HUPA LANGUAGE DICTIONARY
SECOND EDITION

Na:tinixwe Mixine:whe’
HUPA
LANGUAGE DICTIONARY
Second Edition

Na:tinixwe Mixine:whe’
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Hoopa Valley
Village Sites
as of 1850

Taken from:
1. Map–Unknown source.
2. Number of houses–Baumhoff.
3. Locations of village/house sites–Goddard L&C.
This book is dedicated to all speakers of the Hupa language.

May this language always be spoken in the valley.

Rudolph Socktish
In Memory of
Raymond “Ray” R. Baldy

For all his work,
active commitment to,
and preservation of
the Hupa language and culture.
May his work with this dictionary
continue the use of the Hupa language.
Photo and Art Credits

Photo Credits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Courtesy of</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Cover</td>
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<td>Rudolph Socktish</td>
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<td>Merv George Family</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Hoopa Valley Tribe</td>
<td>Houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Emmielee R. Risling</td>
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<td>W. Cutcha Baldy</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Merv George Family</td>
<td>Merv George, Sr.</td>
</tr>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Marcelene Norton</td>
<td>Hoopa Headstart Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Lois Risling</td>
<td>Gary Risling, Emmielee Risling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Hoopa Valley Tribe</td>
<td>Three Boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Marcelene Norton</td>
<td>Jump Dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Marcelene Norton</td>
<td>Hoopa Headstart Children</td>
</tr>
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<td>76</td>
<td>Marcelene Norton</td>
<td>Phillip Vigil, Carrying Medicine Brush Dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Marcelene Norton</td>
<td>Phillip Vigil, Carrying Medicine Brush Dance</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hoopa Valley Tribe</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
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<td>109</td>
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Art Credits

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<td>13</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Hooks; House</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Jump Dance basket; Jump Dance fence</td>
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<tr>
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## HUPA ALPHABET CHART

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<td>didzit (short)</td>
<td>whix’s (my foot)</td>
<td>ne’:s (long)</td>
<td>niwhgit (I’m afraid)</td>
<td>digg’um (here)</td>
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<td>mis</td>
<td>jë:nis</td>
<td>king</td>
<td>kya’</td>
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<td>(q with catch)</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>rush</td>
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<td>dingq’gch (it)</td>
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<td>(worm)</td>
<td>whig’os (my throat)</td>
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<td>run</td>
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<td>(ts’it’ing’)</td>
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<td>wildung’ (yesterday)</td>
<td>wha</td>
<td>(tire)</td>
<td>xw:c:y</td>
<td>(his property)</td>
<td>louse</td>
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**Introduction**

- The Hupa Dictionary Project
- History and Structure of the Hupa Language
- Hupa Dialects
- Structure of Entries
- Grammatical Terms Used in the Dictionary
- The Hupa Alphabet
- References

**The Hupa Dictionary Project**

This dictionary contains the Hupa vocabulary—including many inflected forms of verbs—that is currently used or remembered by fluent speakers of the language.

Some of this material was collected by linguists and anthropologists. The earliest of these was Pliny Earle Goddard, who was a missionary at Hoopa from 1897 to 1900 and later taught at the University of California. Goddard learned to speak Hupa and obtained information on the language from dozens of people, some of whom were old enough to have remembered the first coming of Euro-Americans. Although Goddard published a good deal on Hupa language and culture, he never compiled a dictionary.

Probably the most important documentation of Hupa vocabulary is in the notes and files that Edward Sapir compiled during his visit to Hoopa during the summer of 1927. Although he stayed in Hoopa Valley only a few months, Sapir’s transcriptions are extraordinarily accurate. Much of the material Sapir obtained came from his interpreter, Sam Brown, but he also collected many technical and specialized terms from Emma Frank (Tahsenche), a renowned doctor, and such elders as John Shoemaker.

The most recent linguist to have worked extensively on the documentation of Hupa is Victor Golla. During his first period of work on Hupa, from 1962 to 1965, he collected extensive lists of words from several speakers, most importantly Ned and Louise Jackson, Minnie Reeves, and Rudolph Socktish. He also went over older materials from Goddard and Sapir with these speakers.

Beginning in early 1970s, a series of projects sponsored variously by the Hoopa Valley Tribe, the Klamath-Trinity Unified School District, and Humboldt State University focused on the preparation of Hupa teaching materials for children from pre-school through high school. Working as a consultant for the Tribal Education Office, Dr. Golla helped establish a standard Hupa Alphabet and compiled several reference works.

The first of these, the *Hupa Language Dictionary*, was published by the Tribe in 1983. It is in some ways the predecessor of the present work, although it is far from being a complete dictionary of the language. It contains only nouns and is organized around thirteen semantic categories (from “Baskets” to “Natural Phenomena”). In 1985, the Hoopa Tribe published a *Short Practical Grammar of Hupa*, intended to explain the basic structure of Hupa in relatively non-technical terms. (A second, substantially revised, edition is now in preparation.) In addition, a chart and cassette tape of the Hupa Alphabet was prepared, and work was begun on taped language lessons.

A number of Hupa speakers aided in this work. These included Calvin Carpenter, Lila Colegrove, Fred Davis, Minnie McWilliams, Jack Scott, Herman Sherman. Others involved in the work included Jon Brooks, Adrienne Drake, Mary Jane Risling, Laura Lee George, Lincoln Jackson, and Lyle Marshall. Special thanks go to Marcellene Norton and Lois Risling.
From 1989-91, the National Endowment for the Humanities funded the Hupa Dictionary Project, with the goal of producing a complete reference dictionary of the Hupa language. Marcellene Norton served as project coordinator, Dr. Golla was the primary consultant, and Dr. Chad Thompson worked for 18 months as the project linguist. All of the vocabulary material in Dr. Golla’s files, together with a good deal of grammatical data, was entered into a large database (a version of 4th Dimension, specially designed for the project by Kenneth W. Whistler) by Dr. Thompson. In connection with the project, an extensive archival collection was made, under the supervision of Eugene Colegrove.

An important feature of the Hupa Dictionary Project was a group of fluent Hupa-speaking elders, who served as consultants for dictionary content and as sources of further vocabulary. A weekly evening meeting of this group, to which all community members were invited, was the workshop in which much of this work and discussion took place. Following the end of the NEH-funded phase of the dictionary project, this weekly workshop continued with Tribal support. The Hupa speakers most directly involved in this effort were (in alphabetical order): Ray Baldy, Louise Badgely, Ruth Beck, Elsie Ricklefs, Calvin Carpenter, William Carpenter, James Jackson, Minnie McWilliams, and Herman Sherman.

The current edition of the Hupa Dictionary is still a work in progress. A preliminary edition of this dictionary was circulated to tribal members in 1995. Several speakers reviewed it carefully, and the late Ray Baldy prepared an extensive list of corrections and additions. Dr. Ruth Bennett also prepared a list of additional words based on the suggestions of a number of speakers at meetings held in 1995 and 1996. Where possible these new materials have been incorporated into this edition.

Future plans envision an expanded version of this dictionary, correcting errors that will surely be found, incorporating additional vocabulary, and including a Hupa-to-English index organized by verb stems.

**History and Structure of the Hupa language**

Hupa (together with Chilula and Whilkut, closely related dialects formerly spoken along Redwood Creek and parts of Mad River) is one of the California Athabaskan languages. The others were spoken along the various branches of the Eel River, the Mattole River, the Van Duzen River, and the upper Mad River, in the southern half of Humboldt County, the northern quarter of Mendocino County, and southwestern portions of Trinity County. (The original territories of the California Athabaskans are shown in Baumhoff 1958.) Other Athabaskan-speaking peoples are found along the Pacific Coast from Oregon to Alaska, in the interior of northwestern Canada, and in the American Southwest. Navajo and the Apache languages are Athabaskan. The modern Hupa people have made Hoopa Valley their home for as long as humans have lived in the Americas.

Athabaskan languages are highly distinctive, in many ways unlike any other languages in the world. They appear very complex, almost bafflingly so. Indeed, learning to speak an Athabaskan language fluently is no easy task in adult life, although of course children raised in Athabaskan-speaking communities find them no more difficult than children find any language. The flexibility and creativity of an Athabaskan language is remarkable. New words can be coined very easily, and the grammatical system, complex as it is, is by and large very regular. Once you have mastered the principles of word formation, learning vocabulary is largely a matter of applying these principles to specific cases.
Putting together a dictionary of an Athabaskan language is an open-ended process. Hupa, like every human language, has a certain number of basic words that must be learned by sheer memorization. Only a relative handful of these, however, are nouns. Most are verbs, and many of these verbs have very general, analytic meanings (classificatory verbs are particularly good examples of this; see the section on GRAMMATICAL TERMS below). A good deal of the vocabulary of Hupa—including the vast majority of nouns—is formed from just a few hundred basic verb stems modified and inflected by a few score verbal prefixes.

If you browse through this dictionary you will discover that all of the following English words—many of which seem very basic to Hupa traditional life—are translated in Hupa by verbs or phrases based on verbs: Acorn, Arm, Arrow, Baby, Bird, Boat, Cedar, Clam, Club, Coyote, Creek, Dawn, Deer, Dog, Drum, Elder, Feast, Flea, Flint, Fox, Goose, Gooseberry, Gopher, Head, Heart, Hill, Indian, Jackrabbit, Knot, Ladder, Man, Mat, Mortar, Otter, Paint, Person, Pestle, Quiver, Rabbit, Rain, Rainbow, Rope, Seal, Seine, Shoe, Snow, Spear, Squirrel, Steelhead, Stool, Story, Summer, Ten, Thorn, Tomorrow, Vulture, Water, Wind, Wolf, Woman, and Woodpecker.

Hupa Dialects

Before the Euro-American invasion in 1850, Hupa was spoken in several distinct regions, each with its own distinctive dialect. As far as can be determined from the scanty documentation (most extensively in C. Hart Merriam’s notes), the following dialect areas were distinguished:

Hoopa Valley (dining’xine:wh).

Redwood Creek (xwiyq’it-xwe). Possibly two distinct dialects were spoken along Redwood Creek: a downstream dialect known as “Chilula,” and an upstream dialect known as “Whilkut.”

North Fork Mad River (me:w-yinuq).

South Fork Trinity River and Burnt Ranch (tse:ning-xwe).

New River (q’ultsahs-ni). The Hupa speakers in this area were apparently also speakers of Chimariko.

It would seem that the differences among these dialects was not very great. After the establishment of a reservation in the 1860s, Hupa speakers from outlying areas were moved to Hoopa Valley, where their distinctive dialects were lost. A few words are still pronounced differently by different speakers (e.g., ch’ahl and chw’ahl frog), possibly reflecting older dialect differences.
Structure of Entries

The entries in this dictionary are highly structured, allowing a large amount of information to be displayed in a relatively small space. The examples below illustrate the devices used to structure entries.

A. Typical noun entries:

frog's hand design\(^1\) ch'ahli-mila\(^2\) (or chw'ahli-mila')\(^3\) (= frog-'its hand') \(^4\) a basket design equivalent to the Yurok "foot" design\(^5\) (¶ Goddard L&C p.46, figure 9, Plate 25, figure 3.)

false Solomon's seal: miq'is-nint'ik' [= '(along) half of it-it stretches along'] false Solomon's seal (Smilacina sessilifolia)\(^7\) (¶ Medicinal herb. The bulb is boiled and crushed for a poultice to be placed on sores.)

1 The English headword, in boldface capital letters, begins each entry. In the example: frog's hand design.

2 The Hupa word or phrase that most directly translates the English headword immediately follows the headword. All Hupa words are written in boldface lower case. When hyphens are used, they separate words in a phrase. (Hyphens are not used to break Hupa words at the ends of lines.) In the example: ch'ahli-mila'.

3 An alternative pronunciation is shown in parentheses. In a few cases, dialect differences or other factors give rise to variants that are equally or nearly equally correct. In the example: (or chw'ahli-mila').

4 A word-by-word translation of a Hupa phrase is given in square brackets, and is marked an equal sign (=). Hyphens in a word-by-word translation exactly match the hyphens in the Hupa phrase. In the example ‘frog-‘ translates ch'ahli- and ‘-its hand’ translates -mila’. In some cases a question mark is inserted after the equal sign (= ?), indicating that the word-by-word translation is not certain.

5 The general translation or identification of the Hupa word or phrase in 2 is given in italics. In the example: a basket design equivalent to the Yurok “foot” design.

6 Supplementary information is shown in plain type, in parentheses, and is introduced by the paragraph sign (¶). Information given here includes references to technical discussions, photographs, etc. (The abbreviations of reference sources are explained in the section on references below.) Also included here are comments on usage, such as “slang” or “archaic.” (“Archaic” words are ones which are not remembered by modern speakers but are attested in older documents.) In the example: (¶ Goddard L&C p.46, figure 9, Plate 25, figure 3.)

7 Botanical or zoological identifications of plant and animal species are given where known, as part of the general translation. Since many of these identifications come from older sources, they should be used with caution. In the example: (Smilacina sessilifolia).

B. Typical verb entry:

fall\(^1\) : nawhts'it\(^2\) I'm falling (from a height), dropping;
na:lts'it it fell; na:whts'it I fell; na'wilts'it he fell
• k'ingxis\(^3\) fall! fall over; k'e'wingxits' he fell;
ch'idiwingxits' he fell, dropped (off of something)
• 'ixat (several objects) drop, fall; 'ingxat' they dropped (e.g., k'iloy 'ingxat' 'hail fell'); k'ixat it collapses, drops (e.g., deadfall, house); k'ingxat' it collapsed

1 The English headword. In the example: fall. (Note that verbs are usually cited without the “to” of the infinitive.)

2 One of the forms of the Hupa verb that most directly translates the English headword. Where possible the first form given will be in the indefinite (or “imperfective”) aspect, which usually lacks an inflection for aspect. In the example: nawhts'it (indefinite aspect).
Translation of the Hupa word in 2. In the example: I’m falling (from a height), dropping.

Other forms of the Hupa verb that translates the English headword are given, illustrating different inflections (subjects, objects, and aspects) of the verb. In the examples: na:lts’it it fell.—When the translation is in the past tense (as here), or in the future tense, it can be assumed that the form is in the definite (“perfective”) aspect.

A bullet (•) indicates a shift to another verb which also translates the headword. Quite often, an English verb will have two or more translations in Hupa, with subtle differences in meaning.

A translation with an exclamation mark usually indicates that the Hupa verb is an imperative form, which is the same as the second person singular of the indefinite aspect. In the example: k’ingxis fall! fall over! (or you fall over).

A Hupa phrase or sentence in parentheses, in boldface italics with English translation in single quotes, illustrates the meaning or usage of the preceding verb form. In the example: (k’iloy’ingxut’ ‘hail fell’) illustrates the use of ‘ingxut’ they dropped.

Grammatical Terms Used in This Dictionary

ADVERB: Adverbs express when, where, or how an action is performed (Practical Grammar, Section 8). A small number of basic (unanalyzable) adverbs exist in Hupa, such as wïldung’ yesterday, hayah there, yide’ downstream, and xo’ji in a correct way, truly. Most adverbs are formed from other words by means of adverb-forming suffixes: niwhong-xw in a good way, well (from niwhon: it is good), taq’-ding three times, thrice (from taq’ three). Many English adverbs are also formed with adverb-forming suffixes, like -ly in nicely and greatly.

CAUSATIVE: Causative sentences indicate that some action or state is the result of another action. The only regular way of forming causative sentences in Hupa is with the verb ch’ichwe make: nichwing sehchwe’n I made it stink; k’ik’et’ ch’ichwe he makes it squeak.

CLASSIFICATORY VERB: Hupa, like all Athabaskan languages, has verbs that refer to moving or handling things of a particular shape or consistency (Practical Grammar, Section 4.13). These are referred to as “classificatory” verbs in Athabaskan grammar. Verbs of this type take a large number of different modifying prefixes and are rarely found without such a prefix. Following are examples of classificatory verbs with the modifying prefix ya-up (in the air): ya’winta:n he picked up (a stick-like object); ya’wingxa:n he picked up (a filled container); ya’witl:n he picked up (a living being), ya’wing’a:n he picked up (a round object); ya’wiliq’ he picked up (a dough-like substance); ya’wilay he picked up (several objects or a rope); ya’winjich he picked up (a granular mass); ya’wilko:sh he picked up (a cloth-like object).

CONDITIONAL: The possibility (but not certainty) of something happening is marked by the future conditional tense marker -de’ if, when.

CONNECTIVE WORD: In stories of all sorts, Hupa sentences are linked together by connective words roughly equivalent to English words and phrases like Then.., After that..., etc. (Practical Grammar, Section 2.6). There are nearly a dozen connective words, and the differences in meaning are hard to translate. Some of the commonest are: hayah:l, hayahmil, and hayahajit.
DIMINUTIVE: The suffix -ch (or -ji, when closely followed by another word) has “diminutive” meaning. That is, it indicates that the word to which it is attached refers to a small or delicate object. Thus, je:lo' (large) storage basket; je:lo'-ch treasure basket (small basket in which valuables were kept). A similar “diminutive” meaning is signalled by altering certain sounds in a word: e.g., j to dz, wh to s, ky to K, etc. Compare miwhxe’ its young with misxe’ (diminutive) its babies; and xo'ji-kyoh very well, thoroughly with xo'dzi-Koh (diminutive) with great care or delicacy.

EMPHATIC PARTICLE: A type of particle used to emphasize that something is true or that it happened exactly the way the speaker says. Particles of this type are usually attached to a word or phrase. For example, do:ng for sure, indeed in ts'ishe'hwe:n-dö:ng’ he killed it for sure, without a doubt; or q'ut right, exact in haya:l-q’ut right then, at that very time).

EVIDENTIAL: An evidential is a word used at the end of a phrase to indicate the type of “evidence” on which the statement is based. The commonest evidential in Hupa is the suffixed particle -ts'eh feel, taste, be perceived (so): lixan-ts’eh it tastes good, sweet; k’isihwilde-ts’eh I feel cold, freezing; ch’iskis-ts’eh someone was heard knocking.

EXCLAMATION: An exclamation expresses a simple idea in a direct way rather than in a sentence (Practical Grammar, Section 9.2). Some common exclamations are q’ut okay!, diye yes!, daw not!, and mawh it stinks! Some particles are also used with exclamatory meaning inside a sentence: e.g., gya’ lo and behold! in nil’in-de:gya’ look at this! see here!

FUTURE TENSE: See TENSE; CONDITIONAL.

INTERROGATIVE: Interrogative words or sentences ask questions. Hupa has a small set of interrogative words. These include interrogative pronouns (diydi what?, dundi who? Practical Grammar, Section 7.2) and interrogative adverbs of place, time, and manner (daydi-ding where, at what place?, duhun’di-dung’ when (in the past)?, daxwe:di how? Practical Grammar, Section 8). Interrogative sentences (questions) are usually constructed with the question particle ‘ung (e.g., ch’iltsa:n ‘ung did he see it? Practical Grammar, Section 2.4).

LOCATIVE: The suffixes -ding and -xw form adverbs of place, or “locative” adverbial phrases, i.e. phrases that indicate the place where something exists or happens (Practical Grammar, Section 8.2). Thus, xontah-ting at the house, at home. Many place names are locative phrases of this type: na:ti-xw Hoopa Valley (“where the trails return”), ta'k’imilding Hostler Ranch (“where they cook”).

NEGATIVE PARTICLE: The particle do not is used to negate the word or phrase it stands in front of (do niwho:n not good).

PARTICLE: Particles are short, usually unanalyzable words that modify the meanings of words and sentences in various ways (Practical Grammar, Section 2.4). They are used extensively in conversational speech, and many are difficult to translate. Some common types of particle are: EMPHATIC (‘ung for sure, q’ut right, exact); NEGATIVE (do not); QUESTION (‘ung); QUOTATIVE (ch’in they say); EXCLAMATORY (gya’ lo and behold!); EVIDENTIAL (ts’eh be perceived).

PAST TENSE: See TENSE.

POSTPOSITION: Postpositions are the Hupa equivalent of English prepositions, but are called “post-” because they follow rather than come before the noun or phrase they govern (Practical Grammar, Section 6). Thus ch’ing’ to, toward follows the noun in xontah ch’ing’ to the house, and follows the pronoun in whi-ch’ing’ to me.

PREFIX: A “prefix” is any meaningful part of a complex word that comes in front of the stem. Hupa verbs always consist of one or more verb prefixes and a stem that is usually the last element in the word (Practical Grammar, Section 4.14). Verb prefixes are of two general types: (1) inflections, which either indicate the “aspect” of the verb (Section 4.2) or express the subject or object pronoun (Section 4.3); and
(2) modifying prefixes, which add specific secondary meanings to the verb, many of these having to do with the direction of the action (Section 4.5). The verb **no’intan** he put (a stick-like object) down consists of a stem **-ta:n** handle a stick-like object with three prefixes: **no-** down to a point of rest (modifying prefix); **-’-** he/she (subject inflection); and **-nin-** definite (aspect inflection).

**QUESTION PARTICLE:** The particle ’ung is used to question the word, phrase, or sentence it follows, e.g. no:k’ine:yot ’ung is it a dog?, ch’iltsa:n ’ung did he see it? (Practical Grammar, Section 2.4).

**QUOTATIVE:** A quotative is a word used at the end of a direct quotation, indicating that what precedes is to be understood as quoted words. Only one quotative particle is in regular use: ch’in they say. Much more common is the use of a fully inflected quotative verb (ch’ide:ne’ he said, etc.) at the end of a quotation.

**The Hupa Alphabet**

**Consonants**

b sounds like b in English **bear**, but more lightly pronounced, almost like the p of pear: **bose** cat, ’ijibeh it’s scary! The b is a rare sound in Hupa.

ch sounds like the ch of English **rich**. It is found only at the ends of words: **mindich** wildcat, **kile:** xich boy.

chw is like English ch followed w as in inchworm. Although this is a rare combination in English, it is common in Hupa: **chwich** firewood, **whichwo** my grandmother.

ch’ is the same as ch except that it is pronounced with a “catch” (technically known as glottal-ization): ch’ahl frog, which’ich’ my elbow.

chw’ is chw with a catch. It is a variant of chw in a few words: chw’ahl frog (variant pronunciation).

d sounds like d in English **den**, but more lightly pronounced, almost like the t of ten: dinday arrow, bullet, me’dil canoe.

dz sounds like the dz in English adze, but more lightly pronounced, almost like the ts of cats: didzit it is short. The dz is a rare sound in Hupa.

g sounds like the g in English **goose**, but more lightly pronounced, almost like the k of key: ne:whgit I am afraid, lige:y pine squirrel.

gy is the pronunciation of g when it comes before a, o, or u. It is the same as g, but with a y–like sound before the vowel: king’a:gya:n tobacco pipe, digyung here.

G sounds like g in English **guy**, intermediate between Hupa g (or gy) and q. It is found only in words with “diminutive” meaning: misGe’gits they (things, children) are little.
h sounds like h in English hen: hun' river. It is very rare as the first sound in a word, but is very common in the middle or at the end of a word. In these positions it is fully pronounced, unlike the English “silent” h of words like oh! or Rohnerville: xontah house, teha:n whale.

j sounds like j in English Jim, but more lightly pronounced, almost like the ch of chin: jenis day, mijë:edin baby.

k sounds like the k in English keep: king stick, ditsik unshelled acorns.

k’ is the same as k except that it is pronounced with a “catch”: k’ina’ Yurok, dink’ four.

ky is the pronunciation of k when it comes before a, o, or u. It is the same as k, but with a y–like sound before the vowel: kya’ skirt, qawh-kyoh redwood.

ky’ is the same as ky except that it is pronounced with a “catch”: ky’oh procupine.

K sounds like the k in English Kahn, intermediate between Hupa k (or ky) and a forceful pronunciation of q. It is found only in words with “diminutive” meaning: xo’dzi-Koh carefully, thoroughly.

K’ is the same as K except that it is pronounced with a “catch”: K’iwa’-mil white man.

l sounds like l in English let: lah seaweed, me’dil canoe.

l is a sound that is foreign to English. Basically, Hupa l is a whispered version of l. It can be approximated by pronouncing sl of English slip very rapidly: la’one, mil with, k’ilixun deer, venison.

m sounds like m in English mill: minq’ lake, tismil eagle.

n sounds like n in English net: nes: long, tin trail, road.

g sounds like ng in English sing. Just as in English, it is never found at the beginning of a word. The g is silent: whing song, ningxa’-ch’inehwa:n he is handsome.

q is a sound foreign to English. It is a “guttural” version of g, pronounced far back in the mouth: qehs king salmon, yinuq upstream.

q’ is the same as q except that it is pronounced with a “catch”: q’ut already, ta:q’ three.

s sounds like s in English sun: sa’xa:wh acorn soup, mis riverbank.

sh sounds like sh in English shoe. It is rare in Hupa, and usually is found only in exclamations or in words taken from other languages: ulush it’s dirty!, bahshe:l holly.

t sounds like t in English tea: to water, lit smoke.

t’ is the same as t except that it is pronounced with a “catch”: t’e’ blanket, nimit’ your belly.

tl’ is a compound sound, made up of t followed by the whispered-l sound, and pronounced with a “catch”. It somewhat resembles the kl of English Klamath: tl’oh grass, xut’e’ night.

ts sounds like the ts of English cats. Unlike English, Hupa ts is frequently found at the beginning of a word: tse stone, k’iwidits string, twine.

ts’ is the same as ts except that it is pronounced with a “catch”: ts’iliting’ rifle, bow, fits’ cane.

w sounds like w in English went or how. Hupa w is always pronounced, even at the end of a word: witwa:t acorn flour, k’ima:wa medicine.

wh sounds like wh in the English pronunciation of when and what if these are pronounced differently from wen and watt (only a minority of Americans make this distinction): wha:t my older sister, k’iwe:we’ egg.
x is a sound foreign to English. It is a rough-sounding kind of h-sound, like ch in German Achtung!: xong’ fire, whixe’ my foot.

xw is the combination of x and w. It sounds like wh, but is more roughly pronounced. Compare xwa:t his older sister with wha:t my older sister.

y sounds like y in English yes or day. Hupa y is always pronounced, even at the end of a word: ya’ louse, misa:y seeds.

Vowels

The Hupa Alphabet uses five vowel letters: a, e, i, o, and u. Their basic values are as follows:

a has the sound of English a in father: wha sun, la’ one, ‘ah cloud.

e has the sound of English e in met: tse stone, me’dil canoe, jeh pitch.

i basically has the sound of English i in sit: mis riverbank, ling’ pet, dog. Notice, however, that the combination iw often sounds like English ew in dew: whijiw’ my ear, miwa’ its fur.

o has the sound of English o in go: to water (lake, river), je:lo’ storage basket, whiq’os my neck.

u has the sound of English u in fun: nudil snow, yiduq uphill.

Accent

An accent mark is sometimes written above a vowel (á, é, etc.). This indicates that the syllable is pronounced with a distinct high pitch. Syllables with high pitch are consistently found only in a few exclamations and particles: ch’iyo:xx-dineh my goodness!, ts’isehwe:n-dó:ng’ he killed it for sure, without a doubt.

’ is the symbol for the “catch”. When it follows a consonant, the consonant is pronounced abruptly, with a slight pop (see k’, K’, q’, t’, tl’ and ts’). When it is at the beginning of a word, the following vowel begins abruptly (’ehs fish dam). When it follows a vowel, the vowel is cut off abruptly: wha’ut my wife, la’ one.
References

The following references are cited in the Dictionary with the abbreviations shown.

**Baumhoff**

**Curtis**

**Goddard L&C**

**Kroeber & Barrett**

**Merriam’s notes**
C. Hart Merriam. Vocabularies of Hupa and Redwood Creek Dialects. C. Hart Merriam Collection, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. [Nine vocabularies, collected between 1910 and 1934. Also materials on placenames and ethnography; photographs. The only full attestation of the dialect differences in Hupa, including Redwood Creek, South Fork, and Mad River dialects.]

**Practical Grammar**

**Sapir’s notes**
Edward Sapir. Hupa texts and file slips. APS manuscript 30(Na.20a.4). Franz Boas Collection, Library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [All of the original materials that Sapir collected at Hoopa during his 1927 visit. Eleven notebooks; about 5,000 slips.]
  • mił-dahsiday [=‘with it-one sits on top’] A-frame lifting net, equivalent to k'ixaq’
  • k'ixa’king [= from k’ixaq’-king ‘A-frame net-sticks] poles that the A-frame net sits in
  • mił-dahch’iwiyosil [=‘with it-one keeps pulling it up’] trigger string attached to the A-frame net
  • yehk’lqot’ put the net on to the frame!; yehk’elqot’ I put the net on to the frame

abalone: xo’sak’ abalone (Haliotis), a rock-clinging gastropod; mollusks that have a flattened shell, slightly spiral in form and lined with mother-of-pearl
  • diwhdawas [=‘cut up into strips’] strips of abalone shell sewn onto a woman’s dance skirt

abalone-shell dress: xo’ji-kya [=‘true dress’] cere–monial abalone-shell dress worn by women at the Jump Dance and on other special occasions
  • k’elkya’ [=‘the specific thing that is worn as a skirt’] another term for abalone-shell dress

abdomen: whikya:ne (or whikya:n, whikyung) my abdomen, belly, inside (also used abstractly for “mind,” “attention”); the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis

abortion: mijey’edin-ts’iswe:n [=‘baby-one kills it’] abort a fetus, kill an unborn child

about: wung concerning it, about it (in phrases):
  • daydi-wung [=‘what?-concerning it’] why? for what reason?; whiwung-adixedya:n [=‘concerning me-he is ashamed’] my enemy; wung-xowidilik [=‘concerning it-what has been told’] a story about something, an account of something

above: je’nah up above, high up, upstairs; je’nah-ch’ing’ [=‘above-toward’] in an upward direction, up in the air
  • mit’a:w above it, on the uphill side of it; whit’a:w up above me, on the upper side of me, uphill from me

absence: whit’a:n in my absence, missing me;
  • xol’a:n in his absence, missing him (e.g., whill’a:n-ch’iningay ‘missing me-he arrived’ ‘he arrived after I had left, he missed me’)

abuse: daxo:q’i’a’dilaw [=‘in some way-one acts’] abuse, misuse, do something improper (such as joking or blaspheming during a religious dance)

abuse one’s wife: k’is’a:n he beats his wife up, abuses his wife, he’s a wife-beater; k’iwinsa’n he beat up his wife

accent, speak with: misah-k’itidlut’ [=‘its mouth-makes a ripping sound’] makes a ripping sound

accomplish: me’nixe’ he finished it, accomplished (the task); me:lx’e’ it is finished, accomplished

account: See story

account of, on: ma’n on account of...for (that) reason (e.g., ha:yi-ma’n ‘for that reason’; daxwi-di-ma:n ‘for what reason? why?’; do:niwho:ni-ma:n ‘on account of its being bad’)

ace: xung’ marked stick in Indian gambling (kin-na:way), ace in modern playing cards

ache: dinch’at it aches, hurts, is sore (e.g., whila’-dinch’at ‘my hand is sore’); diwhch’ah I’m aching, I am sick; diwin’at it got sore;
  • ch’idiwin’at he got sick

acorn: k’iwinya’n [=‘what someone eats’] acorn (general term)
  • distik unshelled acorns
  • ts’iwahsilay [=‘the ones which are (cracked) apart’] (also jiwahsilay or dzi-wahsilay) shelled acorns, acorn meat
  • k’iwitsit pounded acorns
  • k’iwinya’n-wunaya’cil-ding’ [=‘acorns-they go after them-time’] acorn-gathering time

acorn bread: k’itust-de:diwik’ [=‘acorn dough-baked’] acorn bread

acorn camp: t’unq’-ts’isday [=‘in the fall-she stays there’] acorn camp
  • t’unq’-no’ondil [=‘in the fall-(where) they sit’] acorn-gathering claim
  • no:k’indil-ding [=‘(where) someone sits-place’] acorn picking lot
  • whina:ndiwi’ my acorn picking lot (¶) Archaic term (?) attested only in Sapir’s notes.)

Acorn Feast: no’k’ingxun:a:n [=‘one puts the container down’] feast, picnic, in particular the Acorn Feast; to can apples, berries, etc. (modern)
  • no’k’ingxun-ding the Acorn Feast ground (at Ta’kimhiding)
  • sa’k’ixawh-ding [=‘one eats acorn soup-place’] eating place during Acorn Feast, Acorn Feast ground
  • ma:-k’itsit [=‘leading-she pounds’] woman who leads the pounders in the Acorn Feast

acorn flour: k’itust leached acorn flour, before cooking (¶ See Goddard L&C p. 28.)
swampy place and left to rot; eaten in the winter, when
the supply of acorns gets low

• k’iliwhin [‘something black’] black acorn meat
• wa’nont: rotten-acorn stew, made from mouldy
acorns left to soak in water for a week or more
(¶ See Goddard L&C, p. 29.)

acquainted with: ky’owhts’it I know about something,
I’m acquainted with it; ky’o’wils’it he got acquainted
with it

acquire: na:y’a [= ‘I came to have (round object), came
to be carrying it around’] I acquired it, got it, bought
it (stone); na’wing’a’ he acquired it (CLASSIFICATORY
VERB)

• weh’a’ [= ‘I came to have (round object) lying
motionless’] I got it, kept it, came into possession
of it (e.g., stone); ch’iwil’a’ he got it; ‘il’a’ get it!
(CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

across: yima:n across, across the stream

• ya’unich’ing coming in this direction from across
• whima:n-ch’ing’ [= ‘across from me toward’] across
from me, opposite me: xoman-n-ch’ing’ across from
him: ‘ilman-ch’ing’ across from each other, facing
each other, on opposite sides of something
• whima’n across from me, opposite me (equivalent
to whima:n-ch’ing’); ‘ilma’n across from each other
• yima:n-ch’ing’ [= from yima:n-e:n’-ch’ing’ across-
side-toward’] on the other side (of the stream), on the
opposite side

adultery: ky’o’niwinga:n [= from ky’o’niwingwa:n] he
committed adultery with someone; ch’ixo:’niwinga:n
he committed adultery with her; do:-ky’o’niwana: one
should not commit adultery

advance, in: See BEFOREHAND

advise: noks’iniwhyo:h I’m telling, advising someone
to stop (doing something), I’m warning them; noxon-
ingyo:h he advises him to stop; no’xoneyot he advises
him to stop; noks’ineyot it (dog) tells someone to stop (by
barking); noxon:neyot I have advised him to stop

afar, from: nisah-nil [= ‘far-(starting) from’] from afar
(e.g., nisahmil-ch’xlots’an from afar-he saw her)

afraid, to be: niwhgit I’m afraid, I fear, I’m a coward;
ch’i’nilgit he is afraid; ch’i’nilgit he became afraid;
meniwhgit I’m afraid of it, I fear it; whe’nilgit he
is afraid of me; me:ne:ssgit I became afraid of it;
do:-xwe:niviligidi-heh don’t be afraid of him!

• ijibeh I’m scared! I’m afraid! It’s scary! (exclamation;
said to children)

after: whixa after me (to fetch me), in pursuit of me;
mixa after it, in pursuit of it (e.g., mixa:-ch’lehesyo’yhe went after (the deer)’; whixa:-ch’lehe:ne:wh’ she called out for me’;
mixa:-yehk’el:i’ay ‘I reached in for it’)

• whiq’eh (following) after me; miq’eh (following)
along it, after it, according to it; tin-i-q’eh (following)
along the road (e.g., miq’eh-ch’i:qa:l ‘he goes along
after it, follows it’)

ACORN FLOUR/AFTER

• wi:dwa’t sifted acorn flour; modern flour
• k’esde’ lumps of acorn meal that are left over
after pounding

Acorn Provider: yinuqi-ts’isday [= ‘upstream-he
stays there’] Acorn Provider, an old spirit who is the
‘boss’ of all food
• yinuqi-ts’isday-ts’isle’n [= ‘Acorn Provider-he
becomes’] the person who impersonates the Acorn
Provider during the Acorn Feast

acorn soup: sa’xa:wh [= ‘what someone puts into his
mouth (in a container)’] acorn
mush, acorn soup; sa’k’ixa:
wh [= ‘he puts (a specific filled
container) into his mouth’] he
eats acorn soup
• sa’xa:wh-mito’ [= ‘acorn
soup-its juice’] acorn soup
juice, a beverage of watery acorn soup
• ta’k’imil [= ‘they throw things into water’] they are
cooking acorn soup; ta’k’i–wime’tl’ they have cooked
acorn soup
• tse:lna:t’ [= from tse:-wilna:t (‘y’rocks-that are
in the stream’)] rocks used to cook acorn soup
(¶ See Goddard L&C, p. 29.)

acorn worm: qo:-ne:s [‘worm-long’] Acorn worm
• qo:-dziswilts [‘worm-round (diminutive)’] a small
white worm that is found in acorns
• k’iwinya’n-ma’ata [= ‘acorn-lie-maggots that
feed on acorn’]

acorns drop: naks’indeh acorns drop to the ground;
na:k’windiw acorns have dropped to the ground
• ina:wh [= ‘it goes’] they (nuts, acorns) are dropping;
‘iimay they dropped

acorns, crack: k’iwzhik’ I’m cracking acorns, I’m
pecking at something; k’ildik’ crack acorns!
• k’isheltik’ I cracked acorns; mil-k’ildik’ [= ‘with it-
she cracks acorns’] darkish rock, about 8 inches long,
used to crack acorns
• jiwa:k’e:liwiwh i’m cracking acorns open; jiwa:k’e:
lay I have cracked them open

acorns, gather: ky’a:dawhe I’m gathering, picking
up (acorns, apples, round objects); ky’a:dayne gather
(acorns); ky’a:dane’ she is gathering acorns; ky’a:
dane’-xosin acorn-gathering is happening; ky’a:
dayne’ i gathered (acorns); ky’a:da’we:ne’ she
gathered acorns

acorns, leach: k’itawhtsit I’m leaching acorns,
soothing acorns to remove tannic acid; k’italsit leach
acorns; k’it’u:whlitsit she leached acorns; k’italsit
shallow pit in riverbank sand used for leaching acorns,
dirt pan

acorns, pound: k’iwwhsit I’m pounding acorns; k’intsit
pound acorns; k’iwwhsit she pounded acorns
acorns, rotten: tolgit [= from to:-mitgit ‘water-rotten’]
‘black acorns,’ ‘Indian cheese,’ acorns buried in a

na xon-
• **mit** ['with'] (after a phrase) when... after...
  (e.g., **nahding-yiixa:ni-mil** ['=two times-it dawned-when'] after two days had passed'; **minyaw-mil** ['when the time for it came'])

**after a while:** q'a:de' after a while

**afterbirth:** which'ut my afterbirth, placenta

**afternoon:** yitsin'ni-wing'a_h ['=downhill-(round object) has come to lie there, takes up position there'] the sun has moved to the western side of the sky, it is afternoon

• **yitsin'ni-wa'a_d** ['=downhill-(round object) comes to lie in one place after another'] the sun gets lower and lower in the sky, moves progressively westward

**afterwards:** digyun'-hit ['=here-recently-at that time'] a short time afterwards, later on

• **mine:jixomi** ['=from mine:jit-xw-mil' 'the middle of it-at-from, after' (connective particle) afterwards, then (after a while)

**again:** k'iyé again

**age:** 'iwhdiya 'A I'm growing old, aging; do:-ch'idya 'A he doesn't age

• **k'iwungsoyoo:n** old man, aged man

• **do:k'iwile** ['=some person who is poor, weak'] old woman, aged woman

• **k'inehsya:n** older people, adults, people who have aged

**agitates:** wiwhnay I move it back and forth, stir it, agitate it; xilna it moves it back and forth; xeylna 'I have moved it back and forth

**ago:** tungxwodun' a while ago, already (e.g., **haya-da'ni-no:ne:x:an** ['=the (one which)-a while ago-I put (container) down', i.e., the (basket filled with something) that I put down a while ago]

• **nasda'unch** a few days ago

• **sa'a:-dung'** ['=long time-in the past'] a long time ago

**agree with:** whi'qeh-dinung ['=following after me-sloping, inclined'] facing me, agreeing with me; niq'eh-wiwhdinung' ['=after you-I came to be sloped, inclined'] I agree with you; whi'qeh-ch'iwina'n (or -ch'iwidna'n) he agrees with me; whi'qeh- 'indinung agree with me!

**ahead of:** na'tse ahead, first, preceding (e.g., **na'tse: ding-ch'iichwe** ['in the first place, ahead of the others-he makes it']'; **na'tse: xay-dung** ['=preceding-winter-past'], i.e., the winter before last); **whiwha:n** ahead of me, before me, preceding me; **mina':tsa** ahead of it

• **whami:ning** ahead of me, out in front of me (as in a race); **ma:ning** ahead of you; **ma:ning** ahead of it (e.g., **na:ming-dahdwhlah** 'ahead of you-I run')

• **mina':tse** ahead of time, beforehand, in advance (e.g., **mina':tch'elaw** 'beforehand-it is done')

**aim:** wun-nolqeh ['=shove (a stick) down there towards it'] aim at it!; xowun-no'niquet he aimed at him

**alas:** 'e:wak alas! poor thing! (exclamation of pity)

**alcohol:** xon'-ta'na:n ['=fire-water'] whiskey, any distilled spirit

• **miwhow-tina:wh** ['=its foam-moves along'] beer

• **dahtl'-mito'** ['=grape-its juice'] grape juice, wine

• **de:noh'it-xotse:lin'** ['=Heaven, God-his blood'] (Christian) sacramental wine

**alder:** q'iwh alder

(Alnus sp.)

**alive, be:** whixinay'

[e.g., 'my survival, escape']

'I'm alive, I'm surviving,

'I'm safe; xo:ninay' he is alive; xo:t'i-whixinay I am still alive

**all:** 'aht'ing all (of them), every one; 'aht'in-ding ['=all-places'] all places, everywhere; 'aht'in-ch'ing ['=all-toward'] in all directions, to everywhere; 'aht'ing-q' ['=all-ways'] in every way; 'aht'ing-q'a-'unt'e ['=all-ways-it is'] all kinds of things, everything, every which thing, any old thing

**all day:** la':je:ni's ['=one-day'] all of one day, all day, all day long

**all over:** ulko:we all over

**all right:** x'a' all right! okay!; quickly (e.g., **xa'':k'inyung** 'okay, eat!'; **xa':na'way** [=quickly-he goes] 'he's a fast walker')

**allergic:** do:-whinilwho' it doesn't suit me, agree with me; I'm allergic to it

**alligator:** See WATER MONSTER

**alone:** liwuning ['=from liwan-ding 'one person-being there'] alone, all by oneself (e.g., **tsame Hitch's:li-wiwininda** 'the woman-all alone-she stayed there')

• **nasdongxw** alone, by oneself (e.g., **nasdongxwo:ky'a:n** 'alone-she eats', euphemism for 'she is menstruating')

**along:** miq'eh (following) along it, after it, according to it; tini-q'eh (following) along the road; whi'qeh (following) after me (e.g., **miq'eh-ch'iq'a:l** 'he goes along after it, follows it')

**along with:** mich'ing'-na:sa'a:n ['=toward-it it lies again'] along with something (e.g., xowa'tiliiw wiloy', mich'ing'-na:sa'a:n hay me:wina:sa:tan 'he gives them grass bundles, along with the headdresses')

**alongside of:** whinehneys ['=it is as long as me, it's my length'] alongside of me, on my side, along the length of me; xolmehs alongside of him

• whiwhun-ding-ding alongside of me, next to me

**when:** whino:ng'ay'-ding whino:ng'ay'-ding alongside of me, near to where I am, next to me

• whiwha:n'-'ding close beside me, within my reach
already: da’n a while ago, already (e.g., hay-da’ni-no: nax:n = ’the (one which) a while ago I put (container) down’, i.e., the (basket filled with something) that I put down a while ago)
- q’t now, already, still (e.g., q’ut-ch’twitong’it al-ready-he was dancing’; q’ut-ang’-na:whay = ’still-it is-I go around’) ’I’m still alive’
also: q'ina’ also, again, too
alternate: nidiwa alternating, moving from one to the other (e.g., nidiwa-sile’n = ’moving from one to the other-it became’) ’they traded, exchanged things’
always: wint’e it always happens, it is always so (e.g., na:wha:-wint’e = ’I go around-it is always so’) ’I always go around (day after day)’
ambitious: mesowhsin I want to do it; k’esowhsin I want to do things (in general), I’m ambitious, I’m a willing worker
- k’itise (or k’itise:-xw) = ’(moving) over things’
among: nohtah among, around (a place) (also: ta-w the one that is among) (post-position) (e.g., mitah ‘among them, around where they are’; nohtah ‘among us’; k’iwinwa’nya:ntah ‘among people’; xonteh-law = ’the one that is around the flats, clearings’ ’coyote’; yo:-ch’in:-tah = ’there-towards-around’) ’here and there, in different places’
- ta-h = ’among’, used metaphorically possibly, among the others, at times, either...or... (e.g., whi:-tah ‘maybe me’; dangwh’o:-tah ‘someone or another’; te:se:ya:-te:-lath = ’I will probably go too’; nahdine-tah tao:q’idin-tah = ’two times-or three times-or’ ’either two times or three times’)
- mitiwa among them (things), amongst, in the midst of it; xotiwa among them (people) (archaic)
amongst: ta-xw = ’among, around-at’) amongst, amidst (a group of people, an area) (postposition) (e.g., mitahuw = ’amongst them, (among plants) in the garden’; k’iwinuw ‘amongst something’ in the brush, up in the brush’; k’ina’tahuw = ’amongst the Yurok’; k’iusni-mitahuw = ’amongst the Karuk’)
amount: dunungwh’o some number of, some amount of, several; dunungwh’o-ding several times, a number of times; dunungwh’n several people
- o:tdaq what has been counted, an amount
ancestor: do:-xoa’sday = ’not-a man’ dead person
- a:ya’nwine:l someone who has passed away (polite term)
ancestry: See family
ancient: ch’ixolchwe:-dung’ = ’(world) being made when (in the past)’ in ancient times; at the time the world was being prepared for human beings
and: luji and, and then (connective particle, joining clauses) (e.g., no:ninta:n luji ts’isgit’ she put it down and then she began to saw it’). See also then; too; with
angel: See immortals
angelica: mixa:ch’e’-xole:n = ’its roots-there are plenty’ angelica, sweet anise, incense root (Angelica sylvestris) ¹) This root gives off a pungent, pleasant-smelling smoke when burned, and is used in many Hupa religious ceremonies.
- ma:-de:diah’awh = ’for-it I put (round object) into the fire’ I burn incense root (angelica) in the fire and pray (at a ceremony); ma:-de:dinh’awh you burn incense root and pray!
angry, get: whikyunlah’-ak’idyah’ = from whikyunlah’-ak’idyah ’my insides-opposite to, contrary to-it happened’ I am angry, I got angry: xokulah’-a: k’idyah he got angry
anguish: nak’iqt = ’something pokes around’ pain, distress, anguish; a stab of pain (e.g., xoyunsa’-a:me’-nak’iqt = ’his heart-in-pain stabs’ ’he has a pain in his heart’
animal: ling’ (domesticated) animal, dog, horse (whilink’e’ my animal)
- linch’e mare, bitch
- mitumest’o:n’ = ’its woman’ a female animal
- xina:y hunted) animal, fresh meat
- tohny: fish, eel, any edible water creature
animals move: til’awah (several animals) move off, set off walking: te:lah’ach’ they have moved off; yeh’il’ah they move into (an enclosure); yehwil’ach’ they move into it; nahl’awah they move around, browse, roam; nahn’ach’ they have moved around
animal spirits: ta:n forest spirits who look after game
ankle: white:jiwol’ = ’my leg-ball’) my ankle
announce: xongwhe give him a name! announce his name!; ch’o:wha he names it, announces its name; ch’ixo:ngwhe he named him, announces his name
annoy: See make fun of; tease
annual: la’-men:ndiyay = ’one-it comes back’ (when) a year has passed, annually
another: na:la’ = ’again-one’) another, repeated, again (used for counting)
- midilwa different from it, moving on to another from it; xo:dilwa different from him, moving on past him (e.g., midilwa:-a:de’ne’ = ’different from it-she said something’) she mentioned something else, she went on to talk about another thing; whililwa:-ch’e’ningyay = ’moving on past me-he came out’) ’he passed me on his way out’
answer: xoda’-me’-xingaye’ahu = ’his mouth-into-speak!’ answer him!; whida’-me’-ch’ixe:ne:wh he answered me
ant: a:disch ant
antisocial: xoj’esas’a:n = xoj:ey’-sas’a:an ’(in) his mind-(something) lies’) he or she is cranky, mean, antisocial
- dimen-na’ay = ’sharp(ness)-he carries it around, has it’) he is cranky, quarrelsome
antlers: mide' (animal’s) horn, antlers; k’ide’a set of antlers (detached from the animal). See also PAINTS.

anus: whichwexing (or whichwexino’) my anus; the posterior opening of the alimentary canal

• whit’a’-q’eh [=‘up along my bottom’] my anus

anybody: dungwho’ someone, somebody, anybody

anyhow: daxo: ’ somehow, anyhow; daxo: ’-q’ in some way

anything: diywho’ something, anything

time: daxungwho’ sometime, anytime

anyway: hayi-heh despite it, anyway, even so (e.g., hayiheh-’awdityaw ‘I did it anyway, even so’)

apart: jiliq’ wh pull it apart; je’wilq’wh he pulled it apart where it was forked

• da’ach’ilaw he took it apart; da’ana’ulaw he undid it, untied it, rubbed it off

• na:’assut’ he took it all apart, he tore (the house) down

• whiwhap apart from me, separated from me, at a distance from me; ’ilwh (or nilwh) apart from each other, separated

• mit’ah (standing) apart from it, (getting) away from it, escaping from it; ’ilt’ah (or nilt’ah) apart from each other

apology: xola’-ch’a’awh [=‘in (his) hand–he puts (a round object)’] he pays someone, he paid up; apologizes, ends a dispute; whiwha’-’ing’awh pay me!; k’il-a’-chi’iwng’am he paid someone, he paid up; xola’-wid’am he has been paid

• xowa:na:na:we:n [=‘it melts away from him’] medicine to remove hard feelings, for forgiveness’ (¶ This is medicine for one who wants his enemy, one he’s had a quarrel with, to forgive him. If you kill a person this medicine makes a person’s relatives not have hard-feeling. You burn mixa:ch’e’-xole:n and sing a certain song all night.)

appear: me:xot’e:n it looks like it, it has its appearance

• nehwam it resembles, looks like, appears to be (something); ch’inehwam he or she resembles (someone, something)

appetite: mediwchwing I’m hungry for it, have an appetite for it (e.g., locq’-me:diwchwing ‘I have an appetite for fish’); me’diwinchwe’n he got hungry for it

applaud: See CLAP

apple: ’e:obilos apples (from English apples)

apron: tsung apron, made of fringed deer-hide and worn in front of the skirt (k’ya’) by women (¶ See Goddard L&C, p. 19-20 and plate 3, figure 2; also Curtis, p. 9, and illustration between pp. 22-3.)

