

A Modern Mohegan Dictionary

2006 Edition

***Prepared for the
Council of Elders***

by Stephanie Fielding

Reviewed by the Cultural and Community Programs Department

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Mohegan Tribe***



Fidelia Fielding
Cits Pátunáhshô
Flying Bird

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Author's Note

It is a great thrill to present this first dictionary of the Mohegan language to the Mohegan People. The words in this dictionary were in our accumulated database that was edited last year by Linguist David Costa. Dr. Costa also researched the lexicon and grammar, developed our alphabet, translated scripts from which many sample sentences were pulled, and proofed the grammar.

When the database was being put together the emphasis was on a vocabulary that would be used for the videotapes produced for our language program, so there are lots of words that are simply not here. It doesn't mean they don't exist. It means that we haven't found them or had the opportunity to research them and include them in this edition.

A word must be said about the language. Algonquian languages, of which Mohegan is one, are quite complex and words can grow wonderfully long. We'll learn the basics and grow together in our understanding of the language. Some simple compound words, besides the days of the week and numbers, that Fidelia used are in this dictionary.

Below are excerpts from two versions of The Lord's Prayer. One is by Fidelia Fielding and the other is by Experience Mayhew who was raised among the Wampanoag people and learned Wampanoag at the same time that he learned English. He traveled to Southeastern Connecticut in the 1710s. He said, of that visit,

I took particular notice of the dialect by them used, and tho I found that there was so much difference betwixt theirs and that used among us, that I could not well understand their discourses and they much Less understand mine, which obliged me to make use of an Interpreter, yet I thought the difference was not so great, but that if I had continued there a few months I could have attained to speake inteligably in their dialect.

With his understanding of the similarities between the two languages he translated the Lord's Prayer into Mohegan. These two versions of this famous prayer are full of exquisite examples of our language. You can see the complexity in one and the simplicity in the other. As we learn our language we are going to start with the simple and graduate slowly into the more complex. So we are happy to have both examples for us to draw from.

*Give us today bread,
so, too, for another day.*

*Give us this day
our daily bread*

***Meyum you gesk tugerneag [FF]
oye ungertug gesks***

***Mesunnan eyeu kesukohk [EM]
asekesukohkish nupputtukqunnekonun.***

Within the compiled words that we have, there is a problem, however, that has not been remedied, because enough time has not been spent on the puzzle. It is called *syncope*. Syncope is a normal language change process where a vowel is dropped. This abounds in Mohegan, but was not discovered until late in the process. To complicate matters Fidelia uses syncope in a slightly different way. She will often drop an entire syllable as she does in the following examples. The first bolded word is in Modern Mohegan the second is Fidelia's version of the same word. In another word she drops the whole syllable at times and just the vowel at others.

pahkaci = *already* = kugje
tuhkáyuw = *cold* = kiyou and t' kiyou

To show you another word where syncope has taken place, we'll use the word **wôks**, which means 'fox'. Remember, please, that /ô/ is a nasalized vowel. The /o/ is pushed through the nose and sounds as though it is accompanied by /n/. 'Uncas' means 'fox.' Normally, a consonant doesn't disappear and come back, as would be a possible explanation for the /w/ being at the beginning of the modern version of 'fox,' but not in the older version. The /w/ being a glide, however, is a very subtle sound and may have been dropped just from Uncas' name and not from the word 'fox'. So let's assume that the /w/ is paranthetically at the beginning of the word.

(W)**uncas** [syncope deletes the short /a/ before the /s/ giving us] → **wuncs** [in Modern Mohegan /un/ is /ô/] → **wôcs** [in Modern Mohegan /c/ is /k/] → **wôks**

This brings us to our new orthography, or the way words are written. An alphabet had to be chosen and fixed, so we could spell our language with consistency. Not only are we here to learn the language, but become literate in it. Literacy is important because it crystalizes the language in our minds and makes it more likely to remain there. There are sounds in Mohegan that are not normally used in English. The pronunciation guide distinguishes them for you.

In conclusion, we have the beginnings of our language back. Be patient. There will be things that you just can't express in Mohegan yet, but one day you will be able to. I have confidence that I can populate our lexicon with many words that were familiar to the ears of our ancestors and I have confidence that you will be able to learn them. Together we will resurrect our language and make it whole again.

Wômôyáw Katôks,
Stephanie Fielding

Guide to Using the Dictionary

Introduction

This is a first dictionary of the Mohegan language. It is a part of the attempt to resurrect a sleeping language, which has been quiet for nearly 100 years at this writing. In 1908 Fidelia A.H. Fielding, the last speaker, passed away leaving a few journals as a legacy to her people. From these journals we get a view of the lexicon and grammar of the Mohegan language as well as an idea of how the words were pronounced. Most of the words that Mrs. Fielding used in her diaries are here (marked FF), as well as others whose accuracy became known through the hard work of linguist David Costa of El Cerrito, California, under the direction of the Council of Elders of the Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut Indians.

The Mohegan language is native to southeastern Connecticut in southern New England. The neighboring Pequots who spoke the same language lived in the area east of the Thames River (previously known as the Pequot River) and the Mohegans lived in the area west of the Thames. The two tribes were one until the 1600s when a band under the leadership of Uncas moved across the river to make a new home there. Among the neighbors of the Mohegans and Pequots are the Nipmuck of south central Massachusetts and northern Connecticut directly north of the Mohegan-Pequot, the Wampanoag in southern Massachusetts, the Narragansett in Rhode Island and directly east of the Mohegan-Pequot, Quiripi in central Connecticut to the west of Mohegan-Pequot, the Shinnecock and Montauk on Long Island's south fork, and the Unquachog in central Long Island west of the Montauk.¹

English to Mohegan

The dictionary has several parts. The English to Mohegan section will give you an English word and a Mohegan stem that means the same thing. This is the part of the dictionary you will probably use the most. The Mohegan *stem* usually cannot be used alone. With *verbs* and *dependent nouns* there must be prefixes and suffixes that are added to the front and the back of the stem. You will also notice that you might have two very similar entries one saying, "he is afraid of him," and the other saying, "he is afraid of it." The Mohegan words would read: **quhsh-** and **quhtam-** respectively. The difference is the animate object in one and the inanimate object in the other. Animate and inanimate forms take different suffixes. To see how the endings are applied you have to look at the Grammar Paradigms or at the Mohegan-English section of the dictionary. If you are new to Mohegan it would be wise to read through the grammar paradigms before starting to make sentences.

For nouns it will give you the *plural*, just so you won't have to look farther. But if you are putting the word in the *locative* or *obviative* case, you will have to look on page 17 of the grammar paradigms where these terms and usages are explained.

¹ Rudes, Blair A., 1997. "Resurrecting Wampano (Quiripi) from the Dead: Phonological Preliminaries," *Anthropological Linguistics*, 39:1, p. 2.

Exceptions to rules and to see what kind of stem you are dealing with you should look in the Mohegan to English section of the dictionary.

Mohegan to English

As you get more familiar with Mohegan you might look to the Mohegan to English section for help with conjugating verbs. Although it doesn't have every option available to you it does have several that are more commonly used. It also has some of the exceptions to rules. Below **miy-** shows an exception in the *imp 2nd sg*: **mis**. Then in the example sentences another form of **mis** (you give it to him) is shown in **misum** (you give to me).

miy-, VTA give (it) to him (y-stem)

ind 1st sg **numiyô**, *ind 3rd sg* **miyáw**, *you and I* **kumiyômun**,
imp 2nd sg **mis**, *imp 2nd pl* **miyohq**, *conj. 3rd sg* **miyôt**
Nis áskasqisucik citsak misum: Give me three green birds.

First is the stem, then the part of speech. This word is a Verb that is Transitive and Animate; each of those aspects of the word is important to know when building a word and a sentence. It is also a y-stem; that means it is declined differently than other words. This word has a sound alternation between <y> and <s> and it shows in the imperative singular form. More detail can be found in the *Grammar Paradigms* on the four different types of verbs. Check the *Abbreviations* page for a list of abbreviations.

ind 1st sg **numiyô** : this is the independent version of the 1st person singular. This means, 'I give it to him/her.'

ind 3rd sg **miyáw** : this is the independent version of the 3rd person singular. This version of the word is the closest to the stem. It usually has the fewest attachments to it. This word means, 'he gives it to him/her.'

imp 2nd sg **mis** : this is the imperative mood. The imperative mood is when someone tells someone else to do something. **Mis** is a command to the 2nd person singular with the third person as the indirect object. The translation would be 'Give it to him!' The subject of this sentence is the unnamed singular you. I (1st person) am telling one of you (2nd person singular) to 'give it to him.'

imp 2nd pl **miyohq** : this is also the imperative mood, but more than one person is being told to 'give it to him.'

conj. 3rd **miyôt** : this is the 3rd person in the conjunct. The conjunct is used in certain types of clauses, particularly clauses which are not the main clause of the sentence. For instance, it is used in relative clauses, which are clauses that modify nouns. In a sentence like 'The money that he gave to her is gone', the clause 'that he gave to her' is a relative clause, which specifies more closely the particular money that we're talking about. This relative clause would be translated in Mohegan with the verb **miyôt**. The conjunct is also often used in names and as an independent form of an intransitive verb.

Some of the words have sentences to show how this word has been used in a sentence. The sources of these words are Fidelia Fielding's diaries, the language program scripts and other assorted approved sources. Mrs. Fieldings words are marked FF.

Pronunciation Guide

Mohegan is not a secret way of speaking English. It is a totally different language with different sounds (some of which are not familiar), and others that are used differently than they are in English. To change these sounds to make them more like English takes away from the beauty and the uniqueness of the language.

The Mohegan language has seven consonants sounds that are the same as the English pronunciation of the same letters. They are:

h m n q sh w y

We have five letters that are slightly different. They are:

c k p s t

The Mohegan vowels, among which are two unique characters², are:

a á i o ô u

Among the Mohegan letters that correlate most closely with English, there is an <h>. The <h> most often appears after a vowel and before a consonant or consonant cluster (two or more consonants together). In English the natural reaction to this is that the <h> somehow shapes the preceding vowel. In Mohegan the <h> means the following consonant is preaspirated. That means you actually pronounce the <h> with the following consonant, giving a breath from the back of your throat, before the consonant. For example, <hk> is pronounced like an English 'k' yet with a puff of breath immediately before it.

Of the five letters that are pronounced differently, the first <c> will sound almost familiar to you. It is pronounced like <ch> combined with a <j>. Also among these letters is <s> that, like in English, is sometimes pronounced like a <z>. This change from <s> to <z> takes place between two vowels, and at the beginning of a word. It sounds like /s/ however, when it comes right after an <h>. The <s> in clusters (<sk>, <sp>, <sq>) can be pronounced either as /s/ or as /sh/.

The other three letters, like <c> are also a combination of two letters: k = k+g, t = t+d and p = p+b. If you concentrate when you say these pairs you will see that they are made almost exactly alike except that, if you put your hand on your throat, <j>, <g>,

² When typing these letters in MSWord go to *Insert* in the menu bar above, and then *Symbol* (normal text).

<d>, and will make your throat vibrate whereas <ch>, <k>, <t> and <p> don't. The former are called *voiced* and the latter are *voiceless*. There is also a difference between aspirated and unaspirated sounds. The correct Mohegan pronunciation is the unaspirated sound, which is difficult for English speakers to say. To hear the difference, say outloud "skill," "kill," and "gill." The <k> in "skill" is unaspirated as is the <g> in gill. However, <k> is aspirated in "kill". If you can't quite make a combination or the unaspirated sound, go with the voiced option, <j>, <g>, <d> and at the beginning of a word and the unvoiced in the middle of a word. The unvoiced option should always be used after <h> when it is preaspirated.

Another new sound for many of us is hearing a <q> at the end of a word. The <q> in itself is pronounced like <kw>. It is very subtle and the temptation is to leave the <w> sound off the end, because we are used to having words end in <k>, but not <kw>. Please don't, just add a little <w> to the end of your <k>.

The two vowels that have unique characters <á> and <ô> also have unique presentations. The <á> is very similar to <a> except that it is held a bit longer as the <a> in *father*. The <ô> is a nasalized vowel. It is like pronouncing a long <o> in your nose. It sounds very much like the vowels in the French word for *child*, "enfant," and a little like the honk of a goose. When the <ô> is followed by <t>, <k>, <c> or <q> it sounds as though the <ô> is combining with an <n> making "ôk" sound like "onk". When there is a <p> following the <ô>, then the <ô> sounds like it combines with an <m>. Rejoice, it is easier to pronounce <mp> than <np>.

A rundown of the sounds are as follows:

- a – as the <o> in **pot** or **rot**
- á – as the <a> in **father** (nearly the same as /a/ but held longer)
- c – (ch+j) similar to the <c> in **cello** or the /ti/ in **question** or <j> in **jay**
- h – as the /h/ in **ahead**, **ahoy**
- i – as the /ee/ in **knee**, **keep**
- k – (k+g) similar to the /k/ in **skill** or **ski**
- m – as the /m/ in **mad** or **ham**
- n – as the /n/ in **no** or **run**
- o – as /oo/ in **boot** or **root** or the /u/ in **flute** and **clue**
- ô – similar to the /aun/ in **raunchy** or the /om/ in **bomb**
- p – (p+b) similar to the /p/ in **spy** and **spill**
- q – as the /q/ in **squint** and **equip**
- s – as the /s/ in **sew** and **kiss** (and sometimes like /s/ in nasal)
- sh – as the /sh/ in **show** and **wash**
- t – (t+d) similar to the /t/ in **still** or **stay**
- u – like the /u/ in **cut** or **pup**
- w – like the /w/ in **walk** or **way**
- y – like the /y/ in **yawn** or **yet**

Mohegan Grammar Paradigms

Introduction

To the English-speaking mind, *nouns* and *verbs* are higher on the grammar hierarchy than *pronouns*. And because of that status, one would naturally talk about nouns and verbs first. In Mohegan, however, pronouns usually show themselves as the beginnings (*prefixes*) and endings (*suffixes*) of words. Verbs and some nouns are not complete unless the pronoun prefixes and suffixes are added to the root of the word. Because of this we are going to discuss pronouns first, then progress to nouns and verbs. Verbs being the most complex will come after nouns. *Prepositions* and other parts of speech, which are necessary but not different in their usage than English, will be discussed at the end.

Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns in a sentence. The pronouns are identified in relation to the person who is speaking. The *first person* is the person speaking. The *second person* is the person being spoken to. The *third person* is another person or thing that the first and second persons are talking about.

Third person can be a person or an animal. Anything that is animate can be a 3rd person. When we are referring to the third person there is no sex specified. In Mohegan, ‘he’ and ‘she’ or ‘him’ and ‘her’ are not distinguished — they use the same pronouns, as well as the same prefixes and suffixes. In Algonquian terms, *gender* refers to the difference between *animate* and *inanimate*. There are some other things that are animate in Mohegan that an English speaker would not expect to be animate, like heavenly bodies.

A *singular* is one person or thing, while the *plural* is two or more people or things. So in English the first person singular is ‘I’ and ‘me’. The first person plural is ‘we’ and ‘us’. The first person plural gets a little more complicated in Mohegan.

In English, if a husband is talking to his wife he might say, ‘We have a house.’ Describing the same situation, he might also say that same sentence, ‘We have a house’ to someone else. In the first sentence ‘we’ includes the first person and the second person in the word ‘we’. But when he is talking to someone besides his wife about their house, the word ‘we’ excludes the person he is talking to. In other words the house belongs to the husband and wife and not to a third party. In Mohegan, ‘we’ distinguishes between ‘we’ that includes ‘you’ (the inclusive) and ‘we’ that doesn’t include ‘you’ (the exclusive).

‘We’ is shown in the attachments to the verb ‘have’ or *wacôn-*, but if emphasis is wanted a personal pronoun may be added. The Mohegan word for ‘we/us’ that does not include the person being spoken to is *niyawun*, while the word for ‘we/us’ if the person being spoken to is included is *kiyawun*. In the following examples, ‘we’ is shown in the suffixes and prefixes to the verb ‘have’ or *wacon-*, but if emphasis is wanted a personal pronoun may be added.

Kiyawun kuwacônômun cáqin! (Inclusive): We have a house! (Says the husband to the wife.)

Niyawun nuwacônômun cáqin! (Exclusive): We have a house! (Says the husband to a person who does not own the house.)

Me, You and Them

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons are shown with different attachments to the beginning of a word (prefix) and the end of a word (suffix). The following table shows the personal pronouns that stand alone. ***Please take note: even when they are used, the verb must also show the appropriate prefixes and suffixes.***

<i>Independent Personal Pronouns</i>		
Person	Mohegan Pronoun	Translation
1 st person singular	ni	I, me
2 nd person singular	ki	you
3 rd person singular	nákum	he, she, her, him
1 st person plural exclusive	niyawun	we, us (me and them, but <i>not</i> you)
1 st person plural inclusive	kiyawun	we, us (you and I, <i>and</i> 3 rd person included optionally)
2 nd person plural	kiyaw	you (plural, more than one)
3 rd person plural	nákumôw	they them

These independent personal pronouns above are used normally as emphasis or clarification along with the regularly declined verb. When no emphasis is needed the regularly declined verb will include the prefix and suffix that is needed as the subject and object. This is explained more fully in the section on verbs.

An odd thing that happens in English is that the word for second person, ‘you,’ is the same when ‘you’ is one person or many people. That is not how it works in Mohegan. There is a separate word for both the singular and the plural. The personal pronoun that means a singular ‘you’ is **ki** and for a plural ‘you’ is **kiyaw**. This is also the case when adding prefixes and suffixes to verbs.

Myself and Yourself

The ***reflexive*** pronouns are used for talking about oneself, as in English you might say: ‘I see myself’ or ‘they see themselves’.

<i>Objective/ Reflexive Personal Pronouns</i>		
Person	Mohegan Pronoun	Translation
1 st person singular	nahak	myself
2 nd person singular	kahak	yourself

3 rd person singular	wahakáh	herself, himself
1 st person plural exclusive	nahakánônak	ourselves (excl.)
1 st person plural inclusive	kahakánônak	ourselves (incl.)
2 nd person plural	kahakáwôwak	yourselves
3 rd person plural	wahakáwôwah	themselves
indefinite	mahak	oneself

The following are some examples of independent and reflexive or objective pronouns.

Nunáwô nahak pipinacucôhqôkanuk: I saw (him) myself in the mirror.

Nutahsamômun nahakánônak wiyawhs: We'll feed ourselves meat.

Putam wahakáh wupupiqáwôkuwôwah: He heard himself in their music.

Who and What?

Questions in English and Mohegan are started *usually* with words like 'who' or 'what'? In English, 'who' usually is talking about people. In Mohegan the word for 'who', **awán** expands to include animals and all things animate, but only asks about one at a time; it also means 'someone' and 'anyone'. When you are asking about more than one person or animal, you have to use the plural form, **awánik**.

When you are asking about inanimate things you use the word **cáqan** for one thing and **cáqnash** for more than one thing. Please notice that the endings on these plural pronouns are the same as on nouns. **Cáqan** also means 'something' or 'anything'.

Interrogative/ Indefinite Pronouns		
Gender/Number	Mohegan	Translation
animate singular	awán	who?/someone
animate plural	awánik	who? (plural)/some people
inanimate singular	cáqan	what?/something
inanimate plural	cáqnash	what? (plural)/some things

Awánik ôkutakanak piyôk? : What others are coming?

Awán ni skitôp? : Who is this person?

Cáqnash manotásh mus kutayakunum? : What baskets will you paint?

Another and Others

Ôkutak is the singular form of 'another' and could be referring to either an animate thing such as a person, animal or heavenly body, or an inanimate thing like 'a farm,' 'a window' or 'a stone'. The way you can tell the gender (animate or inanimate)

for many things is to look at the plural form. **Ôkutakanak** is the animate form while **ôkutakansh** is the inanimate form. Please notice that the stem for this word is **ôkutakan-**. The **-an-** at the end disappears in the singular form, but reappears when the plural suffix is added.

ôkutakan- 'other, another'		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
animate singular	ôkutak	another (animate)
animate plural	ôkutakanak	others (animate)
inanimate singular	ôkutak	another (inanimate)
inanimate plural	ôkutakansh	others (inanimate)

Ôkutak awáhsos piyô yotay: Here comes another bear.

Misum ôkutak áskot: Give me another pumpkin.

Kumuskam ôkutakansh oyôwahkawayush yotay: You can find other valleys here.

How many?

Cahsuw and **cahshi** ask *how many*. They can be used in questions or they can be used in statements. The top two in the chart are when talking about animate objects or beings and the bottom two are when talking about inanimate things.

cahs-/cahsh-: 'how many/much, so many/much'		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
animate singular	cahsuw	how much, so much (animate)
animate plural	cahsuwak	how many, so many (animate)
inanimate singular	cahshi	how much, so much (inanimate)
inanimate plural	cahshinsh	how many, so many (inanimate)

Cahsuwak noyuhcak apuwak kupáy: So many deer are in the forest.

Cahshinsh punitôkansh suhkuhkanum? : How many knives can he throw?

Cahshi yák kahcôhtam? : How much sand do you want?

This and That

‘This’ and ‘that’, ‘these’ and ‘those’ are called demonstrative pronouns. They distinguish between what is near and what is farther away. In English we might say ‘this man’ referring to the man the speaker is standing next to, or the man whose arm the speaker is touching. ‘That man’ is someone standing away from the speaker. In other words there is some distance between the speaker and the man.

This is the same in Mohegan. The speaker would say **yo in** for the man he is standing next to and **na in** for the man across the room. Likewise, the speaker would say **yo wisq** when touching or holding a bowl. But if the bowl were sitting away from the speaker on the table, the speaker might point to the bowl and say **ni wisq**.

You will notice that the word for ‘this’ is **yo** whether it is referring to something animate or inanimate. But it is more specific when using ‘that’ with **ni** referring to the inanimate and **na** referring to the animate. It is easy to tell the animacy of a word by the plural. An animate plural will end with **-k** and an inanimate plural will end with **-sh**. This is also so with the demonstrative pronouns. Please notice that in the plural, the endings on the pronouns match the endings of the nouns themselves.

Yo yôpôwi tuhkayuw: This morning is cold.

Pôhpohq wici yoh muhkacuksak: Let’s play with these boys.

Wahakay numiyô i na in: The nutshell I gave to that man.

Nish pôhpaskôkansh musqáyush: Those balls are red.

The obviative is only used with animate objects, and the form used is the same whether it is singular or plural. Look on page 17 for a fuller explanation of the obviative.

Nih ayuw Uncas wunáhtiáh: Those are Uncas’ dogs.

In pakitam yoh piyámáquh: The man threw away this fish.

<i>Demonstrative Pronouns</i>		
Gender/Number	Mohegan forms	Translation
animate singular	yo	this
animate plural	yok	these
animate obviative	yoh	this/these
inanimate singular	yo	this
inanimate plural	yosh	these
animate singular	na	that
animate plural	nik	those
animate obviative	nih	that/those
inanimate singular	ni	that
inanimate plural	nish	those

Nouns

Nouns are people, animals, places, things, actions, qualities, and concepts. In Mohegan they come in two forms: **Animate** and **Inanimate**. Animate nouns include all people, animals, heavenly bodies (sun, moon, stars, but not clouds), and spirits (God, ghosts, the souls or spirits of living or dead people). There are other things that also are considered animate. These things usually are able to hold water, but this is not always the case. ‘Bowl,’ for example in Mohegan is *wisq* and fits the holding of water criteria, but it is inanimate. Some cultural items and certain plants are unpredictably animate and this just has to be learned. It’s a mystery.

There are only two sure ways to know if something is animate or inanimate. One is to see its plural form. As we know there are always exceptions to rules, but for the most part: the plural of animate nouns end in **-k** and the plural of inanimate nouns end in **-sh**. The other way to know for sure is to look in the dictionary. There you will see that NA or NI follows nouns. That stands for **Noun Animate** or **Noun Inanimate** respectively.

Being able to distinguish the gender is important for putting the correct endings on the nouns but it is also very important when finding the proper verb to go with a noun. There are often two verbs forms with the same meaning except one is used with an animate noun and one is used with an inanimate noun. An example would be the word for ‘come’. In the first sentence below we are using the animate form of the word (he comes) and the second sentence we are using the inanimate form of the word (it comes).

Kahôk piyô sôwanayo: The goose *comes* southward.

Muhshoy piyômuw sipok: The boat *comes* on the river.

Animate Nouns

Nouns appear in four forms. In the chart below are the normal forms for nouns. Singular and plural, as we have talked about, and they also come in **obviative** and **locative**, the explanations of which follow the chart.

Animate Nouns, regular stems		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	winay	old woman
plural	winayak	old women
obviative	winayah	old woman/women (obviative)
locative	winayuk	at the old woman

Proximate and Obviative

Third person as it is used here is as it was described earlier: first person is the speaker (I, me, we), second person is who is being spoken to...the listener or the reader (you), and the third person is who or what the first person is speaking about (he or she, animals or other animate beings).

Obviative is a word that was made up particularly for Algonquian languages, of which Mohegan is one, because this form is not used in most other languages. Unless you have the Oxford English Dictionary, you probably won't find it in your English dictionary.

The ***obviative*** form is used when there are two or more animate third persons (this can be either any number of nouns or a noun and a pronoun) in a sentence. The opposite of obviative is ***proximate***. The proximate case is the regular case. The obviative case takes another form with the suffix ***-ah*** added.

The obviative is used when a noun or pronoun is the object of the verb. The object is the obviative.

Winay takam skokah: The old woman hit the snake.

Another place where obviative is used is if the third person is possessed by another person.

Aposuyun wusihsah piyô i wuyôhkuhpuwôk: Cook's uncle came to dinner.

Also notice there is no obviative form for inanimate nouns.

Locative

The locative case is another part of the language that is different from English, but every Indo-European language did at one time have a locative case. The ***locative case*** shows where something is. It is noted with the suffix ***-uk***. It can be said that the locative suffix takes the place of 'on,' 'at' and 'in'.

cáhqin = house	cáhqinash = houses	cáhqinuk = in the house(s)
muks = wolf	muksak = wolves	muksuk = on the wolf(s)
wus = edge	wusásh = edges	wusuk = at the edge(s)

Please notice that there is no plural form to go with the obviative and the locative. The same form is used for singular or plural. The difference is distinguished from the context.

Irregular Endings

N-stem nouns are a common type where a part of the word disappears in the singular. In n-stems, a syllable consisting of a vowel plus *-n* is deleted in the singular, but present before all suffixes. Notice in *áhsup*, ‘raccoon,’ -an reappears when any of the suffixes are added to the word. This is not a part of the suffix; it is a part of the stem that reappears when the suffix is added.

Animate Nouns, N-stems		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	áhsup	raccoon
plural	áhsup <u>an</u> ak	raccoons
obviative	áhsup <u>an</u> ah	raccoon(s) (obviative)
locative	áhsup <u>an</u> uk	at the raccoon, on the raccoon

In many nouns, letters or even whole syllables cannot be seen in the plain singular form, but they reappear in other forms of the word. The plurals of these nouns cannot be predicted on how the singular looks. *Skitôp*, ‘person,’ below is an example of this. Instead of a regular *-ak* the plural ending has *-ák*, many noun stems end in vowels, which disappear in the singular, but are present in all other forms. When *-á* comes back it takes the place of the *-a* which is a usual part of the plural suffix. The plurals of these nouns cannot be predicted on the basis of the singular alone. This also happens at times with *-ô*.

Animate Nouns, vowel stems		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	skitôp	person, Indian
plural	skitô <u>pá</u> k	people, Indians
obviative	skitô <u>pá</u> h	person(s), Indian(s) (obv.)
locative	skitô <u>pá</u> k	at the person, Indian

Nis náhtiák pumsháwak wici inuk: Two dogs traveled with the man.

Mihkunumoq sôp kiyamák: Hold the soup in the spoon.

Inak cuhsháyamuqak nitôpáh: The men hate my friends.

Inanimate Nouns

Below are the three normal forms for inanimate verbs with regular stems.

Inanimate Nouns, regular stems		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	wacuw	hill
plural	wacu <u>wash</u>	hills
locative	wacu <u>wuk</u>	at the hill, on the hill

Some inanimate noun stems end in vowels and take the plural ending *-sh* and the locative ending *-k*, like *munotá*, ‘basket,’ below.

<i>Inanimate Nouns, vowel stems</i>		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	munotá	basket
plural	munotásh	baskets
locative	munoták	in the basket

N-stems are more common among inanimate nouns than among animate nouns; note that the plural ending *-ash* is reduced to *-sh* after *-n-* below. In this instance again, the *-an-* returns after disappearing in the singular form. N-stems take an *-an-* ending whenever there is a suffix after it, but otherwise they drop it. In the inanimate plural of these stems is always *-ansh* and NOT *-anash*.

<i>Inanimate Nouns, n-stems</i>		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	pitôk	sack, bag
plural	pitôkansh	sacks, bags
locative	pitôkanuk	in the sack, bag

Many inanimate noun stems end in vowels, which disappear in the singular, but are present in all other forms. The plurals of these nouns cannot be predicted on the basis of the singular alone. The following are some examples:

<i>Inanimate Nouns, á-stems</i>		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	sqôt	<i>door</i>
plural	sqôtásh	<i>doors</i>
locative	sqôták	<i>at the door</i>

<i>Inanimate Nouns, i-stems</i>		
	Mohegan forms	Translation
singular	nic	<i>my hand</i>
plural	nicish	<i>my hands</i>
locative	nicik	<i>in my hand(s)</i>

Possessed Nouns

Every noun can be possessed...except perhaps the sun; but that’s a matter of philosophy rather than language. When a noun is possessed it has a regular series of prefixes and suffixes that are added depending on who possesses the noun. There are two

types of nouns, *independent nouns* and *dependent nouns*. When either one is possessed they have a certain set of prefixes and suffixes that tell you who the possessor is.

The difference between them is that independent nouns can stand alone (unless they are possessed), but dependent nouns must have a possessor. They are not complete words unless they have a prefix or a prefix and suffix to show who possesses it.

Independent Nouns

In English we have six persons that can possess a noun: I, you (singular), he or she, we, you (plural) and them. In Mohegan there are seven persons: I, you (singular), he or she, we (inclusive), we (exclusive), you (plural) and them. The big change is first person plural. This was mentioned on the first page on pronouns, but it is different enough and important enough to mention it again. We can say ‘we’ in two different ways. One way is to include the person being spoken to in ‘we’. This is called **1st person plural inclusive**. Let’s say we’re talking about ‘a house’ or *cáhqin*. ‘My house’ is *nucáhqin*, while ‘your house’ is *kucáhqin*. So if I said, ‘our house,’ or *kucáhqinun*, it would mean that the 1st person and the 2nd person shared possession of the house. But if I said *nucáhqinun* it would mean that the possessors of the house did not include the person being spoken to. The underlined letters distinguish the exclusive and the inclusive prefixes and suffixes from each other. Please notice that only one letter is different.

It can be ‘my house,’ ‘your house,’ ‘his or her house,’ ‘our house,’ or ‘their house.’ Please notice on the chart below that the singular possessors only have a prefix. The plural possessors have both a prefix and a suffix. Another interesting thing to note is that the prefixes repeat themselves in the plural forms. With the only place you have to think a bit is in the first person plural. In the first person plural inclusive *ku-* is used, because ‘you’, the person spoken to, is included in the ‘we’. In the first person exclusive form *nu-* is used, because this word is only about ‘us’ and not about ‘you’.

The suffixes also repeat themselves. The endings of both ‘we’ inclusive and ‘we’ exclusive are the same. And the endings for the second and third person plurals are also the same as each other. The prefixes and suffixes are bolded.

<i>Possessed Nouns, Inanimate independent noun</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	numuhtuq	<i>my tree</i>
2 nd person singular	kumuhtuq	<i>your tree</i>
3 rd person singular	wumuhtuq	<i>his/her tree</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	numuhtuqun	<i>our (excl.) tree</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kumuhtuqun	<i>our (incl.) tree</i>
2 nd person plural	kumuhtuquw	<i>your (pl.) tree</i> <i>(you-all's tree)</i>
3 rd person plural	wumuhtuquw	<i>their tree</i>

Possessed nouns show the locative with the addition of prefixes and suffixes. Whereas unpossessed nouns do not distinguish between the singular and the plural when taking a locative form, possessed nouns do.

<i>Possessed Nouns, Locative</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	numuhtuquk	<i>in my tree</i>
2 nd person singular	kumuhtuquk	<i>in your tree</i>
3 rd person singular	wumuhtuquk	<i>in his/her tree</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	numuhtuqunônu	<i>in our (excl.) tree</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kumuhtuqunônu	<i>in our (incl.) tree</i>
2 nd person plural	kumuhtuquwôwuk	<i>in your (pl.) tree (you-all's tree)</i>
3 rd person plural	wumuhtuquwôwuk	<i>in their tree</i>

Dependent Nouns

There is a class of nouns in Mohegan which are always possessed. These are called ***possessed nouns***. All kinship terms and body parts are listed as dependent nouns. Slightly rarer is a noun like ‘home’, or ***-ik***, that is also a dependent noun. This means that someone has to possess or have these nouns. Normally hands don’t just lie around unclaimed; they belong to you or me or her. Occasionally, there may be an instance where the possessor of a hand is unknown, but we still have to attach a prefix. That’s called an ***indefinite possessor***. The indefinite possessor prefix is ***mu-*** and is used like in the first and second person singular forms, but only with body parts.

Dependent nouns are noted in the dictionary as NA DEP or NI DEP. They are listed in the dictionary as bare stems but must have at least a prefix to form an actual word. The bolded areas in the chart below show the prefixes and suffixes as they are attached to the stems. Please notice that they are similar to the reflexive pronoun form for the same person.

<i>Possessed Nouns, Animate dependent singular</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nutônihs	<i>my daughter</i>
2 nd person singular	kutônihs	<i>your daughter</i>
3 rd person singular	wutônihsah	<i>his/her daughter</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nutônihsun	<i>our (exclusive) daughter</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kutônihsun	<i>our (inclusive) daughter</i>
2 nd person plural	kutônihsuw	<i>your (plural) daughter</i>
3 rd person plural	wutônihsuwôwah	<i>their daughter</i>

Please notice that the possessed animate noun above has different affixes than the possessed inanimate noun below.

<i>Possessed Nouns, Inanimate dependent singular</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nusit	<i>my foot</i>
2 nd person singular	kusit	<i>your foot</i>
3 rd person singular	wusit	<i>his/her foot</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nusitun	<i>our (exclusive) foot</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kusitun	<i>our (inclusive) a foot</i>
2 nd person plural	kusituw	<i>your (plural) foot</i>
3 rd person plural	wusituw	<i>their foot</i>
indefinite possessor	musit	<i>foot</i>

The locative (**-uk**) and obviative (**-ah**) suffixes are added to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person singular forms. Whether the word is singular or plural should be suggested in the context of the sentence. The obviative affixes only go on animate nouns

When a possessed noun is a plural it must be shown. With an animate noun the usual **-ak** ending is combined with the possessive endings, with the exception of third person, singular and plural, where the plural is the same as the singular.

<i>Possessed Nouns, animate dependent plural</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nutônihsak	<i>my daughters</i>
2 nd person singular	kutônihsak	<i>your daughters</i>
3 rd person singular	wutônihsah	<i>his/her daughters</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nutônihsunônak	<i>our daughters</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kutônihsunônak	<i>our daughters</i>
2 nd person plural	kutônihsuwôwak	<i>your daughters</i>
3 rd person plural	wutônihsuwôwah	<i>their daughters</i>

Likewise an inanimate noun that is pluralized and possessed must show both of those properties as they do in the set below.

<i>Possessed Nouns, inanimate dependent plural</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nusitash	<i>my feet</i>
2 nd person singular	kusitash	<i>your feet</i>
3 rd person singular	wusitash	<i>his/her feet</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nusitunônash	<i>our (excl.) feet</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kusitunônash	<i>our (incl.) feet</i>
2 nd person plural	kusituwôwash	<i>your (pl.) feet</i>
3 rd person plural	wusituwôwash	<i>their feet</i>
indefinite possessor	musitash	<i>feet</i>

Vowel Stem Types

The usual prefix for 1st person is **nu-**, but when a stem begins with a vowel, that vowel takes the place of the /u/ in the regular prefix. Below you can see **nimat**, ‘my older brother.’ The /i/ of the stem has taken the place of the regular /u/. In **nahak**, which means ‘my body’ or ‘myself’. The /a/ in the stem takes the place of the regular /u/.

Possessed Nouns, Animate singular possessee, I-stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nimat	<i>my older brother</i>
2 nd person singular	kimat	<i>your older brother</i>
3 rd person singular	wimatah	<i>his/her older brother</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nimatun	<i>our older brother (inclusive)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kimatun	<i>our older brother (exclusive)</i>
2 nd person plural	kimatuw	<i>your older brother (plural)</i>
3 rd person plural	wimatuwôwah	<i>their older brother</i>

Other *i*-stems are *niyan* ‘my tongue’, *nic* ‘my hand’, *nicuk* ‘my finger’ and *nik* ‘my house, home’.

Other Stems

There are certain beginning letters that one has to watch for when attaching a possessive prefix to a third person noun. Those letters are: *p*, *hp*, *k*, *hk*, *q*, *hq*, *m*, or *w*. When one of those letters appear the prefix is not **wu-** as it usually is, but just **u-**. For example: **uwisuwôk** ‘his name’, **uhpuhkuhqash** ‘his hairs’, **ukuyunôq** ‘his head’, **umihsihсах** ‘his older sister’ and **uhkôtuwôwash** ‘their legs’. Here is the full declension of the possessed forms for ‘leg’.

Possessed Nouns, Inan. sg. possessee, labial/velar-stems		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nuhkôt	<i>my leg</i>
2 nd person singular	kuhkôt	<i>your leg</i>
3 rd person singular	uhkôt	<i>his/her leg</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nuhkôtunônash	<i>our legs (inclusive)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kuhkôtunônash	<i>our legs (exclusive)</i>
2 nd person plural	kuhkôtuwôwash	<i>your legs (plural)</i>
3 rd person plural	uhkôtuwôwash	<i>their legs</i>
indefinite possessor	muhkôt	<i>leg</i>

Verbs

The verbs of the Mohegan language fall into several different categories. The easiest place to start is to talk about the two places they are used in a sentence, and then expound more fully later.

There can be two parts to a sentence:

- The independent part of the sentence
- The dependent clause, which is optional.

The independent part of a sentence is the main part of a sentence. This is the part that stands alone. It can also be a sentence within quote marks. In the following sentences the verbs are all contained within the independent part of the sentence. The verbs are in *italics*.

The girl *ran* into the house.

The girl *ran* into the house and *shouted*.

The girl *ran* into the house and *shouted*, “The bear *has come back*!”

The verbs in these sentences are called *independent verbs*. They are in a part of a sentence that stands alone or is independent.

A dependent clause is a part of a larger sentence. It is only meaningful in relation to the rest of the sentence. In Mohegan grammar verbs that are in a dependent clause are said to be in the *conjunct*. The dependent clauses in the following sentences are underlined.

The girl ran into the house and shouted, “The bear that *came* into our yard before has come back!”

When the girl *ran* into the house, the bear was right behind her.

The bear, who just *wanted to play*, bounded onto the porch.

The verbs in *italics* in the dependent clauses would be translated into the Mohegan *conjunct*.

We’ll start by talking about independent verbs and then move onto the conjunct.

Independent Verbs

Independent verbs come in four flavors and the following is the order in which they will be explained:

- Inanimate intransitive verbs (VII)
- Animate intransitive verbs (VAI)
- Transitive inanimate verbs (VTI)
- Transitive animate verbs (VTA)

The three letters to the right of the descriptions above are the abbreviations for those particular verbs. These three letter descriptions are found in this form in the dictionary after the stem of every verb. This is important to understand because different endings go on different types of verbs.

Below are four verbs as they appear in the dictionary. First is the stem in **bold**. It has a hyphen after it to show that it is not a complete word in itself. There is usually one or more letters that are added to the end to complete the word in the *independent third person singular (ind 3rd sg)* form. This is the form that talks about ‘he’ or ‘she’. Looking at the four dictionary entries you will see that the first two words (**askasqáyu-** and **askasqisu-**) are basically the same and the second two words (**kunam-** and **kunaw-**) are also basically the same. There are three differences in each pair:

- Their spelling is slightly different
- The three-letter description after the stem is different.
- Two are *it* words while the others are *he* words...in other words, two are inanimate while the others are animate.

askasqáyu-, VII it is green

ind 3rd sg askasqáyuw, ind 3rd pl askasqáyush,
conj 3rd sg áskasqák, conj 3rd pl áskasqáks

askasqisu-, VAI he is green

ind 3rd sg nutaskasqis, ind 3rd sg askasqisuw, you and I kutaskasqisumun,
conj. 3rd sg áskasqisut, conj. 3rd pl áskasqis'hutut

kunam-, VII look at it

ind 1st sg nukunam, ind 3rd sg kunam, you and I kukunamumun,
imp 2nd sg kunamsh, imp 2nd pl kunamoq, conj. 3rd kának

kunaw-, VTA look at him

ind 1st sg nukunawô, ind 3rd sg kunawáw, you and I kukunawômun,
imp 2nd sg kunaw, imp 2nd pl kunôhq, conj. 3rd kánawôt

It might be a good to repeat that there is no distinction between gender in Mohegan. Men and women are referred to with the same pronouns and the same endings. In Algonquian languages ‘animate’ and ‘inanimate’ are considered the genders.

Transitive and Intransitive

The distinction between *Transitive* and *Intransitive* needs to be explained here. A *transitive verb* is a word that shows action that is having an effect on something or someone. The following are examples of transitive verbs. The verbs are set in *italics* while their objects, or the person or thing that is being effected, is in **bold**. The verbs in the following sentences are *transitive verbs*.

The dog *bit* the **man**.

The wind *blew* the **grass**.

The answer *boggled* his **mind**.

An intransitive verb is a word that may show action but it doesn't have an effect on something or someone else.

I *breathe* easily now.

The sun *rises* in the morning.

She always *cries*.

In Mohegan intransitive verbs take on several other angles. Words that we consider adjectives are usually intransitive verbs. The entire section that is in *italics* is considered the verb.

The Creator *is good*.

The fish *is handsome*.

The tree *is green*.

Time is treated as a verb as well.

It is time for lunch.

It has been a year since I saw him.

The sun has risen; *it is day*.

Weather is treated as a verb too.

Thursday *was foggy*.

Today *is warm*.

It is snowing!

Intransitive Verbs

Inanimate Intransitive Verbs

Mohegan stems are set apart by how they end. These endings determine what suffixes can be attached to them. **Piwáhcu-**, VII 'be little, small, it is little, small' is a typical Inanimate Intransitive verb (VII). The "form" column on the left of the chart shows *singular* and *plural* in the *independent* and *conjunct* forms. In the middle column titled 'Mohegan forms', the **bolded** letters on the end are how the words change when their form changes in a sentence. The column on the right is the translation. You will notice that the column on the right is pretty much the same with the only part that is changed is the meaning of the word.

To give you an idea of how these charts work: the stem **piwácu-**, which means 'be small', is not on the chart. The singular ending **-w** would change the stem to piwácuw meaning 'it is small'; the plural ending is **-sh**, making the

word *piwáhcush* meaning ‘they are small’. Conjunct verbs mark clauses which in English would usually begin with ‘that’, ‘who’, or ‘which’; the conjunct singular ending is **-k** making the word *piwáhcu**k*** which means ‘that it is small or that which is small’; the conjunct plural ending **-ks** makes the word *piwáhcu**ks***, meaning ‘that they are small.’”

The regular stems, as shown in the following chart, end normally in **-u-**, but they also end in **-o-**, **-ô-**, and **-iyu-**.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs - regular stems</i>		
Form	Mohegan forms	Translation
Independent singular	piwáhcu w	<i>it is little</i>
Independent plural	piwáhcu sh	<i>they (inan.) are little</i>
Conjunct singular	piwáhcu k	<i>that it is little, which is little</i>
Conjunct plural	piwáhcu ks	<i>that they (inan.) are little, which are little</i>

The following sentences show how the words in the chart are used in sentences.

Piwáhcuw upihsháw: The flower (*it*) *is little*.

Piwáhcush** upihsháwô**nsh**:** The flowers (*they*) *are little*.

Nám piwáhcuk** upihsháw:** He sees that the flower (*it*) *is little*.

Nám piwáhcuks** upihsháwô**nsh**:** He sees that the flowers (*they*) *are little*.

There is an exception however to the process. When words end in **-áyu-** the conjunct form is different. In this form stems ending in **-áyu-** have the same endings in the independent form, but in the conjunct they contract to a simple **-á-**. The contraction eliminates the **-yu-** while adding the final **-k** for the singular and **-ks** for the plural. So *siwôpáyuw*, *it is blue*, changes to *siwôpá**k***, *that it is blue* or *which is blue* in the conjunct.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs – áyu stems</i>		
Form	Mohegan forms	Translation
Independent singular	siwôpáyuw	<i>it is blue</i>
Independent plural	siwôpáyush	<i>they (inan.) are blue</i>
Conjunct singular	siwôpá k	<i>that it is blue, which is blue</i>
Conjunct plural	siwôpá ks	<i>that they (inan.) are blue, which are blue</i>

Siwôpáyuw sipo: The river (*it*) *is blue*.

Siwôpáyush siposh: The rivers (*they*) *are blue*.

Wáhtôw siwôpák** sipo:** He knows that the river (*it*) *is blue*.

Wáhtôw siwôpáks** siposh:** He knows that the rivers (*they*) *are blue*.

