t'ñ'bñ t'ñ'dñ'-dñ, my handkerchief is wet with tears.
t'ñ'-dei, my or our maternal grandmother; cp. t'ñ'-gin, your, his, their maternal grandmother [t'ñ', app. dim. of t'ñ', wife; -dei].
t'ñ'-gyn (an. I; t'ñ'-gyou-p, t'ñ'-gyou-b-ga, tpl.), maternal grandmother, used non-possessively or with 2nd and 3rd pers. possessive; cp. t'ñ'-dei, my or our maternal grandmother [t'ñ', app. dim. of t'ñ', wife; -gin, unexplained; cp. t'ñ'-dñ-ïn, paternal grandmother]. —
'toueidei t'ñ'gin, his maternal grandmother. t'ñ'gin dñ-dñ, we d. have a maternal grandmother.
t'ñ'-hou-goup (t'ñ'-hou-guasce', fut.), to whip [t'ñ'-hou-, unexplained; goup, to hit]. — heit bût-ce-cm nñ du hçu 'ñm-t'ñ'hou-guasce', do it again and see if I don't hit you.
t'ñ'-hou-p, moist [t'ñ'- as in t'ñ'-dn'-, wet; cp. t'ñu, water; -hou-p, unexplained]. Cp. t'ñ'-dñ'-dñ, k'ñndl-dñ, to be wet.
t'ñ'houp-dñ, to be moist [dñ, to be]. — gyn-t'ñ'houpdñ it is moist.
-t'œi-bei- in teiguax-t'œibei, snail; t'œi-bei-dou', to adhere to [unexplained].
t'œibei-dou', to adhere to [dou']. — de-i-t'œibei-dou', I adhere, I stick to.
-t'œi-dl in pìn-t'œi-dl, hip [pìn-, unexplained; w. -t'œi-dl cp. possibly t'ou-dl-, rump].
-t'œi-dl in 'ñ'-t'œ-e-t'œi-dl, a clearing [cp. t'ñ', to cut several].
t'œi-p (k'i'ngu'ca, punct. neg.; t'œipdç, k'i'nguç, k'i'nboup, curs.; k'i'ndñ, fut.; k'i'nguçdç', fut. neg.; k'i'n, imp.; t'œipheidl, k'i'nhheidl, inf.), defective verb, 1. to go out; 2. to take out, carry out. Cp. t'ndl-t'œip, to drive out; gœm-k'i'nboup, wind is about to blow; k(i)n'hiñ-t'œip, to come out in groups; t'ou-t'œip, spring of water. — 1. heiga 'ñ-t'œip, I went out already. hçu 'ñ-k'i'nguç, I did not go out. 'ñ-k'i'nhç, I am going to go out. 'ñm-k'i'n, get out! Cp. bèi-heidei, go away from here! 2. gyn-t'œip, I carried it out. hçn gyn-k'i'nguç, I did not carry it out. gyn-bou-t'œipdç, I carry it out all the time, =gyn-bou-k'i'nguç. gyn-k'i'ndñ, I am going to carry it out. 'ñ-k'i'nhç, I am going to go outdoors. poue 'ñ-k'i'ndñ', don't carry him out! heit bûn-k'i'n, let's carry him out! heigç gyn-t'œipheidl, I must have carried him out, =heige gyn-k'i'nhheidl.
t'œi-p in t'œip-sæ-ñ'dñ, sunflower sp.
-t'œi-p in t'ñu-t'œip, spring of water [t'œi-p, to go out, issue].
sunflower sp. with flowers 6″ diam.; cp. hou-ščin-’h’da, sunflower sp. with flowers 1½″ diam. [t’ei-p-, unexplained; ščin, green; ’h’da, stick, plant].

t’ei-t-đa (inan. II*; t’ei-dl, dpl.; t’ei-dl- in comp.), particle of white earth, kaolin; one of the sites where this substance was obtained was at a little bluff at Red Stone, 6 m. n. of Anadarko. [Towa ʔa’u, white earth]. Cp. t’ou-t’eut-đa, face powder. — t’eiđa déi-boğ, I saw a piece or particle of white earth. t’eidl gynt-boğ, I saw some white earth.

t’ei’-m (inan. II*; t’ou-sei, dpl. but guč-t’ou, dpl. of guč-t’ei’m, guč-t’ou-bc, rib; gońm-t’ou-gc, tpl. of gońm-t’ou, backbone; t’ou-in comp.), bone [cp. t’ou-dei, leg, marrow]. — Cp. t’ou-sei-bc, bone, which likewise has its dpl. t’ou-sei.

t’ei’-m (t’ei’m- in comp.), to break (off) tr. Cp. t’ei’m-bn, to go to break; t’ei’mgyń, to be broken. — déi-t’ei’m, I broke it (the stick).

t’ei’m-bń, to go to break off tr. — ’h-kiń-t’ei’m-bńća’, I am going to go to get (lit. break off) firewood.

t’ei’m-gyń, to be broken (off) [t’ei’m, to break tr.; -gyń]. — ’eįt-t’ei’mgyń, it (the wood) is broken in two.

t’ei-n (an. II; t’ei-đa, tpl.; t’ei-n- in comp.), heart [cp. t’ei’n-, referring to desire]. Cp. t’ei’n-t’ou, stomach; etc. — t’ei’n-gyń, in the heart.

t’ei’n-, referring to desire, in t’ei’n-’čmgyń, to desire; t’ei’n-đa, to desire [cp. t’ei’n, heart].

-t’ei’n- in bei-t’ei’n-dei, never.

t’ei’n-’čmgyń (t’ei’n-’č’mń, curs.; t’ei’n-’čmdei, imp.), to desire intr.; to get a desire for [t’ei’n-; ’čmgyń]. — mińn ’eįt-t’ei’n-’č’mń, I am beginning to want to. heit dé-t’ei’n-’čmdei, let’s want to do it!

t’ei’n-đa (t’ei’n-đa’mc’, punct. neg.; t’ei’n-đa’ća’, fut.; t’ejsča’mc’ća’, fut. neg.), to desire intr. [t’ei’n-; đa]. — ’eįt-t’ei’n-đa, I want to. heń ’eį-t’ei’n-đa, I don’t want to. dé-t’ei’n-đa, we want to. heń ’eį-piń-t’ejsča’mc’, I don’t want to eat. ’eį-đa’-t’ejsčde, I would like to kill him. heń ’eįđa’-t’ejsča’mc’, I don’t want to kill him. ’eį-pou-t’ejsčda, I want to see.

t’ei’en-dei-p, to be asleep [cp. possibly déį-, referring to sleep]. — heıge t’ejdeip, he is asleep. heıge m-t’ejdeip, you’re asleep!

t’ei’n-houdl-đn, heart disease.

t’ei’-p’in (inan. I; t’ei’n-p’in- in comp.), heart vein.

t’ei’n-t’ou (inan. I; t’ei’n-t’ou in comp.), stomach [water heart, said to be so called “because it is the place that the vomit comes from”]. — ngų t’ei’n-t’ou-gyń, in my stomach.
t'oubeitsei, two bits [Fr. Eng.].

\[ \text{t'ou-dl-, rump, in t'oudl-\(\epsilon\), to cohabit with; t'ou-dl-\(\rho\hbar\)eg\(\epsilon\), to cohabit with. Cp. fei-dl, zh-dl, rump.} \]


\[ \text{t'oudl-\(\epsilon\) (curs.), to cohabit with. — gy\(\pi\)-t'oudl-\(\epsilon\), I am cohabiting.} \]

\[ \text{t'oudl-\(\rho\hbar\)eg\(\epsilon\) (t'oudl-\(\rho\hbar\)eg\(\epsilon\), punct. neg.), to cohabit with. — h\(\rho\)n gy\(\pi\)-t'oudl-\(\rho\hbar\)eg\(\epsilon\), I did not cohabit.} \]

-t'ou-e in 'Cdl-k\(\alpha\)-t'oue-kn, Nez Perce man; zout-bn-t'oue-goup, to eddy.

\[ \text{t'ou-gyn-e, to go past, through. — \(\kappa\hbar\)n\(\eta\)h\(\iota\)h t'ougyne 'c\(\iota\)m, a man passed by there. 'n\(\epsilon\)-t'ougyne zeibn-dou, the deer was pierced through by me with an arrow.} \]

\[ \text{-t'ou-t, possibly the hardened form of hou-t-, to go, travel, in 'qn-t'out-'n\(\epsilon\)dc, ladder; 'ei-p'He-ndl-t'out, corn cultivator; t'ou-p\(\rho\)-t'out, pump.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou-yn (t'ouyin\(\iota\)c\(\iota\), fut.), to go, travel [cp. hou-, -hou, to go]. — gue t'ouyn, he is traveling behind (us). 'n\(\epsilon\)-t'ouyn, I am walking around. 'n\(\epsilon\)' 'c\(\iota\)-h\(\chi\)i'm hei kingyn 'n\(\epsilon\)-t'ouyn, when my wife died, I went traveling. heig\(\alpha\)' 'n\(\epsilon\)-t'ouyin\(\iota\)c\(\iota\), I am going to go traveling.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou (inan. I; t'ou- in comp.), water [the informants did not assent to Kiowa-Apache origin for this word; cp. t'ou-m, to drink; t'ou-d-\(\rho\hbar\)wet, wet; t'ou-houp, moist; and possibly tsoue, water]. Cp. \(\rho\alpha\)', river; 'c\(\epsilon\)', 'c\(\epsilon\)', water; d\(\zeta\)m-'\(\alpha\)n-t'ou, ocean. — m\(\epsilon\) t'ou dc, it looks like water.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou, to burn intr. — p'\(\iota\)h t'ou, the fire was burning.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou- . . . , to cause to drink [cp. t'ou-m, to drink]. — sy\(\gamma\)ndei gy\(\eta\)-t'ou\(\epsilon\)dc\(\epsilon\), I am going to give you a little drink.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou- in t'ou-\(\iota\)n- . . . to arrest.} \]

\[ \text{-t'ou, stick, club, in 'H'-t'ou, wooden club; h\(\epsilon\)^{2}-t'ou, axe. Cp. -t'ou-b\(\omega\), stem; t'ou-e, stick; t\(\zeta\)m-t'ou-\(\epsilon\) dc, handle.} \]

\[ \text{-t'ou in k\(\tau\)^{2}-t'ou, shoulder.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou-\(\rho\)dlk\(\epsilon\)c\(\epsilon\), whisky [crazy water].} \]

\[ \text{t'ou-\(\rho\)dlk\(\epsilon\)c\(\epsilon\)-goup, mescal plant [whisky plant].} \]

\[ \text{t'ou-\(\rho\)dl\(\epsilon\)m (an. II; t'ou-\(\rho\)dl\(\epsilon\)m-g\(\epsilon\), tpl.), bone comb.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou\(\epsilon\)c\(\epsilon\)-k\(\omega\)u- (inan. III), shore, in t'ou\(\epsilon\)-k\(\omega\)u-\(\beta\)h, t'ou\(\epsilon\)-k\(\omega\)-bei, at the shore. — t'ou\(\epsilon\)-k\(\omega\)-bei gy\(\eta\)t-\(\beta\)ou, I saw the shore.} \]

\[ \text{t'ou\(\epsilon\)-p\(\nu\)dl, (an. II; t'ou\(\epsilon\)-p\(\nu\)-out-\(\epsilon\)c\(\epsilon\), tpl.), centipede [leg many bug].} \]

\[ \text{t'ou\(\epsilon\)-\(\eta\)^{2}-\(\epsilon\)^{2}-m\(\epsilon\) (inan. II; t'ou\(\epsilon\)-\(\eta\)^{2}-\(\epsilon\)^{2}-m\(\epsilon\)-g\(\epsilon\), tpl.), lemon [sour juice (?): t\(\omega\)u, water, juice; -\(\eta\)^{2}-\(\epsilon\)^{2}, app. sour, -\(\eta\)^{2}, unexplained, -\(\epsilon\)^{2}, to be sweet; -m\(\epsilon\)). Cp. 'ei-guc\(\epsilon\)-k\(\omega\)u-\(\epsilon\)c\(\epsilon\), lemon, lit. yellow fruit; t'ou\(\epsilon\)-foul\(\epsilon\)c\(\epsilon\)-\(\beta\)c, orange, lit. sweet juice.} \]

\[ \text{-t'ou-b\(\omega\), stem, in gou\(\dot{\iota}\)t'ou-b\(\omega\), stem [t'ou, stick].} \]
t'ou-bout (inan. II; t'ou-bout-da, tpl.), shin [t'ou-, leg; w. -bout cp. -bou-dl- in 'ç'n-bu-boudl-t'çim, ankle process]. — t'ou bout'da déi-bọ̀, I saw the shins.

-t'ou-da in t'çm-t'çqda, handle [cp. -t'ou, stick].

t'ou-dei (an. II; t'ou-ga, tpl.; t'ou- in comp.), 1. leg (from hip to foot); 2. marrow [cp. t'çi-m, t'ou-sei, bone]. Cp. pa'-t'oudei, thigh; t'ou-p'çat'da, leg hair; etc. — t'ou-dou'm, in the leg. t'oudei gyn-pçdldç', I am going to eat the marrow. t'oudei gyn-k'ìndç', I am going to break open the marrow.

t'ou-dou'm-dei (an. II; t'ou-dou'm-ga, tpl.); beaver, lit. the one under the water, =pou. [t'ou; -dou'm; -dei].

t'ou-dei (app. inan. II; -t'ou, dpl.; t'ou- in comp.), stick, club [cp. -t'ou, club, stick]. Cp. k'çum-ç'-t'ouç, shinney stick; pçdl-k'w-t'ouç, drumstick.

t'ou-dei (app. inan. II, obtained in dpl. only), water cress [water fruit].

t'ou-ga, adv., long ago [t'ou-, unexplained; -ga]. Cp. t'ou-ga-e-, old time. — t'çto'e t'ouge hì'ñheidl, my father died long ago. t'ouga gyn-bounmc, I saw him long ago. heígà gyn-k'addsei-k'ç t'ouga, I glued it some time ago.

t'ou-ga-e-, early, old time, in t'ouga-e-p'n'toup, old time cradle [t'ouga; -ei].

t'ou-ga-e-, to have one leg short, be lame. — t'ù-t'ouhndl-dç, I am lame thus.

-t'ou-goup, hitter with a stick, in zei-p-t'ou-goup, prsn., lit. hitter with a bow as a club.

t'ou-hndl, having one leg short, lame. Also T'ouhndl, prsn. of Mrs. Laura D. Pedrick, [t'ou-, leg; -hndl, unexplained].

t'ouhndl-dç, to have one leg short, be lame. — 'ù-t'ouhndl-dç, I am lame thus.

-t'ouhndl-kiñ (an. I; t'ouhnt-dç, tpl.), lame man.

t'ou-hej'm, to be thirsty [app. to drink die; w. t'ou- cp. t'oum, to drink; hej'm, to die]. Cp. t'ou-pñ'dlei, to be thirsty. — 'ù-t'ou-hej'm, I got thirsty.

t'ou-k'çnk'iñ (an. II; t'ou-k'çnk'ìñ-ga, tpl.; t'ou-k'çnk'ìñ- in comp.), hard-shelled turtle [water hard shield]. Cp. k'çnk'ìñ, soft-shelled turtle.

T'ou-k'ougyñ-kiñ (T'ou-k'ougyñ-ga'-t, tpl.), Black Leg man, member of a certain Kiowa order; see Mooney, p. 230 [t'ou-, leg; k'ougyñ, black; -gët].

-t'ou-m (t'ou'da, fut.; t'oum, imp.; t'ou- in comp.), to drink [cp. t'ou-water]. Cp. t'ou- . . . , to cause to drink; t'ou-hej'm, to be thirsty, lit. to drink die; t'ou-pñ'dlei, to be thirsty.

t'ou-n (an. II; t'ou-dç, tpl.; t'ou-n- in comp.), tail. — t'ou-t'he yì-k'oup, the small of my back aches, lit. above tail.
-t'ou-n, in p'ih-t'ou-n, porcupine quill [p'ih-, porcupine; -t'ou-n app. the same as t'ou-n, tail].

-t'ou-n (inan. III), pit, in 'cadliq'-t'ou-n, mine; t'ihm-t'ou-n, grave.

-t'ou-n-ética (an. II; t'ou-n-ética-mq, t'ou-n-ética-duc, tpl.; t'ou-n-ética-in comp.), opossom [smooth tail].

-t'ou-n-guc- (an. II; t'ou-n-guc-duc, tpl.), red-tailed hawk [red tail].

t'ou-n-kïniqiq (an. II; t'ou-n-kïniqiq-p, t'ou-n-kïniqiq-p, tpl.), tail feather [long tail].

t'ou-n-p'ouyiny-iq (an. II; t'ou-n-p'ouyiny-you-p, dpl.), hawk sp., described as blackish with a swallow tail; the name is said to mean swallow tail [t'ou-n, tail; p'ou-yi-iq, unexplained. -i'iq, dim.].

t'ou-n-seijnâh-y-iq (an. II; t'ou-n-seijnâh-you-p, t'ou-n-seijnâh-ge, tpl.), scorpion, said to mean the one that bends its tail [t'ou-n, tail; seis-hn'-y-, seis-hn'- unexplained -i'iq, dim.].

t'ou-n-tic-p'oudl, 1. fish, ='a'piyq; 2. swallowtail coat [split tail, t'ou-n, tail; tic-, by a blow; -p'oudl, unexplained].

t'ou-p'oudl-p'h-g (inan. II; t'ou-p'oudl-p'h, dpl.), water jug, made of clay; they also had them made of tsoudlp-k'ae, an interior organ of the buffalo [t'ou, water; w. -'oudl- cp. ev. 'oudl, load, 'oudl-koup, to put load on back; -p'h-, unexplained; -gc].

t'ou-p'ou (inan. II), dipper [t'ou, water; 'ou-p to dip up].

t'ou-p'éc-t'out (inan. II), pump, windmill, said to mean water raiser [t'ou, water; w. p'éc-t'out cp. possibly bç'èh, to rise].

t'ou-p'n'dlei, to be thirsty [t'ou-; to drink; p'n'dlei as in deq-p'n'dlei, to be sleepy]. Cp. t'ou-hej'm, to be thirsty. —- 'hìt't'ou-p'n'dlei, I am thirsty.

t'ou-poudl (an. II; t'ou-poudl-duc, tpl.; t'ou-poudl- in comp.), water bug, any water insect [water bug].

t'ou-p'éc-duc (inan. II; t'ou-p'éc-dlc, dpl.; t'ou-p'éc- in comp.), leg hair.

t'ou-p'éc-houdl (an. II; t'ou-p'éc-houdl-duc, tpl.), 1. a large owl sp. (has no horns); 2. chicken of one of the several varieties that have feathered legs; 3. Norman horse [leg-downy, leg-hairy].

t'ou-p'h . . . (t'ou-p'hâtq, t'ou-p'êhâtq, fut.; t'ou-p'hângâ'âtq, fut. neg.), to lock up [t'ou-, unexplained; -p'h . . . as in p'h-'iseip, to lock up]. —- gê-t'ou-p'hângâ'-duc', they'll lock you up.

t'ou-s'h'neq (an. II; t'ou-s'h'neq-op, tpl.), water moccasin snake [water snake].

t'ou-sei-bc (inan. II; t'ou-sei, dpl.; t'ou-sei- in comp.), bone [t'ou-, prepound form of t'êj'-m, bone; -sei; -bc]. Cp. t'êj'm, bone, which likewise has its dpl. t'ou-sei.

t'ou-sei-koudl-p'â (inan. III), necklace of long beads; the beads are 3” in length, cp. Mooney, p. 222, =koudlp'h-hyâ'âqe [bone necklace].

t'ou-sei-p'ou (inan. III), bone fishhook. But the informant never heard of these, only of hq'-p'ou, iron fishhooks.
t'ou-?H'-dei (inan. I), dam [t'ou, water; òn'dei, to be shut in].
t'ou-?e?n?qej (an. II, t'ou-tqimou-p, tpl.), killdeer [water bird].
t'ou-?oud?c'-bo (inan. II, t'ou-?ould?c', dpl.), orange [sweet juice. t'ou, water; ?ould?c', to taste good, be sweet; -bo]. Cp. t'ou-?H'-mcx, lemon, app. sour juice.
t'ou-t'etip (inan. I), spring of water [t'ou, water; t'etip, to issue].
t'ou-?ou?ni? (inan. I), meadow [shallow water].

**ts**

**tsa** (an. I; tsca'-ga, tpl.), 1. mother; 2. maternal aunt. Used with 1st and 3rd person possessive; cp. k?k?c'e, my or our mother; 'uk?k?c', your (spl.) mother; 'nts?dei, his or their mother; kc', mother, voc.; tsn'-yin, paternal or maternal aunt; tsca'tq'-dc, maternal aunt [Tewa yin, mother]. — n? tsca, my or our mother, =k?k?c'e. h?ndei tlsc ga-y?n-bou, I saw somebody's mother. h?ndei tlsc, whose mother? 'oueidei tsca, his mother (ans.). 'oueigc tsca'g? b?t-dc, they are those fellows' mothers. 'c'g?tsca, my or our (own) mother. But cannot say *'Hm tsca, your mother.

tsc'-bh-, unexplained, in poue tsca'bn-’qmdc, don't you do it!

tsc'-t?q'-dc (an. I), maternal aunt [little mother; tsc, mother; -t?q, dim.; -dc]. — tsca'tq'-dc, it is my mother's sister, =k?k?c'e p?n ?H-dc.


tsh'-ndei (an. I; tsn'-ga, tpl.), friend. Used with 1st and 3rd person possessive. Cp. 'n-k?qm, your (spl.) friend. [tsn'-H, unexplained; -dei]. — tsn'ndei ga-y?n-bou, I saw my friend. But 'uk?qm ga-y?n-bou, I saw your (spl.) friend. tsn'ngc d?i-bou, I saw my friends. 'oueidei tsn'ndei ga-y?n-bou, I saw that fellow's friend. 'oueidei tsn'ndei n?in bou, I saw that fellow's d. friends. tsn-dou (an. II; tsn-dou-ga, tpl.), a small sized, long haired dog such as the Kiowa used to have, before their conquest by the whites made the native dog become extinct, =kou-dl-ou.


