A DICTIONARY
OF THE ATAKAPA LANGUAGE
ACCOMPANIED BY TEXT MATERIAL

BY
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AND
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY,


Sir: I have the honor to submit the accompanying manuscript, entitled "A Dictionary of the Atakapa Language," by Albert S. Gatschet and John R. Swanton, and to recommend that it be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Very respectfully yours,

M. W. STIRLING, Chief.

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
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Albert Samuel Gatschet
A DICTIONARY OF THE ATAKAPA LANGUAGE
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By Albert S. Gatschet and John R. Swanton

INTRODUCTION

By John R. Swanton

Atakapa dialects were spoken from Vermilion Bay and the lower course of Bayou Teche, La., to Galveston Bay and Trinity River, Tex., and extended westward from the Trinity an uncertain distance between the territories of the Tonkawan and Karankawan tribes. All of the Indians between Vermilion and Galveston Bays were called Atakapa by the French, but those on Trinity River and Bay were known to the Spaniards as Horcoquisa, Orcoquisac, or some similar designation, which we may simplify to Akokisa. The termination  is a or isac stands for the native word “ishak” (icak) meaning “people,” but the significance of the first two syllables is uncertain. They may contain the word for “river,” or the word meaning “west.” Hikike ishak would be “western people” and might have been employed in contradistinction to the name given some of the Louisiana bands, i. e., Hiyekiti ishak, “eastern people,” or “sunrise people.” The name “Atakapa” was an opprobrious epithet bestowed by the Choctaw. It signifies “man-eater” (hatak-apa) and probably was not confined in application to the people under consideration but extended to the Gulf coast tribes in this region generally, who did, it is true, have the gruesome custom of eating portions of dead. enemies, though cannibalism was by no means extensively resorted to.

Most that is known regarding the history and ethnology of the Atakapa I have already given in Bulletin 43 of this series. Further interesting notes have been collected by Dr. J. O. Dyer in two small pamphlets entitled “The Early History of Galveston” (Pt. I, Galveston, 1916), and “The Lake Charles Atakapas (Cannibals) period of 1817-1820” (Galveston, 1917).

In Bulletin 68 I instituted a linguistic comparison between the Atakapa, Chitimacha, and Tunica languages, which had been placed by Powell in three distinct linguistic families, and from this concluded that they were genetically related. I suggested the name Tunican for the new stock, since Tunica was the oldest of the three to appear in the narratives of European explorers, and, signifying simply “people,”
is more appropriate than either of the others. In the International Journal of American Linguistics (vol. 5, Nos. 2–4, pp. 121–149) will be found a grammatical sketch of the language prepared by the present writer.

The Atakapa and Akokisa embraced four or five principal bands—on Vermilion Bayou, Mermentau, Calcasieu, the Sabine and Neches, and Trinity Rivers. The two first mentioned were those known especially as Hiyekiti or Easterners, and spoke a dialect differing in some measure from the language of the remainder. Judging by the only vocabulary of Akokisa which has been preserved to us, the speech of the Trinity River Atakapa differed little from that of the Calcasieu and Sabine Indians. It is probable, though not as yet demonstrated, that the tribe which gave Opelousas its name spoke the Eastern Atakapa tongue. Plainly its affinities were either with Atakapa or Chitimacha and not with the Muskhogean family. Westward, the researches of Prof. Herbert E. Bolton have shown quite conclusively that the Atakapan group included the Bidai, after whom Bedias Creek has received its name, and at least two tribes still farther west, the Deadoses and Patiri. The Han, found by Cabeza de Vaca in occupancy of the eastern end of Galveston Island in 1528, were probably Atakapan. Han may have been derived from aû or aⁿ, the Atakapa word for “house.”

The first vocabulary known to have been taken down from any tribe of this group was also the last to be brought to the attention of students. It was collected by Jean Bérenger, captain of the vessel Subtile, in which an expedition under Bernard de la Harpe set out for the Bay of Saint Bernard in 1721. Falling short of their objective, the explorers visited Galveston Bay and returned to Louisiana in less than a month, carrying off with them nine of the Indians of that region, who escaped not long afterwards and undertook to return to their native country. There is reason to suppose that part of them succeeded, since, in 1722, some Indians from the westward visited New Orleans and stated that eight of this band had passed through their country and had been supplied by them with bows and arrows in order that they might obtain subsistence for themselves during the rest of their journey. On the passage to Louisiana with these unfortunate Bérenger, by taking down a vocabulary of 45 words, was able to compensate to the learning of the future, and in some measure to the Indians themselves, for the cruel act of his superior. This invaluable record of Akokisa speech lay hidden among the colonial documents in the national archives of France until 1919 when, along with an equally valuable Karankawa vocabulary, it was published by MM. de Villiers du Terrage and Paul Rivet in the Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris.¹ A copy of Béranger’s memoir

¹ Les Indiens du Texas et les Expéditions françaises de 1720 et 1721, in vol. xi (n. s.), 1914–19, pp. 403–422.
had meanwhile found its way into a collection of manuscripts in the possession of a Swiss gentleman and these were purchased by Edward E. Ayer to add to his Americana in the Newberry Library, Chicago. I came upon this in the course of investigations in the Ayer collection and obtained a photostat copy. The two vocabularies, along with explanatory material and facsimile reproductions of the copies, I prepared for publication in the International Journal of American Linguistics, but before they could be put in type the one by Du Terrage and Rivet made its appearance and I withdrew my own. This would not now require mention except that on one or two points the copy, or my interpretation of the copy, is nearer the Atakapa original as checked by Gatschet’s material than the rendering given in the French publication. Perhaps, when the copy was made, the original writing was clearer than at present, or possibly my greater familiarity with Atakapa through the Gatschet vocabularies may have given me an advantage in transliterating some of the words.

For our knowledge of the eastern Atakapa dialect we are almost entirely dependent on a vocabulary containing 287 entries taken down at the Atackapas Post (modern Franklin) April 23, 1802, by Martin Duralde, along with a Chitimacha vocabulary and some scanty ethnological information. Pilling attributes the original collection of the words to a man named Murray from whom Duralde copied them, and indeed the common use of sh with its English value instead of the ch which a Frenchman would have used, or x or some other circumlocution a Spaniard would probably have employed, lends color to the idea that it came through someone familiar with English. One copy of this vocabulary reached the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia through Dr. John Sibley. It was published in part by Albert Gallatin, along with his comparative vocabularies, in the Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, Volume II (Cambridge, 1836), pages 307–367, and in John Severin Vater’s Analekten der Sprachenkunde, Leipzig, 1821, pages 63–84. A copy of the Atakapa words in the latter was made by Oscar Loew in May, 1877, and revised by Doctor Gatschet in January, 1879. Gatschet’s copy is preserved among the manuscripts in the Bureau of American Ethnology and has been one main reliance of the writer for the eastern Atakapa forms. Another copy of this manuscript, apparently that retained by its author, was later discovered among some old papers in the loft of a house at or near Opelousas, La., where they had lain for some 40 years, and where unfortunately the mice had destroyed considerable portions of them. Its title, translated from the original French, was, “Two vocabularies of the Indian nations, the Chetimaches and Attacapas, being a letter written to Sir William Dunbar, respecting some of the curi-
osities of the country, to be communicated to the Society of the North." This translation and a translation of the rest of the original material, except of course the Indian terms, was made by a Dr. W. M. Carpenter, the gentleman who furnished the above information. In his introductory note he gives the date "August 23d, 1848," but it does not appear to whom the manuscript was sent, though it was among some papers of J. R. Bartlett which came to the Bureau of American Ethnology through Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt. Presumably the original remained in Doctor Carpenter's possession and we can hardly hope that it has survived. The William Dunbar ennobled by the author of the original manuscript is of course that "William Dunbar of Natchez" whose journal of explorations up the Red, the Black, and the Washita Rivers (in Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana, Boston, 1904) and paper on The Language of Signs Among Certain North American Indians (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society vol. VI (o. s.), pp. 1–8, Philadelphia, 1809) are well known. By him it was evidently transferred to Doctor Sibley and thus to the Philosophical Society, "the Society of the North" of the manuscript.

Although Gatschet took pains to correct the printed vocabularies by comparing them with the original, on the whole the Carpenter manuscript appears to be more reliable than his own copy, at least if we may judge by a comparison of both with the language of the western Atakapa. A few words in confirmation of the correctness of some of those in the manuscripts were obtained by Gatschet in 1885 from Louison Huntington, one of his two principal informants, who had gotten them from an eastern Atakapa woman named Fanchonette, wife of the last western Atakapa head chief.

The western Atakapa linguistic material, constituting by far the greater portion that has been preserved, was collected by Doctor Gatschet in January, 1885, at Lake Charles, from Louison Huntington and Delilah Moss, or Delia Moss as she was commonly called. The latter was one year younger than Louison, but seems to have been the better informant, and she had a much fuller knowledge of English. Gatschet made his earliest records from Louison, using first a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages. Later he employed a number of small school copy books ruled with 21 lines to the page which he afterwards had bound together and lettered "Atakapa Language" on the back. The writing begins on page 3 and extends to page 178, but there are two pages of entries in Mobilian, two pages devoted to "Atákapá-Shetimasha affinities" and containing nothing new, and one or two unused or only partially used pages. The rest is filled quite solidly. Almost the whole of the entries on pages 3 to 115, inclusive, consisted originally of material
obtained from Louison Huntington and was entered in black ink. Afterwards Gatschet went over all of this with Delilah Moss, making corrections and amplifications in red ink, and sometimes inserting new words. From a point near the bottom of page 115 to page 175 he made new entries obtained from Delilah, sometimes using red ink, sometimes black, but these are easily distinguished from the rest by the absence of alterations. The material in both sections consists mainly of words and phrases, but, from Louison, Gatschet took down about 4 1/2 pages of text (pp. 97-100 and a half page on 112), corrected as usual with the help of Delilah, and about 13 pages from Delilah herself (pp. 154-157, 161-163, 166-167, 170-175).

In reproducing this material I have endeavored to include all renderings given which were not afterwards cut out by Gatschet. At first I tried to indicate which forms or parts of forms were from Louison and which from Delilah, but it proved impossible to differentiate clearly between them, except in the texts. As I have already stated, the entire body of material obtained from Louison was gone over with the help of Delilah, and therefore the latter became responsible for by far the greater portion of it. In certain cases where it seemed best to note one or the other of these two as authority I have done so by inserting the letters "L" or "D." All forms derived from Powell’s Introduction are followed by the letter "I." Without exception these seem to have come from Louison. Words from the eastern Atakapa dialect have the letters "E. D." after them, and where forms in the two versions of the Murray manuscript are appreciably different, the letter "C" has been employed for the Carpenter version and the letter "P" for that in Philadelphia. Words taken from the Akokisa vocabulary of Bérenger are accompanied by the abbreviation "Ak." The eastern Atakapa and Akokisa words have been modified to some extent so as to conform to the phonetic system employed in reproducing Gatschet’s material, but where this varies from the original the latter is placed immediately after it in brackets. A few forms were collected by the writer from Armojean Reon in 1908, and those carry the letters "A. R."; two or three from Teet Verdin, obtained in 1907, have his name spelled out.

The phonetic system employed is far from perfect, and of course it can never become perfect. In the main it repeats the one used by Gatschet except that α is used instead of ä, c instead of sh, x instead of 'h, x for χ and l instead of 'l. Though α and ÿ are ordinarily employed for distinct sounds, Armojean Reon seemed to pronounce Gatschet’s α’s like English “short” α. Initial l’s (Gatschet’s ‘l) appear oftener as l, and consequently I have entered them that way, though placing them by themselves. In all probability they represent the ubiquitous Southeastern surd l. It is not at all clear that 'h and χ, my x and χ, stand for distinct sounds, though the
second seemed to be formed a little farther back in the throat. Fortis
sounds are known to have been present in Coahuilteco and Chitimacha,
and there is every reason to believe that they occurred in Atakapa, but if so they were not heard either by Gatschet or myself. Practically no attempt has been made to standardize the sounds or
the words, for, unless that is carefully done, it is safer to preserve
variant forms from which the original may in some measure be
inferred. Accents and hyphens have also been left about as in the
original, though accentuation of single-syllabled words seems rather
unnecessary. Where several forms of a stem are given, that which
I regard as most likely to be correct has been placed first. Accents
have been omitted from stems or words used as headings except in
polysyllabic words from the Western Dialect. In only a few cases
do words preserved from the Eastern Dialect contain accents.

The following list will give some idea of the significance of the
phonetic signs employed:

া, a; continental a, á where the length of the sound was particularly noticeable.
á; a obscure as in ability.
া; a in fat.
á; a in hall.
া; ai in hair, used occasionally.
ে, e; continental long e, like English long a, ę used where the length is
pronounced.
ę; e in set.
I; continental long i, English long e.
i; short i as in pit, often verging into l.
o; long o as in mote.
ő; o as in top, but rarely used.
u; continental long u, English oo.
û; like u in full.
w, y; as in English.
"; indicates nasalization in the preceding vowel sound.
ň; like ng in sing and with the vowel preceding closely related to the pure nasals.
Occasionally I seemed to catch a nasal sound intermediate between ā and ň, and
this is given as ā.

н, m; as in English.
x, χ; spirants already explained.
h; as in English, often not heard by the recorder.
l, as in English.
I, tl, a surd l found in most Southeastern languages and wanting in English
but somewhat like the combination of thl or hl. Sometimes it seems to be pro-
nounced more nearly like English tl, but this may be due to European influence.
f; a bilabial f not very common and often rendered p. Gatschet sometimes
replaces f and w by v but this is probably erroneous.

p, b; t, d; k, g; ts, dz; the sonants appear very rarely, but it is probable that
two series of sounds are actually involved as is the case in Chitimacha and we
know through Garcia's catechism to have been the case in Coahuilteco, the one
probably a fortis series, the other medial sounds, but the distinction, if such
existed, has been lost. Gatschet occasionally has te, dc, and ds, but these are
mere variants of ts and dz.
c; about equivalent to English sh. There was probably no true s in the Western Dialect, though s appears in place of c in some instances. In our only record of the Eastern Dialect s is fairly common and may have existed as an independent sound, or it may have been used by the recorder instead of c.

j; equivalent to z in English "azure."
k, kg, gg; a combination of letters occurring frequently in the Eastern Atakapa material and probably intended for x or χ, or for one of these accompanied by k.
th; occurring in several Eastern Atakapa forms. Whether this is equivalent to t as in French, or is intended for l or for some other sound it is impossible to say.

'; indicates a pause.

The author of the Eastern Atakapa vocabulary states that he has "suppressed all the diphthongs, or double and triple vowels" and "employed only simple vowels; pronouncing each as is the case in Spanish, even in cases where there are several in succession, so that each vowel constitutes a syllable or very distinct natural sound." In view of the repeated doubling of vowels in the material, this statement is rather important because the same tendency is observed in Caddo, spoken just to the north of the Atakapa country. If there was borrowing it was probably by the Atakapa, since the feature is not so markedly developed in Western Atakapa. The writer of the manuscript insists also that each of the phonetics in consonant clusters was sounded, but he himself is not consistent in using them.

The arrangement of material in this work is similar to that in the Biloxi Dictionary, Bulletin 47. The Atakapa-English material has been placed under stems or the smallest units into which words may be analyzed. The English-Atakapa section is simply an index to enable the student to find the nearest English equivalents in the Atakapa-English part. For the convenience of the investigator the lexical material has been prefaced by two tables, one giving the numerals in the two dialects and the other the verbal and nominal affixes so far as these have been identified. The pronominal and imperative affixes and a few others have also been given a place in the stem catalogue.

The present publication contains all the Atakapa linguistic material now known to be in existence and, since no speakers of Atakapa remain and there is slight prospect of amplifications from manuscript sources, our appreciation of the language itself and its relations to other Indian tongues must rest upon this. As it is, our knowledge would be infinitely less had it not been for Doctor Gatschet's industrious month at Lake Charles, his material constituting well over nine-tenths of the total. While this is but one of Doctor Gatschet's numerous services to the cause of American linguistics, our relative dependence upon him in this case is probably greater than in any other single instance. I am indebted to Miss Caroline Dormon, of Chestnut, La., for some notes and corrections in entries bearing on fauna and flora.
ATAKAPA TEXTS

1. The Western Atakapa

Yuk’hí’tí icá’k wá’ci a něp nún nulti’hinst, tu’l the Atakapa people old here below villages lived (or were lake(s)

ō’ci nún nulti’hinst. Te’puk ne’c hi’halat. Ce’c-ne’c

on the vi-
held borders of lages

hu’halat. Ki’wile ól ne’c, tepu’ k ku’tskuts ne’c

[or hiculat] they planted white men’s persimmon trees plum trees

hi’halat. Mo’yu[m] kimá, tso-o’ts, koná’n olól hi’halat.

[or hiculat] they planted pumpkins beans corn potatoes sweet they planted

Ya’-ins(o). La’ns ál, cako’, kaná’n, noha’mc a’yip, ndi’, 5

[or nt’i] they ate deer meat bear turtles (chicken in swamps) catfish

pí’t, i-a’n, yao’ la’klák, coknó’k, no’kte-u mel’mél, perch (perhaps gaspergou ducks geese

enke’wict, anhipo’n, akip tsók, pa’tsal có’pe, la’kict, pheasant rabbit water-turkey

ko’nen a’yip, kat’hó’pe, na’-u-o’hox, ggu’-i, ól, a’lín potato in marshes pond lily (or water chinkapin)

hicóm, a’lín hická’m, hila’n-wól te’-i, ku’le-wálc small grapes big soko of the vines peanuts

ya’-ins. Yuk’hí’tí món coki’tí(L) cake’at coko’-i(L) 10

coko’-i(D) [or coko’-i] they ate the Indians all (many) chiefs they had chief

ta’nuk món cokiya’-i ó’tsi tane’-uts. [Lo’ coko’-iyit

one all head of above others was chief

ha’l yuk’hi’ts(?) cakica’kip ut. Lo’ hila’-i yok’hiti’

the last of the Indians people toward Lo wife of Indians

wine’-ulat. Hiye’kiti cakio’nhulet. Kauka’u

kiy they found (as Eastern they called (her Atakapa nation)

hiya’ñ nu’n nultehi’nst. Tawatwe’ñat Ustsuta’t ut. Cuka’kule’
yonder villages they lived they prayed standing to Otsotat they danced
10

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[bull. 109]

15 Utsuta’t ut. Ce’c pû’m wacwa’ci pû’m pu’mulat. I’câk hila’-i
to Otstat of the young the dance of the old dance they danced a man wife
tan’ûk ke’at, icâk hila’-i tsîk ke’-én hatse’-ec. Pa’nhal
one he had a man wives two when he had (a chief on Middle Lake)
hila’-i wa’ci pâm-nîmât. Hila’yi ta’xnik pa’mat, Palna’l
wife older beat and killed wife [he had three] other beat Palna’il
hila’-i, wa’ci kic pa’m-nîmât; yi’l lât himato’l-u
wife old woman beat and killed days three or four

tati’hin-tât ha icâ’t pû’mìlkic môn. Kauka’u a’m’n a’nikhe
he lay down his head mashed all water he had his ears

20 nta’hen tat.
came out

Hakit hukica’k hokia’lulha’-uxc (L), hic’ntsët wët
their relatives they could not marry
hokia’lul a’-uc (D) brothers sisters (said by woman)
a’ hina’k kicë’t okia’lul inäk.
this like sisters they as if

Wo’çëña hina’kët. Ke’c ’n cakio’l te’c môn cakma’ma’ñët,
naked they went women and men hair long was worn by
ca’kio katna’-u cak’a’xc. Hatiu’lco ’n’o’hik cakatko’pcën
men beard had none they painted with red they painted them-

25 hatme’lco; hakï’t ica’k ka’-u hatme’lco pu’mudl(L) na’-u
they painted themselves black their relatives when dead they painted
pu’mul(D) (when) they feathers
hak’it ica’tip hatna’-ìnst? hatí’dsom, hakï’t ciçna’ni
their heads on they put on themselves little on them-
haki’t naxcna’ñ.

The following version of the bracketed section was given by Delilah Moss:

Lo’ yukï’ti ha’l coxko’yit yuk’hit cakica’k ut. Lo’
Lo’ Indians the last was chief Indian relations of Lo’s
hila’-i yuk’hi’ti wine’-ulat. Ha’ cakicâk Hiye’kiti
wife Indians they found her relations Easterners
30 cakio’nculat. Kauka’u ka’c Kin wine’-ulat. Hiye’kiti
they called them of the sea in a swelling they found

cakio’nculat, nu’ñkin to’halat kakau’ iye’tsnë ú’t (or o’t, o’ut)
they called them in villages they lived of sun at rise

oward
1. The Western Atakapa

The old Atakapa people lived in villages below this place, on the borders of the lakes. They planted peach trees. They planted fig trees. They planted apple trees and plum trees. They planted pumpkins, beans, corn, and sweet potatoes. They ate them. They ate deer meat, bear (meat), turtles, turkeys, catfish, perch, the choupique, gaspargou, ducks, geese, pheasants, rabbits, water turkeys, squirlers, muscadines, kantak (China briar), marsh potatoes, water chinkapins, chinkapins, cactus pears, persimmons, small grapes, big grapes, the soko, and peanuts. The Indians had many chiefs, one being head of all the rest. [Lo was the last chief head. The wife of Lo was a foundling. Her nation was called Easterners (Eastern Atakapa). They lived in villages over yonder toward the rising sun.] The [Atakapa] prayed standing to One-above. They danced the sacred dance to One-above. They also danced the young people's dance and the old people's dance. A man had but one wife, and when a man had two it was a bad thing. Palnal's older wife beat him to death. His other wife beat him. When Palnal's older wife beat him to death his body lay on the ground three or four days with the head mashed in. The water he had drunk ran out of his ears.

Relatives were not allowed to marry, since it was as if brothers married sisters and sisters married brothers.

They went almost naked. Men and women wore their hair long, and the men did not wear beards. They danced painted with red and white paint and, when relatives had died, with black paint and with feathers on their heads, sounding a rattle at the dancing place.

_Delilah Moss's version of the bracketed portion:_

Lo was the last chief of the Indians. Lo's wife was a foundling. Her relatives were Easterners (Eastern Atakapa). They found her during a high tide. They called them Easterners (or Sunrise people) because they lived in villages toward the sunrise.

2. _Cakta'łko_

Yuk'hi'ti ica'k ka'-u ha'talko'at hina'k cakio'ñculét, the Atakapa a man dead his body turned into

Icā'k ica't ha'n hu'-ulat; po'-ol tsā't'n hu'-ulat, ha human head not having they saw lowered in front afterward they saw his
to'-unta'v'm (D)

icā't ha u'c môn na'-ucem. Kiwile hiku'lat to'nta'vm (L) to'nta'fm (L)

(to'unta'v'm (D))

head his body all covered with hair the creoles have seen him sometimes

ne'c hico'mckin yuk'hi'ti tu'lip lō'xkin iwā't'n hū'nst; 35 trees small Indian Lake on (&) on the prairie he came he is seen (bushes)
yi'l iwā't'n.
in the daytime to come.

66784—32—2
2. Cakta’lko (Human-skin Desirer)

When an Atakapa was dead he turned into a being desiring skins, and they called him by this name. When one first encountered him, he appeared to lack a head but afterwards they saw his head bent forward and his body all covered with hair. Creoles have seen him at times coming through the bushes on the prairie by Indian Lake and in the daytime.

3. Children’s Ears and Faces

Yuki’tic no’mc icā’tkin pa’lit ha’ (L). [Tsaxta’ aihinā’k pa’ltit ha’ (D).]

the Atakapa children their head did not flatten

icātkīn capa’čita’-ha.] Hukē’t hakī’t u’ts cakito’lčēncut

the head flattened not the mothers their noses put in order

a’n cakito’lčēncut ahena’ka u’ts cakiwi’lēnst. Itiyi’le

the ears arranged in the same as the noses they put in order

40 tanu’k cakiwi’lēnst. An cakte’lčēnst tanu’kip yi’lkit mōn;

one they put it in order the ears they put in order once during the day

hakī’t an kima’tip ne’ o’ts o’t a’n cakte’lcnst (or telte’lcnst)

their ears in the inside (from) up to the ear unfolded to enlarge

Delilah Moss substituted the following for the sentence in brackets:

38a Tsaxta’ hakīt no’mc icā’t cakpalpa’licat.

Choctaw their children heads flattened.

3. Children’s Ears and Faces

The Atakapa did not flatten the heads of their children like the Choctaw. Mothers shaped the noses and ears of their children. They continued this for a month. They shaped them once every day, unfolding (or enlarging) the ears by rubbing them on the inside from bottom to top.

4. Yu’lc Caki’n O’k

written to a person to come (invitation)

42 Yi’l pa’xē ’nya’-uta ’no’kne a’n-idsō’n oto’lco ’nkē’tne

days seven I will wait for you to come room have ready you to stay in

yuki’t a’nkin. Yu’le io’-i o’k ’nu’xts a’ ’nta’nat ’na’;

our house in word, writing send me come whether or not

a’tnaxka mā’n ke’t ’nu’xts a?

how long stay you can?
Yi'l mön ta'-i o ho'ktiwe icwā'néhé 'nta'n 45
day all, even river along together (two or many)
ne'c-pa'ł idso°'kin to'(h)i-a lo'xkin ti'u-sakio'ns icwā'néhé,
in buggy getting into on the prairie go and visit we will start
or nta'n tu'-ké'mc icwā'néhé, iyā'ñ(D) ti'v ia na'-u o xo'x
or boat-row (=rowboat) we will go ya'n(D) go and chinkapins
there
icya'mcene; a'yip kunā', kaxlō'pe', tsāma ku'ts, coxmo'n
we to gather marsh potatoes with chinkapins crawfish everything
icya'mcēhe. Kidso'nekcin cawkā'kēhe Nti', n
cakwākēhe (or cawkāktikit (better)) fish and
we shall gather in the fire
we will bake
pit ya' katpa' kokō'kic-o'-ik cakicaunt'sēl yuki't kān
perch and trout fish-hook line by we catch (them) our home
cakti'ts ya cakitsa'-e he'-u, ya'-e- (h)atpe'netsel. Tē'ns
we carry them and we fry them many (we) eat enough we do on evenings
tansta'lik icanka'mcene coxto'l ickē'tne.
with cards we will play luck us for having
Yuki't nu'nkin pu'm ichā'xc a itiyi'lc. Yuki't
our village in dance, bull we have this month the Indian
Ica't-to'kəc coxko'-i wa'ci ka'wēt. Ha' hila'-i cok'hē'c
Head-round chief old died his wife is sick
ya' ka'-u ha'nēt. Koyi'u hiwe'-u ke'at. Yuk'hi'ti 55
and to die failed, came near cold strong, bad had the Indian
ipcō'k o'k ya' pe'neat p'o'ck tō'ts hita'-uc. Tsanu'k
conjuror came and cured blood sucking it out a horse
mi'cat pē'nené.
she gave for curing (her)
Naki't tsanu'k cakwinētem nak cak'a'xlec t ka'
your horses did you find ye which you lost
 yi'l hiwe'-u tsika't lāt? Icāk tsanu'ki i'ni cakna'-uc;
weeks ago, since three? men on a horse on a search, look out let them
iya'♥ek mōn 'nka'nce, cakwinē cokwā'nic ya' coktu'kulet. 60
that is all for you to do find them and drive them up and fetch them
Icāk cokcaktsāńc ko'♥ u'xts.
men thieves catch they can
Kile't-ki'c yilkē ya' yi'l hiwe'-u tsika't tsi'k, ya'
(name of Delligah's, was married and weeks ago two and
(mo'mc) tsi'c ke'ne, 0'l hā'c John Annie yilwai'tikit.
(no'mc) baby having for near and he John Annie will marry
Wi cakno'mc pu'ckin wā'n a'♥kā'metit cok'tokcik,
my children out of doors go playing with the ball
cakwanē, cok'tokcik, (cokto'ke, ball)
4. An Invitation to Visit

I will look for you in seven days and have ready for you a room in our house. Send me word whether you can come or not and how long you can stay.

Every day we will walk along the river together or, getting into a buggy, go out calling, or go out in a rowboat to gather chinkapins, marsh potatoes, nuphar, crawfish, and everything else. We will bake them in the fire. We will catch catfish, perch, and trout with hooks and lines, carry them home, and fry and eat as many as we want. In the evening we will try our luck at cards.

We have a dance in our village this month. Round-head, the old Indian chief, died this month. His wife was sick and came near dying. She had a bad cold. The Indian conjurer came and cured her by sucking out blood. She gave him a horse for curing her.

Did you find the horses you lost three weeks ago? Let men on horseback search for them, find them, drive them along and bring them here. They can catch the thieves.

Kile’t-ki’c is married and two weeks ago she had a baby, and soon John will marry Annie. My children play ball out of doors every day and get their pants covered with dirt and full of holes. The baby goes about crying. Yesterday we killed a pig and made sausages.

Come and see us, for it is not far on horseback. Is it well with you?

5. Biographic Notice of Ponponne

70 Wêt Kic Mök, Kic Mök n Ponponne i-o’ñuculat Ta’kapo

The boys of our town called her Atakapa

cousin woman short Woman-short & Ponponne they called her Atakapa

kic yuki’ti nu’nkin ké’t’tat, Yuk’hi’ti Tu’l to’lpot ino’
woman Indian village in lived Indian Lake on the east side

Tu’l Te’-u iye’ edso°. Ya’n ké’t’tat yuki’ts tu’l
Lake End (End Lake) being smaller than there she lived we lake

ma ino’-i icitsyu’tskin. Húc ipa’ h’a’xcët (h)iu’xts
across while we grew up she husband had none (was a widow) I knew (her)
atka’ki, ya’ ne’c palpa’l a’nkin nû’n-këntat. Ikunyu’ts
ever since and (box) house in she lived young
biographic notice of ponponne

my cousin being a short woman, they called her short-woman, and also ponponne. she was an atakapa woman and lived in the indian village on the east side of indian lake, which is smaller than end lake.
She lived there while we were growing up. During the time when I knew her she was a widow and lived in a split-plank house. She looked young and was very industrious, gathering and selling moss and bringing back bread and meat, after which she lay down on the bed and sewed. She did not dress like the Indians. She made many different kinds of baskets and sold them. She was a short woman and angry when she got drunk, when she went and beat and abused (people). She had no cattle or horses. She had three children, two boys and a girl, the elder boy being named Toussaint and the younger Ursin, his Indian name being Konāsh, her daughter’s name Louison and her Indian names Yoyo’t and Kic-yuts. She could tell to her children and her grandchildren many things about what happened in olden times. She sang songs to them.

She died 14 years ago (i. e., in 1870) aged about 60. She died of yellow fever and they buried her at home. She is buried there by herself, not in the Indian graveyard. Kic-tōt, her grandchild, daughter of Yoyo’t, died before her at this town (i. e., Lake Charles). She had the same disease. They buried her in the French cemetery.

6. Chief Cukuhu’i and Cyprien

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wi</th>
<th>kulca’</th>
<th>my grandfather</th>
<th>Cu’kuhui</th>
<th>yuk’hi’ti</th>
<th>coxko’yat</th>
<th>Ta’kapa</th>
<th>o’tse.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inkili’c</td>
<td>ta’i</td>
<td>o’ts nū’n kē’t’ntat</td>
<td>Tu’l</td>
<td>Te’u</td>
<td>o’tse.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Bayou</td>
<td>on village</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 Ha’lkin</td>
<td>ts’pcat</td>
<td>Yuk’hi’ti</td>
<td>Tu’l</td>
<td>o’t</td>
<td>Ḣya’ń</td>
<td>wa’cin</td>
<td>nak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterwards</td>
<td>he removed</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>very old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa’cin</td>
<td>hina’ka</td>
<td>ilu’ wocpe’ la’</td>
<td>atka’ki</td>
<td>ka’wat.</td>
<td>Hila’i</td>
<td>about thirty years ago</td>
<td>he died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta’nuk</td>
<td>ke’at</td>
<td>ha e’n Mary Ann.</td>
<td>Ickici’l</td>
<td>nīt ke’at.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>he had</td>
<td>her name</td>
<td>Mary Ann</td>
<td>daughters five</td>
<td>he had</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi’l</td>
<td>hā’xcat.</td>
<td>Wi</td>
<td>okē’t</td>
<td>itos’’</td>
<td>o’tkine’at.</td>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>itē’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sons</td>
<td>he had none</td>
<td>my mother</td>
<td>youngest next to was</td>
<td>her father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoktiwē</td>
<td>to’hulat</td>
<td>tik no’mc</td>
<td>lāt ke’at.</td>
<td>Wi</td>
<td>kulca’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>together she lived</td>
<td>until children three she had</td>
<td>my grandfather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ka’-ukin</td>
<td>ya hā’c</td>
<td>yilke’, tu’l ma ino’-i</td>
<td>ts’pcat,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after he died</td>
<td>then she</td>
<td>married the lake</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>migrated, removed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya’</td>
<td>icitsu’tsicat.</td>
<td>Yuk’hi’t</td>
<td>itē’t</td>
<td>pe’l (Cyprien)</td>
<td>ica’k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and raised us, made us grow up</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>stepfather</td>
<td>Cyprien</td>
<td>(an Indian)</td>
<td>a man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to’lat</td>
<td>yuki’t</td>
<td>no’mc</td>
<td>o’t.</td>
<td>Icyutsyu’ts</td>
<td>ya tanu’kip</td>
<td>co ha’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good was us children to</td>
<td>raised us then</td>
<td>once</td>
<td>never</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icpa’ts</td>
<td>ha’hat.</td>
<td>Wic</td>
<td>wi</td>
<td>itē’t iyania’n</td>
<td>ha’xcat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whipped us not</td>
<td>I of my father</td>
<td>afraid was not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa-ito’lucat</td>
<td>wi’ ot.</td>
<td>Iyu’tskin</td>
<td>hac</td>
<td>okwa’nc o’t</td>
<td>ti’cat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too good he was</td>
<td>me to</td>
<td>when I was</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>war to</td>
<td>went</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My maternal grandfather Cukuhu'-i was chief of the Atakapa. He lived at a village on English Bayou above End Lake (Lake Charles). Afterwards he removed to Indian Lake. There he died at an advanced age, about 30 years ago. He had one wife named Mary Ann. He had five daughters. He had no sons. My mother was next to the youngest. She lived with her father until she had three children. After my grandfather died she married again and moved across the lake and brought us up there. Our stepfather Cyprien was good to us children. He raised us and never whipped us once. I was not afraid of my father. He was too good to me. When I was grown up he went to war and died. My mother grieved for him a long time. She wanted to go to him at Alexandria before he died but could not. Once she started but turned back. The water was too high for her to cross. We children stayed at home by ourselves. One night just before day she came home. We were glad to see our mother. She wanted to go back. We did not want her to go. We begged her to remain and not to go.

6. Chief Cukuhu'-i and Cyprien

7. Treatment of the Sick
7. Treatment of the Sick

When anyone was sick the Atakapa believed he had been given bad medicine. One night they assembled at his house, entered it, and danced religious dances all night, shaking gourd rattles and playing on fiddles. While they were mourning they sang and afterwards an Indian conjurer came to see him and treated him and was paid for it. They would not let others go in. They would not let young people go in. If a sick person died, they believed that something wicked had caused it.

8. Himō’c (Burial)

okkyū’lik ya’ oka’ o’tsi. Vi’vulat i’cak capi’xk
by a handkerchief and a sheet they believed people dead

tane’-u okcak’hu’-ulat. A’nkin ti’xkin ok-hu’-ulat. Ka’-i
other went to see him in house they visited then
ana’ ka’t-pa’-ic na’-ulat ha’ a’nkin ka’-u atka’ki ti’k
door open they left his house in death since up to
imō’c-in. Ne’ ta’mkin ya’ ha’l y’ilkin imō’c-ulat. Cuka’
the funeral then next day they buried him dance

125 hā’netin imō’c-ulat. Yuki’ti mō’ne o’k-inu’lulat imō’c
having performed, “got through,” they buried (him) met, gathered burial, funeral

o’t ti’u-ne. Ka’-u o’kin to’kc ya imō’c-ulat. Ha cokmo’n
toward to go to proceed died blanket wrapped and buried him his property all

120 Ta’kapa kic man icā’k ka’-ukin, it utska’-uculat
Atakapa woman and man after death face over they covered (it utska’-uc, face covering)

okkyū’lik ya’ oka’ o’tsi. Vi’vulat i’cak capi’xk
by a handkerchief and a sheet they believed people dead

tane’-u okcak’hu’-ulat. A’nkin ti’xkin ok-hu’-ulat. Ka’-i
other went to see him in house they visited then
ana’ ka’t-pa’-ic na’-ulat ha’ a’nkin ka’-u atka’ki ti’k
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toward to go to proceed died blanket wrapped and buried him his property all
8. Himō'c (Burial)

After the death of an Atakapa woman and man, they covered the face with a handkerchief and a sheet. They believed that other dead people (i.e., their spirits) came to see him. While he was lying in the house they went to see him. So they left the door of his house open from the time of his death until the funeral. Next day they buried him in a grave. They buried him after having finished the ceremonial dance. The Indians all met to go to the burial. They buried him wrapped in a blanket. They buried all of his property at the same time—beads, tobacco pipes, rings, earrings, knives made of cane, cups, moccasins, all of his costumes, and his money. If he had been a warrior, they buried all of his weapons at the same time, his bow, arrows, lances, knives, quiver, gun, shield. If the dead man was an Indian chief, they buried his horse, saddle, and silver crown. A silver crown was found on the west side of Indian Lake in the ground when digging among the shells while laying the foundations of a sawmill and they reburied it. The Choctaw Indians had head crowns of the same kind.
They burned the dead man's house. His relatives moved more than a mile from the place. They made a long grave mound and left a hole at the top to enable the spirit to come out. They never burned the dead.

9. A Fight Among Negroes at Lake Charles

Samti' hiti' ku'cemelmēl pu'm ka'-ulat. Wā'n-pum ya' kic Saturday night negroes a dance, ball made when they were dancing woman

tanu'k ta'xn ot (ut) ikāt pa'kēt. Ya ki'c ta'xnīk wa'ntsāt:
one other on foot stepped the woman other said

"wi ikā't 'npa'kat." "Atsī'c-kic ha'!" wa'nat. Hika'-uckin,
on my foot you stepped I don't care she said on getting through

ka't o'ts pa'kēt. Ya cukiō'l hak'hī'tic ok-ina'tsūlāt.
mouth on she slapped her (now) the men they came (or began) to fight

915 Kitsā'k cakpi'xk ya' pa'm (h)okpa'miculat ya whisky they drank (were dead drunk on) and fist knocked each other down with and

(h)okpē'mulat. Tane'-u tu'lkin pa'k-cakpa'kicat. Tane'-u fired at each other some in the lake threw them into (pak=threw) some

kaukau'kin pu'm-hik'hu'lculat. Wā'n-hokpē'mkin i'cāk cako'īne into the water they jumped into when they shot at each other the constable (sheriff)

okcēkia'lat. I'cāk nī't a'nlā'kin cakina'-uculat. Kec lāt arrested them men five in the jail he placed in women three

cakina'-uculat. Yīl hiwe'-u pētik yīl cakita'-uculat tanu'k

he put in Monday they let them out one

150 ik'hu'ntan a'nlā'kin ti'(xt).
(or ik'hu'ntēn) in jail lies yet

9. A Fight Among Negroes at Lake Charles

Saturday night the negroes had a dance. While they were dancing, one woman stepped on the foot of another. The other woman said, "You have stepped on my foot." "I don't care," she answered. Upon that the first slapped her on the mouth. Then the men began to fight. They had been drinking whisky and knocked one another down with their fists and shot at one another. Some were thrown into the lake. Others jumped into the water. When they started to shoot at one another, the sheriff arrested them. He put five men in jail. He put three women in jail. Monday they were let out, except for one who is still in jail.
ATAKAPA-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

(THE MATERIAL ARRANGED UNDER STEMS)

(Ak), words from the Akokisa vocabulary of Bérenger.

(A. R.), words collected by Doctor Swanton from Armojean Reon in 1908.

(D), words or sentences obtained by Doctor Gatschet from Delilah Moss.

(I), words obtained by Doctor Gatschet from Louison Huntington and entered in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages.

(L), words or sentences obtained by Doctor Gatschet from Louison Huntington and entered in blank books.

A very few forms were obtained by Doctor Swanton from an Atakapa named Teet Verdine in 1907 and are so indicated without abbreviation.

(E. D.), forms from the Eastern Dialect.

(C), forms from the Carpenter copy of the Duralde manuscript of the Eastern Dialect.

(P), forms from the Philadelphia copy of the Duralde manuscript of the Eastern Dialect.

Numbers refer to lines in the texts where a given word is used. The examples are arranged alphabetically except where there are grammatical reasons for placing certain forms together, as in conjugations of verbs or where a stem enters into certain definite combinations, as, for instance, the ha, “he,” “she,” “it,” with the plural ending -kit, hakit, “they.” Since c is used for sh, forms beginning with that letter are placed immediately after s, and they, in turn, are followed by forms in ts. Those beginning with tl, or the equivalent surd l are put by themselves after t.

Atakapa Numerals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Dialect</th>
<th>Eastern Dialect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 tanu'k</td>
<td>hannik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tsik</td>
<td>happalst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lat</td>
<td>lät</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 hinato’l</td>
<td>tsêts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 nit</td>
<td>nitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 latši’k</td>
<td>latst (given as “talst”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 pax or pa’xê</td>
<td>paghû or paghê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 hinato’l tsik</td>
<td>tsikhuiau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 woc ico’l han</td>
<td>tegghuiau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 woc pe</td>
<td>heissign, hiissing (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 woc pe ha(l) tanu’k</td>
<td>halg hannik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 woc pe ha(l) tsik</td>
<td>halg happalst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 woc pe woc ico’l han</td>
<td>halg tegghuiau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 woc pe tsik</td>
<td>halg heissign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 woc pe tsik hal tanu’k</td>
<td>heissign happalst halg hannik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 woc pe lât</td>
<td>heissign latt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 hi’yen pon</td>
<td>hehin pon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 hi’yen pon tsik</td>
<td>hehin pon happalst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 hi’yen pon tsako’p</td>
<td>hehin pon iolic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Atakapa Affixes**

**PRONOMINAL AFFIXES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>SUBJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>hi-, i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>n-, na-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>ha-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>ic-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>nak-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>cak-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indefinite, hi-, i-; reflexive, hat-; reciprocal, hok-.

Temporal and modal suffixes: -at (-et), past time; -č̣e (č̣e), future time; -k (-ki), continuous; -lō, first person plural imperative; -m, plurality; -ne (nā-, n), volitional and sometimes apparently instrumental; -c, a suffix of wide use with verbs and seemingly with pronouns, perhaps equivalent to the English auxiliary "to be"; -t, perfect or passive; -t (-tī), future, perhaps derived from ti, "to go"; -to, second person plural imperative; -u, usitative.

Connective suffixes: -n (-in), a subordinating suffix signifying "while," "when," "after," "if"; -p, ditto, sig. "because," "on account of."

Derivative prefixes (in reality prefixed words): ik-, "with"; its- (from itse'), "on top of"; it- (from it, "face"), "ahead"; n-, (?); ēts-, "up," "high," "above."

Locative suffixes with substantives: -ke (-ki) and -kin, "in," "into," "on"; -p, "at"; -ik, "with," apparently identical with the derivative prefix ik-.

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**Example Text:**

ha' wi' hipa', this is my husband.

ahinak, aihinā'k (L-37), ahena'ka (L-39), o-in'a'ka (D-77), like this, like these.

woc ke' a' hinak, ring shaped, a ring like this.

ap, av, avx, af, axp, abx, here, present, to this place, to here ("ici," "présent").

ap o'k, come here! (not av).

av (or abx or a') 'n o'kēn ica'm'čēḥ, if you come here we will drink.

ha' hil'a-'i a'f (or a'p), his wife is here.

ha' hil'a-'i a'fēt, his wife was here.

ha hil'a-'i a'v o't'čēḥ, his wife will come here.

teyo' a'v nē (not ap), put the box right here!

ti'k a'xp pe'm, shoot (your) arrow right here!

wi a'vp (or a'p) i-ica'kēt, I was born here.

ya ica'k av (or ap) wa'nkīt, this man is present, lit. "this man is walking here" (L).

ya' ica'k av'ha'n, ya' ica'k ap ha'n, a man absent ("un homme absent").
ac mel u'c, this is genuine black.
a'c ta't u'c, salmon, "this is genuine yellow" (or "kind of yellow").
a'c tâ't kop, light yellow, "yellow-white," light green.
a, to be.
hatna'ka pe'l a', how far is it?
hatna'xkan me'ts a', how tall are you?
hatna'xkan wa'ci'nə a (or wa'ci na'),
how old is he ("quel âge a-t-il?").
na e'n ke a, have you a name?
na' ca' a', ca' a' nə'e, naj caya (A.R.),
who are you? (ca, "somebody").
'nto'l a', is it well with you? (L-6, 9;
D-69.)
ca' ya' a', ha' ca a', ca aya' (A.R.),
who is he (she, or it)? who is that?
c'i'ne-u a', hak'i't cine'f a, hak'i't cine'v a',
who are they?
co'k'inka' a', what is the matter with you?
co'k wa'ńka na'xn, co'k wa'ńka
na'xn, what are you doing?
cu'il ta' u'n, where is the dog?
to'l a', it is good ("c'est bon").
yu'ici o'1 ok 'n-u'xts a 'n ta'nat'n a,
send me word whether you can come or not, send me word if you
are able to come (A.R.).
ai, a-i, swamp, marsh, small pond.
ai kotsk (A.R.), a'-i kô'tsk, ai'
kô'tsk (I), marsh, small pond, gully.
a'yip, in the marsh (Gatschet inter-
prets it "plantain" but this
is probably erroneous).
a'yip te'xłk ta'lkop, marsh lily,
blue wild flower ("fleur sauvage
bleue").
ko'nə a'yip, ko'nən a'yip (L-8),
a'yip kuna (D-48), potatoes,
"marsh potatoes."
noha'me a'yip, turkey, "chicken in
swamp."
noha'me a'yip hatania'ns, a wild
turkey ("un dinde," "a wild
chicken in swamp").
tu' a'-i, tu't a'i (I), cane swamp.
ak, a'k (I), juice, sap; water in E. D
(cf. akna, aktsa'-u, ik, ik'h-a-u).
akip tsök, water turkey (L-7).
mï' ak (A.R.), mï' ak, honey, "bee
liquid."
ne'ckol-ák, nick-öl-ák, molasses,
"sweet salt liquid."
u'k-á'k, (h)u'k'ak, source, spring,
"water coming."
aghö, moist, wet (E. D.).
aggtihōu, [aggtihoon (P), aggtihōou
(C)] source, spring of water (E. D.)
(= W. D. ák tehop, "water hole").
ak hamish [ak hamish], give me
water! (E. D.).
aki, to wet (probably from ak, liquid,
and li, soft).
akel'i'ke (D); pl. he'-u akel'i'ke, wet.
ne' akili'ke to'lka la'u ha'xe,
water wood does not burn well.
ți'ntal ikili'keo paper is soaked
through (ik- should probably be
ak-).
wi akili'kico, I wet in the water
(ilikiço by itself is without mean-
ing).
wi cokotka'ikilili'kic, I soak the
cloth (ik- should probably be ak-).
yi'te' akili'kıeta, I shall wet (it) to-
morrow (again).
ak,
cokak, cuka' (D-124), to dance, a
dance. Possibly this means "things
(being) green," with reference to
the ripening of the new corn, the
occasion for the principal annual
ceremony of the southeastern
Indians, the so-called "green corn
dance." Gatschet was informed
of two kinds of dances to which
this name was applied: (1) the
cakwa'cí co'kák, "old people's
dance," a religious dance partici-
pated in only by the old men, and
resembling a missa. There was no
regular time for holding it except
that it was always at night and
was accompanied by singing. The
village chief was always present,
and a religious attire was assumed
for the occasion. There was no
fire in the middle of the ground as
among the Choctaw; (2) the
c'o'keeks co'kák, the dance of the
young people, which was not
religious. The performers placed
themselves on their knees and
brought their arms around in
circles before the face, from right
to left and from left to right. This was performed once a month without reference to the moon and lasted all night. The dances were abandoned about 1850-1860.

c'o'keuks a', c'o'kak a', name of the dance house which was located in the village of chief Lo. It was surrounded by a picket fence, and within were statues, stuffed animals, and other objects. Anybody could enter.

cuka'kulët Utsuma't ut, they danced for Ottsot (L-14).

\( \text{ak, (P)} \)

ne'câk, sawdust.

\( \text{ak, akc (A. R.), green (in the sense of unripe); also in color according to A. R.; a'kak, akca'ke (A. R.), very green.} \)

ne'c ak; pl. nec a'ke, a green tree; also said to mean sawdust.

tso'-ots a'kc, green corn, the corn is green or unripe.

\( \text{aki (possibly from lâk "sun").} \)

akipa' -i (I), south, "where the sun turns" (A. R.).

akipa'-ike icâk, a southern man.

yâ icak akipal-i'ke öt, this man comes from the south.

\( \text{a'kitoc, frog, also given as toad, but this is probably a mistake; E. D. ketoct [ketosht], frog.} \)

a'kitoc lu'(iiecet), the frog swims (to the other side).

a'kitoc na'l-ma'fman, spring frog, "long thighs."

\( \text{a'kmâlc, winter; E. D. allsteamat.} \)

a' a'kmâlc, this winter.

akma'letits, akma'litits, fall, autumn "going to be winter."

\( \text{akna, to run (as a river), to flow (probably derived from ak, liquid, and na or na-u, to arrive).} \)

a'knâk, current (I).

aknak mickët tâ'ki, aknâk mëe'kit tâ'kin, there were eddies in the river.

a'knax mickë, eddy in the river.

a'knax t'é'-u ö't, a'knax te'wat, current comes from (above?).

kaukau' a'knâk, running water, the current of water.

ti'-u akna'kit (tâ'-i), the river runs swiftly.

\( \text{ti'-u akna'kit tu'l hukinu'l, it flows into the lake.} \)

\( \text{ti'-u'xts akna'kit, to-u'xts akna'kit, the river runs (or ran) slowly.} \)

\( \text{akon(st), river (from ak, water(?)) (E. D.) (cf. ta-i, ak).} \)

akonstâtei [aconstâchi (P), aconstou-}

\( \text{chi (C)), river (akon(st) + wicin, wide(?).} \)

\( \text{akonska [aconskâ (P), aconskâa (C)], akonskau, stream (akon(st) + ska or eka, little).} \)

\( \text{akc,} \)

\( \text{pa-i a'ke ti'c ko'hat, she wanted to go back (D-110).} \)

\( \text{aktsa' -u, cold, cool, chilly; E. D. tsamps.} \)

\( \text{aktsa' -u kauka' , cold water.} \)

\( \text{a'ktsa'-uc, aktsa'-uc, cold, rheum.} \)

\( \text{aktsauc naicat', a cold in the head.} \)

\( \text{a'ckin aktsa'-uc, in the shade it is cool.} \)

\( \text{ayi'lc aktsa'-uc, to-day it is cold.} \)

\( \text{kau'kau aktsa'-un, kau'kau aktsa'-uc, the water is cold.} \)

kañ tsamps [kang tsamps], the air is cold or chilly, the wind is cold (E. D.).

tampska, autumn (E. D.).

\( \text{âx, to grow.} \)

\( \text{a'xkit, it grows; pl. a'xtit, they grow.} \)

\( \text{a'xli(c), axli(c), to lose.} \)

\( \text{ha icôl a'xlic, ha icôl a'xict, she lost her calf.} \)

\( \text{naki't tsanu'k cakwinêtêm nak cak-a'xlecat ka, did you find the horses which you lost? (D-58).} \)

\( \text{cok he'-u hia'xlicat, cok he'-u hia'x-icat, I lost many things.} \)

\( \text{cok' hia'xlicat, cok hia'xicat, I lost one thing.} \)

\( \text{wi co'k a'xlic, wi co'k a'xic, I lose something.} \)

\( \text{âl, (D-76), a'1, flesh, meat; E. D. aggl, meat.} \)

\( \text{âl âm, boiled meat.} \)

\( \text{âl atna' nimi'c, give me a little meat!} \)

\( \text{âl hopa'-i, butcher, "meat piercer."} \)

\( \text{âl itsa'-i, âl itsaine, fried meat, beef-steak.} \)

\( \text{âl kâ'ts, a scab (on a sore).} \)

\( \text{âl nko'xca, do you want meat?} \)

\( \text{âl ti'u, meat upon the fire on a gridiron or a scaffold, broiled meat ("sur les braises").} \)

\( \text{âl tiunâ, a gridiron.} \)
āl lō'p, al top (A. R.), stick on which to roast meat.
ā'1 wā'k, roast meat, meat roasted on coals.
āl wā'kna, roaster, apparatus for roasting meat.
hi'yen a'1, pork, "pig meat."
lā'ns a'1, venison, deer meat (L-5).
lā'ns āl nko'x̂a, do you want deer meat?
ō'ke āl, cheek.
ō'ke āl atku'tsi, red paint for cheeks.
tu'ts kō'm-āl, calf of leg, "flesh hanging to leg" (?).
wi āl ti'ukinto, I broil meat.
wi āl wa'kinto, I broil (or roast) meat on the coals.
ya'a āl la'kläk, gaspergou, "fish with hard flesh."
A'leman, German (from the French word).
ā'li̱n (A. R.), ā'li, grapes, raisins (cf. hi'lañ).
ā'li̱n hiékā'm (L-9), big grapes, "broad grapes."
ā'li̱n itso'm (A. R.), ā'li̱n hicōm (L-8), hilañ ēcō'm, small grapes.
allstcumat, winter (E. D.) (cf. W. D. a'kmālē, "winter," and āl, "ice").
allstumat hue', the winter is hard (E. D.).
Alpamu', Alibamu.
Alpamu' iek, an Alabama Indian (see no'ai).
ālč (I), āls, ice; E. D. adlect [adlesht], snow; E. D. adlect lagn [adlesht lagn, adleshttagn], ice (cf. ha'-u).
ālč ko'me, thick ice.
ālč pa'xe, thin ice.
ālč capa'ts, ālč capā'its (I), icle, "ice hanging" (not certain).
ālč ta'n, it is frozen yet, ice yet ("c'est glaèé").
ālč tixt, all is frozen over, it is frozen ("c'est glaèé"), "ice lying down."
ālč to'ke, ice chunk.
ālekit, it was freezing ("il gile").
adlect kombust [adlesht combust], the snow is heavy (E. D.).
adlect lagn kombust [adlesht lagn combust], the ice is thick (E. D.).
ām, to cook, to boil (ām, to cook; ām, to drink (Gatschet)) (cf. hierū, ilu', itsa-i, to).
āl ām, boiled meat.
hikū' a'v, hiku' a'ū, to boil soup (a'v and a'ū are probably intended for ām).
cu'k-ām-a'ń, kitchen (I).
cuk-ām-ań ita'ń, cu'k-ām-ań ntā'ń, where is the kitchen?
eukā'm-kic, female cook.
eukā'mto, I cook.
ām, to drink ām, to cook; ām, to drink (Gatschet)).
wi ā'mu, wi'c iā'ńki (A. R.), I drink; E. D. weeamin [ouèe amm].
aa ām, na-ic ām, you drink.
ha ām, he drinks, she drinks, etc.
yu'kit mon ā'mu, we all drink.
nakā't ā'mto, you all drink.
ha'kit ā'mtit, they drink.
yu'kit mon ićā'mkit, we all drink.
ha'kit ā'mutet, ha'kit ā'mtit, they are going to drink.
wi tēm ā'mu, I drank yesterday.
ha tēm ā'mat, he drank yesterday.
ha ā'met (nak), he drank (?).
yu'kit tēm ā'mtsē, we drank yesterday.
na'kit (tēm) ā'ntem, nakā't ā'mat, you all drank yesterday.
ha'kit tēm ā'mulēt, ha'kit tēm ā'mulat, they drank yesterday.

ićā'mkit, we drink.
ha'kit ā'mtit, ha'kit ā'mulet, they drink.

wi yōlēn ā'mtē, wi yōlen ā'mta (A. R.), yōlēn ā'mta, I will drink to-morrow.
na' yōlēn nā'mtikit, yōlen na'ict ā'mta, you will drink to-morrow.
yōlēn ā'mta (or ā'mtē), hac yōlēn ā'mtikit, he will drink to-morrow.
yuki't yōlēn ica'mikit, yuki't yōlen icā'mnenē, we will drink to-morrow.
nakā't yōlēn ā'mta, nakā't yōlen naka'ntikit, you all will come to drink to-morrow.
ha'kit yōlēn ā'mulē, hakāy yōlēn ā'mtikit, they will drink to-morrow.
hiak'mehê, I will then drink.
naa'mehê, you will then drink.
haa'mehê, he will then drink.
yukit icâ'mehê, we will then drink.
nakit na'kâmehê, you (pl.) will then drink.
cakâ'mehê, they will then drink.

âm, drink!
uk â'mta, come to drink!
uk âm, come and drink!
uk â'mto, come and drink!
nâ'âm, you drink!; na'-ic â'm, you drink now!
ha' â'm, he (or she) drank.
nâk â'm, you (pl.) drink.
yu'kit mön â'mlû, let us all drink!
nak'âm to, you (pl.) drink!
nâk âm, do you drink! you drink!
nak'âm to, let ye drink! drink ye! â'mlu, let us drink!
âm cikna'uc, let them drink!
wi âm ina'uc, let me drink!
âm na'-uc, let him (or her) drink!
wi câ â'm na'-ucto, I let somebody drink.
wi câ â'm na'-uco, I let somebody drink.
yuki't ca â'm na'uctikit, we will let somebody drink.

wi cakâ'me, I give them to drink.
ha' icâ'me, he gives us to drink.
hakît hiak'me-ulet, they gave me to drink.
hakît icâ'me, they give us to drink.
wi (hi)â'mne, I have to drink (one thing).
wi (hi)oc'kâ'mne, I have to drink many things.

âm', â'mne, a drink, a beverage.
âm hatpe'ne-o, I finish drinking.
âmne, a cup, a dipper.
a'v (or a'bx or a'f) 'no'ken icâ'mehê, if you come here we will drink.
hiak'mne, they drink.
icâk kitsâk â'm hite'-u, a whisky (or brandy) drinker.

kapp' â'mcen, cup for drinking, drinking cup.
kaukau' â'mn a'niko nta'hêntat, the water he had drunk came out at his ears (L-19).
kaukau' â'mne, drinking water.
kaukau' â'mto, I am going to drink water.
kaukau' ku'ts â'mka-u, wine drunk.
kitsâ'k â'mne to'î la', whisky drinking is not good.
kitsâ'k atse-e-e â'mne, the drinking of whisky is bad.
kitsâk paihe-uc â'mêt, I made myself drunk, I drank too much whisky.
lu'itka â'mne, pottery cup.
nâlâ âm, did you drink?
nûn-u'cîp coko'-i (or co'xko-i) kitsâ'k â'm-kawêt, the village judge was drunk.
ciko'm â'm cikna'-uco, I let the cattle drink.
ciko'm kauka'-u cokmi'co, I give the cattle to drink.
eukotki'nic â'mne (or kitsâ'k), blackberry brandy, sig. "blackberry drink" or "blackberry whisky."
cukte'-i â'mu, I take medicine, I drink medicine.
cukti'-i â'mu, I take (or drink) medicine.
cul kau'kau â'mê, the dog lapped the water.
wi himaka'wêt kitsâk â'm-waân 'ya', wi himaka'wêt kitsâk â'mwangeye, I fell because I was drunk.
wi cakâm, I drink (A. R. ?).
wi'c ke hiak'mkin Jack maka'wet, while I was drinking Jack fell down (hâ'e, "he," could be substituted for Jack).
wic ketsâ'k hiam'ki(t), I am going to take a drink of whisky (given the writer by Teet Verdine).
wic ma'n o't â'm'o, I drink all the time.
yuk'hi'ti ka â'mene, an Indian-made cup.

an, ear (L-39, 40, 41); E. D., ann; Ak. anar according to Du Terrage and Rivet, though I read anec, or anect in the Chicago copy of the original. a'n hatko'me, earring (D-127).
a'niko nta'hêntat, it came out of his ears (L-19).
a'npance, deaf, "ears closed."
a'ch a'npance, a deaf man (I).
a'ch iku'nyuds a'npance, a deaf boy (I).
kic a'npance, a deaf woman (I).
kic iku'nyuds a'npance, a deaf girl (I).
ci'won an, ears of a cat.
wi a'n iwâ'nic, I move the ears.
wi a'n pâ'keo, I flap my ears.
yâ' cu'I ha a'n ito'leo, ya' cu'I a'n ito'leo, I fix the ears of that dog.
yâ' cu'I ha a'n tlemte'm, the ears of that dog are torn.
a'nhipon, anhipo'n, "folded ears," rabbit, and by der. sheep.
anhipo'n he'uc cakico'me, rabbits have many young.
anhipon na'-u, anhipo'n na'-u, sheep's wool, sheep's hair.
an'hipo'n ti'I, rabbit skin (I).
anhipo'n wâ'n-cakna'l'nto, I will hunt rabbits (I).
a'nma'nmañ, a'n ma'nmañ, mule, jackass, "long ears."
anpake, mouse, rat (A. R.), lit. "moving ears," "flapping ears."
anpâ'ke he'ts, rat, "big moving ears," "big flapping ears."
ciwa'n anpâ'ke ko'ntik, the cat catches the mouse.
aâ (D-138), an, a (I, D), aâ (A. R.), house, home; E. D., ank.
a' a', this house.
a' a' hidso', this room.
a a'n'kin ita'ko, I came out of the house.
a'n ha'I, behind the house.
a' hiwe'-u (A. R.), a' hiwe'-u, church, "powerful house."
a' hiwe'-u ini'xâa, a' iwe'-u ini'enâ, church, "powerful house to go into."
a' ikin t'ha'ko, I go out of the house ("je sors de la maison").
a'ids'ôn (D-42), a'ids'ôn, room, "small house" or "small part of house."
a'n i'ti, in front of the house.
a'kat (I), an'kat, a'nkat, door, "house mouth"; pl. ho'-u a'nakat.
a'n ta'-i o'tikit, the house will be by
the river (I).
a'nut ini'ko, I enter the house.
a'nut mické, around the house.
a'n wá'l, wall of house.
a'n yá'n pe'ltät, a house stands far off.
a'ts a'n, sweat-house (I).
ha' a'n nép, his (or her) house is low.
ha' a'ntkin, in his house (D-123), ha
a'ntkin, at his house. (D-114).
haki't a'n hokwa'nc icák, a camp of
"soldiers' house."
haki't a'n nép, haki't a'nc nép, their
house is low.
hatutunä a'ntkatpans, glass of win-
dow.
hive'-u a'n, church (I).
icák a'n hâ'xe, a man without a
house.
icák a'n be'-u ké, a man having
many houses.
icák a'n kêt, man in the house (man
having a house).
icák ina'-ulët a'ntkin, these men en-
tered the house ("(ces) hommes
sont entré dans la maison")
i'cák cakya'ulët cak'nauct a'nc lâk,
they took some men and put them
in prison.
Jack a'n la'kin inho'liclat a'mip, on
account of drinking Jack was put
in jail.
John ha' kân kêt, John remains at
home.
ka'kok a'ntkat, fence gate.
ko'-i hive'-u a'n" la'wët, the church
burnt down.
lo'fínónc a'n kûnd (or ko'ñët or ko'ñët)
lo'fínónc a'n ko'ñët (or ko'ñët),
the lightning struck the house.
mí'ñä a'ñ eak-ho'pe, bumblebee (or
more likely wood wasp), "bee mak-
ing holes in the house."
na' a'n o'tskin, thy high house.
na' a'nc o'tsip, your house is high.
na'kân, thy house.
naki't a'nc nép, naki't a'nc nép, your
(pl.) house is low.
nee a'n, nee a'n, wooden house.
nee-kînc ta'ma a', saw cutting house,
sawmill (D-135).
nee palpa'l a'ntkin, in a split-plank
house (D-74).
nee wa'p a', ne'wa a', brick house.

o'1 tu'ko wi a'ñ ot, o'1 tû'k'ho wi a'ñ
ot, I bring home a persimmon.
poc' on, pöek a'n, veins, "blood
house."
cikiti'c a'ñ hu'i, the skunk is under
the house.
co'k cakie'ke a'n, co'k-cakie'ke a'n,
store, warehouse, "something-sell-
ing house," goods house.
co'k cakie'ke a'n yi'mo'n, co'k cakie'ke
a'n yimo'n, a low-priced store.
co'k cakie'ke a'n yi'ks hiwe'-u, a high-
priced store.
cokcakii'ke a'n la'wët, a shop has
burned ("une boutique a brûlé")
co'ko'i a'n, courthouse.
eu'k-âm-a'n, eu'kam a'n, kitchen (I).
eu'k-âm-a'n ita'n, eu'kâm-a'n nta'n,
where is the kitchen?
cukuil'le hatu'xtsé t a'n, a schoolhouse,
"a book-learning house" (I).
cukeoc'a'n o'tse ka'uts, a bird flies
over the house.

wi a'n la'kin inu'lcó (or inu'leò), I
put somebody in jail.
wi a'n ne-tsa'kip, my house is on
dry land.
wi a'ñ wafinë ta'-i tsi'ka'dep tå't(o),
my house stands between the road
and the river.
wi'kân, my home.
wi kân pa'-i o'kta John tewë, I will
go home with John (I).
wi nta'ku(?) a'n lâk it'hi, I came out
of the prison last evening ("je suis
sorti de la prison le soir")
wi te'ns a'ñla'kin ita'hu, I left the
prison in the evening.
wic ku'l cokia'ku, wi hite't ini'kit
a'nut (or ini'hat a'ntkin) ("j'avais
mangé, quand mon père est entré
dans la maison")

wic nta'ku, wi ite't ini'kat a'nut, wie
nta'hu, wi ite't a'ntkin ini'hat,
after I went out, my father entered
the house ("quand j'étais sorti,
mon père est entré dans la mai-
sun").
yal a'nu na'xco, I point at that house far off.
yal-a'nu na'xco, I point at that house very far off.
yu'kit a'nu ti' y'lek't, our house is lighted up at night.
yuk't a'kin, in our house (D-43).
yuk't a'nu nêp, our house is low.
yuk't a'nu nêp, our house is low.
yuk't a'n ot tú'kt'o, we will fetch it home.
yu'kit kân, yu'kit kân (D-50), our house, our home.
a'', a'' a''! no!; E. D. han (or hau).
a'nênu, bullfrog (l).
anian; to be afraid, to fear; wild.
ha ha'tani, he is uneasy.
ha'tani, wild, savage, ferocious (said of men, animals, and plants),
I am uneasy.
hehika'n nen ha'tani, hehika'n, a'tani, I am afraid he would in-
jure me.
hiyana'n ha'x (or ha'), I am not afraid of.
icêh hiyana'n'icêh tiwê ti'co, I was afraid of him but went with him.
noha'me a'yip ha'tanias (D-103),
noha'me a'yip, wild turkey, "wild fowl in the swamp.
wi ha'tani, I am uneasy.
wi hiiyana'n, I am afraid of.
wi ciiti'iyani'na'xcat, I was not afraid of my father (D-103).
ankâ, a'kâ, to play.
tansta'lik icanka'mêne, we will play
with cards (D-52).
tök'ê no'ame a'kâ'mêne, a round ball
for the children to play with.
wi ankâ'ts, or wi ankâ'te, I play.
wi cakno'me pu'kcin wa'n-a'ñkâ'metit,
my children go playing out of doors (D-64).
wi cakno'me wa'n-anka'metit, my
children go playing (I).
wi ankâ'me(o), I play; pl. ca'kanka-
mecme.
a'ipats, a'ipats (A. R.), onpats,
sour, bitter.
kau'kau onpats, kaukau' o'npats,
vinegar, root beer "sour water,"
"bitter water."
cök'uk onpats, yeast; also raised bread.
a'nt'hu, ant'hu', owl (cf. an, "ear.")
aceb [asheebb], heavy (E. D.).
wag aceb [uagg asheebb (P), ouagg
asheebb (C)], the hail is heavy
(E. D.).
ack, shade, shadow (I).
a'k wâl (evidently it should be
a'ck wâ'l), shadow, properly "sha-
dow on the wall."
a'ckin, in the shade.
a'ckin aktsa'-ue, in the shade it is
cool.
hatackicnâ, parasol, "something to
make shade for oneself"; also
umbrella.
wí hata'ck'kinto, I shade myself.
act, reed.
ats (L, l), ats (A. R.), sweat.
a'ts a'nu, sweat house (I, L).
wí i-a'tska, I sweat (I, L).
atsa'u, chestnut tree (E. D.) (cf. ná-u', ox).
at,
no'k at, armpit, "under the arm."
Atakapa, an Atakapa Indian.
I'cêk Ata'kapa, an Atakapa Indian,
an Atakapa person.
a'tna, few, a little (cf. hatna').
al atna' himi', give me a little meat!
Anacoco (Gatschet suggests a deriva-
tion from a'tna, "few," and
kâkau, "water," but this is very
doubtful—J. R. S.).
pal hatna'xuc, too little.
cokua'k atna'xt, cokua'k atna',
a little bit of bread, a little bread.
atsnu'ni (said to be a word of this lan-
guage but no interpretation is
given) (D).
-e, an apparent suffix which is perhaps
occassioned by blunders in hearing
or transcribing; in the first four
cases n may have been omitted,
and in the last case e has perhaps
been substituted for a.
ha icâ'me, he gives us to drink.
hakî't hic'me-ulat, they gave me to
drink.
hakî't icâ'me, they give us to drink.
wi caka'me (amne?), I give them to
drink.
tik ni'huce', go and lie down!
-êhê, -hê, a future sign, possibly with
the specific meaning "then."
ap'î'k ne i'ken icâmêhê, if you come
here we will drink.
av (or abx or af) 'n o'kên icâmêhê, if you come here we will then drink. ha âmêhê, he will then drink. ha hila'-i av o't'êhê, his wife will come here. hak'i't na'-ulhen, when they get there, when they shall arrive. ha'kit coko'-i yulêhê, while they are chiefs. hak'i't yi'len â'mul'he, they will drink to-morrow. hiâmêhê, I will then drink. ilu' tsik wiic kî'wile ipê'kê'nhâ', I will be a doctor in two years. icak ha icoxko'-inhê, a man who will be chief. icak he-u coko'-iyulêhê, men who have once been chiefs. kidsô'nkêcin cakwa'kêhê (or cakwa'k'tikit), we will bake them in the fire. na âmêhê, you will then drink. nakit na'kâmêhê, you all will then drink. ntsa'-un or ntsa'êhê, she will bite you. ol 'n o'kên iet'i'uhê (or ti'une), if you come near we will then go. cakâ'mêmê, hiâmne, they will then drink. coxmôn icyâ'mcêmê, we will gather everything (D-49). tsa'-alhe, tsâlêchê, this cracks or springs apart. wi wula'ktacekêhê', I have kidney disease. yil mon ta'-i o hoktiwe icwa'ânêhê, every day we will walk along the river together. yukit icâmêhê, we will then drink. ehe'-u, ehe'-u no'c, gum tree (L) (D did not know this word).

Eku'n, ŝkûn, aikun, a little while, just now.
ai'kun (or eku'n) hatlaeca'âcô, I finish shaving myself, I quit shaving myself.
eku'n (or eku'n) ke'-uhatla'ênto, I begin shaving myself while seated (I).
eiku'n ke-ucukia'ênto, eku'n ke-ucukia'ênto, I begin eating seated. eku'nna(k) ta'mo, I have just ascended; also I begin mounting. eku'nna wa'nkinto, I begin to walk, I walk just now. ik'hu'ntan, ik'hu'ntên, eku'nta, yet, still (D-150). ikunyu'ts, a young person (D-74). ikunyu'tsip, to the young people (D-118). ikunyu'ts iti, my youngest son. icak (ï)kunyu'ts, young man (I), icâ'k ikunyu'ts, half-grown boy. icâk konyu'ds ta' caktewê mo'kêt, another young man has come with the rest. kî'c (ï)kunyu'ts, kî'c ickalî't (I), girl; pl. kê'cêc. kie ikunyu'ds wa'ci, an old maid. kie kuncyûts ke'-uwa'lênto, I fan a girl. wic ikunyu'ts caktika'-u, I look young. yuki'ê eku'nna nai'utsêl, we arrive just now ("nous sommes arrivé à l'heure qu'il est"). ya' icâk ya' kî'c kanyû'c yilwâ'tikit, that man is going to marry that young woman. ya kî'c kanyû'c ya' icâk ut (or ot) yilkê, that young woman marries that man.

Elañ, hatela'ñc nak(h)atela'ñc, very still, still, quiet, sad (?) ("triste"). wi atela'ñc ke't'ênto, I sit still, I sit quiet.

Ém, to pound.
Tso'-ots ém, pounded (or ground) corn.
Wi ê'mu tso'-ots, I beat corn ("je pile du maïs").
eñi, eñ (I), name.
eñi hiwa’-uculat, eñi hiwa’-ulat, I am called by name, “they call me by name.”
eñike, owning a name.
ha eñi, his name, her name (D-81, 82, 97).
ha’ eñi hiwa’-uco, I call him by name.
ha’ yuk’hi’ti eñi, his Indian name (D-83).