• tsung-wit’o:n [=‘apron-woven’] braided apron

• k’imilatut [=‘tied in a braid’] braid used for apron fringes of apron (tsung)

aralia: k’ilimuq’-kyoh [=‘a popping sound-big’] swamp weed, aralia (Aralia californica)

archery: xo’ji-te’iting’ [=‘true-weapon’] traditional (sinew-backed) bow (¶ Goddard L&C pp. 32-3, and Plate 11, figures 1-3.)

• ch’idwinchwit he shot off (an arrow), let go (the arrow release)

• miq’-it-dahna’-diwi’a’ [=‘on it–he stuck it atop!’] he shot, hit it (with an arrow)

argue: ch’idzehsila’ they quarrelled, argued with each other, hated each other

• do-’xoh-whitsis [=‘not-in vain–you see me’] you always quarrel, argue with me

• dimen-na’ay [=‘sharp(ness)-he carries it around, has it’] he is quarrelsome, argumentative

arm: whiky’a:ng’ay [=‘it extends away from me’] my arm

• whis’e:l’ my forearm

arm around, put: xonasiwnik I’m putting my arm around him; whinase:nik put your arm around me!; whinase:nik he’s putting his arm around me; ninasiwe:nik he has put his arm around you

arm in arm: dah ch’i widwol: they stand arm in arm; dahliwe:diled: we stand arm in arm; dahch’iwidwol: he holds his arm

armor: k’iwhidwol [=‘scrapped (hide)’] shield of elk-skin; war-jacket, armor made of arrowwood strips (kiut’its’) woven together

armpit: whiq’ehjiwa’ my armpit, armpit hair

aroma: See ODOR

around: whinat around me, all around me (in a circle); mina’t around it; nila:nt around each other (e.g., xong-nilinta: ch’itedaywa’ he went around the fire’)

• wiwina: he’s around me, (passing) around me, half-way around me (passing me by); wiwina: he’s around me (passing it by) (e.g., xownicina-xe’inayahwh ‘go around him! Pass him by!’; k’iwina-xe’inayahwh ‘(dog) ran around the corner’)

around here: dedi-xw [=‘this here-at’] around here, in this area

arrive: ch’inehsyay he came, arrived, ninyahwh come’; ch’iinadet’ they arrived, nohdi come (you all)!

arrogant: diwa:’unche’w’he he is selfish, arrogant

arrow: nat:se:n arrow (¶ See Goddard, L&C p. 34-5, and Plate 11, figures 4-6.)

• dahch’iwol: [=‘he holds them up’] arrows

• q’a:xis mock orange (wood), arrow shaft; q’a:xis-xowa:nixits’ [=‘arrow shaft–flew through him’] the arrow (shaft) went through him, passed through his body

arrow, feather an: me’k’islo’ [=‘he tied something to it’] he feathered an arrow; me’kiwiloy’-ding
ARROW, FEATHER AN/AWAY, RUN

shaft of an arrow (where it is feathered) (¢ Three rounds of feathers are attached to a normal arrow, only two rounds to a child's (practice) arrow.

arrow, hit with: miq'it-dahna:dili'a = ['on it-stick it atop'] shoot it, hit it (with an arrow)!
whiq'it-dahna'diwila'ta he shot me, hit me

arrowhead: xo'ji-dinday
=['real bullet'] obsidian arrowhead (¶ See Goddard, L&C, p.34, describes arrow points and the technique of flaking; see also Plate 12.)
donk'is'a:n = ['(a specific round object) lies on top'] or donk'islay = ['(several specific objects) lie on top']
arrowhead(s), obsidian point(s)

kin'it'its' from king-nil'its' = ['stick-which is hard'] a type of shrub with hard wood (Holodiscus discolor)
as if: lahx-w-sile'n = ['just...it becomes'] just as if, as though (e.g., lahx-xontah-chiwingas-sile'n = ['just-house-it scratched-it became'] just as if something had scratched the house')
as soon as: q'ut-'mil = ['now...when'] as soon as, just when... (e.g., q'at-hay-ch'iteshay-mi¬a'te'ng) xontah-ding 'a:dixudya:n 'a:dixudya:n

ch'ah is a word for 'hat' ash Fraxina orangina)
as ashamed: 'a:dixa:whidiya:n I'm ashamed; 'a:dixa:ndiya:n you are ashamed; 'a:dixuda'm he is ashamed; 'a:dixa:niwhdiyun'-ts'eh I felt ashamed; 'a:dixa:niwidiya'n he became ashamed. See also authentic

chas: xong'-di'o:nes

ask: xo'diwhixit I ask him (a question); xo'dikxit ask him!; chi'who:diwikit he asked me; no: de:li'st I asked you

• xoh'ay I ask him (to do something); xol'a ask him!
ch'iwhil'a he asks me; ch'iwhilila'ta he asked me

See miss, inviting

asleep: whikiwung I am asleep; whikiwina'n = ['at fossilized compound'] I slept, went to sleep; xokiwung he is asleep

assemble: le:k'ihlaw (=I finger things together') I gather (firewood), collect (things), assemble (people together) le:k'ihlaw he gathers (people) together, collects a crowd

astray: ting'ihlawwh I'm getting lost, going astray; ting'inyahwh get lost! go astray!; tingwe:yay I got lost; tiw'winay he got lost, went astray

at: -ding at that place, at that time (locative) (e.g., xontah-ding = ['house-at (place)'] at the house, at home'); hay-me'dec:di-n-ding = ['the she wants it-at']

'the place where she wants to go'; xoda:nya:ning[=('sun went down-at') 'when the sun has gone down, after the sun has set']; whie:-ding = ['me-at'] at my place, where I am'; danlandi-ding = ['how many-at'] 'how many times?'

• xw at, around, in that direction (locative, mainly used in fossilized compounds) (e.g., dusdy-xw = ['where-at'] at what place?; to-xw = ['water-at'] at the river; whije:cy-xw = 'my heart-at' in front of me, the front part of my body'; nacini-xw = ['trails (leading) back-at'] 'Hoopa Valley,' i.e., where the trails lead back

at that time: hayah-de' = ['there-when'] at that time (in the future); hayah-dung' at that time (in the past)

attack: xwe:dilw they're attacking them, coming to challenge them to a fight; xwe:doleh! attack them (you warriors!); nehe'dilwilv they attacked us. See also fight; kill

attention, pay: miq'eh-nawh'ay = ['after it-i carry it around'] I mind it, heed it, pay attention to it; miq'eh-nung'a mind it!; miq'eh-na'as'ta he minded it; whida'-q'eh-na'as'ta = ['my mouth (i.e., words)-he minded'] he minded me, paid attention to me; xoda'-q'eh-nung'a he minded him!

• hayixwo-niwhsin = ['in that way-I think!'] I pay attention; hayixwo-nings pay attention!: do:-hayixwo-ch'one he doesn't pay attention; hayixwo-ch'ondahsme' he paid attention

audible: nayts'un there is a sound (noise; sound of animal; echo) is heard (in the distance); maywints'a'n there was a sound, something was heard

• a:k'ine'-ts'iw people are heard

audience: ya'te:ng'e'n they are looking on, watching, being spectators; ya'te:ng'e'n they looked on

aunt: whinqu'a'y my maternal aunt, mother's sister

• whadichwing my paternal aunt, father's sister

authentic: xo'ch (or xo'ji)-true, authentic, genuine (e.g., xo'ji-kya' = ['authentic-dress'] 'traditional Indian dress')

automobile: 'a:da:nah'lits' = ['by itself-it runs around'] automobile, train

avoid: whiwiwung-'a:dixudya:n = ['concerning me-he is ashamed'] he is ashamed around me, avoids me, is on bad terms with me

awake: See wake

aware: ch'iwhoniwh he is awake, aware, conscious, has feeling (in his body); xohniwh I am awake; xwe:niwh-'ung are you awake?; ch'iwhoniwh he became awake

• k'iyoniwh awareness, feeling (in the body); whik'iyoniwh he feeling in my body, my awareness of things. See happy

away, run: ting'illah (or ting'inala) run away! run off and get lost!; xowun-tiwiwhat I ran away from him; tingwillat (or ting'inala, tiw'winla't) he ran away
away from:  whik'ya:-ch'ing’ [=‘away from me-towards’] away from me; miky'ya:-ch'ing’ away from it  
• whenisah far away from me; menisah far away from it; lenisah far away from each other (e.g., xontah-me: 
  nisah ‘house-far away from it’)  
• whiwah apart from me, separated from me, at a distance from me; 'ilwah (or nilwah) apart from each other, separate  
• mit’ah (getting) away from it, escaping from it, (standing) apart from it; 'ilt’ah (or nil’t’ah) separated from each other, apart  
• See also DISTANT  
axe: mii-ch'ohlwul [=“with it-one chops’] axe
babble: ch’idilwa:wh they are talking, conversing, “chewing the fat”; ch’idilwilwa:wh they talked, entered into conversation; wun’di:la:wh they are talking, conversing about it. See also TOLOWA

baby: q’un-isla:n [=‘recently-it was born’] newborn infant

• mije’e:din probably from mije:y’-e:din ‘its mind-is lacking’ baby, child
• xixi:y baby (boy)
• whihixi:y my baby boy, son

baby basket: xeq’ay cradle, baby-basket (See Goddard, L&C p. 52 & Plate 21, figure 1.)

• mich’e:k’e’xw-na:nint’ik’ [=‘around its belly—it stretches across’] the string which loops back and forth on a baby’s belly in the baby-basket

baby blanket: See blanket

baby, have a: mije’e:din-xwa:-na:’aste’ [=‘baby—she carried it around’] she had a baby for him

bachelor: See unmarrIed

back: wheneq’ my back; in back of me

• whije:’-miching’ [=‘opposite my breast’] my back, at the middle of my back
• whingkin’ or whingkin’ the small of my back
• xitse:king’ [=‘my head-base’] back of my head

• See also backbone

back and forth, move: xilna move it back and forth!

back, go: See return

back of house: xontah-me:neq’ (or ming’-kine:wx) [=‘at the base’] at the back of a house (-standing) back of a house, or min’- is an archaic word for “house” used only in compounds. See also door; entrance; exit; menstrual hut; pole; smokehole.

• See also backbone

back, to the: milt’a:’-ch’ing’ [=‘its buttocks-towards’] the back, rear, tail-end of something; stern of a boat

backbone: xwe:nists’ing ’when’ e ts’ing’ [=‘my spine bone’] my back, spine

• maning’ay ‘it reaches for it’ (or meaning’ay ‘it extends along against it, leans against it’) backbone of salmon with meat attached

backstrap: mije:y’o its (sturgeon’s or eel’s) “backstrap” or “string”

• k’ilixun-me:neq’-nint’ik’ [=‘deer-behind it—what stretches down’] deer’s backstrap

backwards: nat’ta’ backward

bad: do-niwom [=‘not-good’] bad, unlucky, no good

• nichwe’n it is bad, bad-looking, ugly, dirty; ch’ininchwe’n he or she is bad, ugly; niwinchwe’n it got bad, spoiled; ch’iniwinchwe’n he or she became ugly;

• nichwin’-ch’ing’ [=‘bad, ugly-side’] on the left
• to:-nichwe’n [=‘water-bad looking’] rough water; bad luck
• ‘e:wa:k too bad

badly: nichwing’-xw (or do:-niwhong-xw) badly, in a bad way (e.g., nichwing’-xw-a:wh’t’e ‘I’m unwell, not feeling good’)

bag: See Sack

bake: de’diiwil [=‘he puts (dough-like object) into the fire’] he bakes (bread, cake, etc.); de’diwilqw’ he baked it; de’diiwilq’ [=‘(dough-like object) that has been put into the fire’ bread, baked goods]

baking powder: mi:ta:’-a:’-i’e:n [=‘amongst it—someone scatters it’] a powder used as a leavening agent in making baked goods (such as quick breads) that consists of a carbonate, an acid substance, and starch

bald: xweda’ay-nil:e:n [=‘his head-shines’] he is bald

BalD eagLe: loq’-y-a:n [=‘fish-eater’] Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)

ball: jiwo ball, round object

• k’jiwo:ch (or gijiwo:ch) [=‘little round thing’] ball; round object

bang: na:niltso’=n hit, bang against it! na:n:ylto’=n I banged against it

bank (of river); mis’-cliff, bluffs, riverbank

• nuq’it (or na’q’it) (coming) by land, (travelling) along the bank of the river (as opposed to travelling by boat)
• to:-xw (or to:-ding) [=‘water-at’] at the river

bankrupt: do:wie [=from do:-wile ‘not—it is enough’] (he) is poor, weak; do:wesle’/(I came not to have enough (money), went bankrupt; do:we:se’ he went bankrupt

bar: na:q’it gravel, river bar

• na:q’it(t)-tan’ng’a:ding [=‘gravel—extending into the water’] gravel bar in river

bar, to tend: xont’a=na:n-nil-va’k’i’ti:wh [=‘liquor—out of it is served out’] (tending) bar

barbecue: ’inyeh-ky’a:wh [=‘in the ground—he puts (some round object)’] he barbecues something by burying it and building a fire over it; ’inyeh-k’ing’a:wh he barbecued it! ’inyeh-k’ing’a:wh (or ’inyeh-k’ing’a:n) he barbecued it

• xong’-ch’ing’-k’iniwhnoy [=‘fire-toward—I stick things up’] I barbecue (fish, meat) by roasting it on spits around a fire; xong’-ch’ing’-k’iniwlo he barbecued on spits!

• xong’-ch’ing’-k’i:ne:no’ he barbecued on spits
barber: na'k'ides [='he cuts someone's hair'] barber
• xa:na'k'ildits' [='he cuts someone's hair'] barber
bare: See nude.
barefoot: yech'itul'-e: din [='shoes-lacking'] bare-foot, in stocking feet
bark (dog): nok'ine:yoh it (dog) tells someone to stop (by barking), it barks at something; no:whine:nyo:t it barked at me
• yik'i:qung it (dog) barks in deer-hunting (¶) The peculiar, high, staccato sound made by a dog when he is on the track of a deer. yik'i:wingqan it barked, started to bark
bark (tree): k'ila:dosch'e' heavy bark of conifers
• sikets' thin bark of deciduous trees, e.g., oak; shell(x)

bark, peel off: wundich'ut' peel off bark (from a tree or bush whose bark comes off easily); wun'diwil'ut' he peeled it off
base: mikin at the base of it; mikin'-ding (or mikin'-d ing) [=‘its base-place’] at the foot of something, at the base of it

baseball: jiwolch-na'k'ilwul [=‘ball-he hits it around’] baseball
• mi:k-na'k'ilwul [=‘with it-he hits it around’] baseball bat
• k'ilwtsil [=‘he throws (a rock, ball)’] baseball pitcher
bashful: 'a:dich'o:wi'te' [=‘I overpowern myself’] I am bashful, 'a:dich'o:whte' he became bashful
basin: me'-k'isinto'-ch'il chave [=‘it-in it-grease-he gathers’] stone basin for catching grease from roasting salmon, eels. See also mukiar.
basket: k'itlo'y [=‘(she is) weaving’] weaving; bask- etry; k'iwit:oa:n [=‘what has been woven’] woven (basket), weaving
• See also terms for specific types of basket: baby basket (xex'q'ay''); bowl (xaytsa'); bucket (miltoly); burden basket (q'aytimil); dipper (xunis-ch'il'ie:na); hopper (q'iti'k'ist); jump dance basket (na'wich); pan (ch'il'et); pan (k'iwatc); plate (q'ayte); seed-beating basket (me'-k'ilwul); shifting basket (me-k'itliwac); storage basket (je:lo'); treasure basket (je:lo'ch)
basket cap: xo:j'i-q'ostaa'n true-hat' traditional hat, basketry cap (¶) Usually worn by women; see Goddard, L&C, p. 20.
basket design: 'ack'il'en [=‘marking’] basket design (general term). See also terms for specific designs: bear’s paw design (mik-yowe'-mila'); elk design (te: nat'ofon); flint design (milq'it-dahsa'ana'); frog’s hand design (ch'ahli-mila'); sharp-tooth design (ch'ah-ch'eng'e:tl'); slanting design (k'ini:lyw); snake-noise design (ti'iyw-minchwiwh); standing-up design (k'inehs-nyo''); sturgeon back design (lo'kyoh-miqjine'); swallow tail design (tesjehi-mike'); zigzag design (nak'wikolq'i'st)
beat: yawhwiul I'm chopping it, beating it (with an axe, club, etc.); yaxoxeshwa'l' I beat him, clubbed him
  • milwil beat against it, drummed; me'ilwil' he beat against it, drummed

beat one's wife: k'is'a'n he beats his wife up, abuses his wife; he's a wife-beater; k'wimsa'n he beat up his wife

beat time: 'i'lwa'ahl beat time! rattle sticks! (esp. in the Flower Dance); ch'i'lwa'ahl they are beating time; a Flower Dance is being held; ts'i'sa'ah he started to beat time

beat up: ch'isowil'he fought him, beat him up; lidil-we we are fighting each other, beating each other up

beautiful: ningx'a-chi'nehwa:n [= ningx'a-he/she resembles] 'he or she is good-looking, handsome, beautiful

beaver: chwa' beaver (Castor)
  • ch'wa'y ch'wa'ay (Occurs only in the placename ch'wa'y-me' [= beavers- in-] an old village sitet down-stream from xonah-ding)

because: mich'ing-'ding [= 'towards it-place'] because of it, resulting from it; daydimized'ing' [='what?-towards it'] why? because of what?

become: sile'n it became; ts'isle'n he became (e.g., wha'ut-ts'isle'n 'she became my wife'); sele'n I became (e.g., k'itec't-aw-sele'n 'I became a doctor'); 'ileh-neh you must become, turn into (something)!
  'e'iliw it always becomes (something)

bed: k'is'ten bed
  • k'iltehl spread out a mat, blanket! prepare a bed!; k'i'shet'e I spread it; k'i'wilte I [= 'what spread out'] mat, traditional Indian bed; na:k'iltehl spread (the blanket) again! make the bed!; na:k'i'shet'e I made the bed

bed, go to: na:ntiw he lied down again! go to bed!; na:n'ehnesten he went to bed; namesesten I went to bed; na:whete' I want to go to bed (back to bed)

bee: ts'isah bee (general term)
  • xontah-yayiwih [= 'house-they watch it, keep an eye on it'] bumblebee

beef: mide'oxel-mitsing' [= 'cow, cattle-its meat']

beer: miwosha:nwhe [= 'its foam-moves along']

beet: k'iqade'-ts':lnehwa:n [= willow root-red]

beetle: chwun'-k'ilima (= excrement-it rolls it along') dung beetle
  • tehjung' small black water beetle, said to be poisonous
  • xoch'in'-ts':t [= 'toward him-farting'] a small black beetle
  • 'ilch'in'-ts':t [= towards each other-farting'] alternative name for xoch'in'-ts':t
  • to:mmeq'onje' large river beetle

befall: niils'it [='it falls (hither)'] it comes to someone (as a gift, blessing), it befalls someone

before: dongq'a' before (e.g., dongq'a'-yilsa' 'before-it dawns'; dongq'a'-k'iwinya'nya:n-nana:nde'idl'-dung' [= 'before-people-came-down to earth-in the past'] before the time people came to live on the earth')
  • do:-idil-dung' [= 'not (yet) in the past'] 'before-... until...' (e.g., do:-'owht's'id-dung' 'before I understood it')
  • me'eh turning away from it, turning back before reaching it

before eyes: whina:l before my eyes, in my presence, in my sight; xona:l before his eyes

beforehand: minah beforehand, ahead of time, in advance (e.g., minah-'a:ch'ilaw 'beforehand-it is done', prepare)

beg: ky'o'didixit he is begging for something. See ask
  • kyungxowhti'w I'm begging for food, I'm buming;
  • kyungxoliti'w he begs for food, he is a beggar, bummer;
  • kyungxowhti'weh don't beg for food!

beggar: kyungxoliti'w he is a beggar, bumer

begin: ch'idun'ding at first, to begin with; ch'idun'ding in the first place, at the beginning

behave: ch'in'iwhon he is good, kind, well-behaved
  • ch'in'iq'iw he behaves well, is nice (old-fashioned term)

behind: whe:e'q' behind me, at my back; me'eq' behind it; le:e'q' behind each other, lined up (each facing the back of the one in front)
  • mimo' (hidden) behind it, out of sight; whino' (hidden) behind me; k'ino' (hidden) behind something, in hiding

belch: xona:k'iwhidigit I'm belching up; xona:k'idig'it he belches up; xona:k'iwhidigit I belched up

believe: wun-nowht'aw I believe it; wun-with'ah believe it!
  • wun-ch'in'o'taw he believes it; do-ch'in'o'taw he doesn't believe it; do-nocyt'aw I didn't believe it; nosht'ah I don't believe it! it's a lie.
  • xowich'e't a lie. See lies, till
  • ky'o'wilalan he doesn't believe it; ky'onidilung don't believe it; ky'o'wida'na he didn't believe it

bell: k'idil [= 'something that rings'] bell

belligerent: mehsal-xosin he is mean, quarrelsome, belligerent

belly: whimit' my belly, stomach
  • k'imide' the belly part (in cutting fish), deer tripe
  • xos'mit-ch'e:nt'et' his belly bulges out, he has a pot-belly

See also insides

belly button: whits'eq' my navel, belly button

belly-down: yiwi-dimit [= 'under-bellied'] (animal, person) with its belly down, (glass, etc.) with its open end down, (hand) with palm down

belly-up: yiduqa-dimit [= 'uphill-bellied'] (animal, person) with its belly up, (glass, etc.) with its open end up, (hand) with palm up

belongings: See possessions

beloved: williyo' my boyfriend, girlfriend, sweetheart, beloved
belt: mil-xowiloy [=with it-he is tied up'] belt
bend: titsoh bend it over (limber tree, stick, as for a snare); t'aditsow I bend it over; tidtsow it bends, is easily bent; ch'ite:ditsow he bend it over
• nahiqt' bend it (e.g., stick, rod!); nai'asqot' he bent it. See snare.
bent: nabiqot' it is bent over, crooked
bequeath: wha-tahna'k'islay [=for me-he took them back out'] he left them to me, he bequeathed them to me; xwa-tahna:k'ililuw leave them to him!
berate: See SCOLD.
berries, eat: 'whti I'm eating small objects (such as berries) one by one (as I pick them); ch'ilildi he's eating them one by one; ch'iwilfu'the ate them one by one
berry: 'issq'o:ts' berries (general term); blackberries (Rubus vitifolius)
• See also other terms for specific berries: elderberry (ch'ivwohw); gooseberry (k'iliqos and daichwhing); juniper berry (xehljung); pigeon berry (king'ooq'ots); raspberry (qulkyoht); salmonberry (daxa:t'ile'); serviceberry (miq'ik'ilidil); thimbleberry (wun'da'awh)
beside: mingwhah (or mingah, miwhah) at the edge of it, bordering it, beside it, (tying) next to it (e.g., xonteh-mingwhah 'at the edge of the flat, clearing' (placename); xokh'a:dimilung-miwhah-na:-xokh'it [=seventy-beside it-again-seven] 'seventy-seven' (and in all similar numeral formations)). See APART.
• whingxits' beside me, close to me, near me; mingxits' beside it; k'ingxits' beside a girl, woman, sweetheart
• See also ALONGSIDE.
bet: liy bet, stakes, price (e.g., milyi'-k'iwilchwe'n 'the bet-has been made, set')
bet, call a: xwek'ililuw [=move your hand against him'] call his bet; whek'ililuw he calls my bet; me: k'inceyling I called the bet
between: mituq between (e.g., k'ide'-tuq 'between the horns'); mituq between them (people); xotuq between them (people); nohtuq between us; k'itsuq between some things, in a narrow place
between, to dance: xotuq-ch'e'ninyay [=between them-she goes out'] for a woman to dance between two male partners; a feature of the Brush Dance
beyond: nitiis (moving) over it, beyond it (e.g., niniis'a: n-mitiis-wa:nanai diwuink' 'they went over the mountain, beyond the mountain')
• miwhina (passing) around it, beyond it (e.g., miwhina-xe'e:niatu' (dog) ran off beyond it')
bicycle: 'a:diil-na:k'ililut [=by oneself-one kicks around'] bicycle
big: nikyayw it is big, large; niwhkyaw I'm big; ch'ingkya:w he is big; wingkya:h it is getting big
• ni'tsas it is big around, thick (like a stick); niwhntsas I'm big around the waist

-kiyoh big... (suffix) (e.g., qawh-kyoh [=yew-big'] 'redwood')
big, be so: ulkyow it is so big, as big as (something) (e.g., ting'-ulkyow 'it is very big')
big house: xontah-nyiwa:w [=house-big'] the Sacred House, "church", at Ta'kimilding (Hostler Ranch) (¶ The Jump Dance both begins and ends at the stone terrace (min'day') in front of the Sacred House at Ta'kimilding, where a fire is tended by the dance leader.)
bigfoot: tintah-k'iwunxoyam [=out in the woods-old man'] "Bigfoot," forest giant in local folklore
bird: k'iyahw [=small one'] bird (general term)
• k'iyach [= diminutive form of k'iyahw] small bird
bird's mythical: tit'aw-liqay [=it floats in the air-white'] mythical bird (¶ Its wings are said to scatter Indian money.)
• yinwi-na:lo:n [=in the ground-it jumps'] a mythical bird with spikey wings
birds, unidentified:
• xahit'iwhge bird of some kind
• na:xolts'a' [=it soaks down into the ground'] a variety of small bird, towhee
birth, give: k'ichwe [=she makes something'] she gives birth; k'ischwe'n she gave birth; yik'ischwe'n it (animal) give birth, had a litter, whelped
• xol-xitinaw [=with her-it moves'] the unborn child moves in her, she starts feeling she is going to give birth; xol-xitihsna'n (or xol-xitidhsina'n) the unborn child has moved in her
bitch: linch'e' bitch, female dog. See FEMALE.
bite: diwhxuts' I'm biting something; xodixuts' bite him!; ch'idiwilxuts' he bit something; yehwhidixuts' it (e.g., insect) bit into me
• diwhqos I bite off (something brittle, crunchy);
• de:liqots' I bit it off
bitter: ch'ilxun it is bitter, sour; ch'ilxun-ts'eh it tastes bitter; mich'ilxune' its bitterness
black: lixhin something is black; widhwe'n it turned black
• diwhlhin blackish, dark-colored; diwhilwhe'n it turned blackish. See also DARK
black (person): mining'-liwhin [=its face-is black'] (or k'ining'-liwhin [=the face-is black'])
black person, Negro
black oak: See OAK
blackberry: 'issq'o:ts' wild blackberry (Rubus vitifolius), berries in general
blackbird: mik'iqots'e:-ma:a' [="elk-its lice"] blackbird (Breuer's blackbird)
bladder: whilije'-me'-saxa:n [=my urine-in it-it lies contained'] my bladder
blanket: t'e' blanket (general term for both traditional and modern blankets)
• xo'ji-t'e' ['true-blanket'] traditional deerhide blanket, tanned with tannic bark
• sabbiley-t'e' ['sabbiley'-blanket'] baby blanket made from cotton tail rabbit skins. The word sabbiley' is apparently from Yurok copele'y 'rabbit skin blanket,' in turn probably borrowed from California Athabaskan (some language other than Hupa) chah-bile' 'crying-cover,' i.e., 'baby blanket.'
• nahxa-len ['two-le:n'] large (and valuable) blanket made from two (deer)hides sewn together; a 'double' blanket

blanket, throw a: 'iwh'ut I'm throwing, shaking, flopping (a cloth, blanket); sa:ut I threw it; nowh'ut I'm throwing (a cloth, blanket) down (spread out); nong'ut throw it down! drop it!; no'ning'ut he threw it down; nawh'ut I'm waving, flopping (a cloth, blanket) around; na:as'ut he waved it around; sid'ut (cloth, blanket) has been thrown flat

blasphemy: ting'xine:wh ['speaking out of place'] blasphemy; words or actions that are "against the rules," particularly during religious dances

blaze: k'idanot [fire] blas; k'ite:dinot it started to blaze; yak'idanot it blazes up (in the air), flames up, flashes

bleed: tse:wiling it is bleeding; tse:whseh'n it bled

blind, hunter's: ke'w-wung-wime'n ['hidden-for-it is built'] blind for hunting. Only in Merriam's notes.

blind: xona:e'din ['eyes-are-lacking'] he is blind, a blind person; whina:e'den [my eyes-they became lacking'] I became blind; xona:ile ding ['eyes-make them be lacking!'] blind him!

"blind": See headdress

blindk: 'iw'ht'an / flinch, jerk away, duck, blink; 'int'ung duck!; chiw'ht'an he flinched, ducked

blister: me'kitimowh a blister is forming; me'kite: momowh blister, a blister (which has formed)

blood: tse:lin blood; tse:wiling it is bleeding; tse:whseh'n it bled

bloom: k'ida:y' it blooms, it is in flower, a flower; k'iwinday' it bloomed

blossom: See flower

blow: 'iwhyol I'm blowing: 'ilyohl blow!; sehlyol I blew; naxonilyohl I'm blowing at him; namelylo:lyol I blew at it (candle, to extinguish it); xe'wilyohl he blew it away. See swear

blowfly: See fly

blue: litsow something is blue, green;

widtsow it turned blue, green. The traditional Hupa did not distinguish between blue and green.

bluebird: k'iyach-litsow ['small bird-blue/green'] bluebird (Western Bluebird)

bluejay: k'ist'ay'-chwing ['k'ist'ay'-sort'] jay, bluejay (Cyanocitta) specifically Scrub jay

yiduq-dahwinlal ['it keeps alighting and flying up'] jay, specifically Stellar's jay

tse:y-mitahxw-nada'a' ['brush-amongst it-it stacks its head (tail-up)'] jay, specifically California jay

bluff: mis ciff; bank

tse:sigyax ['rock-(which is) broken'] the bluff upstream from Willow Creek

blunt: dichwil it's dull, blunted (knife); ke'chwil ['tail-blunted'] bobbed tail. See Tan hide.

board: tisch' board, plank. The traditional Hupa used primarily in the construction of houses.

boast: me'niwit'il he is proud of it, he talks proudly about it, boasts; me'niwit'il be proud of it! boast!

k'inahsni passing in front of someone. Refers to warriors in the War Dance boastfully dancing in front of the line of enemy dancers. (e.g., k'inahsni-na'qot' in front of someone-they move around with poles, poke poles around, i.e., they dance opposite the enemy with trophies on sticks.)

boat: me'dil ['in-it-they travel'] (traditional canoe, modern) boat

wiwhqel: ['I shove (a stick) along'] I'm paddling a canoe, going along in a boat; nelqeh ['shove (a stick) around'] paddle a canoe around! go around in a boat; na:asqet' he paddled it around

See also shove off; land

Boat Dance: ta'atul ['they kick it in the water'] the Boat Dance, a segment of the White Deerskin Dance which is performed on canoes in the river; ta'wiwilal' they started the dance.

hun'qeh-ch'idiyle ['river-along-religious dance'] White Deerskin Dance, specifically the Boat Dance

boat, get out of: tahna:asdiyay ['he came back out of the water'] he got out of a boat, disembarked

bobbed tail: ke'chwil ['tail-blunted'] bobbed tail

bobcat: mindich bobcat, lynx

mimilnataul'jivol or miminla:
tul'jivol-ch ['its paw, foot(print)-round-(diminutive)'] a second name for the bobcat

body: whinist'e' my body (material substance, as opposed to whina:)
t'aw' 'my spirit, immaterial substance') Whinist'e' is the part of me that will go to Heaven or Hell after my death; whina:t'aw' is the part of me that will stay behind to haunt people.

whixa:q'e' the frame of my body, my skeleton

xo:a'adyaw (dead) body, corpse
body odor: *whiky:o'n* my odor, body odor

boil: *k'idmut* (water) is boiling; *k'iwidmut* it came to a boil; *xak:k'indimut* it boiled up out of something

- *k'ilemch* boil! it cook by boiling; *k'iselmch* I boil it; *k'iwelmch* boiled (meat)

boil (on skin): *wilch'ich* (someone has) a boil; *welch'ich* I have a boil

- *xak:k'iwanyay* [=what has erupted?] boil, skin eruption, something puffing up
- *liwloh* I have boils; *ch'ililoh* he has boils; *we:low* I got boils. See *sca:w*

bone: *whits'iny* (or *whits'iny*) my bone, leg

- *k'iwilts'o'ts* [=what is sucked?] fish bone

book: *a:k'iwilaw* [=it is marked, written] writing, book

border: *mingah* (or *mingah, miwah*) at the edge of it, bordering it, (lying) next to it (e.g., *sonteh-mingah* 'at the edge of the flat, clearing')

born: *'isla:n* (the baby) was born, (animal) was born; *ts'isla:n* he was born; *sectam* I was born; *q'un-*isla:* *n* [=recently-it was born] newborn infant; *na:*asla:*n* he was born again

boss: *ningx':t'en* leader, boss, rich and important person; *mingx':t'en* the boys (of some organization), the leader (of some group)

both: *nahxine* both (persons) (e.g., *ya:xoshlw: n-nahxine* 'they killed-both of them'); *nahxe* both things, (in) both ways (e.g., *nahxe:-xo'aci'ihl'aw* 'in both places-he did so'; *nahxe:-xo'axe*' 'both-his feet'); *nahxoh* in two places, at both places; *nahxow:*ding located at both places, on both sides. See *two *

bother: *chwing:*oxo'le:l I am bothering him, disturbing him, messing with him; *chwing:*oxe'le:l you are bothering it; *do:*chwing:*oxe'le:l he doesn't bother it

bottom: *whit'oh* my buttocks, rear-end

- *mi-t'ih* the bottom of something
- *wit'ih':ch'ing* [=his buttocks-towards] the lower part of my body, my bottom; *mitl'ih':ch'ing* its (animal's) hind-quarters, the bottom end of something

bough: 'il limb, bough of a conifer (me'ile' or mel' its (tree's limb, bough)

bow: *ts'ilting* rifle, weapon

- *xo'ji-ts'ilting* [=true-weapon'] traditional (sinew-backed) bow

bow string: *ts'ilting:'i*:oht* [=bow-strap'] bowstring, made of twisted deer-sinew

bowl: *sayts'a* (modern) dish, bowl; (traditional) mush; basket (Goddard, L&C, p. 29, and Plate 25, figure 3.)

- *me'sa:k'ixa:w* [=from (in) it-one spoons into one's mouth'] eating bowl, basket
- *me'ch'ivaw* [=in it-one shakes'] small bucket or bowl for acorn flour

- See also *isas*

box: *kinch'e* box

- *xo'ji-kinch'e* [=true-box'] an elk horn box or purse for keeping valuables

**body odor/break the rules**

**boxer:** *ky'o*:ohkis [=‘he hits at something’] boxer

**boy:** *kile:xiych* boy before puberty. See *brother* (younger)

- *me:da'ay-wilchwil* [=‘its hair-is growing’] boy at puberty
- *q'un'-ch'wilchwil* [=‘newly, recently-he is growing’] adolescent boy, male teenager

**boyfriend:** See *sweethart*

**bracken:** *me:me:chch* or *me:me:* [= from *me:me:-ch* ‘fern-small’] bracken (fern)

**braid:** *ts'ehch'il'oh* she braids (her hair); *ts'eh'til'ohw* braid it!; *ts'ehse:t'ol'on* I braided it; *ts'ehst'il'ol'on* she braided it; *witl'ol'on* [=‘her head, hair-braided again’] (or *xote:stil'ol'on*) her braided hair (wrapped back of ear with a buckskin tie)

- *k'ililna:tu'l* [=‘what is young’s paw, footprint’] braid used for fringes of apron (tsung)

- See also *hair*

**brain:** *whits':liq'e* [=‘my head dough’] my brain

**branch:** *miy'ang'ay* [=‘its arm’] limb, branch (of any tree)

- *il limh, bough of a conifer*

**brave:** *xoje:*til'te* [=‘his mind-is strong’] he is brave, a brave person

**bread:** *de:diwilq' *[=‘(dough-like object) that has been put into the fire’] bread, baked goods (Originally made from acorn mush. Goddard L&C p. 29; Curtis p. 13.)

- *de:diwilq'-lixun* ‘baked goods-sweet’ cake, cookies, pastries
- *k'itust-de:diwilq'* acorn bread
- *sisil* ‘what is hot’ fry bread

**break:** *igya:h* it (stick, tree limb, object) is breaking, breaking off; *sigya:ts* it broke, it hasbroken; *igya:ha* breaks it! (tree limb, stick, object) break it off!; *sehigya:ts* I broke it; *ts'igya:ts* he broke it

**break apart:** *nak'ixa:*ch it (e.g., hair) hangs loose, something is broken apart, disarticulated (e.g., a broken fish); *lik'axch* break it apart; *ch'ixa:*ch he broke it apart

**break into pieces:** *yungwung* break it to pieces!; *yas:wa:*wa:n I broke it to pieces; *ya:sa:*wa:n he broke it to pieces

**break off:** *imich* break it off, pull it off (string, grass)

- *diwqiwj* he break it off (string, strap)
- *ch'i:diwilqiwj* he broke it off at the fork; *ch'i:li'edus* he break it off (branch, leaf, string, tip of plant!);
- *ts'isda:ts* he broke it off

**break the rules:** *ninis'a:na:chwin'da:*altiwh [=‘world-he spoils it (living being)’] he spoils the world, breaks the rules, does something sacrilegious; *ninis'a:* *n-chwin'da:wi'ten* he spoiled the world

- *mila*h opposite to it, in a contrary way; *na:*mila:h [=‘again-opposite to it’] opposite to it (e.g., *na:*mila:h- 'a:k'ch'idya:w* [=‘opposite to-it-he does it so’] ‘he does things in a contrary way, breaks rules’)

- See also *hair*
break wind: ’iwhtseh I’m breaking wind, farting; ch’iwintse: he broke wind; do-ch’idwetse: don’t break wind, no farting!

breast: whije: ’xw at my breast, in front of me
• whîtx’ ’(my) (woman’s) breasts, milk
• whît’ahdiy:’ my chest, breast

breastbone: whije: ’ginje’ my breastbone (the cartilage above the pit of the stomach)

breath: whe:ch’ (or whe:ch’e’, whiye’ch’)
• my breath, breathing
breath: nat’iwhdîy: wh I’m breathing; nat’tindîyehw breathes; nat’tesdîyë: wh (or nat’tesdîyëch’) I breathed, took a breath; na: na’tehdsîyë: wh (or nana’tesdîyëch’) he took a breath again, he got his breath back

brick: tse-leexistw [=’rocks-put together’] bricks

bride: noma:y (also: yaye) [’to settle (elsewhere)-going off’] bride

bridge: nak’inniwilte: [or nak’ine:le] [’(long object) that is laid across’] bridge
• na’nid’a:n [’at something’s breast-it lies it-it (rope) lies’]
• tselish’ë’nak’inniwilte: [’metal-bridge’] steel bridge

bridle: misah-meq’-silay [’in (horse’s) mouth-inside it-it (rope) lies’] bridie

bright: milje:n it is bright, shining; wilje:n it got bright, shiny; xowilje:n (the weather) brightened up

bring: niw’h’awh I’m bringing it (e.g., stone); ning’awh bring it!; ch’ining’a:n he brought it; nanda’a’awh bring it back; na’nid’a:n he brought it back (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

brisket: k’iiwexoxo-sitae: [’at something’s breast-it lies there’] brisket (of deer) (¶) Forbidden for women to eat.)

bitch: ’longq’ts’ it is brittle
• k’i’iqots’ it is brittle, crunchy, crackling; k’iwingqots’ it snapped off, made a crackling sound
• See also elk

broad: nite:l it is wide, broad, spread flat; niwhte:l I am broad (across the chest, hips); ch’iwintseh’ he became broad

broken: sigyasa it (stick, tree limb, object) is broken, broken off
• nak’ixach something is broken apart

broom: mi-’ch’o’xotlichwo: [’with it-one sweeps’] broom
• nilaxo’disow ’with it- one scrapes, brushes’ broom. See BRUSH (FOR SWEEPING)

brother: whilil my younger brother
• whingwoch (or whingonen) my older brother
• xoltishe: ’e her brother, his sister (i.e., his/her sibling of the opposite-sex)
• xolin his/her companion, brother, cousin
• philil brothers (cousins) to one another

brother-in-law: whiq’e: my brother-in-law
• which’ich’inay’ my (woman’s) sister’s husband, after the death of my sister; my husband’s brother, after the death of my husband (¶) There was an expectation that an unmarried woman would be married by her xoch’ich’inay’, although it was not a rule.)

brow: whina:do’s’ my eyebrows

brown: jung-nehwa:n [=’muddy water-it resembles’] it is brown
• diltso: orange-colored, brown, the color of summer deerhide

brush (for sweeping): mi-le:natsow [=’with it-they are swept together’] brush for sweeping up (acorn flour) (¶) Cf. Goddard, L&C, p28: “She (i.e., woman at grinding) has a brush at hand to sweep up scattered meal and to brush it from the mill when she has finished. This brush is made of fibres taken from the sheath of the bulb of soap-root, Chlorogalum pomeridianum, bound with buckskin.” About 6” long with reddish bristles.)
• mëchwilxwock brush used to sweep acorn flour (older term)

brush, bush: ts’ey brush, bush
• xotidaw [’(place) which is thick’] brushy place
• xonchwe’ns [=’(place) is bad, ugly’] there is lots of brush, it’s a brushy place
• k’îtahxw [=’amongst something’] in the brush, up in the brush

brush dance: xon’-na’we [=’fire-he carries it around, waves it around’] Brush Dance (general term); fire-waving medicine
• xon’na’we:-whing’ [’Brush Dance’s song’] Brush Dance songs
• mil-yehx’ilut [’with it-they kick it in’] or mil-yehx’inaw:wh [’with it-they enter’] a “heavy” or slow song at the Brush Dance
• miq’eh-’menaks’ilwiltiw [’following it-they sing’] a “light” or fast song at the Brush Dance
• k’ımai:w-chilchwe [’medicine-she makes’] medicine-maker or formulator at the Brush Dance
• xoq’eh-na’way [’following her-she goes’] the girl who accompanies the medicine maker (k’ımai:w-chilchwe) at the Brush Dance

buck: mixos’daya [’its man’] male (of any species)
• mide’-xolot’ [’its horns-there are plenty’] buckdeer or elk (¶) Archaic usage; now ordinarily used for “cow, cattle.”

bucket: milto:y any basket large enough to cook in; (modern) pot, bucket (¶) Goddard, L&C, pp.28, 41:2, and Plate 15.)
• me’-ch’iwart [=’in it-someone shakes’] small bucket or bowl for acorn flour

buckeye: la:whe’ buckeye (Aesculus californica) (¶) Found only in the mountains to the south of Hupa territory, at the head of Redwood Creek and on the Trinity above Salyer. The large nuts were pounded and leached like acorns. Believed to be a food of the pre-human immortals (k’ixinay,)
buckskin, tanned: dichwil tanned deerhide, leather, buckskin
bug: See INSECT
build: 'iwhmen 'I am building (a house, fence, etc.); 'ilming' build it! sehmen 'I have built it; ts'ismen 'he built it
build a fire: le:na:wilihw [= 'I am putting (several things) together'] I'm building a fire; le:na:ni'lhay he built a fire; le:na:wi'lhay fire that has been built
's'ilq'un' build a fire! sehla'n I built a fire. See ROAST
bulb (of plant): qus bulge out
bulge out: ch'e:nt'et' (soft flabby material) bulges out, flops out (as when squeezed) (e.g., xomit'-'ch'e: nit'et' 'his belly-is bulging out')
bulge up: ky'o:mo't' it bulges up (lump or knob on one's body, hill, mound, etc.); ky'o:wimomt' it has bulged up
bull: michwoq'xo:le:n [= its testicles-there are plenty] 'I bull
bull pine: nade'tf' pine nuts; digger pine, bull pine (Pinus sabina)
bullet
burst: k'imut' something bursts, a gun goes off; k'iwidmut' it bursts, water boils
burst: k'imut' 'burst it! bust it up! (with your hands)!
k'ishelemt' I have burst it
bury: 'iwhchway 'I bury it, cover it with dirt; xonchwa bury him!; ch'inochchway he buried it; ya'xowinchway they buried him; k'ichwa [= 'something that is buried, covered with dirt'] grave
no'xoschwe'n [= 'they made him out of sight'] they buried the corpse
bush (types of):
• k'int'its' a type of bush, with fuzzy flowers
• toxotawe willow bushes growing along the river
bushlit: See CHICKADEE
business: wun-xole:n [= 'concerning (things)-there is plenty'] business, affairs
busy with: wun-naway [= 'for that purpose-he goes around'] he is busy with it, works on it, is occupied with it; wun-naw'a:ya'he was busy with it; wun-na'dil they are busy with it, are occupied with it
butcher: na'silwe he butchers (one animal); na'selwe: na he butchered it; na'silwa:'a:unt'e (or na'silwe:'a:unt'e) he is a butcher
• na'wan he butchers (several animals); na'winga:n [= from na'winga:n he butchered them. See KILL
• See also DRESS MEAT
butter: miq'it-k'wiwil w'atu on top (e.g., of bread)-it is smeared] butter
butterfly: k'idiwisch'e [= 'something that blows on the wind'] butterfly
buttocks: whitl'a my buttocks
buy: 'owxexet I'll buy it, I'm buying it; ky'ongxeh buy things! show!: 'sxexet I bought it; ch'owxingeh-te he will buy it; o'dsxet it has been bought
• nawhay [= 'I carry (round object) around'] I have it (e.g., stone), own it; na'yay he has it; nay'a I came to have it, acquired it, got it, bought it; na'winga'a he came to have it; nana'w'ing'a' he came to have it again, bought it back (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
by itself, oneself: 'ada for one's own benefit, by oneself, by itself (e.g.,'a:da:-na:'asto'n 'by herself-she danced'; 'a:da:-nalits' [= 'by itself-it runs around'] 'automobile, train')
cache: xaych'ing'-mina:k'wilchwe:n ['winter-time-things that are put away'] things put away for winter use
cake: dediwiq'-lixun ['bread-sweet'] cake, cookies, pastries
  • k'įlįwh small round cake made from ground grass seeds (archaic term)
California jay: tsey-mitahxw-na:da 'a' ['brush-amongst it-it sticks its head (tail-up)'] California jay;
tsey-dahna:da 'ay ['brush-it upends (in it)'] another term for California jay. See BLUEJAY
calf: midexolxen-missiy ['cow-its young (diminutive)'] calf
  • whiloq'e ['my calf'] the calf of my leg
call: xongwhe give him a name! call him by name!; ch'o: whe ['he names it, has a name for it; ch'ixo:ngwhe' he named him, called him by name; dixwe:di-ch'oya: whe ['how-they name it'] what do they call it? what is it called?
call (animal): a:diwung-na:nidha 'ay I'm calling it (e.g., dog) back; a:diwung-na:nidha 'ay he called it back. See INVITE
call (a bet): xwe:k'įlįh ['move your hand against him'] call his bet; whe:k'įlįh he calls my bet; me:k'ixe:nlay I called the bet
called, to be: u'lye it is called (such and such); daxwe: di-'ałonyle ['how-you are called'] what is your name?;
  • John 'a:wholye my name is John, I am called John
calm: na:xan-ding place where the water is still
camas: qos camus (Camassia esculenta)
camp: dun-ts'isday ['in (in) springtime-he stays there'] fishing camp
  • k'įxahs-wun-ts'isday ['snaring, hunting-for-he stays there'] hunting camp
  • lena:wilay ['fires are built'] the camps or "fires" where food is served and people stay overnight during the White Deerskin Dance
camp, move: nawahyng I'm moving (camp, residence) around; nasey'en I moved around; ninyiyh move here!; ch'ininyen he moved here; nāndiyiyh move back here; na'undiyen he moved back here; nāndiyiyh move across (the river); nāyas ninyen they moved across; tinyiyh move off, away!; tseyeye:n I moved off
can (apples, berries, etc.): nok'ingxawh ['one puts it down in a container']
candy: See CAKE
cane: tits' cane, walking stick, staff
  • k'itsay-xots'ils'e ['red-tailed hawk-his cane'] a cane used to keep rattlesnakes away (!) A stick which has had a medicine formula said over it. The red-tailed hawk is considered to be the rattlesnake's enemy, having taken all the rattlesnakes inland from the coast.
cane, walk with a: k'itiwhits' I'm walking with a cane; k'ite:seh'its' I walked with a cane
cannibal: xonist'e'-yan 'body-eater' cannibal, killer
canoe: See BOAT
can't: do:-xoling [= adverbal use of do:-xole:n 'there is none'] it isn't possible, one can't, one shouldn't (e.g.,
do:xol:na-xwda:wh 'I can't come back'; do:-xoling-tdict'it 'it's impossible for us to die'; do:xolin-te: siwh'e:n 'I couldn't look')
  • daw-sho' 'it's impossible! ( slang exclamation);
  • daw-sho'-ts'eh I can't do it! (I feel that) it's too hard for me (!) These words are said to be of the people who lived at tse'eh-ch'iqot, a place to the east of the mouth of Mill Creek.)
cantalope: diq'am-menig'e:tl ['ridges-are stretched along it'] cantalope, muskmelon
canyon: tsey-meq' ['rocks-inside (of them)'] canyon
  • xayah-meh' ['fishing claim-in it'] canyon near Sugar Bowl (!) The canyon between Sugar Bowl and the Willow Creek valley. The First Salmon Ceremony was performed here in the spring by the people of xahslinding.)
cap: q'ost'a:n (modern) hat, cap
  • xo'ji-q'ost'a:n ['true-hat'] traditional hat, basket cap
  • minin'ding-dahdiving'ay [=at the face-it extends above'] or minin'ding-ch'e:n'g'ay [=at the face-it sticks out'] (modern) cap, with bill, baseball cap
captive: k'ina:kil [= perhaps from k'ina:-kil 'captured-boy'] slave, debt-slave; k'ina:kil sosehche:wh' a man he made a slave
capture: k'ixowhnay I capture him, he is my captive; k'ixolna capture him!; k'ixwhlnay he captures me
car: See AUTOMOBILE
cards: xo'ji-king ['true-sticks'] traditional gambling sticks, "Indian cards"
  • yiman' 'dil-mikine' ['white people-their sticks'] modern playing cards
  • See also SUITS; ACE
CARE FOR/CHEWING GUM

care for: See look after
carefully: xo'dzi-kyoh [=‘well-big (diminutive)’] carefully, thoroughly (e.g., ch’oxosehlu:en xo’dzikyoh ‘he beat her up-thoroughly, he killed her/him’)
carrot: k’iquote-nehwa:n [=‘a willow root-it resembles’] carrot, or k’iquote-xong-nehwa:n [=‘root-colored like fire’]
carry along: tiwh’awh I’ll carry it (e.g., stone) along; ch’ite:s’a:n he or she carried it along (CLASSIFIcATORY VERB)
carry along: nwh’ay I’ll carry it (e.g., stone) around; na’as’a’ he carried it around (CLASSIFIcATORY VERB)
cartilage: whije:’-ginje’ my breastbone (the cartilage above the pit of the stomach)
• mining-ginje’ the cartilage in (a fish’s) head

cask: kin-na:lnats’ [=‘wood-encircled’] storage cask
(¶ Made out of split mock-orange sticks.)
cat: bose common house cat (from English pussy)
catch: ’ikikit catch it (in your hands)! grab it!; yikit it (animal) catches it (with its claws); k’iikit ‘he catches something’ sheriff, policeman; ch’ixoklit he caught hold of him
• yits’ek’ it (animal, bird) catches, grabs something (in its claws); yiwhintes’ek’ it caught it

catch fish: ’iwhxawh I’ll catch fish (in a net); ch’iwhingxan he caught fish (in a net)
• ch’iwhingwha:ld he caught fish (with a hook and line), he hooked fish

catch, to play: yititsi’ baseball; play catch

catch up: xwena:keh catch up with him! overtake him (on trail, road!); xwena:nehw’se’ I caught up with him, overtook him; k’isdiya:n-men-a’niwikse’ [=‘old person—he caught up with’] he went ahead of an old person (on a trail)
cattail, tule, flat tule (Typha latifolia)
• tse-yeh [=‘rocks-under’] cave, hole dug along the river for catching and holding fish
• tse-mc’-yehky’a’an [=‘rocks-in-hole into’] cave

cedar: lixun-nilchwin ‘sweet—it smells’ Incense cedar
• xodistl’o:n(’) White cedar, Coast cedar, Port Orford cedar
• ile’-tel [=‘its boughs-are wide’] red cedar
celery: sulkyoh (or sulkyoh) wild celery (¶ Resembles a sunflower; grows on Trinity Summit.)
• meniwhinch’e “Indian celery” (¶ Different from sulkyoh; about 6 inches high, with yellow flowers.)
center: mine:jit in the center, in the middle of it
• ninis’am-ne:jit ‘world-middle’ in the center of the world
• tane:jit in the middle of the river

center man: na’ky’a’aw or mine:jit na’ky’a’aw [=‘the singer’] the “center man” in the line of Jump Dancers (¶) This is the leader of the dance. Despite the name, the na’ky’a’aw does not himself sing; the two dancers on either side of him do the actual singing. The na’ky’a’aw leads the singing and dancing with verbal commands and movements of his na’wech (ceremonial basket).)
• mine:jit-ts’iye:cn [=‘in the center of it—he stands’] non-technical term for the center man in the Jump Dance ceremony: See RELIGIOUS DANCE
certain: do:’-uná:ng [=‘not-it is not’] (e.g., “not negligible”) it is certain, it isn’t questionable; do:’aná:ng na:wils’lt he did (indeed) fall down
chair: miq’y’esday [=from miq’it-ts’isday ’on-it he stays there’ (originally ‘he sits’) (traditional) stump-like stool for men; (modern) chair
• me’-na’a’-dilwich [=‘in-it one wiggles oneself back and forth’ rocking chair
chairsman: mingxat’e:cn [=‘its headman, boss’] the chairman, chief, leader (of a council, organization)
charcoal: t’ewh charcoal; coals
chase: mingwiwhyo:l or miwhyo:l I’m chasing along, driving (animals, e.g., horses, cattle); ch’imwiyingo: 1 he is chasing them along; ch’iwiwhiyowo: he is following me, stalking me; mingwiyoh chase them! follow it!; ch’iwhintiyo:t he’s following me; ch’iwhintehsyo:t he followed me; k’intiyo:t it chases, stalks (deer); k’intes:yo:t I chased the (deer); na:xoniyohow I’m chasing him around; na:whinyoh chase me!; na:xonese:yo:t I chased him; na’whinyehyo:l he drove me away
chat: loq’-chwo [=‘salmon’s grandmother’] ”mocking-bird” or “nightingale,””chat (Yellow-breasted Chat) (¶) Comes up the river in May along with the first spring run of king salmon.