T-stem VII words do not add anything to the independent singular form, but in the plural form the ending is **-ash**. In the conjunct the word contracts, leaving out the **-t-** before adding **-hk** for the singular and **-hks** for the plural.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs - T-stems</i>		
Form	Mohegan forms	Translation
Independent singular	sôyôqat	<i>it is cold</i>
Independent plural	sôyôqatash	<i>they (inan.) are cold</i>
Conjunct singular	sôyôqahk	<i>that it is cold, which is cold</i>
Conjunct plural	sôyôqahks	<i>that they (inan.) are cold, which are cold</i>

Inôk sôyôqat: The handle (*it*) is cold.

Inôkash sôyôqatash: The handles (*they*) are cold.

Inôk sôyôqahk mihkáyuw: The handle *which is cold* is strong.

Inôkash sôyôqahks mihkáyush: The handles *which are cold* are strong.

N-stem VII words, verbs ending in **-n**, do not add anything to the stem to form the independent singular form. For example, the stem *siwôpáyû-*, had to have a **-w** added to it making it *siwôpáyuw* before it truly meant ‘it is blue’. But with a word ending in **-n** like *wikun*, ‘it is good,’ the singular form is the same as the stem. A simple **-sh** is added to make the plural form. In the conjunct a similar contraction to the T-stem takes place leaving the **-n-** out of the conjunct form. The ending in the conjunct, however, is just **-k** for singular and **-ks** for plural. The same rule applies if the word ends in **-m**.

<i>Inanimate Intransitive Verbs - N-stems</i>		
Form	Mohegan forms	Translation
Independent singular	wikun	<i>it is good</i>
Independent plural	wikunsh	<i>they (inan.) are good</i>
Conjunct singular	wikuk	<i>that it is good, which is good</i>
Conjunct plural	wikuks	<i>that they (inan.) are good, which are good</i>

Yo kisk wikun: This day (*it*) is good.

Yosh kiskash wikunsh: These days (*they*) are good.

In wáhtôw yo kisk wikuk: The man knows that this day (*it*) is good.

In wáhtôw yosh kiskash wikuks: The man knows that these days (*they*) are good.

There are times when a VII word will have only three of the four forms that are listed. An example of this is the word **siqan**, which means ‘it is spring’.

siqan, VII it is spring

ind sg siqan, conj 3rd sg siqak, conj 3rd pl siqaks

There is no independent plural, because there is only one spring at a time. So if you are saying *siqan*, ‘it is spring’ you are talking about the present, and there is only one spring in the present. If you are talking about springs that are not present, they could be future springs or past springs, it is definitely possible to have plural springs. But they would most likely be in another form other than in the independent form.

The II verbs, whose meanings refer to seasons, time and the weather, can take a suffix -s, which is attached to the conjunct singular, and it means ‘whenever’. So *siqan*, which means ‘it is spring’, means ‘whenever it is spring’ if you add an -s to the conjunct singular form *siqak* ‘when it is spring’, that is: *siqaks* ‘whenever it is spring’. *Siqaks* is also the conjunct plural. So another way to look at this is to realize that when you are saying ‘whenever’ you are talking about more than one winter and so it is appropriate that the plural is used.

Siqaks nutkihcá wiwáhcumunsh: Whenever it is spring, I plant corn.

Animate Intransitive Verbs

Animate verbs are words where a person or animal or other animate subject causes the action or experiences the state of being that the word describes. Animate intransitive verbs do not have direct objects. In other words they do not affect anyone or anything else.

When you are using a pronoun as a direct object, make sure you are using the transitive animate verb and not the transitive inanimate verb (they usually come in pairs). Here are some sentences in which an animate being causes or experiences an action.

In qaqi ásikisukahks: The man (*he*) runs daily.

Sqáwhs akuw yo yôpôwik: The young woman (*she*) dressed this morning.

Muks mitsuw kipi: The wolf (*he*) eats quickly.

Here are some sentences in which an animate thing experiences a state of being.

Manto wikuw: God (*he*) is good.

Áhsup wutahki yôwatuk: The raccoon (*he*) lives far away.

Nihsums kawi: My younger sibling (*he*) is asleep.

Siwôpisuw yo cits: This bird (*he*) is blue.

Person Marking

The Mohegan AI (animate intransitive) verbs show who the subject is by what is attached at the beginning and/or end of the verb. The singular forms have prefixes on the beginning of the word and for the third person (singular and plural) there is only a suffix at the end of the word. The prefixes and suffixes are the same or very similar to the prefixes and suffixes attached to the possessed nouns.

In the plural we have the inclusive and exclusive endings. As with the possessed nouns the *inclusive* “we” includes the person who is speaking as well as the person he or she is talking to. The *exclusive* form “we” does not include the person the speaker is talking to. Please notice that the plural forms have the same prefixes as the singular forms. The inclusive form starts with **ku-**, which means ‘you’, while the exclusive form starts with **nu-**, which means ‘I’ or ‘me’.

<i>Independent verbs, animate intransitive</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nukumotu	<i>I steal</i>
2 nd person singular	kukumotu	<i>you steal</i>
3 rd person singular	kumotuw	<i>he/she steals</i>
3 rd person obviative	kumotuh	<i>he/she (obviative) steals</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nukumotumun	<i>we (I and he/she) steal</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kukumotumun	<i>we (I and you) steal</i>
2 nd person plural	kukumotumô	<i>you (more than one) steal</i>
3 rd person plural	kumotuwak	<i>they steal</i>

When an animate intransitive verb stem ends in a long vowel like **á**, **i**, **o**, or **ô** the 3rd person singular does not take a final **-w**. Similarly, in the 3rd person plural these same verbs take **-ák** as an ending and not **-wak**.

<i>Independent verbs, animate intransitive - long vowel ending</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nuyáhshá	<i>I breathe</i>
2 nd person singular	kuyáhshá	<i>you breathe</i>
3 rd person singular	yáhshá	<i>he/she breathes</i>
3 rd person obviative	yáhsháh	<i>he/she (obviative) breathes</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nuyáhshámun	<i>we (I and he/she) breathe</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kuyáhshámun	<i>we (I and you) breathe</i>
2 nd person plural	kuyáhshámô	<i>you (more than one) breathe</i>
3 rd person plural	yáhshák	<i>they breathe</i>

There is a difference between adding a prefix to a verb than to a dependent noun, when the stem starts with a vowel. In nouns the **nu-** or **ku-** is contracted to **n-** or **k-**. The prefix is then attached and the first vowel of the word takes the place of the **-u-** in **nu-** or **ku-** prefix.

Example noun: ‘father’ is **-ohsh**; ‘my father’ : **nohsh** and ‘your father’ : **kohsh**.

But with a verb **-t-** is inserted between the prefix **nu-** or **ku-** and the stem that begins with a vowel.

Example verb: ‘hunts’ : **acá**; ‘I hunt’ : **nutacá** and ‘you hunt’ : **kutacá**.

Looking from the front of the word to the rear: when an AI verbs ends in **-u-**, the **-u-** is deleted from the 1st person singular and 2nd person singular, but the **-u-** remains in the other forms.

Example: ‘count’ is **akisu-**; ‘I count’: **nutakis** and ‘you count’: **kutakis**. However, **-u-** is *not* deleted from 3rd person singular, **akisuw**, or from the plurals: ‘we (inclusive) count’ : **kutakisumun**, ‘we (exclusive) count’ : **nutakisumun**, and ‘you count’ : **kutakisumuw**, ‘they count’ : **akisuwak**.

Obviative

When there is a person being talked about and he or she is not the speaker or the listener, it is said that he or she is the third person. When two or more people are being spoken of in the third person, one is considered proximate (close) and the others obviative (farther away). Normally obviative mostly occurs when animate subjects are possessed by 3rd persons. (See Obviative in the noun section for a fuller discussion of obviative.) The person that is obviative is shown as obviative because **-ah** is attached to the end of the word or name that represents them. The verb that describes what the obviative person is doing is also put in the obviative with the attachment of **-wah**. This is called agreement. The nouns and verbs always have to agree.

Nis Awáhsohsak wunicônah mihkikuwah: Two Bears’ child (he) is strong.
Wunicônah mihkikuwah: His child is strong.

Transitive Verbs

Transitive Inanimate Verbs

A transitive verb is one where the action affects someone or something. The thing or person that is affected is called the *object*. When we are looking at a TI verb, or a Transitive Inanimate verb, the inanimate part refers to the object.

These come in two types of objects: absolute and objective.

Absolute forms are used when a noun object is present: I hit *the ball*.

Objective forms are used when a noun object is not present: I hit *it*.

Among the TI verbs there are three types of stems:

VTIs ending in **-m-** or **-n-**.

VTIs ending in **-o-**.

VTIs ending in **-u-**.

The Type -m/n- TI verbs make up more than 75% of the VTI words in our dictionary. Although Type -u- TI verbs only make up a small percentage of the words, the likelihood of you using a Type -u- verb is very good, because one of the words is **micu-: eat**.

This chart shows how to build a Type -m/n- TI word using the absolute form when an object is present.

Independent verbs: transitive inanimate absolute – -m/n-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nutakatam	<i>I strike (it)</i>
2 nd person singular	kutakatam	<i>you strike (it)</i>
3 rd person singular	takatam	<i>he/she strikes (it)</i>
3 rd person obviative	takatamwah	<i>he/she (obv.) strikes (it)</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nutakatamumun	<i>we (excl.) strike (it)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kutakatamumun	<i>we (incl.) strike (it)</i>
2 nd person plural	kutakatamumô	<i>you (plural) strike (it)</i>
3 rd person plural	takatamwak	<i>they strike (it)</i>

Nutakatam pôhpaskôk: I hit the ball.

In muyôtam yoht: The man smells the fire.

Muhkacuks mumuqunum uhkutuq: The boy rubs his knee.

This chart shows how to build an -m/n-stem word using the objective form when no object is present.

Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective – -m/n-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nutakatamun	<i>I strike it</i>
2 nd person singular	kutakatamun	<i>you strike it</i>
3 rd person singular	wutakatamun	<i>he/she strikes it</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nutakatamunán	<i>we (excl.) strike it</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kutakatamunán	<i>we (incl.) strike it</i>
2 nd person plural	kutakatamunáw	<i>you (plural) strike it</i>

3 rd person plural	wutakatamunáw	<i>they strike it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	takatamun	<i>Someone strikes it, it is struck</i>

Nutakatamun: I hit it.

In muyôtamun: The man smelled it.

Muhkacuks mumuqunumun: The boy rubbed it.

Among -m/n-stem TI verbs in which no object is present, a distinction is possible between singular and plural inanimate objects. This chart shows you how to make a plural object or to say “them”.

Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective, plural object – -m/n-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nutakatamunash	<i>I strike them (inan.)</i>
2 nd person singular	kutakatamunash	<i>you strike them (inan.)</i>
3 rd person singular	wutakatamunash	<i>he/she strikes them (inan.)</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nutakatamunánônash	<i>we (I and he/she) strike them (inan.)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kutakatamunánônash	<i>we (I and you) strike them (inan.)</i>
2 nd person plural	kutakatamunáwôwash	<i>you (pl.) strike them (inan.)</i>
3 rd person plural	wutakatamunáwôwash	<i>they strike them (inan.)</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	takatamunash	<i>Someone strikes them (inan.), they (inan.) are struck</i>

Akoma wukunumunash: Akoma (she) carried them (inanimate).

Nutahqunumunánônash: We (but not you) catch them (inanimate).

Wukuhkihtamunáwôwash: They hide them (inanimate).

Passive sentences/indefinite subject

A word needs to be said about the last place in the column marked “person” on the last two charts and on the coming charts. It says “Indefinite subject (passive)”. This means that the subject is not known. It is also a way of making a sentence passive. This means that instead of saying, “Jerry hit Tom” you say in the passive voice, “Tom was hit.” We still have an action, and someone (Tom) is affected by the action, but we don’t know or say that it was Jerry who did the hitting.

This chart shows how to build -o-stem words using the absolute form when an object is present.

Independent verbs: transitive inanimate absolute – -o-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nupáto	<i>I bring (it)</i>
2 nd person singular	kupáto	<i>you bring (it)</i>
3 rd person singular	pátôw	<i>he/she brings (it)</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nupátomun	<i>we (I and he/she) bring (it)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kupátomun	<i>we (I and you) bring (it)</i>
2 nd person plural	kupátomô	<i>you (more than one) bring (it)</i>
3 rd person plural	pátôwak	<i>they bring(it)</i>

Akoma pátow manotá: Akoma brings the basket.

Kunihtuhto kutomáwôk pisupôkanuk: You learn the song at the sweatlodge.

Tômwihtôwak micuwôk: They save the food.

This chart shows how to build -o-stem words using the objective form when an object is not present.

Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective – -o-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nupátawun	<i>I bring it</i>
2 nd person singular	kupátawun	<i>you bring it</i>
3 rd person singular	upátawun	<i>he/she brings it</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nupátawunán	<i>we (I and he/she) bring it</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kupátawunán	<i>we (I and you) bring it</i>
2 nd person plural	kupátawunáw	<i>you (more than one) bring it</i>
3 rd person plural	upátawunáw	<i>they bring it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	pátawun	<i>Someone brings it, it is brought</i>

Akoma upátawun: Akoma brings it.

Kunihtuhtawun pisupôkanuk: You learn it at the sweatlodge.

Utômwihtawunáw: They save it.

Among -o-stem TI verbs in which no object is present, a distinction is possible between singular and plural inanimate objects. This chart shows you how to make a plural object or to say “them”.

Independent verbs: transitive inanimate objective, plural object – -o-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	nupátawunash	<i>I bring them (inan.)</i>
2 nd person singular	kupátawunash	<i>you bring them (inan.)</i>
3 rd person singular	upátawunash	<i>he/she brings them (inan.)</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	nupátawunánônash	<i>we (excl.) bring them (inan.)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kupátawunánônash	<i>we (incl.) bring them (inan.)</i>

2 nd person plural	kupátawunáwôwash	<i>you (pl.) bring them (inan.)</i>
3 rd person plural	upátawunáwôwash	<i>they bring them (inan.)</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	pátawunash	<i>Someone brings them (inan.), they (inan.) are brought</i>

Akoma upátawunash: Akoma brings them (inanimate).

Kunihtuhtawunash pisupôkanuk: You learn them (inanimate) at the sweatlodge.

Utômwihôtôwawunash: They save them (inanimate).

This chart shows how to build -u-stem words using the absolute form when an object is present.

<i>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem, absolute</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	numic	<i>I eat it</i>
2 nd person singular	kumic	<i>you eat it</i>
3 rd person singular	micuw	<i>he/she eats it</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	numicumun	<i>we (I and he/she) eat it</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kumicumun	<i>we (I and you) eat it</i>
2 nd person plural	kumicumô	<i>you (more than one) eat it</i>
3 rd person plural	micuwak	<i>they eat it</i>

Numicumun sôp: We (but not you) eat corn soup.

Kôkôc Wôpisut wikimicuw wiwâhcum: White Raven likes to eat corn.

Kumicumô putukunik: You all eat bread.

This chart shows how to build -u-stem words using the objective form when an object is not present.

<i>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem, objective</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	numicun	<i>I eat it</i>
2 nd person singular	kumicun	<i>you eat it</i>
3 rd person singular	umicun	<i>he/she eats it</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	numicunán	<i>we (I and he/she) eat it</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kumicunán	<i>we (I and you) eat it</i>
2 nd person plural	kumicunáw	<i>you (more than one) eat it</i>
3 rd person plural	umicunáw	<i>they eat it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	micun	<i>it is eaten</i>

Numicunán: We (but not you) eat it.
Kôkôc Wôpisut uwikimicun: White Raven likes to eat it.
Kumicunáw: You-all eat it.

Among -u-stem TI verbs in which no object is present, a distinction is possible between singular and plural inanimate objects. This chart shows you how to make a plural object or to say “them”.

<i>Independent verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem objective, plural object</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	numicunash	<i>I eat them (inan.)</i>
2 nd person singular	kumicunash	<i>you eat them (inan.)</i>
3 rd person singular	umicunash	<i>he/she eats them (inan.)</i>
1 st person plural exclusive	numicunánônash	<i>we (I and he/she) eat them (inan.)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive	kumicunánônash	<i>we (I and you) eat them (inan.)</i>
2 nd person plural	kumicunáwôwash	<i>you (more than one) eat them (inan.)</i>
3 rd person plural	umicunáwôwash	<i>they eat them (inan.)</i>
PASSIVE	micunash	<i>they (inan.) are eaten</i>

Numicunánônash: We (but not you) eat them (inanimate).
Kôkôc Wôpisut uwikimicunash: White Raven likes to eat them (inanimate).
Kumicuáwôwash: You all eat them (inanimate).

Independent Transitive Animate Verbs

Transitive verbs affect something or someone else. Transitive animate verbs (VTA) always affect someone or something animate. That is, the object is always animate.

The absolute forms below are only used when the object is named. If a pronoun is named instead of a noun, an objective form of the verb is used.

In parentheses under “person” are some numbers. Separately they mean:

- 1 = 1st person singular
- 2 = 2nd person singular
- 3 = 3rd person singular
- 11 = 1st person plural exclusive
- 12 = 1st person plural inclusive
- 22 = 2nd plural
- 33 = 3rd person plural

When a > sits between two numbers it means that means that the person on the left side of the > is affecting or acting upon the person on the right side of the >. In other words the person on the left is the subject and the person on the right is the object.

- 1>3 = 1st person singular is acting on 3rd person
- 2>3 = 2nd person singular is acting on 3rd person
- 3>3 = 3rd person singular is acting on 3rd person
- 22>33 = 2nd person plural is acting on 3rd person plural
- 3>12 = 3rd person singular is acting on 1st person plural inclusive

This list is quite extensive and I'm sure you have the idea. To list all the possibilities would take 49 lines.

The chart below shows how to build a transitive animate verb with a named object. All the objects in this chart are third person objects. The 'name' can be the name of someone, or a word like 'girl', 'father', or squirrel. If the 'name' is 'he' or 'him' or 'she' you must use the objective form.

<i>Independent transitive animate Absolute – third person singular objects</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular subject (1>3)	nutakamô	<i>I strike (him/her)</i>
2 nd person singular subject (2>3)	kutakamô	<i>you strike (him/her)</i>
3 rd person singular subject (3>3)	takamáw	<i>he/she strikes (him/her)</i>
1 st person plural excl. subject (11>3)	nutakamômun	<i>we (excl.) strike (him/her)</i>
1 st person plural incl. subject (12>3)	kutakamômun	<i>we (incl.) strike (him/her)</i>
2 nd person plural subject (22>3)	kutakamômô	<i>you (pl.) strike (him/her)</i>
3 rd person plural subject (33>3)	takamáwak	<i>they strike (him/her)</i>

Nutakamô skokah naspi wutqun: *I hit (him) the snake with a stick.*

Wicáwáw pohpohsah muhtuquk: *He went with (him) the cat to the tree.*

Nuwikimohômun noyuhcah: *We (but not you) like to eat (him) deer.*

The chart below shows how to build a transitive animate verb with an unnamed object. So the object is referred to as 'he' or 'she'. All the objects in this chart are third person objects.

<i>Independent transitive animate Objective – third person singular objects</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular subject (1>3)	nutakam	<i>I strike him/her</i>
2 nd person singular subject (2>3)	kutakam	<i>you strike him/her</i>
3 rd person singular subject (3>3)	wutakamôh	<i>he/she strikes him/her</i>
1 st person plural excl. subject (11>3)	nutakamôwun	<i>we (excl.) strike him/her</i>
1 st person plural incl. subject (12>3)	kutakamôwun	<i>we (incl.) strike him/her</i>
2 nd person plural subject (22>3)	kutakamôw	<i>you (pl.) strike him/her</i>
3 rd person plural subject (33>3)	wutakamôwôh	<i>they strike him/her</i>

Nutakamô naspi wutqun: *I hit (him) with a stick.*

Nukatam muhtuquk: *He leaves (him) in the tree.*

Nuwikimohômun: *We (but not you) like to eat (him).*

This chart again shows how to build a transitive animate verb with an unnamed object, but now we know that the object is plural. The translation of the plural object would be ‘them’.

<i>Independent transitive animate Objective – third person plural objects</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular subject (1>33)	nutakamôwak	<i>I strike them</i>
2 nd person singular subject (2>33)	kutakamôwak	<i>you strike them</i>
1 st person plural excl. subject (11>33)	nutakamôwunônak	<i>we (excl.) strike them</i>
1 st person plural incl. subject (12>33)	kutakamôwunônak	<i>we (incl.) strike them</i>
2 nd person plural subject (22>33)	kutakamôwôwak	<i>you (pl.) strike them</i>

Nutakamôwak naspi wutqun: *I hit (them) with a stick.*

Kunukayôwak muhtuquk: *You leave (them) in the tree.*

Nuwikimohômunônak: *We (but not you) like to eat (them).*

Note that in previous charts we have been focusing on the objects. The next two charts focus on verbs where the subject is third person singular. See the number code in the ‘Person’ column has (3>1) on to (3>33). Please remember (3>33) is shorthand for 3rd person acting on two or more 3rd persons, while (3>12) means 3rd person acting on 1st and 2nd persons, or him or her acting on you and me.

<i>Independent transitive animate – third person singular subject forms</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular object (3>1)	nutakamuq	<i>he/she strikes me</i>
2 nd person singular object (3>2)	kutakamuq	<i>he/she strikes you</i>
3 rd person singular object (3'>3)	takamáw	<i>he/she (obv.) strikes him/her</i>
1 st person plural excl. object (3>11)	nutakamuqun	<i>he/she strikes us (excl.)</i>
1 st person plural incl. object (3>12)	kutakamuqun	<i>he/she strikes us (incl.)</i>
2 nd person plural object (3>22)	kutakamuquw	<i>he/she strikes you (pl.)</i>
3 rd person plural object (3'>33)	takamuqak	<i>he/she (obv.) strikes them</i>

Pásawáw páhpohsah môyikowuk: *She brings (him) the baby to the medicine man.*

Kutôcimohkôqun muhshuyôk: *He tells us about the great rain (that is).*

Nuhshuquw naspi punitôk: *He kills me with a knife.*

In the following chart the focus is again on the subject rather than the object. This time the subject is third person plural. (33>1) is shorthand for 3rd person plural acts on *me*.

<i>Independent transitive animate – third person plural subject forms</i>		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular object (33>1)	nutakamuqak	<i>they strike me</i>
2 nd person singular object (33>2)	kutakamuqak	<i>they strike you</i>
1 st person plural excl. object (33>11)	nutakamuqunônak	<i>they strike us (excl.)</i>
1 st person plural incl. object (33>12)	kutakamuqunônak	<i>they strike us (incl.)</i>
2 nd person plural object (33>22)	kutakamukuwôwak	<i>they strike you (pl.)</i>

Kunáwuqak nipôwi: *They saw you during the night.*

Nukayoyuqunônak áyuqômak: *They spoke to us while we dreamed.*

Kuwáhuqunônak nihtutokamuqkanuk: *They know us from school.*

This chart puts *you* or *me* as the subject with *you* or *me* as the object as well. Notice that the prefix is always **ku-**. (*You* always trumps *me* in the Mohegan language.) The suffix or ending makes the distinction.

Independent transitive animate – 'you and me' forms		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	kutakami	<i>you (sg.) strike me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	kutakamumô	<i>you (pl.) strike me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	kutakamumun	<i>you strike us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	kutakamush	<i>I strike you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	kutakamuyumô	<i>I strike you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	kutakamuyumun	<i>we strike you</i>

Kupáhi kikuk: *You waited for me in your home.*

Kukihcapunsh naspi ocáwáhsak: *I torment you with flies.*

Kukotumuyumô papômi kikátóhkáwôkansh: *I teach you all about language.*

Y-Stems

Several different verb stems act differently than others. Among the more unusual acting verb stems are Y-stems. They end in -y-, but the distinction doesn't stop there. The y changes to s before certain endings. In independent verbs, the change takes place in forms with *second person subjects and first person objects* (they are starred in the charts below). *In commands, this y → s change happens with all commands except the 2nd person plural subject with a 3rd person object and 'let's' forms with 3rd person objects* (again, see the starred forms).

In the first two charts everything is quite normal, and the /-y-/ remains itself throughout. That is because these verbs have 3rd person objects in the first chart, and 3rd person subjects in the second chart.

Independent transitive animate – third person objects: y-stems		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular subject	numiyô	<i>I give to him/her</i>
2 nd person singular subject	kumiyô	<i>you give to him/her</i>
3 rd person singular subject	miyáw	<i>he/she gives to him/her</i>
1 st person plural exclusive subject	numiyômun	<i>we (excl.) give to him/her</i>
1 st person plural inclusive subject	kumiyômun	<i>we (incl.) give to him/her</i>
2 nd person plural subject	kumiyômô	<i>you (pl.) give to him/her</i>
3 rd person plural subject	miyáwak	<i>they give to him/her</i>

Nunôhtuyô takôk puqiyuk: *I showed him the hatchet in the ashes.*

Mô kukayoy papômi wunáhshukamuq kápák: *You all spoke to him about the chimney, which is closed.*

Wisayáwak naspi áskot: *They scared him with the pumpkin.*

Independent transitive animate – third person subject forms: y-stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular object	numiyuq	<i>he/she gives to me</i>
2 nd person singular object	kumiyuq	<i>he/she gives to you</i>
3 rd person singular object	miyuq	<i>he/she (obv.) gives to him/her</i>
1 st person plural exclusive object	numiyuqun	<i>he/she gives to us (excl.)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive object	kumiyuqun	<i>he/she gives to us (incl.)</i>
2 nd person plural object	kumiyuquw	<i>he/she gives to you (pl.)</i>
3 rd person plural object	miyuqak	<i>he/she (obv.) gives to them</i>

Ayôp nuwômôyuqun, wipi kuq'shuq: *The buck (he) loves us (but not you), but he fears you.*

Ahuyuq noy'hcah Yohkák Uhpsqan: *He calls the deer Soft Back.*

Mô kumiyuq wiyôkansch wiyôko: *He gave you the plates yesterday.*

Okay, here is where it starts to get interesting. Where 'you' are the subject and 'I' am the object (this is singular or plural), the /-y-/ changes to /-s-/. When 'I' am the subject and 'you' are the object the /-y-/ remains /-y-/.

Independent transitive animate – 'you and me' forms: y-stems		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	kumisi*	<i>you (sg.) give to me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	kumisumô*	<i>you (pl.) give to me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	kumisumun*	<i>you give to us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular obj. (1>2)	kumiyush	<i>I give to you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	kumiyuyumô	<i>I give to you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	kumiyuyumun	<i>we give to you</i>

Katawi-kuwômôyi mucimi: *You are going to love me forever.*

Kukayoy papômi Manto: *I talk to you about God.*

Kutuyuyumun itôqat: *We tell you the story.*

W-Stems

W-stems are those verb stems that end in **-aw**, as they do in the following chart highlighting the word stem **natskaw-**, *chase him*. The bolded prefixes and suffixes in the chart show how a word grows to fit the following translations.

Independent transitive animate – third person objects, absolute: W-stems		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular subject (1>3)	nunatskawô	<i>I chase him/her</i>
2 nd person singular subject (2>3)	kunatskawô	<i>you chase him/her</i>
3 rd person singular subject (3>3)	natskawáw	<i>he/she chases him/her</i>
1 st person plural excl. subject (11>3)	nunatskawômun	<i>we (excl.) chase him/her</i>
1 st person plural incl. subject (12>3)	kunatskawômun	<i>we (incl.) chase him/her</i>
2 nd person plural subject (22>3)	kunatskawômô	<i>you (pl.) chase him/her</i>
3 rd person plural subject (33>3)	natskawáwak	<i>they chase him/her</i>

Nutáyunamawô Akoma wici matôpi: *I helped (her) Akoma with the pack basket.*

Kumuyôwáwak skôkah skisho: *They smelled (him) the skunk quickly.*

Kumuskawô páhpohs piyôkutuk: *You found (him) the baby in the blanket.*

The **-aw** ending most often contracts with the following **-u** forms to make a word where the ending now starts with **ô**. For example, when you want to change **natskaw-** ‘he chases him’ to ‘he chases you’ the **-awu-** is contracted into **-ô-** before the regular **-q** ending is put on. The resulting word is: **natskôq**. The contraction **awu → ô** occurs whenever there is a first person subject and also whenever there is a second person object. These forms are starred.

Independent transitive animate – third person subject (inverse) forms: w-stems		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular object (3>1)	nunatskôq*	<i>he/she chases me</i>
2 nd person singular object (3>2)	kunatskôq*	<i>he/she chases you</i>
3 rd person singular object (3'>3)	natskôq*	<i>he/she chases him/her</i>
1 st person plural excl. object (3>11)	nunatskôqun*	<i>he/she chases us (excl.)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive object (3>12)	kunatskôqun*	<i>he/she chases us (incl.)</i>
2 nd person plural object (3>22)	kunatskôquw*	<i>he/she chases you (pl.)</i>
3 rd person plural object (3>33)	natskôqak*	<i>he/she chases them</i>

Natskôqak ciwi nuqutuqunakat: *He chases (them) for nearly one day.*
Mutôm nunakuskôq kuhpâk: *He never meets me in the forest.*
Kupásawôqun mahcáquk: *We (incl.) bring him in the swamp.*

Different forms appear when the subject and object are *you* and *me*. We have seen this before in other types of stems. The w-stem words are unique only in the starred forms where the **-awu-** (which show up in the two forms before them) are contracted into **-ô-**.

Independent transitive animate – 'you and me' forms: w-stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	kunatskawî	<i>you (sg.) chase me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	kunatskawumô	<i>you (pl.) chase me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	kunatskawumun	<i>you chase us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	kunatskôsh*	<i>I chase you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	kunatskôyumô*	<i>I chase you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	kunatskôyumun*	<i>we chase you</i>

Kutâhqôhtamôsh wânôhtaman ahqôpáyuwôk: *I forgive you that you forgot the time.*

Kum'skawumo wuták muhtuq: *You found me behind the tree.*

Mus kunak'skôyumun ahc'kánuk: *We will meet you on the farm.*

Passive Verbs

This chart shows how to build a passive verb. This is where the person who is acted upon is the subject, and the person doing the acting is unknown. So instead of saying "Bob hit Tom," we take Bob out of the picture and say, "Tom was hit." The action and the object of the action from the first sentence are still there, but the person doing the action has been removed. The sentence is no longer active, but passive.

Independent transitive animate – passive forms		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular object	nutakamuc	<i>I am struck</i>
2 nd person singular	kutakamuc	<i>you are struck</i>

3 rd person singular	takamôw	<i>he/she is struck</i>
1 st person plural excl.	nutakamucámun	<i>we (excl.) are struck</i>
1 st person plural incl.	kutakamucámun	<i>we (incl.) are struck</i>
2 nd person plural	kutakamucámô	<i>you (pl.) are struck</i>
3 rd person plural	takamôwak	<i>they are struck</i>

Nukihtawuc uy kikátóhkáwak: *I was listened to as they talked.*

Natotumôw papômi takôk: *He is questioned about the hatchet.*

Kutahuyucámun Muks Skitôpák: *We are called the Wolf People.*

Commands

In English we say that someone gives a command when he or she tells someone to do something. Often parents teach their children through commands:

Clean your room.

Give me that.

Sit down and be quiet.

If you will notice there is no subject in any of these sentences...”you” is understood as the subject. It seems to be the same with Mohegan. The command is contained within the verb, but the distinction is at the end of the word. That distinct part of the verb shows who is being talked to.

In the charts, the first form shown is the 2nd person. To refresh: the person who the speaker is talking to is called the 2nd person. This is the most common form of the commands. The next is 1st person and the 2nd person. Here the speaker is saying: “Let’s you and I do something!” You’ll notice there is no 1st person singular command. Even if someone is commanding himself, he does it as an outside entity and commands himself, “Let *us* do it!”

Let’s go swimming.

Let’s eat.

Let’s push the car out of the mud.

The last form of the word is a 3rd person command. The speaker is telling one or more second persons to allow a third person or persons to do something.

Let the soldiers go through the crowd.

Let the woman return home.

Let the horse drink.

The first charts are going to show how to build commands with *VAI* words, that is, *verbs* that are *animate* and *intransitive*. To make it more interesting there are different endings depending on how a stem ends. ***If it ends***

with an /-i-/ , /-á-/ or /-ô-/ it is a long vowel stem. The other option includes the words ending in /-u-/. First come the long vowel stems.

Commands, animate intransitive (long vowel stem)		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
2 nd person singular command	yáhshásh	<i>breathe! (singular)</i>
2 nd person plural command	yáhsháq	<i>breathe! (plural)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive command	yáhshátuk	<i>let's breathe!</i>
3 rd person singular command	yáhshác	<i>let him breathe!</i>
3 rd person plural command	yáhsháhutuc	<i>let them breathe!</i>

Acátuk: Let's hunt!

Iwáq cáqan côhtaman: Say what you want!

Mômôcic: Let her be moved!

The next chart shows how to build VAI command words when the stem ends with /-u/. For example, the word below 'sit' has as a stem: **apu-**. The endings are the same as above, however, in the 2nd person singular command the /-u/ disappears and /-sh/ is added. The /-u/ stays in the other forms. Contractions, where /-u/ disappears, take place in this form only after /-p/, /-w/, and /-k/.

Commands, animate intransitive (-u- stem)		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
2 nd person singular command	apsh	<i>sit! (singular)</i>
2 nd person plural command	apuq	<i>sit! (plural)</i>
1 st person plural inclusive command	aputuk	<i>let's sit!</i>
3 rd person singular command	apuc	<i>let him sit!</i>
3 rd person plural command	ap'hutuc	<i>let them sit!</i>

Apuq qáh ciqunapuq: Sit down and be quiet!

Aposh wiwáhcumunsh kipi; nuyôtum! : Cook the corn quickly; I am hungry!

Nuskinôqusuhutuc; nunicônak côci pôhpuwak: Let them get dirty; children must play.

The following chart shows how to make commands with normal TA verbs. The majority of TA verb stems end in /-am/, but they also end in /-w-/ and /-y/. Words ending with /w/ are slightly different than the usual verbs and /-y-/ stem verbs are very unusual.

This chart has commands with 1st and 3rd person animate objects. The subject, as for other commands remains primarily the listener or 2nd person. There is also the 1st and 2nd person inclusive form, which translates as "Let's do...to him/us." The third person

subject working on a third person object translates, “Let him do ... to him.” This can get a bit confusing, so watch who is doing what to whom.

Please note that the 2nd person singular form with a third person object is *just* the stem for several of the charts. It has no prefix or suffix.

Transitive animate command		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
Second person singular subject, first person object (2>1)	takamum	<i>strike me (singular addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, first person singular obj. (22>1)	takamiq	<i>strike me (plural addressee)</i>
Second person singular subject, third person object (2>3(3))	takam	<i>strike him/her (singular addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, third person object (22>3)	takamohq	<i>strike him (plural addressee)</i>
Second person subject, first person plural excl. object (2>11)	takamunán	<i>strike us</i>
First person plural subject, third person object (12>3)	takamôtuk	<i>let's strike him</i>
Third person singular subject, third person object (3>3)	takamôc	<i>let him strike him</i>
Third person plural subject, third person object (33>3)	takamôhutuc	<i>let them strike him</i>

Natawahôtuk kohshun nikuk: *Let's visit (him) our father at my home.*

Pon páhpohs piyôkutuk: *Put (her) the baby on the blanket.*

Pôhpunán tá naspi kupôhpaskôkanun: *Play with us and our ball.*

This is a very similar chart except it is for stems that end in /-w/. Please notice that the 2nd person singular form with a third person object is *just* the stem for this chart *and* the previous chart. It has no prefix or suffix.

Transitive animate command : w-stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
Second person singular subject, first person object (2>1)	kuhkihtawum	<i>listen to me (addressed to one person)</i>
Second person plural subject, first person singular object (22>1)	kuhkihtawiq	<i>listen to me (addressed to more than one person)</i>
Second person singular subject, third person object (2>3)	kuhkihtaw	<i>listen to him/her (addressed to one person)</i>
Second person plural subject, third person object (22>3)	kuhkihtôhq*	<i>listen to him (addressed to more than one person)</i>
First person plural subject, third person object (12>3)	kuhkihtawôtuk	<i>let's listen to him</i>
Second person subject, first person plural exclusive obj. (2>11)	kuhkihtawunán	<i>listen to us</i>

Ayunamawiq! Nitay ponamoq: *Help me, you-all! Put it there.*

Putaw! Kukotumuq: *Listen to him!* He teaches you.
Qucimôyôtuk! Pahkisuw: *Smell him!* He is clean.

Again, commands are sentences where *the speaker* (1st person) is asking *you* (2nd person) to do something. It can also be when the speaker is asking others to join in the doing. In commands the practice is to change the /-y-/ to /-s-/ whenever the subject is singular. However, when the subject becomes plural, the /-y-/ remains /-y-/. Starred forms highlight the change.

Commands, transitive animate: y-stems		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
Second person singular subject, first person object (2>1)	misum*	<i>give to me (singular addressee)</i>
Second person singular subject, third person object (2>3)	mis*	<i>give to him/her (singular addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, first person singular object (22>1)	misiq*	<i>give to me (plural addressee)</i>
Second person plural subject, third person object (22>3)	miyohq	<i>give to him/her (plural addressee)</i>
First person plural subject, third person object (12>3)	miyôtuk	<i>let's give to him</i>
Second person subject, first person plural excl. object (2>11)	misunán*	<i>give to us</i>

Wikuwak? Qucimôyohq aponahak: *Are they good? Smell the oysters.*
Uy, "Kuwômôyush." : Tell her, "I love you."
Miyôtuk shwi piyámáqak: *Let's give to him three fish.*

This chart is for the endings are /-m/ and /-n/. Nothing fancy needs to go here, just add the endings to the stem as they are listed in bold below.

Commands, transitive inanimate: -m/n-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
2 nd person singular command (2>0)	takatamsh	<i>strike it! (singular)</i>
2 nd person plural command (22>0)	takatamoq	<i>strike it (plural = strike it, y'all!)</i>
1 st person plural incl. command (12>0)	takatamutuk	<i>let's strike it</i>
3 rd person singular command (3>0)	takatamac	<i>let him strike it</i>
3 rd person plural command (33>0)	takatamohutuc	<i>let them strike it</i>

Pumôtamoq kupimôtamuwôk nayawi: *Live (it) life freely.*
Qutamac wáci kôkicáta: *Let him swallow in order that he may be healthy.*
Wátsumsh mayuni, wáci-wihpqak: *Roast it slowly, so that it tastes good.*

These commands are again TI verbs: an action takes place on an inanimate object. These verb stems end in /-o-/. In a command the /-o-/ changes to /-aw-/ and then the bolded suffixes are added. Please be careful not to mix this up with **pataw-**, which means *bring it to him* and is a TA verb. The endings for TA commands are quite different.

Commands, transitive inanimate: -o-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
2 nd person singular command (2>0)	pátaw ush	<i>bring it (singular addressee)</i>
2 nd person plural command (22>0)	pátaw oq	<i>bring it (plural addressee)</i>
1 st person plural incl. command (12>0)	pátaw utuk	<i>let's bring it</i>
3 rd person singular command (3>0)	pátaw uc	<i>let him bring it</i>
3 rd person plural command (33>0)	pátaw hutuc	<i>let them bring it</i>

Áhqi kotunihtawoq wiksapákatôk, kotunihtawoq sât: Don't increase the sweetness, *add* salt.

Pahkacihtawuhutuc wuyôhkpuwôk: Let them finish dinner.

Tômwihtawush uyôtowáwôk: Save the language.

The Conjunct Paradigm

As was said at the beginning of the verb section a sentence can have two parts.

- An independent clause and
- A dependent clause, which is optional.

A dependent clause is a part of a larger sentence. The clause is only meaningful in relation to the rest of the sentence. In Mohegan grammar verbs that are in a dependent clause are said to be in the *conjunct*. The dependent clauses in the following sentences are underlined.

The girl ran into the house and shouted, "The bear that came into our yard before has come back!"

When the girl ran into the house, the bear was right behind her.

The bear, who just wanted to play, bounded onto the porch.

The verbs in *italics* in the dependent clauses would be translated into the Mohegan *conjunct*.

Conjunct verbs have the same numbers of persons for each verb, but, you will notice, they don't have prefixes, only suffixes. So all the person information is at the end of the word. **Yáhshá-** 'breathe' is typical stem for an AI verb that takes on normal conjunct forms.

Conjunct verbs, animate intransitive		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	yáhsháyôn	that I breathe
2 nd person singular	yáhsháyan	that you breathe
3 rd person singular	yáhshát	that he/she breathes
1 st person plural (incl. & excl)	yáhsháyak	that we breathe
2 nd person plural	yáhsháyáq	that you (more than one) breathe
3 rd person plural	yáhsháhutut	that they breathe
3 rd person plural participle	yáhshácik	those who breathe
indefinite subject	yáhshámuk	that someone breathes

Kut'huyômun pásuq áyuwi páhkisut: We call him the one *who is very clean*.

Mô yáyuw maci ákacuyôn: It was so bad *that I am ashamed*.

Nutuyuqun ihtôqatash mátapuyak taspowôkanuk: He tells stories to us *when (we) sit* at the table.

Côci kiyaw wikuq wôk, ôtay mus nápuyan kutap mantuwuk: You must be good too, then when you die you will rest in heaven. [FF]

When in the conjunct form, if the first vowel of the word is /a/ or /u/ it changes to /á/.

Again the transitive verbs with inanimate objects take on nothing but a suffix. The suffix tells who is performing the action. As with other forms of TI verbs these endings come in the three types according to how the stems end. The first chart is for building words in which the stem ends in /-m-/ or /-n-/.

Conjunct verbs: transitive inanimate – -m/n-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	tákatamôn	that I strike it
2 nd person singular	tákataman	that you strike it
3 rd person singular	tákatak	that he/she strikes it
1 st person plural	tákatamak	that we strike it
2 nd person plural	tákatamáq	that you (more than one) strike it

3 rd person plural	tákatamhutut	that they strike it
3 rd person plural participle	tákatakik	those who strike it
Indefinite subject (passive)	tákatamuk	that someone strikes it, it is struck

Patáhqáhamôk uy makáyuw mus pátamhutut aspumi sâp: The thunder is so great that they will hear it still tomorrow.

Uy nukumat awáhkôman wámi kisk: It is so easy that you use it every day.

Sôcum cuhsháyumáw ôkhukik: The sachem hates those who cover it.

As with other forms of the TI verbs these endings come in the three types according to how the stems end. The second chart is for building words in which the stem ends in /-o-/.

Conjunct verbs: transitive inanimate – -o-stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	pátoyôn	that I bring it
2 nd person singular	pátoyan	that you bring it
3 rd person singular	pátôk	that he/she brings it
1 st person plural	pátoyak	that we bring it
2 nd person plural	pátoyáq	that you (more than one) bring it
3 rd person plural	pátow'hutut	that they bring it
3 rd person plural participle	pátôkik	those who bring it
Indefinite subject (passive)	pátomuk	that someone brings it, that it is brought

Apuw kuski sqôt sômi pahkacihôt wuskhwik: He sits near the door because he finished (it) the book.

Pahkacihaw'hutuc wuyôhkuhpuwôk waci pahkitoyan taspowôk: Let them finish (it) dinner so that we may clean (it) the table.

Kutayakunum wutqun waci tômwihtomuk: You paint the wood that it is preserved.

The transitive verbs with inanimate objects take on nothing but a suffix. The suffix tells who is performing the action. As with other forms of the TI verbs these endings come in the three types according to how the stems end. This final chart is for building words in which the stem ends in /-u-/.

Conjunct verbs: transitive inanimate – -u-Stem		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular	micuwôn	<i>that I eat it</i>
2 nd person singular	micuwan	<i>that you eat it</i>
3 rd person singular	micuk	<i>that he/she eats it</i>
1 st person plural	micuwak	<i>that we eat it</i>
2 nd person plural	micuwáq	<i>that you (more than one) eat it</i>
3 rd person plural	mic'hutut	<i>that they eat it</i>
3 rd person plural participle	micukik	<i>they who eat it</i>
Indefinite subject (passive)	micumuk	<i>that someone eats it, that it is eaten</i>

Nutôkosumun micumuk: We pray *that someone eats it*.

Nuwômôhtam micuwan numicuwôk: I love *that you eat (it) my food*.

Aposuw sôht putukunik wikimicuk: He baked blueberry bread *that she liked to eat*.

Conjunct Transitive Animate Verbs

Transitive animate verbs can be found in either the independent part of the sentence or in the dependent clause. In the conjunct because all of the information about who is doing the action is in the ending, it is an easier form to remember.

If you look comparatively at the conjunct charts you will only see minor changes in the suffixes. When the stem ends in a vowel the suffix begins with a consonant. When the stem ends in a consonant, the suffix begins with a vowel. The first of the next set of charts shows how the transitive animate conjunct is built when it has a third person object.

Conjunct transitive animate – third person objects		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1st person singular subject (1>3)	tákamak	<i>that I strike him/her</i>
2nd person singular subject (2>3)	tákamat	<i>that you strike him/her</i>
3rd person singular subject (3>3)	tákamôt	<i>that he/she strikes him/her</i>
1st person plural subject (11/12>3)	tákamakut	<i>that we strike him/her</i>
2nd person plural subject (22>3)	tákamáq	<i>that you (pl.) strike him/her</i>
3rd person plural subject (33>3)	tákamáhutut	<i>that they strike him/her</i>
3rd person plural subject (33>3), participle	tákamôcik	<i>those who strike him/her</i>

Nunatskawáw tuqsáhs mohak: I chase the rabbit *that I might eat him*.
Ayôp nusihs náhshôt muhsháyuw: The buck *that my uncle killed* was big.
Nunáwôwak muhkacuksak mô táhqunáhutut citsah: I see (them) the boys *that caught the bird*.