Hiy’eki’ti cakio’-uculat (D-29, 30), or Hiy’e’eki’ti cakio’-nuleat (L-13), they called them Hiyekiti.
ic’ak he’-u hakit e’nip cakwa’-uco, I call many people by their names.
ic’ikic’el eñi, her daughter’s name (D-83).
na eñi hatse-ua’nhicat, I forgot your name.
na eñike, you have a name, your name.
na eñi kë a’, have you a name?
Ponponne i-’nuleat, they called her Ponponne (D-70).
ca ha’ e’nipe wa’-uco, I call somebody by name.
cakio’-nulet, they named it (D-32).
wi eñi, wi eñi (I), my name.
yukhi’ti eñi, Indian name (D-83).

eñi, eñi, añi, añi (given once as oñ), fat, grease, gravy, oil, tallow, sauce(?)?
E. D. egmn, eggn.
áz tî’mnăn, candle (unlighted).
eñi ka’-une e’xt, grease jar (I).
e’ñic ka’u-ku, grease water.
hiy’ën eñi, bacon, lard, “hog grease.”
kau’ku eñi, greasy water.
ka’kau eñet, kaukau’ eñc, the water is greasy.
ne’ñi, soap, stick (or tree) grease (I).
ne’ñi añi hika, I make soap (“stick grease”).
ne’ñi añi hima’, sweet (smelling) soap.
ne’ñi añi himât to’l(ka), the soap smells good.
ne’ñi añik hatsa’-ukco, I wash with soap.
ni’k eñi, butter.
ni’-mo’ñi eñi (or eñek) ekko’lulet, they tarred a man.
nic-moñ eñi wi ikco’lo, nic-moñ eñik wi co’lo, I rub tar with.
okico’m añicna, wax (“cire”).
te’mak eñi, kneecap.
wic ka’uku’ eñi, I grease the water.
yi hiwe’-u eñi, yi huc’ eñi, Mardi Gras.
enetst (P), ainetst (C), wild goose (E. D.) (cf. nok).

enke’wict (L-7), enke’wist, prairie chicken (called “pheasant” by some informants) (note: om hu’-hu’hu’); E. D. enkeestt (see oñ).

enkiliic, enkilo’c, English, American. enkiliic kon’ñ, enkiliic kon’a’, Irish potato, lit. “English potato.”
i’nkiliie yi’lu e’vhts, i’nkiliie yi’ lu hu-e’v hts, Christmas (“Noël” (hu-ev=hiwe-u)).
est, the Akokisa word meaning elbow, perhaps related to itse’, “top” (q. v.).

ha, ha- stem of personal pronoun of third person (same in both dialects).
a’ o’kit (=ha’ o’kit), he (or she) is going to come (“il (elle) va venir”).
ha’ a’m, he drinks.
ha a’mehé, he will then drink.
ha a’met, he drank.
ha a’, her house, his house.
ha a’ u nép, his (or her) house is low.
ha a’nkin, in his house (D-123).
ha a’nkin ina’-ulat, they entered his house (D-114).

ha eñi, his name (D-82), her name (D-97).
ha’ eñi hiwa’-uco, I call him by name.
ha ha’yu, he is laughing (I).
ha ha’lehe, he has the backache.
ha’ hila’-i, his wife.
ha’ hipa’kät, I give him a blow (“je donne un soufflet à lui”).

ha hisu’méth, he pinched me.
ha’ik himico (probably right), ha’k himic’at, he gave to me.
ha’ko’nnkat, he was fastening.
ha intsu’méth, he pinched you.
ha icêt’s a’xêt, she lost her calf.
ha’ icêt, his head (L-19, 33).
ha’ icêt lâ’c, not having scalp, “his head shaved.”

ha’ icêt’mé, he gives us to drink.
ha ic’içi’l, her daughter (D-91).
ha’ ietsu’méth, he pinched us.
ha itë’t, her father (D-98).
ha’ kë, he has.
ha’ kiwi’le, he is master.
ha' ko'-ita' o'kat, he comes to talk. ha ku'tsnän ke', he has a knife.
ha lák, he is strong, he is stout.
ha' la'kat, he was strong (or stout).
ha' lá'k'n, when he is strong (or stout).
ha' mo'ni na'kmicat, he gave to ye all.
ha' na'k (or na'kit?) tsu'mêt, he pinched you (pl.).
ha' nil, her grandchild (D-90).
ha' nmi'cat, he gave it to you.
ha' 'ntsét, his (or her) brother.
ha' nu'k, herself, himself, by herself (D-89).
ha' nu'nkin, at her home (D-89).
ha' nu'nkin imo'culat, they buried her at her home.
ha' n wi tsutsa'lat, he and I kicked him (I).
ha' ni wi tsutsa'ltitit, he and I will kick him (I).
ha' o'k hi-u'at, he came to see me.
ha' ot, for him.
ha' ot mi'cat, he gave to him.
ha' ca' a', who is he (or she)?
ha' cakicäk, 'his relatives, his relations (D-29, 138).
ha cakmicat, he gave to them.
ha cakni'l, her grandchildren (D-85).
ha' cakno'mc, her children (D-85).
ha' caktsu'mêt, he pinched them.
ha' cata' hika'at mi'cat, he gave to him (?).
ha' cokia'x, his (or her) food.
ha' cokmo'n, all his property (D-126).
ha' co'ko-i, ha'-ic co'ko-i, häc co'ko-i, he is chief.
ha' coko'ins, while he was chief.
ha' cok'okina'ntsne, his arms, his weapons (D-129).
ha' coko'n cakni'l, her ox (I).
ha' coku'yet, he has been chief, he was chief.
ha' tsanu'k, his horse (D-132).
ha' tse-u wa'n(h)icat, I forgot him (somebody).
ha tsu'mêt ta'n, he pinched him another).
ha' tsu'mkinto, I pinch him (now).
ha' tal, his skin.
ha' tem a'mat, he drank yesterday.
ha' tu' icuhe', he is uneasy about his boat.
ha' u'c, his body (L-34).

ha' we'het (or wët) himicat, he gave to me (?).
ha' wa'ntsën, tell him!
(wi) ha' wantso, I told him.
ha yílen a'mta, ha'c yílen a'mtkit, he will drink to-morrow.
ha' ya', he eats.
ha' yu'kit ot (or ut) icmi'cat, he gave to us.
ieäk ha' icokxo'-inhë, a man who will be a chief.
ca' ha' čä'niw wa'-uco, I call somebody by name.
ca' ta'n ha' okotka'-uc pa'ta'emo, I wash one shirt for another.
tamhe'-uc ha' pa'kin ta'mtsat, the spider goes into its nest (L).
wi ha ot mi'co, I give him.
wi ha' tsu'mo, wi tsu'mo, I pinch him.
wie ha' ileme, I love him.
wie ha' tsutsa'lat, I kicked him (I).
wie ha' tsutsa'lo, I am kicking him (I).
wic ha' tsutsa'ltitit, I will kick him (I).

ya' ha' tsanu'k, this is his horse (I).
ya' ha' të, this is his bow (I).
y' cu'l ha' a'n ito'lco, I fix the ears of that dog (I).
y' cu'l ha' a'n tľemle'tm, the ears of that dog are torn (I).

hâ'c, and he (D-63, 73); hâc=hâ'-ict.
hâ'c hidsosä' na'k hidsos'n', he is very small.
hâ'c John Annie yilwai'tikit, and he, John, will marry Annie (D-63).
hâc ipa' hâ'xëčët, she had no husband (D-73).
hâc no'mc tanu'k ipu'ts ke, he has only one child.
hac okwa'ñe o't t'icat, he went to war (D-104).
hâ'c yilke', she married (D-100).
hâ'-ac to'il atvi'v, he thinks he is good.
hâ'ic ipca'k, he is a doctor.
hâ'ic ipo'kë'na (or -ne), he will be a doctor.

ha'kit ñ'mtit, they drink ("ils boivent"), ha'kit ñ'mulet.
haki't an, their ears (L-41).
ha'kit a'n, their house.
haki't a'ic Czech icak, a camp of soldiers, "Soldiers' camp."  
haki't a'a'ic Czech, their house is low; pl. nepnepep.  
haki't hiikc-me-ulat, they gave me to drink.  
haki'hukica'k, their relatives ("leurs parents") (L-21).  
haki'icac, their men, their relatives ("leurs parents") (L-25).  
ha'kit icak ko'icat, they had a man arrested.  
haki't icac', they give us to drink.  
haki't nakac'ko, they would wish to row ("ils voudraient ramen").  
haki't naxcna'n, they beat upon a drum (L-27).  
haki't na'ic'khen, they will arrive, when they get there.  
haki'nts ne, their children (D-38a).  
haki't nts, their brother (D).  
ha'kit nu'ic, themselves (L).  
haki'ol caktiwa', close to them (D).  
haki't o't, to them, for them (D-86).  
haki'icako, they don't want (D).  
haki'icakic'te, they came to buy.  
haki't cine'v a', who are they? (D).  
haki't cicken, they sounded a rattle (or their rattle).  
ha'kit co'cokoi (or ca'kokoki), they are chiefs.  
ha'kit cokoc'ieulc, they will be chiefs (L).  
ha'kit coko'yet, they were chiefs, they have been chiefs.  
ha'kit cukiac'xnac'ic'kic, they have plenty to eat (D).  
haki'icukic'ic, their pants (D).  
haki't tsik nu'ic, (D), ha'kit tsik nu'ic (L), their two selves.  
haki't icac'kic'mulc, (L), ha'kit te'mic'mulcat (D), they drank yesterday.  
haki't icak'cnonulat, they take a walk (L), they went out (visiting) (D).  
haki't u'ta, their noses (L-38).  
haki't yilenic'mulc, (yidnic't), (L), haki's yilen c'mtikic, they will drink tomorrow.  
haki'icu'ts, they grow.  
ica'h he'-u haki't e'nip cakac'ic, I call many people by their names (L).  
na'-u ha'kit icac'ic, feathers on their heads (L-26).  
wic (ha)haki't a'ic'wac'ka he'-u hatu'-ic (or hatvi'), I think myself as high as they.  
yo'cu'ic can'kit kin, that dog is theirs (D).  
yo'cu'ic ca'kit cakac', these dogs are theirs (D).  
ha'kiti la'cic, they are strong, they are stout (L).  
ha'kiti lakla'kat, they were strong (or stout) (L).  
ha'kiti la'cic (n), when they are strong (or stout) (L).  
haki'ic, haki'tic, they.  
haki'ts to'ttol atvi'wêl, they think themselves good (D).  
haki'tic ok-inac'utsulat, they came (or began) to fight (L-145).  
ha'-ha, not, it is not, without (D-90).  
atsi'cic ha', I don't care (D-143).  
ha'hat, she did not (D-77), he did not (D-103).  
haki'ic hukica'k hokia'lulha'-xcic (L),  
haki'hukica'k hokia'lul a'-uc, they could not marry their relatives.  
ha'xcic, ha'xcic, he had none (D-98), she had none (D-80).  
ha'll wa'n ha'xen, don't walk behind!  
ha'n, nothing, not having, without (L-33); E. D. haan, no.  
ha'c icac' ha'xcic, she had no husband (D-73).  
he'-u ha'x, not much, not many.  
hihat'sic'cic ha', I am not pleased.  
huki'cokoct ha'xcic, hiko'cokcic ha'xcic, don't bother me!  
hinima' ha'x, hinima' ha', don't kill me!  
hio'k a'x, I did not come ("je ne suis pas venue").  
hic'kec'ic hic'k a'xcic, hic'oke'cia  
hio'k a'xcic, I did not come because I was sick ("comme je ne suis pas venue, c'est parce que j'étais malade").  
hokina'dic hokia'x, before (they fight) the battle.  
hokina'dic hokia'x, after (they fight) the battle, they end the battle.  
ina'-u cakac'iculac'ha', they would not let them go (D-118).
icak aⁿ ha'xe, icák aⁿ ha'xe, a man without a house.
icák ha'-an, no men (I).
'i'cak he'-u ha, not many men, a few men (I).
icák (h)ila'-ihá'xe, a widower, "man without a wife."
icak co'kuan uc'ha', a liar, "a person who tells what is not true."
ic'k co'y keč to'ilha, icák co'keo to'ilha', a good-for-nothing ("un bon-à-rien").
icák wa'n a'-uc, a lame man, "a man who can not walk."
ici'x a'-ucat, she could not cross (D-107).
itsê' há'c, "not having head-top" (proposed for the word "scalped").
itsixt ha'xcta, forenoon, "it is not twelve yet."
it'a'ns ha', clear sky, "not clouded."
it'o'1 ha, I am not well.
i'-uc ha'xcin, don't become wrathful!
i'wu ha, I doubt it, "I think not."
kapi' ha'n, there is no coffee.
ka'-u ha'xe ta'n, before he died (D-106).
kau'kau haⁿ, there is no water.
két hi'a'uc hu'ná, I have no time to see him as I sit.
kie ha'-an, no women (I) (evidently should be kée).
kie he'-u ha', few women, "not many women" (I).
kie ku'i ha'xe, a mute woman (I).
kiće 'ntol'ẽn na'xkan ti'ĉen, if you are a smart woman you will not go there; (na'xkan, you will not, or you would not).
kitsa'k a'mne to'l ha', the drinking of whisky is not good.
maň ha'xcta, before long.
ma'n ha'n, quickly.
mahi'na' i'ti, quicker, quickest.
ne'ha, unripe.
nee'aki'kce to'lska la'u ha'xe, wet wood doesn't burn well.
'n hihu ha'xe a', don't you see me?
'n hu'-u ha', I don't see you.
ni káka'u (haⁿ) hiha'ce, I got no water (haⁿ may be omitted).
nima' ko'xce a'-ucat, they could not kill him (though they wanted to).
ok hiianc, I can not come.
o'k ia'-uc, I can not come.
pál ha', not far (D-68).
ca ha'n, nobody (L).
ca' coha'xe, for nobody.
ca'kiol katna'-u eka'xe, the men had no beard (L-24).
cak'iõl wa'n a'-uc, a lame boy (I).
ca'kiol hahat, they never burned them (D-140).
cákco biłone hän, I have nobody to defend me.
cakyu'le caço'-i ha', a letter not sent.
ecakna'-uc ko'me ha'xe, I don't let (them) hang up.
ciet kaukau' ha'n, the pitcher is empty of water.
ciwa'n tsu'm ha'xe, don't pinch the cat!
co'kai n o't ha'xenan, why don't you come here?
kok hipên ha', cokipên ha', foe (but not in war), enemy.
co'kna'ke ha'xe, he doesn't hear.
co'k oktika'-u ha', things differing from each other, things not like each other.
co'kco ha'hiwa'lc, dreams mean nothing ("les rêves ne veulent rien dire").
cokuxtixs (ha'xe, a fool, "a know nothing.
cu'1 ha'-an, no dog (I).
cu'le he'-u ha', few dogs, "not many dogs" (I).

tsu'me ha'xcta, before pinching him.
tau'kip co ha', never once (D-102).
tëxk ha'xcta, flower is budding, 
bud, "not flowered yet."

t'iç a'-ucat, she could not go (D-106).
t'iç ha'xene, not to go (D-111).
t'iuxts kët ia'-uc, I can not keep still, I am restless (D).
wi kau'kau haⁿ, wi kau'kau ihâ'c, I got no water.
wi a' cokihu'kit ha'xe, I see nobody.
wi e'vi'v ha', I don't believe it.
wi e'vi'v ha' co'x'nya'nikit, I believe nothing that you say.
wic wi iyania'n ha'xcat, I was not afraid of my father (D-103).
wo'c io'ol ha'n, nine, "without little finger."
wo'c io'ol ha'nip, nine times.
ya'e kiw'ilc ha', they are not Frenchmen.

ya'e kiw'ilc ula (or ul ha'), are they not Frenchmen?

ya'c nak tu'taiha'xe, ya'c nak tu'taiha'xe nka'kit, you do that for nothing ("tu fais ça pour rien").

yu'le io'-i o'k 'nu'xts a' n ta'nat 'n a', send me word whether you can come or not (D-43).

ha (cf. a, to be).

yuki't nu'akin pum ie-ha'xe a'iti-yile, we have a dance in our village this month (?).

ha, ha'ha!, yes!; E. D. haha.

ha'hu,

ha'hu it, previously, first (D-91) (perhaps ha is a, this).

hai, to cry, to weep, to neigh; E. D. hai.

hahai'co, I was crying.

hahai'c, I cried, I wept.

iti man hahai-x-tikyilco, I wept all night.

no'mc tanu'k hahai'c hi'kit, a child is coming down weeping.

no'me wa'n-hahai'c kit, the child is weeping (I).

cakio'l ekali't hahai'c hu'o, I see a boy weeping.

cakio'l ekali't hahai'c na'ko, I hear a boy weeping.

tsanu'k hahai'c, a horse is neighing (I).

tsi's wahn-hahai'c kit, a baby goes about crying (I, D-66).

wa'n hahai'c, he is going to weep, I am going to weep ("il va pleurer," "je vais pleurer").

wi ekahai'c kit, I am crying, I am weeping.

hal, ha'1 (L-12, D-28), back, behind, back of, after, last, in the numerals above eleven ha and hal are used, the former probably an abbreviation; E. D. halk, also hatt (P) (q. v.).

a'n hal', behind the house.

ha' ha'lehe, he has the backache.

ha'i hê'c, backache.

ha'i hiwa'ntikit ha', I finish walking.

ha'il itiyi'le, next month, "the month after."

ha'il kamka'm, back fin(s).

ha'kin, afterward (D-95, 118)

ha' lors, spine, "back bone."

ha'1 wa'n ha'xen, don't walk behind!

ha'1 yi'likin, next day (D-124).

hac otok'thop paiha'1, the trousers are torn behind, his trousers have holes in the seat ("les pantalons sont fendus par derrière").

hikat nit ya' hal coki'n wi(e), I am five and a half feet (tall).

icat hal', back of head.

itiyi'le hal', the last month (of the year).

John tanko'hi hal lulu'i'h hat, John jumped in and swam over.

kuiyatko'1 hat hal cuki'1, three and a half sausages.

kudsnâ'h hal, back of knife.

no'k hal', tail, fin.

ots hal'kin, back teeth.

pahal', pai'hal (I), hal hal, behind, the buttocks.

wi hila' hal, my second wife.

wi hipa'hal, my second husband.

wic ha', I am behind.

wic hahal, wi hil, I am the last of a line, I am behind ("je suis le dernier d'une file").

wô'c hal', back of hand.

yuki't icha'1, we are the last of a line, we are behind ("nous sommes les derniers d'une file").

hal ti's, may be used to mean "second."

hal lat, may be used to mean "third."

hal'tan u'kip, once more.

hal tsâ'kip, twice more.

The following forms are somewhat uncertain:

woc pe' hal tanuk (L), wucpe' hal tanuk, eleven.

woc pe' ha' tanu'k, eleven times.

woc pe' ha' ti's, twelve.

woc pe' ha' l, thirteen.

woc pe' ha' hima'tof, fourteen, wocpe' hal imato'1 (D-87)

The following are in the E. D.:

hal hannik, eleven.

hal hoppa'als, twelve.

hal laatst, thirteen.

hal tseets, fourteen.

hal nitt, fifteen.

halg laatst, sixteen.
halig paghu, seventeen.
halig tsikhuiau, eighteen.
halig tegghuiau, nineteen.
halig heissign, twenty.
heissign happalst halk hannik, twenty-one.
heissign happalst halk happalst, twenty-two.

**han**, to come near, almost to do (perhaps from ha, not).
ka'-u-ha'ñêt, she came near dying
(D-55).
tsu'me ha'ñickin, after pinching him.
tik ha'ñêt, he came near.
wi cak wa'ci ik'ha'uts ti'kha'ñêt, wi cak wâ'ci ik'ha'uc tik'ha'ñêt, my old man failed to drown himself, my old man almost drowned himself (“mon vieux a manqué de se noyer”).
wi ca' coco'lc hâ'nu, I almost scared somebody.
wi coco'lc hinte'hi hâ'nulet (or hâ'nulet), they came near scaring me to death.

**haftc**, to stop (cf. ha, not).
ha'ñcênto hokína'ts, stop fighting!
okwa'ñe hâ'ncat, the war is over.
cuka' hâ'ñctin, having performed the dance (D-125).
cukia'k ha'ñco, I finish eating.

**happalst (P.), happa'alst (C)**, two (the Hiyekiti or Eastern Atakapa (and perhaps Opelousa) equivalent for tsik).
halg happalst, twelve (E. D.).
heissign happalst halk happalst, twenty-two (E. D.).
hehin pùn iolic happalst [hehin poon iol-ish happalst], two thousand (E. D.).

**ha'cka [hashka]**, brother (E. D.).
wi hacka [uë hashkà (P), ouë ashkàa (C)] my brother (E. D.).

**hatse-e'c** (D-113, 119), **hatse'-ee** (L-16), ha'tse-ec, atse'-ee, bad; pl. hatsimec, hatimec; E. D.

**hatse-e'c** (D-113, 119), **hatse'-ee** (L-16), ha'tse-ec, atse'-ee, bad; pl. hatsimec, hatimec; E. D.

**ihatko'kico**, I scratch myself.
hatko'-uco, I prick myself.
hatko'mco, I hang myself up.
hatko'pico, I paint myself white.
hatla'ki, to strain oneself.
ica't aty'insne, icat atyène, a crown (made of silver), probably sig. “wrapped about the head.”
tee hatko'tsnto, I crop my hair.

**hatse'-ee** (D-113, 119), **hatse'-ee** (L-16), ha'tse-ec, atse'-ee, bad; pl. hatsimec, hatimec; E. D.

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hatna', how?, how much? (cf. atna).
'stnaxka mañ ket' 'n-u'xts a, how long can you stay? (D-44.)
hatna' hiyi'kieta, how much will you pay me? or how much have you to pay me?
hatna' -inst, which one is it? (L-26.)
hatna'ka pe'l a, how far is it?
hatna'x kan mē'ts a, how tall are you?
hatna'x kan wa'ei n', hatna'x kan wa'ei na, how old is he?
lakla'xc hatna' nke'a, how much money have you?
'hatna'ha, how are you? how do you feel? (D-69.)
'nihi'nat hatna'xka pa'-ihatienāna,
you have sent to find me, how can I return? ('tu m'as envoyé chercher, comment puis-je re-tourner?')
hatt, back (E. D.) (cf. hal and reflexive prefix hat-.
hatte', oppressive, (E. D.).
alliu hatte', the heat is oppressive ('la chaleur est forte') (E. D.)
hattoian, haltoian (P), wild beast, animal? ("this word is added to the names of wild beasts") (E. D.).
ha'-u, snow, frost, hail(?) (I); E. D. háuett or haau et, frost, hoarfrost ("gelée") (cf. ale and wak).
ha'-u ick'm, sleet, hail ("du ver-glas").
ha'-u idso'm, sleet, "small hail" (I).
ha'-u ko'me, a big snowfall, also frost? ha'-u kömekit, there is a big snowfall, and frost?
ha'-u ko'p, frost is white.
ha'-ukit, it is snowing (I).
kö'p ha'-u, white frost.
tiu ha'-ukit, it snows (a little) continuously.

hau kobb [hau cobb (P) or haau-kobb (C)], the frost is white (E. D.).
ha'yu, ha'-u, to laugh; distr. haiha'yu, ha-o; E. D. hai.
ha ha'yu, he is laughing (I).
hiwe'-uka wi ha'yuët, I have laughed to my heart's content ("j'ai ri le coeur content'").

ica'k ot cak'ha'yu, ica'k ut cak'ha'yu
I laugh at many persons ("je ris de (beaucoup de) personnes").
icak co'x (or co'k) cak'ha'yu, one
who laughs at or makes fun of ("un qui rit du monde, fais face").
John ha'yu, John is laughing (I).
na ha'yuat, you were laughing (I).
wēt hiha'yuët, we'het hiha'yuët, he has laughed at me("il a ri de moi").
wi ha'yu, I laughed.
wi (hi)ha'yuët (or (hi)ha'wit), I laughed.
wic ha'yu, I am laughing (I).
wie ha'yuët, I was laughing (I).
wie hauyüt'kit, I will laugh (I).
ya' ica'k ot ha'yuët, ya ica'k ut ha'yuët, he has laughed at this man ("il a ri de cet homme").
yuki't hiwe'-uka icö'yët, we have laughed much.
hē, he, painful, pain, what hurts, strong to the extent of being hurtful, sickness when painful; bitter; pl. he'he; E. D. hē, bitter (cf. wai).
a' kitsâke he' u'c, this whisky is too strong.
a' kitsâke he', strong whisky, lager beer.
elu'ik hicokxē'eat, the heat made me sick, or I became sick through heat.
ha' ha'lehe, he has backache.
ha'le hēc, backache.
ha hila'-i ek'he, his wife is sick.
he' he'-'u, many bitter (things).
he nak he, he na'k hē, he'x na'k he', very bitter, very strong.
he' co to'lha, strong but not good (wine).
he'hikane, he might hurt me.
hehika'nen hatania'nsat, he'hikane a'tanians, I was afraid he would injure me.
he'c, it is painful, it aches; pl., he'hec.
hī'cat ots he'xkit, the top of the head is smarting.
hicokē kco' y'ilkit mōn (or yīl mōn) tī'eo, though I am sick I go out every day.
yuki't a' ya'nak ioke'c, yuki'ti co'kee, we are sick ('a', now). yuki't i-e-o'iroke'c, we are sick. yuki'ts iuke'eat, yuki'ti' cuke'eat, we have been sick, or an Indian who was sick.

heissign (C, P), hiising (C), ten (E. D.). hallg heissign, twenty (E. D.).
heissign happalst halk happalst, twenty-two (E. D.)
heissign laat, thirty (E. D.).

hêts, hêts, big, large (cf. he-u).
anpâ'ke he'ts, rat, "big moving ears," "big flap ears."
he'ts koo tla'-u (or kla-u (A. R.)), big, but light.
Giwi'lc yil-u-ev he'ts, new year,
"big powerful French day."
hîka't he'ts, large toe, large foot.
I'nlile yil' u'e'hets, Christmas,
"big powerful English day."
itîyî'le hëtskit, the crescent moon, "the increasing moon."
kî'dsone he'ts lân'kit, the fire is blazing.
kî'dsone hi'tutau (or itan (L)) he'dsikit, the fire is increasing.
ne'hui'ts, big log, thick firewood.
o'hets, big cord, big rope.
pai'he'ts o'uc, too little ("trop petit").
pai'he'ts u'e, too big ("trop grand").
pi'a-ic (he'ts) pa'L-ic he'ts, an ax.
pêm he'ts, cannon, "big shooter."
ci'et pa'l he'ts, icpal he'ts, a great bowl.
coki'c ko'-uhë'tskit (or he'tskit), the plant grows, the plant enlarges.
tsan'u'hets, a big (American) horse ("gros cheval Américain").
ta'-i (or tai-i (A. R.)) he'tskit, the river becomes bigger.

tol'k hima'kic hêts, tol'ki makiet hêts, a large pin, a long pin, a breastpin.
tu'â'hets, tu'â he'ts, "big lake," name of a lake near Lake Charles, also the ocean.
wa'i hêts, rock, "big stone" (I).
wo'e he'ts, thumb.
yîl he'ts, large light. "big day."
yîl hîve'v hêts, a holiday, a big powerful day.
yîl hue'v ê'n, Mardi Gras.
yil hu-e'v hets, yil ive'v hets, "a
great
day" (L says yi'il hiwe'-u).
yuk'hi'ti nú'n hets (to which ha-
tanians may be added), a great
Indian village.
he'-u, to curse, to swear.
he'-ucat, he has cursed and re-
proached, he has sworn ("il a
babillé," "il a grondé," "il a
juré").
wañ-cakpa'mkoš ya cakhe'-uc, she
went around to beat and abuse
them.
be'-u, he'-u (D-51, 78, 84), many
(also used to indicate the plural);
E. D. heu [heou] (also given as
"they").
anhipo'n he'-uc cakico'mco, rabbits
have many young.
haki't cukia'nán cak'he'-uc, they
have plenty to eat.
ha' he'-u, bitter (pl.).
he'-u ha', not much, not many.
he'-u caki'k, lies (pl. of lie, false-
hood).
he'-u cake'uc ka'-u ti'-util, many
birds fly.
he'-u cukia'ko, I have eaten much
(D).
icak a'-u he'-u ké, a man having many
houses.
icak he'-u, many men (I).
i'cak he'-u ha', not many men, few
men (I).
icak he'-u haki't e'ñip cakwa'-uco, I
call many people by their names.
icak he'-u ki'wile ipeo'sk'u'l, men who
will be doctors.
icak he'-u cak'ko'mco, many men
hung up.
icak cukia' he'-u, a big eater.
icak ta'-ic he'-u, many strangers.
ka'kau' hidos'm he'-u cak'hu'o, I see
many stars.
kic he'-u, many women (I).
kíc he'-u ha', few women, "not many
women" (I).
kic no'me he'-uc, a woman who has
many children.
ki'sáč paihe'-uc a'méč, I made my-
self drunk, I drank too much
whisky.
ndí he'-u, many fish, or many catfish.
ne'e he'-u ko'tso, I cut a heap of
wood (L).
ne'e he'-u lau'kit, a lot of wood is on
fire.
ne'e he'-u cakta'mo, I climb many
trees.
ne'i e' he'-u, rotten trees.
ne'tatat iek'am he'-u, big oranges
("grandes oranges").
noha'me ha'-u cak'nima'-u, I kill
many chickens.
o'kotka'-uc i'cak he'-u cakcopáts
(h)imi'cinto, I wash shirts for
others.
o'tse' he'-u ci'utiutit, the snakes go
crawling.
pá'-i he'-uc, too much.
póx he'-u cak'kko, I buy many
cows.
ca'kno'na'-u he'-u, many feathers.
cok he'-u hia'xlicat, cok he'-u hia'x-
icat, I lost many things.
co'k he'-u cak'hidsa'mco, I join many
things.
cok he'-u eak'tsá'ñco, I steal many
things.
coko'n he'-u wáñ ho'nit, many
cows are lowing.
coko'n he'-u cak'kko, I buy many
cows.
coxo'tl he'-u wic ke', I have (much)
luck.
cu'l he'-u, many dogs (I).
cu'l he'-u ha', few dogs, "not many
dogs" (I).
ntsau'k he'-u polpo'lxetít, the horses
gallop.
tso'-ots he'wip hile, corn sifted
separately (hewip=he-u+ip).
tóts-ko'i-he'-u, mockingbird, "bird
that talks much"; E. D. takis-ko-
heu.
tu'ts he'-u, centipedes, "many feet".
wi hitccht he'-u i'-uc, my fathers are
enragèd.
wi ekoü'u le he'-u ke'-u hu'nto, I read
many books.
wi e' (h)akí't a' hina'ka he'-u hatu'-iv
(or hatvi'v), I deem myself as high
as they.
wí' cokiakná'n hehe'-uc (or ihe'-uc),
I have many provisions, I have much
food.
ya' hu'i pu'nso, I blow under many things. ye'-u he'-u, sand heaps, lots of sand. yu'kit eukia'xânâm iče'-uc, we have plenty to eat. yuk'hiti he'-u, many Indians. ic he-u [ish héou], there are many stars (E. D.).

tempst kaukauheu, the spring is rainy (E. D.).

**hi, he,** wind; Ak. iit.

hi' lak, the wind blows hard, "the wind is strong" (a storm wind). hi' lak uca', the wind blows a little. hi' lôñkit, the storm is roaring. hi'no, i'no, whirlwind. hino' na', it blows a whirlwind. làk hi', a hurricane, a windstorm, "a strong wind."

**hi,** to plant.

hi'hulat, they planted (L-2, 3, 4). ne'c hi'eu, I plant a tree (D). pa'títe'-u hi'c, cotton plant. coki'c (L), coki'c, a plant (not cokic) (no word for "animal"). coki'c ke-uhê'tskit, coki'c he'tskit, the plant grows.

tso'ots hic, planting Indian corn (I, L).

t'épuk ne'c hi'hulat, they planted peach trees (L-2).

wi pa'títe'-u hi'eu, I plant cotton.

**hi-**-[i, -], objective pronominal prefix of the first person; sig. me, though often equivalent to English I; E. D. ha-?.

ha ok hi'-u'at, he came to see me. he'mie ka'kau, give me water! hika'-u, I die, lit. "me die." hike', I have.

hila'wet, I was burnt. hile'me, he loves me. himakau'kit, I fell.

hipa'mulët, I was beaten, they beat me.

hipa'tso, he whipped me.

hip'u'nsat, they blow at me.

hipu'nsno, they blow at you (an evident error).

hi'wants, tell me!

ile'me, I love him.

wi hipa' hilo'icat, my husband helped me.

wi coco'ic hinte'hi-ha'nulet, they came near scaring me to death.

wic hipe'tst ha, I am not tired. wic io'nc, I do not want.

ak hamic [ak hamish], give me water! (E. D.). kam hamic [cam hamish], give me fire! (E. D.)

hi- or i-, there appears to be a prefix of this form of very general meaning—perhaps "it." Many of the stems with initial hi or i probably contain it. Examples may be found in profusion.

**hika't, hikad, ikât** ([D-142, 143), i'kat (I), foot (including the measure), paw, wing(?); Ak. ikak (i'aec), foot (according to Du Terrage and Rivet, but they may have misread the last letter e for t).

hika't he'ts, hikåt he'ts (I), large toe (also refers to feet); Ak. kwates (quates) (perhaps hikåt + hets).

hikät hu'i, sole "bottom of foot." hika't iko", smaller toes (and feet), hika't ni't ya' ha'li coki'n wï(c), I am five and a half feet (tall).

hikåt tsù'x, toenail (I).

icák hika't'sIm, a barefooted man. ka'ne hikåt, flippers of turtle.

eiwó'n ikät, paw of cat.

eukitu'liana hik'kåd låt, three-legged table.

wi ikät, my feet.

**hika'-u** (perhaps from ka-u, to cover). ne hika'-u nak wa'nta (or hatwa'nta), I am going to travel into all countries (D thinks the form incorrect).

**hiki'** ([D-153), hiki't, west (cf. ik. ik'ha-u).

hiki'ke i'cak, a western man.

hiki'u ti'etsa, I am to travel to the west.

ya' i'cak hiki'ke ôt, this man comes from the west (hiki'ke for hiki'+ ike).

**hikon, ikon,** to fasten, to tie (cf. kon).

ha iko'ńkcat, he was fastening.

hiko'ńkco, to make fast, to moor ("amarrear").

(b)iko'ńko, I make fast, I tie a knot, I fasten!

hiko'ńc la'kic(t), a knot ("nœud"). ikono'la'kic, help me fasten!
icât ikö'nc, to bind the head, to tie the head (D stated that they bound the heads of infants for a month, apparently to help the closing of the fontanelle). kul ikö'nèat, or kullko'nèat, he was fastening.

hikut, soup, broth. hikut'avo au [am], to boil soup or broth. hikut' hikà', I made soup. hikut' nko'xça, do you want soup? hikut' ti'k ìka ko, I wish to make some soup ("je voudrais aller faire du bouillon"). hikut' (ti-u) icka ko, we want to make soup. hikut' wi nu'k tik ì'ka ko', I want to make soup myself.

hil, to sift. hilc'kinto, hile'co, I sift ("je tamise"). hilc'ne, a sieve (1). tso'-ots he'wip hile', corn sifted separately. tso'-ots hile, sifted corn. tso'-ots hilc'kinto, I sift corn. tso'-ots hile'ne, a sieve for corn. tamhe'uc hili'ni, spider web.

hila'-i (I-12, 15, 16, 17, 18; D-29, 54), hila'yi (I-17), ila'-i, wife (cf. yil). ha' hila'-i a'f (or a'p), his wife is here. ha' hila'-i a'fet, his wife was here. ha' hila'-i a'v o't'ëchë, his wife will come here. hila'-i ta'nu, one wife (D-96). içak hila'-ige (L) (or hila'-i ke'), a married man, "a man having a wife.

wi hila'-i (I), wi ila'-i, my wife. wi hila'-i hal, wi ila'-i ha', my second wife. wi hicintsët hila-i, the wife of my brother.

hilak, to be tired, to be weary, to be lazy (cf. lak). ayil kaukau'kit hè'ylakè (or hilàke) to-day it is raining and I am wearied of it. hila'ke, I am tired or wearied (of something). i'lake, tired (A. R.). icak co'kilakè, they are lazy. nàc hi'lakè, you are wearied. okilake, lazy (A. R.). cö'kilake, he is lazy (another) ("il est paresseux"). co'xkilà'ke, a lazy fellow ("paresseux"). wi hi'lakè, I am lazy.

hi'là, hila'n, turkey buzzard; has other meanings besides (cf. a'lin). hi'là'nu eukté'-i, "buzzard medicine," ("herbe à caranero"), a kind of medicinal root (I). The translated name is said to have been adopted by the whites. hi'là'n tè nec, the great laurel (magnolia?); a tall tree with pretty flowers and without spines. hi'là'n wòl ilank wul (A. R.), "buzzard eye," muscadine. hi'là'n wòl te'i, hila'n wól te'-i (L-9), muscadine vine ("la liane de soko").

hile't, ile't, ke'let, ke'lèt, aunt (both paternal and maternal), female cousin. hile't, wi lët, sister. wi hile't, my aunt (A. R.). wi hile't ta (or ta'), my female cousin, "my other aunt."

wi hicile't, wi yicile't, my younger sister. wi le'ta, female cousin; le't ta, "the other sister."

hima', perfume, scent; to smell (cf. mun). hima'tol iti, perfume, "smells the best." kau'kau hima', cologne, "water smelling (good)."

ne'c a'n hima', sweet-scented soap. ne'c a'n himat to'llka, the soap smells good. te'xik hima'hatse-e'c, this flower smells bad. te'xik hima'to'l, this flower smells good.

himato'1, imato'1, four; E. D. tsëts, tseets. himato'1 tsik, imato'1 tsik, eight "two fours"; E. D. tsikhuiau. himato'1 tsik'kip, eight times. himato'lip, four times. himato'lip hipo'nsó, fourfold.

himato'leóm, four apiece, four to each.
ilu' himato'1, four years since.
ilu' himato'1 (h)atka'ki, four years ago (used of years, days, and hours).
ive'Ve himato'1 (h)atka'ki, four hours ago.
làt himato'1-u, three or four (L-18).
ske'le' himato'1, four bits.
woc pe' ha himato'1, wocpe' ha'l
imato'1 (D-87), fourteen.
wocpe' himato'1, forty.

hin, paddle, oar.
hipa', ipa, ipa' (D-73), husband.
ha' wi'hipa', this is my husband.
kie (h)ipa'xe, kie hipa'haxe, widow,
"woman not having a husband."
kie hipa'xe, kie ipâke (1), a married
woman, "a woman having a husband"; pl., kie hipa'ke.
kie mo'kat hipa' wê hîl'î wê, a woman
who has arrived with her husband
and son ("une femme qui est arrivé
avec son mari et garçon").
wi hipa', wi ipa', my husband.
wi hipa' ha'l, my second husband,
"my after husband."
wi hipa' hilo'cat, wi hipa' hilo'icat,
my husband defends me, my hus-
band helps me.

hica'n, hijan,
wi hija'n, wi hijâ'n', my wife's mother,
my husband's mother, my mother-
in-law.
wi hica'n, wi hija'n cakiôl, my father-
in-law.

hitso'ñ, hidso'ñ, itso'ñ, idso'ñ,
hitso'm, itso" (D-98), small,
little; E. D. eka [shka], ska (cf. com).
a'a" hidso', this room.
a'î-idsô'n, a room (D-42).
ha'c hidso' na'k hidso"', he is very
small.
hat'isom, "little things placed on
themselves" (L-26).
ha'-u idso'm, small hail, sleet.
hîöl idso", the younger son (D-82).
hido'nkia, youngest, smallest.
hido'nkit, to lessen (intr.).
hitos'ñ keo kò's, small but heavy.
I'cak idso", "Small Man," name of a
male relative of Louison Hunting-
ton.
Itiyi'le hidso'ñkit, a decreasing moon.

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iye' edso", being smaller than (D-
72).
iye' hidso" it, he is smaller.
kakau' hidso'ñ, a star, "a small
sun."
kakau' hidso'ñ he'-u cak'hu'o, I
see many stars.
ka'k hidso'ñ, a small wooded island.
ma'kmake hitso'ñ, smallpox.
ne'c hidso'ñ ke'-u caku'dskit, I
whittle on many sticks.
ne'c hidso'ñ ke-uku'tskit, I whittle
off from a stick.
ne'c-pa'l idso'ñkin, in a buggy
(D-46).
ne'c-palpal hidso'ñ, small cypress
shingles.
n'é pa'l hidso', (1) a small board,
(2) a carriage, a buggy ("voiture").
o' hidso", small cord, small rope.
pa'-iet hidso", a hatchet, "a little
chopper."
eiwôn hidso", a kitten (I).
ce'kwâk hidso'ñ, "small bread,"
biscuit.
tsanu'k hitso'ñ, a creole pony, "a
little horse."
tà'-i hideo", a small river, a small
ditch ("coulée").
tha'p hidso'n, a hole not deep.
tu' hidso'n, a skiff, a canoe, "a little
boat."
wô'ül hidso'n, small eyes.
wo'ñnân hidso", pathway.
wo'c kima'ti hidso", ring finger,
"little middle finger."
yà' hidso" hiye' ta', he becomes
smaller than the other.
yà' hidso" iti, he is smaller than
(the other).
yà'c hidso" i'ti tane'-us (or ta'ne'-
u), they are the smallest ("the
rest of these are the smallest").
yuk'hi'ti nú'â hidso", yuk'hi'ti nú'â
hidso'ñ, a small Indian village.
(hi)te't, (i)te't, father; E. D. ca-u
[shau] (q. v.).
ha ite't (not ha'te't), his father, her
father.
hitet hokêt ta'n, the father or the
mother.
hitêt n oke't, my father and mother.
wi hite't, wi ite't, wi itêt (I), wi
ite't (D-103), my father.
wi hitet ha' ne iv'e'vecat, my father has measured his land.
wi hitet he'-u i'-uc, my fathers are enraged.
wi hitet hiki pa'met, my father beat me.
wi hitet hiko' hipa'met, I was seized and beaten by my father.
wi hitet ho'kna o'ne, I can not come on account of my father.
wi hitet i'-uc, my father is enraged.
wie hu'l cokia'ku, wi hitet ini'kit a'nut (or ini'hat a'nikin), I had eaten when my father entered the house ("j'avais mangé quand mon père est entré dans la maison").
wie nta'ku wi ite't ini'kat a'nut, wie nta'hu wi ite't a'nikin hat, after I went out my father entered the house ("quand j'étais sorti, mon père est entré dans la maison").
yuki't itet o'tsi tât, Our Father who art in heaven.
yuki'ti ite't pel, yuk'hit itet pel (D-101), our stepfather, "our distant father."
hi'tutan(?), in the following sentence: ki'dsone hi'tutan he'dskit, the fire is increasing, the fire is getting bigger (cf. ik'huntan, and itol). D derives the word from ita'n but it is more probable that it comes from hitultâ, "it is fixed."
hi'wal(c), hiwâlc (I), to dream.
a-iti-ic hiwâ'leeta, I will dream tonight.
hiwale hatsce'e, a bad dream.
hiwâ'lec, hiwa'lecet, I have dreamed.
iti hi-wa'lecet, I dreamed last night.
iti mân hiwâ'le lâkiplat (or tik yi'lat), I dream all night, I dream until daylight.
c'o'keo ha'hiwiâ'lc, dreams mean nothing ("les rêves ne veulent rien dire").
hiwe'-u, powerful, strong, power, very hard; obliged, thankful (D-55, 59, 112, 119).
aha hiwe'-u inixnâ, ahâ iwe'-u ini'cânâ, hiwe'-u aha (I), church, "powerful house."

Giwile' yl u-ev he'ts, New Year,
"Frenchmen's great day" (u-ev = hiwe'-u).
hiwe'-u kauka'kit, it rains hard.
hiwe'-uka a'mip, on account of drinking hard.
hiwe'-uka kauka'kit, it rains hard.
hiwe'-uka pakna'-u, I run hard.
hiwe'-uka wiha'yuët, I laughed heartily ("j'ai ri de le cœur content").
'Inkili'e y1'lu evhets, 'Inkili'e yl hu-e'v hets, Christmas; "the English big Sunday" (hu-ev and u-ev = hiwe'-u; i'vev also heard).
icâk hiwe'-u kë, a man having power.
ko'-i hiwe'-u a'° la'wët, the church burnt down.
ko'-i hiwe'-u ko-ine', prayer beads, rosary (I).
otse hiwe'-u, rattlesnake, "powerful snake."
coka' hiwe'-u, doing much, industrious (D-75).
c'o'kâi hiwe'-u, working much, industrious.
y1'hiwe'-u, Sunday, "powerful day"; a week (D-62).
y1'hiwe'-u e'n, yl hue'v e'n, Mardi Gras.
y1'hiwe'-u pë'tik yl, Monday (D-149).
y1'hiwe'-u yl, Sunday.
yuki't hiwe'-uka ico'yët, we have laughed much.
hi'yen, hiye'n (D-66), iyâ'n, hiyân, pig, hog (cf. hi'yen, "hundred"); pl. hiye'n he'-u, "many hogs"; E. D. cf. ending of kaghikan [caghicann], "wood rat."
hiyân wa'n cakmuñcít, the hog roots about.
hi'yen a'1, pork, "hag meat." (I).
hiye'n ên, bacon, lard.
hiye'n he'-u caknuma'-ulat, they (or many) killed hogs.
hi'yen 1'cîkit, the hog grunts.
hi'yen icol, pig, "young hog."
hi'yen kic, sow, "female hog."
hiye'n nima'-at, a killed hog (?).
hiye'n nima'-ulat they killed a hog. hiyen ekud'lkit, the hog is squealing.
kâ'kip iyen, ka'kip hi'yen, opossum, "forest hog."
hī'yen, hiye'n, hiū'n, hin (I), hundred (cf. hī'yen, hog); E. D. hehin. hī'yen pon, hiye'n pon, hiū'n pon (I), hī'n pōn (I), one hundred. hī'yen pōn tšik, hi'u' pon tšik (I), two hundred. hī'yen po'nip, one hundred times. hiye'n po'n tsako'p, hi'u' po'n tsako'p (I), one thousand. hiye'n po'n tsako'pip, one thousand times.

Forms in the Eastern Dialect:
hehin tseets, forty.
hehin nitt, hehin nitt, fifty.
hehin last, hehin last, sixty.
hehin paghō (or paghu?), seventy.
hehin tsikhuiau, eighty.
hehin tegghuiau, ninety.
hehin pōn, one hundred.
hehin pōn hannik halk hannik, one hundred and one.
hehin pōn happaalst, two hundred.
hehin pōn laatt, three hundred.
hehin pōn tseets, four hundred.
hehin pōn nītt, five hundred—etc.
hehin pōn paghō, seven hundred.
hehin pōn tegghuiau, nine hundred.
hehin pōn iolic [hehin pōn iolish], one thousand.
hehin pōn iol-ic happaalst hehin pōn iol-ish happaalst, two thousand.

hok-, huk-, together, each other, one another.
ha' cok'okina'tsne, his arms or weapons.
hokina'ts, battle, "coming together" (I).
hoktewe' ti'ulat, they left together ("ils sont partis ensemble").
hoktewe' to, we are together.
hokwa'ne, war, "walking together." hukitso'-i wo'nān, the roads cross each other ("les chemins se croisent").
komō'k he'-'u oktanu'ka, many different baskets.
ku'lke hokte we' to'xntsôl, ku'lke (?) hoktewe' to'xntsôl, we have been together always.
o'kitsa'mc, to attack, to fight against.
cok oktika'-'u ha', things differing among themselves.
ta-i hokinu'l, ta-i hokin'o'l (A. R.), the forks of a river, "rivers coming together."

hol, to put into.
in'u'lco, I put one man in prison.
Jack a' la'kin inhu'lelat a'mip, on account of drinking Jack was put in jail.
cok'he' atse-e'c cak'ho'lelat, they put bad medicine into them.
tane'-u ka'kau'kin pum-hik'hu'lelat, some jumped into the water (jumped down or descended they did).
wi a' la'kin inu'lco (or inhu'lco), I put (somebody) in jail.
holli, to lie down (E. D.) (cf. nihi).
hōle (I), north.
ho'leike icak, a northern man.
hō'lcio ti'cta, I am to travel to the north.
yā' i'cak ho'leike 6t, this man comes from the north.
hom,
o'n (or ön (A. R.)) ho'mhom, prairie chicken.
hon, to mew, to low, to bellow.
ciwō'na' hom'kit, the cat mews.
coko'm (or coko'n) he'-u wa'n hō'ntit, many cows are lowing.
coko'wa'n hō'ntit, the cow bellows while walking.
hōp, hole, hollow; to pierce.
ā'1 hop'a'-'i, butcher, "meat piercer" (?) .
ha' ho'peco, he pierces.
haco kotke' ho'p paiha', his pants have holes in the seat ("les pantalons sont fendus par derrière").
ho'xp na'-'ulat, they left a hole (D-139).
hō'pene la'ns tī'lu'hi', the awl is under the buckskin (I).
hō'pene la'ns tī'lu'hitikit, the awl will be under the buckskin (I).
hō'pene la'ns tī'lu'yat, the awl was under the buckskin (I).
itse hu'p, fontanelle, "head hollow."
ka'kau' tehu'p (I), a well; E. D. agttihon, source, spring of water.
kā'hō'pc, pond lily, or water chinkapin (L-8).
ke'lakua'ts hope, the bottle is hollow; pl. ho'pehope.
kids'one wi ukutka'-'uc ma'ntkin te-
o'p la'wat, the fire burnt a hole through my coat.
kombo’pe, ko’m ho’pe, pocket, “hanging hole.”
mī’n a’n cakho’pe, bumblebee (or more likely wood wasp), “bee making holes in houses.”
nē’c ho’pene, a big auger.
o’kotka’-ue ma’n ho’pe, coat button-hole.
pą’ktasyc ho’pe, pa’tsalp’o’pe (L-7), squirrel, “cracking holes in hickory nuts.”
pī’c ho’pene, gimlet, a borer (pic, “to turn the top of the gimlet”).
pu’n ho’peo, I blow through (I blow a hole through it) (D).
co’k ne’a na komho’peki, what have you in your pocket?
те’ho’pe, “long tube.”
tе’ho’p ts’a’ko, to stop up a hole (“boucher un trou”).
tiho’p hidso’n, a hole not deep, “a little hole.”
tiho’p hu’kin, te’hop hu’kin, a deep hole.
tiho’p hu’kin ha, a hole not deep.
tolho’pe, needle (I).
tolho’peik ikika’wet, tolho’peik hatka’-ucat, I ran a needle into my skin.
tolho’peik itkatka’wico, tolho’peik hatka’-uco, I pricked (or punctured) myself with a needle.
tu’ at’ho’pe, tu’ katho’pe, the cane is hollow (the second form is probably erroneous).
tu hopke’, the boat is leaking, “the boat has a hole” (D).
uts ha’t’ho’pe, I pierce my nose (as was done by the Choctaw, but not by the Atakapa).
uts katho’pe (D), u’ts ka’lhope (L), nostril, “nose hole.”
wa‘ pī’e ho’pene, a borer made of stone (I).
wi ho’peo, I pierce.
wi kom-ho’pekin (h)atkē’co, I put into my pocket (D).
wi nē’c ho’peco, I bore wood.
wi tikts’mo tiho’p, I went to dig a grave (D).
wi tolho’pe, my needle.
o’l-ho’pe-iekā’m, a sieve about two feet long (about 1885 these were still being made at Hickory Flat, La.), “with wide eye-holes” (Fr. “crible,” “tamis”).

hop,
wi hi’ko’ho’pekit, I cough (koı̓ = ko-i, throat).
hōum, mole (E. D.) (cf. mōm).
hu, to see (cf. tol); E. D., hiu [hīou].
ha’ o’k hi-u’at, he came to see me.
ha’tu, hathu, look here! (“regarde!”); pl., hatu’nto.
hatu’ne, (1) to look at, to view, (2) glass.
hatutu’nā, hatutu’ne, glass, window glass.
hatutu’nā a’nakatpans, hatutu’ne a’nakatpans, glass of window.
hatutunā tsa’lulāt, the looking-glass they broke.
hiya’ā hu’a, it is there that I saw this man.
hu’nān hiwoco’c(o), hu’nān iwoco’c, I am in a hurry to see him.
uh’ne, to see (D-109).
hu’nst, he is seen (L-35).
hu’o, I see.
icā’k hu’, ha(?) hu ya’ icā’k, look at him!
icāk ica’t ha’n hu’-ulat, they see a man without a head (L-33).
ichu’, ie’hu’, look at us!
it hatu’ne, looking-glass, “to look at the face.”
itiy’le ihukit’ha, new moon, “I don’t see the moon.”
kakau’ hidso’om he’-u cakh’u’o, I see many stars.
kēt hia’uc hu’nā (?), I have no time to see him, I can not wait to see him, “I can not remain sitting to see him” (“j’attends pour le voir”).
kiwile hiku’lat, creoles have seen him (L-34).
mōn nak’h’u’let, we see ye all (L), we lie down (?).
’n hihu ha’xe a’, don’t you see me?
’n hu’-u ha, I don’t see you.
ok-hu’-ulat, they visited him.
ok-hū’ya, he came and looked at him and (D-116).
o’k-ichu’, come and see us! (D-68).
okcakh’u’-ulat, they went to see him (them?) (D-122).
pel hatu’ne, spyglass, “far-looking.”
po'-ol tsa't'n hu'-ulat, they saw it afterwards lowered in front (L-33). cakhuyayi'ca'k, or cakhuy, look at them! cakhudšel, we saw them. cakio'le cakalt haihai'e hu'o, I see a boy weeping. cokiu'le ke-uhu'nto, I read a book, "I look at a book while sitting." tik'hu' ko'hat, she wanted to go to see (D-105). tik'hu'wo (or hu'-uo), I go and visit somebody, or I went to visit somebody.

to'lkata'hu', to'lkatu, watch! be careful!
to'lkahu' (or hat'hu) wa'n, he takes care of himself.
to'lkat huo'o, I am careful, "I look good or carefully" (not to'lk.a).
to'ntavm nee hicho'mekin yu'khi'ti tu'lip lo'xkin iwa't'n hunst, sometimes he is seen coming along in the bushes on Indian Lake and Prairie.

wi cak'hu'o, I saw them.
wi cokin'le he'-u ke'-u-hu'nto, I read many books.
wi coko'n ima'-ul kahiyaat tik'hu', I went to the place where they had killed a beef (tik'hu' = "ai visité").
wic a' cokihui'kit ha'xc, wi a cokihu'-kit ha'xc, I see nobody.
wic to'lkat hui', I watch, I am on the lookout.
wol hatu'ne, spectacles, "eyes to see with."

ya'uhiinto huta, I wait in order to see him ("j'attends pour le voir").
yu'kit ki'c hui', we look at you.

hue', hard (?) (E. D.).
allstcumat huu', the winter is hard (i.e., severe) (E. D.).
hui, under (cf. Cukuhu'-i).

hikat hui', sole, "bottom of foot."
hopene la'ns ti'l hu'i, the awl is under the buckskin (I).
hopene la'ns ti'l hu'itikut, the awl will be under the buckskin (I).
hopene la'ns ti'l hu'yat, the awl was under the buckskin (I).

hu'i hatke', petticoat (I).

hu'i hatke' man', a long petticoat (I).

hu'i hatke' mok, a short petticoat (I).

hu'i okotka'-uc, undershirt; pl. hu'i okotko'me.
hukin, deep.
hukin ha, not deep.

kaukau' hu'i, under the water.
na'-u hu'i, sole of shoe.

nehui', under the ground, in the ground (D-135).

pem kaukau' hu'i ko'hitsat, a gun sinks in the water (I).
cakio'lu'hu'i hatke', drawers (I).
ekikit'e an' a' hu'i, the skunk is under the house.
tihp hu'kin, teho'p hu'kin, a deep hole.

tu' kaukau' hu'i ko'hits, the boat sinks to the bottom.

wai' kaukau' hu'i kohitsat, a stone sinks in the water (I).

ya' hu'i pu'nsa, I blow under that.

huket (L-38), hoke't, uket, oket, yu'ket, mother (see teni). hite't hoket ta'n, the father or the mother.

hite't n oket, my father and mother. oket pe'1, stepmother, "far mother." wi oket tspeat Tsazyon ne' ot, my mother remains in Texas.

wi huke't, wi oket (D-98, 105), wi uket (I), my mother.

yuki't oket, our mother (D-109).

i-an (L-6), a fish (undetermined); Gatschet says probably the Creole "choupique."

iautall, side; perhaps, rib (E. D.) (cf. wetx).

ik, iki, to come down, to drop, to drip; blot, dot.

ek'hu ma'keo, I plunge into the water.
i'cak iko ko'ulet, they had a man arrested (or seized) while coming down.

kaukau' hikiken, gutter, ditch ("conduit d'eau"); to irrigate.

kaukau' ikite', ik't kaukau, water dripping or leaking.

kaukau' ik'kit, the water is dripping. kaukau' ik'kná, eaves.

kaukau' ike, water drop comes down.
ne'c nê't hi'ko, ne'c ne ti'ko, I climb or come down from the tree (A. R.) (nê't=nê ot).
nomc tami'k haihai'c hi'kit, a child is coming down weeping.
ta'-u iki'kit, water drop, "stands and drips."
wi hiko, I come down.

ikiu, ikao [ikiaoa] (E. D.), bad, ugly, nasty (cf. hatse-ë'c).

ik'ha-œu, to drown (cf. ik).
hatik'ha'-œuo, I drown myself.
ik'ha'-œuts(t), to be drowned.
pum'hik'hu'lelat, they jumped into the water (D-147).
wi cak wâ'ei ik'ha'-œuc (or -œuts), tik'ha'nêt; kë'me (hi, -L.) a'-œucén, ikâ'œuts'n, my old man has failed to drown himself; if I had not known how to row he would have drowned himself. ("Mon vieux a manqué de se noyer; si je n'avais pas su ramer, il se serait noyé").

iggg [iigg], blood (E. D.) (cf. Ikk).
ii, the Akokisa word for "wind," rendered in the Newberry library copy as sst or ttt. (cf. hi and patspats).
Il, green, fresh, new, raw, uncooked; to clean; pl., ill; E. D., kalla [calla], new; eell, hard (C) (perhaps unripe).

il ya'ko, I eat things entirely raw ("je mange tout crû").
il'ic, to clean something.
it'îyle, to clean something.
it'îyle il'f, new moon.

në'-èilenâ'n il', a new brouch.
në'-èilenâ'n il' to'lkâ eîlentat, a new brouch sweeps well.
on il, a serpent with green and yellow stripes, "the stinging snake" (A. R.), "the hoop-snake."

Ilan, to mourn, to grieve.
ilan-wà'ëntat, she grieved continually, she went grieving (D-105).
i'në-wà'ënkin, while they were mourning (D-115).
i'në probably intended for ilañe, or else another form of it.
wic ila'ñ wî iekiec ê'ñt, I am mourning for a sister.

illipi, to jump (E. D.) (cf. pux).
illitt, to stand, to be erect (E. D.) (cf. tsot, ta, to).

ilu' (D-87, 88, 96), i'lu (I), elu' (I), heat, hot, warm, summer, year (cf. am, hiku, itsa-i, to); E. D. allû [alliou], summer, hot, heat; allûû [alliouou], heat.
a' elu', a' ilû, this summer, this year.
a' elu'tût, this spring.
elu' nak elu', intensely hot, "hot very hot."
elu' tu't, spring (I).
elu'ik hicokhê' cat, the heat made me sick, I became sick through heat.
ilu' himato'l, four years ago (I).
ilu' himato'l (h)atka'ki, four years ago (used of years, days, and hours).
ilu' tanu'kin, one year ago.
i'ti ilû', last year.
kakau' ilû', the sun is hot (or lak ilû').
kî'e no'me ke'-at i'li ilû', this woman had a child last year.
kî'deone elu', the fire is hot.
noha'me ku' ilû'e, a boiled egg, "a hot egg." 
yâ' ilû', that year.

allû hannigg, one year (E. D.).
allûû háte', the heat is oppressive (E. D.).
ilu' tanuk, one year; E. D., allû hannigg.

nâgg allûû, the sun is hot (E. D.).
in, to ask, to question.
i'no, I ask.
cû'kîno, I ask many.
wî kû'kî'nu (probably wi ok kâ'ki'nu), I let somebody come, "I ask them").
yû'le cû'kî'nu o'k, a written invitation to come to visit.
in, to enter (cf. ne, na-u, nul).
aa' hiwe'-u ina'-ô iekâ, priest, "the person who goes to church."
aa' hiwe'-u ina'xnâ, or aa' iwe'-u ina'ênâ, "powerful house gone into," church.
a'ñikin ina'hô, I get into (or go into) the house.
a'ñut inî'ko, I enter the house.
ha'ñikin ina'-ulat, they entered his house (D-114).
ikunu’tsip ina’-u cakna’-ucul ha’, they would not let others enter (D-118).

ina’-u, come in; also I come in (“I bring in?”). ina’-ulat, they entered (his house). inu’lco, I put one man (in prison) (“je mets l’homme (dans le prison)”).
icak ina’-ulêt a’nkin, (these) men have entered the house (“(ces) hommes sont entré dans la maison”).

Jack a’la’kin inho’lcilat a’mip, on account of drinking Jack was put in jail.
kauka’ ta’-u ini’xkit, the water comes in.
ko’mok ya’-u cak’ha’ne, to put fish into a fish basket (hane should probably be ine).
ko’mok ya’-u cakina’-uene, fish-basket (cf. ne).
okotka’uc ko’-ina’-u tsaxk, take and bring in a shirt for it is dry! (“rentre une chemise, elle est sèche!”).
cakina’-uc, I put into (prison) (cf. ne).
cakina’-uct a’la’lak, they put them into prison.
cakina’-uculat, they brought it in. cu’l puixini’kat kako’ki(n), the dog jumped through the fence.
tane’-u cakina’-uc ko’xca’hulat, they would not admit others (D-117).
wi a’la’kin inu’lco (or ihu’lco), I put (somebody) in jail.
wi iek ina’-uce, I put men (in prison).
wic ku’l cokia’ku wi hité’t ini’hat a’nkin, wic ku’l cokia’ku wi hité’t ini’kit a’nut, I had eaten when my father entered the house (“j’avais mangé quand mon père est entré dans la maison”).
wic nta’ hu wi ité’t a’nkin ini’hat, wic nta’ku wi ité’t ini’kat a’nut, when I went out my father entered the house (“quand j’étais sorti mon père est entré dans la maison”).

yuki’t ina’-utsel, we come into (the house).

in‘, to grunt.
hi’yen i’ñkkit, the hog grunts.
in’a’hi, beyond (cf. nak).
wa’l ina’hi, beyond the stone.
y’ hina’hino’ na’ka ta hinahino’ ixt, one side (of the paper, etc.) and the other side (“on this side and now on the other side”).

ine’, myrtle bush.
in’i, ini, to search, to hunt, to look for (cf. in).
ic’ak tsanu’ki i’ñi-cakna’-uc, let men on horseback search! (D-59).
’nhi-’nat; hatna’kxa pa’-i hitiçñaná, you have sent for me; how can I come back?
ok-inat, he came to hunt for me.
ok-inënat, he came to hunt for (something).
 wiç i’ñiu, I am on the lookout; pl. of obj. caki’ñiu; pl. of obj. and subj. cakiñitsel.

I’manta’-u, name of an Atakapa chief from whom the Mermentau River received its name.

inö’, side.
ta’-i mà ino’-i, on the other side of the river.
to’lpat ino’, on the east side (D-71).
tu’l ma ino’-i, across the lake (D-73, 100).
y’ hina’hino na’kta hinahino’ ixt, one side (of the paper, etc.) and the other side.

Yuk’hi’ti Tu’l hiki ino’, on the west-side of Indian Lake (D-135).

inte’, nte, neck.
inte’ nàl, throat, “neck sinew” (I almost inaudible).
inte’ cuk, back of neck, occiput.
it’he’ okyûl, i’nte okyûl, neckerchief, necktie.
nte’ki(n), up to the neck.
okotka’-uc (i)nte’ tsûxl, okotka’-uc te’ tsu’l, shirt collar.

intok, jaguar (?) (given as “tiger”) (E. D.).
inû (see tsan).
wi nu’k hati’nû’co, I hide myself (perhaps it should be wi nu’k hatsinû’co).
inwe (or Inne), face (E. D.) (see it).
i-ô’l, i’ol, i-ol, hi-ol, male, man, boy son; E. D. i’ol, man, husband.
ha' i-ol, her son; ha' ðol (E. D.), her 
husband (also ha-iol).
ha' ca'kiol', this is my husband (?).
ha' coko' cakiul', her ox (I).
i-ðl he'-u, sons.
ki'e mo'kat hipā' wē hiól wē, a 
woman who has arrived with her 
husband and son ("une femme qui 
est arrivée avec son mari et 
garçon").
ki'wine ca'kiol', a Frenchman, a creole.
nō'ham ca'kiul', rooster (I).
cak-ol, men (L-23, 24), cak-ol, 
boys (D-81).
cak'ol hu'i hatke', drawers (I).
cakio'l ickalit (I), (i)cakio'l ickalit', 
boy.
cakio'l ickalit haiha'ic nā'keo, I hear 
a boy weeping.
cakio'l na-u kokorp, a man's stock-
ings, socks.
cak'ol euko'ke, pants (I).
cakio'l wā'ñ a'-uc, a lame boy (I).
cak'ol wā'ci, an old bachelor (I).
coki'ol nō'me (properly cakio'l nō'me), 
the boys (D-65).
coko' cakiul, bull (I).
tsk-ol, twins, "two sons."
wi hica'n (or wi hijā'n) cakio'l, my 
father-in-law.
wi i-ðl, wi hi-ðl, wi yōl (I), my son; 
E. D., my husband.
wi hi-ðl hidso'ñ, my youngest son.
wi yōl yu'ds, wi ðol yu'ds, my eldest 
son.
yu cukiol', the men (D-144).
wee iool [ouèe iool (C)], ðe' ðol, my 
husband (E. D.).
iole [iolish], old (E. D.) (cf. wa'ci).
hehin pon iolie [hehin pon iolish], one 
thousand, the old hundred (E. D.).
hehin pōn iolie happalst [hehin pōn 
iorish happalst], two thousand 
(E. D.).
i-ōn, to sting.
i-ō'n, it stings (once).
koiyū cakio'ñc, koiyū cakiøne (I), 
whooping cough ("coqueluche"), 
"stinging them in the throat" (?).
mīn cakio'ñ, wasp, "stinging bee."
mīn cak-yönkik, a bee stings many.
tsanu'k cakio'ñc, horse fly, "stinging 
horses."
iōn, to beg (cf. nam).
icāk cõ'c cakio'ñ hitε'-u, a beggar,
"one who likes to beg."
wi eokcakio'ñkinto, I am begging.
yuki'ts ti'ene icē'oncat, we begged her 
not to go (D-110).
ippā', hipā' near, by (cf. pāl).
kido'kne ipa'l, kidone hipā' (I), 
fireplace, hearth ("foyer"), "near 
the fire."
wai' ipa', by the stone.
i'peōk (D-110), doctor, physician.
haic ipo'k, he is a doctor.
ha'ic ipo'ke'nā (or -ne), he will be a 
doctor.
ilu' tsk wilie ki'wine ipo'ke'ñha', I 
will be a doctor in two years.
icāk he'-u ki'wine ipo'xku'l, men who 
will be doctors.
icāk ki'wine ipo'tikiti, a man who will 
be a doctor.
icāk tanu'kili ki'wine ipo'kat, a man 
who once was a doctor.
ki'wine i'peōk, a French (or white) 
doctor.
ki'wine ipo'tikinto, I am doctoring, I 
am going to doctor (A. R.).
nā'ic ipo'k, you are a doctor.
nakitic i'peōk (A. R.), you are doc-
tors.
wie hi'peō'kat, I was a doctor.
wi'e ipo'k, I am a doctor.
yukhi'ti ipo'k, the Indian conjurer 
(D-55).
yuki'ti ipo'ke'ñō', we will be doctors.
yukitic ca'keōk, we are doctors.
ippu'ts, only, but.
haic nō'me tanu'k ipu'ts ke, he has 
but one child.
nome ta'nu'k ipu'ts, but one child.
Iskanti, proper name of a man 
(Skunnemoke ?) (see skenne).
ic-, objective pronominal prefix of the 
first person plural; often used 
where English requires the subjec-
tive pronoun.
av 'no'kēn icā'mēch, if you come here 
we will drink.
ekū'nāk o'ktsēl, we arrive just now.
ha icā'me, he gives us to drink.
iehu, look at us!
icityu'tsicat, we grew up.
iclēmc, he loves us.
icna'-utsën, when we got there. (N. B.—This seems to contain both the subjective and the objective forms of the second person plural.) icpatša' hat, he did not whip us.
tanst'lik icankį'mene, we playing with cards.
tiu-sakío'ns icwa'něhč, we will start out visiting.
yuki't ico'nč, we do not want.
yuki't icco'kocokec, we are sick.
yuki't icewukia'-iko, we want something to eat.
-ic, -c, "in the pronouns this means sequent in time; I do it now, after this you do it" (D); a similar prefix is used with verbs.
ic [ish], star (E. D.); ic [iche], sun (Ak.) (see kákha'ú).
ic [ish] heu [héob], many stars are shining (E. D.).
icetions [ichetions], stars (Ak.).
ic, to rot, stink, smell bad.
né'c i'c, a rotten tree.
né'c' i'c he'-u (or i'cic), rotten trees.
cikiti'icat, the skunk stinks.
Tso'ots i'e, "Rotten Corn," proper name of a chief living on Lake Charles.
ica, to be born.
kiwi'le ná'inki icak'két, he was born in a village of whites; or at Lafayette, the old name of Vermilionville.
wi af i-icak'két (A. R.), wi a'vp (or a'p) i-icak'két, I was born here ("v" almost inaudible).
icá't (L-19, 34), icá't (L-33, D-38a, 54), head; E. D., achat [ashhat (P), ashat (C)]; Ak. sac (sache). ha' icá't lá'e, not having a scalp, he is a scalped man.
hakit icá'tip, on their heads (L-26). hi'cát o'ts he'xkit, the top of the head is smarting.
icák icá't lá'e, shaved head, perhaps scalp.
icák icá'tsim, a bareheaded man.
icát atyńné (D-132, 133), icát atyńn-sne (D-136), crown of head.
icát ha'1, back of head.
i'cát he', having a headache; distr. i'cát he'he.
icát hće, headache (I).
icát iko'nč, to bind or tie the head (said to have been to close the fontanelle, since it was continued for only a month).
icá't ito'nč, to prepare or fix the head. icát láe, scalp (I).
icá't to'l ká, having a good head ("bonne tête ayant").
icá'tkin, on their heads (L-37, 38). icá'tkin pa'kco, icát pa'xco, I flatten the head (of a child).
ietseme'kin pu'nso, I blow into a hat. ietemét, hat (of man), cap (I).
iétémét ma'n, sunbonnet, "long hat" (I).
kodsnán icát caklačená, "knife for shaving the head," scalpining knife (?).
ku'dsnán ti'k icát, iron arrowhead (I).
Tsaxta' hakit no'mc icá't cakpalpa'1 icat, the Choctaw flatten their children's heads (D-38a).
ti'k icát, arrowhead.
ticat, brain.
icix, to cross, to ford.
a'kitoc lu'1 (iciet), the frog swims (to the other side).
hukito'sl wo'mnán, the roads cross each other.
ici'ho, I go over.
John tanko'hi ya' lu'1-ici'hat, John jumped in and swam over.
ka'cicat, the Choctaw flatten their children's heads (D-38a).
ka'cicat, roof.
ku'dsnán ti'k icát, iron arrowhead (I).
akaukau' ka'c icí'xkintö, I cross at high water.
akaukau' ka'c'ic akat, she could not cross the high water (D-107).
akaukau' na'1 icí'ho, I cross at low water.
(kipá'xci) ta'-1 pa'mic'i'ko, I ford a river on foot. (The first word is not essential.)
tsanu'khip hite'-u icí'ko (or ite'w-i'ciko, hite'wici'ko) ta'-i (kipá'xci), I ford a river on horseback (kipá'xci, "across," may be omitted).
ta'-i lu'1 (iciet), it swims (to the other side of the river).
yu'l okitos'-ic, crossed, having stripes crossing each other.
icket, broad (cf. kome, thick); E. D. see uici.
a'lińn hicka'm, big grapes (L-9).
ha’-u ick’a’m, sleet, hail, “large snow” (“du verglas”).

itsāk ick’e’m, big ant (“grosse fourmi”).

ne’c taka’-uc ick’a’m, a large thick limb.

ne’c taka’-mc ick’a’m, large thick limbs.

ne’tatat ickām  he’-u, big oranges (“grandes oranges”).

o’k yul ickām, shawl, “broad handkerchief.”

ots ickām, molar tooth, “broad tooth.”

wa’c ickām, wa’c ickēm, cabbage, “broad leaf”.

wa’c ickām w’il (I), wa’c ickēm w’il, cabbage root; also turnip, “broad-leaf root”.

wo’l-hōp-e-ickā’m, aboriginal sieve about two feet square (Fr. “érible,” “tamis”), “having wide eye-holes”. Made at a place called Hickory Flat in 1885.

wo’l ickām, large eyes, “broad eyes.”

icō’l, nail.

kūts’n i’cōl, iron nail.  kuts’n tāt icōl, brass nail.

ne’c icōl, wooden nail.

icō’l (pronounced like word for “nail”), young, little one (cf. hitso’n); E. D. ike (ishpē), boy, young.

ha icōl a’xlic, ha icōl a’xict, she lost her calf.

ci’won icōl, coko’n icōl (I), kitten, young cat.