chatter, converse: ch’idilwa:wh they are talking, conversing, “chewing the fat”; ch’idilwa:wh they talked, entered into conversation; dilwa:wh (animal) makes a noise, “talks” (e.g., ch’ahl dilwa:wh ‘the frogs croak’)
cheap: mine:gis [=‘a little bit’] it’s cheap
cheek: whisetol (or whisetol’) my cheeks
cherry: ningxosge cherry, chokecherry (Prunus sp.); ningxosge-nehwa:n [=‘cherry-it resembles’] cherry plum
chest: whit’adiye’ or whije:’xw my chest, breast
chew: ’ih’ul I’m chewing it; ’ing’ul chew it!; ch’a’ul he’s chewing it; ch’iwhing’atl’ he chewed it
cheating: ch’ahul [=‘one chews it’] cheating gum (modern); xo’jil-ch’a’ul [=‘true-cheating gum’] traditional chewing gum, made from dandelions (also called ch’a’ul) or milkweed (dina) cooked with sugar-pine pitch
chickadee: t'intah-xie:x [‘in the woods-kids’]  
chickadee, bush tit (Poecile rufescens, Chestnut-backed chickadee; and Parus gambeli, Mountain chickadee; P. rufescens, Chestnut-backed chickadee; and Psaltriparus minimus, bushtit)  

chicken: jikin chicken (from English)  

chicken hawk: See hawk  

chief: miningxa’t’een [=‘its headman, boss’] the chairman, chief, leader (of a council, organization)  

child: ch’iwhxiy young person,  

• xie:x children, kids  
• k’its’e:y (or ts’its’e:y) the youngest child in a family  
• ch’imisqiyits little ones, children. See BABY  

Chimariko: yinahc’h’in [=‘coming from upriver’]  
Chimariko, Upper Trinity River or South Fork people, also Tusengwxe and Wintu  

• quitsahn Indians from Weaverville, i.e., Wintu (Archaic term)  

chin: whiwa:da’ [= from whiwe:-da’ ‘my we:-mouth’; and whiwe:ts’ ‘my jaw’, -we:- is an old term for “jaw,” now used only in compounds] my chin. See JAW  

Chinese: me’da’ay-ncs [=‘its head (i.e., hair)-is long’] Chinese person  

• xotse:ts’iwa’-ncs [=‘his hair bunch up at back of head-is long’] Chinese person  

chinook salmon: chwulo:q’e’ Chinook salmon (Onchorhynchus tshawytscha) (¶ Large king salmon that follow the silverside salmon (xolje:-xich’ e’) in the spring run.)  

chinquapin: k’ila:jonde’-ch (=‘hazel nuts (diminutive)’) chinquapin nuts, chestnuts  

chim-punk: sulkose:ge chipmunk (Eutamias)  

chisel: iwh’iwh I’m chiseling something; seh’iwh I chiseled it; k’iwh’iwh I’m mauling off a plank, driving it, splitting (slabs, shingles, etc.) with a wedge or chisel; k’iwh’iwh I mauled it off; k’iwh’t’iwh [=‘with it-he mauled off’] chisel  

choke: k’ininwhw I’m choking on something; k’ilinhe choke on it!; k’inensiq I choked on something; ya’k’inehniq’ they choked on something  

• xox’oskin’ding-nowchwit [=‘at the base of his throat-I lay my arm’] I choke him; xox’oskin’ding-nonchwit choke him!; whiq’oskin’ding-nochwit someone choked me  

chop: yahwuhl I’m chopping it, beating it (with an axe, club, etc.); ya’:awat:lu’ he chopped it; ya:xoshelwa’l’ I beat him (with a stick, club, etc.); k’ec’k’ilwul chop it down! chop it off!; k’ec’k’eylwatl’ I chopped it down  

church: je:naheh’ing’-me’-ya’xine:whi =‘[upward-in it-they speak (pray)]’ church (Christian)  

church, Indian: See BIG HOUSE  

cigarette: telma:ts’ [=‘rolled up’] cigarette  

• whiwa:k’iints’ihw [=‘move (a specific stick-like object) toward me!’] give me a smoke! (cigarette, pipe, cigar); xowa’k’inta:n he gave him a smoke. See TOBACCO  

cinch: mich’e:k’e’-xwo-silay [=‘it’s (horse’s) gut-at-it (rope) lies’] cinch (on a horse)  

• lin’tiloy’ he cinches it up,tightens the cinch on a saddle; lin’tiloy’ cinch it up!; lin’tes:loy’ I cinched it up  

circle: na:smats’ it is round, circular, looped around.  

• na:smus-xw (or na:smis-xw) in a circle, around (e.g., k’iwits’ na:masxw no:na:wihlwhiwa’ [=‘rope-in a circle-I lay (rope) back down’] ’I’m coiling a rope’)  

• k’iltima’ts’ put them in a circle! circle them around something!; k’ite:sehmlats’ I have put them in a circle; tse:-k’iltima’ts’-ding [=‘rock-put in a circle-place’] a circle of rocks on top of a mountain; a place where Indian Doctors train  

• mina:k’iwilt’ik’ (string) is stretched around it, encircles it; mina:k’ksehmlats’ I made a circle around it  

• na:smats’ round, circular, hoop-shaped  

civet cat: xolje:-xich’ [=‘skunk-spot- ted’] (or xoljeh-ch) civet cat; small spotted skunk (Spilogale gracilis)  

civet: See RING TAIL  

clam: tehnesnoy [=‘they stick out (in peaks) in the water’] clams, mussels  

clamshell: xosits’mil mussel, clam, or abalone shell (used as spoon by women)  

clap: ni’a-’le:ki’lmats’ [=‘your hands-slap them together’] clap your hands!; xola’-le:ki’wilmut’ he clapped his hands. See SLAP  

claw: mi’nka’le’st’ its (front) claws. See HINGEBNAIL  

claws, catch in: yits’e:k’ it (animal, bird) catches, grabs something (in its claws); yiwints’e:k’ it caught it  

claws, scratch with: yits’tis’e:k’ it (animal, bird) scratches, claws something; xotins’e:k’ scratch him (with your nails, leaving a mark!); xotsetse’xk’ I scratched him  

clay: lech-cha clay, grey-blue colored dirt. See GREY  

clean: a:da’ink’-nak’ildeh wash your face!; tehna:na’k’iwid’we he has washed it, cleaned it (with water)  

• na:k’iwhla:wh I clean (dirt, sand) off of it; na:’k’iwhla:wh clean it off!; na:k’ela:wh I cleaned it off; na:k’iwhid’a:wh it has been cleaned off  

clear: xonwhon [=‘(place) is good’] it (area, space) is clear; there is a clearing  

• yo:-niwilso’n it (sky, weather) cleared up
COME TO/CORPSE PURIFICATION MEDICINE

come to: nilts'it [=‘it falls (hither)’] it comes to someone (as a gift, blessing), it befalls someone

come to find out: dedi-še [=‘this here-(surprise)’] come to find out... it turned out that...

command: -ne’ (you) must... (hortatory particle, command) (e.g., k’ínuyu-ne’ ‘you must eat’; digung sinda-še ‘here you must stay’)

common, ordinary: lah-xw [=‘once-at’] merely, just, only, (in an) ordinary (way)

• tehly’it-do-nil [‘on the ground-religious dancers’] ordinary dancers in the Jump Dance (¶ They are called tehly’it [=‘on the ground’] because when the dancers sit down between sets only the three “center men” have stone seats; all the other dancers must sit on the ground.)

companion: whil-ná:n [‘with me-they go around’] my companion

• whiling my companion, buddy, cousin

compensate: See PAY; BUY

computer: See TYPEWRITER

concerning: wung concerning it, about it (in phrases):
dayid-ung [=‘what?-concerning it’] why? for what reason?; whiwung-á:diyaxa:n [=‘concerning me-he is ashamed’] my enemy; wung-xowikililik [=‘concerning it-what has been told’] a story about something, an account of something

confluence: le:l-ding reduced from le:wilin-ding [=‘they (streams) flow together-place’] confluence, where two streams come together (specifically, where the Trinity and the South Fork join, near Salyer)

conifier: ch’ime-chwing [=‘ch’ime:-kind’] pine, conifer (general term for cedar, pine, fir)

• ch’ime-yá:wh [=‘ch’ime:-young’] sapling of a conifer

• ch’imchench [=‘small ch’ime’] small conifer

• nisking (or ‘isking) tall, straight conifer (esp. one without low branches, such as Douglas fir, Yellow pine)

conscious: ch’iixoniw he is awake, aware, conscious, has feeling (in his body); xowhniw-a he is awake; xwéniw-unghi are you awake?; ch’isoweniw he became awake

• k’iixoniw awareness, feeling (in the body); whik’iixoniw the feeling in my body, my awareness of things; whik’iixoniw-á:doxo:hlé-én [=‘my feeling is not’] I am numb, have no feeling in my body; whik’iixoniw-á:doxo:hlé I went numb. See HAPPY

consider: xowhite I consider him, find him to be (such); xoylte I have considered him (such). See MIND

constellation: See PLAINES

container lies: sixà:n (or saxà:n) a filled container lies somewhere (e.g., a bucket of water, cup of coffee, lake) (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

container, handle a: ch’iwxé:a:n he carries it along (e.g., a filled container, such as a bucket of water); yung’sawh pick up (the bucket); ya’wingxawh he picked it up; nawxaxa I’m carrying (a filled container) around; na’usxa he carried it around (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

content: iwhdín I’m content, I like it where I am; ch’iwi:nde:n he became content; do-ch’ildin [=‘not-he is content’] he is lonesome

conversation: diyho: wung-xiniwidye:w [‘something-about-talking’] conversation

• ch’idiwilwa:wh they are talking, conversing, “chewing the fat”; ch’idiwilwa:wh they talked, entered into conversation; wun’diwilwa:wh they are talking, conversing about it

cook: k’iwxhna:y I cook something, prepare it for eating; k’i:la:n cook something; k’i:wilna’ she cooked something; m’i:wilna’ she cooked it (particular thing); k’e:lna’ cooking

• ta’k’imil [=‘they throw things into water’] they are cooking acorn soup; ta’k’iwi:ne:t’i’ they have cooked acorn soup

cook in ground: ‘inyeh-ky’á:wh [=‘in the ground-he puts (some round object)’] he barbecues something by burying it and building a fire over it; ‘inyeh-k’ing’á:wh barbecue it!; ‘inyeh-k’iwig’an (or ‘inyeh-k’ing’a:n) he barbecued it

cooked: k’iwxí:te (or wint’e’) it is fully cooked, ripe, ready to eat; k’ite’ it’s getting cooked, ripe

cooking basket: miltó:y any basket large enough to cook in; (modern) pot, bucket

cooking utensils: ch’ide:-chwing (ch’ide:-sort’) cooking utensils (baskets, paddles, other implements used in cooking traditional foods)

copulate: xowhqi:eh I’m going to copulate with her; xose:q’et’ I copulated with her

• ch’isixung (or ts’isixung) [=‘she lies there (as a filled container)’] she lies back ready to have intercourse

cork: yehwil’ot’ow [=‘what is slipped in, put in where it fits’] it is corked; je’niitol’ow [=‘he slipped it out’] he pulled the cork out

corn: ka:n corn (from English)

corner: yiduq-le:da:’-ding [=‘up (where)-it joins together-place’] at the corner of the house

cornet: See TRUMPET

corps: ch’indin (or ch’int) corpse, dead person

• xo’a’:u’dyayw corpse (polite term)

• na:xaya’xo’awh [=‘they put him (a round object, like a stone) back down’] they lay out a corpse

corps purification medicine: na’dimach’ing’-na’xine:w [‘opposite himself-he speaks again’] the medicine man in a corpse purification ritual (¶ The medicine man goes about visiting in search of medicine; he talks for the one he visits, repeating his words.)
correct: niwhongxwo-'owhts'it [=‘in a good way, well-I know it’] I’m right, correct
• xo'ch (or xo'ji-, when before another word) in a moderate, correct way; true, real (thing)
cottontail: tl'oh-me:we [=‘grass-what is underneath it’] cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus)
cottonwood: t'un-mak'idil cottonwood (Populus sp.)
cough: xos cough, cold in the head; xos-whiwilwe' [=‘cough-meet up, fought me’] I have a cold
• ch'itiilos he is coughing; tesehilos I coughed
• xunweh cough it up
count: 'o:ltuq' count it!; ch'o:ltuq' he is counting it; ch'o:ltuq' he counted it; ky'o:wiluq' he counted; 'o:ltuq' it is counted; 'o:muluq' count it again
country: de:xwo-tah [=‘this place-around, among’] hereabouts, in this country
• do:-xwe:xolya'n [=‘not-he has sense, understanding’] he is crazy; do:-whewiwiya'n I got crazy
• k'iilij he is crazy, in a daze, out of his mind (archaic term)
creak: k'ik'e:t' there is a cracking, squeaking sound (e.g., a squeaky door); k'iwink'e:t' it squeaked
create: sehchwe'n I made it, created it; ch'ischwe'hen he made it; wilchwe'n it has been made
• xolche' she gives birth to him, creates him
• ch'ixolchwe create (the present world), transform the world to its present shape
credit: 'a'di-na'awh [=‘with itself-it lies’] it is on credit; 'a'dilna'awh [=‘he puts it with himself’] he puts it on credit
creek: nilin [=‘(where) it (water) flows’] creek, stream; nilini-q'eh along the stream, where the stream flows
creep: See crawl
cricket: jeh-ya'n [=‘pitch-eater’] a large greyish-brown cricket, found in the mountains among the acorn groves
• sikilawh a type of cricket, tiny tree cricket
• tl'iw hxan-ma'a:disch [=‘eel-its ant’] a type of cricket
• xonin'ls'ek' (or xonin(nk'ek's) cricket chirps, chirping cricket, cicada
crippled: niwhiyw I’m crippled, bent over; ch'inilyiw he is crippled; k'inilyiw [=‘something crippled’] cross-hatched basket design
crooked: niqits' it (road, stick) is crooked, twisted; ningqits' you are crooked, twisted
• nabsqot' it (stick, etc.) is bent, crooked
crasswise: na:k'iniq'ay [=‘some one thing extends back along’] something extends across, lies crasswise; na:k'iniwi'l'ay I lay it across (arm, leg, stick, boudary); na'k'iniwi'l'� he laid it across
• ning'e:t'l' [=‘several things extend along’] they lie horizontal, crasswise; niwh'e:t'l' I extend them along, lay them horizontally, crasswise (e.g., sticks, poles); ch'iniliwi'l'e:t'l' he extended them along, laid them crasswise

\[\text{correct/crosswise}\]

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{dimen-na'ay} [=‘sharp(ness)-he carries it around, has it’] he is cranky, quarrelsome
  \item \textit{crash} k'idol there is a loud, crashing sound (as of a log falling); k'iwindol it crashed; k'idol he makes it crash, makes a crashing sound
  \item \textit{crave} See relish; want
  \item \textit{crawfish} See crab
  \item \textit{crawl} naqol crawl around!; na:'asqol he crawled around
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \textit{ch'iwilqol} he is crawling along; wilqol it (baby, bug, worm) crawls along; titqol crawl off! creep off!; tesqol I crawled off
    \end{itemize}
  \item \textit{crazy} k'idiqqits' he is crazy, a crazy person; k'diisqits' he went crazy
    \begin{itemize}
      \item do:-xwe:xolya'n [=‘not-he has sense, understanding’] he is crazy; do:-whewiwiya'n I got crazy
      \item k'ilij he is crazy, in a daze, out of his mind (archaic term)
    \end{itemize}
  \item \textit{create} k'ik'e:t' there is a cracking, squeaking sound (e.g., a squeaky door); k'iwink'e:t' it squeaked
  \item \textit{create} sehchwe'n I made it, created it; ch'ischwe'hen he made it; wilchwe'n it has been made
  \item xolche' she gives birth to him, creates him
  \item ch'ixolchwe create (the present world), transform the world to its present shape
  \item \textit{credit} 'a'dilna'awh [=‘with itself-it lies’] it is on credit; 'a'di-na'awh [=‘he puts it with himself’] he puts it on credit
  \item \textit{creek} nilin [=‘(where) it (water) flows’] creek, stream; nilini-q'eh along the stream, where the stream flows
  \item \textit{creep} See crawl
  \item \textit{cricket} jeh-ya'n [=‘pitch-eater’] a large greyish-brown cricket, found in the mountains among the acorn groves
    \begin{itemize}
      \item sikilawh a type of cricket, tiny tree cricket
      \item tl'iw hxan-ma'a:disch [=‘eel-its ant’] a type of cricket
      \item xonin'ls'ek' (or xonin(nk'ek's) cricket chirps, chirping cricket, cicada
  \item \textit{crippled} niwhiyw I’m crippled, bent over; ch'inilyiw he is crippled; k'inilyiw [=‘something crippled’] cross-hatched basket design
  \item \textit{crooked} niqits' it (road, stick) is crooked, twisted; ningqits' you are crooked, twisted
  \item nabsqot' it (stick, etc.) is bent, crooked
  \item \textit{crasswise} na:k'iniq'ay [=‘some one thing extends back along’] something extends across, lies crasswise; na:k'iniwi'l'ay I lay it across (arm, leg, stick, boudary); na'k'iniwi'l'� he laid it across
  \item ning'e:t'l' [=‘several things extend along’] they lie horizontal, crasswise; niwh'e:t'l' I extend them along, lay them horizontally, crasswise (e.g., sticks, poles); ch'iniliwi'l'e:t'l' he extended them along, laid them crasswise
\end{itemize}
Crouched Dance: no'ya'ultsi to dance about crouched down, the type of dancing performed by the hook dancers (k'iwila'ulchwin) in the White Deerskin Dance
crow: k'iwilda'ulchwin perhaps from k'iwilda'ul-chwing [='it carries (living things) along-sort'] crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos, common crow)
  • k'ist'ay'-k'ih (‘k'ist'ay’-big’); See 3/7y Clark crow (Nucifraga columbiana, Clark’s nutcracker)
  • See also RAVEN
crow: dine it (chicken) crows; it squeals, buzzes, makes a sound; diwine’it crows; it made a sound
crowd in: yeh'itjah crow them in!; yehchiwiljing they crowed in
  • yeh'itjah they are crowding themselves in, flocking in; yehwidjew they crowded in
  • See also PILE UP
crowd runs: te:dig it (flock, crowd, herd of animals) ran off; tohdigit (you all) run off!; namohdigit (you all) come running back!; nayundigit we came running back; widgil they are running about
crown of head: whitsida' the top of my head, my crown
crown: See hooks
crumble: ta:se:ye:wh I crumbled it into powder
crunch: ch'iqos he is cracking (something crunchy) in his mouth; crunching it; ts'isqots’ he cracked it, crushed it
  • k'iwot’ there is a crunching sound (esp. of rocks)
crush: 'iyehwhyew' I'm rubbing it in my hand (crushing it), I'm threshing seeds; 'inyehwhyew rub it in your hand!; whineyehwh rub me!; we:ye:wh rub it; tawhyew wh I rub it into a fine powder, crush it up fine; ta:se: yehwh I rubbed it into powder
crutches: mil-na:’udigit [='with them-he pokes himself']
cry: ch'ichwiw he (adult) is crying; yichwiw (or chwiw) it (baby, puppy) is crying (e.g., nije’ed din yichwiw or nije’ed din chwiw ‘a baby cries’); inchweh cry!; ch'iwinchwiw he cried
  • ky’a:tehchwiw he screamed, cried out; ky’a:tilchweh cry out
crying: chweh crying, weeping
  • chweh-xotile [=‘crying-he relishes’] cry-baby
cup: See dishes
cupboard: xayts’a’-me’-silay [=‘dishes-in it-they lie’] cupboard
cure: xoxiwhnay I saved him, cured him; whixilna save me!; ch’isoxilnay he saved me; na’xoxelnay she (Indian doctor) cured him, saved him again
current: dahchwing’ wild “currants”; scraggly gooseberries (Ribes diverlatum)
curse: k’ido:nihw curse; hereditary disease; k’ido:nihw na:xosxit’ [=‘curse-has touched him’] he is affected by a hereditary disease (¶ The result of an unacknowledged sin in a family’s history. It can be cured by an Indian doctor.) See SWEAR
curtain: ma’:anch’itehs’in’-ding-na:ng’etl’ [=‘windows-at-they hang’] curtains
custom: mi-na:sa’a:n [=‘with it-it stays’] there is a tradition, custom (e.g., dining’xine:wh-mi-na:sa’a:n [=‘Hupa people-with them-it stays’] ‘there is a Hupa tradition’)
cut: ‘iwh’tus I’m cutting it; se:ta’ts’ I cut it; k’iwht’us I’m cutting, sawing, slicing (with a knife); yunt’us cut it up!; ya:se:ta’ts’ I cut it up; dahk’iwh’tus he cuts it in two, cuts (e.g., finger) off; dahk’iwh’tus’ he cut it in two, cut it off
  • ch’idildow he’s cutting pieces (off of meat), he’s making a cut in it; na’dehldow he cut something; na:xodehldow he cut him
  • ‘iwhqit I’m cutting, sawing it (log, stick, meat); se:qit I cut it
cut hair: na:xa:whdeshes I’m cutting off his hair; na: whindehes cut my hair!; na:xweydeg’es I cut his hair; na:k’ide’es someone who cuts hair, barber
  • nitiwhslt’ let me cut off your hair!; ’adilts’t’ cut off your hair!; ’adite:sehslt’ I cut off my hair!; xa: na:k’idiilts’ cut someone’s hair!; xa:ma’k’idiilts’ he cuts off someone’s hair, he barbers
cut up: (meat, fish): k’init’us cut it up (e.g., venison, salmon) for drying!; k’inesehlt’ats’ I cut it up for drying; k’init’ats’ cut-up and dried venison
  • ningk’ihul’ I am dressing meat, butchering (animal), cutting up (fish); ningk’il’ul dress it; ningk’i’ihul’ he is dressing it; ning’k’iwil’atl’ he has dressed it
  • ta:k’iw’a:tl’ I’m cutting (fish) up into pieces (for cooking!); ta:k’i’ahl’ cut it up; ta:k’i’ehlt’atl’ I cut it up
**dance**

**daddy longlegs**: tso:k'ine daddy longlegs

**dam**: nolah [=‘it (fish) swims to that point’] falls, waterfall, dam or obstruction in a stream. See {fish} dam

**damp**: niltac: it is soft, damp; wita:n it got soft; xolta: n it (ground) is damp, soggy. See {wet}

**dance step, types of:**
- na’altul [=‘they stamp about’] stamp-dancing, the basic dance step
- nin’so:ndi:la a dance step featuring dancing up and down in place; also, modern dance
- me’-na’dil [=‘inside-they go’] perform (a dance step) inside a circle of dancers (a feature of the Brush Dance)
- na:’altu:no [=‘he makes it jump around’] he dances jumping up and down (a general term for the frenzied dancing, as in doctor-training dances)

**dance**: na’altul [=‘they stamp about’] they are stamp-dancing (the basic dance step); ya’altul they are stamping in an Indian dance. See {specific dances}

**dance camp**: lena:wilay [=‘they are laid together’] the open-air camps (where food is served and people stay overnight) during the White Deerskin Dance

**no:ya’ultsi’ [=‘they were swallowed up’] they moved their dance camp

**dance, enter the**: yehk’ilutul [=‘they kick it in’] they file into the dance (Brush Dance, Flower Dance)

**dance, leave the**: tahts’i:wh [=‘one comes out of the water, fire’] (the dancers) come out of the dance, quit dancing; tahts’i:wh (dancers) came out of the dance

**dance, types of:**
- na’altul [=‘they stamp about’] “ordinary” dancing, the basic dance step
- ya’dilie [=‘they do a religious dance’] to participate in a religious dance (ch’ililie)
- ya:xo:’aww [=‘they leap up’] the Jump Dance style of dancing (†) The dancers raise their ceremonial baskets (na’wech) in their right hands at the same time as they raise one of their feet (either right or left, sometimes alternately). When the foot is raised almost level with the other knee, the dancer brings it down forcefully. This is done by the line of dancers in unison and in time to the singing.)
- na:’ulto’n [=‘they jump about’] a Jump Dance step
- dit’sik-len: na’yaa’sow [=‘unshelled acorns-they scrape together’] a dance performed with the ceremonial basket-quiver (na’wech) during the Jump dance (†) The low rhythmic sound made by the “ordinary dancers” in the Jump Dance provides the background for the melodies sung by the two singers in the center of the line.

**no:ya’ultsil** to dance about crouched down, the type of dancing performed by the hook dancers (k’iwo’me’) in the White Deerskin Dance

**ch’ilutul** [=‘one kicks it’] the way of dancing at a Kick Dance

**xotuq-ch’i:nyay** [=‘between them-she goes out’] for a woman to dance between two partners; a feature of the Brush Dance

**ni:le’-ya:’ulto’n** [=‘towards each other-they jump up’] to dance towards and past another dancer; a feature of the Brush Dance

**k’inasni-na’dil** [=‘in front of it-they go’] to dance in front of a line of dancers; a feature of the War Dance

**mi:no’awhdin’** practice religious dances, performed to the side of dance area

**dance songs, types of:**
- xon’na’we:-miwhine’ Brush Dance songs
- mil-yehk’ilutul [=‘with it-they kick it in’] (or mi:le’-ya:’ulto’n) a “light” or fast song at the Brush Dance

**miq’eh-me:na:k’iwiltiw** [=‘following it-they sing’] a “light” or fast song at the Brush Dance

**xonsil ch’ililie:-miwhine’** [=‘White Deerskin Dance’-song’] White Deerskin Dance song (†) These are sung by a trio of singers, ta:q’in-ya’k’ita:a’aw ‘three men-(who) sing,’ consisting of a center man who kicks the ground and two helpers, k’ich’o:ya’ne’ ‘they help,’ one at each side. Others accompany with he’he’ and yells of geh gec! Time is kept by stamping. The songs have no words.

**xay ch’ililie:-miwhine’** [=‘winter dance song’] (or ya:xo:’awh-miwhine’) [=‘jumping-its song’] Jump Dance Songs (†) Sung by oneseinger at a time. Nowords. Time is kept by stamping and raising of Jump Dance Basket.

**ch’ilutul-miwhine’** [=‘kick dance-song’] Kick Dance songs

**xowah-na’k’ita:a’aw** [=‘alongside them-he sings along’] a “light” or fast song at the Kick Dance

**mil-no:’ondil** [=‘with it-they sit down’] a “heavy” or slow song at the Kick Dance

**k’itse:-miwhine’** [=‘war dance-song’] War Dance songs (†) Sung in chorus. A man who has killed a person starts the song, and others join in. They stamp the ground for beating time. Most of these songs are medicine songs.
DANCEGROUP PREPARER/DEER

dancegroup preparer: ma:-de'ida'awh [=‘for them—he puts it in the fire’] man in White Deerskin Dance and Jump Dance who clears the danceground ($) He throws incense root into the fire and prays for the people.) See PRIEST
dancegrounds: ch'idlil'e:-ding [=‘religious dance-place’] any danceground at which a religious dance is held
• no'k'iwi'llatl't'-ding any danceground at which the White Deerskin Dance is performed
• tse:-mit'ah [=‘rock-its pocket’] a danceground and camping place during the White Deerskin Dance; where the Boat Dance takes place
• ch'e:indiqot'-ding-mima:ach'ing [=‘ch'e:indiqot'-ding’-opposite it] White Deerskin danceground across the Trinity from ch'e:indiqot'-ding ($) A resting camp, not a regular danceground: the two dance divisions camped on opposite sides of the river here, Hostler Ranch people on the west side, Matilton people on the east side during the White Deerskin Dance.)
• tse:-k'iwot'-ding [=‘stones-crunch-place’] a danceground on the river bar just to the west of ts'ilunding, opposite the mouth of Beaver Creek; one of the main dancegrounds for the White Deerskin Dance
• me'sidil-ding [=‘they always go up-place’] a trail to Bald Hill
• nii'tuq-lay’ [=‘black oak-point, hilltop’] a place halfway up Bald Hill, where the concluding dances of the White Deerskin Dance are held
dancer: tehq'it-ya'dil'e [=‘on the ground-religious dancers’] ordinary dancers in the Jump Dance ($) They are called tehq'it [=‘on the ground’] because when the dancers sit down between sets only the three “center men” have stone seats; all the other dancers must sit on the ground.)
dandelion: ch'a'ul [=‘something that one chews’] dandelion; chewing gum ($) Dandelions used to be used for chewing gum. They were mixed with sugar pine pitch and put in the fire in a pan.)
dangerous: niwi'lgit [=‘what is feared’] it is dangerous
• k'iyoy anything strange, dangerous, poisonous mushroom
dark: chwa:xolwil it’s dark, getting dark; chwa:xolwe: ti' the dark of night; it has gotten dark
• dilwhin it is blackish, dark; xolwhin (or xoliwhin) it (area, room, outside) is dark, there is darkness, blackness
• xil dark, murky color
• See also NIGHT FALLS
dart: naidov it (animal) is darting along the road
dart: mech'ines: (or mech'ines:) dart; a type of lizard (Gerrhonotus, alligator lizard)
daughter: whiyach'e: my (woman’s) daughter
• whi'se: my (man’s) daughter
daughter-in-law: whiyawh'ut my daughter-in-law
dawn maiden: xoliqay'tina:wh-k'ehlsa:n [=‘first light (of dawn) shows-girl’] Dawn Maiden
dawn: yisxa:n (or yilbay) it is dawning, day is breaking
• yisxa:n it has dawned, the day has arrived
• xohliq'ay-tehsyay [=‘whiteness-goes along’] the first light of dawn showing in the sky
day: je'nis day; la'-je'nis [=‘one-day’] all of one day, all day, all day long
• jingkyo:wit daytime; jingkyo:wit during the day
• yisxa:n it has dawned, the day has arrived; nahi-diysxan [= nahdiyungxan ['twice-it has dawned'] [it lasted] two days, two days passed
• dedi-ding [=‘this here-place, time’] nowadays, these days, today
daybreak: See DAWN
dead: do:-xo'osday [=‘not-a-man’] dead person (polite term)
• a:ya'wine:l he has passed away (polite term)
• si'ten it (animal) lies there dead; ts'isit'en he lies there stunned, dead (like an animal); ch'iwilte' he fell over dead
• ch'iwehsxwa:tl' he lies there (like a log that has been thrown down), dead or unconscious
• See also CORPSE; DIE; KILLED
deadfall: miq'it-k'ixut [=‘on it-it drops, collapses’] deadfall trap (for fisher); also bird trap (popularly called “figure 4”)
death: lungx'o-ak'it'ing [=‘in many ways-it happens’] death takes place (polite term)
• do:-niwhoxw-ak'it'e:n ‘not-a good way-what happened’ death (polite term)
• See also DIE
death, wish someone’s: xono'xine:wh he overpowers him (with words), talks bad luck into him, wishes him to death; whinox:xinwe:ywe:wh you have overpowered me; do:xoling-xono'xine:wh it isn’t possible to overpower him
decay: See ROT; SPOIL
deceased: ne'in used to be, former, deceased (e.g., whima:lyo'-ne'in ‘my former friends’; whi:wor:-ne'in ‘my late grandmother’)
deep: xonsa:j [‘it is far in the ground’] it (water) is deep;
xonsah-ding [‘water is deep-place’] where the water is deep (old village site in Hoopa Valley); xowinsa:t it got to be deep
deer: k'ilixun [=‘something that tastes good’] deer (general term), specifically blacktail deer (Odocoileus hemionus); venison
• dilqihw:kyoh [=‘forked-big’] big forked-horned (deer)
• la'-k'iitiyawh [=‘one-herd moves along eating’] a herd of deer
deerhide robe: t'e [=‘blanket’] (or xo'ji-t'e’ [=‘true-blanket’]) traditional deerhide blanket or robe, tanned with the fur left on (¶) Worn loose around the waist by dancers in the Jump Dance. It is not tied on, but its ends are grasped in the left hand.)
deerhide stretching frame: miq’it-k’ixaxdi [=‘on it-someone stretches it’ deer skin stretching frame]
deerhide, types of:
- k’ixaxdi [=‘what someone stretches’] freshly skinned (deer) hide
- diwa:n untanned deerhide (dried and ready for tanning)
- diwil tanned deerhide, leather, buckskin
- dilsow [or ‘orange-brown’] summer deerhide (¶) Summer deerhide is thinner and easier to cut up, and is thus more highly prized.
- t’e’ (or xo'ji-t’e’) deerhide robe or blanket, tanned with the fur left on (¶) A deerhide robe is worn loose around the waist by dancers in the Jump Dance. It is not tied on, but its ends are grasped in the left hand.)
deer hoof: k’ixulon’ a (deer’s) hoof, deer hoof rattle used by doctors (dried deer hooves, tied around a stick or bone)
deer lick: k’inuxq’ deer lick
deer skin:
- k’inuxq’-liqay [=‘deer skin-white’] (or dilxich-liqay [=‘spotted skin-white’]) white deer skin (¶) Ornamental and displayed on a pole during the White Deerskin Dance.
- dilxich-dilmay ‘spotted skin-grey’ type of deerskin (grey deer)
deer snare: k’ixas deer snare (set to catch deer) (archaic term)
defecate: ‘wihchwing’ to discharge feces from the bowels: I’m going to defecate. chiwinchwe’n he defecated
delicious: ixun-ts’eh it tastes good
demand: See ask
den: yehky’a’an [=‘hole into something’] den, animal’s cave, hole
dentures: chi’indin-miwo’ [=‘corpse, skeleton-its teeth’] false teeth
deport: See leave
descend: xohchi’iwinay he came down off a ridge; he went down the bank (to the river); xohnahdili come back down, you guys!
desire (sexual lust): diwhdiniwh I have sexual desire, I lust for women, have an erection; chi’dehniwh he has sexual desire; chi’dehniwh he has gotten sexual desire. See want
demand: See ask
despite: -heh despite, even if (e.g., hayi-heh ‘despite it, anyway, even so’; k’ehnihiwh-heh ‘even if it thunders, despite the thunder; chi’wilkihiwh-heh ‘even though they got hold of me’)
dessicated: wiltsay something (e.g., plant) that has dried up, dessicated
destroy, spoil: chwin’da’aliwh he spoils, destroys, befools it; chwin’da’wite:nh he spoiled it
devil: See Indian devil
devour: nilyeh eat it up!; ch’inehlyan he ate it up, devoured it; nelyan ’I’ve been eaten up
dew: dahto’ ‘dew, there is a dew; dahwinto’ dew has fallen
diagnose: xoq’it-ch’ite:ng’e’n an Indian doctor is “tracing” on someone, acting as diagnosing doctor
diamond: to: nehan-k’iq’tis’ [=‘obsidian-sparkling’] diamond
diamonds: ditem [=‘sharp’] diamonds (suit in playing cards)
diaphragm: which’ing’ah-na:lna:k [=‘in front of me-it is stretched’?] my diaphragm
diarrhea: liutso-wihnis’t-e’-yehk’ino:tw [=‘something blue/green-my body it pours into’] diarrhea
dice: tse-k’ilmut’ from [a tse-k’ilmut’, ‘stone-slapping’] women’s dice game (¶) One player slaps her hands together with shells between them, then drops them.
die: dahxno’ac’he’tidiyaw [=‘in some way-he did it’] he died (commonest euphemism)
- ch’iwinje’w he died, passed away (polite term)
- ch’ich’it he died (direct term; very impolite). See death
different: midiliwa different from it, moving on to another from it; xodiliwa different from him, moving on past him (e.g., midiliwa’-a:de:ne’ [=‘different from it-she said something’] ’she mentioned something else, she went on to talk about another thing’; whidiliwa:-ch’e’ningyay [=‘moving on past me-he came out’] ‘he passed me on his way out’
- yo:ch’i’-tah [=‘there-towards-among’] here and there, in different places
difficult: me:tsah-ch’ixosin he is a difficult person to get along with, rebellious, won’t take advice; k’e: ts’ah-xowhsin I’m difficult, rebellious
dig: xa’k’iwhe he is digging a hole (e.g., well, post hole); xa’k’iwingwhé he dug a hole; xa:k’iwidwhé-’ding [=’hole has been dug-place’] the area around Norton Field where there was extensive gold-mining activity
  • xa:na’winchway he dug it up
  • xa’winsow he dug it up; scooped it out
digger pine: na:de’tl’ pine nuts; Digger pine, Bull pine (Pinus sabiniana)
dime: ts’it’unyéhts [=’the little thin one’ dime]
diminuitive: -ch (or -j) little, tiny, dear in a small or gentle way (diminutive suffix, sometimes changed to -ts, -dzí) (e.g., dimiwh-ch’ ‘small manzanita’; q’ay’limil-ch’ ‘small burden basket’; me:da’ay-wilchwilli-ch’ [=’its hair-grows-(diminutive)’] ‘boy just beginning puberty’; me:da’ay-witsili-ts ‘small boy just beginning puberty’; liwunin-ts [=’alone-(diminutive)’] ‘all alone, all by oneself’)
dip: ya’wingxa:n [=’he raised up (a filled container)’] he dipped up water (in a glass, dipper)
  • yehk’imil she is dipping out (water) into (containers)
  • See also dip.net
  • mil:no’olwul [=’with it-one throws (a net) down’] dip.net, plunge.net (¶)
  • Probably equivalent to k’ixa:q’ich.
  • nowhwul [=’I throw it down’] I’m throwing a dip-net; no’niwilxált’ he threw a dip net
  • ’iwhxa:wh [=’I handle it (a filled container)’] I catch (fish) with a dip.net; ch’iwingxa:n he caught it; k’iwingxa:wh [=’I handle a certain thing (a certain filled container)’] I’m pulling a dip-net to shore; k’iwingxa:n he pulled a dip-net to shore
dipper: xunis-ch’il’en [=’xunis-people treat it like’ (xunis is an archaic word originally meaning ‘canoe’)] dipper basket (¶ Goddard, L&C, Plate 15, fig 1, and Plate 25, figure 2.)
  • q’ay’tel-mikings’-xole:n [=’plate-handle-there is plenty’] open work basket with a handle, used to dip rocks out of the fire for cooking
dirt: nin’ [=’dirt, earth, ground’
  • chwin ilhiw dirt
  • nin’-tsenhe:wa:n [=’earth-red’] red dirt
  • lich’iwh sand, sandy dirt
dirty: nichwe:n it is bad, ugly, dirty; ch’iinchhwéng he is making it dirty
  • chwin-ch’iliiw he is dirty, gets dirty; chwin-se:le’n I got dirty; chwin-siling’-xolung it’s all dirty!
  • ’ulush (or ’ilush) it’s dirty! it’s nasty! (exclamation of disgust)
disappear: ’idah it (e.g., ice, fog) is melting away, dissipating, disappearing; ’idaw it melted, disappeared; k’isdaw (or na:k’isdaw) they (fish, eels) vanished, stopped being caught; ky’odlah let the fish stop coming
  • do:-xoliw [=’not-it becomes plenty’] it is disappearing; do:-xohsle’ it disappeared, it has gone, it got used up; do:-xohsle’-te it will disappear, it will be gone
disbelieve: ky’onidlung don’t believe it!; ky’owidila’n he did not believe it
discharge: xis pus, discharge, infection
  • whina-ts’e:tf’d’ [=’my eye-glue’] discharge from my eyes
disease: k’ich’int disease, sickness
  • k’ich’int-teshay a disease, epidemic is going around
  • See also curse
disgust: ’ulush (or ’ilush) it’s dirty! it’s nasty! (exclamation of disgust)
dish: k’isinto’-k’iwat [=’grease-pan’] wooden dish on which meat was served (¶ Goddard L&C, Plate 16, figure 1.)
  • me’-k’isinto’-ch’ilchwe [=’into it-grease-someone makes, puts’] stone dish for catching oil of cooking eels or fish
dishes: me’-ky’á:n [=’in it-one eats’] plates, cups and other things one eats from
  • xays’ta’ (modern) dishes; bowl; (traditional) mush basket
  • me’-sa’k’ixawh [=’from (in it-) one spoons into one’s mouth’] eating bowl, basket
dismount: na’diwidyay he got back off (horse), dismounted
disperse: tahsyay the group went off, dispersed (each to his or her own place) (e.g., hay k’ixinay tahsyay ‘the immortals went off, each to his own place’)
dispute: k’ituuq-na’way [=’between-he goes’] go-between, mediator, one who settles a dispute
distant: See FAR
distribute: xow’tiliwh he distributes them (e.g., regalia) to them
dive: teh’iliiw [=’It swims off (underwater like a fish)’]
  • It dives into the water; teh’ilich dive into the water!; tehwe:liw It dived in; tehch’iliiw he dived in; teh-widliw diving
divide: mine:ji-dahmark’-etc’ats’ I cut it in half
  • jiiwhk’il I’m splitting it, tearing it in two
divorce: wha’tumi-naxoni:te:le:n [=’my wife-I put her back down, I put her back where I found her’ I left my wife, divorced my wife; naxoni:te:le:n he divorced her, she divorced him
dizzy: niw’il dizziness, drunkenness; xoniw’il’-na:way [=’his dizziness-moves around’] he is dizzy, half drunk
do: ’awhniw I am doing it, acting thus; ’ayneh do it!; ’at’e:n he is doing it; ’at’e:n it is doing it; ’at’ing
(somebody) doing things (e.g. ‘a’t’ing-xoshect’awme’n ‘I made him do things’): ‘a’zdninwe do it; ‘a’zdnihed it (you all); ‘a’zdyah they do it; ‘a’wahyidaw I did it; ‘a’wahyiye you are doing it; ‘a’wahyidaw he did it; ‘a’wahyidaw it did it; ‘a’wahyidaw we did it; ‘a’wahyiyou all did it; ‘a’zdnihed what has happened; ‘a’whn:ned I’m doing so (right along); ‘a’win:ned he does so (right along)

• ‘a’zdninw: the doing of it, how it is done (e.g., k’iwiya'n-nya:n-mi'a:winiw ‘people, Indians-their way of doing it’, i.e., ‘the Indian way of doing things’)

• ‘a’whi’en I do it, make it, accomplish it; ‘a’ul’e:n he does it; ‘a’whlaw I did it; ‘a’whlaw you did it; ‘a’ch’ilaw he did it; ‘a’whlaw let me do it! ‘a’ul’e:n let him do it!; ‘a’winwilaw it is done, made, accomplished. See WRITE, MARK

• ‘a’xowh’en: I do it to him, treat him thus; ‘a’whil’e:n he does it to me; ‘a’xowhlaw I did it to him; ‘a’winwilaw let me do it to you!; ‘a’whwilaw what is done to me, my way of being treated

• da’zndnawh’aw: I undoing, untying, erasing it; da’a:nacht’ilaw he undid it; da’a’zndnulaw undo it!
doctor: k’ima:w-ch’ilawhe ‘[=medicine-he makes] an herbal doctor, modern medical doctor; the person who recites the formula and prepares the medicine in the Brush Dance

• k’ite:t’aw Indian doctor (general term); sucking doctor

• See SUCKING DOCTOR, TRACING DOCTOR, T.A.N DOCTOR

doctor (in training): t’ewing [= from t’ewi’-n ‘un-cooked, raw-person’] a novice Indian doctor, one who has not yet been fully “cooked” by the Kick Dance. See KICK DANCE

Doctor Dance: xol-ch’iyd’eh [‘=with him?’] the dance that an Indian doctor performs before sucking out a pain (¶ The doctor stands in one place and dances in an easy fashion, not lifting her feet but flexing her knees and sweeping her right hand scoop-wise, palm up, sometimes with a pipe.)

Doctor Dance, Dance: xol-indiying dance the doctor-dance!; xol-wiwihde’n: I danced the doctor-dance!
doctoring songs: k’ite:t’aw-whing’ [=sucking doctor’s-song] sucking doctor’s training song (¶ These are given to a doctor by the k’ixinay in dreams. Accompanied by slow stamping. Some of the songs have words.)

• k’ite:t’aw whing’ mil k’e:diwid’ay sucking doctor’s doctoring song (¶ These have no words. The doctor sings while the patient’s people help with stamping.)
dodge: xawhdow I’m dodging something, I jump back out of sight sneakily; xudoh dodge it!; xwhina: xudow he dodges me, acts furtively so as to escape from me

• na’ul’wis he is dodging around; na’uswis he dodged around

• See also LURCH
doe: mawhexe’x-xolen [=‘its children-there are plenty’] doe

• misumestl’o:n’ [=‘its woman’] female (of any species)
dog: n:ok’ineyot [=‘what tells someone to stop (by barking)’] dog

• ling’dog, petanimal, horse

• loq’-ma’a: [=‘salmon-its lice’] special term of dog that must be used during White Deer Skin and Jump Dances
dog salmon: da:jahl Dog salmon (Oncorhynchus sp.) (¶ Small salmon that runs in the late fall.)
dogwood: dahma: ‘dogwood (Cornus nutallii)
doll: na:ne:l-ch [=‘(what) there is playing (with)’]
dollar: la’nite: [=‘one-it is flat, wide’] one dollar (refers to silver dollar coin); da:la dollar (from English)
don’t: do ...eh (with verbal noun) no ...ing (ever)! don’t ever ...! (e.g. do:k’iwiya’ni-heh ‘no eating! don’t ever eat!’; da:ta:dnana’ni-heh ‘no drinking!’)
door, close: no:nunse close the door!; no:nunse: he closed the door
door, come to: mida’ynay [=‘he came to its mouth’] he came to the door (but didn’t go in) (old word); mida: na:’unidiyay he came back to the door
door, open: na’tinte: he opened the door; na’tinte: it (door) is open
dotted: xal’det’il’ it is dotted up (as in face-painting)
double: nahding twice, double

• na’xawh-le:n [=‘two-le:n’] large (and valuable) blanket made from two (deer)hides sewn together; a ‘double’ blanket
doubt: wung-k’ilah-xokyun-na:way [=‘concerning it-doubt-inside him-moves’] he or she is doubtful, suspicious

• do:ch’ino’unt’aw he didn’t believe it; do:no:yt’aw I don’t believe it

• ky’owhdiilung I don’t believe it; ky’owwidla’na’ he doubted it, scoffed at it; xowung-ky’ondilung don’t believe him!