This chart is how you build a transitive animate verb when the subject is the 3rd person. In other words this is just the opposite of the chart above where the object is the 3rd person. Now it's the 3rd person who gets to act.

Conjunct transitive animate – inverse forms		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1 st person singular object (3>1)	tákamuqiyôn	<i>that he/she strikes me</i>
2 nd person singular object (3>2)	tákamuqiyân	<i>that he/she strikes you</i>
3 rd person singular object (3>3)	tákamuqut	<i>that he/she (obv.) strikes him/her</i>
1st person plural object (3>11/12)	tákamuqiyak	<i>that he/she strikes us</i>
2 nd person plural object (3>22)	tákamuqiyáq	<i>that he/she strikes you (pl.)</i>
1st person plural object (33>11/12), participle	tákamuqiyakuk	<i>those who strike us</i>

Kotumcá sqáhsisshah ôcimohkawuqiyôn ihtôqat: She teaches *the girl that told me the story*.
Yôhtum kucusumuqut skôk wuyi: She thinks *that she cleaned (him) the skunk well*.
Nuwahô skitôp áyasunuqiyak i áhsit: I know the person *that leads us to the river*.

Same transitive animate verbs in the conjunct only this time the subject and objects are *you* and *me*.

Conjunct transitive animate – 'you and me' forms		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	tákamiyân	<i>that you (sg.) strike me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	tákamiyáq	<i>that you (pl.) strike me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	tákamiyak	<i>that you strike us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	tákamuyôn	<i>that I strike you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	tákamuyáq	<i>that I strike you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	tákamuyak	<i>that we strike you</i>

Nuwihqitumawô wicáwuyáq i mutákôwôk: I asked *that you accompany me to the dance.*

Wikôtam wihkumuyak: He likes *that we summoned you.*

Mutu wikun wisuyôn: It is not good *that I hurt you.*

Y-stem transitive animate verbs when used in a dependent clause have the same **y→s** change as in other forms of the verb. When *you* are the subject and *I* am the object the **/-y-/** at the end of the stem turns to **/-s-/**. **/-Y-/** remains the same when *I* am the subject and *you* are the object. When we have the **y→s** change the **/s/** sounds like the **/s/** at the end of the word *dogs*.

Conjunct transitive animate – 'you and me' forms, y-stems		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
second person singular subject, first singular object (2>1)	miš_iyan	<i>that you (sg.) give to me</i>
second person plural subject, first singular object (22>1)	miš_iyáq	<i>that you (pl.) give to me</i>
second person subject, first person plural object (2>11)	miš_iyak	<i>that you give to us</i>
First person singular subject, second person singular object (1>2)	miyuyôn	<i>that I give to you (sg.)</i>
First person singular subject, second person plural object (1>22)	miyuyáq	<i>that I give to you (pl.)</i>
first person plural subject, second person object (11>2)	miyuyak	<i>that we give to you</i>

Wáhtôw áhusiyan “Nutáh Wiksapákat”: He knows *that you call me “My Sweet Heart”.*

Mô iwá wisayuyôn? : Did he say *that I scared you?*

A passive sentence shows itself when the person who is the receiver of the action becomes the subject and the original subject (or the person who does the action) disappears altogether or is tacked on the end of the sentence with the word ‘by’. This can happen in an independent sentence or in a dependent clause. The following chart shows how the verb must be built for a passive sentence.

Conjunct transitive animate – passive forms		
Person	Mohegan forms	Translation
1st person singular passive	tákamucôn	<i>that I am struck</i>
2nd person singular passive	tákamucan	<i>that you are struck</i>

3rd person passive	tákamut	<i>that he is struck, that they are struck</i>
3rd person singular passive participle	tákamut	<i>he who is struck</i>
1st person plural passive	tákamucak	<i>that we are struck</i>
2nd person plural passive	tákamucáq	<i>that you (pl.) are struck</i>
3rd person plural passive participle	tákamucik	<i>they who are are struck</i>

Kisi mô wáhtôw awáyáhsak áhsamucik, katawi kawi: After she knew that the animals (they) were fed, she went to sleep.

Nuputamumun winu cáhsháyumut in: We heard that he is an extremely hated man.

Kuwáhto mô pásawucôn yotay qá ná kayucôn: You know that I was brought here and left.

The cardinal numbers are the basic numbers: one, two, three. The ordinal numbers are how things are numbered: first, second, third.

<i>Numbers</i>			
Cardinal		Ordinal	
Mohegan	English	Mohegan	English
nuqut	<i>one</i>	nikôni	<i>first</i>
nis	<i>two</i>	nahahtôwi	<i>second</i>
shwi	<i>three</i>	shwut	<i>third</i>
yáw	<i>four</i>	yáwut	<i>fourth</i>
nupáw	<i>five</i>	nupáwut	<i>fifth</i>
qutôsk	<i>six</i>	qutôskut	<i>sixth</i>
nisôsk	<i>seven</i>	nisôskut	<i>seventh</i>
shwôsk	<i>eight</i>	shwôskut	<i>eighth</i>
pásukokun	<i>nine</i>	pásukokunut	<i>ninth</i>
páyaq	<i>ten</i>	páyaqut	<i>tenth</i>

Mohegan to English

A

acá-, VAI, hunt, go on a hunt

ind 1st sg nutacá, ind 3rd sg acá, you and I kutacámun,

imp 2nd sg acásh, imp 2nd pl acáq, conj. 3rd sg ácáhutut

Yôpi acátuk noyuhcák: Let's hunt for deer again.

acáwôk, NI, hunting, hunt (noun)

plural acáwôkansh, locative acáwôkanuk

Mus kunáwômun naspi Acáwôk Wiyon: We will see by the Hunting Moon.

acokayihis, NI, blackbird

plural acokayihisak, locative acokayihisuk

-ahak, NI-DEP, body, self (used as the Mohegan reflexive pronoun)

ind sg mahak, ind pl mahakák, dep 1st sg nahak, dep 3rd sg wahakáh

yours and mine kahakánônak, yours pl kahakáwôwak, theirs wahakáwôwah

Tapi ni nukucusumô nahak: I can wash myself; **Mus numic wici kahak**

wiwáhcumunsh: I will eat corn with you; **Páhsut tápi kukucusumômô**

kahakáwôwak: You can wash your bodies later. **Tápi nutayunamaw nahak:** I can help myself. [FF]

ahcôhtam-, VTI, want it

ind 1st sg nutcôhtam, ind 3rd sg (ah)côhtam, you and I kutcôhtamumun,

imp 2nd sg (ah)côhtamsh, imp 2nd pl (ah)côhtamoq, conj. 3rd sg áhcôhtamhutut

Kôkcik munotá nutcôhtam: I want the big basket. **Nuks, nutcôhtamumun:**

Yes, we (exclusive) want it; **Kucuwôhtam pôhputô?:** Do you want to play?;

Kucuwôhtamumô námáq?: Do you (plural) want to see it? **Pitkôs cuwôhtam**

áqunuk: She wants to wear a dress.

ahcuhk, NI, field, farm

plural ahcuhkánsh, locative ahcuhkánuk

1st sg poss nut'cuhk 3rd sg poss wut'cuhk

yours and mine nut'cuhkánun 3rd pl poss wut'cuhkánuw

Sôtay yo kisk, nupito yoht ahcuhkánuk: Sunday today. I put fire in the pasture. [FF]

ahki, NI, land, earth, dirt, ground

plural ahkiyash, locative ahkik

1st sg poss nutahki, 3rd sg poss wutahki

Ahki ahtáw kukuyunôqanuk: You have dirt on your head; **Ahkik ahtáw**

piyôkut: The blanket is on the ground. **Kon cáci katawi. Tápi nunáwô ahki**

yôpowi: Snow half gone. I can see the ground early this morning. [FF]

ahkihcá-, VAI, do planting, plant something

ind 1st sg nutkihcá, ind 3rd sg ahkihcá, you and I kutkihcámun,

imp 2nd sg ahkihcásh, imp 2nd pl ahkihcáq, conj. 3rd sg ôhkihcát

Ahkihcáq yosh masqusitash tayhkihcáwôkanuk: Let's plant these beans in the garden.

ahkihcáwôk, NI, planting, plant(s); **ahkihcáwôk wiyon** planting moon

plural ahkihcáwôkansh, locative ahkihcáwôkanuk

ahkiyo, ADV, earthward, toward the ground

ahkohqihš, NI, kettle, cooking pot

plural **ahkohqihšak**, *locative* **ahkohqihšuk**

ahpapon, NI, chair

plural **(ah)paponsh**, *locative* **(ah)paponuk**

Yo ôkutak ahpapon: This is another chair; **Nis ahpaponsh ahtásh nikunônuk**:

There are two chairs in our house; **Nuwiktam mátapuyôn kutahpaponuk**: I like sitting in your chair.

ahpun, NA, potato

plural **(ah)punák**, *locative* **(ah)punuk**

Wámi cáqansh wikuwak punák tá wiwáhcumunsh: All things are good (like) potatoes and corn. [FF]

ahqôpáyu-, VII, it is time, be a time

ind 3rd sg **ahqôpáyuw**, *ind 3rd pl* **ahqôpáyush**

conj 3rd sg **áhqôpák**, *conj 3rd pl* **áhqôpáks**

ahqôpáyuwôk, NI, time

plural **ahqôpbyuwôkansh**, *locative* **ahqôpbyuwôkanuk**

ahsam-, VTA, feed him, give him food

ind 1st sg **nutsamô**, *ind 3rd sg* **ahsamáw**, *you and I* **kutsamômun**,

imp 2nd sg **ahsam**, *imp 2nd pl* **ahsamohq**, *conj. 3rd sg* **áhsamôt**

Nutahsamô awáyásak: I am feeding the animals; **Cáqan kutsamôwunônak?**:

What do we feed them? **Mus kutahsamôwôwak**: You (plural) will feed them;

Pohpohs tá náhtia kutahsam?: Did you feed the cat and dog?; **Nákum**

ahsamáw náhtiah: She feeds the dog; **Ahsamum!**: Feed me!; **Ahsamunán!**:

Feed us!; **Ahsam!**: Feed him!

ahshay, NA, hide, skin

plural **ahshayak**, *locative* **ahshayuk**

1st sg poss **nutshay**, *my hide*, *3rd sg poss* **wutshayah**

Yo ahshay yohkáyuw: This hide is soft.

ahtá-, VII, it is located, it is at a place

ind 3rd sg **ahtá**, *ind 3rd pl* **ahtásh**

conj 3rd sg **áhták** *conj 3rd pl* **áhtáks**

Aqu piyôkut ahtáw taspowôk: The table is under the blanket; **Wômansh ahtásh**

piyôkutuk: The eggs are on the blanket.

ahutanishunimuk, NI, stove, oven

plural **ahutanishunimukansh**, *locative* **ahutanishunimukanuk**

Yo nutahutanishunimuk.: This is my stove

ahuy-, VTA, he calls him (something), names him

ind 1st sg **nut'huyô**, *ind 3rd sg* **ahuyáw**, *you and I* **kut'huyômun**,

conj. 3rd sg **áhuyôt**

Tôn kutahuyô ôkutakanuk?: What else can you call him?

akacu-, VAI, he is ashamed

ind 1st sg **nutakac**, *ind 3rd sg* **akacuw**, *you and I* **kutakacumun**,

imp 2nd sg **akacush**, *imp 2nd pl* **akacuw**, *conj. 3rd sg* **ákacut**

Nákum kisqutuw, **nákum akacuw**: She is angry, he is ashamed.

akasq, NA, woodchuck, groundhog

plural **akasqak**, *locative* **akasquk**

- akisu-**, VAI, he counts, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game
ind 1st sg nutakis, ind 3rd sg akisuw, you and I kutakisumun,
imp 2nd sg akisush, imp 2nd pl akisuq, conj. 3rd sg ákisut
Nutakis, kiyaw ôkhumoq kuski suquwôwash: I will count, you cover your eyes; **Akisutuk!:** Let's count!
- akitusu-**, VAI, he reads
ind 1st sg nutakitus, ind 3rd sg akitusuw, you and I kutakitusumun,
imp 2nd sg akitusush, imp 2nd pl akitusuq, conj. 3rd sg ákitusut
Awán tápi akitusuw, ôtay mus wáhtôw cáqan ayuwát Manto iwát: Anyone can read, then he will know everything is as God says. [FF]
- akôhshisu-**, VAI, be few in number, not many (of people or animals)
ind 1st pl exc nutakôhshisumun, ind 1st pl inc kutakôhshisumun,
ind 2nd pl kutakôhshisumuw, ind 3rd pl akôhshisuwak,
conj 2nd pl ákôhshisuyáq, conj 3rd pl ákôhshis'hutut
Wikuw skitôp akôhshisuwak: A good man is few in number. [FF]
- akômuk**, PREP, across, across water, on the other side
- akuwôk**, NI, coat, jacket
plural akuwôkansh, locative akuwôkanuk
Yo wutakowôk: Here is her coat.
- aniks**, NA, chipmunk
plural aniksak, locative aniksuk
- anonaw**, DEP NI, cheek
ind sg nanonaw, ind pl nanonawash, ind loc nanonawuk
1st sg poss nanonaw, 3rd sg poss wanonaw, indef poss manonaw
Kuski kanonawash, tá kutôpihk kucusumwuq: Wash around your cheeks, and your chin!
- anôhcum**, NI, acorn
plural anôhcumunsh, locative anôhcumunuk
Anahcumunsh micuwak muhshaniqak: Squirrels eat acorns.
- apiq**, NA, flea
plural apiqak, locative apiquk
- aponah**, NA, oyster
plural aponahak, locative aponahuk
- aposu-**, VAI, he cooks, bakes
ind 1st sg nutapos, ind 3rd sg aposuw, you and I kutaposumun,
imp 2nd sg aposush, imp 2nd pl aposuq, conj. 3rd sg áposut
Naspi yoht mô aposuwak sôp Mohiksinak: Mohegans used to cook cornmeal mush on a fire.
- apu-**, VAI, he is located, sits, stays, is at a place
ind 1st sg nutap, ind 3rd sg apuw, you and I kutapumun,
imp 2nd sg apsh, imp 2nd pl apuq, conj. 3rd sg áput
Sokuyôks nutap ayômuk: When it rains I stay inside; **Sqá apuw cáhqinuk:** The woman is at the house; **Wôpsukuhq apuw kisukuk:** The eagle is in the sky;
Manto apuw wámi pômkokik: God is in all the world. [FF]
- apun**, NI, bed
plural apunásh, locative apunák

- Qá upáhsonáquwôwash ahtásh wáwápi nishnah apuná:** And above every bed are shelves; **Wutapunáwôwuk apuwak:** They are in their beds.
- aqi,** PREP, like, similar to
Aqi cáqan yo máhsunuman?: What is this like when you touch it?
- aqu,** PREP, under
Aqu piyôkut ahtáw taspowôk: The table is under the blanket.
- aqu-**, VAI, he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something)
ind 1st sg nutaq, ind 3rd sg akuw, you and I kutaqumun,
imp 2nd sg aqush, imp 2nd pl akuq, conj. 3rd sg áqut
Pitkôs cuwôhtam áqunuk: She wants to wear a dress. **Muhkacuks akuw wáci kon:** The boy is dressed for snow.
- aquniwôqat-**, VII, to resemble; look like
ind 3rd sg aquniwôqat, imp 3rd pl aquniwôqatash,
conj 3rd sg áquniwôqahk, conj 3rd pl áquniwôqahks
Páhpohs aquniwôqat okunahsah: The baby resembles his grandfather.
- aqunum-**, VII, put it on (of clothes), wear it
ind 1st sg nutaqunum, ind 3rd sg aqunum, you and I kutaqunumumun,
imp 2nd sg aqunumsh, imp 2nd pl aqunumoq, conj. 3rd sg áqunuk
Cáqan átah côi aqunum?: Which pants should he wear? **Pitkôs cuwôhtam áqunuk:** She wants to wear a dress. **Yo, aqunumsh ni.:** Here, put it on.
- aquy,** PHRASE, hello, greetings
- askasqáyu-**, VII, it is green
ind 3rd sg askasqáyuw, ind 3rd pl askasqáyush,
conj 3rd sg áskasqák, conj 3rd pl áskasqáks
Askasqáyuw yo pôhpaskôk: This ball is green. **Askasqáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** These balls are green.
- askasqisu-**, VAI, he is green
ind 3rd sg nutaskasqis, ind 3rd sg askasqisuw, you and I kutaskasqisumun,
conj. 3rd sg áskasqisut, conj. 3rd pl áskasqis'hutut
Askasqisuw yo cits: This bird is green. **Askasqisuwak yok citsak:** These birds are green. **Nis áskasqisácik citsak misum:** Give me three green birds.
- askiqutam,** NA, snail
plural askiqutamak, locative askiqutamuk
Askiqutamah mohwáwak qiqikumak: Ducks eat snails.
- asoku-**, VAI, he is foolish, stupid
ind 3rd sg nutasok, ind 3rd sg asokuw, you and I kutasokumun,
imp 2nd sg asoksh, imp 3rd pl asokuq, conj. 3rd sg ásokut
- aspumi,** ADV, still, yet
Aspumi kuwuskinumun iyo: We are still young now.
- atôks,** NA DEP, cousin (**natôks:** my cousin)
plural natôksak, locative natôksuk
2nd poss katôks, 3rd poss watôksah, you and I poss katôksun
Katôksuwôwak nákuwôw: They are your (plural) cousins.
- atôq,** NA DEP, brother-in-law (**natôq:** my brother-in-law)
plural natôqak, locative natôquk
2nd poss katôq, 3rd poss watôqah, you and I poss katôqun

- Numihsihs na, tá natôq:** This is my sister and brother-in-law.
- awan-** VII it is foggy, there is fog
3rd sg ind awan, 3rd sg conj áwak, 3rd pl conj áwaks
Mutu awan: It is not foggy.
- awasu-** VAI he warms himself, warms up
ind 3rd sg nutawas, ind 3rd sg awasu, you and I kutawasumun,
imp 2nd sg awasush, imp 3rd pl awasuq, conj. 3rd sg áwasut
Piyog! Awasuq naspi yoht: Come! Warm yourselves by the fire.
- awáhca-,** VTA he uses, uses something
ind 3rd sg nutawáhca, ind 3rd sg awáhca, you and I kutawáhcamun,
imp 2nd sg awáhcash, imp 3rd pl awáhcaq, conj. 3rd sg áwáhcat
Awáhkômsh takôk tumusum wutqunsh: Use the hatchet to cut the branches.
- awáhsh,** NA hawk
plural awáhshák, locative awáhshák
- awáhsohs,** NA bear
plural awáhsohsak, locative awáhsohsuk
- awán,** PRON who (in questions), someone, anyone
plural awának
Awán náku?: Who is this? **Manto wikuw, sômi ni mut nuwacônô awán,**
cánaw Manto: God is good, because I do not have anyone, only God. [FF]
- awáyáhs,** NA animal
plural awáyáhsak, locative awáyáhsuk
Awáyáhsak yok: These are animals.
- ayakunum-,** VII he paints it
Ind 1st sg nutayakunum, ind 3rd sg ayakunum, you and I kutayakunumumun,
imp 2nd sg ayakunumsh, imp 2nd pl ayakunumoq, conj. 3rd sg áyakunuk
Nutayakunumun nik: I paint my house. **Nákum ayakunum munotá:** She is painting a basket.
- ayaks,** NA star (alternative spelling: **ayaquhs**)
plural ayaksak, locative ayaksuk
Yo, ayaksak pon kisukuk: Here, put the stars in the sky.
- ayáhs,** NA seashell, shell
plural ayáhsak, locative ayáhsuk
Yo ayáhs cáhsun: This shell is hard.
- ayhkôsikamuq,** NI office, 'work-building'
plural ayhkôsikamuqash, locative ayhkôsikamuquk
Iyo cupanuwôk ayihkôsikamukanuk kutapumun: Here we are at the Tribal Office.
- ayhkôsu-,** VAI he works
ind 1st sg nutayhkôs, ind 3rd sg ayhkôsu, you and I kutayhkôsumun,
imp 2nd sg ayhkôsush, imp 2nd pl ayhkôsuq, conj. 3rd sg áyhkôsut
...tipi mucimi ayhkôsuw: ...the devil is always working. [FF]
- ayômi,** PREP inside (of), in
Ayômi nicish ahtásh wômansh: The eggs are in my hands.
- ayôp,** NA buck, male deer
plural ayôpák, locative ayôpuk

ayu-, VAI to be, exist (not used with location)

ind 1st sg nutay, ind 3rd sg ayuw, you and I kutayumun,
imp 2nd sg ayush, imp 2nd pl ayuq, conj. 3rd sg áyut

Awán tápi akitusuw, ôtay mus wáhtôw cáqan ayuwát Manto iwát: Anyone can read, then he will know everything is as God says. [FF]

ayumohs, NA little dog, puppy

plural ayumohsak, locative ayumohsuk

Á

áhpíhs, NA apple (English loan)

plural áhpíhsak, locative áhpíhsuk

Mitsutuk wutáhumunsh, pôcumunsh, ta ahpíhs: Let's eat strawberries, cranberries, and apple.

áhqi, PART (prohibitive particle) don't!, stop it! (used to make negative imperatives)

Áhqi mámôciq: Don't move!; **Páwíhsa, iyo áhqi!:** Okay, now stop!

áhqi-, VAI stop (something), quit

ind 1st sg nutáhqí, ind 3rd sg áhqí, you and I kutáhqímum,
imp 2nd sg áhqísh, imp 2nd pl áhqíq, conj. 3rd sg áhqít

Côci nutáhqí áposuyôn putukunik; wusômi kôkci nuyakus: I must stop baking bread; my belly is too big.

áhqôhtam-, VTI forgive it

Ind 1st sg nutáhqôhtam, ind 3rd sg áhqôhtam, you and I kutáhqôhtamumun,
imp 2nd sg áhqôhtamsh, imp 2nd pl áhqôhtamoq, conj. 3rd sg áhqôhtak

Áhqôhtamsh numatôpáwôkunônash: Forgive our sins...

áhqôhtamaw-, VTA forgive him

ind 1st sg nutáhqôhtamawô, ind 3rd sg áhqôhtamawáw, you and I
kutáhqôhtamawômun,

imp 2nd sg áhqôhtamaw, imp 2nd pl áhqôhtamôhq, conj. 3rd sg áhqôhtamawôt
Áhqôhtamawum, kuwíhqítumôsh: Forgive me, please!

áhsit, NI river

plural áhsitash, locative áhsituk

Tumôhq apuw áhsituk: The beaver is in the river.

-áhsuk, NA DEP husband

plural náhsukak, locative náhsukuk, my husband náhsuk,
her husband wáhsukah, yours and my husbands káhsukunônak,
their husbands wáhsukuwôwah

Náhsuk tá kohshuw nákum: He is my husband and your father. **Niyok**

witukusqáh nákum, tá wáhsukah: She is my wife's sister and her husband.

áhsup, NA raccoon

plural áhsupanak, locative áhsupanuk

Yo ihtôqat papômi áhsup: this is a story about a raccoon. **Cáqan micuwak áhsupanak?:** What do raccoons eat?

ákowi, ADV in vain, for no reason, futilely

Numukunum ákowi wunipaqash: I gather the leaves in vain.

ámáwunam-, VTI he takes it away

Ind 1st sg nutámáwunam, ind 3rd sg ámáwunam,

you and I kutámáwunamumun,

imp 2nd sg ámáwunamsh, imp 2nd pl ámáwunamoq, conj. 3rd sg ámáwunak

‘Ámáwunamsh’ uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk: This mark means to ‘take it away’

áskot, NI squash, pumpkin

plural áskotash, locative áskotuk

Awán kutayunumôq áskotash mákunuman?: Who will help you pick squash

(pl)? **Woy, mucáq áskot putukunik yo wáyôksuk!:** Oh, no pumpkin bread this evening

ásqam, PART before, not yet

átahwun, NI trousers, pants (original meaning = 'breechcloth, apron')

plural átahwunsh, locative átahwunuk

Mut yosh átahwunsh! Yo átah: Not those pairs of pants! *This* pair of pants.

áyhqapi, PREP in front of

Kutapumô áyhqapi nahak: You are all in front of me.

áyiks, NA ant

plural áyiksak, locative áyiksuk

Áhsup natawaháw áyikhsah: Raccoon visits ant; **Cáqan micuwak áyiksak?:**

What do ants eat?

áyunamaw-, VTA he helps him

ind 1st sg nutayunamawô, ind 3rd sg ayunamawáw,

you and I kutayunamawômun, imp 2nd sg ayunamaw,

imp 2nd pl ayunamôhq, conj. 3rd sg áyunamawôt

Manto wikuw, numiyuq numihkikuwôk wáci tápi nutômki qá nutáyunamô

nahak: God is good, he gives me my strength so that I can get up and help myself. [FF]

áyuwi, ADV more ('more' in the sense of modifying qualities, not in quantities or activities – for the latter, see ‘ôkutak’)

C

cáhak, PART where (in questions)

used in questions, but not relative clauses (for the latter see /totay/)

Yosh canaw páyaq napni nuqut, cáhak ahtáw páyaq napni nisut?: There are only 11 here, where is the twelfth?

cáhci, ADV half, partly

Cáhci iwák mut wimonáyuw uy iwák: Half of what they say is not true as they say it. [FF]

cáhqin, NI house (European style)

plural cáhqinsh, locative cáhqinuk

Yo wikuk cáhqin!: This is a nice house!

cáhsháyuwôk, NI family

plural cáhsháyuwôkansh, locative cáhsháyuwôkanuk

Nucáhsháyuwôk náikumôw: They are my family; **Inuhkôtôk wici wámi**

- kucáhsháyuwôkanun wustawutuk:** Let's build a picture of our entire family;
Qutôsk nunicônak apuwak yo cáhsháyuwôkanuk: These are the children in this family.
- cáhshi**, PART how much, how many (inanimate)
plural cáhshinsh
Kunámumô cáhshinsh wácônumak yotay?: Do you see how much we have here?
- cáhsuw**, PART how much, how many (animate)
plural cáhsuwak
- cánaw**, ADV only, but, unless
Skitôp mutu wáhtôw cánaw kôcuci uy wáhôt Manto: A person does not know but a little unless knowing God. [FF]
- cáqan**, PRON what, something, thing
plural cáqansh
Cáqan kutsamôwunônak?: What do we feed them?; **Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpáh wômôyáw:** He loves everything, he loves all people.
- cáyhqatum-**, VAI be in a hurry
ind 1st sg nucáyhqatum, ind 3rd sg cáyhqatum, you and I kucáyhqatumumun, imp 2nd sg cáyhqatumsh, imp 2nd pl cáyhqatumoq, conj. 3rd sg cáyhqatuk
- cimak**, PART when (in questions only)
- cipay**, NA bad spirit, ghost (sometimes also used as 'devil')
plural cipayak, locative cipayuk
Mut nuwikináwô skok cipay: I don't like to see the snake spirit. [FF]
- cipshá-** VAI, he is confused
ind 1st sg nucipshá, ind 3rd sg cipshá, you and I kucipshámun, imp 2nd sg cipshásh, imp 2nd pl cipsháq, conj. 3rd sg cipcfshát
- ciqunapu-**, VAI he is quiet, sits still
Ind 1st sg nuciqunap, ind 3rd sg ciqunapuw, you and I kuciqunapumun, imp 2nd sg ciqunapsh, imp 2nd pl ciqunapuq, conj. 3rd ciqunaput
Mutu, mut mus kunáwuqun yotay, wipi ciqunapsh, skôt kumuskawuq!: No, he won't see us here, but be quiet or he will find you!
- ciskicohuwôk**, NI towel - 'hand-wiping tool'
plural ciskicohuwôkansh, locative ciskicohuwôkanuk
Yo ciskicohuwôk, kuhpuhkuhqash nunahshumsh: Here is a towel, dry your hair.
- cits**, NA bird
plural citsak locative citsuk
Siwôpisuw yo cites. Siwôpisuwak yok citsak: This bird is blue. These birds are blue. **Nuwikináwô citsak:** I love to see the birds. [FF]
- ciwi**, ADV nearly, almost
Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic nutináy sômi yôtumôn: Nearly noon, I already ate my dinner because I was hungry. [FF]
- côci**, PART must, have to
Côci kutahsam kuhcash wôk: You must feed her hay also.
- côy**, NI DEP nose
ind sg mucôy, ind plural mucôyush, ind locative mucôyuk,

my nose **nucôy**, his/her nose **wucôy**, indefinite possessor **mucôy**
Kuski kucôy kucusumwuq: Wash near your nose.
-cuhcôq, NA DEP soul, spirit (of a living person)
ind sg mucuhcôq, ind plural mucuhcôqak, ind locative mucuhcôquk,
my soul nucuhcôq, his/her soul wucuhcôqah, indefinite possessor mucuhcôq
cuhsâyum-, VTA he hates him
ind 1st sg nucuhshâyumô, ind 3rd sg cuhsâyumáw,
you and I kucuhshâyumômun, imp 2nd sg cuhsâyum,
imp 2nd pl cuhsâyumohq, conj. 3rd cáhsâyumôt
Ki kucuhshâyumô: You are hateful.
cuhsôhtam-, VTA he hates it
ind 1st sg nucuhshôhtam, ind 3rd sg cuhsôhtam,
you and I kucuhshôhtamumun, imp 2nd sg cuhsôhtamsh,
imp 2nd pl cuhsôhtamoq, conj. 3rd cáhsôhtak
cuhwáyu-, VII it is warm (of weather)
ind 3rd sg cuhwáyuw, conj 3rd sing cáhwák, conj 3rd plural cáhwáks
Kisusq cuhwáyuw, ciwi tupkuw: The sun is warm, it's nearly night. [FF]
cunáyu-, VAI he is crazy
ind 1st sg nucunáy, ind 3rd sg cunáyuw, you and I kucunáyumun,
imp 2nd sg cunáyush, imp 2nd pl cunáyuq, conj. 3rd cánáyut
Nucunáy!: I am crazy!
cupanuwôk, NI tribe
plural cupanuwôkansh, locative cupanuwôkanuk
Iyo cupanuwôk ayihkôsikamukanuk kutapumun: Here we are at the Tribal Office.
cupáyu-, VII it is (a) part
ind 3rd sg cupáyuw, ind 3rd plural cupáyush,
conj 3rd sg cápák, conj. 3rd plural cápáks
cupukamuq, NI room (of a house) 'house part'
plural cupukamuqash, locative cupukamuquk

H

-hkas, NA DEP nail, hoof, claw
ind sg nuhkas, ind plural nuhkasak, ind locative nuhkasuk,
my nail nuhkas, his/her nail uhkasah, indefinite possessor muhkas
Muhkas sihsiwan: Hoof rattle.
-hkôt, NI DEP leg
ind sg nuhkôt, ind plural nuhkôtash, ind locative nuhkôtuk,
my leg nuhkôt, your leg, kuhkôt, his/her leg uhkôt,
indefinite possessor muhkôt
Uspunumsh kuhkôt!: Lift up your leg. **Ponamsh kuhkôtash nupiyuk**: Put your legs in the water.
-hkunôk, NA DEP head
ind sg muhkunôk, ind plural muhkunôkansh, ind locative muhkunôkanuk,
my head nuhkunôk, his/her head uhkunôk, indefinite possessor muhkunôk

- Waskici nuhkunôkanuk ahtáw wisq:** The bowl is on top of my head. **Ahki ahtáw kuhkunôkanuk:** Dirt is on your head.
- hkutuq**, NA DEP knee
ind sg nuhkutuq, ind plural nuhkutuqash, ind locative nuhkutuquk,
my knee nuhkutuq, his/her knee uhkutuq, indefinite possessor muhkutuq
- hpicák**, NI DEP rib
ind sg nuhpicák, ind plural nuhpicákansh, ind locative nuhpicákanuk,
my rib nuhpicák, his/her rib uhpicák, indefinite possessor muhpicák
- hpiq**, NA DEP shoulder (alternative spelling: -hpiqan)
ind sg muhpiq, ind plural muhpiqanak, ind locative muhpiqanuk,
my shoulder nuhpiq, his/her shoulder uhpiqanah, indefinite possessor muhpiq
Áhqi paskahsháhsansh! kuhpiq mus kumihkunush: Don't fall! I will hold your shoulder.
- hpôyák**, NI DEP chest, breast (not a woman's breasts)
ind sg muhpôyák, ind plural muhpôyákansh, ind locative muhpôyákanuk,
my chest nuhpôyák, his/her chest uhpôyák, indefinite possessor muhpôyák
Wámi nuwutakis, nuhpôyák côci nukucusuto?: I am all wet, should I wash my chest?
- hpsqan**, NI DEP back (of body)
ind sg muhpsqan, ind plural muhpsqansh, ind locative muhpsqanuk,
my back nuhpsqan, his/her back uhpsqan, indefinite possessor muhpsqan
- hpuhkuhq**, NI DEP hair (of the head) – singular indicates a single strand of hair
ind sg nuhpuhkuhq, ind plural nuhpuhk'hqash, ind locative nuhpuhk'hquk,
my hair nuhpuhk'hqash, his/her hair uhpuhk'hqash, indefinite possessor muhpuhkuhq
Yo ciskicohuw, kuhpuhk'hqash nunahshumsh: Here is a towel, dry your hair.
- hputin**, NI DEP arm
ind sg nuhputin, ind plural nuhputinsh, ind locative nuhputinuk,
my arm nuhputin, his/her arm uhputin, indefinite possessor muhputin
Inahkáwi nuhputin: My right arm. **Miyacu kuhputin:** Your left arm.
- hshum**, NA DEP daughter-in-law
ind sg nuhshum, ind plural nuhshumak, ind locative nuhshumuk,
my daughter-in-law nuhshum, his/her daughter-in-law wuhshumah,
our (yours & mine) daughter-in-law kuhshumun
Wuhshumuwôwah ni: I am their daughter-in-law.
- htawaq**, NI DEP ear
ind sg nuhtawaq, ind plural nuhtawaqash, ind locative nuhtawaquk,
my ear nuhtawaq, his/her ear wuhtawaq, indefinite possessor muhtawaq
Ki kucusutawush kuhtawaqash: You wash your ears.
- husihs**, NA horse (English loan)
plural husihsak, locative husihsuk
Kuhcash nutahsamô husihs: I feed the horse some grass.

I

i, PREP to

Wiqamun i na mus pôhput iyo!: Welcome to the next player!

i-, VAI he does (so)

ind 1st sg nuti, ind 3rd sg i, you and I kutimun,

imp 2nd sg ish, imp 2nd pl iq, conj. 3rd it

Manto wáhtôw wámi cáqansh, tápi i wámi cáqansh: God knows all things, can do all things. [FF]

-ic, NA DEP hand

ind sg nic, ind plural nicish, ind locative nicik,

my hand nic, his/her hand wic, indefinite possessor mic

Mic popowutáhuk: Hand drum

-icuk, NI DEP finger 'hand-bone'

ind sg nicuk, ind plural nicukansh, ind locative nicukanuk,

my finger nicuk, his/her finger wicuk, indefinite possessor micuk

Nicukansh nukucusuto: I am washing my fingers.

-ihsums, NA DEP younger sibling (brother or sister)

ind sg nihsums, ind plural nihsumsak, ind locative nihsumsuk,

my younger sibling nihsums, his/her younger sibling wihsumsah

Yo nimat, John; yo nihsumuhs Ben; yok numihsihsak Donna tá Norma; qá

yo nihsumuhs Martha: This is my older brother, John; this is my younger brother, Ben; these are my older sisters, Donna and Norma; and this is my younger sister, Martha.

ihtôqat, NI story

plural ihtôqatash, locative ihtôqatuk

Nunicôn, kucuwôhtam ihtôqat ôcimohkôyôn?: My child, would you like me to tell you a story?

-ik, NI DEP home, house, lodge (see also: cáhqin, wicuw)

ind sg nik, ind plural nikash, ind locative nikuk,

my house nik, his/her house wik

Nuwiktamumun yo natawahuwôk, wipi côci nupásawômun páhpohs i nikuk:

We have enjoyed this visit, but we have to take our baby home.

-imat, NA DEP man's brother

ind sg nimat, ind plural nimatak, ind locative nimatuk,

my brother nimat, his/her brother wimatah (in each case the possessor is a man)

Yo nimat, John; yo nihsumuhs Ben; yok numihsihsak Donna tá Norma; qá

yo nihsumuhs Martha: This is my older brother, John; this is my younger brother, Ben; these are my older sisters, Donna and Norma; and this is my younger sister, Martha.

in, NA man

plural inak, locative inuk

Kumawáw in sqák: The man is looking at the woman.

inahpáwôk, NI tobacco literally: 'regular/Indian smoking stuff'

plural inahpáwôkansh, locative inahpáwôkanuk

Inahpáwôk pátauwush!: Bring tobacco!

inkáwi, ADV to the right, on the right (**inkáwi nic** - my right hand)

Inkáwi kuhputin: Your right arm.

inôk, NI handle ‘what one holds with’ (alternate: **uyunôk**)

plural inôkansh, locative inôkanuk

inskitôp, NA Indian, human ‘regular person’

plural inskitôpák, locative inskitôpák

-iput, NI DEP tooth

ind sg niput, ind plural niputash, ind locative niputuk,

my tooth niput, his/her tooth wiput, indefinite possessor miput

isu-, VAI he is so, is thus (alternate: **uyusu-**)

ind 1st sg nutis, ind 3rd sg isuw, you and I kutisumun,

imp 2nd sg isush, imp 2nd pl isuq, conj. 3rd isut

-itôp, NA DEP friend

ind sg nitôp, ind plural nitôpák, ind locative nitôpák,

my friend nitôp, his/her friend witôpah

Pahkicawutô wámi yo ásqam kitôpánônak piyôhutut: lets get this all cleaned up before our friends arrive.

-itôps, NA DEP sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother)

ind sg nitôps, ind plural nitôpsak, ind locative nitôpsuk,

my sibling of the opposite sex nitôps, his/her sibling of the opposite sex witôpsah

-ituksq, NA DEP woman's sister

ind sg nituksq, ind plural nituksqak, ind locative nituksquk,

my sister nituksq, her sister wituksqah (in each case the possessor is a woman)

Niyok witukusqáh náikum, tá wáhsukah: She is my wife's sister and her husband.

iwá-, VAI he says, says so

ind 1st sg nutiwá, ind 3rd sg iwá, you and I kutiwámun,

imp 2nd sg iwásh, imp 2nd pl iwáq, conj. 3rd iwát

‘Kiyaw’ nutiwá, mut ‘ki’, kiyaw nis uyuwamow: I said you [all], not [you], that means both of you! **Iyo kiyaw iwáq**: Now you say it.

iwômu-, VII it says (so), means, signifies

3rd sg ind iwômuw, 3rd pl ind iwômush

3rd sg conj iwômuk, 3rd pl conj iwômuks

-iyan, NI DEP tongue

ind sg miyan, ind plural miyansh, ind locative miyanuk,

my tongue niyan, his/her tongue wiyan, indef poss miyan

iyô, ADV now *alternate: yo*

Iyo aquwak kukucohkônunônak: Our dolls are dressed now. **Nik**

natawahamutô iyo: Lets go visit my house now.

-iyok, NA DEP wife

ind sg niyum, ind plural niyokanak, ind locative niyokanuk,

my wife niyok, his wife wi yokanah

Niyok witukusqáh náikum, tá wáhsukah: She is my wife's sister and her husband.

-iyum, NA DEP sister-in-law (originally, 'cross-sibling-in-law')
ind sg niyok, ind plural niyumak, ind locative niyumuk,
my sister-in-law niyum, his/her sister-in-law wiyumah
Niyum yo tá wáhsukah: This is my sister-in-law and her husband.