**tsh-e,** to go, walk, in tsne-bh, to go, walk; 'out-bh-tsne-youp, swing; etc. [cp. tsn?-?, to go, walk; ts?n-dei, to travel; Tewa y?-?c, to walk].

**tsn** (tsne-bh?c', fut.), to go, walk. [tsne-; bh]. — h?n? 'n-tsneb?c', which way am I to go?

**tsnhy-n?-kiin** (an. I; tsnhy-np, tpl.), asker of questions [tsne, to ask; -hnp, excessive usitative postfix; -kiin].
tsn-t (inan. II; tsn-t- in comp.), door [cp. tsn-t-, by closing]. —

*tsn*-yą’ *čį-t-’čęgą*, he shot me through the door. *tsn* bęi-łou! close the door, =bęi-tnsn-*ą’m! heigą déi-tnsn-*ę’mej, I closed the door already. déi-tnsn-*ę’mdąc*, I am going to close the door. 

*tsn* déi-boų, I saw the door. *tsn* gyń-bqų, I saw the doors. 

*tsn*-t-, by closing in *tsn*-*ę’mej, to close door; *tsn*-łų’dęi, to be shut in; *tsn*-łų’da, to shut in; *tsn*-ls’is, to shut out.

*tsn*-łų’m, to yell, give whoop. — *tsn’, point, in ma’-tsnt, point; ma-bn-tsn’oc’, at the end of the nose, at the tip; ḥsou dł-kan-bn-tsn*, wing feather; zeıp-mę’tsnt, point of the breast, nipple. 

*tsn*-*ę’mej, to close door [tsnt-; ’ę’mej]. — bęi-tnsn-*ą’m, close the door! =tsn bęi-łou! 

*tsn*-gyn (app. inan. III), doorway [tsnt-; door; -gyn].

*tsn*-łų’da (tsn*-łų’deida’, fut.), to give a whoop. — [tsnt-, unexplained; łų’dę, to shout]. — déi-tnsn- łų’deida’, I am going to give a whoop.

*tsn*-łų’gę-k’ąt-gęt (inan. II’; tsnt-łų’he-k’ąt-gyn, tpl.), door knob [tsn, door; łę-k’ąt-gęt, knob].


*tsn*-łų’deida’, to be shut in [tsnt-; łų’dei; da].

*tsn*-ls’is, to put out. — gyń-tnsn-łs’, I shut him out. ’ń-tsnt-łs’, shut him out!

*tsn*-łų’m-za’-dl-ęi (an. II’; tsn*-łų’m-łų’da’, tpl.), ground squirrel [tsn-, prairie-dog; -łų’m, explained as meaning old; zę-’-dl-ęi, unexplained].

*tsn*-łų’-đei (an. II; tsn*-łų’-’đou-p, tpl.), weasel [said to mean resembling a prairie dog: tsn, prairie dog; łę, unexplained; -đei].

*tsn*-yąnt-kiń (an. II; tsn*-yąnt’kųn-ba, tpl.), ground owl sp., lit. prairie-dog accompanier. Rattlesnakes, rabbits, owls and prairie dogs live together in peace in the holes [tsn, prairie dog; yń-t-, referring to accompaniment; -kiń].

*tsn*-y-in (an. I; tsn*-y’ou-ł-ągą, tpl.) — paternal aunt. Used with 1st and 3rd person possessive, cp. ’ńtsn’yiń, your aunt [tsn-ę, unexplained; -in, dim.].

*tsn*-e (tsnęgą, punct. neg.; tsnęgą’deć, fut. neg.), to be afraid. — ḥyń-’đou tsnę’tę ngę ńęń ḥyń yń-tsnęgą’deć (or ’ń-kıń’tńę’ mę’’ćę’ instead of last word), if he comes I will not be afraid. 


*tsn*- (tsną’, punct. neg.; tsnąmų, curs.; tsnı’tą, fut.; tsnı’dou, imp.; tsnı’heidł, inf.), to come, arrive [cp. possibly tsnı’-đeį, to travel; etc.]. Cp. łoum-tsnı, to come as a fugitive. — ’ń-tnı, I arrived. pń’ ḥń’gyn ’ń tsnımų, sometimes he comes. Kńgyn
heigα 'tεν tsειmH, he is going to come back next month.

tεn'-, to go, walk, 'θν-tsεn-, going on foot [cp. tsεn'-dei, to travel, tεn-e-, to go, walk].

tεn'-dα (-tsεn-n, dipl.) in 'oudl-tsεn'-dα, rawhide box.

tεn'-dei (eurs.), to travel, move, march [cp. tsεn'-, to go; tεn-e-, to go; and possibly tsεn-n, to arrive]. Cп. gουm-tεn'-dei, to be blown on wind. — 'ουgα 'νtsεn'-dei, they tpl. are traveling over yonder. 'νtsεidl tsεn'-dei, a herd of antelopes is moving along. gυn-gουm-tεn'-dei 'ιεp'i-mεi, the pollen is blowing on the wind.

tεi (tεiγυ'ω, punct. neg.; tειθ'de, eurs.; tειθ'dε, fut.; tειγυ'οdα', fut. neg.; tεi, imp.; tεi-dei', hort.), 1. to put one in; 2. to set, erect one. Tpl. correspondent is sa [cp. possibly ⌛ςεi-p, to lay one]. Cп. tεi-di, one is in, one stands; θειν-tεσi, to splice; ʔυm-tεsi, to bury. — 1. gυn-tεi, I put it in. θειν gυn-tεσιgυ'ω, I did not put it in. gυn-bου-tειθ'dε, I put it in all the time. mιιn gυn-tειθ'dε, I am about to put it in. heigα gυn-tεi, I already put it in. gυn-tειθ'dε, I shall put it in. θειν gυn-tεσιgυ'ω, I shall not put it in. 'ν-tεsi, put him in! poue 'ν-tεiθ'dε, don't put him in! heιt bυn-tεi, let's put him in. heιt bυn-tειθ'dε, let's put him in! 2. pη'gα tou gυn-tειθ'dε, I am going to erect one house. ʔιn tou mειn-tειθ'dε, I am going to erect two houses. ηn'oudei tou gυn-σκ'αdε', I am going to erect several houses.

tεi-, dog, pet, in tεi-gυcn, dog; tεi-’ου, young of animal, pet; tεi, horse; tει-θιH, dog [Tewa tεi, dog].

tεi-di (stat.; tειγυ'α, stat. neg.; tειθ'ε, fut.; tειγυ'οε', fut. neg.) 1. one is in; 2. one stands (but dei, 1. animal stands). Tpl. correspondent is ςα-di [cp. tεi-p, to put one in; to erect one]. — 'ν-tειθ'dl, I was inside. θειν 'ν-tειγυ'α, I was not in (the ditch). 'ν-bου-tειθ'dl, I am inside all the time. ʔιt-tειθ'ε, fut. ʔυχυα 'ʔιm-tειθ'dl, you are in there. poue ʔυχυα 'ʔιm-tειθ'ε, don't be in there! 'ʔιhα 'ν-tειθ'dl, I was right in there. θου ʔιt-tειθ'dl tou-δυghυ, I have a stone in my shoe. poudл peigυh gυn-tειθ'dl, the bug is inside the sand. 2. kουp ʔι-tειθ'dl, the mountain stands. ʔιn θουp ʔι-tειθ'dl, two mountains stand. tou tειθ'dl, the house stands. ηn'oudei θουp ςαdε, tpl. mountains stand. 'ν’dα ʔι-tειθ'dl, the tree stands. But tεi dei, the horse stands. θεινdei ʔι-δα ηn'dεl-tειθ'dl, somebody has a spit (?) said of the spots on the moon. heigα ʔυghυh tειθ'dl, I already have my coat on.

tει-di in ʔα'-tειθ'dl, goal [ev. tειθ'dl, one stands].

tειθ'dlει (inan. III; tειθ'dlει- in comp.), chile [fr. Eng.].

tει-gυc-n (an. II; tει-gυc-dα, tpl.), dog, =tειθ'ιυ, dog. [tει-, dog; -gυc-n unexplained]. — tειgυcα. δυghυh-dα'-dei gυn-bου, I saw the tired dog. tειγυcαδα ʔιθ-dυghυh-dα'-gα δεi-bου, I saw the tpl. tired dogs.
tsi-ou (an. II; tsei-ou-p, -tsei-ou-ga, tpl; tsei-ou- in comp.), young (male) animal, pet; colt, in br’ou-tseiou, cat; seit-tseiou, pig, lit. bear young; ë'ción-tseiou, colt; ñeqie-tseiou, chicken; ño-u-ñeqie-tseiou, roadrunner [tsei-, dog, pet; -ou, unexplained]. Cp. ñeñdlĩh, young female animal.

tsei-p in tsei-p-ða, to be high water.

tsei-p-ða (tsei-p-ga'-tś', fut.), to be high water [tsei-p, unexplained; ða, to be].

Tseirou-̂kih (an. II; Tseirou-ga, tpl.), Cherokee man. Doubtless the pronunciation Tseidlou-kih is also heard [fr. Eng., the last syl. assimilated to -kih, man].

tsi (an. II; tsi-ge, tpl.; tsi- in comp.), horse [app. dim. of tsei-, dog, pet]. Cp. tsi-bou, cow; tsi-t'ňOutũ, fox.

-tsi, subordinating verb postfīx, when, if, whenever. — — Cp. -e, subordinating verb postfīx, when. — ’eit-heqie-touk’ẽm-tsi ’hun ($('#)'ǹ)ighoup ’eit-k’ẽmc, whenever we speak of them in a myth we call them the Udder-angry Travelers-off. ǹg gyû-bou-tsi ’h–tś’q’dẽi, whenever I see it I get mad. ’q’kadc ‘adlhq’gyh ’eit-’e-tsi, (oubce) tsi (kadc) gyû-hó’dc, if I had lots of money I would buy me a horse (the words in parenthesis may be omitted, but if ’oubce is added kadc must also be inserted). ’q’kadc gyût-k’oupbeï-ne-tsi, if I had run. ’q’kadc hçu gyût-k’oupbeït-’nyq’-tsi (or -e instead of -tseit), if I had not run.

Tseid-ādk’ẽe, prsn., Crazy Horse; see Mooney, p. 228.

tsei-bou (an. II; tsei-bou-ga, tpl.; tsei-bou- in comp.), cow, cattle, =kac-dl [app. tsei-, horse; bou, unexplained]. tseibouga déi-bou, I saw the cattle. kacd’déi-bou.

tseibou-tsejžy-’e (inan. II; s. also tseibou-tsej-ga’-t; tseibou-tsejįh, dpl.), beef sinew.

tseibou-tsej-ga’-t, see tseînbou-tsejžy-’e.

tsei-ŕįh (an. II; tsei-ťyou-p, tsei-ťyou, tlep.; tsei-řįh- in comp.)

dog, =tsei-gucn. [tsei-, dog, pet; -ŗįh, real].
	
tseįhįh-’ĩh puppy, =tseįhįh-syũn.

tseįhįh-kih (an. II; tseįhįh-kih-ga, tpl.), male dog.

tseįhįh-mq (an. II; tseįhįh-mq-e-mq, tpl.), female dog.

tseįhįh-syũn (an. II; tseįhįh-syũ’-da, tlep.), puppy, =tseįhįh-’ĩh.

tseį-kuçou (an. II; tseį-kuçou-ga, tsèkùçou-ba, tpl.), blackbird sp. [horse bird].

tseį-k’up’ẽh (inan. III), horse harness.

tseį-mq (an. II; tseį-mq’-ga, tlep.; tseį-mq’- in comp.), mare.

tseį-ň (inan. III), mud. [Tewa pō’-tseį, mud]. —— tseįn-gyu, in the mud. tseįn gyût-bou, I saw some mud.

tseįn- in tseįn-hen, to get burnt; tseįn-kih roast beef.

tseįn-ða’nt-ða (inan. II, tseįn-ða’ndl, dpl.; tseįn-ða’ndl-, tseįn-ða’nt- in comp.), pottery vessel.
tsëj-in-guadl (inan. III), red clay [red mud]. Also called dəm-guadl, red earth.

tsej-in-hçn (tsejinhçnc', fut.), to get burnt [tsej-, app. as in tsej-kìh, roast beef; hçn, to finish intr., be consumed]. Cp. guadl-hçn, to get burnt. — 'tsejìn-hçn, I got burnt. mɛ'dɑ nɛ-tsejìn-hçn, I burnt my hand. 'n-tsejìn-hçnc', I am going to get burnt. kìn gyn-t'ìsɛj gc 'n-tsejìn-hçn, I burnt me when I put the meat on the fire.

tsej-in-hej'in (an. II; tsej-in-hejyoup, tpl.), mud doll.

tsej-in-kìn (inan. I*), roast beef [tsej-, app. as in tsejìn-hçn to get burnt; kìn, meat].

tsej-in-k'ou-gyH (inan. III), black mud.


tsej-t'ìn-'ou-t'ìn (an. II; tsej't'ìn-'ou-t'ìn-gc, tpl.; tsej-t'ìn-'out'ìn' in comp., fox [w. tsej- cp. tsej, horse; tìn-'ou-t'ìn unexplained].

Tsej-t'ìn-ɛ-mɛ (tpl., s. unrecorded), "Horse Headaddresses," Mooney, p. 230. [tsej- horse; t'ìn-ɛ, ev. for -t'ìn-e, on; -n, unexplained; -mɛ].

-tsou in sei-tsou, lake [cp. tsou-e, water].

-tsou, postp., like [cp. tsou-dl-hc', thus] like. Cp. mɛ', adv., like. — 'ɛm-tsou, just like you. 'oueidei-tsou bû-t'ɛm, make it like that! 'oueidei-tsou mán-'ɛm, you d. make it like that! 'oueidei-tsou dëì-kɛɛ'dɔ', I am going to swim like a duck. gue-tsou, outside. tou'e-tsou, gyn-t'-sɔ, I put them in the house.

tou-'ɛ-dɔ (stat.), to believe in [dɔ, to be]. — 'n-tsou-'ɛ-dɔ dæ'kìn, I believe in manito.

tsoùl-dl-bei (an. II; tsoul-dl-bou-p, tpl.), a bird sp. described as having feathers of several colors [w. tsoul-dl- cp. tsou-e in tsou-e-kuɛ-t, rainbow; -ɑ-dl- unexplained; -bei]. — mɛ' tsoulldlbei dɔ, he is like a tsoulldlbei, said of a gayly dressed man.

tsole-dl-hɔ', adv. thus, so, that way [w. tsou-dl- cp. -tsou, like; -hɔ'].

Cp. tsou-hɔ', surely. — tsoulldhɔ' dæ-kɛɛ'mɛ, that's the way they call us.

tsole-pg-k'ɛɛ (an. II; tsoul-dl-pg-k'ɛɛ-guc, tpl.; tsoul-dl-pg-k'ɛɛ- in comp.), an interior organ of the buffalo used for making water jugs t'qou'ould-p'tɛ'-gc, water jugs). [tsoul-dl-pg-, unexplained; k'ɛɛ, skin].

-tsou-e (inan. I; tsou-e- in comp.), 1. water, liquid, soup, coffee, tea. But juice is called t'qù [w. tsou- cp. -tsou in sei-tsou, lake; -e]. Cp. tsoue-k'ougyH, coffee, lit. black liquid; tsoue-gucdɔ, tea, lit. red liquid; kìn-tsoue, soup; sɛ'-tsoue, urine.

tsole-dɔ'ɛɛt-dɔ, coffee pot [liquid bucket].

— tsoue-guccdl nêin-bou, I saw a particle of tea. tsoue-guccdl dêi-bou, I saw d. particles of tea. tsoue-guccdl gyût-bou, I saw the tea (the liquid).

tsou-e-kuoc (inan. II.), rainbow, lit. many-colored [w. tsou-e- cp. tsou-dl-âdl-bei, bird sp.; kuoc, painted]. — bêi-bou tsoue-kuoc, look at the rainbow!

tsoue-k'ou-gcc'-t (inan. II*; tsoue-k'oigc'-t, coffee bean). Cp. tsoue-k'oigc'-t, coffee. — tsoue-k'ou-gyn dei-bou, I saw a coffee bean.

tsoue-k'oy-gcc'-t (inan. II*; tsoue-k'oy-gyn, coffee bean). Cp. tsoue-k'oy-gyn, coffee.

— the word has inan. II* gender when applied to a coffee bean; see tsoue-k’qou-gct.

tsoue-mê-kucct-gcc'-t, (inan. II*; tsoue-mê-kucct-gyn, coffee grinder [tsoue; liquid, coffee; mê-kucct-, to twist, turn crank; -gct]).

tsoue-sei’ou-gyn (app.tpl. of an unrecorded s. *tsoue-sei’ou-gct’, inan. II*), pepper [said to mean coffee-smelling; tsoue, coffee; -sei’ou-, to smell intr., fr. sej, to smell intr., -’ou-, intensive].

tsoue-gc’, one does not lie, see defective verb kô, one lies [cp. ësei-p, to lay one]. Cp. tsou-yn-p, adv., rightside up, on back.


tsou-yn-p, adv., rightside up, on back [tsou as in tsou-gc’, does not lie; -yn; -p]. Cp. dôu-dei, upside down. — tsouvyn gyû-tsouve’, I am going to lay it upside down. tsouvyn gyû-tsove’c’, I am going to set it rightside up. tsouvyn ’êi-tseiddl, it (the tumbler) is standing rightside up. tsouvyn dêi-tsei, I set it rightside up. tsouvyn ’â-kô, I am lying on my back.

tsou (an. II; tsou-gc’, tpl.; tsou- in comp.), needle, pin. Cp. tsou-hi’n, owl [Tewa yû-ñ, to pierce].

tsou-, by crawling, in tsou-’n, to come crawling; tsou-bh, to crawl; tsou-heibn, to crawl in [Tewa tsâ-gî-, by crawling].

tsou-’k (tsou-’k’dôc’, fut.), to play the women’s awl game. The game employs a skin with a bh’, river, painted on it. [To awl gamble.]

tsou-’k’-gyn (inan. III), awl game.
tsou-'h, to come crawling [tsou-, to crawl; 'h, to come Tewa tsì-gì-'h', to come crawling]. — poudl k'ougyhp 'çi- tsou-'h, there is a bug crawling on my body.

tsoy-bh, to crawl, go crawling [tsou-, to crawl; bh, to go]. Cp. k'uc-hy-çı', to crawl as a snake does. — 'n-tsou-bh, I crawled.

tsoy-heibh, to crawl in — poudl tsoo-doqm tsoqheibh, the bug crawled under the rock.


tso-hi'(f. an. II; tso-hi'-go, tpl.), bone awl, awl [real awl or needle]. Cp. më't'ou-tsoq-hi'p, coyote.

-tsoq-n in hç'-tsoq(n, windpipe, from hç'zouq, to breathe; bout-k'ue-tsou-n, fish spear, from *bout-k'ue-zouq, to pull by the belly.

i is

is, quite audibly clicked, interj. of surprise or disgust said e. g. when one makes a mistake.

ish-dl, additional or adversative particle, more, moreover, also, either [cp. possibly 'n-dl, adversative particle; yh-dl, optative particle. — kə' tshdl, the tpl. other ones, =kə' 'ndl kə' dei 'ndl, that other one. hñyñk'ç'gyñ tshdl hç'n yú-bheç', I don't know what my own (Indian) name is.

ish-dl-in (f. an. II; ish-dl-you-p, tpl.), young female animal, calf [ish-dl- unexplained; ãn, dim.]. Cp. tshdlin-tsoqhi(f. old woman; tseiou, young of animal.


ish-n-dei (tshndedìa', fut., tshndei, imp.; tshn- in comp.), to run, race. Cp. tsh-n-gyn, a race; 'ne, to run, k'oubèi'-'ne, to run. — gua-tshndei, he ran. 'eìn-tshndei, they d. ran. gu-ì-tshndei, they tpl. ran. bëi-tshndei, let's run a race! bût-tshndei, you run! deì-tshndedìa', I am going to run a race. dc'ìm-ç', deì-tshndedìa', I am going to run a footrace, lit. on the ground.

ish-n-gyn (inan. III), race [ish-n-, as in ish-n-dei, to run; -gyn].

Tshngyn-tseì (f. an. II; tshngyn-tseì-go, tpl.; tshngyn-tseì- in comp.), race horse.

ish'-hi(f. an. II; tsh'hyou-p, tpl. tsh'-hi(f. in comp.), cottontail rabbit, =p'oudln'hìhì. This is an old word for cottontail rabbit, never used in common speech, see Mooney, p. 228. [ish'-, unexplained; -hìhì, real.]

ish'-houdl (tsh'houdlde', fut.), to cheat [ish'- as in tshn-kynp-t'ç, the cheater, a by-name of Seìndëi; houdl, to kill].