• See also SUSPICIOUS; WILD
dough-like object lies: siliq’ a dough-like, mud-like object lies somewhere (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
DOUGH-LIKE OBJECT, HANDLE A/DRESS, WEAR A

dough-like object, handle a: wiwhleh! I’m carrying a dough-like object (e.g., a lump of dough, a piece of mud, a rotten apple); yunleh pick up (a dough-like object!); ya’winliq! he picked it up; de’dileh he puts (dough) into the fire (to bake); de’diwlinliq! he put (dough) into the fire; de’diwlinliq! [=‘(dough-like object) that has been put into the fire’] bread, baked goods (classificatory verb)
dove: ma:yoxo mourning dove (Zenaida macroura)
• xonsil-chwiw [=‘in summer-it cries’] another name for the mourning dove (5) Dove was a great gambler. He used to gamble all winter. Once while gambling, someone told him his grandmother was dead. He said there would be plenty of time to cry next summer, and kept on playing. When summer came he cried for his grandmother, and we hear him crying ‘ewak whichwo ‘alas! my grandmother!’ every summer.)
down: ninch’ing down to the ground (e.g., ninch’ing-ky’o:y¬chwiw ‘I pointed downward’)
• yite’s’n downhill, down towards the stream
down (of bird): miwa’ its (animal’s) fur, (bird’s) down
• mits’isge: its (e.g., duck’s) fine feathers, down
down (slope of the river): xoda: down the slope, down to the river (verb prefix): xoda:una:wh he is going down (to the river); xoda:na:widiyay he went back down
down: no: down to a position of rest, to a limit (verb prefix): nong’awh put it (e.g., stone) down (in a resting position!); no’ning’an he put it down; no:ninyahwh quit going! go to there and stop! that’s as far as you go!; no:neyay I quit going; no’ninghay he quit going; no:wilin it (water) flows to there (i.e., the head of a stream)
downhill: yite’s’n downhill, down towards the stream
• yisinch’ing coming down from downhill, coming up from the stream, coming from the west; yisinch’in [= from yisinch’ing-ni ‘coming from the west people’] Blue Lake Indians
• yise’n’ch’ing’ [= from yise’n-e:n’-ch’ing’ ‘downhill-side-toward’] on the downhill side, towards the west
• xo-da: downhill (verb prefix): xoda:na:wh they go down the hill; xoda:winay he went down the hill; xoda:na:widiyay he went back down the hill (after having gone up); xoda:windetl! they went down the hill
downstream: yide’ downstream
• yida:ch’ing coming from downstream; yida:ch’in [= from yida:ch’ing-ni ‘coming from downstream-person’] Yurok
• na:yide’ (or na:yide’) back downstream
• yide’en’ch’ing’ [= from yide’-e’n’-ch’ing’ ‘downstream-side-toward’] on the downstream side; whiyide’en’ch’ing’ on the downstream side of me
• xoda:na:whqeh [=‘I shove (a stick) back downslope’]

I’m going downstream in a boat; xoda:na:yqel! I have gone downstream in a boat; xoda:na:dqet! [=‘(a stick) was shoved back downslope’] the boat moved downstream
downward: ninch’ing’ from nin’-ch’ing’ [=‘ground-towards’] (moving) downward, down towards the ground; ninch’ing’-sxw (lying) low, on the ground
doze off: ch’inehswil he dozed off, with his head falling over; niwhwil I’m dozing off
drag: nawhlos I’m dragging it around; na:uslos he dragged it around; na:whilohs [=‘drag me around!’] lead me by the hand!; na:xose:los I led him by the hand; tilohs drag it away! (e.g., wood, brush), lead it (e.g., horse) with a rope!; tces:los I dragged it away; ch’iwhite:los he dragged me away
dragonfly: k’iwe:mititis’e’ [=‘evil-spirit-its walking stick’] dragonfly
• me’ist-na:k’iditin [=‘mortal-it carries around’] type of dragonfly, bigger than k’iwe:mititis’e’
draw: nana:de:liw he drew a line across it; diwhleh I make a line running off
draw (in flight): le:lya’ [=‘it came to stand together, it became equal’] there is a draw, tie (in a fight, game); le: ya’wilya’ they came to a draw, tied. See revenge
dream: sleep, drowsiness, dream; whimile’-tehsyay [=‘my sleep-went off’] I dreamed
• k’iinawhla: I’m dreaming (about something); k’ina:la: he is dreaming; whinullah dream about me; k’ina:sla:l I dreamed; k’ina:asla: he dreamed; minase:la:l I dreamed about it; k’ina:dla:l dreaming, a dream
dress: See skirt
dress (for dance): xo’jiya’ [=‘true-dress’] ceremonial abalone-shell dress worn by women at the Jump Dance and on other special occasions
• k’elkya’ [=‘the specific thing that is worn as a skirt’] another term for abalone-shell dress
• tl’oh-kya’ [=‘grass-dress’] ceremonial dress made of maple bark ripped into fringes, worn by the k’inahuldang girl during the Flower Dance
dress meat: ningk’iwh’ul I am dressing meat, butchering (animal), cutting up (fish); ningk’il’ul dress it!; ning’k’il’ul he is dressing it; ning’k’ilw’il’ul he has dressed it
dress, wear a: miwhkya’ I’m wearing a dress; k’iwhkya’ [=‘I’m wearing a certain dress’] I’m wearing an abalone-shell dress; me’wilkya’ she wore a dress; na:wilkya’ she put a dress on; yehna’xolkya’ he put a dress on her; ma:me:lkya’ [=‘ahead, first-what is worn as a skirt’] slip, underskirt; k’elkya’ [=‘the specific thing that is worn as a skirt’] abalone-shell dress
• a:whwilaw [=‘it is done to me in such a way’] the way in which I am dressed
• See also wear
dress up:  'a:dil:en I fix myself up, get dressed up (for a ceremony); 'a:dilaw he fixed himself up; 'a:dliləeh fix yourself up!

- xong'-na:a'diwh'en I'm dressing up, putting on my best clothes, regalia; xong'-na:a'diwh'l dressed up; xong'-na:a'diwh dress up!; xong'-na:a'diwh'o dressing him up!; xong'-na:a'xωolaw someone dressed up. See PAINT

dried:  k'ilt'say it is seasoned, dried; na:ltsay they are dried (e.g., clothes hung on line)

- k'ini'tats cut-up and dried (venison, salmon)

driftwood:  dahiyk'itejw driftwood (has piled up)

drill:  'iwhwis I'm drilling a hole; k'ilwis he drilled a hole; yehk'e:liwis-te I'm going to drill a hole in it

- k'i:dilwis he drills for fire. k'idey:liwis I drilled for fire

drink:  tawhdinən I'm drinking; tundinung drink!;

ta'dima:n he's drinking; taydinan (animal) drinks; ta:whdina:n I drank; ta:whdina:n you drank; ta:'a:whdina:n he drank; ta:'a:whdina:n I drank habitually, I'm a drinker;

ta:una:n he is a drinker; tundinung drinking. See WATER

drinking:  ta:wina:n drinking; do:-ta:da:nim-heh no drinking!

drip:  nul'iwh it's dripping down, water comes down drop by drop; na:liwh it dripped down

- milich it drips, leaks; miwilic'h it started dripping, leaking

drive (animal, person):  See CHASE

drive (car):  k'ites'idla:wh [= 'you make it run'] you are driving a car, spining a top

- whil-na:tehidda:wh [= 'with me-it runs back'] I'm going home by car

drive (stakes):  k'iwq'as I'm driving stakes (with a rock); k'i:q'as he drove stakes

drop:  nats'il'sit it drops, falls; na:nalidits'it it dropped back down

- k'i:xt(s) several objects) drop, fall; 'inxut' they dropped (e.g., k'iloy 'ingxut' they fell off); k'i:xt it collapses, drops (e.g., deadfall, house); k'inxut' it collapsed

- na:na:dits'it ah it (feather, leaf) falls, drops down wind

drowsy:  xonist'e-tack'idensnega his body feels sore, dull; he is drowsy from lack of exercise

drum:  miwulwul I'm drumming; me'wilwa'til-teh'il he is going to drum; me'na:wilwa't'il he resumed drumming

- ts'iswa:n he beat time (for a Flower Dance) (e., xq'it-itiswa:n 'over her-they beat time; they had a Flower Dance')

drum:  miq'it-me:'iwul [= 'on it-he drums'] drum; miwilul beat against it, drum; me'wilwa't'il he drummed

- miq'it-king-k'e:'iwul [= 'on it-stick-someone hits'] drum used in stick game

drunk:  xonilwil [= 'it (drink) causes him/her to pass out'] he is drunk; whinilwil I'm drunk; xoneilwil he got drunk

- ch'isilwa't'il [= 'he lies there (like a log that has been thrown down')] he lies there drunk, unconscious, dead; ch'iweswa't'il he came to lie there drunk

dry:  nilt'say it is dry, dried up; solt'say dry ground

- nundil-nilt'say dry snow (i.e., small flakes which pack into powder; does not melt quickly)

- wilt'say plant that has dried up, desiccated; k'iwilt'say y dried, seasoned (hide, acorns)

- k'i'qon there is the sound of dry hide cracking; k'iwlngon there was a dry-hide cracking sound

dry (something):  k'iwht'say I'm drying (deerhide, salmon), seasoning (acorns, wood); k'iselt'say I dried it:

- na:k'iltsay dry it!; na:k'iselt'say I've dried it; k'iwilt'say (they acorns) are getting dried (over a fire)

- k'ilx'sa I'm stretching a freshly skinned (deerhide to dry on a drying frame; k'iselt'sa I stretched it to dry

drying frame:  miq'it-k'ilx'sa [= 'on it-he stretches hide to dry'] frame on which deerhides are stretched to dry before tanning

- k'inxahle' archaic term for miq'it-k'ilx'sa: miq'it-na:k'iltsay [= 'on it-one dries it out'] drying frame for gill net

duck:  mida'-nite:l [= 'its mouth-is wide'] duck (general term)

- nat'awe (or nat'iway) duck (older term, now archaic)

- nat'awe-sowilts [= 'duck-(with) diminutive neck'] ruddy duck (Oxyura jamaicensis, North American Ruddy duck)

- nat'awe-liqay [= 'duck-white'] diving duck (Mergus (sp.), Merganser)

- miq'os-itsow [= 'its neck-is blue, green'] mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)

- lo:ya:wh-yiditile [= 'trout-it relishes'] duck (sp.)

- liwhin-mida'nite:l [= 'black-duck'] "mud hen," black duck

- tehch'ilwil [= 'it dives under water'] diving duck

duck from something:  'iwh't'a:n I flinch, jerk away, duck, blink; 'int'ung' duck!; ch'iwint'a:n he flinched, ducked

dull:  dichwil it's dull, blunted (e.g., knife)

dumplings:  tehk'iwlik'y'ots' [= 'deer (meat)-stretched into the water'] "Indian dumplings" (boiled deer meat mixed with dough); tehk'ily'ots' put dumplings into water!

dung beetle:  See BEETLE

during:  hit at the time that..., while..., when..., during... (e.g., ya'wehs'a'-hit while he was sitting there; xay-hit "during the winter, in winter")

dust:  lich'iwh dust

- miwidwa'de [= 'its (sifted) acorn flour'] powder; the dust of something

- mich'iwhete'awh bluish dust on acorns (due to mold)

dye:  q'iw-misits'-miwo' [= 'alder-bark-its juice'] dye made from alder bark
eagle: tisimil large (black or golden) eagle

  * loq'-ya:n [=‘fish-eater’] Bald eagle
  * da:ch'ah-t-xayili:wh [=‘suckerfish-it picks up’] eagle (probably second name for loq'-ya:n)

ear: whijiw' (or whijwe') my ear

earplug: xwe:de't'-sa:a:n [=‘on his earlobe-(round object) lies’] ear plug (¶ A piece of wood or bone worn in the earlobe to keep it open, so that an earring or other ear ornament could be put in when wanted. Little plug about 1/2 inch in length.)

earring: xojiwe'-na:ng'e:tl' [=‘his ears-they hang from’] earrings

earth: ninis'a:n [= possibly from nin'-sa'a:n ‘ground-which lies’] country, land, world, earth

  * nin' dirt, earth, ground
  * nin'...[= possibly from ] earplug

earthquake: ninis'a:n-me'a:dinichwit [=‘earth-pushes itself’] (or nin'-me:a:dinichwit [=‘ground-pushes itself’]) earthquake

  * ninis'a:n-ildit' the earth shakes, quakes; ninis'a:n-wildit' the earth shook

east: de:noholt-yinuq-yiduq [=‘here-with us-upstream-(and uphill)’ east, in an eastward direction from the center of Hoopa Valley

  * yiduqa-to:me' [=‘uphill-water-in it’] (or yiduqa-to-no:ng'a:ding [=‘uphill-water-it extends to there-place’] the ocean to the east of the world

  * yo'n-yinuq [= beyond the fire-upstream’] the east wall of a house

Easter lily: k'ixo'-dahiyitxael [=‘tooth, tusk-is held up’] Easter lily

easy: do:-na:lte' [=‘not-work’] it’s easy, “no sweat”

eat: k'iwaxa:n I’m eating; k'inyung eat!; ky'a:n he is eating; yiky'a:n it (animal) is eating; k'idiyam we are eating; k'ohyung eat (you all!); ya'ky'a:n they are eating; k'e:ya'n I have eaten; k'e:yun-te I will eat; k'iwinya'-ung have you eaten?: k'iwinya'n he has eaten; k'iwhung' I want to eat; ky'o:ytung' let him eat!; k'iwiyul what one eats (in general), food

  * nilyen eat it up!; ch'inehlyaxa:n he ate it up; ne:lyaxa:n it’s been eaten up

  * nok'inyawh finish eating!; nok'ine:ya'n I finished eating; no:yak'kiningya'n they finished eating

  * ch'ita:n he is eating (by himself); yita:n (animal) is eating, feeding

  * na':dilchwa'n they are eating together, having a feast; na':diwilcha'n they eat together

  * 'iywdil I’m eating small objects (such as berries) one by one (as I pick them); ch'ildil he’s eating them one by one; ch'iwildil'the ate them one by one

  * sawhjich [=‘I put (particles) into my mouth’] I’m eating seeds by the handful

  * sa'x:a:wh [=‘he puts (filled container) into his mouth’] he eats from a bowl, he eats with a spoon; sungx:ahwh eat from a bowl, spoon; sa'wingx:as'ixa:wh he ate from a bowl, spoon; sa'k'ixa:wh [=‘he puts something (a specific filled container) into his mouth’] he eats acorn mush

  * xola:n-ky'a:n [=‘helping him-he eats’] he helps him to eat, he eats with him

eating medicine: mil-nyikahxwo-ky'a:n [=‘with it-in a big way-he eats’] medicine to “stretch your stomach” so that you will be able to eat a lot at a feast (¶ During the White Deerskin and Jump Dances, Yurok people used to give lots of acorns to Hupa people, and vice-versa. To show that you were a good man you’d have to eat it all. You would use this medicine to stretch your stomach.)

eating utensils: me'-ky'a:n [=‘in them-he eats’] plates, cups, eating utensils generally

eclipse: no:xonyawh [=‘leave (the place) uneaten! stop eating it!’] stop the eclipse! (¶ What used to be shouted during an eclipse of the sun. It was believed that an eclipse is caused by the moon’s dogs, which attack and start to eat the sun. People would pound boards and shout no:xonyawh to stop them.)

eddy: nahmil eddy in a stream

  * ta:na'n-nanaydits-ding [=‘water-where it swirls around-place’] eddy

element: mimats'es' rim, edge of something (e.g. basket)

  * mida:q'it [=‘its lip-on’] at the edge of a stream, on the riverbank

  * mingwah (or mingah, miwah) at the edge of it, bordering it, beside it, (lying) next to it (e.g., xotchi-min-gwah ‘at the edge of the flat, clearing’ (placename))

eel: t'iwhxa:n [= possibly from t'iwh-si:xa:n ‘snake-that lies (caught) in a container’] eel, lamprey

  * toha:ny fish, eels, general term for all edible water creatures

  * ts'a'kya:w (or ts'e'kya:w) small blackish eel (¶ Found in creeks; not eaten.)

  * k'idamats'es' head, mouth part of an eel

  * k'tuqe' [=‘something that is between’] the middle part of an eel, when cut up for eating
• meq’-xil-sile’n [=‘inside-dark-it becomes’] a part of an eel, eaten when half-dressed
• miyech’o’ eel’s “backstrap” or ”string”
• k’iq’aylosh’e’ eel’s liver

**eel, prepare:** k’itehk’il he prepared eels to dry (flattened them out)

**eel string:** See **BACKSTRAP**

**eel trap:** t’iwhxa:n-mjielo’ [=‘eel’s-storage basket’] small circular basketry trap for catching eels

**egg:** miwe:whe’ its (bird’s, chicken’s) egg
• q’ong’ fish eggs, roe

**egg sucker:** k’iwiinaliw [=‘it swims after’] male salmon; egg sucker

**eight:** ke:nim (or ke:num) eight, eight people; ke:nimdiming (or ke:nim-ding) eight times

**eighty:** ke:nimdimlingun [= ke:nimding-mi:ling] eight times-ten’ eighty

**ejaculation:** liwhung [=‘I am sweet’] I ejaculate;
whilxung’ [=‘my sweetness’] my semen, ejaculation;
whixune’ tesya:-ts’eh I am about to ejaculate

**elbow:** which’ich’ my elbow

**elder bush, elderberry:** ch’iwhowhiwh (or ch’iwhiwh) elderberry (bush), elder sticks (Sambucus)

**elders:** k’isiyoo: someone who is old, old person, elder;
k’isiyoo:n old people, elders (collectively)

**eleven:** minlungh-na:la’ [=‘ten-again one’] or minlungh-miwha:n-na:la’ [=‘ten-alongside it-again one’] eleven

**eel: mik’iqots’e’ [=‘its brittle, cracking sound’, i.e., there is the sound of brush cracking when it moves through the woods, elk (Cervus canadensis, Roosevelt elk)
• gehs-kyo:th [=‘gehs-big’] elk
(Redwood dialect or archaic term)
• chwe:y yearling of elk; spotted hide of yearling elk (archaic term)

**eel design:** le:nakt’i:o:n (or le:nak’iwi’ti:o:n) [=‘woven together’] basket design, equivalent to the Yurok “elk” design
• See also BASKET DESIGN

**embrace:** whina:swe:nik he put his arms around me

**empty:** sonso:n empty, hollow
• ming-wha:me (or minch-wha:me) [=‘min(ch)-only’] empty. See FULL

**end:** no:ng’-a:-ding [=‘as far as it extends-place’] the farthest extent of something
• hayah-no:nt’ik’ [=‘there-it stretches to’] that’s the end of it (concluding formula for a traditional story)

**enemy:** whihwung-a’dixyu:a:n [=‘concerning me-he is ashamed’] my enemy (i.e., he has shame for me, avoids me);
whihwung-a’dixyu:a:n [=‘concerning him-I become ashamed’] I make him my enemy

• leya’dzidilay they hate each other, they are enemies enough; q’ut enough! (exclamation)
• minlung it is sufficient, enough for it. (see also TEN)
• we:winla’n it has become enough
• wha:-wile [=‘for me-it is enough, filled’] I am satiated,
my belly is full, I got enough to eat; swa:-wehsle’ he
satiated, he got enough to eat; na:-wehsle’-t’ung did you get satiated? did you get enough to eat?; do:wile
 [= from do:-wile ‘not-it is enough’] being poor, weak
• whe:k’ine’ I have a (shared) place, just enough to
get by; xwe:k’ine’ they have a share, just enough;
do:-mek’ine’ there isn’t enough to go around; ’a:
 k’ine’ there is no more food (archaic term)

**enter:** ye’inayaw come in!; yeihch’iwinay he came in, entered

**entrance:** min’-t’ah [=‘ming’-pocket’] the entrance passage into a living house (¶ Goddard L&C, p. 14.
For min’, see BACK (OF HOUSE).)
• minin’-xuding [=‘its face-close to where it is’] roof-entry or smokehole of a sweathouse (¶ A rectangular opening on the side of the roof facing the river, covered by a plank. Goddard L&C, p. 16.)

**envy:** xowung-ky’a:xawhyk’ow I’m envious
of him; ky’a’xa:wehsky’oh he gets envious (of someone)
• whiwhung-ky’a’xa:wehsky’ow he got envious of me

**epidemic:** k’ich’int-tehsyay a disease, epidemic is going around

**epiphyte:** dahk’ischwa:n plant growing on a tree, epiphyte (e.g., mistletoe)

**erection, to get an:** k’itehnwi he got an erection
 [=‘I made something go that way’]; k’iteshhnwi I got an erection
• xol-ya:tsas [=‘with him-it grows bigger around’] he has an erection
• diwhdinihw have sexual desire, have an erection;
ch’idehnihw he has sexual desire; ch’ide:winihw he
has gotten sexual desire

**escape:** xiwhnya I escape, reach safety, am safe;
ch’ixinay he escapes, is safe; xinay it escapes, it is safe, there is safety. See IMMORTALS
• mit’ah (getting) away from it, escaping from it, (standing) apart from it; ’il’t’ah (or nilt’ah) separated from each other, apart

**esophagus:** whiyehk’ilixit’q’eh [=‘my swallower-along it’] my esophagus, throat

**even if:** -heh despite, even if (e.g., hayi-heh ‘despite it, anyway, even so’; k’ehnwiheh’-heh ‘even if it thunders, despite the thunder’; ch’iwikidi-heh ‘even though they got hold of me’)
• xoh...-heh even if, no matter how (e.g., xoh-ixonist’e’-xonihwiheh’-heh even if he is happy, no matter how happy he is’; xoh-la’-heh ‘even if only one’)

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**miway:** xwa:-wehsle’ small circular basketry trap for catching eels

**small circular basketry trap for catching eels**
even up: See revenge
evening: wilwil-ding ['it gets dark-at (time)'] evening
  • 'e'iwil-mit ['it gets dark-when'] every evening, whenever night comes
event: k'iniwh news, events that are talked about
every so often: daywho-ding-mit ['somewhere-at-from'] every so often, at intervals
everything: 'aht'ing-q'a-'unt'e ['all-like-it is'] all kinds of things, everything, every which thing
everywhere: 'aht'in-ding ['all-places'] all places, everywhere; 'aht'in-ch'ing ['all-toward'] in all directions, (to) everywhere
  • 'unlung-xwe-ding ['that many-at-places'] everywhere
evidently: xola:n it is evident, there are signs that... (e.g., se:seh-wing-xola:n 'I had killed it—it was evident'; me:nileh-xola:n 'it (a fish) has gotten caught (in the net)-evidently')
evil spirit: k'iwe ['they fight things, beat things up'] evil spirits, little beings that live in the water and cause sickness
excellent: ting-niwho:n ['very-good'] very good, excellent
exchange: nikiwilwa different from each other, moving from one to the other (e.g., nikiwilwa:-sile'n ['moving-from-one-to-the-other-it became'] ‘they traded, exchanged’)
excrement: chwung' excrement
  • whichwa:n' my feces
exhausted, get: sisiil-whe:na:wh ['sisil-moves against me'; sisiil is probably from sise:l 'there is') heat'] I'm getting exhausted, giving out from fatigue; sisiil-wingyay I got exhausted; sisiil-xwingyay he got exhausted
exit: See door
explain: k'ide:ts'eh-na'k'lewh ['understanding-he makes someone again'] he explains it, interprets it, is an interpreter; k'ide:ts'eh-ya'xolchwe ['understanding-he makes them'] he translates for them, explains it to them
explode: k'iwimut' there was a bursting sound; a gun went off
extend (one thing): ning'ay it extends along (e.g., tin ning'ay 'a trail runs, extends somewhere'); na:ng'ay it extends down, hangs; nak'ning'ay something extends across, lies crosswise; ta:ng'ay it extends into the water (e.g., a pole sticking out from the bank, a point of land); me:ning'ay it extends along against it, leans against it
extend (several things): ning'e:tl' (or niwing'e:tl') several things extend along (e.g., tin ning'e:tl' 'several trails run, extend somewhere'); na:ng'e:tl' they extend down, hang (e.g., fruit on a tree, curtains); ch'e:ng'e:tl' they extend out (of an enclosure)
extent: no:ng'a:-ding ['it extends to there-place'] the farthest extent of something, as far as it reaches, the edge (of a river, the ocean)
excellent: ting-niwho:n ['very-good'] very good, excellent
extinguish: See put out fire
eye: whina:' my eye
  • whina:'-le:lt'a:n ['my eyes-I stuck them together'] I closed my eyes
eyebrow: whina:tops'e my eyebrows
eyelash: whina:-t'ung' ['my eye leaves'] my eyelashes
face: whining  my face
facing: -dinung  facing... (in various phrases): which'ing'-dinung facing toward me; yide'-dinung facing downstream; whiq'eh-dinung [='(following) after me]-sloping, inclined' facing behind me; lined up behind me, agreeing with me; nilq'eh-dinung facing behind each other, lined up in one direction
faint:  white-en ['from white: y'-en 'my mind-became lacking, disappeared'] I fainted
fall:  nwhits'it I'm falling (from a height), dropping; na: lts'it it fell; na&wits'it it fell
  • kingxits' fall! fall over!; k'e'wingxits' he fell; ch'idiwingxits' he fell, dropped (off of something)
  • ixut (several objects) drop, fall; 'ingxut' they dropped (e.g., k'ily' ingxut' 'hail fell'); k'ixut it collapses, drops (e.g., deadfall, house); k'ingxut' it collapsed
fall (of year):  t'eq' (or t'eq'it) fall (season)
falls:  nole:-ding [=('fish) swims to that point and stops(-place)'
false Solomon's seal:  miq'-i-nit'ik' [=('along) half of it-it stretches along'] false Solomon's seal (Smilacina sessilfolia) (J Medicinal herb. The bulb is boiled and crushed for a poultice to be placed on sores.)
falsehood:  See lie
familiar with:  no:whidilta'n I am used to it, I'm familiar with it, [= it holds on to me]; nondinilta'n you're used to it; no:whidinil'te I'm going to be used to it
family:  e:na:wh people living together, cohabitants, family, villagers
  • whima:lyo' my relative, kinsman, family member
  • whiling my buddy, cousin, relative
  • ing'-xol'e:n [= 'cousin-people treat him like'] he is treated like family, called by a kinship term; ing-while' treat me like family! call me cousin!
family, kill someone's:  ch'e:whechlyan [=-'he ate me out'] he (or they) slaughtered my family, did away with my people; ch'e:whelimyana you ate up my family, you cleaned me out
famine:  tina' there is a famine; tiwima' a famine came, there was a famine
  • 'ejin-sile'n there is a famine
  • 'ak'ine there is no more food (archaic term)
far:  nisat a long way, far; nisat-ding a distant place; nisat-ch'ing' to a long distance; 'a:nisat (or 'a: nisat) my! it's such a long ways!; 'ultsa:ch'ing' far away, distant; xo'ji-miltsahch (or xo'ji-miltsah'ts) just so far, a middling distance, not too far. See way
farewell:  xa'gya'ne' goodbye, farewell (old, formal expression, avoided by some people because it sounds too sad and final—it's what you would say to a dying person)
fart:  tseh gas, flatulence, fart
  • k'iwitmut [= 'it came to a boil'] or k'timut [= 'it boils out'] a short, barely audible fart, gasser (pops like acorns)
  • See also break wind
fashion:  whe:-q'eh [= 'me-following after'] in my way, after my fashion; yima:n'dil-miq'eh [= 'white-men-following after them'] in the white-men's way
fast:  xolisch (or xoli'sji-)- quickly, fast; hurry up!
fat: whiq'ah my fat (on my body)
  • liq'a:w it is fat, hog; ch'ililiq'a:w he is fat;
  • ch'iwilq'a:l he is growing fatter and fatter
father:  whita' my father
  • which'indine' my deceased father
father-in-law:  whiwhunch'e'
father-in-law:  my father-in-law
faucet:  ta'nan-me'-ch'e:wilin [= 'water-(from) in it-it flows out'] faucet
fawn:  dilxich [= 'spotted']
fawn, yearling; hide of a young deer
fear:  niwhgit I'm afraid, I fear it, I'm a coward;
  • ch'iniglit he is afraid; ch'ine:glit he became afraid;
  • me:niwhgit I'm afraid of it, I fear it; me:nesigit I became afraid of it
  • ch'iy'o oh my! (exclamation indicating surprise, (mild) fear)
feast:  no'k'ingxan [= 'he puts the (filled container) down'] feast, picnic; specifically the Acorn Feast;
  • noya'k'ingxan [= 'they put the (filled container) down'] feast, dinner, held for someone who has recovered from an illness or injury, or for someone going away or coming back
  • na'dilchwa'n they are eating together, having a feast; na'diwhichwa'n they feasted
  • See also Acorn Feast
feather:  k'ich'il' (or k'ich'il'e') feathers; mich'il' (or na'diwhichwe'n) its (bird's) feathers
  • mits'isge' its (e.g., duck's) fine feathers, down
FEATHER, CEREMONIAL/FIND

feather, ceremonial: yehna:lteq: =‘stuck in’
eagle feathers stuck into headbands
• k’iwiloy’ doctor’s condor-feather and pipe (in combination)

feather an arrow: me:k’isloy’ =‘he tied something to it’ he feathered an arrow

feather drops: na:madit’aw it (feather, leaf) falls, drops, wafts downward

feces: See EXCREMENT

feebile: do:wile =‘not-it is enough’ to be poor: do:wile:xw feebleness, poverty. See OLD WOMAN

feed: wha:k’ikit =‘catch something for me’ feed me! give me food!; xwa:k’ikit she feeds him; ma: k’iwkit I feed it
• misungxawh =‘put (a filled container) into its mouth’ feed it (baby, animal) with a spoon; misa:wingxam he fed it: See POISON

feel: nukit feel it! touch it!; na:uxxit he touched it; felt it; na’wihxiti he touched me; do:na:’aškit don’t be touching anything!

feel (so): -ts’eh feel, taste, be perceived (so) (e.g., lixunt’s’eh ‘it tastes good, sweet’; k’iswihdile:-ts’eh ‘I feel cold, freezing’; ch’iskis-ts’eh =‘he knocked-it was perceived’; someone was heard knocking (at the door)"

feel good: me:k’idilxuts he feels good (after drinking), he’s high

feeling: k’ixoniwh it (e.g., body, body-part) has feeling, sensitivity (e.g., whila’-do:-k’ixoniwh =‘my hand-not-it has feeling’; k’ixomeiniwh it came to have feeling, it was felt there; whik’ixoniwh ‘the feeling in my body, my awareness of things (e.g., whik’ixonihw’-do:oxhsl’ =‘the feeling in my body-it became none’) ‘I went numb’"
• whikyun-tina:wh =‘my mind-moves along’ my feelings about something

feels, it: xolihw it feels, it seems like (e.g., a’k’inc:-wolihw ‘there was a sound-it seemed’)

female animal: linch’emare, bitch
• mitsuمستوْنُ ‘=‘its woman’ a female of any species

fence: k’ite:wisew fence
• k’ite:lwel pickets in a fish-dam

fence, build a: k’tintse build a fence!; k’ite:sesetse I built a fence

fern: me:me tall fern (Woodwardia) (¶ Grow to be 5 or 6 feet high; their “sinews,” dyed by boiling with alder bark, are used for the reddish designs in baskets.)
• miq:king’-xilnehwa:n =‘its ankle-is dark colored’ Maidenhair fern (Adiantum)
• me:mech = from me: me:-ch ‘Woodwardia fern-
• da:chwingq’a’ (or da:chwingq’ay’) a type of fern (Pteridium aquilinum) (?) Used to keep fish and eels fresh after they are caught.

ferry: yima:n-yehwhilxiwh =‘across the stream-haul me in!’ ferry me across the river!; yima:n-yech’iwhilxen he ferried me across the river; na: xołxe =‘haul him around!’ he ferried him around (from place to place!); yima:n-na’xohsxe’ =‘across the river-he hauled him around’ he ferried him back and forth, hauled him around

fetch: ‘onchwit reach for it! fetch it!; ch’onechwit he reached for it, fetched it; ‘onetchwit I reached for it, went and got it
• whixa (come) after me (to fetch me), in pursuit of me; mixa: (go) after it, in pursuit of it (e.g., mixa:-ch’tihayxay ‘he went after (the deer)’; whixa:-ch’ixe: ne:wh ‘she called out for me’

fear: ch’isewl he is hot, has a fever; siwhsehl-ts’eh I feel hot; ch’iwse:nl he got hot
• k’iwhwe:-whiwhlwe’ =‘evil spirit-fought me, beat me up’ I have a fever, I am sick with a disease that causes a high fever (e.g., pneumonia, typhoid)

few: do:la:n-ts =‘not-many-(diminutive)’ a few, not many, not much, just a little

fifty: chwola’dimnulang =‘chwola’ding-minlang’ ‘five times-ten’ fifty

fight: k’ilch’ixa’awh’a’w I’m fighting; k’ilch’ixa’awh he’s fighting; k’ilch’ixa’wing’a:n he fought; k’ilch’ixa’ay they are fighting, there is a fight going on
• xe’di’lilw they fight, attack (in a group) nehe’diwilw they attacked us; le’di’lilw they are fighting (each other)
• ch’ixowilwe’ he fought him, beat him up

file: ‘inqg’a file, grind it (e.g., a knife); ch’iwingq’ay’ he filed it, ground it

fill: de:wiming’ it has filled up
• diliming fill it up!; ya:de:me:n they have filled it up

filth: chwing filth, dirt

fin: mijiwult’ung’ its fins
• k’i’ie:d-xa’ng’ay’ =‘at the front-what sticks out’ belly fin (of salmon)
• k’ida’di(n)g-na’hennay =‘at the mouth-what stands up’ the two fins close to the mouth of a salmon (atitsneck)
• k’iwhxex’ =‘something’s sons’ navel fins (of a salmon)

finally: yiwinghit (or yiwinggit) finally, after some time; yiwidin-de’ finally

finch: i’sq’orts’-yiditile =‘blackberries-it relishes’ finch (Carpodacus purpureus, Purple Finch)

find: na:ultsan he got sight of it again, he found it; na:xowhta’san I found him
• ’owhte I find it (easily); ch’ohlte he finds it; ’o: ylte I found it; sowhte I find him to be (such); no: ylte I found you to be (such)

mique:king’-xilnehwa:n
find out: gya' finding out, being revealed to be, lo! (suffixfered particle) e.g., de-gya' 'as I see, as I come to find out'; xwe'ni-gya' 'how...it looks!'

finger: whila' my hand, finger
- whila'-'minikya:w' [= 'my hand-its big part'] my thumb
- whila' 'minik y a: w' 'm ich'ing'-na:da'ay [= 'my thumb-towards it-what extends'] my index finger
- whila'-'tuq [= 'my hand (fingers)-between'] between my fingers
- whila'-'mimisGe'gtse' [= 'my hand-its little things'] my fingers
- whila'-'mimisGiye'tse:-ding) [= 'my hand-its little thing (-place)'] my little finger

fingernail: whila'-'ke'ts' [= 'my hand-nail'] my fingernail, claw

finish: milkeh finish it!; me'nixe' he finished it; me: lxe' it is finished, ready

fir: nisking (or 'isking) tall, straight conifer (especially one without low branches, such as Douglas fir, yellow pine). See CONIFER

fire: xong' fire (also slang for 'veneral disease'
- xong'-wilil fire is burning; xong'-te:li't fire started to burn
- k'itin-ti burn it! start a fire!; k'ite:si'l it started a fire
- k'idno't it (fire) blazes; k'ite:di'n o't it started to blaze;
yack'idi'n o't it blazes up (in the air), flames up, flashes

fire, build: le:nawliwh [= 'I am putting (several things) together'] I'm building a fire; le'na:nilay he built a fire;
le:nawlay fire that has been built

fire goes out: k'inite'sis the fire is going out; k'ine'he's the fire went out
- k'inite'sis put out the fire! blow it out!'; k'ine'seh'ltsis I put out the fire; na'k'inite'sis he puts out the fire that had previously been lit

fire lies: xong'-siwe:n [= 'fire-it lies there as a pack, load'] the fire lies there

fire, light: xon'-wan-nongwiwh [= 'fire-to it-move (pack) down to there!'] light the fire!: xon'-wun-no'ninwe:n he lit the fire

fire, put into: de:di'- into the fire; (verb prefix): de:di'n awh put it (e.g., stone) into the fire!;
de:di'wa:n he put it into the fire

fire, take out of: tah'-out of the fire, out of the water (verb prefix); tah'ing awh take it (e.g., stone) out of the water! take it out of the fire!; tah'ts'is'a:n he took it out of the water; tahna':us'a:n he took it back out of the water; tah'ch'i:na:wh he comes out of the water, fire; (the dancers) come out of the dance; tah'ts'isay he came out of the water; (dancers) came out of the dance

fire drill: mil-k'idiwilis [= 'with it-one drills for fire'] or k'idiwilwis [= 'what is drilled'] (traditional wooden drill-like implement used to create a spark, fire drill; (modern) matches

fire pit: xong'-ding [= 'fire-place'] fire-pit in a living house or sweathouse
- yo'n on the far side of the fire pit (in an Indian house).

firewood: chwich firewood
- tay'sts'ey' [= from tay:kiwh-(mi)tse:yl'sweathouse-its brush] sweathouse firewood (Goddard L&C, p.38.)

first: tsit first (e.g., 'ah'ti-ing-tsit-xol'a-na'k'ildw 'all-first-their hands-they wash'); dongq'a'-tsit [= before-first] wait a minute! hold on! first let's...
- ch'idung' at first, to begin with; ch'idun'-ding the first place
- natse:-ding [= 'ahead-at'] in the first place, ahead of the others

fish: loqv' fish; salmon (general term)
- tohna:y fish, eels, general term for all edible water creatures

fish (with hook and line):
- ky'o'lahlaw I'm fishing (with hook and line, "white-man's style"); ky'o'lah fish; ky'o'law he's fishing; ky'o'wilaw he has fished

fish (with A-frame net): da'usday [=from dah-ts'isday (or dah-ch'isday) 'he stays above (the net)'] (or mil-dahya'wing'ay [= with it -he sits above'] he is fishing (with a net); dahni:ntah [='sit down above (the net)!'] going fishing with a net; dahch'inehsday he went fishing with a net

fish dam: 'ehs fish dam, weir (See Goddard L&C, p.24.)
- 'ehs fish dam

fish head: k'eda'ay [= 'a head'] fishhead

fish spear: mil-k'itiikis [= 'with it-he spears'] fishing spear, especially the point (See Curtus, illustrations between pp. 4-3 and 48-9; Goddard L&C, p.25, and Plate 13, figures 2-3.)
- nahi:tehs'ay two-stuck out two-pronged fish spear

fish trap: no'l'qe't fish trap (See Goddard L&C, p.24-5. Curtis, p.16.)
flint, obsidian: to:nehwawn [=‘water-it resembles’, i.e., ‘dark black’] black obsidian, in particular the large, ceremonial blades of black obsidian carried by principal dancers in the White Deerskin Dance

tseel-nehwawn [=‘blood-it resembles’, i.e., ‘red’] red obsidian; the large, ceremonial blades of red obsidian carried by principal dancers in the White Deerskin Dance

flint, to work: k’iwh’t,oq’ I’m working flint; k’i’it’oq’ work flint!; k’isethl’oq’ I worked flint

flint design: nilq’it’-dahsa’a:n [=on top of each other-it lies atop] basket design equivalent to the Yurok “flint” design (¶ Goddard L&C, p. 45-6 and Plate 25, figure 5.)

• See also BASKET DESIGN

float: na’k’ilto’n he flips (stones, marbles); na: k’isethl’so’n I flipped things around

float, to: wilal’d it (single object) is floating along; dahwilali-ding [=‘it floats along on top-place’] Eureka; ch’iwillal’ he is floating along; na:la:t it is floating around; na:usla:t he floated around; no:ni:la:t it floated to there

• wixih they (plural object or mass, e.g., logs) float along; tixiwh they’re floating off; tehssx:en they floated off; na:xe they are floating around (e.g., logs in pond) (¶ chwung’-na:xe [=‘shit-floats around’], words to a song sung by women at the beginning of the Flower Dance.)

• na’t:ah it floats around in the air, waves (like a flag), wafts about; nahs’t:aw it floated around

float: dahwixil [=‘what floats on top’] floats on a gill net, seine

flood: to-tehsyay [=‘water-moves along’] flood, high water in the river

• to-nikya:w [=‘water-big’] high water, flood; to:-wingkyah [=‘water-gets big’] the water is getting high (in the river), the flood waters are rising

• dahdiwilxit’ [=‘it has taken something away by swirling, swallowed it up’] the river has risen, flooded

flop: k’i’ut’ there is a wet, floppy sound; k’iwinjut’ it flopped

• ch’e:nt’el’et’ (soft flabby material) bulges out, flops out (as when squeezed) (e.g., xomit’-ch’e:nt’el’et’ ‘his belly is bulging out’); na:dit’el’et’ [=‘he flops himself around’] he walks along with his body flopping

flop along: See WRIGGLE

flour: widwat’ [=‘what is sitted’] acorn flour; modern flour

• k’i’ut’le ch’i:nt’el’et’ ‘leached acorn flour, before cooking’ (¶ C1. Goddard L&C, p. 28.)

• lo:ch’iwiwh seed flour

• diniwh-k’iwiwit’ [=‘manzanita-pounded up’] manzanita flour

• do:-witsit-widwa:t [=‘not-pounded-flour’] whole wheat flour
flow: nilin (water) flows; niwehsle’n it started to flow
flower: k’ida:y’ flower (general term), it blooms; whik’ida:y’ my flower. See BLOOM
Flower Dance: ch’ilwa:l [=‘they beat time with sticks, rattle sticks’] Flower Dance (girls’ adolescence ceremony); xoq’it-ch’iswal: [=‘on her-they beat time’] a Flower Dance is held for her
* kinahldung a girl for whom a Flower Dance is held, a girl at puberty
* xon’-nama:uswe [=‘fire-waving it around again’] ceremony in the Flower Dance that is performed when it rains during a girl’s first menses (§) It was claimed that she caused the rain. They made her go outside and live in a warm shelter, waiting something burning.)
* xona:di-nya:tehldi’its [=‘around her-they run along back’] the married man and woman who run along with the girl in the Flower Dance race

Flower Dance stick: kinahldun-ts’e:y’ [=‘Flower Dance girl’-stick’] a decorated split stick that used as a rattle during the songs in the Flower Dance
* k’inahdunts’e:y’-dahk’iswinaing’aw [=‘flower dance sticks-they carry them up atop-place’] places where Flower Dance sticks are taken and left after the dance is over

flute: milimi flute
* xoa:mng’ay-me’-ch’idilinene [=‘put in mouth-in it-someone plays it’] flute
fly: mun’ fly
* mun’-kyoh-itsow [=‘fly-big-blue/green’] blowfly
fly, to: yungxis fly up; ya:ngxis’ it flew up into the air; te’xisits’ it took off, flew off; (tree) fell
flying squirrel: xu:te’-ky’an [=‘(at) night-it eats’] flying squirrel

foam: miqow sin (e.g., beer’s foam); k’iowm foam (in general)
* k’iowm-nesnoy [=‘foam-where it) stands up’] “foam spot,” a bad-luck place in the river (If the water does not know you there, it gets muddy, begins "for me-he fool me!")

fog: misjeh foam, mist, light haze
* je’wi¬qiwh (where it) stands up’] a bad-luck place in the river

foot: whixe’ my foot; mixe’ (animal’s) foot, footprint, track
foot, at the: miyeh under it, at the foot of it; whiyeh under me, at my feet; xoey under him, them
* mikin’-ding (or mikine’-ding) [=‘its base-place’] at the foot of something, at the base of it

football: jiwholch-na’k’ilitu [=‘ball-one kicks it around’] football

for: wha for me, for my benefit; xwa for him, her; ma for it (e.g., xwa-ke’e’wilna’ ‘for him-she cooked it’; wha-’icho’sewe’ ‘for me-he made it’)
* man for that reason, because of that (e.g., hayi-man’ ‘for that reason’)
* wung concerning it, for that purpose (e.g., nahdiyaw-wung-no’tqe’; ‘an Indian money-for that purpose-a trap’) ‘a trap for money, a trap to catch money with’; wung-na’usya’ ‘for that purpose-he went around’ ‘he busied himself doing it, he was occupied with it’; daydi-wung [=‘what thing?-for that purpose’] ‘what for? why? for what purpose?’

forearm: whits’e’l’ my forearm, arm
* whina:de my forearms

forehead: whites’int’a’ my forehead
* whik’iwa:we’ ‘my birds’ my forehead

foreigner: misah-k’itidul’ [=‘its mouth-makes a ripping sound’] foreigner, someone who can’t speak Hupa well

foreskin: tsehwilxit [=‘what is slipped around (penis)’] foreskin; tseh’ilxit slip the foreskin skin back on your penis!; tseh’iwill’it’ he slipped the foreskin back on his penis

forest: tin-tah [=‘trails-among’] out in the woods, in the forest, back country
* kin-tah [=‘trees-among’] among the trees, forest
* sikin-chwing [=‘skin-kind’] pine forest (archaic term)
* king-xolwihin [=‘trees-dark place’] heavy forest

forget: mitis-naxwini:je:ye’ [=‘moving’ over it-his mind passed again’] he forgot it; mitis-nuno:je:ye’ [=‘over-let your mind pass again’] forget it!
* minawhinw ‘I swallow around it!’ I forget it; minulneh forget it; minasek’ilme’ I have forgotten it; whina:’unisiq’ he has forgotten me. See REMEMBER

fork: mil-sa’got [=‘with it-one forks into mouth’] fork
* til-le:naxwino’-ting’as-ding [=‘road, trail- it extends together-place’] fork in a road or trail

* je’wilqiwh he pulled it apart at the fork; jilqivwh something forked, pulled apart at the fork
forked: liq'iwu it is forked, has prongs; diliq'iwu forked-horn deer
former: ne'in used to be, former, deceased (suffixed (e.g., whima:lyo'-ne'in 'my former friends'—whichwo-ne'in 'my late grandmother')
forty: dink'idiminung [= dink'idin-minlang] 'four times-ten' forty
foundation: xontah-ma-silya] [=house-first-what lies there (the foundation of a modern house)
four: dink' four; dink'in four people; dink'i-ding four times
fox: michwaan-tullana] [=its excrement-is very soft'] grey fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus)
  • yidahch'in-tse:q'iya:ng'ay] [=coming from upstream-ground squirrel'] silver-grey fox
freckles: k'ixich freckles, freckled (e.g., xoning'-k'ixich] ['his face-freckled'] 'he has freckles on his face'
freeze: ningxosting] (it, water, ground) is frozen, there is ice; ningxowintena it froze
  • k'iswhdile:y I'm freezing, chilled to the bone; k'isdile:y it is freezing; yik'isdile:y it (animal) is freezing; k'iswhdile:yts'eh I feel cold, freezing, really cold
frequently: fun-ding] [=many-at (times')] at many times, frequently, a lot
fresh: xina:y fresh (e.g., mising'-xina:y fresh meat')
friend: whima:lyo] my friend, relative
  • whi-lyo'] (or whiliyo'e') my pal, friend
fringe: yak'iwilt'a:ts'] something cut up into strips, fringes (as in buckskin)
frivorous: See JOKING
frog: ch'ahl (or ch'a:hi, chw'ahl) frog, toad (Rana)
  • yulch'uq] (frog) hops, jumps;
  • ya:lch'uq] 'it hopped
  • ch'ahl-diwa:wh] [=trog's chatter, conversive'] frogs croak
frog's hand design: ch'ahl-mila]
  Equivalent to the Yurok "foot" design
  (¶ Goddard L&C, p.46, figure 9, Plate 25, figure 3.)
  • See also BASKET DESIGN
from: wung from, from it (leaving it behind), concerning it, to it; whiung from me, to me; xowung from him, to him (e.g., wun-te:sa:yay 'I went off without it, I went off from it'; whiung-dahna:da:]'a:n 'I took (round object) from him'; whiung-ch'in-naying 'he came to (visit) me'; xowung-n'awh 'bring (round object) to him')
  • mii 'with' (starting off) from (e.g., hayah-mila:xoda'wingyay 'there-from he went downhill'; 'aht'inding- mih-ch'ininde:hi] 'everywhere-from they came')
front, in: whije:'-ding (or whijey-'ding, whije:'-xw] ['my breast-place'] (right) in front of me, facing me; mijie:'ding in front of it
  • whinahsni (passing) in front of me, in front of my face (e.g., whinahsni-xe' wingyay] in front of me he passed by'); k'inahsni passing in front of someone] (¶ refers to dancers in the War Dance, dancing in front of the line of enemy dancers.)
  • which'ing'ah in front of me (as a protection), something shielding me; mich'ing'ah in front of it (as a protection)
frost: ningxosting] (or nungxosting) frost, ice on the ground
  • dahya:dzec frost, ice on trees
frown: nining-lintoldoh] [=your face-let it bunch up, pucker'] frown'; xoning-lintoldoh frowned
frying pan: me'-de'xwil] [=in it-(dough) is put into the fire'] frying pan; pan where you put bread to cook
full: dehsmin it is full
  • what'-wile] [=for me-it is enough, filled'] I am satisfied, my belly is full; I got enough to eat; xwa:wehsle' he got satiated, his belly got filled; na:wehsle']-ung did you get satiated?; did you get enough to eat?
fun, amusement: ts'ilam he's playing (ballgame, tag, some physical sport)
  • na'ne:] he's playing (with toys, etc.); na:dne:] children's play, playing
funeral: no:naya'xoning'a:n] [=they put him (a round object, like a stone) back down'] they laid out a corpse
  • no'xoschwe'n] [=they made him out of sight'] they buried a corpse
  • xona':to'-na: wilin] [tears-flow down'] mourning, mourning songs
fungus: a:jiw'-michwo] [=mushroom-its grandmother'] yellow fungus on the ground (¶ Appears on the ground before mushrooms sprout.)
funny: See JOKING
fur: miwa'] its (animal's) fur; its (bird's) down
fussy: dimen-nay'ay] 'sharpness—it carries it around' it (child) is hard to please, fussy
futily: xoh] futilely, in vain (e.g., xoh'a't'e:cn] 'futily—he did it' he couldn't do it'; xoh-xa'ni-te] 'in vain—he was looking for' he looked for it in vain'
future: -te will... it will happen (future tense] (e.g., tes:ya:]-te 'I will go off'; na'wa:-te 'he will be going around, living'; hay-xwe:diq'it'e] 'the way it will be done'; wha'ut-te] 'my wife-to-be')
  • -de' if, when (in the future) (e.g., hayah-de'[at that time in the future'); dahungwo-de' 'at some time in the future'; dahun'di-de'] 'at what time in the future?')
get out (one): ch'e:nawhdawh I'm getting (back) out of it (e.g., boat, car); ch'e:na:ndawh get out of it; ch'e:nawh he gets out of it; ch'e:na:whdyi the people all got out of it

get out (two or more): ch'e:na:nohdil (you all) get (back) out if it (e.g., boat, car); ch'e:na:ya:un:tedil they all got out of it

get up (one): 'imundiq' get up! get (back) out of bed, chair; 'ina:'usdisiq' he got up

get up (two or more): 'inahdil (you all) get up!; 'ina:'usde:t' they got up

ghost: ch'indin ghost. See CORPSE

gift: nils'it [= 'it falls (hither)'] it comes as a gift or blessing, it befalls one; wilts'il [= 'it's being falling'] it passes on (through me; used of a gift that is transmitted)

gills: misah-sa'a:n [= inside its mouth (round object) lies] its gills; k'isah-sa'atam salmon's gills

gill net: na'k'it'oy [= he weaves something] gill net, seine ([A wall-like net, 40 to 50 feet long, woven from iris, and held down by sinkers. Put around a deep hole in the river. Fish get "gilled" (caught by the gills) in the mesh. Setting and pulling a gill net requires coordinated group effort.)

na'k'it'oy he sets a gill net [= he weaves something:]

na'k'it'o'o set a gill net; na'k'idi't'o'oy we are setting a gill net; na'k'isidit'oo'n we have set a gill net

meh' seine, gill net (archaic, replaced by na'k'it'oy)

na'k'it'oy]

miq'il-na'k'lsat'ay [= on it dries it out'] drying frame for gill net

tahch'ilos he pulls (gill net) out of the water, he pulls a net-load of fish to shore; tahch'silos he pulled (net) out of the water; mil-tahch'ilos [= with it he pulls (net) out of the water] line to pull gill-net

ginger: xolchwil-tah-tes'nahmsats' [= in wet places around-redbud] wild ginger (Asarum caudatum)

§ A small plant with heart shaped leaves.

girl: t'e:xich young girl (before puberty)

kinahdung a girl at puberty (§ Specifically, a girl undergoing the Flower Dance, or girls' puberty ceremony.)

doh::kinahdung [= not (yet)-a girl at puberty] preadolescent girl

k'ehltsc'un unmarried adolescent girl, female teenager

girl, be with a: k'ingxits' [= beside someone] (sitting, walking) beside a girl, woman, sweetheart [e.g., k'ingxits'-ya wing'ay 'he was sitting with a girl']

girlfriend: See SWEETHEART

give: whiwung'awh [= 'move (a round object) towards me'] give it to me; xowama:'an I gave it to him; whiwa'ning'as an he gave it to me; k'iwana'ning'as an he gave it to someone, he gave it away (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
give (a smoke): whiwa'k'intiwh [= 'move (a specific stick-like object) toward me!'] give me a smoke! (cigarette, pipe, cigar) give me a draw on your smoke!; xowa'k'inta:n he gave him a smoke
give out: See EXHAUSTED
glad: ts'ehdiyah I'm happy, glad, pleased
glass: me'-ta'dina:n [= 'in it-someone drinks'] drinking glass
glasses: xona:'xwo-sa'a:n [= 'at his eye (round object) lies'] eye glasses

xona':-na:wilchwen [= 'his eyes-it is made again to be'] eye glasses (second term)

xona'-tse:ch'e' [= 'his eyes - metal'] eye glasses

glove: whila'-yehk'iwilt'ow [= 'my hand-is slipped in'] my glove(s)
glue: linjch glue them together; le'winje:w he glued them together; na'na:k'iwine:w he pitched, tarred something. See PITCH
gnaw: wayk'idiya'tosyn he gnawed it

go along (one): wiwha: I'm going along, I'm on the road; winyahn pointing along; ch'iqa:l he's going along; qa:l (it) is going along

go along (two or more): wohdi we're going along; wohdi be going along (you all)!; ch'iwidi they're going along
go around (one): na:whay I'm going around, moving in no particular direction; nunya go around!

na'way he's going around; na:way it (animal) goes around; na:sya:y you went around; na:usya he went around; nahsyah'it (animal) went around

go around (two or more): naydil we go around; naydil go around (you all); na'dil they go around; naydil'it they went around; naydil'it' they all went around

go home (one): na:tinda:wheh go home!; na'tida:wh he's going home; natesinje:yi he went home; na:te:sihinyay he went home

na:te:shinyay he went home

na:te:shinyay he went home

go home (two or more): nate:dit we're going home; nate:dit' you all went home; nates:deti'it' you all went around; naya':usde:ti they all went around; nays:deti' they (animals) went around

give (a smoke): whiwa'k'intiwh [= 'move (a specific stick-like object) toward me!'] give me a smoke! (cigarette, pipe, cigar) give me a draw on your smoke!; xowa'k'inta:n he gave him a smoke
go off (one): tiwha:wh I’m going off; tingyahwh off!

c’itina:wh he’s going off; teseyay I went off; tesinyay you went off; ch’itehsay he went off

go off (two or more): tedil we’re going off; tohdik you all went off; c’itindil they’re going off; teseyay off; tesohdel’t’ you all went off; c’itehsde: ti’ they went off

go off (in a group): sahwinde’n they went off (to a distance), they left, departed (refers to a group only); sa’ohding distance), we went off; ch’e:ya’ninde:t’ we went off; c’itindil they went out

go out (one): ch’e:wha:wh I’m going outside, I’m going to the bathroom; ch’e:ninyahwh go outside!

c’e:na:wh he goes outside; ch’e:ninyay he went out

go out (two or more): ch’e:nohdi go outside (you all!); ch’e:ya’ni:ndi’t’ they all went outside

go-between: k’ituq-na’way [=‘between-he goes’] go-between, mediator, one who settles a dispute

goal: ch’e:dimil-ding [=‘it is thrown out-place’] goal in shiny game

- me:dimil-ding [=‘it is thrown out-place’] goal line

God: yima:n-e:k’iwungxoya:n [=‘across-old man’] Indian God (creator)

- yima:n-tiw’winay [=‘across-he got lost’] Indian God (preparer of the world for human beings)

gold: mixa-xak’iwidwe [=‘in search of it-there is digging’] gold

good: niwhon it is good; ch’iniwhon he or she is good; kind; she is pretty

- do:niwhon not good, bad, ugly, unlucky
- niwhong-xw well, healthy, in a good way (e.g., niwhongxw-a:wh’t’e [=I’m well, I’m feeling good!])
- me:niwhon it is good for it, it is fitting, required
- See also RIGHT

goodbye: xa’ okay, that’s it, goodbye (informal expression)

- xa’gya’he goodbye, farewell (Old, formal expression, avoided by many people because it sounds too sad and final.)
- nunhwitsis-te [=‘I will see you again’] goodbye, see you! I’ll see you again

goodnatured: xo’aq’unt’e honest, goodnatured

goods: See UTENSILS

goose: lehuq’on-chytidile [=‘salt-it relishes’] goose

- Anser sp.