K

kahôk, NA goose

plural kahôkak, locative kahôkuk

kakiwá-, VAI be drunk

ind 1st sg nukakiwá, ind 3rd sg kakiwá, you and I kukakiwámun,
imp 2nd sg kakiwásh, imp 2nd pl kakiwáq, conj. 3rd kákiwát

katawi, PRE-VERB going to, intend to, about to

Cáqan katawi-micuw áhsup?: What's the raccoon going to eat?

katukôm-, VAI be sleepy

ind 1st sg nukatukôm, ind 3rd sg katukôm, you and I kukatukômumun,
imp 2nd sg katukômsh, imp 2nd pl katukômoq, conj. 3rd kátukôk

Nukatukôm, nukawi: I am sleepy, I go to sleep. [FF]

katumu-, VII it is a year

ind 3rd sg katumu, ind plural katumush, katumsh,
conj 3rd sg kátumuk, conj. 3rd plural kátumuks

Áhkihcámuk. Iyo kucuhshun katumu: Planting time. The year begins now.

katumu, NI a year

plural katumuwash, locative katumuwuk

Nuqut Mohiks katumu: One Mohegan year. **Ôkowi kutapumôpa**

muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá yotay kutapumô: You all lived away for many years, but now you have come back and you live here.

katunum-, VTI take it off (of clothing)

ind 1st sg nukatunum, ind 3rd sg katunum, you and I kukatunumumun,
imp 2nd sg katunumsh, imp 2nd pl katunumoq, conj. 3rd kátunuk

kawi-, VAI sleep, be asleep

ind 1st sg nukawi, ind 3rd sg kawi, you and I kukawimun,
imp 2nd sg kawish, imp 2nd pl kawiq, conj. 3rd káwit

Tápkuks kawi: At nighttime he sleeps. **Côci nukawi! Kawish!:** I need to sleep! Go to sleep! **Nukatukôm, nukawi**: I am sleepy, I go to sleep [FF].

kayoy-, VTA speak to him

ind 1st sg nukayoyô, ind 3rd sg kayoyáw, you and I kukayoyômun,
imp 2nd sg kayos, imp 2nd pl kayoyohq, conj. 3rd káyoyôt

Nukayoyô in: I am talking to the man. **Kayoyáw muks wiyonah**: The wolf is talking to the moon. **Kayos sqá**: (singular you) Talk to the woman. **Kayoyohq sqá**: (plural you) Talk to the woman.

káhsh, NA cow (English loan)

plural káhshunak, locative káhshunuk

Káhsh kutahsamô: You feed the cow.

ki, PRON you (singular)

locative kiyôk

Ki tôn kutaya?: How are you? (**Ki** used for emphasis.)

kicá-, VAI he recovers, feels better

ind 1st sg nukicá, ind 3rd sg kicá, you and I kukicámun,
imp 2nd sg kicásh, imp 2nd pl kicáq, conj. 3rd kicát

kihcapun-, VTA torment him, make him suffer

ind 1st sg nukihcapunô, ind 3rd sg kihcapunáw, you and I kukihcapunômun,
imp 2nd sg kihcapun, imp 2nd pl kihcapunohq, conj. 3rd kihcapunôt

kikátohká-, VAI he talks, speaks

ind 1st sg nukikátohká, ind 3rd sg kikátohká, you and I kukikátohkámun,
imp 2nd sg kikátohksh, imp 2nd pl kikátohkáq, conj. 3rd kikátohkát

kikátohkáwôk, NI word, language

plural kikátohkáwôkansh, locative kikátohkáwôkanuk

kinakinik, NI window

plural kinakinikansh, locative kinakinikanuk

Sokuyôks nukupham kinakinikansh: Whenever it is raining I close the windows.

kinum-, VTI he carries it (in the hand)

ind 1st sg nukinum, ind 3rd sg kinum, you and I kukinumumun,
imp 2nd sg kinumsh, imp 2nd pl kinumôq, conj. 3rd kinuk

Kuhkuhqí wacuwuk wici nahakánônak mus kukinum wámi ní?: Will you carry all of that up the hill with us? **Piyôq qá kinumôq yosh áskotash**: You (all) come and carry these pumpkins!

kipi, ADV quickly, fast, hastily, in a hurry

kipshô-, VAI go fast, quickly

ind 1st sg nukipshô, ind 3rd sg kipshá, you and I kukipshômun,
imp 2nd sg kipshôsh, imp 2nd pl kipshôq, conj. 3rd kipshôt

kipunum-, VTI he harvests (it)

ind 1st sg nukipunum, ind 3rd sg kipunum, you and I kukipunumumun,
imp 2nd sg kipunumsh, imp 2nd pl kipunumôq, conj. 3rd kipunuk

kipunumuwôk, NI harvest (noun)

plural kipunumuwôkansh, locative kipunumuwôkanuk

Kipunumawôk Wiyon: Harvest Moon.

kishtutu-, VAI wash oneself, bathe

ind 1st sg nukishtut, ind 3rd sg kishtutuw, you and I kukishtutumun,
imp 2nd sg kishtutush, imp 2nd pl kishtutuq, conj. 3rd kishtutut

kisi, PREVERB after, finished, completed

kisk, NI day (**yo kisk**: today)

plural kiskash, locative kiskuk

Yo kisk wikun: Today is good. [FF]

kisqutu-, VAI he is angry

ind 1st sg nukisqut, ind 3rd sg kisqutuw, you and I kukisqutumun,
imp 2nd sg kisqutush, imp 2nd pl kisqutuq, conj. 3rd kisqutut

Numusqôhtam pátupahshatoyak yôpi áskotash: I am angry we have dropped the pumpkins again!

kisukat-, VII (it is) day, a day (**iyo kisukahk**: today)

ind 3rd sg kisukat, ind 3rd plural kisukatash
conj. 3rd sg kisukahk, conj. 3rd pl kisukahks

Iyo kisukahk, nimskamwak yohkhik Mohiksinak: Today, Mohegans get cornmeal.

kisug, NI sky, heaven
locative kisuguk
Kisug siwôpáyush: The sky is blue. **Yo, ayaquhsak pon kisukuk:** Here, put the stars in the sky.

kisusq, NA sun
locative kiskusuk
Kisusq wikuw, pátôhtá wimonák: The sun is good, rising clear. [FF]

kiyamô, NA spoon
plural kiyamôk, locative kiyamôk

kiyaw, PRON you (plural)
Iyo kiyaw iwáq: Now you all say it.

kiyawun, PRON we, us (inclusive)
Wici wámi kiyawun inuhkôôtôk: A picture of all of us.

kon, NA snow (on the ground) (see: **socpo-**)
plural konak, locative konuk
Kon. Socpow: Snow. It is snowing!

kopayáhs, NA frog
plural kopayáhsak, locative kopayáhsuk
Kopayáhs apuw nupsapáquk: The frog is in the pond.

kotum-, VTA he teaches him
ind 1st sg nukotumô, ind 3rd sg kotumáw, you and I kukotumômun,
imp 2nd sg kotum, imp 2nd pl kotumohq, conj. 3rd kotumôt

kotumcá-, VAI he teaches
ind 1st sg nukotumcá, ind 3rd sg kotumcá, you and I kukotumcámun,
imp 2nd sg kotumcásh, imp 2nd pl kotumcáq, conj. 3rd kotumcát

kotunihto-, VTI he adds to it, increases it
ind 1st sg nukotunihto, ind 3rd sg kotunihtôw, you and I kukotunihtomun,
imp 2nd sg kotunihtawush, imp 2nd pl kotunihtawoq, conj. 3rd kotunihtôk
‘Kotunihtawush’ uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk: This mark means “add it.”

kow, NA pine, fir
plural kowák, locative kowák

kôcto-, VTI he hides it
ind 1st sg nukôcto, ind 3rd sg kôctôw, you and I kukôctomun,
imp 2nd sg kôctawush, imp 2nd pl kôctawoq, conj. 3rd kôctôk
Iyo, cáqan uyutáháwôk nukôctomun yo kisug?: Now, which emotion will we hide today?

kôcuci, ADV a little bit, only a little
Nuwacônô cá naw kôcuci muni: I have only a little money. [FF]

kôkci-, PRENOUN big, huge, great
Kôkci-munotá nucuwôhtam: I want the big basket.

kôkicá-, VAI be well, healthy
ind 1st sg nukôkicá, ind 3rd sg kôkicá, you and I kukôkicámun,
imp 2nd sg kôkicásh, imp 2nd pl kôkicáq, conj. 3rd kôkicák

Aquy, nitôp. Nukôkicá. Ki tôn kutaya?: Greetings, my friend. I am well! How are you?

kôkôc, NA crow
plural kôkôcak, locative kôkôcuk

kôkuton-, VAI be thirsty
ind 1st sg nukôkuton, ind 3rd sg kôkuton, you and I kukôkutonmun, conj. 3rd kôkutok

kôkuw, NI sock, stocking, legging
plural kôkuwansh, locative kôkuwanuk
Yo nukôkuwansh: Here are my socks.

kôq, NA porcupine
plural kôqak, locative kôquk

kôskáyu-, VII it is rough (alternate: kôshkáyú-)
ind 3rd sg kôskáyuw, ind 3rd pl kôskáyush
conj 3rd sg kôskák, conj 3rd pl kôskáks
Yo sun kôskáyuw: This stone is rough.

kucshun-, VII it begins, starts
ind 3rd sg kucshun, ind 3rd pl kucshunsh
conj 3rd sg kácshuk, conj 3rd pl kácshuks
Áhkihcámuk. Iyo kucshun katumuw: Planting time. The year begins now.

kucumôkusu-, VAI he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable
ind 1st sg nukucumôkus, ind 3rd sg kucumôkusuw, you and I kukucumôkusumun, imp 2nd sg kucumôkusush, imp 2nd pl kucumôkusuw, conj. 3rd kácumôkusut
Katawi nunáwô kucumôkusuw muhkacuks pôkasuw: I am going to see the pitiful boy who is lame. [FF]

kucusum-, VTA wash him, clean him
ind 1st sg nukucusumô, ind 3rd sg kucusumáw, you and I kukucusutomun, imp 2nd sg kucusum, imp 2nd pl kucusumohq, conj. 3rd kácusumôt
Páhsut tápi kukucusumômô kahakáwôwak: Later you can wash your bodies.

kucusuto-, VTII wash it, clean it (as body part)
ind 1st sg nukucusuto, ind 3rd sg kucusutôw, you and I kukucumôkusumun, imp 2nd sg kucusutawush, imp 2nd pl kucusutawoq, conj. 3rd kácucutôk
Kiciwôwash kucusutawoq: Wash your (pl) hands!

kuhcayhs, NA old person, elder, old man
plural kuhcayhsak, locative kuhcaysuk

kuhkihtam-, VTII listen to it
ind 1st sg nuk(uh)kihtam, ind 3rd sg kuhkihtam, you and I kuk(uh)kihtamumun, imp 2nd sg kuhkihtamsh, imp 2nd pl kuhkihtamoq, conj. 3rd káhkihtak
Piyôsh, kuhkihtamsh yo ihtôqat: Come here, listen to this story.

kuhkihtaw-, VTA listen to him
ind 1st sg nuk(uh)kihtawô, ind 3rd sg kuhkihtawáw, you and I kuk(uh)kihtawômun, imp 2nd sg kuhkihtaw, imp 2nd pl kuhkihtôhq, conj. 3rd káhkihtwôt
Pôhshi mutôm kuhkihtawáwak Manto: Some never listen to God. [FF]

kuhkuhqi, ADV up, upward

Kuhkuhqi qaqiq: Run up.

kuhkuhqi-, VAI he goes up, ascends

ind 1st sg nukuhkuhqi, ind 3rd sg kuhkuhqi, you and I kukuhkuhqimun,

imp 2nd sg kuhkuhqish, imp 2nd pl kuhkuhqi, conj. 3rd káhk(uh)qit

I kahak nukuhkuhqimun: We are coming up to you.

kuhkunasuwôk, NI letter, sign, mark

plural kuhkunasuwôkansh, locative kuhkunasuwôkanuk

‘Kotunihtawush’ uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk: This mark means “add it.”

kuhpakáyu-, VII it is thick

ind 3rd sg kuhpakáyuw, ind 3rd pl kuhpakáyush

conj 3rd sg káhpakák, conj 3rd pl káhpakáks

kuhpáy, NI forest, woods

plural kuhpáyash, locative kuhpák

Kuhpayuk pon muks: Put the wolf in the forest.

kuht’han, NI ocean, sea

plural kuht’hansh, locative kuht’hanuk

Kuht’hanuk ahtá munhan: The island is located in the ocean.

kuht’hanupáq, NI seawater

locative kuht’hanupáquk

kumotu-, VAI steal

ind 1st sg nukumot, ind 3rd sg kumotuw, you and I kukumotumun,

imp 2nd sg kumotush, imp 2nd pl kumotuq, conj. 3rd kámotuk

...kaci tápi kámotuyak: ...that they could steal. [FF]

kunam-, VTI look at it

ind 1st sg nukunam, ind 3rd sg kunam, you and I kukunamumun,

imp 2nd sg kunamsh, imp 2nd pl kunamoq, conj. 3rd kának

Piyôsh tá kunamsh wuhsintamawôk inuhkôtôkansh: Come and look at the wedding pictures. **Kunicôn mus numihkunô, wáci tápi kunamáq áyuwi kuski**: I will hold your baby so you can look more closely.

kunaw-, VTA look at him

ind 1st sg nukunawô, ind 3rd sg kunawáw, you and I kukunawômun,

imp 2nd sg kunaw, imp 2nd pl kunôhq, conj. 3rd kánawôt

kupat, NI ice

plural kupatunsh, locative kupatunuk

kupáyu-, VII it is closed, shut

ind 3rd sg kuhpáyuw, ind 3rd pl kuhpáyush

conj 3rd sg kápák, conj 3rd pl kápáks

Nutáh kuhpáyuw, ni yáyuw: My heart is closed, it is so. [FF]

kupham-, VTI close it, shut it

ind 1st sg nukupham, ind 3rd sg kupham, you and I kukuphamumun,

imp 2nd sg kuphamsh, imp 2nd pl kuphamôq, conj. 3rd káphak

Sokuyôks nukupham kinakinikansh: Whenever it is raining I close the windows.

kupqat-, VII it is cloudy, overcast

ind 3rd sg kupqat, conj 3rd sg kápqahk, conj 3rd pl kápqahks

Muhtáwi kupqat: It is very cloudy. **Kupqat wámi kisk tá sokuyôn nupáw kiskash:** It was cloudy all day and it has rained for five days. [FF]

kusaputá-, VII it is hot, heated (of substances or food, not weather)
ind 3rd sg kusaputá, ind 3rd pl kusaputásh
conj 3rd sg kásaputák, conj 3rd pl kásaputáks
Yo nupi kusaputáw: This water is hot.

kusawasikamuq, NI casino ‘gambling building’
plural kusawasikamuqsh, locative kusawasikamuqk
Yotay kusawasikamuk: Here is the Casino!

kusawasu-, VAI he gambles, plays at a betting game
ind 1st sg nukusawas, ind 3rd sg kusawasuw, you and I kukusawasumun,
imp 2nd sg kusawasush, imp 2nd pl kusawasuw, conj. 3rd kásawasut

kusawôk, NI skirt
plural kusawôkansh, locative kusawôkanuk
Pitkôs asu kusawôk cuwôhtam áqunuk? : Does she want to wear a dress or a skirt? **Môsôpish nuponam kusawôkanuk:** I am putting beads on the skirt.

kusápusu-, VAI he is hot, feels hot (used as in a human experiencing heat)
ind 1st sg nukusápus, ind 3rd sg kusápusuw, you and I kukusápusumun,
imp 2nd sg kusápusush, imp 2nd pl kusápusuw, conj. 3rd kásápusut
Ciwi pôhsqá, kisuq kusápusuw: It is nearly noon, the sun is hot. [FF]

kuski, PREP near, by, next to (alternate: **kushki**)
Kuski nahak mátapsh: Sit near me.

kusutá-, VII it is hot (of weather)
ind 3rd sg kusutá, conj 3rd sg kásuták, conj 3rd pl kásutáks

kutomá-, VAI he sings
ind 1st sg nukutomá, ind 3rd sg kutomá, you and I kukutomámun,
imp 2nd sg kutomásh, imp 2nd pl kutomáq, conj. 3rd kátomát
Micuwak yosh Manto miyáw, ôtay kutomák: They eat these things God gives them, then they sing. [FF]

M

maci, PRENOUN bad, evil, wicked
Mut iwák maci cáqan: They do not say anything bad. [FF]

macitu-, VII it is evil, wicked
ind 3rd sg macituw, conj 3rd sg mácituk, conj 3rd pl mácituks

macuhsh, ADV last (in order)

mahcáq, NI swamp, marsh
plural mahcáqash, locative mahcáqk

mahkus, NI shoe, moccasin
3rd sg poss umahkus, plural mahkusunsh, locative mahkusunuk
Winu piwáhcupash umahkusunsh! : Her shoes were so little.

makáyu-, VII it is big, great
ind 3rd sg makáyuw, conj 3rd sg mákák, conj 3rd pl mákáks

mam-, VTII take it
ind 1st sg numam, ind 3rd sg mam, you and I kumamumun,
imp 2nd sg mamsh, imp 2nd pl mammoq, conj. 3rd mak

mam-, VTA take him

ind 1st sg numamô, ind 3rd sg mamáw, you and I kumamumun,
imp 2nd sg mam, imp 2nd pl mamohq, conj. 3rd mámôt

Yo, yok mam: Here, take them.

manotá, NI basket

plural manotásh, locative manoták

Kuwihqitumôsh, munotá nimskamsh: Please get the basket. **Ayômi munoták ponamsh pawanatôk:** put the fan in the basket.

Manto, NA God

locative Mantok

Manto wikuw: God is good. [FF] **Manto kôkci, muhtáwi wikuw:** God is very great, he is exceedingly good. [FF]

manto, NA god

plural mantok, locative mantok

masqusit, NI bean

plural masqusitash, locative masqusituk

Mus kumukunumumun wiwáhcumunsh, masqusitash, tá áskotash: We will pick some corn, beans and squash. **Nuqut masqusit:** One bean.

masqusitôp, NI coffee ‘bean liquid’

locative masqusitôpák

Masqusitôp nunimskam: I will get some coffee.

matapu-, VAI he sits down, is seated

ind 1st sg numatap, ind 3rd sg matapuw, you and I kumatapumun,
imp 2nd sg matapsh, imp 2nd pl matapiq, conj. 3rd mátaput

Taspowôkanuk mus numátap: I will sit at the table. **Kiski nahak matapsh:** Sit by me.

matôpáwôk, NI evil deed, transgression

plural matôpáwôkansh, locative matôpáwôkanuk

matôpi, NI pack basket, tumpline (basket with cord held over forehead for carrying)

plural matôpish, locative matôpik

mawi, PREV ‘go and’

Kupahkacihomun; mawi-pumôsuwituk: We are finished; let’s go swimming!

mayom, NA wheat, wild rice (‘wild rice’ the older meaning)

plural mayomunsh, locative mayomunuk

mayuni, ADV slowly, softly, gently

máhcuná-, VAI be sick, ill, perish

ind 1st sg numáhcuná, ind 3rd sg máhcuná, you and I kumáhcunámun,
imp 2nd sg máhcunásh, imp 2nd pl máhcunáq, conj. 3rd máhcunát

máqamtunayo, ADV west; westward

máy, NI road, path, way

plural máy, locative máyuk

Socpoks shapiham máw: Whenever it is snowing, he shovels the path.

micáhs, NA glove, mitten

plural micáhsak, locative micáhsuk

Pápoks kutaqunumunán ahshoyuhqôwunsh tá micáhsak: Whenever it is winter we wear hats and mittens.

micu-, VTI eat it

ind 1st sg numic, ind 3rd sg micuw, you and I kumicumun,
imp 2nd sg micush, imp 2nd pl micuq, conj. 3rd micuk

Cáqan katawi-micuw áhsup?: What's the raccoon going to eat? **Áhsup uyáw áyiquhsah,** "Cáqan micuwak áyiquhsak?": Raccoon says to Ant, "What do ants eat?" **Kumic sôp yo yôpôwik?:** Did you eat cornmeal mush this morning? **Mutu, mut numicun:** No, I did not eat any. **Iyo micutuk sôp:** Let's eat some cornmeal mush now. **Tahniyuk miyak putukunikanihs, mus umicun:** If I give her a cookie, she will eat it. **Micuwak yosh Manto miyáw, ôtay kutomák:** They eat these things God gives them, then they sing. [FF]

micuwôk, NI food

plural micuwôkansh, locative micuwôkanuk

Iyo ponamutuk micuwôk taspowôkanuk: Let's put the food on the table now!

Yo ihtôqat papômi áhsup, ôkutkanak awáyáhsak, tá umicuwôkanuw: This is a story about a raccoon, the other animals, and their food.

mihkáyu-, VII it is strong

ind 3rd sg mihkáyuw, ind 3rd pl mihkáyush
conj 3rd sg mihkák, conj 3rd pl mihkáks

Wutun mihkáyuw yo tápkuk: The wind is strong tonight. [FF]

mihki, ADV strongly

mihkiku-, VAI he is strong

ind 1st sg numihkik, ind 3rd sg mihkikuw, you and I kumihkikumun,
imp 2nd sg mihkikush, imp 2nd pl mihkikuq, conj. 3rd mihkikut

Manto mihkikuw ta wámi wáhtôw: God is strong and all-knowing. [FF] **Manto wikuw, numiyuq numihkikuwôk wáci tápi nutômki qá nutáyunamô nahak:** God is good, he gives me my strength so that I can get up and help myself. [FF]

mihkun-, VTA hold him

ind 1st sg numihkunô, ind 3rd sg mihkunáw, you and I kumihkunômun,
imp 2nd sg mihkun, imp 2nd pl mihkunohq, conj. 3rd mihkunôt

Kunicôn mus numihkunô, wáci tápi kumamáq áyuwi kuski: I will hold your baby so you can look more closely. **Yo, wunicônah mihkun:** Here, hold her baby.

mihkunum-, VTI hold it

ind 1st sg numihkunum, ind 3rd sg mihkunum, you and I kumihkunumumun,
imp 2nd sg mihkunumsh, imp 2nd pl mihkunumoq, conj. 3rd mihkunumak

Numihkunum siwôpák pôhpaskôk: I am holding the blue ball. **Cáqan kumihkunum nitay?:** What are you holding there? **Yo, mihkunumsh yo:** Here, hold this. **Wôcak, piyôkut mihkunumoq:** Everybody, hold the blanket.

mikiskutu-, VAI be lazy

ind 1st sg numikiskut, ind 3rd sg mikiskutuw, you and I kumikiskutumun,
imp 2nd sg mikiskutush, imp 2nd pl mikiskutuq, conj. 3rd mikiskutut

mikucut, NI feces, dung, shit, manure

plural mikucutash, locative mikucutuk

miqun, NA feather

plural miqunak, locative miqunuk

Yo miqun piwuhsihsuw: This feather is small.

mitsu-, VAI eat, dine

ind 1st sg numits, ind 3rd sg mitsuw, you and I kumitsumun,
imp 2nd sg mitsush, imp 2nd pl mitsuq, conj. 3rd mitsut

Kisukahks numits: Whenever it is daytime I eat. **Kuwihqitumôsh, mátapsh qá**

mitsush: Please, sit and eat!. **Mitsutuk:** Let's eat!

mitsuwôk, NI meal

plural mitsuwôkansh, locative mitsuwôkanuk

Winu wikun mitsuwôk: Very good meal!

miy-, VTA give (it) to him (y-stem)

ind 1st sg numiyô, ind 3rd sg miyáw, you and I kumiyômun,
imp 2nd sg mis, imp 2nd pl miyohq, conj. 3rd miyôt

Tahniyuk miyak putukunikanihs, mus umicun: If I give her a cookie, she will eat it. **Wôpák pôhpaskôk misum:** Give me the white ball.

miyac, NI left, left side (to the right of right side)

locative miyacuk, my left numiyac,

his/her left umiyac, their left umiyacanuwôw

Miyacu nuhputin: My left arm.

miyaco, ADV left, leftward

moh-, VTA eat him (something animate)

ind 1st sg numohô, ind 3rd sg moháw, you and I kumohômun,
imp 2nd sg moh, imp 2nd pl mohohq, conj. 3rd mohôt

Qiqikum uyáw áhsupanah, "Askikutamah mohwáwak qiqikumak!": Duck says to raccoon, "Ducks eat snails."

mohci, ADV certainly, sure, definitely

Kiyawun mohci nik: That is definitely us!

mohiks, NA Mohegan, Mohegan Indian

(Fidelia Fielding's 20th century word. Fielding's form *moheeksnug* is simply *mohiks* with *inak* 'men' used after it)

plural mohiksak, mohiks-inak, locative mohiksuk

Áhsup natawaháw Mohiksah: Raccoon visits a Mohegan, **Nuqut Mohiks**

katumuw: One Mohegan year. **Yohkhik mô wustôwak Mohiksinak:** Mohegans used to make cornmeal.

mos, NA moose

plural mosak, locative mosuk

mosáyu-, VII it is smooth

ind 3rd sg mosáyuw, ind 3rd pl mosáyuwash
conj 3rd sg mosák, conj 3rd pl mosáks

Yo sun mosáyuw: This stone is smooth.

moyahikaniw, NA Mohegan, Mohegan Indian

(older term, attested in the colonial sources)

plural moyahikaniwak

mô, PART past tense particle, used to

Naspi yoht mô aposuwak sôp Mohiksinak: Mohegans used to cook cornmeal mush on a fire.

môci-, VAI go away, head off

ind 1st sg numôci, ind 3rd sg môci, you and I kumôcimun,

imp 2nd sg mômêish, imp 2nd pl mômêiq, conj. 3rd mômêit
mômansh, ADV sometimes
mômômêi-, VAI move, stir
ind 1st sg numômômêi, ind 3rd sg mômômêi, you and I kumômômêimun,
imp 2nd sg mômômêish, imp 2nd pl mômômêiq, conj 3rd mômômêit
Áhqi mômômêiq: Don't move!
môpamuqáyu-, VII it is brown
ind 3rd sg môpamuqáyuw, ind 3rd pl môpamuqáyush
conj 3rd sg môpamuqák, conj 3rd pl môpamuqáks
Môpamuqáyuw yo pôhpaskôk: This ball is brown. **Môpamuqáyush yosh**
pôhpaskôkansh: These balls are brown.
môpamuqisu-, VAI he is brown
ind 1st sg numôpamuqis, ind 3rd sg môpamuqisuw,
you and I kumôpamuqisumun, conj 3rd môpamuqisut
Môpamuqisuw yo cits: This bird is brown. **Môpamuqisuwak yok citsak:**
These birds are brown. **Môpamuqisut cits misum:** Give me the brown bird!
môsôpi, NI bead, wampum shell
plural môsôpish, locative môsôpik
Môsôpish nuponam kusawôkanuk: I am putting beads on the skirt
môwáwi-, VAI gather (oneselves), assemble, congregate, attend church meeting
we gather (excl) numôwáwimun, we gather (incl) kumôwáwimun
they gather môwáwiwak, imp 3rd pl môwáwiq conj 3rd pl môwáwihutut
môyák, NI cloth, clothing, clothes, garment
plural môyákunsh, locative môyákunuk
Yo kucôhkônak umôyákuwôwash. Nuqut môyák, nis môyákash: Here are the
dolls' clothes. One garment, two garments.
môyhsh, NA hen, female bird
plural môyhshak, locative môyhshuk
môyhsháks, NA chicken
plural môyhsháksak, locative môyhsháksuk
Môyusháksak nukatawi-ahsamô: I am going to feed the chickens.
môyikow, NA medicine man, shaman
plural môyikowak, locative môyikowuk
môyôhks, NA ash tree
plural môyôhksak, locative môyôhksuk
-msihs, NA DEP older sister
ind sg numsihs, ind plural numsihsak, ind locative numsihsuk,
my older sister numsihs, his/her older sister umsihsah,
our (yours & my) older sister kumsihsun
Yok numsihsak Donna tá Norma; qá yo nihsumuhs Martha: These are my
older sisters Donna and Norma; and this is my younger sister Martha.
mucáq, PART nothing, none, not any, gone
Mucáq kon: The snow is gone; **Woy, mucáq áskot putukunik yo wáyôksuk:**
Oh, no pumpkin bread this evening.
mucimi, ADV always, forever
Sômi kumantonuk, kumihkikwôk, muhtáwi wikun. mucimi ta mucimi:

Because yours is heaven, yours is strength, very good, forever and forever. [FF]
muhkacuks, NA boy
plural muhkacuksak, locative muhkacuksuk
Tahkamuquk pon muhkacuks tá sqáshis: Put the boy and the girl at the shore.
muhshaki-, VAI he is great, mighty, big
ind 1st sg numshaki, ind 3rd sg muhshaki, you and I kumshakimun,
conj 3rd máhshakit, conj 3rd pl máhshakihutut
Yo miqun muhshakiyuw: This feather is big; **Wuták nitay wusômi**
kumuhshakimô kiyaw nis: You two are too big behind there.
muhshaniq, NA squirrel
plural muhshaniqak, locative muhshaniquk, obviative muhshaniqah
Áhsup natawaháw muhshaniqah. “Aquy, muhshaniq”: Raccoon visits
squirell. “Hello, Squirrel”. **Áhsup uyáw muhshaniqah, “Cáqan micuwak**
muhshaniqak?”: Raccoon says to squirrel, “What do squirrels eat?”
muhshapqáhs, NA mouse
plural muhshapqáhsak, locative muhshapqáhsuk
Wôks uyáw áhsupanah, “Muhshapqáhsah mohwáwak wôksak!”: Fox said to
raccoon, “Foxes eat mice!”
muhsháyu-, VII it is big, large
ind 3rd sg muhsháyuw, ind 3rd pl muhsháyush
conj 3rd sg máhshák, conj 3rd pl máhsháks
muhshoy, NI boat, canoe
plural muhshoyash, locative muhshoyak
muhshôc, NA lobster
plural muhshôcák, locative muhshôcák
muhshuyôn, VII there is a great rain, a lot of rain, a downpour
conj 3rd máhshuyôk, conj 3rd pl máhshuyôks
Kupqat; muhshuyôn iyo kisk: It is cloudy; there is a great rain today. [FF]
muhtáwi, PART very, really, exceedingly, much
Muhtáwi wikun: Very good! **Sokuyôn! Muhtáwi nuwutakis:** It is raining! I am
very wet. **Muhtáwi kon, socpo iyo:** Much snow, it is snowing now. [FF]
muhtáwi-, VAI be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals)
we are many numtáwimun, they are many muhtáwiwak,
conj 3rd pl máhtáwihutut
Yo skitôpak muhtáwiwak: These people are many. [FF]
muhtáwiyu-, VII be many, much, abundant (inanimate things)
ind 3rd sg muhtáwiyuw, ind 3rd pl muhtáwiyush
conj 3rd sg máhtáwiyuk, conj 3rd pl máhtáwiyuks
Ôkowuk kutapumôpa muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá
yotay kutapumô: You all lived away for many years, but now you have come
back and you live here.
muhtuq, NI tree
plural muhtuqash, locative muhtuquk
Muhshaniq apuw muhtuquk: The squirrel is in the tree.
muks, NA wolf
plural muksak, locative muksuk obviative muksah

Muks Wiyon: Wolf Moon. **Kayoyáw muks wiyonah:** The wolf is talking to the moon. **Kuhpayuk pon muks:** Put the wolf in the forest. **Tápkuks putawáw muksah tá qáqiqihshôtáh:** When it is night he hears the wolves and the crickets.

mukunum-, VTI pick it, gather it (as of fruit, or other inanimate objects)
ind 1st sg numukunum, ind 3rd sg mukunum, you and I kumukunumumun, imp 2nd sg mukunumsh, imp 2nd pl mukunumoq, conj 3rd mákunut
Mus kumukunumumun wiwáhcumunsh, masqushash, tá áskotash: We will pick some corn, beans and squash. **Masqushash numáhci-mukunum:** I am done picking beans.

mumuqunum-, VTI rub it
ind 1st sg numumuqunum, ind 3rd sg mumuqunum, you and I kumumuqunumumun, imp 2nd sg mumuqunumsh, imp 2nd pl mumuqunumoq, conj 3rd mámuqunuk

munhan, NI island
plural munhansh, locative munhanuk
Kuht'hanuk ahtá munhan: The island is located in the ocean. **Munhanuk ponamsh tayôsq:** Put the bridge at the island.

muni, NI money (English loan; usually used in plural)
plural munish, locative munik
Nuwacônô cá naw kôcuci muni: I have only a little money. [FF]

muquhs, NA awl
plural muksak, locative muksuk

mus, PART future marker, 'will'
Kunicôn mus numihkunô: I will hold your baby. **Côci kiyaw wikuq wôk, ôtay mus nápuyan kutap mantuwuk, ni iwá Manto:** You must be good too, then when you die you will rest in heaven, that says God. [FF]

muskam-, VTI find it
ind 1st sg numskam, ind 3rd sg muskam, you and I kumskamumun, imp 2nd sg muskamsh, imp 2nd pl muskamoq, conj 3rd máskak
Ôkutak inuhkôtôk numuskam: I found another picture. **Mut numskam cáqan:** I cannot find anything. [FF]

muskaw-, VTA find him
ind 1st sg numskawô, ind 3rd sg muskawáw, you and I kumskawômun, imp 2nd sg muskaw, imp 2nd pl muskôhq, conj 3rd máskawôt
Putaqiq, qá kumskôyumô: You all hide and I will find you. **Wikuw skitôp akôhshisuwak. Nátskawôt, mut tápi kumskawô:** A good man is not many. Looking, you cannot find him. [FF]

musqaniks, NA red squirrel
plural musqaniksak, locative musqaniksuk

musqayan, NA red-tailed hawk 'red bird tail'
plural musqayanák, locative musqayanák

musqáyu-, VII it is red
ind 3rd sg musqáyuw, ind 3rd pl musqáyush, conj 3rd sg másqák, conj 3rd pl másqáks
Musqáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Musqáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh: This ball is red. These balls are red. **Másqák pôpayik misum:** Give me the red splint. Nis

másqákish pôhpaskôkansh misum: Give me two red balls.

musqi, NI blood
indef poss locative musqik my blood numsqi his blood umsqi

musqisu-, VAI he is red
ind 1st sg numusqis, ind 3rd sg musqisuw, you and I kumusqisumun, they are red musqisuwak, conj 3rd másqisut, conj 3rd pl másqis'hutut
Musqisuw yo cits. Musqisuwak yok citsak: This bird is red. These birds are red. **Másqisut cits misum:** Give me the red bird. **Shwi másqisucik citsak misum:** Give me three red birds.

musqôhtam-, VAI he is angry
ind 1st sg numsqôhtam, ind 3rd sg musqôhtam, you and I kumsqôhtamumun, imp 2nd sg musqôhtamsh, imp 2nd pl musqôhtamoq, conj 3rd másqôhtak
Numusqôhtam pátupahshatoyak yôpi áskotash: I am angry we have dropped the pumpkins again.

musunum-, VTI he touches it
ind 1st sg numusunum, ind 3rd sg musunum, you and I kumusunumumun, imp 2nd sg musunumsh, imp 2nd pl musunumoq, conj 3rd másunuk
Aqi cáqan yo máhsunuman?: What is this like when you touch it?

mutákô-, VAI he dances
ind 1st sg numutákô, ind 3rd sg mutákô, you and I kumutákômun, imp 2nd sg mutákôsh, imp 2nd pl mutákôq, conj 3rd mátákôt

mutôm, ADV never
Manto mut tápi ayunamawáw awán mutôm káhkíhtwôt: God can not help anyone who never listens. [FF]

mutu, PART no, not (alternate: **mut**)
Yôwatuk kutapumô, mutu kutapumô kuski nahakánônak: You are far away, you are not close to us.

mutunôk, NUM thousand

muyôtam-, VTI smell it, sense its smell (involuntarily)
ind 1st sg numuyôtam, ind 3rd sg muyôtam, you and I kumuyôtamumun, conj 3rd máyôtak, conj 3rd pl máyôtamhutut
Numuyôtam upihsháwansh: I am smelling the flowers. **Muyôtam sqá yoht:** The woman is smelling the fire.

muyôw-, VTA smell him, sense his smell (involuntarily)
ind 1st sg numuyôwô, ind 3rd sg muyôwáw, you and I kumuyôwômun, conj 3rd máyôwôt, conj 3rd pl máyôwáhutut
Muyôwáw muks citsah: The wolf is smelling the bird.

N

na, DEM that, those (animate)
plural nih, obviative nih
Nítay, ni na: There, that's me. **Kiyawun nik:** That's us. **Náy, niyawun nik.**
Nuwhsintamawôkanun ni: Yeah, that's us. That's our wedding.

naháhtôwi, ADV second, next, for a second time
Nuqut. Nis. Nikôni kacuhkáy, nahahtôwi kacuhkáy: One. Two. First piece, second piece.

nahunuhshásh, PART goodbye, farewell

speaking to one nahunuhshásh, speaking to more than one nahunuhsháq

Môcituk! Nahunuhshásh, Nohsh: Let's go! Goodbye, Father.

nakuskaw-, VTA meet him

ind 1st sg nunakuskawô, ind 3rd sg nakuskawáw, you and I kunakuskawômun

imp 2nd sg nakuskaw, imp 2nd pl nakuskôhq, conj 3rd nákuskawôt

Nuwikôtam nákuskwôyôn, Nis Náhtiák ta Wikco Sqá. Mus kunáwuyumô: I

enjoyed meeting you, Bruce and Kelly. See you all later.

nanumayo, ADV north, northward

Nanumayo ôq: Go North.

naspi, PREP by, with (as an instrument) (alternate: nashpi)

Mumuqun kahak naspi kucusumowôk: Scrub yourself with soap.

natawah-, VTA visit him

ind 1st sg nunatawahô, ind 3rd sg natawaháw, you and I kunatawahômun

imp 2nd sg natawah, imp 2nd pl natawahohq, conj 3rd nátawahôt

Nahunuhshásh! Táput ni kunatawahi: Goodbye! Thanks for visiting me.

natotum-, VTA he asks him, questions him

ind 1st sg nunatotumô, ind 3rd sg natotumáw, you and I kunatotumômun

imp 2nd sg natotum, imp 2nd pl natotumohq, conj 3rd nátotumôt

Natotum páhki wáhtôw, páhki mut: Ask him maybe he knows, maybe not. [FF]

natskam-, VTI look for it

ind 1st sg nunatskam, ind 3rd sg natskam, you and I kunatskamumun

imp 2nd sg natskam, imp 2nd pl natskamoq, conj 3rd nátskak

natskaw-, VTA look for him, chase him

ind 1st sg nunatskawô, ind 3rd sg natskawáw, you and I kunatskawômun

imp 2nd sg natskaw, imp 2nd pl natskôhq, conj 3rd nátskawôt

Nátskawôt, mut tápi kumskam: Looking for him, you cannot find him. [FF]

nayawi, ADV, PRENOUN freely, free

nayawiyu-, VAI he is free

ind 1st sg nunayawiy, ind 3rd sg nayawiyuw, you and I kunayawiyumun

imp 2nd sg nayawiyush, imp 2nd pl nayawiyuq, conj 3rd náyawiyut

náham, NA turkey

plural náhamák, locative náhamák

Náham pawanatôk ahtáw wáwápi piyôkut: The turkey fan is above the blanket.

náhtiá, NA dog (alternate: ayumohs)

plural náhtiák, locative náhtiák obviative náhtiah

Pohpohs tá náhtia kutahsamô?: Did you feed the cat and the dog? **Páwihsa,**

nutahsamô pohpohs qá ahsamáw náhtiá: Okay, I will feed the cat and he will feed the dog.

nákum, PRO he, she, him, her

Nákum piwuhsihsuwapa: She was so little. **Numihsihs nákum:** She is my older sister.

nákumôw, PRO they, them

Awánik nákumôw?: Who are they?

nám-, VTI see it

ind 1st sg nunám, ind 3rd sg nám, you and I kunámumun

- imp 2nd sg námsh, imp 2nd pl námoq, conj 3rd nák*
Nunám pátupahshatoyôn áskotash: I see that I have dropped the pumpkins;
Kucuwôhtamumô námáq?: Would you all like to see it?; **Náy, mus wunáwôh, wusit tápi kunámumun!:** Yes, he will see him, we can see his foot!
- námôn,** NA DEP son
plural nunámônak, locative nunámônuk
my son nunámôn, his son wunámônah, our son (yours and mine) kunámônun
Nunámôn, yotay ponamsh kutinuhkôtôk: My son, put your picture here. **Yo sqáhsihš nutônihs wôk, qá yo muhkacuks nunámôn wôk:** This girl is my daughter and this boy is also my son.
- nánu,** NA DEP grandmother
plural nunánuk, locative nunánuk, my grandmother nunánu
his grandmother wunánuh, our grandmother (yours and mine) kunánun
Nunánu yo sqá, qá nokunahs na in: My grandmother is this woman, and my grandfather is that man.
- nánuk,** PART likewise, in the same way, as also
náw-, VTA see him
ind 1st sg nunáwô, ind 3rd sg náwáw, you and I kunáwômun
imp 2nd sg náw, imp 2nd pl náwohq, conj 3rd náwôt
Wikun, mut mus kunáwuqun: Good, he will not see us. **Inuhkôtôkansh wiyôqahkish nish, nuwiktam náwak kucahshiyuwôkanuw:** Those are nice pictures, I enjoyed seeing your family.
- náy,** PART yes, yeah (a more casual variant of **nuks**)
Náy, mátapsh taspowôkanuk: Yes, sit at the table.
- náyuwáyu-,** VAI wander around, stray
ind 1st sg nunáyuwáy, ind 3rd sg náyuwáyuw, you and I kunáyuwáyumun
imp 2nd sg náyuwáyush, imp 2nd pl náyuwáyuyq, conj 3rd náyuwáyut
- ni,** PRO I, me (pronounced the same as **ni:** that; normally used for emphasis)
Ni nukôkicá: I am well.
- ni,** DEM that, those (inanimate) (pronounced the same as **ni:** I, me)
plural nish
Ni misum: Give me that; **Wámi nish misum:** Give me all of those.
- nicôn,** NA DEP (one's) child, offspring
plural nunicônak, locative nunicônuk, my child unicôn
his child wunicônah, our child (yours and mine) kunicônun
Nunicôn nákuw wôk: He is my child also. **Nunicônak, wustawutuk yo, ásqam piyôhutut kitôpánônak:** My children, let's make these before our friends arrive.
Wunicônuwôwah ni: I am their child.
- nihsh,** NA eel
plural nihshôwak, locative nihshôwuk
- nihtuhto-,** VTI he learns it
ind 1st sg nunihtuhto, ind 3rd sg nihtuhtôw, you and I kunihtuhtomun
imp 2nd sg nihtuhtawush, imp 2nd pl nihtuhtawoq, conj 3rd nihtuhtôk
- nihtuhtokamuq,** NI school 'learning house'
plural nihtuhtokamuqash, locative nihtuhtokamuq
Kisukahks nutô i nihtuhtokamuk: Whenever it is daytime I go to school.

nikôni, ADV first, ahead, before

Nikôni, cōci kunakuskawô yok kucohkônak: First, you should meet these dolls.

niku-, VAI he is born

ind 1st sg nunik, ind 3rd sg nikuw, you and I kunikumun

imp 2nd sg nikush, imp 2nd pl nikuq, conj 3rd nikut

nikun-, VII it grows

ind 3rd sg nikun, ind 3rd pl nikunash

conj 3rd sg nikuk, conj 3rd pl nikuks

nimskam-, VTI go get it, fetch it

ind 1st sg nunimskam, ind 3rd sg nimskam, you and I kunimskamumun

imp 2nd sg nimskamsh, imp 2nd pl nimskamoq, conj 3rd nimskak

...sômi mut tápi nimskam: ...because he cannot go get it. [FF]

nipawu-, VAI stand, stand up

ind 1st sg nunipaw, ind 3rd sg nipawuw, you and I kunipawumun

imp 2nd sg nipawsh, imp 2nd pl nipawuq, conj 3rd nipawut

Yotay nipawsh: Stand here. **Áyhqapi nahak nipawiq**: Stand in front of me, you [all].

nipôwi, ADV at night, during the night

Piyô aqi sukáyuw nipôwi: He comes like black at night.

nipun, VII it is summer

ind 3rd sg nipun, conj 3rd sg nipuk, conj 3rd pl nipuks

Nipun: It is summer!

nis, NUM two

Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

nisôsk, NUM seven

Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

nisôsk-cahshuncák, NUM seventy ‘seven - how-many-tens’

nisôskuqunakat, VII it is seven days, a week

ind 3rd sg nisôskuqunakat, conj 3rd sg nisôskuqunakahk

conj 3rd pl nisôskuqunakahks

nisôskut, NUM seventh

nisuncák, NUM twenty

nisuqunakat, VII it is two days, second day, Tuesday

ind 3rd sg nисуqunakat, conj 3rd sg nисуqunakahk

conj 3rd pl nисуqunakahks

nitay, PART there, that place

Wuták nitay wusômi kumuhshakimô kiyaw nis: You two are too big behind there.

niwuci, PART therefore, because of that ‘that-from’

Micimi wutayunumawôh, niwuci i masqushash tápi kutômun: Micimi is helping him/her, therefore we can go to the beans!

niyawun, PRO we, us (exclusive)

Wipi niyawun?: How about us?

-nonôk, NA DEP mother

locative **nunonôkanuk**, *my mother* **nunonôk**
his mother **wunonôkanah**, *our mother (yours and mine)* **kunonôkanun**
Nunonôk yo: This is my mother. **Nuks, nunámôn ki, kunonôk ni**: Yes, you are my son, I am your mother.

nosqatam-, VTI he licks it
ind 1st sg **nunosqatam**, *ind 3rd sg* **nosqatam**, *you and I* **kunosqatamumun**
imp 2nd sg **nosqatamsh**, *imp 2nd pl* **nosqatamoq**, *conj 3rd* **nosqatak**

notáhshá, ADV insufficient, not enough
Ni notáhshá: That is not enough.

nowôhtam-, VAI he is sad
ind 1st sg **nunowôhtam**, *ind 3rd sg* **nowôhtam**, *you and I* **kunowôhtamumun**
imp 2nd sg **nowôhtamsh**, *imp 2nd pl* **nowôhtamoq**, *conj 3rd* **nowôhtak**
Nowôhtam Ayaks: Ayaks is sad.

noyuhc, NA deer
plural **noyuhcák**, *locative* **noyuhcák**
Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks: These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.

nôhtuy-, VTA show (it) to him (y-stem)
ind 1st sg **nunôhtuyô**, *ind 3rd sg* **nôhtuyáw**, *you and I* **kunôhtuyômun**
imp 2nd sg **nôhtus**, *imp 2nd pl* **nôhtuyohq**, *conj 3rd* **nôhtuyôt**
Qá wusqik wuci nuwuhsintamawôkanun nupáto, wáci nôhtuyuyak inuhkôtôkansh: And I brought our wedding book to show you the pictures.
Nuks, táput ni nôhtusiyak kutinuhkôtôkanuwôwash: Yes, thank you for showing your family pictures to us.

-ntôyuquhs, NA DEP older brother
plural **nuntôyuquhsak** *locative* **nuntôyuquhsuk**, *my older brother* **nuntôyuquhs**
his older brother **wuntôyuquhsah**,
our older brother (yours and mine) **kuntôyuquhsun**
Yo nimat, John; yo nihsumuhs Ben: This is my older brother, John; this is my younger brother Ben.

nuhsh-, VTA kill him
ind 1st sg **nunshô**, *ind 3rd sg* **nuhsháw**, *you and I* **kunshômun**
imp 2nd sg **nuhsh**, *imp 2nd pl* **nuhshohq**, *conj 3rd* **náhshôt**
Maci skitôpak nuhsháwak yotay pômkoki: Bad people killed him here on earth.
 [FF]

nukatum-, VTI leave it, abandon it
ind 1st sg **nunukatum**, *ind 3rd sg* **nukatum**, *you and I* **kunukatumumun**
imp 2nd sg **nukatumsh**, *imp 2nd pl* **nukatamoq**, *conj 3rd* **nákatuk**

nukay-, VTA leave him, abandon him
ind 1st sg **nunukayô**, *ind 3rd sg* **nukayáw**, *you and I* **kunukayômun**
imp 2nd sg **nukas**, *imp 2nd pl* **nukayohq**, *conj 3rd* **nákayôt**

nukôni, PRE-NOUN old (only of objects, not people)
Nukôni-cáhqin ahtá waskici wacuwuk: The old house is located upon the hill.

nuks, PART yes, even (slightly more formal variant of **náy**)
Nuks, nunámôn ki, kunonôk ni: Yes, you are my son, I am your mother.

nukumat-, VII it is easy

ind 3rd sg **nukumat**, *ind 3rd pl* **nukumatash**
conj 3rd sg **nákumahk**, *conj 3rd pl* **nákumahks**

nukumi, ADV easily

nunahshum-, VTI dry it
ind 1st sg **nununahshum**, *ind 3rd sg* **nunahshum**,
you and I **kununahshumumun**, *imp 2nd sg* **nunahshumsh**,
imp 2nd pl **nunahshumoq**, *conj 3rd* **nánahshuk**
Yo ciskicohuw, Piwuhsihsut Kôkci In, kuhpuhkuhqash nunahshumsh: Here is a towel, Little Big Man, dry your hair. **Iyo wucuhshásh qá nunahshum kahak wôk**: Now get out and dry yourself, too.

nunahtáyu-, VII it is dry
ind 3rd sg **nunahtáyuw**, *ind 3rd pl* **nunahtáyush**
conj 3rd sg **nánahták**, *conj 3rd pl* **nánahtáks**
Yo yák nunahtáyuw: This sand is dry.

nupáw, NUM five
Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine. **Kupqat wámi kisk tá sokuyôn nupáw kiskash**: It was cloudy all day and it has rained for five days. [FF]

nupáw-cahshuncák, NUM fifty 'five - how-many-tens'

nupáwuqunakat, VII it is five days, the fifth day, Friday
ind 3rd sg **nupáwuqunakat**, *conj 3rd sg* **nápáwuqunakahk**
conj 3rd pl **nápáwuqunakahks**

nupáwut, NUM fifth
Niskiniwôqat nupáwut?: Is the fifth one dirty?

nupi, NI water
plural **nupish**, *locative* **nupik**
Yo nupi kusapítáw: This water is hot. **Ponamsh kuhkôtash nupiyuk**: Put your legs in the water.

nupsapáq, NI lake, pond
plural **nupsapáqash**, *locative* **nupsapáquk**
Toyupáhs apuw nupsawáquk: The turtle is in the pond.

nupu-, VAI he dies, is dead
ind 1st sg **nunup**, *ind 3rd sg* **nupuw**, *you and I* **kunupumun**
imp 2nd sg **nupush**, *imp 2nd pl* **nupuq**, *conj 3rd* **nápuk**
Côci kiyaw wikuw wôk, ôtay mus nápuyan kutap mantuwwuk, ni iwá Manto: You ought to be good also, then when you die you live in heaven, this says God. [FF]

nuqut, NUM one (accent falls on 2nd syllable)
Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

nuqutuqunakat, VII it is one day, first day, Monday
ind 3rd sg **nuqutuqunakat**, *conj 3rd sg* **náqutuqunakahk**
conj 3rd pl **náqutuqunakahks**

nuskinôqat-, VII it is dirty, unclean
ind 3rd sg **nuskinôqat**, *ind 3rd pl* **nuskinôqatash**
conj 3rd sg **náskinôqahk**, *conj 3rd pl* **náskinôqahks**

Wipi nuskinôqat yo punitôk: But this knife is dirty; **Nicish niskiniwôqatash:** My hands are dirty.
nuskinôqusu-, VAI he is dirty
ind 1st sg nunskinôqus, ind 3rd sg nuskinôqusuw, you and I kunskinôqusumô
imp 2nd sg nuskinôqusush, imp 2nd pl nuskinôqusuq, conj 3rd náskinôqusut

O

ocáwáhs, NA fly (the insect)
plural ocáwáhsak, locative ocáwáhsuk
-ohkumihs, NA DEP aunt
plural nohkumihsak locative nohkumihsuk, my aunt nohkumihs
his aunt ohkumihsah, our aunt (yours and mine) kohkumihsun
Nohkumihs náikum, nusihs náikum: She is my aunt, he is my uncle. **Kusihsuw tá kohkumihsuw wunicônuwôwah nik skitôpák:** Those people are your uncle and aunt's children.
ohq, NA worm, maggot
plural ohqák, locative ohqák
-ohsh, NA DEP father
locative nohshuk, my father nohsh
his father ohshah, our father (yours and mine) kohshun
Nunonôk tá nohsh wutinuhkôtôkanuwôwash?: Mother and father's pictures?
Qá kohshuw yo: And this is you-all's father.
-ohsuhs, NA DEP grandchild
plural nohsuhsak locative nohsuhsuk, my grandchild nohsuhs
his grandchild ohsuhsah, our grandchildren (yours and mine) kohsuhsun
Nuks, ohsuhsuwôwah ki: Yes, you are their grandchild.
-okunahs, NA DEP grandfather
plural nokunahsak locative nokunahsuk, my grandfather nokunahs
his grandfather okunahsah, our grandfather (yours and mine) kokunahsun
Nunánu yo sqá, qá nokunahs na in: This woman is my grandmother and this man is my grandfather.
otán, NI town
plural otánásh locative otánák
Kucuwôhtam i otán ôyan?: Do you want to go to town? **Ôtuk i otán:** Let's go to town.
oyôwahkaway, NI valley
plural oyôwahkawayush locative oyôwahkawayuk
wacuwuk ahtá oyôwahkaway: The valley is in the mountains.