Tsh-n-kyn-p-t'ç, the cheater, by-name of Seìndëi [tshn- as in tsh'-houdl, to cheat; -kyn-p-t'ç, unexplained].
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tsei (tsei-ge, tpl.) thick. app. through Eng. influence applied e. g. both to thick foliage and a thick object. — p'ei p gyi't-tsei, the bushes are thick. 'n'-tsei, forest, dense foliage. 'n'-tsei gyin-boj, I saw the thick woods. 'cnyini'dei gyin-boj 'n'-tsei-gyn, I saw the bear in the thick woods. k'cnyin'tsei gyin-boj, I saw a thick turtle. k'cnyin'tsei déi-boj, I saw thick turtles.

tsei-p (tsougu'a, punct. neg., tsoup'de, eurs.; tsou'de', fut.; tsougu'ta'c', fut. neg.; tsou, imp.), to put one. Tplo. correspondent is koup. [Cp. tsou-ge', does not lie.] Cn de-i-tsei, to put to sleep; p'n'-tsei, to lock up; tsnt-tsei, to shut in; etc. — 'k't'ca' t'ne ge-tsei, I put a blanket over him. tsnt-geiy-bou, I saw the thick woods, 'cc'nhs'dei gyin-bou 'n'-fsei-gyn, I saw the bear in the thick woods. tsnt-geiy-bou, I saw a thick turtle.

k'cndoc t'ne g6-tseip, I put a blanket over him. tsnt-geiy-bou-Soupda, I am going to set the cat down. gyn-bou-Soupda, I put it all the time, hocn gyn-

tso'gu', I did not put it. gyn-lsoudo:, I am going to put it. h-Isou, gyn-lsoudo:, I am going to lay it rightside up. douchi 'n'-tsou, lay him on face down! 'in tseip, she (the hen) laid an egg.

k'cndoc t'ne g6-tseip, I put a blanket over him. tsnt-geiy-bou-Soupda, I am going to set the cat down. gyn-bou-Soupda, I put it all the time, hocn gyn-

tso'gu', I did not put it. gyn-lsoudo:, I am going to put it. h-Isou, gyn-lsoudo:, I am going to lay it rightside up. douchi 'n'-tsou, lay him on face down! 'in tseip, she (the hen) laid an egg.

'cnyin'tsei-gyn, I fell down (while
walking along. 'at-^soueidefo', I am going to fall down. tséjih- 
dei-dei'ëi 'at-^soueigyn, I fell where the dog was (standing).
^sou-kih-k'ëe (inan. II*), sling. The Kiowas had slings anciently. 
[^sou, stone; kih-, to throw; k'ëe, skin]. — ^soukin-k'ëe-dou n'èj-k'ëndë, I am going to throw it with a sling.
^sou-koup (an. II), the Rocky Mountains (modeled on the Eng. 
name).
^sou-'qu, to be rocky [^sou, stone; 'qu]. — gyù-^sou'qu, it is 
rocky.
^sou-schyei (inan. I*), turquoise [blue stones]. — ^souschyei-
dogyùn, inside the turquoise.
^sou-sè'tou-p (inan. II; ^sou-sè'toudl, dpl.), stone pipe.
^soudl-ë&cc, devil; ^soudl-dûbù, armpit; ^soudl-p'êtdà, armpit 
hair.
^sou-tou (inan. I; ^sou-tou- in comp.), stone house.
^sou-touguçdlfùh'-dei, a lizard sp. described as a foot long, greenish, 
with a black neck [rock lizard sp.].
^sou-tejneq-tseiou (an. II; ^sou-tejneq-tseiou-p, ^sou-tejneq-tsei-
ouga, tpl.), roadrunner [rock chicken].
^sou-t'ù-'ë (inan. I*), pounding stone, hammer [t'ù-'ë unexplained].
Cp. ké'gyùn-^sout'ù'e, yucca, lit. hammer skin; hé'-^sout'ù'e, iron 
hammer.
^sou, fair, light-colored. — ^sou da, it is light-colored. ng 'a'dà 
ng-^sou-da, my hair is light-colored.
^sou, nail, claw, in 'cn-^sou, toenail mcòn-^sou, fingernail.
^sou in 'n'-^sou, bulb sp. [Mr. Smoky suggested comparison with 
^sou-gç'-t, down feather].
^sou-da, to be fair. 
^sou-gç'-t (inan. II*; ^sou-gỳù, dpl.), down feather, down.
^sou-gùç (an. II; ^sou-gùç-gè, tpl.), great horned owl [down feather 
horn]. Also called ^souguç-nc'hiù.
^sou-t'ndlhù, prsn. of Enoch Smoky [fair boy]. Mr. Smoky's new 
name is 'çpìù-guçdl, red fish.

u

'uh, interj. of surprise. Cp. 'ou, interj.

y

-yò', postp., at, in, on, out of, through, from [cp. -yn, postp., at]. 
Cp. -ç', at; -hç', at; -hyò', at. — p'ìn-yò', on the hill. p'ìn-yò' 
tou tseidl, the house is on the hill. tou'n'-yò' he.iùn, he went 
into the corral [but tou'n'-guç bi, he went to the corral. tou'n'-yò' 
t'eip, he came out of the corral. sù'-yò', in the wintertime.
pn'gα-γχ' 'ę́jim-'qzoun, he left here at one o'clock. yin-γα' hej'm, he died at two o'clock. p'ŋ'ou-γα' tsšn, he arrived at three o'clock. t'äm-tsei-γα' 'ń-b∫'ıć, I am going to go to the cemetery. tsšt-γα' t'eip, he came out through the door. tou-γα' t'eip, he came out of the house. tsšt-γα' 'ę́jt-eąc, he shot at me through the door. koup-γα' 'ń-tsšn, I came from the mountains (ans. to hán'bei-tsou ė́jim-tsšn, where did you come from?). koup-γα' sett tsšn, he has just come from the mountains. pn'γα' 'ń-tsšn, I came from the prairie.

γα-γε-c (an. I; γα-γε-c-guc, tpl.; γα-γε-c- in comp.), young woman. γα-γε-t-, a second time [w. γε- cp. yin, two; guc-t, unexplained, cp. possibly -gucc, toward]. — gyń-γeuc-goup, I hit him a second time, again (cp. gyń-ţam-goup, I hit him the first time). 'oueidei γeuc-koup, way over yonder is the second camp.

γα-t'-α', postp., beyond, after [-γα'; -t'α']. — pn'γα-γe-t'α' zn'-γc', at half past one.

γα-m-gc (γeungc', punct. neg.; γeungoup, curs.; γeungdeidc', fut.; γeungc'c'dc', fut. neg.; yamdei, imp.), to tremble, shiver. — déi-γeungoup, I am trembling. déi-bou-γeungoup, I am trembling continually. hacen déi-γeungc', I am not trembling. k'indeidl déi-γeungc', I was shaking yesterday. déi-γeungdeidc', I shall be trembling. hacen déi-γeungc'dc', I shall not be trembling. pone běi-γeungdeidc', don't be trembling! běi-γeungdei, tremble! heit běi-γeungdei, let us tremble! déi-kə'-γeungoup, I am shivering with cold.

-yh', postp., at, in the region of, in hán-yh', in which direction? [occurs also as independent adv. in yh-ε, in a direction; cp. possibly -yc', at].

yh-dl, optative particle [cp. possibly 'ń-dl, additional particle; ĭsh-dl, additional particle]. — yhdl 'ę́jim-îc', I wish that he were here. yhdl 'oueidei mę-n-îc', I wish that they d. were here. yhdl 'ouecgc p'ń'ou bn-îc', I wish that they tpl. were here.

yh-dl-dn (inan. III), cliff, bluff. Cp. kə'gα, kə'gyup, cliff; Seip-yhldhn, plen., Rainy Mountain; touha', cliff.

yh-ε . . . , to play, implied by yhe-ε'mçj, to play; yhe-bn, to go to play; etc.

yh-ε (yinyc', punct. neg.; yinyc', yinyc', curs.; yinyc', fut.; yinyc'c', fut. neg.), to set (said of luminaries in the material obtained). — pne yh-ε', the sun went down. pne h cân yinyc', the sun did not set. pne bou-yinyc', the sun sets all the time. pne minh yinyc, the sun is about to set. k'yuń'hiuc pne yinyc', tomorrow the sun will set. cân yinyc'c', it will not set. pne yinyc', the sun is setting. pne heigc hán'ouei yinyc', the sun is going to set sometime.

yh-ε, adv., in a direction [w. yh- cp, -yh', postp., in region of; -c]. — hán-yh' yh-ε, which way?
HARRINGTON

VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE

yhe-'q'mej, to play [app. yhe-e . . , to play; 'q'mej, to make].

syh'da 'ei-yhe-q'mej, the children are playing.

yhe-bu (inan. I*), string, rope, cord [cp. possibly -ihn- in 'ndl-ihn-da, bowstring].

yhepa-dou 'u-gu'a, hit him with the rope!

yne-dou', to play with [app. yne . . , to play; dou'].

yne-bu, to go to play [bu, to go].

ynepa-dou 'n-gu'a, the children are going to play.

yne-bu, to go to play [bu, to go].

yne-bn, to go to play [bu, to go].

ynepa-dou 'n-gu'a, hit him with the rope!

yne-bu, to go to play [bu, to go].

yne-bn, to go to play [bu, to go].

yne-bn-kiri, forty.

yne-gyu-t'uh, fourteen. — ynteint'uh she, fourteen years.

ynet-kih (an. I; ynet-kunhyoup, tpl.), son-in-law [accompanier, liver with: ynet- as in ynt-bu, to go to live with; -kih, man].

ynet-muh (an. I; ynet-muh'-go, ynet-muh-moc tpl.), daughter-in-law [ynet-as in ynet-kih, son-in-law; -muh, woman].

ynet-sej, eight [yin, two; -t, adverbial; -sej, as in ket-sej, nine]. —

ynet-sej kyunhyoup, eight men. ynteinyuf, eight years.

ynet-sej-ku'uh, eighty.

ynetsej-im, eight by eight.

ynetsej-dei, the eighth.

ynetsej-dou, in eight places.

ynetsej-t'uh, eighteen.
yin, two. Cp. yin-gyn, four; yin-t-sei, eight; nin-nyuh, two by two; yin-nyuh, alternately; etc. — yin kyuyoup, two men; yin she, two years.

yin-dei, both [yin, two; -dei]. — 'oueidei yindei deit'-n'nei, those d. waked you up. yindei, both of them.

yin-dou, in two places, two times. — yin-dou kindl, he lives in two places. yindou dei, he stands in two places.

yin-gyn, four [cp. yin, two; Tewa yó-nü, four]. — yingyn kyuyoup, four men. yingyn she, four years.

yingyn-dou, in four places.

yingyn-p, on both sides. Cp. yin-gyn-t'ō'-ba', on both sides. — yingynp 'ou-toudl-t'ou, both collar bones, the collar bone on both sides.

yingyn-t, four by four. — yingynt 'n-t'ou-sadlgac, four-legged creatures.

yingynl-dei, the fourth.

yingyn-t'ō'e, on both sides, mutually [-t'ō'e, beyond]. — 'oueidei ga nę hçn 'nìn 'čit-tou-t'n'gua yingynt'ī, that man and I do not speak mutually.

yingyn-t'ō'-ba', on both sides [-t'ō'-ba', beyond]. — gei hgea hçn yin-gyn-t'ō'-ba' gyn-hnega' hñnyh' 'n-bn'gynl'dei, and neither side knew where they went to. yin-gyn-t'ō'-ba' kyntnekîn toda, the followers of the chiefs of both sides.

yi(h)gyn-t'oum, four (in an old Kiowa count) [-t'oum, unexplained].

yi(h)-k'adl-l'ën, two (in an old Kiowa count) [-k'adl-l'ën, unexplained].

yi(h)-k'adl-dou-k'ō, two hundred.

yi(h)-l'h, twenty. — yink'i h kyuyoup, twenty men. yink'i she, twenty years.

yink'i pâl't'h, twenty-one. — yink'i pâl't'h kyuyoup, twenty-one men. yink'i she, twenty-one years.

yink'i dou, in twenty places.

yi(h)-nyuh, adv., every other, alternately [yix, two; nyuh; cp. nin-nyuh, two by two]. — tei yi(h)nyuh k'iin-yeo' (or k'ou-yeo') 'nìn tsyuyh, he comes every other day (or night).

yin-bh' in yinbh'-'kk, to lean against.

yinbh'-'kk, to lean against. — 'n-yinbh'-'kk tou-bh, I am leaning against the house.

yin-t', yin-t' in yin-t-gyn, the fourth time; yin-t-sei, eight [yin, two; -t, adverbial].

yin-t-gyn, the fourth time. — 'oueidei yintgyn-koup, there is the fourth camp.

yin-t'h, twelve. — yinh'h kyuyoup, twelve men. yinh'h she, twelve years.

yüh, interj. of fright or surprise.
zβ-‘e ... (zβ-‘e-dα’, fut.), to knead. —— gynt-‘ei-zβ‘edα’, I am going to knead the bread.

zH-dl (an. П; zH-t-dα, tpl.; zH-dl- in comp.), region about anus, buttocks, rump. Also used as an interjection: zHdl! Cp. ‘teidl, t‘ou-dl-, rump.

zHdl-seik‘ou (inan. П; zHdl-seik‘ou, dpl.), rectum [seι-kou, large intestine].

zHdl-‘iit-gyn, crotch, =kα-‘iit-gyn.

zH-, zH‘-, in zH-e-dei, half; zH‘-yα’, halfway.

zH-e-dei, half [zH- as in zH‘-yα’, halfway; -‘eι; -dei]. Cp. k‘ou-pq’, half; ‘γ‘-dei-p-dei, the other half. —— zHdei kyνhyoup ‘ουρς‘-tsou ‘η-βι‘heidl, half the men went in that direction. zHdei ‘ει‘-‘ou, give me half! tseι zHdei gyν-βου, I saw one side of the horse. ’n‘dα zHdei déi-βου, I saw half of the stick.

zHdei-pn‘bιι, half brother.

-zH‘-dl-ei in tsH‘-κουm-zH‘dlei, ground squirrel.

zH‘-, see zH-.


zH-n-gα (zHngα‘, punct. neg.; zHngoup, curs.; zHndeido‘, fut.; zHmkκα‘dα‘, fut. neg.; zHndei, imp.), to shake tr. —— gyν-zHngα, I shook it (e. g. a sheet). hει zHngα‘ I did not shake it. gyν-βου-zHngoup, I am shaking it all the time. gyν-zHndeido‘, I shall shake it. hει zHngα‘dα‘, I shall not shake it. ’η-zHndei shake it! poue ’η-zHndeido‘, don’t shake it! heiβ βι‘-zHndei, let us shake it! me‘ i(n)’ουp ’ειμ-zHngoup, (the many people bathing in the reservoir) are moving like maggots. heiγα déi-zHngα, I rang (the suspended bell). béi-zHndei hε‘Kουdλp‘ιγα, ring the bell! hε‘Kουdλp‘ιγα déi-zHndeido‘, I am going to ring the bell. k‘indeidl ηαm ’ειμ-zHngα, there was an earthquake yesterday.

-zH-n-mε (curs.) in tου-zHmμι, to talk about [unexplained].

zH-ei ... (cp. κα-zei ...). —— ’κ‘pιδα‘ t‘ου-dουβειιιι ηει-ζε.imη, the fishes are way down at the bottom of the water.

zH-bε‘-t (inan. Πα; zH-bη, dpl.; zH-bη- in comp.), arrow [cp. possibly sei-sei-gα, arrowhead]. Cp. ηει-ζειβα‘t, piece of lead, bullet; zει-βε, bow.

zει-dl-bei, to be frightful [unexplained]. —— gyν-zειdlbei, it is frightful. gyν-Kουdου-zειdlbei, it is very frightful, awful.

zει-p (an. Π; zει-p-dα, tpl.; zει-p- in comp.), female breast; milk. Cp. καδλ-zειp, cow’s milk. —— zeip bιιm ’ειρ-δα, she has large breasts.
zei-p (zoudlin, curs.; app. zout- in comp.), to flow, melt. Cp. -zout in 'n'-zout, driftwood; *'ou-zeip, to bleed intr.; tce-zout-'h, to float; etc. — seîn 'èi-zoudlin, his nose is running. t'ou zoundlin, the water is gushing out. tèi dâm-t'h t'ou zeip, there was a world flood. heîga 'èi-zeip, it melted (of lead), =heîga 'èi-sht 'n't'qen (can use this latter verb of snow melting, but can not use zeip of snow melting).

zei-p-, prepound form of zei-p, breast.

zei-p-, prepound form of zei-p-gc, bow.

zeîp-'n'-dc (inan. II*; zeip-'h', dipl.), milkweed [milk plant].

zeîp-gucîkou-'n'-dc (inan. II*), Osage orange tree, =zeîp-gucîkou-bc [yellow bow tree].

zeîp-gucîkou-bc (inan. II*), Osage orange tree, =zeîp-gucîkou-'n'-dc, lit. yellow bow. The wood was prized for making bows.

zeîp-gc (inan. II; zei-p, dipl.; zei-p- in comp.), bow. Cp. hî-zeîp-gc, gun; phêlî-gc, bow; zeî-bc't, arrow.

zeîp-mê't'sht (an. II; zeîp-mê't'sht-gc, timp.), nipple [breast point].

Zeîp-t'ougoup, "hits with a bow as a club," prsn. of "Duke Wellington" Jones. [zeîp-, bow; t'ou-goup, to hit with a club].

zêîm-kê'dc (zêîm-kê'deîc, fut.), to crack with teeth [zêîm-, tooth; kê'dc, to crack]. Cp. zêîm-kê'dei, nut. — dêi-zêîm-kê'dc, I cracked it with my teeth. dêî-zêîm-kê'deîc, I am going to crack it with my teeth.

zêîm-kê'dei (inan. II*), nut [teeth-cracked].

zou . . . , to vomit. Cp. zoudl-gyh, vomit; zoudl-t'qû, vomit water; hindc, to vomit.

zou-dl-, vomit, in zoudl-gyh, vomit, etc. [cp. zou . . . , to vomit].

zou-dl-gyh (inan. III), vomit. From zou- . . . , to vomit.

zoudl-t'qû, 1. vomit water, thin vomit; also said of bad drinking-water; 2. Zoudl-t'qû, plcn., see Mooney, p. 430.

zou-t (an. II; zou-t-dc, timp.; zou-t- in comp.), shell (of mollusk). — zout-'eidl, a large seashell.

-zou-t-, referring to current, in zout-hû'bc, current carries away; 'n'-zout, driftwood; etc. [cp. zeip, to flow].

"zout-badlha'-hû" (zout-badlha'-hû'guc, curs.), to have waves [to current hill rise]. — dâm'ênt't'qû 'èîm-zout-badlha'-hû'guc, the ocean has waves.

zout-bh-t'ouve-goup, to eddy [zou-t-, referring to current; -bh-; -t'ouve-, app. as in 'O'dl-kê'-t'ouve-kîh, Nez Percé man; goup, to hit].

zout-hû'bh, to be carried by current [zout-, referring to current; -hû'bh as in k'imh-hû'bh, to cough up; se'-qum-hû'bh, to have hemorrhage]. — 'n-zout-hû'bh, I was carried down by the water. ñê'gyûh 'în-zout-hû'bh, I was carried down by the river.

zout-kout, current is strong [kou-t, strong].
zout-sy'um-goup, to be a waterfall [zou-t-, referring to current; -sy'um-, app. small; gou-p, to hit]. — t'ou 't'ejm-zoutsy'umgoup, there is a waterfall.

zou (an. II; zou-gc, tpl.; zou-, zou-n-, zei-m- in comp.), tooth. Cp. *zou-'eidl, molar tooth; foubiebei-zou, front tooth; zou-'eigx, grain of corn of certain sp.; zeim-kx'dc, to crack with teeth; zou'n-tej', to catch with the teeth; etc. — zou-bh neji-teigm, it sticks to my teeth.

zou-dc (inan. II; zou-n, dpl.; zou-n- in comp.), pine tree sp., = zou-n'-dc.

*zou-'eidl (an. II; zou-bih-dc, tpl.), molar tooth [big tooth].

zou- 'ei-gx (s. also zou- 'ei-bc; inan. II*; zou-'ei, dpl.), grain or plant of a certain variety of corn [tooth seed].