Gooseberry: k’ilqos [=‘what he cracks in his mouth’] Gooseberries (Ribes sp.)

- dachhwing scrapgly gooseberries; wild “currants” (Ribes divaricaum?)

gopher: mida:tehmi [=‘its mouth-(is) a sack’] gopher (Thomomys, pocket gopher)

- xa:dimiw [=‘it pops up’] gopher (less common term)

gossip: xunis-chwing [= diminutive form of xine:wh-chwing ‘talk-sort’] gossip

grab: See CATCH

grain: t’ohday traditional grain and seed mixture (like modern granola)

grandchild: whiyul my son’s child

- whikya:y my (woman’s) daughter’s child
- whitsoc my (man’s) daughter’s child

grandfather: whichwiwe my maternal grandfather, mother’s father

- whima’ or whima’uchwing my paternal grandfather, father’s father

grandmother: whichwo my maternal grandmother, mother’s mother

- which in my paternal grandmother, father’s mother.

granular substance, handle a: ch’iwiijji it carries it along (e.g., a handful of some granular substance, such as seeds, salt); whiwnijich give me (e.g., sugar); whiwa’ninjich he gave it to me: nawhjich I’m carrying (e.g., sugar) around; na’usjich I carried it around (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

grape: dahti’ool’ [=‘rope above it’] wild grapes; grapevine

- xot’s’in-mil-ya’mil [=‘his legs-with-it-one throws (a rope) up’] Oregon grape (Berberis nervosa)

grape juice: dahti’ool’-mito’ [=‘grape-its juice’] grape juice; wine

gras: t’oh grass (general term)

- t’oh-litsow [=‘grass-blue/green’] grass (general term)
- t’ohdit’in sweet grass
- sa’liwh edible grass (general term); clover, wild sunflower, salad

- me:nwinch’e [=‘wind blows against it’] a kind of grass
- See also BEAR GRASS; BUNCH GRASS; BRI

grasshopper: ‘ade‘ts grasshopper

- k’ilq’es [=‘something that makes a noise’] large grasshopper, smaller than locust

grassy: t’oq’ grassy, place, prairie

glove: ts’e:y-ding [=‘brush-place’] grave

- k’ichwa [=‘something that is buried, covered with dirt’] grave

- xudya:n-xosin or xudyng-xosin [=‘shameful-it is’] grave (¶ If the name of the person buried in a grave is mentioned in the presence of relatives, they are ashamed. You must pay them to wipe out the insult.)

graveyard: ts’e:y-me’ [=‘brush-in’] grave-yard (¶ Called this because traditionally surrounded by brush.)

gravel: naq’ gravel

- naq’it gravel bar

graze: k’itiyahah a herd (of deer) moves along grazing, eats as it moves along; k’itiya’n a herd started to move

- wun-na:ya:xolyiw they (animals) graze on things, eat at things; wun-na:ya’xolyiw (people) gather things (food, basket materials, acorns, etc.)

Grease: misinto’ [= probably from mi-tsing-to’ ‘its-fleshy-water’] its sap, grease, juice

Greasewood: ‘un’-niwe’ [=‘leaves-are greasy’] greasewood
greasy: nilwe’ it is greasy, oily, shining; ninde:n it is rich, greasy, oily, shiny with grease; ninde:n-ts’eh it is rich-tasting, tastes greasy
greatly: nihyeh-xw in a big way, greatly, much; soundly (in sleeping)
green: See BLUE
green, unripe: miloy (berries) are unripe, green
greens: sa’l’iwh wild clover, watercress, edible greens of any sort
grey hair: tse:dilqay [=‘head-whiteish’] grey-haired person; grey hair
grey: dilma:y it is grey; dilma’ it is turning grey; diwilma’ it turned grey
grief: xona’to-nawilin [=‘tears-flow down’] mourning, mourning songs
grind: ’ingq’a file, grind it (e.g., a knife); ch’iwingq’a’y he filed it, ground it
grip: ch’ixok’it he caught hold of him, gripped him
• yits’e:k’ it (animal, bird) catches, grips something (in its claws)
gristle: k’ining-gije’ [=‘something’s face-gije’] (a fish’s) head-gristle
grizzly: mikyow’ (or mikyowe’) [=‘its largeness, the largeness of it’] grizzly bear (Ursus horribilis)
• ’Mikyow’ shouldn’t be used around a grizzly, lest it get angry; you should call it something like whingq’ay’ ‘my aunt’.
ground: nin’ dirt, earth, ground
• yineh (also ’ineh, ninyeh) in the ground, underground
group: le:na:wh neighbors, people living together, cohabitants, villagers
grouse: diwh-k’iwh [=‘diwh-big’] grouse (Dendragapus obscurus, Blue Grouse)
• xoldi-k’idilchwe (or xolik’idilchwe) [=‘sudden noise-it makes it’] pheasant, ruffled grouse
grow: wiwhchwil I am growing, getting larger; ch’iwichwil he is growing; wilchwil it is growing
• whe;lchwil [=‘it is growing to me’] I am growing (a crop) (e.g., mindelchwe:whe;lchwil ‘I am growing tobacco’); xwe;lchwil he is growing it
• tilchwing it (plant) is growing; tehchwe:n it grew; ch’i’tehlchwe:n he grew; na’telhichwe:n he grew up; nochwing it grew to a certain point, it stopped growing; no:’elchwe:n he stopped growing; no:’elchwin-ding when he has attained full growth
• nulchwe’ it increases, grows in size; nahschwe’n it increased (e.g., nahdiyaw-nayishche’w’n ‘money increased’)
grow up: ninyeh grow up! grow to full maturity!; ch’iniyiw he grows up; nesseya:n I have grown up; k’iniyiw (a generation) is growing up; k’inehsya:n (a generation) has grown up; nak’iniyidiw (another generation) grows up. See RAISE (CHILD)
growl: ky’ooywung it (dog) is growling at something; ky’ooywina:n [= from ky’ooywingwa:n] it growled; yiwhocga:n it growled at me
• k’ildilana I’m growling, scolding somebody growling; dilung growl!; xodilung growl at him!; ch’ixodilana he’s growling at him; xodese:la:n I growled at him; ch’iwhidehsa:n he growled at me
guess: xowh it seems, it must be, I guess (particle indicating uncertainty, lack of definite knowledge) (e.g., dahungwho’dang’-xowh [=‘for quite a while-it seemed’] ‘it looked like it had been quite a while’; dytd-xowh-wung [=‘what?—it seems-for’] ‘what for, I wonder?; da:ywho’-xwo-xowh [=‘somewhere-at-it seems’ ‘somewhere or another’; na’wa:yse’-xowh-dó:ng’ [=‘he goes around there—it seems—indeed’] ‘he might be living around there’)
guest: whiwhung-ch’iningyay [=‘he came to (visit me)’] visitor, guest
gullet: whiqa:qe’ my throat, gullet; k’iqa:qe’ throat, gullet (in a fish)
gum (chewing): ch’a’ul [=‘one chews it’] chewing gum (modern); xo’ji-ch’a’ul [=‘true-chewing gum’] traditional chewing gum, made from milkweed (dina’) cooked with sugar-pine pitch
• gums: whida’-ginje’ [=‘my mouth-ginje’]” my gums
gummy: See STICKY
gun: ts’iling’ rifle, bow, weapon
• ts’iling’-mil-yik’tilchway [=‘weapon-with it-it scatters (shot)’] shotgun
gunny sack: dichwil-tehmul (or chwil-tehmul) ‘tanned hide-sack’ gunny sack
guts: which’e:k’e’ my guts, intestines, soft belly
ha'ata:winiw' my ways of doing things, my habits

hal!' k'il (or k'iloy) hail, ice; k'iloo:-'ingxut ['=hit-it drops'] hail storm

* t'iwha:n-mina' ['=eel-its eyes'] hailstones

hair: whiwa' my body hair, fur

* tsıwun head-hair, whitısun' my head-hair

* whitis:tf'iwa' my (esp. woman's) long head-hair

* whe:da'ay b:le:hwaa'n ['=my hair is red'] I have red hair

* xonch'iiwh-mi'-wun'diihwiit ['=on the good side'] my right hand

* xonch'iiwh-ch'ing'-whiwa' ['=on the bad side'] my left hand

hand lies: k'islay ['=several specific objects lie somewhere'] a hand lies, hands lie somewhere (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

hand, move the: k'iiwiwhle:l ['=I move (several specific objects) along'] I move my hand along; ya: k'iiwiwh ['=move (several specific objects) up!'] raise your hand; ya:k'iilay he raised his hand; no:k'iiwiwh ['=move (several specific objects) down to there!' ] put your hand down; na:k'iiwhle ['=I move (several specific objects) around'] I feel around with my hand, move my hand around; na'k'isle he has moved his hand around (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

hand, on the other: yowi'-en ['=for that one's part'] on the other hand, for instance

handkerchief: xonch'iiwh-mil-wun' dichwit ['=his nose-with it-he wipes off'] handkerchief

* xoning'-mil-wun' dichwit ['=his face-with it-he wipes off'] handkerchief

handle: nuxit' feel it! touch it! handle it! na'uxit' he touched it, felt it; na'whisxit' he touched me; do:-na'uxit' don't be touching anything!

handsome: See beautiful

hang: na:ng'ay ['=it extends downward'] it is hanging down, extends downward

* na:ng'et'il ['=they extend downward'] they are hanging down, extend downward; na:l'et'il hang them up!; na:seh'et'il I have hung them up

* nahltsis it is hanging (attached to a string or rope);

* nahltsis it hung; nahltsis hang it up (on string, rope)!

* nahltsis he hung it up

* nixut' it (e.g., curtain) is hanging; ne:l'uxut' I have hung the curtain

* nahmouwh it is hanging, swinging from something;

* nahltsis it has swung; tilmouwh carry it along hanging (from your hand)!

happen: 'a:k'it'en something happens; 'a:k'idiyah something happened; 'a:winwi it always happens

* nahdike'n it became again, it happened again

* 'a:k'idiwlaw I'm treated thus, things (unexpectedly) happen to me; 'a:k'idilaw he is treated thus
happy:  whinist’e-xoniiw [=‘my body-is aware, has feeling’] I am happy;  xonist’e-xwveniiw [‘be happy’] I have become happy
  • ts’ehdiyah  I’m happy, glad, pleased
hard:  nit’its’ it is hard, solid (like stone);  xont’its’ hard, solid ground;  wint’its’ it got hard, hardened, solidified
harvest:  ky’adawne  I’m gathering, harvesting (acorns, apples, round objects);  ky’adane-xosin  acorn-gathering time, acorn harvest
hat:  q’ostan (modern) hat, cap.  See 
hat, wear a:  ‘iwhch’ah  I’m wearing a hat, cap;  ch’ill’aat  he’s wearing a hat;  wehch’aat  I wore a hat;  nawhch’aat  I’m wearing a hat (again)
hate:  medziwhlay  I hate it;  weh’dizlay  he hates me;  me’dzesela  I got to hate it;  me’dzehsla’t-e  he will hate it;  k’e’dizlay  he hates people, he is a misanthrope
haul:  tiwhxiwh  I’m going to haul it off;  tesela’xen  I hauled it off;  ch’ixwiil  he is hauling it along;  nuhe  haul it around!

\[\text{hazel:  k’ilajonde’ hazel, hazelnuts (Corylus California)}\]
  • tl’ohsch’il’en  [from tl’ohl-ch’il’en] a strap, a strap people treat it like’ hazel brush switches, hazel bush
  • miq’ik’il’tly’  [from miq’il-k’il’tly’ ‘on it–she weaves (baskets)’] hazel sticks
  • k’iq’en  he is twisting a hazel withe (to make it flexible);  k’iwingq’nte  he will twist a hazel withe
head:  xong  he, she, him, her (emphatic pronoun);  xong’e:  n’ he for his part, she for her part
headband:  telemas-wilchwen  [‘rolled up-made to be’] a cylindrical buckskin headband stuffed with grass, with redheaded woodpecker scalps sewn on (¶ Usually with ornamented prongs (k’ilts’os-nehwa:n) stuck into it.  Worn by doctors and by men at the Kick Dance.)
  • mewi-nasita:n  [‘underneath-a long object lies’] headband, ‘roll’ (¶) The distinctive headdress of the Jump Dance. It consists of a large piece of buckskin onto which are sewn large red-headed woodpecker scalps in decorative patterns along with a narrow edging of white deer-hair. It is attached to the dancer’s head by a strap.)
  • k’itsiwung’-tl’ohl  [‘the hair-strap’] headband worn by doctors, made of buckskin with yellowhammer feathers attached
headress:  xoq’it-dahsa’an  [‘on him—it sits above’] headress worn by men at the Kick Dance (¶) Made of fringed buckskin, with tail feathers attached to each fringe, and sewn to a cap so that the feathers stand up.)
  • xoq’it-dahk’is’an  headdress (¶) Buckskin strips fringed, with one tail-feather attached to each fringe. This is sewn to a cap so that feathers stand up and partly hang over.)
  • ky’oh  headress of porcupine quills, worn by women in the Jump Dance
  • wiloy’  [‘tied up’] a small grass bundle headress tied at the back of the head with buckskin, strung around the head; worn in the religious dances (¶) It serves as the base for the eagle plume (yehna:iqtes). In the Jump Dance the wiloy’ is worn under the woodpecker scalp headress (me:wi-nasita:n).)
  • k’idamatis’s’e  a wreath of myrtle twigs worn as a headress
headman: See LEADER
headrest: ke:tese:’i’ul [=’(where) he (customarily) rests his head’] wooden headrest, used by men in the sweathouse
headwater: mida’ [=’its mouth’] headwaters, source of river
head: k’ilwhot’ a scar formed, it healed. See Scar
healthy: niwhong-xw well, healthy, in a good way (e.g., niwhongxw’-a:wh’t’e ‘I am well’)
• k’ich’ind’i’-’edin without disease, healthy
hear: wheda’ay-yehwinayay [=’my head-it ran into’]
I heard it
hear about: ch’inihw he hears about it; niwhnihw I hear about you; k’ihnihw I hear about something, I hear the news; k’ihnihw he hears the news, the news that he hears; k’ihnihw’-a:diwhche [=’(aware of) the news-I make myself’] I listen, I hear the news
heard, be: nays’a’n there is a sound, something is audible (in the distance); naywints’a’n there was a sound, something was heard
• ts’e’ch feel, taste, be perceived (so), be heard (e.g., lixun-ts’e’h ‘it tastes good, sweet’; ch’iskis-ts’e’h [=’he knocked-it was perceived’] ’someone was heard knocking (at the door)’
heart: whikyun-s’a’n [=’my insides-(round object) lies there’] my heart; k’ikyun-s’a’n something’s heart, a salmon heart. See INSIDES
hearts: mikyunsa’a:n [=’its heart’] hearts (suit in playing cards)
heat: xonse’il (weather) is warm, hot, sunny, there is heat
• nawhte:il I’m warming it up, heating it; nalte:il heat it!; naytse’il (or naselhtsi’et) I heated it
• See also EXHAUSTED
heaven: ch’idlye:-winte’ding [=’religious dancing-continually-place’] land of the immortals (k’ixinay), located on the periphery of the world, beyond the sky
• je:nah-ch’ing’ [=’above-toward’] upwards, to Heaven
heavy: ni’nas it is heavy; niwhdas I’m heavy; ch’inda: s he is heavy; windahs it has gotten heavy
heavy song: mil-yehch’ina:wh [=’with-it-they enter’] (or mil-yehk’ilut’ [=’with it-they kick it in’] “heavy” or slow song at the Brush Dance
• mil-no’ondil [=’with-it-they sit down’] a “heavy” or slow song at the Kick Dance
heed: miq’eh-nawha:y [=’after it-I carry it around’] I mind it, heed it, pay attention to it; miq’eh-nung’a mind it!; miq’eh-na:’us’a’ he minded it; whida’-q’eh-na:’us’a’ [=’my mouth (i.e., words)-he minded’] he minded me, paid attention to me

**HEADDRESS/HERE AND THERE**

heal: k’ilwhot’ a scar formed, it healed. See Scar
healed, be: nays’a’n there is a sound, something is audible (in the distance); naywints’a’n there was a sound, something was heard
• ts’e’ch feel, taste, be perceived (so), be heard (e.g., lixun-ts’e’h ‘it tastes good, sweet’; ch’iskis-ts’e’h [=’he knocked-it was perceived’] ’someone was heard knocking (at the door)’

**HELP**
help: xoch’owhne I’m helping him; k’ich’owhne I’m helping someone, I’m a helper; which’oyne help me! come to my aid!; nich’o’ne’ he helps you; which’o: ne it helps me, I’m being helped by something; xoch’o: yne’ I helped him; which’o’we:ne’ he helped me; k’ich’od’ne’ help, helping someone (which’od’ne’ help that I get, whik’ich’od’ne’ my help for someone else)
• xoq’it’-iwhdine I’m helping him; whiq’it’-iwhine’ help me!; whiq’it’-ch’iwhine’ he helped me
• whilana helping me out, joining me at a task; nilana (let me be) helping you out!; xolana-naste’ [=’helping him-I worked’] I helped him (to do a job), I helped him out; xolana-nute’ help me out!; xolana-ky’a:n he helps him to eat, he eats with him
helper: k’ich’oya’ne’ the two who help the lead singer in the White Deer Skin Dance
• hay na’exole’ the helper who takes care of the doctor (k’ite:ta’w) during the Kick Dance
her: xong be, she, him, her; xong-’e:n’ he for his part, she for her part
• xo- (possessive prefix) his, her (e.g., xo-ontaw’ ‘his, her house’)

**HERBS, MEDICINAL (UNIDENTIFIED):**
• ch’imulkymoh type of medicinal herb (5 Has 5 leaves and a hollow stem, blossoms like sweet peas—purple and white; stands about 3 feet high; found mostly in valley flats. Used as a medicine for babies.)
• mit’ung-liqwich [‘=’its leaf is forked (diminutive)’] type of medicinal herb
• kiwhad’ay type of medicinal herb

**HERD MOVES:** k’itiyawah a herd (of deer) moves along grazing, eats as it moves along; k’ite:ya’n a herd started to move
• tedigit it (flock, crowd, herd of animals) ran off (having been startled); tohodigit (you all) run off!; na: noldigit (you all) come running back!; na:yundigit we came running back; widgid they are running about
here: digyung here (in this location), this place
• de here, this; de-ch’ing’ to here, hither
• de:n’ch’ing’ from de:en’ch’ing’ [=’here-side-toward’] on this side (of the stream)
• jo’ here! take it! (exclamation)
here and there: yo-ch’ing’-tah [=’there (nearby)-towards-among’] here and there, in different places, one after another
hereditary disease: kido:niwh
hermit thrush: kisikko-kino:ma:wh
heron: xahslin-taw [=‘ruffles-the one that is around, among’] “crane,” heron (Ardea herodias, Great Blue heron)
hiccups: whwhday-‘no:k’imil:its’i [=‘my throat-fell down’] I hiccuped
whwhday-‘wing’a’ [=‘my throat-stayed there’] I hiccuped
hide: kew-iwh’aw [=‘underneath something, in a hidden place-I put it’] I’m hiding it; kew-‘ing’aw hide it; kew-‘ching’a’ [=‘my throat-stayed there’] I hiccuped
• o:niwhsin I keep it (knowledge, the facts of something) hidden, keep it secret; xowung-‘o:ningsing keeps the facts hidden from him!; ch’onense’n he kept the facts hidden
hide: misits’ its skin, hide
• k’li:xa:l freshly skinned hide, stretched out to dry (on drying frame)
• k’iwilma’ tanned hide
k’i:qe:n there is the sound of dry hide crackling; k’iwinggon there was a dry-hide crackling sound
hidden: k’ew [=‘under something’] hidden away, in secret (e.g., k’ew-‘ch’iteshay ‘in secret-he went off’ ‘he sneaked off, hid’)
• mino’ (hidden) behind it, out of sight; whino’ (hidden) behind me; k’in’o’ (hidden) behind something, in hiding
high: to:nikyaiw [=‘water-big’] high water
• je:nah-ch’ing [=‘sky-towards’] up high
high water: See FLOOD
hill: nin-‘dasha’a:n [=‘ground-lying on top’] hill
• xodina:n sloping place, side hill
• dahdimot’ little bare hill; knobby rise
• ky’omots’ it bulges up (tump or knob on one’s body, a hill, etc.); ky’o:wimots’ (it has bulged up
hillside: minin (flank of a mountain), hillside
him: xong he, she, him, her; xong-‘en’ he for his part, she for her part
hip: whi:q’ech’e’ my hip, pelvis
• whi:q’ay’ my hip, thigh, inside of my leg
• whit’a-ts’ing’ [=‘my bottom bone’] my hip, pelvis
• whi-ts’idagi-ya:ng’ay [=‘my-upside down-which sits’] my hip
hire: xolchweh hire him!; ch’i:wo:olchwiw he hired me; ky’o:olchwiw he hired someone; k’ima:w:ky’o:olchwiw [=‘medicine-he hires’] he hires someone to recite a medicine formula
his: xo- (possessive prefix) his, her (e.g., xo-xontaw’ ‘his, her house’)
hit: whilik hits me! (with fast); ch’i:whishlikis he has hit me
na:ni:whuwul I’ll hit it, drum on it (with a stick); na:nehlu:tt’i he hit it
na:lsisit hit it (with a rock); na:nehltset:tl’ he hit it.
ya:whi:lwul hit me! (with a stick, club); yaxosehla:tl’ I hit him
• xo:q’t-dahma:diwil’a’ [=‘on it-he stuck it atop’] he shot it, hit it (with an arrow)
• namitsong’ hit, bang against it!; namcyiltso’n I banged against it
• See also STRIKE
hoard: whid:an-‘sa’a:n [=‘my store of food-which lies’] I have a hoard; I am stingy
hobo: t’e-‘naywe [=‘blanket-it carries it around’] tramp, hobo
hoe: mil-mitahxw-ch’ixolchwe [=‘with it-around (the garden)-he makes, prepares’] hoe
hog: na:k’iqot [=‘it roots around’] hog, pig
• liq’a:w [=‘it is fat’] hog
• See also PIG
hold: ch’onta’n he’s holding on to it; ‘ontung’ hold on to it! hold it!; whontung’ hold on to me!; xo:ya’ta’n I hold on to him; ch’onta’n he held on to it
hold a feast: no:k’ingxa:n-nanta’n [=‘feast-it got laid back down’] a feast was held
hold on!: dong’a-‘tsit [=‘before-first’] wait a minute! hold on! first let’s...
hole: ky’a:a:n there is a hole, it is empty, hollow; wa: ky’a:a:n there is a hole through it, it is perforated; xak’ya:a:n there is an open hole, pit in the ground; yeky’ya:a:n there is a hole in it, there is a den, cave
• tse:-yeh [=‘rock-under’] cave: hole dug along the river for catching fish
hole, make a: mino:k’ildik’ put a hole in it! peck through it!; mino:k’ildik’ I put a hole in it
hollow: k’isol it is hollow, makes a hollow sound
• meq’-ky’a:a:n [=‘inside it-theres a hole’] it is hollow, empty inside
• liqoch’ it is hollow, empty, gaping (e.g., xona:-liqoch’ [=‘his eye-is hollow’] ‘he is blind in one eye’)
• See also GAP
hollow tree: kiyiq’ hollow tree
holly: bahshil (or bahshil) holly (berries)
(≠ Not a Hupa word; possibly from another Athabaskan language.)
honest: xo’a:’unt’e honest, goodnatured
honey: kinsinto’ [= from king-sinto’ ‘tree-juice’] the sweet sap of the sugar pine or maple; sugar; honey
honesuckles: ist’ik’ honesuckle
hood: k’ise:qot a woven hood or head-net worn by important dancers in the religious dances (≠ The k’ise:qot is a closely woven piece of knotless netting which is tied about the head by a thong running along its upper edge. It hangs down the back about to the waist. It usually has painted designs and its bottom edge is fringed with a line of feathers. In the White Deerskin Dance it is worn beneath the crown of sealion tusks (k’iwa’) by the obsidian bearers. In the Jump Dance, it is worn by the three center men (the dance leader and the two singers).
hoof: mixulo’ (deer’s, pig’s) cloven hoof; k’ixulo’ a (deer’s) hoof, deer-hoof rattle used by doctors (dried deer hooves, tied around a stick or bone)
hook dancer:  k'íwo'-me'* [=“hooks”-in’] the hook dancers in the Boat Dance

hook:  ky'ongwhahí hook for something! catch something with a hook;  ky'o'wingwhahí he hooked for it;  tahna's:whahí I hooked it out of the water;  mil-na: na'k'íwahí [=‘with it-he hooks things down’] wooden hook, used to break limbs off trees. See fISHHOOKS

hookbill:  qehs Hookbill salmon (¶ Fall run of king salmon.)

hooks:  k'íwo'  “hooks,” a crown of sea-lion teeth (¶) Worn by the obsidian bearers in the White Deerskin Dance with a woven hood (k'íse: qot) beneath, and worn without a hood in the Boat Dance and the Flower Dance.

hoop:  na:lmats' [=‘what has been coiled, circled’] a hoop
• ma'ts' (or masts’e') half-hoop that holds the net in a dip net

Hoopa Valley:  natini-xw [=‘trails (leading back-at’] Hoopa Valley (i.e., where the trails lead back). See Hupa

hop:  yulch'uq' (frog) hops, jumps;  ya:lch'uq' it hopped

hopper:  q'ay'k'ist [= probably from q'ay'-k'itsit ‘basket-pounding’] hopper or mill basket (¶) Lacks a bottom. Set over the mortar while pounding acorns. (¶ Fall run of king salmon.)

horn:  ts'a:-dilqay (or ts'e:-dilqay) [=‘ts’a-whitish’] hornet

horseshoe:  miq'it-dahch'idi-tse  [miq’it-dahch’idi-tse] [=‘on top of it-they sit’] horse
• miqse:t’owl’a-xolé  [miqse’owl’a-xolé] horse (less common term)
• ti'ng’ dog, pet animal, horse

Hostler Creek:  tse:mit’ah-nilin’-q’eh  [=‘ts:mit’ah-whitish’] Hostler Creek

Hostler Ranch side:  ta’k’ëmëxwe  the people of the village of Hostler Ranch. (Ta’k’ämëxwe) and more generally the people of the downstream half of Hoopa Valley (¶) In the Jump Dance and White Deerskin Dance the ta’k’ëmëxwe “side” alternates with the me’dilxwe “side” (i.e., dancers from the Matilton (Me’dilding) or downstream half of Hoopa Valley) in performing sets of dances. The two sides are ceremonially equal, but since the dances begin at the Sacred House in Hostler Ranch the me’dilxwe must play the role of guests, allowing the ta’k’ëmëxwe to have the first and last dance sets. On the last day of the Jump Dance the ta’k’ëmëxwe and the me’dilxwe dance a “grand finale” together.) See MATILTON SIDE

hot:  sise:l (object is) hot, (water) is warm;  sìwhse:l I am warm;  winse:l it got warm;  wesëhí-ts’ëch I feel I’m getting hot;  na’winse:l he warmed up again (after getting cold)
• xonse:l (it) is warm, hot, sunny; there is heat
• 4uloh it’s hot! (exclamation)
• tós or tosí hot water, water that has been heated on a fire

hot(tasting):  dinch’e:k’ it is hot-tasting, peppery, gingery;  diwinch’e:k’ it has gotten hot-tasting, it has gone sour

house:  xontah house (modern)
• xo’ji-xontah [=‘true-house’] Indian house, living house (¶) Goddard L&C, p.13, “The xonta was the home of the family, the sleeping place of the women, and the storehouse for the family possessions.”
• iwhme’n  I’m building (a house, fence, etc.);  sehme’n I have built it
• na’:uxut’ he took it all apart, he tore (the house) down
• xontah-me:w-na: na’k’isqot [=‘house-underneath it-he poked around again’] he tore down his house, moved his residence (old idiom in stories)

house (temporary): See HUT

how:  daxwé:di (or xwé:di, xwe:t) how? in what way? (interrogative adverb);  xwé:di-q’ in what way? (e.g.,  xwé:di-q’ ‘a’udaw ‘how did he do it’

how are you?:  xwé:di-whunx ‘ant’e [=‘how-only-you are’] how are you? how are you doing? (greeting)

how many:  dunlundi how many? how much? (interrogative quantifier);  dunlundi-ding how many times?

huckleberry:  chwikh huckleberries (Vaccinium ovatum)

huge:  tin-nikya:w’[=‘very-it is big’] very big, huge

human being:  k’íwinya’n-ya:n [=‘acorn-eater’] person, man, people; Indian (as opposed to yimana:’di. White person); human being (as opposed to k’íxina:y, immortal)

hummingbird:  q’osos hummingbird (Selasphorus sp.) (¶) The hummingbird was a man-bird. His bill was long like a needle or spear, and he used it to pierce his enemies. Once he told another bird to start flying from one end of the world and he started from the other; they met in the middle and danced.

hundred:  la’-dikin [=‘one-dikin’, cf. king ‘stick’] one hundred, one counting stick
• nakh-dikin  [=‘two-dikin’] two hundred

hungry:  me’diwchwing I’m hungry for it, want it (e.g.,  lo:qi’-me’diwchwing ‘I want fish’);  me’diwchwing he got hungry for it
• chwing-me:dowhle  [=‘chwing-I am weak for it’] I am hungry;  chwing-me’do:whe he is hungry;  chwing-me’do:whle he got hungry
• a:dixin  [=‘eating off oneself’] hungry, starv
hunt: k'iwunay'iwhday I am hunting, pursuing something; k'iwunay'day he is hunting, he's a hunter; k'iwunay'winda' he hunted; k'iwuna:yay'dil they are hunting; k'iwuna:yay'windetl' they hunted
• na'ninyot he chased, hunted (quarry)
hunting, go: k'iwunaya:d-ch'itina:wh he goes hunting; k'iwunaya:d-tese:yay I went hunting; k'iwunayda:-ya'thesdetl' they went hunting
hunter: k'iwunay'day he is hunting, he's a hunter
Hupa: natini-xw Hoopa Valley [=‘trails (leading) back-at’], i.e., where the trails lead back
• natininxe [‘those of Hoopa Valley’] Hoopa Valley Indians
• dining’xine:wh Hupa-speaking people, Hupa Indians
• dedi-meq [‘here-inside it’] here in this valley, in Hoopa
hurl: See throw

hurry up: xolisch (or xolisji-) quickly, fast; hurry up!
hurt: dinch’at it aches, hurts, is sore
• ’ugeh ouch! it hurts! (exclamation)
• ch’iyah he’s hurt, wounded; ts’isya:t he got hurt; se: ya:t I got hurt; xolyah I’m hurting, wounding him (with a stick, knife, etc.); xosehlyat I hurt him; ch’ixosyah he hurt someone
husband: whixung’ my husband
hustle: mesosin he wants to do it; ke’so:sin he wants to do things (in general), he’s ambitious, he’s a willing worker, he’s a hustler
hut: min’ch menstrual hut
• k’ila:dosch’e’xontah [‘bark-house’] temporary shelter, camping hut, made out of bark (¶ Built mainly at acorn-gathering claims (t’unq’-no’on’ildil).)
• me’nus’ay (?), brush house; wind-break; lean-to (¶ Attested only in Merriam’s notes.)
I: whe I, me, as for me (emphatic pronoun); whe:-'en as for me
ice: ningxosting it (water, ground) is frozen, there is ice
  • dahya:dz'ee' frost, ice on trees
  • k'ilo hailstone, ice
if: -de' if, when (future conditional tense) (e.g., 'ayninsins'-
de' 'if you want it'; na:de:ywa' il'-de' 'if I had poured it')
ignorant: do:-'owhs'it I don't know, I'm ignorant of it; do:-'ch'oh-Ite it doesn't know
ill, be: k'ise:ge' he is ill, incapacitated, sick in bed, a doctor's patient; k'iwse:ge' I am ill; k'e:se:ge'-ts'eh I feel that I've become ill
illegitimate: tintah-ts'islan [=in the woods-he was born] illegitimate child, bastard
  • tintah-k'le:che' [=in the woods-she gives birth] mother of an illegitimate child
illness: k'ich'int disease, sickness, illness
imitate: menawhdile I'm imitating it; xwe:na'dile he's imitating him; whena'widle' he imitated me
  • mek'kinowhype I imitate someone; whe'k'inolye he imitates me; whe'k'inowhse:he' he imitated me
immediately: la'ay-xw immediately, at once, right then; nothing but, only (e.g., la'ayxw-ya'wingxits' 'right then-she fell over'; la'ayxw-dilxich-liqay 'nothing but-white deerskins')
immortals: k'ixinay [=the ones who escape, the ones who are safe] immortals, spirits, "angels" (¶ The people who inhabited this world before human beings arrived to claim it. They had no fire, and didn't know death. They now live in Heaven—a world across the eastern ocean, beyond the sky—and are prayed to. Equivalent to Yurok wogey, Karuk ikkareeyay.)
impossible: do:-xoling, do:-xolen [=adverbial use of 'there is none'] it isn't possible, one can't, one shouldn't (e.g., do:xolin-na:whda:wh 'I can’t come back'; do:xoling-icht'it 'it's impossible for us to die'; do:xolin-te:siwhe'no'n 'I couldn’t look'). See can't
improper: da:xon-qi'-a'dilaw [=in some way-one acts] doing something improper during a religious dance, such as joking or blaspheming
  • ting'xine:wh [=he speaks astray] he uses bad language, swears, speaks improperly, "speaks against the rules"
immature: do:-akinhdang [=not (yet)-a girl at puberty] preadolescent girl, girl who is not yet mature
  • kilexich boy before puberty
important: ningxa't'een rich and important person, leader, boss

in: me' in, in it (e.g., whila'-me' 'in my hand'; me'-
  • no:-'iw'awh 'I put (round object) in it')

  • yeh-in, into (an enclosure)(verb prefix): yeh'ingaw'h put it (e.g., stone) inside!; yehch'ewing'a:n he put it in;

  • yehnungaw'h put it back in!; yehna'wing'a:n he put it back in; yeh'inyahwh go in!; yehwe:yay I came in; yehch'iwinay he came in; yehya'wined:it' they all went in

in order to: ming in order to (e.g., te:se:ya:te xini-
  • whye:wh-ming 'I will go in order to talk')
in the water: te:w in the water, underwater
in-law: whi-qa:l [=with me-walking along] my in-law.
See terms for specific in-laws
in vain, futilely: xoh futilely, in vain (e.g., xoh-"a't'e:n
  • [=futilely-he did it] 'he couldn’t do it'; ina'diqe'-xoh-
  • wuna'way [='he gets up-in vain-he busied himself'] 'he tried to get up but couldn’t')
incense root: See ANGELICA
inchworm: qo:-qot' [=‘worm-bent’] inchworm
increase: nulchwe it increases, grows in size; nahschwe'n it increased (e.g., nahdiyaw-nayischwe'n 'money increased')
increasingly: dahdi-ding more and more, increas-
ing (e.g., dahdi-ding xowiwhding'il 'I am loving her more and more')
indeed: dòong' (or do'ong) indeed, for sure, it is so (em- phatic particle) (e.g., ts'isblwe:n-dòong' [=‘he killed it-indeed’] 'he killed it for sure, without a doubt'; de:-
  • q-i-dòong' [=‘this-way-indeed’] 'in this very way')
index finger: whila'minikya:w'-mich'ing'-na:
  • da'ay [=‘my thumb-towards it-what extends’] my index finger

Indian: k'iwinyan-yaa'n [=‘acorn-eater’] person, man, people, Indians
  • mining'-wituch' [=its face-tattooed] (or xoning'-wit-
  • tuch' [=‘his face-tattooed’]) Indians from upstream (¶ Wild" Indians along South Fork Mountain and to the south and west; Lassik, Nongatl, and others. Remembered in stories and legends as living on the mountains to the south. They would raid Hupa villages, steal valuables, and carry off women.)
  • See also: Hupa; Karuk; KONOMIHU; REDWOOD CREEK; SHASTA; TOLOWA; TSNUNGWE; YUROK
Indian Devil: k'idongxwe (or k'idongxe) Indian Devil, witch, sorcerer
• xongqot [= 'paw him (with a stick)'] devil him!;
  ch'iwhisqot he deviled me; ya'kosqot they deviled him;
  do-xowidqot-heh [= 'not-deviling him-hear!']
  don't devil him!

Indian Devil bird: dinday-michwo [= 'arrowhead-its grandmother'] Indian Devil bird
(¶) Normally found in the high mountains; Indian Devils (sorcerers) mock its cry.

Indian doctor: k'ite:ta:w Indian doctor; sucking doctor: See sucking doctor; tracing doctor; TAN DOCTOR

Indian paint brush: k'ilts'os
 [= 'what one sucks'] Indian paintbrush (Castilleja wightii) (¶) Red flowered bush, resembling a huckleberry, that is sucked by hummingbirds. Indians used to suck honey out of it, and children would attach the flowers to sticks and put in their hair, as a toy.

inexpensive: See CHEAP

infant: q'un-'islan: [= 'recently-it was born'] baby during the first ten days of life
  • miq'i-t:xwo-na: [= 'mind-it is lacking'] baby after the first ten days of life

infection: xis pus, discharge, infection

inheritance: whitahna:wilay' my inheritance

injure: ch'iyah he's hurt, wounded, injured; ts'isya:t he got injured; xoyah I'm injuring, wounding him (with a stick, knife, etc.); ch'ixosya:t he injured someone

insect (types of): te:w-na:
  k'ixo:a:n [= 'under the water-it moves around'] bugs that walk around under water
  • xa:xowinwalt' digging bug (sp.)
  • mun-'ts'isge [= 'fly-downy, feathery'] mosquito
  • mung' fly
  • mun'-koh-yt'sow [= 'fly-big-blue/green'] blowfly
  • a:disch ant
  • See also: BRE; BEETLE; DRAGONFLY; GRASSHOPPER; FLEA; MOTH; specific names for insects

insects, unidentified: te:w-nak:k'ixo:a:n [= 'under the water-it moves around'] insect that walks around under water
  • xa:xowinwalt' type of digging bug

inside: meq' inside it, the inside (of anything); dedi:meq' [= 'here-inside it'] here in this valley, in Hoopa; whix'e:meq' [= 'my foot-inside it'] the inside of my foot, my sole

insides: whikya:ne (or whikya:n, whikyung) my abdomen, belly, insides, guts (also used abstractly for "mind," "attention")

instance, for: yow'i-:en [= 'for that one's part'] on the other hand, for instance

insulting gesture: kiwh an insulting gesture with the hand (e.g. kiwh-no'awh [= 'kiwh-he puts it down'] he makes a kiwh gesture')

interpret: k'idets'e:h-na'k'lichwe [= 'understanding-he makes someone again'] he explains it, interprets it; he is an interpreter; k'idets'e:h-yaxolchwe [= 'understanding-he makes them'] he translates for them, explains it to them

intestine: which'e:k'e' (the tubular part of the canal that extends from the stomach to the anus), my guts, intestines
  • k'imit' [= 'something's stomach'] tripe
  • whichwa:n'-da:h'ixwa:l [= 'my excrement-what holds it up'] my intestines

into: me'ch'ing' [= 'in-toward'] into, towards the inside of it (e.g., me'ch'ing'-no:deta:ta:n] 'I stepped into it')

intoxicated: See DRUNK

inverted: yiwi-dimit [= 'under-bellied'] (glass, etc.) inverted, with its open end down, (animal, person) with its belly down, (hand) with palm down

invisible: do:-xol'e:n [= 'not-it is visible, in view'] it is invisible, can't be seen; do:-xol'e:n = [not-to me-it is visible'] I can't see it, it is out of my view; do:-o:weyse'en I became invisible

invite: yehna:xohw'ay I'm inviting him in; yehna: whil'a invite me in'; yehna'whiwil'a he invited me in;
xaxohw'ay I invite him around (to different places, here and there). See CALL (ANIMAL)

iris: melsch'il'e:n [= from mehl-ch'il'e:n 'net-people treat it like'] blue-flag grass, iris (Iris) (¶) Used for netting.

iron: tse:lische'e' (or tselische'e') [= possibly from tse:lische' 'stone-plank'] knife, iron

iron, to: miq'il(t)wo:xo-na: naw'h'ay [= 'around on top-I move (round object) back and forth'] I'm ironing (clothes);
miq'il(t)xo:na: nasa:sa:'a t ironed; mil-miq'il(t)xwona:na'ay [= 'with it-one iron'] an iron

is: 'u:ng' it is (e.g., hay:ung' [= 'hay-ung' 'that-it is'] 'that's the one'; de:di:ang' [= de:di:'ung' 'this-it is'] 'this is the one')

island: minahstoyi [= 'what water has moved around, surrounded'] island

it: mings it (animal)

itch: sices it itches; xiwixses-te it will itch; ch'ixixe: s he itches, is itchy
Jump Dance: xay-ch'idilye [='winter-religious dance'] Jump Dance held in the fall following the White Deerskin dance

- t'unq-ch'idilye [='fall-religious dance'] older term for the (fall) Jump dance
- misq'it-ch'idilye [='Miskut-religious dance'] a Jump Dance formerly held during the spring at Miskut (misq'it)
- yaxxo:awh [='they (a group) jump up and down'] the Jump Dance style of dancing (¶ The dancers raise their ceremonial baskets (na'welch) in their right hands at the same time as they raise one of their feet (either right or left, sometimes alternately). When the foot is raised almost level with the other knee, the dancer brings it down forcefully. This is done by the line of dancers in unison and in time to the singing.)
- na'ulto'n [='they jump about'] a Jump Dance step
- xay-ch'idilye-whing' [='winter-dance's-song'] (or yaxxo:awh-miwhine' [='Jump Dancing-its song']) Jump Dance song (¶ Sung by one singer at a time. No words. Time is kept by stamping and raising of the ceremonial basket, na'welch.)
- na'ky'a'aw [='the singer'] the “center man” in the line of Jump Dancers (¶ This is the leader of the dance. Despite the name, the na'ky'a'aw does not himself sing; the two dancers on either side of him do the actual singing. The na'ky'a'aw leads the singing and dancing with verbal commands and movements of his na'welch (ceremonial basket).)
- minejit-ts'isye:n [='in the center of it-he stands'] non-technical term for the center man in the Jump Dance
- tehq'it-ya'dilye [='on the ground-dancers'] ordinary dancers in the Jump Dance (¶ They are called tehq'it because when the dancers sit down between sets, the three “center men” have stone seats while all the other dancers must sit on the ground.)
- ditisik-le:naya'usow [='unshelled acorns-they scrape together'] a dance performed with the ceremonial basket-quiver (na'welch) during the Jump dance (¶ The low rhythmic sound made by the “ordinary dancers” in the Jump Dance provides the background for the melodies sung by the two singers in the center of the line.)
- la'-yehch'iwinay [='one-going in'] a set of ten dances in the Jump Dance (¶ It is against the rules to break up the set.)
Jump Dance fence: xontah (‘house’) the wooden back-board for the Jump Dance
kinjiwolch-ne:s (‘pole-wide’) the cross-piece on the Jump Dance back-board

Jump Dance basket: na’wehch (ceremonial basket-quiv-er, used only at the Jump Dance)

Jump up and down, dance: na’alto’n (‘he makes it jump around’) he dances jumping up and down (a general term for frenzied dancing in place, as in doctor-training dances); nultong’ dance jumping up and down!; na’alto’n jumping up and down style of dancing

Junco: See SNOWBIRD

Juneberry: miq’it-k’il-dil (‘on it-they eat berries’) juneberry

Juniper berry: xeh-luq’ dried cedar or juniper berries

Just: lah-tw ‘once-at’ merely, just, only, (in an) ordinary (way) (e.g., lah-tw-x:e:n-’a:zoldiwin’ ‘just, merely-it was-I was telling her’ ‘I was merely telling her a story, I was just talking’)

Just as: if: lah-tw-sile’n (‘just...it becomes’) just as if, as though (e.g., lah-tw-xontah-ch’iwinga:s-sile’n [=’just-house-it scratched-it became’] ‘just as if something had scratched the house’)

Just for nothing lah-tw-hayah (‘just-there’) just for nothing, for no reason, as a joke

Just now: jit just now (e.g., jit-do’o:wdilung’ ‘just now-we quit work’)
Karuk: k'inusni [≡ possibly from k'inahsni 'passing in front of someone'] [≡ Referring to the War Dance, when warriors dance boastfully in front of the line of enemy dancers.] Karuk Indian

*yidhch' in [≡ 'person coming from uphill'] Karuk, Konomihu, Shasta or other Indians on the Klamath and Salmon Rivers

keep: wehl'a' [≡ 'I came to have (round object)] lying motionless' I kept it, got it, came into possession of it; ch'iwil'a' he kept it; 'il'a' keep it!

keep an animal: nawhte [≡ 'I carry (living object) around'] [Keep, own (animal); na:ule he keeps, owns it

kelp: See seaweed

kick: ky'olt' [≡ 'kicked! kick at something!] ky'o'wiltat'l he kicked; nultul kick it around!; na:seltatt'l he kicked it around

Kick Dance: ch'iltul [≡ 'he taps his foot, stamps'] Kick Dance, the way of dancing at the Kick Dance [≡ The initiation dance for Indian doctors.]