Coko’n icōl (A. R.), coko’m icōl, a calf.

cul icōl, puppy, young dog.

ta’i icōl (or icōl’), a bayou, a rivulet, a brook (L).

wo’c hicōl, small finger.

wo’c icōl ha’n, nine, “without little finger.”

wo’c icōl ha’nip, nine times.

nikib [nickib] woman, wife, young mother (E. D.)

nikib ike [nickib-ishpe], tegn-ike (tegn-ishpe), girl, young woman (E. D.).

wi nikib [uē nickib], my wife (E. D.).

ha nikib [ha nickib], his wife (E. D.).

ict, it is (= -c).

ya’ hina’ hino’ na’kta hinhino’ ict, “now on this side and now on the other side it is,” one side (of a paper, etc.) and the other side.

i’ctoxc, histo’xc, mulatto.

icuhe, to pity, to like; also to care for, to be anxious for.

ha’ tu’ ieuhe’, he is uneasy, or anxious, about his boat.

wi ica’k icuhe’, I am uneasy about the man (i- = the incorporated personal pronoun?).

wi ica’k cohe’, I like my family.

wi’ kā’ ni’cak cuhe’-u, I am uneasy on account of my home, I pity the people at my home (“de chez moi je suis inquiet”).

wi cuhe’ ica’k, I am uneasy about my family (“I pity” is used here for “I am uneasy”).

icul, to catch; pl. of obj. ica-u.

icu’lat, he caught it.

icu’lulat, they caught it.

koko’kic-o’-lk cakicau’tsēl, we catch them by means of a fishing line.

na’kit ica’l’em, you (pl.) caught it. cakicau’tsēl, we catch them (D-50). we ica’l ndi’, I catch a fish.

ya’-u icu’lo, I have caught (or pulled out) a fish; 2d person: na ica’l’u, na ica’l’o, na icu’l’ən.

ya’-u tsēk cakicau’wu, I have taken two fish; sing. icā’wu.

its, to wake, “to get up.”

wi h(y)ati’tsat, I wake up (intr.).

wi caki’dso, I wake somebody up.

wi cakidsidso, I wake somebody up repeatedly.

its-, perhaps derived from itse, top, above (q. v.).

icitsu’tsicat, we grew up, she raised us (D-101).

icitsyu’tskin, while we were growing up (D-73).

wi no’mc ıkic ıkitsyu’tsicinto, I raise two children.

itsai, to fry (cf. ım, ilu’, tlo).

āl ıktsa’-i, fried meat.

āl ıktsa’-i, 1 ıktsa’ine, beefsteak, etc.

ka’ne ıktsa’-i, fried turtle.

kap’ ıkta’i, to parch coffee (“guller du café”).
kapi' itsa'-ine, parching pan for coffee.
noha'mc ku itsa'-'i, omelet, fried eggs, scrambled eggs.
cakitsa'-i ha'-'u ya'-(e)-(h)atpe'nsta'l, we fry many and eat enough (pe= to finish) (D-51).
wi itsa'-i, I fry.

itsak, itsak, ant.
itsik ike'em, a large ant ("grosse fourmi").
itsak pa', ant hill; nest of ant ("nid de fourmi").

its'e, itsix, itsik(k), top, culmination, above; also bulge of forehead (cf. ots).
its'e, bulge of the forehead (Armojean did not recognize this word).
its'e ha'c, "not having head-top" (proposed as an equivalent for "scalped man").

i'tse hehe', top of head (he'he =iye).
its'e hu'p, fontanelle, "head hollow."
its'i'xt, or kakau' its'i'xt, it is noon, twelve o'clock ("il est midi").
its'i'xt ha'xsta, itsixt ha'xeta, forenoon, "it is not twelve yet."
its'i'xt katpa'-iect, afternoon (I).
itsiwân, dizziness, vertigo, "top of head moving."

kakau' itsi'k lwa't, the sun rises.
kakau' itsixne 5'1, the sun is on the point of culminating, the sun is soon going to culminate.

itsk, chest, breast (lungs?).
itsk kamka'am, "what stands out from the breast."
itskté'tat ka'-utskit, the meadow-lark is flying (I).

cuko'c itskté'tat, lark, "yellow-breasted bird."

wi i'tsk po'ckit, I bleed from the lungs.

its-kawi', coward ("capon") ("head covered" itse ka-u (?) ); E. D. odskahô, coward ("poltron").

i't, manure.
co'kon i't, coko'n it (I), manure or dung of cattle.

It (D-120), i't, ét (I) face, E. D. Inwe (P), inne (C); I'ti. It, before, the first, more (pronounced about like word meaning "dark").
a'n I'ti, in front of the house.

âc lâ'k i'ti ts'k, he is the stronger of the two.
ha'hu It, first, previously (D-91).
hati't tiko'me, apron, "hanging in front" (?) (I).
hima'tol i'ti, perfume, "smells the best."
hiök wa'cin i'ti, the oldest boy (D-8)

ikunyu' tas iti, my youngest son.
it atko'picne, white paint for the face (I).
it hadsa'kene, it hadca'cne (I), towel, "face wiper," "face dryer."
it hatu'ne, looking-glass.
it iti'y'le, the first month, the past month.
it ca'k hadsa'kic'nto, I rub or dry the face.
i'ti lu', last year.
i'ti pa'kna'-'u, I run before (something following me at about equal speed).
i'ti te'm, day before yesterday ("avant-hier").
i'tiwank (or i'twank) ho'kwa'ne, war chief, "going ahead in war."
itwa' pët, a little dizzy.
itiy itiye'lc hal, the last month (of the year).

itiy itiye'lc kima'tip, the intermediate month.
iye' hidso' it, he is smaller.
kic no'me ke'-'at iti ilu', this woman had a child last year.

manâha n'i'ti, quicker, quickest ("plus veloce").
nà' it la'kc, your face is dirty (I).
ôts i'tkin, front tooth.
coki'ti (L-10), co'ykiti (D-10), chiefs, "ahead of things" (but this may be a mistake for coko' -i).
tsân'u'kc la'-ak i'ti tsat cu'lut iye'lak, the horse is going ahead of the dog (la'-ak, strong, quick).
tsân'u'kc mets i'ti cu'lut iye'mets, the horse is taller than the dog.
tân'u'kc ma'n iti', to overlap, one the longest, "one larger than the other."
wai' i'ti, on this side of the stone.
wâ'cin iti, my oldest son.
wi i'ti tla'kc, my face is dirty.
wi i'ti wa'nkinto, I govern, I am chief ("je vais devant").
**Diary**

"I am the first of a line ("jusse le premier d'une file"). wo'e it, index finger (it, "devant"). ya' hidso' i'ti, he is smaller than (the other, ta^n).

ya yuds i'ti, he is larger than (the other, ta^). ya'e hidso' i'ti tan'e'-us (or ta^n'eu), they are the smallest of all, "the rest of them are the smallest."

yuki'it iciti', we are the first of a line ("nous sommes les premiers d'une file").

**ite-u, to ride.**

atkipaxci ite'wu, I ride with the legs on both sides (as was formerly customary for women).

ite'wi, I ride.

kina'i ite'wo, I ride astride.

num tanu'k ite'wo, I ride on one side.

pel ha ite'-u o'kne, it is not far to come when one travels on a horse.

cukite'-uka'hune, chair.

cukite'-uka'wine hatwilwil'enk, rock- ing chair.

tsanu'k ite'-u, I ride on horseback.

etsanu'k ite'-u-icic ko (or ite'w-iciko or hite'wiciko) ta'i kipa'xci, I ford a river on horseback.

wi teyo' cukite-uka'n e'ots ne'-u, I put the box on the chair.

yuki'it tsanu'k cakite'-utsel, or yu'kit tsanu'k cakito'kic, we ride on horseback.

**ite-u, hite-u, to like, liking to (Creole "ramendeur").**

icak kitsak a'm hite'-u, a whisky (or brandy) drinker.

icak co'k cakio'ñ hite'-u, a beggar.

icak co'k caktsak'neke hite'-u, a great thief.

ko'-i hite'-u, a big talker, one who likes to talk, slang-whanger, "bar-

vard."

caknam hite'-u, a beggar, "liking to ask them."

tsanu'ki ite'-u o'kne, coming on a horse (D-68).

wie ketsa'k ite', I lovev hisky (Teet Verdine).

wie wañ hite'-u (or ite'-u), I like to walk.

**itha'ñ, ita'ñ, where.**

ita'ñ mön, everywhere.

it'ha'ñ ike ok'ñ, where do you come from?

it'ha'ñ ti'ceta (or di'ceta), where do you go?

na' na'-u ita'ñ na'-i, where did you put your shoes?

'nt'ha' ike o'k', 'nt'a'-ike o'k'n, where do you come from?

cu'k-âm-a'ñ nta'ñ (or ita'ñ), where is the kitchen?

cul ita'ñ a', where is the dog?

**it'hâ'ns, itâ'ns, itants, cloud, clouded, cloudy ("nuée"), sky, heaven (cf. iti); E. D. tagg, heaven, sky; tagg-
thy, cloud, stormcloud ("nuée").

ita'ns ha', clear sky, "not clouded."

ita'ns ka'-ue, it'hâ'ns ka'-ue (I),

cloud, a flying cloud.

it'hâ'ns ka'-u ko'mi, the cloud is heavy (or thick).

it'hâ'ns ka'-u lâ'k, the clouds go fast, the clouds drift rapidly, the fast-flying clouds.

it'hâ'ns utskau'cikt, a cloud is going over (the sun).

kaka' ita'ns utska'-ucat (or utska'-
cit), the clouds cover the sun, the sun is clouded over.

nê n'itane'n icak 'n mûni, the world, "all people in earth and heaven."

yi'il ita'nts, the day is dark, the day is cloudy.

**iti** (D-113, 114), dark, evening, night (i'ti, before(?)); E. D. tegg, night; ett (or possibly ete), darkness.

a itiy'i, this month (D-53).

a' iti', to-night, this night.

a-iti-ic hiwa'lecta, I will dream to-

night.

eti' a' o'yu, yesternight I slept here.

eti' mâñ, iti mâñ, the whole night through.

iti hi-iwa'lecit, I dreamed last night.

iti' kima't, midnight (I).

iti mâñ hiwi'xtikyllco, I wept all night.

iti mâñ hiwi'le tiki'lat (or tik yi'lat),

I dream all night (until daylight).

iti' nak iti', it is very dark.

iti te'm, day before yesterday (I).

iti'c ina'ha, dusky, getting dark.
yuki'ti o-ina'ka (h)atito'le ha'hat, she did not dress like the Indians (D-77).

itol (P). o'k ito'lêp (A. R.), o'k wito'lep (ok=hok?), at the same time.

i-u(e), angry, wrathful, enraged; pl. he'-u i'-uc.
i'-uc ha'xe'in, don't become wrathful! wi hitët i'-uc, my father is enraged. wi hitët he'-u i'-uc, my fathers are enraged.

iwa'l, shell (when open) (a closed shell=uk).
iwa'kin, among the shells (D-135).
iwan, to move, to vibrate (cf. wa'l).
hatsiwa'nic(o), I am wriggling. itsiwa'n, vertigo, dizziness.
itiwa'nët, itiwa'nat, a little dizzy.
ne iwa'nic, earthquake.
wi a'ni wia'nico, I move the ears.
wi tsiwa'nic(o), I am moving, I am stirring.

itol, itul, to arrange, prepare, put, place (cf. iwil).

a'n-idsó' on otó'leo 'nkë'tne, I have ready a room for you to stay in (otó'leo probably a mishearing of ito'leo) (D-42).

hitë'tito, I put into.
huke't hakf't u-ts cakito'lecënt, the mothers put their noses in order (L-38, 39).

i'ea't ito'le, to prepare, fix (or flatten) the head.
kidsone hi'tutan(?) hedskit, the fire is increasing (perhaps hi'tutan should be hitulnan),
kide'o'ùcin hitu'tná (for hitu'tná), something for me to put into the fire. eukitulianâ, eukitu'tianâ, table, "for arranging things."
ti duimoc itó'le, titú himó'et itó'le, to prepare for burial.
wi him'o'c hito'leo, I prepare for burial.
wi iti'u, I put, I place.
wi pam eto'leo (or hito'leo), I have beaten and shaped, prepared, fixed, or arranged.
wi ca itu'lo tsanu'k o'ts, I put somebody on a horse.

ya' cu'l ha' a'n ito'leo, ya' cu'l a'n ito'leo, I fix the ears of that dog.
iye' (D-72), iyì, heyi, he-e, hehe, to rise, to grow, more, also sometimes equivalent to the comparative ending -er.

he-e'cikt mōn, every morning (I).
he-e'cta, morning (“le grand matin”), dawn.

hiye'kiti (L-13; D-29, 30), heyì'kiti (perhaps originally he-yu'kiti or heyì-yu'kiti), Eastern Atakapa (possibly including the Opelousa).

hi'yikpu, hi'yikpum, to jump, “to rise and jump” (cf. pux).

hiyita'nto, I stand.

itse hehe', top of the head.
iye' hidso'w it, he is smaller.
kakhau' ewat, the sun rises.
kakhau' hiye'kiti, at the rising sun.
kakau' iyà'a-uts, sunrise (I).
kakau' iye'tska't, the sun rose.
kakau' iyë'tskit, the sun rises.
kakau' iye'tsne, usually (iyi, iya'wo).

(iye') this stronger other,

than the lak, is the dog.

I horse woman

the stick rise (iyi, iya'wo, te'-u),

(iya') rise, including (Lr-13; D-85).

(iya') I will be

stronger, to be

to become, to outgrow.

(ye') this run, the dog.

(iye') this stronger other.

yuki't iyì' ya' puhitsè'etsèl, we rose and jumped over.

ka, to make, to do (D-85).

hiku' hika', I make soup.

hiku' ti'k ika ko, I want to go to make some soup (“je voudrais aller faire du bouillon”) (ti'k ika, “to go to make” (“aller pour faire”)).

hiku' (ti-u) icka ko', we want to make soup.

hiku' wi nuk tik i'ka ko', I want to go to make soup myself.

imô'c mak mā'n ka', (they) made a long grave mound (D-139).

inlo'hi (or nlo'-i (L)), coka'kinto, I help you working.

inlo'hi (or nlo'-i) coka'kinto, I help you work.

iya'nèk mōn nka'nè, that is all for you to do (D-60).

ka'-at, he had done (D-119).

ka'-ico ca'kko'me ka'-u o'kotka-uc, I mend a shirt.

cane', what has to be made.

kapi' ka'n, to make coffee.

ka'-ulat, they did.

ka'-ulên, when they became (D-112).

kideeo nc npu'nsèn la'-u ka', blowing the fire starts it.

ko'meka'-u, I make somebody hang up; pl. of obj. ca'KKO'me ka'-u.

kul ka', kul ka'n, already made.

ku'tsnàn ka, making a knife.

kuyak'ho' caka'tsèl, we made sausages.

lakla'ke ko'plik ka, made of silver (D-133, 134).

lu' itka a'mene, a pottery cup.

mi'le keo' yî'l mā'n cokà'xko, though he is blind he works all day; 3d person -kit.

ne'è a'n hika, I make soap (“stick-grease”).

nee a'n hikata, I am going to make soap.

ne'è coxkita'-une ka'-u, I erect a scaffold.

nka'kit, you are doing.

nuà'jà' ka', coxka' cakwa'c, I command you to do this.

nu'l ka'tin, laying (a foundation) and making (D-136).
o’ki ka’n (I), o’ki ka, canvas (“toile”), “made of cloth.”
pu’m ka’-ulat, they held (or made) a dance (D-141).
pus’n ka’-u, I make somebody blow (L).
ca cok’he’c hiwe’-u ka’-ulën, when someone became very sick.
caka’, she made them (D-78).
caku’a’cuka’, coxka’cakwa’c, I command them to do this.
coka’ hiwe’-u, doing much work, industrious (D-75).
cok’hatse-e’c caka’, to bewitch, “to do bad things to them.”
cok ’nka’, a, what is the matter with you?
c’ok wanka na’x’n, or co’k wa’n ka’ na’x’n, what are you doing?
cok wacwacin ku’tlan a’-ulat, things they did long ago (D-58).
co’ykai hiwe’-u, coka’ hiwe’n (A. R.) industrious, “doing much,” “working much.”
coxka’k lo’-ico icák, I help somebody working.
coxk hatka’xk, dress (D-128).
cuxka’ atse-e’c, they are all bad, “doing things bad.”
cuxka’xkinto, I am going to work.
cuxka’xho, I work.
 to’l ka-, well done (from to’l kav?).
to’l-n ka’-u, I make good (or well).
tu’lk ka’, made of cane (D-128).
tu’l ka’kit, he lives well (or with comfort), “he does well.”
wa’-aju ka’, coxka’ ha’wac, I command him to do this.
wi ko’mok ka’-u, I make a basket (D); pl., caka’-u.
wi na’-u hika’, I make shoes, I am a shoemaker.
wi co’ pâ’ke hika’, I have palpitation of the heart.
wi euwkwa’k ka’, I make bread.
wi tsâ’ic ka’-u, I make him push.
wi tso’-ots (h)a’tkane(?) I mill cornmeal into flour, it is to make cornmeal.
wi teyo’ cukite-uka’ne o’ts ne’-u, I put the box on the chair.
wi to’lka’-u, I cure.
wi’e hehtaka’-u, I hurt myself.
wic ika’, I have done it(?)

wic ka’-o, wi ka’-u, I do something.
ka, that which.
nakit tsanu’k cakwinëtem nak caka’x-lecat ka’, did you find your horses which you lost? (D-58).
ka, ha’tkanân, pillow, cushion (probably contains instrumental suffix-na and reflexive prefix hat-; cf. ke, to sit).
ha’tkanân ka’-uc, (h)atkane ka’-ucne, pillowcase.

kahiyâ’,
itiwic petst kahiya (or kawia (L) (see kaki and ka)), last month.
wi coko’n nima’-ul kahiyaït tik’hu’, I went to the place where they had killed an ox (kahiyaït, place).
ka’-i, then (D-122).
ka’i(?)(perhaps from ka, to make).
ka’-ico o’kotuka-uc, I mend a shirt.

kahii, kai-i,
hatka’hiene, suspenders (D and A. R.); hook and eye (“crochets”) (L).
nâ’-u kokop’katka’yicne, garter.
îl atkai’icne, belt, strap for girding oneself.

kâk, crow, and raven; E. D., kahagg.

kak, forest, woods; E. D. kagg, wood, tree (“bois”).
kak hidsom, woody island (if small) (“île de bois”).
kakin ti’cta, I go to the woods.
ka’kip, in the woods.
ka’kip hiye’n, ka’kip iye’n, ka’kip hi’yen (I), opossum, “wood rat,” “hog in the woods”; E. D., kagwan [caghûann] (C), kaghikann [caghîcann] (P).
kako’k, ka’kok, fence (“barrière”).
ka’kok a’nkat, fence gate.
kako’k tîm, yard, court, garden, “picket-fence.”
nectane ka’kok, rail fence.
cu’l puxini’kat kako’ki(n), the dog jumped through the fence.
cu’l puxits’êcâcako’k, the dog jumped over the fence.
te’xîk-kako’k ti’mkin, rose “flower in the garden.”

kâkau’ (A. R.), kau’kau (I), kaukau’ (I, L-19, D-30, 107) water, rain; E. D.
kaukau [kâkaou] (C), rain, brook; E. D. ak, water (cf. ak, liquid); Ak.
kakō [cacaux], water, koko [co-cau], sea.

aktsa'-u kaukau', clear water.

Anacoco prairie (name perhaps contains kaukau).

ay'īl kaukau'kit hē'yīlākc, it is now raining (or misting) and I am tired of it ("aujourd'hui ça brumes, je n'aime pas cela" or "je suis lasse de cela").

him'i'c kaukau, give me water!
hīw'-uka kaukau'kit, hīw'-u kaukau'kit, it rains hard.

Jack kaukau' o'k ʾāmkīt, Jack kaukau' o'k ʾā'm'ne, Jack comes here for drinking water.

ka'n hēmi'cī kauk'au, you should give me water (ka'n="devrais").

kaukau' ʾānkāk, kaukau' tsāt, running water.

kau'kau aktsa'-u, aktsa'-uc kau'kau, the water is cold, clear, transparent ("l'eau est froide"), the water is settled.

kaukau' ʾā'mne, drinking water.

kaukau' ʾā'mto, I am going to drink water.

kau'kau ʾēn, ʾēnc kaukau', greasy water.

kau'kau ʾēncet, kaukau' ʾēnc, the water is greasy.

kaukau' ha', there is no water.

kaukau' ḫatpa'u, the water eddies. kaukau' hi, kau'kau he', salt water, "bitter water."

kaukau' ḫika'-u, I am thirsty.

kaukau' ḫika'-u ḫa', I am not thirsty.

kaukau' hīkī'kcene, gutter, ditch, ("conduit d'eau"), to irrigate.

kau'kau him'a', eau de cologne, "fragrant water."

kaukau' hui', under the water (I).

kau'kau ikī'k, ikī'k kau'kau, dripping water, leaking water.

kau'kau ikī'kīt, water is dripping.

kaukau' ikī'knā, eaves, "for the water drippings."

kau'kau kā'c, the water is high and deep, high water, high tide.

kaukau' kā'c ʾiċi'xkinto, I cross the high water.

kaukau'ke, it is raining (probably should be kaukau'ket).

kaukau'kin, in the water, into the water (D-147).

kaukau'kit, it rains.

kaukau' kombnsts [caicaux combnsts], the rain is heavy (E. D.).

kaukau' ko'mi, the rain is heavy.

kaukau' ku'ts, red water, red wine, claret.

kaukau' ku'ts a'mka-u, wine drunk.

kau'kau makau', the water falls (over a dam, etc.).

kau'kau mēl, the water is black.

kau'kau me'īcet, kaukau' me'īc, the water is blackened.

kau'kau nāl, the water is shallow ("basse").

kaukau' na'l ʾiċi'ho, I cross the low water.

kaukau' na pi'xka, are you thirsty? kau'kau na'-u'the (or na'-u'ne), rainwater tub, "to keep water in."

kauk'au nēp, the water is low.

kau'kau nke' a, you have water (to drink).

kaukau' o'n'pats, kau'kau onpa'ts, "sour water," vinegar, root beer.

kaukau' o'ts, on the water (I).

kau'kau otse', water snake (I).

kau'kau o'tsep, the water is high and deep.

kaukau' tsād, the water runs.

kau'kau tsā'ktsit, the water is falling, the water is getting low, or dried up ("l'eau baisse").

kau'kau tsā'xkit, kau'kau tsā'kit (ibid.).

kaukau' ū'ts ini'xkit, the water comes in.

kaukau' ta-u ini'xkit, the water boils standing.

kaukau' teh'p, a well.

kau'kau tlo'ke, the water is muddy ("brouillée"), muddy water.

kaukau' tlo'ke u'c, the water is too dirty.

kaukau' ūc tsā't, the water is running.

kaukau' ūc tlo'ke, the water is muddy ("brouillée").

kōkan, a kokān, the ocean (A. R.). na tik tāt kaukau'kin, you go and stand in the water! or you are standing in the water.
nāl kaukau', shallow water.
ne'c kaukau' otse' po'le-wa'ntkit, wood floats in the water (I).
pem kaukau' hu'i ko'hitsat, a gun sinks in the water (I).
ciko'm kaukau' cokmi'co, I give the cattle to drink.
ci't kaukau' ha'n, the pitcher is empty of water.
ci't kaukau' pu'k, the pitcher is full of water.
cu'1 kau'kau a'mët, a dog lapped water.
ta'-u-iki'kit kau'kau, water dripping, the water is standing and dripping. tempst kaukauheu (tempst caucauheu), the spring is rainy (E. D.). ti'k kaukau'kin po'le-wa'ntkit, an arrow floats in the water (I).
ti'u kaukau'kit, it rains hard.
ti'uxts kaukau'kit, it drills, it rains gently.
tu' kaukau' hu'i ko'hits, the boat sinks to the bottom.
wa' kaukau' hu'i ko'hitsat, a stone sinks in the water (I).
wI a' kaukau'kin, my house is in the water.
wi kau'kau ha' (D), wi kau'kau ihä'c, I got no water.
wic kaukau' e'ne, I grease the water.
wic kaukau' me'le, I blacken the water.
wic kaukau' me'lekinto, I will blacken the water.
yuki't kaukau'kina tso'-onsel (or tso'-ontsel), we stand in the water.
ka'khau (A. R.), ka'kau, kakau' (D-31), kaukau' (L-13), koka'-u, sun; E. D. nagg; Ak. i'e [iche].
ka'kau hidso'm, star, "little sun" (I); E. D. ic [ish].
kau'kau hidso'm he'-u cak'hu'o, I see many stars.
kau' ilu', the sun is hot.
kau' itsi' (k) iwät, the sun rises.
kau' itsi'xu'c 0', the sun is on the point of culminating, the sun will soon culminate.
kau' itsi'xt, it is noon, it is midday ("il est midi").
kau' ita'ns utskau'-ueat, kakau' ita'ns utskau'cët, the sun is clouded over, clouds cover the sun.
kau' iwe'-uene, a clock, "to mock the sun" (this may not be the exact word used but it is very near it).
kau' iwe'vec, watch (L-13).
kau' iwe've p'ac, cover of watch.
kau' iya'-uts, sunrise.
kau' iye'tskat, the sun rose.
kau' iyë'tskit, the sun rises.
kau' ko'hets, sunset, "the sun is going down."
kau' ko'tskitn, kakau' ko'hitskin, after sundown.
kokau' yi', the sun shines.
kaki (cf. ka and kahiya).
hi'na'ka ilu' wocpe' la't atka'ki, about thirty years ago (D-96).
h(u)-u'xts atka'ki, ever since I knew her (D-74).
ilu' himato'l (h)atkaki, four years ago (used of years, days, and hours).
ilu' wocpe' ha'il imato'l (h)atka'ki, fourteen years ago (D-87).
ive've himato'l (h)atkaki, four years ago.
ak'-u atka'ki, since his death (D-123).
käl, cane mats ("tapis de canne") (?).
kalla [calla], new (E. D.) (cf. il).
Kalina'-u, name of an Atakapa man; (na'-'u, bristle, hair).
kam [cam], fire (the Hiyekiti or Eastern Atakapa (and perhaps Ope- loua) equivalent for kidsone).
kam hamic [cam hamish], give me fire! (E. D.).
kam, to scratch.
hatka'meat, I scratched myself.
ci'won ha ka'meët, the cat scratched him.
ci'won hikà'mët, the cat scratched me.
ci'won iec'ka'mët (also iec'ka'mët?), the cat scratched us.
ci'won nakka'mët (also nakcak'ka'mët), the cat scratched us.
ci'won 'nak'a'mët, the cat scratched you (sing.).
ci'won 'ca'ka'mët, the cat scratched them.
wi'c kà'mco, I scrape (with knife, etc.).
yuki't to okatka'mekinto, we scratch each other.
kam, to stand out, to protrude. ha'l kamka'm, "standing out from back," dorsal fin(s) (I).
i'tsk kamka'm, breast fin(s), "standing out from breast" (I).
ko'm kamka'm, "standing out from belly," central fin(s) (I).
ne'c-teka'mc kamka'mc, the limbs stand out from (the tree).
ne'c-wi'll ka'mkamee, the roots stand out from (the tree).
no'k ha'l, te'-u kamka'm, tail fin(s) (I).
no'k kam, noka'm, shark, "fin stands out"; no'k kamka'm, fins.
kams [cams], Akokisa word for the genital organs (cf. toto'c). jakoms [jacoms], the Akokisa word for the testicles, probably compounded of ka, "person," which designates most often a masculine person, and kams, "genital organs."
kamtsi'c, a fly said to eat mosquitoes, probably the dragon fly.
kam, to sound, to roar.
ka'nikit, it is sounding or it roars.
pêl kan'kint lo'ñlo'ñe, pêl lo'ñlo'ñe
ka'nikit, it thunders at a distance.
co'k ka'nikit, something is roaring.
kañ, should, ought ("devrais") (?).
ka'n hemici kau'kau, you should give me water.
kañ [kang], wind, air (E. D.).
kañ tsamps [kang tsamps], the air is cold or chilly, the wind is cold (E. D.).
ka'ñcinke (I), kan ci'ñke, or ga'ñ
ci'ñke, live oak.
ka'ñcinke nec, live oak tree.
ka'nts'a'-u, hoe.
kap, kapkapst, thunder (E. D.).
kapkapst maghasu (E. D.), "the thunder is loud or strong."
kapi', coffee.
kapi' ha'n, there is no coffee.
kapi' itsu'-i, to parch coffee ("griller du café").
kapi' itsu'-ine, parching pan for coffee.
kapi' ka'n, to make coffee.
kapi' li'll, to grind coffee.
kapi' liliña, coffee mill ("moulin de café").
kapi' òts, coffee grains.
kapi' ya'me(o), to pick up coffee grains.
kapó', cup.
kapo' a'menēn, a cup for drinking.
kac, high water, deep.
Jean Ka'ca, (perhaps contains this stem), the name of an Atakapa who formerly lived near Westlake sawmill.
kaukau' ka'c, the water is high and deep, high water or high tide.
kaukau' ka'c ici'xkinto, I am going to cross at high water.
kaukau' ka'cik, high water (D-107).
kaukau' ka'cikin, in the rising water (A.R), in a swelling of the sea (D-30).
tu'l ka'c, a deep lake.
tu'l ka'cik, tu'l kacet (I), it is flood tide.
tu'l ta'yut (or ta'-i o't) iye' ka'c, the lake is deeper than the river.
kats,
ka'tskats, polished, smooth, sleek.
ná'u katska'ts, slippers.
ne'c katska'tsicne, plane ("rabot").
ne'c ke'-ukatskatsicnto, I plane off while sitting.
kats, al kats, scab (on a sore).
kà'tse (D.), katsál (A. R.), ugly; pl. katskà'tse.
ki'ka kà'tse! how ugly he is! ("comme il est vilain!").
kàt (I, D-144), mouth, and jaw; E. D.
kàt, kat; Ak. kat [cat] (cf. än).
a'kat, a'nakat, door, "house mouth."
a'kat mòk, window, "short door" (I); pl. a'nakat mokmok.
a'nakat mo'k pa'xhico, I close the window.
a'nakat mo'k cakpa'xonico, I close the windows.
a'nakat mo'k utsu'tska, pointed windows.
a'nakat mo'kin na'yu (or ne'-u), I put them in the window.
a'nakat pa'ic, an open door (D-123). a'katpa'as, window, "house mouth that shuts."
ka't hatsā’kcoo, I gargle, “I wash the mouth.”
kat’hō’pc, kat’ho’pc (L-8), pond lily, “hollow mouth.”
ka’te kec 6, rope of horsehair used in bridles (“cabresse”).
ka’nā’-u, katna’-u (L-24), beard, moustache, “mouth wool.”
kat na’-u hatlā’enā (I), katnau’ hatlā’cne, razor, “beard shaver.”
ka’tō, lip, “mouth edge”; E. D. kathoo.
ka’tō ko’tsk, a person with a hare lip “cut lip” (I).
ka’tpic, crooked mouth (“qui a la bouche touronne en travers”).
kat-tu’ts, ka’tpic, kato’, kato’, kat “a mouth.”
ka’t-to’ts(o), u’ts, katsi’k, ka’-u, hatsa’kco, kec na’-u, na’-u kathoo.
ka’u, bill “gun.”
katna’-u, katna’-u, (I), katna’-u, ka’t-to’ts(o), u’ts, katsi’k, ka’-u, hatsa’kco, kec na’-u, na’-u kathoo.
ka’-u, also dead mouth.
ka’-u, a dead woman (I).
kitsāk ka’-u, inebriated, “whisky dead” (D-79).
ku’cme’l’ in caco o’kēt, there are a negro and a white man coming (given by Teet Verdine).
’nka’-utilikit, you are going to die (“tu vas mourir”).
nūn-u’cip coko’-i (or co’yko-i) kitsāk ‘m-ka’wēt, the village judge was dead drunk.
ōhika’-u, I am hungry, “I die of hunger.”
ōhika’-u ha’, I am not hungry.
caka’u, dead and brought to life again (“mort et ressuscité”).
caka’u ko’-i u’xts, those who know how to speak the language of the dead, or the language of the whites.
coxko’-i wa’ci ka’wēt, the old chief died.
iwa’ka’wēt, I am drunk; also I was dead.
iwa ka’-u, I am dead.
iwa no’me kāwē’t, my child is dead.
ka’-u, to cover, to put into.
ēn ka’-une cī’xt, grease jar.
ha’tkanān ka’-ue, (h) atkanē’ ka’-ucne, pillowcase.
hatutsk'a-ucne, veil over the face at birth, caul.
it'ha'ns utskau'ckit, a cloud is going over (the sun).
it utska'-uc, face covering (D-120).
it utska'-uculat, they covered his face (D-120).

ka'au it'a'ns utska'-ucat, kakau' it'a'ns utska'cêt, the sun is clouded over, a cloud is going over the sun.
ka'-unen, ka'-unân, ka'-une, sack, bag, sheath, case.
kelakwa'ts ka'-uc, stopper of bottle, cork of bottle.
kelakwa'ats ka'-uc maka'wet, the cork has fallen down.

n'é-ciæ ka'-une, salt-cellar, "to put salt in."
okotka'-uc, shirt.
okotka'-uc (i)nte' tsúxl (or tsúl), shirt collar.
okotka'-uc ma'n ko'm-tat, an overcoat hung up, an overcoat hanging up (lit. standing erect).
té'yu'x kollawinà (or kololaka'-unà), match box.
tik-cakxa'-une, quiver (D-131).
oko'tka-uc ma'n nó'k, coat sleeve.
wí okotka'-uc mán ko'mna-u, I hang up an overcoat; pl. of obj. cak'komna'-u.

ka-u, to fly.
he'ú cakcu'ú ka'-ú ti'utit, many birds fly.
itskté'tat ka'-utskit, the meadow-lark is flying (I).
it'hà'ns ka'-ú ko'mi, the cloud is heavy or "the flying cloud is heavy."
it'hà'ns ka'-ú lá'k, the clouds go by fast, the fast flying clouds.
it'à'ns-ka'-uc, it'hànns ka'-uc (I), having flying clouds.
ka'-uts, to fly.
ka'-utskit, it is flying.
noka-une', wing (of bird), "arm for flying."
cakcu'ú ca'ú-tsa't, the bird flies, "the bird goes flying."
cukcö'ú a'z' o'tse ka'-uts, the bird flies over the house.

ka-u, to awake.
hika'-untèt yi'í tu'tan, I awoke in the morning ("je me réveillai le matin").
tolho'peik hiatka'-ucat, tolho'pe iiki'awet, I ran a needle into my skin.
tolo'peik hatka'-uco, tol'o'pe itkatka'-wico, I pricked myself with a needle.
wí hëhatka'-u, I pricked myself.

ka-u(e), to comb.
hatka'-unà, for combing (oneself or others).
ka-ucnà, ka'-ucne, (I) comb.
whatka'uco, I comb myself (icá, head, may be supplied).
wí no'me ka'-uco, I combed my child.
wi ka'-ucne pa'tu, I break a comb.
wi ka'-ucne pa'lap'u, I break a comb in different places.

ka'-uc, ka'vc, handle ("manche").
ka-úc,
hika'-uckin, on getting through (speaking) (D-143).
ke, to sit (always with affixes, and anim. and inanim.); pl. nul.
an'taxka ma'n ket 'nu'xts a, how long can you stay? (D-44).
eiku'n ke'-uhatla'cnto, I am just shaving myself seated (I).
eiku'n (or eku'n) ke-ucukia'kinto, I begin eating sitting.
icak ke'-uwa'len'to, I fan a man who is sitting.
icàk tanù'k ke-ula'cnto, I shave another seated.
icàk tu'kèt, a man in a boat seated.
icàk, we sit (according to Teet Verdine).
John ha' kàn két, John remains at home.
kà'ánto, kà'nto, két'nto, I am seated.
ka'hu'n, a seat.
kece'c ke'-ucuwa'len'to, I fan many girls sitting.
két, seated ("assis").
két hia'ue hu'na, I have no time to see him as I sit.
két'ne, to remain (D-110).
ke-u, when sitting.
ke'-uhatua'len'to, I sit fanning myself.
ke'-ukà'mekintu, I am seated padding.
ke'-ukì'kkintu, I will sit sawing wood by hand.
ke'uko'-ikinto, I speak sitting.
ke-uko'tskinto, I cut into while sitting.
ke'-upi'cinto, I twist, I contort as I sit.
ke'-upickinto, I sit twisting it (?).
ke'-ucakia'mkinto, I sit telling lies, I lie.
ke'-uookcaktsa'ntcto, I sit stealing, I steal.
ke-u (or ge-u) cukia'kinto, I am going to eat sitting.
ke-ucuxkintso, I sit telling lies, I lie.
ke'-uyu'lcxu'kinto, I am going to eat sitting.
ke'-uko'tskinto, I sit telling lies, I lie.
ke-uka'kinto, I am going to eat sitting.
ke'-uku'tskinto, I sit telling lies, I lie.
ke-uciu'lkinto, I am going to eat sitting.
ke'-uoka'kinto, I am going to eat sitting.
ke'-uokcoktsa'ncto, I sit stealing, I steal.
ke'-ucakia'mkinto, I am going to work sitting.
ke'-ucokiulcnto, I am going to eat sitting.
ke'-ucaktsipa'xckinto, I am going to work sitting.
ke'-ucokiulcnto, I am going to eat sitting.
ke'-ucukiulcnto, I am sitting sewing (I).
ke'-ucoku'lcnto, I am sitting sewing (I).
ke'-ucuike'kinto, I am sitting sewing (I).
cukite'-u ka'-une kët'n, I sit down in a chair (L) (?).
cukite'-uka'wine hatwilwi'lenâ, rocking chair.
të'xîk kët, bud opened out into a flower (?), "bud sitting."
ti'uksâ kët ia'-uc, I can not keep still, I am restless.
wi ke'-u-hoka'kinto, I am weavjng sitting (I).
wi ke'-uokoka'kinto, I sit weaving many things.
wi ke'ucaktsupa'xckinto, I glue pl. objs. as I sit.
wi ke'-ucokiulcento (D), wi'ke'-ucokiulcnto, I am going to work sitting.
wi ke'-ucukieto, I am writing seated.
wi ke'-ucuukiulcnto, I am writing seated.
wi ke'-ucuoke'kinto, I sew many things.
wi ke'-utsipa'xckinto, I am gluing things.
wi ke'-uwhokâ'tsnto, I sit washing a shirt (D).
wi'ke'hiâ'mkin Jack maka'wâ't, while I was drinking Jack fell down.
wi cokiu'lc ke'-uhu'nto, I am reading a book. "I am sitting here seated" (I).
wi cokiu'lc he'-ku'-uwhu'nto, I read many books.
wi ti'uksâ ke't'nto, or wi atelâ'nc ke't'nto, I sit still, I am quiet.
wi yi'lâm ake'ta, I am going to stay to-morrow.
wic ke'-ucakiulcnto, I am writing while seated (I).
wic ke'-ucukiulcnto, I am going to eat (I).
wic ke'-utluxko ya' cokiulcô, I smoke while sitting writing.
wic ca' ot ke'-ucaku'lcnto, I write for somebody.
yâ' hatpe'-kët, I am sitting here prepared (or ready).
ya pe’ket, ya pel ket, that one sitting far off.

ya’ pèl kêt, ya’ pe’kêt, that one (further off), that one far sitting. ya’n ké’tntat, she lived there (D-72).
yots kánto, to squat.
yuki’ti nu’nkîn ké’tntat, she lived in the Indian village (D-71).

kê, ke, to have, to possess, to own; E. D. ka or ko(?), ke.

ha’ke, he has, he possesses. ha ku’tsunân ke’, he has a knife.
hî’ke, hike’, I have, I possess.

icâk a’n he’-u kê, men having many houses.
icâk a’n kêt (or ke), a man having a house, or a man in the house.
icâk hîla’-i ke’, icâk hîla’-ige, a married man, “a man having a wife.”
icâk hîla’-i tsîk ke’-cên hatse’-ec, when a man had two wives it was bad (L-17).

i’cak hîla’-i tan’k ke’at, a man had only one wife (L-16).
icâk hîwe’-u kê, a man having power.
i’câk cûxkê, a rich man, “a man having things.”

ic’a’t to’l kê, having a good head (“bonne tête ayant”).

kau’kau nke’a, you have water to drink.

kê’at, he had (D-55, 80, 97, 99).
nê’ne, having (D-63).

ki’ne no’mc ke’at j’iti ilu’, this woman had a child last year.

kìc cukutkê, women’s dress, gown (I).
kì’wîlc kê, a slave, “he has a master.”
koy’i’u hîwe’-u ke’at, he had a bad cold.

kutse’nan hike’ (or hike’), I have a knife (past, hike’at; fut. sing., hike’atik).  
kutsnā(n) nke’a (or nak’ê’a), you (pl.) have a knife.
ha kutsnā’n ke’ (or kê’), he has a knife.

kutsnā(n) icke’ (or ickê’), we have a knife.
kutsnā(n) ke’a (or ke’a), they have a knife.

lakla’xe hatna’ nke’a, how much money have you?

na’c’ke, you have a name.

na’ke, you have, you possess.

nec ân hike’, I have soap.
cake’at (for cak’ke’at), they (or he) had them (L-10, D-137).
eaki’ol cukoke’, caki’ol-cuk’hatke’, cak’iol cuk’ke’ (I), pants, “male dress.”

Canai’ke (abbr. from Cuknai’ke), the name of an Atakapa man and signifying “having ducks.”

cok nke’a na komho’pcki, what have you in your pocket?
cok’hêc oktanu’k coka’-at, she had the same disease (D-92).
cokiu’l cike’-at ayî’l, I have received a letter this day.

cixo’ti he’-u wc ke’, I have much luck.
cixo’ti icék’tne, we have luck (D-52).
eukutkê’, eukotke’, euka’tke, cux’-hatke’, eokx-hatka’xk, female dress or robe, “something she has.”
tu’ hôpke’, the boat is leaking, “the boat has a hole.”
tu’ cî’l ok’hia’ kê, the schooner has a sail.

wo’c ha’tke, wo’c atke’, finger ring, “having on one’s finger.”

wo’c ke, finger ring (D-127).

ya’ kî’c tsî’lko’ ke’at (or cakke’at), this woman had twins.

ya’ cu’l ha’kit kîn, that dog is theirs.

ya’ cu’l ha’kit kînat, that dog was theirs.

ya’ cu’l ha’kit ki’ntikît, that dog will be theirs.

ya’ cu’l ha’kit cakîn, these dogs are theirs.

ya’ cu’l na’ kîn, that dog is yours; pl. of obj. yuki’t cakîn (L).

ya’ cu’l wi’ kîn, that dog belongs to me, that dog is mine.

ya’ cu’l wi’ caki’n, these dogs belong to me, these dogs are mine.

yuk’hi’ti mon cokk’ti cake’at, the Indians had many chiefs.

wen khallap-hake [uên-khallap hae-Qué], I would have a horse (“j’aurais”) (E. D.).
wen komb (u'en comb), I have a horse (E. D.).
wen komb-hake' (u'en comb hacqué), I had a horse (E. D.).

-ke, ki, in, to put in, at.
akipa'-ike icak, a southern man, "a man in the south."
haco kotke' ho'p paiha'il, his pants have holes in them behind ("les pantalons sont fendus par derrière").

ha'tke, a ring, "what is put on" (I). hiki'ke icak, a western man, "a man in the west."
ho'like icak, a northern man, "a man in the north."
hu'i hatke', petticcoat.
icak a fiz ket (or ke), man in the house, or man having a house.
kat ke'c, bridle (I).  
ka't kec Ô, a rope of horsehair made into a bridle ("cabresse").

kaukau'ki, in the water.

ci'c cukutke', ci'c cuuka'tke, a woman's dress.

ko'dsnân ka ke'c, a bridle, "iron put in mouth."
lO'kki, in the prairie.

neckin, in the woods.
caki'lu'i hatke', drawers.
caku'le ké'co, I put a letter in, I post a letter; pl. of obj. cakkéco.
cukutke', cuuka'tke, cu'k hatke' (I), dress, robe.
ta'-i he'tsike, from the Mississippi River.

to'like icak, an eastern man, "a man from the east."

wi kom-ho'pekin (hatke'co, I put in my pocket.

wo'c ke', wo'c ha'tke, finger ring, "on finger," or "finger in" (I).

kêlakua'ts, kélokwa'ts, kêlakwa'ts, bottle.
kêlakua'ts ho'pc, the bottle is hollow.
kêlakwa'ts ka'-uc, cork of a bottle.
kêlakwa'ts ka'-uc maka'wet, the cork has fallen down.
kêlokwa'ts tsO't, many bottles stand.
kêlokwa'ts tät, a bottle standing.

kem, kâm, to row, to paddle.
hakI't nakê'mc ko, they would wish to row ("ils voutraient ramer").

hike'mc ko, I would wish to row ("je voudrais ramer").
kê'mc hi-a'-ue'n ica'-uts'n, if I had not known how to row he would have drowned.
ke'-u kâ'mkintu, I am paddling (or rowing) seated.
nke'mc ko, you would wish to row ("tu voudrais ramer").
u tu' kô'mene (L), tu'-kê'mc (D-47). rowboat.

yuk'l ické'mc ko, we would wish to row ("nous voudrions ramer").

kéc, hair ("cheveux"), Ak. equivalent of têc (q. v.).

kets, to break (E. D.) (cf. kûta).

kets (or kots),
icak wO'c ke'tsti, a left-handed man.
ke'tsti, ka'tsti, left (hand).

no'k ko'tsti, left arm (I).

no'k cuk ko'tsti, left elbow (I).

wo'c ke'ts, the left hand.

kets, kéts, lane.
icak tu'ts tanu'k ko'tsém (or ko'tsep) man lame in one leg.
icak tu'ts tsI'k ko'tsep, a man lame in both legs.

kêtsk (A. R.), ko'ts, kéts (I), liver.

khiikau [khilcau], flying squirrel (E. D.).

khicuc [khishoush], cedar (E. D.).

ki'ka, see!

ki'ka kâ'tse, see how ugly he is!
("comme il est vilain!").

kile't (see hile't).

Kile't-kic (the name of Delilah's mother) (D-62).

kima'ti, middle, in the middle, inside ("milieu").
a'n kima'ti, inside the house, indoors. an kima'tip, in the inside of their ears (L-14).

iti kima't, midnight.
kima't, kimâit, beans, peas, "what is inside."

kima't ta'l, pod of bean or pea.
kima'tkin ko'ahiya'-u, I lift (a stick) in the middle.

né'c ta'l kima'ti, fiber bark, "inside bark of tree."

wai' kima'ti(p), inside of the stone (given erroneously as "outside.")

wal kima'ti, eyeball.
wo'c kima'ti, wo'e kima'tip, middle finger.
wo'c kima'ti, palm of hand (?)
wo'c kima'ti hidso', ring finger, "little middle finger."

kimi'ñi, kimi'ñi, breath.

kimi'ñi, windpipe (I).

wi kimi'ño, wi kimi'ñu, I breathe (I).

wie kimi'ñkinto, I will breathe, kin, to meet.

ta'-i hukina'am, the forks of a river (including the whole length).

.ta'-i hukinu'l, the rivers meet each other, meeting place of rivers, fork ("fourche").

liu-a-kna'kit tu'l hukinu'l, it flows into the lake.

wi kin'èko, wi kinu'lo, I meet somebody (I met somebody?).

wi cakine'ko, wi cakinu'lo, I met them.

kifn, kin, keñ, ken (meaning of stem unknown).

cukotki'nic, co'katke'nic, cokaki'nic, blackberry.

cokake'nict, dewberry ("murier des ronces").

cokake'nict ll'l, co'katke'nic lil, strawberry, "soft blackberry."

cukotki'nic z'mne, or cukotki'nic kits-ak, blackberry brandy.

kiñi, ke'-u-ki'ñkinto, I am going to saw wood sitting (by hand).

kiñi, a saw, to saw.

ne'c kiñ'éne, a small saw.

ne'c kiñé ta'mc, lumber mill.

ne'c kiñé tame, a lumber mill, "house for sawing and splitting wood" (D-135).

wi kiñécu, I saw.

kina'l, astride.

kina'l ite'wo, I ride astride.

ki'ñi, to whet, to sharpen.

kudsn'ñ ki'ñi, to whet a knife.

(ce) kudsn'ñ a ki'ñiná, a round whetstone (ce is unnecessary).

kiñxi, to iron.

kiñxi, o'kotka-uc, I have ironed a shirt.

okotk'omc (h)atki'ñhico, I iron many shirts.

kipa'xci, kipa'xci, across.

gipa'xci'i et pu'nso, I blow across.

(h)atkipa'xci ite'wu, I ride with the legs on one side (as women formerly did).

ki-ipaxcát yul, striped horizontally, striped across.

kipa'xci ta'-i pa'mici'ko, I ford a river on foot (kipa'xci unnecessary according to D).

ne'c ipa'xci (D-132), ne'cipa'xci, saddle, "wood across."

ts'anu'kip hit'e'-u-ici'ko (or ite'w-i'ciko) ta'-i kipa'xci (hite'wic'iko),

I ford a river on horseback.

sinsta'l kipa'xcel pu'nso, I blow across the paper (said to be no word meaning "through" (?!)).

yu'li ki'-ipaxc c't', striped horizontally ("en travers").

kipa'dsu, gourd ("calebasse") (I, L).

kipa'dso coñco'nic, gourd rattle (I, L).

kic (I-18; D-71, 81, 120, 141, 142), woman, female; pl. kic (I-23; D-148); E. D. nikib [nickib], woman, wife.

a' (or ha') kic, this woman; pl. a' kec.

ke'c ko'pkop, old women.

ke'c cakoke'c yo'xti wi ca'k'hinai, I think that many women are sick ("je crois que plusieurs femmes sont malades").

Kile't-kic (Dellilah Moss's aunt) (D-62).

kie'c ke'-uasakwa'len'to, I sit fanning many girls.

ki'c ec no'mc, little girls.

kic ha'-an, no women (I).

kic he'-u, many women (I).

kic (i) kunyu'ats, ki'c iekali't (I), girl; pl. k'ec.

kie kunyu'uds a'npanc, a deaf girl (I).

kic iku'nyuds a'npanc, the corpse of a girl (I).

kie ikunyu'uds wa'ei, old maid (I).

kic ipa'ha'xco, (I, L), kic hipa'ha'xco, widow.

kie ipa'ke (I), kic hipa'ke, a married woman; pl. k'ec hipa'ke.

kie'c iekali't (L, D), k'ec iekali't, little girl; pl. k'ec ec no'mc and k'ec kali't (D).

kie ko'p, old woman (L).
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tsanu'k kic makau'kit, the mare is foaling (expression for all quadrupeds).
(t)si'dsi kic, female infant (I).

ta'-i ko'p kic, "White-river Woman," the name of Delilah's sister.

ya' icak ya kic kanyu'c yilwai'tikit, that man is going to marry that young woman.

ya' kic, that woman; pl. ya' ke'c; dual ya' ke'c tsik.

ya' kic kanyu'c ya' icak ut (or o't) yilkë, that young woman marries that man.

ya' kic cokei'ut tano'-uca'k iyai'-i, this woman is the stingiest of all.

ya' kic tsik'ko' ke'at (or cakke'at), this woman had twins.

yuk'hi'ti kic, an Indian woman.

ha niki'il (C), ha nickib (P), his wife (E. D.).

wi nikiil [ouèè nikiil] (C), uè nickib (P), my wife (E. D.).

kica'ñi,

wo'1 kica'ñi, eyelid, eyelash.

wo'1 kica'ñi, lower eyelid (I).

wo'1 kica'ñi o'dsi, upper eyelid (I).

kichët (I-22),

wi hickice't, wi ikiece't, my sister (said by a man).

wie ila'ñi wi ikiece't o't, I am mourning for a sister.

kicil,

hickici'1, ikieci'1 (D-83, 91, 97), her daughter.

wi hickici'1, wi ikieci'1, wi i'ekicil (I), wi ikieci'1 (I), my daughter.

kitsâ'k (D-145), whisky (probably from kitsone, "fire," and ak, "liquid").

a' kitsâk he u'c, this whisky is too strong.

a' kitsâke he', this whisky is strong

icâk kitsâk a'm hite'-u, a whisky or brandy drinker.

kitsâ'k a'mne to'l ha', the drinking of whisky is not good.

kitsâ'k atse'-e a'mne, the drinking of whisky is bad (a bad thing).

kitsâk he', lager beer, "bitter whisky."

kitsâk ka'ñi, inebriated, "whisky dead" (D-79).
kitsák paihe-uc a’mét, I made myself drunk, “I drank too much whisky.”
núñ-u’cip coko’-i (or ko’xko-i) kits-á’k a’m-kawéét, the village judge was drunk.
cukotkí nic a’mne (or kitsák), blackberry brandy.
wi himaka’wét kitsák a’mwañyé’ (or a’mwañ ya’), I fell because I was drunk

tıksá’-u, dregs, settlements.
Kic-kitas’-u, “Dregs-woman”; name of a daughter of Louison Huntington; Creole name Clara.

kitso’nc, kidso’nc, ki’donc, ki’djönc
(A. R.), kidsno’nc, fire; E. D. kam [cam] (q. v.)

kidsno’nc ipa’l, kidonc hipa’l (I), fireplace, hearth (“foyer”), “near the fire.”

kidsno’ncékin, in the fire (D-49).

kidso’nc, gidsonc, coals, gunpowder.
kidsno’hi’cen, poker (I).

ki’donc he’ts lau’kit, the fire is blazing.

ki’donc hi’tutan he’dskit, ki’donc i’tan he’dskit, the fire is increasing.

ki’donc mu’ksét, ki’donc mu’ksét, the fire is out.

ki’dsone po’kit, ki’donc po’, the fire smokes.

kidsno’nc wi ukutka’-uc ma’ñkin teho’p la’wat, the fire burnt a hole through my coat.

kideon’ckin hitu’tna (for hitu’ilta), something for me to put into the fire, firewood.

ki’donc elu’, the fire is hot.

kideon’u pu’usén la’u ka’, blowing the fire starts it burning.

po’ kidsno’nc, smoke of a fire.

-kit, plural with pronouns.
ha’kit nuk, themselves.
na’kit nuk, yourselves.
yu’kit nuk, ourselves.

kitu’c, gitu’c. to spit, spittle.
wik kitu’cu (A. R.), wi gitu’cu, wi kitu’cu, I spit.

wi gitu’c, my spittle.

ki’wile (L-3), kiwi’le (L-34), kiwi’le (D-92), French, Creole, White; also, master, boss (one used of the master of a slave).

kiwi’le yi u-ev he’ts, kiwi’le yi hiwe’-u hets, New Year’s Day, “great day of the French.”

ha kiwi’le, he is master.

flu’ tsik wiic ki’wile ipco’këhâ, I will be a doctor in two years.

icék he’u kI’wile ipco’xku’l, men who will be doctors.

icék tanu’ kip kI’wile ipco’kat, a man who once was a doctor.

ki’wile i’peök, a French doctor, a white physician.

ki’wile ipco’kinto, I am doctoring.

ki’wile ké’ a slave, “he has a master” (I).

ki’wile kI’c, a French woman.

ki’wile ko’-i, the French language, the creole language.

kiwi’le núñkí iek’két, I (or he) was born in a village of whites.

ki’wile o’l, apple, “French persimmon.”

ki’wile ca’kiól, a Frenchman, a creole.

kiwi’le yuki’ti cako’cu’l, the whites do not like savages.

ya’c kiwi’le, they are Frenchmen.

ya’c kiwi’le ha’, they are not Frenchmen.

ya’c kiwi’le ula’ (or ulha’), are they not Frenchmen?

ko, infant basket carried on back.

ko’mok (I), ko’-mó’k, basket, “short ko” (D-77).

ko’-mok mañ, long basket.

ko’mok ya’u eakína’-uene, ko’ mok ya’u eakha’ne, ko’mok i-a’u eakína’uene (I), ko’mok i-a’u eak-’ha’ne (I), fish basket, “basket to put fish into.”

wi’ ko>xko’-ikit, wi ko>xko’-i, I make baskets.

wi’ ko’mok ka’-u, I make a basket.

wi’ ko’mok ca’ka’-u, I make baskets.

ko>xko’-i, basket, also to make baskets.

ko, to wish, to want, to desire.

a’l nko’xca, do you want meat?

ha tal ko’at, he wanted his skin.

hak’i naké’me ko, they would wish to row (“ils voudraient ramer”).

hike’me ko, I would wish to row (“je voudrais ramer”).

hiko’xca, I don’t want it.

hikú’ nko’xca, do you want soup?
hiku'tik ikako', I wish to go to make soup ("je voudrais aller faire du bouillon").
hiku' (ti-u) lekako', we want to make soup.
hin cokia'x koce haxe, don't you want to eat?
hin cokia'x ko' xca', do you want to eat?
hickokia'x koxce', I don't want to eat.
hickokia'x koxce', I want to eat.
i'cak iko ko'a'ulet, ha'kit icak ko'a'-ulet, they had a man arrested (or seized) (iko = wanted him; also sig. coming down).
ike' or icko'xc, we desire, we want. là'ns al nko'xca, do you want deer meat?
nima' ko'xc a'-uculat, they could not kill him, they wanted to kill him but could not.

nima' ko'xcha'ulet (?), they did not wish to kill him.
nkeme ko, thou wouldst wish to row ("tu voudrais ramer").
tane'-u cakina'-uc ko'xcha'halat, they would not admit others (D-117).
tik'hu' ko'hat, she wanted to go to see (D-105).
ti'c ko'hat, she wanted to go (D-110).
wa'n cakpa'mkox, going at them desiring to beat them (D-79).
wi it'a' ku, I want to get out; pl. of subj. nta'-'u.
wi nu'n o't (or u't) pa'i hiti'c(t) ko, I want to return home ("to my village").
yuki't ickeme ko, we would wish to row ("nous voudrions ramer").
yuki't icukia'-iko, we want something to eat.
yuki't ecuki' a'eko', we want to eat.

kohits, to sink (cf. tanko'hi).
kakau' ko'hets, kakau' ko'hits (I), sunset, "the sun is going down."
kakau' ko'hudsit, the sun sets.
kakau' ko'tskitn (or ko'hitskin), after sundown.
pem kaukau' hu'i ko'hitsat, a gun sinks in the water (I).
tu kaukau' hu'i ko'hits, the boat sinks under the water.

wai' kaukau' hu'i kohitsat, a stone sinks in the water (I).

ko-i, ku-i, throat, oesophagus, word, speech, language; E. D. ko'li, to speak (see below); Ak. ko' [co6], neck.
ha' ko'-ita' o'kat, he comes for talking.
hic'k ko'-ika, one who has consumption; also mumps.
icak ku'ihaxc, a mute man.
ka'tkoc ko'-ikit, the eagle is screaming (I).
kie ku'í hác, a mute woman (I).
kie te'm yuk'hi'ti ko'-iat, she spoke Atakapa yesterday.
kie yi'len yuk'hi'ti ko'-into, she will speak Atakapa to-morrow.
kie yuk'hi'ti ko'-i, she speaks Atakapa.
ke'-uko' Ikinto, I speak sitting.
ki'wilc ko'-i, the French language.
ko'-i hatseméc wà'n-cakwa'ntskit, he slanders.
ko'-i hatwicka'x köt, ko'i hatwicka'xc köt, an individual talking too much, one who forgets that he sits down from talking.
ko'-i hite'-u, a big talker.
ko'-i hiw'e'-u a' la'wèt, the church burnt down, "the powerful-talk ing-house burnt down."
ko'-i hiw'e'-u ko-ine', prayer beads (I).

ko'-i ma'k, Adam's apple, "lump in throat"; E. D. ko-l-wak [ko-luac] (P), coyouac (C), given as "neck." ko'-i yule, written word, speech, discourse.

ko'-ikin (h)atmolmohicho, I am gargling (ko'-ikan, in the throat).

koyi'u (D-55), kuyi'u (I), a bad cold.

koyi'u cakio'nc, koyi'u cakio'nc (I), whooping cough ("coqueluche").

nep ko ukoi'ikinto, I speak low while sitting.

noha'mc ko'-ikit, the rooster crows (I).

o'dse ko'-ikinto, I speak loud while sitting.

caka'-u ko'-i u'xts, those who know how to speak the language of the dead ("ceux qui savent parler la
langue des morts”), or of white people.
ta-uko’-ikut, or ta’-ucokcokwa’nkit, he preaches (“il prêche”), “he speaks standing”; pl. ta-ucok’ko’-ikut.
te’ nakö’-i, you have to speak! get up to speak!
ti’-uko’-ikinto, I speak while lying (in bed, etc.).
tōts-koi-he’-u, a mocking bird, “a bird that talks a lot”; E. D. takis-koi-heu.
wi hikōhō’pkit, I cough.
yuk’hi’ti ko’-i, the Atakapa language or talk.
coko’-i (L-10), coxko’-i (D-10, 54), chief, judge (from cok + ko-i) (see iti).
ha (or ha-i or hāc (L)) co’ko-i, he is chief.
ha’ coko’-ins, while he is chief.
ha’ coku’yéit, he was (or has been) chief.
ha’kit co’koi, or ca’kkooko (L), they are chiefs.
ha’kit coko’-i-yulēhē, while they are chiefs.
ha’kit coko’yéit, they were (or have been) chiefs.
hicokko’-ikinto, I am chief, “I am the speaker” (D).
icāk ha’ icokko’-inhē, a man who will be chief (D).
icāk he’u coko’-iyulēhē, men who will be chiefs.
icāk coko’-ins, a man who will be chief.
icāk coko’yéit (or -yat (L)) tanu’kip, a man who has once been chief.
John co’xko-i pa’m nema’-at, John beat the chief and then killed him (D).
Lo’ coko’-iyit, Lo was chief (L-11). Lo coko’-iyit ha’l, Lo was the last of the chiefs, or Lo the last of the chiefs (L-11).
Lo’ yuki’ti ha’l cokko’yéit, Lo was the last Indian chief (D-28).
na (or na-ic or nāc) é’neo’koi, thou art a chief.
næ cokko’yet, thou wast (or hast been) chief.
næ coko’-ins, while you are chief.
næ’kit nakcoko’-in, while you (pl.) are chiefs.
næ’kit (or na’kit-ic) co’koi, you two are chiefs.
næ’kit coko’yéit, you were (or have been) chiefs.
nūn-u’cip coko’-i (or co’xko-i) kitsā’k a’mkawēt, the village judge was drunk.
coko’-i a’, courthouse.
cokko’-i hat’ti’dsulat, they went to law with him.
cokko’yat, he was the chief (D-93).
cokko’yulat, they are all chiefs.
wi hicoko’-ins (or -inco) ilu’ nit, five years while I am chief.
wi hixcoko’ito ilu’ n’t, I shall be chief for five years.
wi (h)icokko’yet, I was (or have been) chief.
wi coko’-in, be my chief! (“sois mon chef!”).
wi coxko’-ine, he is to be my chief.
wi i’ti wa’nkti, I am chief, I govern, “I go before.”
wi hicoo’koi, wi hicoo’koi, I am chief.
yúkit icoko’-in, while we are chiefs.
yuki’t tsi’k co’ko’-i, we two are chiefs.
yuki’ti coxko’-in, being chief of the Indians (D-132).

kōk, kūk, to bend, crooked; E. D. kōk or kōc, to bend (cf. kōc, pon, tixt).
icāk tu’ts kako’k, a bow-legged man (I).
koko’kic, koko’kiet, a hook, a fishhook.
koko’kic-o, kokokxic(t)-o, a fishline, “fishhook string.”
koko’kic-o-ik, by means of a fishline (D-50).
nē’c ko’k, a crooked stick, bent wood.
tu’ts hatko’kico, I bend the leg.
wi ko’kic, or wi’ ko’ko, I bend.

kō(l),
kuīyakto’l, ku yak’ho’ (D-67), ku yakyat-kōt (L), sausage, “entrails filled up.”
kuīyakto’l lāt ha’l cuki’n, three sausages and a half (D).
kuīyakto’l cuki’n, half a sausage (D).
cokhatko’lo, I stuff (L).
wi tsa’níc ko’lc, I shove into (D).
kól, to rub.
kola’wi, kollá’wi, kollá’winá, a match.
té’yuíx kolliawíná, té’yuíx kolliaka’-uná, match box.
we nu’k hatkolko’kco (or atkolko’lico), I rub myself.
wi w6’e hatkolko’li(o), I rub my hands.
wo’e hatkolko’kco, wo’e atkolko’l-c(o), I rub the hands.
kól (cf. wall),
yu’l kolko’, an undulating or wavy line.
kóm (I), ko’mkom, belly; E. D. tat.
ko’m li’e, kumhe’e, k’umhe, colic, diarrhea, "sick belly.
ko’m kamka’m, belly fin(s).
kumhe’e ha’te-se-ec, colic is a bad thing.
wi ko’mep ti’hio, I lie on the belly.
kóm, to hang ("kóm seems a verbal of active signification").
án hatko’me, earring (D-128).
ha’ú’tskin hatko’me, he has a ring in his nose, he has a nose ring.
hati’t tikó’me, apron, "hanging in front" (I).
hatko’meco, I hang myself up.
icák he’-u cak’ko’me, many men hung up.
icák ku’l ko’me, a man hung up (kul, already, now).
ica’k ko’mulet, they hung a man.
kombó’pe, ko’m ho’pe, pocket, "hanging hollow" (?).
ko’meka’-u, I make somebody hang up; pl. of obj. ca’kko’meka’-u.
ko’ko’mico, I take and relax a cord (or rope).
okotka’-uc ma’n ko’m-tat, an overcoat hung up, an overcoat hanging up (lit. "standing erect").
ict (or cit) ko’mhic wi co’nico, I ring the bell.
ci’xtko’mhíc (I), citko’mhíc (co’n-icat), the bell (has rung), "pot hanging."
ci’acan’-uca ko’m cak’xc, I don’t let (them) hang up.
citko’mhíc co’nictat, the bell rang (I).
citko’mhíc wi co’nico, I rang the bell (I).
có’k nke’a na komho’pcki, what have you in your pocket?

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tu’ts ko’m-ál, calf of leg, "flesh hanging on leg" (?).
útski’ ha’tkomé, nose ring (I).
wi kom-ho’pecin (h)atke’co, I put in my pocket.
wi o’ko’ko’mico, I relax a rope, I relax a cord (I).
wi okotka’-uc ma’n ko’mna-u, I hang up an overcoat; pl. of obj. cak-komna’-u.
wic cixko’mic co’nico, I ring a bell.
kóm, ca’kiko’m, I am going to fish.
cakiko’mo, I am fishing.
cakiko’mta o’ko, cakiko’m (or cakiko’mene) o’ko, I come for fishing.
cokiko’m, I fish.
tai’kin cakiko’m, I fish in the river.
kome, komi, thick; by der. under-brush, brushwood (cf. koñ).
a’le ko’me, thick ice.
ha’u ko’me, big snowfall (also big frost (?)).
ha’u kómekit, there is a big fall of snow.
icák ko’m, a stout man, a thick-set man; pl. i’cák ko’kómkomi.
it’háns ka’-u ko’mi, the cloud is heavy or thick.
kauka’u ko’m, the rain is heavy.
adlect kombnst [adlesht combnst], the snow is heavy (E. D.).
adlect lagn kombnst [adlesht lagn combnst], the ice is thick (E. D.).
kauka’u kombnst [cauca’u combnst], the rain is heavy (E. D.).
lagg kombnst [lagg combnst], the cloud is thick (or heavy) (E. D.).
ci-komb(n)st [shy combst], fog, "heavy smoke" (E. D.).
wic kumak [ouish coumak], fist (E. D.).
wonn kombnst [uña combnst (P), ou-oun combnst (C)], the dew is heavy, strong (E. D.).
kón, (I) kóñ, kóñ (A. R.), gar. garfish, Creole poisson armé.
kón, ko", to take, to seize, to arrest (sing.; pl. yal.).
ha’kit icák ko’sulet, they arrested the man.
i’cák iko ko’sulet, they had a man arrested (or seized) while coming down (iko may mean coming down, wanted him, or be intended for ko, a duplication of the stem).
icák ko"x utxs cokcaktsăńc, they can
catch the thieves (D-61).
icák cako"x, sheriff, policeman, "man
taker," also icák cako'śine, the
constable (D-147).
kimaťkin ko" hinya'-u, I take and
lift in the middle.
kōn, take it! catch it!
ko" hipa'mulët, I was seized and
beaten.
ko"ko'mico, I take and relax (a cord
or rope).
konkonpetina'ha, you gain nothing
by doing that (this is the Hiyekiti
or Eastern Atakapa equivalent of
to'taihaxe or tu'taihaxe; it does not
belong certainly under this head;
the Opelousa may have spoken the
same dialect).
ko'ńto, you (pl.) will catch it.
ko"apa'-ico, I draw out, I pull out.
ko"tse'emo, I tear ("je déchiré");
pl. ko"te'mtemo.
loñoñoći ko"ne, lightning rod, "thun-
der catcher."
nē ko", I have taken the earth
("j'ai pris la terre").
nē mō" ko", I have taken the whole
earth ("j'ai pris toute la terre").
nē mōn yalpe'hiulüč, they have taken
the earth ("ils ont pris la terre").
lec na tanu'k ko" iya'-u, you take
and lift a stick at one end.
o' ko" ma'nico, I take and stretch a
cord ("je l'ai élongé").
okotka'-uc ko" ina'-u, tsa'xk, take
back a shirt (for) it is dry! ("rentre
une chemise, elle est sèche!").
cako'hulat, they caught them (or
have them).
cakyü'le hiko"x at, I received a letter.
ciwa'n anpă'ke ko'ńkit, the cat
catches the mouse.
co'k'konpâ'yo, I turn over something
(pl. of obj.)
wi hite'ę hiko"x hipă'mêt, I was
seized and beaten by my father.
wi ko'ńkica, I take away ("jote'
quelqu' chose").
wi ko'on hipo'ńico, I take and fold it,
I bend over, I bend ("plier").
wi ko" na'-u, I make (a bottle)
stand, I grasp and place upright
(I).

wi ko"x pa'lo, wi ko" pa'lo, I have
taken and broken it ("je l'ai pris
et cassé").
wi ko'n col, I shovel out (I take and
rub?).
wi' nē hiko'kicat, he has taken my
land from me.
wi o' ko"x ko'mico, I relax a rope
(or cord) (I).
wi o' ko"x ma'nico, I stretch a cord
(I).
wi wa'-i konpawicat, I took and
swung a stone (as a pendulum)
(I).
yu' okotka'-uc ko'ın-ina'-u, bring
that shirt inside! (I).
yu tansta'l kontle'mo, I have torn
this paper ("ce papier est déchiré")

kon, to strike (as lightning).
loñoñoće a"x kond (or ko'ńkét or
ko'ńkit, or ko'ńét or ko'ńêt), the
lightning (lit. thunder) struck the
house.
loñoñoće ne'c ko'ńét (or ko'ńkit), the
lightning (lit. the thunder) struck
the tree (D, A. R.).

kōn, kō"x, heavy (cf. kome).
hitsō'n keo kō", small but heavy.
kō" hā', light, "not heavy."
kō" nakō", kō nak ko", heavy to
lift, very heavy, "heavy and
heavy."
kō" nec, kō'ne'c, hackberry, "heavy
wood."

Kōnac, name of an Atakapa man.
konę (A. R.), kane, kana'n (L-5),
kanę'n, turtle.
kane hikă't, flippers of turtle.
ka'ne itsa'-i, fried turtle.
kana'n ta'l, shell of turtle.

konę'n, ko'nen, kona'n, potato.
enkile konę'n, enkile koná', Irish
potato, "English potato."
ko'ṇa'n a'yip, ko'nen a'yip (L-8),
a'yip kuna (D-48), wild potato,
"potato in the marsh."
ko'ṇan ə'l, ko'ṇa'n ə'l, sweetpotato;
pl. ko'ṇan ə'lo, konę'n olə'1
(I-4).
yokhi'ti konę'n, yokhi'ti konan,
Indian potato, "marsh potato."

ko"p, stomach.

na ko"p, your stomach.
kop, white; E. D. kobb [cob]; pl. ko'pkop, many white things, white in different places.

aku'p, flour (I).
aků'p eů'kwą̂k (probably should be hatko'p cukω'k'), wheat bread, "meal bread," "white powder bread."
a'ń cako'picne, white paint.
ac tát kop, light yellow, "yellow white," light green (ac, that).

hatko'pic, I paint myself white.

ha'ú ko'p, frost is white; E. D. hau kobb.

It atko'picne, white face-paint (I).
kie ko'p, old woman, "white (haired) old woman"; pl. kie ko'pkop.
ko'p ha'ú, white frost.
ko'p nak ko'p, very white.
kop uc'ha', not very white, "white not so true" (gray?).
lakls'ke ko'pik ko', made of silver (D-133, 134).

na'-ú koko'p, stockings (whether white or not).
na'-ú koko'p hatka'yicne, garter.

na'-ú koko'p yulu'ł, striped stockings.

noha'me ku' ko'p, ku' ko'p (I), white of egg.

No'lkop, one of Louison's boys, perhaps sig. "White Bank" (see nol).

o'ka ko'p, white cloth.
cakatko'péen, and they painted themselves white (L-24).
cak'hatko'pict, white powder (it is?) for face paint.
cakio'1 na'-ú koko'p, man's stockings, socks.

tsa'ñco ako'p, I knead flour ("pétir").
tso'-ots a'kop, cornmeal (I).