*zou-'ei-guctkou-bc (an. II*; zou-'ei-guctkou, dpl.), grain or plant of a corn variety [yellow tooth seed].

zou-ç, to be deep. Cp. zou'n-yi'ì, shallow. — t'ou-zouç, the water is deep. gyu-n-tegin-zouç, the mud is deep.

zou-n (zou'ç*, punct. neg.; zou'meç, curs.; zou'n'dc*, fut.; zou'ç'dc*, fut. neg.; zou'n, imp.), to take out, pull out, take off. Cp. k'ue-zoùn, to pull out; hç-zou'n, to breathe; 'ç-zou'n, to go; etc. — sejin-p'ç'çgç déi-zou'ndc, I am going to pull out my beard hairs. houdldn gyu'nt-zou'ndc, I am going to take off my coat. pouc bëi-zou'ndc*, don't take it out! gyu-zou'ñ, I took him out. hçn gyu-zou'nc, I did not take him out. gyu'nt-bou-zou'meç, I take him out all the time. 'ù-zou'n, take him out! heit bu-zou'n, let us take him out! t'sou 'çi-seidl tou-dougyu, gyu-zou'ndc*, I have a stone in my shoe; I am going to take it out. déi-tou-zou'ndc*, I am going to take it out of my shoe(s).

zou-n-, prebound form of zou, tooth.

zou-n-, prebound form of zou-dc, pine tree sp.

zou-n'-dc (inan. II*; zou-n'-n*, dpl.), pine tree, = zou-dc [zou-n-, pine; 'n'-dc, tree].

zou-kedl (inan. I), pitch [pine gum].

zou-tej', to bite [to tooth catch]. — gyu-zou'ntei', I bit him. hçn gyu-zou'ntei'mç, I did not bite him. gyu-bou-zou'ntei'ma, I bite him all the time. gyu-zou'ntei'dc, I shall bite him. hçn gyu-zou'ntei'mç'dc, I shall not bite him. 'ù-zou'ntei', you bite him!

zou-tndl, bite [fr. zou-tft, to bite in two]. — ph'gç zou'n-tndl nç'-ç', give me a bite (of the apple, e. g.)!

zou-tft, to bite in two [to tooth sever]. — gyu-zou'n-tndlcdc', I am going to cut (the string) with my teeth.

zou'n'bei (an. II; zou'n-t'nh'oub-p, tpl.), tree squirrel [carrier off with teeth: -t'n'bei, carrier off fr. hñ'bc, to lift, carry off].

zou'n-yi'ì, shallow, knee-deep, waist-deep [zou'n- as in zouç, to be deep; -yi'n, unexplained]. — t'ou-zou'n-yi'ì, meadow, lit. shallow water.
abreast, kό'-gyn.
acorn, toukét-ei-ga.
accompaniment (referring to), yH-t.-
Adams (Charles E.), former Ki-
owa agent, 'H’dOun.
Adam’s apple, ’ou-poqum-Kãdl.
to adhere to, t’eibe-dou’.
adobe house, p’he-tou, tséin-tou.
afraid (to be), *kiin-t’H’, tsñ-e.
afterbirth, gucc-dei, syn-guq-dei.
afterward, kìn-gyn, kíngyn-tou.
again, ’a-e-
agency, ’eizein-gyn.
agent, ’eizein.
alalfa plant, ’ñ’-schyei-ga.
alien man, man of some other tribe, hç-kyn-Kính.
avive (to be), Kynkojum-fo'.
all, whole, tei, tei-p’so-e.
almost, quite, mi(ñ).
along with, pç’-
already, now, hei-ga.
alternately, yi(n)-nyñ.
always, continually, ’ñ-n, bou-
amidst, -hou-dl-gyn.
and, and then, nç.
and, and then, sa.
and already, neigoxa.
and now, neç.
angel, t’soudl-ss-expr.
angleworm, earthworm, dçmpoudl.
angry (to be), sç’-ç’dei, sç’ç’déi-
do.
animal (domestic), yH-t-bh-dou’.
animal excrement, sc-t.

animal excrement (dry), sc-t-køn.
angry, aggrieved (to be), ţc’- tôc’.
ankle, ’qn-koçe.
ankle process, ’qn-bn-boudl-
t’éj’m.
ant sp. (black), ’çimhﬁ’mej-k’ou-gyn.
ant sp. (large, black), ’çimhﬁ’mej-
k’ou-eildl.
ant sp. (large, red), ’çim-hñ’-mej.
ant sp. (large, red), ’çimhﬁ’mej-
guædl’eildl.
ant sp. (small), ’çimhﬁ’mej-
p’ñsýñ.
ant sp. (small), ’çimhﬁ’mej-siñh.
ant sp. (small), ’çimhﬁ’mej-siñh.
ant sp. (small), ’çimhﬁ’mej-siñh.
ant sp. (small), ’çimhﬁ’mej-siñh.
naround, at the edge of, ’c’-Kou-
bh, ’a’-Kou-bei.
arowhead, sei-sei-ga.
Arikaree man, Kãdl-Kính.
arow-throwing game, kzn-’a’-gyn.
arow-throwing game, mçn-’çn-
’a’-gyn.
arow-throwing game, to play, 
mçn-’çn-’ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
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armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
armpit hair, t’soudl-p’çt-ôc’.
ashes, șα'-p'ýn.
to ask, tšh-e.
asker of questions, ts'hhy-nį'kin.
asleep (to be), t'či-dei-p.
at, when, -ou-e.
at, where, -eį'-m.
at, when, -ou-e.
at, where, -eį'-m.
at dawn, k'į'nd'gyį'.
at one, pį'gą-γą'c.
at the back, ąoum-ąc.
at the back of, behind, -ąoum-ąc'-tsou.
at the end of, ąpįk'ąc'n-ąc'.
at the end of, -ąpįk'ąc'-bn, -ąpįk'ąc'-guy.
at the front, tou-bei-bei.
at the side of, -k'ουp-şht.
auger for boring wood, ąn-t'ńt'-ąc.
aunt (maternal), ts'ą'-t'į'-dou.
aunt (paternal), tss'-y-in.
automobile, dlmobui(H)dl.
away, heį-guy.
away, gone away, well, recovered, heį.
away from, ąc'-gąc.
awl, tšou-hį'n.'
awl game, tšou-ąc'-guy.
axe, tomahawk, ąq'-t'ąy.'

b
baby (newborn), ąiń-ąc'-guy.
back, ąoum-m-
backbone, ąoum-t'ąy.'
backward, repeated, again, ąndl-dn-
backward, on head, ędįl-kin-dei
ędįl-kin-dei-ťsou.
bad, unpleasant (to be), kąc'-dei.
bad, too bad (to be), k'ou-bei.
badger, k'ąc'-ku'ąc.
badly, kąc'-deidįl.
bag, sack, bladder, ąįm-k'ąc.
bald, ąn-ľęgę.
belly down feather, bout-tsow-ga'-t.

belt, tcn-p'ad'-ga.

to bend tr., boc'-n.

bent (to be), -boc'-n, boc'n-da, boc'n-gyn.

benumbed (to be), pei-sowegyn.

beside, among, kih-yun.

beside, at one side, haw'-bn.

beside, at one side of, -haw'-bn.

beside, near, -hun.-bn.

beside, near, -hun-e-goc.

beside, on, against, at, -hun.

between, -hun-bn, -hun-da, -hun-gyn.

beyond, t'au-e.

beyond, across, -t'au'-e, -t'au-p.

beyond, -gau-bn.

beyond, after, -yau'-t'au'.

beyond, behind, -t'au'-bun, -t'au'-gyn.

bible, dau-tou-kucct.

biceps, 'o'ndou.

Big Head (prsn.), 'dlt'tou-yeid.'

"Big Shields" (name of a Kiowa division), K'ji(n)-i-eip.

bird, kuc-tou, i-ji-ni.

bird sp., 'n'-ki-ndei.

bird sp. resembling buzzard, bou-sei-kutsait.

bird sp., dci-xl-kucx.

bird sp., dci-n-guadl.

bird sp., pei-sadl-at.

bird sp., p'eip-tei-nei-guadl.

bird sp., shi-tei-nei.

bird sp., ta'niali(n)-yinimun.

bird sp., described as having feathers of several colors, tsouadl-adl-bol.

bird cage, kuatou-tou.

bite, zoum-ti-dl.

10 bite, k'i-xl-ei, zoum-teji.

10 bite in two, zoum-hunt.

blackberry fruit (wild), shi-nei-'ei-ga.

blackberry vine (wild), shi-nei-'ei-p'eip.

blackbird sp., 'np-t'tou.

blackbird (red-winged), kai-da'-te-m.

blackbird (red-winged), k'ei't'ou-guadl.

blackbird sp., 'ou-guadkou.

blackbird sp., tsqij-kucctou.

Black Boy (member of Kiowa order), k'ou-t'au-dlin.

Black Hills (of South Dakota), Sdlik'ez-koup.

black hornet, teidseip-k'ou-gyn.

Black Leg man (member of Kiowa order), t'ou-k'ou-gyn-kun.

black mud, tsqin-k'ou-gyn.

black oak tree, toukat-n'-k'ou-ga'.t.

blacksnake, shi-nei-k'ou-gyn.

black spider, k'ou-t'ou-gyn.

black bird (red-winged), k'ou-guadl.

blackleg man (member of Kiowa order), k'ou-dei-kih.

black mud, tsqin-k'ou-gyn.

blacksnake, shi-nei-k'ou-gyn.

black spider, k'ou-t'ou-gyn.

black bird (red-winged), k'ou-guadl.

black mud, tsqin-k'ou-gyn.

blood, 'ou-m.

bloody (to be), 'ou-da.

bloom, face powder, p'hi'-gyn.

blossom, k'i'n.

10 blow (of wind), goum-d . . . , goum-k'inba.

10 blow, p'ou-dl-ei.

blown on wind (to be), goum-tsai'ndei.

bluebird, shiyeci-tei-nei.

blue fly, k'ou'ei-gyH-k'ou-eidl.

blue, green, so-e-, so-hy-ei.
boat, canoe, k'ä'-bou.  
bobcat, k'ä'-p'oup.  
bobtailed, k'o-c-sei-t.  
body, on body, k'ou-gyhp.  
body from waist down, p'ou-teip.  
body from waist up, m'ï'-h-dei.  
body hair, p'ä'-t'-da.  
body hair, fur, wool, fuzz, velvet, p'ä'-gyhp.  
body louse, k'yu-gyhp-poudl.  
boil,  'a'-p'ou.  
boil tr., s(o)-n, -sä'-.  
boil intr., binn-gyhp.  
book, tou-kucct.  
bookcase, kouat-'outk'ae, kouat-sä'-ga.  
bone, t'ou-m, t'ou-sei-ba.  
bone awl, awl, tsou-hi'n.  
bone comb, t'ou-'o-cdlsoum.  
bone fishhook, t'ou-see-p'ou.  
borer, -fnt-dccl.  
both, yin-dei.  
bough or limb of tree, 'n'-bou-goc't.  
bow, p'ndl-n'-gyhp, zei-p-gyhp.  
bowstring, 'ndl-in-dccl.  
box of rawhide, -tsö-c-dccl.  
box-elder tree, kesci-'n'-da.  
boy, t's-dl-in.  
boy medicine, t'sdlin-dcxe.  
braid of hair, 'adl-soum.  
braid, p'ou-n ...  
bracelet, męn-sou-dou.  
brain, kyn'-gou-p.  
branch, limb (of tree), p'ou-dcl.  
break (off) tr., t'ëj'-m.  
breakfast, k'yññ-gyhp-p'iu.  
breast, milk, zei-p.  
breastbone, dejim-t'ou.  
breath, hç'-, hç'-tsö-c-nyhp.  
breathe, hç'-zou-n.  
bring, boc', huc', kç'-n.  
bring along, pç'-boc', pç'-kç'-n.  
bring and give, 'äg'-huc'.  
broom, tç-e-p'indl-'n'-dccl, tç-e-p'int-dccl.  
buckskin shirt, buckskin dress, 'ç'yñ-houdl-dcl, tçok'ce-houdl-dcl.  
buffalo, k'ocdl-hiq, 'ç'gyhp-piu.  
buffalo, cattle, kç-dcl.  
buffalo bull, tçp'-ndl.  
buffalo grass, sçn-tç.  
buffy horn spoon, tç'-hçñ.  
buffalo robe, kådl-kç'-dccl, kç'-hçñ.  
bird, worm, pou-dcl.  
bug hole, pou-dcl-p'int.  
bugle man, tsouh-tou-kin.  
bulb sp., 'n'-tso.  
bullet, piece of lead, pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
pig of lead, hç'-zei-bç'-t.  
bullfrog, k'ç-dleik'çyñ'dleik'-ëidl.  
bullroarer, gyñ-bou-pou-gyñ-gyhp-gyhp.  
bullsnake, 'n'-sñ-nçj.  
bumble bee, kç'-tçhe.  
bump into with the nose, mç'kç'-n-goup.  
bunch, knob, kç'-t-gyhp.  
bunched (to be), k'ç'tgyp-dccl, k'ç'-dei-dou.  
burier, undertaker, t'üm-tsei-kin.  
buried (to be), t'üm-teidl.  
burn intr., t'o.  
burn tr. -hç'n, guadl-hç'n.  
burnt (to be), guadl-hç'n, guadl-kç'n, guadl-kç'n-dcl.
burst tr., kα'dα, sн'.
burst by hitting, ῥα-κα'dα.
burst forth, τα'γυν-ε.
burst open (to be), sн-τ-γυν, sн'-δα.
bury, t'ημ-τσει.
bush, π'εî-p.
bush sp., του-νδλε'-π'εîp.
bush sp., τουδλ-κ'υνδλ-τα'δα.
butcher, πεî-ν.
butchered (to be), πεîν-δα, πεîν-γυν.
butter, βα'dλα'.
butterfly, κ'εκ-βου-τουδλει.
butterocks, ρεπ, κει-δλ, ρη-δλ.
buy, kα'dα-βα'γυν.
bush sp., σπ-νδλ-κ'υνδλ-τα'δα.
butcher, πεî-ν.
butchered (to be), πεîν-δα, πεîν-γυν.
butter, βα'dλα'.
butterfly, κ'εκ-βου-τουδλει.
butterocks, ρεπ, κει-δλ, ρη-δλ.
buy, kα'dα-βα'γυν.
bush sp., σπ-νδλ-κ'υνδλ-τα'δα.
butcher, πεî-ν.
butchered (to be), πεîν-δα, πεîν-γυν.
butter, βα'dλα'.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>English</th>
<th>Kiowa</th>
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<tr>
<td>chocolate, <em>pêjnh'-k'ou-gyn.</em></td>
<td>'ousci-ty'-hyoudl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chokecherry fruit, <em>ou-p'h-`ei-ga.</em></td>
<td>'ou-p'ei-ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to choke to death, <em>'ouseit'ĩ'-`ieit'ım.</em></td>
<td><em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choked (to be), <em>'ou-ĩ'nd'-dh.</em></td>
<td>choke*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choked to death (to be), <em>'ousei-ty'-`ieit'ım.</em></td>
<td><em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choked (to be), <em>'ou-s'-dë.</em></td>
<td>choked*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choked to death (to be), <em>'OUSEIm.</em></td>
<td><em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church, <em>dë<code>k'i(î)-tou, dë</code>tou-tou.</em></td>
<td>church*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church bell, <em>dë`k'i(î)-hd'-lou'dlp'í'-goa.</em></td>
<td>church bell*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cicada, <em>'ei-t'în'-poudl.</em></td>
<td>cicada*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigar, <em>-t'în'-bà, dë'tou-</em></td>
<td>cigar*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigarette, <em>mç'ñi-he'-t'înd'-bà.</em></td>
<td>cigarette*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>circular, <em>-byu'-ç.</em></td>
<td>circular*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>circular, cylindrical (to be), <em>kâ`-dndl-dç.</em></td>
<td>circular, cylindrical*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circular opening in the timber; plcn., <em>'înd'-toubyu'ç.</em></td>
<td>circular opening*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>circular thing, wheel, <em>kâ`-dh-dl.</em></td>
<td>circular thing, wheel*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>clap (to have), <em>sou-kou'c-da.</em></td>
<td>clap (to have)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear, transparent (to be), <em>bou'-`ou.</em></td>
<td>clear, transparent*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to clear away, <em>`a-t'în'hh.</em></td>
<td>clear away*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearing, <em>`în'-tët'-teidl.</em></td>
<td>clearing*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cliff, <em>kâ<code>-gâ, kâ</code>-gyh-p, tou-hâ', yndl-dh.</em></td>
<td>cliff*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to climb steps, *`oq'în-t'ou-t-.</td>
<td>to climb steps*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>clitoris, <em>pht-kâdl.</em></td>
<td>clitoris*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>clod, <em>çam-kâ`-dç.</em></td>
<td>clod*°*</td>
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<td>to close tr., *ph'-`ou . . .</td>
<td>to close tr.<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to close door, <em>tsht'-`ç'mei.</em></td>
<td>to close door*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>closing (by), <em>tsou-t.</em></td>
<td>closing (by)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothes moth, <em>t'oudl-poudl.</em></td>
<td>clothes moth*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud, sky, <em>p'în.</em></td>
<td>cloud*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to cloud up, <em>p'în'-qmgyn.</em></td>
<td>to cloud up*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloudy (to be), <em>p'în-dç.</em></td>
<td>cloudy (to be)<em>°</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>club, stick, <em>t'în.</em></td>
<td>club, stick*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>coal (live), <em>`ei-p.</em></td>
<td>coal (live)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coal mine, <em>`epk'ouqyn-t'qou.</em></td>
<td>coal mine*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>coconut, <em>gyh-tn'-sêdld-gç.</em></td>
<td>coconut*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>cocklebur, <em>sêjm'-`ç'-dç.</em></td>
<td>cocklebur*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>coffee, <em>tsoue-k'ou-gyn.</em></td>
<td>coffee*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>coffee bean, <em>tsoue-k'ou-gç-t.</em></td>
<td>coffee bean*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>coffee grinder, <em>tsoue-mç'kâm-ge-t.</em></td>
<td>coffee grinder*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>coffee pot, <em>tsoue-dc'-h't-dç.</em></td>
<td>coffee pot*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to cohabit with, <em>t'ou-<code>l-dç, t'oudl-</code>pì`gç.</em></td>
<td>to cohabit with*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coin, dollar, money, <em>`adl-hc'-gyh.</em></td>
<td>coin, dollar, money*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold (to be), <em>tou.</em></td>
<td>cold (to be)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold (referring to), *kà`-.</td>
<td>cold (referring to)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colic, <em>bou-t'k'oup.</em></td>
<td>colic*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colic (to have), <em>`bou't-k'oup.</em></td>
<td>colic (to have)<em>°</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>colored, red, <em>guc-dl.</em></td>
<td>colored*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>collar bone, <em>t'ou-toudl-t'êjîm.</em></td>
<td>collar bone*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>colt, <em>tê`-tsêiuou.</em></td>
<td>colt*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come, <em>`î.</em></td>
<td>to come*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come, <em>hou-<code>î, hou-t</code>î.</em></td>
<td>to come, <em>hou-<code>î, hou-t</code>î.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come, <em>arrive, tsou-n.</em></td>
<td>to come, <em>arrive, tsou-n.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>to come as a fugitive, <em>toum-tshîn.</em></td>
<td>to come as a fugitive*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come crawling, <em>tsou-'î.</em></td>
<td>to come crawling*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come on foot, <em>`qîn-tshî-'î.</em></td>
<td>to come on foot*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come to get, <em>k'â<code>-</code>î.</em></td>
<td>to come to get*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come to get firewood, <em>kin-`î.</em></td>
<td>to come to get firewood*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come to kill, <em>dç-`î.</em></td>
<td>to come to kill*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come to see, <em>pou-`î.</em></td>
<td>to come to see*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come up (e. g. of sun), <em>bà<code>dei-</code>î.</em></td>
<td>to come up (e. g. of sun)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come with, accompany, *t'he-bc`.</td>
<td>to come with, accompany*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>commissioner, <em>k'çmeisei.</em></td>
<td>commissioner*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>conch shell, <em>dçinañt'g'çñi-`eidl.</em></td>
<td>conch shell*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>confluence, *pç<code>-pì</code>-<code>hndl.</code></td>
<td>confluence*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confluence (to have), *-pì<code>-</code>hndl-dou.`</td>
<td>confluence (to have)<em>°</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>consumption, <em>t'hp-houdl-dh.</em></td>
<td>consumption*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>consumptive (to be), <em>t'hp-houdl-dç.</em></td>
<td>consumptive (to be)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn (grain of), <em>`ei-t'în'-dç.</em></td>
<td>corn (grain of)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn plant, cornstalk, <em><code>ei-goup, </code>ei-t`ndl-goup.</em></td>
<td>corn plant, cornstalk*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>corncob, corn husk, <em><code>ei-t</code>ndl-k`gë.</em></td>
<td>corncob, corn husk*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>corn cultivator, <em><code>ei-p'he-</code>ndl-t`out.</em></td>
<td>corn cultivator*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>corn planting machine, <em><code>eit</code>ndl-`eiKuc-bc.</em></td>
<td>corn planting machine*°*</td>
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<tr>
<td>cornstalk juice, <em><code>eigoup-t</code>qou.</em></td>
<td>cornstalk juice*°*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn variety (grain of), <em>zou-`ei-gç.</em></td>
<td>corn variety (grain of)<em>°</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
corn variety (grain of) *zoom-’ei-guoa-tou-ba.  
coral, tou-’h.  
cotton (filament of), poul-t’al-da.  
cotton cloth (white), f’hk-k’o’-da.  
cotton plant, poul-p’ac-jou.  
cotton thread, f’hk-k’o’-tei-go’-t.  
cottontail rabbit, p’oudl-’h’-hji, f’n’-hji.  
cottonwood tree, ’h’-hgu-e.  
° cough, k’inn-hh’bH.  
° cough, k’in-n.  
councilman, tou-Kin.  
courthouse, kingoum-tou.  
cover, f’hk-gou.  
° cover, m’-ouda.  
cow, cattle, koc-dl, ts’-bou.  
coyote, hou’-kou’-m, kue’-syhn, m’-t’ou-t’sou-hi’H.  
° crack with teeth, zQim-kR’doc.  
cradle, p’H’-tou-p.  
cradle (old fashioned), t’ou-gou-’-t’ou-p.  
cradle hood, toubH’-k’we.  
cramps (to have), m’-’inh-kyH’-e.  
crawling (by), tsou-.  
crayfish, seip-mou-tcej.  
crazy, foolish, ’adl-k’ae.  
crazy, foolish, an outlaw, evil (to be), ’adlk’we-da, ’adlk’we-’ou.  
crazy man, outlaw, sinner, ’adlk-’we-kin.  
craziness, crazy act, sin, ’adlk’we-gyn.  
Crazy Bluff, plen., ’Oadlk’we-touha’.  
Crazy Horse, prsn., Tsou-’adlk’we.  
° crawl!, go crawling, tsou-bh.  
° crawl in, tsou-heibh.  
creek, ’we’-sei.  
Creek man, Maskou-kin.  
° cremate property, ’oudl-guadl-hq’n.  
crest, kingfisher, ’adl-k’we-ki(h)-hh’.  
cricket, ts’-poudl.  
crippled (to be), ’adl-p’a’-dh.  
crook for hanging kettle over fire, dck’adl-’h’-da.  
crop (of bird), ’ou-sa.  
cross, ts’-s-sa.  
° cross tr., k’a-t.  
cross-eyed (to be), f’hk-sou-dei-da.  
cross-eyed man, f’hk-sou-dei-kin.  
crotch, k’a-’uq’gyn.  
crow, sc-ka-ho.  
° cry for a relative, tou-’ctde.  
crybaby boy, ’adl-p’oudl-t’ndlih.  
° cure, doctor, dce-’g’a’mej.  
current (referring to), -sou-t-.  
current is strong, zout-kout.  
° cut, k’a’.  
° cut in two with a knife, k’a’-’inh.  
° cut the hair, ’adl-t’n’.  
cut-off stump, ts’-p’nh-’inh-da.  
cyclone, m’ou-k’we-’inh.  
dam, ts’ou-’inh-dei.  
dance, kucn-gyn.  
° dance, throw (away), gua-n.  
° dance the scalp dance, ’adl-da’-gua-n.  
dance ground, dancing place, gua-n-da.  
dancing man, kucn-kin.  
dancing woman, kucn-m’h.  
dark, black, k’ou, k’ou-gyn.  
dark, black (to be), k’ou-da, k’ou-gyn-da.  
dark, black (very, to be), k’ou-gyn-’ou.  
darkness, blackness, black paint, k’ou-gyn.  
daughter, ’inh-t’n’.  
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day, daytime, k’inh, k’inh-dh.
day after tomorrow, k'v'hi'ngco-t'oc-dei k'in.
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daylight, daytime, k'in-pu'.
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death woman, pei-mu.
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def man, t'ac-kou-kei.
dead (to be), pei-da.
dead man, pei-kei.
dead woman, pei-mu.
def, t'ac-kou.
def (to be), t'ac-kou-da.
def man, t'ac-kou-kei.
dead (to be), pei-da.
dead man, pei-kei.
dead woman, pei-mu.
def, t'ac-kou.
def (to be), t'ac-kou-da.
def man, t'ac-kou-kei.
dead (to be), pei-da.
dead man, pei-kei.
dead woman, pei-mu.
def, t'ac-kou.
def (to be), t'ac-kou-da.
def man, t'ac-kou-kei.
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dead man, pei-kei.
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def (to be), t'ac-kou-da.
def man, t'ac-kou-kei.
dead (to be), pei-da.
dead man, pei-kei.
dead woman, pei-mu.
def, t'ac-kou.
def (to be), t'ac-kou-da.
def man, t'ac-kou-kei.
deaf, d'oc-kou.
deaf (to be), d'oc-kou-dac.
deaf man, d'oc-kou-kei.
deaf, d'oc-kou.
deaf (to be), d'oc-kou-dac.
deaf man, d'oc-kou-kei.
deaf, d'oc-kou.
deaf (to be), d'oc-kou-dac.
deaf man, d'oc-kou-kei.
dead (to be), pei-da.
dead man, pei-kei.
dead woman, pei-mu.
def, t'ac-kou.
def (to be), t'ac-kou-da.
def man, t'ac-kou-kei.
def (to be), pei-da.
def man, pei-kei.
def (to be), pei-da.
def man, pei-kei.
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def man, pei-kei.
def (to be), pei-da.
def man, pei-kei.
def (to be), pei-da.
def man, pei-kei.
deaf, d'oc-kou.
deaf (to be), d'oc-kou-dac.
deaf man, d'oc-kou-kei.
deaf, d'oc-kou.
end, fullness (referring to), -k'Ç-n-, 'Çp-k'Çn-.
enemy, kyne-Ça.
enemy (man), Comanche (man), kyne-Çin.