• ninis'a:me'-yitiwh [≡ 'the world-in-it carries them along'] 'pains' which are only shown in the Kick-Dance, not sucked out of people

• t'e:wing from t'e:wi-n [≡ 'uncooked, raw-person'] a novice Indian doctor, one who has not yet been fully "cooked" by the Kick Dance

Kick Dance regalia: xoq'-dahk'is'a:n [≡ 'on his knee, joint'] he kidnapped me

• yidiliw (animal) kills something (as prey); le'diliw he kills something, he murders someone; le'dileh kill something! le'dileh I killed something, someone. See ATTACK

• ch'e'whinehlya:n [≡ 'he ate me out'] he (or they) slaughtered my family, did away with my people

killed, get: k'ite' he gets killed; k'iwite' he got killed; yik'iwite' it (animal) got killed; k'eyte'-te' I'll get killed

• white's-ne'-winta'n [≡ 'my bones-came to lie there (still)'] I got killed

kin: See family

king salmon: xuloq'e' [≡ Silverside salmon] [≡ The first part of the spring run of king salmon.]

• chwuloq'e' Chinoook salmon (Oncorhynchus tsawytscha) [≡ Large king salmon that follow the silverside salmon in the spring run.]

• qe's hookbill salmon [≡ Fall run of king salmon.]

kingbird: t'of'a'-kyaw [≡ 'prairie-oriole'] [≡ Goddard L&C, Plate 3, figures 4-5.) (Tyrannus verticalis, Western Kingbird)

• je:mah-na:lah [≡ 'it floats around up in the air'] second name for kingbird

kingfisher: tehk'ixis [≡ 'it dives into the water'] kingfisher (Megaceryle alcyon, Belted kingfisher)

kingsnake: ni'hich'ing'-whi:w [or 'ich'ing'-whi:w] [≡ 'to each other-parallel'] (refers to the kingsnake's ring-like markings) kingsnake (Lampropeltis sp.)

kinsman: whimaly'o' my relative, kinsman, friend

• whiling my buddy, cousin, relative

• ling'-xol' e:n [≡ from ling-ch'iixol'e:n 'cousin-people treat him like'] he is treated like a relative, called by a kinship term: ling-whiling treat me like a relative! call me cousin!

Klamath River: k'ina'-tahxw-hun' ['Yuroks-amongst-river'] Klamath River

knee: whiqot' my knee, joint

knife: tse:ch'e' [or tse:liche'e] [≡ possibly from tse:liche'e 'stone-plank'] knife, iron

• yehwilxit' [≡ 'something inserted'] flint knife for cutting fish or roots [≡ Goddard L&C, Plate 3, figures 4-5.)

knob: ky'zomot' [≡ 'what mounds up'] bump or knobby place on the flesh
knock: 'iwhkis I'm striking it with my fist, knocking (at the door); dundi-ch'ilkis [=‘who-knocks’] who is knocking (at the door)?; ch'iskis-ts'eh [=‘he knocked- it was perceived’] someone was heard knocking (at the door)
  • nuhxat I'm knocking it down (something previously built, like a trap); nas:ehxat’ I knocked it down
knoll: dahdimot’ little bare hill; knobby rise
  • kyomoch-ding lumpy knoll on Bald Hill
knot: nolyets’ [=‘what is tied in a knot’] common knot
  • jime:li-mike’ [=‘lizard-its tail’] braided knot, used on the fringe of a woman’s traditional apron (tsung)
knot, tie a: nolyets’ tie a knot; no:’olyets’ he’s tying a knot; nonehlyets’ I tied a knot; ch’enolyets’ untie the knot!; ch’enhemyets’ I untied a knot; le: k’iniwhylxets’ I’m tying them together (with a knot); le’k’iniwhylxets’ he tied them together
knotted: siltsit’ it is knotted
know: 'owhts’it I know it; nowhts’id I know you; ch’ohhts’it he knows it; o’ylys’it I got to know it, I found out about it; ninis’a:n whohltls’it [=‘the country knows me’] I know the country; ky’owhts’it I know about something, I’m acquainted with it; ky’o’wils’it he got acquainted with it; ’o:ltls’it it is known, it has become known

know, don’t: do:-’owhts’it I don’t know
  • xowh it seems, it must be, I guess (particle indicating uncertainty, lack of definite knowledge) (e.g., dahungwho’dung’-xowh [=‘for quite a while-it seemed’] ‘it looked like it had been quite a while’; diydi-xowh-wung [=‘what?-it seems-for’] ‘what for, I wonder?; da:ywho’-xwo-xowh [=‘somewhere-at-it seems’] ‘somewhere or another’; na’wayne:-xowh-dó: ng’ [=‘he goes around there-it seems-indeed’] ‘he might be living around there’)
know, how: whil-dini’ay I know how to do it, I understand it; xol-dini’ay he knows how to do it; whildiniwil’a’ I have learned how to do it
know (place): ninis’a:n-whohtls’it [=the world, country-knows me’] I know the country, I’m familiar with the area
knowledge: xwe:xolya:n he has sense, understanding, knowledge of things; k’e:xoya:n one who understands things
  • whi-dini’ay I know how to do it, I understand it; xo-dini’ay he knows how to do it
knuckle: whila’-qot’ [=‘my hand-joint’] my knuckles
Konomihu: yidahch’in [=‘people coming from uphill’] Karuk, Konomihu, Shasta or other Indians on the Klamath and Salmon Rivers
lacking: 'e:di'n it is lacking, missing; 'e:nde'n it came to be lacking, it disappeared. See without

lacking, make: 'yildin' make it be lacking! make it disappear! (e.g., xona:'- 'yildin' [= 'his eyes-make them be lacking!'] 'blind him!'; 'e:yde'n I made it be lacking (e.g., xona:'- 'e:yde'n 'I blinded him')

ladder: miq'it-k'e'sindil [= 'on it-they climb up'] (or miq'it-na:natndil [= 'on it-they go down']') ladder (¶ A ladder, made from a single piece of wood, was positioned at the inner entrance to a living house, leading down into the house-pit, as well as inside the (roof) door of a sweathouse. Goddard L&C p. 14.)

• k'e'sina:whe's climbing up along something, climbing a ladder; going upstairs; k'e:)isay he climbed something; k'e'sindil they climb something

lady'slipper: yima:nek'iwingsoya:n-xyehch'itul' [= 'Indian God-his shoes'] lady'slipper (Cypripedium fasciculatum)

lake: minq' lake

• sixa:n (or suxa:n) [= 'a filled container lies somewhere'] there is a lake or pond; wingxa'a lake or pond forms, takes shape; na:sixa:n the water, lake lies still, quiet

lame: nawhdiq'eh I am lame, limping; na:'usdiq'eh he became lame, started limping

lamprey: See witsa:s

land: ninis'a:n country, land, world, earth

land (a canoe): me'ninta:n [= 'he brought (long object) against it' he landed his canoe, brought his canoe in to shore; me'nilay [= 'they brought (several objects) against it'] they landed their canoes

• yeh'ilqeh [= 'shove (a stick) in'] shove the canoe in! land the canoe!; yehch'wilqet he landed the canoe

• meda'ay [= 'it extends against it'] (canoe) is beached, pulled to shore (still partly in the river)

land, by: nuqit (or na'qit) (coming) by land, (travelling) along the bank of the river (as opposed to travelling by boat)

language: xine:wh language, speech, talk

• natini:xwe:-mixine:we' [= 'Hupa people-their language'] the Hupa Language

large: nitsas it is large in diameter, thick; nivhtsas I'm large around the waist. See wha:nog

larkspur: k'ima:wiq'aww [= 'medicine-which is fat'] wild larkspur; a medicinal plant (¶ Fat medicine.)

last: na:nimi'ch following along behind, last (e.g., ch'tehsde:tli-na:nimi'ch they went off last, they were the last to go)

late: miq'i-sile'n [= 'on it-it became'] it has gotten late; whiwing-miq'isilin'-te [= 'toward me-it gets later'] (future) I will be late, delayed

later: de:q'ung-hit [= 'here-recently-at that time'] a short time afterwards, later on

laugh: lo' laugh, laughter; whilo' my laugh

• wha:alo' [= 'laugher moves me'] I laugh; wha:nlo' I laughed, burst out laughing; xwa:nlo' he laughed;

whiwing-na:nlo' you laughed at me

• lo'-'ch'ilchwe [= 'laughter-he makes'] he laughs; lo'-chischwe'n he laughed

laurel: t'un-chwing California laurel, pepperwood (Umbellularia californica) (¶ Sometimes called myrtle. Pepperwood leaves are used to relieve sinus congestion.)

lawyer: ky'o'dixit [= 'he asks questions'] lawyer

• wiiq'i-ch'ixine:wh ['for me-he speaks] my lawyer

lay (it) down: no'ning'a:n he put it down; no'na'ning'a:n he put it back down (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

lazy, unenthusiastic: miwhtsas I am lazy, unenthusiastic about something, don't want to do it; k'iwtwsas I am lazy, unenthusiastic (about things in general); k'e'tsas he is lazy, unenthusiastic; k'e: witsas laziness

leach acorns: k'itawhtsit I'm leaching acorns (by pouring water over them); k'itulutsit leach acorns!; k'iwila'tsits she leached acorns

leaching pit: k'itulutsit shallow pit in riverbank sand used for leaching acorns, "dirt pan"

• me'k'itia:ults'it [= 'in-it she leaches acorns'] acorn leaching pit (alternative term)

lead: tiwhloy' [= 'I'm dragging it off'] I'm leading it (e.g., horse) with a rope; t'ese:lo'y I led it; ch'ite:lo'y he led it

• na:whilohs [= 'drag me around!'] lead me by the hand!; na:xose:lo's I led him by the hand

leader: miningxa't'en leader, boss, rich and important person; miningxa't'en the boss (of some organization), the leader (of some group)

• ma:na'way [= 'ahead-he goes'] Dance Leader (¶ The man who leads the Hostler Ranch or Matilton side during the religious dances. As "boss" of the dance, the ma:na'way also sponsors the feasts that accompany the ceremonies.)
the woman who leads the moving of the White Deerskin Dance from danceground to danceground, carrying the fire

leaf:  k’it’ung’ leaf, leaves; mit’ung’ its (tree’s, plant’s) leaf

• mit’low’ (a plant’s) leaves, foliage

• k’iwint’a’n leaves have come out, (tree) has come into leaf

leak:  wults’a water soaks through, leaks out

• millich it drips, leaks; niwilich it started dripping, leaking

lean:  diq’am it (e.g., board) leans against something; dilq’ung lean it up (against something)!

ch’idiwilq’a’n he leaned it up

• me ning’ay [‘it extends along against it’] it is leaning against it; whe’ning’ay he’s leaning against me; me’niw ing’a’n he leaned against it; k’emil’a’lean it against something; k’e’niwil’a’ she leaned it against something

lean-to:  See hut

leather:  dichwil tanned deerhide, leather; dichwil-tehnil (or chwil-tehnil) [=tanned (buckskin)-sack] (traditional) leather sack, (modern) gunny sack

leave:  sahwinde’n they went off (to a distance), they left, departed (refers to a group only); sa’ohding’ (you all) go off!

leave behind:  no:na’ky’a’awh [=‘he puts (some round object) back down’] he leaves some behind (e.g., food); wha no:na’ky’a’awh leave some behind for me!

no:na:’ky’a’awh I have left some behind

leave (uneaten, unused):  no:yawh he leaves some over (food uneaten on his plate, supplies unused); non-gyawh leave some over! no:neya’n I have left some over; no:yawh leaving things over; nondiya’n what has been left over (food, supplies, etc.)

leave (spouse):  xwa’ut:no:na’milten [=‘his wife-he put her back down, returned her to where he found her’] he left his wife, he divorced is wife

leavings:  k’esde’ coarse leavings (of acorns) after sifting

left:  nickwin’-ch’ing’ [=‘bad (side)-towards’] left (side), on the left

• nickwin’ch’ing’-whila [=‘on the left-hand my hand’] my left hand

leftovers:  nondiya’n what has been left over (food, supplies, etc.)

• xono:ya’we’ his leftovers, leavings after eating (old-fashioned term)

leg:  whits’ine’ (or whits’in’, whits’ing’) my bone, leg

• whiqe:-kin’ [=‘my leg-base’] my lower leg

• whiq’ay my hip, thigh, the inside of my leg

• whilo’qe’ [=‘my salmon’] the calf of my leg

• mits’e:l’ its (animal’s) leg

• leg:  minak’idilq’ay’ straddle it! put your legs around it! minak’i’dehlq’ay’ he straddled it

legs, leggings:  See pants

length:  me:k’int’e it is the length of it, it is as long as it; xwe:k’iniwht’e I am as long (tall) as he is

let it:  xa’t’ah’eh let it! let him, her! let them! (e.g., xa: t’ah’eh-yehch’ondi’ ‘let them come in!’)

let me, let’s:  keh let me! let’s! (e.g., keh-niwh’ing’ ‘let me look!’)

let go:  na:ch’uh-ch’it let go of it! release it! na:whidinchwit let me go! na’diwichwit he let go of it

Lewis woodpecker:  See Woodpecker

liar:  ch’ixoch’et liar, one who lies

lichen:  dahmine’ hanging moss, tree lichen (Ramalina) (¶ Used for dye.)

lick:  ‘whinat I’m licking it; ‘ilnah lick it; yihnat it (e.g., dog) licks it; wehnat’ I licked it; ch’iwhinat’ he licked it; sawhna’t I lick it in my mouth, I taste it; saylnat’ I tasted it; sa’wilnat’ he tasted it

lick (deer):  k’inunq’ deer lick

lie:  sa’a:n [=‘(round object) lies motionless’] it (e.g., stone) lies there, is located there; wing’a ‘it has come to lie there; sehlan’ ‘I have (round object) lying motionless’ I have it, possess it, own it; weh’al’a I came into possession of it, I kept it; siwhda’un’ I have made (round object) lie motionless’ I have it (e.g., stone) in my possession

• siten it (e.g., animal) lies there; ts’isten he or she lies there; siwhدت I lie there

lie (two or more):  sitetch they (animals) lie there; ts’istetch they (people) lie there; yatziditech we all lie there

lie dead:  siten it (animal) lies there dead; ch’iwi’te he fell over dead

• ch’iwheswatt’l he lies there (like a log that has been thrown down), dead or unconscious

lie down:  nintiwh lie down!; ch’ehnesteh he lay down; nese’ti:ne I’m about to lie down; niwhte’ let me lie down! I want to lie down! na:ntiwh lie down again! go (back) to bed!; na’nehsteh he went to bed

• nohtech’ lie down (you all!); ch’ehnestech’ they lay down; ya’nehstech’ they (all) lay down; yatzehsdi-tech’twe (all) are about to lie down.

lie, tell a:  xonch’eh you are lying!; xowch’e’ta I’m lying, I’m a liar; ch’ixoch’et he’s lying, he’s a liar; xowch’e’ta [=‘what has been lied’] a lie, falsehood, lying, (nixowch’e:de’ your lie); do-xowch’e:di-heh don’t lie! no lying!

light (fire, match):  xon’-wun-nongiwh (from -nongiwh) [=‘fire-to it-carry it to there’] light the fire!; xon’-wun-no’nngen (from -no’nngen) he lit the fire

• me:diw’a [=‘extend something against it!’] light it!; me’diwil’a he lit it
light (in weight): xaxa:nt’e it is light, light (in weight), not heavy; xaxa:unt’e he is light, he’s a lightweight; xaxa:wh’t’e I am light
light shines: k’ininde:n it shines (e.g., a light bulb, star, sun), there is a light; k’i:nde’n it lit up; k’i:nding light it up! shine a light on it! turn the light on!: k’i:nde’n he let it up
light song: miq’eh-mena:k’i:lwitlw [=‘following it-they sing’] a ‘light’ or fast song at the Brush Dance
• xwoha’k’ita’aw [=‘alongside-he sings along’] a ‘lighting’ or fast song at the Kick Dance
lightning: k’i:qiw [‘it forks’] lightning flashes, there is lightning; k’iwngqiw lightning flashed
like: ‘iwo’ I like it; xowho’o I like him, her; ch’iliyo’ he or she likes it; ch’ixolyo’ he or she likes him, her; lidililo’ we like one another; ch’iliyo they like one another; whesyo’ I started to like it; ch’ixowhesyo’ he or she started to like him, her
like to eat: whiite [‘something pulls me’] I relish it, am fond of it, like to eat it; xotile he relishes it; yiditle [=‘something pulls it (animal, child)’] it (animal) relishes it, feeds on it; whitewite’te I am going to relish it
like (resemble): ‘q’ in such a way, like... (adverb formant) (e.g., xwedi:q’ ‘in what way?’; de:q’ ‘in this way’; hayi-q’ ‘in that way’; k’iday-q’-q’ nichwin it smells like flowers’: ab’iting-q’i:unt’e ‘all-in such way-it is ‘all kinds of...’
lilac: See MYRTLE
lily: k’i:wo’-dahyiwilxa:l [=‘hook-is held up’] Easter lily
• chwak’iin Tiger lily
limb: milk’ay [‘its arm’] limb, branch (of any tree)
• ‘il limb, bough of a conifer
• na:k’i:llat ‘it floated down’ a limb falls from a tree; na: k’i:lwat a limb fell
limit: no:- down to a position of rest, to a limit (verb prefix): nong’awh put it down (in a resting position): no’ning’ahm he put it down; noninyawh quit going! go to there and stop! that’s as far as you go!: nuna:yay I quit going; no’ning’ay he quit going; no’wilin it (water) flows to there (i.e., the head of a stream)
limp: sawhdiqe:ch I am lame, limping; na: ‘usdiqe:ch’ he became lame, started limping
line: mil-tahjilos [=‘with-it-one pulls it ashore’] line to pull gill-net
line up: tiswchwe I’m lining them up, putting them in a line: te:se:chwe:n I lined them up
• whi’q’eh-dinung [=‘(following after me-sloping, inclined’] lined up behind me, facing behind me, agreeing with me; niq’eh-dinung lined up in one direction
lion: See MOUNTAIN LION
lion (mythical): xoltsay-taw [=‘dry ground-the one that is around, among’] ‘lion,” mythical animal with a ruff of fur around its neck, like a lion’s mane
• teh-k’its’a [=‘in the water-it roars’] mythical “lion”
lip: whida’ my mouth, lips
• whida:sits’ [=‘my mouth-skin’] my lips
• whiweis’its’ [= from whiweis’its’ ‘my we:-skin’; -we:- is an old word for “jaw” found only in compounds] my lips
listen: k’iniwh-’a’dilchwe [=‘(aware of the news-he makes himself)’ he listens, he hears the news; k’iniwh-’adilchwe’en I listened; whisa:k’iniwh’adilchwe [=‘following me-listen!’] listen to me!
• xweda’ay-na’ada’ay [=‘his head-extends out, sticks out’] he’s listening; neda’ay-na’dos’a’ [=‘your head-let it extend out!’] listen!: xweda’ay-na’adiwing’a’ he listened
little: misGiy’ts (or misGiy’ets) it is little, small; ts’imisGiy’ts he or she is little, young; simiwhGiy’ts I am little, young; simiwe:Giy’ts I became little; misGe’gits they (things, children) are little; simidiGe’gits we are little
• mine:qits a little bit
• mike:l’-ch’ing [=‘its (fish’s) tail-toward’] the tail-end of something, the smallest part of something
little bit: mine:qits a little, slightly, easily (e.g., mine: qits-ssie!: it is slightly hot, lukewarm)
little while: tse’ehdzi-ding for a little while, for a short time; tse’ehdzi-mil after a short time
live: siwhday I’m living, staying there; ts’isday (or ch’isday) he or she is staying there; siday (animal) stays there; ts’isda:ding [=’he stays there-place’] where he stays, his residence
live oak: See OAK
liver: whisit’ my liver; k’isit’ [=‘something’s liver’] salmon-liver, fish-liver
• k’i:q’aylosch’e’ the liver of an eel
lizard: jime:l (or dzime:l) a type of lizard (Sceloporus, scaly lizard)
• tse:me:w-nak’i:cox’a’an [=‘rocks-under them-they run about’] a type of lizard
• mike’-litsow [=‘its tail-is blue/green’] Blue-tailed lizard
• See also LIZARD
lo!: ga’ya’ finding out, being revealed to be, lo! (e.g., de:-ga’ya’ ‘as I see, as I come to find out’; xe:di-gya’ ‘how...it looks!’)
load: xehi pack, load (in a basket)
• la’xel a basketful, one basket load
• whi’q’eh-k’ichwit [=‘behind me-push something!’] push my load up on my back! help me with my load!
load (a gun): yehna’wilay [=‘he put (several objects) back in’] he loaded the gun, put bullets in
loan: whiwa:-milchwit [=‘to me-push it!’] loan me some money!; whiwa:-me:nichwit he loaned me some money
located, be: sa'a:n [=‘(round object) lies motionless’] it (house, place) is located there (e.g., ta:kwiwh sa'a:n ‘a sweathouse is located there, there is a sweathouse there’)

locust: xorin-q'ets [=‘its face-makes noise’] locust; a short-horned grasshopper

log: nis'tan log, fallen tree

lonely: do:wilde'n lonesomeness

• 'aye I’m lonely, lonesome for something! (exclamation expressing lonesomeness, wistfulness, nostalgia; e.g., 'aye whima:lyo’ I’m lonesome for my friend! I miss my friend!)

lonesome: do:ch'ilin ['=not-he is content='] he is lonesome; do:-wehle'n I got lonesome; niqeh-do:-ch'iwiwle'n he got lonesome for you; do:-wilde'n lonesomeness

long: nes it is long; niiwhnes I’m long, tall; ch'eneces he is long, tall; wiwnes he got tall

• me:k'int'e it is the length of it, it is as long as it; xwe: k'iniiwh'te I am as long (tall) as he is

• wiilhnes [=‘it is as long as me, it’s my length’] alongside of me, on my side, along the length of me

long ago: da'ne long ago

long object lies: siti'an a long, stick-like object lies somewhere (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

long object, handle a: wiwhil I’m carrying it along (e.g., a stick, something long); yuntiwih pick up (a long, stick-like object); ya'winta:n he picked it up; nawhtin I’m carrying (a long, stick-like object) around; na:'ustine I carried it around (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

long time: sa'a it is a long time; win'sa'a it has been a long time (e.g., sa'a-na'way ‘long time-he walks’; do:-sa'a:y-nil ['=not-long-with, after='] it wasn’t long until...); sa'a:-dung ['=long time-in the past='] a long time ago; sa'a:-nchil ['=long time-in the future='] it will be a long time

long way: See Far

look: tesiwhi'e'n (or teysi'e'n) I’m looking, taking a look, looking on; tesi'ing take a look!; ch'iete'e'n he’s looking; teyi'e'n I have looked; ch'ite:te'e'n he looked around; na'te: siwhi'e'n I’m looking back; na'te:hs'e'n he’s looking back; na'tei:ng'e'n he looked back

• niwh'e'n I’m looking at something; xoniiwh'e'n I’m looking at him; hinil'int look at me!; ch'iihinihi'e'n he’s looking at me; me:diil'en we’re looking at each other; xonie'yel'I e'n he looked at him; ch'ixoneh'e'n he looked at him; do:-ne:lte'e'n-heh no looking at anything!

• naywe:se:e'n I’m looking all round; nay'wehs'e'n he’s looking all around

• yeh'iwhe'diwh I’m looking in (to see what’s inside); yeh'inde'iwh look in!

look!: hé: look! (e.g., hé:, ch'ixoch'e:xt! ‘look! he’s lying!’)

• nil'inde:gya' look at this! see here!

look after: miwhlwih I’m looking after (something), watching it; miwhwh watch it! keep an eye on it!; me'liwh he’s watching it; miyiiwh it (animal) watches it; yayiiwh they (animals) watch it; xwe:miwhlwh-te you will look after him, watch him

• xowut-xowhiya:n I’m carefully watching him, looking after him; wut-ch'iyoxya:n he is watching it; niwut-xowhiya'n I have watched you; wut-ch'iyoxyiyla'n he kept watch on it

look for: xante look for it, hunt for it (something you have not had before); xa'nite (or xa'nte) he’s looking for it; xa'niwinte' he looked for it; xamante look for it (something that has been lost!); xoxana:white I’m looking for it; xoxana:ntace' I looked for it

• xamantes'e:n'I’m looking for it; whixamantes'e:n I’m looking for me!; whixa:na:te'n he looked for me

look like: me:xot'e:n it looks like it, it is like it; xwe: xowht'en I look like him

• nehwa:n it resembles, looks like (something); ch'inehwa:he or she resembles (something, someone); ney:diwha:n I resemble it; nesnindo:wana you resemble it

• xwe:xowht'ing I look like him/her; we'xowin'ting' he came to look like me

loose: nak'iixa:ch it (e.g., hair) hangs loose, something is broken apart; 'ilxahch break it apart!; ch'isxach he broke it apart

loose-jointed: na'dixe he is loose-jointed, loosely built; nawhtixe I’m loosely built; na'udxite' he loosened up

lose: whiwh-nixohsle' [=from me-it got lost'] I lost it; xowun-nixohsle' he lost it

• whiwh-naniwehslilay [=from me-(several things) are carried over] I lost it (in gambling)

• whiwh-na:'ustiw [=from me-he ran (fastest)] he beat me in a race, he ran faster than I did

lost: nixosele' I got lost; ch'inixohsle' he got lost; nixohsle'it (animal, thing) got lost; whiwh-nixohsle' [=from me-it got lost'] I lost it

• ti-ngh-away, out of sight, lost (verb prefix): ting'awh take it (e.g., stone) away so that it is lost! steal it away!; ting'wing'an (or tiw'wing'an) he took it away; ting'ihwa:wh I’m getting lost, going astray; ting'inyahwh get lost! go astray!; tingwe:yay I got lost; tiw'inyay he got lost, went astray; tiya'winde: ti they all got lost

lots, a lot: la:n many, there is a lot; wina:n it became lots; lun-ting [=‘many-at (times)’] at many times, frequently, a lot

• xole:n there is plenty, there is a lot of it; ch'ixole:n he has lots of it

louse: ya' louse (specifically head louse), parasite; ma:'a' [=contracted from mi-ya'e'] its parasite

• ya'ulqay White louse

• ya'usq'ong' lice eggs
love: niwhdin I'm in love with you; whildin you're in love
with me; xowhdin I'm in love with him or her; lidildin
we are in love with each other; xwe:ylde'na I fell in love
with him or her; ch'iwhiwiwilde'n he or she fell in love
with me; k'iwiwilde'n he or she fell in love (with someone)
love medicine: mil-k'idildin [with it-he is loved by
someone] love medicine
lover: whiliyo' my boyfriend, girlfriend, sweetheart
• whiky'o'niwa:n my lover (not spouse). See adultery
low: ninch'ing'-xw [downward-at] (lying) low, on
the ground
lower part: xotl'a'-ch'ing' [his buttocks-towards] the
lower part of his body, his bottom; mitl'a'-ch'ing' its
(animal's) hind-quarters, the bottom end of something
lucky place: tim a bathing spot for menstruating
women; any place you train for good luck

lukewarm: tosil (sometimes reduced to tos) warm
water, lukewarm water
lump: k'iqojin (or k'iijiqon) lumps (on the body, as on a
frog); miqo(n)jine' its (sturgeon's) lumpy backbone.
• ky'o:mo't' it bulges up (lump or knob on one's body,
hill, mound, etc.); ky'o:wiwimo't' it has bulged up
lung: whidisqay' (or whidisq'e') my lungs
lupine: k'iwe:kyoh-mila' [=spider-its hand'] lupine
(Lupinus)
lurch: tiwhwis I lurch, duck, dodge; ch'itehwis he
lurched; xokyun-tehwis [=his insides-lurched'] his
stomach turned, he was revolted. See dodge
lust: See desire; want
lynx: See Bobcat
mad: See angry
madrone: 'isd: w madrone (Arbutus menziesii)
magazine (of bullets): See clip
maggot: k'iwi:nyâ'-ma': a' ['=acorn-its parasite']
maggot that feeds on acorns. See WORM
maidenhair: See FERN
maize: See CORN
make: 'ilchwe make it!; ch'ilchwe he makes it;
sech'we'n I made it; ch'isch'we'n he made it;
ch'o:ch'we' let him make it!; wilchwe' in it has been
make it again! make it over!; na: sech'we'n I made it again
xochi:chwe' she makes him, gives birth to him;
ch'ichwe'n she gave birth
(t used as causative): nilchwing-sech'we'n I made it
stink; nite:l-na:sech'we'n I made it flat again;
k'ik'e: t'-ch'ilchwe he makes it squeak;
'at'ing-xosech'we'n I made him do things;
'a:de:y-xosech'win'-te I will make
him my own, claim him
make a bed: na:k'ilteh! spread (the blanket) again!
make the bed; na:k'is'eh'le;l I made the bed
male animal: mix'o:nsday [=its man] male of any species
mallard: miq'os-lishow [=its neck-blue/green] mallard
(Anas platyrhynchos)
man: xo'osday (or xe'esday) man (male)
* k'iwi:nyâ'-na: man
* k'iwi:nyâ'-na:y-an [=acorn-eater] person, man, Indian
man-eating monsters: t'oh-k'ya'-t'e:n [=grass-
skirt-wearer] female man-eating monster who lurks
about old camping places; she carries a leather-seed
beater (me:k'iblwul), and is also called me:k'iblwul-
na:we [= seed beater-she carries it around]
xahslintaw-ne:wa:n [=crane-it resembles'] man-
eating crane-like bird that inhabits the head of Horse-
Linto (xahsling'ing) Creek
manner, in such a: -xw in such a way, in such a
manner, being so, while doing so (adverb formant, ge-
rundive particle) (e.g., hayi-xw 'in that way'; niwhong-
xw 'in a good way, well'; ye'ilxa'-k'iwâ:a:hlxw [=day
breaks-while he is singing'] 'he sings until dawn')
* q' in such a way, like... (adverb-forming suffix)
(e.g., xwe:di:q' 'in what way?'; de:q' 'in this way';
hayi-q' 'in that way'; k'id:a:yq' niche:n 'it smells like
flowvers'; 'aht'ing-q'i'-unte [=all-in such way-it is']
'all kinds of...')
many: lâ:n many, there is a lot; wi:na:n it became lots
* unlung they are so many; xa'unlung there are
that many
xowlhla:n (or xowlhlu:n) there are many people; do:-
xowlhla:n (or do:-xowlhlu:n) not many people, a few
people; ya:xowlhlu:n we are many; ya:xowlha:n
they became many
manzanita: diniw manzanita (Arctostaphylos viscida)
* diniw-k'iwisit [=manzanita-pounded up'] man-
zanita flour
* diniwch [=manzanita (diminutive')'] small manza-
nita bush (Arctostaphylos patula)
maple: k'it'ung' [=leaf'] maple (Acer macrophyllum)
march: yehna'k'ililj-pha'=[=they
urinate (on their way) inside-moon']
Late winter month; March (¶ So
called because it was so cold they
often had to hurried back to huts.)
mare: See FEMALE ANIMAL
mark: ch'ilil:wiw [=he rubs, smears (paint) along'] he's
marking something, drawing a line; tes:el:lw I made a
mark; nawle:h I'm making marks (all over), drawing
lines in all directions; nase:liw I made marks
* a:k'iwh'e:n [=I'm doing something, making
something'] I'm marking it with a design (paint, tattoo,
etc.), writing; a:k'iu wykon' he is marking it, writing;
a:k'iwhlaw I marked it, wrote; a:k'ilaw he marked
it, wrote; a:k'il:lehx mark it! write!; a:k'ilwil:aw
it is marked, written; a book
married: ud-t'en [=with wife-being'] married
man, utd't'en se:le:n ['married man-I became'] I got
married (man speaking)
xung-t'en [=with husband-being'] married
woman, xung't'en se:le:n I got married (woman speaking)
marrow: wh:we' my bone marrow
marten: See FISHER
mat: k'iwil:te[l [=what is spread out'] mat, traditional
Indian bed; k'ilteh spread out a mat! spread a blanket!
prepare a bed!: k'is'elte:l I spread it out
matches: xong:mi'nt [=fire-what is (used) in order to
(make it')] matches. See FIRE DRILL
Matilton side: me'dilxwe the people of the village of
Matilton (Me'dilding) and more generally the people
of the upstream half of Hoopa Valley (¶ In the Jump
Dance and White Deer's Dance the me'dilxwe 'side'
alternates with the ta'kiminl:ixwe "side" (i.e., dancers
from the Hostler Ranch (Ta'kimilding) or downstream
half of Hoopa Valley) in performing sets of dances.
The two sides are ceremonially equal, but since the
dances begin at the Sacred House in Hostler Ranch the
me'dilxwe must play the role of guests, allowing the ta’k’imilxwe to have the first and last dance sets. On the last day of the Jump Dance the ta’k’imilxwe and the me’dilxwe dance a “grand finale” together.) See HOSTLER RANCH SIDE

maul, to: k’iwht’iwh I’m mauling off a plank, riving it, splitting (slabs, shingles, etc.) with a wedge or chisel; k’isehl’t’iwh I mauled it off; mil-k’ilt’iwh [=‘with it-he mauls off’] chisel; jilt’iwh split it apart (with a wedge or chisel)!; je’wilt’iwh he split it apart

maul: mil-k’iltsil [=‘with it-one pounds, hammers’] hammer, maul

• tsmilich’itsit [= from tsing-mil-ch’itsits ‘bones-with it-he pounds, crushes’] a small maul

• See also CHISEL; HAMMER

maybe: do:-tah [=‘not-among’] (or do:-de’-tah [=‘not-in the future-among’]) perhaps, maybe

• xowh it seems, it must be, I guess (particle indicating uncertainty, lack of definite knowledge) (e.g., dahungwho’-dung’-xowh [=‘for quite a while-it seemed’] it looked like it had been quite a while’; diydi-xowh-wung [=‘what?-it seems-for’] what for, I wonder?; da:ywho’-xwo-xowh [=‘somewhere-at it seems’] somewhere or another’; na’wayne:-xowh-dó:ng’ [=‘he goes around there-it seems-indeed’] he might be living around there’)

• xoshdó:ng’ xowh-dó:ng’ [=‘it seems-indeed’] (diminutive) (it could be (but I really doubt it!) I really don’t believe it!

me: whe I, me, as for me; whe:-‘e:n as for me

meadowlark: michwe:xin’-q’eh-yixolwhin [=‘its anus-following behind-it is darkish colored’] meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta, Western meadowlark)

mean: mehsla:-xosin he is mean

• do:-che’iniq’iw [=‘not-he is well behaved’] he does not behave well, he is mean, ready to fight (old-fashioned word)

measure: me:k’i’litch measure it! (e.g., net mesh, dentalia, lumber); me:k’iwiltiw he measured it; whe’k’iwiltiw he measured me; me:k’iwiltiw it has been measured, a measure of something (e.g., la’-me: k’iwiwitiw ‘one-measure of (something); one string of dentalia’)

• tiwchwit I’m measuring something (with my arm);

tinchwit measure it!; tah-teischwit [=‘once-he measured’] a measurement from tip to tip of outspread arms: a “yard”

measuring stick: mil-me’k’iltiw [=‘with it-he measures’] measuring stick (for mesh of a net) (¶ Nets were woven with the hands, the string being wound about a shuttle; mesh size was measured on the special measuring “stick” (actually made of bone).)

meat: whitsing’ my flesh, meat; mitsing’-xina:y its meat is fresh, fresh meat

- k’iwilme:ch boiled meat
- See also VENISON

mediator: See GO-BETWEEN

medicine: k’ima:w medicine (general term, referring both to traditional Indian medicines and to modern pharmaceuticals)

• k’ima’q’-n’-n’ay [=‘in Yurok fashion-he carries on’] medicine used at (Yurok style) Brush Dances

• k’ima:w-xoniwhsin I know a medicine; k’ima:w-ch’ixo:ne he knows a medicine

medicine, make: k’ima:w-mil-xe’ek’ilyo:i [=‘medicine-with it-he blows it away’] he makes medicine

medicine, types of:

• k’iwiyul-mil-men’a:dinchwen [=‘food-with it-he craves it again’] medicine to make one want food, stimulate the appetite

• tsel:ing-min [=‘blood-for’] medicine for bleeding from a wound, passing blood

• k’iliixun-mich’ing’-k’ima:w [=‘deer-towards it-medicine’] deer hunting medicine (¶ There are five varieties.)

• tl’iwxa:n-mil-tach’iliitiw [=‘eel-with it-he takes out of the water’] eel medicine

• xayahme’-xo:q’-mil-tach’iliitiw [=‘fishing spot-fish-with it-he takes out of the water’] fish claim medicine

• xowawa:nadlwe:n [=‘it melts away from him’] medicine to remove hard feelings, for forgiveness (¶) This is medicine for one who wants his enemy, one he’s had a quarrel with, to forgive him. If you kill a man this medicine makes his relatives not so hard-feeling. You burn mixa: ch’e’-xole:n and sing a certain kind of song all night.)

• mikyow’-mik’ima:w’ [=‘grizzly bear-its medicine’] or k’ide:nilt’s [=‘they fear it’] grizzly bear medicine (¶ Used so grizzly bears won’t tackle you.)

• mil-k’idiilin [=‘with it-people love him’] love medicine

• mil-xontah-na:dya’ [=‘with it-houses-he goes around’] medicine to make people be always glad to see you

• mil-xong’a:nadwilaw-k’ima:w’ [=‘with it-one puts on regalia-medicine’] medicine to look nice, have nice things

• wilkya:n-mik’ima:w’ pregnant woman medicine (¶ Used to make a baby small inside, so that the delivery is easy.)

• xokyun-chwin’da:nawhmik’ima:w’ [=‘his stomach-it went bad-its medicine’] medicine for a bad stomach

• ch’iyadi-mim [=‘wound-for’] medicine for a wound

• ch’ixo:niyol’ [=‘he blows at him’] making bad medicine, witchcraft, poisoning (¶ Cannot be cured by an Indian doctor.)

• mil-nikyaxwo:ky’a:n [=‘with it-in a big way-he eats’] medicine to “stretch your stomach” so that you will be able to eat a lot at a feast
meet: xode:siwha:wh / meet him, go to see him, encounter him; xode:sinyawh meet him!; xode:se: yay I met him; whide: isyay he met me

melt: tehlev-e it (grease, snow, ice) is melting, has started to melt
  • nulwing (or nulwhing) it is melting away; na:lw'en (or na:lw'hen) it melts away
  • 'idah it (e.g., ice, fog) is melting away, dissipating, disappearing; 'isdaw it melted, disappeared

menstrual hut: min'e:ch [= min'- (diminutive)] menstrual hut. (¶ For min'- see back of (house).)

menstruate: mingk'iwhe:n [= from mini-k'iwhe:n 'for that purpose-I consider things', i.e., I set aside things for menstrual seclusion] I am menstruating, having my period; mingk'il'e:n she is menstruating; mingk'iwhe:s'e:n she started menstruating

menstruation: naidongxwe [= being alone] (or na: sdo:ngxw-ky'a:n [= alone-she eats!]) menstruating woman (polite term, used by women in front of men)
  • tim-na'me [= 'at (at) lucky spot-she bathes'] menstruating woman (an alternative polite term for use in front of men)
  • mingk'il'e:n menstruating woman, menstruation (direct term, used among women)

menstruation, have first: kina'k'i-day she has her first menstruation, reaches puberty. k'ina:kw'ihwa I have my first menstruation: kinahlundung from kinahladi:n [= she reaches puberty-person] a girl for whom a Flower Dance is held, is a girl at puberty

merely: lah-xw [= once-at] merely, just, only, (in an ordinary way) (e.g., lah-xw-e:n'=-axonidhwne [= just, merely-it was-I was telling her] 'I was merely telling her a story, I was just talking')

merganser: nat'a:we-likay [= duck-white] diving duck (Mergus (sp.), merganser)

middle: mine:jit [= in the middle of me] around my waist, my middle
  • tan:e:jit in the middle of the river
  • ninis'a:n-mine:jit [= world-in its middle] in the middle, in the center of the universe (term used in prayers)

midnight: xatl'e:emil [= from xatl'e:e:-mil 'night-there-when'] in the middle of the night, at night

might be: xowh it seems, it might be. I guess (particle indicating uncertainty, lack of definite knowledge) (e.g., dahunghwo'dang'-xowh [= for quite a while-it seemed] 'it looked like it had been quite a while'; diyde-xowh-wung [= what?-it seems-for] 'what for, I wonder?'; da:ywo'-xwo-xowh [= somewhere-at-it seems] 'somewhere or another'; na'waye-xowh-dó:ng [= he goes around there-it seems indeed] 'he might be living around there')
  • 'ts'a:ng [= 'ts'eh-ang' it is perceived-it is'] (feel that) it might be... (e.g., yow-ts'a:ng 'I feel that it might be that one!')

milk: whits'o:' my (woman's) breasts, milk
  • mide'xole:n-mits'o:' [= cow-its milk'] cow's milk
milk a cow: mits'o:'-iltik [= its udder-pinch it!] milk the cow!; sehltik I pinched it, I milked (the cow)
milkweek: dina' milkweed (Asclepius) (¶) Used for chewing gum.

mill basket: See hopper

mill: tse:xut mortar rock, mill rock

millipede: ts'o:luge millipede, thousand-legged worm

milt: mits'o:' 'its milk of something' its (fish's) milk

mind: whije:y' (or whije:ye') my state of mind, way of thinking, heart (metaphorical) (¶) Used mainly in phrases, where it is often reduced to whije: - or whije.' See baby; forget; worry
  • whikyung my mind, attention. See inside

mind, to: miq'eh-naw'hay [= 'after it-I carry it around'] I mind it, heed it, pay attention to it; miq'eh-nung'a mind it!; miq'eh-na:'us'a' he minded it; whida'-q'eh-na:'us'a' [= 'my mouth (i.e., words)-he minded'] he minded me, paid attention to me; xoda'-q'eh-nung'a mind him!

mink: te:wina:whing larger mink (Mustela vison)
  • sah-koh 'sah-big' (larger?) mink (archaic term)
  • xoninsoch from xonin-sow-ch [= 'his face-scratched-(diminutive)'] small, White-spotted mink (Mustela vison)

minnow: k'ina:'-sunsol [= 'the eyes-empty'] minnow

mirror: me'-na'a:dineh'en [= in-it he looks back at oneself] mirror

miscarriage: xokyun-k'isyat [= 'her insides-got hurt, wounded'] she miscarried; whikyun-k'iyah I'm having a miscarriage

miss: whil'a:n in my absence, missing me; xot'a:n in his absence, missing him (e.g., whil'a:n-ch'inyay [= 'missing me-he arrived'] 'he arrived after I had left, he missed me')
  • 'ayge I'm lonely, lonesome for something! (exclamation expressing loneliness, wistfulness, nostalgia); (e.g., 'ayge whima:lyo' 'I'm lonesome for my friend! I miss my friend!')

missing: See lacking; without

mist: misjeh mist, fog, light haze

mistletoe: dahk'islay-koh' mistletoe


mock orange: q'a:axis monk orange, Syringa (Philadelphus sp., or Prunus caroliniana (?)) (¶) Used for arrow shafts.

mockingbird: See chat

mold: widwa'ni it is moldy
  • mich'we' ta:wh blush dust on acorns (due to mold)
mole: yiniw-náak'í'dmot' [‘underground-it piles things up’] mole (Scapanus)
  • mina:e:di'n ['it is blind'] second name for mole
money: nahdiyaw money (general term); xo'ji-nahdiyaw ['true-money'] dentalia, Indian money
  • Mil-khy'oxet ['with it-he buys things'] (modern) money; xo'ji-milky'oxet ['true-money'] dentalia
Mongolian spots: naniwiliiq ['thrown at with mud']
  • Two or three marks on the small of the back of Indian children. According to tradition, while children are still floating around unborn, they throw mud at each other while playing; the slow ones get hit.
monkey: nulmow (or nulmwh) [‘it swings around’] monkey
monster: See man-eating monster; water monster
month: naa:ng'a ['round object] has come to lie full moon
  • miq'it-k'itsit ['flower-downy, feathery'] its mouth, outlet
  • xona:'to'-na:wilin [‘hummingbird-its grand —’] in the woods—she gives birth
  • nunts'ing [‘on it-someone']
  • xontah-me:q'-mi-k'oxot [‘it has gotten wide together again’]
  • xontah-me:q'-mi-k'oxot [‘house-inside it-with it-one pokes around’]
  • See also names of months
  • xít'e'-wha ['night-sun'] moon
mop: xontah-meq'-mil-naa:k'iqot ['house-inside it-with it-one pokes around'] mop
me and more: dahdi-ding more and more, increasingly (e.g., dahdi-ding xoxihding’il ‘I’m loving her more and more’)
  • xo'ji-xw ['in a real way'] more and more, more... than ever (e.g., xo'ji-xw-xunding ‘ever closer, closer and closer’)
  • See also names of months
morning: xáit'e’dung' ['night-just past'] (early) in the morning, daybreak
  • de:diyox-yidahch'ing-wing'a-mil ['this way-from uphill-(round object) comes to lies-when'] when the sun has risen well above the mountains to the east, about 9 a.m.
morning star: xít'e’dung'-ixásinawh ['in-the morning-it rises'] morning star
mortal, bedrock: tse-xays'á ['rock-dish'] a small pounding basin in bedrock, used for making medicine for lack and other purposes; bedrock mortar
mortal, portable: miq’it-k’itsit ['on it-someone pounds'] mortar rock, pounding rock
  • tse-xut ['stone-lying flat'] mortar rock, mill rock
mosquito: mun’-ts'isge ['fly-downy, feathery'] mosquito
moss: ch’a:hiw-esits' ['green moss in the river']
  • dahmine’ (or dahmiyin’) hanging moss, yellow tree lichen (Ramalina), used for dye
  • iskimida:w’ ['tall conifers-tall conifers'] long hanging moss on conifers
moth: q’os:s-michwo ['hummingbird-its grandmother'] moth
mother: whunchwing my mother
  • which’iyungxe' my deceased mother
  • tintaht-k’ichwe ['in the woods—she gives birth'] mother of an illegitimate child
  • do:lya:-chwing ['do:lya-sort'] woman who has lost a child
mother-in-law: whime:ch’ehwing my mother-in-law
mound: ky'o:mo't it bulges up (lump or knob on one’s body, hill, mound, etc.); ky'o:wi'mo't it has bulged up
mountain: ninis’a:n world, surface of the earth, mountain: ninis’a:n-nilay’ ['mountain-its summit, peak'] mountain top; ninis’a:n-nikya:w ['mountain-it is big'] Big Hill (at the head of Hostler Creek)
  • diq’a:n mountain ridge
  • nunts’ing crag, mountain peak
  • nana:da’ay small point, peak
  • nehsnoy they (e.g., mountains) stand there, stick up in peaks
mountain lion: minim’-mil-le:diliw ['its face-with it—slays'] mountain lion, “panther” (Felis concolor)
mourning song: xona:to’-na:wilin ['ears-flow down'] mourning songs
mouse: lo’u white-faced mouse (Peromyscus)
  • lo’-niqay ['mouse-white'] white mouse
mouth: whisah (or whisah’q’) the inside of my mouth
  • whida’ my mouth, lips
mouth, put into: whisah’ into my mouth, sa’ into the mouth (verb prefix): nisawh’awh I’m putting it (e.g., stone) into your mouth; xosung’awh put it into his mouth; whisah’wing’an he put it into my mouth; sawjich I’m putting (e.g., seeds) into the (my) mouth
mouth (of stream): mike’ ['tail'] mouth of a river
  • ch’e:wilin ['it flows out'] mouth of river, stream
  • ch’e:wilin-ding ['it flows out-place'] where the stream flows out (into the ocean) (specifically Requa, the Yurok village at the mouth of the Klamath River)
  • ta:wilin-ding ['it flows into the water-place'] where a stream flows into the ocean
  • mich’a:ah its mouth, outlet
move, animals: til’awh (several animals) move off, set off walking; teh’ach’ they have moved off; yeh’ih’ah they move into (an enclosure); yehwil’ach’ they moved into it; nahl’awh they move around, browse, roam; nahl’ach’ they have moved around
mound

**MOLE/MOVE, ANIMALS**

- **Mole:** nulmow (or nulmwh) [‘it swings around’] monkey
- **Monkeys:** xontah-meq’[-mil-naa:k’iqot ['house-inside it-with it-one pokes around'] mop
- **Monsters:** See man-eating monster; water monster
- **Money:** nahdiyaw money (general term); xo’ji-nahdiyaw ['true-money'] dentalia
- **Moose:** whunchwing
- **Mosses:** ch’ahih-esits’ ['green moss in the river']
  - dahmine’ (or dahmiyin’) hanging moss, yellow tree lichen (Ramalina)
  - iskimida:w’ ['tall conifers-tall conifers'] long hanging moss on conifers
- **Mother:** whimèch’ehwing
- **Monsters:** xontah-meq’[-mil-naa:k’iqot ['house-inside it-with it-one pokes around'] mop
move (camp residence): nawhying I’m moving (camp, residence) around; na:se:ye:n I moved around;
niniyih move here!; ch’i:niyeh he moved here; na: ndiyiwh move back here!; na:undiye:n he moved back here; naminyih move across (the river!); na: ya’niyeh they moved across; tinyih move off, away!; te:se:ye:n I moved off

move about: na:xiwhdinaw I’m moving about; na: xindinah move about!; na’xidnaw he moves about; na:xidnaw (or na:xinaw) it moves, there is movement; na:xe:sdinaw I have moved about; na’xehsdinaw he has moved about

move back and forth: xiwhnay I move it back and forth, stir it, agitate it; xi¬na move it back and forth!; ch’ixi¬nay he moves it back and forth; xe:y¬na’ I have moved it back and forth

move (child in womb): xo¬-xitinaw [=’with her-it moves’] the unborn child moves in her, she starts feeling she is going to give birth; xo¬-xitehsna’n (or xo¬-xitehsdina’n) the unborn child has moved in her

much: See MANY

mucus: whinchwiwh-k’ito:’ [=’my nose-juice’] my snot, nasal mucus, phlegm

mud: leht’et’e’ sticky, soft earth
- jung muddy water
- na’xoniliw he throws mud at someone. See MONGOLIAN SPAT

mud hen: liwhin-mida’nitel [=’black-duck’] “mud hen” black duck

mud, handle: See DOUGH-LIKE OBJECT

mule: mijiw’-nes (or mijiwe’-ya:nes) [=’its ears-are long’] mule, donkey

murder: lydiliw it (animal) kills something (as prey); le’diliw he kills something, he murders someone; le: dilch kill something!; le:deliwi I killed something, someone. See ATTACK
- xonist’e’-ya:n [=’body-consumer’] someone who has killed a person
- See also KILL

muscle: whitilte’e’ my muscle, the strength of my (arm, body). See STRONG

mushroom: ’a:jiw “tanoak” mushroom (¶ The commonest edible mushroom; large, pure white, and stringy rather than crumbly.)
- xongxong’ a type of edible mushroom (¶ Orange, with “cream” on top.)