Ta'-i ko'p ki'c, "White-river Woman," the name of Delilah's sister.
talko'p kop, light blue, "blue white."
talko'p na'k talko'p, dark blue.
to ku'p ina'ha, sort of whitish, half white and half gray.

koć, ko'c, angle, corner, bay, inlet, bend (cf. kok, pon, tiuxt).
an'koc, corner or angle (of house).
koćkin, in the bay or inlet.

la'-i ko'c, bend of a river (referring to the water).

ko'tsk(o),
a'1 ko'tsk (A. R.), a'i ko'tskó (L), a marsh, a small pond, given once as a gulley.

koo, although, though, but ("quand même").

he' (k)co to'ľha, strong but not good (wine).

he'ls koo tla'-u, big but light.
hicokće koo' y'lıkt mön (or y'ıł mön) ti'co, though I am sick I go out every day.

hitso'ın kco kőw, small but heavy.
i'mle kco' y'ılmān coka'ykit, though he is blind he works all day.

ku, egg; E. D. kiu [kiou], hū.
ku' tät, yolk of egg (I), "egg yellow."
noha'me ku, no'ha'me ku' (I), hen's egg.

no'ha'me ku' hinā'k, egg-shaped.
noha'me ku' ilu'c, a boiled egg ("œuf bouilli").

noha'me ku itsa'-i, fried eggs, omelet.

noha'me ku ko'p, ku' ko'p (I), white of egg.

noha'me ku ta'1, no'ha'me ku' ta'1 (I), shell of egg, eggshell.

noha'me ku tat, ku' tät (I), yolk of egg, "yellow of egg."

noha'me ku'at, the hen is laying eggs.

noha'me ku' ulat, hens laid eggs.

noha'me caku'at, hens lay eggs.

ku'i, bowels, guts.

kuiyatko'l, kuiatko't, kuyak'ho' (D-67), sausage, "entrails filled up," stuffed.

kuiyatko'l lat ha'1 cukeeper, three sausages and a half.

kuiyatko'l cuki'n, half a sausage.

kū-i, ggū'-i (L-8), cactus pears, prickly pears.

Kū'-i, Ggū'-i, Bayou des Gayes (about 10 m. from Lake Charles by water, between the latter place and Mr. Keyo's toward the southwest).

kul, kol, to swallow.

kū'leu, kō'leu, I swallow.
cukte'-i kō'leu, I swallow(ed) medicine.

kul, now, already ("déjà"), again, a second time.

ie'ák ku'ltan ka'-u, a man dead a long time.

kul ikonkeat, he has now fastened.
ku'lic, again, a second time.
ku'le, always (I).
ku'ke, like, hoktewa' to'xntsól, we have always been together (D separates tox from utsól and queries ku'ke).
ku'ltan, a long time, long.
ku'ltan ka'-ulat, it was done long ago (D-85).
ku'ltan ok-ti'cat, a long time has passed.
ku'ltan ya'c, it is a long time ago, it is long.
cu'lu'lic hiwewe've'áat, the dog barked at me again.
wic ku'lu cokia'ku wi hitet ini'hat a'nikin (or ini'kit a'nut), I had eaten when my father entered the house ("j'avais mangé quand mon père est entré dans la maison").
ku'lca' (abb. to kuca), grandfather (maternal and paternal), also grandson, perhaps.
wi ku'ca', wi kuca', my grandfather (D-93, 99).
ku'le-wále, peanuts (I-9).
ku'c, all or very (see kuenak).
küc mel, negro (mel, black); pl. ku'c melmu'l (D-141).
ku'cme'lik nim'át, a negro has killed him ("un nègre l'a tué").
ku'cme'n tuka'-u, monkey, "resembling a negro" (probably).
küc mel kic, negress.
küc mel kicpo'p, negress (according to Teet Verdine).
ku'c, hikü'ckoct haxc! hiko'cöst ha'xe! don't bother me!
ku'cénak, kuenak, side, hip, flanks.
kücénak caklo'pene, spurs.
küenak'két lo'piet, spurs ("ça pique dans les flancs").
tsi'k kuenak', both sides.
wi ku'cénak caklo'pco, I prick the flanks.
küts, kuts, köts, küts, to cut, a cut; E. D. kets, to break.
ha ku'tsna'n ke, he has a knife.
ica'k coxo'Ts, or ca'k'köts, a tailor, a cutter.
katsiko'p (kutsikop(?)), scissors (cf. kats).
kato' kö'tsk, harelip person, "cut lip" (I).
ke-uko'tskinto, I cut into while sitting.
ki'c coxo'kots, a tailor.
ko'tsic, cut into.
ko'tsico, I cut off a piece.
ko'dsna'n ka ke'c, bridle, "iron put in mouth."
kotsna'ník kö'tso, I cut with a knife.
kö'tso, I cut with.
kö'tspon-nt'ha'na, ko'tsipóita'na kötspon-nt xa'na, kots iepo'nt etá'na, chimney, "hole cut for the smoke to go out."
kö'tsotl, kotsoto'le, round, disk shaped, square but with the corners cut off. (Armojean did not remember this form.)
kutsna'n (D-128), ku'tsna' (I), ku'dsna' (I), kuts, kodsna', kodsna', iron, knife; Ak. kosm (cosme, "iron which cuts")
kutsna'n (or ko'dsna') icát caklácná, "knife for shaving the head, scalping knife (?)."
küts'n i'col, iron nail.
küts'n tatt i'col, brass nail.
kudsna'n ha'l, back of knife.
kutsna'n hike', I have a knife.
kütsna'n ka, "making a knife," scissors.
kudsna'n ki'ni, to whet a knife.
kudsna'n o'x, sharp knife; pl. kudsna'n o'xox.
kudsna'n ci'xt, iron kettle.
kütsna'n tå't, copper, brass, "yellow iron" (I).
kütsna'n ti'k icat, iron arrowhead (I).
kudsna'n tō'k, a dull knife; pl. kudsna'n to'ttok.
kutsna'n tu'ik ka, cane knife, "knife made of cane."
kudsna'n u'ts, point of knife.
küts-pa'kico ne'c, I chop the tree down.
nec he'-u ko'tso, I cut a lot of wood.
ne'c hidso'm ke'-ueaku'dskit (or ke-ueaku'dskit), I whittle off from a stick.
ne'c kö'ts, stump (I).
ne'c ko'tso, I cut wood.
nicköts, to cut wood, cut wood.
e'k kudsna'n ki'ni, kudsna' ki'ni, a round whetstone ("meule").
coki'n kënn ko'tsico, I cut across.

ts'um hikots, to pinch and turn the

skin, to pinch a piece out (D).

të'c hatko'tsnto, I crop my hair.

wai' ku'dënä', a stone knife (I).

wi hima'mo kudsnä’nik, I stab with

a knife.

wi ko'ts'a, I am cutting.

wi kutsne'n atsi', my knife is rusty.

wi në'e kô'tso, I cut (or chop) wood;

freq. kotsko'tso.

wi në'e kutsne'nik ta'mco, I split

with a knife.

wic kuts-pa'kico, I chop the tree down.

yu'1 kotsito'lic, checker, having

squares.

kuts, red (all kinds, including the

color of Indians; pl. kutskuts; E. D. ofg; Ak. kus (see lak).

atsi'1 ku'ts, the rust is red.

hatku'dsico, I paint myself red.

ica'k ku'ts, Indians.

kaukau' kuts, kau'kau kuts (I),

"red water," red wine, claret; in

one place given as "live coals"

("tisons de feu").

kaukau' ku'ts a'mka-u, wine drunk.

ku'ts insa'ha, pink.

ku'ts nak ku'ts, dark red.

ku'ts oki'-ya'-u, red flag, "red cloth

hoisted " (I).

kuts uch'â', light red.

ku'tska yiltat, light shines red.

ku'dskat, still red.

la'klakc ku'ts, copper color, gold,

"red money or silver."

nee kuts, red oak, "red tree."

'no' kuts, vermilion (n'oh, red powder).

o'ke 1â atku'tsience, red paint for

cheeks.

cu ku'tskuts, red pepper, "red seed."

ta'-i ku'ts, Red River.

ta'-i ku'ds ti'cto, I go to Red River.

kuts, ta'nik te'puk ku'tskuts, one plum,

one prune.

te'puk ku'tskuts, tepu'k ku'tskuts,

plum, prune (L-3).

tepu'k ku'tskuts ne'kin, plum season.

kut [kout], this, that, this thing (E. D.)

khatlebm (P), khatlebm (C), yester-
day, this yesterday (E. D. D).

la'k, glittering; by der. sun; E. D. nagg,

naagg (according to one version of E. D. sky=lakg [læg]).

la'k ilu', the sun is hot; E. D. naagg-
alliuu.

la'klakc, lakla'kc, silver, silver coin,

money (D-129); E. D. lakkagst.

lakla'kc ko'pik ka', made of silver

(D-133, 134).

la'klakc ku'ts, gold, copper, "red

coin"; E. D. lakilagstat (P), lakib-

aagstat (C), "yellow money,"

gold, copper.

la'klakc nìt, lakla'kc nìt (I), five

dollars.

la'klakc-tat, gold color, "silver yellow."

la'klakc to'1 hi'i'kicat, he has paid

me good money ("il m'a payé

argent comptant (or bon)"").

lakla'ke tsâ'nu, I hide money.

lakla'xe hatna' nke'a, how much

money have you?

tantsta'l lakla'kc, paper money.

tÈ'xlk la'k, sunflower.

tÈ'xlk la'k ne'c, sunflower stalk.

lag tole, tag tote [lacq tolch, tagg-
totch], the sky is clear (E. D.).

lag kombnstat, tag kombnstat [lagg

combast], the cloud is heavy, the

cloud is thick (E. D.).

lag tci, tag tci [tagg tæhy], cloud (E. D.).

klok-kus [clocq couls], the Ak. word

meaning "vermilion" but probably

identical with the W. Atakapa

word for "gold" and "copper"

except that the first syllable is not

doubled.

lak, la'ak, pl. la'klak (lak, strong; lak,

glittering), strong, robust, hard,

also quick; E. D. l'alleys (C), pallets,

strong, tann (P), tam lagn (P), hard

(cf. li.).

a=lak, prison, jail, "strong house."

a=lak pa'li yanta'-ulët a=lak pa'lihi

ya' nta'-ulat, they have broken jail

and gotten out ("ils ont cassé la

prison et l'ont sorti").

a=lak ya'-u, sheriff, "jail keeper.

a'ala'kin, in the jail (D-148, 150).

a'ka't la'kcinto, I lock the house

door ("je barre la maison").

a'nkat la'kict, a=kat la'kie, lock the

door!

a=lak'icne, lock ("barre-maison")

and key (I).

hatlë'ki, I strain myself.
hatla’kinto, strain yourself! (lakinto does not occur by itself).

hiko’nc la’kic(t), a knot ("nœud").
hi’ låk, låk hi’ the wind blows hard, a hurricane, a storm wind.
hi’ låk uca’, the wind blows hard.
iša’la’kic, help me fasten!
it’ha’ns ka’-u låk, the clouds go fast, the clouds drift rapidly; the fast-flying clouds.

Jack aša’kin inho’clilat a’mip, on account of drinking Jack was put in jail.

läge, ripe (I).
lå’k tsä’nto, or låk wä’nto, I will walk fast.
lå’k timto, go quick ye!
lå’k ti’ci, go quick!

tsan’u lak’-ak it’ti tsät cu’lüt iye’ låk, the horse is going ahead of the dog.

tso’-ots lä’gc, the corn is ripe (lit. “hard”), ripe corn.

wi aša’kin inu’lco (or inhu’lco), I put (somebody) in jail.

wi ntår(?) aša’lak it’hi, I got out of the prison in the evening ("je suis sorti de le prison je soir").

wi te’nås aša’kin ita’hu, I left the prison in the evening.

wi wo’c klak’a ina’ha, my hands are as if stiff.

ya’ tså’k o’t cakiye’ låk, he is the stronger of the two.

ya’-u la’klak, yao’ la’klak (L-6), gasp ergou, a bass, "fish with hard flesh."

wi hiša’k (D), wie ilåk, I am strong.

na nlåk (2d pers.); ha låk (3d pers.).

yuk’tic la’klak (1st pl.).

nak’ti nakla’klak (2d pl.).

ha’kiti la’klak (3d pl.).

wi hiša’kat, I have been strong.

na nlå’kat (2d pers.); ha’ la’kat (3d pers.).

yuk’tic lakla’kat (1st pers. pl.).

na’kiti nakla’klak (2d pers. pl.).

ha’kiti lakla’k (3d pers. pl.).

wie (h)ila’k’n, when I shall be stout.

wie hilak’ti, I shall be strong.

na nlå’k’n (2d pers.); ha låk’n (3d pers.).

yuk’ti icleakla’k’n (1st pers. pl.).

nak’ti na’klakla’klak! (2d pers. pl.).

ha’kiti la’klak (3d pers. pl.).

icåk la’kat, a man who was strong, or stout.

icåk låk’n, when a man will be strong.

na’ naï’ la’k! be strong! nakla’klak (pl.).

låk,
icå’k co’klak, a poor man.

ya’ icå’k co’klak’e, that man is poor.

ya’ icå’k cokla’keat, that man was poor.

ya’ icå’k cokla’ketkit, that man will be poor.

lâm, to burn, to shine, to dazzle, to smart (see lak, la-u).

hišam, to burn, to smart, to give pain (cf. wai).

lamlama’m, dazzling, shining, anything of metallic shine; E. D. lam lampst, dazzling.

cakla’mc, ca’klâme, ca’kla’mc, leech, "making them smart"?.

cakla’mc pl’o’esk cokhita’-uckit, the leech sucks the blood out.

cakla’mc to’tskit, the leech is sucking.

tamhe’-uc hila’m, venomous spider ("araignée venimeuse"), tarantula.

iggl lam lampst (P), igg’lamlampst (C), the light is dazzling (E. D.).

läns, länc (I). deer; E. D. itstanst (probably itslanst).

ho’pene la’ns ti’l hu’i, the awl is under the buckskin (I).

ho’pene la’ns ti’l hu’itikit, the awl will be under the buckskin (I).

ho’pene la’ns ti’l hu’yat, the awl was under the buckskin (I).

la’ns a’l, deer meat, venison (L-5).

la’ns al nko’xcxa, do you want deer meat?

la’ns ti’l, buckskin (I).

làc, to shave.

eku’n (or ai’kun) hatlacx’a’feco, I finish (or quit) shaving myself.

eku’n (or eikun) e’-uhatlax’ento, I begin shaving myself.

ha’ icåt-la’c, he is a scalped man, not having a scalp (?).

icåk icat lac, scalp, "shaved head.

icå’k tamu’k ke-ulax’ento, I shave another.

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katna'-u hatlā'cne, katna'-u hatlā'cne (D), razor, "beard shaver."
kodsānā icāt caklā'cne, scalping knife (?), "knife for shaving the head."
lā'cēn, lackin, to skin (a beast) (A. R.).
coko'm lā'co, I skin a cow.
wi hatla'ento, I shave myself.
wi lā'co, I skin.

lāt (I-18; D-59, 80, 99, 148), three;
E. D. lāt (P), lāt (C).
hal lāt, third ("could be used but it is not a real word.")
kie lāt, three women (I).
kuymakō'l lāt ha'l cuki'n, three sausages and a half.
lā-tip, thrice, three times, the third time.
la-tip hipo'nsō, threefold.
lāt sīm, three apiece, three to each.
cōk u'ts lāt, having three points
(may be used for "triangular").
cukitu'llanā hikād lāt, a three-foot table.
cul lāt, three dogs (I).
lats'Ik, six "two threes"; E. D. talst, taalst (evidently should be latst, latst).
lats'Ikip, six times.
lats'Ikip hipo'nsō, sixfold.
lats'Iksēm, six apiece, six to each.
woc pe' ha'lat, thirteen; E. D. halg lātēt.
wocpe' lāt, wope' la't (D-96),
thirty; E. D. heissign latt (or lātēt).
woce' lats'Ik, sixty (D-88); E. D. heinh laatst.

la-u, lau, to blaze, to burn, to scald
(cf. lak, lam).
a' lau'kit, the house burns.
hatlā'wat, I burnt myself.
hets lau'kit, the fire is blazing.
hila'wat, I am burnt, he burnt me.
hicla'-uc, icla'-uc, fever.
hicla'-uc tā't, icla'-uc tā't, yellow fever.
hicla'-ucat, I have had fever.
icaq capi'Ixk cakla'wilhα'hat, they
never burnt the dead (D-140).
icla'-uc ta'tik, of yellow fever (D-88).
icla'-uc ta'tik ka'wat, of yellow fever
she died.
kido'mc n'pu'nēm la'-u ka, blowing
the fire starts it.
kidsone hēts lau'kit, the fire is blazing.
kidsone wi ukutka'-uc ma'nīkin
tehopia la'wat, the fire burnt a
hole through in my coat.
ko'-i hiwe'-u a' la'wēt, the church
burnt down.
kola'wi, kolila'wi, and kolila'wina,
mach.
lā'wi-ulat, they burnt (the house,
etc.) (D-138).
lo'k la'-ukit, the prairie burns.
ne'e akili'ke to'ika la'u ha'xe (or -ha),
well wood doesn't burn well.
ne'e he'-u lau'kit, a lot of wood is on
fire.
ne'e himām la'wiū, I have burnt a
cord of wood (himām, put in a
heap).
ne'e la'wine, firewood. (I).
ōn lau'kit, the grass burns.
coko'k'ke a' la'wēt, a shop has
burned ("une boutique a brûlé").
ta's lau'kit, the tobacco burns.
tsucī'īnc hicla'-uc, tsoci'īnc-icla'-uc,
fever and ague, "the shakes"
("frissons") (I).
te'yux kolilawina ka'bnā (or ka'-unā),
match box (ka'bnā is not needed).
wa'-uc hiki la'wēt (and hila'wēt),
steam scalded me.
wa'-uc cul la'wēt, the steam scalded
the dog.
wi a'ūn la'wi-o, I burn my hand.

lekke' (C), pekke' (P), wise (E. D.).

lem, to love; E. D. cot (shot).
hilē'me, he loves me.

iclē'me, he loves us.
(wic) ha ilē'me, I love him, or simply
ilē'me (i = I).

li, to grind, to soften; E. D. ell, soft,
tender (Carpenter has cell, hard,
and omits tann; evidently tann
and the words "soft" and "ten-
der" were overlooked by him) (cf.
īl, lik).
kapi' li'li, to grind coffee.
kapi'li'linā, coffee mill ("moulin de
café").
li'il, soft.
li'il nak li'il, lilakil, very soft; also
said to mean "pliant," "flexible."
li'il ya' nec, this wood is soft.
na'-u li'il, down (feathers).
ne'c li'il, soft wood; pl. ne'c lilil.
ne'c-koltulī'linā, sugar press, sugar
mill.
cit-ha'ñ li'l, picking soft moss to pieces (D-75).
cö'k ake'nict li'l, co'katke'ñic lil, strawberry.
tso'-ots li'li', cornmeal, flour, "ground corn."
tso'-ots li'linä, mill for grinding corn ("moulin de mai").

akhillik, akel'ke, wet, softened in water; pl. he'-u akel'ke.
ne'c akili'ke to'lkla la'chu ha'xe, wet wood doesn't burn well.
t'ñstal ikili'keo, paper soaked through.
wi akili'kico, I wet in the water (ilikico can not be used alone).
wi cokotka'k ikili'ke, I soak the cloth.
yi'lë a akili'kicta, I shall wet (it) to-morrow (again).

li'k, to crush, to mash (cf. li).
ha icat pá'mlik môn, his head entirely mashed by pounding (L-9).
l'i'kcu, I crush (by hand), as fruits, etc.

li'k, wi okotka'uc-ma'n li'ke, my coat is used up or worn out.

li'k, co'klikc, contented, satisfied, pleased, rejoicing.
ckaleggst [shkaleggst], joy, enjoyment (E. D.).

li'la, li'la në'c, china tree.

-lö, -lù, imperative suffix of the first person plural.
mon ho'ktiwe pu'mlo, let us dance all together!
pum ti'ulo, let us go and dance!
tsi'pelo, let us move camp!
ti'ulo, let us go!

Lo (L-11, 12; D-28, 29), a former Atakapa head chief who lived on Indian Lake (Yuk'hi'ti tul), the later Lake Prien. Yuk'hi'ti tul was also the name of his village.

lö, lo, to help, to defend.
ino'hi (or nlo'-i) cokia'kinto, I help you eat.
ino'hi (or nlo'-i) cok(k)a'kinto, I help you work.
lo'-ico, I help.

löc, help.
cä'keo hilöene hän, I have nobody to defend me.
coyka'k lo'-ico icäk, I help somebody working.
wi hipä' hilo'-icat, my husband helps me.
wi' hipä' hilo'eat, my husband defends me.

loxk, prairie; E. D. looke [looksh], meadow, prairie.
lo'k la'ukit, the prairie burns.
lo'xkln, lo'xkî, in the prairie, on the prairie (L-35; D-46).
wi' hiti'c lo'xkîn, I go upon the prairie.

lom, to peel.
wi lo'meo, I peel ("j'épluche").

lön, to hum, to roar.
hi' lön'kît, the storm is roaring.
lö'nkît, it is humming.
mi'n lön'kît, the bee is humming (I).

lön, to thunder (perhaps the same as lön).

lo'nloñce, thunder (I).
lo'nloñce a" künd (or ko'nët or ko'ñët), lo'nloñce a" ko'nët (or ko'ñkît), the thunder (i. e., lightning) struck the tree.
lo'nloñce (në) makau', lo'nloñce (ne'kin) makau', the thunder strikes the ground.
lo'nloñce ne'c ko'nët, lo'nloñce ne'c ko'ñkît, the thunder struck the tree, the thunder catches the tree.
lo'nloñcët, it is thundering.
lo'nloñcî ko'ñ'ne, lightning rod, lit. "thunder catcher."
pëlkankit lo'nloñce, pël lo'nloñce ka'nkit, it thunders at a distance.

lu, mud, dirt.
ha' icä'k lu'kin tiktät tema'kip, this man goes to stand in mud up to the knees; pl. tëtsö't for tiktat.
lu' itka a'mene, a pottery drinking cup.
lu' pampa'mcë, to tramp around in the mud.
lu'eëm, full of dirt (D-65).

lul, to swim.
a'kitoc lul (icict), the frog swims (to the other side).
John tanko'hi ya' lu'l-ic'hat, John jumped in and swam over.
lu’lkit, it is swimming (usitative).
lu’l’l’it, they are swimming.
wi’ lu’l, I swim.
(wi) ta’i-lul ici’ko, I swim over to
the other side of the river.
ya’-u lu’lkit, ya’-u lu’l, the fish
swims (I).

lum, to roll.
hatlumlu’mico, I roll myself.
lumlu’mico, I am rolling something.
lumlu’mst, what rolls (“ce qui roule”).
naki’t teko’ ti’u-lumlu’micta, go ye
and roll this barrel!
ne’-pa’l lumlu’mekit, the wheel
turns.
pi’l lumlu’mict, a roller on a bed (cf.
wheel), a caster.
qa’ teko’ tik-lumlu’micta, go roll
this barrel!

luc, scale of fish.
da’ caklu’c, scales of fish.
luc, sticky; (pl.) lulu’c; (cf. lu).
lut, to blow (nose).
u’ts hatlu’ticu, I blow my nose.

ma, a demonstrative probably indicat-
ing a considerable distance away,
or an indefinite distance away,
and hence translated “where?” in
asking questions.
hiwe’ve ta’nu’k ma’-i, farther than
(or over) one mile (D-139).
ná’ no’mc ma, where is your child?
ciwán ma’, ci’won ma, where is the
cat?
ta’-i má ino’-i, on the other side of
the river, across the river, beyond
the river.
tul ma ino’-i, across the lake (D-73, 100).

mák, knot, knob, lump, bump; fore-
head (said to be same stem).
imó’c mak, a grave mound (D-139).
ko’-i ma’k, Adam’s apple, “lump
on the throat.”
ma’kmake hitso’m, makma’ke idso’n
(I), smallpox, “small bumps.”
né mak o’tsip ti’cta John tewé(ta),
I will go to the mountain with
John (I).
né mak o’tsip ti’cta wi ité’t tewe’ta,
I will go to the mountain with
my father (I).

né’c ma’k, né’c mák (I), knot in wood.
tölk hima’kic hêts (D-139), tö’kì
makicket hêts, large or long pin,
breast-pin, “big thing with head
made into a knob.”
wi tö’l-gema’kict, my pin (I have
one pin).
wó’c ma’k, hand clasped, fist; E. D.
weć kumak [uish kumak], given
as “wrist” in one transcription.

mak, to fall, to plunge, to swim. (A.
R. gave ma’xkit as a synonym of
lul, to swim.)
ek’hu ma’kco, I plunge into the
water.
himakau’kit, I fall.
kau’kau makau’, the water falls
(over a dam, etc.).
kélakwa’ts ka’-uc maka’-u ha’xcta,
kélakwa’ts ka’-uc maka’-u hâ’cta,
the cork has not yet fallen down.
kélakwa’ts ka’-uc maka’wêt, the cork
has fallen down.
lo’ño’c (né) makau’, lo’ño’c (ne’-
kin) makau’, the thunder (i. e.,
lightning) strikes the ground.
maka’-u, to fall; E. D., makkao.
tsau’n’ kic makau’kit, the mare is
foaling (and said of quadrupeds
generally).
tañstal tö’lka maka’wat, the paper
falls down whirling.
wa himaka’wêt kitsâk â’mwa’nyê
(or â’m-wa’ñ ya’), I fell because
I was drunk.
wi maka’-u na’-uco, I let fall, I make
it fall.
wic ke hia’mkin Jack maka’wet,
while I was drinking Jack fell
down.
ne’magha’u (P), ne makhaasu [nay
makhaasu (C)], lightning that
“strikes the earth,” thunderbolt
(E. D.).

mak (sing., two things), mam (pl.), to
mix things (solids or liquids) (cf.
make, to exchange).
himâ’k’e, mixed (peas, beans, etc.).
himá’m, imá’m, a pile, an accumu-
lation.
ne’c himâ’m la’wi’u, I have burnt a
cord of wood (himâ’m=’mis en
tas”).
wi himâ’k’e, I mix together two
things.
wi himǎ'me, I mix several things.
wi himǎ'mo, I gather, I pile up, I collect.

**make** to exchange, to swap, to barter.
na'kit o'kže'm make'ne (L), na'kit o'kta make'-une, ye come for bartering.
ok make', to swap; lit. to come and swap.
wi make'u, I swapped.
wi makhe'-u, I exchange, I barter I swap.
wi całmaka'yu, I swapped (pl. obj.).

**maghasu** (?), loud, strong (E. D.) (see mak).
kapkast maghasu, the thunder is loud, strong (E. D.).

**makętsa**, lizard; E. D. nishtoman [nichtomman] (P).

**makpēl**, palmetto, palmetto small and large (latana).

**makpēl a**, a palmetto house.

**makuts**, see tsāma.

**māl**, upper leg, thigh ("cuisse"); E. D. malt (P), maat, maal (?) (C); Ak. motles.

**man** (?), to push, to punch, to stab.
co'kom no'hik ima'nkit, the cow pushes with its horn.
wi hima'mo kudsn'nik, I stab with a knife (this is probably the plural form, though the second m may be intended for n).

**mān** (D-44, 105), **mān**, long.
a'kitoc na'l ma'nmān, spring frog, "long thighs."
a'n ma'nmān, mule, "long ears."
eti ma'n, iti' ma'n (D-114), the whole night through.
hu'i hatke' mā'n, a long petticoat (I).
imō'c mak mān, a long-shaped grave mound (D-139).

i'pa'l ma'n, a dish, "a long plate."

ie'temēt ma'n, sunbonnet, "long hat."

iti ma'n hihai'xtikyilco, I wept all night.

iti ma'n hiwā'lec tikī'lat (or tik yī'lat), I dream all night (until daylight).

iti ma'n mōn, the whole night.

keć 'n cakio'1 tee mōn całmamañ-čt, women and men wore their hair long.

**kids'nc wi ukutka'-uc ma'ñkin** teho'p la'wá't, the fire burnt a hole through my coat.

ko'mōk ma'n, a long basket.

ma'n ha'xcta, before long.

ma'n ha'n, quickly.

ma'n ha'n i'ti, quicker, quickest ("plus veloce"), "not long before."

ma'n moi' pu'nsō, I blow all along.

ma'nc, always (L).

ma'nc ina'ha, rectangular, square.

ma'nc o't yu'il(yul), stripped horizontally (as lines on ruled paper).

ma'ñut co'k eaktsánk, a continual thief, always a thief (D).

mi'le ko' yīl ma'n coka'xkit, though he is blind he works all day.

na'xts ma'n, a small yellow-bellied turtle.

na'-u ma'ma'n, na'-u ma'm ma'n, boots.

ne'c-ma'n ne'c, (long-leaf) pine.
ne'c tewa'c ma'nmā'n, magnolia, "long-leaved tree."

nēt tsāt yu'l ma'ñma'n, striped vertically.

o' ko'a ma'nic, I take and stretch a cord ("je l'ai élongé").

o'kotka'-uc ma'n, okotka'-uc ma'n (I), coat, "long shirt."

okotka'-uc ma'n hō'pe, coat button-hole.

okotka'-uc ma'n ko'm-tat, an overcoat hung up, an overcoat hanging up (lit. "standing erect").

okotka'-uc ma'n no'k, coat sleeve.

tan'u'k ma'n iti, to overlap, "one the longer."

**tehó'p ma'n, a long tube.**

té'e mo'n całmamañ-čt, long hair was worn by them (L-23).

wi o' ko'a ma'nico, I stretch a cord, "I lengthen a cord" (I).

wi' okotka'-uc ma'n ko'mna-u, I hang up an overcoat; pl. of obj.

cak-komna'u.

wi okotka'-uc ma'n li'ke, my coat is used, my coat is worn out.

wi te'c ma'ma'n ha'nna'nce, I wear my hair long, I let my hair grow long.

wi te'c ma'ma'nu, I have long hair ("j'ai les cheveux longs").
icák hi'-imile, I hate this man, I
detest this man; pl. icák cak-
himi’me.

mił, blind.
icák mi’le, a blind man (I).
kie ku’n yuds mi’le, a blind girl (I).
kie mi’le, a blind woman (I).
mi’l ka wó’l, sore eyes, eyes making
mucus.
mi’le keo’ yîl mân coka’xkit, though
he is blind he works all day.

min, weak, feeble; (pl.) mi’nmin; E. D.
mè-in.

?mi-in’pa’xts, mènpaxts, miﬁpa’xts,
rainbow; (“two colors: blue, red”;
E. D. mi-innpast (mi-in=weak?).

miñ, muñ, bee, hornet, stinging
insect.

miñ ak, honey, “bee liquor.”

miñ añ cak-ho’pc, bumble-bee, (or
more likely wood wasp) “bee mak-
ing holes in the houses.”

miñ lô’ñkit, the bee stings once.
miñ lo’nkit, the bee is humming (I).
miñ pa, bee’s nest (also given as
“wax”).

miñ cakio’ñ, wasp “bee stinging.”
miñ caki-o’ñkit, the bee stings
many.

minst, miinst, to feel (“sentir”)
(E. D.)

mic, to give.

äl atna’ himi’c, give me a little meat!
ha mo’ni na’k mi’cat, he gave to ye
all.

ha’ nmì cat, he gave to you.
ha cak mi’cat, he gave to them.
ha cata’ hika’t mi’cat(?), ha’ ot
mi’cat, he gave to him.

ha’ we’het (or wët) himìcat, he gave
to me.

ha’ ut mie, give him! (“not ha ot”).
ha yu’kit ut (or ot) icemìcat, he gave
to us.

hak himìcat, ha’ ik himico, he gave to
me (I gave to him(?)).

he’mic, they have given it to me.
hi’mic kau’kau, give me water!

himìcinto, they give me.

himì’cinto, they are giving me.
ka’ñ hemì’ci kau’kau, you ought to
(“devrais”) give water to me.
mì’culat, they gave (D-113).
okotka'-uc hatpa'ts imi’cinto, I will wash shirts for myself.
okotka'-uc ʃ’ak he’-u cakcopats (h)imi’cinto, I wash shirts for others.
ca’k ’neu’pâts hi’mic ti’kit, who is going to wash for me? (“qui va laver pour moi?”)
ciko’m kaukau’ cokmi’co, I give the cattle to drink.
cokmi’co, I gave something, I made a present.

tsan’k mi’cat pê’nene, she gave a horse for curing her (D-56).

tsi’t katke’ mic, give me a chew of tobacco! (“donne un chew tobac-
co!”).
wi ha’ o’t mico, I gave him.
wi ini’mi co, I gave you.
wi ca’kmi’co, I gave them.
wi cukte’-i micu, I doctor somebody, “I give medicine.”

ak hamic [ak hamish], give me water! (E. D.).
kam hamic [cam hamish] give me fire! (E. D.).

miec, to turn, to revolve.
aknax mickec (or micket) ta-i’mi(n), there are eddies in the river.
a’nax mickec, an eddy in the river.
a’w mickec, around the house.
a’nut mickec, around the house.

né hatme’ekèe, horizon (form un-
certain).

ne’c wil môn (h)atmickëc, the roots of the tree stretch out (from the
tree) around.
pun tikmike’co, I blow around something.
yuki’t pu’ns-micke’ctsèl, we blow around.

mök, mò, to arrive, to come (sing. of
na-u (?)) (cf. ș, to come).
ick’ ka’nyu’ds ta’ caktele, mo’kèt,
another young man has come with the others.
ki’c mo’kat hîpa’ wè hî’l wè, a
woman who has arrived with her husband and boy (“une femme qui est arrivée avec son mari et
garçon”) (cf. we’het).

mo’-w-à’nit, (or mo’hat), he has come (D-116).

pa’-i mo’hat, she came home
(D-109.)

wi mo’ko, I arrive.

mök,
cakmo’kco, I borrow.
ca’hatmo’kco, I lend to somebody.

mò, short; E. D. mok [mock, low.
a’nkat-mok, a’kat-mök (I), window,
“short door”; pl. a’nkat mo’kmok.
a’nkat-mö’k pa’thicò, I close the
window (I).
a’nkat-mö’k cakpa’xico, I close the
windows.
a’nkat-mö’k ina’yu (or ne-u), I put
them in the window.
uh’i hatke’ mök, a short petticoat (I).
kie mok, kie mo’k, short woman;
also a personal name, the name of
Louison’s mother; pl. këc mo’k-
mok.
kie mo’kat, she was a short woman
(D-78).
komo’k (D-77), ko’-mò’k, basket,
“short ko.”
ko’mök màn, long basket.
mu’kmuk ya’ té’re, this hair is short.
okotka’-uc mök, waistcoat, vest,
“short shirt” (I).
té’re mo’kmok, short hair.

mől,
ko’-ikin (li)atmolmo’lhico, I am
gargling (ko’-ikin, in the throat).
möm, mole (“taupe”) (perhaps “throw-
ing up earth” but more likely
from moëc, to dig’); E. D. hoom,
hoom, hoomm.
möm okti’cat, the mole came and
went, the mole had passed by
(“a passé là”).
mömwa’ñine, mole hill, “mole’s
road.”

mon (L-10, 11, 19, 34, 40; D-45, 60,65,
115, 129, 130); mo’ne (or mõ’nèc)
(D-125), all.

ha’ mo’ni’nà’k micat, he gave to ye
all.

ha cokmo’n, his property, “all his
things” (D-126).
h’ec’ki’t mōn, every morning.
hicòkë kco’ y’lkít (or y’l) môn
tí’co, though I am sick I go out
every day.
icák mōn, all men, the whole people.
icák mōni, icák mūni, all of the people, people.
icák ta'-ic o'kića yukińe mo'n ialpe'hiulēt, strangers have come and taken all of our land.
ita'n mōn, everywhere.
iti ma'n mōn, the whole night.
mā'n mōnu pu'nsō, I blow all along.
mī'le koo' yīl mā'n coka'xkit, though he is blind he works all day.
mōn hiyīsōt, many are standing.
mōn ho'ktiwē pū'mlo, let us all dance together!
mōn nok'hu'let, we all lie down, we all see ye.
ne-mōn, the United States, “the whole country.”
nē mo'ko'o', I have taken the whole earth (“j'ai pris toute la terre”).
nē mōn yalpe'hiulēt, they have taken the earth (“ils ont pris la terre”).
nō mo'nkin wā'nta, I am to travel into all countries.
nē 'n itans 'n icák 'n mōni, the world, “earth, heaven, and all people.”
nē'c wīl mōn (b)atmickē, the roots of the tree stretch out around.
num' ti'xt mūn wā'nu, I walk everywhere in the village.
num'uoc mō'n, the whole city.
cō'k mō'n tsā'xk, everything is dry (“all the cloth”).
coxmōn, everything (D-48).
cu'l mōn, all dogs (I).
ta'-imōn, the whole river.
uc mōn he'he (or ehe'c), my whole body is aching.
wi mōn caktsa'co, I, push all things.
yīl ma'n mūn, the whole day.
yu'kīt mōn a'nlū, let us all drink!
mōc, to dig, to bury.
hā' nu'nkin imō'culat, they buried her at her home (D-89).
hīnoc, imōc (D-125), burial, funeral.
imō'culat, they buried him (D-124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 133, 136).
iyā'n imō'eti(xt), she lies buried there (D-89).
kiwī'le cakimō'c nē'nkin imō'culat, they buried her in the French cemetery (D-92).
ta'm himō'c, to dig a grave.
titu himō'c itō'c, ti duimōc itō'c, to prepare for burial.
ti'k imō'cetin, until the funeral (D-124).
wi himo'c hito'leoce, I prepare for burial.
wi himō'co, I bury.
wi ne'-ta'mo himō'cne, I dig a grave.
wi cakhimo'co, I bury them.
yuk'hi'ti cakimō'c-ne'kin ha', not in the Indian graveyard (D-90).
mō'yū'm, mō'yu (L-4), pumpkin.
mūks, to be extinguished, out.
kidsone mu'ksėt, or mu'ksėt, the fire is out.
muñ, mu'ra, mōn, to smell, to scent (cf. hima and ma); E. D. mūn, mun (see nec).
hīyān wā'n cakmuńkēt, the hog roots about, the hog smells about.
nē'c mu'n, nic mūn, ne'c mu'n (I), pine, “fragrant tree”; E. D. nic mūn [nishmin], nic mun.
nī'c-mo'n ēn (or e'ñe'k) ekco'lūlet, they tarred a man.
nic-mo'n ēn wi ike'lo, nic-mōn e'ñe'k wi co'lo, I rub tar with.
cō'k mu'n, bedbug, “smelling thing,” wie he'-u mu'nco, I smell some things.
wic mu'nuñeco, I smell all around.
wic mu'nco, I smell something.

n, na, personal pronoun of the second person, used independently or as a prefix; nak, plural prefix, nakit, independent plural pronoun of the second person; E. D. natt, thou, thee; nāk, ye, you (pl.).
ha ni cakiol, this is my husband (A. R.) (probably “this is your husband”).
’nu'ha, I do not see you.
nkeme ko, you would wish to row.
nlo'-i (or inlo'hi) cokia'kinto, I help you eat.
’nto'l a', be it well with you. (D-68) cok 'nka'a, what is the matter with you?
hiu'xstsat na, hiatu'xtsat na, I remembered (you).
kaukau na pī'xka, are you thirsty?
na am, you drink; na-ic a'm, you drink now.
na a'mēhē, you (sing.) will then drink.
na' a'n o'tskin, thy high house.
na' a'nc ö'tskip, your house is high.
na' e'n hatse-uwa'n(h)icat, I forgot your name.
na' č'ńke, your name, you have a name.
na č'ńke a', have you a name?
na čneo'koi, na'-ic (or nαč) čneo'koi,
you are chief.
na čencoko'yet, you have been chief.
a na'yuat, you were laughing (I).
a Hitsu'mta, you are going to pinch me.
na issëmtseč, thy brother.
na icts'umta, you are going to pinch us.
na' it la'kc, your face is dirty (I).
na iwe'-uekinto, I am going to make fun of you.
na' käñ, at your house ("chez toi").
na' ke, you have, you possess.
na la'k, na'c la'k, be strong! (sing.).
na'na'-u ita'n na'-i (or ne'-i), where did you put your shoes?
na nläk, you are strong.
na nlä'kat, you have been strong.
na' nlä'k'n, when you are strong (future?).
na' no'me ma, where is your child?
na neko'ois, while you are chief.
na nu'k, yourself, thyself.
na' o't, for you.
na o't pu'nsat, they blow at you.
na' ca' a'm, or ca' a' na'e, or na caa,
who are you?
na caktsumta, you are going to pinch them.
na tsu'mta, I am going to pinch you (?).
na' te'm a'm, na' te'm a'mat, you drank yesterday.
na ti'ct hiuá'jo, you send me.
na yi'lën na'mtikit, (na'-ic) yi'lën
a'mta (or a'mte), you will drink to-morrow.
co'k nke'a na komho'pcki, what have you in your bucket?
te' nako'-i, you have to speak! get up to speak! (?).
wi 'n na tsutsa'lat, and I kicked him (I).
wi 'n na tsutsas'tsel, you and I are
kicking him (I).
wi n na tsutsas'tsel, you and I will
kick him (I).
y'a' cu'l na kiñ, that dog belongs to you.

nakla'klak, be strong ye!
a'k mpe'tsta, are you tired?
cö'k (bijwine'at nαč na'k kanwa'n-cün, I found something but will
not tell you what.
ya'c na' tūtal'xe, you do this
for nothing ("tu fais ça pour rien").

naki't a'mto, you all drink!
naki't a'nc nēp, naki't a'nc nēp, your
(pl.) house is low.
na'kit icu'ltêm, you (pl.) have caught
(a fish).
naki'ti nakla'klak, you (pl.) are
strong.
na'kiti naklakla'kat, you (pl.) have
been strong.

naki't na'klaklak'n, when you (pl.)
are strong (fut.?).

nakit na'kamēhê, you (pl.) will then
drink.
nakit na'końe, you (pl.) don't want.

nakit nakcoko'-in, while you are
chiefs.
naki't ńtsët, your brother.
na'kit nu'k, yourselves.
naki't n wi tsutsa'ltseł, we (ye and I)
are kicking him (I).

nakit o'ktem make'ne, na'kit o'kta
mako'-une, ye come to barter.
naki't o't, for you.
naki't pe'm̄sta, are ye tired?
na'kit co'koi, na'kitic co'koi, you
are chiefs.

nakit coko'yët, you were chiefs.

nakit teanu'k cakwinëtêm nak caka'x-
lecät, did you find the horses
which you lost? (D-58).

nakit' teko' tiu-lumlu'micta, go ye
and roll this barrel!

nakiti te'm na'k'amat, na'kit (tem)
'a'mtem, you (pl.) drank yesterday.

nakiti yi'lën a'mta, naki'ti yi'lën
na'mtikit, you (pl.) will drink to-
morrow.

nαč, na'-ic(t) (sing.), na'kì-t-ic(t) (pl.),
forms of the independent pronoun.
na'ic ipcö'k, you (sing.) are a doctor.
nac hi'lake, you are wearied.

nac 'nońe, you do not want.
n, 'n (L-23), and, if.
aby 'n o'kën ică'mēhē, if you come here we will then drink (D).
ha n wi tsutsa'lat, he and I kicked him (I).
ha' n wi tsutsa'litit, he and I will kick him (I).
hitēt n oket, father and mother.
John tanko'hi ya' lu'l-ic'hat, John jumped in and swam over.
keme hi-a'-ucēn ika'-uts'n, if he had not known how to row he would have drowned himself.
kee 'n cakio'1, women and men.
Kiic-mok n Ponponne, Short-woman and Ponponne (D-70).
kie nto'lēn na'xkan ti'cēn, if you are a smart woman you will not go.
kume'l 'n cako' o'kēt, a negro and a white man are coming (given by Teet Verdin).
nts'n, 'n tan, or (D-47).
naki't n wi tsutsa'tsalē, we (ye and I) are kicking him (I).
nē n' ita'ns 'n icak 'n mōni, the world, "earth, heaven, and all people."
nī' n pit, catfish and perch (D-49).
odi 'n icētu' hū ti'ēhē (or ti'ūne), when you are near we will start.
o ī' n o'kēn icētu' hē (or ti'ūne), if you come near we will start then.
eko'm 'n tsanu'k, cattle and horses (D-80).
cukwa'k 'n āl, bread and meat (D-76).
tē n ȇ, the bow and the string.
wi' n na tsutsa'lat, you and I kicked him (I).
wi' n na tsutsa'ltsel, you and I are kicking him (I).
wi n na tsutsa'ltit, you and I will kick him (I).
Yoyo't n Kic-yu'uts, Yoyo't and Kish-yuts (D-84).
yulc io'-i o'k'nu'xts a' 'n ta'nat 'n a, send me word whether you can come or not (D-43).

-ni, -nē,
ha wāntsēn, tell him!
'nahatpe'n icētu' hū (or -ēhē), when you are ready we will start.
'nhii'nat hatna'xka pa'-ihitienāna, you have sent to find me, how can I return?

'nhina'-ućēn, if you let me.
cakwa'ntsēn, tell them!
cukia'xta ok'n, you come for eating.
ti cī' nwa'co, I send you.

na, hatna', how much?
hatnax kan wa'cēn a, hatnax kan wa'cē na, how old is he?
na, to blow (ไกล).
hino' na', it blows a whirlwind.
nagg, sun (E. D.) (cf. lak).
nagg allū, the sun is hot (E. D.).
nai (or hina'i), to think, to believe, thought (cf. wif).

(h)ina'i, thinking, thought.
ke'c cakcōke'yo'xt wi ca'k'hinai, I think that many women are sick ("je crois que plusieurs femmes sont malades").
ca cōke' ti'xt wi hī'nai, I think that someone lies sick ("je crois qu'il y a quelqu'un de malade").
wi hina'yēt, I think this, I believe this.

wi hina'yu, I have thought of that ("j'ai pensé à ça").
yī' to'l tsā'k hī'nai, I think that it will be beautiful weather and dry ("je crois qu'il fera beau temps et sec").

nak, to play (on an instrument).
na'kenēn, a musical instrument like a xylophone, from 2 to 3 feet long, used in accompanying dances; the violin was afterwards so called, and all other stringed instruments.

haki't naxcē'ēn, they made a noise with a stringed instrument (evidently the same instrument as above).
na'xkculat, they played the fiddle or violin (D-115).
wi'na'kco, I play on (any) instrument, I play, etc.

nak, to point.

wi'na'kco, I point to.

wi wo'čik nā'kco, I point with my finger.

wo'cē nāk, or wo'c na'kin, the index finger.

ya' na' na'xco, I point at that (house far off).

tiggs naggst, fingernail (E. D.) (cf. Ak. semak [semacq], finger).
nak, to hear, to listen; E. D. naks [nacks] (the "s" is evidently a suffix).
hak’it na’chénán, they sounded (L-27).
hatna’kco, I have heard.
ná’kco, I hear, I listen.
cakío’l kak’l hahai’c ná’kco, I hear a boy weeping.
co’kna’kc ha’xe, he doesn’t hear.

nak, like, very.

eku’ nak o’ko, I arrive just now.

eku’ na(k) ta’mo, I have just ascended; also I begin mounting.

eku’ nak wa’nkinto, I begin to walk, I walk just now.
elu’ nak elu’, intensely hot, “hot, very hot.”
há’e hidso’ na’k hidso’o, he is very small.
he na’k hé, he’x na’k he’, very bitter, very strong.

iti’ nak iti’, it is very dark.

ke’-ueulkinto na’kce-ueulkinto, I smoke while writing.

ko’ nak ko’ heavy to lift, “heavy and heavy.”
ko’p nak ko’p, very white.

ku’ts nak ku’ts, dark red.

co’k (hi)wine’at na’kce na’kkan wa’ncén, cok (h)wine’at náke na’kanwa’ncén, I found something but will not tell you what.

talko’ p na’k talko’p, dark blue.

tul wa’l ne’a’k wa’lc, lake billows are big.

tla’-u na’k tla’-u, very light (to lift).

wa’cin nak wa’cin, very old (D-95).
yuki’ ekú’ nak na’-utsél, we arrived just now (“nous sommes arrivé à l’heure qu’il est”).

ahina’ka (L-39), ahihina’k (L-37), a hina’k (L-22), like this.

hinák, inák (L-22), hina’ka (D-88), 96, 137), about, like, as if, of the same kind, thus, that much (L-32).

hinák wito-ul cuki’áko, hinák wi to’l cuki’áko, I have eaten enough (or well).

hina’ka òla, as near as that ("si proche que ça").

hina’ka pel, it is so far.

hina’ka wa’ci, hina’kan wa’ci, he is that old (also said to mean “I am that old”).

hic’-ntsék wet a hina’k kicet okia’-lul inak, it was as if brothers had married sisters.

ilu’ wo’pe’ latsi’k hina’ka’, about sixty years.

ina’ka’, inakha’, not like, unlike.

ne’c ta’l 61 ina’k, cinnamon color.

no’hame-ku’ hina’k, egg-shaped, “egg-like.”

to’hinak, just so, therefore (“c’est pourquoi”).

wí’e (h)aki’t a’ hina’ka he’-u hatu’-iv (or hatvi’v), I deem myself as high as they.

wí’e hina’kanto, I am that way (“comme ça je fais”).

wo’ci’ína hina’ké té, they were as if naked, they were almost naked (L-23).

wo’ce ke a hina’k, ring shaped.

ina’ha’, looking like.

ina’ha no’me, that child far off.

iti’c ina’ha, dusk.

ku’ts ina’ha, pink.

ma’nc ina’ha, rectangular, square.

talko’p i’ixa, not much blue, sort of blue.

ti’ula ina’ha, let us go yonder! (“allons nous là-bas.”).

to ku’p ina’ha, half white and half gray, sort of whitish.

to-uc i’ixa, to-uc ina’ha, purple, “like?”, dark gray.

tol kuts i’ixa, brown, “nearly red,” “resembling red.”

wi wo’c laklá’ke ina’ha, my hands are as if stiff.

(wic) hipeptst ina’ha, I am tired.

wo’n ina’ha, damp, moist, “like fog.”

ya’ hina’hino, na’ka’ hina’ho’nict, one side (of a paper) and the other side (?) of.

na’kta (it seems to be given as a synonym of eiku’n).

na’kta iti’, it is dark at this hour.

na’kta y’il, now it is day, or clear weather (“à présent il fait clair”).

ya’ hina’hino’ na’kta hina’ho’nic, one side (of the paper, etc.) and the other side (“on this side and now on the other side it is”).

na’kts, na’kts (A. R.).

na’kts mání, a small yellow-bellied turtle.
nal, nā'1 (I), sinew, ligament, tendon. a'kitoc na'1 ma'ñman, spring frog, "long thighs." inte' nal, throat ("11" almost inaudible).
tuts na'1, calf of leg and neighboring parts; ligament or tendon of foot.
nāl, to hunt (nā', shallow water). anhipo'n wā'ñ cakna'l'nto, I will hunt rabbits (I).
wāñ na'l'nto, I will hunt it (one). wi na'lo, I hunt it.
wi cakna'lo, I hunt them.

nāl, shallow (water), low (water) (nāl, to hunt.)
kaukau' nal, the water is shallow.
kaukau' na'1 ici'ho, I cross at low water.
nāl kau'kau, shallow water.
tu'l nal, shallow water in lake.
tu'l na'1let, it is ebb tide (I).
tu'l na'l'kit, the tide is ebbing.

nam (cf. iōn).
kē'tne na'mtsēl, we begged her to remain (D-111).
caknam hite'-u, a beggar, "liking to ask them."
wi cakna'mu, I beg.

nāts, worm, maggott, and all sorts of insects.
nā'ts ca'ca', caterpillar.
nāts yili'íl, lightning-bug, firefly (I).

nats, ha' cok-okina'tsene, his arms or weapons (D-129).
hak'hi'tic ok-ina'tsulat, they begin to fight (D-144).
ha'nečito hokina'ts, stop fighting! hokina'ts, hukina'ds (D), battle.
hokina'dc ha'ñe, after the battle, the battle ended (A. R.).
hokina'dc ha'ñucket, they end the battle.
hokina'dc kin'kito, I fight in battle, or in a duel.
hokina'dsul ha'xctan, before the battle.

natkoi, snake (E. D.) (cf. otse').
nā'u (D-128), moccasin, shoe (nā'ú', hair).
kic nā'ú, a woman's moccasins (I).
na' na'ú ita'n na'í, where did you put your shoes?
na'ú hu'í, sole (of shoe).

na'ú katska'ts, na'ú katskats (I), slippers.
na'ú koko'p, stockings (whether white or not) (I).
na'ú koko'p hatka'yicne, garters (I).
na'ú koko'p yulu'í, striped stockings.
na'ú ma'ñman, boots, "long shoes" (I).

na'ú ts'ík, pair of moccasins (I).
cakio'1 na'ú koko'p, a man's stockings, socks.
wi na'ú hika', I make shoes.

nā'ú, na'ú, hair, bristle, feather (L-25), wool, fur (na'ú, shoe); A. cok-nok [chocq noq], feather (perhaps "something on the wing").

ahlpó'n na'ú, anhipo'n na'ú', sheep's wool.
icāk cokno'k-na'ú ekco'ul, or icāk cokno'k-na'ú'uc co'ul, they feathered a man.

Kahna'ú, an Atakapa man.
kat nā'ú', katska'ts, (L-24), beard, moustache, "mouth wool."
katna'-u hatla'ene, katska'ts, hatlā'cn, razor, "beard shaver."

na'ú o'xox, na'ú o'hox (L-8), na'ú oho' (I), chinkapín, "sharp bristles" (probably referring to the hull) (D-47).

na'ú ta'ú-wala'lcit, the feather is waving.
na'ú ta'ú-walwa'lcit, many feathers are waving.

na'ú tot (or li'l), (bird) down.

no'ai, Alabama Indian (A. R. did not remember this word), said to mean "chinkapín swamp man," no being apparently a contraction of na'ú o'xox.

nok na'ú, armpit hair.

nokna'ú, wing feather; pl. caknok-na'ú he'ú.

co'knok na'ú, feathers of duck.
teta'n, mane (of horse).
tet'a'ú, tail feathers.

wól na'ú, eyebrow, "eye hair."

na-ú, to arrive (pl. of mōk?) (cf. akna, in, mōk and o).

eku'n nak na'-utsel (or o'ktsel), we arrived just now.
haki't na'-ulhën, they will arrive, or when they get there.
icna'-utsên, we will arrive, or when we get there.
yuki't eku'n nak na'-utsël, we arrived just now, at this hour.
na-u, ne, na-i, ne-i, to let, to allow, to cause, to make, to keep.
âm na'-uc, let him (or her) drink!
(âmlu, let us drink!)âm cikna'-uc, let them drink!
a'anka't pa'-ic na'-ulat, they left the door open (D-123).
a'n-katmo'kin na'-u, I put them in the window.
hôxp na'-ulat, they left a hole (D-139).
ìkunyû'tsip inâ'-uc akna'-ucul ha', they would not let others go in (D-118).
inâ'-u, I let.
inâ'-uco, I turn you loose, I let you go.
icik tsanû'ki i'ñi cakna'-uc, let men search on horses (D-59).
kau'kau na'-unte (or na'-u'ne), rain-water tub, "to keep water in."
kö'mok ya'-u cakna'-une, or kö'mok ya'-u cakh'a'ne, fish basket
(cakh'a'ne, to put in).
na'ku't â'tmo, let ye drink! drink ye!
nâ'-u'na ita'n na'-i (or ne'-i), where did you put your shoes?
na'-uc, I let!
nâ'-uetikit, we will let.
na'-ueto, I will let.
'ñ hina'-ucen, if you let me ("si tu me laissais").
cakinauct a'âlak, they put them (in prison).
pù'mul na'-u ha'kit ica'tip hatna'-inst hati'dsom, when they danced they put feathers on their heads.
cakina'-uc, I put into (prison) (sing. of obj.).
cakinauct a'âlak, they put them (in prison).
cakina'-uculat, they placed them (in jail) (D-148, 149).
cicakna'-uca ko'me hâ'xc, I don't let them hang up.
ciko'm a'mèckna'-uco, I let the cattle drink.
teyo' s'v (not a'p) nê, put the box right here!
teyo' hiya'p nê, put the box right there!
wiâm ina'-uc, let me drink!
wi icik cakina'-uco, I put some men in prison ("je mets des hommes (dans le prison)"); sing. inu'coco.
wikoro' na'-u, I make stand, I grasp and place it (or stand it).
wilopna'-u, I stick up something.
wi maka'-u na'-uco, I let (or make) it fall.
wi ok na'-uca, I let come.
wi ca âm na'-uco, I let somebody drink.
wi te'c mañna'ñi hatna'-uco, I let my hair grow long, or I wear my hair long.
witeyo' cukite-uka'ne o'ts ne'-u, I put the box on the chair.
ya'okotka'-uc ko'n-iná'-u, bring that shirt inside! (I).
na-u, to borrow (pl.) (?).
cakhatna'wat tî'k cak, to go to ask credit ("aller demander le credit"; "j'emprunter").
nê, low, lower; usually in the form nëp (pl. nê'pênêp) (cf. ne, earth).
a nëp, in this bend, "below here"(?).
añ nê'p, a low house.
ha'a' nêp, his (or her) house is low.
haki't a'ê nêp, haki't a'îc nêp, their house is low.
icak ne'kîn pa'ko, I strike a man low.
kau'kau nëp, the water is low.
haki't a'ê nêp, haki't a'îc nêp, your house is low.
nê o'ts o't, from below up.
nêp kaukau', low water.
nêp ke-uko'-ikînto, I speak low while sitting.
nêp pu'nsô, I blow downward.
ne'e nêt hî'ko (or ne ti'ko), "I climb down from the tree (nêt=nê o't)."nec pol tsat net, the log is floating fast downstream.
nêt tsät yu'l mañmañ, striped vertically.
no'k nêp, lower arm.
pâ'k nêp kêt, track, footprint (of man or animals).
wiate, my lower lip, my under lip.
wine ti'co, I go downstairs, "I go downward."
wôl kîca'n nê, lower eyelid (I).
yu'ki't aⁿ' nêp, yu'ki't a'ñe nêp, our house is low.

ne, nê (I), land, ground, country; E. D. nê.
icâk ne-pu'me, a plowman.
icâ'k ta'-ic o'kîⁿâ yu'kit nê mo'n ialpe'hiulêt, strangers have come and taken all of our land.

kîwî'c cakimôc nê'nkin, in the French cemetery (D-92).

lo'ñoñe (nê) makau', lo'ñoñe (nê'kin) makau', the lightning strikes the ground.
nê hatmickë, horizon.
nê hika'u nakwa'nta, or nê hika'u hatwa'nta, I am going to travel into all countries.
nê hu'i'i, in the ground (D-135).
nê-iwa'ñe, an earthquake (I).
nê i'weve tanu'k, a mile, "one land measure."

ne'kin, on the ground.

ne'kin tâ'me, grave in the ground (I).

nê koⁿ, I have taken the earth ("j'ai pris toute la terre").
nê mak o'tsip ti'cta John tewë(ta),

I will go to the mountain with John (I).

nê mak o'tsip ti'cta wi i'cêt tewe'ta,

I will go to the mountain with my father (I).

nê môn, the United States, "the whole country" (I).

nê moⁿ koⁿ, I have taken the whole earth ("j'ai pris toute la terre").

nê môn yalpe'hiulêt, they have taken the earth ("ils ont pris la terre").

nê môn'kin wâ'nta, I am to travel into all countries.

nên ó'l, nearly home (D-108).
nê 'nitans 'n icâk 'n mônî, the world, "all people in earth and heaven."

nê pôm, a plow.

nê-po'me, a plowshare.
nê-ci'c (I), ni-ciëk, salt.
nê-cië(k) ka'-'une, salt cellar, "to put salt into."

neck-ol, ni'çk'-ól, sugar, sweetening.
ne'c'k-öl ñk, nick-öl êk, molasses, "sugar liquid."

ne'c'k-öl tû, neck-ultu, nick-oltu, neckotu', sugarcane, "sweet salt cane."

ne'c'koltu li'linâ, sugar press, sugar mill.

ne'pa'll ne'kin tlo'p tä't, a post driven into the ground.
ne'c teka'mc neyu'c, brush fence ("clos fait avec des branches").
nê talanka'-u, sloping, slope, slanting, leaning.

ne' ta'm'kin, in a grave (D-124).
ne'-tannâ', shovel, spade, "with which to make a hole in the ground."

(ne-ta'mo) te', hole (L).

nê tutsâ'le, I stamp with my foot (=nê tuts tsâ'le).

nê tlo't, small elevation, "butte".

ne' waⁿp aⁿ, or ne'wa aⁿ, brick house, "earthstone house."

nê-ya'u'cîn, in the field.

nê-ya'u'c nê-po'm, plowed field.

ciko'm nê-pom(ne), plow oxen, team of oxen.

Tsa'yon nê, Mexico, "Spanish country ("dans le pays espagnol").

tso'-ôts neyu'c, cornfield.
ta'-yip ne, island in river.

wi aⁿ ne'-tsa'skip, my house is on dry land.

wi hitêt ha nê ivë'vcat, my father has measured his land.

wi' nê hiko'kicat, he has taken my land from me.

wi ne'c ne'kin tlo'pô, I stick a post into the ground.

wi ne'c tlo'po ne'kin, do.

wi nê'-ya'u'cîn pakna'-u ti'ëo, I run across a field.

wi okêt tsã'pët Tsa'yon ne' ot, my mother removed to Texas (or Mexico).

wie nê po'mo, I plow; pl. wi pom-pô'mo, I plow repeatedly upon this spot, upon this place.

ne' uici, the earth (or land) is large (E. D.).

nemakahâ, ne makhau, lightning that "strikes the earth" (E. D.).

ne, ripe (pronounced a trifle shorter than the preceding one).
he'-u ne, many ripe fruits.
ne'ha, unripe (fruits).

cç'c ne'kin, fig season (July).

tepû'k ku'tskuts ne'kin, plum season (before July).
tepu’k ne’kin, peach season (July).

neklag, hill (E. D.) (perhaps this contains ne, earth).

nēl, tongue; E. D. niche.

nekitsion, partridge, quail (i. e., the bob-white) (E. D.) (perhaps itson = little).

nec, ne’c, ni’c (L–2, 3, 35), tree, wood;
see kagg (E. D.).

ehe’-u ne’c, gum tree (D did not know this word).

hila’n tē ne’c, big laurel, magnolia (?) (“grosse laurier”) (described as a tall tree with white flowers and no spines).

kako’k nicta’mne nīf, five-rail fence.

kō’n ne’c, hackberry, “heavy wood.”

ku’ts-pa’kicne ne’c, I chop the tree down?

li’l ya’ nec, this wood is soft.

li’la nē’c, china tree.

lo’lono’c ne’c ko’ nét, lo’lono’c ne’c ko’nkit, the lightning struck the tree.

ne’c āk, green tree; pl. ne’c a’ke (?).

ne’cāk, sawdust.

ne’c akili’kicne, I make soap.

ne’c ā’kima’, sweet smelling soap.

ne’c ā’kī himāt to’l(ka), the soap smells good.

ne’c ā’nik hatsa’-ukco, I wash with soap.

ne’c hatsa’tskit, the wood is cracking.

ne’c ēt’k, big log, thick firewood (“grosse bûche”).

ne’c ko’-u ko’tso, I cut a heap of wood.

ne’c he’-u lau’kit, a lot of wood is on fire.

ne’c he’u po’lpol o’kit, much wood comes floating.

ne’c he’-u cakta’mo, I climb many trees.

ne’c himām la’wi’u, I have burnt a cord of wood.

ne’c hi’cū, I plant a tree.

ne’c hidso’m ke-ucaku’dskit, I whittle on many sticks.

ne’c hidso’n ke-uku’tskit, I whittle off from a stick.

ne’c ho’pene, a big auger.

ne’cik hipa’kat, he hit me with a club (?)?

ne’c ipa’xe, saddle, “wooden seat” (D–132).

ne’c i’c, a rotten tree; pl. ne’c i’c he’-u, ne’c i’cic, rotten trees.

ne’c i’eol, wooden nail.

ne’c katska’tsien, plane (“rabot”).

ne’c kaukau’ otse po’le’wa’nkit, wood floats on the water.

ne’c ke’-ukatskatsiento, I plane off.

ne’c ki’icne, a small saw, (“passe-partout pour scier”).

ne’c-kīnc tā’mec, a lumber mill, “what saws the wood.”

ne’c-ki’ic tā’mec a’ç, saw cutting-house (D–135).

ne’c ki’icne, the spider goes up the tree.

ne’c ko’k, a crooked stick, a crooked piece of wood.

ne’c kō’ts, nickōts, stump, “cut tree” (I), “cut wood.”

ne’c ko’tso, I cut wood.

nee kuts, red oak, “red wood.”

ne’c la’wine, firewood.

ne’c līl, soft wood; pl. ne’c lilil.

ne’c mā’k, a knot in wood.

ne’c-mān ne’c (long leaf) pine.

nee moñ, nic mūn, ne’c mū’n (I, L), pine tree; E. D. nic min [nishmiin], nic mun.

ne’c moñ ēn, tar, “pine grease.”

ne’c-moñ ēn (or e’ñek) ekco’lulet, ni’e-moñ ēn ekco’lulet, they tarred a man.

nee-moñ ēn wi ikco’lo, nie-moñ ēn wi ikco’lo, nie-moñ e’ník wi co’lo, I rub tar with.

ne’e-muñ nēc, pine tree, “fragrant wood tree.”

ne’c na tan’u’k ko’e iyā’-u, you lift a stick at one end.

ne’c nēt (or ne’ o’t) hi’ko (or ne ti’ko), I climb down from the tree.

ne’e pa’, wooden mortar (I).

nēc pa’l, ne’e-pa’l, (1) shingle, board, (2) wagon, cart, “flat piece of wood”?.

ne’e pa’l hidso’w, ni’e pa’l hidso’w, (1) small board, (2) carriage, buggy (“voiture”).

ne’e-pa’l idso’w’kin, in a carriage (D–46).
ne'c pa'l lumlu'mic(t), ni'c pa'l lumlu'mic(t), wheel, “turning board.”
ne'c-pa'l lumlu'mckit, the wheel turns.
ne'c-pa'l ne'kin tlo'p ta't, a post driven into the ground.
ne'c pa'lpal, pa'lpal, shingles, sawed boards; ne'c pal, a shingle (pal = flat).
ne'c palpa'l a'nikin, in a plank house (D-74).
ne'c palpa'l hidso'm, small shingles (cypress).
ne'c pa' wâ'k, pestle (I).
ne'c pe'-u, wood swelled up.
ne'c pe'-ukit, the wood swells up.
ne'c pe'wico, I swell up the wood.
ne'c po'l-tsâ't nê't, the log is going down stream.
ne'c e'x, bucket, pail.
ne'c eokiulcnâ, pencil (I).
ne'c cockita'-une, scaffolding, scaffold.
ne'c cockita'-une ka'-u, I erect a scaffold.
ne'c ts'i'k tsika'dip, between two sticks.
ne'c ts'o'mc, cane (“bâton”).
ne'c taka'mc íckâ'm, large thick limbs.
ne'c taka'mc neyu'c, brush fence (“elos fait avec des branches”).
ne'c taka'-uc íckâm, a large thick limb.
ne'c ta'l, bark.
ne'c ta'l kima'ti, fiber bark, “inside bark.”
ne'c ta'l ô'l, cinnamon (“cannelle”).
ne'c ta'l ô'l inâ'k, cinnamon color.
ne'c ta'mo, I climb a tree.
ne'c-tâ'me, rail, “split wood.”
ne'c ta'mečt, a split tree, the tree is split; pl. ne'c ta'mečt.
ne'c-ta'me ka'kok, a rail fence.
ne'c ta'me ne', wedge.
ne'c te', a wooden bow (I).
ne'c tê'ka'me, (1) brushwood, (2) tree limbs (“des branches”).
ne'c-teka'me kamka'me, the limbs stand out from (the tree).
ne'c tekâ'-uc, branch, twig; pl. teka'me.
ne'c te'ylk tât, the tree is blooming, the tree stands in bloom.
ne'c tewa'c mâña'ni, magnolia tree, “broad leaved tree” (I).
nêc to'ltol, hard wood, “good wood”; sing: nêc to'lt.
ne'c tlo'pne, post.
nêc wâl, wooden floor and ceiling.
ne'c wa'le, floor of room.
ne'c wa'ñe, footlog, bridge.
ne'c wa'c, leaf of a tree; pl. ne'c te'wac.
ne'c wa'c tât, brown, “leaf yellow” (color of dead leaves).
ne'c wîl, root.
ne'c-wîl ka'mkame, the roots stand out from the tree.
ne'c wîl môn (h)atmickâ, the roots of the tree stretch out around.
ne'c yalwa'ñkinto, I carry wood in my arms.
ne'tatat nêc, an orange tree.
pa'kan nêc, pecan tree.
pa'ktsa'xe ne'c, pa'dsaxe ne'c, pa'dsak ne'c, pa'ktsa'ke ne'c, pa'ktsaxe ne'c, hickory tree.
c'c nêc, fig tree, mulberry tree (?).
eiwat te ne'c, prickly ash (“arbre avec des piquants,” “frêne piquant”).
eukco'ê pa' ne'c'kin, the bird’s nest is in the tree.
texlk la'k ne'c, sunflower stalk.
të'xlk ne'c, all flowering trees (and also the climbing jasmine).
tiu-pa'mêt nê'c'ik, the one going to beat with a club.
torpict nêc, oak tree, “acorn tree.”
wi ne'c kô'tso, I cut wood, I chop wood; freq. wi nêc kotsko'tso.
wi ne'c kutsnähik ta'meo, I split with a knife.
wi ne'c ne'kin tlo'po, I stick a post into the ground.
wi ne'c pa'-icîk ta'meo, I split with an ax.
wi ne'c tamta'meo, I split (the same block) into several pieces, and I split many logs (each separately).
wi ne'c tlo'po ne'kin, I stick a post into the ground.
wi no'k pu'k ne'c yalwa'ñkinto, I carry an armful of wood.
wi'c to'hia nespa'lkîn, I get into a carriage.
ya' ne'c puhitsê'cta, I am going to jump over this log.
yil ka'ı'mun ne'c, post oak (D did not know this word).

nehōum [neshooum], Indian corn (E. D.) (cf. tso'-ots).

netswpst (C), netakopst [netscōpst] (P), wild cat (or lynx), catamount; Creole, pichou (E. D.) (cf. cake).

ne'tatat (not ne'tat, in sg.), orange (probably from nec, tree, and tät, yellow).

ne'tatat ikkám he'-u, large oranges ("grandes oranges").

ne'tatat née, orange tree.

ya ne'tatat, this orange ("celle orange").

ni'sl (I), nial, nyal, wild cat (not pichou).

ni'hu, to lie down; E. D. holli.

piłkin ni'hue, I lie down on the bed. ti'kni'hue! go and lie down! ("allez-vous couchez!"); pl. ti'u no'kients!

ori u no'kients.

wi ni'hua, I lie down; pl. mòn nokhu'let.

nik, nik, teat; milk; E. D. nik, milk.

nik' at, butter.

nik'u'ts, nipple; E. D. nikidst, teat, female breast.

nik'ha'-u, nika'-u; to run after, to pursue.

nik'ha'-u, I run after something or somebody.

nik'ha'-ut, he runs after it (?). ciwa'n nika'-ukit a'npāke, the cat ran after the mouse.

cok nik'ha'wu, I run after something or somebody.

nikiil (C), nickib [nickib], woman, wife (E. D.) (cf. nik, "milk").

ha nikiil [ha nickiil], ha nikul, his wife (E. D.).

nikiil-lepe [nikiil-ishpe], girl, young woman (E. D.).

nikiil yol [nikiil iol], the woman is wicked ("mechante") (E. D.).

wi nikiil [oué nikiil] (C), ué nickib, my wife (E. D.).

nikc, gum, for chewing; E. D. niks (cf. nik, milk).

nil, niila, grandchild, grandmother.

ha nil, her grandchild (D-90).

ha cakni'l, her grandchildren (D-86).

wi nil', my grandmother.

niltaks (niltax), Akokisa word for ship, vessel (see tu).

nima, to kill; E. D. namma.

hinina'haxc, or hinima'ha, don't kill me!

hiyē'n he'-u nima'at, (he) killed hogs.

hiyē'n he'-u eaknima'ulat, they killed many hogs.

hiyē'n nima'at, a killed hog (?).

hiyē'n nima'ulat, they killed a hog.

hiyē'n tem nima'utsėl, we killed a hog yesterday.

John co'xko-i pa'm nema'at, John beat the chief and then killed him. kucemel nima', the negro killed. kucme'lik nima'at, a negro has killed him (kucme'lik is here the subject) ("un nègre l'a tué").

nima'ko'xe a'-ueulat, they could not kill him (though they wanted to).

nima'-u, I kill.

nima'utsėl, we killed (D-66).

noha'me he'-u ca'knima'at, I kill many chickens.

Palna'l hila'-i wa'ei kic pa'm nimāt, Palna'l's wife, the old woman, beat him to death (L-18).