enough, 'ou-bn'-'ha', 'ou-dei-ha'.
to enter, hei-bh.
to erect, p'ç-ç.
to erect one, put one in, tsei.
to erect several, to put several in, sc. erect (to be, ss.), t'n'-dou'.
to erect (to be, tpls.), t'n'-dou'.

evening (in the), tei-Çin.
everywhere, k'oubei, k'ou-gyn-e.
excrement, sÇ-gyn.
excrecence on tree, 'h'-ÇÇ'-p'oudl.
to extinguish, pÇ . . .
eye, tn'.
eyelash, tn'-'ÇÇ-Ça.
eyelid, tn'-kÇ.

face, ëou-bh, ëou-bh-'e.
face down, inverted, upside down, dÇu-dei.
face powder (particle of), ëoup-t'eit-Ça.

fair, light-colored, ësou.

fair (to be), ësou-Ça.
to fall, ku-e-gyn, pei-t-gyn.
to fall (ss.), 'ou-t-gyn.
to fall (as rain), rain, descend (e. g. hill), sei-p.
to fall (down), guÇ-p-ÇÇ, ësou-Çi-gyn.
fall grape, Koudl-t'np-ci-ÇÇ.
far, t'Ç'-ÇÇ.
farthest, very far, t'Ç'-hÇ.

fast walker (to be), 'ÇÇ-tsÇ'-ÇÇ'e.
fat, tOu-n.
father, paternal uncle, tÇ-dl; my or our father, tÇ'tÇ-Ç'e; father, voc., tÇ'.
father-in-law, Çin-'eidl.
father-in-law, son-in-law, dou-m.  
father, 'a'-goc'-t.  
feather, (fiber of) *$a'p'oc'-doc.  
feather (fiber of) *$a'-p'oc'-doc.  
feed, piH-koup.  
feel angry, Iq-'n.  
feel bad, sad, ka'dei-'^i-dei.  
feel cold, die of cold, koc'-he'i 'm.  
feel hot, die with heat, sn'ld-^i'm.  
fence post, 'ei-kucx-'s'-doc.  
fever (to have), SHdn-'qcmgyn.  
few (to be), sou-dei.  
fiesta, big dance, kuan-'eidl.  
fifteen, 'xn!cc'-t'H.  
fifty, '(xn?a'-k*iH.  
fight, kyne-da.  
fight, act, pH-'e-goc.  
fight, war, kyHe-pn'ega.  
fill up tr., bout-houdl.  
fin (dorsal of fish), 'R'pJH-^naha'e.  
finally, at last, 'xn-kin-gcc.  
find, t'a-n.  
finger nail, mcn-itsou.  
finger ring, mcn-sou-dei, sou-dei.  
finish intr., mcN'-h'cn.  
finish intr., cease, be consumed, -h'cn.  
finish tr., finish eating, eat up, h'cn.  
fire, piH, piH-duc.  
firefly (locally called lightning bug), the-k'ou'y'm.  
fireplace, piH-dcm.  
firewood, kin-bc.  
firewood (to get), kin-.  
first, t'c-m.  
first, to begin, t'cm-hyu'c-goc.  
first (ordinal), piH'nynt-dei.  
fish, 'a'p'ih, t'oun-t'a-p'oul'dl.  
fish sp., k'oumsi-'a'p'ih.  
fish bait, 'a'p'ih-p'ou-kih.  

fish line, 'a'p'ih-p'oue.  
fish net, 'a'p'ih-trqcc-gcc.  
fish skin, 'a'p'ih-k'ce.  
fish spear, bout-k'ue-tsou'i.  
five, 'c'n-fo'.  
five (in an old Kiowa count), t'c-duc.  
five by five, 'c'n-fo-t.  
five cents, pnesq'n.  
five places (in), 'c'n-fo-dou.  
flap, flutter, tout-gou-p.  
flat, -t'es-gyn.  
flat, broad, wide (to be), k'c'-p'cidl.  
Flathead man, 'Cdlt'ou-(k'ce)-ki(H)h'hi-kin.  
flan, gucdd-p'ou.  
flicker, gucdd-h'a-dei.  
flint, kce-kou-gc.  
flint arrowhead, bou'-seisei-ga.  
flow, melt, zei-p.  
flow together, p'nc'-pnhndl-dou'.  
flower, 'n'-k'j'i'n-ga.  
flute, wind instrument, tou-bce-t.  
flute (of wing bone), t'sourd-t'ej'm-tou-bce-t.  
fly, kce'nc-t-scop'ouy-in.  
fly about, p'inhout-houkou'm.  
fly away, p'inhout-k'i'nhc.  
flaying (referring to), p'inhout-t-.  
flaying machine, p'inhout-hcndeigc.  
foam, piH-t-gyn.  
foam, piH-t-duc, piH-t-kucdl.  
fog, biH-gyn.  
foggy (to be), biH-duc.  
food, meal, piH, piH-gyn.  
food in the bowels, sc-duc.  
foot, 'c'n-sou-e.  
foot (with the), 'c'-, 'c'-, 'c'n-.  
foot track, 'c'n-gyn.  
for, postp., -pei-dou.  
forehead, t'cm-guc-ga.  
foremost (to be), t'cm-duc.
foreskin, beadl-k'eg, sou-k'ac.
10 forgive, 'qin-ctou-t'uy.
40 forty, yih-gyn-k'ih.
forward, from now on, tou-bei-guc.
four, yih-gyn.
four (in an old Kiowa count), yi(h)gyn-t'oun.
four by four, yih-gyn-t.
four places (in), yingynt-dei.
fourteen, yih-gyn-t'uh.
fourth (ordinal), yingynt-dei.
fourth time, yintgyH.
fox, foxtail plant, pS'ou-dcc.
frail, new born (to be), pa'-gyn.
friend, kou-m, ts'ou-k'uh.
fringe (to be), zei-dl-bei.
frog sp., k'cc'dlei-k'ys'dlei.
front, former, oup-dei.
fruity, see at.
from, see at.
fringe, 'cc'yH-so.
Frizzlehead (prsn., '}dlp'eip-dei.
frog sp. k'ac'dlei-k'yn'dlei.
from, see at.
from waist down, pin-dei-p.
front, former, toup-dei.
frosty (to be), kin-til-dea.
fruit, seed, bread, 'ei-gcc, '-ei-ba, '-ei-gcc'-t.
fruity, see at.
get angry at, k'oubei-peedl-pH'egac.
get burnt, tsqin-hcn.
get colic, bout-k'oup-t'angyn.
get lost, jeh-e.
get short of food, hejm-t'angyn.
get smoky, 'he-seq-t'angyn.
get to paining, k'oup-t'angyn.
get wise, guac-t'angyn.
give, hand, 'c, mif'-gc, *mif'-he'.
give a whoop, tshnt-h'adac'.
give birth to a child, jeh-lseip.
glass tumbler, glass dish, bue-kac'nh-dac.
glue, paste, kadl-sei.
glue, kadlsei-k'eg.
glued (to be), kadlsei-k'eg'-dac.
glutton, bout-pout-kin.
go, bh, jeh-hint.
go (itive), -hou.
go, travel, hou-, hou, t'ou-yn.
go, walk, ts'ou-e, tshe-bh, -ts'uh.
go along making a noise, hou-pou-uh.
go crazy, jadl'ac-''angyn.
go deer hunting, ihp-ijibh.
go fishing, 'c'p'ign-p'oubh.
go hunting, 'eij-bh.
go off angry, 'c'-bh, 'q'-s'oun.
go on foot, 'qtn-tsh'-'bn.
go out, take out, t'ei-p.
go over to gamble, *'eij'-he.
go past, through, t'ou-yn-e.
go spying, kou-bh.
go to break off tr., 'eij'm-bh.
go to catch, -p'ou-bh.
go to fight, kyhedc'-'bh.
go to get, k'ac'-bh.
go to get firewood, kin-bh, kin-t'ejm-bh.
go to hunt for, tou-bh.
go to live with, ynh-bh.
go to play, yhe-bh.
go to see, pou-bh.
to go to sleep, de'i-hej'm, de'i-ma.
to go to work, së-dei-bh.
to go with, accompany, t'ë-hy-ç'.
goal, tæ'-tsei-dl.
going on foot, 'cq-tsh'.
good (to be), ëñ'-gyë.
gooseberry bush, 'ëdlk'oup-'ei-p'ëip.
gooseberry fruit, 'ëdlk'oup-'ei-ga.
gourd (wild) fruit, kou-kou-bo.
gourd (wild) plant, kou-kou-goup.
gopher, piH-n.
gourd (fruit of cultivated gourd), t'^'-ga.
gourd vine, t'^'-goup.
grab hold of, mënt'sou-tçì'.
grandfather, k'ou-gyn.
grandmother (maternal), t'ë-gin;
grandmother (maternal, my or our), t'ë-dei.
grandmother (paternal), t'ë-dl-in.
grant, 'ç, 'ndl-qmgyn.
grape fruit (wild), teidei-'ei-ga.
grapevine, teidei-'ei-p'ëip.
grass (plant or tuft of), sëu-da.
grass bur, sëu-gei-ga.
grasshopper, kæ-dl-'k'-çy-in.
grave, t'ëm-touin.
graveyard, t'ëm-tsei-dcm, t'ëm-tsei-çy-
gray (to be), p'ëip-ïçë.
grayish blue (to be), p'ëip'ëq-schyei.
grease, greasy place, kë'-gyë.
grease, lard, tì'-gyë.
to grease, smear, kë', kë'-ç'mëj.
greasy (to be), *kë', kë'-da.
Great Spirit, ðë'-Kin, ðë'Kin-'eidl.
great walker (to be), 'cq-tsh'-kinëi.
green, ëd'i-dei-schyei.
green pea, ëdlr'tq-schyei-ga.
to grind, brush (hair), sou-m.
to grind up fine, p'ë'-ç'mëj.
grindstone, kë'-sou.
groin, tæ'-.
ground owl sp., tsën-yët-kin.
ground squirrel, tsën-koum-za-dl-ëi.
to grow small, wane, sqçn-qmgyn.
g-string, tæ-e-gou-p.
gullet, 'oubh-k'ëne.
gum, chewing gum, kæ-dl.
gun, rifle, hq'-zei-p-ga.

h

hackberry fruit, 'n'-ei-ga.
hackberry tree, 'n'-ei-p'ëip.
hail, ëiin-seip.
hailstone, ëiin-n.
hair of ears, tæ'-ç'ët-da.
hair of hand, mënt-p'æt-da.
hair of head, tæ'-da.
hairbrush, comb, 'ëdl-souin.
hair dressed to one side, 'ëdl-hebën.
hair dressed to one side (man having), 'ëdl-hebën'-kin.
hairy, -p'ë-houdl.
half, k'ou-pëc, zh-e-dei.
half brother, zhnedei-p'ëin.
half dollar, pë'-hi'n-dei.
halfway, midway, zh'-yë.
hammer, hq'-tsou-t'ë-e.
hammerstone, tsou-t'ë-e.
hand, arm, më'-da.
hand (with the), më-, më'-, mën-.hand game, tou- 'ë'-gyë.
hand-game player, tou-'ë'-kin.
hand-game song, tou-'ë'-da-gyë.
handkerchief, sëjn-p'ënt-da.
handle, tou-p, ëjn-t'ou-da.
happy (to be), 'qù-t'ë'-da.
hard, strong, kou-t.
hard knot (referred to), p'ë-m-
së-
hard times (to have), kou-dei-
'ç'kë.
harness, wagon, k'ue-p'h, ḋndl-k'uep'nda.
hat, bōu-hou-dc, ṭen-bōu-hou-dc.
hawk sp., ḋn-kō-e.
hawk sp., ḋn-kō-
hawk sp., ḋn-kō-k'ou-gyn.
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hawk sp., ḋn-kō-k'ou-gyn.
husband, Kiih.
husband (to get), Kiih-ha'gyn.
husband (to have), Kiih-dei.
humming bird, mcpa-Teineji.
to hurry, hii-dl-hii, kuc-n-dco.

i
I, my, we, our, n£c.
hummingbird, mcy-gyn.
idiom (a kind of), koi-dou-bei-tsy-gyH.
illegitimate child, soyn-guadl.
in, at, see at.
in front of, -beigyn.
in the middle, halfway, k'ou-pi', 
pi'-hei.
in the middle of, -pi'-e-gyn,
-k'ou-pi', -k'ou-pi'-e-gyn.
in vain, kyH-m-dei-
indeed, m£-, m£'-.
indeed, surely, p£'-hiH.
index finger, m©n-k£m.
Indian (man), Kiih-guadlt'deidei-
Kih.
Indian red paint, guadl-hy£-e.
indicator, -boum-m©e.
ink, kuc£-t'ou.
inspector, umpire, pou-kiH.
intensive, -hou-dl, -p'ou-dl, -qu, 
-soq.
intensive particle, p'-e-
terij. of admiration or surprise, 'ot£.
terij. of pain, h£.
terij. used by Utes in battle, hei.
terij. used in calling one's attention, hyH.
terij. of scorn, hyH.
terij. 'ou.
terij. of surprise, th.
terij. of surprise or disgust, ££.
terij. of surprise, 'uh.
terij. of fright or surprise, yuh.

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interj. particle, hco.
terij. stem, hH'.
testostine, sei-
testostine (small), sei-££-e.
testostine (large), sei-k'ou-££.
iron, metal wire (piece of), n£-
g£-t.
iron arrowhead, h£'-sei-sei-g£-
iron fishhook, h£'-p'ou.
iron knife, h£'-k£'.
iron nail, h£'-££-kuc.
island, 'a'-dei.
Island, prsn., 'U'deidei.

j
jackrabbit, koum-sc.
to jump, k'yne-guad.
to jump out of, 'oudhtgyH-guad.
just, emphatic or hortative particle, du.
just now, then, recently, at last, sc-t.

k
to keep (animal), treat, p£'-dou'.
kettle, kiiH-s£'-dei.
to kick, 'a£-goup.
kidney, ££al-syH, ££al-££epou-
gyn, ££al't£'-pou-gyH, ££al-
t£'-££epou-gyH.
kidney, bean, pea, ££al£'-££.
to kill, d£-, d£'-, hou-dl.
killedeer, t'ou-teineji.
killer, d£'-kiH.
kind (to be), te'-d . . .
kinder wood (piece of), ki-
syH-dei.
kingsisher, crest, '££ll-k'a£-ki(n)- 
hH'.
Kiowa man, K££-kiH, K'oumpe'- 
bijH-kiH.
Kiowa Arikaree man, K££-K££dei-
kiH.
"Kiowa mountains" (mountains
in Montana region), K££-Koup.
Kiowa order (member of), 'Hdl-dou'-in.
Kiowa order (member of), Rouc-tse'kin.
Kiowa order (member of), K'ucxt-kin.
Kiowa order (member of), Sein-dei-in.
Kiowa order (member of), Thebei-kin.
Kiowa woman, Kae-mi.

kitchen, p'ouke'.

1
labium, p'ei-beit-da.
ladder, 'qm-t'out-'n-da.
lake, piH-tou'e.

lamb's quarter, beidl-sej-'n'-da.

lame, t'ou-hndl.
lame (by having one leg short), t'ou-hndl.
lame man, t'ouhndl-kin.
lard, grease, t'Q-gyn.
lard bucket, t'ou-gyn-da'nt-da.
large, much, 'ei-dl, say-eidl, biH-n, se-bi'in, se-p'yn, se', se'-.
large-nosed man, me'kem-eidl-kin.
large windshield, k'oumpa'-bi'yn.

lasso, p'ou-kin-ynh-boc.

lasso, p'ou-kingyn.

last, houn-.

last man, houn-kin.

lay one, f'cej-p.

leaf, 'he-dej'-go.

leaf tripe, many plies, scxl-k'ce.

lean, t'el-dl.

lean against, yin-bn-t'ka.

leech, 'qu'-it'hm-poudl.

left, 'am-t'hm-dei.

leg, marrow, t'ou-dei.

leg hair, t'ou-p'ec-t-da.

lemon, 'ei-guatkou-da, t'ou-t'ne-da-moc.

lend, 'a-t'ca.

-less, privative, postfixed to nouns and adjectives, -he.

let loose, me'-gou.

lettuce, cucumber, schyei-eigoup.

liar, p'oudl-kin.

lie, p'ou-dl-gyn.

lie (in position, ss.), koc; does not lie, tsou-goc.

lie (in position, tpls.), ku-dl.

lie asleep (ss.), dej-ka.

lie asleep (tpls.), dej-kwadl.

lie dead (ss.), pei-kc.

lie down, me'c.

lie rotten (ss.), boyn-ka.

life, kynkoum-dh, kynkoum-gyn.

lift, hou-bh.

lift, carry off, hou'-ba.

light, bou-gyn.