Ô

ô-, VAI he goes (to a place)
ind 1st sg nutô, ind 3rd sg ô, you and I kutômun,
imp 2nd sg ôsh, imp 2nd pl ôq, conj 3rd áyôt

- Iyo, ayômi kuhthanuk ôk:** Now they go into the ocean. **Ôtuk i otán:** Let's go to town.
- ôcimohkaw-**, VTA tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story
ind 1st sg nutôcimohkawô, ind 3rd sg ôcimohkawáw,
you and I kutôcimohkawômun, imp 2nd sg ôcimohkaw,
imp 2nd pl ôcimohkôhq, conj 3rd ôcimohkawôt
Nunicôn, ihtôqat ôcimohkôyôn?: My child, would you like me to tell you a story? **Nuks, ôcimohkawum ihtôqat!:** Yes, tell me a story!
- ôcimu-**, VAI he tells news, information, a story
ind 1st sg nutôcim, ind 3rd sg ôcimuw, you and I kutôcimumun,
imp 2nd sg ôcimush, imp 2nd pl ôcimuq, conj 3rd ôcimut
- ôhkupî,** NI rum, alcohol, liquor
plural ôhkupish, locative ôhkupik
- ôhqamamu-**, VAI he is in pain, hurts (To say that a part of your body hurts, use the AI with the possessed body part agreeing in person.)
ind 1st sg nutôhqamam, ind 3rd sg ôhqamamuw, you and I kutôhqamamumun,
imp 2nd sg ôhqamamsh, imp 2nd pl ôhqamamuq, conj 3rd ôhqamamut
Nutáh nutôhqamam: my heart aches. [FF]
- ôkatuq,** NI cloud
plural ôkatuqash, locative ôkatuquk
- ôkhum-**, VTI he covers it, conceals it
ind 1st sg nutôkhum, ind 3rd sg ôkhum, you and I kutôkhumumun,
imp 2nd sg ôkhumsh, imp 2nd pl ôkhumoq, conj 3rd ôkhuk
Páwihsa, nutakis, kiyaw ôkhumoq kuskisuquwôwash: Okay, I will count, you cover your eyes.
- ôkosu-**, VAI he prays
ind 1st sg nutôkos, ind 3rd sg ôkosuw, you and I kutôkosumun,
imp 2nd sg ôkosush, imp 2nd pl ôkosuq, conj 3rd ôkosut
Ôkosush qá pisupásh pisupôkanuk: Pray and sweat at the lodge.
- ôkowi,** ADV away, beyond, further on
Ôkowi kutapumôpa muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá yotay kutapumô: Y'all lived away for many years, but now you have come back and you live here!
- ôkum,** NA snowshoe
plural ôkumak, locative ôkumuk
- ôkumaham-**, VAI he walks with snowshoes, uses snowshoes
ind 1st sg nutôkumaham, ind 3rd sg ôkumaham,
you and I kutôkumahamumun, imp 2nd sg ôkumahamsh,
imp 2nd pl ôkumahamoq, conj 3rd ôkumahak
Ôkumahamuk wiyon: snow wading month. **Socpoks ôkumham:** Whenever it is snowing, he goes snowshoeing.
- ôkutak,** ADV other, another
plural ôkutakansh (inanimate), ôkutakanak (animate)
Ôkutak wiwácum misum: Give me another ear of corn; **Ôkutakansh wusta-wutuk:** Let's make some more. **Nunáwô ôkutak kiskusq:** I see another sun. [FF]
- ôkutakanuk,** ADV otherwise, elsewhere 'at another'

Tôn kutahuyô ôkutakanuk?: What else can you call him?
ômki-, VAI get up, arise, as out of bed
ind 1st sg nutômki, ind 3rd sg ômkiw, you and I kutômkimun,
imp 2nd sg ômkish, imp 2nd pl ômkiq, conj 3rd ômkit
Ômkiq! Tôt kukawimô?: Get up! How did you sleep? **Ômkish! Pátôhtáw!:**
 Get up! It's sunrise! **Nutômki, numic, sôme wacônôn numihkikuwôk wuci**
Manto: I get up, I eat, because I have strength from God.
ônqshô-, VAI he sells, trades
ind 1st sg nutônqshô, ind 3rd sg ônqshô, you and I kutônqshômun,
imp 2nd sg ônqshôsh, imp 2nd pl ônqshôq, conj 3rd ônqshôt
Wômansh tápi nutônqshô, nuwacônô cânaw kôcuci muni, ôtay mut
nunupayon wuci yôtumôk: Eggs I can sell, I have only a little money so then I
 don't die of hunger. [FF]
ôtay, ADV then
Wámi muhtáwi kuwuskinumunônupa ôtay: We were *all* very young then!
ôtshohkôk, NI myth, legend
plural ôtshohkôkansh, locative ôtshohkôkanuk

P

pahkaci, ADV already (indicates completion)
Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic nutináy sômi yôtumôn: It is nearly noon, already
 I ate my dinner because I was hungry. [FF]
pahkacihto-, VT he finishes it
ind 1st sg nupahkacihto, ind 3rd sg pahkacihtôw, you and I kupahkacihtomun
imp 2nd sg pahkacihtawush, imp 2nd pl pahkacihtawoq, conj 3rd páhkacihtôk
Upihsháw, tápi yo kupahkacihto?: Blossom, can you finish this? **Tápáks**
kupahkacihtomun: Whenever it is enough, we are done.
pahkáy-, VII it is clean
ind 3rd sg pahkáyuw, ind 3rd pl pahkáyush
conj 3rd sg páhkák, conj 3rd pl páhkáks
Nicish pahkayush: My hands are clean.
pahkisu-, VAI he is clean
ind 1st sg nupahkis, ind 3rd sg pahkisuw, you and I kupahkisumun
imp 2nd sg pahkisush, imp 2nd pl pahkisuw, conj 3rd páhkisut
Uwisuwôkanuk Manto, ÁYUWI Páhkisut, ÁYUWI Páhkisut: In the Name of
 God, the Most Pure, the Most Pure.
pahkito-, VT clean it
ind 1st sg nupahkito, ind 3rd sg pahkitôw, you and I kupahkitomun
imp 2nd sg pahkitawush, imp 2nd pl pahkitawoq, conj 3rd páhkítôk
pahqaci, ADV outside (of), outdoors
Pahqaci munotá ahtáw pawanatôk: The fan is out of the basket.
pahqaci-, VAI go outside, go out, get off of, exit
ind 1st sg nupqaci, ind 3rd sg pahqaci, you and I kupqacimun
imp 2nd sg pahqacish, imp 2nd pl pahqaciq, conj 3rd páhqacit
Páwihsa, kumuskawi, nupahqaci: Okay, you found me, I'm coming out;

Pahqaciq wuci nitay: Come out of there!

pahsukôsq, NI board, floor board
plural pahsukôsqash locative pahsukôsquk

pakahcumus, NI white oak
plural pakahcumusush locative pakahcumusuk

pakitam-, VTI throw it away, give it up, quit it
ind 1st sg nupakitam, ind 3rd sg pakitam, you and I kupakitamumun
imp 2nd sg pakitamsh, imp 2nd pl pakitamoq, conj 3rd pákitak
Côci nutakamô, wáci pakitam piyámáq: I ought to hit him, so that he would give up the fish. [FF]

papômi, PREP about, around, concerning
Yo ihtôqat papômi áhsup, ôkutakanak awáyáhsak, tá umicuwôkanuw: This is a story about a raccoon, the other animals, and their food.

paskahsháhsan-, VAI fall down
ind 1st sg nupaskahsháhsan, ind 3rd sg paskahsháhsan,
you and I kupaskahsháhsanumun, imp 2nd sg paskahsháhsansh,
imp 2nd pl paskahsháhsanoq, conj 3rd páskahsháhsak

pasqatam, NI gooseberry
plural pasqatamunsh locative pasqatamunuk

pasuqi-, VAI get up, arise (alternate; ômki-, get up; arise)
ind 1st sg nupasuqi, ind 3rd sg pasuqi, you and I kupasuqimun
imp 2nd sg pasuqish, imp 2nd pl pasuqiq, conj 3rd pásuqit
Wôcak, pasuqiq: Everyone, get up.

patáhqáham, VII it thunders, there is thunder
ind 3rd sg patáhqáham, conj 3rd sg patáhqáhak
conj 3rd pl patáhqáhaks
Patahqaham Wiyon: Thunder Moon. **Ciwi tupkuw, patáhqáham:** It is nearly night, there is thunder. [FF]

patupshato-, VTI drop it, let it fall
ind 1st sg nupatupshato, ind 3rd sg patupshatôw, you and I kupatupshatomun
imp 2nd sg patupshatawush, imp 2nd pl patupshatawoq, conj 3rd pátupshatôt
Áskotash nupatupahshato: I dropped the pumpkins. **Woy, nunám**
pátupahshatoyan áskotash: I see that you have dropped the pumpkins. **Nunám**
pátupahshatôk áskotash: I see that he has dropped the pumpkins. **Páwihsa,**
mutu mus nupatupahshatomun áskotash: Okay, we won't drop the pumpkins.

páh-, VTA he waits for him
ind 1st sg nupáhô, ind 3rd sg páhâw, you and I kupáhômun
imp 2nd sg páh, imp 2nd pl páhohq, conj 3rd páhôt

páhki, ADV maybe, perhaps
Mutu, páhki mutu mus: No, maybe he won't. **Páhki putukunik mus micuwak:** Maybe bread will they eat. [FF]

páhpohs, NA child, baby
plural páhpohsak locative páhpohsuk
Nuwiktamumun yo natawahuwôk, wipi côci nupásawômun páhpohs i nikun:
We have enjoyed this visit, but we must take our baby home.

páhsut, ADV later, later on, in a while

Páhsut tápi kukucusumômô kahakáwôwak: Later you can wash your bodies.

páhto-, VTI he waits for it
ind 1st sg nupáhto, ind 3rd sg páhtôw, you and I kupáhtomun
imp 2nd sg páhtawush, imp 2nd pl páhtawoq, conj 3rd páhtôk

pásaw-, VTA bring him
ind 1st sg nupásawô, ind 3rd sg pásawáw, you and I kupásawômun
imp 2nd sg pásaw, imp 2nd pl pásôhq, conj 3rd pásawôt
Nunicônun kupásawômun: We brought our baby. **Pawáwôk popowutáhuk pásawôtuk:** Let's bring the powwow drum. **Yotay piyôsh! Pásawôhutuc:** Come here, let them bring it.

páskhik, NI gun
plural páskhikansh locative páskhikanuk

pásukokun, NUM nine
Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

pásukokun-cahshuncák, NUM ninety

pásukokunut, NUM ninth
Náy, pásukokunut punitôk niskiniwôqat: Yes, the ninth knife is dirty.

pásuq, NUM hundred (used after the numbers 1 through 9 to form multiples of a hundred; also an alternate term for 'one')

pátaw-, VTA bring it to him
ind 1st sg nupátawô, ind 3rd sg pátawáw, you and I kupátawômun
imp 2nd sg pátaw, imp 2nd pl pátôhq, conj 3rd pátawôt

páto-, VTI bring it
ind 1st sg nupáto, ind 3rd sg pátôw, you and I kupátomun
imp 2nd sg pátawush, imp 2nd pl pátawoq, conj 3rd pátôk
Qá wusqik wuci nuwuhsintamawôkanun nupáto, wáci nôhtuyuyak inuhkôtôkansh: And I brought our wedding book to show you the pictures.
Pupiq pátawush: (You singular) bring the flute. **Munotásh pátawoq:** (You plural) bring it to me.

pátôhtá-, VII it is sunrise, the sun rises
ind 3rd sg pátôhtá, conj 3rd sg pátôhták, conj 3rd pl pátôhtáks
Wiqáhsun! Ômkish! Pátôhtá: Good morning! Get up! It is sunrise. **Pátôhtá wimuw. Tuhkayuwo yo yôpôwi:** Sun is rising bright. It is cold this morning. [FF]

páwantôk, NI fan (alternate: **páwanuhtôk**)
plural páwantôkansh locative páwantôkanuk
Náham pawanatôk ahtáw wáwápi piyôkut: The turkey fan is above the blanket.

páyaq, NUM ten
Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun, páyaq, páyaq napni nuqut, páyaq napni nis, páyaq napni shwi: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen. **Páyaq yotay ponamsh:** Put ten here.

páyaq napni nis, NUM twelve
páyaq napni nuqut, NUM eleven
páyaq napni shwi, NUM thirteen
páyaqut, NUM tenth

piksihs, NA pig (English loan)

plural piksihsak locative piksihsuk

Cáqan kutahsamômun piksihs? Wámi cáqansh: What do you feed the pig?
Everything!

pimunt, NI string, thread (alternate: **pimunuht**)

plural pimuntônsh locative pimuntônuk

Pimunt nucuwôhtam: I want some thread.

pipinacucôhqôk, NI mirror

plural pipinacucôhqôkansh locative pipinacucôhqôkanuk

pisupá-, VAI go to sweat in a sweatlodge

ind 1st sg nupisupá, ind 3rd sg pisupá, you and I kupisupámun

imp 2nd sg pisupásh, imp 2nd pl pisupáq, conj 3rd pisupát

Ôkosush qá pisupásh pisupôkanuk: Pray and sweat at the lodge.

pisupôk, NI sweatlodge

plural pisupôkansh locative pisupôkanuk

Ôkosush qá pisupásh pisupôkanuk: Pray and sweat at the sweatlodge.

pitkôsh, NI woman's dress

plural pitkôsonsh locative pitkôsonuk

Pitkôsh asu kusawôk cuwôhtam áqunuk?: Does she want to wear a dress or a skirt? **Nupitkôsh, upitkôsh:** My dress, her dress.

pito-, VTI he puts it in

ind 1st sg nupito, ind 3rd sg pitôw, you and I kupitomun

imp 2nd sg pitawush, imp 2nd pl pitawoq, conj 3rd pitôk

Wômansh ponamsh pitôkanuk: Put the eggs in the bag.

piwáhc-, VII it is little, small

ind 3rd sg piwáhcw, ind 3rd pl piwáhcuw

conj 3rd sg piwáhcuq, conj 3rd pl piwáhcuks

Yo munotá piwahcuq mamsh qá naspi masqushash numwahtawush: Take this small basket and fill it with beans.

piwuhsihsu-, VAI he/she is small

ind 1st sg nupiwuhsihsh, ind 3rd sg piwuhsihsuw, you and I kupiwuhsihsumun

imp 2nd sg piwuhsihshush, imp 2nd pl piwuhsihsuq, conj 3rd piwuhsihsut

Yo miqun piwuhsihsuw: This feather is small.

piyámáq, NA fish

plural piyámáqak locative piyámáqak

Côci nutakamô wáci pakitam piyámáq: I ought to hit him so that he would give up the fish. [FF]

piyámáqá-, VAI go fishing, fish (verb) 'gather fish'

ind 1st sg nupiyámáqá, ind 3rd sg piyámáqá, you and I kupiyámáqámun

imp 2nd sg piyámáqásh, imp 2nd pl piyámáqáq, conj 3rd piyámáqát

Piyámáqátuk: Let's go fishing!

piyô-, VAI he comes

ind 1st sg nupiyô, ind 3rd sg piyô, you and I kupiyômun

imp 2nd sg piyôsh, imp 2nd pl piyôq, conj 3rd piyôt

Yôpi nupiyômun: We will come again; **Yotay piyôq, kiyaw:** Come here, you all. **Náhsuk, nutuyôhtum kitôpánônak piyôhutut:** Husband, I think that our

friends have come.

piyôkut, NI blanket (English loan)

plural **piyôkutash** *locative* **piyôkutuk**

Wôcak, piyôkut mihkunumoq: Everybody, hold the blanket. **Kutapumun**

waskici piyôkutuk: We are on top of the blanket.

piyômu-, VII it comes

ind 3rd sg **piyômuw**, *ind 3rd pl* **piyômush**

conj 3rd sg **piyômuk**, *conj 3rd pl* **piyômuks**

Piyômuw: It is coming!

pohpohqutihs, NA quail, bobwhite

plural **pohpohqutihsak** *locative* **pohpohqutihsuk**

pohpohs, NA cat (English loan)

plural **pohpohsak** *locative* **pohpohsuk**

Pohpohs tá náhtia kutahsamô?: Did you feed the cat and the dog? **Páwihsa,**

nutahsamô pohpohs qá ahsamáw náhtiah: Okay, I will feed the cat and he will feed the dog.

pon-, VTA he puts him, places him

ind 1st sg **nuponô**, *ind 3rd sg* **ponáw**, *you and I* **kuponômun**

imp 2nd sg **pon**, *imp 2nd pl* **ponohq**, *conj 3rd* **ponôt**

Kuhpayuk pon muks: Put the wolf in the forest. **Jesus Christ mus pon Tipi**

yohtuk: Jesus Christ will put the Devil in the fire. [FF]

ponam-, VTl put it

ind 1st sg **nuponam**, *ind 3rd sg* **ponam**, *you and I* **kuponamumun**

imp 2nd sg **ponamsh**, *imp 2nd pl* **ponamoq**, *conj 3rd* **ponak**

Munhanuk ponamsh tayôsq: Put the bridge at the island. **Iyo ponamutuk**

micuwôk taspowôkanuk: Let's put food on the table now.

popowutáhuk, NA drum

plural **popowutáhukanak** *locative* **popowutáhukanuk**

Popowutáhuk pásaw: Bring the drum.

poqáh, NA quahog, round clam

plural **poqáhak**, *locative* **poqáhuk**

potawá-, VAI make a fire

ind 1st sg **nupotawá**, *ind 3rd sg* **potawá**, *you and I* **kupotawámun**

imp 2nd sg **potawásh**, *imp 2nd pl* **potawáq**, *conj 3rd* **potawát**

Pápoks kupotawámun: Whenever it is winter we make a fire.

potáp, NA whale

plural **potápák**, *locative* **potápák**

Kuhthanuk apuw potáp: The whale is in ocean.

pôcum, NI cranberry

plural **pôcumunsh**, *locative* **pôcumunuk**

pôhp-, VTA play with him

ind 1st sg **nupôhpô**, *ind 3rd sg* **pôhpáw**, *you and I* **kupôhpômun**

imp 2nd sg **pôhp**, *imp 2nd pl* **pôhpohq**, *conj 3rd* **pôhpôt**

pôhpaskôk, NI ball

plural **pôhpaskôkansh**, *locative* **pôhpaskôkanuk**

- Wôpáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Wôpáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh:** This ball is white.
These balls are white.
- pôhpu-**, VAI he plays
ind 1st sg nupôhp, ind 3rd sg pôhpuwak, you and I kupôhpumun
imp 2nd sg pôhpush, imp 2nd pl pôhpuq, conj 3rd pôhput
Wiqamun i na mus pôhput iyo: Welcome to the one who will play now.
Nuqáhshap pôhpuyôn: I am ready to play; **Kucuwôhtam pôhpuyan?:** Do you want to play? **Nuks, pôhputuk!:** Yes, let's play!
- pôhshi**, PART some, part (of), half
Pôhshi mutôm kuhkihtawáwak Manto: Some never listen to God. [FF]
- pôhsqá-**, VII it is noon, midday
ind sg pôhsqá, conj 3rd sg pôhsqák, conj 3rd pl pôhsqáks
Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic nutináy sômi yôtumôn: It is nearly noon, already
I ate my dinner because I was hungry. [FF]
- pôhsqáhp(w)u-**, VAI eat lunch 'noon-eat'
ind 1st sg nupôhsqáhp, ind 3rd sg pôhsqáhpuw,
you and I kupôhsqáhpumun, imp 2nd sg pôhsqáhpwush,
imp 2nd pl pôhsqáhpup, conj 3rd pôhsqáhpwut
Wikun pôsqáhpuwôk: Good lunch! **Páwihsa, pôsqáhpwutuk:** Okay, let's have lunch.
- pôkasu-**, VAI be crippled, disabled
ind 1st sg nupôkas, ind 3rd sg pôkasuw,
you and I kupôkasumun, conj 3rd pôkasut
Katawi nunáwô kucumôkusuw muhkacuks pôkasuw: I am going to see the pitiful boy who is lame. [FF]
- pômki,** NI world
locative pômki
Manto apuw wámi pômki: God lives in all the world. [FF]
- pôpayik,** NI basket splint
plural pôpayikansh, locative pôpayikanuk
Mucáq másqák pôpayik yotay: There is no red splint here; **Iyo, nis ôkutakansh másqákish pôpayikansh misum:** Now, give me two more red splints.
- puhcuwanumu-**, VAI be proud
ind 1st sg nupcuwanum, ind 3rd sg puhcuwanumuw,
you and I kupcuwanumumun imp 2nd sg puhcuwanumush,
imp 2nd pl puhcuwanumuq, conj 3rd páhcuwanumut
Ki kupuhcuwanum: You are proud.
- pukut,** NI smoke
locative pukuták
- pum,** NI grease, oil, butter
locative pumik
- pumiyotôk,** NI fence, (outdoor) wall
plural pumiyotôkansh, locative pumiyotôkanuk
- pumôsuwi-**, VAI he swims
ind 1st sg nupumôsuwi, ind 3rd sg pumôsuwi,
you and I kupumôsuwimun imp 2nd sg pumôsuwish,

imp 2nd pl pumôsuwiq, conj 3rd pámôsuwit
Nipuks pumôsuwiwak: Whenever it is summer they go swimming.
Kuhthanuk mawi-pumôsuwituk: Let's go swimming at the ocean.

pumôtam-, VAI he lives, is alive (not in the sense of 'dwell')
ind 1st sg nupumôtam, ind 3rd sg pumôtam,
you and I kupumôtamumun imp 2nd sg pumôtamsh,
imp 2nd pl pumôtamoq, conj 3rd pámôtak
pumôtamuwôk, NI life
plural pumôtamuwôkansh, locative pumôtamuwôkanuk

pumshá-, VAI he goes along, walks along, travels
ind 1st sg nupumshá, ind 3rd sg pumsháw, you and I kupumshámun,
imp 2nd sg pumshásh, imp 2nd pl pumsháq, conj 3rd pámshát
Pumshátuk! Wicáwiq: Let's go traveling. Come with me.

punipakat-, VII leaves fall
ind 3rd sg punipakat, ind 3rd pl punipakatash
conj 3rd sg pánipakahk, conj 3rd pl pánipakahks
Punipakat Wiyon: Falling Leaves Moon

punitôk, NI knife
plural punitôkansh, locative punitôkanuk
Wipi niskiniwôqat yo punitôk: But this knife is dirty! **Iyo punitôkansh misum:**
 Now give me the knives.

punshá-, VII it falls
ind 3rd sg punsháw, ind 3rd pl punshásh
conj 3rd sg pánshák, conj 3rd pl pánsháks

pupiq, NI flute, musical instrument
plural pupiqansh, locative pupiqanuk
Pupiq pátauwush: Bring a flute. **Wámi pupiqansh pátauwôq:** Bring all the flutes
 you all.

pupiqá-, VAI he plays music, plays a flute
ind 1st sg nupupiqá, ind 3rd sg pupiqá, you and I kupupiqámun,
imp 2nd sg pupiqásh, imp 2nd pl pupiqáq, conj 3rd pápiqát

pupiqáwôk, NI music
plural pupiqáwôkansh, locative pupiqáwôkanuk
Kuqáhshapumun. Pupiqátuk: We are ready. Let's play music!

pupon, VII it is winter
conj 3rd pápok, conj 3rd plural pápoks
Pápoks kutaqunumunán ahshoyuhqôwunsh tá micáhsak: Whenever it is
 winter we wear hats and mittens.

puqi, NI dust, ashes
locative puqiyuk

putam-, VTI hear it
ind 1st sg nuputam, ind 3rd sg putam, you and I kuputamumun,
imp 2nd sg putamsh, imp 2nd pl putamoq, conj 3rd pátak

putaqi-, VAI he hides, is hidden
ind 1st sg nuputaqi, ind 3rd sg putaqi, you and I kuputaqimun,

imp 2nd sg putaqish, imp 2nd pl putaqiq, conj 3rd pátaqit
putaw-, VTA hear him
ind 1st sg nuputawô, ind 3rd sg putawáw, you and I kuputawômun,
imp 2nd sg putaw, imp 2nd pl putôhq, conj 3rd pátawôt
Wucinah wihkumiyan, kuputôsh: When you call me, I hear you. **Wucinah wihkumuyôn, kuputawi:** When I call you, you hear me. **Wucinah wihkumiyak, kuputôyumun:** When you call us, we hear you. **Wucinah wihkumiyáq, kuputôyumô:** When you (all) call me, I hear you. **Wucinah wihkumuyak, kuputawumun:** When we call you, you hear us. **Tápkuks putawáw muksah tá qáqiqihshôtáh:** Whenever it is night, he hears the wolves and crickets.

putuki-, VAI he returns, goes back
ind 1st sg nuputuki, ind 3rd sg putuki, you and I kuputukimun,
imp 2nd sg putukish, imp 2nd pl putukiq, conj 3rd pátukit
Ôkowuk kutapumôpa muhtáwiyush katumuwash, wipi iyo kuputukimô qá yotay kutapumô: You all lived away for many years, but now you have come back and you live here. **Kiyawun wámi wucshák Manto, qá yaqi náikum mus kuputukimun:** We all come from God, and to him will we return.

putukunik, NI bread
plural putukunikansh, locative putukunikanuk
Mutu nucuwôhtam shwi kacuhkáyash putukunik: I don't want three pieces of bread. **Páhki putukunik mus micuwak:** Maybe bread will they eat. [FF]

putuqáyu-, VII it is round
ind 3rd sg putuqáyuw, ind 3rd pl putuqáyush
conj 3rd sg pátuqák, conj 3rd pl pátuqáks

Q

qaqi-, VAI he runs
ind 1st sg nuqaqi, ind 3rd sg qaqi, you and I kuqaqimun,
imp 2nd sg qaqish, imp 2nd pl qaqiq, conj 3rd qáqit
Wikun! Wuyi kuqaqimô: Good! You all run well. **Kuhkuhqi qaqiq wacuwak:** Run up the hill.

qá, PART and (primarily used for conjoining verb phrases) see also **tá**
Iyo wucuhshásh qá nunahshum kahak wôk: Now get out and dry yourself, too.
Tápi nutômki qá nutáyunamô nahak: I can get up and help myself. [FF]

qáhshapu-, VAI he is ready
ind 1st sg nuqáhshap, ind 3rd sg qáhshapuw, you and I kuqáhshapumun,
imp 2nd sg qáhshapush, imp 2nd pl qáhshapuw, conj 3rd qáhshaput
Nuqáhshap pôhpuyôn: I am ready to play. **Kuqáhshapumun. Pupiqátuk:** We are ready. Let's play music. **Qáhshapuwak môcihutut:** They are ready to go.

qáqiqihshôt, NA grasshopper, cricket 'one who repeatedly jumps'
plural qáqiqihshôták, locative qáqiqihshôták
Tápkuks putawáw muksah tá qáqiqihshôtáh: Whenever it is night he hears the wolves and crickets.

qátqahqá-, VII it is afternoon

ind 3rd sg qátqahqá, conj 3rd sg qátqahqák, conj 3rd pl qátqahqáks
Nuks, qátahqahqáw. Pôhputuk: Yes, it's afternoon. Let's play!

qihshô-, VAI he jumps
ind 1st sg nuqihshô, ind 3rd sg qihshô, you and I kuqihshômun,
imp 2nd sg qihshôsh, imp 2nd pl qihshôq, conj 3rd qihshôt

qipi-, VAI he turns, rotates
ind 1st sg nuqipi, ind 3rd sg qipi, you and I kuqipimun,
imp 2nd sg qipish, imp 2nd pl qipiq, conj 3rd qipit

qiqikum, NA duck
plural qiqikum(a)sh, locative qiqikumuk
Áhsup natawaháw qiqikumah: Raccoon visits duck. **Qiqikum uyáw áhsupanah,** "Askikutamah mohwáwak qiqikumak!": Duck says to raccoon, "Ducks eat snails!"

qôyowasq, NI rattle, gourd, jar
plural qôyowasqash, locative qôyowasquk
Qôyowasqash sihsiwan pátawoq: You all bring the gourd rattles.

quci-, VAI to try, attempt
ind 1st sg nuquci, ind 3rd sg quci, you and I kuqucimun,
imp 2nd sg qucish, imp 2nd pl quciq, conj 3rd qácit
Sokuyôks nuquci mutu wátukisuyôn: Whenever it is raining I try not to get wet.
Páwihsa, iyo kiyaw quciq: Okay, now you try it

qucimôtam-, VTI smell it (deliberately), sniff it
ind 1st sg nuqucimôtam, ind 3rd sg qucimôtam, you and I kuqucimôtamun,
imp 2nd sg qucimôtamsh, imp 2nd pl qucimôtamq, conj 3rd qácimôtak
Qucimôtamsh upihsháwansh: Smell the flowers!

qucimôy-, VTA smell him (deliberately), sniff him (y-stem)
ind 1st sg nuqucimôyô, ind 3rd sg qucimôyáw, you and I kuqucimôyômun,
imp 2nd sg qucimôs, imp 2nd pl qucimôyohq, conj 3rd qácimôyôt
Qucimôyáw muks citsah: The wolf is smelling the bird.

quctam-, VTI taste it (deliberately), try the taste of it
ind 1st sg nuquctam, ind 3rd sg quctam, you and I kuquctamun,
imp 2nd sg quctamsh, imp 2nd pl quctamq, conj 3rd qáctak

quhsh-, VTA he is afraid of him, fears him
ind 1st sg nuqshô, ind 3rd sg quhsháw, you and I kuqshômun,
imp 2nd sg quhsh, imp 2nd pl quhshohq, conj 3rd qáhshôt
Wámi skitôpáh quhsháw: He is afraid of everybody. **Nuks, wámi skitôpák nuquhshô:** Yes, I am afraid of everyone. **Kuquhshush! Ki kuquhshush! Nuks, nuwisôs:** I am afraid of you! I am afraid of YOU! Yes, I am afraid!

quhsháwôk, NI fear
plural quhsháwôkansh, locative quhsháwôkanuk
Quhsháwôk nukôctomun yo kisuq: We will hide fear today.

quhtam-, VTI he is afraid of it, fears it
ind 1st sg nuqtam, ind 3rd sg quhtam, you and I kuqtamumun,
imp 2nd sg quhtamsh, imp 2nd pl quhtamoq, conj 3rd qáhtak
Wámi cáqansh quhtam: He is afraid of everything. **Manto wikuw, mut cáqan nuquhtam nipôwi:** God is good, nothing I fear at night. [FF]

qunáyu-, VII it is long

ind 3rd sg qunáyuw, ind 3rd pl qunáyush

conj 3rd sg qánák, conj 3rd pl qánáks

Cáqan qunayuw?: Which thing is long? **Yosh maskihcuwash qunayush:** The grass is long.

quni-, PRENOUN long

Yo uquni-ahpaponuw. Quni-ahpapon: This is their long chair (couch). Long chair (couch)

quníq, NA doe, female deer

plural quníqák, locative quníqák

qunôhqusu-, VAI he is tall, high

ind 1st sg nuqunôhqus, ind 3rd sg qunôhqusuw, you and I kuqunôhqusumun,

conj 3rd qánôhqusut, conj 3rd plural qánôhqus'hutut

qunôhqusuwôk, NI height

plural qunôhqusuwôkansh, locative qunôhqusuwôkanuk

qunôhtuq, NI spear

plural qunôhtuqash, locative qunôhtuquk

qunôkan-, VII it is tall, high

ind 3rd sg qunôkan, ind 3rd pl qunôkansh

conj 3rd sg qánôkak, conj 3rd pl qánôkaks

quskacá-, VAI he crosses, passes over

ind 1st sg nuquskacá, ind 3rd sg quskacá, you and I kuquskacámun,

imp 2nd sg quskacásh, imp 2nd pl quskacáq, conj 3rd qáskacát

Iyo kuquskacámun tayôsqônuk: Now we are crossing the bridge.

quski, ADV back, returning (alternate:qushki)

Kiyaw, quski yotay piyôq! Quski piyôq: You (all) come back here! Come back!

qusqacu-, VAI he is cold

ind 1st sg nuq(u)sqac, ind 3rd sg qusqacu, you and I kuq(u)sqacumun,

imp 2nd sg qusqacush, imp 2nd pl qusqacuq, conj 3rd qásqacut

Pápoks kuqasqacumun: Whenever it is winter we are cold.

qusuqan-, VII it is heavy

ind 3rd sg qusuqan, ind 3rd pl qusuqansh

conj 3rd sg qásuqak, conj 3rd pl qásuqaks

qusuqan-, VAI he is heavy

ind 1st sg nuqusuqan, ind 3rd sg qusuqan, you and I kuqusuqanumun,

imp 2nd sg qusuqansh, imp 2nd pl qusuqanoq, conj 3rd qásuqak

qut, PART but (indicates less sharp contrast than /wipi/)

qutah-, VTA he weighs him, measures him

ind 1st sg nuqutahô, ind 3rd sg qutaháw, you and I kuqutahômun,

imp 2nd sg qutah, imp 2nd pl qutahohq, conj 3rd qátahôt

qutaham-, VTl he weighs it, measures it

ind 1st sg nuqutaham, ind 3rd sg qutaham, you and I kuqutahamumun,

imp 2nd sg qutahamsh, imp 2nd pl qutahamoq, conj 3rd qátahak

qutam-, VTl swallow it

ind 1st sg nuqutam, ind 3rd sg qutam, you and I kuqutamumun,

imp 2nd sg qutamsh, imp 2nd pl qutamoq, conj 3rd qátak
-qutôk, NI DEP throat ‘what one swallows with’
ind sg muqutôk, ind plural muqutôkansh, ind locative muqutôkanuk,
my leg nuqutôk, your leg, kuqutôk, his/her leg uqutôk,
indefinite possessor muqutôk
qutôsk, NUM six
Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
qutôsk-cahshuncák, NUM sixty ‘six - how-many-tens’
qutôskuqunakat, VII it is six days, the sixth day, Saturday
conj 3rd sg qátôskuqunakahk, conj 3rd pl qutôskuqunakahks
qutôskut, ADV sixth

S

sawáyu-, VII it is empty
ind 3rd sg sawáyuw, ind 3rd pl sawáyush
conj 3rd sg sawák, conj 3rd pl sawáks
sayakat, VII it is difficult, hard
ind 3rd sg sayakat, ind 3rd pl sayakatash
conj 3rd sg sáyakahk, conj 3rd pl sáyakahks
sáp, ADV tomorrow
Manto wáhtôw wámi cáqansh ta tápi i wámi cáqansh iyo kisk ta sáp: God knows all things and can do all things today and tomorrow. [FF]
sápahik, NI soup
plural sápahikansh, locative sápahikanuk
sát, NI salt (borrowed from English ‘salt’)
locative sátuk
shupiham-, VTI he shovels it (borrowed from English ‘shovel’)
ind 1st sg nushupiham, ind 3rd sg shupiham, you and I kushupihamumun,
imp 2nd sg shupihamsh, imp 2nd pl shupihamoq, conj 3rd shápihak
Socpoks shupiham máw: Whenever it snows he shovels the path. **Wámi kon;**
côci awán shupihamak: All snow; everyone must shovel. [FF]
shwi, NUM three
Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
shwiqunakat, VII it is three days, the third day, Wednesday
conj 3rd sg shwiqunakahk, conj 3rd pl shwiqunakahks
shwôsk, NUM eight
Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
shwôsk-cahshuncák, NUM eighty ‘eight - how-many-tens’
shwôskut, ADV eighth
shwut, ADV third
Yo, micush shwut kacuhkáy: Here, you eat the third piece.

- sihs**, NA DEP uncle (probably originally ‘maternal uncle’ – mother's brother)
plural nusihsak, locative nusihasuk, my uncle nusihasuk,
his/her uncle wusihsah, yours and my uncles kusihsunak,
their uncles wusihsuwôwah
Nohkumihs náikum, nusih náikum: She is my aunt, he is my uncle. **Kusihsuw tá kohkumihsuw wunicônuwôwah nik skitôpák:** Those people are your uncle and aunt's children.
- sihsiq**, NA rattlesnake
plural sihsiqák, locative sihsiqák
- sipo**, NI river
plural siposh, locative sipok
Tumôhq apuw sipok: The beaver is at the river. **Nunáwá skok totáy sipok;**
wacôn piyámáq wutonuk: I saw a snake near the river; he had a fish in his mouth. [FF]
- sipowihs**, NI brook, stream
plural sipowihsash, locative sipowihsuk
- siqan**, VII it is spring
conj 3rd sg siqak, conj 3rd pl siqaks
Siqan, iyo kucuhshun katumuw: Spring, the year begins now.
- sit**, NI DEP foot
ind sg nusit, ind plural nusitash, ind locative nusituk,
my foot nusit, his/her foot wusit, indefinite possessor musit
Yo nusit: Here is my foot. **Kusit wutôtunumsh:** Pull back your foot. **Wusit tápi kunámumun:** We can see his foot.
- situk**, NI DEP toe ‘foot bone’
ind sg nusituk, ind plural nusitukansh, ind locative nusitukanuk,
my foot nusituk, his/her foot wusituk, indefinite possessor musituk
Wusitukansh côi kucusutôw: He needs to wash his toes.
- siwôhtum-**, VAI be sorry, sorrowful
ind 1st sg nusiwôhtum, ind 3rd sg siwôhtum, you and I kusiwôhtumumun,
imp 2nd sg siwôhtumsh, imp 2nd pl siwôhtumoq, conj 3rd siwôhtuk
Piyômuh! Nusiwôhtum. Yo: It is coming! I am sorry. Here. **Nuwikimohô piyámáq, qut mut tápi nutqunô. Nusiwôhtum wuci ni:** I like to eat fish, but I cannot catch one. I am sorry for that. [FF]
- siwôpáyu-**, VII it is blue
ind 3rd sg siwôpáyuw, ind 3rd pl siwôpáyush
conj 3rd sg siwôpák, conj 3rd pl siwôpáks
Siwôpáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Siwôpáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh: This ball is blue. These balls are blue.
- siwôpisu-**, VAI he is blue
ind 1st sg nusiwôpis, ind 3rd sg siwôpisuw, you and I kusiwôpisumun,
they are blue siwôpisuwak, conj 3rd siwôpisut, conj 3rd pl siwôpis'hutut
Siwôpisuw yo cits. Siwôpisuwak yok citsak: This bird is blue. These birds are blue.
- siyohs**, NI DEP father-in-law
plural nusiyohtsak, locative nusiyohtsuk, my father-in-law nusiyohts,

- his/her father-in-law wusiyohs, yours and my fathers-in-law kusiyohsunak, their fathers-in-law wusiyohsuwôwah*
Nusiyohs yo in tá nusuquhs yo sqá: This man is my father-in-law and this woman is my mother-in-law
- skan,** NI DEP bone
ind sg muskan, ind plural muskansh, ind locative muskanuk, my foot nuskan, his/her bone wuskan, indefinite possessor muskan
- skatuq,** NI DEP forehead
ind sg nuskatuq, ind locative nuskatuquk, my foot nuskatuq, his/her bone wuskatuq, indefinite possessor muskatuq
Kuski kuskatuq kucusumwuq: Wash around your forehead.
- skisho,** ADV quick, quickly
Mus kutayunumôsh mákunuman skisho: I will help you pick quickly.
- skisuq,** NI DEP eye, face
ind sg nuskisuq, ind plural nuskisuqash, ind locative nuskisuquk, my eye nuskisuq, his/her eye wuskisuq, indefinite possessor muskisuq
Páwihsa, nutakis, kiyaw ôkhumoq kuskisuquwôwash: Okay, I will count, you (pl.) cover your eyes; **Nicish tá nuskisuq côci nukucusuto:** I need to clean my hands and face.
- skitôp,** NA person
plural skitôpák, locative skitôpák
Wámi skitôpák: All the people. **Awán yo skitôp:** Who is this person? **Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpák wômôyáw:** He loves everything, he loves all people. **Nuks, wámi skitôpák nuwômôyô:** Yes, I love all people. **Nik skitôpák cáhci tápi iwák muhtáwi, iwák mut wimonáyuw uy iwák:** Those people who can say much, half of what they say is not true as they say it. [FF]
- skok,** NA snake
plural skokak, locative skokuk
Wiyôko nunáwô sipok kok. Mihkunáw piyámáq wutonuk: Yesterday I saw a snake in the river. He held a fish in his mouth. [FF]
- skôks,** NA skunk
plural skôksak, locative skôksuk
Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks: These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.
- skôt,** PART lest, otherwise (alternative spelling: **shkôt**)
- socpo-**, VII it is snowing, it snows
ind 3rd sg socpo, conj 3rd sg socpok, conj 3rd pl socpoks
Kon! Socpo; Snow! It is snowing! **Socpoks ôkumham:** Whenever it is snowing he goes snowshoeing. **Muhtáwi kon, socpo iyo:** Much snow, it is snowing now. [FF]
- sokuyôn,** VII it rains, there is rain
ind 3rd sg sokuyôn, conj 3rd sg sokuyôk, conj 3rd pl sokuyôks
Sokuyôn! Muhtáwi nuwutakis: It is raining! I am very wet! **Máhci-sokuyôk, uqanaqôn:** After it rains, a rainbow. **Sokuyôks nukupham kinakinikansh:** Whenever it rains I close the windows. **Kupqat wámi kisk, tá sokuyôn nupáw kiskash:** It was cloudy all day, and it has rained for five days. [FF]

sôcum, NA chief, sachem

plural sôcumôk, locative sôcumôk

Wôkumohq sôcum ahtáwôkanuk wuyitupôhtak: Salute the chief in the place that is sacred.

sôhká-, VAI win, triumph

*ind 1st sg nusôhká, ind 3rd sg sôhká, you and I kusôhkámun,
imp 2nd sg sôhkásh, imp 2nd pl sôhkáq, conj 3rd sôhkát*

sôhsuni-, VAI he is tired, weary

*ind 1st sg nusôhsuni, ind 3rd sg sôhsuni, you and I kusôhsunimun,
imp 2nd sg sôhsunish, imp 2nd pl sôhsuniq, conj 3rd sôhsunit*

Nocshá Palmertown wiyôko, winu nusôhsuni macuhsh wuyôksuw: I went to Palmertown yesterday, I was extremely tired last evening. [FF]

sôht, NI blueberry

plural sôhtásh, locative sôhták

sômi, ADV because, because of

Manto wiko sômi wáhtôw wámi cáqansh: God is good because he knows all things. [FF]

sôp, NI cornmeal mush, corn soup

locative sôpônuk

Naspi yoht mô aposuwak sôp Mohiksinak: Mohegans used to cook cornmeal mush on a fire. **Numic nusôp**: I eat my cornmeal mush.

sôpáyu-, VII it is straight, right, proper

*ind 3rd sg sôpáyuw, ind 3rd pl sôpáyush
conj 3rd sg sôpák, conj 3rd pl sôpáks*

Yo wutuhq sôpayuw: This stick is straight.

sôwanayo, ADV south, southward

Sôwanayo ôq: Go south.

sôyôqat-, VII it is cold (of substances)

*ind 3rd sg sôyôqat, ind 3rd pl sôyôqatash
conj 3rd sg sôyôqahk, conj 3rd pl sôyôqahks*

Yo nupi sôyôqát: The water is cold. **Sôyôqat áwan mut wáconôt áwan**: It is too cold for anyone not having someone. [FF]

sqá, NA woman

plural sqá(wa)k, locative sqá(wu)k

Awán yo sqá?: Who is this woman? **Kumawáw in sqá**: The man is looking at the woman; **Sqák kuhkihtaw**: Listen to the women.

sqáhsihs, NA girl

plural sqáhsihsak, locative sqáhsihsuk

Nihsumuhs yo sqáhsihs wôk: This girl is also my younger sibling.

sqáwhs, NA young woman

plural sqáwhsak, locative sqáwhsuk

sqôt, NI door, doorway, gate

plural sqôtásh, locative sqôták

Sqôt ni. Suqituk: That is the door. Let's go inside.