Pa'lnal hila'-i wa'ei pām-nimāt, Palnal was killed by his oldest wife by beating (L-18).

wi no'me nima'-u lats, they have killed my child ("ils ont tué mon enfant").

wi coko'n nima'-ul kahiyāt tik'hu', I went to the place where they had killed a beef.

niš, ni'n (I), louse.

niš tsil (D.), nīš tsil (A. R.), small lice, ticks (?); perhaps means "louse egg."

nishtomann [nichtomann] or nishtomann [nichtomann], lizard (E. D.) (cf. ma'kets).

nīt, (1) thorn, (2) honey locust ("garofier").

nīt (D-97, 148), nīt, five (pronounced like word for "thorn"); E. D. nitt.

hika't nīt' ya' ha'l coki'n wi'(c), I am five and a half feet (tall).

kako'k nicta'mc nīt, a five-rail fence.
no'k kam, noka'm, shark, "fin standing out."
no'k ko'tstoi, left arm (I).
no'k na'-u, nokna'-u, hair on armpit, wing feather (I), feather; pl. caknokna'-u he-u.
no'k nèp, lower arm.
no'k o'ts, upper arm.
no'k cu'k, elbow (I); Ak. seksa [seca] ("coude").
no'k cu'k ko'tstoi, left elbow (I).
no'k cu'k wo'ceti, right elbow (I).
no'k te'-u, shoulder; Ak. est.
no'k te'-u me'lmel, no'kte'-u me'lmel (L-5); also nokte'-u me'lmel (L-6), no'kte'-u, goose (tame and wild), "shoulders (or ends of wings) black" ("doint les ailes sont noires"); E. D. enest.
no'k wo'ceti, right arm (I).
oko'tka-u mān no'k, coat sleeve.
wi no'k pu'k ne'c yalwa'nkinto, I am going to carry an armful of wood.
nək, to lie down (plural) (cf. nul).
ti-u no'kicints, ti'u nokicints; they lie down.
no'x, horn.
no'x teka'me (I), no'x, têka'ms, antlers, "many prongs."
coko'm no'hik ima'nikit, the cow pushes with the horn.
co'kom nox (or nox), the horns of a cow.
nox, 'no'o, ēnōx (D), face paint, red; E. D. ëg.
hatiu'loo 'no'o'hik, they painted themselves red (L-24).
'n/o'kuts, vermilion.
noxoc' or na'-uco, brier (of any kind). (der. from ox(?)).
nol, means something connected with the bank of the river, or a hill along the river (cf. neklagg in E. D.). No'klo'k, a boy of Louison's named from the above; perhaps "White bank."
nome (L-37, D-38a, 63, 65, 80, 99, 102), child (word used by both sexes).
a' nome, ha' nome, these children.
ha cakno'me, her children (D-85).
hae no'me tanu'k ipu'ts ke, he has but one child.
ni'ha no'mc, or no'mc pêl, that child far off.
k'eece no'mc, little girls ("petites filles").
kie no'mc he'-uc, a woman who has many children.
k'e no'mc ke'-at i'ti ilu', this woman had a child last year.
na' no'mc ma, where is your child? no'mesêm, children alone (D-107).
no'mc tanu'k hall'ai'c'hi'kit, a child is coming down weeping.
no'mc ta'nuk i pu'ts, but one child.
no'mc temak itlo'petit, the children kneel.
no'mc wa'n-hall'ai'ckit, the child is weeping (I).
cakio'1nomc, boys.
Tsaxta' hakit no'mc ica't cakpal-pa'1-icat, the Choctaw flattened their children's heads.
to'ke no'mc a-kâ'mene, ball for children to play with.
wi no'mc kâve't, my child is dead.
wi no'mc nima'-ulêt, they have killed my child ("ils ont tué mon enfant").
wi no'mc tsik cakitsyutsickinto, I raise two children.
wi cakno'mc, my children (D-64).
wi cakno'mc våñ-anka'ometit, my children are playing (I).
ya' no'mc, those children out there.
non (?) to visit, to walk (pl. stem).
ha'kî't ti'u ca'k'no'hulët, they took a walk, they went out (visiting).
cakno'nsö, I (visit), go out, about, over doors (not no'nso).
ti'k cakno'nsö te'm, I took a walk yesterday out of doors.
ti'u-sakio'ns icëw'-âñchë, we will start to go and visit (D-46).
yu'kit tiu cak'nonstsël, we take a walk, we go outdoors.
no'o'ho, no'ho'ho, no'-oho (I), chestnut (perhaps intended for chinkapin, see nà'-ü'); E. D. atsau.
ntsët, nsët, hicnset, issentset brother.
hakî't ntsët, their brother.
ha'ntsët, his (or her) brother.
hie'ntsët, brothers (L-21).
issentsët he'-u, brothers.
na issentsët, na icentset, thy brother.
naki't ntsët, your (pl.) brother.
wi hicnset hïai, my brother's wife, my sister-in-law.
wi iciousë't, wi issnetsët, my brother.
wi icënsët hidso'm, my younger brother, "my small brother."
wi icënsët yûds, wi issnetsët yûds, my elder brother.
yuki't ntsët, our brother.
ntë-i, to scare (see cô(i)).
wi nte'-ito, I frighten somebody.
wi coco'1c hintë'hi hâ'nulet (or hâ'nulet), they came near scaring me to death.
nti', ndî' (L-5), nti' (D-49), a'ndî', catfish, and fish in general. There seems to be considerable doubt whether this word or ya'-u was the generic term for fish, each apparently having a specific as well as a general application.
ndî' caklu'ë, ndî' ca'kluë (I), scales of fish.
wic ieu'l ndî', I catch one fish; cakica' (tecl), we catch them.
ntul, mouth (of river) (cf. ta, tobi, and in).
ta'í ndu'l, ta'í ntu'l, mouth or pass of a river.
nuk, self.
wi nu'k, myself (and I alone).
nu'k, your self, yourself (and you alone).
ha' nu'k, herself, himself, by herself or himself (D-89).
yu'kit nu'k, yuki't nu'k (D-108).
nâ'kit nu'k, yourselves.
ha'kit nu'k, themselves.
hakî't tsik nu'k, their two selves.
hiku' wi nu'k tik i'ka ko', I want to make soup myself.
ica'k ha' nu'k, a man alone, "a man himself."
we nu'k hatkolko'kco, we nu'k atkolko'co, I rub myself.
wi nu'k hatsa'mo, I bite myself.
wi nu'k hatimu'co, I hide myself.
wi nu'k hattsasa'co, I push myself.
wi nu'k kë'to, I stay by myself; pl. tu'xtsël.
nul, to dwell, to live, to remain, to be left, to lie (pl. of ke) (cf. nök). a nep nun nulthiminst, (they) inhabited villages in this bend (or below here).
ickal’t-nul-wilwilhicnto, I rock a child lying down.
nu’lip, left there; (or), lying.
u’l ka’t’n, when laying the foundation and making a mill (D–136).
u’l kêt, settled.
u’l ta’mtin, when digging a foundation (D–135).
nulti’hinst (I–1, 2, 14), nultehi’nst, they lived, they were settled, they inhabited.
 nú’ntetntat, she lived in a wooden house.
 nu’n nulti’hinst, to live in a village.
 o’k-inu’lulat (D–125), okin’lulat (D–114), they gathered (together).
pak-nu’lo, I leave a footprint; pa’m-nu’lo, I leave many footprints.
pam-inu’lulat, they left many footprints.
pa’m nu’lip ti’xt, tracks of many lying there.
pam-ti’xt inu’lulat, they left many footprints lying there.
 wi ya’ nu’ltínhast, I live or exist there (“je vis là,” “j’existe là”).
 núm, on the side (cf. inóm).
num tanu’k ite’wo, I ride on one side.
 nú’n, nú’n (L–1, 2), nu’nú (L–14),
 nu’n, nu’n (I), village, town.
a’ nu’nnkin, at this town (D–91).
ha nu’nkin, at her home (D–89).
kiwi’lc nú’níkí ica’kêt, I (or he) was born in a village of whites.
nú’n-kêtntat, she (or he) lived in the village (D–74, 94).
nu’nkin, in a village, in villages (D–30, 31, 53, 71).
nu’nkin ké’t’t’nto, I live in a village.
nú’n nultehi’nst, they existed in villages.
 nú’n ti’xt nú’n wā’nú, I walk everywhere in the village.
 nú’n-u’c, nú’n uc (I), big village, city, town (“ville”), New Orleans.
 nú’n-u’cip coko’i (or co’ško-i) kítsa’k
  a’m-kawé’t, the village judge was drunk.
 nú’n-uc mo’n, the whole city.
 nu’n uc wa’ñne, street.
tu’l nú’a, village on the (upper) lake
 (“village sur le lac (supérieur”).

wi nu’n o’r (or u’t) pa’-i hiti’c(t) ko,
I want to return home to my village.
wi nú’n u’ckin ke’ta, I stay in New Orleans.
yük’hi’ti nú’n hêts, great Indian village (hatanians may be added).
yük’hi’ti nú’n hidso’n (or hidso’m),
small Indian village.
o, o, string, cord, rope; to thread; (or)
ok. (but see ok).
ka’t kee o, bridle, a rope of horsehair
made into a bridle.
kokokxic(t) o’, fishline.
o hêts, big cord.
o hidso’n, small cord.
o’ ko’s-ma’nico, I take and stretch a cord
(“je l’ai élongé”).
tè n o, the bow and the string.
tè o, bowstring.
tolho’pe hokico’nik o’nu’yu (or o’ne
or o’ñe), I thread a needle (“j’en-
file une arguille”).
wi o’ ko’s’ko’mico, I relax a rope
(or a cord) (I).
wi o’ ko’s-ma’ñico, I stretch a co
(I).
ó, on the edge of, on the bank of, near
(cf. ó’ci, on the edge of, which
indicates still greater nearness.)
a’n ta’-i o’, the lodge is by the river
(I).
a’n ta’-i o’at, the lodge was by the river
(I).
a’n ta’-i otikita (or o’to or o’ta),
the lodge will be by the river (I).
ta’-i o’, ta’-i ò (D–45), by (or close
to), the river, on the bank of the
river.
wà’ñne o’, along the road.
ó, o, to come; E. D. o’h (cf. mok and
na-u).
a’p o’k, come here!
a’v (or a’f or a’bý) ’n o’kn iça’m-
(êhê), if you come here we will
drink.
eku’n nak o’ko, I have just arrived;
pl. na’-utsel and o’ksêl.
ha’ hi’la-i a’v o’têhê, his wife will
come here.
hakt caky’keta o’kulêt, they came
for buying.
ha’ ko’-ita’ o’kat, he came for talking.
ha’ o’k hi-u’at, he came to see me.
DICTIONARY OF THE ATAKAPA LANGUAGE

95

(h)a' o'kit, he (or she) is going to come ("il (elle) va venir").

hio'k aş, I did not come ("je ne suis pas venue").

hiroke'cia, hioka'xcat, hicokęcip hio'k a'şek, because I was sick I did not come.

hiti we', come with me!

(h)u'kák, u'k-ák, source, spring, "water coming" (?); E. D. aggti-hóu.

i'cak iko kw'ule't, or ha'kit icak kw'ule't, they had a man arrested (or seized) (iko given as meaning "coming down," but it may be "wanted him" or ko'n doubled).

icák ta'-ic o'kiâ° yukít né mo'n ila'pe'hiu'le't, strangers have come and taken all our land.

Jack kaukau' o'k š'mkit, or Jack kaukau' o'k š'm-ne', Jack comes here for drinking water.

John pu'm hikhu'lkít, John is jumping. John comes jumping (?) (I).

kaukau' itsí'(k) iwát, the sun rises, the sun comes up.

kul'tan okit'cat, a long time has passed, a long time has come and gone.

lo'xkin iwát'n, he came on the prairie (L-35).

mó'm okit'cat, the mole came and went, the mole has come by ("a passé là").

na'kit o'ktem make'ne, or na'kit o'kta make'-une, ye come for bartering.

na o' t pu'nsat, they blow at you.

'no'kue, you come (to D-42).

'nt'há ike o'k'n, 'nt'a'-ike ōk'n, where do you come from?

nya'-uta 'no'kne, I will wait for you to come.

okhu'-ulat, they went to see them, they visited them (D-122).

okhú' ya, they came and looked at him and (D-116).

o'k'iz'-uc, I can not come.

oki'nat, he has come to hunt for (me).

okiñe, he has come to hunt for (something).

o'k ichu', come and see us! (D-68).

o'k-iu'xts, I can come, I am able to come

ok make', to swap, "to come and swap."

ō'kmé, to come (A. R.).

ō'knto, come ye here!

ok'nu'xts a', whether you can come (D-42).

okcak'hu'ulat, they went to see them, they visited them (D-122).

okeč'kia'lat, he came and arrested them (D-148).

o'k ya, they came (o'kiâ° is a wrong form).

o'k ya pe'neat, he came and cured (D-56).

ol ichtiwe ok, come with me! come near me!

ō'l i'wat, it comes nearer.

ōl 'n o'kén icht'uélé (or ti'u'ne), if you come near we will start.

o'n, come here! ("viens ici!").

ot, at (said to be derived from this stem).

pai-o'k, pa'-i o'k, come back! ("viens donc!"), coming back (D-76).

cakiko'mta o'ko, I come for fishing (cakiko'm and cakiko'mne can also be used).

co'kai 'no'ot ha'xenan, why do you not come here? (o't= this way).

cukina'xta ok'n, you come for eating.

cu'kike tu' iwát, the boat (or canoe) comes from below ("la pirogue va venir d'en bas").

tsanu'k wi o't iwát, the horse comes toward me.

té'wike tu' iwáte, the boat (or canoe) comes from above ("la pirogue va venir d'en haut").

u'k a'mta, come to drink!

wi hitét hio'kná o'nc, my father does not want me to come.

wi kán pa'i o'kta John tewé, I will go home with John (I).

wi o'k na'-u ca, I ask them to come, wi ok cak i'nu, I let somebody come.

wi o'ko, I come.

wi o't pu'nsat, they blow at me.

wi pa'i o'ko, I return home.

wi payo'ko, wi pa'i o'ko, wie pai iwát, I return, I come back.

ya' icak akipai'-k'e őt, this man comes from the south.

ya' i'cak hiki'ke őt, this man comes from the west (hikike=hike-like).
ya' i'cak ho'leike ót, this man comes from the north.

ya' i'cak to'like ót, this man comes from the east.

ya'-u tí'k-hì'ok'n, wait till I come!
yi'l iwà't'n, in the daytime he came (L-36).
yù'kit hatu'xtsicta o'kit, we come for learning.
yuki't pai' o'ktsen, we return home.
yu'le io'-i ok' nu'xts a, send me word whether you can come or not!
yu'le caki'n o'k, a written invitation to come to visit (D-42 (title)).
a ogghè, a ogghè, he comes (E. D.).
-o, -u, subjective pronominal suffix of the first person.
hatpe'-o, I am ready.
hì'cu, I plant.
pa'lu, I break or split.
pa'mco, I have beaten.
pà'hi'co, I close.
wi pa'mico, I throw away.
wi pa'tso, I squeeze.
wi penio, I have healed him.
wi pi'co, I make crooked.
òfg, oofg, red (E. D.) (see 'n'ox).
oi, o-i, to sleep; E. D. oi; Ak oit(e) [oyte].
eti' a' o'yu, yesternight I slept here.
o'i ti'x't, he lies asleep.
o'i' yô'x, they lie asleep.
w'í'oi', I sleep.
yuki't o'ita, we will sleep ("nous dormirons").
yuki't tiuo'-ilo, let us go to sleep ("allons dormir") (ti-u, going).
-o-i, to send.
cakyù'le cako'-i ayìl, a letter sent to-day.
cakyù'le cako'-i ha', a letter not sent.
cokiu'le o'-iu (or o'-yu), I sent him a letter.
cokiu'le cako'-i'u, I sent them a letter.
wie o'-i, I am sending.
yu'le io'-i o'k 'nu'xts a' 'n ta'nat 'n a', send me word whether you can come or not (D-43).
ok, o'ka, oka' (D-121), to weave ("faire au métier"), blanket, cloth, etc. (possibly compounded of o, cord, and ka, to make).
hô'kicom tô'ke, a spool ("une pelote de fil").

hu'i okotko'me, hu'i otka'-uc, undershirt.
it'he' okyu'l, neckerchief, "neck handkerchief," necklace (?).
ka'-'ico okotka'-uc, I mend a shirt.
kako'k tim, picket fence.
ki' n hico okotka'-uc, kfinixo okotka'-uc, I have ironed a shirt.

kidso'nc wi ukutka'-'uc ma'ñkin te-hò'p la'wat, the fire burnt a hole in my coat.
ku'ts oki'-ya'-'u, red flag.
ò'ka ko'p, white cloth (D).
oketa [oqueta], a covering (Ak.).
oketasen [oquetasenne], pants (Ak.).
ok'hi'a, ok'hi'a', sail (of a boat).
ok hidsa'm, a double (or thick) blanket (I).

o'ki ka'n (I), or o'ki ka, canvas (kan, "is made").
o'kin, in a blanket (D-126).
okico'm añicena, wax ("cire"), "to grease thread."
okico'm, hokicôm (A. R.), thread, ("perhaps from ok and iñom").
okmesl [oqmesle], a blue or black covering (Ak.) (Rivet has "white or black" but I adhere to the Newberry Library copy for obvious reasons.)
o'kok, fence (L), (see kak).
okotka'-uc, okotka'-uc (I), shirt; pl.
okotko'ne (from ok, "cloth," ot for, ka'-uc, with?).
okotka'-uc hatpa'ts imic'into, I will wash shirts for myself (D says this is wrong).
okotka'-uc (i)nte' tsu'x (or tsu'1), shirt collar.
okotka'-uc i'cak ho'-u cakeopâts (h)imi'c'into, I wash shirts for others.
okotka'-uc ke'-upa'tsonto, I wash a shirt.
okotka'-uc ko'v ina'-u tsâ'xk, take back a shirt for it is dry! ("rentre une chemise, elle est sèche").
okotka'-uc ma'n, oktka'-uc ma'n, coat, overcoat, "long shirt."
okotka'-uc ma'n hó'pc, coat button-hole.
okotka'-uc ma'n ko'm-tat, an overcoat hanging, an overcoat hung up (lit. standing erect).
okotka'-uc ma'n no'k, coat sleeve.
okotka'-uc mòk, waistcoat, vest, "short shirt" (I).
okotka'-uc nte' tsu'lı, shirt collars.
okotka'-uc pà'tsémo, I wash a shirt; pl. okotko'tme ca'ka'pà'tsémo.
okotka'-uc tsə'ka'-u, I dry a shirt.
okotko'tme catki'ñhico, I iron many shirts.

o'k yu'l, handkerchief, also any striped cloth.
ok yul hokin (L), handkerchief, "striped cloth."
okyu'lik, with a handkerchief (D-121).

ok't yul ick'am, shawl, "broad handkerchief" (I).
sakio'l-eukoko', pants.
cə' tə' ha' okotka'-uc pa'tsémo, I wash one shirt for another (person).

tsa'kina-u okotka'-uc, I dry a shirt (7).

tolho'pc hokico'mik o'w'yu (or o'ne or o'ño), I thread a needle ("j'enfile une arguil"").
tu' ci'ł ok'hia' kë, the schooner has a sail.

wi ke'-u-hoka'kinto, I sit weaving (I).

wi okakinto, or wi ke'-u-hoka'kinto, I weave.

wi okotka'-uc ke'-u-pa'tsento, I wash a shirt (I).
wi okotka'-uc ma'n li'ke, my coat is used, my coat is worn out.

wic okotka'k ikili'kic (given as wi cokokaka'k ikili'kic), I soak the cloth.

ya' okotka'-uc ko'n-ina'-u, bring that shirt inside! (I).

ökc, check; E. D. okst [ockst].
ö'kc ál, cheek.
ö'kc ál atku'tsiene, red paint for checks.

ox, òx, sharp, thorny (see noxo').
kudsa'n o'x, a sharp knife; pl. kudsa'n o'xo'x.

na'-u o'xo'o, na'-u o'hox (L-8), na'-u o'ho, chinkapin, "thorny bristles."

öxo'x, o'xo'x, briars.

öl, öl (D-63), near, close, near to ("près de") (pronounced nearly like word for "sweet").

a öl, near here, pretty near, close by, hakit o'l caktiwe, close to them. hina'ka öla, (it is) as near as that ("si proche que ça").
kakau' itsi'xnë öl, the sun is on the point of culminating, the sun is soon going to culminate.
nën öl, nearly home (D-108).
ölhika'-u, I am hungry, "I am on the point of dying" (?).
ölhika'-u ha', I am not hungry.

ol isktiwe ok, do not stay behind! come with me!
öl i'wat, it comes nearer.
ö'dl n ic'ti hu ti'été (or tiune), when you are near we will start.
öl 'no'kën ic'ti' uchë (or ti'une), if you come near we will start.

eko'pol, soup bowl, any large-sized bowl (see ekop).
wai' öl, near the stone.

öl', sweet.

ko'nnän ölöl, kon'añ olö' (L-4), sweetpotatoes; sing. ko'nnän ölöl.
neck öl, nick öl, sugar.

ne'ekol-ak, nick-öl-ak, molasses.
ne'ek-öl tú, neck-nil tu, nick-öl tu, ne'e koltu' (I), ne'e kotu', ne'e kultu', sugarcane.
ne'ekoltu li'linë, sugar press, sugar mill.

e'ce ta' ölöl, cinnamon ("cannelle").
ne'ce ta' ölöl ina'k, cinnamon color.

cu'kwak olö, cu'kuak olö, cu'kuak öl (I), cake, "sweetbread." 

ceuwak idso' (o)lol, pie, cake, "sweet small bread."

öl', öl (L-8), persimmon, plaquemine. ki'wilö öl, (I), kiwilö öl, apple ("French persimmon").

ki'wilö öl ne'c, apple trees (L-3).
ö'l-tu'ko wi a'ñ ot,öl tú'kho wi a'ñ ot, I bring home a persimmon.

oñ (L), grass; E. D. ogn (C), eggn (P).
oñ ho'mhom, prairie chicken (I) (see enkwiet).

oñ il, a serpent striped green and yellow.

oñ-lau'kit, the grass burns.

oñ tsax, oñ tsə'ñx, dry grass, hay, straw.
oñ tāt, grass green; E. D. onntatat.
oñ yāñ, herb green, 3d green (o’m yāñ, (incorrect)).
oñi (or o’nɡi) (said not to contain o, cord).
hatakān’ oñì, a cord or string of beads.

o’uc, paihe’ts o’uc, too big [it is?] ("trop grand").
ońc, o’ec, to dislike, not to want.
wie icońc, I do not want; past hiońc; future hiońc;ikit.
nac n’ońc, you do not want.
yuki’t icońc, we do not want; past icońc;ikit.
naki’t nakońc, you (pl.) do not want.
hakit cakońc, they do not want.

kwil’c yuki’ti cakońc;ul, the whites do not like the savages.
pakna’-u wa’nánh hiońc, I do not want you to run about.
wi hitet hiońkn’ ońc, my father doesn’t want me to come.

oc [osh], beard (E. D.).

ōc, o’ci, ō’ci (L-2), the bank, edge, border, rim (closer than ō (q. v.)).
ta’i ōc, or ta’i o’ci, on the bank of the river, edge of bank of river.
ta’i o’ci tikua’nts, I walk on the banks of a river.
ta’i ō’c talanka’u, the bank of the river is sloping.
wa’ ō’ci, on the edge of the stone.
wa’ńne ō’ci, along the road.

ots, tooth; also grain (distinct from uts, point); E. D. ods; Ak. hos.
kapi’ ōts, coffee grains.
ō’ts ha’łkin, back teeth.
ō’ts itkin, front teeth.
ō’ts hehe’xkit, my teeth are aching; o’ts he’exkit, my tooth is aching.
ō’ts hēc, toothache (I).
ō’ts tsi, jaw, jawbone, “toothbone.”
tsā’ts ō’ts, walnut.
wī o’ts he, I have toothache.
tso’-ots ō’ts ta’nuk, one grain of corn.

ōts, o’ts (L-41; D-144), otsi (L-11; D-121), o’tse (D-94), up, high, on, on top of, above (cf. itse’).
ā’n ōts, on the top of the house.
a’o’tsi, roof of a house.

hatutska’-ucne, veil over the face of a child at birth, caul (ka-u, to cover).
h’i’cät o’ts he’xkit, the top of the head is smarting.
Inkili’c ta’-i o’ts, on English Bayou (D-94).
icak o’tsi pa’ko, I strike a man high.
it utska’-uc, face covering (D-120).
it utska’-uculat, they covered its face over (D-120).

kakau’ īta’ns utskau’cät, the sun is clouded over (or covered).
kaukau’ o’ts, on the water.
kaukau’ o’ts, high water, high tide.
na’ a’nč o’tsip, your house is high.
na’ a’n o’skin, your house is high (he’-u added for plural).

nē mak o’tsip ti’cta John tewē’(ta),
I will go to the mountain with John (I).

nē mak o’tsip ti’cta wi itēt tewe’tsa,
I will go to the mountain with my father (I).
nē ots, on the (dry) ground.
ne’c kaukau’ o’ts po’le’wa’ntikt.

wood floats in the water (I).
noha’me utspa’xe, a setting hen, “a hen upon nesting”? 
no’k o’ts, upper arm.
o’dse ko’-ikinto, I speak loud.
o’tsi ya’ o’ts pu’nsa, I blow over the surface of (queried by L).

Otsotāt, Ootsō’tōt (D, (from otsiot tat, “standing overhead”), God.
Otsotāt iōl, God’s Son, Christ.
Otsotā’tot, Utsuta’tut (L-14, 15), to Otsotat, to God.
coxo’yat Ta’kapa o’tse, he was chief over the Atakapa (D-93).
cukco’c a’o’ts kə’-uts, the bird flies over the house.
tsanu’k ots, on a horse.
ta’i o’tsi wā’lcti, bridge over a river.

Ta’-u-hatwā’nānto Otsotā’t őt, ta’u-hatwēni (or hatwēnto) Otsotā’t őt, I pray to God.
tik-potšico’ o’tsit, I shoot an arrow up perpendicularly.
wa’i o’ts, on the stone.
wi kato’ o’dsi, my upper lip.
wī ca itu’lo tsanu’k o’ts, I put somebody on a horse (D).
a'nut micike, around the house.
ha' o't mi'cat, he gave him.
ha' yu'ket ot icni'cat, he gave to us.
ica'k o't cak'ha'yu, I laugh at (many)
persons ("je ris de (beaucoup de)
persons").
ma'fc ot yu'l(yul), striped horizon-
tally (as lines on ruled paper).
ne'e nôt hi'ko (or ne ti'ko), I climb
down from the tree (nêt=nô o't).
okotka'-uc mâ'n, overcoat (see ok).
okotka'-uc mâ'n ko'm-tat, an over-
coat hung up, an overcoat hanging
up (lit. standing erect).
o'l tu'ko wi a'n ot, o'l tük'ho wi
a'n ot, I bring home a persim-
mon.
cakicak ut, of the relations (D-28).

[snakeroot]ut, huyi, akalma, Otsota't ot, we
pray to God.

otse', utse', odse', snake; E. D. natkoi.
a' odse, this snake.
kan'kau otse', water snake (I).
noha'me o'tse, chicken snake.
odse a, snake here.
odse' hiki ts'a'wét, a snake has bitten me.

otse' hatcimâ'lkêt, a snake coiled up
(kêt, sitting).

otse' he'-u ci'utiutiit, the snakes go
crawling.

otse' hiwe'-u, rattlesnake, "powerful
snake."

otse' ci'ukit (and ci'u), the snake
crawls.

otse' cokte'-i hadiec, snake venom.

otse' talko'p, the blue racer, "blue
snake."

otse' wo'cêm, the snake is hissing (I).

otse' yu'l, garter snake, "striped
snake."

ci'u tsât otse', the snake goes crawl-
ing.

tse' mël, water mococasin, "black
snake."

Ute'sx ta'-i, Serpent Bayou (now
known by another name).

ya' odse', that snake.
yawotse' ci'u, the snake crawls; pl, ci'u.

ot, terrapin.

ot (L-41; D-102, 104, 126, 142), ut
(L-12; D-28, 31, 142), toward, for,
for, to, at (Gatschet derives this
from the verb ȍ, to come; it is
said to be pronounced almost like
the word meaning "terrapin").

wi' ot, for me; na' o't, for you; ha'
o't, for him; yu'kí o't, for us;
naki't o't, for you (pl.); hakí't
o't, for them, to them (D-86).

a'kna'x te'-u o't, a'kna'x te'wat, up-
stream, where current comes from.
ya ki'c kanyú'c ya' icák ut (or o't) yilkë, that young woman marries that man.

ya' ts'i'k o't cakiye' lâk, he is the stronger of the two.
yuk'hi'ti tu'l o't, to Indian Lake (D-95).
yuki't a'ñ ot tu'kto, we will fetch it home.
yu'l ki'-i'paxc o't, striped horizontally.

(ot)kine,
wé oke't itso'o' tkiné'at, my mother was next to the youngest (D-98).

otts, beaver (E. D.) (cf. ots, tooth).

-p, -xp, -f, -v, a locative suffix. It is uncertain which of the forms given is nearest the original.
ap, af, av, here, at this place.
af ok, come here!
ha hila'-i a'fêt, his wife was here.
ha'kit ica'tif hatí'dsom, they placed on their heads.
hwe'-uka a'mif, on account of drinking hard.
Jack a'plà'kín inhô'lcilat a'mif, on account of drinking hard Jack was put in jail.
tik âxp pem, shoot (your) arrow right here!

pâ, pâ'k, nest, probably "hollow".
itsâk pa', anthill ("nid de fourmi").
mi'n pa, bee's nest; also given as "wax".
nohâ'me utspâ'xe, a setting hen, "a hen upon nesting" (?).
cakcò'c pa, nest of bird.
cukcò'c pa' ne'ckin, the bird's nest is in the tree.
tambe'-uc ha' pa'kin ta'mtsat, the spider goes into its nest.

pa, mortar.
ne'c pa', wooden mortar (I).
ne'c pa' wâk, wooden pestle (I).
pa' wâk, pestle ("pilon").
wai' pa', stone mortar (I).
wai' pa' wâk, stone pestle (I).

pa-i, to return, to turn, again, back ("de retour").
akipa'-i, "where the sun turns"
(A. R.), the south.

akipa'ike icák, a southern man.
akipa'iu ti'cta, I am to travel to the south.

haco kotke' ho'p paiha'l, his pants have holes in the seat ("les panta-
lons sont fendus par derrière").
icák paitolto' luc, many generous men, "many too good men."
icák paito' luc, a generous man, "a too good man."

i'tsxit katpa'-ict, afternoon, "return-
ing from culminating."

kitsâk paihe-uc a'mêt, I made myself drunk, "I drank too much whiskey."

'ñhi i'nat, hatna'xka pa'-ihitêcâna, you have sent to find (or bring) me; how can I return? ("tu m'as envoisé chercher; comment puis-je retourner?").

pa' i' a'kc (or pa-i), back (D-110).
paiha'l, pai'hal (I), behind, the buttocks.
pai hatna'xuc, too little.
paihê' ts o'w'uc, too small.
paihê'ts u'c, too large.
pa' i he-u'ôc, pa'-i he'-uc, too much.
ap' i (ht)'itêckö, I want to go (home),
I ought to leave (or depart).
ap' i mo'hat, she came back home (D-109).
ap' i ò'k, come back! ("viens donc!"), coming back (D-76).
ap' i tie, go back! ("va t'en donc!").
ap-ito'lucat, he was too good (D-104).
payâ'kc imô'cülat, they buried it again (D-136).
cak'konpa'yö, I turn over (pl. of obj.).
tik'pa' yat, she turned back (D-107).
wi atpa'í, I turn something around.
wi ipân payo'kêt (or pa-i o'kêt), my cousin has returned.
wi kân pa'i o'kta John têwê, I will go home with John (I).
wi nu'n o't (or u't) pa'î hiti'c(t) ko,
I want to return home (or to my village).

wi payo'ko, wi paio'ko, wic pai iwât, I return, I come back.

ya' icák akipai'-i'ke ôt, this man comes from the south.
yuki't pa'í ô'ktsen, we return home,
"we come back home."

pa-i,
pu'n pa'-ico, I blow off.
pa'-i, to open (cf. pak).
a'nak pa'-ict, a^'kat pa'-ie, open the
door! (t often suppressed).
a'nak pa'-ie na'-ulat, they left the
doors open (D-123).
kop'a'-ico, I draw out, I pull out (?).
coki'le pa'-ico, I opened a letter; pl. ca'kpa'ico.
te'k atpa'-ic, the flower opens.
a'hopa'i, butcher, "one who divides
meat," "one who cuts from each
other."
wi hopa'yu, hokpa'yu (?), I divide,
I cut up meat ("je partage").
'pa'-ict, chopping implement.
'pa'-ict hë'ts, pa'-ict e'ts, big chopper,
ax.
'pa'-ict hido'o, little chopper, hatchet.
wi ne'e pa'-icik ta'meo, I split with
an ax.

pak, footprint (of man or animal),
track, step; pl. pâm (cf. pakna'-u).
kie tanu'k ta'x'n it ikät pa'kët, one
woman stepped on the foot of
another (D-142).
lu' pampa'mec, to tramp around in
the mud.
pak né'p kët, footprint (?) (human
or animal track (I)); "a footprint
lying there."
pak nu'lo, I leave a footprint; pl.
pâm.
pa'm inu'ulat, they left many foot-
prints.
pa'm nu'lip ti'xt, tracks of many men
lying there.
pa'mtampne, stairs, steps, "for
ascending" (I).
pa'm ti'xt inu'ulat, they left many
footprints lying there.
ca'kô'cê pa'm, bird tracks.
ta'i pa'mici'ko, I ford a river on foot.
wi ikät 'npa'kat, you stepped on my
feet (D-143).
wi' pa'mtampne ta'mo, I ascend the
stairs.
pak, to strike, to beat, to hit, to slap
(pl. pam. (q. v.)).
anpa'ke, a'npake, a mouse, "flapping
ears."
anpa'ke hëts, a rat, "big ear flapper."
ha' hipa'kat, I give him a slap ("je
donne un soufflet à lui").
lecak ne'kin pa'ko, I strike a man low
down.

içâk o'tsî pa'ko, I strike a man high
up.
ka't o'ts pa'kët, she slapped her on
the mouth (D-144).
ku'ts-pa'pico ne'e, I chop the tree
down.
ne'cik hipa'kat, he hit me with a
club (?).
pa'kat, pa'kët, a slap, a kick, a hit
("un soufflet").
ciwa'an anpa'kc ko'nkît, the cat
catches the mouse.
e'o' pa'ke cö'pâke, palpitation of
the heart, the heart is beating.
we'cik hipa'kat, he hit me with a club,
he clubbed me.
wî a'n nà'ko, I flap my ears.
wie kuts-pa'pico, I chop the tree
down, "I cut it with blows."
wî co' pa'ke hîka', I have palpitation
of the heart.
pak, to throw (cf. pam) (he hit and
threw them?).
pak-ca'kpa'kicat, they (he) threw
them (into the lake) (D-146).
pa'kan, pecan.
pa'kan nêc, paka'n ne'e (I), pecan
tree.
pakna'-u, to run (perhaps from pak,
"footstep," and na'-u, "to arrive";
cf. akna).
hîwe'-uka pakna'-u, I run hard.
î'ti pa'kna'-u, I run before (some-
thing following me at about equal
speed).
John pakna'-u tsât, John is running
(I).
pakna'-u, I run.
pakna'-u wa'n nân biho'nc, I don't
want to run about.
u'îl pakna'-u ti'k ya' pu'x hatipa'ts-
icat, the dog runs and turns a
somersault.
tsanu'k pakna'-u tsât, the horse is
galloping fast.
tsanu'k cu'î o'ît iye' lá'k patna'-u,
the horse runs swifter than the
dog.
ti'u'xts pakna'-u, I run slowly.
wî nê-yu'cîn pakna'-u ti'ceo, I run
across a field.
paktsâ'xc, pa'ktsâc (I), paktsâ'xc,
paktsâx, flicker, Hickory.
pa'ktsâxî hope, squirrel, "making
holes in hickory nuts."
pa'ktsa'ke nė'c, pa'dsakc nec, pa'ds-ayc nė'c, pa'ktsa'xè nē, hickory tree.
"pal, "pa'tsāl-co'pe (L-7), pa'ksāl-co'pe, pa'tcatso' (A. R.), shortened forms of the word for "squirrel."

pax, to listen.
co'k atpa'xè ha'ke, he doesn't listen.
to'kla 'npe'xèxèn, to'kla-anpa'xèxèn, (imperative) listen well! ("écoute bien!").
to'klat a'tpa'xè, listen well! (pl.) cakatpa'xè! (ye).

pax, thin; flat; E. D. paac [paash], slim; lean (see pal).
a'lc pa'xè; thin ice.
ica't pa'xè; (pl.) pa'xpa'sh, a slender or lean man.
ica't pa'xè (L.), ica'tkin pa'keo, I flatten the head (of a child) (said not to have been an Atakapa custom).

pax (L), pa'xe (D-42), seven; E. D. paghu or pagho [paghou, paghō, payghou].
"pal, seven times (L).

hallg paghu, seventeen (E. D.).
hehin pagho, seventy (E. D.).
hehin poon pagho, seven hundred (E. D.).

paxtס,
mī-inpaxtʃs, mēnpxa'tʃs, mī'npa'xts, rainbow; (mi-in said to mean "weak"); E. D. mī-inpanst.

pal, to break, to split (cf. tsa(l)).
avl'âk pa'lli yanta'-uлет, avl'âk pa'lli- hi ya' nta'-ulat, they have broken out of the prison and left ("ils ont cassé la prison et l'ont sorti (ceux enfermés")

nēe pa'l, ne'e pāl, (1) a shingle, board, plank, (2) wagon, cart (said in one place to signify "flat board," and if this is correct pal, "flat," is related to this stem); pl. nēe pa'llpal.
nēe pa'l hidso", nèc pa'l hidso", (1) small board, (2) carriage, buggy ("voiture").
nec-pa'll hidso'kin, in a buggy (D-46), nec-pa'llkin to'hio, I got into a wagon, I entered a wagon.
ne'e pa'l lumlu'mic(t), nèc pa'l lumlu'mic(t), wheel, "turning board." ne'c-pa'l lumlu'mekit, the wheel turns.

ne'c-pa'll ne'kin tio'p ta't, a post driven into the ground.
ne'c palpa'l a'nk'in, in a plank house (D-74).
nec pa'lpal hidso'm, (1) small cypress shingles, small boards, (2) carriage, buggy.
wi ka'-unec pa'l'u, I break a comb; wi ka'-unec pa'lpal'u, I break a comb in different places.
wi ko'pa'lo (L), wi ko'pa'lo, I have taken and broken it ("je l'ai pris et cassé").
wi'c to'hia nespa'lkin, I get into a carriage.
yā' ka-uenä' pal'at, this comb is broken.
yā' ka-uenä' palpa'l, ya' ka'-ue pal'pa'l, this comb is broken, this comb all broken.

pāl, flat, level, even; pl. pa'lpal (cf. pax and pal (to split)).
ci'kpa'l, (ci'kpa', c'c't pal, l'epal, a bowl, a stone jar, a pot, a plate, a dish, an oven(?)).
ci'k pal' hēts, c'c't pal' hēts, icpal hēts, a great bowl.
ci'kpal ma'n, "a long plate."
Tsa'xta aihinā'k icātki'in kap'a'cita'-ha, they did not flatten their heads like the Choctaw (L-38).
Tsa'txat' hakit no'mc icāt'cakpa'l-icat (sing. pa'lce), the Choctaw flattened their children's heads (D-38a).
yuk'h'i' ti ka hićpa'l, Indian made dishes.
yuk'itic no'mc icātki'n pa'l'lit (or pa'ilit) ha, the Atakapa did not flatten the heads of their infants (L-37).

Pa'nal, a chief on Middle Lake (L-16, 17).
pam, to beat (pl. of pak (q. v.)); E. D. pamm.
ha icāt pā'mlike mōn, his head entirely mashed by pounding (L-19).
hila'yi ta'ynik pa'mat, his other wife beat him (L-17).
John co'xko-1 pam-nema'-at, John beat the chief and then killed him, John killed the chief by beating.
ko' hipa'mulēt, I was seized and beaten.
Palna'lı hila'-i wa'eci kic pa'm nimat, Palnal's wife, the old woman, beat him to death (L-18).

Pa'ınal hila'-i wa'eci pám-nimät, Palnal's oldest wife beat him to death (L-17).

pam (h)okpa'miculat, they knocked each other down with their fists (D-145).

pa'mkamne, hammer.

tiu-pa'mtêc nê'cik, they are going to beat with a club.

wai-cakpa'mkox, she went around desiring to beat them (D-79).

wi hitę't hika pa'mêt, my father beat me.

wi hitę't hiko'-w hipamêt, I was seized and beaten by my father.

wi pa'm eto'leo (or hito'leo), I have beaten and shaped, I have prepared (or arranged) by beating.

wi pa'meco, I have beaten, I have struck, I beat, I strike.

pam, to throw, to sow.

wi pa'mico, I throw ("je jette"), I throw away; (pl.) cakpa'mico.

wi ts'o-o ts pa'mic, I sow Indian corn.

pa'mhoka'-i, cocklebur (large) (see tspal).

pan, pa'xn, pa", to shut, to close.

a'nak-tô'k pa'unico (or pa'xnico), I close the window; pl. cakpa'xnico.

a'kat pa'xict (or pa'xict or pa'xnic), shut the door! (t often suppressed).

a'katpans, (1) window, (2) shut the door!

a'npance, deaf, "ears closed."

kic a'npance, a deaf woman (I).

kic iku'nyuds a'npance, a deaf girl (I).

ie'k a'npance, a deaf man (I).

ie'k iku'nyuds a'npance, a deaf boy (I).

wi wö'c hatpa'xnic, I clasped my hands.

pa'ts (perhaps from pan or pać).

a'tpa'tsnë, shield, protector(?) (D-131).

pač, cover.

kaka'-'u iwe've pâc, cover of watch.

ci'xt pâc, lid or covering of kettle ("couvercle de la chaudière").

wöl pâ'c, eyelid.

pats, to wash.

okota'-'uc hatpa'nts imi'cinto, I will wash shirts for myself.

okota'-'uc hatpa'tsico, I wash shirts for myself.

okota'-'uc i'cak he'-u cakepats (h)imi'cinto, I will wash shirts for others.

okota'-'uc ke'-u pa'tsonto, I wash a shirt (?),

okota'-'uc pâ'tsismo, I wash a shirt; pl. okotko'me ca'kpa'tsismo.

cak' 'neupâts hi'mic ti'kit, who is going to wash for me? ("qui va laver pour moi?").

câ'ta^n ha' okota'-'uc pa'xsto, I wash one shirt for another.

wi okota'-'uc ke'-u-pa'tsonto, I sit washing a shirt (I).

pats, to whip.

hipa'tso, he whipped me.

icpa'ts ha'hat, he did not whip us (D-103).

pa'tsíc, a whip (I).

wi'pa'ts, I whip (wi ca'kpats, pl. of obj. (not pa'tspats)).

pats, to flutter.

hatipá'tsic, a somersault (I).

no'hâme hatspatspa'tsicat, the chicken is fluttering, or flapping its wings, poising for a flight.

pa'tspats (word used in the Hiyekiti or eastern dialect), wind, air; (some copies of the Duralde manuscript have palseps, evidently an error).

cul' pakna'-u ti'k ya' pu'x hatipa'tsicat, the dog runs and turns a somersault.

wi puhatsipa'tsica, I turn a somersault ("je faire la culbute").

pats, to squeeze (as an orange).

pa'tite'-u, cotton (cf. te'-ute-u, rice, and no'k).

pa'tite'-u hi'c, cotton plant.

pa'tite'-u co', cottonseed.

wi pa'tite'-u hi'cu, I plant cotton.

pa'-u, to swing, to whirl (cf. pats).

atpa'-ucit, swinging themselves (pl. subj.).

hatpa'wicinto, I am going to balance myself.

hatpa'wicento, a swing (I).

kaukau' hatpa'-'u, the water eddies.
pa'-u, I whirl something.

ta'nstal hatpa'wico, the paper whirls about.

ta'-u hatpa'wickit, I swing standing up ("sitting" would take ke-u instead of ta'-u).

ti'xt hatpa'-uckit, I swing lying in a hammock.

wa'-i ta-upa'ukit, the stone is swinging (like a pendulum); pl. -it.

wai ta'-upaupa'-utit, many stones swing.

wi ta'-u-hatpa'wickit, I balance myself (I).

wi wá'-i konpa'wickit, I took and swung a stone (like a pendulum).

pe', to finish (cf. pix).

k'm hatpe'ne-o, I finish drinking.

hatpe'-o, I am ready.

iti'ylc petst kahiya, iti'ylc petst kawia, last month.

itýilc pe'het, it is a half moon.

'n hatpe'n ic'tí'úhó (or -héh), when you are ready we will start.

petst, over, out, gone, given out.

cakitsu'-e hé'-u ya'-e-hatpe'netsél, we fry many and eat enough.

(cok)ampe'-o, I have stopped drinking (pl. of obj.).

cukiaxpe'-u, I finish eating up.

wān atpe'-at, I stop walking.

wān pe'-ulat, they stopped walking.

wie ya hatpe'ne-u, I finish enough.

ya'-e-(h)atpe'netsel, we will eat enough (D-51).

ya hatpe'kést, I am sitting here prepared (or ready).

yal-pe'yulet, they finished taking all; (pe'-, through, finished; yal, pl. of obj.).

yi'l hiwe'-u pētik (or pētek) yi'l, Monday, "day when powerful day (i.e., Sunday) is finished" (D-149).

woe pe', wuc pe' (D), ten, "fingers completed."

woe pe'ip, ten times (L).

woe pe' ha tanuk, eleven.

woe pe' ha' tanu'kip, eleven times.

woe pe' ha' tsǐ'k, twelve.

woe pe' ha' lat, thirteen.

woe pe' ha' himato'l, woc pe' ha' limato'l (D-87), fourteen.

woe pe' tsǐ'k, twenty.

woc pe' tsǐ'kip, twenty times.

woc pe' lāt (L), woc pe' la't (D-96), thirty.

woc pe' himato'l, forty.

woc pe' latsǐ'k, sixty (D-88).

pēl, far.

a' yā'n pe'ltāt, a house stands far off.

hatna'ka pe'la, how far is it? hina'ka pe', it is so far.

no'mc pēl, that child far off.

okēt (or huket) pe', stepmother, "distant mother."

pēl ha, not far (D-68).

pel hatu'ne, a spyglass, "far looker."

pe'l kankit lo'ñolic, or pēl lo'ñolic ka'ñikt, it thunders at a distance.

pe'lsāt, he goes away.

ya' pēl kēt (or ya pe'kēt), that one sitting far off.

yuk'hit itēt pe', our stepfather (D-101).

pēm, pē'm, pēm (D-131), to shoot, a gun, a rifle; Ak. pemūr, cannon.

(h)okpē'mulat, they shot at each other (D-147).

pēm he'ts, cannon, "big shooter" (I).

pēm katsi'k (I), pēm ka't tsık, double-barreled gun, "gun with two mouths" ("fusil a deux coups").

pēm kauku' hu'i ko'ñitsat, a gun sinks in the water (I).

pēm mo'k, pe'mok, a pistol, "a short shooter."

ti'k a'xp pe'm, shoot (your) arrow right here!

ti'k pēm, go and shoot!

wāñ-hokpe'mkin, when they shot at each other (D-147).

wi pe'mu, I shoot with the rifle (not wi pēm pe'mu).

yu'l cakep'ém, to shoot at a spot (yul, spot, dot).

pēn, pān, male cousin (A. R. did not remember this word); E. D. penn, sister.

pe'n ta, the other cousin.

cok-hipēn, friend.

cok-hipēn ha, enemy, foe (but not in war).

wi ipān payo'kēt, my (male) cousin has returned.
wi pên, my male cousin (wi ipân?).
wi cokîpê'n, my friend (I).
wee penne [ouèt penne (C)], wi penn,
my sister (E. D.).

peni, to heal.
npe'nîiu, I have healed you.
ok-hû'ya pe'neat, he came and
looked at him and cured him
(D-116).
pê'ne, for curing (D-57).
wî pe'nîiu, I have healed him.
yuk'hui'ti ipe'ôk o'k ya' pe'neat, the
Indian doctor came and cured
(D-50).

pêt (cf. pe) (pêt (sing.), pêm (pl.)).
nakî't pêm'sta(?), are you (pl.) tired?
nak npe'tsta, are you tired (given as
mpe'tsta).
(wic) hi'petst ha, (I) am not tired.
(wic) hi'petst ina'ha, (I) am tired.

pe-u, to swell.
ne'c pe'-u, wood swollen up.
ne'c pe'-ukît, the wood swells up.
ne'c pe'wico, I swell up the wood.
cukwâk pe'wic, raised or yeasted
bread.

pigîhû, to dance (E. D.) (see pux).

pi'x, to die (see pe).
icak kà'cu piça, dead men,
i'cak capi'ûxk, ci'cak capi'uxk, spirits or
souls of the dead; also dead bodies
(“les morts”) (D-121, 140).
i'cak capi'uxk caklä'wiul-ha'hat, they
never burned the dead.
kaûka' nà pi'ûka, are you thirsty?
are you dying for water?
ka'tsâ'k cak'pi'uxk, they drank whisky
(D-145).
ka'tsâ'k cakpi'uxkul, they drank whisky.
ca'kpi'uxkat, they died ("ils sont
morts").
capi'uxk, dead.
yuki't iepi'uxn, we will die ("nous
mourons").

pîl, pe'l, bed (wâl, bedstead).
pîl'kin ni'hue, I lie down on the bed.
pâ'îkin ti(xt), on the bed lying down
(D-76).
pîl' lumlu'mîcît, a roller on a bed
(bolster?).

pîstaggû (C), pîttaggû (P); life (E. D.).

pic, to twist, to contort.
icak tso-o'pi'cîtît, they twist (standing)
("ils tordent").

ka'topic, crooked mouth ("qui a la
bouche tournée en travers").
ke'-upî'cînto, ke'-upî'cînto, I am
going to twist or contort.
pî'c ho'pcne, a gimlet, a borer
(pic, to turn the top of the gim-
let) (I).

pits, crooked.
u'ts pîc, crooked nose; pl. u'ts pî'epic.
wâi' pîc ho'pcne, a borer made of
stone (I).

pî co, I make it crocked; pl. pic-
pe'o.

yu'kit to-sî'pi'cîntsêl, we twist (stand-
ing) (fut.?).
pîtsiyû', pîdsi'u, pîts-i'u, pî'dsiu,
chigoe, red bug, harvest-mite.
pîtx, pîtû, pî't (I-6; D-50), perch, the
patasa of the Creoles.

po, narrow ("étroit"); pl. po'po (rib-
bons, paths, etc.); E. D. pôo,
narrow.
op'o, ribbon (evidently should be popo)
(I).
op'o yul, (evidently po'po yul, striped
ribbons).

po', po, po'x, pu'x, to smoke, to mist,
to drizzle, smoke; E. D. ci [shy].
a'ni po' a'nî, smokehouse (in which to
smoke meat).
ki'oso' ne po'kit, the fire smoke.
ko'î'spoon-nt'ha'ná, ko'tsîspo'it'ita'ná,
chimney, "cut into for the
smoke to go out."
pô' ki'sdo'ne, smoke of fire.
pô'kit, it is smoky.
pô'x he'-u, thick smoke.
tû'uxta po'kit, it mists gently
("slowly").
tû'-u po'kit, it mists hard (or "fast")
tu' po'-îp wa'nî, a steamboat, "boat
moving by smoke."
tu' po' wa'nî, tu' po'p wa'nî (I),
steamboat, "smoke-boat moving."
yâ' pu'x, that smoke.

ci tua' [shi thaué], the smoke is dis-
agreeable (cf. ci kombnst, fog)
(E. D.).

pol, to float.
nee he'-u po'pol o'kit, much wood
comes floating.
ne'c kaûka' otse po'le-wa'nikit, wood
floats in the water (I).
nec pol-tsa't net, the log is floating fast down stream.
pol'c, what floats on water.
ti'k kaukau'kin po'le-wa'nik, an arrow floats in the water (I).
y'a' po'le wa'nik tl'kin, that floats on the lake ("c'ela flotte sur le lac").

pol, to go fast, to gallop, to lope.

tsanu'k he'ul po'le'sxitit, the horses gallop.

wic ciko'm ne-yu'c ne-po'mne, icak tsanu'k tsanu'k tsanu'k tsanu'k tsanu'k ya'ti'k po'lc, nec (I).

pol'polxc pol'polxctit, one hundred.

tsi'kip cokiu'lc cokiu'lc anhipo'n, cokiu'lc anhipo'n a'nhipon, cokiu'lc cokiu'lc anhipo'n, wic ciko'm ne-yu'c ne-po'm, icak tsanu'k tsanu'k tsanu'k tsanu'k tsanu'k ya'ti'k po'lc, nec (I).

"paper."ears, (by derivation) sheep, sig. "folded ears," "doubled ears."

anhipo'n na'-u, wool, "sheep hair."
anhipo'n ti'il, rabbit skin (I).
cokiu'le hipo'ns, I fold a letter.
cokiu'le hipo'ns, co'kiule hipo'ns, a book, "folded writing."
cokiu'le hipo'ns yake'co, I sealed a letter.
cok-poon [choeponne], Ak. word for "paper."
wi kon hipo'nico, I take and fold it.

wuepe'ip hipo'nsso, tenfold (I).
wuepe'ip tsi'kip hipo'nsso, twentyfold (I).

hiye'n pon, hi'yen pon, hi'npon (I), hi'u'npon (I), one hundred.
hi'yen pon tsi'k (?), hi'npon (or hi'u' pon) tsik (I), two hundred.
hiyê'n po'n tsâko'p (L), hiû'n po'n tsâko'p (I), one thousand.
hiye'n po'n tsâko'pìp, one thousand times.

hehin pon, one hundred (E. D.).
hehin poon hannik halk hannik, one hundred and one (E. D.).
hehin poon happaalst, two hundred (E. D.).

hehin poon lâatt, three hundred (E. D.).

hehin poon tsâets, four hundred (E. D.).
hehin poon niitt, five hundred (E. D.).
hehin poon pâgho, seven hundred (E. D.).

hehin poon teghuiau, nine hundred (E. D.).

hehin poon iolic [iolish], one thousand (E. D.).

hehin poon iolic [iolish] happaalst' two thousand (E. D.).

pô-ôl, lowered in front (cf. pol).

po'-ôl tsâ't'nu hu'-ulat, they saw afterwards that it was lowered in front (L-33).

pôc, poc, to bleed.

pôc, po'ek, p'o'ek (D-56), blood; E. D. igpp.

pôck a', po'ek ón (I), veins, "blood house."
pô'eka-u, I bleed somebody.
pô'ekit, the blood runs out.
pô'ek hita'-uc(o), I draw the blood out.
p'o'ek tôts hita'-uco, I draw the blood out by suction; pl. of obj. cak'hi-ta'uco.

u'ts hipo'ekit, or wi' u'ts pô'ekit, I bleed from the nose.
wi i'tsk po'ekit, I bleed from the lungs.

wi' po'ekit, I bleed.

pôts, to leave, to turn loose, to shoot (an arrow).
'npo'tsico, I leave you, I turn you loose.
ti'k po'tsic, tikpo'tsic, (1) shoot the arrow! (2) turn it loose!
ti'k po'tsicoo'otso, I shoot an arrow up perpendicularly.
wic po'tsicu, I turn something loose. 
wic tikpo'tsic, I go and turn loose. 
yu'kit tiupo'tsicu, we go and turn loose. 
yi'kit tiucakpo'tsicu, we go and turn many things loose.
pu', to be full.
tiyi'le pu'kkt, it is full moon.
ciet kauka' pu'k, the pitcher is full of water.
wi no'ko pu'k ne'c yalwa'nkinto, I am going to carry an armful of wood.
pux, pux, to jump, to skip, to dance; 
pl. pùm, pu'm (D-53, 141); E. D. piggh, to dance; illipi, to jump (P). 
h'yi ktpuk, to rise and jump, to jump. 
hiyipu'hu, hiyipu'hu, I jumped over (man, frog, etc.). 
ichi yi ktpu'mtsél, we jumped over.
John pu'm hik'hu'kit, John is jumping (L).
món ho'kktiwé pù'mld, let us all dance together!
oiyipu'xko, I want to dance. 
puhite'se'co, I jumped over. 
pum-hik'hu'lcuat, they jumped into (D-147). 
pu'mpúmc, pu'npu'muc (I), bù'nbúmc, flea, "jumper." 
pù'm ti'coto, you go to the dance. 
pu'm ti'ulo, let us dance! 
pu'mul, pu'muld (L-25), they danced. 
ec'ec'pù'm wacwa'ei pù'm pu'mulat, 
they danced the dance of the young and the dance of the old (L-15). 
cu'l pakna'-u ti'k ya' pu'x hatipa'tsitleat, the dog runs and turns a somersault. 
cu'l puxini'kat kako'ki'n(u), the dog jumped through the fence. 
cu'l puxitsêcêt kako'k, the dog jumped over the fence. 
tikpum ne'kin, at the dancing place (L-27). 
tikpum mdul (or tikpu'mst), (where) they danced (L-27). 
wa'kpuž, (1) to jump about, to hail, (2) grasshopper (L, A. R.) 
wakpu'xkit, it hailed, it jumped about. 
wâ'n-pùm, when they were dancing (D-141). 
wi puhatsipa'tsico, I turn a somersault ("je fais le culbute"). 
wi'c ipu'xko, I want to dance. 
aya ne'c puhitsëc'ta, I am going to jump over this log (tsèc, over). 
aya-pu'm, mullet, ("jumping fish") (ya'-u pum). 
yuki' t iyï' ya' puhitsëc'tsèl, we rose and jumped over.
pun, pûn, to blow.
hapumpu'ns, porpoise, "blowing" (sometimes ha'tpuns is said but this is not as good). 
(ka'tpuns (L) is evidently an error.) 
hïpu'nsat, wi o't pu'nsat, they blow at me. 
hipu'ns, na o't pu'nsat, they blow at you. 
hokpu'ns(st)sèl, we blow at each other. 
ictëme'kin pu'nsó, I blow into a hat. 
kie'do'nc npu'nsèn la'-u ka', blowing the fire starts it. 
kopa'xict pu'nsó, gopa'xci'ct pu'nsó, 
I blow across (kipa'xe?, on flat side). 
mâ'na mo'x pu'nsó, I blow all along. 
nèp pu'nsó, I blow downward. 
o'ts ya' o'ts pu'nsó, I blow over the surface of (queried by D). 
pun ho'peco, I blow through (I blow a hole through). 
puns-tik-micke'co (I), pun tikmicke'co, I blow around something. 
pûns wa'co, pu'ns' na ka'-u, I make somebody blow. 
tikpun's (I), dik-puns, dikpu'nsne, blowgun. 
tinsta't kipa'xeip pu'nsó, I blow across the paper. 
wi pu'nsó, I blow. 
aya hu'i pu'nsó, I blow under; pl. he'-u pu'nsó. 
yuki't o(k)pu'ns'tit, we blow at each other. 
yuki't pu'ns micke'c'tsèl, we blow around.
pūc, outside.
ākpu'c'kin, outside of the house, outdoors; not used of villages, forests, etc.
pu'c'kin, out of doors (D-64).
Sa'médi, Sa'médi yíl, Samtí' (D-141), Saturday.
sekí sa [secsa], Akokisa name for elbow ("coude") (see nok).
semak [semacq], Ak. word for finger (See nak, tsóx, wóc).
skalé', a bit, 12½ cents, an escalin.
skaun [scaun], duck (E. D.) (cf. cokno'k).
skenn' [squenn'é], arrow (E. D.) (cf. tik).
skillig, skilligg, turkey (E. D.) (cf. noha'mc).
stigno', bear (E. D.) (cf. ca'ko).
ca (D-112), a person, somebody; icák, ica'k, a person, persons (perhaps originally plural as stated by one informant) (L-1, 15, 16, 25, 32; D-59, 61, 84, 112, 120, 121, 129, 131, 138, 140, 148); cak-, objective prefix of the third person plural; Ak. cak [chaq].
ná' ca a', or ca' a' ná'c, who are you?
ca ha' č'nip wa'-uco, I call somebody by name.
ca ha'n, nobody.
ca' hatko'ko'o, I lend to somebody.
ca he'-u, many persons.
ca'ik, to somebody (D-113).
cak'I, to a person (D-42 (title)).
ca' cohá'xc, for nobody.
ca coke'c ti'xt wi hi'naï, I think someone is sick ("je crois qu'il y a quelqu'un de malade").
ca' taλ ha' okotka'-uc pa'tsëmo, I wash one shirt for another (person).
 ca' ya' a° or ha' ca a', who is he (or she)?
wi o'k na'-u ca, I let somebody come.
wi ca itu'lo tsan'u'k o'ts, I put somebody on a horse.
wi ca' coco'lc ha'nu, I like to scare somebody.
wie ca' ot ke'-u cakiu'lekinto, I write for somebody.

akiq, a southern man.
Alpamu' icák, an Alabama Indian.

a'z hive'-u ina'-u icák, a priest, "a man who enters the church."
ha' icák lu'kin tiktit tem'kip, this man goes to stand in mud up to the knees; pl. tètso't.
hakit hukica'k, their relatives.
haka'c, their relations, her relations (L-29).
ha wi ca'kio (A. R.), ha ca'kio'l, this is my husband.
hiki'ke icák, a western man.
hicák ko'-ika, one who has consumption; perhaps also mumps.
ho'licke icák, a northern man.
hukica'k, hokia'c, relatives, "own people" (L-21).
icák a'ñ hâ'xc, a man without a house.
icák a'ñ he'-u kë, men having many houses.
icák a'ñ kët, men in the house, "man having a house."
icák a'ñpìnc, a deaf man (I).
icák Atica'kapa, an Atakapa Indian.
icák ha'-'an, there are no men ("il n'y a pas d'hommes"); no men (I).
icák ha' nu'k, a man alone.
icák ha'tse-ec (L), icák ha'tièc, a bad man; pl. icák hatimec (D), icák hatsimec, icák'hatse'mec, icák'shati'èmec.
icák he'-u, many men (I).
icák he'-u ha', not many men, few men (I).
icák he'-u hakît e'nip ca'kwa'-uco, I call many people by their names.
icák he'-u kîwile ipco'xku'l, men who will be doctors.
icák he'-u ca'kko'me, many men hung up.
icák hi'-imile, I hate this man, I detest this man; pl. icák cakhi'mi'mc.
icák hikă'tsim, a barefooted man.
icák hi'kitewë ti'cat, this man accompanied me.
icák (h)il'ihá'xε, widower.
icák hila'-i ke', icák hila'-ige, a married man.
icák hive'-u kë, a man having power.
icák hiyania'q co tiwë ti'co, I was afraid of him but went with him.
The text contains a dictionary entry for the Atakapa language, providing translations and descriptions of various words and phrases. For example, "icæk ne'kin pa'ko, I strike a man low down." and "icæk ne-pu'me, a plowman." The text also includes descriptive phrases and cultural references. The document appears to be a page from a dictionary or linguistic study.
icá'k ta'-ic o'kiáⁿ yúkit nē mo'n ialpa'hiulčt, strangers have come and taken all our land.
icák ta'n (I, L), icák ta'n (D), another man.
icá'k tane'-u (or he'-u), many other men (L).
i'cak ta'nuk, icák ta'nuk (I), one man (a man alone) (L).
icák tanu'k ke-ula'cento, I shave another.
icák tanu'kip ki'wile ipeō'kat, a man who was once a doctor (D).
icák tu'kčt, a man in a boat (D).
icák tu'l, a good and liberal man (D).
icák tu'ts koko'k, a bow-legged man.
ic-ák tsu'ts tsí'k ke'tsep, a man lame in both legs.
icák tu'ts tanu'k ke'tsém, or (more correctly) icák tu'ts tanu'k ke'tsep, a man lame in one leg.
icák tu hi'a'taⁿ, always the same man ("toujours le même homme").
icá'k u't cak'ha'yu, icá'k o't cak'ha'-yu, I laugh at people, I laugh at many persons.
icá'k wa'n, a traveler.
icák wa'ni a'-uc, a lame man, "a man who can not walk."
icá'k wa'ci (D), (i)cakua'ci (L), an old man; pl. icák waecwa'ci (L).
icák wóc ke'csti, a left-handed man.
icák wóc tu'l, a right-handed man.
icák ya' i-taan, he is a man yet.
icá'k ya' taⁿ, icá'k hia'taⁿ (I), icá'k ya' tan, the same man.
icá'k ya'ko, I eat a man ("je mange un homme").
icá'k yo'n, a wizard (term uncertain).
k'i'wile ca'kiol, a Frenchman, a Creole.
nē n' itans 'n icák 'n mōni, the world, "all people on earth and in heaven."
no'-ai icák, Alpamu' icák, an Alabama Indian.
no'hamc ca'khiul, a rooster, "a male fowl."
okoka'-uc i'cak he'-u cakcopáts (hi)miçiento, I wash shirts for others.
saki'o'1-cukoke', pants.
cakice'a'k (D-28,29), cakiceák (D-138), relations.
cakiceák ut, toward the people (L-12).
coxā'k lo'-ico icák, I help somebody working.
cukiole-hatke, pants.
Tsa'xta i'cak, Tsa'xta hi'cak, a Choctaw Indian.
Tsa'yon icák, a Mexican man (from Spanish?)
ts'í'dsi icák, a male infant (I),
to'like icák, an eastern man.
wi hic'a'n (or wi hij'a'n) cakiöl, my father-in-law.
wi icá'k icuhe', I am uneasy about the man (i is perhaps the incorporated personal pronoun).
wi icák cakia'lu, I take men, I arrest men.
wi icák cakina'-uco, I put some men in prison ("je mets des hommes (dans le prison)").
wi cakica'k, my relatives ("mon monde").
wi (i)ćak wa'ci ik'ha'-uc (or ik'ha'-uts) tik'ha'né't; kē'me hi a'-ucen ik'a'-uts'n, my old man almost drowned; if I had not known how to row he would have been drowned ("mon vieux a manqué de se noyer; si je n'avais pas su ramer, il se serait noyé").
wi cuhe' ic'ak, I am uneasy about my family, I pity my family.
Ya' icák akipai-i'ke ot, this man comes from the south.
Ya' icák av'ha'n, ya' icák a'p ha'n, an absent man ("un homme absent").
Ya icák av'wa'ñkit, ya icák ap wa'ñkit, this man is present ("cet homme est présent"), lit. "this man is walking here."
Ya' icák hik'k ot, this man comes from the west.
Ya' icák ho'lcike ot, this man comes from the north.
Ya' icák to'like ot, this man comes from the east.
Ya' icák coklake, that man is poor (D).
Ya' icák cokla'kcot, that man was poor (D).
Ya' icák cokla'kctikit, that man will be poor (D).
ya' icâk we’he’t (or we’t) ivivha’he’t, this man did not believe me.
yâ' icâk ya' kî'c kanyû’ye yîylvail’tikit, that man is going to marry that young woman (D).
yâ' kî’c kanyû’ye ya’ icâk ut (or o’t) yîlkê, that young woman marries that man (D).
yu’kit icâk, yukî’t (or yoki’d) cacicâk, our relations, our parents, our relatives (“nos parents”).
câksi, to wound (possibly the stem is ik). wi ca’kîko, I wound (somebody).
wi ca’kaka’kîko, I wound (somebody) in various places (D).
ca’ko, ca’ko’ (L-5), bear; E. D. stigne’.
câks (I), fox; E. D. caggs [shaggs].
câkc, lynx (D), wildcat (A. R.) (“pi-chou”); E. D. netswopst, nets-kôpst [netsc6pst], wildcat, catamount (“pi-chou”), lynx(?) (see ni’al, câks).
call (shall) (E. D.). call pallets [shall pallets], plucky, brave (E. D.).
câme, wolf, coyote; E. D. iorlic (pronounced yâlic?), wolf (see têk).
câ’mc tê’kteke, “speckled wolf,” Gatschet suggesting that it was the leopard and thus a purely modern term, but it reminds one of the Creek Water-tiger, also spotted, which may contain some reminiscence of the ocelot or jaguar.
câ'(na, cañ, ca’ca’n, burning.
nâts ca’ca’n, caterpillar, “burning worm,” “stinging worm.”
capâ’ts, hanging(?) (cf. pa-u, pats).
al’c capâ’ts, icicle, “ice hanging” (not certain).
icpa’tstê, sleet has formed, it has been freezing.
catna’, better.
ca-u [shâu (P), shaoû (C)], father (E. D.) (cf. ca).
wi ca’u [lû shâu], my father (E. D.).
ce, marble (to play with); Creole canique.
ce kudsnâ’n ki’nînä’n, a round whetstone (“meule”).
cean, cim, sêm, sim, “fold,” “times,” full of.
ha’ u’c mên na’-ucêm, his whole body covered with hair (L-34).
icâk hikâ’t sîm, a barefooted man.
icâk icâ’t sîm, a bareheaded man.
lu’cêm, full of dirt (D-65).
outse’ hat-cimâ’l-kêt, a snake sitting coiled up.
tâ’cêm, full of holes (D-66).
yûk’î’t no’mcêm tu’xtsêl, we children stayed alone together (D-107).
tanu’kicim, tanu’kêcêm, one to each (I), one a piece.
lsi’kicim, double, two to each (I).
lâ’t-sim, la’t-cim (I), threefold, three to each.
himato’lcêm, fourfold, four to each (I).
nît-sêm, nîsîm (I), fivefold, five to each.
latsî’k-sêm (D), latsî’ksêm (I), sixfold, six to each.
pa’x’sêm, seven to each (I).
wuce’cim, ten to each (I).
cemps tapahan (or cemps tapahau), cempstapaham [shempstapaham], infant, baby, child (E. D.).
cec (L-2), fig, mulberry(?) ; E. D. tsicibb [tsishibb], mulberry tree.
ce’c ne’kin, fig season, “figs ripe.”
ce’c ne’c, fig tree, mulberry tree(?)
cec see tâc.
cet [chet], chin (E. D.).
ci (shi, shî), smoke (E. D.) (cf. po).
cei kombnst [shy combnst], fog, “thick smoke” (E. D.).
t ci taue’ [shi thauè (P), shî thauo (C)], the smoke is disagreeable (E. D.).
cikî’tic (I), cikiti’c, skunk; E. D. tsinniu, polecat.
cikî’tic i’cat, the skunk stinks.
cikiti’c a’ñ hu’i, the skunk is under the house.
cîxt, cîct, cit, pot, basin, bucket, pail, kettle, pitcher.
ên ka’-une ci’xt, grease jar.
icpa’l ma’n, a dish (ic=cîxt).
kudsnâ’n ci’xt, iron kettle.
ne’c cixt, wooden bucket or pail.
ci’xt ko’mhic, bell, “hanging pot.”
ci’xt (or cic) ko’mhcic wi eo’nio, I ring the bell.
ci’xt pale, cikpa’l, icpa’l, hicpa’l (I), a plate, a dish.
ci’xt pâ’c, lid (“couvercle de la chaudière.”)
ci’xt-ko’paxe, cik-ko’paxe, tumbler, goblet.
cict kaukau' ha'n, the pitcher is empty of water.
cict kaukau' pu'k, the pitcher is full of water.
cict pa'1, an oven.
ci'ct pa'1 he'ts, icpal he'ts, a great bowl.
cict ya' tsa'xk, this pitcher is dry.
wa'i ci'xt, a stone jug.
wic cikko'mic eô'ñico, I ring a bell.
ci(l), to sew.
ci'l yu'le'o, I make embroideries, I sew stripes.
cokci'lna', cokci'la', sewing machine, "to sew much" ("coudre beaucoup").
cokci'ukit, she sewed (all the time) (D-77).
'tu' ci1, schooner ("bateau à voiles") (?)
'tu' ci'l ok'hi'a' ké, the schooner has a sail.
wi ke'-u cukci'kinto, I am sewing while sitting.
wi ke'-u cukcokci'kinto, I sew many things. (Perhaps I was not heard in last two examples.)
wi ci'lo, I sew.
wi cici'lo, or wi he'-u ci'lo, I sew many things.
ci'liñ (A. R.), ci'li, beautiful, handsomely (persons and things); pl. cici'li; E. D. cilli, eillg [shilly (P), shillg (C)], nice, handsome.
yoko'ñ ci'li, a fine song.
ci(e), (perhaps né-ci(l)).
ne-ci'lenña', broom ("balais").
né-ci'lennañ i1, a new broom.
né-ci'lenñañ i1 to1ka ci'lintat, a new broom sweeps well.
né-ci'lenñañ wa'ci, an old broom.
waf-ñe'-ci'linto, I sweep with the broom while going.
ciñ, see coñ.
ci'ne-u (perhaps from ca and he-u).
ci'ne-u a'? hakit cine'v' a'? who are they?
cine'-u ya' cukcaki'ke? who are these merchants?
cick, ciskk, (sweet(?)); E. D., cisk [shisk], sweet.
né-cisk, ni ci'sk, salt.
né-ci(c) ka'-une, a salt cellar, "to put salt into."
neck-ol, nick-ol, sugar, sweetening, evidently "sweet salt" (ôl' = sweet).
neck-ôl ak, nick-ôl àk, molasses, "sugar liquid."
neck-ol tu, neck-ul tu, sugarcane.
neck-ol tu li'liná, sugar press, sugar mill.
cit, gray moss.
cit-ha'nì, moss (D-75).
cit i1, green, fresh moss; pl. illi.
cit më'lmel, black moss (dead).
ci-u, to crawl.
ose' he'-u ci'utiutit, the snakes go crawling.
ose' ci'ukit, otse' ci'u, the snake crawls (I).
ci'u tsé't otse', the snake goes crawling.
y' atse' ci'u, the snake crawls; pl. ci'u.
ci-u, ci-o,
ica'k coki'íu, an avaricious man, a stingy man.
ica'k cokcive'íu, avaricious men, stingy men.
coki'-u, avaricious or stingy ("chiche").
y' i ko' coki'-u tane'-uca'k iya'-i, this woman is the stingiest of all (tane'-uca'k, the rest).
ciwa't, ci'wat, alligator, "having bosses" (?).
ci'wat tê ne'c, tree with thorns 6 to 10 inches long, prickly ash (I).
ciwo'ñ, ciwa'ñ, cat.
ciwa'n anpä'ke ko'nkit, the cat catches the mouse.
ciwa'n nika'-ukit a'npä'ke, the cat ran after the mouse.
ciwa'n noha'me cakcoco'meat, the cat scared the chickens.
ciwa'n tsu'm ha'xc, don't pinch the cat!
ci'won hiká'mët, the cat scratched me (etc.).
ciwoñ hidsor', kitten, "small cat" (I).
ciwoñ hö'nikit, the cat mews.
ciwo'n ikä', paw of cat.
ciwo'ñ iecol, kitten.
ci'won ma', ciwa'n ma', where is the cat?
ciwo'n na'-u, fur of cat.
ciwo'ñ tuts, leg of cat.
ciiwōn [shiwiōn], lake (E. D.) (Carpen-
ter has nuuoon [nuuuoon], which is
evidently wrong).

cka, ckaa, ska; small, little; E. D.
cka [shka, shkaa], ska, small, little,
son.

ickali’t hitiktsa’nū, I go and hide a
child.

ickali’t nu’l-wiwi’llhicnto, I rock a
child.

kie i’cakalit (I), ki’cakal, little girl;
pl. k’cc co’ma and kēckal’i’t.
kaki’l ickali’t (I), eukioskalit, boy
both large and small; pl. kakio’l.
kaki’o l ekali’t haihai’è hu’o, I see a
boy weeping (nā’kco, I hear).

wik ca (ue shka), my son (E. D.).

ckal koptalé [shkal coptale], sadness
(E. D.) (cf. elañ).

ckalckā’c, foolish, crazy (“bête”).

ckop (D-128), cup, dipper.