Light, prsn., P'in-bou.

light, shine, -pu'.

light, bright (to be), bou-da.

light (in weight, to be), 'a'-k'oc.

light (fire), hin-dl-b.

lightning, bouc-bn-heip-gyn.

like, me'-tsou.

like, 'ou-da, 'ou-dei, 'ou-peidl-dou'.

lion, 'n'-kou', mhn-p'ac-houdl.

lion (mountain lion), t'hm-deidl.

lip, beidl-k'ce.

listen, te'-t'ndl-dou'.

lay several, kou-p.
to listen to, ṭa'-ha'-t.
little (a small quantity), sye-n, sye-dei.
Little Cliff, prsn., Touh'-syu-n.
little girl, mph'-t'eqn.
to live, dwell, kinh-dl.
liver, kidney, ṭe-dl.
lizard sp., touguadl-tn'-dei.
lizard sp., ṭou-touguadl-tn'-dei.
load, clothes, property, provisions, ou-dl.
loaded (to be), oudl-koup.
loaded (to be), sudl-hn'b.
to make, ṭe'lc'-mêj, ṭe'lc'-dou.
to make a fire, kinh-koup.
to make a loop in, p'ou-'lc'-mêj.
to make angry, sc lc'dei-'lc'-mêj.
to make crazy, to do wrong, ṭadlk'we-'lc'-mêj.
to make to drink, t'ou-
to make dry, t'up-'lc'-mêj.
to make hotter, sudl-hn'b.
to make kill, dlc'-lc'-mêj.
to make run, 'lc'-lc'-mêj.
to make smooth, ṭe'lc'-lc'-mêj.
to make swim, kc lc'-lc'-mêj.
man, kyâ-hijh.'
man, male, -kîn.
mane, 'ou-y'-lc'-dâ.
many (to be), 'lc-', kâ-n.
many times, 'eitdei-dou.
mare, ts'eq-mu.
to mark, paint, write, guâ-t.
marked, painted, kuc-t.
marked (to be), kuc-t-dâ.
marrow, leg, t'ou-dei.
Martinez, Andres, prsn., Hun-
dndlei.
m'atch, t'f'-tou-p.
matted (to be), tangled, sei-dl-dâ.
maybe, hñyu'-dou, heij-n, ma-n.
meadow, t'ou-zoumyijh.'
meadow lark, t'f'-tou-gucdl.
mean (to be), 'lc'-dei, tâ-n.
measure, tgem'-lc.
to measure, *t'eqm'-lc'-nêj.
measuring stick, tgem'eqm'-tn'a-dâ.
measuring worm, p'lc'-dou-dei.
meat, flesh, kinh.
meat, membrane of, poudl-â'-k'oc.
medicine, dâ-c.
medicine, orenda, dâ-, dâ'-.
medicine bag (a kind of), 'n'dei-
kîn.
Medicine-bag Man, prsn., 'H'dei-
kîn.
Medicine-bag Man creek, 'H'dei-
dei-dei Poc'.
medicine man, doctor, dâ'-te-
kîn.
to meet, kâ'-dei.
melt intr., sint-ct'q'n.
mention in a story, heidei-touk'q'm.
mescal plant, t'ou'-edlk'ce-goup.
mesquite bean, gu(c)-hei-ge.
mesquite bean mush, guchei-kuc'n.
mexican man, Koup-'te'k'cekiH.
mexican man, Koup-'te'k'cekiH.
milk, breast, zei-p.
milk (of cow), kadl-zeip.
milkweed, zeip-ndl-da.
mime, 'adlk'-t'ou.
mimic, 'ou-at-bq-t'ou.
mimic, 'ou-at-bq-t'ou.
mimic, 'ou-at-bq-t'ou.
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mimic, 'ou-at-bq-t'ou.
mimic, 'ou-at-bq-t'ou.
mimic, 'ou-at-bq-t'ou.
nail, claw, -tsou.
nail (of iron), hê'tê'kuc.  
nail head, hê'tê'kuc'-adlt'êjim.  
name, k'ê'gyn.  
narrow, kë't-syâi.  
narrow (to be), k'ê'p'eidl-syâim.  
Navaho man, K'ou-tsejîn-kiH, Nuhnhou-kiH.  
navel, pei-p'ou-t.  
navel cord, pei-p'ou-kê.  
neck, koudl-p'êi.  
network of long bone beads, Koudlp'êi'-hyu'-ê, t'oujsei-koudlp'êi.  
necktie, Koudldei-p'êi'-gê.  
noodle, pin, tsou.  
Negro, K'ougyH'-ou-kiH.  
nest, kouchou-tousyg'n, tousyg'n.  
never, bei-t'êjîn-dei, heî-deîn-hêl-syâm.  
new (to be), sat-dei.  
next, k'ou-ê.  
Nez Percé man, 'Oâl-Ka'-toue-kiH.  
night, k'ou.  
night, in the night, giîj-syâm.  
night (through the), Ñh'-k'yuñ- 
p'êi'-gêyâm.  
night passes, k'ou-yîjî.  
night insect, giîj-pouldl.  
nighthirt, deî-houldl-dhî.  
nine, katsêjî.  
nine by nine, katsêjî-n.  
nine places (in), katsêjî-dou.  
nineteen, katsêjî-t'ê.  
ninety, katsêjî-k'îh.  
nipple, zeîp-mê'tsont.  
nit, p'oue-fêqê.  
no, hê'ñ-êjî.  
noon, k'î'nh-sêi.  
north, sî'ñ-beî-, tsou-dam-.  
north (to the), sî'ñ-beî-gê.  
Northerner, Tou-îw-k'êjê-kiH.  
nose, mê'-kê'ñ, mê'-p'ou.  
nose bone, mê'-t'êjîm.  
nosrîr, mê'-t'uldl.  
nosrîr hair, mê'-p'êl-dê.  
not, hêî-n.  
ot to be able, pê'-t'êjîmê.  
ot to carry outside, k'ihngu-ê.  
ot to lie, koujge'ê.  
ot to think right, peigyn-boj'ou.  
notch, kêm-yy'-gê.  
now, already, heî.  
now, k'ou-.  
nut, zeîm-kê'-deî.  
nut (of unidentified sp.), bou- 
kê-êî-gê.  
oak tree, toufêt-ñ'-dê.  
oats (grain of), soum'-ei-gê.  
occiput, back of head, kinh- 
bûh'-gê.  
ocean, Ñm-ýç-î-ô-ô.  
of what kind? of some kind, 
hêntsou-dei.  
oice, tsou-tô.  
old man, 'eidl-kiH, kûh'-t'ê.  
old woman, 'eidl-mh, Ñshdlin- 
tsojihî.  
old canvas, rags, k'oum-sei.  
on top, above, t'î-ê.  
on, above, over, -t'û-ê, -t'he-tsou.  
on, beyond, back of, -gyn'-t'ê'-bê.  
on both sides, yinh-gym-p, yinh 
gym-t'ê, yinh-gym-t'ê'-bê.  
on side, k'ou-û-gê'-t, k'ouj-sînt.  
on the edge, 'outa'-yê.  
on the surface of -tsou-t'he.  
on the side of, -hê'-bn-p.  
on the very top, t'he-hîjî.  
on this side of, -ph-dl-gym.  
one (enumerative series), phî.  
one, phî-gê.  
one (in an old Kiowa count),  
êî-gê-ksou.
one by one, pñ'-nun.

one by one, in single file, kūh-hin-t-t.

one place (in), pñ'nynt'-dou, pñ'-n'-gça.

one time, once, pñ'gç-dou.

one-eyed (to be), tñ'-p'ìñ-t-t.

one-eyed man, tñ'-p'ìn-h-kin.

one hundred, kñ' dou-kîh.

to open, kûn-t.

opossum, t'qûn-’kîçë.

opponent, kîn-yn.

optative particle, yh-dl.

organ of buffalo used for making water jugs, tsoudl-pñ-k'çë.

organ (of body, unidentified), tçìn-p'ìñm.

orange, t'qû-îoudlç'-bç.

Osage orange tree, zeip-gucctkou-’n'-dç, zeîp-gucctkou-bç.

other, kô'-dei, kûç-dei; others (tød.), kô'.

other half, ’ç’-deîp-dei.

otter, ’ç’-pç-ç.

outside, gue-tsou.

to overhang, ’oudl-dou’.

own, ’ç’-gç.

to owe, gua . . . , kúç-t, k’ç’-dou’.

owl sp. (screech owl), beidl-kînh-gûn.

owl sp.; mountain ghost, scç-p’oudl.

owl sp., sqûn-mç’hîn.

owl sp., t’qû-p’ç’-houdl.

own, k’ou-hû-e, k’ou-hîh.

P

paddle, kô’-’n’-dç, kô’-bouç-t-n’-dç.

pain, ailment, k’ouç-ðn.

to pain, ache, k’ou-p.

paint bag, guadl-bimk’cæ.

palm, mçn-tç’-gûn.

panocha, honey, sugar, pç’-n-hû’.

pants, k’ç’-dei.

paper (sheet of), mçn-tçñ-mçn.

paper bread of the Pueblo Indians, bou-çæ.

paralyzed (to be), k’ou-pei-dç.

paralyzed man, k’ou-pei-kin.

parrot, tçû-kucøtou.

to part (hair), tç-pecî-n-koup.

past, there, ’ç’-bei.

paunch, gizzard, ’ç’-bîh.

Pawnee man, Gu-e-gûn-kin.

pay, p’qû-n.

to pay, p’qûn-ç.

peach, apricot, p’tç’gûn-’ndlç’-gç.

pear, ’ç’-îoudl-’çm-dç.

pecan nut, tçûn-’n’-ci-bç.

pecan tree, tçûn-’n’-’n’-dç.

Pecos river, Pç’-cîdl-sûm.

pen, writing table, kucç-ñ’-dç.

pendant hanging down back, goûm-hû’-gûn.

penis, sou-p.

people, kynkôunm-gâ.

pepper, tsoue-seç’-qû-gûn.

peppery, sour (to be), dç’-shdl.

persimmon tree, ’çhyndl-’ndlç’-p’çïp.

prsn. of the present head chief of the Kiowas, ’H’-piñ-’t’ç’.

prsn., ’H’-tae-’eitdei.

prsn., Hû-e-tsi-kîn.

prsn., Kç’ç’-piñ-’çn.

prsn., Mç-k’ç’p’êïdl.

prsn., Seî-’çîm-kin’-n.

prsn. of the culture hero, Seî-n-dei.

person (man), kynkôunm-kin.

person (woman), kynkôunm-mû.

petal, ’n’k’în’-’nedêj’-gç.

peyote, cactus, seç-gç.

phlegm, k’ìn-n.

to pick (e. g. fruit), sei-t.

to pick up, gather, convene, tou-dç.

pie, ’ç’-înt-bç’-t.
to pierce, t'h . . .
plcn., 'H-tac-jo'.
plcn., 'H'-tou'-n'-jo'.
plcn., Koup'-ou-t'n'-bo.
plenty to eat (to have), pei-dn.
plow, dcm-sir'-bo.
plum fruit (wild), 'ndl-c'-ga.
plum bush (wild), 'ndlz'-p'eip.
neumonia, k'chyoudl-k'oup-dn.
point, -tsn-t, mc'-tsht.
to point, me'-kem . . . , me'-kem-dou'.
to point with the lips, beidl-me'-kemdou'.

Ponca man, 'Ooldt'ei'm'-odlk'c-ki(n)h'-kih.
poor man, k'c'-q-n-kih.
porcupine, p'in.
porcupine quill, p'in-t'qun.
potato, 'nepih'-ei-gx.
potato bug, 'nepih'-ei-oudl.
potato plant, 'nepih'-ei-goup.
pottery vessel, tsqin-dc'-h-dc.
to pound up, t'a'-p'-n'-d . . .
pounding stone, hammer, tsou-t'h'-e.
plcn., 'H'-tac'-eitdei-jc.

prairie, plain, ph'-gyn, ph'-gyn-p.
plaint (to be), 'a'-hji.
plainly, p'-gyn-p.
plain (to be), 'a-hj.'
plainly, h'ye'-ou-dei.
plane, 'a'-lq'-q'-ha.
plant, gou-p.
plant sp., 'n'-sei'-ou-gd'-t.
plant sp., hou'-gat-n'.
plant sp., K'c'eki(H)'h'ei-p'eip.
plant sp., Ti-ou-t'h'-poc'.
plant sp., K'c'-kam-dou'.

play, yHe'-a'm'.
play (a game), gamble, 'a.'
play arrow-throwing game, k'cm-aj.
play cards, 'ndl-c, t'a'k'ce'-ndl-c.
play flute, toubh-dc'-ph'egx.
play hand game, tou'-a.'
play shinny, koum-aj.
play with, yhe'-dou'.
play women's awl game, tsq'-a.
playing card, 'n-t-dc.

precipitous (to be), k'ru'dc.
pregnant (to be), 'in-bout-dc.
pregnant woman, 'in-bout-mn.
to prepare food, *pih'-q'meij.
prickly-pear fruit, sei'-ndl'-gax.

pry, s'c'-tou.
prohibitive particle, pou-e.
to project, p'inhout-dc.

pubic hair of man, sou-p'-ad-dc.
pubic hair of woman, *beidl-p'c'-, p'eip'-ad-dc.

puckery (to be), p'h-n-kih-t.
Pueblo man, *Pou-boudl-ʔ'-kin*, Teiguʔ-ʔ'.

**to** pull, téj-t.

**to** pull (out), k'ū-ʔ-t, k'u-e-, k'ue-ʔozūn.

puller, -k'ue-ʔtsūn.

**pump, windmill,** t'ou-pæ-ʔt'out.

puppy, tshëjih-ʔ'in, ḋiişi-ʔsyùn.

purse, 'adlhf'x'-bq'mk'ae.

**push,** ou-t'cc'-go:

**put one in,** erect one, tsei.

**put several in,** erect several, sa.

**put several to sleep,** d jakiś-t'séip.

**put on the fire,** ts'-l'seip.

**put one to sleep,** d algún-t'séip.

**put several to sleep,** d algún-t'séip.

**put out,** drive out, 'ndl-t'eq.

**raise self up higher,** d algún-t'ño-dou'.

**raise selves up higher,** d algún-t'ño-dou'.

rattlesnake, šn'eqi-ʔhùn.

raven, mç'-sə.

rawhide box, 'oudl-tsǎ-ʔ'-dc.

real, right, very, -hùn.

rectum, žhld-ski-k'qùq.

red, colored, gua-də.

red clay, dəm-guadl, tseín-guadl.

redden tr., guadl-q'mëj.

red-neck, red-necked person, kəudl-guadl.

red-necked (to be), kəudl-guadld-ə.

Red river, plcn., Pei-pa'-ʔ'-eídł.

relative, tei̇p-dei; relatives, followers, tou-đə.

relative (male), tei̇pdei-ʔinh.

relative (female), tei̇pdei-mə.

**remove tr., depart, separate oneself, go away, open (door), həj-đə.

**remove tr., pæ'-'həjđə.

**remove skin whole,** k'eq-k'uct.

**repeat,** 'ndldn'-q'mëj.

repeated sun dance, 'ndldn'-kə'-tou.

repeatedly, 'q'-bə.

**resemble,** pæ'-'eq-dou'.

**return from defecating,** sə'-p'q'-tsūn.

**revive intr.,** pei-guə, pei-sə-hùn'.

rib, gua-də, gua-t'eqi'-m, guə-t'eq-βə.

rib (lowest), šn'ihgye-guə-đə.

rice, 'eî'-oukuc'-eq-gə.

rich man, ḋih-đe'i-ʔinh.

ridged (to be), p'ih-dnt-gyùn.

right (dexter), 'am-hyù'-m-đeï.

right side up, on back, tsou-γh-π.

**rile, make muddy,** p'eq'-q'mëj.

riled (to be), p'eq-đə.
Rio Grande, Pɔ'-eidl.
ripe, cooked (to be), th'.
to rise, bɔ'-dn.
river, also name of a game, ɓɔ'.
roadrunner, ɓs'-eidl-t-seiou.
roan, 't'-sɔu.
to roast, cook, tɔ' . . .
roast beef, tɔ'-gɔ'-t.
roasting ear, 'ei-ps'-gyn.
rock crystal, ɓou-ɓouq.
Rocky Mountains, Tsou-koup.
root, k'a-tyiŋ-h-ba.
rootlet, k'a-tyiŋ-ỷ-sy'-doc.
room, tɔ'-e.
rough, gu-؍-gyh.
rough (to be), gu-ẓ'-gyh-da.
round, 'n'-dl-,'n'-t-,'t'-, l(ɔ)-pout-gyn,'pou-t-gyH.
to round up, 'ndl-tou-da.
rotten (to be), bɔ'-n-da,bɔ'-n-
rub, stroke, mɔn-seiŋ-γa.
rubbish pile, mĩ'-fndl.
rug, ɓɔ'ŋ-bŋ-phil-k'ae,tou-
dq-ɔmdei-k'ae.
rump, fei-dl, t'ɔu-dl-, zh-dl.
to run,'n- e, k'ɔupbei-ne,k'ɔup-
bei-tɔ'-ne.
to run, race, ɓiŋ-n-dei.
to run away, foʊm-ne.
to run one's best, pei-d . . .
to rule, kɔŋ-gyH-m.
rule, kingdom, kɔŋ-γm-dh,
kɔŋ-γm-gyH.

Salt Fork of Red river sun dance,
Tɔ'mn' t'ŋn-'n'-pɔ'-kɔ'tou.
salty, 't'-n.'
salty (very, to be), 'ɔt'ṁ'-he-Ɂu.
sand (grain of), pei-gɔ'-t.
sand bur, tɔ'-gue-sy-γa.
sandstone, pei-ɓsou.
Satanta, prsn., Sei-Ɂe-dei.
Saturday (on), ɗk'ɛn-γy-γy-γh-gyn.
to save, k'ɛn-bqum.
saved (to be), k'ɛn-bqum-ɗa.
saw, 'n'-t'ɛ-ɓa.
to say, talk, tɔu-Ɂe.
scab, kɔ-n.
sculp, 'ɔt'-kɔ'-γg-ɗ-t, 'ɔt'-t'nt-ɗa.
to sculp, *ɔt'-kɔ'ka.
to sculp, skin, 't'-γγ-Ɂt.
sculp dance, 'adl-dx'-kucn-gyn.
sculp lock, kyne-bq'-ɗ-ɗa.
school bell, kuɔt-ɛŋ'koudl-p'ŋ-gɔ-γa.
schoolhouse, kuɔt-ɗou.
scurion, t'qun-Ɂeŋn'γy-Ɂn.
to seow, wrinkle forehead, kɔ'-n.
to scrape, ɓu . . .
scraper (for skins), ɓu-ɗa, ɓu-p-
ɓu-ɗa, p'q-ɓu-ɗa.
scroton, kɔŋ-Ɂeŋn-biŋk'ae.
scum (green), seil-kəŋ.
surf, filth on the skin, bould-
kuɔt-γy-γh.
to seat, se-Ɂ, t'ɛ'-ɗa . . ., t'ɛ'-Ɂn.
to seat oneself, sit down, se-Ɂ-γy-γh.
second (ordinal numeral), ninn-
ynt-dei.
second time, yŋ-γu-Ɂ-ɗ-t.
secret action (referring to), seil-m.
to see, ɓoq.
to see in dream, 'Ɂ'-bqum.
to see stars, be dizzy, tɔ'-hejim.
seed, doq-ɡɔ'-t.
seed, fruit, 'ei-ɓa, 'ei-ɡa,'ei-
ɡɔ'-t.
seed, (for planting), 'eiɡɔ-Ɂ-ei-
ɡɔ'-t.
to seek, hunt for, doq-Ɂu

saddle, t'ɔ'-γy-γh.
Saddle Mountain, T'ɔ'-koup.
sagebrush, t'ŋ'-γa'-t.
salamander sp., mɔn-tou-γu'γa.
salt (grain of), 'ɔt'ɛ-Ɂe-meγa.
to salt, 'ɔt'ɛ-Ɂe-Ɂe-Ɂe.
Salt Fork of Red river, Tɔ'mn'-
t'ŋn-'n'-pɔ'.

saddle, T'ɔ'-ɛi-dl.
Saddle Mountain, T'ɔ'-koup.
sagebrush, T'ŋ'-γa'-t.
salamander sp., mɔn-tou-γu'γa.
salt (grain of), 'ɔt'ɛ-Ɂe-meγa.
to salt, 'ɔt'ɛ-Ɂe-Ɂe-Ɂe.
Salt Fork of Red river, Tɔ'mn'-
t'ŋn-'n'-pɔ'.
Seindei, name of the culture hero,  
Seⁿ-d-ei.

to sell, k'q’-d’c’-q’.

to separate and travel off angry,  
 tô'-h-ou-tnt.

to set (of luminaries), yh’-e.

to set to boil, sq’n-tsei.

seven, p’n-n-s-²i.

seven (in an old Kiowa count),  
p’q’-ou-dl.

seven by seven, p’n-nseⁿ-ï.

seven places (in), p’n-nseⁿ-dou.

seventeen, p’n-nseⁿ-t’ï.

seventh (ordinal), p’n-nseⁿ-ï-dei.

seventy, p’n-nseⁿ-k’ï.

sever (one), cut (one), th-t.

sever several, cut several, th’-t.

severed (to be), th-dl th-t-gyn.

several (to be), t’n’-d’c’-a,  
th’-t-gyn.

sew, mend, sou . . .

shade, shadiness, tou-p’ou-t.

shadow, shady, kq’p-k’ou-gyn.

shady (to be), tou-p’out-d’a.

shake tr., zh-n-gc.

shallow, knee-deep, waist-deep,  
zh-n-yï-h.

sharpen, p’h’ . . .

sheep (domestic), ky’n-boudl-ïn.

sheep ranch, ky’n-boudlin-hq’ïn’-dei-’ëidl.

shell (of mollusk), zou-t.

shield, k’yq’-q’.

shield bag, k’ï-h-bïhmk’ac’e.

shin, t’ou-bout.

shine, p’h’-pa’-dhn.

shinny game, kq’um’-q’-gyn.

shinny player, kq’um’-q’-kiH.

shinny stick, kq’um’-q’-t’ëq’e.

shirt, article of clothing, clothes,  
hou-dl-dh, t’ou-gyn.

to shoot, t’ô-t-ga.

to shoot up, *d’c’-m-gyn.

shore, t’ou’-q’-kou.

short of food (to be), to famish,  
hec’-m.