-sucipuk, NI DEP neck

ind sg musucipuk, ind plural musucipukansh, ind locative musucipukanuk,

my neck **nusucipuk**, his/her neck **wusucipuk**, indefinite possessor **musucipuk**
Ki kucusutawush kusucipuk wôk: Wash your neck too.

suhwuhkanum-, VTI he throws it
ind 1st sg nusuhwuhkanum, ind 3rd sg suhkuhkanum,
you and I kusuhwuhkanumumun, imp 2nd sg suhwuhkanumsh,
imp 2nd pl suhwuhkanumôq, conj 3rd sâhwuhkanuk

sukáyu-, VII it is black
ind 3rd sg sukáyuw, ind 3rd pl sukáyush
conj 3rd sg sákák, conj 3rd pl sákáks
Sukáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Sukáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh: This ball is black.
 These balls are black. **Sákák pôhpaskôk misum**: Give me the black ball.

sukisu-, VAI he is black
ind 1st sg nusukis, ind 3rd sg sukusuw, you and I kusukisumun,
conj 3rd sákisut conj 3rd plural sákisut
Sukisuw yo cits. Sukisuwak yok citsak: This bird is black. These birds are black.

suksuw, NA clam, long clam
plural suksuwak, locative suksuwuk

sun, NI stone, rock
plural sunsh, locative sunuk
Aqi cáqan yo sun máhsunuman: What is the stone like when you touch it? **Ni sun totay witches piyôk mut apuw nitay**: That stone, where the witches came, no [longer] rests there. [FF]

suqi-, VAI he enters, comes in
ind 1st sg nusuqi, ind 3rd sg suqi, you and I kusuqimun,
imp 2nd sg suqish, imp 2nd pl suqiq, conj 3rd sâqit
Oh, nákuwôw na, kitôpânônak yotay. Suqiq! : Oh, it's them, our friends are here! Come in! **Nuks, sqôt ni. Suqituk**: Yes, that's the door. Let's go in;
Náhsuk, nutuyôhtum kitôpânônak piyôhutut. Suqihutuc: Husband, I think our friends are here. Let them come in. **Ki mut tápi Tipi kusuqi kisuquk**: You, Devil, you cannot enter heaven. [FF]

-suquhs, NA DEP mother-in-law
plural nusuksak, locative nusuksuk, my mother-in-law nusuquhs,
his/her mother-in-law wusuksah, yours and my mothers-in-law kusuksunak,
their mothers-in-law wusuksuwôwah
Nusiyohs yo in tá nusuquhs yo sqá: This man is my father-in-law and this woman is my mother-in-law

susupôkamuk, NI wall (of a house)
plural susupôkamukas, locative susupôkamukuk
Yo susupôkamukansh: Here are the walls; **Nuqut susupôkamuk, ôkutak susupôkamuk**: One wall, another wall.

swuncák, NUM thirty

T

tahkamuk, NI beach, shore

plural tahkamuqash, locative tahkamuquk
Sqá apuw tahkamuquk: The woman is at the shore.

tahqun-, VTA catch him, seize him
ind 1st sg nutqunô, ind 3rd sg tahqunáw, you and I kutqunômumun,
imp 2nd sg tahqun, imp 2nd pl tahqunohq, conj 3rd táhqunôt
Kutahqunush: I caught you!

tahqunum-, VTI catch it, seize it
ind 1st sg nutqunum, ind 3rd sg tahqunum, you and I kutqunumumun,
imp 2nd sg tahqunumsh, imp 2nd pl tahqunumoq, conj 3rd táhqunuk

-tahtakôq, NI DEP backbone, spine
ind sg nutahtakôq, ind locative nutahtakôqanuk,
my back nutahtakôq, his/her back wutahtakôq,
indefinite possessor mutahtakôq

tahwuci, PART why (in questions)
Tahwuci kupiyô?: Why did you come?

takam-, VTA hit him, strike him, beat him
ind 1st sg nutakamô, ind 3rd sg takamáw, you and I kutakamômumun,
imp 2nd sg takam, imp 2nd pl takamohq, conj 3rd tákamôt
Côci nutakamô wáci pakitam piyámáq: I ought to hit him so that he would give up the fish. [FF]

takatam-, VTI hit it, strike it, beat it
ind 1st sg nutakatam, ind 3rd sg takatam, you and I kutakatamumun,
imp 2nd sg takatamsh, imp 2nd pl takatamoq, conj 3rd tákatak

takhwôk, NI mortar for pounding corn
plural takhwôkansh, locative takhwôkanuk

takôk, NI axe, hatchet
plural takôkansh, locative takôkanuk

taqôq, NI autumn, fall
locative taqôq
Taqôq: First Frost/Falling Leaves. **Tuhkáyuw yo taqôq:** It is cold this fall.

taqôqu-, VII it is autumn, fall
ind 3rd sg taqôquw, conj 3rd sg táqôquk, conj 3rd pl táqôquks
Ciwi taqôquw: It is almost fall.

taspowôk, NI table
plural taspowôkansh, locative taspowôkanuk
Aqu piyôkut ahtáw taspowôk: The table is under the blanket; **Iyo ponamutuk micuwôk taspowôkanuk:** Let's put the food on the table now!

tatô, PART 'I don't know'
Tatô. Cáqan micuwak áhsupanak?: I don't know. What do raccoons eat?

tayák, NA crane
plural tayákôk, locative tayákôk

tayhkihcáwôk, NI garden
plural tayhkihcáwôkansh, locative tayhkihcáwôkanuk
Nipuks ayihkôsuwak tayahkihcáwôkanuk: Whenever it is summertime, they work in the garden.

tayôsq, NI bridge

plural **tayôsqônsh**, *locative* **tayôsqônuk**
Munhanuk ponamsh tayôsq: Put the bridge at the island.

tá, PART and
Yo inuhkôtôk wici nohkumihs tá nusihs: Here is a picture of my aunt and uncle.
Numic potin tá sôhtásh: I eat pudding and blueberries [FF]

-táh, NI DEP heart
ind sg **mutáh**, *ind plural* **mutáhash** *ind locative* **mutáhuk**,
my heart **nutáh**, *his/her heart* **wutáh**, *indefinite possessor* **mutáh**
Nutáh kuhpáyuw, ni yáyuw: My heart is closed, it is so. [FF]

tápatam-, VTA thank him
ind 1st sg **nutápatamô**, *ind 3rd sg* **tápatamáw**, *you and I* **kutápatamômun**,
imp 2nd sg **tápatam**, *imp 2nd pl* **tápatamohq**, *conj 3rd* **tápatamôt**

tápáyú-, VII it is enough, sufficient
ind 3rd sg **tápáyuw**, *ind 3rd pl* **tápáyush**
conj 3rd sg **tápák**, *conj 3rd pl* **tápáks**
Tápáks kupahkacihomun: Whenever it is enough, we're done.

tápi, PART enough, can, able **táput ni:** thank you
Muhtáwi wikun. Tápi. Táput ni: Very good. That's enough. Thank you.
Sômi wámi cáqansh iwák "Táput ni, Manto!": Because all things say, "thank you, God!" [FF]

tátupi, ADV the same, alike, equally, in the same way

tátupiyu-, VII it is equal to, the same as
ind 3rd sg **tátupiyuw**, *ind 3rd pl* **tátupiyush**
conj 3rd sg **tátupiyuk**, *conj 3rd pl* **tátupiyuks**
'Tátupiyuw' uyuwamow yo kuhkunasuwôk: This mark means it is 'equal'.

táyôhqáyu-, VII it is short
ind 3rd sg **táyôhqáyuw**, *ind 3rd pl* **táyôhqáyush**
conj 3rd sg **táyôhqák**, *conj 3rd pl* **táyôhqáks**
Yosh maskihcuwash tayahqayush: This grass is short.

táyôhqusu-, VAI he is short
ind 1st sg **nutáyôhqus**, *ind 3rd sg* **táyôhqusuw**, *you and I* **kutáyôhqusumun**,
imp 2nd sg **táyôhqusush**, *imp 2nd pl* **táyôhqusuq**, *conj 3rd* **táyôhqusut**
Táyôhqusuw wipi mihkikut: He is short but strong.

tohki-, VAI awake, wake up
ind 1st sg **nutohki**, *ind 3rd sg* **tohki**, *you and I* **kutohkimun**,
imp 2nd sg **tohkish**, *imp 2nd pl* **tohkiq**, *conj 3rd* **tohkit**
Kisukahks nutohki: Whenever it is daytime, I am awake.

tohkun-, VTA wake him up
ind 1st sg **nutohkunô**, *ind 3rd sg* **tohkunáw**, *you and I* **kutohkunômun**,
imp 2nd sg **tohkun**, *imp 2nd pl* **tohkunohq**, *conj 3rd* **tohkunôt**

-ton, NI DEP mouth
ind sg **muton**, *ind plural* **mutonsh** *ind locative* **mutonuk**,
my mouth **nuton**, *his/her mouth* **wuton**, *indefinite possessor* **muton**
Wiyôko nunáwô sipok skok. Mihkunáw piyámáq wutonuk: Yesterday I saw a snake in the river. He held a fish in his mouth. [FF]

totay, PART where (in relative clauses, not questions)

Mut nuwahto, totay putaqiyôn: I don't know where to hide.

toyupáhs, NA turtle
plural toyupáhsak, locative toyupáhsuk
Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks: These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.

tômwihto-, VTI he saves it, preserves it
ind 1st sg nutômwihto, ind 3rd sg tômwihtôw, you and I kutômwihtomun,
imp 2nd sg tômwihtawush, imp 2nd pl tômwihtawoq, conj 3rd tômwihtôk

tôn, PART how (in questions; not used to translate 'how much' or 'how many')
Tôn kutaya?: How are you? **Tôn kukawimô?:** How did you sleep?

-tônihs, NA DEP daughter
ind sg nutônihs, ind plural nutônihsak, ind locative nutônihsuk,
my daughter nutônihs, his/her daughter wutônihsah
Nunicônak yok. Aquy, nutônihs! Aquy, nunámôn: These are my children.
 Hello, my daughter! Hello my son!

-tôpkan, NI DEP chin, jaw
ind sing mutôpkan, ind plural mutôpkansh ind locative mutôpkanuk,
my mouth nutôpkan, his/her mouth wutôpkan, indefinite possessor mutôpkan
Kuski kuskatuq, kuskisuqash, kucôy, kanonawash, tá kutôpihk
kucusumwuq: Wash around your forehead, eyes, your nose, your cheeks, and your chin!

tôpôk, NI sled, toboggan
plural tôpôkansh, locative tôpôkanuk

tuhkáyuw-, VII it is cold (of weather)
ind 3rd sg tuhkáyuw, conj 3rd sg táhkák, conj 3rd pl táhkáks
Tuhkáyuw Wiyon: Cold Moon. **Tuhkáyuw yôpôwi, ni yayuw:** It is cold early this morning, that is so. [FF]

tukow, NA a wave (on water)
plural tukowak, locative tukowuk

tuksáhs, NA rabbit
plural tuksáhsak, locative tuksáhsuk
Côci kutahsamô tuksáhs: You need to feed the rabbit.

tuksuni-, VAI he falls
ind 1st sg nutuksuni, ind 3rd sg tuksuni, you and I kutuksunimun,
imp 2nd sg tuksunish, imp 2nd pl tuksuniq, conj 3rd táksunit

tukucôpi, NI belt
plural tukucôpish, locative tukucôpik
Hey! Mucáq tukucôpi: Hey! No belt!

tumôhq, NA beaver
plural tumôhqák, locative tumôhqák
Áhsup uyáw tumôhqáh, “Cáqan micuwak tumôhqák?”: Raccoon says to Beaver, “What do beavers eat?”

tumusum-, VTI he cuts it
ind 1st sg nutumusum, ind 3rd sg tumusum, you and I kutumusumumun,

imp 2nd sg tumusumsh, imp 2nd pl tumusumoq, conj 3rd támusuk
Ray tumusum wutqunsh yotay yo kisk: Ray cut wood here today. [FF]
-tunuhk, NI DEP right, right side
ind sg nutunuhk, ind locative nutunkanuk, indef poss mutunuhk,
my right side nutunuhk, his/her rightside wutunuhk
Miyacu. Mutunahk: The Left. The Right.
tupku-, VII it is night (**yo tápkuk:** tonight)
ind 3rd sg tupkuw, conj 3rd sg tápkuk, conj 3rd pl tápkuks
Tápkuks kawiw: When it is night, he is asleep. **Ciwi tupkuw. Yo tápkuk**
kisukat cáyhqatum mô: It is almost night. Tonight the day hurried away. [FF]

U

upihsháw, NI flower
plural upihsháwônsh, locative upihsháwônuk
Upihsháwônsh kumamsh: Look at the flowers.
uqanaqôn, NA rainbow
plural uqanaqônak, locative uqanoqônuk
Máhci-sokuyôk, uqanaqôn: After the rain, a rainbow.
uskawusu-, VAI he is jealous
ind 1st sg nutuskawus, ind 3rd sg (u)skawusuw, you and I kutuskawusumun,
imp 2nd sg (u)skawusush, imp 2nd pl (u)skawusuq, conj 3rd áskawusut
Nákum uskawusuw, náikum cunáyuw: He is jealous, he is crazy.
uspunum-, VTI lift it
ind 1st sg nutuspunum, ind 3rd sg spunum, you and I kutuspunumumun,
imp 2nd sg spunumsh, imp 2nd pl spunumoq, conj 3rd áspunuk
Uspunumoq piyôkut, wôcak: Lift the blanket, everybody. **Uspunumsh kuhkôt:**
Lift your leg.
usuwisu-, VAI he is named, called
ind 1st sg nutusuwis, ind 3rd sg usuwisuw, you and I kutusuwisumun,
imp 2nd sg usuwisush, imp 2nd pl usuwisuq, conj 3rd ásuwisut
Tôn kutusuwis: How are you called? (What is your name?);
utam-, VTI say (to) it, call it
ind 1st sg nututam, ind 3rd sg utam, you and I kututamumun,
imp 2nd sg utamsh, imp 2nd pl utamoq, conj 3rd átak
Tôn hutamun: What is it called?
uy, PART as, in such a way, thus, how, so (**yo uy:** this way)
Kuti cáqansh yo uy: You do things this way.
uy-, VTA say to him, tell him (y-stem)
ind 1st sg nutuyô, ind 3rd sg uyáw, you and I kutuyômun,
imp 2nd sg us, imp 2nd pl uyohq, conj 3rd áyôt
Us totay piyô: Tell him where to go.
uyasun-, VTA lead him there, lead him to a certain place
ind 1st sg nutuyasunô, ind 3rd sg uyasunáw, you and I kutuyasunômun,
imp 2nd sg uyasun, imp 2nd pl uyasunohq, conj 3rd áyasunôt
uyáyu-, VII it is so, is thus, is that way

ind 3rd sg (u)yáyuw, ind 3rd pl (u)yáyush, conj 3rd sg áyák, conj 3rd pl áyáks
Ni yáyuw: It is so.

uyôhtum-, VAI he thinks, thinks so
ind 1st sg nutuyôhtum, ind 3rd sg uyôhtum, you and I kutuyôhtumun,
imp 2nd sg yôhtamsh, imp 2nd pl yôhtamoq, conj 3rd áyôhtak
Náhsuk, nutuyôhtum kitôpánônak piyôhutut: Husband, I think our friends are here.

uyôtowá-, VAI he speaks the Indian language, speaks such a language
ind 1st sg nutuyôtowá, ind 3rd sg uyôtowá, you and I kutuyôtowámun,
imp 2nd sg yôtowásh, imp 2nd pl yôtowáq, conj 3rd áyôtowát

uyôtowáwôk, NI language
plural uyôtowáwôkansh, locative uyôtowáwôkanuk

uyuqôm-, VAI he dreams
ind 1st sg nutuyuqôm, ind 3rd sg uyuqôm, you and I kutuyuqômumun,
imp 2nd sg uyuqômsh, imp 2nd pl uyuqômog, conj 3rd áyuqôk
Môciyôn nutuyuqôm: I dreamed you are going. **Wánuksak yôhtumak wáhtôwak wámi:** White men think they know all. [FF]

uyuqômuwôk, NI dream
plural uyuqômuwôkansh, locative uyuqômuwôkanuk
Nuwacônô wicuw uyuqômuwôk: I had a good dream.

uyutáhá-, VAI he feels so, feels a certain way (emotionally) ‘one's heart is so, is thus’
ind 1st sg nutuyutáhá, ind 3rd sg uyutáhá, you and I kutuyutáhámun,
imp 2nd sg uyutáhásh, imp 2nd pl uyutáháq, conj 3rd áyutáhát

uyutáháwôk, NI emotion, feeling
plural uyutáháwôkansh, locative uyutáháwôkanuk
Cáqan uyutáháwôk nukôctomun yo kisuq?: Which emotion will we hide today?

W

wacôn-, VTA have him
ind 1st sg nuwacônô, ind 3rd sg wacônáw, you and I kuwacônômun,
imp 2nd sg wacôn, imp 2nd pl wacônohq, conj 3rd wáconôt
Mus wacônáw uy nuhshum: I will have her for my daughter-in-law.

wacônnum-, VTI have it, keep it
ind 1st sg nuwacônnum, ind 3rd sg wacônnum, you and I kuwacônnumumun,
imp 2nd sg wacônnumsh, imp 2nd pl wacônnumog, conj 3rd wácônuk
Nutaposuwôk-cupukamukanuk, nuwacônnum ahutanishunimuk wôk: In my kitchen, I have a stove also. **Wicuw mut mô kuwacônnum, totay ápuhutut kukucohkônak?** : Didn't you have a [Indian] house where your dolls lived? **Yáw ahpaponsh nuwacônnumumun nikunônuk:** We have four chairs in our house. **Kunámumô cahshinsh wácônnumak yotay?** : Do you see how much we have here? **Cumôkusu inskitôp mut wacônnum munish:** Poor Indian he has no money. [FF]

wacuw, NI hill, mountain
plural wacuwash, locative wacuwuk

- Páwihsa, kuhkuhqi wacuwwuk wici nahakánônak mus kukinum wámi ní? :**
 Okay, will you carry all of that up the hill with us?
- wahakay**, NI nut shell, hull, husk, fish scale
plural wahakayash, locative wahakayuk
- wanôhtam-**, VTl forget it
ind 1st sg nuwanôhtam, ind 3rd sg wanôhtam, you and I wanôhtamumun,
imp 2nd sg wanôhtamsh, imp 2nd pl wanôhtamoq, conj 3rd wánôhtak
Cáqan ôkutak ashukamuq nuwanôhtam: I forgot something in the other room.
- wasapáyu-**, VII it is thin, slender
ind 3rd sg wasapáyuw, ind 3rd pl wasapáyush
conj 3rd sg wásapák, conj 3rd pl wásapáks
Wásqak punitók wasapáyuw: The sharp knife is slender.
- waskici**, PREP on top of, over, above, upon
Waskici piyôkut nutap: I am on top of the blanket.
- waskicikamuq**, NI roof 'house top'
plural waskicikamuqash, locative waskicikamuq
Yo waskicikamuq: Here is the roof.
- watunum-**, VTl he receives it, obtains it
ind 1st sg nuwatunum, ind 3rd sg watunum, you and I kuwatunumumun,
imp 2nd sg watunumsh, imp 2nd pl watunumoq, conj 3rd wátunuk
Manto kutayunamawuq qá mus kuwatunum mihkikuwôk wuci Manto: God helps you and you will get strength from God. [FF]
- wayô-**, VII it is sunset, sundown
ind 3rd sg wayôw, conj 3rd sg wáyôk, conj 3rd pl wáyôks
Wayôw! Wiyôqat wayôwôk! : The sun is setting! A beautiful sunset!
- wáci**, PREVERB in order that, so as to, for the purpose of
Côci kutayunumawumô micuwôk mákunumôn, wáci-wuyôkpwuyak: You (all) should help me pick food, so that we can have supper.
- wáh-**, VTA know him
ind 1st sg nuwáhô, ind 3rd sg wáháw, you and I kuwáhômun,
imp 2nd sg wáh, imp 2nd pl wáhohq, conj 3rd wáhôt
Nákumôw nuwáhô, yotay apuwak: I know them, they are right here!
- wáhto-**, VTl know it
ind 1st sg nuwáhto, ind 3rd sg wáhtôw, you and I kuwáhtomun,
imp 2nd sg wáhtawush, imp 2nd pl wáhtawoq, conj 3rd wáhtôk
Mut nuwahto, totay putaqiýôn: I don't know where to hide. **Manto wiko sômi wáhtôw wámi cáqansh:** God is good because he knows all things. [FF]
- wákawunum-**, VTl stir it
ind 1st sg nuwákawunum, ind 3rd sg wákawunum,
you and I kuwákawunumumun, imp 2nd sg wákawunumsh,
imp 2nd pl wákawunumoq, conj 3rd wákawunuk
- wámi**, PART all, every
Wámi muhtáwi kuwuskinumunônupa ôtay! : We were *all* very young then!

Wámi cáqansh iwák Manto wustôw yush: All things say God made them. [FF]
wánuks, NA white person, white man
plural wánuksak, locative wánuksuk
Wánuksak yôhtumak wáhtôwak wámi: White men think they know all. [FF]
wápáy-, VII it is windy, there is a wind
ind 3rd sg wápáyuw, conj 3rd sg wápák, conj 3rd pl wápáks
Tuhkayuw yo tupkuw; wápáyuw wámi yo kisk: Cold tonight; windy all today.
[FF]
wátsum-, VTI roast it
ind 1st sg nuwátsum, ind 3rd sg wátsum, you and I kuwátsumumun,
imp 2nd sg wátsumsh, imp 2nd pl wátsumoq, conj 3rd wátsuk
wáwápi, ADV above, high up, upward
Wáwápi mihkunumoq : Hold it up.
wáwôpaks, NI shirt
plural wáwôpaksash, locative wáwôpaksuk
Yo uwôpaks: Here is his shirt.
wáwôtam-, VAI he is careful, cunning, wise
ind 1st sg nuwáwôtam, ind 3rd sg wáwôtam, you and I kuwáwôtamumun,
imp 2nd sg wáwôtamsh, imp 2nd pl wáwôtamoq, conj 3rd wáwôtak
wicáw-, VTA go with him, accompany him
ind 1st sg nuwicáwô, ind 3rd sg wicáwáw, you and I kuwicawômun,
imp 2nd sg wicáw, imp 2nd pl wicáwoq, conj 3rd wicáwôt
Côci nuwicáwôwak? : Should I go with him? **Táput ni wicáwiyáq:** Thanks for coming with me. **Cimi côhtam wámi skitôpak wicáwak Tipi yaqi yohtuk:**
Always he wants all men to go with the Devil to the fires. [FF]
wici, PREP with, along with (‘with’ in the sense of accompaniment or ‘along with’, not as for an instrument)
Mutu, mut apuw yotay wici kahakánônak Pohpohs: No, Pohpohs is not with us here.
wicuw, NI Indian-style house, wigwam
plural wicômash, locative wicômuk
Wicuw mut mô kuwacônun, totay ápuhutut kukucohkônak? : Didn't you have a [Indian] house where your dolls lived?
wihco-, VAI he laughs
ind 1st sg nuwihco, ind 3rd sg wihco, you and I kumihcomun,
imp 2nd sg wihcosh, imp 2nd pl wihcoq, conj 3rd wihcot
wihkum-, VTA call him, summon him
ind 1st sg nuwihkumô, ind 3rd sg wihkumáw, you and I kuwihkumômun,
imp 2nd sg wihkum, imp 2nd pl wihkumohq, conj 3rd wihkumôt
Wucinah wihkumiyân, kuputôsh: When you call me, I hear you; **Wucinah wihkumuyôn, kuputawi:** When I call you, you hear me; **Wucinah wihkumiyák, kuputôyumun:** When you call us, we hear you; **Wucinah wihkumiyáq, kuputôyumô:** When you (all) call me, I hear you; **Wucinah wihkumuyak, kuputawumun:** When we call you, you hear us.
wihpqat, VII it tastes good, is good to eat
ind 3rd sg wihpqat, ind 3rd pl wihpqatash

- conj 3rd sg wihppqak, conj 3rd pl wihppqahks*
Páhki ni wihppqat, wipi mutu mus numicun yo kisuq: That sounds good to eat, but I won't eat any today.
- wihqitumaw-**, VTA ask him for it, ask it of him (**kuwihqitumôsh**: 'please')
ind 1st sg nuwihqitumawô, ind 3rd sg wihqitumawáw,
you and I kuwihqitumawômun, imp 2nd sg wihqitumaw,
imp 2nd pl wihqitumawôhq, conj 3rd wihqitumawôt
- wihshákan**, NI body hair (of a person), hair of an animal
 singular indicates a single strand of hair
plural wihshákansh, locative wihshákanuk
my hair nuwihshákansh, his hair uwihshákansh
- wikco-**, VAI he is good-looking, handsome, pretty
ind 1st sg nuwikco, ind 3rd sg wikco, you and I kuwikcomun,
conj 3rd wickot, conj 3rd plural wikcohutut
Wámi wickupanik: They were all so handsome. **Aspumi kuwikcumun:** We are still good looking. **Mut nuwikináwô skok cipay. Piyámáq wikco:** I do not like to see the snake spirit. The fish is handsome. [FF]
- wikimicu-**, VTI like to eat it
ind 1st sg nuwikimic, ind 3rd sg wikimicuw, you and I kuwikimicumun,
conj 3rd wikimicuk
- wikimoh-**, VTA like to eat him (contains the preverb wiki- 'like to')
ind 1st sg nuwikimohô, ind 3rd sg wikimoháw, you and I kuwikimohômun,
conj 3rd wikimohôt
Nuwikimohô piyámáq, qut mut tápi nutqunô. Nusiwôhtum wuci ni: I like to eat fish, but I cannot catch one. I am sorry for that. [FF]
- wikôci**, ADV often, commonly
Wikôci mô uwustawun nunánu: My grandmother used to make it often.
- wikôtam-**, VTI he likes it, enjoys it
ind 1st sg nuwikôtam, ind 3rd sg wikôtam, you and I kuwikôtamumun,
imp 2nd sg wikôtamsh, imp 2nd pl wihkumohq, conj 3rd wikôtak
Nuwikôtam putukunikanihsash micuwôn: I enjoy eating cookies.
Nuwikôtamumun náatawahuqiyak: We enjoy it when they visit. **Sômi wátukák, mut nuwikôtam:** Because it is wet, I do not like it. [FF]
- wikôtamuwôk**, NI pleasure, enjoyment, happiness, rejoicing, fun
plural wikôtamuwôkansh, locative wikôtamuwôkanuk
Yosh wikôtamuwôk: These are fun.
- wiksapákat**, VII it is sweet
ind 3rd sg wiksapákat, ind 3rd pl wiksapákatash
conj 3rd sg wiksapákahk, conj 3rd pl wiksapákahks
Wiksapákat Wiyon: Maple Sugar Moon.
- wiku-**, VAI he is good, good looking
ind 1st sg nuwik, ind 3rd sg wikuw, you and I kuwikumun,
imp 2nd sg wikush, imp 2nd pl wikuq, conj 3rd wikut
- wikun-**, VII it is good, good looking
ind 3rd sg wikun, ind 3rd pl wikunsh

conj 3rd sg wikuk, conj 3rd pl wikuks
Yo apuwôk wikun: Here is a good place. **Yotay ponamsh. Wikun, tápi:** Put it here. Good, enough. **Manto wikuw:** God is good. [FF]

wimonáyu-, VII it is true, correct
ind 3rd sg wimonáyuw, ind 3rd pl wimonáyush
conj 3rd sg wimonák, conj 3rd pl wimonáks
Ni wimonáyuw, Awáhsh, muhtáwi wikun: That is correct, Hawk, very good!
Skitôpak tápi iwák muhtáwi, cáhci iwák mut wimonáyuw uy iwák: People can say much, half of what they say is not true as they say it. [FF]

winay, NA old woman, female elder
plural winayak, locative winayuk
Mawi nunáwô máhcuná winay: I went to see the sick old woman. [FF]

winom, NI grape
plural winomunsh, locative winomunuk

winu, PART very, extremely
Winu nuwuskinupa ôtay: I was very young then.

winuwáhs, NA wild onion
plural winuwáhsak, locative winuwáhsuk

wipi, PART only, but, rather, instead (indicates sharper contrast than **qut**)
Thailanduk apupanik ôtay, wipi yotay apuwak Norwichuk iyo: They lived in Thailand then, but now they live in Norwich.

wiqanôtik, NI lamp, candle
plural wiqanôtikansh, locative wiqanôtikanuk
Qá yo wiqanôtik: And here is a lamp. **Yo nuwiqanôtikanun:** Here is our lamp;
Ni kuwiqanôtikanuw: That's your (plural) lamp. **Kuwiqanôtikanuwôwash:** Our lamps.

wiqáhsh, NA swan
plural wiqáhshák, locative wiqáhshák

wiqáhsun, PART good morning!
Wiqáhsun! Ômkish! Pátôhtáw: Good Morning. Get up now! It's sunrise.

wiqômun, PART welcome, greetings
Wiqômun! Kucuwôhtam pôhpuyan? : Greetings, do you want to play?

wis-, VTA hurt him, injure him, harm him
ind 1st sg nuwisô, ind 3rd sg wisáw, you and I kuwisômun,
imp 2nd sg wis, imp 2nd pl wisohq, conj 3rd wisôt
Manto wikuw sômi mut cáqan piyomuw wáci nuwisuq: God is good because nothing comes for the purpose of hurting me. [FF]

wisacumus, NI red oak
plural wisacumusish, locative wisacumusik

wisay-, VTA scare him, frighten him (y-stem)
ind 1st sg nuwisayô, ind 3rd sg wisayáw, you and I kuwisayômun,
imp 2nd sg wisas, imp 2nd pl wisayohq, conj 3rd wisayôt

wisq, NI bowl (alternative spelling: **wishq**)
plural wisqash, locative wisquk
Wisq! Wisqash misum: Bowl! Give me the bowls.

wisôsu-, VAI he is afraid, frightened, scared

ind 1st sg nuwisôš, ind 3rd sg wisáw, you and I kuwisômun,
imp 2nd sg wisôšush, imp 2nd pl wisôšusq, conj 3rd wisôsut
Kuquhshush! Ki kuquhshush! Nuks, nuwisôš: I am afraid of you. I am afraid of you! Yes, I am afraid! **Manto wikuw, mut cáqan piyômuw nuquhtam nipôwi:** God is good, nothing comes that I fear at night. [FF]

wisôwáyu-, VII it is yellow
ind 3rd sg wisôwáyuw, ind 3rd pl wisôwáyush
conj 3rd sg wisôwák, conj 3rd pl wisôwáks
Wisôwáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Wisôwáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh: This ball is yellow. These balls are yellow.

wisôwisu-, VAI he is yellow
ind 1st sg nuwisôwis, ind 3rd sg wisôwisuw, you and I kuwisôwisumun,
conj 3rd wisôwisut, conj 3rd plural wisôwis'hutut
Wisôwisuw yo cits. Wisôwisuwak yok citsak: This bird is yellow. These birds are yellow.

wisuwôk, NI name
plural wisuwôkansh, locative wisuwôkanuk
my name nuwisuwôk, his name uwisuwôk
Aquy, * nuwisuwôk:** Hello, *** is my name. **Uwisuwôkanuk Manto, áyuwi páhkisut, áyuwi páhkisut:** In the name of God, the most pure, the most pure.

witkám-, VTA dance with someone
ind 1st sg nuwitkámô, ind 3rd sg witkámáw, you and I kuwitkámômun,
imp 2nd sg witkám, imp 2nd pl witkámohq, conj 3rd witkámôt
Witkám wici niyawun: Dance with us!

wiwaqutum-, VTA talk about it
ind 1st sg nuwiwaqutum, ind 3rd sg wiwaqutum,
you and I kuwiwaqutumumun, imp 2nd sg wiwaqutumsh,
imp 2nd pl wiwaqutumohq, conj 3rd wiwaqutuk
Iyo ‘ayômi’ tá ‘pahqaci’ wiwaqutumutuk: Now let’s talk about “in” and “out”.

wiwáhcum, NI corn, Indian corn (**yohkhik** – usually used in plural)
plural wiwáhcumunsh, locative wiwáhcumunuk
Yosh wiwáhcumunsh, yo áskot, yosh masqushash: Here is corn, here is a squash, here are some beans. **Wámi cáqansh wikuwak, punák tá wiwáhcumunsh:** All things are good, potatoes and corn. [FF]

wiyawhs, NI meat
plural wiyawhsash, locative wiyawhsuk
Acá Muks, wiyawhs tápák kuwacônum? : Hunting Wolf, have you had enough meat?

wiyayu-, VAI he is happy
ind 1st sg nuwiyay, ind 3rd sg wiyayuw, you and I kuwiyayumun,
imp 2nd sg wiyayush, imp 2nd pl wiyayuq, conj 3rd wiyayut

wiyámo-, VAI he is healthy, well
ind 1st sg nuwiyámo, ind 3rd sg wiyámo, you and I kuwiyámomun,
imp 2nd sg wiyámosh, imp 2nd pl wiyámoq, conj 3rd wiyámot
Manto wikuw, miyáw wámi wáci wiyámowôk wáci wiyámot, niwuci wikuw: God is good, he gives all toward health for the purpose of being well, so that one

- can be good. [FF]
- wiyon**, NA moon, month
plural wiyonak, locative wiyonuk
Wiyon kumaw: Look at the moon. **Yo tupkuw wiyon wikuw**: Tonight the moon is clear. [FF]
- wiyôko**, ADV yesterday
Kupqat mucáq kon kususq pátôhtá wiyôko: Cloudy day, snow gone at sun rising yesterday.
- wiyôqat**, VII it looks like good weather, it is a nice day
ind 3rd sg wiyôqat, ind 3rd pl wiyôqatash
conj 3rd sg wiyôqahk, conj 3rd pl wiyôqahks
Wiyôqat, kususq pátôhtá: Good weather, sun is rising. [FF]
- wôk**, PART also, too
Nukôkicá wôk: I am well too. **Wutayunamaw wámi cáqansh, skitôpak, wôk**: He helps all things, people too. [FF]
- wôkáyú-**, VII be crooked
ind 3rd sg wôkáyuw, ind 3rd pl wôkáyush
conj 3rd sg wôkák, conj 3rd pl wôkáks
Yo wutqun wôkayuw: This stick is crooked.
- wôks**, NA fox
plural wôksak, locative wôksuk
Áhsup uyáw wôksuk, “Cáqan micuwak wôksak?”: Raccoon says to fox, “What do foxes eat?” **Nunáwô wôks yo yôpôwi, ta haun natskawáw wôks**: I saw a fox early this morning, and a hound chasing the fox. [FF]
- wôkum-**, VTA greet him, ‘salute’ him
ind 1st sg nuwôkumô, ind 3rd sg wôkumáw, you and I kuwôkumômumun,
imp 2nd sg wôkum, imp 2nd pl wôkumohq, conj 3rd wôkumôt
Wôkumohq sôcum ahtáwôkanuk wuyitupôhtak: Salute the chief in the place that is sacred.
- wôm**, NI egg
plural wômansh, locative wômanuk
Kátunamsh wômansh: Take the eggs out. **Wômansh tápi nutônqshô, nuwacônô cánaw kôcuci muni, ôtay mut nunupayon wuci yôtumôk**: Eggs I can sell, I have only a little money, so then I don’t die of hunger. [FF]
- wômiyo**, ADV downward
Mutu wômiyo. Kuhkuhqi qaqituk: Not downward. Let’s run upward.
- wômôhtam-**, VTI love it
ind 1st sg nuwômôhtam, ind 3rd sg wômôhtam, you and I kuwômôhtamumun,
imp 2nd sg wômôhtamsh, imp 2nd pl wômôhtamoq, conj 3rd wômôhtak
Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpáh wômôyáw: He loves everything, he loves everybody. **Manto wustôw wáci Tipi qá maci wômôhtamak**: God made it for the purpose of the Devil and those who love evil.
- wômôy-**, VTA love him (y-stem)
ind 1st sg nuwômôyô, ind 3rd sg wômôyáw, you and I kuwômôyômumun,
imp 2nd sg wômôs, imp 2nd pl wômôyohq, conj 3rd wômôyôt
Kuwômôyush wôk: I love you too. **Wámi cáqansh wômôhtam, wámi skitôpáh**

wômôyáw: He loves everything, he loves everybody. **Nuks, wámi skitôpák nuwômôyô:** Yes, I love every person (everybody). **Niwuci skitôpak côci wômôyáw Manto:** That is why people must love God. [FF]

wômôyutuwôk, NI love (noun) ‘loving each other’
plural wômôyutuwôkansh, locative wômôyutuwôkanuk
Nuks, wômôyutuwôk ni! : Yes, I am love.

wômuhshu-, VAI he goes down, descends
ind 1st sg nuwômuhsh, ind 3rd sg wômshuw, you and I kuwômshumun,
imp 2nd sg wômshush, imp 2nd pl wômshuq, conj 3rd wômshut
Páwihsa, i kahak nuwômshumun: Okay, we are coming down to you.

wôpan, VII it is sunrise, dawn
ind 3rd sg wôpan, conj 3rd sg wôpak, conj 3rd pl wôpaks

wôpanayo, ADV east, eastward
Wôpanayo ôq: Go east.

wôpáyu-, VII it is white
ind 3rd sg wôpáyuw, ind 3rd pl wôpáyush
conj 3rd sg wôpák, conj 3rd pl wôpáks
Wôpáyuw yo pôhpaskôk. Wôpáyush yosh pôhpaskôkansh: This ball is white. These balls are white. **Wôpák pôhpaskôk misum:** Give me the white ball. **Nis wôpáks pôhpaskôkansh misum:** Give me two white balls.

wôpisu-, VAI he is white
ind 1st sg nuwôpis, ind 3rd sg wôpisuw, you and I kuwôpisumun,
conj 3rd sg wôpisut, conj 3rd pl wôpis'hutut
Yo cits wôpisuw. Yok citsak wôpisuwak: This bird is white. These birds are white. **Numihkunô wôpisut cits:** I am holding the white bird. **Shwi wôpis'hutut citsak misum:** Give me three white birds.

wôpsukuhq, NA eagle, bald eagle (probably originally the word for the *bald eagle*, not the *golden eagle*)
plural wôpsukuhqák, locative wôpsukuhqák
Awáyáhsak yok. Noyuhc, toyupáhs, skôks, wôpsukuhq, tá muks: These are animals. Deer, turtle, skunk, eagle, and wolf.

wôpum, NI chestnut ‘white nut’
plural wôpumunsh, locative wôpumunuk

wôpumus, NI chestnut tree
plural wôpumusash, locative wôpumusuk

wôwistam-, VTI obey it
ind 1st sg nuwôwistam, ind 3rd sg wôwistam, you and I kuwôwistamumun,
imp 2nd sg wôwistamsh, imp 2nd pl wôwistamoq, conj 3rd wôwistak
Mohci, wámi kuwôwistamumun Manto uwikôtamuwôk: Verily, we will all obey the will of God.

wôwôsôpshá-, VII there is lightning, lightning flashes
ind 3rd sg wôwôsôpshá, conj 3rd sg wôwôsôpshák, conj 3rd pl wôwôsôpsháks

wuci, PREP from, of
Cits kátunaw wuci wisq: Remove the bird from the bowl. **Mut tápi nuwacônum cáqan cánaw wuci Manto:** I cannot have anything only from God. [FF]

wucina, PART since ‘from that’

Mut nunáwô awán wucina Sôtáy Rosse Skee-zucks piyô yotay: I have not seen anyone since the Sunday Rosse Skee-zucks came here. [FF]

wucshá-, VII it goes from, comes from (a place)

ind 3rd sg wucshá, ind 3rd pl wucshásh

conj 3rd sg wácshák, conj 3rd pl wácsháks

wucshá-, VAI he goes from, comes from (a place)

ind 1st sg nuwucshá, nocshá, ind 3rd sg wucshá,

you and I kuwucshámun, kocshámun, imp 2nd sg wucshásh,

imp 2nd pl wucsháq, conj 3rd wácshát

Kiyawun wámi wucshák Manto, qá yaqi ná-kum mus kuputukimun: We all come from God, and to him will we return.

wuhsquni-, VAI he coughs

ind 1st sg nuwuhsquni, nohsquni, ind 3rd sg wuhsquni,

you and I kuwuhsqunimun, kohsqunimun, imp 2nd sg wuhsqunish,

imp 2nd pl wucsháq, conj 1st wáhsquniyôn, conj 3rd wáhsqunit

wuhsintamuwôk, NI marriage, wedding

plural wuhsintamuwôkansh, locative wuhsintamuwôkanuk

Náy, niyawun nik. Nuwuhsintamawôkanun ni: Yes, that is us. That’s our wedding.

wunáhcukamuq, NI chimney, smokehole

plural wunáhcukamuqash, locative wunáhcukamuquk

Wunáhcukamuq ahtáw kikuk? : Is there a chimney on your house? **Yo**

nuwunáhcukamuq: Here is my chimney.

wunipaq, NI leaf

plural wunipaqash, locative wunipaquk

Numukunum ákowi wunipaqash: I gather the leaves in vain.

wus, NI edge, rim, hem

plural wusásh, locative wusák

Qá yo wus: And this is the rim.

wuskanim, NI seed, seed corn

plural wuskanimunsh, locative wuskanimunuk

Maskihc wuskanimunsh micuwak áyiquhsak: Ants eat grass seeds.

wuskáyu-, VII it is new

ind 3rd sg wuskáyuw, ind 3rd pl wuskáyush

conj 3rd sg wáskák, conj 3rd pl wáskáks

wuskhwik, NI book, letter, writing

plural wuskhwikansh, locative wuskhwikanuk

Qá wuskhwik wuci nuwuhsintamawôkanun nupáto, wáci nôhtuyuyak

inuhkôtôkansh: And I brought our wedding book to show you the pictures.

Kumamsh, muhkacuks uwusqikansh nitay: Look, there are the boy's books.