š’mene ko’p, drinking cup.
kpo’l, kopop’l (I), soup bowl, any
large bowl.

co (D-140), seed, kernel, heart, pith,
soul.

ha’ co’, his soul (heart being con-
sidered its seat).

pa’tit-e’u co’, cottonseed.

ca’kco e’kco wa’n-co’lkit, the birds
go and tear up the young seed
plants; pl. of subj. wān-co’lkit.

cok’co, seed (“semense”) (I).

co’ pa’k, co’ pāk, the heart is
beating, palpitation of the heart.

cu’ ku’tskuts, piment rouge, red
pepper (I).

tep’u’k co’ tuka’-u, almond, “like a
stone.”

wi co’ hehe’xkit, my heart is paining.
wi co’ pā’k’k cika’, I have palpitation
of the heart.

cō, any, at all, ever, it is not (?)..

ica’k co’xkō (or co’kco) to’lha, a
good for nothing.

c’a’kco hilich hān, I have nobody to
defend me.

ca co’ha’xc, for nobody (ca han,
nobody).

co’kco ha hiw’lc, dreams mean
nothing (“les rêves ne veulent rien
dire”).

cok co’a’n, for nothing (han, nothing).

tan’k’ip co ha’, never once (did he
whip us) (D-102).

cōk, cōk, cuk, cuk, thing; Ak. same.
ak’u’p cū’kwāk, wheat bread, “flour
bread.”

ha cok, his property, “his things.”
ha cokmo’n, all his property.

hiyen cukw’ilkit, the hog is squealing.

inlo’hi coka’kinto, nlo’i coka’kinto,
I help you working.

icāk co’kilāke, a lazy man.

icāk co’klak, a poor man.

icāk eokno’knā’-u ikco’luley, they
feathered a man.

ic’ak cokcaki’-lk, a man who had
been sold.

ic’ak co’k cako’n hite’-u, a beggar.

ic’ak co’k cakt’ānke hite’-u, a great
thief.

ic’ak co’kco to’lha, ic’ak co’xkō
to’lha, a good for nothing (“un
bon à rien”).

i’cak co’xkō, a rich man.

ic’ak co’kko’ts, ic’ak eak’kō’ts, a tailor,
“a cutter.”

ic’ak co’xk (or co’k) eak’ha’yu, one
who laughs at or makes fun of
people (“un qui rit du monde, fait
farce”).

icōkhēc, icōkē’c, I am sick.

ke’-u co’k cakt’ā’nto, I sit stealing.

ki’c coxkō’ts, a tailoress.

ma’nūt co’k cakt’ānke, a continual
thief.

nē’c co’xkīt’a’-une, a scaffolding, a
scaffold.

ca’la’mc p’o’sk cok’hi’ta’-uckit, the
leech sucks the blood out.

coka’-at, she had it.

co’k’ha’-hive’-u, industrious, “doing
much.”

co’kai, co’kaya, why? wherefore?

co’kai’n o’t ha’xcan, why don’t you
come?

co’k ake’ntic, dewberry.

co’k ake’ntic li’l, co’kat’kē’ni’c lil,
strawberry.

co’kat ka’ tla’ke, a large pile of dirt
(“un large sale”); pl. tla’tlake.

co’kat’kē’ni’c, co’kak’ni’c, blackberry.

co’ktap’xc ha’ke, he doesn’t listen.

co’kaye, cu’kaya, co’kai, why? where-
fore?
cok hatse-e', bad things, wicked things.
co'k'hatse-e'c ca ka', to bewitch, "to render mischievous."
co'k' hatko'lo, I stuff.
cokhe' (h)atse-e'c cak'ho'leculat, they put bad medicine into them.
cok he'-u, many things.
cok he'-u hia'xicat (or hia'xicat), I lost many things.
co'k he'-uxts, co'k i'-uxts, I know it, I know something.
co'k he'-u cak'hidsa'mco, I join many things.
cok he'-u caktsa'ndo, I steal many things.
co'k he'-u na'ke na'k kanwa'neu'n, co'k he'-u na'ke na'k kan wa'neu'n, I found something but will not tell you what.
co'k hia'xicat, I lost something.
co'k hihasate-ua'we'nét, I forgot these things.
co'k hipên, cokipên, friend.
co'k (h)iwine'at, I found something.
cokia'xta, I want to eat.
coki'nën ko'xtso, I cut across.
cok'e (given once as co'kic but correctness of accent denied by second informant), a plant.
cokin'le, cokyu'le, a letter, writing; a debt.
cokiulene', pencil, pen.
co'k iwa'nts, tell me a story! "tell me something!"
co'k ka'nikt, something is roaring.
co'klic, contented, satisfied, pleased, rejoicing.
co'k mi'co, I gave something, I made a present.
co'k mō'n tsâ'k, everything is dry.
co'k mū'n, a bedbug, "something smelling."
co'k na'ke ha'xc, he doesn't hear.
co'k 'n ka' a', what is the matter with you? "what are you doing?"
co'k nke'a na komho'peki, what have you in your pocket?
cο'k'o-i, co'kxo-i, chief.
coko'n cokakek'i'keo, I sell a cow.
cok'cak'i'ke, a merchant ("boutiquer").
cokakeksânc, thieves.
cokakeyi'keo, I sell things.
cokcatsu'mone, tweezers (for hair, etc.)
cokcelna', cokce'lâ', a sewing machine.
cokce'u, stingy.
cok coha', for nothing.
co'k co ho'-uxtsa', I know nothing (cf. co'kno'k).
cokcukyî'ke, selling.
cokto'ke, ball (?). (D-64).
co'kuak onpa'ats, yeast, raised bread.
co'k u'xts, smart, intelligent, knowing things.
co'k u'xts (h)a'xe, a fool, knowing nothing.
co'k u'ts lât, something having three points.
co'k wa'n, what do you say?
co'k wa'anka na'x'n (L), co'k wa'ñ ka na'xn, what are you doing?
co'kwâncakuxtsic, interpreter (D).
cok wacwa'cîn, about ancient things (D).
cokhai hiwe'-u, industrious, working much" (D).
cokha' lo'-ico icâk, I help somebody working (D).
cokkilâ'ke, a lazy fellow ("paresseux") (L).
cokxo'-i, basket (L).
coxko'-i, law (D).
cokxci'ukit, she sewed (all the time) (D).
cox'mon, everything (D).
coxtol', luck (D).
coxtol' he'-u wîc ke', I have much luck (D).
cuka'kûlet, they danced (L).
cuk'ám-a'ñ nta'n (or ita'n) (D), 'where is the kitchen? (L).
cukà'm kic, a female cook (L).
cukà'nto, I cook (something) (D).
cukà'ya, why? (L).
cukia'k hâ'fo, I finish eating (L).
cukita-uka'ne, chair (D).
cukitu'lanâ, table (?) (L).
cukte'-i, medicine (L).
cukte'-i kû'lu, I take (or drink) medicine (L).
cukte'-i kula'hune (L), cukite'-uka'-une kêt'n, chair.
cukite'-u kahuná'n kán'to, I am sitting down in a chair.
cukite'-u kahuné kán'to, I sit in a chair.
cukite'-uka'ne (or cukite'-ukawine) hatwilwi'ănë, a rocking-chair.
cukotke' (D), cu'x'hatke', female dress.
cukotki'nic, blackberry.
cukoe', bird.
cukutko', euka'tke, dress, robe.
cukwák, bread.
cukwák' idson' ol, pie, cake.
cu'x'ka'xkinto, I (will) work.
cu'x'tsipâl, glue, "something sticking."

Tsukuhu'-i, Chukuhu'-i (name of Delilah Moss's grandfather).
ta'-ucok'k'o'-ikit, he preaches.
wi ke'-u cuk'ki'kinto, I am sitting sewing.
wi co'k a'xiet, wi co'k a'xlic, I lose something.
wi cokcaki'ke, I sell a cow.
wi coko'ikit, I make baskets.
wi cukte'-i micu, I doctor somebody.
coki'niken, across (contains cok, something?). (cf. inahì.

coki'niken ko'tsico, I cut across.

cokno'k (L-6), co'knok (A. R.), duck (perhaps sig. "creature with wings"); cokna'-i given by L as an alternative form but perhaps a corruption of it.

cô'knok na'-u, feathers of duck (used on arrows).

Cnà'ke, a masculine proper name contracted from Cuk-na'ike, "having ducks."

cokón, coko'm, coko'n, coko', cikó'm (D-80), bison, buffalo, cattle, ox, cow, beef; probably means "creatures living on grass."

ha' coko'n cak-iu'l, her ox (I).

ciko'm a'm ekin'-uco, I let the cattle drink.
ciko'm kaukau' coki'me'o, I give the cattle to drink.
ciko'm ne-pom(ne), plow oxen, team of oxen.
coko'm he'-u wà'n hó'ntit, many cows are lowing.
coko'm là'co, I skin a cow.

coko'm no'hik ima'nkìt, the cow pushes with its horn.
cô'kon no'x, cok'kon no'x, cokon no'x (I), the horns of a cow.
coko' al, coko'n àl (I), beef.
coko'n he'-u caki'k'eo, I buy many cows.
coko'n icó'l, calf (I).
coko'n it (I), manure (or dung) of cattle.
coko' kic, coko'n kic (I), cow.
coko' me', coko'm me', bison, buffalo, "black cattle"; pl. melme'.
coko'n cakiu'l, bull (I).
coko'n cokcaki'k'eo, I sell a cow.
coko'n tanu'k caki'k'eo, I buy a cow.
coko'n ti'u, roast beef.
coko' (or coko'm) wa'n hó'ntit, the cow bellows while walking ("la vache beugle en marchant").
coko'n yu'li, a spotted ox; pl. coko'n yu'lyul.

wi coko'n nima'-ul kahiyàt ti'k'hu', I went to the place where they had killed an ox.
yà' wi coko'm, this is my cow (I).

cokè'c, cakèc (I), a bird (probably contains cok, and possibly also cò(l), to scare).

he'-u cakcù'c ka'-u ti'-util, many birds fly.
cako'c pa', nest of bird (I).
cako'c pa', bird tracks.
cakcù'c ka'-u-tsa't, the bird flies, "flying he goes."
cuko'c a' o'kse ka'-uts, a bird flies over the house.

cuko'c itsktéta't, a lark, "yellow-breasted bird" (this is the probable identification).
cuko'c pa' ne'c'kin, the bird's nest is in the tree.

Eu'k'ceyo'k'tìt, the bird chatters.

côl, to rub (cf. kol and woi).

Ìcàk coko'k' na'-u ik (or ek) co'lulet, they feathered a man, they rubbed feathers on a man.

Ni'-mo'n ë'nik co'lulet, they tarred a man, they rubbed grease or tar on a man.

Nie-mo'n ën wi ike'lo, and ë'nik wi co'lo, I rub tar with.
wi ikö'lcolu, I rub repeatedly with (instr.).
wi ko'ni cöl, I shave out, I rub outward(?), "I take and rub."
wí co'l, I rub; wi co'lcolu, I rub repeatedly.
co(l) (sing.), cö(m) (pl.), to be scared. ciwa'n nohame cacococo'meat, the cat scared the chickens; sing. of obj. coco'cemat (see nté-I).
wi hatcoco'lcat, I was scared.
wí ca' coco'lc há'n (or hā'nulet) they came near scaring me to death.
cöl palets [shôl pallets], courageous (E. D.).
co'm, coö, small, young; com, "with young," swollen, pregnant; "va éclore, ou avoir des petits"), distr. co'mcom (cf. hitso'n).
có'me, came, about to hatch or have young ones ("qui va éclore, ou avoir des petits").
a'liñ hícóm, small grapes (L-8).
anhipó'n hë'uc cacico'me, rabbits have many young.
hika't icoö, small toes and feet.
hila'n ico'm, grapevine.
hila'ico'l, small grapevine ("laine de petits raisins").
hó'xicóm, thread (from o'k and icóm).
hó'xicóm tük'ke, a spool ("une pelote de fil").
nec hico'mekin, among small trees (or bushes) (L-35).
noha'me ico'me, nohame icóm, young chickens.
tsan-e'u'k ico'm, colt, filly, "young horse."
tsi'lawsk l'com, sheep tick, "small wood tick."
tik icó'm, lead (metal), small missile ("flèche petite").
tolho'pe hokico'mik o'yu (or o'ne or o'ne), I thread a needle ("j'enfile une arguille").
tu' ieco'me, small cane (which served for making arrows).
uk icô'm, a pimple.
coñ, to rattle, to rustle, to ring.
haki't ciçenâ'ni, they sounded a rattle (or their rattle) (L-26) (perhaps cic should be coñ).
kipa'dso conco'ncig, gourd rattle.
c'iñene ciñaxia, they rattled a gourd rattle (D-115). 
cit (or eixt) ko'mhíc co'ñictat, the bell rang (I).
cit ko'mhíc wi coñíco, I ring the bell.
coñikt, (a bell) is ringing.
et'wac co'ntit, the leaves rustle in the wind; sing. wae co'ñikt (I).
cöt [shot], to love (E. D.) (cf. lem).
co'yu'an, pl. coyuancoyua'n, miscellaneous (A. R.), doing bad tricks; droll; lively; full of fun; all in play; frisky (one informant says "bad," the other merely "miscellaneous"); E. D. coiuan (shoïuan) (P), coiooan (shoiooan) (C), stupid, foolish.
ctiu [shiïu], sick (E. D.).
cuk, back of.
inte' cuk, back of neck.
no'k cuk, elbow, "back of arm."
no'k cuk ko'tsti, left elbow (I).
no'k cuk wo'cît, right elbow (I).
eu'kike tu' iwät, the boat (or canoe) comes from below ("la pirogue va venir d'en bas").
cukiñ, cukín, half.
hika't ni't ya' ha'l cokíñ, wi(c), I am five and a half feet tall.
kuïyatko'l lát ha'li kukín, three sausages and a half.
kuïyatko'l cukiñ, half a sausage.
tan'ük cukiñ, one half.
cuk(s),
eo'kuuks co'kak, nonreligious dance of the young people.
Cukuhi'ü-i, godfather of Delilah; (hu'i, "underneath") (D-93 and title).
cuxka', (?).
cuxka' atše-ec, they are all bad or mean.
cul, dog.
ecü' ha'-an, no dog (I).
el'he'-u, many dogs (I).
el'he'-u ha', few dogs, "not many dogs" (I).
el'hiata', the same dog (I).
cu'l hiweve'vcat, the dog barked at me.

cu'l icób, puppy (I).

cu'l ita'ni a', where is the dog?

cu'l ki'c, cu'l gi'c, bitch (I).

cu'l ku'lii hiweve'vcat, the dog barked at me again.

cu'l lát, three dogs.

cu'l mòn, all the dogs.

cu'l pakna'-u ti'k ya' pu'x hatipa'-ts-icat, the dog runs and turns a somersault.

cu'l puxini'kat kako'ki(n), the dog jumped through the fence.

cu'l puxitsé'cét kako'k, the dog jumped over the fence.

cu'l tsík, two dogs (I).

cu'la'w, another dog (I).

cu'l ta'nuk, one dog (I).

cu'l vivi've, the dog barks.

Tsanu'ke la'-ak i'ti tsát cu'lut iye' låk, the horse is going ahead of the dog.

Tsanu'ke me'ts i'ti cu'lut iye'mets, the horse is taller than the dog.

Tsanu'k(c) cu'l o'ti iye'mête, the horse is taller than the dog.

Tsanu'k cu'l o'ti iye' lå'k patna'-u, the horse runs swifter than the dog.

Wa'-u cu'l la'wêt, the steam scalded the dog.

Ya' cu'l ha' a'n ito'leo, or ya' cu'l a'n ito'leo, I fix the ears of that dog.

Ya' cu'l ha' a'n tlemtlem, the ears of that dog are torn.

Ya' cu'l ha'kit kíh, that dog is theirs.

Ya' cu'l ha'kit cakíni, these dogs are theirs.

Ya' cu'l wi' ki'ñ, that dog belongs to me, that dog is mine.

Ya' cu'l wi' cakíni, these dogs belong to me, these dogs are mine.

Tsá, lance, spear (E. D.) (cf. yapúx).

tsa-, to chew, to bite.

Ntsa'-un or ntsa'-éhé, she will bite you.

Odse' hiki tsá'wêt, a snake has bitten (or stung) me.

Tsá'ksta, to chew (in future); (cak)-tsá'ko, I chew (them?).

Wi hídas'ám, I bite.

Wi nuk hatsa'mo, I bite myself.

tsa-i, wi tsá'-itsa-ic, I shake, I tremble (from cold, terror, etc.).

tsá-k, tsá-uk, kat hatsa'kco, I gargle, "I wash the mouth."

Nee k'ángik hatsa'-ukco, I wash with soap.

Tsá-k, tsáxk, to dry; pl. tsá'ktsak, tsá'xtsá'k; E. D. tsáak, tsák, dry. 

Hadsa'kene, to wipe oneself with.

It hadsa'kene, it hadsá'cne, towel, "face wiper."

It cakhadsa'mene, something with which to wipe the hands.

Kau'kau tsá'kit (or tsá'xkit), the water is falling, the water is getting dried up ("l'eau basse").

Kau'kau tsá'ktsit, the water is falling or getting low.

Okotka'-uc ko' una' -u, tsá'xk, take and bring back the shirt, for it is dry! ("rentre une chemise; elle est sèche").

Okotka'-uc tsá'ki-u, I dry a shirt.

On tsáxiti, o'n tsá'xk, dry grass, straw.

cict ya' tsá'xk, this pitcher is dry.

Co'k mó'n tsá'xk, everything is dry (all the cloth).

Tsa'kina-u okotka'-uc, I dry a shirt.

Tsa'xeu, I am drying.

Te'wac tsá'k, dry leaves, a dry leaf ("feuilles sèches"); pl. tsaktsa'k.

Wi a'ne tsá'xkip, my house is on dry land.

Wi u'ts hatsa'kco, I wipe my nose (with a handkerchief).

Woc ca'khadsa'kic'nto, I rub (or dry) the face.

Tsák, tehop tsá'ko, to stop a hole ("boucher un trou").

Tskada'p, (see tsika't).

Hiye'n po'n tsako'p, hií'n po'n tsako'p (I), one thousand.

Hiye'n po'n tsako'pip, one thousand times.

Tsa'xta, Tcha'kta (D-136), Choctaw. Tsa'xta' hakit no'mc iea' t cakpal-pa'licat, the Choctaw flattened their children's heads (D-38a).
Tsa'xta i'cåk, Tsa'xta hi'cåk, a Choctaw Indian.

tsal,
ha n wi tsutsa'lat, he' and I kicked him (I).
ha' n wi tsutsa'ltitit, he and I will kick him (I).
nak't n wi tsutsa'altsel, we (ye and I) are kicking him (I).
ne tutsa'le (=nē tuts tsal), I stamp with the foot (tuts = leg).
wi 'n na tsutsa'lat, you and I kicked him (I).
wi 'n na tsutsa'ltitit, you and I are kicking him (I).
wi 'n na tsutsa'altsel, you and I will kick him (I).

tsa'(l), to crack (cf. pal).
hatutunå tsalulåt, they broke the looking-glass.
nee natsa'lskit, the wood is cracking.
tså'alhë, or tsål-éhë, this cracks or springs apart (as glass) ("ça craque, saute (verre)").
tsål, cracking.
tså'ts, broken, burst; a crack.
tsa'ts ô'ts, walnut, walnut tree; E. D. (the same).
wi' tsålco, I crack.
wi' tsålco, I break (glass), I shiver.
tsalagst or tsoirlagst, bird (E. D.) (cf. cokc'o).

tsam, tsâm, dsa'm, to join, to connect.
hidsam, joining, together.
hidsa'mco, I join two things.
o'k hidsa'm, a double or thick blanket.
o'kitsamce, to attack, to fight against.
okitsa'm(o), I connect.
pumul na' u ha'kit ica'tip hatna'inst hati'dson, when they danced they placed feathers on their heads.
o'k he' u cak'hidsa'mco, I join many things.
tsama kotsk ("coming together in small ponds," (?)), tsa'ma ku'ts (D-48), tsi ma'kuts (I), tsi ma'kuts, crawfish, erab (if the last two forms are correct it might signify "bone lizard").
tsama'kotsk tuka'-u, or tsi ma'kuts tuka'-u, (white) shrimp, "like a crawfish."

tsan, to hide (cf. inû).
ickali't hitiktsa'nu, I go and hide a child.
lakla'ke tså'nu, I hide money.
tsa'nto, I hide.
wi hatsa'no, I hid myself.
wi nu'k hatinë'co, I hide myself (?).
tsân, to steal (cf. tsan, to hide).
icåk cakctsa'në, a thief.
icåk co'k caktsa'ñko hite'-u, a great thief.
ke'-u cok caktsa'ñco, I steal sitting (but a note says "not always sitting").
ma'ñut co'k caktsa'ñko, a continual thief.
cok hé'-u caktsa'ñco, I steal many things.
copeatsa'në, thieves (D-61).
tsâñ(c), to push, to shove, to squeeze.
hitsa'ñët, I get pushed, he has pushed me ("il m'a poussé").
huktâ'sñhitë(ñ)l (?), or icoktsa'ñët, we push each other.
tsân hina'-uco yuki't, we push away (we shove them out (?)).
tsâñ'coo, I squeeze out (as matter from a pimple, etc.).
tsâñ'co akö'p, I knead flour.
tèm hitsa'ñët, I was pushed yesterday, he pushed me yesterday ("il m'a poussé hier").
wi mon caktsa'ñco, I push all things.
wi nu'k hatsa'ñco, I push myself.
wi tså'n hena'-uco, I push it away, I push it in.
wi tsâñ he'ac'ka'-u, I make him push.
wi tsåñ ko'lc, I shove into.
wi tså'nco, wi tsâñco, I push it (or him), I have pushed it (or him).
tsân'u'k (D-56, 58, 80), tsâ'n'u'k, tsan-e-u'k, horse; E. D. wen [uën].
ha' tsan'u'k, his horse (D-132).
tsan-e-u'k ic'om, tsan'u'k ic'o'm (I), a colt, a filly, "young horse."
tsân'u'k a's, a stable, "a horse house" (I).
tsanu'k haihái'c, the horse is neighing.

tsanu'k hê'its, a big (i. e., an American) horse ("un gros cheval Américain").

tsanu'k he'-u polpo'ixcit, the horses gallop.

John pakna'-u tsat, John is running.

kauka' tsät, kauka'u tsâd, the water runs.

tsâd, to run, to gallop, to walk fast; E. D. insthak, to run.

John pakna'-u tsât, John is running (I).

kauka’ u’c tsâ’t, the water is running (I).

lâ’k tsâ’t’no, I will walk fast.

cel’tsâ’t, the bird flies.

ci’u tsâ’t otse’, the snake goes crawling.

tsanu'k pakna'-u tsat, the horse is galloping fast, the horse is running (I).

tsanu'k po'poloxc tsat, the horse is galloping.

John pakna'-u tsât, John is running (I).

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kauka’ u’c tsâ’t, the water is running (I).

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ci’u tsâ’t otse’, the snake goes crawling.

tsanu'k pakna'-u tsat, the horse is galloping fast, the horse is running (I).

tsanu'k po'poloxc tsat, the horse is galloping.

John pakna'-u tsât, John is running (I).

kauka’ tsät, kauka’ tsâd, the water runs.

kauka’ u’c tsâ’t, the water is running (I).

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lâ’k tsâ’t’no, I will walk fast.

cel’tsâ’t, the bird flies.

ci’u tsâ’t otse’, the snake goes crawling.

tsanu'k pakna'-u tsat, the horse is galloping fast, the horse is running (I).

tsanu'k po'poloxc tsat, the horse is galloping.

John pakna'-u tsât, John is running (I).

kauka’ tsät, kauka’ tsâd, the water runs.

kauka’ u’c tsâ’t, the water is running (I).

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cel’tsâ’t, the bird flies.

ci’u tsâ’t otse’, the snake goes crawling.

tsanu'k pakna'-u tsat, the horse is galloping fast, the horse is running (I).

tsanu'k po'poloxc tsat, the horse is galloping.
wi okêt tsi'peat Ts’a’yond ne’ ot, my mother removed to Texas (or Mexico).

-tsë(i), subjective pronominal suffix of the first person plural.
hiy’n tém nima’-utsëł, we killed a hog yesterday.
hokpu’ntsëł, we blow at each other.
t’ca’-utsen, when we get there (or we will arrive).
ke’tne na’untsëł, we begged her to remain.
ku’ke hoktewe’ to’xntsol, we have been together always.
cakhu’dsëł, we saw them.
caki’niugitsëł, we are on the look out for them.
yuki’t eku’nnak na’u(ts)ël, we arrived just now.
yuki’t ina’-utsëł, we come into (the house).
yuki’t iict’uts[él], shall we go there?
yuki’t icu’tsëł, we caught it.
yuki’t iy’ya puhitse’ectëł, we rose and jumped over.
yuki’t no’mesëm tu’xtsëł, we children stayed alone together.
yu’kit pai’ o’ktsen, we return home, we come back home.
yuki’t puns-micke’ectëł, we blow around.
yu’kit tso-opi’cintsëł, we twist, or we will twist.
yu’kit tém a’intsëł, we drank yesterday.
yu’kit tiu cak’nontsëł, we take a walk.

tsëñi, proud (applied only to women; cf. tsil).
kic tsëñi, a proud woman; (pl.) kictsë’ntsëñi.

tsëc, over.
puhitsë’co, I jumped over.
cu’l puhitsë’ect kako’k, the dog jumped over the fence.
y’a ne’c puhitsë’cta, I am going to jump over this log.

na’ e’n hatse-uwa’n(h)icat, I forgot your name.
co’k hihatse-uwa’nët, I forgot these things.
teyo’ hihatse-uwa’nët, I forgot my trunk.
teyo’ hicakatse-uwa’nët, I forgot my trunks.

tsì (I), tsì’, bone; E. D. tsigg (see tsam).
hal tsì, spine, “back bone.”
o’ts tsi, jawbone, jaw, “tooth bone.”
t’ts tsì’, shin bone and ankle.
tso’-ots wa’k tsi, corncob, “ear-bone of corn.”

tsik (L-16; D-62, 81), two; E. D. ha’ppalst.
tsì’kip, twice.
ha’l tsì’k, second.
ha’l tsì’kip, twice more.
tsì’kip hipo’nso, twofold, double.
ts’keim, two apiece, two to each.
lats’k, six.
lats’i’kip, six times.
lats’i’kip hipo’nso, sixfold.
lats’i’ksëm, six apiece, six to each.
wocpe’ lats’k, sixty (D-88).
’imatomol tsik, himato’l tsik, eight,
“four times two.”
’imatomol tsik, himato’l tsik, eight times.
wocpe’ ha’ tsì’k, twelve.
wocpe’ tsì’, twenty.
wocpe’ tsì’kip, twenty times.
ha’yen pòn tsì’k, hiu’n po’n tsik (I),
two hundred.
’ëc la’k i’ti tsì’k, he is the stronger of the two.
haki’t tsik nù’k, themselves two.
ili’ tsik wiic kì’wilc ipco’këhâ’a, I will be a doctor in two years.
’i cak tsì’k (I), two men.
’i’cak tu’ts’i’k kë’ tsep, a man lame in both legs.

tic tsik, two women (I).
na’-u tsì’k, a pair of moccasins (I).
ne’c tsì’k tsika’dip, between two trees.
pêm katsì’k (I), pêm ka’t tsik, a double-barreled gun, “a gun with two mouths” (“fusil à deux coups”).
eu’l tsik, two dogs (I).

tsanu’k tsì’k hi(eak)a’xlicat, I lost two horses.
tsi'k kuen'a'k, both sides.

tsik-hó', tsikxo' (I), tsikxo', twins. wi a'ni' wa'ne'ta'-í tsika' dep tat(o), my house stands between the road and the river.

wi no'me tsik eakityutsickinto, I raise two children.

wó'c tsi'g, two hands.

wó'c tsi'ketan, both hands (I).

yi' tsi'k 'o't tsi'kive' lák, this woman has twins.

yi' tsi'k 'o't tsi'kive' lák, he is the stronger of the two.

yi'-u tsik cikica'wu, I have taken two fish; sing. ica'wu.

tsikhuiau [tsikhouiaou], eight (E. D.) (cf. tséts).

hallg tsikhuanau, eighteen (E. D.). hehin tsikhuanu, eighty (E. D.).

tsika't, since, past, ago (tsik with past temporal suffix) (see tsáko'p).

yi'l hiw'e'-u tsi'ka't láti, three weeks ago (D-59).

yi'l hiw'e'-u tsi'ka't tsi'k, two weeks ago (D-62).

tsílilik, hen, chicken (in the Hiyekiti or eastern Atakapa dialect and perhaps in Opelousa; see noha'mc).

tsílik, to tickle.

tsílikile, tickling ("I tickle").

tsíkip (I), the little blue heron; E. D. tosi's [thosiggs] ("la grue").

tsíkip tát (blue) heron; "heron standing."

tsil, tsill (A. R.), egg (?).

ni'tsi'l, small house, tick, "louse egg(?).

tsi'l, proud (cf. tséni).

icák tsíl', a proud man.

icák tsi'tseil, proud men.

tsíla'm, tsíli'm (I), quail ("la caille") (but called "a yellow and white bird," and so perhaps the meadow lark; see also itsk).

tsílatsk, wood tick.

tsílatsk i'com, tsílatsk loc'm (I), sheep ticks, seed-ticks, "small wood ticks."

tsínac, tsínac (I), a button.

tsinniu [tsinniou], polecat (E. D.).

tísp, to remove.

ha'kin tsi'pet yak'hi'ti tu'l o't, afterward he removed to Indian Lake (D-95).

tsí'peló, let us move camp! ("démenageons!").

tsi'pulat, they removed (D-138).

tu'l ma ino'-í tsi'pet, she moved across the lake (D-100).

wi okêt tsi'pet Tsá'yon ne' o't, my mother removed to Texas (or Mexico).

wi tsi'po, I move.

tsipal (see ipa'l, near, and hipa', husband).

ke-utsipal'xckinto, I glue something ("coller").

cakiu'c tsipa'xco, I seal (or glue) a letter (D).

caktsipal'c(o), I put into contact (or connection) (D).

cuxcaktsipal, sticky things.

cuxtsipál, glue ("la colle").

ta'ntsipal, burdock or cocklebur (small kind).

wi-ke'-utsipal'xckinto, I glue pl. objects (D).

wi-ke'-u-tsipaxckinto, I sit gluing (I).

tsíc (I, D-63), tsí's (D-66), tsí'dsi (I), tsílic, si'tsi, si'c, si'dsi, a baby; pl. cec; E. D. cemps tapahan.

si'dsi he' -u, sic he' -u, many babies.

(t)si'dsi icák, a male infant (I).

(t)si'dsi kic, a female infant (I).

tsítsi'c, si'tsic, it is a baby.

tsí's wáh-haihaickit, the infant cries (I).

tsíc, to be pleased, to be glad.

atsí'e-kie ha, I don't care (D-143).

lihatsí'ckicc (atsí'e-kie) ha', I am not pleased.

wi yatsí'ckicc (properly wi hatsí'e-kico), I am glad.

yuki'ts icasí'ckiccat, we were glad (D-109).

tísc, tsí'tsi (D), pipe.

tsi't, tsí't, or tsí'tsi (not so good); tobacco pipe; E. D. tsítsin (tsí tsi, "tobacco bone").

tsít, tsí't, tobacco; E. D. tsígg.

tsíł, tsíł-tukčé, tobacco pipe (D-127).

tsí't katke' mic, give me a chew of tobacco! ("donne moi un chew tobac- coo!").

tsí't lauk'it, the tobacco burns.

tsí't tsí't, tsí'tsi, tobacco pipe.

tsí't wocv'nts, a cigar, a cigarette, "hand worked tobacco."

wai' tsi'tsi, a stone pipe (I).
wi tsi't ti'ukento, I will smoke tobacco.
wi tsi't yi'ntso, I wrap tobacco (into a cigar); also used of packages.
tsitatsi, to smoke the pipe (E. D.).
ts'ok, ts'ok, blackbird (some have red spots); E. D. tsunceiman [tsunshiman], tsunthima (tsunthima).

akip ts'o'k, akip tsök (L-7), water turkey.

Ts'o'k ta'i, Tso'k Ta'i (I), "Blackbird River," Bayou Dinde (?) (6 to 7 miles from Lake Charles, near the middle lake).
tsōx, tsux, ts'ux, claw, nail (of man); E. D. tiggs nagst, fingernail; Ak. cu [choux] or enku [enku] (cf. Ak. semak [semacq], finger, and tsım).

hikāt ts'u'x, toenail (I).
tsu'x, wo'c tsu'x, fingernail (I).
tsom (perhaps shortened from hitsom, "little").
nec tsomc, cane ("bâton"), "little stick of wood").

tso'-ots, tso'-ots (L-4), corn, maize, cornstalk (cf. ots, grain); E. D. necōum [neshōum], Indian corn.
tso'-ots a'kane, to make corn into flour, i.e., a mill (?)(D).
tso'-ots a'kop, cornmeal (I).
tso'-ots akc, green corn, the corn is green (or unripe) ("mais tendre").
tso'-ots a', cornerib, barn.
tso'-ots e'm, pounded corn.
tso'-ots h'wip hi'lc, corn sifted repeatedly.
tso'-ots hi'lc, sifted corn.
tso'-ots hi'lekinto, I sift corn.
tso'-ots hi'lene, a sieve for corn.
tso'-ots hi'c, planting Indian corn (I).
tso'-ots lá'gc, ripe corn, the corn is ripe, "the corn is hard."
tso'-ots li'l, ground corn, cornmeal, flour, etc., milled.
tso'-ots l'ilnā, corn mill ("moulin de maïs").
tso'-ots nē'yu'e, tso'-ots ney'yu'e (?), cornfield, maize field (I).
tso'-ots o'ts ta'nuk, one grain of corn.
tso'-ots ta'l, husk of corn (I).
tso'-ots wa'k, ear of corn (I).

tsō'-ots wa'k tsi, corn cob (I).
tsō'-ots wa'c, leaves of corn, husks.
tsō'-ots ya'kinto, I eat corn, I will eat corn.
tsō'-ots ya'kit, I eat corn now.
tsō'-ots yak, I want to eat corn.
tsō'-ots ya'xne, weevil, "corn eater." wi e'mu tso'-ots, I pound corn ("je pile du maïs").
wi tso'-ots a'tkane, I will make corn.
wi tso'-ots pā'mic, I sow corn.
tspōp, tsop, tsop, spotted (flowered, in colors ("sémé")).

tsō't, to stand (pl.?)(cf. illitt, ta, to).
hä i'c'k lu'kin tetsō't temat'kip, these men go to stand in mud up to the knees.
i'cak tso-opi'cètit, they stand twisting (?) ("ils tordent").
kōlokwa'its tso', many bottles stand.
mōn hiyitsot, many are standing.
yuki't kaukau'k'i tso'-onèl (or tso'-ots), we stand in the water.
y'u'k it tso-opi'cèntsélé, we stand twisting (?) .

tsūk, tsk'tsuke, bumpy, rough, rugged.
tsūk, ekite, rough, redbird (perhaps from tsök, blackbird, and kuts, red); E. D. tsoggs.
tsul, okotka'-uc nte' tsu', okotka'-uc (i)nte' tsfül, shirt collars.
tsūm, tsum, to pinch, to scratch (?) (cf. tsōx). hi'atpe tsū'me(n) n, I am on the point of pinching him.
ha' tsu'mkinto, I pinch him (now).
wi tsum, I pinch, I scratch (?).
wi ha' tsu'mo, I pinch him.
wi in tsu'mo, I pinch you.
wi na'k tsu'mo, I pinch ye (?). wi ca'k tsu'mo, I pinch them.
na hitsu'mta or hitsu'mat, you are going to pinch me.
na tsu'mta, I am going to pinch you.
na ictsu'mta, you are going to pinch us.
na caktu'mta, you are going to pinch them.

ha hitsu'met, he pinched me.
ha intsu'met, he pinches you.
ha tsu'met ts'ar', he pinched him (another).
ha' ictsutmët, he pinched us.
ha' na'kit (or na'k-) tsutmët, he pinches ye.
ha' caktsutmët, he pinches them.
ha't na'hip hitstumët, he pinched me how many times?
wi nak (hi)tut tsu'mo, I pinched ye all.
icâk tsu'mc, a man pinched; pl. ca'ktsu'mc.
ciwa'an tsu'm ha'xc, don't pinch the cat!
cokcstumcne, tweezers (for hair, etc.).

tsu'm hikots, I pinch and turn the skin, I pinch a piece out.
tsu'me ha'x'eta, before pinching him.
tsu'me ha'âckin, after pinching him.
tsu'mecp, on account of pinching him, and because (I) pinched him.
tsu'mcne, for pinching; pl. ca'ktsumcne.

tsumthimaan [tsoumthimaan] (C),
tsumcimân [tsoumshiman] (P),
(1) blackbird, (2) starling (?) (cf. ts'ok).

tse, tsoc,
tsue'nc hicka'-ue (I), or tso'einc-
icla'-ue, chill and fever.
ta, to stand (see L-19; 20) (cf. illitt, tsøt, to).
a a yã'n pe'lå'tå, a house standing far off.
hiyita'nto, I stand.
hiyita'to, I will stand.
kauka' ta'-u ini'kit, the water comes in.
kauka' ta'-u ini'xkit, the water comes in.
kauka' ta-ulokit, the water stands boiling.
ka'-u ne'c caxkita'-une, a scaffold for the dead (I).
keloka'wts tat, a bottle standing (I).
ke'e ci ta'-ucakwâlento, I fan many girls when standing.
na tik tat kauka'-ukin, you go and stand in the water, or you (sing.) are standing in the water.
na'u ta'-uwalwa'lek't, the feather is waving (I).
na'-u ta'-u walwa'letit, many feathers are waving.
ne'epal ne'kinc loi'p ta't, a post driven into the ground.

ne'c coxkita'-une, scaffolding, scaffold, "boards to stand on."
ne'c coxkita'-une ka'-u, I erect a scaffold.
ne'c te'xlk tät, the tree is blooming, the tree stands blooming.
okotka'-uc ma'n ko'm-tat, an overcoat hung up, an overcoat hanging up (lit. standing erect).
tsi'kip tät, (blue) heron, "heron standing."
ta'nto, I am erect.
tät, standing.
ta'-u-hatpa'wickit, standing on a swing ("je me balance").
ta'-uhatwa'nânto Otsotâ't öt, ta'u hatwëni (or hatwëninto) Otsotâ't öt, I pray to God.
ta'-u ikik't, a drop of water, "standing and dripping."
ta'-uko'-ikit, he preaches ("il prêche"); pl. ta'-uockko'-ikit or ta'-uocokeokwa'nikit.
tawatwë'nat, they prayed standing (L-14).
tuts tanu'kip hiyita'nto, I stand on one leg.
tema'k ilho'pe tâ'nto, tema'k itlo'pe tâ'nto, I am on my knees.
Utsuta'tut, to Otsotat (L-14, 15).
wa'-i ta-upa'-ukit, the stone is swinging (like a pendulum); pl. -tit (I).
wai ta'-u paupa'-util, many stones swing.
wi a a tâ't hu'wa, or wi a a hu'wa, I see a house standing (sometimes they add tät or ta-u to anything standing).
wi a'n wañne' ta'-i tsika'dep tät(o), my house stands between the road and the river (D).
wi iyi'ktat cukiu'lkinto, I stand and write, I write standing.
wi ta'-u-hatpa'wickit, I balance myself (D).
wi ta-uhatwe'ninto, I pray (God), ("je prie (Dieu) ".
yuki't itët o'tsi tät, Our Father who art in heaven (standing above).
yuki't ta-uhatwa'ni Otsotâ't öt, we pray to God.
ta, to leave, to come out.

a’nik e nta’hëntat, it came out of his ears (L-20).
a”i kin ta’ha’ko, I came out of the house (“je sors de la maison”).
a’nik ita’ko, I came out of the house.
a”lak pa’li yanta’-ulët, a”lak pa’li hya’ nta’-ulat, they have broken the prison and have gone out (those enclosed) (”ils ont cassé la prison et l’ont sorti (ceux enfermés”)’.
ita’nec, to come out (D-140).
kauka’ am’n a’nik e nta’hëntat, the water he had drunk came out at his ears.
k’o’ts pon-nt’a’na”, or ko’tsispo’.
ita’nâ, chimney, (“cut into for the smoke to go out”).
nta’na”, in order for (smoke) to go out.
nta’u, I get out.
p” ita’ne, chimney “for smoke to leave.”
p’o’ck hitsa’-uc(o), I draw the blood.
p”o’ck tó’ts hitsa’-uc, sucking out blood (D-56).
p’o’ck tóts hitsa’-uco, I draw blood out by suction; pl. cak’hsita’uco.
cakita’-uculat, they let them out (D-149).
cakla’mc p’osk cok’hsita’-ucikit, the leech sucks out the blood.
wi it’a’ ku, I want to get out; pl. of subj, nta’u (?)?
wi nta’ku a”lak it’hi, I went out of prison in the evening (“je suis sorti de la prison le soir”).
wie nta’ku (or nta’hu) wi ite’t ini’kat a’nuf (or a’nik in’hat), when I went out my father entered the house (“quand j’étais sorti mon père est entré dans la maison”).
wi te’fis a”ha’kin ita’hu, I left prison in the evening (D).
yuk’hi’ti ipcok ok ya pe’neat p’ock tots-hitsa’-uc, the Indian doctor came and cured by sucking blood.

tai [tay], popular (E. D.).
ta-i, river, brook (D-45) (see akon(st)).
aknâk mîckët tai’kî, aknâk mî’ckit tai’kin, there are eddies in the river.
a’nu ta’i o’, the house is by the river (I).
a’nu ta’i o’at, the house was by the river (I).
a’nu ta’i o’tikit (or o’to or o’ta) the house will be by the river (I).
Ka’tkae-yo’k ta’i, Calcasieu River (I).
kipa’xei ta’i pa’mîci’ko, I ford a river on foot (kipa’xei not necessary according to D).
tsau’kip hit’e’-uici’ko (or it’e’w-’i’ciko) ta’i kipa’xei (hit’e’wie’ko), I ford a river on horseback.
Ta’k tota’i, “Blackbird River,” Bayou Dinde, near the middle lake, 6 or 7 miles from Lake Charles.
ta’i atwa’le, bridge (probable word used) (I).
ta’i he’tskit, the river becomes broader (I).
ta’i hidéo”n, small river, gulley, small ditch.
ta’i huquina’m, forks of a river in their whole length.
ta’i hukini’l, forks of river (”fourche”), meeting place.
ta’i i’c’l (or ic’l), bayou, rivulet, brook.
ta’kin cakik’o’m, I fish in the river.
Ta’i ko’p k’c, “White-river Woman,” the name of Delilah Moss’s sister.
ta’i ko’c, bend of river (referring to the water): ta’i uts, bend of river (referring to the land).
Ta’i ku’d ts’eto, I go to Red River.
Ta’i ku’ts, Red River.
ta’i lu’l i’c’ko, wi ta’i lu’l i’c’ko, I swam over to the other side of the river.
ta’i mâ in’o’i, on the other side of the river.
Ta’i Mël, Bayou Noir, 15 miles south of Lake Charles and near Big Lake (Lake Prien is Indian Lake).
ta’i ntu’l, ta’i ndu’l, the mouth or pass of a river (“rivière entre au lac”).
ta’i o’, by the river, on the bank of the river.
ta’i o’c, bank or edge of river.
ta’i o’ci, the banks of a river, on the edge of a river (nearer than ta’i o’).
ta’i o’ci tikua’nto (or tik wa’nto),
I walk on the banks of a river.
ta’i o’c talanka’-u, the bank of the river is sloping.
ta’i o’tsi wá’leti, a bridge over a river.
ta’i wa’le, the river’s waves.
ta’yip nê, island, land of river.
tu’l ta’yut (or ta’i o’t) iye’ ka’c, the lake is deeper than the river.
Utse’x ta’i, Serpent Bayou.
wì a’ni wañiñe ta’i tsika’dep tät(o),
my house stands between the road and the river.
ta’i, straight.
ta’i kàtì’et, straight, direct it goes.
tè’c ta’itai, straight hair.
u’ts ta’i, (pl.) u’ts ta’itai, a straight nose.
taic (cf. ta, to leave, and ta, tan, other, another).
ìcàk ta’-ic he’u, many strangers.
ìcàk ta’-ic o’kįa yakit nê mo’n ialpe’huiñet, strangers have come and taken all our land.
Ta’kapo (D-70, 112), Ta’kapa (D-93, 120), an Atakapa.
takine’n, takinà’, a string of beads, prayer beads, a rosary; Ak. oecua [oechoua] (perhaps from wi, “my,” and co, “seed”).
hata’kînèn (D-127), hataki’nà (I), pearl, bead.
hatakinà’ o’ñi, a cord or string of beads (o is said not to be the word for “cord”) (I).
takis (cf. tots).
takiskoheu [takiseoiheu], mocking-bird (E. D.) (it contains ko-i, and he-u).
tal (cf. tam).
ta’lcèm, full of holes (D-65).
tal, shell, bark, husk, peeling, rind; E. D. tail, skin (cf. til).
hatalko’at, his body turned into (D-32).
kanà’n ta’l, shell of a turtle.
ne’c ta’l, ne’c ta’l, bark of a tree.
ne’c ta’l kima’ti, fiber bark (“bark inside tree”).
ne’c ta’l o’l, cinnamon (“cannelle”).
ne’e ta’l o’l ina’k, cinnamon color.
noh’me ku’ ta’l, egg-shell.
Caktal’ko, leaketa’lkó, sta’lkó, seems
to mean “desiring a human being’s skin,” and is said to have been a name for “a human skin changed into a person,” a malicious spirit who went about on all fours with his head lowered in front so that at first he looked as if he were headless. His body was covered with hair. He was seen sometimes in the bushes on Lower Lake Prien in the daytime. Called “devil” (D), “turned into something bad” (L-32 (title)).
coku’a’k ta’l, a crust of bread.
tso’-ots ta’l, husk of corn (I).
talanka’-u, slanting, sloping, trending.
nê talanka’-u, land sloping, slanting, trending (I).
ta’-i o’c talanka’-u, the river bank is slanting, a slope.
talha’ñic, the little blue heron or crane (see tsi’kip); Creole la grue (cf. talkó’p, hañec).
talkó’p, ta’lkop, talko’pka, blue; E. D. yan [länn].
a’yip teixik ta’lkop, marsh lily, “blue flower in marsh” (“fleur sauvage bleue”).
otse’ talko’p, the blue racer, “blue snake.”
cuk ta’lkop he’-u, “many blue things.”
talko’p i’naha, not much blue, sort of blue.
talko’pka y’iltát, light shines blue.
talko’p kop, light blue, “blue-white.”
talko’p na’k ta’lkop, dark blue.
tälst, taalst, six (E. D.) (cf. lât).
hallg taalst, sixteen (E. D.).
hehin taalst, sixty (E. D.).
tam, hole (in ground) (cf. tal).
ne’kin tà’me, grave in the ground (I).
ne’ ta’mkin, in a grave (D-124).
ne-tamnà’, shovel, spade, “to make a hole in the ground.”
(nc-tam) te’, hole.
nuí’l ta’mkin, when digging (D-135).
tam himö’c, to dig a grave.
wi ne’-tà’mo himö’ene, I dig a grave.
tam, to ascend, to climb (cf. ta, to stand).
eku'n na(k) ta'mo, I have just ascended, I begin mounting.
ne'cki ta'mtsat tamhe'-uc, the spider goes up the tree.
ne'c he'-u cakta'mo, I climb many trees.
ne'c ta'mo, I climb a tree.
pa'mtampne, stairs, steps, “for ascending.”
tamhe'-uc ha' pa'kin ta'mtsat, the spider goes into its nest.
wi' pa'mtampne ta'mo, I ascend the stairs.

tam, to split.
kako'k nicta'me nît, a five-rail fence.
ne'c'kinke tame, lumber mill, “for sawing wood.”
nee-ki'nec ta'me a', saw cutting-house (= sawmill) (D-135).
nee-ta'me, necta'me, board, rail, “split wood.”
ne'e ta'mcët, a split tree; ne'e ta'mtambcët, split trees.
ne'c-ta'me ka'kók, a rail fence.
ne'c ta'menen', wedge “for splitting wood.”
ta'me, board, “splitting.”
wi nee kutsnâhi k ta'meo, I split with a knife.
wi nee pa'i-ick ta'meo, I split with an ax (wi pa'ic ne'e ic'kta'meo, can not be said).
wi ne'e tamta'meuse, I split (one block) in several places, and I split many blocks (each by itself).

tamhe'-uc, spider (“araignée”) (I). ne'cki ta'mtsat tamhe'-uc, the spider goes up the tree.
tamhe'-uc ha' pa'kin ta'mtsat, the spider goes into its nest.
tamhe'-uc hila'm (given in one place as hila'n), venomous spider (hila'm, to burn, smart, give pain) (“araignée venimeuse,” “tarantula”).
tamhe'-uc hill'ni, spider-web.

tan, it'ha'nkêt, I have vomited.
tane (A. R.), to throw up, to vomit.

tan, ta', taxn (D-142), other, another also yet, as yet (perhaps two stems (see tanu'k, one).
a'c ta'n, it is frozen yet, ice yet (“c'est glacé”).
ha'cta maka'-u ha'xcta, it is not yet fallen.
hila'yi ta'xnik, his other wife (L-17).
hila'yi ta'xnik pa'mat, his other wife beat him.
hitët hokët ta'n, the father or the mother.
ica'k hin'ta, ica'k ya'tan, the same man.
ica'k konyu'ds ta' caktewe mo'kêt, another young man has come with the others.
ica'k ta'n, another man.
ica'k tane'-u (or tan he'-u), many other men.
ica'k tanu'k ke-ulà'ento, I shave another as I sit (“curious but they say it”).
i'cak tu hia'ta'n, always the same man.
ka'-u há'xct ta'n, before he died (D-106).
k'ic ta'xnik wantsât, she said to the other woman (D-142).
k'ic ta'a', another woman (I).
komo'k he'-u ok tanu'ka, many different baskets.
mañ ha'xcta, before long, “not yet long.”
'tnæ (D-45), nta'n (D-47), or pe'nta, the other cousin.
ca' ta'na' ha' okotka'-uc pa'tsëmo, I wash one shirt for another (person).
coxko'-i ta'nuk mon cokiya'-i o'tsi tane'-uts, one chief was high above all the others.
u'l hiata'n, the same dog (I).
u'l ta'n, another dog (I).
tane'-u (D-117, 122, 146), ta'ne'-u, the others, the rest (of them).
tane'-uts, all the others, the others (L-11) (ts is perhaps an abbreviation of òts, “above”).
tantśipal, cocklebur (the small kind), “sticking to one” (?).
wi le'ta, wi le'ta, my female cousin, “my other sister.”
ya' hidso' a' hive' ta'n, he becomes smaller than the other.

ya' ica'k ta'n, he is a man yet.

ya' ki'c coke' u' tane'-ue'a'k iya'i-, this woman is the stingiest of all.

yac hidso'a' i'ti tane'-us, the rest of them are the smallest, or they are the smallest of all.

ya' yu'ds iye' ta'n, he outgrows the other.

yu'le io'i o'k 'nu'xts a' 'n ta'nat 'n a', send me word whether you can come or not (D-43).

tankoi'hi, to jump in (cf. kohits).

John tankoi'yi ya' làl-ic' hat, John jumped in and swam over.

tann, hard (E. D.) (cf. lâk).

ta'ntstal, ta'nts, to'nts, ti'ntsal, ti'ntsal, paper (see pon).

tansta'lik, with cards (D-52).

ta'ntsal hatpa'wio, the paper whirls about.

tantstal lâk'a'c, paper money.

ta'ntsal tâl'ka maka'wât, the paper falls down whirling.

ta'ntsal tle'm (or tle'm), the paper is torn.

i'kilo'c, paper soaked through, paper is soaking through.

tinstal kipa'xcip pu'nso, I blow across (over) the paper.

ya tantstal konto'mo, I have torn this paper ("ce papier j'ai déchiré"); pl. ko'te'memo.

ya tantstal tlâm, this paper is torn ("ce papier est déchiré").

tanu'k (L-16, 40; D-81, 113, 139, 142, 149), ta'nuuk (L-11; D-97), one; E. D. hanniik.

ha'la (1) tanu'k, one more.

hâc no'me tanu'k ipu'ts ke, he has but one child.

ilu' tanu'k'in, one year ago.

i'câk ta'nuk, one man.

icâk tanu'k'kip ki'wîlî ipek'kat, a man who was once a doctor.

icâk tu' ts tanu'k'ke'tse'n (or ké'tsep), a man lame in one leg.

i'ti'yc'le tanu'k, one month.

kic tanu'k, one woman (I).

nê i'weve tanu'k, a mile, "one land measure."

nê'c na tanu'k ko' iya'-u, you lift a stick at one end.

no'me tanu'k' haihai'ê hi'kit, a child is coming down weeping.

no'me ta'nuk ipu'ts, but one child.

num tanu'k'ite'wo, I ride on one side.

ok'tanu'ka, different (D-78).

cok'hêc oktanu'k coka'at, she had the same disease (D-92).

cok'o'ntanu'k cakî'keo, I buy a cow. cu'l ta'nuk, one dog (I).

tso'-ots ots ta'nuk, one grain of corn.

tanu'kip, once (L-40; D-102, 106, 108).

tanu'k'ma'n it'i, to overlap, one longer than the other, one the longest.

tanu'k euki'n, tanukuc'ki'n, one-half (I) tu' ts tanu'k'hip hiyita'nto, I stand on one leg.

woe pe' ha tanuk (L), wuwepe' ha'la tanu'k, eleven.

woe pe' ha' tanu'kip, eleven times.

alli hannigg, one year (E. D.). halk hannik, eleven (E. D.).
iidl hannigg, one day (E. D.).

tat, belly (E. D.) (cf. kom).

tat, yellow, also green; pl. ta'tat; E. D. tat, yellow, onntatat, green.

a'c tâ'kop, light yellow, "yellow-white," light green.

a'c tâ't uc, salmon, "kind of yellow" (it also looks like "this is true yellow").

icla'-uc tâ't, yellow fever.

icla'–uc ta tik, of yellow fever (D-88).

ku'ts'nâ tâ't, copper, brass, "yellow iron."

ku'ts'ns tâ't i'côl, brass nail.

ku' tâ't, yolk of egg (I) "egg yellow.

la'kla'c-tâ't, gold color, "silver-yel- low."

mô'n tâ't, yellow all over.

ne'c wa'c tâ't, brown, "leaf yellow," color of dead leaves.

netatat, ne' tatat (I), orange (the tree).

no'hâm'c ku' tâ't, yolk of egg.

on tat, grass green; E. D. onntatat, green.

eukco'c itsktëta't, lark, meadow lark (probably, described as a little larger than a mocking bird), "yellow breasted bird."

tau'e [thave'], disagreeable (?), (E. D.).

ci tau'e [shi thave' (P), shý thawou (C)]. the smoke is disagreeable (E. D.).
tayo'ts, 
tayo'ts tuka'-u, pepper (black), "like it?"

te (D-130), bow (made of hickory) 
(cf. te-i); E. D. woc [uosh].
ne'e te', a wooden bow (I).
tē nō, the bow and the string.
tē ō (D), te' ō' (I), bowstring.
wo'e te', the right hand, "the bow hand" (?).

tē, 

kidsō'nc wi ukutka'-uc ma'nkin te-
ho'p la'wat, the fire burnt a hole through in my coat.

tehō'p-ma'n, tube, tubiform, "long hole."

tehō'p tsaa'ko, to stop up a hole 
("boucher un trou").

tē, te', this seems to indicate plurality.

hila'n tē ne'c, big laurel ("gros 
laurier"), magnolia (?) (a tall tree 
with white flowers and no spines).
ne'c tewa'c mafmā'n, magnolia, 
"broad-leaved tree."

ci'wat tē ne'c, prickly ash ("frêne 
piquant"), "tree with prickles."

te' na'-u, the mane (of a horse).
tē wac, leaves (tē wac said to be 
used in sing. and pl.; wac only in 
sing.

tē wac co'ntit, the leaves rustle (in 
the wind); sing. wa'e co'nkit (I).

wac tsaa'k, dry leaves, a dry leaf 
("feuilles sèches"); pl. te' waec tsak-
taa'k.

tē wac wilo'kit (or wilotit), the 
leaves fall.

tē (possibly ta, to stand).

tē' nako'-i, you have to speak! get 
up and speak!

te-i, vine, creeper, liana; E. D. tsapalst, 
vine (probably grapevine); per-
haps Ak. te', "of wood," though 
this may be the word for "bow" 
misunderstood.

hila'nte'i, vine of the little 
grapes ("liane des petits raisins").

hila'n wōl te'i, vine of the musca-
dine ("la liane de soko") (L-9).

cuktē'i (D-113), cokte'i, medicine.

hila'n cuktē'i, a kind of medicinal 
root called "buzzard medicine" by the Indians; a tea was made 
from it.

o'tse cokte'-i hadie'c, snake venom, 
"snake's bad medicine."

cuktē'i a'mu, I take (lit., drink) 
medicine.

cuktē'i hadie'c, cokte'-i hadie'c, 
poison, "bad medicine."

cuktē'i kū'leu, I swallowed medicine.

wi cuktē'-i micu, I doctor somebody, 
I give medicine to somebody.

tēk, te'ktēk, speckled (see čamč) 
cā'mč te'ktēk, "speckled wolf," a 
wild animal, probably the ocelot 
or tiger cat (Felis pardalis), though 
it may be mythical. It is de-
scribed as of the size of a dog, 
gray in color, and with a short tail.

teka'-uc, taka'-u'c (I), branch, twig; 
pl. teka'mc.

ne'c teka'-uc, branch of tree, twig 
of tree; pl. ne'c teka'mc.

ne'c taka'-uc ickā'm, a large thick 
limb.

ne'c teka'mc, (1) brushwood, (2) 
branches, limbs of trees ("des 
branches").

ne'c taka'mc ickā'm, ne'c teka'mc 
ickā'm, large thick limbs.

ne'c-teka'mc kamka'mc, the limbs 
stand out from (the tree).

ne'c taka'mc neyu'c, brush fence 
("clos fait avec des branches").

no'x tēka'ms, no'x teka'mc (I), 
antlers, "many prongs."

tē'k'ho, te'ko, teko', tik'ho'; barrel. 
nakit teko' ti'-u lumlu'micta, go ye 
and roll that barrel! (D).

ya' teko' tik lumlu'mict (a), go roll 
this barrel! (also first pers. sing.).

tegguhiau [tegghouiaou], nine (E. D.). 
hallg tegguhiau, nineteen (E. D.). 
hehin tegguhiau, ninety (E. D.).

tēxlk, te'xlk (I), te'lk (A. R., I), flower 
(see tel).

a'yip te'xlk ta'lkop, marsh lily, 
"blue flower in the marshes" 
("fleur sauvage bleue").

ne' texlk tāt, the tree is blooming, 
"the tree stands blooming." 

tēxlk ha'xeta (or ha'xeta,) the 
flower is budding, bud, "not flowered 
yet."
te'xik hima' hatse-e'c, this flower smells bad.

te'xik hima' tol', this flower smells good.

tešik-kako'k-ti'mkin, rose, "flower in the garden."

taxik kêt, bud opened out into a flower (?), "bud sitting."

tešik la'k, sunflower (I).

tešik la'k ne'e, sunflower stalk.

tešik ne'e, jessamine, besides all flowering trees.

te'lk atpa'-ic, the flower opens out.

tel,
an ektek'icenst, they opened out their ears (L-40).

hak't an kimatip ne' ots a'n ektek'ent (or telte'icenst), they unfolded their ears from below up (L-41).

ektek'icen, I open, I unfold; pl. ca'kte'lele.

-têm, subjective personal pronominal suffix of the second person plural.

nák'it icu'têm, you (pl.) caught it.

nák't tsanu'k ekkenetem nak eka'x-lecat ka, did you find the horse which you lost?

nák'it tém a'mtêm, you all drank yesterday (?)

tem (I, D-66, A. R.), yesterday (teñ is also given but this seems to be properly the word for "dusk," or "evening" (see it'i); E. D. khat-tebmn (khat said to=kut, "this").

ha' te'n a'mat, he drank yesterday.

hak'î tém te'm a'mulêt, hak'î tém a'mulat, they drank yesterday.

i'ti te'm, day before yesterday.

kic te'm yukhi'ti ko'-iat, she spoke Atakapa yesterday.

na' te'm a'mat, you drank yesterday.

na'kit (tem) a'mtêm, nakit te'm naka'mat, you (pl.) drank yesterday.

tem hitsa'ncêt, I was pushed yesterday ("il ma poussé hier").

tî'k cakno'nso te'm, I took a walk yesterday, I went visiting out of doors yesterday.

te'mâk, te'ma'k, ti'mak, knee.

ha' ic'a'k lu'kin tikat tem'a'k, this man goes to stand in mud up to the knees; pl. tôtsô't.

no'me tem'a'k itlo' petit, the children kneel.

tem'a'k e'nc (I), ti'mak eñe, kneecap, "knee grease."

tem'a'k ilho'pc tâ'nto, I am on my knees.

temâk hilho'pco (te'mâk hilho'pco), I kneel down, I am kneeling.

tem'o'ke, brant ("outarde").

tem'oñ, tem'oñ, timo'ñ, te'mom; ashes.

tsit te'mom, tobacco ashes.

tempst, spring (of year) (E. D.).

tempst kaukauheu [tempst cau-cauheu], the spring is rainy ("spring-water-much") (E. D.).

ten (L), mother; E. D. teg'n, mother, tegn, daughter (L denied the second usage) (see huke't)
tegn-icpe [tegn-ishepe], young mother (E. D.).

wi tegn [u'ñ tegn (P), ou'ñ tegn (C)], my mother (E. D.).

tens, nephew; tensa', niece.

tepu'k, ti'puk, te'buk, te'puk (L-2), peach.

tepu'k ku'tskuts, te'puk ku'tskuts.

prune, plum (L-3).

tepu'k ku'tskuts ne'kin, plum season.

tepu'k ne'kin, peach season.

tepu'k co' tuka'-u, almond "like a peach stone," "resembling a peach stone" (I).

tèc, hair of head; E. D. taecc; Ak. kec ("cheveux").

mu'kmuk ya' te'e, this hair is short.

tèc hatkotsnto, I crop my hair.

ntèc mo'kmos, short hair.

tèc môñ, long hair (L-23).

ntèc ta'itai, straight hair.

tèc wo'lwôl, te'c wulwu'1, curly hair.

wi te'c màñma'ñ hatna'-uco, I let my hair grow long (or I have long hair).

wi te'c màñma'ñu, I have long hair ("i'ai les cheveux longs")

tem-u, tail, end.

a'knax te'-u ot, a'knax te'wat, the current comes from above.
no'k te'-u, shoulder; Ak. est.
no'k te'-u me'lmel, no'kte-u me'lmel (L-6), goose (tame and wild).
t'et'u kamka'm, tail fin(s).
t'et'-u na'-u, tail feathers (I).
Te'-u Tu'l, Tu'l Te'-u (D-72, 94), Lake Charles, lake and a village on the same, "End Lake."
t'et'ike tu' iwät, the boat (or canoe) comes from above ("la pirole va venir d'en haut").

te-u,
t'ete-ute-u, rice.
teyo', te'yo, te'yux, box, chest, trunk, valise.
a' teyo', this box.
teyo' a'vnë (not a'pñë), put the box right here!
teyo' hihatse-uwa'ntët, I forgot my trunk.
teyo' hicakatse-uwa'ngt, I forgot my trunks.
teyo' hiya'p në, put the box right there!
të'yux kolilawinä, te'yuy kolilaka'-unä, a match box.
ti te'yux yänne, a strap for a valise.
wi teyo' cukite-uka'ne o'ts ne'-u, I put the box on the chair.

ti, to go; in E. D. given as tic [tish] but e is evidently a suffix; Gatschet gives tic ("aller") in one place. akipa'-iu(t) ti'cta, I am to travel to the south.

akma'ltitst, akma'le tits, fall, "going to be winter."

ha iec'k lu'kin tiktä't tema'kip, this man goes to stand in the mud up to his knees; pl. tetsä't. 
haki't ti'ueak' ön'nhule, they took a walk, they went out of doors (visiting).
hati't tiko'me, apron, "hanging in front as one goes" (?)(I).
he'-u cakcu'c ka'-u ti'utit, many birds fly.
hiki'u(t) ti'cta, I am to travel to the west.

hiku' wi nu'k tik i'ka ko', I want to go to make soup myself.
hicokë'c kco' y'i'kit (or y'i') mën ti'co, though I am sick I go out every day.
hoktewe' ti'ulat, they left together ("ils sont partis ensemble").
ho'kuane ti'cat, ho'kuäñkin ti'cat, he went on the warpath.
ho'leo(t) ti'cta, I am to travel to the north.
icäk hi'ki-tëwe ti'cat, this man accompanied me.
icäk hiyan'a'ñ co' ti'wë ti'ëo, I was afraid of him but went with him. 
iki'li't hitiktsa'nu, I go and hide a child.

iti män' hihaixtikyile, I wept all night.

iti män' hiwà'le tiki'lat (or tik yï'lat), I dreamed all night (until daylight).
iya'n (or ya'ni) tiv, there we will go (D-47).

ka'kin ti'cta, I go to the woods.

ki'c 'nto'le'n na'xkan ti'cën, if you are a smart woman you will not go (or would not go).
ku kuds ti'cto, I go to Red River.
uč'tan ok-tï'cat, a long time has passed ("come and gone").
lä'k ti'ei, go quickly!
lä'k timto', go quiek ye!
lo'xkin saki'ns, go and visit on the prairie! (D-46).
möm okti'cat, a mole has passed ("come and gone") ("a passé là").

naki't teko' ti'-u lumul'micta, go ye and roll that barrel!

na tük tät kao'k'kin, you go and stand in the water! (or you are standing in the water).

na ti'ct hiu'a'jo, you send me.
né mak o'tsip ti'cta John tewë(ta), I will go to the mountain with John (I).

në mak o'tsip ti'cta wi itët tewe'ta, I will go to the mountain with my father (I).

nee net hi'ko, or ne ti'ko, I climb down from the tree (wi hi'ko= "to come down" when net is with it).

'n hatpe'n icti'-zhû (or -çhê), when you are ready we will start.
'nhi ʼi-nat; hatnaʼxka paʼ-ihiticnāna, you have sent to find me; how can I return? ("tu mʼas envoyé chercher; comment puis-je retourner?").
nic hitiʼc loʼxkin, I go upon the prairie.
n̄tʼhaʼ diʼcta, where do you go? (ta', where).
ntʼiʼcin tuˈltut, when you go to the lake, it is necessary to go to the lake ("il te faut aller au lac").
okwaʼne oʼt tiʼcat, he went to war (D-104).
o’dl ʼn ictʼiʼhū tiʼēhē (or tiʼune), when you are near we will start.
o̊l ʼnoʼkēn ictʼiʼuēhē (or tiʼune), if you come near we will start.
otteʼ heʼ-u ciʼutiutit, the snakes go crawling.
p̄aʼi (h)itiʼeko, I want to go (I ought to leave).
p̄aʼi̊ tic, go away then! go back! ("va tʼen done!").
puʼm tiʼulo, let us dance! ("allons au ball!").
půn̄s tik-micke’co (I), pun tik-micke’co, I blow something around.
ca’k ʼneůpāts hiʼmīc ti’kit, who is going to wash for me? ("qui va laver pour moi").
cakhatnaʼwat tik eak, to go to ask credit, I borrow ("aller demander le crédit; jʼemprunte").
cokoʼi hat’tiʼdsulat, they went to law with him.
ca’l̄ paknaʼ-u ti’k ya’ pu’x hatipa’ts-icat, the dog runs and turns a somersault.
taʼ-i ka ti’ct, straight (or direct) it goes.
Taʼ-i Ku’ds ti’cto, I go to Red River.
taʼ-i o’ci tikua’nts, ta’i o’ci tik wa’nto, I walk on the banks of a river; pl. ti’u wa’nto (I).
tanu’kip ti’cat, once she started (D-106).
tik ha’ntē, he came near (from tik, "going,") and han, "almost," "near").
tik’hu ko’hat, she wanted to go (and see) (D-105).
tik’hu’wo, I go and visit somebody, I went to visit somebody (or hu’-u).
ti’k ni’hue, go and lie down!
tik’pa’yat, she turned back (D-107).
tikpum ne’kin, at the dancing place (D-27).
tikpu’muld (or tikpū’mst), where they went to dance (L-27).
ti’k cakno’ns te’m, I took a walk yesterday, I went out of doors yesterday.
tiehaʼxene, not to go.
ti’c a’-ucat, she could not go (D-106).
ti’c hā’xocene, not to go (D-111).
ti’c ko’hat, she wanted to go (D-110).
ti’ene, to go (D-110).
ti’ct, having gone.
ti’c(t) hiwa’cēt, I send you (now) ("je t’envoie (à cette heure)").
ti-u, tiv (D-47), going.
ti-u-akna’ktu’l hukinu’l, it flows into the lake.
ti’ula ina’ha, shall we go yonder? ("allons nous là-bas?").
ti’ulo, let us go ("nous allons!").
ti’une, to go, to proceed (D-128).
ti’u nokiento, ti-u no’kiento, you (pl.) go and lie down!
ti-pa’mtēt ne’cik, they are going to beat with a club.
to’lpo(t) ti’c-ta, I am to travel to the east.
tu’l o’t ni’tēnē, you must go to the lake.
tu’lut ni’tēn to’hi, you should go to the lake ("tu serrais aller au lac").
tu’lut ti’ct hiwa’hiulat, I have been ordered to go to the lake, they have sent me to the lake ("on m’ordonne d’aller au lac").
wān ti’cto, you go to the dance.
wi nē ti’co, I go downstairs, "I go downward."
wi nē-yu’čkin pakna’-u ti’co, I run across a field.
wi nu’ni o’t (or ŭt) pa’i hiti’c(t) ko I want to return home ("to my village").
wī coko’ nima’-ul kahiyať tik’hu’, I went to the place where they had killed an ox (tik’hu, "ai visité").
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wi'c hiti'enên, I must go, I have to go.  
wi hiti'c tu'likin, I go upon the lake.  
wic tikpo'tsicu, I go and turn loose.  
wie titlulu'kento, I smoke (can also 
be said of the habit of smoking).  
wie titlulu'köc, I have been to smoke 
(“j’ai été fumer”).

wi t'i'cta, I go away; pl. yuki't t'i'uta.  
wi tict 'nwa'co, wi tict nu'ajo, I sent 
you (tict, past; tic, present).

yan (or hiya'n) tic, go over there!  
yâ'n yuki't icti'uta, shall we go there?

ya' teko' tik lumlu'mict(a), go and 
roll this barrel! (I) (also 1st 
pers. sing.).

yuki't kân cakti'ts, we carry them 
home (D-51).

yuki't ti'u (or ti'via), we go upon 
the prairie.

yuki't tiu o'-ilo, let us go to sleep 
(“allons dormir”).

yu'kit tiupo'tsicu, we go and turn 
loose.

yu'kit tiucakpo'tsicu, we go and 
turn many things loose.

yu'kit tiucak'nonseël, we take a 
walk, we go out of doors.

tik, arrow (D-130); E. D. skenne'; tik 
tieq, the Ak. word meaning 
“gunpowder,” is probably identical 
with this.

ku'dsnän tik icât, an iron arrow-
head (I).

ti'k a'xp pe'm, shoot (your) arrow 
right here!

ti'k kaukau'kin po'le-wa'nikit, an 
arrow floats in the water (I).

ti'k icât, arrowhead (anciently of 
stone).

ti'ko'命名, lead, bullet, “little arrow” 
(“flèche petite”).

ti'k pêm, go and shoot!

ti'k po'tsic, (I) shoot the arrow! 
(2) turn it loose!

tik po'tsico o'tsot, I shoot an arrow 
up perpendicularly.

ti'k puns (I), dik puns (or pu'nsn) 
blowgun.

tik (D-99), until, till (probably from 
ti, “to go,” and sig. “going on 
till”).

ti'k imô'cîtin, up to the funeral, till 
the funeral, (D-123).

tik nome lat ke'at, until she had 
three children.

ty'i'leo, tik yi'l, till day.

ya'-u' ti'k hi'ok'n, wait till I come!

tixt, ti, to lie down (D-150).

a'lc tixt, all is frozen over, “(all) lies 
frozen” (“c’est glace”).

a'ñkin ti'xkin, while lying in the 
house (D-122).

hi'tixt, I am in bed, I lie.

nu'n ti'xt mûn wâ'nû, I walk every-
where in the village.