- dinch’e:k’ [=’it is hot-tasting, peppery’] a type of mushroom with a strong taste
- k’iyo:y poisonous mushroom, anything poisonous

muskmelon: diq’am-mening’e:tit’ [=’ridges-extend along it’] muskmelon

must: -ne’ (you) must... (hortatory particle) (e.g., k’inyun-ne’ ‘you must eat’; digyung sinda:-ne’ ‘here you must stay’) mussel: xosits’-mil [=’his skin-mil’] freshwater mussel (Mytilus californianus); mussel-shell spoon used by women

my: whi- (possessive prefix) my (e.g., whi-xontaw’ ‘my house’)

myrtle: ts’e:y-litso [:’brush-green’] wild lilacs; myrtle; myrtle twigs (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus)

myth: ch’ixolchwe [=’(world) being made, prepared’] (story about) pre-human times, when the world was being prepared for human beings

mythical animals: See BIGFOOT; WATER PANTHER

mythical beings:
- k’ilna:dil-k’iwungxoya:n [=’wolf-old man’] mythical being
- tan-k’iwungxoya:n [=’mountain-old man’] mythical being
- nahxi-k’i’os-na:diwul [=’two-necks-swinging around’] mythical monster
- nin’-miwina:ch’ist’en [=’ground-around it-he lies, sleeps’] mythical being
- tit’aw-liqay [=’it floats in the air-white’] or tit’aw-liq’a:w [=’it floats in the air-fat’] mythical bird whose wings scatter Indian money
- yiniw-na:lto’n [=’in the ground-it jump’] a mythical bird with spikey wings
- xa:xowilwa:t’ [=’thrown up out of the ground’] hero of myth, “Dug-from-the-Ground”
- xoltsay-taw [=’dry ground-the one that is around, among’] “lion”, mythical animal with a ruff of fur around its neck, like a lion’s mane
- teh-k’its’a [=’in the water-it roars’] mythical “lion”
- See also WATER MONSTER; ACORN PROVIDER

mythical times: ch’ixolchwe:-dung’ [=’(world) being made-when (in the past)’] in mythical times; at the time the world was being prepared for human beings
naked: t'e'-ed'in [.tel'='blanket-without'] naked, (man) without his clothes
  • kya'-ed'in [tel'='dress-without'] naked, nude, (women) without her dress

name: who:we' my name (no:we' your name; xo: who' his or her name)
  • xe:di'-a:no'ye what is your name?; John'-a:wholye

name, call by: xongwe give him a name! call him by name!; chi':xo;
  • ngwe' he names it, has a name for it; chi':xo;
  • ngwe' he named him, called him by name. See CALL, READ

named, be: u'yle it is named so, it is called so; a: wholye he or she is named so;
  • a:wholye' I was named so

na'k'idilya [='round' (diminutive)]

nape of the neck: whiq'os-q'eh [='my neck-behind']
  • whiq'os-q'eh [='something made to go around the nape of my neck']

narrow: 'istiki's [='istik'- (diminutive)] narrow,
  • See SLIM

nasty: 'ulush (or 'ilush) it's dirty! it's nasty! (exclamation of disgust)

nail: 'iwhtsil I am pounding, driving, nailing something

na'k'idilyay [='necklace of shells or beads']

net, fish with a: da'sday [='from dahtsi'sday 'he sits above (the net)'] he is fishing (with a net); dahmintsah
  • no'k'itiwh (or no'k'ixa:wh) [=’one puts it down’]
  • a small net
  • People used to set this type of net in creeks, below falls, or below some artificial barrier. They would sit and wait.)

• na'k'il'f'o'y [=’something that he weaves’] gill net, seine

new: q'un' recently, just now, new (e.g., q'un'-isla:n [=’recently-it was born’] ‘newborn infant’)

news: ch'iniw'h he hears about it, he gets the news;
  • k'ixa:q'ich what one hears about, news
  • xine:wh speech, talk, conversation

newt: See SALAMANDER

next to: whiq'is next to me
  • mewhinhehs alongside of me
  • mingwah (or mingah, miwah) at the edge of it, bordering it, beside it, (lying) next to it (e.g., xontehl-min- gwhw 'at the edge of the fl at, clearing' (place-name))
  • See also NEAR

nice: niwhon good, nice, pretty; a:'u:chwo'n how nice he is!

nickel: dita:n [=’the thick one’] nickle (coin)

nephew: white:dilt'e' my brother's child (son or daughter)

wha:wh my sister’s son

net, fasten a: mii'tohwh fasten your net! [=’tie it on to it!’]; mesetf'o'n I fastened my net; me:'istf'o'n he fastened his net

nets (types of):
  • k'ixa:q' 'A-frame lifting net
  • mi-l-dahsiday A-frame lifting net (equivalent to k'ixa:q')
  • k'ixa:q' ich 'A-frame net (diminutive)’ small dip net
  • no'k'itiwh (or no'k'ixa:wh) [=’one puts it down’] a small net

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nephew: white:dilt'e' my brother’s child (son or daughter)

wha:sh'e’ my sister’s daughter

night: xult'e’ (or xi'tl'e’) night; xult'e’-ch’ing’ [=’night-towards’] at night, in the night. See EVENING; MIDNIGHT

night falls: xiwit it’s getting to be night, night is falling; wiwe:tl’ night has come, night fell; na:we:tl’ night has come again. See DARK

night passes: xwe:ysxa:n [=’it dawned on him’] he passed the night
night, spend the: xwe:wet’ [=‘night fell on him’] he spent the night (e.g., whol-xwe:wet’il ‘he spent the night with me’)
nightingale: See Chat
nine: miq’os-t’aw [= apparently ‘its neck- (standing) apart from’] nine
  • miq’ost’awin nine people
  • miq’ost’ah-ding nine times
ninety: miq’ost’ahdimalminung [= miq’ost’ahding-manung ‘nine times-ten’] ninety
nipple: mi̶-yik’ëlt’ot [=‘with it-(baby) sucks’) nipple (on bottle)
no: daw no! (exclamation)
no one: dunwhe’ech no one
nod: ch’inehswil he dozed off, nodded off
noise: jesil-sa’a:n [=jesil-lies there’] there is a noise, rumbling sound, racket; jesil-nowh’awh [=jesil-put it down’] I make a noise, racket; jesil-ch’il’a:n [=‘jesil-he has it lying, possesses it’) he makes a noise
  • nayts’ung’ (or naywints’a’n) a noise (is heard)
  • dine something squeals, buzzes, makes a sound, (chicken) crows; divine’ something made a sound
  • dilwa:wh it is making noise (frog croaking, bird singing); divilwa:wh it (animal) made noise
  • k’ido’ it makes a loud sound
  • xowin-it-teh’ there will be a sudden noise
  • yik’its’a’ (animal) roars, makes a roaring noise; k’iwints’a’ he roared
  • xolit there is a sudden sharp noise (like the report of a gun being fired, stomping feet)
none: do:xole:n there is none, there was none; do:ch’ixolen he is gone, there is no more of him; do:xolliw [=‘not-it becomes plenty’) it is disappearing; do:xolshi’ it disappeared, it has gone, it got used up; do:xolshi’te there will be none
noon: dedixwo-yinuq-wa’nil-mil [=‘this way-upstream-(round object) comes to lie there-when’) (¶ When the sun has risen to a point high in the sky to the south-southeast, around noon or a little before.)
north: de:nohol-yiduq-yid’ [=‘here-with us-uphill- (and downstream)’ north (¶ Not a cardinal direction; halfway between northeast (“uphill”) and northwest (“downstream”).)
northeast: de:nohol-yiduq [=‘here-with us-uphill’] northeast (¶ One of the traditional cardinal directions; in the general direction of the ridge behind Hostler Ranch.)
nose: whichwiwh my nose
  • whichwiwh-kin’ding [=‘my nose-base-place’) the butt of my nose
nose plug: xonchwiwh-wa:ng’ay [=‘his nose-it sticks through’) nose plug, nose ornament (¶ A bone or stick worn through the nose. Not used by the Hupas, but worn by Indians living further north. In Baumhoff, p. 214.)
nose: whichwiwh-yehky’a:a:n [=‘my nose-hole into’) my nostril
not: do not (negative particle) (e.g., do:niihow:n [=‘not-good) it isn’t good, it’s bad’; do:ya’wing’ay [=‘not-he sits’] ‘he doesn’t sit down’)
  • ’uná:ng’ [=‘ung’-àŋ’ ‘is it?-it is’) it isn’t, it isn’t certain, it’s questionable (negative particle) (e.g., hay’-uná:ng’ ‘it is not that’)
not at all: do:-heh (e.g., do:heh-tehchwen: ‘it didn’t grow at all’); do:-heh (with verbal noun) no ...ing (ever) don’t ever ...! (e.g., do:-ki’iwiya’ni-heh ‘no eating! don’t ever eat’!)
not long: do:sa’a:y-mil [=‘not-long-with, after’) it wasn’t long until...
nothing: daywhe’eh (or diywhe’eh) nothing
nothing but: la’ay-xw immediately, at once, right then; nothing but, only (e.g., la’ayxw-ya’wingxits’ ‘right then-she fell over’; la’ayxw-dilxijiliyay ‘nothing but-white deerskins’)
notice: no:dilwh’iwh I notice it; no:dilwh’iwh notice it!; no:de:nehil’iwh he noticed it
November: do:mide’kine:wh-mining [=‘not-they talk about it-its month’) Late fall month; November (¶ This is a bad month to talk about. It is unlucky. In November they move back into the valley from acorn-picking. They don’t pick acorns in November because in November and December acorns are left to the k’ilwe (‘evil spirits’), hence they don’t talk about it. In January they pick acorns again, if any are left.)
novice doctor: t’e:wing [= from t’e:wi-n ‘uncooked, raw-person’) a novice Indian doctor, one who has not yet been fully “cooked” by the Kick Dance
now: q’ut now, already, still (e.g., q’ut-ch’iwilong’il ‘already-he was dancing’; q’ud’-àŋ’-na:whay [=‘still-it is-I go around’) ‘I’m still alive’)
now, just: jìt just now (e.g., jìt-do’o:wdilung ‘just now-we quit work’) now, nowadays: dedi-ding [=‘this here-place, time’) nowadays, these days, today
nude: kya’-e’dìn [=‘dress-without’) nude, (woman) stripped of her dress: See naked
numb: whik’iixonwe’-do:xolen [=‘my feeling-is not’) I am numb, have no feeling in my body; whik’iixonwe’-do:xolshi’ I went numb; whila’do:-k’ixonwe’h [‘my hand-not-it has feeling’) my hand is numb
nurse: k’ise:ge-mëliw’h [=‘sick people-one who watches’) nurse
nut: jìwak’isidixit’ [=‘what has loosened out of it’) ripe nut: See specific nuts: acorn, hazel, pine nut
nuthatch: mi:we:xolen-k’iidiq’ils’ [=‘Sugar pine-it makes it crackle’) nuthatch, titmouse (Sitta carolinensis, White-breasted nuthatch; S. canadensis, Red-breasted nuthatch; Parus inornatus, Plain titmouse)
  • nisking-mina:k’iwi:tsi[ = ‘tall conifer-it moves around it squatting, pointing its rump’) another term for nuthatch
oak: k'inehsta'xn tan oak, tan-bark oak (Quercus densiflora) (¶ primary source of acorns for the Hupas.)
- nitluq (or 'ltuq) [=‘between each other’ (i.e., they grow in clumps)] Black oak (Quercus kelloggii, or Quercus californica) (¶) Acorns not as esteemed as those of the tanoak, but eaten when necessary.
- k'ing'kyaw White oak, Post oak (Quercus garryana) (¶) Acorns sometimes eaten.
- mel'tan (or mel'ditaxn) [= probably from me'ile'ditaxn 'its (evergreen) leaves are thick'] Liveoak (Quercus chrysolepis) (¶) Acorns not eaten.

oats, wild: ti'ohday' pinole, wild oats

obsidian, flint: to'mehwanam [=‘water-it resembles’, i.e., ‘dark black’] black obsidian, in particular the large, ceremonial blades of black obsidian carried by principal dancers in the White Deerskin Dance
- tse:l-nemuchuwa:q [‘blood-it resembles’, i.e., ‘red’] red obsidian, in particular the large, ceremonial blades of red obsidian carried by principal dancers in the White Deerskin Dance
- tse:l-xahl-tei [‘rock-xahl-flat’] flat, round obsidian rock, resembling a ceremonial obsidian blade but circular (mentioned in myths)

obsidian bearers: xoje:wung-na'dil [=xoje:wung-they go around] the dance performed by the principal dancers in the White Deerskin Dance as they carry the ceremonial obsidian blades

obviously: 'un'teh clearly

ocean: to any body of water; the ocean
- to-dinggochi [‘water-sour’] salt water; ocean
- miwung (or mowung, moving, mungung) ocean (used only in place names and phrases)
- to-nong'a-ding [=‘water-reaches to there-place’] the edge of the ocean, beach, shore

occupied with: wung-na'usya [=‘for that purpose-he went around’] he busied himself doing it; he was occupied with it; wung-na'dil they are busy with it, are occupied with it

odor: whikyoxn' my odor, body odor; mikyo:n' (animal's) scent, the smell of something

'axo:xhwin there is an odor, something smells; 'a:xolchwin an odor came, something began to smell; 'a:wo:wixxhen'= an odor came, something began to smell; 'a:na:xolchwint's'eh [=‘there is an odor again-it is perceived’] I smell it again, I smell a lingering odor

'islos it is rotten, stinks, has the smell of rotten meat

oh my: ch'ixo oh my! (exclamation indicating surprise, (mild) fear); ch'ixo:xx-dineh my goodness!

oily: See greasy

okay: xa' all right! okay! (exclamation); quickly (e.g., xa'-'k'inyump 'okay, eat!'; xa'-'nayw [=‘quickly-he goes’] 'he’s a fast walker')

old: siwhdiyax: I am old; sundiyax you are old; tsidiyax he is old; k'isdiyax someone who is old, old person, elder; 'iwhdiyax I’m growing old; 'indi-yung get old; do-chidiyax he doesn’t get old
- k'iwungxoya:n old man
- do'k'iwile [=somebody who is poor, weak] old woman
- k'inehsta'xn older people, adults, grown-up generation

old maid: See unmarried

old man: k'iwungxoya:n (or k'iwungxoya:n) old man
old person: k'isdiyax someone who is old, old person, elder; k'isdiyun [= from k'isdiyax:ni ‘old persons’] old people, elders (collectively)

old woman: do'k'iwile [=somebody who is poor, weak] old woman

older: hay-ch'ingkya:w [=the-one who is big] the older of two (e.g., brothers); hay-xo'-ch'ingkya:w [=the-truly-one who is big] the oldest of them all

on: miq'it it on, on top of it, resting on it; whiq'it on me, on my head, body; liq'it (piled) on top of each other;
miq'ich'ing'= miq'ich'ing' ‘on it-toward’ onto it

once: la:y once, one time, one (instance of) (e.g., xwe: na:ya: 'ulwil-lah [=‘they stay overnight-once’] ‘they stay one night’)

once, at: la'ay-xw immediately, at once, right then; nothing but, only (e.g., la'ay-xw-yu'wingxits ‘right then-she fell over’; la'ay-xw-dilxijilqay ‘nothing but-white deerskins’)

one: la' one
- liwun one person

one place, in: la'ay-ding in one place, together, in one bunch (e.g., 'aht'ing-la'ayding-no'na'ningxaxa:n 'all-in one place-he set (containers) down'; te:se:de: tl'-la'ayding ‘we went off-together’)

onion: mikyo:n'=nilchinw [=‘its odor-stinks’] onions
only: whung (or wha:ne) just, only, alone (e.g., jingkoyohding-wha:ne-k’i’il’ay [=in the daytime-only-one weaves’]; mixa:ch’e:xole:n-whung-k’isx:na:n ‘incense root-only-grew there’; daydi-whung [=what?-only] ’is there anything at all?’)
• lah-xw [=once-at] merely, just, only, (in an ordinary (way) (e.g., lahwxw’e:n’=’a:xoldiwhne [=just, merely-it was-I was telling her’] ’I was merely telling her a story, I was just talking’)
• la’ay-xw immediately, at once, right then; nothing but, only (e.g., la’ayxw-ya’wing’its’ ’right then-she fell over’; la’ayxw-ditjitiqay ’nothing but-white deerskins’)

open: natintse open it (door, window); natitse:ste I opened it (door, window)
• yalwhot open the window! slide it up!; ya’wilwhot’ he slid it up, opened the window

opposite: whima:n-ch’ing’ [=’across from me-toward’] opposite me, across from me; xoma:n-ch’ing’ opposite him; ’ilmk’o:n-ch’ing’ opposite each other, facing each other, on opposite sides of something
• whima’n across from me, opposite me (equivalent to whima:n-ch’ing’); ’ilmk’a:n across each other
• yima:n-ch’ing’ [=from yima:n-e:n’=’a:xoldiwhne] ’across-side-toward’ on the other side of the stream, on the opposite side
• milah opposite to it, in a contrary way; na:-milah [=again-opposite to it] opposite it (e.g., na:milah’=’ach’idyaw [=opposite to it-he does it so’] ’he does things in a contrary way, breaks rules’)

or: -tah (’among’, used metaphorically) either...or...
(e.g., nahdin-tah taq’idin-tah [=two times-or three times-or] ’either two times or three times’)

orange: xong’-nehwa:n [=fire-it resembles’] orange (color)
• diltso orange-colored, brown, the color of summer deerskin

order to, in: -ming in order to, so that (e.g., wunna: s’ey’a=’iwhkii’di-ming’ [=I busied myself-I catch it-in order to] ’I tried to catch it!’; xinwhiywe:wh-ming ’in order to talk’)

ordinary: lah-xw [=once-at] merely, just, only, (in an ordinary (way) (e.g., lahwxw’e:n’=’a:xoldiwhne [=just, merely-it was-I was telling her’] ’I was merely telling her a story, I was just talking’)

oregon grape: xots’ine-nil-ya’mill [=’his legs-with it-throws a rope up’ (Oregon grape) (Berberis nervosa)]

oriole: da’kyaw [=probably (mi)da’-(ni)kya:w ’its’ mouth, beak-is big’] oriole (Icterus cattulus, Hooded oriole; I, galbula, Northern oriole)

orphans: chweh-xosin [=’crying-it is’] orphan
• ts’a’-xosin [=ts’a’-it-is] orphan, a pitiful person

osprey: dach’aht-yazn [=’sucker-eater’] osprey

otter: loq’-yidilite [=’fish-it relishes’] river otter (Lutra canadensis)

ouch: ‘ugh! ouch! it hurts!’ (exclamation)

our: noh- (possessive prefix) our, your (plural) (e.g., noh-xontaw’ ‘our house; your (plural) house’)

out: ch’e:- out of an enclosure, outside the house (verb prefix): ch’ing’awah [=’move (round object) up out of the ground’) take it (e.g., stone) out of the ground (something that had been put in, brought in); ch’ena’ning’an he took it out; ch’ena’nig’anan take it back out of something (that had been put in, brought in); ch’ena:wa:he I’m going outside, I’m going to the bathroom; ch’ena:nayawhe out of the ground; ch’e:nyawhe he goes outside; ch’e:nyay he went out; ch’e:ya’ninde: tl’ they all went outside; ch’e:wiling it (water) flows out (e.g., creek into river, river into ocean, faucet, hose)

out of the ground: xa:-up out of (the ground) (verb prefix): xung’awah [=’move (round object) up out of the ground’) take it (e.g., stone) out of the ground! dig it up!; xa’wing’an he took it out of the ground; xa’wa:nayawhe he took it back out of the ground (something that had been buried), dig it back up (e.g., disinter a corpse); xa:no:wh (pain) comes out (on one’s body); xa:nyay (pain) came out; xa:nawhda:wh I came (back) up out of a hole

out of the water: tah- out of the water, out of the fire (verb prefix): tah’ing’awah take it (e.g., stone) out of the water! take it out of the fire!; tahts’is’an he took it out of the water; tahts’ina’an he took it back out of the water (something that had been put into the water); tahch’ina:wh he comes out of the water, fire; (the dancers) come out of the dance; tahts’isay he came out of the water; (dancers) came out of the dance

out of the way: tiloy’ [=’lead (horse) off with a rope!’ get out of the way! give room! make way!

outhouse: me’-ch’e:na:wh [=’in-it-one goes outside’] outhouse, (inside) bathroom

outlet: mich’a’ah its (river’s) mouth, outlet

outside: min’day’ outside the house, outdoors; min’day’-q’ on the outside

over: mitis (moving) over it; xotis (moving) over him, over his head (e.g., whitis-ch’iichl’o:n ‘he jumped over me’; ninis’a:n-mitis-wa:n’unidivinde:tl’ ‘they went over the mountain’); k’tisie (or k’tisie:wx) [=’(moving) over things’] smart, ambitious, capable, superior (e.g., k’tisie:wxo’-awhte’ ‘I am smart’)

over, turn: k’ich’ing’ [=’towards something’] tipped over, turned to one side, upside down

overalls: yehk’ixowilt’ow [=’the things that are slipped into’] overalls; pants

overnight, to stay: See night, to spend the

overpower: nich’owhtie I feel stronger than you, I overpower you; which’o’ole he feels stronger than me; a: dich’owhtie [=’I overpower myself’] I am harshful
• xo:nixine:wh he overpowers him (with words), talks bad luck into him, wishes him dead; whino:ixinwanye:
wh you have overpowered me; do:xoling-xonoxine: wh it isn’t possible to overpower him

**overtake:** no:na:xoltiwh [=‘put him back down’] overtake him!; no:na’whinile:n he overtook me. See CATCH UP

**owl, types of:**
- tintah-ningxa’t’e:n [=‘in the woods-the boss’] largest owl
- misgilo medium-sized owl (Bubo virginianus, Great Horned owl)
- minilohts Hoot owl, smallest owl
- mining’-me:q’e’ [=‘its face-inside it’] Screech owl (Otus asio)
- mida:n’-sa:’a:n [=‘its hoarded food-lies there,’ i.e., ‘it is stingy’] Timber owl (Strix occidentalis, Spotted owl)
- k’intiyo:di-ch [=‘it chases, stalks (deer)-(diminutive)’] Pigmy owl (Glaucidiun)

**OWN:** nawh’ay [=‘I carry (round object) around’] I have it (e.g., stone), own it; na’ay he has it; na:y’a’ I came to have it, acquired it, got it, bought it; na’wing’a’ he came to have it; na:na’wing’a’ he came to have it again, bought it back (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

- nawhte [=‘I carry (living object) around’] I keep, own (an animal); na:’ute he keeps, owns it (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

**owned land:** xayah fishing claim, fishing place at an eddy or other favorable spot, owned by a man and his family (e.g., whixayaw’ ‘my fishing claim’)

OVERPOWER/OWNED LAND
pack: xehl pack, load (in a basket)
pack, carry as: yungwih pack it! carry it as a pack!; ya'winge:n [= from ya'winge:n] he packed it; ya'k'iwinge:n he packed it on his back (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
pack along: wiwhwe:l I pack something along, carry something as a pack; ch'ixwe:wel he packs it along; ch'ixwe:we:l he packs him along (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
pack around: na'we he packs it around, carries it around as a pack; na:se:we' I packed it around (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
pack lies: siwe:n it (pack, load) lies there (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
pack train: tin-nahls'aw [=on the trail-(animals)] it aches, is sore
pack along: wiwhwe:l I pack something along, carry something as a pack; ch'ixwe:wel he packs it along; ch'ixwe:we:l he packs him along (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
paint: k'iwlih I'm painting something, spreading (paint), smearing something (with paint); k'inle'h paint!; k'iwilhiw he painted
paint (face or body): xong' -a:diwh'en [=with fire (i.e., soot)-I do it to myself] I fix myself up for a ceremony, put on face or body paint
• mil-xong'a:diw'en [=with it-he fixes himself up] face or body paint made from soot mixed with marrow
• liwhin [=‘black’] black paint, made with charcoal
• q'ay'nehs painted marks on the face or body (¶ Long vertical marks; the commonest body-painting design.)
pan: See FRIEND
palm-down: yiwih-dimit [=‘under-bellied’] (animal, person) with its belly down, (glass, etc.) with its open end down, (hand) with palm down
palm-up: yidoq-dimit [=‘uphill-bellied’] (animal, person) with its belly up, (glass, etc.) with its open end up, (hand) with palm up
pan: k'iwa:t large rough-woven basketry pan, winnowing tray (approximately 2 feet across and 4 to 6 inches deep); any large pan
• q'ay'-te:l [=‘q'ay’-wide, flat’] shallow pan or plate of open-work basketry, lined with ferns and used for serving food
• me'-de'liwil [=‘in it-dough is put into the fire’] frying pan, pan where you put bread to cook
panther: See MOUNTAIN LION
pants: xots'ine'-yehk'iwil'tow [=‘his leg-it is slipped in’] pants, leggings
• yehk'ixowiwt'ow [=‘the things that are slipped into’] overalls, pants
parasite: See LOUSE
parch (seeds): na'k'isquch (or -qich) he is parching, roasting (seeds, corn, coffee, etc.); na'k'isquch he has parched them
• k'ilt'ets' roast, parch the seeds!; k'isehlt'ets' I parched the seeds (¶ Goddard L&C p. 29, figure 3.)
• he is parching,
• na'san'-te:w-na'k'isquch he is parching, roasting (seeds, corn, coffee, etc.); na'k'isquch he has parched them
parasite: See LOUSE
parent: whik'isdiyun' [=‘my old person’] my parent, parents; whik'isdiyun'-ne'in [=‘my old person-used to be’] my deceased parent, parents
part: 'e:n' for...’s part (emphatic particle) (e.g., whe:-'e:n’ ‘as for me, for my part’; yowi'-e:n [=for that one’s part’] ‘on the other hand, for instance’); 'e:ná: 'ng' [=‘e:n'-ing’ ‘for...’s part it is’] for sure (emphatic particle)
part hair: je:nak'iliwh [=‘put (several objects) apart again’] part your hair (in the middle!); je:na'k'ilay she parted her hair
pass: wiwina around me, (passing) around me, half-way around me (passing me by); miwina around it (passing it by) (e.g., xowina:-xe'inya'ahwh' go around him! pass him by!); k'iwina:-xe'e:nal't' (dog) ran around the corner)
• midilwa different from it, moving on to another from it; xodilwa different from him, moving on past him (e.g., midilwa:-'a:diwe:ne' [=‘different from it-he she
mentioned’) ‘she mentioned something else; she went on to talk about another thing’; whidîwa:-ch’î’nîngay [=‘moving on past me—he came out’] ‘he passed me on his way out’

past: -dung’ just past (e.g., xonsiit-dung’ ‘summer-just past; last summer’; widun’-dung’ [=‘yesterday-just past’] ‘the day before yesterday’)
• ne’in used to (do, be), was —ing (past tense)
(e.g., k’iawxisit-ne’in ‘I used to soak (acorns), I had been soaking them’; whima:yîo’-ne’in ‘my former friends’; whichow:-ne’in ‘my late grandmother’)

patient: kîsege’ he is ill, incapacitated, sick in bed, a doctor’s patient; kîwheßge’ I am ill; k’ësege’-ts’eh I feel that I’ve become ill

paw: mixe’ its paw, track
• mil-na:/tul [=‘with it-it steps around’] (animal’s) paw

pay: xola’-ch’a:’awh [=‘(in) his hand—he puts (a round object)’] he pays him; while’a’-’ing’awh pay me!; k’îla’-ch’îwîng’â:n he paid someone, he paid up; xola’-wid’â:n he has been paid

pay attention: miq’eh-nawh’â:y [=‘after it—I carry it around’] I mind it, heed it, pay attention to it; miq’eh-nung’a mind it!; miq’eh-na’a’ us’a’ ‘he minded it; whîda’-q’eh-na’us’a’ [=‘my mouth (i.e., words)’] he minded me, paid attention to me; xola’-q’eh-nung’a mind him!
• hayixwo-niwhsin [=‘in that way—I think!’] I pay attention; hayixwo-ninsing pay attention; do-hayixwo-ch’ô:ne he doesn’t pay attention; hayixwo-ch’ôndehsn’â he paid attention

peak: nehso:ny they (e.g., mountains) stand there, stick up in peaks. See MOUNTAIN

peck: yi’dik’ it (bird) pecks at something; yis’dik’ it pecked; k’i’dik’-kô:y [=‘what pecks at things-big’] red-headed woodpecker

pel: wündîhsît’ I’m peeling (bark, skin) off. I’m skinning it; wündîhsît’ peeling it off! wun’ôìîsît’ he’s peeling it off; wun’ôìîsît’ he peeled it off; wündîhsît’ (skin) peels off; wündîhsît’ peeled off
• k’îch’e’lwîh peel it! strip it off!; k’îsch’e’lwîh he peeled it; yîk’îsch’e’lwîh it (deer) peeled (velvet from its horns)
• wündîch’ut’ peel off bark (from a tree or bush whose bark comes off easily);! wun’ôìîch’ut’ it peeled off

pelican: tehk’îxolqowh-kô:y (or tehk’îqowh-kô:y) [=‘it spears into the water-big’] pelican (Pelecanus)
• dondol-kô:y [=‘dondol-big’] a large ocean bird; pelican (?)

pelvis: whîqee:ch’ê: my hip, pelvis
• whit’a’-ts’îng’ [=‘my buttocks-bone’] my hip, pelvis

pen, pencil: mił’-a’k’îl’ê:n [=‘with it-one writes’] pencil, pen

penis: whëdze’ my penis, male genitals

penny: lîts:ô:wits [=‘the blue/green one (diminutive)’] penny

people: -xwe [=‘the ones who are at (that place)’] the people of... (e.g., me’dil-xwe ‘the people of me’dîl-ding’; xwe:ylq’ît-xwe [=‘Redwood Ridge—the people of’] the Redwood Indians, Chilula’). See also PERSON

pepper: xosah-na:lit [=‘his mouth—it burns’] pepper

pepperwood: See LAUREL

peppery: dînic’e:k’ it is hot-tasting, peppery, gingly; diwinch’ë:k’ ‘it feels hot-tasting, it has gone sour

perceive: -ts’ëh feel, taste, be perceived (so)(suffix) (e.g., lixn-ts’ëh ‘it tastes good, sweet’; k’îsiwâh:di:le:-

pect: li’-tehs’ay [=‘its face-sticks out’] pect, pesky person

pestle: me’ist [= probably from me’-k’îsit in-it-pounding’] pestle, used to pound acorns (¶ Goddard L&C p. 29.)
• mil-k’îsit [=‘with it-someone pounds acorns’] rock used to crack acorns
• mil-k’îlîk’ [=‘with it-she cracks acorns’] darkish rock, about 8 inches long, used to crack acorns

pet: ling’ pet animal, dog, horse (whilink’ê:e my pet)

pet, have a: sehîlday I have (a pet) living with me, I own (a pet); ch’îlday he has a pet

pheasant: See GROUSE

phew: mawh it stinks! phew! (exclamation)

plano: miq’î(t)xwo-na’k’île [=‘around on it-he moves his hand’] piano

pick: k’îme pick them (fruit, berries, acorns)! gather them!; k’îwîme’ he picked them; nak’îme pick them up!; na’k’îwîme’ he picked them up

pick up: yawh’awh [=‘I move (round object) upward, up from the ground’] I pick it up (e.g., stone), raise it up; yung’awh pick it up!; ya’wîng’â:n he picked it up; ya:nung’awh pick it back up (after putting it down)!; yama’wîng’â:n he picked it back up (classificatory verb)

pick up (acorns): ky’â:dawhînê I’m picking up, gathering (acorns, apples, round objects); ky’â:dawhîne pick up (acorns)!: ky’â:da’ne’ she is picking up (acorns); ky’â:da’ne:-xosin acorn-gathering is happening; ky’â:da’ne’: I picked up (acorns); ky’â:da’we:ne’ she picked up acorns

picket: k’îte:wÎd pickets, stakes driven into the river, in a fish dam (¶ Made of split pine. Grape vines are woven and tied across the pickets to make a barrier for the fish.)
picture, take a: `a:na:k'iwh'en [=‘I mark him around’] I take a picture of him; `a:na:k'iwhilaw he took a picture of me; `a:na:k'iwhilhe take a picture of me.

pie: me`-siqliq [=‘in it-(dough-like object) lies’] pie, anything dough-like or mud-like in a container

pig: liq`aw-mihiixty` (or liq`aw-miixsiy`) [=‘hog-its young one’] pig, piglet. See hog

pigeon: xayont pigeon (Columba fasciata, band-tailed pigeon)
pigmen berry: king`onq`ots pigeon berries (?) (Rhamnus sp., buckthorn, cascarilla)
pigmy owl: k`intiyodi-ch [=‘it chases, stalks deer-(diminutive)’] pigmy owl

pile up: dahyk`iljeh (driftwood) is piling up; dahyk`iljew driftwood. See CROWD IN

pillow: See HEADEST

pinch: diwhitik I’m pinching it; xodilitik pinch him!; whidelic you pinched me. See also SQUEEZE

pine, types of: dilchwe:k Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa); dilchwech [=‘ponderosa pine-(diminutive)’] small Ponderosa pine, Yellow pine

• na:de`tl’ Digger pine, Bull pine (Pinus sabiniana); pine nuts

• na:de`tl’-ts`e`ch [=‘Digger pine-its pitch-(diminutive)’] jack pine, small sugar pine

• mijew`xolen [=‘its pitch-there is plenty’] sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana)

pine nut: na:de`tl’ pine nuts; Digger pine

• mijew`xolen-mina:de`tl’ [=‘sugar pine-its pine nuts’] Sugar pine nuts

• See also PINE

pinole: See OATS

pipe: king`a:gya:n (traditional) pipe for smoking tobacco

• me`yehk`iwtan [=‘in it-it is stuck in’] soapstone bowl of a pipe

• yehk`iwilda` [=‘it (living being) has been put in there’] an older term for the bowl in a pipe (indicating that it was considered to be “alive”)

• k`iwiylo’ Indian doctor’s kit, i.e., condor-feather and pipe

piss: See URINATE; URINE

pitch: jeh pitch, tar (mije:w’ its pitch)

• na:na:k`iwhjeh I’m going to pitch, tar something; na:na:k`iwinje:w he pitched, tarred something

• See also GLUE; STICKY

pitch (in baseball): k`itiitsil throw, toss (a rock)! pitch the ball! (in baseball); k`ite:chitselt’l I threw (a rock), I pitched (the ball); k`itiitsil [=‘he throws (a rock), pitches (a ball)’] pitcher (in baseball)
I'm playing (a game, with toys, etc.); poison oak (Rhus diversiloba) do:xolin-na:whda:wh

pleased: ts'ehdiya I'm happy, glad, pleased

Pleiades: la:n-li:lt'ik' [=‘many-squeezed together’] The Pleiades, “Seven Sisters” (constellation)

plenty: xo:y¬chwit point at it;

pneumonia: pts'ehdiya [=‘green matter-moves’] pneumonia or pleurisy

point: ta:ng'a:-ding [=‘it extends into the water-place’] point of land, peninsula

• milay' point (of an arrow), tip (of a tree), summit
• ch'i:dimen' the sharp end of something; sharp-pointed
• dahk'is:a:n [=‘a specific round object’] lies on top’
or dahk'i:slay [=‘several specific objects’] lie on top’

arrowhead(s), obsidian point(s)

point at: o¬chwit point at it!

ch'o:y¬chwit he pointed at it;

xo:y¬chwit I pointed at him;

I pointed

pointed toward: -dise' (or -tse') pointed toward, headed toward (in various phrases): yiduqa-dise' pointed up, headed up(hill); ts'ehdiwi-tse' pointed downward, upside down

points (on antlers): la'-tehs'ay [=‘one-it extends out along’] spike, deer with single-pointed antler; taq'iq-tehs'ay [=‘three-it extends out along’] three-pointer;
dink'i-tehs'ay four-pointer (¶ This is the Hupa way of counting spikes. White people add the eye-guard, so that an Indian four-pointer would be a White five-pointer.)

poison: mil-xosanawh [=‘with it-someone puts (round object) in his mouth’] someone poisons him, poisoning happens; mil-xosung'awh poison him!

mil-whisa'wing'a:n he poisoned me; mil-xosay'a:n I poisoned him

• ch'i:xo:niyol' [=‘he blows at him’] ‘bad medicine,” witchcraft poison which cannot be cured by an Indian doctor

• k'ido:ngwe “devilish,” witchcraft poison which can be cured by an Indian doctor

poison oak: k'ek'il:ye:ch’ Poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)

poisonous plant: k'iyoy poisonous mushroom, poisonous plant, anything dangerous or poisonous

poke: 'ingqot poke it (with pointed stick, finger!); xongqot poke him!; nisqot I poke you; na'qot he pokes around, goes around with a pointed stick, pole; na'sqot he poked around. See INDIAN DEVIL

pole: k'ining'ay poles running over the fire in a living house (¶ Used for smoking fish and venison.)

• dahmiwil'et'il' (or dahmiwil'a') [=‘they extend across atop’] ridge poles (or ridge pole) in a living house

• min'-ch'e:ng'adung [=‘ming’-where it sticks out’] side pole running the length of a house, supporting the roof (¶ For ming’- see BACK (OF HOUSE).)

• kin-jio:loch [=‘stick-round (diminutive)’] pole, rounded stick (esp. those used in the Jump Dance fence)

• See also FISHING POLE

police: k'ilkit [=‘he catches something’] policeman, sheriff

pollute: See SPOIL

ponderosa: See PINE

poor: do:wile [= from do:w-sile ‘not-it is enough’] (he) is poor, weak; do:k'iwile [=‘someone who is poor, weak’] old woman; do:wesic'le' I came not to have enough (money), went bankrupt; do:we:lsle' he went bankrupt

pop: k'imuq' it makes a popping noise, pops something; k'ishe:muq' I made a popping noise, popped it

porcupine: ky'o:h porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum); porcupine quills (¶ Porcupine quills, usually dyed yellow, were used to ornament basket hats, and also to pierce the ears for earrings.)

possessions: whe:y my possessions;

possible, not: do:xoling it isn’t possible, one can’t, one shouldn’t (e.g., do:xolin-na:whda:wh ‘I can’t come back’; do:xoling-’idich’it ‘it’s impossible for us to die’; do:xolin-te:swih’e:n ‘I couldn’t look’)

• daw-sho’ it’s impossible! (exclamation); daw-sho’-ts'eh I can’t do it! (I feel that) it’s too hard for me!

post: k'it'a:lchwe posts supporting the inner door of a living house

pot: milto:y any basket large enough to cook in; (modern) pot, a round, fairly deep cooking vessel with a handle (¶ Goddard, L&C, pp. 28, 41:2, and Plate 15.)

potato: yineb-taw [=‘underground-the one that is around, at’] Indian potato (¶ General term for various edible roots, tubers.)

• isle't'en a type of Indian potato (¶ Grows at ch'e:ndiqot-ding, on the west side of the Trinity River (see map). It is taboo (miy) and you must not touch it in the spring.)
Potato Bug/Puberty, Girl Reaches

Potato Bug: ts'e:k’i¬je:n (=‘stone-bright, shining’) potato bug

Pound: ’iwhsit I’m pounding, smashing, breaking it (with a rock, maul); ’intsit pound it!; wetsit I pounded it
  • k’iwhsit I’m pounding it lightly, hammering it, hitting it (with a rock, maul); k’ilsit pound it!; k’isheatl’tl’ I have pounded it
  • k’iql’ahs pound, drive (e.g., stakes) with a rock!;
  k’isheh’q’a:s I pounded it with a rock

Pound acorns: k’iwhsit I’m pounding acorns; k’intsi pound acorns!; k’iwintsit she pounded acorns

Pour: nadiwilw/ pour (the water)! spill (the things!)
  na’delwa’tl’ he poured it, spilled them; nadiwilwa’tl’ what has been poured, dumped (e.g. no’k’ingxa:n-mitsa:’n-mitsa:’n-n-wilwa’tl’ding’ ‘Acorn Feast’-its stones-they have been dumped-place”, i.e., “the place where the cooking stones from the Acorn Feast have been piled up”)

Powder: niwidwa:de’ (=‘its acorn flour’) powder; dust of something

Power: whixonse:l’ [=‘my heat’] my sweat, my (Indian doctor’s) power
  • xwa:-a’neh [=‘for her-it speaks’] a doctor’s power, that speaks through her
  • miy powerful place or object (usually a rock) which must not be touched unless you want it to rain

Prairie: xonchit flat, prairie

Pray: xol-telilt [=‘with him-it burned’] he prayed, made medicine for luck (¶ In this kind of praying, you put medicine roots (usually angelica) into a fire and talk to it.)
  • ma:-dediw’ahw [=‘for it-I put (round object) into the fire’] I burn incense root (angelica) in the fire and pray (at a ceremony); ma-dediw’ahw you burn incense root and pray!; ma-de’diw’agh’agh’agh’agh you burn incense root and prayed
  • je:nach’ing’-ch’ixine:wh [=‘to up above-he is speaking’] he is praying (modern church prayers)
  • k’iwun-ch’i'dne [=‘to them-he says things’] he prays, preaches; xowun-ch’i’dne he preaches to him; k’iwun-ch’i’dne he has prayed

Pregnant: wilkya:n (or wilkya:nin) pregnant woman; k’iwilkya:n she is pregnant!; k’ilkyung’ get pregnant!; k’ilkyya:n she became pregnant; do:-k’ilkyun’-ch’i’lchwe he makes her get pregnant!
  • wilkya:n-mik’ima:w [=‘pregnant woman’-its medicine’] medicine for a pregnant woman (¶ Used to make a baby small inside, so that the delivery is easy.)

Prepare (place): ch’ixolchwe [=‘he makes the place’) he fixes up (the danceground), prepares (the place); mitahxw-ch’ixolchwe [=‘around (the garden)-he makes’ he hoes the garden, clears the garden of weeds

Presence: whina:k in my presence, in my sight, before my eyes; xonai:k in his presence

President: yiman-ningxa’te:n (=‘across-leader’)
  President of the United States

Pretty: ch’iniwhon (or ch’iniwhon) [=‘she is good’] she is pretty; do:-niwhongwx-ch’iniwhon [=‘not-in (just) a pretty way-she is pretty’ she is extremely pretty
  • a’ch’iwhon is pretty (¶ also used as exclamation: “How pretty!”); a’niwhilchwo:n you are pretty;
  ’a’niwhilchwo:n she is pretty; ’a’niwhilchwo:n she got to be pretty
  • ch’i’so:n she’s pretty (¶ Diminutive form of ch’iniwhon, used in an affectionate and joking way.)

Prey: lydiliw it (animal) kills something (as prey); le’diliw he kills something, he murders someone; le: dileh kill something!; lede:liw I killed something, someone. See ATTACK

Priest: ch’idi’ilev-ch’i’xhe: [=religious dance-the one who makes it’) (or ch’ixolchwe [=‘the one who fixes (the place) up’]) the man who prepares the danceground for the religious dances (ch’idi’ilev), says the prayers, and otherwise looks after the details of the ceremony (¶ In the anthropological literature on the World Renewal Ceremonies of northwest California this term is translated as “priest” or “formulist.” The ch’ixolchwe is sometimes (but not always) the same as the ma:na’way (‘leader’) of the Hostler Ranch side in the dancing.)

Prize: liy bet, stakes, prize (e.g., milyi’-k’i’wilchwe:n ‘the stakes-have been set’)

Prongs: liqiw it is pronged, forked
  • k’i’lits’os-neha:w [=‘Indian Paintbrush (a flowering bush)’-it resembles’] prongs (ceremonial headgear)
  (¶ A piece of deer sinew split into three prongs and trimmed with redheaded woodpecker scalps; worn stuck into a rolled headband (te:limas:’wilchwe:n). Used in the Brush Dance and White Deerskin Dance. In the old days one was supposed to wear one type for the Brush Dance and another for the Deerskin Dance; nowadays the distinction isn’t made.)

Protect: which’ah in front of me (as a protection), something shielding me; mich’ing’ah in front of it (as a protection)

Proud: me’niwit’il he is proud of it, he talks proudly about it; menint’il be proud of it! talk about it proudly!

Provisions for Winter: xaych’ing’-minak’i’wischwe:n [=‘towards winter-what has been made for it’] things stored away for the winter; a’di’ak’ischwe’n [=‘he made something for himself’] he put something away for himself (for the winter); whinak’i’lchwe put something away for me!

Puberty, Girl Reaches: kinahda:n she has her first menstruation, reaches puberty; kinak’i’wida I have my first menstruation; kinahdung [=from kinahdla:-ni ‘she reaches puberty-person’] a girl for whom a Flower Dance is held, a girl at puberty


**pubic bone, pubic hair:** whiq’us-t’a:w’ [=‘my q’us-above’] my pubis, underbelly, crotch
- whit’eh-wa’ [=‘my tl’eh-fur’] my pubic hair
- whit’eh-ts’int’a’ [=‘my tl’eh-forehead’] my pubic bone (¶ tl’eh- is an old word for “crotch” or “pubis” that is found only in compounds.)

**pull:** ch’itiyo:s he’s pulling, stretching it (e.g., a rope, to tighten it); tinyohs pull it!; ch’ite:yo:s he pulled it; ch’inyohs pull it out! (string, stiver, stovepipe, etc.);
- ch’e’ninyos he pulled it out; xa’yos he is pulling (a plant) up out of the ground; xa’winyos he pulled it up
- tiwhle I’m pulling it, tugging at it (rope, pole, etc.);
- tile pull it!; ch’iwhitile he pulls me; ch’ite:wile’ he pulled it; whitle [=‘it pulls me’] I relish it, I’m fond (of eating) it
- mintiwh’its I’m pulling at it (with all my strength);
- mintil’its pull at it!; whin’til’its he’s pulling at me;
- nin’teh¬’its he pulled at you; k’in’til’its he pulls at something, he works
- tahts’islo:s he pulls (gill net) out of the water, he pulls a net-load of fish to shore; tahts’islo:s he pulled it out of the water

**pull apart:** jiwhqiwh I pull it apart at the fork;
- je’wi¬qiwh he pulled it apart at the fork; jilqiwh something forked, pulled apart at the fork

**pump:** ta’na:n-xaywhiwh [=‘water-it sucks it up’] pump

**pumpkin:** k’itse:qe:ch’e-nehwa:n [=‘a skull-it resembles’] squash, pumpkin

**purse:** ni¬ke:kyo:ts’ purse for keeping dentalia (¶ Made of elk-horn; see Goddard, L&C p. 29 & Plate 18, figure 1; Curtis, p. 10, and illustration between pp. 10-11.)