Côci awân ayuw nánuk, iwá Manto wuskhwikanuk Manto: Everyone must be likewise, says God in God’s book. [FF]

wuskhwôsu-, VAI he writes

ind 1st sg nuwuskhwôsh, noskhwôsh, ind 3rd sg wuskhwôsuw,

you and I kuwuskhwôsumun, koskhwôsumun, imp 2nd sg wuskhwôsumush, imp 2nd pl wuskhwôsuq, conj 1st wáskhwôsumuyôn, conj 3rd wáskhwôsumut
wuskhwôsumwôk, NI pencil, pen ‘what you write with’
plural wuskhwôsumwôkash, locative wuskhwôsumwôkanuk
wuski-, PRE-NOUN new
wuskinu-, VAI he is young, new
ind 1st sg nuwuskin, nouskin, ind 3rd sg wuskinuw, you and I kuwuskinumun, koskinumun, conj 1st wáskinuyôn, conj 3rd wáskinut
Ôkatuq Áyasunôt nitay. Muhtáwi wuskinuw! Canaw páhpohs: There is Leading Cloud. She was very young. She was just a child! **Winu nuwuskin ôtay:** I was very young.
wusqan-, VII it is sharp
ind 3rd sg wusqan, ind 3rd pl wusqansh, conj 3rd sg wásqak, conj 3rd pl wásqaks
Wásapak punitôk wusqan: The slender knife is sharp.
wusqat, NI walnut tree
plural wusqatash, locative wusqatuk
wusqatôm, NA walnut
plural wusqatômunak, locative wusqatômunuk
wusômi, PART too much, too many, too (not *too* in the sense of *also*)
Wuták nitay wusômi kumuhshakimô kiyaw nis! Áyuwi piwuhsihsuq: You two are too big behind there! Make yourselves smaller.
wustaw-, VTA he makes it for him
ind 1st sg nuwuskhwôs, noskhwôs, ind 3rd sg wustawáw, you and I kuwustawômun, kostawômun, imp 2nd sg wustaw, imp 2nd pl wustawohq, conj 1st wástawak, conj 3rd wástawôt
Yohkhik mô wástawak Mohiksinak: Mohegans used to make cornmeal. **Mus katawi wustawáwak yoht, wáci wustawáwak micuwak:** They will be going to make a fire, so that they can make something to eat. [FF]
wusto-, VTI he makes it
ind 1st sg nuwusto, nosto, ind 3rd sg wustôw, you and I kuwustomun, kostomun, imp 2nd sg wustawush, imp 2nd pl wustawoq, conj 1st wástoyôn, conj 3rd wástôk
Yo yôpôwik nuwusto nusôp: This morning I made my cornmeal mush; **Nunánu mô wustôw sôp:** My grandmother used to make cornmeal mush. **Wámi cáqansh iwák Manto wustôw yush:** All things say God made them. [FF]
wusuh-, VTA make him
ind 1st sg nuwus'hô, ind 3rd sg wus'háw, you and I kuwus'hômun, imp 2nd sg wusuh, imp 2nd pl wus'hohq, conj 1st wás'hak, conj 3rd wás'hôt
Mut tápi nuwus'hô nahak: I cannot make myself. [FF]
wutahki-, VAI he dwells, lives at ‘have as one’s land’
ind 1st sg nuwutahki, notahki, ind 3rd sg wutahki, you and I kuwutahkimun, kotahkimun, imp 2nd sg wutahkish, imp 2nd pl wutahkiq, conj 1st wástawak, conj 3rd wátahkit
wutahkiwôk, NI address, residence

plural wutahkiwôkansh, locative wutahkiwôkanuk
wutamôk, NA tobacco pipe
plural wutamôkanak, locative wutamôkanuk
Wutamôkanak pásaw: Bring the pipe.

wutatam-, VAI he drinks
ind 1st sg nuwutatam, notatam, ind 3rd sg wutatam,
you and I kuwutatamumun, kotatamumun, imp 2nd sg wutatamsh,
imp 2nd pl wutatamoq, conj 1st wátatamôn, conj 3rd wátatak

wutáhum, NI strawberry ‘heart-berry’
plural wutáhumunsh, locative wutáhumunuk
Wutáhum Wiyon: Strawberry Moon; **Yo inuhkôtôk wutáhimunuk nuwiktam**:
 I like this strawberry picture.

wuták, PREP behind, in the back of
Iyo, wuták nahak nipawiq: Now, stand behind me.

wutqun, NI branch, stick, piece of wood
plural wutqunsh, locative wutqunuk
Yo wutqun wôkayuw: This stick is crooked. **Ray tumusum wutqunsh yotay yo kisk**: Ray cut wood here today. [FF]

wutôtunum-, VTI withdraw it, pull it back, draw it out, away
ind 1st sg nuwutôtunum, notôtunum, ind 3rd sg wutôtunum,
you and I kuwutôtunumumun, kotôtunumumun, imp 2nd sg wutôtunumsh,
imp 2nd pl wutôtunumoq, conj 1st wátôtunuman, conj 3rd wátôtunuman
Kusit wutôtunumsh, mus kunáwuq! : Pull your foot back, he will see you.

wutukáyu-, VII it is wet
ind 3rd sg wutukáyuw, ind 3rd pl wutukáyush
conj 3rd sg wátukák, conj 3rd pl wátukáks
Yo yák wutakáyuw: The sand is wet. **Sômi wátukák, mut nuwikôtam**:
 Because it is wet, I do not like it. [FF]

wutukisu-, VAI he is wet, gets wet
ind 1st sg nuwutakis, notakis, ind 3rd sg wutakisuw,
you and I kuwutakisumun, kotakisumun, imp 2nd sg wutakisush,
imp 2nd pl wutakisuy, conj 1st wátakisuyôn, conj 3rd wátakisut
Sokuyôn! Muhtáwi nuwutukis: Rain! I am very wet. **Sokuyôks nuquci mutu wátukisuyôn**: Whenever it is raining, I try not to get wet. **Côci kuwutakisumô, ásqam kácusumáq kahakáwôwak**: You must get yourselves wet before you clean yourselves.

wutun, NI a wind
plural wutunsh, locative wutunuk
Mucáq wutun: No wind. **Wutun mihkáyuw yo tápkuk**: The wind is strong tonight. [FF]

wuyacásq, NI tree bark
plural wuyacásqash, locative wuyacasquk

wuyam, NI face paint, body paint, vermilion
plural wuyamansh, locative wuyamanuk

wuyi, ADV well, good
Wikun! Wuyi kuqaqimô: Good! You all run well.

wuyimôqat, VII it smells good

ind 3rd sg wuyimôqat, ind 3rd pl wuyimôqatash
conj 3rd sg wáyimôqahk, conj 3rd pl wáyimôqahks

wuyitupôhtam-, VII it is holy, sacred, blessed

ind 3rd sg wuyitupôhtam, ind 3rd pl wuyitupôhtamsh
conj 3rd sg wáyitupôhtak, conj 3rd pl wáyitupôhtaks

Wôkumohq sôcum ahtáwôkanuk wuyitupôhtak: Salute the chief in the place that is sacred.

wuyôkpuwôk, NI supper ‘evening eating’

plural wuyôkpuwôkansh, locative wuyôkpuwôkanuk

wuyôksu-, VII it is evening

ind 3rd sg wuyôksuw, conj 3rd sg wáyôksuk, conj 3rd pl wáyôksuks

wuyôkuhpwu-, VAI eat supper (evening-eat)

ind 1st sg nuwuyôkuhp, noyôkuhp, ind 3rd sg wuyôkpuw,
you and I kuwuyôkpumun, koyôkpumun, imp 2nd sg wuyôkpwush,
imp 2nd pl wuyôkpuq, conj 1st wáyôkpwuyôn, conj 3rd wáyôkpwut
Côci kutayunumawumô micuwôk mákunumôn, wáci-wuyôkuhpwuyak: You (all) should help me pick food so that we can have supper.

wuyômwá-, VAI speak the truth, be correct

ind 1st sg nuwuyômwá, noyômwá, ind 3rd sg wuyômwá,
you and I kuwuyômwámun, koyômwámun, imp 2nd sg wuyômwásh,
imp 2nd pl wuyômwáq, conj 1st wáyômwáyôn, conj 3rd wáyômwát

Y

-yakus, NI DEP stomach, belly, guts

ind sg muyakus, ind plural muyakusash, ind locative muyakusik,
my belly nuyakus, his/her belly wuyakus, indefinite possessor muyakus
Nuyakus côci nukucusuto? : Should I wash my belly? **Mutu, páhsut**
kukucusutomô kuyakus tá kuhpôyák: No, we will wash your chest and belly later.

yaqi, PREP towards, to

Kiyawun wámi wucshák Manto, qá yaqi náikum mus kuputukimun: We all come from God, and to him will we return.

yáhshá-, VAI he breathes

ind 1st sg nuyáhshá, ind 3rd sg yáhshá, you and I kuyáhshá,
imp 2nd sg yáhshásh, imp 2nd pl yáhsháq, conj 1st yáhsháyôn, conj 3rd yáhshát

yáhsháwôk, NI breath, spirit

plural yáhsháwôkansh, locative yáhsháwôkanuk

Manto wikuw, numiyuq nuyáhsháwôk: God is good, he gives me my breath.

[FF]

yák, NI sand

locative yákôk

Yo yák wutakáyuw: The sand is wet.

yáw, NUM four

Nuqut, nis, shwi, yáw, nupáw, qutôsk, nisôsk, shwôsk, pásukokun: One, two,

three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.
yáwuncák, NUM forty ‘four - how-many-tens’
yáwuqunakat, VII it is 4th day, four days, Thursday
ind 3rd sg yáwuqunakat,
conj 3rd sg yáwuqunakahk, conj 3rd pl yáwuqunakahks
yáwut, NUM fourth
yáyôwi, PREP among, in the middle of
yo, DEM this, these (inanimate)
plural yosh
Nunicônak, wustawutuk yo, ásqam piyôhutut kitôpânônak: My children, let’s make this before our friends arrive; **Yosh munotásh mus kumiyuyumô**: I will give you (all) these baskets; **Yosh wiwáhcumunsh, yo áskot, yosh masqusitash**: Here is (these) corn, here is this squash, here are (these) beans.
yo, DEM this, these (animate)
plural yok, obviative yoh
Wámi nunicônak yok: These are all my children. **Musqisuw yo cits**.
Musqisuwak yok citsak: This bird is red. These birds are red. **Yok skitôpak muhtáwiwak**: These people are many. [FF] **Yo yôpôwi kiskusq tápi nunáwô**: This morning I can see the sun. [FF]
yohkáyú-, VII it is soft
ind 3rd sg yohkáyuw, ind 3rd pl yohkáyush
conj 3rd sg yohkák, conj 3rd pl yohkáks
Yo ahkoyay yohkáyuw: This fur is soft
yohkhik, NI pounded parched corn meal (uncooked)
locative yohkhikanuk
yohkhikancá-, VAI make corn meal, grind corn meal
ind 1st sg nuyohkhikancá, ind 3rd sg yohkhikancá,
you and I kuyohkhikancámun, imp 2nd sg yohkhikancásh,
imp 2nd pl yohkhikancáq, conj 1st yohkhikancáyôn, conj 3rd yohkhikancát
Yohkhik mô wustôwak Mohiksinak: Mohegans used to get cornmeal.
yoht, NI fire
plural yohtásh, locative yohták
Yoht nukuhkihtam: I am listening to the fire. **Mus katawi wustawáwak yoht, wáci wustawáwak micuwak**: They will be going to make a fire, so that they make something to eat. [FF]
yokcôwi, ADV yonder, over there (implies a further distance away than **nitay**: there)
Kuhtomát Qáqiqihshôt, yokcáwi nipawsh: Singing Cricket, stand over there.
yonáhqam-, VTII he/she sews it
ind 1st sg nuyonáhqam, ind 3rd sg yonáhqam, you and I kuyonáhqamumun,
imp 2nd sg yonáhqamsh, imp 2nd pl yonáhqamoq, conj 3rd yonáhqak
Kusawôk nuyonáhqam: I am sewing a skirt; **Kuyonáhqam kusawôk?** : Are you sewing a skirt?
yonáhqôsu-, VAI he/she sews
ind 1st sg nuyonáhqôš, ind 3rd sg yonáhqôšuw, you and I kuyonáhqôšumun,
imp 2nd sg yonáhqôšush, imp 2nd pl yonáhqôšusq, conj 3rd yonáhqôšut
yotay, PART here

Yotay piyôsh! Pásawôhutuc. Yotay ponohq: Come here! Let them bring it. Put it here. **Mut nunáwô awán wucina Sôtáy Rosse Skee-zucks piyô yotay:** I have not seen anyone since the Sunday Rosse Skee-zucks came here. [FF]

yôcán-, VT I open it

ind 1st sg nuyôcán-, *ind 3rd sg yôcán-*, *you and I kuyôcán-*,
imp 2nd sg yôcán-, *imp 2nd pl yôcán-*, *conj 3rd yôcán-*

Nuyôcán- **nuskisuk**, **nunám wámi cáqan yotay:** I open my eyes, I can see all things here. [FF]

yôkan-, VII it is light in weight, not heavy

ind 3rd sg yôkan-, *ind 3rd pl yôkan-*
conj 3rd sg yôkan-, *conj 3rd pl yôkan-*

yôkôp-, NA young man, older boy

plural yôkôp-, *locative yôkôp-*

yôksqáhs-, NA young woman, older girl

plural yôksqáhs-, *locative yôksqáhs-*

yôpi-, ADV again

Yôpi nupiyômun: We will come again. **Kaci tupkuw yôpi:** Already night again [FF]

yôpôwi-, ADV in the morning

Tuhkáyuw yôpôwi, ni yayuw: It is cold early in the morning, that is so. [FF]

yôpôwihpu-, VAI eat breakfast ‘morning-eat’

ind 1st sg nuyôpôwih-, *ind 3rd sg yôpôwih-*, *you and I kuyôpôwih-*,
imp 2nd sg yôpôwih-, *imp 2nd pl yôpôwih-*, *conj 3rd yôpôwih-*

Yôpôwihpwutuk: Let’s eat breakfast!

yôtum-, VAI he is hungry

ind 1st sg nuyôtum-, *ind 3rd sg yôtum-*,
you and I kuyôtum-, *conj 3rd yôtum-*

Yôtumwak qiqikumak. Ahsamôtô: The ducks are hungry. Feed them. **Yo, qiqikumih-** **yôtuk:** Here, hungry duckling. **Ciwi pôhsqá, pahkaci numic nutinay, sômi yôtumôn:** Nearly noon, already I ate my lunch, because I was hungry. [FF]

yôwapu-, VAI he is far away, far off

ind 1st sg nuyôwap-, *ind 3rd sg yôwapu-*,
you and I kuyôwapu-, *conj 3rd yôwapu-*

yôwat-, ADV a long time ago, since long ago

yôwatuk-, ADV far, far away, distant

Yôwatuk kutapumô, mutu kutapumô kuski nahakánônak: You are far away, you are not near to us

yumwahto-, VT I fill it

ind 1st sg nuyumwahto-, *ind 3rd sg yumwahtô-*, *you and I kuyumwahtomun-*,
imp 2nd sg yumwahtawush-, *imp 2nd pl yumwahtawoq-*, *conj 3rd yámwahtôk*

Yo munotá piwahcuk mamsh qá naspi masqushash yumwahtawush: Take this small basket and fill it with beans.

-yuqahs-, NA DEP niece, nephew

ind sg nuyyuqahs-, *ind plural nuyyuqahs-*, *ind locative nuyyuqahs-*,

my niece/nephew **nuyuqahs**, *his niece/nephew* **wuyuqahsah**
Wuyuqahsuwôwah ki: You are their niece/nephew.

English to Mohegan Word Finder

A

abandon him, leave him, VTA – **nukay-**
abandon it, leave it, VTI – **nukatum-**
able, can, enough, PART – **tápi**
about, around, concerning, PREP – **papômi**
about to, going to, intend to, PREV – **katawi**
above, on top of, over, upon, PREP – **waskici**
above, high up, upward, ADV – **wáwápi**
abundant: be many, much, abundant (inanimate things), VII – **muhtáwiyu-**
accompany him, go with him, VTI – **wicáw-**
accompany him: Come with me! PHRASE – **wicáwun plural wicáwiq**
acorn, NI – **anôhcum plural anôhcumunsh**
across, across water, on the other side, PREP – **akômuk**
address, residence, NI – **wutahkiwôk plural wutahkiwôkansh**
afraid: he is afraid of him, fears him, VTA – **quhsh-**
afraid: he is afraid of it, fears it, VTI – **quhtam-**
afraid: he is afraid, frightened, scared, VAI – **wisôsu-**
after, finished, completed, PREV – **kisi**
afternoon: it is afternoon, VII – **qátqahqá-**
again, ADV – **yôpi**
ahead, first, before, ADV – **nikôni**
alcohol, rum, liquor, NI – **ôhkupi plural ôhkupish**
alive: he lives, is alive, VAI – **pumôtam-**
all, every, PART – **wámi**
almost, nearly, ADV – **ciwi**
along with, with, PREP – **wici**
already, (indicates completion) ADV – **pahkaci**
also, too, PART – **wôk**
also: likewise, in the same way, as also, PART – **nánuk**
always, forever, ADV – **mucimi**
among, in the middle of, PREP – **yáyôwi**
and, (primarily used for conjoining verb phrases) PART – **qá**
and, PART – **tá alternative spelling: táká**
angry: he is angry, VAI – **kisqutu-**
angry: he is angry, VAI – **musqôhtam-**
animal, NA – **awáyáhs plural awáyáhsak**
another, other, PRON – **ôkutak plural ôkutakansh** (inanimate), **ôkutakanak** (animate)
ant, NA – **áyiks, plural áyiksak**
anyone, who (in questions), someone, PRON – **awán**
apple, NA – **áhpihs, plural áhpihsak**
arm, NI DEP – **-hputin, my arm nuhputin, plural nuhputinsh**
arise, as out of bed, get up, VAI – **pasuqi-**
around, about, concerning, PREP – **papômi**
as, in such a way, thus, how, so, PART – **uy, ‘this way’ – yo uy**

ascend, go up, VAI – **kuhkuhqi-**
 ash tree, NA – **môyôhks plural môyôhksak**
 ashamed: he is ashamed, VAI – **akacu-**
 ashes, dust, NI – **puqi**
 ask: he asks him, questions him, VTA – **natotum-**
 ask him for it, ask it of him, VTA – **wihqitumaw-, kuwihqitumôsh -** 'please'
 asleep: sleep, be asleep, VAI – **kawi-**
 assemble, gather (oneselves), congregate, attend church meeting, VAI – **môwáwi-**
 aunt, NA DEP – **-ohkumihs**
 autumn, fall – **taqôq NI**
 autumn: it is autumn, fall, VII – **taqôqu-**
 awake, wake up, VAI – **tohki-**
 away, beyond, further on, ADV – **ôkowi**
 awl, NA – **muquhs, plural muksak**
 axe, hatchet, NI – **takôk, plural takôkansch**

B

baby, child, NA – **páhpohs plural páhpohsak**
 back (of body), NI DEP – **-hpsqan, my back nuhpsqan plural muhpsquansh,**
 backbone, spine, NI DEP – **-tahtakôq**
 back: behind, in the back of, PREP – **wuták**
 back, returning, ADV – **quski**
 bad, evil, wicked, PRENOUN – **maci**
 bad spirit, ghost, NA – **cipay, plural cipayak**
 bake, cook, VAI – **aposu-**
 ball, NI – **pôhpaskôk, plural pôhpaskôkansch**
 bark, tree bark, NI – **wuyacásq plural wuyacásqash**
 basket, NI – **manotá, plural manotásh**
 basket splint, NI – **pôpayik plural pôpayikansch**
 bathe: wash oneself, bathe, VAI – **kishtutu-**
 be: to be, exist VAI – **ayu-,** (not used with location)
 beach, shore, NI – **tahkamuq plural tahkamuqash**
 bead, wampum shell, NI – **môsôpi plural môsôpish**
 bean, NI – **masqusit plural masqusitash**
 bear, NA – **awáhsohs, plural awáhsohsak**
 beat: hit him, strike him, beat him, VTA – **takam-**
 beat: hit it, strike it, beat it, VTI – **takatam-**
 beaver, NA – **tumôhq plural tumôhqák**
 because, because of, ADV – **sômi**
 because of that, therefore, PART – **niwuci**
 bed, NI – **apun plural apunásh**
 before, ahead, not yet, PART – **ásqam**
 begin: it begins, starts, VII – **kucuhshun-**
 behind, in the back of, PREP – **wuták**
 belly, stomach, guts, NI DEP – **-yakus plural muyakusash**
 belt, NI – **tukucôpi plural tukucôpish**

better: he recovers, feels better, VAI – **kicá-**
 betting: gamble, play at a betting game, VAI – **kusawasu-**
 beyond, away, further on, ADV – **ôkowi**
 big: he is great, mighty, big, VAI – **muhshaki-**
 big: it is big, great, VII – **makáyu-**
 big: it is big, large, VII – **muhsháyu-**
 big, huge, PRE-NOUN – **kôkci-**
 bird, NA – **cits plural citsak**
 bird: hen, female bird, NA - **môyhsh plural moyhshak**
 black: he is black, VAI – **sukisu-**
 black: it is black, VII – **sukáyu-**
 blackbird, NA – **acokayihs plural acokayihsak**
 blanket, NI – **piyôkut** (English loan) *plural* **piyôkutash**
 blessed: it is holy, sacred, blessed, VII – **wuyitupôhtam-**
 blood, NI – **musqi my blood numsqi, his blood umsqi**
 blue: he is blue, VAI – **siwôpisu-**
 blue: it is blue, VII – **siwôpáyu-**
 blueberry, NI – **sôht plural sôhtásh**
 board, floor board – **pahsukôsq plural pahsukôsqash**
 boat, canoe, NI – **muhshoy, NI plural muhshoyash**
 bobwhite, quail, NA – **pohpohqutihs plural pohpohqutihsak**
 body hair (of a person), hair of an animal, NI – **wihshákan** (singular indicates a single
 strand of hair) *plural* **wihshákansh, my hair nuwihshákansh,**
his hair uwihshákansh
 body, self, NA DEP – **-ahak** (dependent used as the Mohegan reflexive pronoun)
myself nahak, himself wahakáh
 body paint, face paint, vermilion, NI – **wuyam plural wuyamansh**
 bone, NI DEP – **-skan plural nuskansh**
 book, letter, writing, NI – **wuskhwik plural wuskhwikansh**
 born, VAI – **niku-**
 bottle, gourd, jar, NI – **qôyowasq plural qôyowasqash**
 bowl, NI – **wisq** (alternative spelling: **wisq**) *plural* **wisqash**
 boy, NA – **muhkacuks plural muhkacuksak**
 boy: young man, older boy, NA – **yôkôp plural yôkôpák**
 branch, stick, piece of wood, NI – **wutqun plural wutqunsh**
 bread, NI – **putukunik plural putukunikansh**
 breakfast: eat breakfast, VAI – **yôpôwihpwu-**
 breast (not a woman's breasts), chest, NI DEP – **-hpôyák muhpôyákansh**
 breath, spirit, NI – **yáhsháwôk plural yáhsháwôkansh**
 breathe, VAI – **yáhshá-**
 bridge, NI – **tayôsq** (alternative spelling: **tayôsq**) *plural* **tayôsqônsh**
 bring him, VTA – **pásaw-**
 bring it, VTI – **páto-**
 bring it to him, VTA – **pátaw-**
 brook, stream, NI – **sipowihs plural sipowihsash**
 brother: older brother, NA DEP – **-ntôyuquhs plural nuntôyuquhsak**

brother: sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother), NA DEP – **-itôps**
plural nitôpsak
 brother: man's brother, NA – **-imat** *plural nimatak*
 brother: younger sibling (brother or sister), NA DEP – **-ihsums** *plural nihsumsak*
 brother-in-law, NA DEP – **-atôq** *plural natôqak*, *his brother-in-law watôqah*
 brown: he is brown, VAI – **môpamuqisu-**
 brown: it is brown, VII – **môpamuqáyu-**
 buck, male deer, NA – **ayôp** *plural ayôpák*
 but, only, rather, instead, PART – **wipi**
 but, PART – **qut** (indicates less sharp contrast than **wipi**)
 butter, grease, oil, NI – **pum**
 by, near, next to, PREP – **kuski**
 by, with (as an instrument), PREP – **naspi** (alternative spelling: **nashpi**)

C

call him, summon him, VTA – **wihkum-**
 call him (something), name him, VTA – **ahuy-**
 call it, say (to) it, VTI – **utam-**
 called: he is named, called, VAI – **usuwisu-**
 can, enough, able, PART – **tápi**
 candle, lamp, NI – **wiqanôtik** *plural wiqanôtikansh*
 canoe, boat, NI – **muhshoy**, NI *plural muhshoyash*
 careful: he is careful, cunning, wise, VAI – **wáwôtam-**
 carry it (in the hand), VTI – **kinum-**
 casino, NI – **kusawasikamuq** ‘gambling building’ *plural kusawasikamuqsh*
 cat, NA – **pohpohs** *plural pohpohsak*
 catch him, seize him, VTA – **tahqun-**
 catch it, seize it, VTI – **tahqunum-**
 certainly, sure, definitely, ADV – **mohci**
 chair, NI – **ahpapon** *plural (ah)paponsh*
 chase him, look for him, VTA – **natskaw-**
 cheek, NI DEP – **-anonaw** *plural nanonawash*
 chestnut, NI – **wôpum** ‘white nut’
 chestnut tree, NI – **wôpumus**
 chest, breast (not a woman's breasts), NI DEP – **-hpôyák** *muhpôyákansh*
 chicken, NA – **môyhsháks** *plural môyhsháksak*
 chief, sachem, NA – **sôcum** *plural sôcumôk*
 child, baby, NA – **páhpohs** *plural páhpohsak*
 child: (one's) child, offspring, NA DEP – **-nicôn** *plural nunicônak*
 chimney, smokehole, NI – **wunáhcukamuq** *plural wunáhcukamuqash*
 chin, jaw, NI DEP – **-tôpkan** *plural mutôpkansh*
 chipmunk, NA – **aniks** *plural aniksak*
 clam, long clam, NA – **suksuw** *plural suksuwak*
 claw, hoof, nail, NA DEP – **-hkas** *plural nuhkasak*
 clean him, wash him, VTA – **kucusum-**
 clean it wash it, (as body part), VTA – **kucusuto-**

clean: wash oneself, bathe, VAI – **kishtutu-**
 clean it, VTI – **pahkito-**
 clean: he is clean, VAI – **pahkisu-**
 clean: it is clean, VII – **pahkáyu-**
 close it, shut it, VTI – **kupham-**
 close: it is closed, shut, VII – **kupáyu-**
 clothes, garment, clothing, cloth, NI – **môyák plural môyákunsh**
 clothed: he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something) , VAI – **aqu-**
 cloud, NI – **ôkatuq plural ôkatuqash**
 cloudy: it is cloudy, overcast, VII – **kupqat-**
 coat, jacket, NI – **akuwôk plural akuwôkansh**
 coffee, ‘bean liquid’ NI – **masqisitôp**
 cold: he is cold, VAI – **qusqacu-**
 cold: it is cold (of things), VII – **sôyôqat-**
 cold: it is cold (of weather), VII – **tuhkáyuw**
 come: he comes VAI – **piyô-**
 come! PHRASE – **piyôsh! plural piyôq!**
 come: it comes, VII – **piyômu-**
 come from: he comes from (a place), goes from, VAI – **wucshá-**
 come from: it goes from, comes from (a place), VII – **wucshá-**
 come in, enter, VAI – **suqi-**
 come in: welcome, come in, PHRASE – **wiqômun, suqish! plural wiqômun, suqiq!**
 come with me! PHRASE – **wicáwun plural wicáwiq**
 commonly, often, ADV – **wikôci**
 completed, finished, after, PREV – **kisi**
 conceal it, cover it, VTI – **ôkhum-**
 concerning, around, about, PREP – **papômi**
 confused: he is confused, VAI – **cipshá-**
 congregate, assemble, gather (oneselves), attend church meeting, VAI – **môwáwi-**
 cook, bake, VAI – **aposu-**
 cooking pot, kettle, NA – **ahkohqihs plural ahkohqihsak**
 corn, Indian corn, NI – **wiwáhcum plural wiwáhcumunsh**
 corn: seed, seed corn, NI – **wuskanim plural wuskanimunsh**
 cornmeal mush, corn soup, NI – **sôp**
 cornmeal: pounded parched corn meal (uncooked), NI – **yohkhik**
 cornmeal: make corn meal, grind corn meal, VAI – **yohkhikancá-**
 correct: it is right, true, correct, VII – **wimonáyu-**
 correct: that is right, true, correct, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**
 correct: speak the truth, be correct, VAI – **wuyômwá-**
 cough, VAI – **wuhsquni-**
 count, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game, VAI – **akisu-**
 cousin, NA DEP – **-atôks (natôks: my cousin) plural natôksak**
 cover it, conceal it, VTI – **ôkhum-**
 cow, NA – **káhsh plural káhshunak**
 cranberry, NI – **pôcum plural pôcumunsh**
 crane, NA – **tayák plural tayákôk**

crazy: he is crazy, VAI – **cunáyu-**
 cricket, grasshopper, NA – **qáqiqihshôt plural qáqiqihshôták**
 crippled: be crippled, disabled, VAI – **pôkasu-**
 crooked: be crooked, VII – **wôkáy-**
 cross, pass over, VAI – **quskacá-**
 crow, NA – **kôkôc plural kôkôc**
 cunning: he is careful, cunning, wise, VAI – **wáwôtam-**
 cut it, VTI – **tumusum-**

D

dance, VAI – **mutákô-**
 dance with someone, VTA – **witkám-**
 daughter, NA DEP – **-tônihs plural nutônihsak**
 daughter-in-law, NA DEP – **-hshum plural nuhshumak**
 dawn: it is sunrise, dawn, VII – **wôpan**
 day, NI – **kisk (yo kisk: today) plural kiskash**
 day: it is day, a day, VII – **kisukat-**
 dead: die, he is dead , VAI – **nupu-**
 deer, NA – **noyuhc plural noyuhcák**
 deer: buck, male deer, NA – **ayôp plural ayôpák**
 deer: doe, female deer, NA – **quniq plural quniqák**
 definitely, certainly, sure, ADV – **mohci**
 descend, go down, VAI – **wômuhsu-**
 die, he is dead , VAI – **nupu-**
 difficult: it is difficult, hard, VII – **sayakat**
 dine, eat, VAI – **mitsu-**
 dirt, land, earth, ground, NI – **ahki plural ahkiyash**
 dirty: he is dirty, VAI – **nuskinôqusu-**
 dirty: it is dirty, unclean, VII – **nuskinôqat-**
 disabled: be crippled, be disabled, VAI – **pôkasu-**
 dish, plate, NI – **wiyôk plural wiyôkansh**
 distant, far, far away, ADV – **yôwatuk**
 do (so) , VAI – **i-**
 do: what are you doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutus? plural cáqan kutusumô?**
 do: what are we (inclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutusumun?**
 do: what are we (exclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan nutusumun?**
 doe, female deer, NA – **quniq plural quniqák**
 dog, NA – **náhtiá plural náhtiák**
 dog: little dog, puppy, NA – **ayumohs plural ayumohsak**
 don't! stop it, (used to make negative commands), PART – **áhqi**
 door, doorway, gate, NI – **sqôt plural sqôtásh**
 downpour: there is a great rain, a lot of rain, a downpour, VII – **muhsuyôn**
 downward, ADV – **wômiyo**
 draw it out, away, pull it back, withdraw it, VTI – **wutôtunum-**
 dream, VAI – **uyuqôm-**
 dress: woman's dress, NI – **pitkôs plural pitkôsonsh**

dressed: he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something) , VAI – **aqu-**
 drink, VAI – **wutatam-**
 drop it, let it fall, VTI – **patupshato-**
 drum, NA – **popowutáhuk plural popowutáhukanak**
 drunk: be drunk, VII – **kakiwá-**
 dry: it is dry, VII – **nunahtáyu-**
 dry it, VTI – **nunahshum-**
 duck, NA – **qiqikum plural qiqikum(a)sh**
 dung, feces, shit, manure, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**
 dust, ashes, NI – **puqi**
 dwell, lives at, VAI – **wutahki-** 'have as ones land' – **wutahkiwôk**

E

eagle, bald eagle, NA – **wôpsukuhq plural wôpsukuhqák**
 ear, NI DEP – **-htawaq plural nuhtawaqash**
 earth, dirt, land, ground, NI – **ahki plural ahkiyash**
 earthward, toward the ground, ADV – **ahkiyo**
 easily, ADV – **nukumi**
 east, eastward, ADV – **wôpanayo**
 easy: it is easy, VII – **nukumat-**
 eat, dine, VAI – **mitsu-**
 eat: Eat! PHRASE – **mitsush! plural mitsuq!**
 eat: Let's eat! PHRASE – **mitsutuk!**
 eat: it tastes good, is good to eat, VII – **wihppat**
 eat: like to eat him, VTA – **wikimoh-**
 eat: like to eat it, VTI – **wikimicu-**
 eat breakfast, VAI – **yôpôwihpwu-**
 eat him (something animate), VTA – **moh-**
 eat it, VTI – **micu-**
 eat lunch, VAI – **pôhsqáhp(w)u-**
 eat supper, VAI – **wuyôkuhpwu-**
 edge, rim, hem, NI – **wus plural wusásh**
 eel, NA – **nihsh plural nihshôwak**
 egg, NI – **wôm plural wômansh**
 eight, NUM – **shwôsk**
 eighth, ADV – **shwôskut**
 eighty, NUM – **shwôsk-cahshuncák**
 elder, old person, old man, NA – **kuhcayhs plural kuhcayhsak**
 eleven, NUM – **páyaq napni nuqut**
 elsewhere, otherwise, ADV – **ôkutakanuk**
 empty: it is empty, VII – **sawáyu-**
 enjoy: he likes it, enjoys it, VTI – **wikôtam-**
 enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, rejoicing, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**
plural wikôtamuwôkansh
 enough: it is enough, sufficient, VII – **tápáyu-**
 emotion, feeling NI – **uyutáhawôk plural uyutáhawôkansh**

enough, can, able, PART – **tápi**
 enter, come in, VAI – **suqi-**
 equal: it is equal to, the same as, VII – **tátupiyu-**
 even, yes, PART – **nuks**
 evening: it is evening, VII – **wuyôksu-**
 evening-eat, NI – **wuyôhkuhpuwôk plural wuyôkpuwôkansh**
 every, all, PART – **wámi**
 evil deed, sin, transgression, NI – **matôpáwôk plural matôpáwôkansh**
 evil: it is evil, wicked, VII – **macitu-**
 evil, wicked, bad, PRENOUN – **maci**
 exceedingly: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**
 exist: to be, exist VAI – **ayu-**, (not used with location)
 extremely, very, PART – **winu**
 eye, face, NI DEP – **-skisuq plural nuskisuqash**

F

face, eye, NI DEP – **-skisuq plural nuskisuqash**
 face paint, body paint, vermilion, NI – **wuyam plural wuyamansh**
 fall, autumn, – **taqôq** NI
 fall: it is autumn, fall, VII – **taqôqu-**
 fall: leaves fall, VII – **punipakat-**
 fall, VAI – **tuksuni-**
 fall: it falls, VII – **punshá-**
 fall: drop it, let it fall, VTI – **patupshato-**
 fall down, VAI – **paskahsháhsan-**
 family, NI – **cáhsháyuwôk plural cáhsháyuwôkansh**
 fan, NI – **páwanuhtôk** (alternate: **páwantôk**) *plural páwan(uh)tôkansh*
 far: he is far away, far off, VAI – **yôwapu-**
 far, far away, distant, ADV – **yôwatuk**
 farm, field, NI – **ahcuhk plural ahcuhkánsh**
 fast, quickly, hastily, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**
 father, NA DEP – **-ohsh plural nohsuhsak, my father nohsh**
 fear, NI – **quhsháwôk plural quhsháwôkansh**
 fear: he is afraid of him, fears him, VTA – **quhsh-**
 fear: he is afraid of it, fears it, VTI – **quhtam-**
 feather, NA – **miqun**
 feces, dung, shit, manure, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**
 feed him, give him food, VTA – **ahsam-**
 feel hot: he is hot, feels hot, VAI – **kusápusu-**
 feel so, feel a certain way (emotionally), VAI – **uyutáhá-**
 feeling, emotion, NI – **uyutáháwôk plural uyutáháwôkansh**
 feels: he recovers, feels better, VAI – **kicá-**
 female elder, old woman, NA – **winay plural winayak**
 fence, (outdoor) wall, NI – **pumiyotôk plural pumiyotôkansh**
 fetch it, go get it, VTI – **nimskam-**
 few: be few in number, not many (of people or animals), VII – **akôhsihsu-**

field, farm, NI – **ahcuhk** *plural* **ahcuhkáns**
 fifth, NUM – **nupáwut**
 fifth day: it is five days, the fifth day, Friday, VII – **nupáwuqunakat**
 fifty, NUM – **nupáw-cahshuncák**
 fill it, VTI – **yumwahto-**
 fine: I am fine, PHRASE – **nuwiyámo** *plural* **nuwiyámo**
 find him, VTA – **muskaw-**
 find it, VTI – **muskam-**
 finger, NI DEP – **-icuk** *plural* **nicukansh**
 finish it, VTI – **pahkacihto-**
 finished, after, completed, PREV – **kisi**
 fir, pine, NA – **kow** *plural* **kowák**
 fire, NI – **wiyoh** *plural* **wiyoh tásh**
 fire: make a fire, VAI – **potawá-**
 first, ahead, before, ADV – **nikôni**
 first day: it is one day, first day, Monday, VII – **nuqutuqunakat**
 fish, NA – **piyámáq** *plural* **piyámáqak**
 fish scale, husk, hull, nut shell, NI – **wahakay** *plural* **wahakayash**
 fish (verb), go fishing, VAI – **piyámáqcá-**
 five, NUM – **nupáw**
 five days: it is five days, the fifth day, Friday, VII – **nupáwuqunakat**
 flea, NA – **apiq** *plural* **apiqak**
 floor board, board, NI – **pahsukôsq** *plural* **pahsukôsqash**
 flower, NI – **upihsháw** *plural* **upihsháwôns**
 flute, musical instrument, NI – **pupiq** *plural* **pupiqansh**
 flute: he plays music, plays a flute, VAI – **pupiqá-**
 fly (the insect), NA – **ocáwáhs** *plural* **ocáwáhsak**
 fog: it is foggy, there is fog, VII – **awan-**
 food, NI – **micuwôk** *plural* **micuwôkansh**
 food: feed him, give him food, VTA – **ahsam-**
 foolish: he is foolish, stupid, VAI – **asoku-**
 foot, NI DEP – **-sit** *plural* **nusitash**
 forehead, NI DEP – **-skatuq**
 forest, woods, NI – **kuhpáy** *plural* **kuhpáyash**
 forever, always, ADV – **mucimi**
 forget it, VTI – **wanôtam-**
 forgive him, VTA – **áhqôhtamaw-**
 forgive it, VTI – **áhqôhtam-**
 forty, NUM – **yáwuncák**
 four, NUM – **yáw**
 four days: it is 4th day, four days, Thursday, VII – **yáwuqunakat**
 fourth, NUM – **yáwut**
 fox, NA – **wôks** *plural* **wôksak**
 free; he is free, VAI – **nayawiyu-**
 free, PRENOUN – **nayawi**
 freely, ADV – **nayawi**

Friday: it is five days, the fifth day, Friday, VII – **nupáwuqunakat**
 friend, NA DEP – **-itôp**
 frighten him, scare him, VTA – **wisay-**
 frightened: he is afraid, frightened, scared, VAI – **wisôsu-**
 frog, NA – **kopayáhs plural kopayáhsak**
 from, of, PREP – **wuci**
 front: in front of, PREP – **áyhqapi**
 fun, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, rejoicing, NI – **wikôtamuwôk,**
plural wikôtamuwôkansh
 further on, beyond, away, ADV – **ôkowi**
 futilely, in vain, for no reason, ADV – **ákowi**
 future marker, ‘will’, PART **mus**

G

gamble, play at a betting game, VAI – **kusawasu-**
 garden, NI – **tayhkihcáwôk plural tayhkihcáwôkansh**
 garment, cloth, clothing, clothes, NI – **môyák plural môyákunsh**
 gate, door, doorway, NI – **sqôt plural sqôtásh**
 gather (oneselves), assemble, congregate, attend church meeting, VAI – **môwáwi-**
 gather it, pick it (as of fruit, or other inanimate objects), VTI – **mukunum-**
 gently, softly, slowly, ADV – **mayuni**
 get up, arise, VAI – **pasuqi-**
 get up, arise, as out of bed, VAI – **ômki-**
 ghost, bad spirit, NA – **cipay plural cipayak**
 girl, NA – **sqáhsih plural sqáhsihsak**
 give him food, feed him, VTA – **ahsam-**
 give (it) to him, VTA – **miy-**
 give it to me, PHRASE – **misum! plural misiq!**
 give it to us, PHRASE – **misunán**
 give it up, quit it, throw it away, VTI – **pakitam-**
 glove, mitten, NI – **micáhs plural micáhsak**
 go along, walk along, travel, VAI – **pumshá-**
 go and, PREV – **mawi**
 go away, head off, VAI – **môci-**
 go back, return, VAI – **putuki-**
 go down, descend, VAI – **wômuhsu-**
 go fast, quickly, VAI – **kipshô-**
 go fishing, fish (verb), VAI – **piyámáqcá-**
 go from: he goes from, comes from (a place), VAI – **wucshá-**
 go from: it goes from, comes from (a place), VII – **wucshá-**
 go get it, fetch it, VTI – **nimskam-**
 go to sweat in a sweatlodge, VAI – **pisupá-**
 go up, ascend, VAI – **kuhkuhqi-**
 go with him, accompany him, VTI – **wicáw-**
 go: where are you going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshá? plural cáhak kutihshámô?**
 go: where are we (inclusive) going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshámun?**

god, NA – **manto** *plural* **mantowak**
 God, NA – **Manto**
 going to, intend to, about to, PREV – **katawi**
 gone, nothing, not any, none, PART – **mucáq**
 good: he is good, looking good, pretty, VAI – **wiku-**
 good: it is good, good looking, VII – **wikun-**
 good: it tastes good, is good to eat, VII – **wihpqat**
 good: it smells good, VII – **wuyimôqat**
 good, well, ADV – **wuyi**
 goodbye, PHRASE – **nahunuhsháhsh** *plural* **nahunuhsháq**
 good-looking: he is good-looking, handsome, VAI – **wikco-**
 good morning! PHRASE – **wiqáhsun**
 good afternoon, PHRASE – **wikun qátahqahqáw**
 good evening, PHRASE – **wikun wuyôksuw**
 good night, PHRASE – **wikun tupkuw**
 good day, PHRASE – **wikun kisk**
 good weather: it looks like good weather, it is a nice day, VII – **wiyôqat**
 goose, NA – **kahôk** *plural* **kahôkak**
 gooseberry, NI – **pasqatam** *plural* **pasqatamunsh**
 gourd, jar, bottle, NI – **qôyowasq** *plural* **qôyowasqash**
 grandchild, NA DEP – **-ohsuhs** *plural* **nohsuhsak**
 grandfather, NA DEP – **-okunahs** *plural* **nokunahsak**
 grandmother, NA DEP – **-nánu** *plural* **nunánuk**
 grape, NI – **winom** *plural* **winomunsh**
 grasshopper, cricket, NA – **qáqiqihshôt** *plural* **qáqiqihshôták**
 great: it is big, great, VII – **makáyu-**
 great: he is great, mighty, big, VAI – **muhsaki-**
 greetings, hello, PART – **aquy**
 greetings, welcome, PART – **wiqômun**
 grease, oil, butter, NI – **pum**
 green: he is green, VAI – **askasqisu-**
 green: it is green, VII – **askasqáyu-**
 greet him, salute him, VTA – **wôkum-**
 grind: cornmeal: make corn meal, grind corn meal, VAI – **yohkhikancá-**
 ground, earth, dirt, land, NI – **ahki** *plural* **ahkiyash**
 ground: earthward, toward the ground, ADV – **ahkiyo**
 groundhog, woodchuck, NA – **akasq** *plural* **akasqak**
 grow: it grows, VII – **nikun-**
 gun, NI – **páskhik** *plural* **páskhikansh**
 guts, belly, stomach, NI DEP – **-yakus** *plural* **muyakusash**

H

hair: body hair (of a person), hair of an animal, NI – **wihshákan** (singular indicates a single strand of hair) *plural* **wihshákansh**, *my hair* **nuwihshákansh**, *his hair* **uwihshákansh**
 hair ‘of the head’ (singular indicates a single strand of hair), NI DEP – **-hpukuhq**

plural nuhpuk'hqash
 half, partly, ADV – **cáhci**
 half, some, part (of), PART – **pôhshi**
 hand, NI DEP – **-ic plural nicish**
 handle, NI – **inôk plural inôkansh**
 handsome: he is good-looking, handsome, pretty VAI – **wikco-**
 happy: he is happy, VAI – **wiyayu-**
 happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, rejoicing, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**
plural wikôtamuwôkansh
 hard: it is difficult, hard, VII – **sayakat**
 harm: hurt him, injure him, harm him, VAI – **wis-**
 harvest (noun), NI – **kipunumuwôk plural kipunumuwôkansh**
 harvest it, VTI – **kipunum-**
 hastily, fast, quickly, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**
 hatchet, axe, NI – **takôk, plural takôkansh**
 hate him, VTA – **cuhs háyum-**
 hate it, VTI – **cuhs hôtam-**
 have him, VTA – **wacôn-**
 have it, keep it, VTI – **wacônum-**
 have to, must, PART – **côci**
 hawk, NA – **awáhsh plural awáhshák**
 he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**
 head off, go away, VAI – **môci-**
 head, NI DEP – **-hkunôk plural muhkunôkansh**
 head him, VTA – **putaw-**
 healthy: he is healthy, well, VAI – **wiyámo-**
 healthy: be well, healthy, VII – **kôkicá-**
 healthy: I am in good health, PHRASE – **nukôkicá**
 hear it, VTI – **putam-**
 heart, NI DEP – **-táh plural mutáhash**
 heated: it is hot, heated (of substances or food, not weather), VII – **kusaputá-**
 heaven, sky, NI – **kisug**
 heavy: he is heavy, VAI – **qusuqan-**
 heavy: it is heavy, VII – **qusuqan-**
 heavy: light: it is light in weight, not heavy, VII – **yôkan-**
 height, NI – **qunôhqusuwôk plural qunôhqusuwôkansh**
 hello, greetings, PHRASE – **aquy**
 help him, VTA – **ayunamaw-**
 hem, edge, rim, NI – **wus plural wusásh**
 hen, female bird, NA – **môyhsh plural moyhshak**
 her: he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**
 here, PART – **yotay**
 hide, skin, NA – **ahshay**
 hide, is hidden, VAI – **putaqi-**
 hide it, VTI – **kôcto-**
 high: it is tall, high, VII – **qunôkan-**

high up, upward, above, ADV – **wáwápi**
 hill, mountain, NI – **wacuw**
 him: he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**
 hit him, strike him, beat him, VTA – **takam-**
 hit it, strike it, beat it, VTI – **takatam-**
 hold him, VTA – **mihkun-**
 hold it, VTI – **mihkunum-**
 holy: it is holy, sacred, blessed, VII – **wuyitupôhtam-**
 home, house, lodge, NI – **-ik plural nikash**
 hoof, nail, claw, NA DEP – **-hkas plural nuhkasak**
 horse, NA – **husihs plural husihsak**
 hot: he is hot, feels hot, VAI – **kusápusu-**
 hot: it is hot (of weather), VII – **kusutá-**
 hot: it is hot, heated (of substances or food, not weather), VII – **kusaputá-**
 house: Indian-style house, wigwam, NI – **wicuw plural wicômash**
 house (European style), NI – **cáhqin plural cáhqinsh**
 house: home, house, lodge, NI – **-ik plural nikash**
 how much, how many (animate), PART – **cáhsuw**
 how much, how many (inanimate), PART – **cáhshi**
 how (in questions), PART – **tôn**
 how are you, PHRASE – **tôn kutaya plural tôn kutayamô**
 how do you say, PHRASE – **tôn kutiwá? plural tôn kutiwámô?**
 how, as, in such a way, thus, so, PART – **uy**, ‘this way’ – **yo uy**
 huge, big, PRENOUN – **kôkci-**
 hull, nut shell, husk, fish scale, NI – **wahakay plural wahakayash**
 human: Indian, human, regular person, NA – **inskitôp plural inskitôpák**
 hundred, NUM (numeral used after the numbers 1 through 9 to form multiples of a hundred; also an alternate term for 'one') – **pásuq**
 hungry: he is hungry, VAI – **yôtum-**
 hunting, hunt (noun), NI – **acáwôk plural acáwôkansh**
 hunt, go on a hunt, VAI – **acá-**
 hurry: be in a hurry, VII – **cáyhqatum-**
 hurry: hastily, fast, quickly, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**
 hurt: he is in pain, he hurts, VAI – **ôhqamamu-**
 hurt him, injure him, harm him, VAI – **wis-**
 husband, NA – **-áhsuk plural náhsukak**
 husk, hull, nut shell, fish scale, NI – **wahakay plural wahakayash**