ô'i ti'xt, he lies asleep.

pa'm nu'lip ti'xt, tracks of many 
lying there.

pa'm ti'xt in'ululat, they left many 
footprints lying there.

pêl'kin ti(xt), lying on the bed 
(D-76).

cakokec ti'xt wi hi'nai, I think 
someone lies sick (“je crois qu’il 
y a quelqu’un de malade”).

tati'hin-tât, he lay down (L-19)
tikinto, I am going to lie down.

ti'xt hatpa'-uckit, I swing lying in a 
hammock.

ti'u ko'-ikinto, I speak while lying 
(in bed, etc.).

wi ko'mep ti'hito, I lie on the belly.

yil lat himato'l-u tati'hin-tat, he 
lay down for three or four days.

til, skin, leather, hide, a leather 
strap.

an-hipo'n til, rabbit skin (I).

hô'pene la'ns til hu'i, the awl is 
under the buckskin (I).

hô'pene la'ns til hu'itikut, the awl 
will be under the buckskin (I).

hô'pene la'ns til hu'yat, the awl 
was under the buckskin (I).

la'ns til, buckskin (I).

coko'c til, coko'm til, skin of ox.

til hat'hiyâmme, belt, strap for 
girding myself.

til hatyâmme, belt for girding one-
self.

til te' yux yâ'mme, strap for valise.

till, till, elm (E. D.).

tim, picket, paling.

kako'k tim, yard, court, garden, 
“picket fence” (tim = tam?); “split 
board fence.”

tê'xlk-kako'k timkin, “flower in 
the garden,” rose.
tim, ań ti’mnän, candle, “for lighting the house.”
imtı’mnä ye’lic, light the candle! (im=än(?)).
imtı’mne, candle (I).
ti’mnän, for lighting.

ți’mska, many times, often.
timokst, bustard (“outarde”) (P), buzzard (C) (E. D.).
tins, gall, bile.

tippell, feet (E. D.).
tippell caa [tippell shaa] (C), tippell hà (P), toes (perhaps caa should be cka, small (E. D.).
ticä’t, brain (cf. icä’t) (perhaps from kimati icat, inside head, or from te (pl.) and icat).
ti-u, to broil (cf. wak).
al ti’u, broiled meat.
al tiunä, a gridiron.
coko’n ti’u, roast beef.
wi al ti’ukinto, I broil meat on a gridiron, etc.

ti-u, swiftly (D seems to deny this meaning but she was evidently wrong) (cf. tiuxts) (from ti to go?).
ti’u akna’kit (ta’-i), the river runs swiftly or rapidly.
ti’u ha’-ukit, it snows continuously or fast.
ti’u kauka’kit, it rains hard.
ti’-umi’miy’é’kit, it is lightning.
ti’-upo’kit, it drizzles or mists fast.
ti’uxts, ti’uxs, tu’uxts, slowly, a little (cf. ti-u).

tsanú’k tu’uxts tsä’t, the horse is pacing, the horse is going slow.
ti’uxts akna’kit, the river runs slowly.
ti’uxts po’kit, it drizzles or mists gently.
ti’uxts kaukan’kit, it rains gently.
ti’uxts kët ia’-uc, I can not keep still, I am restless.
ti’uxts pakna’-u, I run slowly.
ti’uxts wa’kkit, he walks or comes slowly, he behaves.
ti’uxts yimiy’é’kit, it is lightning slowly.

wi ti’uxts ke’nto, I sit still or quiet.

tiwë, te’wë, with, close to, near.
hakit o’l caktiwë, close to them.
hitiwë, come with me!
hoktewë, cokia’yo, we eat together.
hoktewë’ ti’ulat, they left together (‘ils sont partis ensemble”).
hoktewë to, we are together (L) (see to).
hoktiwë (D-99), oktewë (D-127), together
hoktiwë imò’culat, they inhumed all together (D-130, 133).
hoktiwë icwa’nëhë, we will walk together (D-45).
icäk hi’ki-tewë ti’cat, this man accompanied me.
icäk hiyani’a co’ tiwë ti’co, I was afraid of him but went with him.
icäk konyu’ds ta’u caktewë mo’kët, another young man has come with the rest.
ictiwë, close to us.
ku’lke hoktewë’ to’xntsól, ku’lke(?) hoktewë’ to’xntsól, we have been together always.
môn ho’ktiwë pů’mlø, let us dance all together!
në mak o’tsip ti’cta John te’wë(ta), I will go to the mountain with John (I).
në mak o’tsip ti’cta wi itët te’wët’a, I will go to the mountain with my father (I).
wi kän pa’-i o’kta John te’wë, I will go home with John (I).

tkigpiim, (or tki g pi) squirrel, ground squirrel (E. D.).

txút, tût, cypress.

tu’t a’i, swamp, cypress swamp.

-to, imperative suffix of the second person plural.
hathu’nto, look here ye!

iya’-unto, wait ye!
ko’ñto, catch him ye!; sing. koñ.
lak timto, go quickly ye!
nak’ta’ñtø, drink ye!
uk ñ’nto, come ye and drink!

to, to sit, to stand, to be there, to be alive (pl. of ke?) (cf. illitt, tsøt, ta, total) (wic to, I sit, can not be said).
hoktewë to, we are together.
hoktiwe to’ulat, she lived with her father, “they sat together.” (D-99).
ku’lke hoktewë’ to’xntsól, ku’lke hoktewë, to’xntsól, we have been together always.
nu'nkin to'hulat, they lived in villages (D-31).

To (h)okwa'lentsēl, we fan each other sitting.
wic to'hu, I live (wrong?).
yap ne to, upon this spot or place.
yuki't no'mcsēm tu'xtsēl, we children stayed alone (D-108).
yuki't nu'k tu'xtsēl, we stay by ourselves; sing. wi nu'k kē'to, I stay by myself.
yuki't to okatka'mekintō, we sit scratching each other.

to,
to ku'p ina'ha, sort of whitish, half white and half gray.
to'u'c i'naha, purple, violet, dark gray (?)
tohi, to-i, to get into, to enter.
ne'c-pa'1 idso'kin to'(h)i-a, getting into a buggy (D-46).
ne'c-pa'klin to'hi, I got into a wagon.
wic to'hia nespa'klin to'hia, I get into a carriage.
wic to'hia tu'kin to'hia, I get into a boat.
wii tu' (kin) to'hia, I get into a boat; obj. pl. cakto-i.
yuki't to'-its Sl, we get in.

tō'hinak, just so, because, therefore ("c'est pourquoi").

tok, dull.
kudsne'n to'k, kudsna'n to'k, a dull knife; (pl.) to'ktok.
tō'kitsīt, grasshopper (I).
togskē (thoggskee), pigeon (E. D.).
tokc, ball, round, globular, to make into a ball, to wind up.
ā'le to'kc, a chunk of ice.
hō'kicem tū'kc, a spool, "thread wound up" ("une pelote de fil").
ie'at to'kc, round heads (D-54).
o'kin to'kc, wrapped in a blanket (D-126).
o'kin tokuculat, they wrapped in a blanket.
cokto'kc, ball (?) (D-64).
cō'ktōcik, with the ball (D-64).
to'kc no'mc a'kā'mene, "ball for children to play with."
to'keo, I wind up.

To'ktoke (usually contracted to To'toke), "Round (Eyes)," the native name of Delia Moss.

tol, head, end.
kotsto'lc, square but with the corners cut off.
tolho'pc hokicē'mik o'yu (or o'ne or o'ne), I thread a needle ("ijen-file un arguille").
tolho'pcik ikika'wet, tolho'pcik hi-atka'ucat, I ran a needle into the skin.
tōl kēma'kiet tanu'k hike', tol-gēma'kiet tanu'k hike', I have one pin.
tōlki makiet hēts (or to'lk hima'kic), a large pin, a long pin, a breast pin, "a large thing with the end made into a knob."
tolopčik ikatka'wico, I stuck (or punctured) myself with a needle. wi to'l-Kēma'kiet, wi to'l-gēma'kiet, my pin.
wi tolhō'pe, my needle, "hole in end."

tol, anus.

tol, good, well, healthy, excellent, all right; E. D. tole [tolech] or totech, an evident misreading (including -c suffix) (cf. hu).
ha'-ae to'l atvi'v, he thinks he is good.
hakī'ts to'ltol atvi'vel, they think themselves good.
he' (k)co' to'lha, strong but not good (wine).

hināk wito'-ul eukia'ko, hināk wi to'l cukia'ko, I have eaten enough, (or well).
icāk paito'luc, a generous man, "a too-good man"; pl. icāk paitołauc, many too good men, many generous men.
icā'k co'x keō to'lha', icā'k co'keō to'lha', a good-for-nothing ("un bon-à-rien").
icāk tul, icāk tol, a good man, a liberal man (D).
icā'k to'lat, he was a good man (D-102).
icāk wōc tu'l, a right-handed man.
icā't to'l kē, having a good head ("bonne tête ayant").
ito'la, I am unwell, "I am not good."

kis'k a'mne to'la ha', the drinking of whiskey is not good.

ki'c n'to'len na'xkan ti'c'en, if you are a smart woman you will not go there (or you would not).

ki'c to'li, a good woman.

la'kla ke to'li hi-i'kicat, he has paid me good money ("il m'apay argent comptant (or bon") (?).

ne'c aku'ke to'li ka'la ha'ye, wet wood doesn't burn well.

ne'c a'hn himat to'lika), the soap smells good.

ne-elicen'a n'el to'lika ci'letant, a new broom sweeps well.

ci'c to'li, hard or "good" wood; pl. nce to'tol.

"nto'li a', is it well with you? (D-68).

pa-itocuac wi' ot, he was too good to me (D-104).

ci'c ntu'la, are you well? (according to Teet Verdine).

cxto'li, luck (D-52).

cxto'li he'u nie ke', I have (much) luck.

tan'stal to'lika maka'wate, the paper falls down whirling.

texl himas' to'li, this flower smells good.

to'li a', it is good ("c'est bon").

to'lika, to'li ka, well done, well.

to'lika at'hu', to'lkatu', be careful! watch!

to'lika hatu' wa'ni, to'lika hat'hu' wa'ni, he takes care of himself.

to'lika hey'i'kuilat, they paid me well.

to'lika 'napa'xeen, to'lika-anpa'xeen, listen well! ("écoute bien!").

to'lkat a'tpaxc, listen well!

to'lkat hu'o, I am careful (not to'lika).

to'lc, gentle, domesticated, not wild; pl. to'loole.

to'ss'ntsul, suck it out!, "make it good by sucking!" (D).

tu'l ka'kit, he lives well (or with comfort), he does well.

wic to'lkat hu', I watch, I am on the lookout.

wic to'lika-u, I cure, "I make good"; to'l-nka'-u, I make good (L) (probably should be "you make good").

wo'nnan to'li, a good road, a good way.

wo'e to'li, right hand, "good hand."

yi'z to'li, the sky is clear, it is a fine day, "day good."

yi'z to'li tsa'k hi'nal, I think that it will be good weather and dry ("je crois qu'il sera beau temps et sec").

igglo tolet [igglo tolesht (P), igg toleh (C)], the day is fine or clear (E. D.).

lak tole [lag toleh], the day is clear or good (C, E. D.).

teg-idlect tolet [teg-idlesht tolsht], the moon shines (E. D.).

tagg tolet [evidently for lagg toleh], the sky is clear (P).

to'li, to'lo (I), east.

to'like, to'lik, an eastern man.

to'lolpot ino', on the east side (D-71).

to'lo po'ti'cta, I am to travel to the east (to'lo, two suffixes?).

ya' ileak to'like ot, this man comes from the east.

to'nta'fm (L-34), to'unta'v'm (D-34), to'nta'v'm (L-34), sometimes.

to'pict, oak, acorn; E. D. tops, oak.

pict n'e, oak tree (any species).

tosig [thosig], tholsiggs (C), the little blue sigs (D-71).

tosigs [thosigs], tholsiggs (C), the little blue sigs (D-71).

tosigs, thosliggs (C), the little blue sigs (D-71).

tosigs, tholsiggs (C), the little blue sigs (D-71).

tosigs, tholsiggs (C), the little blue sigs (D-71).

tosigs, tholsiggs (C), the little blue sigs (D-71).

osos (D-104), osois [osois], coxto'li, oak tops (any species).
cuits-
tots-ko’-he’-u, mocking bird, “talking much?”; E. D. takis-ko’-heu [takisolheu (P), taquis koi heou (C)]
töt, soft, silken.
na’-u töt, down (feathers), “silken feathers.”
Kic-töt, a woman’s name, “Down-woman.”
totai (cf. to).
to’taiha’xc, for nothing; the Eastern Atakapa (or Opelousa?) equivalent for to’taiha’xc was ko’n-konpetina’ha.
yac nak tu’taiha’xc nka’kit, ya’nac nak tu’taiha’xc, you do that for nothing.
toto’c, penis (cf. kams and jakoms).
tu, canoe.
neck-ol tu, neck-ul tu, nick-ol tu (also given as ne’c kotu’ and ne’c kultu’), sugarcane.
neck-ol tu li’lină, ne’ekoltu li’lină, sugar press, sugar mill.
tu’ ai’, swamp, “cane swamp”; given as tu’ ai by one informant.
tu’ at’ho’pc, tu’ kalho’pc, the cane is hollow (L). (D has tu’ kah’ho’pc which is evidently wrong).
tu’ik ka’, made of cane (D-128).
tu’ ico’mc, small cane (used for arrows).
tu, boat, canoe; Ak. naltaks [niltax], ship, vessel.
ha’ tu’ iceuhe’, he is uneasy about his boat.
icăk tu’kêt, man in a boat.
cu’likle tu’ iwä’t, the boat (or canoe) comes from below (“la pirogue va venir d’en bas”).
et’wike tu’ iwä’t, the boat (or canoe) comes from above (“la pirogue va venir d’en haut”).
tu’ hidso’n, a skiff, a canoe.
tu’ hökpe’, the boat is leaking, “boat has a hole.”
tu’ kauku’ hu’i kö’hits, the boat sinks to the bottom.
tu’kin to’hia, I get into a boat.
tu’-kë’mcne, tu’-kë’mc (D-47), row-boat.
tu’ po’-ip wa’n, tu’ po’p wän (I), tu’ po’ wän, steamboat, “boat going by smoke.”
tu’ cil, schooner (“bateau à voiles”).

Tu’ cil’ok’hi’ya kë, the schooner has a sail.
wi’e hiti’c tu’lkin, I go upon the lake.
wi tu’(kin) to’hi’o, I get into a boat; pl. caktu’i.
tuk, to bring, to fetch.
o’l tu’ko wi a’n ot, o’l tü’k’ho wi a’n ot, I bring home a persimmon.
cakwínë cokwa’nic ya’ coktu’külêt, finding them, let them drive them up and fetch them (D-60).
wi tsanu’k tu’ko, I fetch my horse; (pl.) caktu’ko.
wic tsanu’k wa’nic tu’ko, I drive the horse up.
yuki’t a’n ot tü’kto, we will fetch it home.
tuka’-u, tika’-u, resembling, like; to look like, to resemble.
ikiyunu’ts caktika’-u, she looked young like them (D-75).
kucmèl tuka’-u, monkey, “resembling a negro”; pl. euktuka’-u.
oktika’-u, hoktuka’-u, resembling each other, what resembles (“cela se ressemble”)
co’k oktika’-u ha’, things differing among themselves.
as’a ma kuts tuka’-u, (white) shrimp, “like a crawfish.”
tayo’ts tuka’-u, black pepper “like(?).”
tepu’k co’ tuka’-u, almond, “like a peach stone.”
tla’kc tuka’-u, a kind of dull color, a dirt color (“manièr de couleur sale”).
walwa’le caktika’-u (or caktuka’-u), wavy, looking like waves.”
wie ikunyu’ts caktika’-u, I look young.
tul, lake, ocean (I); E. D. ciwön [shiuon’]; Ak. kokö [cocaue], ocean (“water”).
nit’cin tu’lut, when you go to the lake, it is necessary for you to go to the lake (“il te faut aller au lac”).
ti-u-akna’kit tu’l hukinu’l, it runs into the lake.
tul he’ts, “big lake,” the ocean, also specific name for the biggest of the lakes about Lake Charles and the name of an Indian village there (I).
tu’l ka’c, a deep (“creux”) lake.
tul ka'cikt, it is flood tide.
tul'kin, in the lake (D-146).
tul'ma ino'-i, across the lake (D-100).
tul nal, low lake (?)
tul na'let, it is ebb tide.
tul na'lkit, the tide is ebbing.
tul' nüt', village on the lake ("village sur le lac").
tul o'nt nit'enë, you must go to the lake.
tul' ta'yet iyë' ka'cë, the lake is deeper than the river.
Tu'l Te'-u (D-72, 94), Te'-u tu'l, "End Lake," Lake Charles lake.
tu'lut niti'en to'lıhi, you should go to the lake, it is good that you go to
the lake ("tu serraís aller au lac").
tu'lut ti'ct hiwa'hiulat, I have been
ordered to go to the lake, they have sent me to the lake ("on m'ordonne d'aller au lac").
tu'l wa'lcë, the waves, of the sea ("les lames de la mer") (D); verb tu'l
wa'lcikit.
tu'l wa'lc na'k wa'lcë, lake billows are big (they were thought to be
wrathful).
 ya' po'lıc wa'ünkît tu'lıkin(n), that
floats on the lake ("cela flotte sur le lac").
Yuk'hi'ti tu'l (D-71, 95, 134), Yuk'hi'ti
tu'l, "Indian Lake."
Yu'hi'ti tu'lıp, on Indian Lake
(L-35).
tu'lıs, leg, foot; E. D. tets, leg; Ak.
tus [tous].
icak tu'lıs koko'k, a bow-legged
man.
icak tu'lıs tsik' ke'tsëp, a man lame
in both legs.
icak tu'lıs tanu'k ke'tsém (or ke'tsep),
a man lame in one leg.
ne tuštís'le (në tu'lıs tsă'le), I
stamp with the foot.
ciwon tu'lıs, leg of cat.
tu'lıs ha'tto'kico, I bend the leg.
tu'lıs he'-u, centipedes, "many feet."
tu'lıs ko'm-ăl, calf of leg.
tu'lıs na', (1) calf of leg, (2) tendon
or ligament of foot.
tu'ts tsi, shin bone and ankle.
tu'ts tanu'kip hiyita'nto, I stand on
one leg.
tu'ts wa', bone marrow (I).
tut, before, coming.
a' elu' tut, the spring of this year.
elu' tu't, spring (I).
hika'-untët yi'il tu'tan, I awoke
before day.
yi'l tu't, yi'il tu't (D-108), yi'il tu'tan
(I), before daylight.
yi' tu' nen ol, a little before day-
light.
tia, tia' (I), mosquito (proper term).
sla'kict or la'kict (L-7), kantak (a
milax).
tia-ū, klau (A. R.), light (in weight).
he'ts koo tla'-u, big but light.
tia'-u na'k tla'-u, very light (to lift).
tla'kc, dirty; pl. tla'tlakë (distinct from
tlökc).
na' it la'kc, your face is dirty (I).
co'kat ka' tla'kc, a large pile of dirt
("un large sale").
tla'kc tuka'-u, dirt color ("manière
de couleur sale").
wi'f tla'kc, my face is dirty.
tılem, tılem, tıłam, tıxm, tem; to tear.
kọ''txe'mo, I tear ("je déchire"); (pl.)
ko''te'mtemo.
ta'ntstal tle'm (or tle'm), the paper
is torn.
 ya' cu'l ha' a'n tlem'tlem, the ears of
that dog are torn.
yo' tante'sal kon tle'mo, I have torn
this paper ("ce papier j'ai dé-
chiré").
yo' tante'sal tla'm, this paper is torn
("ce papier est déchiré").
tlo, tlo, to (cf. âm, hikü', ilü', itsai,
also tlöko).
kauka' tu-ulö'kit (A. R.), kaka'-u
ta-utlo'kit, the water boils (ta-u=
standing).
tlöke, turbid, roily, muddy (distinct
from tlakë).
kau'kau tlö'ke, turbid water, muddy
water.
kau'kau u'c tlöke, the water is roily,
or muddy.
tlo'm, lom, to spill, to upset.
(h)ilo'mëc, upside down, I spill or
upset something (L).
tlo'mico, I spill many things.
wi ilo'mëcë, I have upset, or spilt (a
bottle).
tlop, ñop, to prick, to stick into.
al lóp, al top (A. R.), a stick on which to roast meat.
kañlo'pc, water chinkapins (?) (D-48) (see hôp).
kuena'kêt ló'píc, spurs, "what pricks the flanks."
ku'enak cañlo'pene, spurs.
ne'epa'l ne'kin tlo'p t'a't, a post driven into the ground.
neé tlo'pne, a post (I).
coklopia'nu (or coklopiaxné), fork, "stick with which to eat."
lo'píco, to prick ("piquer") ("I prick").
wi ku'enak cañlo'pec, I prick the flanks.
wi neé tlo'po ne'kin, I stick a post into the ground.
wi lopna'-u, I stick up something all over: I cause to stick into.
wi lo'picto, I will prick.
wi lo'po, I prick.
wi neé ne'kin tlo'po, I stick a post into the ground.

tlóp, ihóp (perhaps identical with the preceding).
no'me temak itlo'pektit, the children kneel (temak=kneel; nome=children).
te'nak h(k)ílo'pco, I kneel down, I am kneeling.
tema'k illo'pe (or itlo'pe) t'ánto, I am on my knees.

tlot,
né tlo't, small elevation, slope, "butte."

tluk, tluk, to smoke tobacco.
ke'-ueuxkinto na'ke ke-ueu'lkinto, I smoke while writing (?)
tsíl-tlukene, tsík-tlukène (D-127), tobacco pipe.
wi tsíl tlúk'kento, I will smoke tobacco.
wc ke'-utlúxcco ya cokiulco, I smoke and I write.
wc tlítk'kento, I smoke (and can be said of the habit of smoking) (perhaps tit should be tsit).
wic tlítk'kco, I have been to smoke ("j'ai été fumer").

u, or (?)
lát himató'-l-u, three or four.

uici, wici (Gatschet seems to have wicci), large, big (E. D.) (see uc).
ne' uici [ne' uishy], the earth (or land) is large (E. D.).
ucik [ouichik], big, thick ("gros") (E. D.).
ucin [uchin], broad, wide (E. D.).
uk, shell (closed) ("palourde"), oyster (iwal=an open shell).
uk, boil, ulcer (I).
uk ioe'm, pimple, "a little boil."
uxts, uxts, to know, can, able.
a' (h)atu'xtsat, I remember this.
a'tnaxka mán ke't 'nu'xts a, how long can you stay? (D-44).
hiuhtsa', I do not know (a=ha).
(h)i'uxts atka'ki, ever since I knew her (D-73).
hiu'xtsat na, or hiatuant sat na, I remembered you.
icák cokkeaktšánche ko' u'xts, they can catch the thieves (D-61).
ké'me his'ucën ika'uts'n, if I had not known how to row he would have been drowned.
o'k i'uxts, I can come, I am able to come.
eca'ú ko'-i u'xts, those who know how to speak the language of the dead ("ceux qui savent parler la langue des morts").
cakwa'nts u'xtsáit, she could tell (D-84).
cok he'-u cakwa'nts u'xtsát, she could tell many things.
cok'he'-uxts, cok i'uxts, I know it, I know something.
cokia'xi (or cuk-ya'hi (??)) a'uc, I can not eat.
cokia'xi (or cok-ia'hi) uxts (or uxts), I can eat something; u'xtsat, past action.
cok co he'-uxtsa', I know nothing.
cok'uxts, smart, intelligent, sensible ("il connait beaucoup").
cok'uxts (h)a'xe, a fool, "a knowing nothing."
cok'wan cakuxtsic, an interpreter.
cuku'le hatu'xtsiet a', a schoolhouse, "a book-learning house" (I).
yu'kit hatu'xtsicta o'kit, we come for learning.
-ul, they (subjective pronominal suffix of the third person plural).
enn hiva'ulat, they called him by name.
hatun呐 tsaulat, they broke the looking-glass.
hiva'ulat, they ordered me.
Hiye'kiti cakio'uculat, they called them Easterners.
hoktewe' tiulat, they parted in company.
i'cak cakya'ulat, they took the men.
kaukau' ka'cakin wine'ulat, they found high water.
nu'klin to'ulat, they lived in villages.
pam ti'xtiulat, they left many footprints.
ecakita'-uculat, they let them out.
coktu'kulat, they bring them.
cuka'ulat, they danced religiously.
ts'ipuculat, they removed.
tolka heyi'kiulat, they paid me well.
witulat, they believed.
wine'ulat, they found.
wi coko'n nima'ul kahiyyat tik'hu', I went to the place where they had killed an ox.
uc, uc (I), body (human and animal); E. D. hathe', body ("le corps").
hu' u'e, his body (L-34).
uc mon (h)e'he (or ehe'c), my whole body is aching.
uc, big(?), applied to a large village or town, or to a city; probably the E. D. uici (q. v.), and possibly identical with the following form.
nu'n-uc, a big village, a town ("ville"), specifically New Orleans (I).
nu'n-ucip coko'ci (or co'xko-i) kitsa'k a'm-kawet, the village judge was drunk.
nu'n-uc mo'n, the whole city.
nu'n uc wa'fine, a street.
wi nu'n uc'kin ke'ta, I stay in New Orleans.
uc, uc, uc(t), true, truth, so, it is so, real, genuine.
ae mel u'e, this is genuine black.
a' kitsa'k he u'e, this whiskey is too strong.
hilak uca', the wind does not blow hard (uca = uc ha).
wahi, to order (see wac).

tu'lut ti'et hiwai'hialat, I am ordered to go to the lake, they have sent me to the lake ("on m'ordonne d'aller au lac") (tic, to go; ti'et, having gone (L)).

wai', wa'-i, stone, rock, flint (for arrowheads); by some strange error Gatschet also recorded this as signifying "pain, smarting sensation"; E. D. wai [ouai (C)].

wai a', a stone house.

wai'i hets, rock, "big stone" (I).

wai' ina'hi, beyond the stone.

wai' ipa', by the stone.

wai' i'ti, on this side of the stone.

wai' kaukau' hu'i kohtsi't, a stone sinks in the water (I).

wai' kima'ti(p), inside of the stone (given erroneously in the original notes as "outside of").

wai' ku'dsnâ', a stone knife (I).

wai' o'l, near the stone.

wai' o'ci, on the edge of the stone.

wai' o'ts, on the stone.

wai' pa', stone mortar (I).

wai' pa' wak, stone pestle (I).

wai' pi'c ho'pene, a borer made of stone (I).

wai' ci'xt, a stone jug.

wai' tsi'tsi, a stone pipe (I).

wai' ti-upa'-ukit, the stone is swinging (like a pendulum).

wai' ta'-upa'pâ'-utit, many stones swinging (D).

wi wa'-i konpa'wicât, I took and swung a stone (as a pendulum).

wâk,

ne'c pa' wâ'k, wooden pestle (I).

pa' wâk, pestle ("pilon").

wai' pa' wak, stone pestle (I).

wa'k,

aku'p cû'kwak, wheat bread, "flour bread."

cok'kuak, cokwâk, cu'kuak, co'kwâk, bread, wheat; E. D. cokoa [shokoa], bread (abbr. co).

cook'a'k atna', cukua'k atna'xt, a little bit of bread, a little bread.

cook'a k onpa'ats, (1) yeast, (2) raised bread, "bitter bread."

cook'a'k ta'1, crust of bread.

cukwâk hidso'm, biscuit, "small bread."
icāk ke'-u-wa'lcnto, I fan a man (present tense).
keč'e (ke'-u) cakwa'lcnto, I fan many girls (sitting) (ta-u used instead of ke-u if standing).
ke'-u-hatua'lcnto, I fan myself sitting.

cic kunyu'nts ke'-u-wa'lcnto, I fan a girl.
na'-u ta'-u-walwa'lekit, the feather is waving.
na'-u ta'-u-walwa'lekit, many feathers are waving.
cakwa'leka-u, I cause to fan (pl. obj.).

ta'-i wale, the river's waves.
to (h)okwa'lentsöl, we sit (or stand) (and) fan each other.
tu'l wale, the waves of the sea (or lake).
tu'l wa'lekit, the waves are in the sea (or lake).
tu'l wa'l'e na'k wale, lake billows are big.
wə'lwal, butterfly ("papillon"); E. D. udadu'lal.
wə'lwal, mottled ("moiré") and wavy.
wawla'kc caktika'-u (or -tuka'-u), wavy.
wi ekh-hiw'leat, I get fanned.
wic (h)atwa'lco, I fan myself.
wic walwa'lekit, I am fluttering.

wa'fi, wane, to walk, to travel, to go;
Ak. uan, to walk.
anhipo'n wa'n na'lnto, I will hunt a rabbit.
anhipo'n wa'n-cakna'lnto, I will hunt rabbits (I).
eku'n nak wa'nkinto, I begin to walk just now.
hak't a'a hokwa'ñc icāk, a camp of soldiers.
ha'l hiwa'ntikit ha', I finish walking, after this I shall not walk.
ha'l wa'n ha'xe'n, don't walk behind!
hiy3' na'w' cakmuñçkit, the hog roots about.
ho'kuñe, ho'kwâñe (I), hokwa'ñc, okwa'ñc (D-104), war.
ho'kuñeckin ti'cat, he went on the warpath.

hokwa'ñc wa'ññen, having gone to war (D-129).
hokwa'ñc yokon', a war song.
hukits'o wo'nñan, the roads cross, crossroads (I).
ilañ-wa'ñtät, she grieved continually, she went grieving (D-105).
i'ñc-wa'ñkìn, while they were (or went) mourning (D-115).

cicok hokwa'ñc wa'ññen, a man having gone to war.
ica'k wan, a traveler.
icāk wa'n a'-uc, a lame man, "a man who can not walk" (I).
itsiwa'n, vertigo, "top of head moving" (I).
i'wank, or i'twank ho'kwâñe, war chief, "going ahead in war" (D).
io'ì hatseme'c wã'ñ-cakwa'ntskit, he slanders.
lak wa'nto, I will walk fast.
lo'xkin ti'-u-sakio'ns iewa'nñhë, go and visit on the prairie! (D-40).
mok-wa'ñkit (or mo'hat), he came (D-116).
môm wa'ññë, mole hill, "mole's road."

ne hikau' nak-wa'nta (or hatwa'nta), I am going to travel into all countries.
në niwa'ññë, earthquake (I).
në mõ'ñkin wa'nta, I am to travel in all countries.
ne'c kauka'ut otse po'le-wa'ñkit, wood floats in the water (I).
ne'c wa'ñe, footlog, bridge.
ne'c ya'lwa'ñkinto, I am going to carry wood in my arms.
no'me wañ-haiha'ckit, the child is weeping (I).

nu'ñ t'i_xt mûn wa'n, I walk everywhere in the village.
nûn u'c waññe, a street (I).
okwa'ñc ha'ññé, the war is over.
pakna'ul wa'nñan hio'ñè, I don't want you to run about.

cakio'l wa'n a'-uc, a lame boy (I).
ca'khëcë c'këcë wa'ññ-co'lkit, the birds go and tear up the young seed plants; pl. of subj. wañ-co'lkit.

cakwinë cokwa'ñicë ya coktukulet, find them, drive them up, and fetch them! (D-60).
Coko'm he-'u wā'n hō'ntit, many cows are lowing.
Coko'w wā'n hō'ntit, coko'm wā'n hō'ntit (I), the cow bellows while walking ("la vache beugle en marchant").
sf's wā'n-haïai'čkit, the infant goes weeping (I).
Tā'i o'ei tikua'nte, ta'-i o'ei tikwa'nte, I walk on the banks of a river; pl. ti'uwa'nte.
Ti'k kaukau'kin po'le-wa'nte, an arrow floats in the water (I).
Tiuxts wa'nte, he behaves, "he goes slowly."
To'ka hāt wa'nn, to'ika hat'hu' wa'nn, he takes care of himself.
Tu' po'-'ip wa'nn, tu' po' wa'nn, tu' po'p wān (I), steamboat, "boat going by smoke" (un bateau qui va à la vapeur)
Tu'-kē'me icwā'nèhē, we will go in a rowboat (D-47).
Wa'-'anto, I travel.
Wān atpe'-at, I stop walking.
Wān haihai'e, I am going weeping.
Wān-hokpē'mkin, when they went on shooting at one another (D-147).
Wa'nte, drifting; pl. wa'nteit.
Wā'ne o', wā'ne o'ce, along the road.
Wā'ne-ci'lento, I sweep with the broom while going.
Wā'no, I go.
Wān po'-ulat, they have stopped walking (the text says "eating" which must be an error).
Wān pu'xkinto, I am dancing, I will be dancing.
Wā'nt-i, when they were dancing (D-140).
Wā'n-cakpa'άmko, going at them, desiring to beat them (D-79).
Wi a'n wā'nē ta'-i tsi'ka'dep tāt(o), my house stands between the road and the river.
Wi himakawē'ti kitsāk ā'm-wān ya', wi himakawē'ti kistsāk ā'mwa'nyē, I fell because I was drunk.
Wi hiwā'nat, I was walking (I).
Wi hiwa'ntikit, I will walk (I).
Wi i'ti wa'nte, I govern, I am chief ("je vais devant").

Wi no'k pu'k ne'e yalwa'nte, I am going to carry an armful of wood.
Wi ca'kno'me pu'c'kin wā'n a'ńka'mctit, my children go playing out of doors (D-64).
Wi ca'kno'me wān-anka'mctit, my children are playing (I).
Wi wa'nte, I am walking, I live (?).
Wi ma'nūt wa'nte, wia ma'n o't wa'no, I will walk all the time, I walk all the time.
Wi tsanū'k wā'nic tu'ko, I drive the horse up (D).
Wi wa'nte, I am walking (I).
Wia'nūn hātie'c (or wa'nte hātie'c), a bad road (D).
Wia'nūn hidso'w, a pathway, "a small road" (D).
Wia'nūn to'l, a good road, a good way (D).
Ya' po'le wa'nte tu'k(nte), that floats on the lake ("eela flotte sur le lac").
Y'TI môn ta'-i ō' hoktiwē icwā'nèhē, every day we will walk along the river together (D-45).
Yukhi'ti ic'ēk-wa'nte, warrior, "Indian at war."

Wan, to tell, to speak (see wēn).
Iacak co'kuan u'eha', a liar, "a man not telling the truth."
Co'k (h)iwine'at na'ke na'kkan wān-cen, co'k (h)iwine'at nāke na'k kanwāne'n, I found something but will not tell you what.
Eok wān, what do you say? also say something!
Co'k wā'ka na'x, co'k wa'ńka na'x, what are you doing? (this may be wan, to tell, or wan, to walk).
Co'kwan cakuxties, interpreter.
Ta'-ucokokwānte, (L), ta-ucokko'-ikit, they preached standing.
Wa'nte, she said (D-143).
Wia ivi'v ha' co'x'wa'nte, I believe nothing that you say.

Ha wa'nte, tell him! (L, D).
Hi'wants, tell me! (D).
Kic ta'nte, one woman said to another (D-142).
kō'-i hatsemi‘c wā’n-cakwa’ntskit, he slanders.
cakwa’nts ˈu̯xtsāt, she could tell
them (things) (D-84).
cakwa’ntsen, tell them!
cok he’-u cakwa’nts ˈu̯xtsāt, she
could tell many things.
cok iwa’nts, tell me a story!
Cakwa’c, I, I told him.

wānha’n (A. R.), hurry!
wac, leaf; te’wac, leaves (L, D).
According to one note wac is
used in sing. and te’wac in sing. and
pl.
ne’c tewa’c manma’n, magnolia,
“Broad-leaved tree.”
nē’c wa’c, ne’c wac (I), leaf of tree.
ne’c wa’c tāt, brown, “leaf-yellow”
(color of dead leaves).
tso’-ots wa’c, shucks of corn, husks.
te’wac co’ntit, the leaves rustle (in
the wind); sg. wa’c co’ntit (I).
te’wac tsak, a dry leaf; pl. tsaktsa’k.
te’wac wilo’kit, te’wac wilo’tit, the
leaves fall.
wa’c ikekām, wa’e ikekēm, cabbage,
“Broad leaf” (I).
wa’c ikekām wi’l, turnip, “Broad-leaf
root,” “Cabbage root” (I).

wac, to command, to order, to send
(see wahi).
nā ti’et hiuw’jo, you send me, “you
tell me to go.”
nua’jū ka’, coyka’ nwa’c, I command
you to do this.
pūn’s wā’co, I make somebody blow
(breathe?).
cakua’cu ka’, coyka’ cakwa’c, I
command them to do this.
tic(t) hiwa’cēt, I have sent you
 (“‘je t’envoie (à cette heure),
“‘je t’ai envoîyé”).
wa’-uju ka’, coyka’ ha’wac, I com-
mand him to do this.
wi tiict nua’jo, wi tiict ’nwā’co, I
sent you; past tict; present tic.

wa’ci (L-17, 18; D-54), wā’ci (L-1),
old; E. D. iolie [iolish], old (male).
hatna’x kan wa’cīn a’, hatna’x kan
wa’ci na’, how old is he? ("quel
age a-t-il?").
hina’kan wa’cì, I (or he) is that old.
hiol wa’cin i’ti, the oldest boy
(D-81).

kīe ikunyud’ wa’ei, an old maid.
nē-cilenān wa’cì, an old brompt.
cak-io’l wa’cì, an old bachelor.
cakua’cì, icak wa’cì, an old man; pl.
icak wacwa’cì (L).
cakwa’cì cokāk, dance of the old
men, the religious dance.
cok wacwa’cīn, about ancient things
(D-85).
wā’cīn, aged (about 60 years) (D-88).
wac’cīn iti, my oldest son.
wac’cīn nak wa’cīn, very old (D-95).
wacwa’cīn pū’ım, the dance of the old
(L-15).
wici, cakwa’cì, my old man.

wi cakwa’cī ik’ha’-ue (or ik’ha’-uts)
tik’ha’nēt, my old man almost
drowned (“mon vieux a manqué
de se noyer”).
yuk’hi’ti icak wa’cīn(n), the ancient
Atakapa people.

wat, wā’t, ash tree ("frêne"); E. D.
wat [ouatt].
wa-u, to call by name, to name (cf.
eñ, wan, wēn).
č’ñi hiwa’hulat, č’ñi hiwa’uculat, they
called me by name.
ha’ c’ñi hiwa’-uco, I call him by name.
icak he’-u hakit enip cakwa’-uco,
I call many people by their names.
ca ha’ enip wa’-uco, I call somebody
by name.
wa’-uc, steam (perhaps the same as
wōn q. v.).
wac’-uc hikī lawt, wa-uc hila’wēt,
steam scalded me.
wa’-uc cu’l la’wēt, the steam scalded
the dog.

wawact [uauasht (P), ouaoasht
(C)], owl (E. D.).

we, with ("avec") (abbr. from tiwē?).
ki’c mok’kat hipa’ wē hī’öl wē, a
woman who has arrived with her
husband and son ("une femme
qui est arrivée avec son mari et
garçon").

wext, wēxt (D), wē’t (I), rib; cf. iautall.
nā wext, your ribs.
well [uell], rabbit (E. D.).
wen [uēn], horse (E. D.) (cf. tsanu’k).
wen-kalap hake (uēn-khallap haećqué)
I would have a horse (E. D.).
wen komb (uēncomb), I have a
horse (E. D.).
cit (or cixt) ko’mhic wi eo’nico, I ring the bell.

ecco’ti he’-u wie ke’, I have much luck:

tsau’k wi o’t iwât, the horse comes toward me.

we nu’k hatkolko’kco, we nu’k atkolko’leo, I rub myself.

wët hiha’yuët, we’het hiha’yuët, he laughed at me (“il a ri de moi!”)

wi a ina’-uc, let me drink!

wi akili’kico, wi akili’kco, I wet in the water.

wi’ ál wa’kinto, I roast (or broil) meat on the coals.

wi a’mu, I drink.

wi a’n iwâñico, I move the ears.

wi ankâ’ts, wi ankâ’tc, I play.

wi a”n kaukau’kin, my house is in the water.

wi a”la’kin inu’leo (or inhub’leo), I put (somebody) in jail.

wi a’n la’wi-o, I burn my house.

wi a”n na-tsa’xkip, my house is on dry land.

wi a’n pâ’kco, I flap my ears.

wi a’n wañne ta’-i tsika’dep tât(o), my house stands between the road and the river.

wi a’p (or wi a’vp) i-ica’kët, I was born here.

wi atela’nic ke’t’unto, I sit still, I sit quiet.

wi atpa’-i, I turn something around.

wi e’mu tso’-ots, I beat corn (“je pile du maïs”).

wi e’n, my name.

wi ha’ o’t mico, I gave him.

wi hatsa’no, I hid myself.

wi ha’ tsu’mo, I pinch him.

wi hata’ck’kinto, I shade myself.

wi hatka’-ueo, I comb myself.

wi hatla’ento, I shave myself.

wi hâtoso’leat, I was scared.

wi ha’yu, I laughed.

(with) wi ha’ wa’ntso, I told him.

wi he’xka-u, I hurt somebody.

wi (hi)a’mne, I have to drink (one thing).

wi (h)ihayuët, I laughed (or -wit).

wi (h)ilax’ne, I have to eat (one thing).

wi hi’ko, I come down.
wi hikoiho'pekkit, I cough.
wi hila'-i, wi ila'-i, my wife.
wi hila'-i ha'1, my second wife.
wi hilak wi icilak, I am strong.
wi (h)ilak'kn, wie (h)ilak'kn, when I shall be strong, I shall be strong.
wi himaka'wet kitaak ə'mwañiyə (or ə'm-wañ ya'), I felt because I was drunk.
wi hima'kc, I mix together two liquids or two solid things.
wi hima'me, I mix together several liquids, or several solid things.
wi hima'mo kudsnə'nik, I stab with a knife.
wi himo'c hito'leco, I prepare for burial.
wi himo'co, I bury.
wi hina'yəét, I believe this (L).
wi hina'yu, I thought this ("j'ai pensé à ça") (L), or I think this (D).
wi hiół (L), wi i-ol (D); my son; pl. wi i-ol he'-u (D).
wi hiół hidso'n (L), wi ikunyu'ts iti (D), my youngest son.
wi hipa' (L), wi ipa' (D), my husband.
wi hipa' ha'l, my second husband (L).
wi hipa' hilo'cat (L), wi hipa' hilo'-icat (D), my husband helps (or defends) me.
wi hicile't (L), wi yicile't (D), my younger sister.
wi hicintsət hilai, my sister's wife (L).
wi Hickici'l (L), wi icicici'l (D), my daughter.
wi (hi)co'k a'mne, I have to drink (many things) (D).
wi hicoko'-ins ilu' ni't, I shall be chief for five years (L), while I shall be chief for five years (D).
wi (h)ico'koyet, I was chief, I have been chief (L).
wi hida'sam, I bite (D).
wi hitet (L), wi itet (D), my father.
wi hitet ha' nē ivi'vcat, my father has measured his land.
wi hitet hiki pa'mêt, my father beat me.
wi hitet hiko' hipamêt, I was seized and beaten by my father (L).
wi hitet hio'knə o'nc, I can not come on account of my father.
wi hitet i'-uc, my father is enraged;
wi hitet he'-u i'-uc, my fathers are enraged.
wi hiwə'ñat, I was walking (I).
wi hiwə'ntikit, I will walk (I).
wi hiwe'vxyul'eco, I draw ("contre-fait").
wi hiyania'n, wi hiyanian, I am afraid.
wi hija'n, my mother-in-law.
wi hija'n cakiiol, my father-in-law.
wi hopa'yu, I divide.
wi huke't, wi uke't, my mother.
wi i-a'tsko, I sweat.
wi ika't, my feet.
wi ikət 'npa'kat, you stepped on my feet (D-143).
wi ikoko'leolu, I rub repeatedly with (an instrument).
wi ilo'mćet, I have upset (or split) a bottle.
wi in tsu'mo, I pinch you.
wi i'ol, my son.
wi ipən payo'kət, my cousin has returned.
wi issintsət, my brother.
wi ika'c icube', I am uneasy about the man.
wi icak cakia'lu, I take men, I arrest men.
wi icak cakina'-uo, I put men (in prison) ("je mets des hommes (dans la prison)").
wi icensət, wi issintsət, my brother.
wi icensət hidso'n, wi yeicensət hidso'n, my younger brother.
wi icensət yūds, wi issentsət yūds, my elder brother; pl. wi issentsət he'-u.
wi iciwext', wi yiciwe't, my elder sister.
wi itsa'-i, I fry.
wi i'tsk po'čkit, I bleed from the lungs.
wi it'a'ku, I want to get out.
wi iti wa'nkinto, I govern, I am chief ("je vais devant").
wi itə tla'kc, my face is dirty.
wi itu'l, I put, I place.
wi iyawo, I hoist.
wi iyi, I get up, I rise.
wi iy'ktat eukiul'kinto, I write standing.
wi kān hī'ecak cuhe'-u, I pity my home people.
wi kān pa'ī o'kta John tewē, I will go home with John (I).
wi kato' nē, my lower lip.
wi kato' o'dsi, my upper lip.
wi kau'kau hā'c, I ku'kau hūhā'c, I got no water.
wi ka'-u, wic kā'-o, I am dead.
wi ka'-uce ne pa'pall'u, I break a comb in different places.
wi ka'-uce pa't'ux, I break a comb.
wi ke'-u-hoka'kinto, I am weaving seated (I).
wi ke'-u-okokoka'kinto, I weave many things.
wi ke'-u-caktsipa'şıkinto, I glue many things.
wi ke'-ucokulento, wic ke'-ucokiu'llento, I am going to write.
wi kitu'c, wi gitu'c, my spittle.
wi kitu'cu, wi gitu'cu, I spit.
wi ke'-ueukılılkinto, I am writing.
wi ke'-u-euciecikinto, I am sewing while sitting.
wi ke'-u-cukec'kinto, I sew many things.
wi ke'-u-tsipaxeckinto, I am gluing as I sit (I).
wi kīmf'no, I breathe.
wi kīn'k'o, wi kīnu'lo, I meet somebody.
wi ko'k'ic, wi ko'ko, I bend.
wi ko'k'ica, I take away (something) ("j'ôte (quelque chose.").)
wi ko'mok ka'-u, I make a basket.
wi ko'mep ti'hito, I lie on the belly.
wi kom-hop'ekin (h)atśë'co, I put in my pocket.
wi kon hiponico, I take and bend it.
wi ko' na'-u, I make it stand, I grasp and place.
wi ko' pa'to, I have taken and broken it ("je l'ai pris et cassé").
wi ko'n cöl, I shooe out.
wi ko'tsa, I am cutting.
wi kuca', wi kulca' (D-93, 99), my grandfather (both sides); L adds "and grandson," but D did not know of this use of the term.
wi ku'enak eaklo'peo, I prick the flanks.
wi kutsnē' n, my knife.
wi no’mé nima’-ulët, they have killed my child (“ils ont tué mon enfant”).
wi nta’ku a’r làk it’hi, I left the prison in the evening (“je suis sorti de la prison le soir”) (L).
wi nte’-ito, I frighten somebody (D).
wi nu’k, myself, I alone.
wi nu’k hatsa’mo, I bite myself.
wi nu’k hatinú’co, I hide myself.
wi nu’k hatta’sá’ño, I push myself.
wi nu’n o’t (or u’t) pa’i hiti’c(t) ko, I want to return home.
wi nú’ u’ckin kë’ta, I stay in New Orleans.
wi o’i, I sleep.
wi okakinto, I weave.
wi okë’t, my mother (D-98, 105).
wi okët tsf’pëcat Ts’ay’ón ne’ ot, my mother removed to Texas.
wi o’k na’-uca, I let them come.
wi o’ko, I come.
wi ok caki’nu, I ask them to come.
wi o’ ko’v ko’mico, I relax a rope (or cord) (I).
wi o’ ko’a ma’ñíco, I stretch a cord (I).
wi okotka’-uc ke’-u-patsnto, I wash a shirt (I).
wi’ okotka’-uc ko’mna-u, I hang up an overcoat.
wi okotka’-uc-ma’ní li’ke, my coat is used, my coat is worn out.
wi o’te he, I have the toothache, my tooth aches.
wi o’t pu’nsat, they blow at me.
wi pa’m hito’lco, I have beaten and prepared.
wi pa’mico, I throw away (“je jette”).
wi pa’meo, I beat, I strike.
wi pa’tampnpe ta’mo, I ascend the stairs.
wi pa’ts, I whip; pl. of obj. wi ca’k’pats (not wi pa’tspats).
wi pa’tsó, I squeeze (as an orange).
wi pa’títe’-u hi’cu, I plant cotton.
wi payo’ko (or pa’i o’ko), I return.
wi pe’mu, I shoot the rifle (not wi pèm pe’mu).
wi pèn, my male cousin.
wi pe’niu, I have healed him.
wi pi’co, I make it crooked.
wi po’ckit, I bleed.
wi puhatsipats’ico, I turn a somersault (“je fais la culbute”).

wi pû’nsó, wi pû’ns, I blow.
wi ca a’m na’-uca, I let somebody drink.
wi ca itu’lo tsanu’k o’ts, I put somebody on a horse.
wi cak’a’me, I give them to drink.
wi cåk hiwa’lec’t, I get fanned.
wi cëk’hù’o, I saw them.
wi ca’’kiko, I wound (somebody).
wi cakica’k, my relations (“mon monde”).
wi cakinë’ko, wi cakinu’lo, I meet some people.
wi caki’dso, I wake somebody up; wi cakidsido, I wake somebody up repeatedly.
wi cakmak’a’yu, I swapped (pl. obj.).
wi cakmi’co, I gave them.
wi cakna’lo, I hunt (pl. obj.).
wi cakno’mec wàn-an’ka’mcît, my children are playing (I).
wi cakca’kiko, I wound in various places.
wi ca’ cocc’le hâ’nu, I like to scare somebody.
wi ca’-u, my father.
wi ci’lo, I sew.
wi co’ hehe’xkit, my heart is paining.
wi co’k a’xict (or a’xlíx), I lose something.
wi cökiaxkà’ñ hehe’-ue, I have much food.
wi cokipèn, my friend.
wi coki’lu he’-u ke’-u hu’nto, I read many books.
wi coki’lu ke’-u-hu’nto, I read a book (I).
wi coco’-in, be my chief! wi coxko’ine, he is to be my chief.
wi coco’-ikit, I make baskets.
wi co’lu, I rub; wi co’lculo, I rub repeatedly.
wi co’’ pa’kë hika’, I have palpitation of the heart.
wi cocom’le hinte’hi hâ’nulet, they came near scaring me to death.
wi cuhe’ ica’k, I am uneasy about my family, I pity my family (D).
wi cukte’-i mièu, I doctor somebody, I give medicine to somebody (L).
wi cukwa’k, I make bread (D).
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wi tsa'-itsa-ic, I shake, I tremble (D).

wi tsa'co, I crack (D).

wi tsæ'co, I stamp (with the foot).

wi tsän henæ'uco, I push it away (L), I push it in (L).

wi tsafe ka'-u, I make him push (L).

wi tsæ'co ko'le, I shove into (D).

wi tsæ'co (L), wi tsæ'co (D), I push it (or him) ("je l'ai poussé").

wi tsanuk me'l, my horse is black (I).

wi tsanuk tu'ko, I fetch my horse (D).

wi tsi't tłů'kento (L), wi tsi't tłů'kento (D), I will smoke tobacco.

wi tsi'y i'ntso, I wrap tobacco (into a cigar) (D).

wi tsı'we'ic(o), I am moving, I am stirring (intr.) (D).

wi tsı'ots pa'mic, I sow Indian corn (D).

wi tsım, I pinch, I scratch (L).

wi ta'-i lul iec'ko, I swim over to the other side of the river.

wi ta'-u hatpa'wickit, I balance myself (I).

wi tawatwe'ninto, wi ta-uhatwo'n-into, I pray (to God) ("je prie (Dieu)").

wi te'm a'mu, I drank yesterday.

wi te'ns a'la'kin ita'hu, I left the prison in the evening.

wi te'c mañma'ñ hatna'-uco, I let my hair grow long.

wi te'c mañma'nu, I have long hair ("j'ai les cheveux longs").

wi teyo' cuki'ute'na' o'ts ne'-u, I put the box on the chair.

wi tikt'a'mo tīho'p, I went to dig a grave.

wi tict'a, I go away.

wi tict nu'aj'o, wi tict 'n wā'co, I send you.

wi ti'uxts ke't'n'to, I sit still, I sit quiet.

wi to'l-gema'kiet, my pin.

wi tolho'pe, my needle.

wi to'ika'u, I cure.

wi tu'kin to'nio, I get into a boat.

wi lo'pic, I will prick.

wi lopa'-u, I cause to prick something.

wi lo'p'o, I prick.

wi u'ts hatsa'kco, I clean my nose (with a handkerchief), "I dry my nose."

wi u'ts pō'ckit, I bleed from the nose.

wi wa'i konpa'wickit, I took a stone and swung it like a pendulum.

wi wa'ko, I roast.

wi wô'c hatpa'xnieo, I clap my hands.

wi wô'c hatwo'yo, I rub my hands.

wi wo'c laklák ina'ha, my hands are as stiff.

wi wo'ecik nákco, I point with my finger.

wi wo'ckinto, I am sereeching.

wi wula'take ehe', wi wula'kacke, I have kidney disease.

wi wû'cka'-uc, my thimble.

wi ya' nu'ltihinst, I live there, I exist there ("je suis là, "j'existe là").

wi yatsi'cikio, I am glad.

wi yati'tsat, I wake up (intr.).

wi yi'lên ake'ta, I am going to stay to-morrow.

wi yi'lên a'mte, wi yi'lên a'nta, I will drink to-morrow.

wi yo'ko, I sing.

wi yől yu'nds, wa'cîn iti, my oldest son.

wie, wie, wi-ie, wi-it, (strong form of pronoun).

wie anka'me(o), I play.

wie a cokiwu'kit ha'xe, I see nobody.

wie aya'nek cakia'xta, I will eat now.

(wo) ha' ilêmnc, I love him.

wie c (h)aki't a' hina'ka he'-u hatu'-iv (or hatvi'v), I think myself as high as they.

wie ha'l, I am behind.

wie ha' tsutsa'lat, I kicked him (I).

wie ha' tsutsa'lo, I am kicking him (I).

wie ha' tsutsa'ltikit, I will kick him (I).

wie (h)atwa'ico, I fan myself.

wie ha'yu, I am laughing (I).

wie ha'yuat, I was laughing (I).

wie hayu'titi, I will laugh (I).

wie hehatka'-u, I hurt myself.

wie hiha'1, I am the last, I am behind.

wie hi-ipo'kat, I was a doctor.

wie hii'ti, I am the first in a line ("je suis le premier d'une file").

(wie) hilakti'kit, I shall be strong.
wic himā’mo, I gather, I pile up, I collect.

wic hina’kanto, I am that way.

<wic> hipe’tst ina’ha, I am tired.

<wic> hipe’tst ha’, I am not tired.

wic hic’o’koi, I am chief.

wic (hi)ti’cen, I have got to go.

wic hiti’c tu’likin, I go on the lake.

wic hito’tso, I suck.

wic ihaiha’ekit, I am crying, I am weeping.

wic ikuny’uts caktika’-u, I look young.

wic ila’n wi ikiece’t o’t, I am mourning for a sister.

wic i’niiu, I am on the lookout.

wic io’fic, I don’t want.

wic ipec’k, I am a doctor.

wic ipu’xo, I want to dance.

wic ieu’l ndi’, I catch one fish.

wic iroke’eat, I had been sick.

wic ivā’ñkit(?), I live, I am alive.

wic ivē’-uco, I mock.

wic i’v’v ha’ co’x ‘nwa’ñkit, I believe nothing that you say.

wic kā’mec, I scrape (with knife, etc.).

wic kā’t-tō’ts(o), I kiss, “I mouth-suck.”

wic kaukau’ e’nc, I grease the water.

wic kaukau’ me’lc, I blacken the water.

wic kaukau’ me’lec’kinto, I will blacken the water.

wic ke hia’ñkin Jack maka’wet, while I was drinking, Jack fell down.

wic ke’u-hoka’kinto, I sit weaving baskets.

wic ke’u-eai’lckinto, I am writing while seated (I).

wic ke’u-eukia’lckinto, I am going to eat (I).

wic ke’u-tluxkco ya’ cokiùlco, I smoke while writing.

wic kimí’ñkinto, I breathe.

wic ku’l cokia’ku wi hite’t ini’kit a’nut (or ini’hat a’ñkin), I had eaten when my father entered the house (“j’avais mangé quand mon père est entré dans la maison”).

wic (ku’ltan) iroke’eat, I had been sick (ku’ltan, long ago).

wic kuts-pa’kico, I chop the tree down.

wic ma’n o’t a’m’o, I drink all the time.

wic ma’n’ut wa’ñkinto, I will walk all the time.

wic mu’n’kco, I smell something.

wic mu’nmunkco, I smell all around.

wic né po’mo, I plow.

wic na’t’ku wi hite’t ini’kat a’nut, when I went out my father entered the house (“quand j’étais sorti mon père est entré dans la maison”).

wic o’-i, I am sending.

wic okotka’k ikili’k’ie, I soak the cloth.

wic pai iwāt, I return (I returned?).

wic po’tsieu, I turn something loose.

wic ca’ ot ke’-u eai’lckinto, I write for somebody.

wic cixko’mic co’ñico, I ring a bell.

wic tsax’leo, I break (glass, silver, etc.).

wic tsanu’k wa’ñie tu’ko, I drive the horse up.

wic tsanu’k wine’-u, I find a horse.

wic tsutsa’lo, I am kicking him.

wic tikpo’tsieu, I go and turn loose.

wic tit tlu’kento, I smoke (can be said also of the habit of smoking).

wic tit tlu’keo, I have smoked (“j’ai été fumer”).

wic to’hia nespa’lkin, I get into a carriage.

wic to’hu, I live.

wic to’lkat hu’, I watch, I am on the lookout.

wic wa’n’kinto, I am walking (I).

wic wi ite’t iyiana’n ha’xcat, I was not afraid of my father (D-103).

wic ya’ hatpē’ne-u, I eat enough.

wic yilke’ta, I am going to marry.

ya’ icák we’het (or wēt) ivivha’hē’t, this man did not believe me (L).

ya’ cu’l wi ki’n, that dog belongs to me, that dog is mine.

ya’ wi coko’m, this is my cow (I).

wif, wiv, wiw, wiu, vi’v, uiv, to believe, to think (cf. nai).

etwi’c, he thinks, he believes.

ha’-ac to’l atvi’v, he thinks he is good.
hak’its to’ilol atvi’vél, they think themselves good.
hatvi’y, I think as much.
iwí’fát, I thought.
i’wu ha’, I doubt it, “I think not.”
iwiwá’t, I thought.
Ta’kapo ič’a’k hatwi’vat, the Atakapa believed (D-113).
ví’vulat, they believed (D-121).
ví’vulat, they believed (D-119).
wi’č hak’iti a’hiina’ka he’-u hatu’-iv (or hatvi’y), I deem myself as high as they.
wí’v’v ha’, I don’t believe it.
wí’v’v ha’ co’x ‘na’wá’nikt, I believe nothing that you say.
yá’ icák we’het (or wé’t) ivívha’hét, this man did not believe me (we’-het=me).
will, root.
né’č wi’I, tree root.
né’č wi’I k’a’mkamc, the roots stand out from (the tree).
né’č wi’I món (h)’atmické, the roots of the tree stretch out (from the tree) around.
wa’č ikekem wiI, wa’č ikekám wiI (I), turnip, “broadleaf root,” “cabbage root.”
will, to squeal.
hiyéné cukwi’lkit, the hog is squealing (also said of children, etc.) (D).
will, to rock.
hatwi’líc, it is rocking (intr.).
ìckalí’t-nu’l-wili’lhiiento, I rock a child (nu’I, “lying”).
cukíte’u’ka’wine hatwilwi’lcna, a rocking-chair.
wi’lliwí(h)i’lcna’, eradle (I).
wi’llilico, I rock.
wine, to find, to discover.
kaukau’ ka’čkin wine’-ulat, they found high water.
naki’t tsanu’k cakwinétém, did you (pl.) find your horses? (D-58).
cakwiné cokwa’ńic ya’ coktu’kuket, find them and drive them up and fetch them (D-60).
cok (h)’iwine’at, I found (sing.); pl. adds he’-u.
cok (h)’iwine’at náke na’k kanwa’n-cún, cok (h)’iwine’at na’ke na’x-kan wa’nečn, I found something but will not tell you what.

wine’-ulat, they found (L-13; D-29, 30, 34).

wic, ko’i hatwicka’x ké’t, ko’-i hatwicka’x ké’t, an individual talking too much (who forgets that he sits down from his talking).
woí, to rub (see kol and cöl).
wi wóc hatwo’yo, I rub my hands.
wóí, eye, also fruit (when small); E. D. will [ouill]; Ak. ődl [audle].
hí’lan wóí, muscadine fruit, “buzzard’s eye.”
hí’lan wóí te’-i, hila’n wóí te’-i, muscadine vine (“la liane de soko”).
mi’ka wóí, sore eyes, eyes making phlegm.
wóí hat’u’ne, spectacles, “eyes to see with.”

wóí hidso’n, small eyes.
woł’hōp-e-ická’m, an Indian sieve about 2 feet long having wide eyes (”crible,” “tamis”) (made at one time at Hickory Flat).
woł’ická’m, large eyes.
woł’ kima’ti, eyeball, “inside eye” (meaning inside eyelid).
woł’ kica’n, eyelid, eyelash.
woł’ kica’n né, lower eyelid (I).
wo’l kica’n o’di, upper eyelid (I).
woł’ na’-u, eyebrow, “eye hair.”
woł’ pà’c, eyelid, “eye cover.”
woł, wul, curly.
téc woł’wöl, té’c wulwul, curly hair.
wulipa’-u, I whirl myself around.

wolka’nts, ladder (I).
wolce’l, horned owl (wol, eye?).

wön, dew, drizzling rain, fog (I); wönce, steam (see wa’-uc); E. D. wonn [uonn, ou-onn], dew.

wo’n i’-aek, dew is wetting (or rendering dirty).
wo’n ina’ha, damp, moist, “like dew,” “like fog.”
wo’n ya’ekat, the dew is heavy, full of dew.

wonn kombnsta [uonn combnsta (P), ou-combstn (C)], the dew is heavy, the dew is strong (E. D.).

wóc, woc, hand, finger; E. D. wie [uish],
hand, wie hagg [uish hagg], finger; Ak. semak [semacq], finger; ocepa
[authenticate], hand (probably = woc-pe, "all fingers").

'cák wóc ke'rstl, a left-handed man.
'cák wóc tu'l, a right-handed man.
no'k euk wóceti, right elbow (I).
no'k wóceti, right arm (I).
tsi't wocvé'nts, cigar, cigarette, "hand worked."
wi wó'c hatpa'xnico, I clasp my hand.
wi wó'c hatwo'yo, I rub my hands.
wi wó'cik nák'ko, I point with my finger.
wi wó'e laklák ina'ha, my hands are as if stiff.
wi wú'c'kā'-uc, my thinner.
wó'c atke' (or ha'tke), wó'c ke' (I), finger ring, "having on the finger."
wó'c ha'l, wó'c o't, back of hand.
wó'c hatkolkó'kco, wó'c hatkolkó'kco, I rub the hands.
wi wó'cik tó'lk, I point with my finger.

wó'c, he'ts, thumb, "big finger"; the Ak. word is auxest which Du Terrage and Rivet transliterate ôkêst, but perhaps it is a corruption of woc hets.
wó'c hicô'l, small finger.
wó'c it, index finger, "first finger."
wó'c ke' a' hina'k, ring shaped, "a ring like this."
wó'c ke'j, left hand.
wó'c kima'tt, wó'c kima'tip, middle finger, also palm of hand, "in middle of hand."
wó'c kima'tip, in the hand.
wó'c kima'ti hídso'n, wó'c kima'ti hídso'n (I), ring finger, "little middle finger."
wó'c ma'k, hand clasped, fist.
wó'c nák, wó'c na'kin, the index finger, the first finger, "the pointing finger."
wó'c ekahsák'mene, towel, "face wiper."
wó'c tsi'g, two hands.
wó'c tsi'kctan, both hands.
wó'c tsú'x, tsú'x, fingernail (I).
wó'c te, right hand, "bow hand."
wó'c to'l, right hand, "good hand."
wó'c ico'1 ha'n, wusisol han, nine, "without little finger."
wó'c ico'1 ha'nip, nine times.
wó'c ico'1 ha'nip hipo'nsó, ninefold (I).

woe pe', wucpe', wu'spe, ten, "finish of the hands or fingers."

woepe'-ip, ten times (I); wucpe'-ip hipo'nsó, tenfold (I).

woe pe'ha(l) tanu'k (I), woe pe' ha tanu'k, wucpe' ha'la tanu'k, eleven.

woepe'-ip ha' tanu'kip, woe pe' ha(l) tanu'kip, eleven times.

woe pe' ha(l) tisk (I), woc pe' ha tsi'k, twelve.

woepe'-ip ha' tskipe, twelve times (I).

woe pe' hal lát (I), woe pe' ha' lat, thirteen.

woe pe' ha'l himato'l (I), woc pe' ha' himato'l, wocpe' hal imató'1 (D-87), fourteen.

woe pe' ha'l nit (I), fifteen.

woe pe' ha(l) lat tsik, sixteen (I).

woe pe'(a) la'x, seventeen (I).

woe pe' ha(l) tisk (I), eighteen (I).

woe pe' woc ico'l ha'n, nineteen (I).

woe pe' tsi'k, wucpe' tsik (I), twenty (adv. -ip).

wucpe' tsik'ip, twenty times (I).

woepe'-ip tsi'kip hipo'nsó, twenty-fold (I).

wucpe' tsik hal tanu'k, twenty-one (I).

woe pe' lát, wocpe' la't (D-96), wuepe' lát (I), thirty.

wope' la'kip, thirty times (I).

woe pe' himato'l, wucpe' himato'l (I), forty.

wucpe' himato'lip, forty times (I).

wucpe' nit, fifty (I).

wucpe' ni'kip, fifty times (I).

wucpe' lats'k (I), woepe' lats'k (D-88), sixty.

woe pe' pa'x, seventy (I).

woe pe' himato'l tsik, eighty (I).

wie kumak [uish cumak (P), oui sh cumak (C)], fist, (given in one place as wrist) (V) (E. D.).

woe [ouosh], bow (E. D.) (cf. te).

woe [ouosh] (P), ouoosh (C), swan (E. D.).

woc, to hiss, to screech.

ote' wo'ëm, the snake is hissing (I).

tes' wo'woc'cin, tem wo'woc'cin, screech owl (cf. ten, dusk, evening); E. D. wawac' [uanaasht], owl (screech or horned owl?).

wi wo'cktinto, I am screeching.
wo'cêm, wo'cim, a whistle (the sound, not the instrument). wo'cimy'ok, to whistle; E. D. wo-cipst [ouoshipt]. wockinto, I screech.

wöc, to be in a hurry. hu'nän hi woco'c(o), I am in a hurry to see him.

wo'ciña, naked. wo'ciña hina'kêt, they were almost naked (L-23).

wul ha'ktake, kidneys. wi wula'ktake chu', I have kidney disease.

wül'kol, wül'ko, wiskol, raccoon (cf. Creek wutku or wotko); E. D. wilkol [ulco'l (P), wilcool (C)], erroneously given as wild cat ("chat de bois") by (P).

ya, to eat; E. D. yatt [lätt], yaatt.

eku'n (or eikun), ke-ucukia'kinto, I began eating while sitting (I ate a while ago) (A. R.). hak'i't cukia'xnän cak'-he'uc, they have plenty to eat. ha cokia'x, his or her food; E. D. yaune, food. ha' ya'x, he eats. he'-u cukia'ko, I have eaten much. hinak wito'-ul cukia'ko, hinäk wi to'l cukiš'ko, I have eaten enough (or well).

hin cokia'x ko'xca, do you want to eat? ("probably false").

hicokia'ne (A. R.), hicokia'xne, I have to eat ("il me faut manger"), I am going to eat; pl. of obj. hicokia'xne.

hicokia'xe ko'xe, I want to eat. hicokia'x ko'xe (h)a', I don't want to eat.

hicokiaxtko (or icok-ya'xko), I want to eat. hokteyö cokia'yo, we eat together. i'a'ho, I eat; E. D. wi ayake [ouëè ayaqué].

il ya'ko, I eat everything raw, or I eat it all raw ("je mange tout cru").

ilo'hi (or nlo'-i) cokia'kinto, I help you eat.

icak cukia' he'-u, a big eater. icã'k ya'ko, I eat a man ("je mange un homme").

ke'-u cukia'kinto, ge'-u cukia'kinto, I am going to eat. cokia'(k), cokia'xk, food (I); E. D. yaune [louene], nourishment. cokia'x ko, want to eat? cokia'xta, ia'xta, I am going to eat. cokia'xti a' uc, cuk-ya'hi a' uc, I can not eat, I am unable to eat. cokia'xti uxts, cukia'hi uxts, I can eat (pl. things).

cok lopia'nä, colopia'xne, fork, "stick to eat with.”

cukia'k ha'ñeo, I finish eating. cokia'xepe'-u, I finish eating.

cokia'xta o'k'n, you come to eat. tso'-ots ya'kinto, I will eat Indian corn.

tso'-ots ya'xne, weevil, "corn eater." wi (hi)ja'xne, I have to eat (one thing).

wic aya'nök cokia'xta, I will eat now.

wic ke'-ucukia'kinto, I am going to eat sitting (I).

wic ku'1 cokia'ku, wi hitet ini'kit a'ñut (or ini'hat a'ñik (D)), I had eaten when my father entered the house ("j'avais mangé quand mon père est entré dans la maison"). wi cokia'xnä hehe'-uc (or ihë'-uc), I have many provisions, I have much food.

wic ya' hatpe'ne-u, I eat enough. ya'e-(h)atpe'netsel, we eat enough (D-51).

ya'-ins, they ate (L-10).

ya'-ins(o), they eat or ate (L-5).

ya'kit, I eat it now.

yako', I want to eat.

ya'xto, I eat.

yukit icuckia'-iko', we want something to eat. yy'kit cokia'icko', we want to eat. yy'kit cukia'xänä ihë'-uc, we have plenty to eat.

ya, that.

a' yä'n pe'ltät, that house standing far off.

hiya'ñ (L-2, 14), iyä'ñ (D-47, 89, 95), yonder, there.

hiya'ñ hu'a, it is there (or yonder) that I saw this man.

hiya'p, right there.

iya'nök môn 'nika'në, that is all for you to do (D-60).

ku'ltan ya'c, it is a long time ago.
cine'-u ya' cukeaki'ke, who are these merchants?
ciet ya' tsa'xk, this pitcher is dry.
wi ya' nhu'thinist, I live there ("je vis là," "j'existe là").
yâ'-â'n, very far off.
yâ' ha' tsanu'k, this is his horse (I).
yâ' ha' tâ, this is his bow (I).
yâ' hatpe'-kêt, I sit here prepared, I sit here ready.
yâ' hina'hino' na'kta hinahino' iet, one side (of a paper, etc.) and the other side.
yâ' hidso' hiye' ta', he becomes smaller than the other.
yâ' hidso' iti, he is smaller than (the other).
yâ' hu'i pu'nsso, I blow under (that?).
yâ' ilu', that year.
yâ' icâk, that man.
yâ' icâk akipai-ke ôt, this man comes from the south.
yâ' icâk av'xa'k, ya' icâk a'p ha'n, an absent man ("un homme absent").
yâ' icâk av'wa'nkit (L), ya' icâk ap wa'ntik, this man is present ("cet homme est présent"), lit. "this man is walking here."
yâ' i'câk hiki'ke ôt, this man comes from the west (hikike for hiki-ike).
yâ' i'câk ho'leikë ôt, this man comes from the north.
yâ' i'câk o't ha'yuët, ya' i'câk u't ha'yuët, he has laughed at that man ("il a ri de cet homme").
yâ' icâk coklakc, that man is poor.
yâ' icâk cokla'kecat, that man was poor.
yâ' icâk coklak'kentik, that man will be poor.
yâ' icâk to'like ôt, this man comes from the east.
yâ' icâk we'hët (or wët) ivivha'hët, this man did not believe me.
yâ' icâk ya ki'c kanyû'c yilwë'tik, that man marries that young woman.
yâ' ka-uenâ' palpa't, ya' ka-uenâ' pa'lit, this comb is broken.
y ka-uenâ' palpa'l, that comb is broken.
yâ' kie (D-142), that woman; pl. ya' ke'c; dual ya' ke'c tsík (D).
ya' ki'c kanyû'c ya' icâk ut (or o't) yilwë, that young woman marries that man.
ya' ki'c cokci' u tane' -uca'k iyâ'-i, this woman is the stingiest of all.
ya' ki'c tsî'kxo' ke'at (or cak'ke'at), this woman had twins.
ya'n (D-72), ya'n (D-47), ya'ni, there.
ya' a'n na'xco, I point at that house far off.
ya'n (or hiya'n) tic, go over there!
yâ'n yîlët, the light shines from afar.
yâ' yuki't iet'uto, shall we go there?
ya' ne'e puhi'të'cta, I am going to jump over this log.
ya' ne'tatat, this orange ("cette orange").
ya' no'me, those children out there.
ya' okotka'-uc ko'n-ina'-u, bring that shirt inside! (I).
ya' o'dë', that snake.
ya' otse' ci'u, the snake crawls; pl. also ci'u.
yap, there.
ya' pë to', upon this spot, upon this place.
ya' pe'kët, ya' pel ket, that one sitting further off.
ya' po'le wa'ntik tu'kini(n), that floats on the lake ("cela flotte sur le lac").
ya' hidoso' i'iti tane'-us (or ta'ne'us), they are the smallest, "the rest of them are the smallest."
ya' kiwi'lç, they are Frenchmen (or white men).
ya' kiwi'le ha', they are not Frenchmen.
ya' kiwi'ilcula' (or -ul ha), are they not Frenchmen?
ya' nak tu'ataha'xc, you do this for nothing.
ya' cukë'd, the men (D-144).
ya' cu'l ha' a'n ito'lc, I fix the ears of that dog (or ya' cu'l a'n ito'lc).
ya' cu'l ha' a'n tiëntë'm, the ears of that dog are torn.
ya' cu'l ha'kit kîñ, that dog is theirs.
ya' cu'l ha'kit cakîñ, these dogs are theirs.
ya' cu'l wi' kiñ, that dog belongs to me, that dog is mine.