Shoshone man, Souⁿ-tou-kiH.

shot up (to be), dámgy-n-d’a.

shoulder, k’w’-t’ou.

shoulder blade, dë-n.

“shoulder bread,” k’w’t’ou’-ï-ei-ga.

to shout, he’-d’a.

shower comes, ’n’-hout-ï.

to shut, shut in, th’d’a.

to shut in smoke, ’hesq’-t’n’d’a.

to shut in with a door, ts’t-’ïn’d’a.

to shut out, ts’t-’seip.

shut in, th-’dei.

shut in (to be), th’d-ïe-’ï-d’a, ts’t-  
’în’dei-d’a.

sick (to be), houdl-d’a.

sickness, -houdl-dn, houdl-gyn.

sickness (referring to), hou-dl-.

silent man, tou-hec’-kiH.

sinew, tê-hyu-e.

sinew, thread, cord, tê-gr’-t.

sinew (plaited, used in game),  
m’hcd-ei-’ï.

sinew game, to play, m’hcd-ei-’ï-k’ï.

to sing, d’a-, d’a’-, d’-d’a, d’a’-  
p’hega, pa-dl’, pa-dl-dou’.

singer, d’a’-kiH, pa-dl-dei, pa-dl-  
dou’-kiH.

singing hall, singing house, da’-  
tou.

singing woman, medicine woman,  
d’a’-m’h’yíH.

sister, pih.

sister, brother, tê’.

to sit, ’n’-gyn.

sitting room, k’inhp’-tou’e.

six, mc’-sc’.

six by six, mc’-sc’-t.

six places (in), mc’-sc’-dou.

sixteen, mc’-sc’-t’ï.
sixth (ordinal), mćas'-dei, mćas'-dei.
sixty, mćas'-k'įįį. sixth (ordinal), mćas'-dei, mćas'-dei.
sixty, mćas'-k'įįį. sixth (ordinal), mćas'-dei, mćas'-dei.
sixty, mćas'-k'įįį. sixth (ordinal), mćas'-dei, mćas'-dei.
sixty, mćas'-k'įįį. sixth (ordinal), mćas'-dei, mćas'-dei.
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sixty, mćas'-k'įįį. sixth (ordinal), mćas'-dei, mćas'-dei.
sixty, mćas'-k'įįί. sixth (ordinal), mćas'-dei, mćas'-dei.
spittle, tout-k'yn-dl.
splice, tci-dh-tsei.
split with wedge, tao-sh'.
spoon, tc, tc-t'cm.
spot, toue-guat.
spotted, pou-p.
spotted (coarsely), tou-, tou-e, toue-kuat.
spotted (to be), pou-p.de.
spotted coarsely (to be), tou-e-kuat.
spotted (to be), a-ka-pa'-da.
spring of water, tou-t'e.
spy, kou-kin.
stab, sei-bcc.
stallion, c-koc'-dei.
stamen, f'l'i'H-p'cc'-gyH.
stand, dei, p'kou'm.
stand (tpls.), dei-ycc'.
stand, be in (ss.), tsei-dl.
stand up, p'q.'
stand up, get up, hH', *qn-hh'.
stand straight up with the heat (ss.), snl-dndl-ta'-dou'.
stand straight up with the heat (tpls.), snl-dndl-t'-n'-dou'.
standing up (referring to), dh-dl-, dh-t-.
star, tH'.
stay, live, be about, tao'.
stay a while, temporarily, a'-tc'.
steam, shdl-hqc't'ougyH.
stem, t'ou-bc, gou-p-t'ou-bc.
stick, wood, a'-dc.
stick, club, t'ou-e.
stick, stake, tipi stake, tou-p.
stick (hidden in hand in hand game), kin-tsei-bc.
stick of firewood, kin-bc.
stiff, hard, chapped, kg-n-.
stiff, hard, chapped (to be), ken-de.
stiff leg, peidei-t'ou-dei.
stiff-legged man, peidei-t'ou-kin.

stingy (to be), a'-gyH.
stink, bo'q-sei.
stir, mc-kuc.
stirring stick, ei-mcKucgyH-ndc.
stomach, t'cin-t'ou.
stone, tso.
stone house, tso-tou.
stone pipe, tso-sa'toup.
stop working, sa-dei-p'ngyH.
store away several, *a'-koup, a'-sa.
storeroom, a'kuc-tou'e.
story, myth, he'i-dei-gyH.
stove, he'-p'inh-dc.
straight, p'q'-hei.
straight, stiff, pei-dei.
straight, stiff (to be), peidei-dc.
straight (very, to be), pei'-ou.
strain, touh-b'ou-p.
strainer, b'ouebn-toubh-hqandeiga.
straining (referring to), tou-bh.
strawberry, pou-iei-ga.
stretch tr., k'yn.
stretcher, Phdl-s'-syn'-da.
string, rope, yH-e-bc.
string, sou-dou-p.
strip, dc-e-ga.
striped on the back (to be), gqum-t'e.
strong, bou'.
strong, hard, kou-t.
strongly, tei-m.
stuck in (to be), kHn-gyH-e.
suck, tH . . . , a'-tH . . .
suckle, tH-meij.
suffer, k'ou-p-t'H.
sugar, panocha, honey, pein-hH'.
sugar cane, peinh'n'-dH'-dc.
sulphur, guckkou-dce.
summer, sun, ph-e.
summer, pne-dh.
summer (in), phy-a'.
sun, summer, ph-e.
sun dance, kə'-tou.
sun-dance house, kə'tou-tou.
Sunday, də'-k'in.
sunflower sp., hou-səm'-n'-də.
sunflower sp., t'eip-səe'-n'-də.
sun perch, k'əe-fi(n)hə.
supper, tei-piŋ.
surely, tsou-həc.
surely, really, 'ou-boce-.
swallow, toudl-ka'-dei.
***
swallow, 'oubH-k'yne.
°
swap, gqcp-he-goup.
sweat, shdl-t'oŋ.
sweat, really, 'ou-boce-.
swim, bathe, kə'-boc-
'in-ə.
swimming (referring to), kə'.
swing in swing, 'out-bn-tsny-
in-ə.
sycomore tree, 'H'-i-he-mə.
syphilitic (to be), p'oukə'-də.

T

tadpole, kəd-l-səm'-ə-k'ən'dələ.
taemei (sacred fetish), t'ə-n-ə-mə.
tail, t'ou-n.
tail feather, t'ou-n-kɨnɲɨŋ.

To
take, hə'-d . . . , hə'-gyn.
take a handful, mən-k'ən-hə'-
gyn.
take along, pə'-həc.'
take care of, kụe-bn'də, kụe-
bn'-piŋ'e-glə.
take in, carry in, hei-bə, pə'-
heibə.

VOCABULARY OF KIOWA LANGUAGE
thank you, 'h-hou'.
that, dem. stems, 'c-, 'c-p-, 'ou, 'ou-p-.
that, 'c'-dei, 'c-p-dei, *'ou-dei, 'ouei-dei, *'ou-p-dei; also 'c-hc'-dei, 'c-hc'-dei, etc.
their, his, your, prefixed to certain relationship terms, 'hr-
then, again, pou-e.
there, 'c-hc', 'chc'-a', 'c-p-hc', 'ou, 'ouhy-a', 'ou-e, 'ouehy-a', *'ou-hc'; also 'c-hc'-hc', 'c-hc'-dei, etc.
there, enough, that is all, 'oudei-hc', 'oudei-hc'.
therefore, pei-dou.
thick, fsei.
thief, seim-kihn.
thief, mouse, seim-hnt.
thigh, p'c'-, p'c'-t'ou-dei.

three (in an old Kiowa count), p'c'-ou-kou.
three by three, p'c'-ou-t.
three places (in), p'c'-out-dou.
throat, 'ou-sei.
throat, neck, 'ou-
through, -k'h-gcu.
through the middle of, -k'ou-peg-ec-gcu.
throw, kinh-gyn.
throw (away), dance, gcu-n.

thrown away thing, kuc-n.
thumb, mcn-sec.
thunder, p'c'-sou-t.
thus, so, that way, tsou-dl-hc'.
tick, 'c-hc'-tshq.
tie, *p'c'-e.
tie cloth, k'c-e-p'hc.
tie load on, 'oudl-p'hc'.
tie in a hard knot, p'hcmsc-p'hc'.
tied (to be), p'hc.
tied in a bundle (to be), p'ou-p'hc.
Timber Bluff, plen., 'hr'-yndldh.
Timber Bluff winter, 'hr'-yndldh-shc.
timbered hill, also plen., 'hr'-bdldhc'.
tipi pin, fcm-toup.
tipi pole, guc-n, guan-hc-
tire tr., dnc'-m.
tired (to be), dh-m-gyn, dhmgyn-ma.
to, toward, -gu.
to (the region of), -bei-gu.

this, dem. stems, 'c-i', 'c-i-m', 'ihr-
this, 'c'i-dei, 'c'i-m-dei, 'i(uc)-dei;
also 'c'h-c'-dei, 'c'hm-hc'-dei, etc.
this way, thus, 'c'i-dei-tsou.
this way (in this direction), 'c'iingc-t'cwp.
thorn, seig-c'-t.
thought, pei-gyn.
thought-tired (to be), peigyn-dhmgyn, peigyn-dhmgyn-ma.
toad (frog?) sp., dcm-t'ndl.
toadstool, p'c'sout-sc'-gyn.
tobacco (particle or piece of), t'hr'-bd'-t.
tobacco plant, t'hr'bn'-goup.
toe, 'cui-t'ndl.
toenail, 'cun-tsou.
together, k'c-di-hei-, pnc', pnc'-guc-gc, pnc'-yc'.
tomato (wild and garden sps., fruit of), k'c'.
told as a story (to be), hεtεi-t-δα.
tomorrow, 'k'γη-h'i'-γc, 'k'γηh'i'-γα-tου.
tomorrow morning, 'k'γηh'i'-'ουε.
tongue, δεί-ν.
tonsil, Κίν'-η-δα'-δεί.
tool, σκ'-δεί-κανδεί.
tooth, ζού.
topweed fruit, top (toy for spinning), σί-'ς'-τουδℓ-'ει-γα.
topweed plant, σί-'ς'-τουδℓ-'ει-γου.
toward, to, -γα.
trail, road, ήυ'εν.
train, 'εν-κ'η'-γc.
transparent, δού-ε.
trap, snare, fishhook, π'ου.
to trap, π'ου-τη'.
to travel, ηου-βη, ηουδα-γ, τσ'-δεί.
to travel, to travel off, ηου-'ς'-ζού-ν.
to travel off apart, ηου-τη-τ.
traveler, ηου-κιν.
tree, stick, wood, 'π'-δα.
tree sap, 'π'-τεύ.
tree sp., bou-α-t-ν'-δα.
tree sp., Καδλ-η'-ει-πει.
tree sp., 'κ'-η'-γουδλ-η'-δα.
tree sp., που-η'-δα.
tree sp., Σει-ευδλτευ-ν'-δα.
tree sp., τουδλ-κουντ-η'-δα.
tree squirrel, ζουν-τη-ν'βει.
to tremble, shiver, γε-μ-γα.
turkey, πει'.
turnip, ηε-κρδνδλε.
to turn back, πδιλ-κου-ει-γυ.
to turn over tr., με-τοδεί.
to turn somersault, π'ουε-ειδλδνδρ-γού.
turquoise, θου-σκ'ηλει.
turtle (soft-shelled), Κζν-κ'-ή, Κζνκιη-π'-η-γυ.
twelve, ηιν-τη.
twenty, ηιν-κ'-η.
twenty places (in), ηιν-κ'η-δου.
twenty-one, ηικ'η-πη-τη.
twin, πη-δα'-η.
to twist, turn crank, με'-κουν-γα.
twisting machine, coffee grinder, με'-κουν-γα-τ.
two, ηιν.
two (in an old Kiowa count), ηιν(η)-καδλ-τη.
two bits, τουβειτσ.
two by two, two abreast, ηιν-ηυν.
two hundred, ηιν(η)-καδλ-δου-κιη.
two places (in), ηιν-δου.
typewriter, telegraph, ηε'-κουτ, ηε-του-κουτ.
typhoid fever, σουl-κυ-ε.

u
udder, milkbag, 'α'-ζη-ε.
Udder-angry Traveler Off, trbn., 'ει'εν-ηει-ου-κιν.
unable (to be), 'α'-α'-δα.
unable to do (to be), με'-κδεμπε.
uncle (maternal), sister's child, seι-γυ.
under, -δου'-μ, -δου-βη, -δου-γυ.
unreal particle, 'ε-κα-δλ.
to untie, *υη-τ.
up, above, μη, μη-ε, μη-μ, μη-η, μη-γα, μη-γα.
up, above, -μη, -μη-ε, -μη-μ, -μη-η.
up close to, -βη-γα'-βει.
up, upper, roof, μημ-δει.
upslope, ηει-τη-π-τσου.
urine, σθ'-τουε.
urine bladder, σθ-τσουε-βιημκ'
Ute man, Ιην-κιν.
uvula, 'ου-πι-καδλ.
vein, p'ih.
venereal disease (to have), toudl-kun.

vein, p'ou-t'atgc.

vent, top of head, t'ih-, t'ou-

-qi'-yn, t'ox-ge'-t.

very, very much, very many,

pretty, kou-dou-, -'qu, -'hiu,

-hi'nu, kiu-t'ao'-hi'nu, k'oudp-dei.

vine, gou-p, p'ei.

vomit, zou-dl-ynu.

vomit, zou . . . , hin-da.
vomit water, thin vomit, zoudl-

vulva, p'ei.

wagon, wheel, k'ox-dndl.

wagon, harness, k'uc-p'ih, k'ox-
dndl-k'uep'-nu.

wagon tongue, toupdei-'n'-da.

to wake intr., tu-e.
to wake tr., 'n'-n-ei.

Waldo, James (prsn. of), Guoe-
k'oe-dei, (recent prsn. of),

Rougeae-t'awl.
to walk, go, travel, start, 'qi'-zouun.
to walk off, fly away, k'i'nu:
walnut nut (wild), p'ouhou-n-ei-ga.
walnut tree (wild), p'ou-hou-n-

'nu'-da.
to want, 'eun-da, *k'o-m, t'ei'-da.
to want to get, k'ox- 'i', k'ox-
t'ei-nda.
to want to kill, da'-t'ei-nda.
to want to see, pou- 'eun-da, pou-
t'eindc.

war, kyne-gyn.

war, enemy (referring to), kyne-

war bonnet, dorsal fin of fish,

'ha-ox-ke'-e.

warrior, kyineda'-kin.

warrior, soldier, member of a so-
ciety, yne-bh-hei, yne-bh-hei-

kin.

war club, koup-gucf-ga'-t.

war dance, 'ou-hou-mq-kuan.

wart, fe'-p'eadl.
to wash, fie-ge.-e.
washwoman, 'acd-fe'-mah, fie-ga-

mah.

water, t'ou, (?) 'a'.
water, liquid, soup, coffee, tea,

tsou-e.

water cress, t'ou-ei.

water insect, t'ou-poudl.

water jug (of clay), t'ou-oudl-
p'ox-ga.

waterfall (to be), zout-sym-goup.

watermelon, 'ei-sxyiei-ga, tr'he-

pih-ga.

water moccasin snake, t'ou-sq'nei.

waves (to have), *zout-badlhx'-

-hu'.

way down under, -dou-bei-hiu.

way over there, 'ou-hiu, 'ouei-hiu.

weasel, tsfi'-ig-dei.
to weave, p'ou-sou . . .

wedge, 'i'-tash-hq'-gyn.

well, 'a'-ga.

well, nicely, in'gyn-e.

west, phe-yinyu.

wet, t'ox-dh'-.

wet (to be), k'yunl-dal, t'ox-dh-

dal.

wet through (to get), k'yunl-hou.

what? hou-n.


what? what kind of? something,

thing, hou-dei.

wheat, wheat flour, 'ei-ta'.

wheat plant, 'ei-ta'-goup.

wheat planting machine, 'ei-ta-

'taiu-ba.

wheat seed, 'eit'-dou-ga-t.'

wheel, circular thing, wagon, k'ox-
dh-dl.
when? sometime, hün'-ou-e.
when, if, whenever, -tsej.
where? somewhere, hün'-bej, hün'-bej-ou.
where? somewhere, sometime, perhaps, hün'-gyn.
where to? in which direction? somewhere, hün-yn'.
which one? someone, hün'-gyn-e.
to whip, t'g'-hou-goup.
whipsnake, šinh'-neji-ëëë.
whirlwind, mä'-t'ou-ë(i)n-gyn.
whisk broom, p'ne-p'indl'-h'-da, p'ne-p'int-da.
whisky, t'ou-'ccdl-ëëë.
*°
whistle, šim-hf'doc.
white (to be), In-ë.
white earth (particle of), t'ei-t-da.
white man, Të-k'ee-këj, Beidl-p'ëj-këj, Beidl-p'eej-këj.
white wolf, kue'-ëëë.
white woman, tëk'ëj-ëëë.
white of eye, th'-ëëë.
who? somebody, hün-dei-dë.
whole, all, tei.
whore, 'n'-oudl-këj-dei.
why? hëm-dou.
wide, këj-t'ëit, k'ou-ëeit.
widow, mëj'da-eëë.
widower, mëj'da-këj.
wife, woman, t'ë.
wife (to have), t'ëj-dei.
wild goose sp., kë.
wild goose sp. (white), kë-ëëë.
wild grape, ëe-dei-ëj-ga.
wild grape vine, ëi-dei-ëj-p'ëip.
wild grape mush, ëidei-ëi-kuc'ën.
wild onion sp., sou-t-da.
wild tomato, tomato, këj.
willow sp., 'ne-ëip-gë.
willow sp., ëi-ë'-ëj-dë.
to win, hëj'-n.
wind, air, gëj-m-gyn.
worm, bug, pou-dl.
worm that bores holes in wood, poudl-k'ih-dei.
to wrap, mcc-tsiq.
to wrestle, kout-ph'egc.
wrestler, kout-ph'egyn-kih.
wrist, mcin-kac'e-gc.
to write, tou-gucct.
writer (man), author, tou-gucct-kih.
writing book, kucct-t.
writing place, guac-t-yac'.
writing table, guac-t-hyac'.
writing table, pen, kuac-t-h'dac.

yellow jacket, feidl-seip.
yellow-jacket honey, feidlseip-pchinh.'
yes, hac'.
yesterday, yesterday morning, k'ih-deidl.
yet, still, heidac.
you, your, spl., 'h-m.
young animal, pet, colt, tsei-ou.
young female animal, calf, tsin-dl-in.
young man, tou-gucdl.
young skunk, tsinl-in.
young woman, yac-gac-e.
your, 'h-m; your, his, their, prefixed to certain relationship terms, 'h-.
yucca plant, kac'gyyn-tsout'h'e.
yucca root used as soap, soap, 'cdl-pq'c.
yellow horse, 'ouycd-l-tuq.
yellow horse, 'ouycd-l-tuq.

y
## APPENDIX A

### Pronoun Tables

#### I. Subjective Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>'ità-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we dpl. incl</td>
<td>bà-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we dpl. excl</td>
<td>'èi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>'èjm-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ye d</td>
<td>mì-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ye tpl.</td>
<td>bà-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they d. an</td>
<td>'èì-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they tpl. an. maj</td>
<td>'ità-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they tpl. an. min</td>
<td>'èì-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they tpl. inan. coll</td>
<td>gyù-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

237
II. Transitive Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>you an.</th>
<th>ye d. an.</th>
<th>ye tpl. an.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we dpl. excl.</td>
<td>'eim-</td>
<td>me-</td>
<td>bê-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>them d. an.</th>
<th>them tpl. an. maj.</th>
<th>them tpl. an. min.</th>
<th>them tpl. inan. coll.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we dpl. incl.</td>
<td>'eit-</td>
<td>déi-</td>
<td>bêi-</td>
<td>gyût-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we dpl. excl.</td>
<td>'eit-</td>
<td>'eit-</td>
<td>'eit-</td>
<td>'eit-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>you</th>
<th>me an.</th>
<th>us dpl. an.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'eî-</td>
<td>dé-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye d</td>
<td>mü-</td>
<td>dé-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye tpl</td>
<td>bû-</td>
<td>dé-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>you</th>
<th>them d. an.</th>
<th>them tpl. an. maj.</th>
<th>them tpl. an. min.</th>
<th>them tpl. inan. coll.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'eî-</td>
<td>bêi-</td>
<td>mêi-</td>
<td>bûit-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye d</td>
<td>mü-</td>
<td>bêi-</td>
<td>mêi-</td>
<td>mûit-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye tpl</td>
<td>bû-</td>
<td>bêi-</td>
<td>bêi-</td>
<td>bûit-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Transitive verbs used intransitively (e.g. bou, to see), and some other verbs (e.g. k'oupbei'he, to run) employ the forms of this series indicating inanimate collective object, e.g. gyût-k'oupbei'he, I ran.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>he or they d.</th>
<th>him an.</th>
<th>them d.</th>
<th>them tpl. an.</th>
<th>them tpl. an.</th>
<th>them tpl. inan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me an.</td>
<td>'éi-</td>
<td>'éi-</td>
<td>'éi-</td>
<td>'éi-</td>
<td>'éi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us dpl. an.</td>
<td>dý-</td>
<td>dý-</td>
<td>dý-</td>
<td>dý-</td>
<td>dý-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he or they dpl.</td>
<td>ye d.</td>
<td>ye tpl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gô-</td>
<td>mô-</td>
<td>bô-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Also they tpl. mountains—me, where one would expect 'éi-.