I

I, me, PRON – **ni**
 I don't know, PART – **tatô**
 ice, NI – **kupat plural kupatunsh**
 ill: be sick, ill, perish, VII – **máhcuná-**
 in order that, so as to, for the purpose of, PREV – **wáci**
 injure: hurt him, injure him, harm him, VAI – **wis-**
 intend to, going to, about to, PREV – **katawi**

Indian, human, regular person, NA – **inskitôp** *plural* **inskitôpák**
 Indian corn, corn, NI – **wiwáhcum** *plural* **wiwáhcumunsh**
 Indian-style house, wigwam, NI – **wicuw** *plural* **wicômash**
 information: tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimu-**
 information: tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw-**
 is at: it is located, it is at a place, VII – **ahtá-**
 is thus: it is so, is thus, is that way, VII – **uyáyu-**
 island, NI – **munhan** *plural* **munhansh**
 instead, rather, but, only, PART – **wipi**

J

jacket, coat, NI – **akuwôk** *plural* **akuwôkansh**
 jar, gourd, bottle, NI – **qôyowasq** *plural* **qôyowasqash**
 jaw, chin, NI DEP – **-tôpkan** *plural* **mutôpkansh**
 jealous: he is jealous, VAI – **uskawusu-**
 jump, VAI – **qihshô-**

K

keep it, have it, VTI – **wacônum-**
 kettle, cooking pot, NA – **ahkohqihs** *plural* **ahkohqihsak**
 kill him, VTA – **nuhsh-**
 knee, NI DEP – **-hkutuq** *plural* **nuhkutuqash**
 knife, NI – **punitôk** *plural* **punitôkansh**
 know him, VTA – **wáh-**
 know it, VTI – **wáhto-**
 know: I don't know, PART – **tatô**

L

lake, pond, NI – **nupsapáq** *plural* **nupsapáqash**
 lamp, candle, NI – **wiqanôtik** *plural* **wiqanôtikansh**
 land, earth, dirt, ground, NI – **ahki** *plural* **ahkiyash**
 language, NI – **uyôtowáwôk** *plural* **uyôtowáwôkansh**
 language, word, NI – **kikátohkáwôk** *plural* **kikátohkáwôkansh**
 large: it is big, large, VII – **muhsáyu-**
 last (in order), ADV – **macuhsh**
 later, later on, in a while, ADV – **páhsut**
 laugh, VAI – **wihco-**
 lazy: be lazy, VII – **mikiskutu-**
 lead him there, lead him to a certain place, VTA – **uyasun-**
 leaf, NI – **wunipaq** *plural* **wunipaqash**
 learn: he learns it, VTI – **nihtuhto-**
 leave him, abandon him, VTA – **nukay-**
 leave it, abandon it, VTI – **nukatum-**
 leaves fall, VII – **punipakat-**
 left, left side, NI – **miyac** *my left* **numiyac**
 left, leftward, ADV – **miyaco**

leg, NI – **hkôt** *plural* **nuhkôtash**
 legend, myth, NI – **ôtshohkôk** *plural* **ôtshohkôkansh**
 legging, stocking, sock, NI – **kôkuw** *plural* **kôkuwansh**
 lest, otherwise, PART – **skôt**
 letter, book, writing, NI – **wuskhwik** *plural* **wuskhwikansh**
 letter, sign, mark, NI – **kuhkunasuwôk** *plural* **kuhkunasuwôkansh**
 lick: he licks it, VTI – **nosqatam-**
 life, NI – **pumôtamuwôk** *plural* **pumôtamuwôkansh**
 lift it, VTI – **uspunum-**
 light: it is light in weight, not heavy, VII – **yôkan-**
 lightning: there is lightning, lightning flashes, VII – **wôwôsôpshá-**
 like: he likes it, enjoys it, VTI – **wikôtam-**
 like to eat him, VTA – **wikimoh-**
 like to eat it, VTI – **wikimicu-**
 like, similar to, PREP – **aqi**
 likewise, in the same way, as also, PART – **nánuk**
 liquor, alcohol, rum, NI – **ôhkupi** *plural* **ôhkupish**
 listen to him, VTA – **kuhkihtaw-**
 listen: PHRASE – **kuhkihtaw!** *plural* **kuhkihtôhq!**
 listen: let's listen to him, PHRASE – **kuhkihtawôtuk!**
 listen to it, VTI – **kuhkihtam-**
 listen! PHRASE – **kuhkihtamsh!** *plural* **kuhkihtamoq!**
 listen: let's listen to it, PHRASE – **kuhkihtamutuk!**
 little: it is little, small, VII – **piwáhecu-**
 little: little bit, only a little, ADV – **kôcuci**
 little dog, puppy, NA – **ayumohs** *plural* **ayumohsak**
 live: he lives, is alive, VAI – **pumôtam-**
 lives at, dwells, VAI – **wutahki-** 'have as one's land' – **wutahkiwôk**
 lobster, NA – **muhsôc** *plural* **muhsôcák**
 located: he is located, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**
 located: it is located, it is at a place, VII – **ahtá-**
 lodge: home, house, lodge, NI – **-ik** *plural* **nikash**
 long: it is long, VII – **qunáyu-**
 long, PRENOUN – **quni-**
 long time ago, since long ago, ADV – **yôwat**
 look at him, VTA – **kunaw-**
 look at it, VTA – **kunam-**
 look for him, chase him, VTA – **natskaw-**
 look for it, VTA – **natskam-**
 look like, resemble, VII – **aquniwôqat-**
 looking good: he is good, looking good, VAI – **wiku-**
 love him, VTA – **wômôy-**
 love it, VTI – **wômôhtam-**
 love, 'loving each other' NI – **wômôyutuwôk** *plural* **wômôyutuwôkansh**
 love: I love you, PHRASE – **kuwômôyush**
 love: your loving cousin, PHRASE – **Wômôyáw Katôks**

lunch: eat lunch, VAI – **pôhsqáhp(w)u-**

M

maggot, worm, NA – **ohq plural ohqák**

make: he makes it, VTI – **wusto-**

make: he makes it for him, VTA – **wustaw-**

make a fire, VAI – **potawá-**

make corn meal, grind corn meal, VAI – **yohkhikancá-**

make him, VTA – **wusuh-**

man, NA – **in plural inak**

man's brother, NA – **-imat plural nimatak**

man: young man, older boy, NA – **yôkôp plural yôkôpák**

manure, dung, feces, shit, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**

many: be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals), VII – **muhtáwi-**

many: be many, much, abundant (inanimate things), VII – **muhtáwiyu-**

many: be few in number, not many (of people or animals), VII – **akôhsihsu-**

many: how much, how many (animate), PART – **cáhsuw**

many: how much, how many (inanimate), PART – **cáhshi**

many: too much, too many, too, PART – **wusômi**

mark, letter, sign, NI – **kuhkunasuwôk plural kuhkunasuwôkansh**

marriage, wedding, NI – **wuhsintamuwôk plural wuhsintamuwôkansh**

marsh, swamp, NI – **mahcáq plural mahcáqash**

maybe, perhaps, ADV – **páhki**

me, I, PRON – **ni**

meal, NI – **mitsuwôk plural mitsuwôkansh**

means: it says (so), means, signifies, VII – **iwômu-**

measure him, weigh him, VTA – **qutah-**

measure it, weigh it, VTI – **qutaham-**

meat, NI – **wiyawhs plural wiyawhsash**

medicine man, shaman, NA – **môyikow plural môyikowak**

meet him, VTA – **nakuskaw-**

meet: nice to have met you, PHRASE – **nuwikôtam nákusôkôyôn**

plural nuwikôtam nákusôkôyak

midday: it is noon, midday, VII – **pôhsqá-**

middle of, among, PREP – **yáyôwi**

mighty: he is great, mighty, big, VAI – **muhshaki-**

mirror, NI – **pipinacucôhqôk plural pipinacucôhqôkansh**

miserable: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**

mitten, glove, NI – **micáhs plural micáhsak**

moccasin, shoe, NI – **mahkus plural mahkusunsh**

Mohegan, Mohegan Indian, NA – **mohiks plural mohiksak, mohiks-inak**

Mohegan, Mohegan Indian, NA – **moyahikaniw plural moyahikaniwak**

Monday: it is one day, first day, Monday, VII – **nuqutuqunakat**

money (English loan; usually used in plural), NI – **muni plural munish**

moon, month, NA – **wiyon plural wiyonak**

moose, NA – **mos plural mosak**

more, ADV – **áyuwi**
 morning: in the morning, ADV – **yôpôwi**
 mortar for pounding corn, NI – **takhwôk plural takhwôkansh**
 mother, NA – **-nonôk my mother nunonôk**
 mother-in-law, NA – **-suquhs plural nusuksak**
 mountain, hill, NI – **wacuw**
 mouse, NA – **muhsapqáhs plural muhsapqáhsak**
 mouth, NI DEP – **-ton plural mutonsh**
 move, stir, VAI – **mômôci-**
 much: be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals), VII – **muhtáwi-**
 much: be many, much, abundant (inanimate things), VII – **muhtáwiyu-**
 much: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**
 much: how much, how many (animate), PART – **cáhsuw**
 much: how much, how many (inanimate), PART – **cáhshi**
 much: too much, too many, too, PART – **wusômi**
 mush: cornmeal mush, corn soup, NI – **sôp**
 music, NI – **pupiqáwôk plural pupiqáwôkansh**
 music: he plays music, plays a flute, VAI – **pupiqá-**
 musical instrument, flute, NI – **pupiq plural pupiqansh**
 must, have to, PART – **côci**
 myth, legend, NI – **ôtshohkôk plural ôtshohkôkansh**

N

nail, hoof, claw, NA DEP – **-hkas plural nuhkasak**
 name, NI – **wisuwôk plural wisuwôkansh**
 name him, call him (something), VTA – **ahuy-**
 named: he is named, called, VAI – **usuwisu-**
 named: what is your name, what are you called, PHRASE – **tôn kutusuwis?**
 plural **tôn kutusuwisumô?**
 nearly, almost, ADV – **ciwi**
 near, by, next to, PREP – **kuski**
 neck, NI – **-sucipuk plural musucipukansh**
 nephew, niece, NA DEP – **-yuqahs plural nuyyuqahsak**
 never, ADV – **mutôm**
 new: he is young, new, VAI – **wuskinu-**
 new: it is new, VII – **wuskáyu-**
 news: tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimu-**
 news: tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw-**
 next to, near, by, PREP – **kuski**
 next, second, for a second time, ADV – **naháhtôwi**
 nice day: it looks like good weather, it is a nice day, VII – **wiyôqat**
 niece, nephew, NA DEP – **-yuqahs plural nuyyuqahsak**
 night: it is night, VII – **tupku-**
 night: at night, during the night – ADV **nipôwi**
 nine, NUM – **pásukokun**
 ninety, NUM – **pásukokun-cahshuncák**

ninth, NUM – **pásukokunut**
 no, not, PART – **mutu, mut**
 none, nothing, not any, gone, PART – **mucáq**
 noon: it is noon, midday, VII – **pôhsqá-**
 north, northward, ADV – **nanumayo**
 nose, NI DEP – **-côy plural mucôyush**
 nothing, none, not any, gone, PART – **mucáq**
 not, no, PART – **mutu alternative spelling: mut**
 not yet, ahead, before, PART – **ásqam**
 now, ADV – **iyo**
 not, no, PART – **mutu**
 not many: be few in number, not many (of people or animals), VII – **akôhsihsu-**
 nut shell, hull, husk, fish scale, NI – **wahakay plural wahakayash**

O

obey it, VTI – **wôwistam-**
 obtain: he receives it, obtains it, VTI – **watunum-**
 ocean, sea, NI – **kuhthan plural kuhthansh**
 of, from, PREP – **wuci**
 office, NI – **ayhkôsikamuq plural ayhkôsikamuqash**
 offspring: (one's) child, offspring, NA DEP – **-nicôn plural nunicônak**
 often, commonly, ADV – **wikôci**
 oil, butter, grease, NI – **pum**
 old, PRENOUN – **nukôni**
 old person, elder, old man, NA – **kuhcayhs plural kuhcayhsak**
 old woman, female elder, NA – **winay plural winayak**
 older brother, NA DEP – **-ntôyuquhs plural nuntôyuquhsak**
 older sister, NA DEP – **-msihs plural numsihsak**
 on top of, over, above, upon, PREP – **waskici**
 one, NUM – **nuqut**
 one, (alternate form of hundred) NUM – **pásuq**
 one day: it is one day, first day, Monday, VII – **nuqutuqunakat**
 onion: wild onion, NA – **winuwáhs plural winuwáhsak**
 only, ADV – **cánaw**
 only, but, rather, instead, PART – **wipi**
 open it, VTI – **yôcánum-**
 otherwise, elsewhere, ADV – **ôkutakanuk**
 otherwise, lest, PART – **skôt**
 other, another, PRON – **ôkutak plural ôkutakansh** (inanimate), **ôkutakanak** (animate)
 other side, on the other side, across, across water, PREP – **akômuk**
 outside (of), outdoors, ADV – **pahqaci**
 oven, stove, NI – **ahutanishunimuk plural ahutanishunimukansh**
 over, on top of, above, upon, PREP – **waskici**
 overcast: it is cloudy, overcast, VII – **kupqat-**
 oyster, NA – **aponah plural aponahak**

P

pack basket, tumpline, (basket with cord held over forehead) NI – **matôpi**

plural **matôpish**

pain: he is in pain, hurts, VAI – **ôhqamamu-**

paint: he paints it, VTI – **ayakunum-**

pants, trousers, NI – **átahwun** *plural* **átahwunsh**

part: it is (a) part, VII – **cupáyu-**

part of: some, part (of), half, PART – **pôhshi**

partly, half, ADV – **cáhci**

pass over, cross, VAI – **quskacá-**

past tense marker, used to, PART – **mô**

path, road, way, NI – **máy** *plural* **máy**

pencil, pen, NI – **wuskhwôsuwôk** *plural* **wuskhwôsuwôkansh**

perhaps, maybe, ADV – **páhki**

perish: be sick, ill, perish, VII – **máhcuná-**

person, Indian, human, regular person, NA – **skitôp** *plural* **skitôpák**

person: who is that person, PHRASE – **awán na skitôp?** *plural* **awán na skitôpak**

pick it, gather it (as of fruit, or other inanimate objects), VTI – **mukunum-**

pig, NA – **piksihs** *plural* **piksihsak**

pine, fir, NA – **kow** *plural* **kowák**

pitiful: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**

place: he puts him, places him, VTA – **pon-**

place: he is located, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**

place: it is located, it is at a place, VII – **ahtá-**

plant: do planting, plant something, VAI – **ahkihcá-**

planting, plant(s), NI – **ahkihcáwôk**

plate, dish, NI – **wiyôk** *plural* **wiyôkansh**

play: he plays, VAI – **pôhp-**

play: he plays music, plays a flute, VAI – **pupiqá-**

play with him, VTA – **pôhp-**

play at a betting game, gamble, VAI – **kusawasu-**

play rushes, straw game; also count, does counting, VAI – **akisu-**

please (used for politeness in requests), PHRASE – **kuwihqitumôsh**

pleasure, enjoyment, happiness, rejoicing, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**

plural **wikôtamuwôkansh**

plentiful: be many, much, plentiful (animate things, people, and animals), VII – **muhtáwi-**

pond, lake, NI – **nupsapáq** *plural* **nupsapáqash**

poor: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**

porcupine, NA – **kôq** *plural* **kôqak**

pot: kettle, cooking pot, NA – **ahkohqihs** *plural* **ahkohqihsak**

potato, NA – **pun** (**ahpun** alternate spelling) *plural* (**ah**)**punák**

pounded parched corn meal (uncooked), NI – **yohkhih**

pray: he prays, VAI – **ôkosu-**

preserve: he saves it, preserves it, VTI – **tômwihito-**

pretty: he is good-looking, handsome, pretty VAI – **wikco-**
 proper: it is straight, right, proper, VII – **sôpáyu-**
 proud: be proud, VII – **puhcuwanumu-**
 pull it back, withdraw it, draw it out, away, VTI – **wutôtunum-**
 pumpkin, squash, NI – **áskot plural áskotash**
 puppy, little dog, NA – **ayumohs plural ayumohsak**
 purpose: for the purpose of, so as to, in order that, PREV – **wáci**
 put: he puts him, places him, VTA – **pon-**
 put: he puts it in, VTI – **pito-**
 put it, VTA – **ponam-**
 put it there, PHRASE – **nitay ponamsh plural nitay ponamoq**
 put it: Let's put it there, PHRASE – **nitay ponomutô**
 put it on (of clothes), wear it, VTI – **aqunum-**

Q

quahog, round clam, NA – **poqáh plural poqáhak**
 quail, bobwhite, NA – **pohpohqutihs plural pohpohqutihsak**
 question: he asks him, questions him, VTA – **natotum-**
 quickly, fast, hastily, in a hurry, ADV – **kipi**
 quick, quickly, ADV – **skisho**
 quickly, go fast, VAI – **kipshô-**
 quiet: he is quiet, sits still, VAI – **ciqunapu-**
 quit, stop (something), VAI – **áhqi-**
 quit it, throw it away, give it up, VTI – **pakitam-**

R

rabbit, NA – **tuksáhs plural tuksáhsak**
 raccoon, NA – **áhsup plural áhsupanak**
 rainbow, NA – **uqanaqôn plural uqanaqônak**
 rain: it rains, there is rain, VII – **sokuyôn**
 rain: there is a great rain, a lot of rain, a downpour, VII – **muhshuyôn**
 rather, but, only, instead, PART – **wipi**
 rattlesnake, NA – **sihsiq plural sihsiqák**
 read, VAI – **akitusu-**
 ready: he is ready, VAI – **qáhshapu-**
 really: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**
 reason: for no reason, futilely, in vain, ADV – **ákowi**
 receive: he receives it, obtains it, VTI – **watunum-**
 recover: he recovers, feels better, VAI – **kicá-**
 red: he is red, VAI – **musqisu-**
 red: it is red, VII – **musqáyu-**
 red oak, NI – **wisacumus plural wisacumusish**
 red squirrel, NA – **musqaniks plural muhshaniqak**
 red-tailed hawk, NA – **musqayan plural musqayanák**
 rejoicing, happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, fun, NI – **wikôtamuwôk**
plural wikôtamuwôkansh

resemble, look like, VII – **aquniwôqat**-
 residence, address, NI – **wutahkiwôk**, *plural* **wutahkiwôkansh**
 return, go back, VAI – **putuki**-
 returning, back, ADV – **quski**
 rib, NI DEP – **-hpicák** *plural* **nuhpicákansh**
 rice: wild rice, wheat, NA – **mayom** *plural* **mayomunsh**
 right: it is right, true, correct, VII – **wimonáyu**-
 right: that is right, true, correct, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**
 right: it is straight, right, proper, VII – **sôpáyu**-
 right, right side, NI DEP – **-tunuhk**, *indef poss* **mutunuhk**
 right: to the right, on the right, ADV – **inkáwi**
 rim, hem, edge, NI – **wus** *plural* **wusásh**
 rise: it is sunrise, the sun rises, VII – **pátôhtá**-
 river, NI – **áhsit** *plural* **áhsitash**
 river, NI – **sipo** *plural* **siposh**
 road, path, way, NI – **máy** *plural* **máy**
 roast it, VTI – **wátsum**-
 rock, stone, NI – **sun** *plural* **sunsh**
 roof, NI – **waskicikamuq** *plural* **waskicikamuqash**
 room (of a house), NI – **cupukamuq** *plural* **cupukamuqash**
 rotate, turn, VAI – **qipi**-
 rough: it is rough, VII – **kôskáyu**-
 round: it is round, VII – **putuqáyu**-
 rub it, VTI – **mumuqunum**-
 rum, alcohol, liquor, NI – **ôhkupi** *plural* **ôhkupish**
 run, VAI – **qaqi**-
 rushes: count, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game, VAI – **akisu**-

S

sachem, chief, NA – **sôcum** *plural* **sôcumôk**
 sacred: it is holy, sacred, blessed, VII – **wuyitupôhtam**-
 sad: he is sad, VAI – **nowôhtam**-
 salt, NI – **sát**
 salute him, greet him, VTA – **wôkum**-
 same as: it is equal to, the same as, VII – **tátupiyu**-
 same way: likewise, in the same way, as also, PART – **nánuk**
 sand, NI – **yák**
 Saturday: it is six days, the sixth day, Saturday, VII – **qutôskuqunakat**
 save: he saves it, preserves it, VTI – **tômwihto**-
 say: he says, says so, VAI – **iwá**-
 say: it says (so), means, signifies, VII – **iwômu**-
 say: what did you say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwa?** *plural* **cáqan kutiwámô?**
 say: what did we (inclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwámun?**
 say: what did we (exclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan nutiwámun?**
 say: how do you say, PHRASE – **tôn kutiwá?** *plural* **tôn kutiwámô?**
 say to him, tell him, VTA – **uy**-

say (to) it, call it, VTI – **utam-**
 scare him, frighten him, VTA – **wisay-**
 scared: he is afraid, frightened, scared, VAI – **wisôsu-**
 school, NI – **nihtuhtokamuq plural nihtuhtokamuqash**
 sea, ocean, NI – **kuhthan plural kuhthansh**
 seashell, shell, NA – **ayáhs plural ayáhsak**
 seat: sit down, be seated, VAI – **matapu-**
 seawater, NI – **kuhthanupáq**
 second, next, for a second time, ADV – **naháhtôwi**
 see him, VTA – **náw-**
 see you tomorrow! PHRASE – **sáp kunáwush! plural sáp kunáwuyumô**
 see: we will see you tomorrow PHRASE – **sáp kunáwuyumun**
 see it, VTI – **nám-**
 seed, seed corn, NI – **wuskanim plural wuskanimunsh**
 seize him, catch him, VTA – **tahqun-**
 seize it, catch it, VTI – **tahqunum-**
 self, body, NA DEP – **-ahak** (dependent used as the Mohegan reflexive pronoun)
 myself nahak, himself wahakáh
 sell, trade, VAI – **ônqshô-**
 sense: he smells him, sense his smell (involuntarily) , VTA – **muyôw-**
 sense: he smells it, sense its smell (involuntarily), VTI – **muyôtam-**
 seven, NUM – **nisôsk**
 seven days: it is seven days, a week, VII – **nisôskuqunakat**
 seventh, NUM – **nisôskut**
 seventy, NUM – **nisôsk-cahshuncák**
 sew, VAI – **yonáhqôsu-**
 sew: he sews it, VTI – **yonáhqam-**
 shaman, medicine man, NA – **môyikow plural môyikowak**
 sharp: it is sharp, VII – **wusqan-**
 she: he, she, him, her, PRON – **nákum**
 shell, seashell, NA – **ayáhs plural ayáhsak**
 shirt, NI – **wáwôpaks plural wáwôpaksash**
 shit, manure, dung, feces, NI – **mikucut plural mikucutash**
 shoe, moccasin, NI – **mahkus plural mahkusunsh**
 shore, beach, NI – **tahkamuq plural tahkamuqash**
 short: he is short, VAI – **táyôhqusu-**
 short: it is short, VII – **táyôhqáyu-**
 shoulder, NA – **-hpihqan plural nuhpihqanak**
 shovel: he shovels it, VTI – **shupiham-**
 show (it) to him, VTA – **nôhtuy-**
 shut it, close it, VTI – **kupham-**
 shut: it is shut, closed, VII – **kupáyu-**
 sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother), NA DEP – **-itôps plural nitôpsak**
 sick: be sick, ill, perish, VII – **máhcuná-**
 sign, mark, letter, NI – **kuhkunasuwôk plural kuhkunasuwôkansh**
 signify: it says (so), means, signifies, VII – **iwômu-**

similar to, like, PREP – **aqi**
 sin: evil deed, sin, transgression, NI – **matôpâwôk plural matôpâwôkansh**
 since, PART – **wucina**
 since long ago, long time ago, ADV – **yôwat**
 sing, VAI – **kutomá-**
 sister: sibling of opposite sex (man's sister or woman's brother), NA DEP – **-itôps plural nitôpsak**
 sister: woman's sister, NA DEP – **-ituksq plural nituksqak**
 sister: younger sibling (brother or sister), NA DEP – **-ihsums plural nihsumsak**
 sister: older sister, NA DEP – **-msihs plural numsihsak**
 sister-in-law, NA DEP – **-iyum plural niyumak**
 sit: he is located, sits, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**
 sit: he is quiet, sits still, VAI – **ciqunapu-**
 sit down, be seated, VAI – **matapu-**
 sit down! PHRASE – **mátapsh plural mátapiq**
 sit next to me, PHRASE – **kuski nahak mátapsh plural kuski nahak mátapiq**
 sit next to us, PHRASE – **kuski nahakánônak mátapsh plural kuski nahakánônak mátapiq**
 six, NUM – **qutôsk**
 six days: it is six days, the sixth day, Saturday, VII – **qutôskuqunakat**
 sixth, NUM – **qutôskut**
 sixty, NUM – **qutôsk-cahshuncák**
 skin: hide, skin, NA – **ahshay**
 skirt, NI – **kusawôk plural kusawôkansh**
 skunk, NA – **skôks plural skôksak**
 sky, heaven, NI – **kisuq**
 sled, toboggan, NI – **tôpôk plural tôpôkansh**
 sleep, be asleep, VAI – **kawi-**
 sleepy: be sleepy, VII – **katukôm-**
 slender: it is thin, slender, VII – **wasapáyu-**
 slowly, softly, gently, ADV – **mayuni**
 small: he is small, VAI – **piwuhsihsu-**
 smell: he smells him (deliberately), sniffs him, VTA – **qucimôy-**
 smell: he smells it (deliberately), sniffs it, VTI – **qucimôtam-**
 smell: he smells him, sense his smell (involuntarily), VTA – **muyôw-**
 smell: he smells it, sense its smell (involuntarily), VTI – **muyôtam-**
 smell: it smells good, VII – **wuyimôqat**
 smoke, NI – **pukut**
 smokehole, chimney, NI – **wunáhcukamuq plural wunáhcukamuqash**
 smooth: it is smooth, VII – **mosáyu-**
 snail, NA – **askiqutam plural askiqutamak**
 snake, NA – **skok plural skokak**
 sniff: he smells him (deliberately), sniffs him, VTA – **qucimôy-**
 sniff: he smells it (deliberately), sniffs it, VTI – **qucimôtam-**
 snow (on the ground), NI – **kon plural konak**
 snow: it is snowing, it snows, VII – **socpo-**

snowshoes: walk with snowshoes, use snowshoes, VAI – **ôkumaham-**
 snowshoe, NI – **ôkum plural ôkumak**
 so: he is so, is thus, VAI – **isu-**
 so: it is so, is thus, is that way, VII – **uyáyu-**
 so: so as to, in order that, for the purpose of, PREV – **wáci**
 so: so, as, in such a way, thus, how, PART – **uy**, ‘this way’ – **yo uy**
 sock, stocking, legging, NI – **kôkuw plural kôkuwansh**
 soft: it is soft, VII – **yohkáyu-**
 softly, slowly, gently, ADV – **mayuni**
 someone, anyone, who (in questions), PRON – **awán**
 something, thing, what, PRON – **cáqan**
 sometimes, ADV – **mômansh**
 some, part (of), half, PART – **pôhshi**
 son, NA DEP – **-námôn plural nunámônak**
 sorry: be sorry, sorrowful, VII – **siwôhtum-**
 sorry: I am sorry, PHRASE – **nusiwôhtum**
 sorry: We are sorry, PHRASE – *inclusive* **kusiwôhtumumun** *exclusive* **nusiwôhtumumun**
 soul, spirit (of a living person), NA DEP – **-cuhcôq plural mucuhcôqak**
 soup, NI – **sápahik plural sápahikansh**
 soup: cornmeal mush, corn soup, NI – **sôp**
 south, southward, ADV – **sôwanayo**
 speak, talk, VAI – **kikátohká-**
 speak the Indian language, speak such a language, VAI – **uyôtowá-**
 speak the truth, be correct, VAI – **wuyômwá-**
 speak to him, VTA – **kayoy-**
 spear, NI – **qunôhtuq plural qunôhtuqash**
 spine, backbone, NI DEP – **-tahtakôq**
 spirit, breath, NI – **yáhsháwôk plural yáhsháwôkansh**
 spirit (of a living person), soul, NA DEP – **-cuhcôq plural mucuhcôqak**
 spirit: bad spirit ghost, NA – **cipay plural cipayak**
 spoon, NA – **kiyamô plural kiyamôk**
 spring: it is spring, VII – **siqan**
 squash, pumpkin, NI – **áskot plural áskotash**
 squirrel, NA – **muhshaniq plural muhshaniqak**
 stand, stand up, VAI – **nipawu-**
 star, NA – **ayaks** (alternate spelling **ayaquhs**) *plural* **ayaksak**
 start: it begins, starts, VII – **kucuhshun-**
 stay: he is located, stays, is at a place, VAI – **apu-**
 steal, VAI – **kumotu-**
 stick, branch, piece of wood, NI – **wutqun plural wutqunsh**
 still: he is quiet, sits still, VAI – **ciqunapu-**
 still, yet, ADV – **aspumi**
 stir, move, VAI – **mômôci-**
 stir it, VTI – **wákawunum-**
 stocking, sock, legging, NI – **kôkuw plural kôkuwansh**
 stomach, belly, guts, NI DEP – **-yakus plural muyakusash**

stone, rock, NI – **sun** *plural* **sunsh**
 stop (something), quit, VAI – **áhqi**-
 stop it, don't! (used to make negative commands), PART – **áhqi**
 story, NI – **ihôtqat** *plural* **ihôtqatash**
 story: tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimu**-
 story: tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw**-
 stove, oven, NI – **ahutanishunimuk** *plural* **ahutanishunimukansh**
 straight: it is straight, right, proper, VII – **sôpáyu**-
 straw game: count, does counting; also, play rushes, straw game, VAI – **akisu**-
 strawberry, 'heart-berry', NI – **wutáhum** *plural* **wutáhumunsh**
 stray, wander around, VAI – **náyuwáyu**-
 stream, brook, NI – **sipowihs** *plural* **sipowihsash**
 strike: hit him, strike him, beat him, VTA – **takam**-
 strike: hit it, strike it, beat it, VTI – **takatam**-
 string, thread, NI – **pimunt** *plural* **pimuntônsh**
 strong: he is strong, VAI – **mihkiku**-
 strong: it is strong, VII – **mihkáyu**-
 strongly, ADV – **mihki**
 stupid: he is foolish, stupid, VAI – **asoku**-
 such: in such a way, as, thus, how, so, PART – **uy**, 'this way' – **yo uy**
 suffer: torment him, make him suffer, VTA – **kihcapun**-
 sufficient: it is enough, sufficient, VII – **tápáyu**-
 summer: it is summer, VII – **nipun**
 summon him, call him, VTA – **wihkum**-
 sun, NA – **kisusq**
 sunrise: it is sunrise, dawn, VII – **wôpan**
 sunrise: it is sunrise, the sun rises, VII – **pátôhtá**-
 supper, NI – **wuyôkpuwôk** *plural* **wuyôkpuwôkansh**
 supper: eat supper, VAI – **wuyôkuhpwu**-
 sure, definitely, certainly, ADV – **mohci**
 swallow it, VTI – **qutam**-
 swamp, marsh, NI – **mahcáq** *plural* **mahcáqash**
 swan, NA – **wiqáhsh** *plural* **wiqáhshák**
 sweat: go to sweat in a sweatlodge, VAI – **pisupá**-
 sweatlodge, NI – **pisupôk** *plural* **pisupôkansh**
 sweet: it is sweet, VII – **wiksapákat**
 swim, VAI – **pumôsuwi**-

T

table, NI – **taspowôk** *plural* **taspowôkansh**
 take him, VTA – **mam**-
 take it, VTI – **mam**-
 take it away, VTI – **ámáwunam**-
 take it off (of clothing), VTI – **katunum**-
 talk, speak, VAI – **kikátóhká**-
 talk about it, VTI – **wiwaqutum**-

tall: it is tall, high, VII – **qunôkan-**
 taste: it tastes good, is good to eat, VII – **wihpqat**
 taste it (deliberately), try the taste of it, VTI – **quctam-**
 teach, VAI – **kotumcá-**
 teach him, VTA – **kotum-**
 tell him, say to him, VTA – **uy-**
 tell news, information, a story, VAI – **ôcimu-**
 tell something to someone, tell someone news or a story, VTA – **ôcimohkaw-**
 ten, NUM – **páyaq**
 tenth, NUM – **páyaqut**
 thank him, VTA – **tápatam-**
 thank them, PHRASE – **tápatam plural tápatamohq**
 thank them: Let's thank them, PHRASE – **tápatamôtô**
 thank you, PHRASE – **táput ni**
 thank you: I thank you, PHRASE – **kutápatamush plural kutápatamuyumô**
 thank you: We thank you, PHRASE – **kutápatamuyumun**
 that, those (animate), PRON – **na plural nik**
 that: what is that (animate), PHRASE – **cáqan na? plural cáqan nik?**
 that, those (inanimate), PRON – **ni plural nish**
 that: what is that (inanimate), PHRASE – **cáqan ni? plural cáqan nish?**
 that place, there, PART – **nitay**
 that is so, PHRASE – **ni yáyuw**
 that is right, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**
 them, they, PRON – **nákumôw**
 then, ADV – **ôtay**
 therefore, because of that, PART – **niwuci**
 there, that place, PART – **nitay**
 these, this (animate), PRON – **yo plural yok**
 these, this (inanimate), PRON – **yo plural yosh**
 they, them, PRON – **nákumôw**
 thick: it is thick, VII – **kuhpakáyu-**
 thin: it is thin, slender, VII – **wasapáyu-**
 thing, what, something, PRON – **cáqan plural cáqansh**
 think, think so, VAI – **uyôhtum-**
 third, ADV – **shwut**
 thirsty: be thirsty, VII – **kôkuton-**
 thirteen, NUM – **páyaq napni shwi**
 thirty, NUM – **swuncák**
 this, these (animate), PRON – **yo plural yok**
 this, these (inanimate), PRON – **yo plural yosh**
 this: what is this, PHRASE – **cáqan yo? plural cáqan yosh?**
 this way, PHRASE – **yo uy**
 those, that (animate), PRON – **na plural nik**
 those, that (inanimate), PRON – **ni plural nish**
 thousand, NUM – **mutunôk**
 thread, string, NI – **pimunt plural pimuntônsh**

three, NUM – **shwi**
 three days: it is three days, the third day, Wednesday, VII – **shwiqunakat**
 throat, NI DEP – **-qutôk plural muqutôkansch**
 throw it, VTI – **suhwuhkanum-**
 throw it away, give it up, quit it, VTI – **pakitam-**
 thunder: it thunders, there is thunder, VII – **patáhqáham**
 Thursday: it is 4th day, four days, Thursday, VII – **yáwuqunakat**
 thus: he is so, is thus, VAI – **isu-**
 thus, so, as, in such a way, how, PART – **uy**, ‘this way’ – **yo uy**
 time, NI – **ahqôpáyuwôk**
 time: it is time, be a time, VII – **ahqôpáyu-**
 tired: he is tired, weary, VAI – **sôhsuni-**
 to, PREP – **i**
 to, towards, PREP – **yaqi**
 to be, exist, VAI – **ayu-**
 tobacco, NI – **inahpáwôk plural inahpáwôkansch**
 tobacco pipe, NA – **wutamôk plural wutamôkanak**
 toboggan, sled, NI – **tôpôk plural tôpôkansch**
 today, ADV – **yo kisk**
 toe, NI DEP – **-situk plural nusitukansch**
 tomorrow, ADV – **sáp**
 tomorrow: see you tomorrow! PHRASE – **sáp kunáwush! plural sáp kunáwuyumô**
 tomorrow: we will see you tomorrow PHRASE – **sáp kunáwuyumun**
 tongue, NI DEP – **-iyan plural miyansch**
 too, also, PART – **wôk**
 too much, too many, too, PART – **wusômi**
 tooth, NI DEP – **-iput plural niputash**
 torment him, make him suffer, VTA – **kihcapun-**
 touch it, VAI – **musunum-**
 towards, to, PREP – **yaqi**
 towel 'hand-wiping tool', NI – **ciskicohuwôk plural ciskicohuwôkansch**
 town, NI – **otán plural otánásh**
 trade, sell, VAI – **ônqshô-**
 transgression, sin, evil deed, NI – **matôpáwôk plural matôpáwôkansch**
 travel, go along, walk along, VAI – **pumshá-**
 tree, NI – **muhtuq plural muhtuqash**
 tree: bark, tree bark, NI – **wuyacásq plural wuyacásqash**
 tribe, NI – **cupanuwôk plural cupanuwôkansch**
 triumph, win, VAI – **sôhká-**
 trousers, pants, NI – **átahwun plural átahwunsh**
 true: it is true, correct, VII – **wimonáyu-**
 right: that is right, true, correct, PHRASE – **ni wimonáyuw**
 truth: speak the truth, be correct, VAI – **wuyômwá-**
 try, attempt, VAI – **quci-**
 try the taste of it, taste it (deliberately), VTI – **quctam-**
 Tuesday: it is two days, second day, Tuesday, VII – **nisuqunakat**

tumpline, pack basket, (basket with cord held over forehead) NI – **matôpi**

plural **matôpish**

turkey, NA – **náham** *plural* **náhamák**

turn, rotate, VAI – **qipi-**

turtle, NA – **toyupáhs** *plural* **toyupáhsak**

twelve, NUM – **páyaq napni nis**

twenty, NUM – **nisuncák**

two, NUM – **nis**

two days: it is two days, second day, Tuesday, VII – **nisuqunakat**

U

uncle, NA DEP – **-sihs** *plural* **nusihsak**

unclean: it is dirty, unclean, VII – **nuskinôqat-**

under, PREP – **aqu**

up, upward, ADV – **kuhkuhqí**

upon, over, on top of, above, PREP – **waskici**

upward, high up, above, ADV – **wáwápi**

us, we (exclusive), PRON – **niyawun**

us, we (inclusive), PRON – **kiyawun**

use, use something, VTA – **awáhcá-**

used to, past tense marker, PART – **mô**

V

vain: futilely, in vain, for no reason, ADV – **ákowi**

valley, NI – **oyôwahkoway** *plural* **oyôwahkowayush**

vermilion, body paint, face paint, NI – **wuyam** *plural* **wuyamansh**

very, extremely, PART – **winu**

very: very, really, exceedingly, much, PART – **muhtáwi**

visit him, VTA – **natawah-**

W

wait for him, VTA – **páh-**

wait for it, VTI – **páhto-**

wake him up, VTA – **tohkun-**

wake up, awake, VAI – **tohki-**

walk along, travel, go along, VAI – **pumshá-**

wall (of a house), NI – **susupôkamúq** *plural* **susupôkamúqas**

wall (outdoor), fence, NI – **pumiyotôk** *plural* **pumiyotôkansh**

walk with snowshoes, use snowshoes, VAI – **ôkumaham-**

walnut, NA – **wusqatôm** *plural* **wusqatômunak**

walnut tree, NI – **wusqat** *plural* **wusqatash**

wampum shell, bead, NI – **môsôpi** *plural* **môsôpish**

wander around, stray, VAI – **náyuwáyu-**

want it, VTI – **ahcôhtam-**

warm himself, warm up, VAI – **awasu-**

warm: it is warm (of weather), VII – **cuhwáyu-**

wash him, clean him, VTA – **kucusum-**

wash it, clean it (as body part), VTA – **kucusuto-**
 wash oneself, bathe, VAI – **kishtutu-**
 water, NI – **nupi plural nupish**
 wave (on water), NA – **tukow, plural tukowak**
 way, path, road, NI – **máy plural máy**
 we, us (exclusive), PRON – **niyawun**
 we, us (inclusive), PRON – **kiyawun**
 wear it, put it on (of clothes), VTI – **aqunum-**
 wear: he is clothed, dressed, gets dressed, wears (something) , VAI – **aqu-**
 weary: he is tired, weary, VAI – **sôhsuni-**
 weather: it looks like good weather, it is a nice day, VII – **wiyôqat**
 wedding, marriage, NI – **wuhsintamuwôk plural wuhsintamuwôkansh**
 Wednesday: it is three days, the third day, Wednesday, VII – **shwiqunakat**
 week: it is seven days, a week, VII – **nisôskuqunakat**
 weigh him, measure him, VTA – **qutah-**
 weigh it, measure it, VTI – **qutaham-**
 weight: it is light in weight, not heavy, VII – **yôkan-**
 welcome, greetings, PART – **wiqômun**
 welcome: Welcome, come in, PHRASE – **wiqômun, suqish! plural wiqômun, suqiq!**
 well: he is well, healthy, VII – **kôkicá-**
 well: be well, PHRASE – **kôkicash!**
 well, good, ADV – **wuyi**
 west; westward, ADV – **máqamtunayo**
 wet: he is wet, gets wet, VAI – **wutukisu-**
 wet: it is wet, VII – **wutukáyu-**
 whale, NA – **potáp plural potápák**
 what, something, thing, PRON – **cáqan**
 what are you doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutus? plural cáqan kutusumô?**
 what are we (inclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan kutusumun?**
 what are we (exclusive) doing, PHRASE – **cáqan nutusumun?**
 what did you say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwa? plural cáqan kutiwámô?**
 what did we (inclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan kutiwámun?**
 what did we (exclusive) say, PHRASE – **cáqan nutiwámun?**
 what is this (animate), PHRASE – **cáqan yo? plural cáqan yok?**
 what is this (inanimate), PHRASE – **cáqan yo? plural cáqan yosh?**
 what is that (animate), PHRASE – **cáqan na? plural cáqan nik?**
 what is that (inanimate), PHRASE – **cáqan ni? plural cáqan nish?**
 wheat, wild rice, NA – **mayom plural mayomunsh**
 when (in questions only), PART – **cimak**
 where (in questions), PART – **cáhak**
 where are you going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshá? plural cáhak kutihshámô?**
 where are we (inclusive) going, PHRASE – **cáhak kutihshámun?**
 where (in dependent clauses, not questions), PART – **totay**
 while: later, later on, in a while, ADV – **páhsut**
 white: he is white, VAI – **wôpisu-**
 white: it is white, VII – **wôpáyu-**

white oak, NI – **pakahcumus** *plural* **pakahcumusush**
 white person, white man, NA – **wánuks** *plural* **wánuksak**
 who (in questions), someone, anyone, PRON – **awán**
 who are you, PHRASE – **awán ki?** *plural* **awán kiyaw?**
 who is that person, PHRASE – **awán na skitôp?** *plural* **awán na skitôpak**
 why (in questions) , PART – **tahwuci**
 wicked: it is evil, wicked, VII – **macitu-**
 wicked, bad, evil, PRENOUN – **maci**
 wife, NA DEP – **-iyok** *plural* **niyokanak**
 wigwam: Indian-style house, wigwam, NI – **wicuw** *plural* **wicômash**
 wild onion, NA – **winuwáhs** *plural* **winuwáhsak**
 wild rice, wheat, NA – **mayom** *plural* **mayomunsh**
 will (future marker), PART **mus**
 win, triumph, VAI – **sôhká-**
 wind, NI – **wutun**, *plural* **wutunsh**
 windy: it is windy, there is a wind, VII – **wápáyu-**
 window, NI – **kinakinik** *plural* **kinakinikansh**
 winter: it is winter, VII – **pupon**
 wise: he is careful, cunning, wise, VAI – **wáwôtam-**
 with, along with, PREP – **wici**
 with, by (as an instrument), PREP – **naspi** (alternative spelling: **nashpi**)
 withdraw it, pull it back, draw it out, away, VTI – **wutôtunum-**
 wolf, NA – **muks** *plural* **muksak**
 woman, NA – **sqá** *plural* **sqák**
 woman's dress, NI – **pitkôs** *plural* **pitkôsonsh**
 woman's sister, NA DEP – **-ituksq** *plural* **nituksqak**
 woman: young woman, NA – **sqáwhs** *plural* **sqáwhsak**
 woman: young woman, older girl, NA – **yôksqáhs** *plural* **yôksqáhsak**
 wood: stick, branch, piece of wood, NI – **wutqun** *plural* **wutqunsh**
 woods, forest, NI – **kuhpáy** *plural* **kuhpáyash**
 woodchuck, groundhog, NA – **akasq** *plural* **akasqak**
 word, language, NI – **kikátóhkáwôk** *plural* **kikátóhkáwôkansh**
 work, VAI – **ayhkôsu-**
 world, NI – **pômkoki**
 worm, maggot, NA – **ohq** *plural* **ohqák**
 wretched: he is pitiful, poor, wretched, miserable, VAI – **kucumôkusu-**
 write, VAI – **wuskhwôsu-**
 writing, book, letter, NI – **wuskhwik** *plural* **wuskhwikansh**

Y

yeah, yes, (casual variant), PART – **náy**
 year: it is a year, VII – **katumu-**
 year, NI – **katumuw**, *plural* **katumuwash**
 yellow: he is yellow, VAI – **wisôwisu-**
 yellow: it is yellow, VII – **wisôwáyu-**
 yesterday, ADV – **wiyôko**

yes, even, PART – **nuks**

yes, yeah (casual variant), PART – **náy**

yet, still, ADV – **aspumi**

you, PRON – **ki** *plural* **kiyaw**

you: who are you, PHRASE – **awán ki?** *plural* **awán kiyaw?**

young: he is young, new, VAI – **wuskinu-**

young man, older boy, NA – **yôkôp** *plural* **yôkôpák**

young woman, NA – **sqáwhs** *plural* **sqáwhsak**

young woman, older girl, NA – **yôksqáhs** *plural* **yôksqáhsak**

younger sibling (brother or sister), NA DEP – **-ihsums** *plural* **nihsumsak**