The page contains several lines of text, which seem to be part of a larger document. The text appears to be a collection of words and phrases, possibly excerpted from a dictionary or a historical document. The words on the page include various combinations of letters and numbers, suggesting a complex structure or possibly a code. Without further context, it is challenging to provide a coherent or intelligible representation of the document's content. The text includes a mix of characters and numerals, which do not seem to form a recognizable phrase or sentence. 

Given the nature of the content, it is likely that understanding this document requires a detailed knowledge of its context or a more comprehensive transcription. This might be a document related to demographic or historical data, possibly from a statistical or governmental report.
DICTIONARY OF THE ATAKAPA LANGUAGE

ya-u, i-a' u (I), fish (oftener ndi is used, but it is properly the name of the catfish; A. R. stated that ya'-u was also the name of a particular kind of fish); E. D. yaghau [iagg'hau], fish.

komo'k ya'-u cakina'-ucne, or ko'-mok ya'-u cak'ha'ne, fish basket (cak'ha'nene= "to put in").

ya'-u a' la'klak ("fish with hard flesh"), yao' la'klak, gaspergou (L-0), the fresh water drumfish (given erroneously as "alewife").

ya-pu'm, mullet, "jumping fish" (abbr. from ya'-u pu'm).

ya'-u ieu'lo'a, I have caught a fish.

ya'-u lu'lkita, ya'-u lu'ul, the fish swims. ya'-u cakya'line, net for fishing.

ya'-u tšik caki'ca'wu, I have taken two fish; sing. ica'wu.

ya'-u, to watch, to guard, to wait for, to keep, to mind, to look after. a'łak ya'-u, sheriff, "jail keeper."

hiya'-u, wait for me!

iya'-u, wait!

iya'-unto, wait ye!

ket hia'uc hu'nà, I can not wait to see him, I have no time to see him (a'uc= "not to be able").

'nya'-uta, I will wait for you, I will expect you (D-42).

wi ya'wo, I wait.

ya'-ukinto hú'ta, I wait in order to see him ("j'attends pour le voir").

ya'-u ti'k hi'ok'n, wait till I come!

yegg [iegg], white walnut, hickory (E. D.).

ye-u, sand.

ye'-u he'-u, sand heaps, lots of sand.

yik, to bargain, to trade, to buy, to sell, to pay.

hakit cak'ika'kcta o'kulêt, they came to buy.

hatna' hiyi'jiceta, how much will you pay me? or how much have you to pay me?

i'cak cokeaki-l'ke, a man who had been sold (not exactly a slave).

la'ktake tol hi'-yicat, he has paid me good silver (or money) ("il m'a payé argent comptant (or bon")

laka'xci hatna'hivy'jiceta, how much money will you pay me? how much money have you to pay me?

cak'ya'keo, I paid many people.

cak'ya'keo, I buy; pl. takes he'-u.

cine'-u ya' eukakeki'ke, who are these merehants?

cit-ha'n li'ya' cokeuky'jke, picking to pieces and selling mose (D-75).

cokon he'-u cak'keo, I buy many cows.

cokon cokeaki'keo, I sell a cow.

cokon tanu'k cak'keo, I buy a cow.

cokakici'ke a°, cok-cak'ke a°, store, warehouse, "house selling things."

cokeakike a° y'i ke hiw'e'-u, a high-priced store.

cok caki'ke a° yi'mo'a (or yimo'n), a cheap store.

cok-cak'ke, merehant ("boutiquier").

cokeaki'ke a° la'wàt, a shop burned ("une boutique a brûlé").

cokeaki'ke, she sold them (D-78).

cok-cak'keit, he is selling (he sold).

cok-cakle, goods.

cokeakyi'keo, I sell.

tol'ka heyi'kùlát, they paid me well. y'i'keo, I paid (her).

y'i'keat, he paid him (D-117).

yikeiwe'-u, high priced, dear.

y'i'keo, I paid it.

yil, to shine, luminary, light, day (L-18, 36, 42, 45, 59; D-108); E. D. idl, iggl, iggl'; Ak. idl [idle], day.

a' itiy'ic, this month.

a'yi, to-day.

a'ylie, a'ylieut, to-day; E. D. attigl, ateggl.

ayi'l ka'kau'k'it he'yilàke, now it is raining (or misting) and I am weary of it ("aujourd'hui ça brumasse, je n'aime pas cela" or "je suis lasse de cela").

ayi'le akt'c'ra'-ue, today it is cold.

Giw'ilc yil u-ev he'ts, New Year, "the great Sunday of the French" (u-ev = hiw'e-).

ha'l itiy'ic, next month (I).

ha'l yi'lin (D-124), halil'kin, next day.
hika’-untët y’il tu’tan, I awoke in the morning (“je me réveillai le matin”)
hiokēc kco’, y’ilikit (or y’il) ti’co,
though I am sick I go out every day.
intimnā yë’llic, light the candle!
(ìm=àn?).
I’nkīle y’ilu e’v hets, I’nkīle y’il hu-e’v hets, Christmas (u-ev= hive-ù).
itì mā’ñ hihā’xti kyilco, I wept all night.
itì mā’ñ hiwā’lìc tiki’lat (or tikyi’lát),
I dream all night (until daylight).
it itiyi’lc, the first month, the past month.
itiyi’lc (D-53), iti-yi’lc (I), month,
moon; E. D. tegidlect [tég-ídlesht];
Ak. tin-idl [tin-idl], moon.
itiyi’lc ha’l, the last month (of the year).
itiyi’lc be’tskit, crescent moon,
“moon is growing larger” (I).
itiyi’lc hidso’ník, waning moon,
“the moon is diminishing.”
itiyi’lc ihuki’t’ha, new moon, “I
don’t see the moon” (I).
itiyi’lc i’tl, new moon.
itiyi’lc kima’tip, the intermediate month.
itiyi’lc pe’hët, it is half moon (I).
itiyi’lc pe’st kahiya’, itiyi’lc pe’st kawia?(?), last month.
itiyi’lc pu’kët, it is full moon (I).
itiyi’lc tanu’k, one month (L-39);
E. D. tegg-idlect hannigg.
itiyi’lc y’il, the moon shines.
kakau’ y’il, koka’u y’il, the sun shines.
kie y’ilén yuk’hui’ti ko’-into, she will
speak Atakapa to-morrow.
kū’tska yiltāt, the light shines red.
mī’le kco’ y’il mā’ñ coka’xko (3d pers.
-kit), though he is blind he walks
all day.
na’k ta y’il, now it is day, now it is
clear weather (“a présent il fait clair”).
na’ts yilyi’l, lightning bug, firefly.
Sa’medi y’il, Saturday.
cakyu’le cako’-i ayi’l, a letter sent
to-day.
eoki’le hiké’-at ayíl, I have re-
ceived a letter this day.
talko’pka (or takó’p) y’ilát, the
light shines bluey.
tanu’kip y’ilikit mòn, once during the
day (L-40).
tik y’ilco, ti’k y’il, till day.
ti’uxt yimyé’lčkit, it is lightning
slowly.
ti’umi’myé’lčkit, it is lightning.
wi y’ilén akè’ta, I am going to stay
to-morrow.
yā’n y’ilát, the light shines from
afar.
y’ilat, daylight.
y’ilén, to-morrow, next day; E. D.
idla, iidl.
yi’læ akíl’kiceta, I shall wet (it)
to-morrow (again).
y’ilén a’mta, I will drink to-morrow.
y’il he’ts, large light, big day.
y’il hiwe’-u (D-62), yil howë’-u, week.
y’il hiwe’-u e’n, Mardi Gras.
yil hiwe’-u pë’tik, y’il, Monday
(D-149).
y’il hiwe’-u y’il, Sunday.
y’il huwe’-u pë’tik (or pe’tek) y’il,
Monday.
y’il itå’nts, the day is dark (or
cloudy).
y’il mà’ñ mòn, the whole day.
yil tanuk, one day; E. D. idla
hannigg, iidl hannigg.
y’il to’l, clear sky, a fine day, “a
good day”; E. D. tagg tolec (tagg
totch).
y’il to’l tsak’ hi’nai, I think that it
will be good weather and dry (“je
crois qu’il fera beau temps et sec”).
y’il tu’t, yil tu’tān (I), before day-
light.
y’il y’il, the day is clear.
y’lmyílc, lightning; E. D. iho-iggłst.
yur’kit añ itiyi’lčkit, our house is
lighted up at night.
wi y’ilén a’mtè (D), wi y’ilén a’mta,
I will drink to-morrow.
(na’-ict) y’ilén a’mta (or a’mtè), na
y’ilén na’mtkt, you will drink
to-morrow.
(ha) y’ilén a’mta, ha’c y’ilén a’mtkit,
he will come to drink to-morrow.
yuki’t yi’lén icamnënë, yuki’t yi’lén ica’mtikit, we will come to drink to-morrow.
nak’t yi’lên a’mta, nak’t yi’lên naka’mtikit, you (pl.) will come to drink to-morrow.
haki’t hi’lên a’mulxyë, haki’t yi’lên a’mtikit, they will come to drink to-morrow.

iggl lamlampst (P), iggl’lamlampst (C).

the light is dazzling (E. D.).

iggl tolet [tolst] (P), iggl tolch [tolsh] (C), the day is fine, the day is clear (E. D.).
teg-idlect [teg idlesht], moon (E. D.).
teg-idlect tolet [teg-idesht tolsh], the moon shines (E. D.).

yil, to marry (cf. hila’-i, wife).

John Annie yiwil’aitkit, John will marry Annie (D-63).

Kile’t-ki’c yilkëya’, Kile’t-ki’c was married (D-62).
wic yilke’ta, I am going to marry.
y’a hâ’e yilke’, then she married (D-100).
y’a icâk ya ki’c kanyû’c yiwil’aitkit, that man is going to marry that woman.
y’a ki’c kanyû’c ya’ icâk ut (or o’t) yilkë, that woman marries that man.

yil ka’n’mun ne’c, post oak (D did not know this word).

yim, yêm, to lighten.
ti’uxts yimy’ilc kit, it is lightning slowly.
ti’umi’ylc kit (properly ti’uxts yimy’ilc kit), it is lightning continually.

yimy’ilc, ye’mi’lë, lightning.

yi mo’, yemo’ñ, cheap.
cok cakieke a’u yimo’, a cheap store.

yints,
icâ’t atyi’nsne (D-137), or icât atyi’në (D-133, 134), head crown (of silver).
ke’u yi’nts, to wrap up sitting.
wi tsì’ yi’ntsö, I wrap up tobacco (into a cigar).

yok, to sing; E. D. yok [iok] (cf. yo-u).
hiwe’-uka yo’ko, I sing much. hokwa’ña yokö’u, a war song.

i’ne-wa’ñkin yo’k ya’, while they were mourning and singing (D-115).

Ka’tkac-yo’k tâ’-i, Calcasieu River, “Screaming Eagle River” (I).

cakyö’kat yoko’ôn haki’t o’t, she sang songs to them (D-86).

cu’ko’o yo’ktit, the bird chatters.
wi yo’ko, I sing.
wocim yok, to whistle.
yoko’n, song (I).

yoko’n ci’lli, a fine song.

yøxt, to lie (many) (tixt is sing.).

ke’c cakoke’c yo’xt wi ca’k’hinai, I think that many women lie sick (“je crois que plusieurs femmes sont malades”).

yøl, i-øl, bad, mean; pl. yo’lyol or i-øl-øl; E. D. iøl (son i-øl).

ica’k yøl, ica’k i-øl, a mean man.
yøløt, she (or he) was angry (D-79).

nikiil iøl or nikib iøl [niekiil iøl], the woman is wicked (E. D.).

yon (probably from preceding).

icâk yo’n, wizard, sorcerer (not certain).

ki’c yo’n, witch (not certain).

yøts,
yö’ts k’a’nto, to squat.

yo-u [ioou], to weep (E. D.). (cf. yok).

 Yöö’t, name of an Atakapa woman.

yu, yu’kit, we, us, our; E. D. iook, we.
ha’ yu’kit ot (or ut) icmi’cat, he gave to us.
icâk ta’-ic o’ka’o’ yokit në mo’n ial-pe’hiulët, strangers have taken our land.
y’n yuki’t iict’uts, shall we go there?
y’a cu’l yukit cakïn, that dog belongs to us.

yu’-u yuki’t icu’itsël, we have caught a fish.
yu’kit a’u iti’ yilc kit, our house is lighted up at night.
yuki’t a’nkin, in our house (D-43).
yuki’t a’u nep, yuki’t a’u nep, our house is low.

yuki’t eku’nna na’-utsël, we have come (“nous sommes arrivés à l’heure qu’il est”).
yu'kit hatu'xticta o'kit, we come to learn.
yuki't hivo'eka ico'yct, we have laughed much.
yuki't ikinhu'dsél, we look at you (?).
yuki't ina'-utsél, we come into (the house).
yu'kit icak, our relatives ("nos parents").
yukit icaméhé, we will then drink.
yuki't icatpa'wickit, we balance ourselves.
yuki't icha'l, we are the last ("nous sommes les derniers") (L), we are behind.
yuki't iciti', we are first in a line ("nous sommes les premiers") (L).
yuki't ickémc ko, we would wish to row ("nous voudrions ramier") (L).
yuki't icoko'-in, while we are chiefs (given as future).
yuki't icofé, we don't want.
yuki't icpi'xn, we die ("nous mourons").
yuki't icoo'ko'coké, we are sick.
yuki't icukia'xin', yuki't cuukia' ico', we want something to eat, we want to eat.
yuki't (or yuki'hit) itép'el, our stepfather (D-101).
yuki't kán, yuki't kán, at our house, at our home ("chez nous") (D-50).
yuki't kaukaup'kina tsow-onsél (or tso'-ontsél), we stand in the water up to the neck.
yuki't ki'chu', we have seen that ("nous avons vu ça") (?).
yuki't mon a'mlè, let us all drink!
yuki't no'msèm tukatsél, yuki't nuk, we children stayed alone by ourselves (D-107, 108).
yuki't no'me o't, to us children (D-102).
yuki't ntsét, our brother.
yuki't nu'knin, in our village (D-53).
yuki't nu'k, ourselves.
yuki't o'-ita, we will sleep.
yuki't opu'nstit, we blow at each other.
yuki't o'rt, for us.
yuki't pa'ë icktse, we return home.
yuki't pu'ns miké'cstél, we blow around.
yuki't cuus'xan iche'-uc, we have plenty to eat.
yuki't ts'lk co'ko-i, we two are chiefs.
yuki't tsop'i'intsél, we twist (fut.)
yuki't tua'hatañi Otsot'at' o't, we pray to God.
yuki't te'm a'mtsél, yuki't te'm a'mtsel, we drank yesterday.
yuki't tı'o'-ilo, let us go to sleep!
yuki't tiupo'tsicu, we go and turn loose.
yuki't tiucak'outsél, we take a walk, we go outdoors.
yuki't tiucakpö'tsicu, we go and turn many things loose.
yuki't tı'uta, we go away.
yuki't tı'-tsél nesp'akín, we get into a carriage (D).
yuki't to okatka'mekintö, we scratch each other.
yuki't ukit, our mother.
yuki't yı'lèn icaméhé, yuki't yılén ica'mtikit (D), we will drink tomorrow.
yuki't ipco'kénè', we will be doctors.
yuki't ite't pel, our stepfather.
yuki't co'kec, yuki't a' ya'nak icoke'c, we are sick.
yuki't coko'-i, yuki't ca'kekoi, we are chiefs.
yuki'ti coko'yct, we were chiefs, we have been chiefs.
yuki'ti cuke'cat, yuki'ts icu'ke'cat, we have been sick.
yuki'tic la'klak, we are strong.
yuki'tic lakla'kat, we have been strong.
yuki'tic lakla'kñ, when we are strong (or stout).
yuki'tic ca'kipekó, we are doctors.
yuki'tic coko'-i, yuki'tic ca'keko'koi, we are chiefs.
yuki'ts icsals' nichikat yuki't oké't hu'ne, we were glad to see our mother (D-109).
yuki'ts tı'ne iće'neat, we did not want her to go (D-110).
yuki'ts tu'1 ma ino'-i icitsyu' tskin, while we were growing up on the other side of the lake (D-72).
yu'k'hiti (I), yok'hi ti (L-12), yu'k'hit (D-28), yuk'hi ti (L-12), yuki'tic (L-37), yuk'hi ti (L-1, 10, 32, 35; D-32, 55, 71, 52, 83, 90, 93, 95, 115, 132, 134, 136). yuk'hi ti (D-28, 53, 71, 77, 125), an Indian, an Atakapa (distinct from yu'kit, our us).

tie te'm yuk'hi ti ko'-iat, she spoke Atakapa yesterday.
kie yi'len yuk'hi ti ko'-into, she will speak Atakapa.
kie'yu'k'hi ti ko'-i, she speaks Atakapa.
kiwi'le yuk'hi ti cakouc, the whites do not like the savages.
yok'hi ti ko'na'n, yuk'hi ti ko'nàn, the marsh potato, "Indian potato."
yuk'hi ti he'-u, many Indians.
yu'k'hi ti icak, an Indian (I).
yuk'hi ti (I) etak-wa'nce, warrior, "Indian at war."
yuk'hi ti ka' a'mene, Indian-made cup (I).

yuk'hi ti ka hiepa'i, Indian-made dish (pottery) (I).
yuk'hi ti kic, an Indian woman.
yuk'hi ti ko'-i, the Atakapa language or talk.
yuki'ti nu'á, Indian village.
yuk'hi ti nún he't's (to which hating may be added), a great Indian village (of wild Indians).
yuk'hi ti nůna hidso'or (or hidso'm), a small Indian village.
yuk'hi ti coko'-i, an Atakapa chief, an Indian chief.
Yuk'hi ti tul, Yuki'ti töl, Small Lake, "Indian Lake."

yu'l, ul, to draw, to write, to counterfeit; a mark, spot, dot, stripe; yu'lyul, marked, spotted, striped.
ha' cokiu'le o'-iu (or o'yu), I sent him a letter.
hatiu'leo, I mark myself.
hatiu'leo 'n'o'hik, they painted themselves in red (L-24).

it'he' okyu'l, neckerchief, necktie (L has i'nte, neck, for it'he').
iwe'v cakyu'le, picture, portrait, "drawn like something."
ke'-u euxkinto na'ke ke-uci'il'kinto, wie ke'-utlu'ykeo ya' cokiu'leo, I smoke while writing.

ke'-u yulehu'kinto, I am going to draw a design as I sit.
ki-ipay'el' yu'l, striped horizontally.
ma'ñe o't yu'l(yul), striped horizontally (as lines on ruled paper).
na'-u koko'p yul'yul, striped stockings.
ne' c'kiulena, pencil (I).
ne't tså't yu'l ma'ñañe, striped vertically.
o'k yu'l, handkerchief, any striped cloth.
yoku'll, by a handkerchief (D-121), o'k yul iicikm, a shawl, "a broad handkerchief."
o'po yu'l, striped ribbon.
ose' yu'l, garter snake, "lined or marked snake."
cakiu'le hipo'no, I fold a letter.
cakiu'le ke'ëco, I put a letter in, I post a letter; pl. of obj. cakëco.
cakiu'le tsipa'xco, I seal (or glue) a letter.
cakyu'le, letter.
cakyu'le hiko'at, I received a letter.
cakyu'le cako'-i ayi'l, a letter sent to-day.
cakyu'le cako'-i ha', a letter not sent to-day.
cakyu'le, I make embroideries, I sew stripes.
cokiu'le, co'kiule, a letter, writing, a newspaper, a debt.
cokiu'le hike'-at ayi'l, I have received a letter this day.
co'kiule hipo'n (I), cokiu'le hipo'ns, a book, "writing folded."
cokiu'le hipo'ns yakë'co, I sealed a letter.
co'kiulena, cokinule, pen, pencil; also ink.
cokiu'le pa'ico, I opened a letter; pl. ca'kpa'ico.
cokiu'le cako'-i-u, I sent them a letter.
coko'nu yu'l, a spotted ox; pl. coko'nu yu'lyul.
cok yul, stripe.
cakiu'le hatu'xsiot an', a schoolhouse, "a book-learning house" (I).
wii wiwe'vxyu'leo, I draw.
wi iyik'tat cukiu'lkinto, I stand and write, I write standing.
wi ke'-u cokiu'lenlo, I am going to write.
wi ke'-u-cukiulento, wi ke'-u-cukiul'kinto, wi'c ke'-ucokiu'lenlo, I am going to write.
wi cokiule he'-u ke'-uhu'nto, I read many books.
wi cokiule ke'-u-hu'nto, I read a book, "I sit reading (I).
wie ke'-u-cakiu'lckinto, I am writing while seated (I).
wie ke'-u cokiulento, I am going to write.
wie ca' ot ke'-u cukiul'lkinto, I write for somebody (L).
yu'l ki'-ipaxc ot', striped horizontally.
yu'l kolkol', undulating, wavy.
yu'l kotsito'lic, checkered, having squares.
yul okits'o'-ic, crossed, having stripes crossing each other.
yule, yu'lei, word, writing, mark (for lumber), speech, discourse (D-42 (title)).
yu'l cakpe'm, to shoot at a spot.
yu'lo, I mark, I make a mark.

**yuc, nê-yu'c** (I), field ("un clos").
ne'c taka'mc neyu'c, brush fence ("clo's fait avec des branches").
ne-yu'c'kin, in the field.
nê-yu'c nê-po'm, plowed field.
tso'-ots neyu'c, cornfield.
wi ne-yu'c'kin pakna'-u ti'co, I run across a field.

**yuts, yu'ds**, to grow, grown up, adult, eldest ("grand").
hek'it yu'rstit, hakit yutsyu'rstit, they grow.

ikunyuds, ikunyu'ts (D-74) (composed of ikun, or eikun, "just now," and yuts, "growing"), a young person (male or female).
ikunyu'tsip, to young people (D-118).
ikunyu'its iti, my youngest son.

ikunyu'nds ka'-u, corpse of a boy (I).
ic'ak ikunyu'uts, icak (i)kunyu'uts (I), a half-grown boy, a young man.
ic'ak ikunyu'uds a'npac, a deaf boy (I).
ic'ak konyu'uds ta's caktewe' mo'kêt, another young man has come with the rest.
icitsu'tsicat, we grew up, she raised us (D-101).
icitsu'yt'skin, while we grew up (D-73).
icyutsyu'ts, he raised us (D-102).
iyu'tskin, when I was grown up (=itsyu'tskin?) (D-104).
ki'c ikunyu'uts, also ki'c ickali't (I), a girl; pl. ke'ee (L).
iki'c'kunu'yuds a'npac, a deaf girl (I).
ki'c ikunyu'uds ka'-u, the corpse of a girl (I).
ki'c ikunyu'uds wa'ci, an old maid, a spinster.

tiki'c'kunu'yuds mi'le, a blind girl (I).
ki yuts, young woman (A. R.), also used as a personal name and was borne by Delilah Moss; the name was also applied to the will-o'-the-wisp, which was said to call people (may mean "eldest woman").
wi no'me tsik cakitsyutsickinto, I raise two children.

wic ikunyu'uts caktika'-u, I look young.
wi yol yuds, my eldest son.

ya' ic'ak ya ki'c kanyu'c yilwai'tkit, that man is going to marry that young woman.
ya' ki'c kanyu'c ya' ic'ak ut (or o't) yilke, that young woman marries that man.
ya yu'ds i'ti, he is larger than (the other).
ya' yu'ds iye' ta's, he outgrows the other.

yu'rstit, to grow.
yu'tsit, he grows (animals and people, but not plants).
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bridge, nec, ta-i, wāl.
bridge, kāt, ke, kūts, o.
brier, noxo’, ox.
brick, ne.
bridge, nec, ta-i, wāl.
bridge, kāt, ke, kūts, o.
brier, noxo’, ox.
brick, ne.
bridge, nec, ta-i, wāl.
bridge, kāt, ke, kūts, o.
brier, noxo’, ox.
brick, ne.
cloud, it'hā'ns, lak.
clouded, it'hā'ns, ōts.
cloudy, it'hā'ns.
cloud over, to; ka-u.
club, nec.
club, to; nec, pak.
coals, kitso'nc, kuts.
coat, mān, ok.
coat sleeve, ka-u, nok, ok.
cocklebur, pa'mhoka'-i, tsipal, tan.
coffee, kapi'.
coffee grains, kapi'.
coffee mill, kapi', li.
coiled, čēm.
coin, lak.
cold, aktsa'-ū, ko-i (sickness).
colic, hē, kom.
collar (of shirt), inte', ka-u, tsul.
collect, to; mak, yam.
cologne, hima', kākau'.
colt, hitso'c', cōm, tsanu'k.
comb, a; ka-u(c).
comb, to; ka-u(c).
come, to; mōk, ō.
come down, to; ik.
come in, to; in.
come near, to; han, ti.
come out, to; ta.
coming, tut.
coming down, iko.
command, to; wac.
complete, to; pe.
conjuror, i'pēoč.
connect, to; tsam, tsipal.
constable, kon.
consumption, ko-i.
contended, lik.
continual, mān.
continuously, ti-u.
contort, to; pic.
cook, a; ām.
cook, to; ām.
cool, aktsa'-ū.
copper, kuts, lak, tāt.
copper colored, kuts.
cord, ō.
cork, ka-u.
corn, necōum, tso'-ots.
corn cob, tsi', tso'-ots, wak.
corn crib, aňi, tso'-ots.
corn, kōč.
cornfield, yuc.
corn meal, kop, li, tso'-ots.
corn stalk, tso'-ots.
corpse, ka-u.
corrogated, wak.
cotton, pa’tite’-u.
cough, ko-i.
cough, to; hop, ko-i.
counterfeit, to; yul.
country, ne.
courageous, co(l).
court, kak, tun.
courthouse, an, ko-i.
cousin, female; wet, hile’t.
cousin, male; pen.
cover, pac.
cover, to; ka-u, õts.
covering, ok.
cow, coko’n.
coward, its-kawi’c.
coyote, came.
crab, tsam.
crack, to; tsa(l).
cradle, wil.
crane, talghané.
crawfish, tsam.
crawl, to; ci-u, tsat.
crazy, ekalá’c.
creeper, te-i.
Creole, ki’wilc, ca.
crescent (moon), yil.
crooked, kok, pic.
crop, to; kuts.
cross, to; icix.
cross roads, wañ.
cross stripes, icix.
crossed, yul.
crow, kák.
crow, to; ko-i.
crown (of head), icá’t, itse’.
crown (of king, chief, etc.), yints.
crush, to; lik.
crust (of bread), tal, wak.
cry, to; hai, yo-u.
culmination, itse’.
cup, ám, ka, kapo’, čkop.
cure, to; ka, peni, toł.
curly, wól.
current, akna.
curse, to; he-u.
cushion, ka.
cut, a; kuts.
cut, to; kuts.
cutter, a; kuts.
cypress, txút.
damp, nak, wón.
dance, a; ak, cuk(s).
dance, to; pux, wañ.
dance (religiously), to; ak.
dance house, ak.
dark, iti’.
darkness, iti’.
daughter; kicil, teñ.
daughter-in-law, wi.
dawn, iye’.
day, yil.
daylight, yil.
dazzle, to; lam.
death, the; ka-u, piñ.
deaf, an, pan.
dear, ylk.
debt, yul.
decrease, to; hitso’n.
deeem, to; wif.
deed, hul, kac.
deer, láns.
defend, to; lū.
desire, to; ko.
detest, to; mi(l).
devil, ca, tal.
dew, wón.
dewberry, kiñ.
diarrhea, hē, kom.
die, to; ka-u, piñ.
differ, to; tuka’-u.
different (things), hok-, tan, tanu’k.
dig, to; móč, tam.
dipper, ám, čkop.
direct, ta-i.
dirt, lu, tlakc.
dirt color, tuka’-u, tlakc.
dirty, tlakc.
disagreeable, taue’.
discourse, ko-i, yul.
discover, to; winē.
disease, hē.
dish, máñ, pāl, cixt.
disk shaped, kuts.
dislike, to; oñe.
distant, pēł.
ditch, ik, kákau’, ta.
divide, to; pa-i.
dizzy, itse’, iwan.
dizziness, itse’, iwan.
do, to; ka.
doctor, a; i’pcök.
doctor, to; i’pcök, mic.
dog, cul.
dollar, lak.
domesticated, tol.
door, añ, kāt.
dot, ík, yol.
double, pon, cōn, tsam, tsik.

doubt, to; wîf.
down, nē.
down (of birds, etc.), li, ná-u’, tōt.
downward, nē.
dragon-fly, kamtsi’c.
draw, to; yul.
draw out, to; kon, ta.
drawers, hui, k6.
dream, hi’wal(c).
dream, to; hi’wal(c).
dregs, kitsa’-u.
dress, ka, ke.
dress, to; itol.
drift, to; ka-u (in air), wan.
drink, a; am.
drink, to; Sm, pix.
drinking cup, S,in.
drip, to; ik.
drive, to; tuk, òlop, wan.
drizzle, to; po’.
droll, cōyuan.
drop, a; ík, ta.
drop, to; ik.
drown, to; ik’ha-u.
drunck, to be; ka-u.
dry, to; tsak.
duck, skau, cokno’k.
dull, tok.
dull color, tuka’-u.
dung, it.
dusk, iti’, nak, tēm.
dwell, to; nul.
dye, to; mēl.
each other, hok-.
eagle, ka’tkoc.
ear, an.
ear (of corn), wak.
earring, an; kom.
earth, ne.
earthquake, iwān, ne.
est, toli.

eastern, toli.

eat, to; kūl, ya.
eater, ya.
eaves, ik, kākau’.
ebb tide, nāl, tul.
edly, an; akua, mic.
eddy, to; pa-u.
edge, ō, ōc.
egg, ku, tśil.
eggshell, ku, tal.
eight, himato’l, tsik.
eighteen, hal, tsik.
eighty, hi’yën, tsik, pon.
elbow, est, nok, seksa, cuk, wōc.
eldest, yuts.
elevation, small; tlot.
even, hal, tsanu’k, wōc.
elm, till.
embroider, to; cîf(l), yul.
end, te-u, tol, uts.
enemy, pēn.
English, 6’nkilic.
enjoyment, lik.
enlarge, to; hēts.
enough, nak, pe, tol.
enraged, i-u(c).
enter, to; in, tohi.
erect, illitt, ka, ta.
escalin, ska’le.
even, pāl.
evening, iti’, tem.
ever, cō.
every, mōn.
everything, mōn.
everywhere, itha’ū, mōn.
excellent, tol.
exchange, to; make.
exist, to; nul.
extinguished, mūks.
eye, wōl.
eyeball, kima’ti, wōl.
eyebrow, nā-u’, wōl.
eyelaash, kica’n, wōl.
eyelid, kica’n, pac, wōl.
face, inwe, It.
face-covering, ka-u.
face-paint, n’ox.
fall, a’kmāc, aktsa’-u, ti.
fall, to; mak.
fall, to (as a tide or freshet); tsak.
fan, wal.
fan, to; wal.
fanner, a; yaxts.
far, pēl, ya.
fast, lak, ti-u.
fast, to go; ka-u, pol.
fasten, to; hikon, kul.
fat, ēn.
father, (hi)te’t, ca-u.
father-in-law, hica’n.
fear, to; anian.
feather, li, nā-u’.
feather, to; col.
feeble, min.
feel, to; minst.
female, kic.
fence, kak, ne, ok, yuc.
ferocious, anian.
fetch, to; tuk.
fever, la-u.
ferocious, anian.
fetch, to; tuk.
field, ne, yuc.
fifteen, hal, nit.
fifty, hi'yen, nit, pon.
fig, nee, cec.
fight, to; nats, tsam.
filly, c5m, tsanu'k.
fin, kam, nok.
find, to; wine.
fine, ci'lin.
finger, nak, woe.
finger, nak, tsox, woe.
finger, ring, woe.
finish, to; hafic, ka'-ue, pe.
fir, kam, kitso'nc.
firefly, nats, yil.
fireplace, ipa'l, kitso'nc.
firewood, kitso'nc, la-u, nee.
first, ha'hu, it.
fish, nt'i, ya-u.
fish, a species; i-a'n.
fish, to; kom, yal.
fish basket, in.
fishhook, kok.
fishline, o, kok.
fish net, yal.
fist, mak, woe.
five, nit.
fivefold, nit, cem.
fix, to; itol.
flag, ok.
flanks, kū'cnak.
flap, to; pak, pats.
flat, pax, pāl.
flatten, to; pax, pāl.
flax, to; itol.
flag, ok.
flanks, kū'cnak.
flap, to; pak, pats.
flat, pax, pāl.
flatten, to; pax, pāl.
flax, to; itol.
flax, to; itol.
flax, to; itol.
flaw, to; pol, wān.
flood (tide), kac, tul.
floor, nec, wāl.
flour, kop, li, tso'-ots.
flour mill, li, tso'-ots.
flow, to; akna.
flower, tēxlk.
flutter, to; pats, wāl.
fly, ma'tsiwa.
fly, to; ka-u, tsat, ti.
foal, to; mak.
foe, pēn.
fog, kome, ci, wōn.
-fold (with numerals), pon, cēm.
fold, to; pon.
fontanelle, hōp, itse'.
food, ya.
fool, uxts.
foolish, ckalckā'c, co'yuan.
foot, hikā't, tippell, tuts.
foot (measure), hikā't.
footlog, nec, wañ.
footprint, pāk.
for, ot, -p, co.
fork, to; icix, kipα'xc.
forest, itse'.
forehead, itse', māk.
forenoon, itse'.
form, to; capats.
fourty, himato'l, hi'yen, pon, tsēts, woc.
foundation, a; nul.
four, himato'l, tsēts.
fourfold, himato'l, cēm.
fourteen, hal, himato'l, tsēts, woc.
fowl, domestic; noha'mc.
fox, cāks.
freeze, to; ālē, capa'ts.
French, kī'wilc, ca.
fresh, ll.
friend, pēn.
frighten, to; ntē-i.
frisky, co'yuan.
frog, a'kitoc, a'nēnui.
from, ke.
front, it.
frost, ha-u.
fry, to; itsai.
frying pan, itsai.
gain, to; kon.

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gall, tins.
gallop, to; pakna'-u, pol, tsat.
garden, kak, tim.
garfish, kon.
gargle, to; mól, tsak.
garter, kaihi, kop, na-u.
garter snake, otse', yul.
gasparcou, lak, ya'-u.
gate, an, kak.
gather, to; mak, nul, yam.
generous, to; tol.
gentle, to; tol.
gently, ti'uxts.
genital organs, kams.
genuine, uc.
German, Al'sman.
get into, to; tohi.
get out, to; ta.
get up, to; its, iye'.
gimlet, hop, pic.
gird, to; yS,m.
girl, kic, kun, nikiil, nomc, yuts.
give, to; e(?), mic.
given out, pe.
glad, to be; tsic.
glass, hu.
glittering, lak.
globular, tokc.
glove, kom, woc.
glue, tsipal.
glue, to; tsipal.
go, to; non, pa-i, ti, wañ.
go fast, to; tsat.
go in, to; in.
go into, to; hol.
go out, to; ta.
go up, to; tam.
goblet, cixt.
God, óts, ot, ta.
gold, kuts, lak.
gold color, tát.
gone, pe.
good, tol.
good-for-nothing, cō, tol.
goose, enetst, nok, te-u.
gourd, kipa'dsu.
gourd rattle, kipa'dsu, cofi.
govern, to; ko-i, wan.
grain, ots.
grandchild, nil.
granddaughter, nil.
grandfather, maternal and paternal; kūlca.
grandmother, maternal and paternal; nil.
grandson, nil, kūlca.
grape, a'lin.
grasp, to; kon.
grass, oñ.
grasshopper, to'kitsit, pux, wak.
grave, hop, ne, tam.
graveyard, móc.
gravy, ñ.
grey, to, uc.
grease, ñ.
grease jar, ka-u.
greasy, ñ.
green, ák, kop, oñ, tát, yañ.
green (fresh), ñl.
gridiron, ál, tiu.
grieve, to; ilañ, wan.
grind, to; ém, li.
ground, ne.
grow, to; áx, hêts, its-, iye', yuts.
grunt, to; ñ.
guard, to; ya-u.
gully, ai, ta-i.
gum, nikc.
gum tree, ehe'-u, nec.
gun, pem.
gunpowder, kitsò'nc.
guts, ku'i.
gutter, I'k, kàkau'.
hackberry, kò, nec.
hail, ha-u, pux, wak.
hail, to; pux, wak.
hair, ná-u'.
hair (of head), kec, tèc.
half, cukí'n.
half grown, yuts.
hammer, pam.
hand, wóc.
handkerchief, ok, yul.
handle, ka-uc.
handsome, cìlîñ.
hang, to; kom, capà'ts.
hanging, capà'ts.
hard, hiwe'-u, hue', lak, tann, ti-u, tol.
hare-lip person, kûts.
harvest mite, pitsiyu'.
hat, icá't.
hatchet, pa-i.
hate, to; mi(l), yakst.
have, to; ha, ka, kë.
hay, oñ.
he, ha.
head, icâ’t, tol.
headache, hê.
heal, to; peni.
healthy, tol.
hear, to; nak.
heart, co.
hearth, ipa’l, kitso’nec.
heartily, hiwe’u.
heat, ilu’.
heaven, it’ha’ns.
heavy, aceb, kome, kôn, yack.
help, to; ka, lô.
hen, noha’mc, tsi’kilik.
her, ha.
here, a, ô, -p, ya.
heron, tsì’kip, ta, talha’nc, tosigs.
herself, ha.
hickory, nee, paktsa’kc, yegg.
hide, til.
hide, to; inû, tsan.
high, iye’, mets, ôts.
high (water), kac.
high priced, yik.
hill, ne, neklagg, nol.
him, ha.
himself, ha.
hip, ktî’cnak.
his, ha.
hiss, to; woc.
hit, to; pak.
hoarfrost, ha-u.
hoe, ka’nts’u’-u.
hog, hi’yen.
hoist, to; iye’.
hold, to (to make); ka.
hole, hop, tal, tam, te.
holiday, hiwe’u.
hollow, hop.
horn, ań, nûn, ot, pa-i.
honey, ak, min.
honeylocust, nît.
hook, kok.
hook and eye, kaihi.
hoop snake,” il.
horizon, mic, ne.
horizontally, kipaxe, mâñ.
horn, nox.
horned owl, wolce’l.
hornet, mîñ.
horse, tsanu’k, wan.
horseback, tsanu’k.
horsefly, i-oñ.
hot, ilu’.

hour, iwef.
house, ań.
how?, hatna’, na.
how much? hatna, na.
hum, to; lôn.
human being, ca.
hundred (and compounds), hî’yen, pon.
hungry, ka-u.
hunt, to; nàł.
hunt, to (to search); iîñ.
hurricane, a; hi, lak.
hurry, to be in a; wânha’n, wôc.
hurt, to; hê, ka-u.
husband, hips, i-ôl, ca.
husk, tso’-ôts, tal, wac.
I, hi-, -o, wi.
ic, âlc.
icicle, âlc, capa’ts.
if, n, -n.
imitate, to; iwe’-u.
(imperative), -lô, -to.
in, huï, ke, ôts, tîxt.
in front, itî.
in return, pa-i.
increase, to; hêts.
index finger, it, nak, wôc.
Indian, ân; kuts, ca, yu’k’hi’ti.
Indian Lake, tul, yu’k’hi’ti.
indoors, kima’ti.
industrious, hiwe’-u, ka.
inebriated, ka-u.
infant, cemps tapahan, tsic, infant basket, ko.
inhabit, to; nul.
injure, to; hê.
ink, yul.
inlet, kôc.
insect, nâts.
inside, kima’ti.
intelligent, uûxts.
intensely, nak.
intermediate, itî’, kima’ti.
interpreter, an; uûxts, wan.
(interrogation), a.
invitation, in.
iron, kûts.
iron, to; kiñxi.
irrigate, to; ik.
island, kak, ne, ta-i.
it, ha, hi-.
itself, ha.
jackass, an.
jaguar(?), intok, câmce.
jail, aŋ, lak.
jail keeper, ya-u.
jar, päl, cixt.
jaw, kät, ots, tsï.
jawbone, ots, tsï.
jessamine, téxîk.
join, to; tsam.
joy, lik.
judge, ko-i.
juice, ak.
jump, to; illi, pux, wak.
jump in, to; in, tanko’hi.
jump into, to; hoï.
just now, eiku’n.
just so, nak, to’hinak.
kantak, tla’kîct.
keep, to; na-u, ya-u.
keep still, to; ke.
kernel, co.
kettle, cixt.
key, lak.
kick, a; pak.
kick, to; tsal.
kidneys, wul ha’kîtakc.
kill, to; nîmæ.
kiss, kat.
kiss, to; kat, tôts.
kitchen, âm, aŋ.
kitten, ic’îl, cîv’în.
knead, to; tsan(c).
knee, te’mak.
kneecap, eň, te’mâk.
kneel, to; te’mâk, tlôp.
knife, kîts.
knob, mäk.
knock, to; pam.
knot, hikon, lak, mäk.
know, to; uxts.
ladder, wolka’nts.
lady, kic.
lake, cîwô’în, tul.
Lake Charles lake, te-u.
lame, kets, wan.
lance, tsâ, yapû’î.
land, uc.
land measure, iwef.
language, ko-i.
lap, to; âm.
lard, eň, hi’yen.
large, hêt, ic’kîm, mets, uîcî, uc.
lark, itsk, cîkêc’î, tsîl’îm, tät.
last, haï, tî, kawîya, pe.
laugh, to; ha’yîu.
laurel, hi’lânî, nec, te.
lazy, hilak.
lead, cîm, tik.
leaf, wac.
leak, to; hîp, îk.
lean, pax.
leaning, talanka’-u.
leather, til.
leave, to; na-u, nul, pôts, ta, ti.
leech, lam.
left (hand), kets.
leg, lower; tuts.
leg, upper; mûl.
leg (of table), hîk’ît.
lend, to; mok.
leopard, câmc.
lessen, to; hitso’n.
let, to; in, na-u.
let out, to; ta.
let us! -lo.
letter, a; yul.
level, päl.
liana, to-i.
liar, a, uc, wan, yâm.
liberal, tol.
lid, pac, cixt.
lie, to; holli, nîhu, nôk, nul, tîxt (sing.).. yôxt (pl.).
lie, to (a falsehood); yâm.
life, pistagg.
lift, to; iye’, kon (?).
ligament, nal.
light, yîl.
light, to; tim, yîl.
light (in weight), kôn, tla-û.
lighten, to; mak, ne, yim.
lighting, yîl, yim.
lighting bug, nâts, yîl.
lighting rod, koîn.
like, nak, tuka’-u.
like, to; icube, ite’-u.
lily, marsh; âî, talko’p, têxîk.
limb, nec, teka’-uc.
line, yul.
lip, kat.
liquid, ak.
listen, to; nak, pax.
little, hitso’n, ic’îl, cka.
little; a; a’tna.
live, to; ka, ke, nul, to, wan.
lively, co’yuan.
liver, këtsk.
lizard, ma’kêts, nishtomam..
loathe, to; yakst.
lock, aŋ, lak.
lock, to; lak.
log, nec.
long; mān.
long time, a; kūl.
look, to; hu.
look like, to; tuka'-u.
look after, to; ya-u.
look for, to; iñí.
looking-glass, it, hu.
look out, to; be on the; ini.
loose, to; pots.
lope, to; pol, tsat.
lose, to; axli(c).
lots of, he-u.
loud, maghasu, ots.
louse, nin, tsll.
love, to; ite'-u, lem, c5t.
low, mok, ne.
low (water), nal, tsak.
low, to; hon.
lower, ne.
lowered in front, po-ol.
luck, tol.
lumber mill, kin, tam.
luminary, yil.
lump, mak.
lungs, itsk, tsats.
lynx, netswopst, cake.
maggot, nats.
magnolia, hilā'n, mān, nec, tē, wac.
maize, necōum, tso'-ots.
make, to; ka, na-u.
make baskets, to; ko.
make do, to; wac.
make fun of, to; ha'yu, iwe-u.
make, i-ol, ca.
man, a; i-ol, ca.
mane (of horse); nā-u', tē.
manure, it.
many, he-u, mōn.
many times, tī'mka.
marble (to play with), ce.
Mardi Gras, ēn, hiwe'-u, yil.
mare, tsan'u'k.
mark, yul.
mark, to; yul.
marrow, tuts, wa.
marry, to; hilā'-i, yal, yil.
mash, ai, kotsk(o).
mash lily, talko'p, tēxlk.
mash, to; lik.
master, ki'wilc.
mat, kāl.
match, kol, la-u.
match box, ka-u, kol, la-u, teyo'.
matter, to be the; ka.
me, hi-, wēt.
meadow, loxk.
meadow lark, itsk, tsīl'am.
meal, kop, li.
mean, hatse-e'c, yōl.
mean, to; co.
measure, to; iwef.
meat, āl.
medicine, te-i.
medicine, a kind of; hilān, te-i.
meet, to; kin.
meeting place, kin, ta-i.
mend, to; ka, ka-i.
merchant, yik.
Mermentau River, I'manta-u.
mew, to; hon.
Mexican, Ts'a'yon.
Mexico, ne, Ts'a'yon.
midday, kā'khau.
middle, kīmā'ti.
midnight, itī', kīmā'ti.
mile, iwef, ne.
milk, nik.
mill, li, tso'-ots.
mill, to; hat-, ka.
mind, to; ya-u.
mischievous, co'yuan.
missile, a small; cōm.
mist, to; po'.
mix, to; mak.
moccasin, na-u.
moccasin snake, otse.
mock, to; iwe-u.
mocking bird, ko-i, takis, tots.
moist, ak, nak, wōn.
molar, ick'ām.
molasses, ak, ne, ǒl', ichick.
mole, hōum, mōm.
Monday, hiwe'-u, pe, yil.
money, lak.
monkey, kūc, māl, tuka'-u.
month, yil.
moon, itī', yil.
moor, to; hikon.
more, hal, it, iye'.
morning, iye', yil.
mortar, pa.
mosquito, tla.
moss, cit.
mother, huke't, teñ.
mother-in-law, hica'n.
mound, māk.
mount, to; tam.
mountain, katt, māk, ne.
mourn, to; ilaⁿ, wan.
mouse, an, pak.
mouth, kāt.
mouth (of a river), ntul.
move, to; iwan, tspf.
much, he-u, hiwe'-u.
mucus, mil.
mud, lu.
muddy, tlōkc.
mulatto, i'ctocx.
mulberry, cec.
mule, an, man.
mullet, pux, ya-u.
mumps, ko-i.
muscadine, hi'lan, wol.
musical instrument, a certain kind of; nak.
mustache, kāt, nā-u'.
mute, ko-i.
my, wi.
myrtle bush, ine'.
myself, wi.
nail, t'col.
nail (of finger); shuks(?), nak, tsōx.
naked, w'o'cīfa.
name, eñ.
name, to; eñ, wa-u.
narrow, po.
nasty, ikau.
near, ipal, ō, ōl, tiwē.
near, to come; han.
nearly, han, nak, ōl.
neck, inte', ko-i.
necklace, ok.
necktie, inte', ok, yul.
needle, hôp, tol.
egregess, kūc, mēl.
egro, kūc, mēl.
geigh, to; hai.
neigh, to; hai.
nephew, tens.
nest, pā.
nest (of ant), itsa'k.
net, yal, ya-u.
ever, cō.
new, il, kalla.
new moon, yil.
New Orleans, nun, uc.
newspaper, yul.
New Year's day, hiwe'-u, yil.
next, ha.
next to, (ot)kine.
nice, ci'liña.

niece, tens.
night, it'i'.
nine, tegghuiāu, wōc.
nineteen, hal, tegghuiāu.
ninety, hi'yen, tegghuiāu.
nipple, nik.
no; a', ha.
obody, ca, cō.
one, ha.
noon, itsc', kā'khau.
north, hōlc.
northern, hōlc.
nose, uts.
nose ring, kom.
nostril, hôp, uts.
not, ha.
nothing, cō, cōk, total.
nothing; for; kon, total.
now, a, eikun, kul, nak.
oak, to'pict, ka'ncinkc, kuts, nec, yil.
oar, hin.
oblige, hiwe'-u.
occiput, inte'.
ocean, kākau', tul.
oceleot (?), cāmc, tek.
opesophagus, ko-i.
of, ot.
often, tī'mka.
oil, eñ.
old, iolic, kop, wa'ci.
oldest, wa'ci.
old maid, kic, yuts.
omelet, itsai, ku, noha'mc.
on, ots, ot, -p.
on account of, -p.
on the bank of, ō, ōc.
on the edge of, ō, ōc.
on the point of, ōl.
on the rim of, ōc.
on the side, num.
on this side of, i'ti.
on the top of, ōts.
once, tanu'k.
one, tanu'k.
one another, hok-.
only, ipu'ts.
open, to; pa-i, tel.
oppossum, hi'yen, kak.
oppresive, hatte'.
or, n, tan, u.
orange (tree), nec, ne'tatat, tāt.
order, to; wahī, wac.
other, tan.
ought, kañ.
our, yu.
ourselves, yu.
out, műks, pa-i, pe.
outdoors, púc.
outgrow, to; iye', yuts.
outside, púc.
one, pål, cixt.
over, ma, őts, tsće.
over (across), iecx.
over (finished), hane, pe.
overcoat, mäň, ok.
overhead, őts.
overlap, to; män, tanu'k.
owl, a'nt'hu, wawact.
owl, horned; wolce'l.
owl, screech; woc, iti'.
own, to; kē.
ox, i-öl, cokō'n.
oven, pal, cixt.
over, ma, őts, tsće.
or (finished), hane, pe.
overcoat, män, ok.
overhead, őts.
overlap, to; män, tanu'k.
owl, a'nt'hu, wawact.
owl, horned; wolce'l.
owl, screech; woc, iti'.
own, to; kē.
ox, i-öl, cokō'n.
oven, pal, cixt.
over, ma, őts, tsće.
or (finished), hane, pe.
overcoat, män, ok.
overhead, őts.
overlap, to; män, tanu'k.
our, yu.
yo.
yo.
out, műks, pa-i, pe.
outdoors, púc.
outgrow, to; iye', yuts.
outside, púc.
one, pål, cixt.
over, ma, őts, tsće.
over (across), iecx.
over (finished), hane, pe.
overcoat, män, ok.
overhead, őts.
overlap, to; män, tanu'k.
owl, a'nt'hu, wawact.
owl, horned; wolce'l.
owl, screech; woc, iti'.
own, to; kē.
ox, i-öl, cokō'n.
oven, pal, cixt.
over, ma, őts, tsće.
or (finished), hane, pe.
overcoat, män, ok.
overhead, őts.
overlap, to; män, tanu'k.
o, to; bal.
cixt.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
lo.
plow, to; pom.
plowman, ne; pom.
plowshare, ne; pom.
plucky, call.
plum, kūts, tep’u’k.
plunge, to; ik, mak. (plural), -kit, tē.
pocket, hōp, kom.
pod, kima’ti.
point, uts.
point, to; nak.
poison, katse-’e’c, te’-i.
poison vine, he, tsat.
poker, kitso’nc.
polecat, cikitic, tsinniu.
policeman, kon, ca.
polished, kats.
pond, ai, kotsk(o).
pond lily, hop, kat.
pony, tsanu’k.
poor, lak.
poplar, tai.
pork, al, hi’yen.
porpoise, pun.
portrait, i’ve-u, yul.
possess, to; ke.
post, tlop.
post, to; ke.
post oak, yil.
pot, pāl, cixt.
potato, kong’n.
potato, marsh; ai.
potato, marsh; pal.
potato, kon’ēn.
potato, marsh; a’lin.
pottery, lu.
pound, to; ūm.
power, hiwe’-u.
powerful, hiwe’-u.
property, cok.
protector, pa’nts.
protrude, to; kam.
proud, tsēn, tsil.
provisions, ya.
prune, kūts, tep’u’k.
pull out, to; icul, kon.
pumpkin, möyūm.
punch, to; man.
pup, ic’ōl, ēl.
puppy, ic’ōl, cul.
purple, uc.
pursue, to; nik’ha’-u.
push, to; man, tsañ(c).
put, to; itol, na-u, ne.
put in, to; in, ke.
put in order, to; iwil.
put into, to; hol, ka-u.
quail, tsila’m, nelkitson.
question, to; in.
quick, lak, mān.
quick, ha, mān.
quickest, ha, mān.
quickly, ha, mān.
quiet, elañ, ti’uxt.
quiver, ka-u, tik.
rabbit, an, pon, well.
raccoon, wā’lkol.
rail, nec, tam.
rail, iron; kuts.
rain, kākau’, wōn.
rain, to; kākau’.
rainbow, min, pa’nts.
raise, to; its-, yuts.
raised bread, pe-u.
raisins, a’liñ.
rapidly, lak, ti-u.
rat, an, pak.
rattle, to; coñ.
rattlesnake, otse’.
raven, kāk.
raw, il.
razor, lac, nā’-u’.
read, to; hu.
ready, itol, pe.
real, uc.
receive, to; kon.
reciprocally, hok-.
rectangular, mān.
red, kuts, őfg.
red bug, pitsiyu’.
red paint, ’n’ox.
Red River, kuts, ta-i.
redden, to; kuts.
reed, ēct.
(reflexive), hat-.
rejoicing, liken.
relations, ca.
relatives, ca.
relax, to; kom.
remain, to; ke, nul.
remember, to; úxts.
remove, to; tsíp.
reproach, to; he-u.
resemble, to; tuka'-u.
rest, the; tan.
restless, ke, ti'úxts.
return, to; ó, pa-i.
revolve, to; mic.
rhume, aktsa'-u.
rib, iautall, wext.
ribbon, po.
ric, te-u.
rich, ke.
ride, to; ite-u.
ridgy, wak.
right hand, te, tol, wóc.
rím, óc.
rind, tal.
ring, ke.
ring, to; coñ.
ring shaped, nak, woc.
ripe, lak, ne.
rise, to; iye', ó.
rivulet, ñc, ta-i.
road, wán.
roar, to; kan, lón.
roast, to; kakáu.
roast beef, cokó'n, tiu.
roaster, wak.
roasting stick, tlóp.
robe, ke.
robust, lak.
rock, wai.
rock, to; wil.
rocking-chair, ñte-u, ke, wil.
roily, tsólc.
roll, to; lum.
roller, lum.
roof, úts.
room, añ.
rooster, i-ól, noha'mec, ca.
root, wil.
root, to; múñ.
root beer, a'ñpats, kákau'.
rope, o.
rosary, takíne'n.
rose, těšík, tim.
rot, to; ic.
rotten, ic.
rough, tsůk.
round, kús.ts, tokc.
row, to; kem.
rowboat, kem, tu.
rub, to; kol, cól, tsak, wo-i.
rugged, tsůk.
run, to; pakna'-u, tsat.
run, to (as a river); akna.
run after, to; nik'ha'-u.
rust, hatsl'.
rusted, hatsl'.
rusty, hatsl'.
rustle, to; coñ.
sack, ka-u.
sad, eña, kcal kóptalé.
saddle, kipa'xe, nec.
sail, ok.
salmon color, tá̃t, uc.
salt, ne, ciek.
salt cellar, ka-u, ne, ciek.
same, the; tan, tanu'k.
sand, ye-u.
sap, ak.
satisfied, lik.
Saturday, Sa'médzi, yil.
sauce, ññ.
sausage, ko(l), kui.
savage, anian, yu'k'hiti.
saw, a; kiñ.
saw, to; kiñ.
sawdust (?), ñk, nec.
sawmill, añ, kiñ, tam.
say, to; wan.
sca, kats.
scaffold, nec, ta.
scaffolding, nec, ta.
scald, to; la-u.
scale (of fish), luc.
scalp, icí't, lac.
scalp, to; lac.
scalping knife, lac, kuts.
scare, to; nté-i, c6(l).
scent, hima'.
scent, to; hima', muñ.
scenting, muñ.
schoolhouse, añ, úxts, yul.
schooner, ci(l), tu.
scissors, kuts.
scrape, to; úxts.
scratch, to; kam, tsúm.
scream, to; ko-i, yok.
screch, to; wóc.
screech owl, tem, woc.
sea, kākau', tul.
seal, to; pon, tsipal, yak, yul.
search, to; ihī.
season, ne.
seat, a; ke.
second, tsīk.
see, to; hu.
seed, ots, co.
seize, to; ifii.
season, ne.
seat, a; ke.
second, tsīk.
see!, ki'ka.
see, to; hu.
seed, ots, co.
seize, to; kon, yal.
self, hat-, nuk.
sell, to; ylk.
send, to; o-i, ti, wahī, wac.
search, to; ifii.
season, ne.
seat, a; ke.
second, tsīk.
see!, ki'ka.
see, to; hu.
seed, ots, co.
seize, to; kon, yal.
self, hat-, nuk.
sell, to; ylk.
send, to; o-i, ti, wahī, wac.
search, to; ifii.
season, ne.
seat, a; ke.
second, tsīk.
see!, ki'ka.
see, to; hu.
seed, ots, co.
seize, to; kon, yal.
self, hat-, nuk.
sell, to; ylk.
send, to; o-i, ti, wahī, wac.
search, to; ifii.
season, ne.
seat, a; ke.
second, tsīk.
see!, ki'ka.
see, to; hu.
seed, ots, co.
seize, to; kon, yal.
self, hat-, nuk.
sell, to; ylk.
send, to; o-i, ti, wahī, wac.
search, to; ifii.
season, ne. 
small, hitso'n, icol, eka, côm.
small Lake, yu'k'hîti.
smallpox, mãk.
smart, tol, uxts.
smart, to; hê, lam, wai.
smell, to; hîna'm, mûn.
smell badly, to; ic.
smilax, tla'kîc.
smoke, a; po', ci.
smoke, to; po'.
smoke (tobacco), to; tluk.
smokehouse, aîi, po'.
smooth., kats.
snake, natkoi, otse'.
snake, a species of; on.
snake, garter; yul.
sneeze, to; uts.
snow, ha-u, ale.
snow, to; ha-u.
snowfall, ha-u.
so, nak, uc.
soak, to; ak, lî.
soap, ân.
sock, kop, na-u.
soft, li, tot.
soften, to; H.
soldier, wan.
sol, hîkâ't.
sole (of shoe), hî, na-u.
somebody, ca.
some one, ca.
somersault, a; pats, pux.
something, -nâ.
sometimes, to'unta'fm.
som, i-ol, eka, yuts.
som-in-law, wi.
song, yok.
soon, âl.
sorcerer, yon.
sore, mil.
sort of, nak.
soul, co.
soul (of the dead), piñ.
sound, to; kan, nak, con.
soup, hîkâ'.
sour, a'ñpats.
source, ak, hôp, ô.
south, aki, pa'-i.
sow, hi'yen.
sow, to; pam.
spade, ne, tam.
Spaniard, Tsâ'yôn.
speak, to; ko-i, wan.
spear, tsâ, yapû'x.
speckled, têk.
spectacles, hu, wöl.
speech, ko-i, yul.
spider, lam, tamhe'-uc.
spider web, hil, tamhe'-uc.
spill, to; tlom.
spine, tsi.
spinster, yuts.
spirits (of the dead), piñ.
spit, to; kitu'c.
splittle, kitu'c.
split, to; pal, tam.
spool, ok, côm, toke.
spoon, no.
spot, yul.
spoiled, tsûp.
spring (of water), ak, hôp, ô.
spring (of year), ilî', tempst, tut.
spur, kû'cnak, tlop.
spyglass, hu, pel.
square, kûts, mâñ, tole, yul.
squat, to; ke, yôts.
squeal, to; wil.
squeeze, to; pats, tsa'n(c).
squirrel, hôp, paktsâ'ke, tkigpiîm.
squirrel, flying; khîkau.
squirrel, ground; tkigpiîm.
stab, to; man.
stable, añ, tsanû'k.
stairs, pûk, tam.
stamp, to; tsal.
stand, to; illît, tsôt, ta, to.
stand out, to; kam.
standing; tlo.
star, ic, kâ'k'hau, hitso'n.
starling, tsûnîmaan.
start, to; ka, ti.
stay, to; ke, to.
steal, to; tsân.
steam, wa-uc, wûn.
steamboat, po', tu.
step, pûk.
step, to; pûk.
stepfather, (hi)te't, pel.
stepmother, hukôt, pel.
steps, tam.
stick, nee, tsô'm.
stick into, to; tlop.
sticky, luc, tsîpâl.
stiff, lak.
still, ela'n, ti'uxts.
still (yet), ik'hu'ntan.
sting, to; i-ôñ, ca'n, tsa (snake).
stingy, ci-ô.
stink, to; ic.
stir, to; iwan.
stocking, kop, na-u.
stomach, ko*p.
stone, wai.
stop, to; hañce, pe.
storm (of wind), a; hi.
stout, kon, kome.
straight, ta-i.
strain, to; lak.
strangers, ca, taic.
strap, kaihi, til, ySm.
straw, tsak.
strawberry, kin, U.
stream, akon(st).
street, ntln, wan.
stretch, to; kon, man.
strike, to; pak, pam.
strike, to (as lightning); kon, mak.
string, o.
string of beads, takine’n.
stripe, yul.
striped, mäñ, wak, yul.
strong, hiwe’-u, kome, lak, maghasu.
strong (liquids), hë.
stuff, to; ko(l), kui.
stump, kûts, nec.
stupid, co’yuan.
suck, to; ta, tots.
suck out, to; ta.
suction, tots.
sugar, ne, öl’, ciek.
sugarcane, ne, öl’, ciek, tu.
sugar mill, li, ne, öl’, ciek, tu.
sugar press, li ne, öl’, ciek, tu.
summer, flu’.
sun, ic, kâ’kha-u, lak, nagg.
sunbonnet, icâì.
Sunday, hiwe’-u, yil.
sundown, kohits.
sunflower, lak, työk.
sunrise, iyo’, kâ’khau.
sunset, kohits.
sunflower, lak, työk.
sunrise, iyo’, kâ’khau.
sunset, kohits.
suspenders, ka’ihi.
swallow, to; kûl.
swamp, ai, tyût, tu.
swan, woe.
swamp, to; make.
sweat to; he-u.
sweat, ats.
sweat-house, ats.
sweat, to; ats.
sweep, to; cîl(c).
sweet, öl’, ciek.
sweetening, ne, ciek, öl’.
swell, to; pe-u.
swiftly, ti-u.
swim, to; lul, mak.
swing, a; pa-u.
swing, to; pa-u.
swollen, côm.
table, itol.
tail, hal, te-u.
tail (of fish), kam, nok.
tailor, a; kûts.
take, to; icul, ko^n, yal.
take away, to; koki.
take (medicine), to; âm.
talk, to; ko-i.
talker, ko-i.
tall, mets.
tallow, çñ.
tar, çû, nec.
tar, to; mun, cöl.
tarantula, lam, tamhe’-uc.
team, pom, coko’ñ.
tear, to; ko^n, tlën.
teat, nik.
tell, to; wan.
ten, heissign, wöc.
tender, li.
tendon, nal.
terrapin, öt.
testicles, kams.
Texas, ne, Tså’yon.
than, it, ot.
thankful, hiwe’-u.
that, kut, ma, nak, ya.
that which, ka.
thee, n.
their, ha.
theirs, ha, ke.
them, ha, ca.
themselves, ha.
then, -sê, ka-i.
there, ya.
therefore, nak, to’hinak.
they, ha, he-u, -ul.
thick, hëts, kome, tsam, uici.
thief, a; ca, tsân.
thigh, mâl.
thimble, ka-u, wöc.
thin, pax.
thing, cök.
think, to; nai, wif.
third, làt.
thirsty, kákau', ka-u, pìx.
thirteen, hal, làt, woc.
thirty; heissign, làt, woc.
this, a, kut, nak, ya.
thorn, nìt.
thorny, ox.
thou, n.
though, kco.
thousand (and compounds), hi'yen, n. 
jolic, pon, tsako'p.
thread, o, ok, cëm.
threefold, làt, pon, cëm.
thrice, làt.
throat, inte', ko-i, nal.
throw, to; pak, pam.
throw up, to; tan.
thumb, wòc.
thunder, ka°, kap, loñ, makhasu, ne.
thunder, to; kon, loñ.

Thus, nak.
thyself, n.
tick, nìn, tsìl.
tick, sheep; tsìlatsk.
tick, wood; tsìlatsk.
tickle, to; tsikilik.
tide, kákau'.
tie, to; hikon, yâm.
tiger, intok.
tiger cat, tek.
till, tik.
time, at the same; itol.
times (with numerals), cëm.
tired, hilak, pët.
to, ot.
toad, a'kitoc.
tobacco, tsìt.
tobacco pipe, tsìt, tluk.
to-day, yìl.
toe, hikà't, tippell.
toenail, hikà't, tsòx.
together, hok', cëm, tsam, tiwë.
to-morrow, yìl.
tongue, nël.
to-night, ítî'.
too, pa-i.
tooth, ots.
toothache, hë, ots.
top, itse'.
top of, ots.
toward, ot.
towel, it, tsak, wòc.
town, nûn, uc.
track, pàk.
trade, to; yìk.
tramp, to; pàk.
travel, to; ti, wañ.
traveler, wañ.
tree, kak, nec.
tremble, to; tsà-i.
triangular, làt uts.
trot, to; tsat.
trowsers, ke.
trount, katpa'k.
true, uc.
trunk, teyo'.
thrust, uc.
tub, na-u.
tube, hôp, mañ, te.
tumbler, cìxt.
turbid, tlöke.
turkey, ai, anian, noha'me, skillig.
turkey buzzard, hi'lañ.
turkey, water; ak, ts'ok.
turn, to; hat-', lum, mic, pà-i.
turn into, to; ko.
turnip, ickà'm, wac, wil.
turtle, kone', nasxts.
tweezers, tsìm.
twelve, hal, ha'ppalst, tsìk, wòc.
twenty (and compounds), hal, heissign, tsìk, wòc.
twice, pon, tsìk.
twig, nec, teka'-uc.
twins, i-ol, tsìk.
twofold, tsìk.
twist, to; pie.
two, ha'ppalst, tsìk.
twofold, tsìk.
ugly, ikau, kà'tse.
uilcer, uc.
unumbrella, ack.
uncle (either side), waxc.
uncooked, il.
under, huì, nè.
underbrush, kome.
undershirt, huì, ok.
undulating, kòl, yul.
uneasy, to be; anian, icuhe.
unfold, to; tel.
United States, mon, ne.
unlike, nak.
unripe, àk, ne.
until, òk.
unwell, tol.
up, its-, òts, te-u.
upper, öts, te-u.
upset, to; tlom.
upstream, ot, te-u.
up to, tik.
us, ic-, yu.
used, to be; lik.
valise, teyo'.
veil, to; uts.
vein, aň, pće.
venison, ál, láns.
venom, otse', te-i.
vermilion, kuts, lak, 'n'ox.
vertically, măn, nē.
vertigo, itse', iwan.
very, hiwè'-u, kūc, nak.
vessel, niltaks.
vest, m5k, ok.
vibrate, to; iwan.
view, to; hu.
village, nûn, uc.
vine, tsapalst, te-i.
vine, a poisonous; tsat.
vinegar, aⁿpats, kakau'.
violet color, to, uc.
violet, to color; uc.
vioin, nak.
visit, to; hu, nôn, ô.
vomit, to; tan.
wagon, nec, pal.
waistcoat, mök, ok.
wait for, to; ya-u.
walk, to; its.
walk, to; nôn, waň.
walk fast, to; tsat.
wall, wål.
walnut, black; ots, tsal(l).
walnut, white; yegg.
want, to; ko.
want, not to; ônic.
war, waň.
war chief, waň.
warehouse, yik.
warm, ilu'.
warrrior, waň.
warpath, waň.
wash, to; pats, tsak.
wasp, i-oň, mîn.
watch, a; iwef, kâ'khaü.
watch, to; hu, îni, tol, ya-u.
watch cover, iwef.
water, ak, kakau'.
water, salt; hē.
water moccasin, otse'.

water turkey, ts'ok.
wave, wal.
wave, to; wal.
wayy, kōl, tuka'-u, wal, yul.
wax, ēň, ok.
way, wan.
we, ic-, -lo, -tsel, wi, yu.
weak, min.
weapon, nats.
weary, hilak.
weave, to; ok.
wedge, nec, tam.
week, a; yil.
weep, to; hai, yo-u.
weevil, ts'o'-ots, ya.
well, tol.
well (adv.), nak.
well, a; hôp, kâkau'.
west, hiki'.
et, ak, li.
et, to; ak, li, yack.
wheel, wak.
wheel, lum, nec, pal.
when, 'n.
where, kahiya', itha'ň, ma.
wherefore?, cok.
whet, to; kî'ni.
whetstone, kî'ni, kûts, ce.
whether, n.
which, hatna', ka.
while, a, cikun.
whip, a; pats.
whip, to; pats.
whirl, to; no, pa-u, wöl.
whirlwind, hî, no.
whisky, kitsa'k.
whistle, a; woc.
whistle, to; woc, yok.
white, kop.
whiten, to; kop.
white of egg, kop, ku.
white people, ka-u, kî'wîc.
whittle, to; kuts.
who, ca, ci'ne-u.
whole, män, môn.
whooping-cough, i-oň, ko-i.
why?, côk.
wicked, yöł.
wide, uici.
widow, hipa', kic.
widower, hila'-i.
wife, hila'-i, kic, nikîl.
wild, anian.
wildcat, netswopst, niá’l, cake, tek.
   wú’lkol.
will-o’-the-wisp, kie, yuts.
wind, hi, iit, kañ, pats.
windsom, hi.
wind up, to; toke.
window, a; kāt, mok, pan.
window glass, hu.
windpipe, kini’ñ.
wine, kākau’, kuts.
wing, hikā’t, ka-u, nok.
winnower, yaxts.
winter, a’kmālc, allsteumat
wipe, to; tsak.
wise, lekke’.
wish, to; ko.
witch, kic, yon.
with, öl, -p, tiwē, wē.
without, ha.
wizard, yon.
wolf, cāmc, yālic.
woman, kic, nikil.
wood, kak, nec.
wood (forest), kak.
wooden, nec.
wood tick, tsī’latsk.
wool, nā-u’.
word, ko-i, yul.
work, to; ka.
world, the; it’hā’ns, ne.
worm, nāts.
worn out, lik.
wound, to; caki.
wrap, to; toke, yints.
wrathful, i-u(c).
wriggle, to; iwan.
wrist, māk, wōc.
write, to; yul.
writing, a; yul.
yard, kak, tim.
ye, n.
ye! (imperative), -to.
year, ilu’.
yeast, a’npats, wak.
yellow, kop, tāt.
yellow fever, la-u, tāt.
yes, ha.
yesterday, kut, tem.
yet, ik’hu’ntan, tan.
yolk, ku, tāt.
yonder, nak, ya.
you, n, -tēm.
young, hitso’n, icōl, cec, cōm.
youngest, hitso’n.
your, n.
yours, ke.
yourself, n.
youth, a; kun, yuts.