3 But 'éi- for they tpl. horses—them tpl. mountains.
III. Reflexive Series

I ........................................  deĩ-
we dpl. incl. ................................ bêĩ-
we dpl. excl. ................................. ʾéit-
you ........................................  bêĩ-
ye d ........................................ mêĩ-
ye tpl ........................................ bêĩ-
he an ....................................... ʾêím-
they d. an .................................. ʾêin-
they tpl. an. maj............................ ʾêĩm-
they tpl. an. min............................ ʾeit-
they tpl. inan. coll ........................ ʾéit-

1 The forms of this series are the same as those of the transitive series indicating third person tpl. an. maj. object, e.g. deĩ-houdl, 1. I killed them tpl. an. maj.; 2. I killed myself. Thus the tpl. an. maj. object is felt to signify both they indefinite (=somebodies) and self.
### IV. Subjective-Referential Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For me</th>
<th>They d.</th>
<th>They tplt. an. maj.</th>
<th>They tplt. an. min.</th>
<th>They tplt. inan. coll.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for us dpl. incl. and excl.</td>
<td>'éj-</td>
<td>néj-</td>
<td>nö-</td>
<td>yá-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dák-</td>
<td>déít-</td>
<td>dák-</td>
<td>gyút-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For you</td>
<td>gyú-</td>
<td>néjn-</td>
<td>gó-</td>
<td>yán-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ye d.</td>
<td>mé-</td>
<td>mêín-</td>
<td>mêjn-</td>
<td>mîn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ye tplt.</td>
<td>bó-</td>
<td>bëít-</td>
<td>bët-</td>
<td>bít-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| For him                 | 'ú-       | 'éjn-               | 'ó-                  | 'ýn-                   |
| For them d.             | méj-      | mêjn-               | mêjn-               | mîjn-                  |
| For them tplt. an. maj. | bëi-      | bëit-               | bëit-               | bít-                   |
| For them tplt. an. min. | bëi-      | bëit-               | bëit-               | bít-                   |
| For them tplt. inan. coll | bëi- | bëit-               | bëit-               | gyú-? ³                |

---

1 Only with third person subject.
2 Also 1 mountain—for me.
3 WithValue of food, is hardly this form.
V. Transitive-Referential Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I—for you</th>
<th>{him}</th>
<th>them d.</th>
<th>them tpl. an.</th>
<th>them tpl. an.</th>
<th>them tpl. inan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gyú</td>
<td>néin-</td>
<td>néin- maj.</td>
<td>néin- min.</td>
<td>gú- coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I—for ye d</td>
<td>méin-</td>
<td>méin-</td>
<td>méin-</td>
<td>méin- min.</td>
<td>yú-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I—for ye tpl</td>
<td>bót-</td>
<td>bót-</td>
<td>bót-</td>
<td>bót-</td>
<td>mún-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| we dpl.—for you | gú- | déit- | déit- | gút- | gyút- |
| we dpl.—for ye d | méin- | méin- | méin- | mún- | mún- |
| we dpl.—for ye tpl | bót- | bót- | bót- |       |       |

1 Only with third person object. Not all the forms of this series were obtained. Apparently certain verbs, e.g. ḷ’nej, to wake intr., employ the forms of this series indicating inanimate collective object.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>them tpl. inan.</th>
<th>them tpl. an.</th>
<th>them tpl. an.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-wél</td>
<td>gé-méén-bét-</td>
<td>néin-méén-bét-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wél</td>
<td>-wél</td>
<td>-wél</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>them d.</th>
<th>them d.</th>
<th>them d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>néin-méén-bét-</td>
<td>néin-méén-bét-</td>
<td>néin-méén-bét-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(him)</th>
<th>(for him)</th>
<th>(for them dpl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-gyá-</td>
<td>-bért-</td>
<td>béidéi-méén-bét-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>we dpl. incl.</th>
<th>we dpl. excl.</th>
<th>we dpl. excl.</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>we dpl. incl.</th>
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| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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</table>
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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</table>
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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</thead>
</table>
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| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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</table>
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| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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<th>we dpl. excl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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</thead>
</table>
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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<th>we dpl. excl.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-
| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

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</thead>
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| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

<table>
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</thead>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>we dpl. excl.</th>
<th>we dpl. excl.</th>
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| -gyá- | -bért- | -eí-

### V. Transitive-Referential Series—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'ēj-</th>
<th>néj-</th>
<th>néj-</th>
<th>ñé-</th>
<th>yú-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you—for me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you—for us dpl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mú'ù-</th>
<th>méinèi'èi-</th>
<th>méinèi'èi-</th>
<th>méinè'è-</th>
<th>má'nì'ù-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ye d.—for me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye d.—for us dpl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>bá'ì-</th>
<th>béidèi'èi-</th>
<th>béidèi'èi-</th>
<th>béidè'è-</th>
<th>bági'è-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ye tpl.—for me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye tpl.—for us dpl.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>'én-</th>
<th>'án-</th>
<th>'ún-</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you—for him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>you—for them d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you—for them tpl. an maj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you—for them tpl. an. min</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you—for them tpl. inan. coll</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>méinèi'èi-</th>
<th>méinè'è-</th>
<th>má'nì-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ye d.—for him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye d.—for them d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye d.—for them tpl. an maj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye d.—for them tpl. an. min</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
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V. Transitive-Referential Series—Continued

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VI. Reflexive-Referential Series

I—for you myself ........................................... néin-
I—for ye d. myself ........................................... \{méin-
méin-
I—for ye tpl. myself ......................................... \{béit-
béit-
we dpl.—for you ourselves .................................. déit-
we dpl.—for ye d. ourselves...................................
we dpl.—for ye tpl. ourselves ................................. béit-
I—for him myself .............................................. néin-
I—for them d. myself ........................................... méin-
I—for them tpl. an. maj. myself ............................... déi-
I—for them tpl. an. min. myself .............................
I—for them tpl. inan. coll. myself .........................

we dpl. incl.—for him ourselves ............................ \{béidéi-
bédë'ë-
we dpl. incl.—for them d. ourselves ....................... méin-
we dpl. incl.—for them tpl. an. maj. ourselves ...........
béi-
we dpl. incl.—for them tpl. an. min. ourselves ...........
we dpl. incl.—for them tpl. inan. coll. ourselves .......

we dpl. excl.—for him ourselves ............................ \{'édéi-
'édë-
we depl. excl.—for them d. ourselves ..................... méin-
we depl. excl.—for them tpl. an. maj. ourselves ...........
'édéi
we depl. excl.—for them tpl. an. min. ourselves ...........
we depl. excl.—for them tpl. inan. coll. ourselves .......

you—for me yourself .......................................... néj-
you—for us dpl. yourself .................................... déit-

ye d.—for me yourselves ..................................... méñéj'ëj-
ye d.—for us dpl. yourselves .............................. déit-

1 The forms of this series are the same as those of the transitive-referential series indicating 3d person tpl. an. maj. object, e. g. néin-houdl, 1. I killed them tpl. an. maj. for him, 2. I killed myself for him. Verbs employing the transitive-referential series use the reflexive-referential series when the indirect object is unexpressed, e. g. gyû-kingyn, I threw it at him (tr.-rfr. ser.), but néin-kingyn, I threw it, I threw it for myself.
ye tpl.—for me yourselves............................................ béidéi'ëi-
ye tpl.—for us dpl. yourselves...................................... déit-
you—for him yourself..................................................... 'éim-
you—for them d. yourself............................................... mêin-
you—for them tpl. an. maj. yourself................................ bëi-
you—for them tpl. an. min. yourself................................
you—for them tpl. inan. coll. yourself.............................
ye d.—for him yourselves.............................................. mêinëj'ëi-
ye d.—for them d. yourselves......................................... mêin-
ye d.—for them tpl. an. maj. yourselves............................ mêj-
ye d.—for them tpl. an. min. yourselves.............................
ye d.—for them tpl. inan. coll. yourselves.........................
he—for me himself....................................................... mêj-
he—for us dpl. himself................................................ déit-
they d.—for me themselves............................................ 'éinëj'ëi-
they d.—for us dpl. themselves....................................... déit-
they tpl. an. maj.—for me themselves................................ déi'ëi-
they tpl. an. min.—for me themselves................................
they tpl. inan. coll.—for me themselves..............................
they tpl. an. maj.—for us dpl. themselves............................ déit-
they tpl. an min.—for us dpl. themselves..........................
they tpl. inan. coll.—for us dpl. themselves.........................
he—for you himself...................................................... déit-
he—for ye d. himself................................................... mêin-
he—for ye tpl. himself................................................ bëit-
they d.—for you yourselves............................................ déit-
they d.—for ye d. themselves.......................................... mêin-
they d.—for ye tpl. themselves....................................... bëit-
they tpl. an. maj.—for you yourselves................................ déit-
they tpl. an. min.—for you yourselves................................
they tpl. inan. coll.—for you yourselves.............................
they tpl. an. maj.—for ye d. themselves.............. méjn-
they tpl. an. min.—for ye d. themselves..............
they tpl. inan. coll.—for ye d. themselves..............

they tpl. an. maj.—for ye tpl. themselves.............. bèit-
they tpl. an. min.—for ye tpl. themselves..............
they tpl. inan. coll.—for ye tpl. themselves..............

he—for him himself ...................................'éjm-
he—for them d. himself.................................méjn-
he—for them tpl. an. maj. himself.....................'éjm-
he—for them tpl. an. min. himself.....................
he—for them tpl. inan. coll. himself...................

they d.—for him themselves..............................'éjnèjèi-
they d.—for them d. themselves.........................méjn-
they d.—for them tpl. an. maj. themselves...........'éjm-
they d.—for them tpl. an. min. themselves...........
they d.—for them tpl. inan. coll. themselves...........

they tpl. an. maj.—for him themselves.................déi’èi-
they tpl. an. min.—for him themselves..................
they tpl. inan. coll.—for him themselves..............

they tpl. an. maj.—for them d. themselves.............méjn-
they tpl. an. min.—for them d. themselves.............
they tpl. inan. coll.—for them d. themselves...........

they tpl. an. maj.—for them tpl. an. maj. themselves.'éjm-
they tpl. an. maj.—for them tpl. an. min. themselves.
they tpl. an. maj.—for them tpl. inan. coll. them-

they tpl. an. min.—for them tpl. an. maj. them-
selves.................................................'éit-
they tpl. an. min.—for them tpl. an. min. themselves.
they tpl. an. min.—for them tpl. inan. coll. them-
selves.................................................
they tpl. inan. coll.—for them tpl. an. maj. them-
selves.................................................
they tpl. inan. coll.—for them tpl. an. min. them-
selves.................................................
they tpl. inan. coll.—for them tpl. inan. coll. them-
selves.................................................
APPENDIX B—TEXT

'T'zhíhe'houp ¹

THE UDDER-ANGRY TRAVELERS OFF

Dictated by Delos LoneWolf (Kiowa names 'Éjimhe'ñ', He Captured Them and K'óqu'éidíl, Great Dark), adopted son of the late chief LoneWolf (Kiowa name Kue'pñ'ga'ẽ, Lone Wolf). Delos is one of the councilmen (tougaç, lit. talkers). For this story ep. Mooney, op. cit., pp. 153-154.

'T'hou'ñ'heidl ² nç ³ hñ'deidl ⁴ fhp ⁵ houldheidl. ⁶ 'ñeinei' ⁷ They were traveling and somebody an antelope killed. They butchered it

nç kúnthekin ⁸ tshñheidl. ⁹ fhp peind'ẽeï ¹⁰ bõuheidl ¹¹ gœ ¹² when the chief came up. The butchered he saw and

'ç'zhe ¹³ 'ẽheidl. ¹⁴ nç kíngyñ ¹⁵ k'ẽ'ẽeï ¹⁶ kúnthekin the d. udders he took. Then later the other chief

tshñheidl gœ 'ç'zhe ẽ'ẽ'eï ¹⁷ nç k'ẽ'ẽeï kúnthekin came up and the d. udders he wanted. But the other chief

'h'neï ¹⁸ tounëj', ¹⁹ hën ²⁰ 'ç'ñ'heidl. ²¹ nç k'ẽ'ẽeï: 'ẽ'ẽeïpœ ²² "No" said, not be granted. And the other one: "Half

nç 'œl' ²³ tounëj'. nç k'ẽ'ẽeï h'n'neï tounëj'. nêgœ ²⁴ give me!" he said. And the other one: "No" he said. And already

'ẽdeï ²⁵ nç'ẽ'ẽeïheidl. ²⁶ gœ heigœ ²⁷ 'ç'ẽ'ẽeï ²⁸ kúnyoup ²⁹ gœ this one was angry and now this men and

mõyoup ³⁰ teip'œe ³¹ 'ûintouda ³² gœ heigœ mhóu'hãlheidl. ³³ women all they gathered and now they traveled off apart.

'T'cñõ'gœ ³⁴ hñ'ñ ³⁵ mhou'ç'zõunheidl. ³⁶ nêgœ hën Those (are the ones that) somewhere traveled off. And now not

gûnhegœ ³⁷ hñ'ñ 'ûñ'gû'gû'ẽeï. ³⁸ mên ³⁹ hñ'gï ⁴⁰ 'õl'œ. ⁴¹ It is known where they went. Maybe somewhere they are staying.

"'ç'zuíhe'houp" ¹ in ⁴² 'éjimk'ẽ'mœ. ⁴³ hñ'gï 'õl'ẽeï ⁴⁴ Kõègœç. ⁴⁵ "The udder-angry travelers off" always they call them. Some-where there are Kiowas.

'oudeihœ ⁴⁶ gûnhejêteitœ. ⁴⁷ That is all the story.

Free Translation

The people were traveling along and somebody killed an antelope. They butchered it, when the chief came up. He saw the butchered antelope and took both the milkbags for himself. Then later the other chief came up and wanted the milkbags. But the first chief refused and did not grant him. And the other chief said: “Give me
half." But the other refused. And now the former got angry; he gathered his own men and women together and they traveled off apart.

Those are the ones that traveled off somewhere. And it is not known where they went to. I guess they are staying somewhere. "Those who traveled off angry because of the milkbags" they call them. Somewhere there are Kiowas. Thus it is told.

Notes

1 'C'zhî'g'houkîn (an. I; 'C'zhî'g'houp, tpl.), udder-angry traveler off ['c'zh-, milkbag; -iC'-, preound form of iC'-n, to be mean, ugly, cp. 'g'-dei, to be mean, note 26; hou-kîn, traveler off (an. I; hou-p, tpl.), hou-, referring to traveling, -kîn, man].

2 hou-'n, to come traveling, to travel along [hou-, referring to traveling; 'n, to come]. 'n-, they tpl. an. maj., sbj. series.

3 ngî, and. Cp. ngîgâ, and now, note 24; gcâ, and.


5 tîp (an. II) means either deer or antelope, but here refers to an antelope, as was confirmed by Mrs. Pedrick. When referring to deer (and possibly sometimes also to antelope) the decl. is an. II, the form remaining unchanged in the tpl.; but for antelope a coll. tpl., tîa'-seidl, herd of antelope, is used and is treated as an an. singular (e. g. tîa'-seidl gîn-bou, I saw a herd of antelopes). Cp. îcîp-, which refers to buffalo as well as to deer and antelope.

6 houdl, to kill. houdlheidl, infer. —, he — it, tr. series.

7 pêîn, to butcher. pêîneî', infer. 'în-, they — it, tr. series.

8 Kyntîekeîn (an. I; Kyntîe', tpl.), chief [Kyntîe-, unexplained; -kîn, man].

9 tsûnh, to arrive, come up. tsûnhheidl, infer. —, he, sbj. series.

10 pêîn-dcâ, to be butchered, from pêî-n, to butcher plus da, to be; -dei, participial postfix, the one who, tpl. correspondent -gcâ.

11 bou, to see. bouheidl, infer.

12 gcâ, and. Cp. ngî, and, note 3 above.

13 'cz'hn' (an. II b; 'cz'hn', 'cz'hn', d.; 'cz'hî'dc, 'cz'hî'gcâ, tpl.; 'cz'hîn comp.), udder. The antelope has four teats but is thought of by the Kiowa as having two "milkbags," hence the dual gender of the present word as shown by the accompanying verb, 'êî-hâ'heidl. Cp. 'hm mèneî-hâ', you get both (the milkbags)!
14 hō'gyn, to get, take. hō'heidl, infer. 'çī-, he — them d., tr. series.
15 kīngyn, adv., afterwards, later.
16 k'c'dei (k'c'gă, tpl.), pron., the other.
17 k'c'fī, to want to get, want to take [k'c'-, preound form of hō'-gyn, to get; -fī', unexplained, app. identical in form with ëc', to be about]. k'c'fī'c'dei', infer. ——, he, subj. series; cp. 'c'zh'e 'h-ë-k'c'fī', I wanted the (spl.) milkbag(s).
18 hō'neji, neg. particle, no (e. g. in ans. to question) [cp. hō'-n, not, note 20; -'çī, unexplained].
19 tōçē, to say. tōçē'c'dei', infer. ——, he, subj. series.
20 hō'n, adv., not [cp. hō'-n, no, note 18].
21 'çī, to give. 'çī'neji'c'dei', infer. neg. ——, he, subj. series; 'çī, which usually takes the tr. series, is here used with the sbj. series and means to grant, yield (as nearly as I could understand the informant). Cp. note 23. Cp. 'ndl-çngym, to grant.
22 'ç'deipga, tpl. form of 'ç'deipdēi, half here used to agree with the reversed decl. of 'c'zh'e; cp. 'c'zh'e dēi-bōy, I saw the "milkbag." Another word meaning half is znedei. When these two words were compared, 'ç'deipdēi was said to mean "the other half" and znedei, "half."
23 'çī, imp. of 'çī, to give. nō'-, you —— me — it (an. min. s.), tr.-refer. series.
24 njēgă, particle, from nj heigă, and now. Cp. geigă, from gă heigă, and now. heigă from hei, now, already; -gă, adverbial.
25 'çâdēi ('çige, tpl.), dem. pron., this one.
26 sq'-ç'dēi, to be angry [sq-, unexplained verb prefix; 'ç'dēi, to be mean, cp. tōq, to be mean, note 1]. sq'-ç'dēiheidl, infer.
27 heigă, now, already. Cp. njēgă, from nj heigă, and now, note 24 above.
28 'ç'gă'dēi, own ['ç'gă, own; -dēi, pronoun postfix].
29 ky'hī' (an. I; ky'hyoup tpl.), man [cp. -kīn, man; -hī', real].
31 teip'cē, all, = tei, all [-p'c-e, unexplained].
32 tōdēi, to pick up, gather together. 'cēm-, he —— them tpl. an. maj., tr. series.
33 hō-tut, lit. to travel-sever, with refl. to break oneself away and travel off. hō'heidl, infer. m-, from 'cēm-, they tpl. an. maj. — themselves, refl. series.
34 'cchē'gă (cchē'gă, tpl.), that he ['c- e-, dem. stem.; -hō', postp., at; -dēi, pronoun postfix].
35 Ḩyn', where? somewhere. Cp. Ḩyn' 'cēm-bm'tc', where are you going to go? [ḥn-, interrogative pron. stem, cp. Ḩn'-deidl, who?
note 4; -yn', postp., at. Cp. h\n'-gyn, where?, somewhere, note 40 below).

36 hou-'q'zoun, lit. to travel go [hou-, referring to traveling; 'q'zoun, to walk: 'q'-, with the foot; zoun-, to pull out]. hou'q'zounheidl, infer. m- from 'qim-, they tpl. an. maj.—themselves, refl. series.

37 hnegyn, to know. hnegox', punct. neg. Here used impersonally; cp. gyn-shyl, it is hot (weather). gyn-, it inan. coll., sbj. series.

38 h\n, to go. h\n'gyndei', infer. '\n-, they tpl. an. maj., sbj. series. Cp. h\n\n y\n-hnegox' '\n-h\n'gyn, I don't know where they went.

39 m\n, particle expressing uncertainty, perhaps, maybe, I guess. Cp. m\n', like.

40 h\n'gyn, interrogative and indefinite adv., where? somewhere [h\n', interrogative pron. stem; -gyn, postp., at]. Cp. h\n-yh', where?, somewhere, note 35 above.

41 \\n', to stay, live. '\n-, they tpl. an. maj., sbj. series.

42 \n, adv., always; with neg. never.

43 k'q'm, to call tr., name. k'q'm\n, curs. 'qim-, they tpl. an. maj. —— them tpl. an. maj., tr. series.

44 \\n', to stay. \\ndei', infer.

45 K\n\n (an. I; K\n\n\n, tpl.; K\n- in comp.), Kiowa man. Cp. K\n\n\n, Kiowa woman; the tpl., K\n\n\n\n, is common gender [K\n-e-, unexplained; -\n\n, man; -\n, woman; -\n\n, tpl.]. From the tpl. are corrupted Sp. Caigua, Eng. Kiowa.

46 'oudeih\n\n gy\n'h\n\n tei-t\n\n\n, that is all the story. 'oudeih\n\n', adv., that is all, enough [*'ou-dei, that; -ho', postp., at]. Cp. 'ou-bh-ho', enough.

47 h\n\n tei-t\n\n\n, to be told as a story or myth, from hei-tei-t to tell a story or myth plus \n, to be. Cp. pe\n\n\n-d\n\n, to be butchered, from pe\n\n\nn, to butcher plus \n, to be, note 10 above. h\n\n tei-t is from h\n-, unexplained, referring to a story; tei-t, to tell. gy\n-, it inan. coll. spl., sbj. series.