**pursuit:** whixa after me (to fetch me), in pursuit of me;
- mixa after it, in pursuit of it (e.g., mixa:-ch’ite:hsyay ‘he went after (the deer)’; whixa:-ch’ixe:ne:wh ‘she called out for me’; mixa:-yehk’e:lay ‘I reached in for it’)

**pus:** xis pus, discharge, infection

**push:** milchwit push it!; me:whilchwit push me!;
- me’niilchwit he pushed it; me’na’niilchwit he pushed it back, away

**put a living being somewhere:** ch’ixowilda’ul he is carrying (one child or animal) about from place to place; xowiwhda’ul I am carrying him about; yehxolda’ put him inside! fetch him in!; yehch’ixowilda’ he put him inside

**put down:** nong’awh [=‘move (round object) to a position of rest!’] put it (e.g., stone) down!;
- no’ning’a:n he put it down;
- no:nung’awh put it (e.g., stone) back down (after having picked it up);
- no:na’ning’a:n he put it back down (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

**put on (coat, dress):** ’inch’iwh put it on (coat, dress)!;
- we:ch’iwh I put it on; na’winch’iwh he put it on again
- na’wilkya’ she put a dress on; yehna’xolkya’ she put a dress on her
- yehk’il’t’oh [=‘slip it in’] put on, slip on (pants, socks, shirt, anything that fits tightly);
- yehk’cylt’ow he put it on
- See also WEAR

**put out (fire):** k’iniltsis put out the fire! blow it out!;
- k’ine:sehtsis I put out the fire; na’k’iniltsis he puts out the fire that had previously been lit
quail: dich’ Valley quail (Lophortyx californicus, California quail)
  • na:k’ine Mountain quail (Oreortyx pictus)
quarrel: ch’ilidzehsdila’ they quarrelled, were enemies, hated each other
  • do:-xoh-whitsis [=‘not-in vain-you see me’] you always quarrel with me
quartz: tselhqay (or tse:liqay) [= from tse-liqay ‘stone-white’] quartz
question, ask a: ch’ixo:diwit he asked him a question
  • ‘ung particle used to question a word, phrase or sentence (e.g., hay-’ung ‘is it that?’; ning-’ung ‘is it you?’;
    me:dnichwin-’ung [=‘you want it-(question)’] ‘do you want it?’; k’ilaxun-’ung me:dnichwin [=‘deer meat-(question) you want it’] ‘is it deer meat that you want?’)
questionable: ‘uná:ng’ [=‘ung-’áng’ ‘is it?-it is’] it isn’t, it isn’t certain, it’s questionable (negative particle)
  (e.g., hay-’uná:ng ‘it is not that’); do:-’uná:ng’ (or ’uná:n’-do) [=‘not-it isn’t’ (e.g., “not negligible”) it is certain, it isn’t questionable
quickly: xa’ all right! okay!; quickly (e.g., xa’-k’inyung ‘okay, eat!’; xa’-na’way [=‘quickly-he goes’ ‘he’s a fast walker’]
  • xolisch quickly, fast; hurry up!
quite, be: do:-’a:k’inin’-ts’eh [=‘not-noise is made-it is heard’] it is quiet, one hears no sound
  • ts’ima’-xosin [=ts’ima’-it is’] it’s quiet, a quiet person; ts’ima’-ch’ixosin he’s quiet; ts’ima’-xosin be quiet!
  • ts’ima’-xohsing be quiet (you all)!
  • ts’ima’-ch’ixowinse’n he became quiet
  • nida’-no:nuntse [=‘your mouth-shut it (like a door)!’] shut your mouth! be quiet!
quill: See porcupine
quit: do:’owhlung I’m stopping (doing something), I quit (working); do:’olung stop doing it! quit!; do:’o:yla’n I stopped doing it; doch’o:wila’n he stopped doing it;
  doch’iwho:wila’n she quit on me, left me; do:yo:la’n (animal) stopped doing it
  • tahch’ina:wh [=‘one comes out of the water, fire’] (the dancers) come out of the dance, quit dancing;
    tahts’isyay (dancers) came out of the dance
quiver: tehl-na’we [=‘flat-he carries it around’] quiver;
  whitehna’we’ my quiver (¶ Goddard L&C, p. 19 and p. 36.)
quiver (ceremonial): ts’i’duqi-na’we [=‘straight up-he carries it around’] ceremonial quiver, skin for carrying arrows (¶ Used only at the Jump Dance. Not a regular quiver (tehl-na’we), which is worn perpendicularly, but a sack of fisher-skin with a slit opening through which the feather-sides of arrows protrude.)
rattle: k'i-xulo' deer-hoof rattle, used by doctors (dried deer hooves, tied around a stick or bone)

rattlesnake: t'li'wh (apparently shortened from older t'l'iiwiwh) rattlesnake (Crotalus)

rattlesnake cane: k'itsay-xotits'e' [=red tailed hawk-its cane'] cane to keep rattlesnakes away; a stick which has had a medicine formula said over it (¶ The red-tailed hawk is said to be the rattlesnake's enemy, having taken all the rattlesnakes inland from the coast.)

raven: k'i-wilda'ulchwin-kyoh [=crow-big'] raven (Corvus corax)

reach: 'onchwit reach for it! fetch it!'; ch'o:nchwit he reached for it, fetched it; 'one:nchwit I reached for it, went and got it

real, really: xo'ch (or xo'jì) true, well, real, really, thoroughly, in a correct way (e.g., xo'ji-kyu' [=true-dress'] 'traditional Indian dress'; xo'ji-la:n 'really-many'; xo'ji-ch'itehs'e:n 'well-she-sees')

döng' really, truly, honestly (¶ Usually spoken with high pitch. Adds emphasis, contrast, e.g., k'ilaxun-dó: ng'-me:diwhdin 'deer meat-really (as opposed to some other kind of meat)-I want')
rear: my buttocks, rear-end; mitl' a' the bottom of something
- whitl' a'-ch'ing [= 'his buttocks-towards'] the lower part of my body, my bottom; mitl' a'-ch'ing its (animal's) hindquarters, the bottom, tail-end of something

reason: daydi-wung (or didiyi-wung) [= 'what (thing) - concerning it'] what for? why? for what reason? hayi-wung [= 'that-concerning it'] for that reason, that is why
- man on account of; ...[for that reason] e.g., hayi-ma: n 'for that reason'; daxwe:di-man 'for what reason? why?'; doniwimni-man 'on account of its being bad')

reason, for no: lahw-xhayah [= 'just-there'] just for nothing, for no joke

rebellious: mitwang-ch'xosin he is a difficult person to get along with, rebellious, won't take advice; k'e: ts'ah-xowhsin I'm difficult, rebellious

recently: q'ung recently, just now, new (e.g., q'un- 'isla:n [= 'recently-it was born'] 'newborn infant'); deq'ung-ht [= 'here-recently-at that time'] a short time afterwards, later on

recover: nanoxinoxay he got well again, recovered; na: whixinay I recovered; nanaxinay 'get well again! recover!' See escape

red: tse:lin-nehwa:n [= from tse:lin-nehwa:n 'blood-it resembles'] it is red

redbud: t'un- 'nahsmsats' [= 'leaves-circular'] redbud, Judas tree (Cercis occidentalis)

redwood: qawh-k'yo: 'yew-big' Coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)

Redwood Indian: xwiyiq-it-xwe [= 'Redwood Ridge-people who live at'] Redwood Indians, Chilula

Redwood Ridge: xwiyiq-it (or xoyi-q'it) [= 'xwiyq-on it'] Redwood Ridge, Bald Hills

refrigerator: ningxosting-me'ilchwe [= 'ice-it makes'] refrigerator

regalia: mit-ch'idilye [= 'with it-(they dance) a religious dance'] regalia and other valuables used primarily in the White Deerskin Dance and Jump Dance (†) Includes: k'e:ne'k'yo: 'blind' (k'iq'ehna:diwul); hood (k'ise:qot); hooks (k'iwo:); 'roll' (me:win: sita:n); necklace (na:k'idi:lyay); Jump Dance Basket (na'wechh); "flints" (to:nehwa:n and tse:nehwa:n); flute (xos'a:n'ay).)

regalia, to put on: xong'-a'dil:e:n [= 'fire-he does it to himself'] to fix oneself up (with face and body paint) for a ceremony; more generally, to put on ceremonial regalia; xong'-na:ar'dileh put on your regalia! xong'-na:ar'delah I put on my regalia

• whiq'it-wing'a [= 'on me-(round object) came to lie'] I put on an item of regalia, I wore (regalia) (e.g., me:win: sita:n whiq'it-wing'a 'I was wearing a roll')

reins: mitl'oit [= 'its string, line'] reins

relative: whima:lyo my friend, relative

- whiling my buddy, cousin, relative

- ling'-xol:e:n [= 'cousin-people treat him like'] he is treated like a relative, called by a kinship term; ling-whil'ing treat me like a relative! call me cousin!

release: na:diwinchwit let go of it! release it! na: whidinchwit let me go! na:diwinchwit he let go of it

religious dance: ch'idilye religious dance, World Renewal ceremony; xosnil-ch'idilye [= 'summer-religious dance'] White Deerskin Dance; xay-ch'idilye ['winter-religious dance'] Jump Dance. See also specific dances

religious dance, to perform a: diwhye I’ll dance in a religious dance (White Deerskin or Jump Dance); ch'idilye they dance in a religious dance, a religious dance is held; ch'idilye they danced a religious dance

- ch'idi'nilitye they finish the religious dance

- tahts'isyay [= 'they came out of the water'] they quit dancing (a religious dance)

relish: whitile I remember it, call it to mind, think of it; whiniluwh remember me! mina'wiliwh he remembered it; xonama'wiliwh he thought of him again

- mis'a:n remembering it, talk about it

reputation: whis'a:n my habits, feelings, way of thinking, reputation, spirit (‡) A man whose xos'a:n' is powerful can overcome you with it.

required: me:niwho:n it is good for it, it is required for it (e.g., nahnin me:niwho:n 'two people are required')

resemble: nehw'a:n it resembles, looks like (something); ch'inehwa:n he or she resembles (something, someone); ne:ysiwa:n I resemble it; nesindiyiwa:n you resemble it

- xwe:xowhting I look like him/her; whe xowint'ing he came to look like me

- 'q' in such a way, like... (adverb-forming suffix) (e.g., xwe:qi:q 'in what way?'; deq' 'in this way'; hayi-q 'in that way'; kida:q'y-nilchwin 'it smells like flowers'; aht'ing-q'i-un'te [= 'all-in such way-it is'] 'all kinds of...')

respect: nikiyah-nich'o:ne [= 'big-he thinks about you'] he has respect for you; nikiyah-ch'ixo:ne he respects him

rest: nayehw' 'I rest!' nulyehw' take a rest!; na:uyle:wh he's resting; na:wiyle:wh he took a rest

rest head: k'ets'il'a rest your head! put your head down on a headdress, pillow!; k'etsi:yil'a: I have rested my head; k'etsi:yi'ul [= 'where'] he (customarily) rests his head' wooden headdress, used by men in the sweathouse

resting place: na:uyle:wh-nam:ng'a:-ding [= 'he rests-it lies-place'] resting place along a trail

- tse:-miq'it-na:uyle:wh [= 'rock-on it-he rests'] resting rock
return: na:nda: wah come back!; na':ndiyay he came back (home); na'wida: he is going back, returning home
• na:nd'awh bring it back! return it!; whiwa:
na'ning'a: an he returned it to me (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
revenge: lenuyla' [=‘it stands together again, it became equal again’] there is an evening up, revenge; lenula'l-te they will be evened up, revenge will be taken; lenula'-'i
'ilchwe [=‘evened up-make it!’] take revenge! See DRAW
revolted, be: xokyn-tehiwis [=‘his insides-lurched’] his stomach turned, he was revolted
rhododendron: mich'ile'-nes [=‘its feathers-wide’] rhododendron (Rhododendron californicum)
• is:di-wi-ch [=‘madrone-(diminutive)’] rhododen-
ron-like plant that grows up on Trinity Summit
rib: which'ilwilu my ribs
rice: qo-nehwa:n [=‘worms, maggots-it resembles’] rice
rich: ninga't'en leader, boss; rich, important person
• a:wich'ichi' wealthy woman (old-fashioned term)
• whey'-xolena [=‘my possessions-are-plentiful’] I have lots of things, I am rich
rich-tasting: See GREASY
ridge pole (of house): See POLE
ridge: diq'a: an ridge
• diq'a:ni-we's's'i:lt' mountain ridges extend along
ridicule: xona:siwhlai I make fun of him, ridicule him;
 xona'silay he makes fun of him; xona':sela' I made fun of him; whina'siwi:la' he made fun of me; xona:
yai'siwi:la' they made fun of him; do:-whinasiwilda'-
heh no making fun of me! See FLAME
riffle: xahsli:ni [=‘it (water) fl ows uphill (i.e., swirling in an eddy)’] riffle (in a stream)
rifle: See GUN
right: niwhon-ch'ing [=‘good (side)-towards’] or xo'ji-
ching’ [=true, correct (side)-towards] right (side),
on the right; niwhonch'ing'-ch'ing’ [=‘right side-
towards’] towards the right; niwhonch'ing'-whila' [=‘right side-my hand’] my right hand; See CORRECT
right there: xat'i still, continuing; same; right (there)
(e.g., xat'i-ninga:na:si:da:w na'ninta'n: ‘right-on top he put (stick) back down’;
xat'i-sul'e ‘the same-evening’; xat'i-miq'it-no:
xat'i-q'it right there (at the same place)
rim: miinate'ei’ rim, edge of something
ring: k'iti: it rings (once); k'iwindil it rang, made a ringing sound
• k'isdi:l he rang it; k'ischedi I rang it
ring (on finger): xola'-
yehwilt'ow [=‘his hand, finger-is slipped in’] ring
ring-tail: kitxawh Ring-
tail cat; civet (Bassariscus astutus)
rip: k'iti:dilut’ there is a ripping sound (as of an old rag);
k'ite:dilut’ it made a ripping sound
• tawhk'it I’m ripping, tearing it to pieces; je'wilk'il he ripped, tore it in two; yak'iwkh'it I’m tearing it to pieces, ripping it up; yak'ischedi I tore it to pieces
ripe: k'iwind'e (or wint'e) it is fully cooked, ripe, ready to eat; k'ite’ it’s getting cooked, ripe
rise (frog, smoke): yaywilkit it (smoke, cloud, fog) rose, went up into the air
rise (sun, moon, star): xasina:wh it (sun, moon, star) rises, peeps over the ridge
rise (water): to-wingkyah [=‘water-got big’] the water has gotten high (in the river), it is rising
• de:kidilixit’ [=‘it has taken something away by swallow-
ing, swallowed, it rose up’] the river has risen, flooded
rive: k'iwht'iwh I’m mauling off a plank, riving it, split-
ting (slabs, shingles, etc.) with a wedge; k'ischedi I maul off it. mi:k'iliwh [=‘with it-he mauls off’] chisel
river: hun' river, specifically the Trinity River
• to:-xw (or to:-ding) [=‘water-at’] at the river
• to:-ch'ing' [=‘water-towards’] to the river, towards the river; to:ch'ing'-ch'ing' [=‘to the river-towards’] on the river side of something
riverbank: mis: cliff; bluff, bank
roar: k'its'a there is a roar; k'iwindts'a he roared, made noise; yik'its'a it (animal) roars, makes a noise
roast: miyeh-liq'ung’ [=‘under it-build a fire’] roast it (on an open fire); miyeh-t'sq'a:n he roasted it;
miyeh-wilq'a:n [=‘it’s been roasted’] roasting rack (¶ Not known by Indians, and mentioned only in myths’) Roasting (e.g., salmon) on sticks over an open pit.)
• de:kidilixi: [=‘put (several things) into the fire’] roast (e.g., eels) on coals; de:kidilixi: (eels) are roasted
• k'ilt'e:ts’ roast, parch (seeds)’; k'ischedi k'ilt'e:ts’ I roasted, parched (seeds)
• na'k'ilquch (or -qich) he is parching, roasting (seeds, corn, coffee, etc.); na'kisquch he has parched them
robe: See DEERHIDE ROBE
robe, mythical: k'ildik'ikyoh-k'iwilt'a:ts’ [=‘wood-
pecker-cut up into strips’] a type of robe mentioned in myths (¶) Not known by Indians, and mentioned only in medicines (k'ima:w). It is said by some to have been a robe of buckskin which was tasseled (fringed) and had woodpecker feathers tied on with sinew to the fringes.
robin: chwe:qah robin redbreast
(Turdus migratorius)
• kyule Swamp robin, Timber
• kyule robin, thrush (Ixoreus naevius, Varied thrush)
rock: tse rock, stone
• tse:loch'e’ flat rocks on beach
rocking chair: See CHAIR
roe: q'ong’ fish-eggs, roe
**roll:** dimas it (e.g., log) is rolling over; diwimas it rolled over; nasmams it's rolling, turning (on an axis); nasmas it has rolled around
- dimas roll it over! na:’asmas he rolled it around; te:sehmas I rolled it along

“roll”: See HEADHAND

**roof of the mouth:** whining’ich’ing’ [=from whining’- q’it-ch’ing’ ‘my face-on-toward’] the roof of my mouth

**roofing:** dahsil’et’ [=‘they lie extended on top’] roofing, shingles
- dahch’iwi’et’ [=‘he extended them on top’] he roofed, shingled a house

**root:** qut the long tubular root of the willow, used in basketry; k’iquote-nehwann [=‘a willow root-it resembles’] carrot
- xay the roots of a conifer (esp. pine or spruce roots), used in basketry
- yinehtaw [=‘what is underground’] Indian potato (General term for various edible roots, tubers.)
- isle’t’en a kind of Indian potato, edible root (If You don't touch it in the spring.)

**rope, twine:** k’iwidits [=‘something that is twisted’] Indian twine, rope (made of iris)
- silay [=‘they (things) lie there’] a rope lies there
- rope lies: silay [=‘several objects lie somewhere’] a rope lies somewhere (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

**rope, handle a:** wiwhlel [=‘I’m carrying several objects’] I’m carrying it along (rope, string, line, etc.)
- yulwh pick it up (rope)!; ya’wilay he picked it up; nawhle I’m carrying (rope) around; na:’asle I carried it around (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

**rot:** yahslig’ it’s rotten, it rotted away (flesh, fruit, etc.);
- ya’liw he’s rotting away (e.g., with syphillis); yunleh rot!; teliq’ it has started to rot

**rotten:** niiq’it’s rotten, crumbly from rot (thing, not flesh); k’iigide’ rotten wood; wigit it is getting rotten; tolgit [=from to-niiq’ ‘water-rotten’] “black acorns,” Indian cheese (If Acorns buried in a swampy place and left to rot; eaten in the winter, when the supply of acorns gets low.)
- islos there is the small of rotten meat

**rough:** dich’es (‘it is rough) it is rough, pimply

**round:** nasmas’t round, circular, in a loop; sawmam: ts’ it has become round
- jiwh round like a ball, spherical; jiwingwol it’s getting round; it got round

**round objects lies:** sa’am a round object lies somewhere (e.g., a stone, something that can be held in the hand) (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

**round object, handle a:** wiwh’ul I’m carrying it along (e.g., a round object, something that can be held in the hand); yung’awh pick up (a round object); ya’wing’an he picked it up; nawh’ay I’m carrying (a round object) around; na’as’a he carried it around (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)

**rub:** ‘iwhliw I’m rubbing on (paint, grease, liniment, etc.), smearing something (with paint, etc.); we:liw I’ve rubbed it on, smeared it ch’iwxonliw he rubbed it on him; ch’ite:liw he rubbed it on; na’winliw he rubbed it on again
- ’ingq’a rub, file, grind it!; ch’iwingq’ay’ he filed, ground it; k’ingq’a rub against it!; k’e’q’ay he rubs against it
- ‘iwhye:wh I’m rubbing in my hand (crushing it), I’m threshing seeds; ‘inyehwh rub it in your hand!; whinyehwh rub me!; we:ye:wh I rubbed it; tawhye: wh I rub it into a fine powder, crush it up fine; tase: ye:wh I rubbed it into powder

**ruin:** chwin’dung’awh spoil, ruin it (round object)!
- chwin’da’wing’an he spoiled it

**rumble:** See NOISE

**run:** dahdiillah (or dahdinlih) run (fast) run on ahead!; dahdiwiwallah I ran fast; dahch’idiiwilla: t (or dahch’idinlihat) he ran fast; ting’hlah (or ting’inlih) run away! run off and get lost!; xowumiwiwallah I ran away from him; ting’wilatl (or ting’wilinlat, tiw’wilinlat) he ran away; na:ndilah run back!; na’undilah he runs back; na:’undilah he ran back
- tildahwh run off! hurry off!; ch’itehlda:wh he ran off; ch’iwlala:he’s running along; wilda:l (animal) is running along
- tsintiylkoooy run for your life! flee!; tsin’tehlykoyt he ran for his life; tsintohdil run for your lives (you all)!
- tsiyuntehsdilte:ti! we all ran for our lives
- xow’alal they’re running along, a group or herd is running along; yehxoh’awh run in (you all)!
- yehxoa: wid’a: we ran in; yehxong’an they ran in; tingxo: nga’an they ran away; nazhox’ang run around (you all)!
- nazhox:so’a: you all ran around
- k’titqowh (animal) scampers along; na:qowh (horse) runs around, gallops; nahx:och’ it galloped
- tedigit it (flock, crowd, herd of animals) ran off; tohdigit (you all) run off!; widgil they are running about
- nawh’ils ‘I’m running around, I’m in motion; nah’ils it (animal, machine) runs around, moves; naas’a:its he ran around

**run (water):** k’ite:yowh (water) surged, ran along stormily; yeh’kinyowh (water) pours in (e.g., through a hole); nak’iyowh (water) washes back and forth, surges about; ch’ec’kyowbwh (water) is running out; ch’ec’kininyowh it ran out

**rustle:** k’isa:y a rattling, rustling sound (as of dry leaves)
sack: tehmil sack, woven from Indian twine (§ Used to carry birds when caught Goddard L&C p 19, and Plate 6.)
  • dichwil-tehmil (or chwil-tehmil) [=‘tanned (buckskin)-sack’] (traditional) leather sack, (modern) gunny sack
saddle: miq’it-dahsa’a:n [=‘on it-(round object) lies above’] saddle
sail: xiwhnay I escape, reach safety, am safe; ch’ixinay he escapes, is safe. See IMMORTALS
salal berry: k’inadiday (or k’ina’diday-ch) [=‘what he picks, gathers (for food)’] salal berries (Gaultheria shallon)
salamander: dilan a small species of salamander
  • ky:’atilchwiw [=‘it cries while moving along’] a type of salamander
  • mik’ilxije’-xole:n [=‘its spots-are there plenty’] big white and black spotted salamander
  • ky’adane:kyoh [=‘it gathers acorns-big’] another term for mik’ilxije’-xole:n (said to be the Redwood dialect)
  • mina:’-dahnehsnoy-ch [=‘its eyes-stand up erect-little’] big Redwood salamander (Chondrotus)
  • mi:je’-xoxiwhnay [=‘its breast-red’] Red breast-salamander; Red-bellied newt (Taricha totosa)
  • dilich-ky:’atilchwiw [=‘spotted (like a fawn)-it cries out’] Spotted salamander (Dicamptodon ensatus)
  • See also WATER SNAKE
saliva: xe’q’ saliva
salmon: lo’q’ fish; salmon (Oncorhynchus sp.) (general term)
  • k’iwhina:liw [=‘it swims after’] male salmon; “egg sucker”
  • See also terms for specific varieties of salmon: CHOOK SALMON (chwulo:q’e’); DOG SALMON (da:jahl); HOOBILL SALMON (qe:hs); SILVERSIDE SALMON (xulo:q’e’)
salmon leader: lo’q’ matsiliiw [=‘salmon-it swims for them’] the leader of the salmon (A mythical fish that comes with the first salmon run of the spring The Hupa used to believe that no salmon would come unless the Salmon Leader led them)
salmon parts (in cooking):
  • k’iwilts’o’ts’ [=‘what is sucked’] salmon bones
  • kyq’it-dahdiwilin [=‘on it-it flows away’] the two pieces on a salmon’s back from neck to part opposite navel
  • dahna:diwilta’ts’ [=‘cut back away’] two strips cut off each side of the backbone of a salmon
  • mahn’ay (or mening’ay) [=‘it reaches for it’] the backbone of a salmon, with meat attached
salmon trout: lo’yahwh-qay [=‘trout-white’] Salmon trout, ‘half-pounder’
salmon’s grandmother (bird): See CHAT
salmonberry: daxat’le’ salmonberries (Rubus spectabilis)
salt: leh’q’onch’ salt
salty: ding’q’och’ it is sour, salty
sand: lich’ihw sand, sandy dirt
sap: misinto [= probably from misin-to’ ‘its flesh-juice’] its sap, grease, juice
  • k’inseto’ [= from king-sinto ‘tree-juice’] the sweet sap of the sugar pine or maple; sugar
sapling: ch’ime:-ya:wh sapling of a conifer. See CONIFER
sapsucker: king-k’iditsay’ [=‘tree-it dries it up’] sapsucker, smallest woodpecker (Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied sapsucker)
  • nisking-minat-ch’iwiltong’il [=‘tall conifer-around it-he jumps along’] sapsucker (Sa’d to be Redwood dialect)
sash: mida’-mi-nelno’ [=‘its mouth-with-they are stood up’] sash with redheaded woodpecker scalps and beaks sewn on, worn by men at the Kick Dance
  • k’iwidwelch [=‘little warjacket’] a sash of fringed buckskin, worn by Indian doctors (§ It has yellow-hammer feathers hung from the fringes; reaches from the right shoulder to the left hip.)
satiated, be: wha:-wile: for me-it is enough, filled] I am satiated, my belly is full, I got enough to eat; xwa:-wehsle’ he got satiated, his belly got filled; na:-wehsle’-’ang did you get satiated? did you get enough to eat?
save: xoxiwhnay I’m saving him, I saved him, cured him; whixilna save me! cure me:; ch’ixoxtinay he saved me
saw: ’iwhqit I’m cutting, saving it (log, stick, meat); se: qit I cut it, saved it; ts’exqit he saved it
  • mil-k’it’us [=‘with it-one cuts’] a saw
say: diwhne I say something, make noise, speak
  • a:diwhne [=‘I speak thus’] I’m saying it; ’a:de:ne’ he said it; ’a:xo-ch’ide:ne’ [=‘thus to him-he spoke’] he said it to him, told him
  • ch’in [= reduced form of ch’ine ‘they say’] they say, it is said (quotative particle, used rarely) (e.g., dandi-ch’in [=‘who?-they say’] who do they say it is?; k’iwhnya’nya:n-ch’in do:-nundiya ‘people-they say never-return’)
scab: loh scab, sore; whiolo:de' (or whiolo:we') my scab
scales: mit'e:de' its (fish's) scales
scalps, woodpecker: k'iya:wh-meda'ay [=bird-heads'] scalps of redheaded woodpeckers, used for decoration
scamper: k'itiqowh (animal) scamper along; naqowh (horse) runs around, gallops; nahsquo'h it galloped
scar: what' scar
scar, form: k'iliwhot' a scar formed, it healed; tena: k'iliwhot' they (severed parts) grew back together
scared: ijibeh I'm scared! I'm afraid! (exclamation mothers use to their little ones)
  • whije: 'tilits'it [=’my mind-falls’] I get scared, surprised, taken unaware; xoje: 'tehtlits'it [=’his mind-fell’] he got scared
  • See also AFAIR
scarf: xoq'os-mil-widloy' [=’his neck-with it-is tied up’] scarf
scatter: ch'ite:wa:tl' he scattered them
cent: mikiyon' (animal's) odor, scent. See ODOR
school: 'ak'iwilaw-me'ch'imel'eln [=’writing-in it-someone looks at it’] school
scissor: mil-na'xodes [=’with it-one cuts (hair)’] scissors, mil-yulstt
scold: k'idiwilan I'm growling, scolding somebody; dilung growl!; xodilung growl at him!; ch'ixodilana' he's growling at him; xodese:la'nan I growled at him; ch'ixodihets'lan he growled to me
scorpion: teхаx:ch'ech [=’crawfish (diminutive’) scorpion
  • teхаx:che' -yik'iltow [=’crab-that stings’] scorpion
scramble along: See WRIGGLE
scrap: See TRASH
scrape: ch'iwol he is scraping (deerhide, with a scraper); ch'iwiwol he scraped it
  • ливхос I'm scraping them together; линос scrape them together!; ленос I scraped them together; ленос I scraped them together; лена'whe' scraped them together back together; yanso'h scooped, scraped it up! ya'winosoh he scooped, scraped it up
  • See also WHITTLE
scrapper: mil-ch'iwiwol [=’with it-one scrapes’] scraper (for hide)
scratch: 'iwhges I'm scratching something (with fingers); ch'ihwingenes he scratched him
  • 'iwhsow I'm scratching it (with an implement); ch'ixosow he scratches him; 'a:diwiwos I'm going to scratch myself (with scraper); 'a:diwiwosoh she scratched herself
  • yits'e:k' it (animal, bird) scratches, claws something; xotintes'ek' I scratched him (with your nails, leaving a mark!); xotes'ets'e:k' I scratched him
scratcher: mil-ch'ixosow [=’with it-one scratches
her] (traditional) implement for scratching, made of elkhorn, polished or with a rim of abalone shell (¶ A menstruating woman or a girl undergoing the Flower Dance (kinahluidng) must not use her fingers to scratch. See Goddard L&C plate 10, no. 4.)
sea lion: yida:ch'in-te'il [=’coming from downstream-they swim along’] sea lion (Zalophus californianus) (¶ Tusks used for “hooks” (k'iwa'), a dance headaddress.)
seagull: to:minic-k'iya:whwe' [=’seashore-bird’] seagull (Larus sp.)
seat: See SEE LION
seaweed: lah seaweed (Porphyra perforata, etc.)
secret: k'e:w [=’underneath something’] hidden, secret
  • 'o:nihwe'n keep it (knowledge, the facts of something) hidden, secret; xowung- 'o:nisings keep the facts secret from him!; ch'one:nse'en he kept the facts secret
see: 'iwhsissi see it; xowhatsi see him; niwhsiss-te I'll be seeing you; ch'iltsa:n he saw it; ch'ixoltsa:n saw him; wiltsa:n it's been seen
see, I: de I see! (exclamatory particle) (e.g., de-nundil 'I see that it’s snowing!')
seed: misay small seeds
  • mina:’ [=’its eye’] large seed, pit
  • k'iliwh small cake of grass seeds (archaic)
  • lo'chwiwh seed flour (archaic)
seed-beating basket: me'-k'iliwul [=’with it-someone beats, threshes’] seed-beating basket, thrasher into which seeds are beaten (¶ Goddard L&C, p. 31, and Plate 23, figure 2.)
see-saw: k'iwhists'ay I'm see-sawing; k'ints'a see-saw!; ya'k'iwints'ay they see-sawed
seem: xolih it feels, it seems like (e.g., 'ak'ine:-xolih 'there was a sound-it seemed')
  • xowh it seems, it must be, I guess (particle indicating uncertainty, lack of definite knowledge) (e.g., dahungwho'dung'-xowh [=’for quite a while-it seemed’] it looked like it had been quite a while’; diyd-xowh-wung [=’what?-it seems-for’] 'what for, I wonder?; da:ywoh'-xo-xowh [=’somewhere-at-it seems’] 'somewhere or another’
seine: tahk'ibhheh I'm going to seine [= probably 'I crowd, pile (salmon) out of the water’]; tahk'ishhej: w I have seined; mil-tahk'iljew' [=’with it-he seines’] large seine. See Gill net
selfish: diwa:whchwing’ I'm selfish; diwa: 'unchw'he'n he is selfish; diwa:'iwhchwen' he got selfish
sell: 'iwa'k'iliwh [=’they give something to each other’] they exchange (money for things), sell things
semen: whilxung’ [=’my sweetness’] my semen, ejaculation
  • tsing'-q'ah [=’meat (i.e., penis)-grease’] sperm, semen (vulgar term)
## Example Text

| Sense, to have: | xwe'xolya:n he has sense, understanding, is watching out for things (cf. do:-xwe'xolya:n n ‘he has no sense, is crazy’); whe'xolya:n I have sense; xwe'nxaxwol'ila:n he came back to his senses (after being unconscious, crazy) |
| Separate: | whiwa'h apart from me, separated from me, at a distance from me; ilwa'h (or nilwa'h) apart from each other, separated; ilwa'h-xw (or nilwa'h-xw) separately, each by himself |
| Serpentine: | tse-lisow hard, blue stone; serpentine |
| Serve (food): | xo'ye-n'ling=na'n [=‘under him, at his feet-she put (container) down’] she served food to him, placed food in front of him |
| Serviceberry: | miq'ik'ilidil serviceberry (Amelanchier) |
| Set (sun): | miq’it-dahwing’a’ [=‘on it-(round object) has come to lie there above’] the sun has set behind the western hills, it is sunset |
| Seven: | xohk’it seven; xohk’idin seven people; xohk’e: ding [= from xohk’idi-ding ‘seven-times’] seven times |
| Seven sisters: | See Pleiades |
| Seventy: | xohk’e:diminlung [= xohk’ed ding-minlung ‘seven-times-ten’] seventy |
| Several: | dunlungwho’ some number of, several (indefinite quantifier); dunlungwho’-ding several times, a number of times; dunlungwho’n several people |
| Several objects lie: | silay several objects lie somewhere (e.g., dishes, shoes, rocks, sticks, bones, etc.; also a rope) (Classificatory verb) |
| Several objects, handle: | wiwhlel’e I’m carrying them along (several objects); yulilw pick them up (several objects); ya’wilay he picked them up; n’wahle I’m carrying (several objects) around; na’:isle I carried them around (Classificatory verb) |
| Sew: | nak’iw’xut’ I’m sewing it; nak’’il’xut’ sew it; na: k’is’he’xut’ I sewed it; nak’’wil’xut’ it’s been sewn |
| Sewing machine: | ’a:da:-nayk’il’xut’ [=‘by itself-it sews’] sewing machine |
| Sex, have: | See copulate; desire |
| Shad: | loq’i-nite:l [=’ish-wide, flat’) shad (Dorosoma petenense) (¶ Introduced species; not aboriginal.) |
| Shade, Shadow: | xace’eh shade, shadow; whixaxe’eh my shadow |
| Shaft (of arrow): | q’axis moc’orange (wood), arrow shaft |
| Shake: | ’iwh’s’is I’m shaking it (stick, tree, etc.); ’ilts’is shake it!; xoseh’ts’is I shook him; yists’is something (e.g., noise) shook it |
| Nungah: | [= from nungwah] shake it (thoroughly), shake it out!; na’winga’t [= from na’winga’] he shook it; na’a:dingah [= from na’a:dingwah] shake yourself, shake (dirt, dust) off yourself! |

### Shasta Indian:
- tl’oh-mitahxwe [=’grass-those who live amongst it’] Shasta Indians, in particular the Shastas living on the Salmon River and on the upper part of the New River
- k’i’ntah Shasta Indians (?) (¶ Cited as ki-in-tax in Goddard, Hupa Texts, p. 110)
- shave: nangwah shave me!; xoda:w’-naywahs I shaved his beard. See Whittle
- She: xong he, she, him, her (emphatic pronoun); xong’-e: n’ he for his part, she for her part

### Shells, Types of Decorative:
- dijit string of small white seashells, worn by women on ceremonial occasions
- mida’ch small dentalia shells, unincised and too small for use as money; used for decorative necklaces
- set’ot’ shell of small sea animal used for decoration
- diwid’at/s [=’shaved into strips’] strips of abalone shell sewn onto a skirt
- lah-ch’ing’-dina:n [=’lah-towards-it is leaning’] a type of decorative shell, like small scallops
- tse’me’-q’-nint’ik’ [= from ts’iq’-me’-q’-nint’ik’ ‘fur tie-inside-it extends from there’] tassels of shells that hang from the fur hair-tying strips worn by women
which'ing'ah

I'm shot; he tosses it along (with stick)

xo¬tishch'e'
mi¬-na'k'it¬'oy
miq'it-dahna'diwi¬'a'
I've been shot; nida'-nonuntse
close
ni¬we'
mi¬-k'itiquch
stick
in front of me (as a protection), some-
things to it (as a protection)

I'll play
ni¬je:n
he shouted;
yeh'a:na'di¬t'o:w
which'ing'-'iloy'
he started off in his canoe;
qun
who:'its
[='it touches me'
shoot! let go!;
in front of it (as a protection)

See
ya:dimil
yehnawhtul
[='my leg-ridge'
ch'idiwinchwit
go (the arrow release);
ky'o'wing'its
shoot at him!;

See also
miq'it-dahna'dil'a
[='on it-stick atop!'
shoot it, hit it (with an arrow!);
whiq'it-dahna'diwil'a'
he shot, hit me

See also SHOT

shoots: miso:se' its (plant's) shoots
shore: See BEACH
short: didzit it's short; diwhdzit I'm short (of stature);
diwhdzit it got short
short time: do:-sa'a [='not-a long time' (for) a short time

tse'ehdzi-mi
for a little while, for a short time;
tse'ehdzi-mil after a short time
shorttribs: je:xo-'ma'-ding [='on the breast-edge-place'
shorttribs (¶ Forbidden for women to eat.)

shot: whide:na'w [='it touches me'] I'm shot; whide: wa:na'n [='it touched me'] I've been shot; yide:we:
nan'it (animal) has been shot

shoulder: whiquntuq [='my qun-between' (qun
originally meant 'arm(s),' but this word is no longer
used)] my shoulder

shout: ingwhil shout!; ch'iwingwhil he shouted; do:-
widwhel-heh no shouting!

[='someone is slipped into it'
widwhil-heh I pushed it

[='what someone steps into'
no:na'nintse shut the door (after it has been opened)!;
no:'nil-qet he shoved it down there

shove off (in canoe): tuntiwh [=take it (long object)
into the water'] start out in your canoe! shove off!;
ta'wintah he started off in his canoe; ta'wilay [=they
took (several objects) into the water'] they started off
in their canoes

[a:di-mi:na'nilchwit [='with himself-he pushed it
back away'] he pushed himself off from shore in a boat

shovel: xa:k'iwhxa:wh [=I take (a specific filled con-
tainer) up out of the ground!] I'm shoveling (dirt) out;
xa:k'iwingxan he shoveled it out

shut: noma'niqet he shut the door
shut eyes: whina:'-le:yilt'a'n [=my eyes-I stuck them
together]'] I closed my eyes; nina:'-lit'ung' close
your eyes!

shut up: nida'-nonuntse [=your mouth-shut it (like
door!)] shut up! be quiet!

shuttle: mi-na'k'it'oy
[='with it-one weaves (nets)'
shuttle for making nets

shy: See SUSPICIOUS; WILD

sibling: xoltishch'e'
brother, his sister; ilitishch'e'
brother and sister to one
another
sick:  ch’idinch’a:t  he aches, he is sick; diwhch’ah-ts’eh  I feel sick; dinch’a:t-ung  are you sick?; ch’idiwinch’a:t  he got sick
  •  k’isege  he is ill, incapacitated, sick in bed, a doctor’s patient; k’ihwsege  I am ill; k’isege-ts’eh  I feel that I’ve become ill
  •  xokyan-chwin’danay  [= ‘his insides are spoiled’] he is sick to his stomach

sickness:  k’ich’int  disease, sickness
  •  ts’ohnsda  bodily weakness
  •  k’ich’int  do:-’owha’n  sickness is not known (in that place)
  •  See also disease

Sickness, Dance to Prevent:  xong’-mina:t-ch’itina:wh  [= ‘fire-around it-they go along’] a dance held in the Big House to scare off sickness (5) When the Hupas heard of sickness happening somewhere, they used to go into the Big House and dance a circle dance for ten days to scare it off. It is bad luck to sing the songs of this ceremony in the Big House unless it is in this dance. In the woods a grizzly will run away. Apparently no longer known.

side:  whichwat  the side of my body
  •  whiuitl  my flanks, the side of my body
  •  whiilq  is one side, half; whiilq’  is my side, on my side;
  •  k’iwiilq  is one side of something
  •  me:n  even with it, parallel with it, by its side; when’  even with me; le:n  even with each other, side-by-side, in parallel rows
  •  yide’e:n-ch’ing’  [= from yide’e:n-ch’ing  ‘downstream-side-toward'] on the downstream side
  •  See also  left; right

sift:  k’itiw’ah  I’m sifting, winnowing (acorns, after pounding them into meal); k’itese:wat  I sifted
  •  k’es:de’  coarse leavings (of acorns) after sifting

sifting basket:  mit-k’itiwat  [= ‘with it-someone sifts’] small sifting basket
  •  mi-l-dahk’iidi:li  [= ‘with it-someone sifts’] small sifting basket (5) Goddard L&C p. 28, and Plate 25, figure 1. Goddard’s description may apply not to mi-l-dahk’iidi:li but to mit-k’itiwat:

sight, in:  whinad  in my sight, in my presence, before my eyes; xon:at  in his sight

sight, out of:
  •  mino  (hidden) behind it, out of sight; whino  (hidden) behind me; k’ino  (hidden) behind something, in hiding

signs:  xol:an  it is evident, there are signs that (e.g., seh:whung-xol:an  ‘I had killed it—it was evident’; me:nileh-xol:an  ‘it (a fish) has gotten caught (in the net)—evidently’)

silverside salmon:  xulo:q’e’  Silverside salmon
  •  mil’y’ots’  its silnew

sing:  k’itiw’ah  I’m singing along, singing a song; k’iting’ah  sing!; k’ita:aw  he sings; k’itesa:aw  I sang, started to sing; na:k’iwh’aw  I’m singing (in general), I’m a singer; na:k’ing’ah  sing!; na:ky’a:aw  he sings; na:k’iwing’aw  he sang
  •  me:k’iwiitw  [= ‘I’m measuring it’] I’m singing (for a dance), singing a dance-song; me:k’iile:teh  sing a dance-song!: me:k’iwiitw  he sang a dance-song
  •  ya:na’aw  [= ‘he picks (round object) back up’] he “raises up” a song, sings the melody of a dance-song; ya:nan’g’aw  raise up the song!; ya:na’wing’a:n  he raised up the song
  •  nong’aw  [= ‘put (round object) down!’] stop singing (a dance-song)!
  •  no’nig’a:n  he stopped singing

single:  k’iwhdects  I’m singing off hair. I am cutting hair; k’eydects  I sang off hair; k’ides  game with hair sang off
  •  o’ldahs  sing it!; o:yydas  I sang it
  •  k’i:da:se’  burnt skin, leather, singed hair

singer:  ya’k’ita:aw  [= ‘they sing’] the three singers in the White Deerskin Dance, one main singer and two helpers
  •  miyeh-wunna’dil  [= ‘underneath-they are busy with it’] backup singers, singers who sing in the background for someone singing a melody

sink:  xays’ta:me:-tch’ana:ka’k’ildi  [= ‘dishes-in it-one washes them’] sink

sinker:  mina:n’g’ay  sinkers on fish net (5) Rocks with holes through them.

slip:  tingwhiwh  sip it (through a straw)! suck it in!; te:se:whiwh  I sipped it, sucked it in

sister:  whidech  my younger sister
  •  what  my older sister
  •  whilitish’ch’e  my (man’s) sister; lilish’ch’e  brother and sister to each other, siblings of the opposite sex
  •  ilide  sisters to one another

sister-in-law:  whiw  my sister-in-law (woman speaking)
  •  whiwe:ch’e  my sister-in-law (man speaking)
  •  which’ih’ina’y  my (man’s) brother’s sister, after the death of my brother; my wife’s sister, after the death of my wife (5) There was an expectation that a man would marry his xoch’ich’ina’y, although it was not a rule.

sit (one):
  •  ya’wing’ay  [= ‘he or she extends upward’] he or she is sitting, is seated somewhere; ya:ng’ay  it (animal) is sitting; ya:wh’ay  I am sitting

sit (two or more):
  •  ya’wing’e:ti  [= ‘they extend upward’] they (people) are sitting, are seated somewhere; ya:ng’e:ti  they (animals) are sitting; ya:wide’e:ti  we are sitting

sit down (one):
  •  nintsah  sit down!; niwh’tsat  I’m (in the process of) sitting down; nes:eday  I sat down; ne: sinday  you sat down; ch’ihesday  he or she sat down; na:neh:day  he or she sat back down (after having stood up); na:nitsah  sit back down!
sit down (two or more): no:nodil sit down (you all); no:ndil they sit down; no:ndil we sit down; no:ndil'tl we sat down; no:ndil'tl you all sat down; no:na:nindel'tl they sat back down (after having stood up)

SIX: xostan six; xostun six people; xostan:d six times

SIXTY: xostan:diminlung [= xostan:ding-minlang 'six times-ten'] sixty

size: milk'yow it is as big as it, it is that size (e.g., xo'ji-milk'yow [= correctly-it is that size'] 'it is the right size'); whi:k'yow it is my size; ne:kyoh it got to be your size, it fits you; whe'wilk'yoh he got to be my size; whe'wilk'yoh what fits me

skin: whisits' my skin; misists' (animal's) skin, hide

skin, to: wandiwhisits' I'm peeling (bark, skin) off. I'm skimming it; wandiwhisits' peel it off!; wan'diwhisits' he peeled it off; me'ch'lisits' skin (the animal)'/ me'-ch'e':lisits' he's skimming (an animal)
• me'-ch'li'oh [='from) inside-slip it out') skin (the animal)! lay it!; me'-ch'e:nilt'ow he skinned it

skirt: kya' skirt, dress (general term)
• xo'ji-kya' [='true-skirt'] traditional woman's skirt (of Made of pine nuts and braided grass. See Goddard, L&C, p. 9; Curtis p. 9 and illustration between pp. 22-23.)
• tloh-kya [='grass-skirt'] skirt made of grass, worn by the kinahdang girl in the Flower Dance
• xosa:k'-kya' [='abalone (shell)-skirt'] skirt with abalone shell pendants sewn on
• silk:yo:s-kya' [='folded away-skirt'] ceremonial skirt ornamented with shells or beads, worn on special occasions

skull: whits:qe:ch'e' [='my head-pelvis'] my skull

skunk: xoljehch xo'ji-kya' xosa:k'-kya' me'-na:whiwi'ist'iK' 'facing

sleep: mil sleepiness, sleep; whinile' my dream, sleep

• whikiwing I am asleep; whikiwinga'n [='true-skirt'

• mil-na:whiwilwe' [='sleep-beat me up again, fought me'] I'm getting sleepy

sleet: nudil-mito'-xole:n [='snow-its water-there is plenty'] half-rain, half snow (snow that melts quickly); sleet

sleeve: xoky'a:ng'ay-yehwilt'ow [='his arm-what it slips into'] sleeve

slide: tilh'ot slide!; ch'it'hl'ot'he slid; wih'ot' it (eg snake) slides along; xodul'hot slide down!; xoda:wilh'ot' he slid down
• tilh'ot' slide it!; ch'it'hl'ot' he slid it; yuilh'ot' open the window! slide it up!; ya'wilh'ot' he slid it up, opened the window
• tik'it slide it (bulky object)!; ch'it'h'it'it he slid it
• wits'el it (snake, worm) slides, wiggles along

slightly: mine:qits a little, slightly, easily (e.g., mine:qits-sise:l 'it is slightly hot, lukewarm')

slim: 'ist'ik' it is slim, slender; siwht'iK' I am slim, slender; 'ist'iK'its [= 'ist'iK'-(diminutive')] narrow, slim

slime: mijerq'e' (slug's, snail's) slime; slimy discharge

slip: yahhjil I'm slipping, losing my footing; ya'wiljil he slipped; do:-ya:ljil-heh don't slip!

slip, a: ma:-me:lkya' [='ahead, first-what is worn as a skirt'] slip, underskirt

slip in, on: yeh'it'l'ot' slip it in (cork into bottle, arm into sleeve, etc.)! put it in where it fits! yehk'iwilt'ow he slipped it in; yehk'it'el'oh [= 'slip it in'] put on, slip on (pants, socks, shirt, anything that fits tightly!); yehk'iwilt'ow he put it on

slippery: nit'it it (some object) is slippery, slick, smooth; xol'kit (ground) is slippery

slope: din'am (steep) slope, anything sloped (e.g., the steep pitch of a roof); xodina:m steeply sloping place, side hill, bluff
• diwhna:n I'm tipping it, sloping it, giving it a certain slope or pitch (e.g., boards on a roof); dihunung slope it!; ch'idiwil'na'n he sloped it; 'dinung (in phrases) sloping toward, facing (e.g., yide'-dinung 'facing downstream')
slowly: xo'odzi-nehwa:n [=‘well (diminutive)-it resembles’] slowly, easily, gently (e.g., xo'odzi-nehwa:n n-xiniwhye:wh [=‘gently-I speak’] I’m speaking softly, whispering’)

slug: mijeqe’-xole:n [=‘its slime-there is plenty’] slug

small: misGiy’ts (or misGiye’(ts)) [=‘it is little, small; ts’imisGiy’ts he or she is little, young; simiwhGiy’ts I am little, young; simiwe:Giy’ts I became little; misGe’gits they (things, children) are little; simiDiGe’gits we are little

• mine: gits a little bit
  • mikey’-ch’ing [=‘its (fish’s) tail-toward’] the tail-end of the smallest part of something

smart: k’itise (or k’itise-xw) [=‘(moving) over things’] smart, ambitious, capable, superior (e.g., k’itise:xwo-’a:whle [=‘I am smart’]

smear: ’iwhliwh I’m rubbing (paint, grease, liniment, etc.), smeared something, spreading (paint), smearing something (with paint); k’iwiliwh I’m painting (e.g., nundil-mitox’ole:n he painted medium sized fast-sliding mine:git’s I’m rubbing (paint, grease, liniment, etc.); nundil-nitsa:y [=‘money-with it-one ties up’] they (things, children) are little; silkit a little bit I became little

• snare: nakt’iloq’ot [=‘bend something!’] set a snare; na: k’iselhliq’ot I set a snare; nak’iwliloq’ot [=‘something bent over’] snare, a slim stick stuck in the ground and bent over (¶ Goddard L&C, p. 21-2.)

• da’ch’a’awh [=‘he puts (some round object) above’] he sets a (deer) snare; da’k’is:an he has set a snare; dahwid’axan [=‘what has been put above’] deer-snaring station, owned or claimed by a family

• k’ixus deer snare (set to catch deer) (archaic term)

sneeze: ’iwh’uch’ I sneeze; ’i’uch’ sneeze!; ch’il’uch’ he sneezes; weh’uch’ I sneezed

sniff: See SMELL

snore: k’ilmowh he is snoring; k’ismowh he has snored

snot: whinchwiwh-k’ito’ [=‘my nose-juice’] my snot

snow: nundil [=‘several things, particles fall to the ground’] snow, it snows; na:nunditl’ it snowed

• nundil-mito’-xole:n [=‘snow-its water-there is plenty’] half-rain, half snow (snow that melts quickly); sleet

• nundilt-nitsa:y [=‘snow-dry’] dry snow, small flakes which pack into powder (snow that does not melt quickly)

• tehsdite:l’ [=‘several things, particles went off’] it started to snow

• no:na:ndiyats the snowfall is reaching down the mountain to that point (light snow, frost that is visible on the terrs); no:nundiyats it reached down to that point

snowbird: mida’-minaxo:wlhin [=‘its mouth-there is darkness around it’] (or mida’-minaxo:lls in diminutive) snowbird, junco (Junco hyemalis, Dark-eyed junco)

snowshoe: nundil-miyehch’itul’ [=‘snow-its shoe’] made from a board with buckskin ties)

so that: -ming in order to, so that (e.g., wanuna:se:ya’-’iwhkidi-ming [=‘I busied myself-I catch it-in order to’] I tried to catch it; xiniwhye:wh-ming ‘in order to talk’)

soak: na:xolits’a’ (water) soaks down into the ground; wulits’a’ (water) soaks through something, leaks out
soaking pit: k'ita:ltside soaking pit for acorn leaching
soaproot: qus-kyoh [=‘bulb-big’] soaproot (Chloragara-
num pomeridianum) (†) Cooked in a pit and eaten.
socks: ma:yehwit-atl [=‘before, first-what is stepped
into’] socks
soft: nitata: it is soft, damp; wilta:n it got soft; xoltata:n
it (ground) is damp, soggy; tutata:n it is very soft
soldier: ts'itlita:nes soldier [= from ts'iling-ya:ne:
s‘riffl es-long’]
sole: whixe'-me:q’ [=‘my foot-inside it’] sole of
my foot
solid: nit'its’ it is hard, solid (like stone); xonti’its’
hard, solid ground; winti’its’ it got hard, hardened,
solidified

Solomon’s seal: k’ina:ch’ixixe:l’ Solomon’s seal
(Polygonatum) (‡) This plant has red berries that look like small
tomatoes. If you eat them be-
togethers. It is wild.

• xosah-sa’ahn [=‘in his mouth (round object) lies’] he
has a song, a song comes to him
• See also DANCE SONGS; DOCTORING SONGS; MOURNING
SONGS
sหนอง: mich’iwe’ [=‘its dust’] (or xong’-ch’iwe’
[=‘fire-dust’])
• ta:ysh’iwe’ [= from ta:kiwiw-ch’iwe’ ‘sweat-
house-dust’] soot from the boards above the sweathouse
fire, used for making face-paint
• dahtis’isde’ fine particles of soot; soot used in
tattooing
sorcerer: See INDIAN DEVIL
sore: See SCAB
sore, be: dinch’at it aches, hurts, is sore (e.g., whila’-
dinch’at ‘my hand is sore’);
diwinch’at it got sore
• xonist’e’-ta:k’idhne:ge’
his body feels sore, dull; he is
drowsy from lack of exercise
sorrel: k’i’tung’-dingq’och’
[=‘leaf-sour’] Redwood sorrel
(Oxalis oregana) (‡) Medicinal
herb, used to prepare the throat
for singing.
soul: xo-na:tauw [=‘his-it floats
around in the air’] his spirit, soul (as opposed to
body)
sound, make a: dine it (animal, thing) makes a sound,
squeals, cries; diwine’ it made a sound; ‘a:k’ine something
makes a sound, there is a sound
sound, there is a: nayts’a’n there is a sound, some-
tingxwe where the South Fork and Trinity join
thing is audible (in the distance); naywints’a’n there
was a sound, something was heard
• ‘a:k’ine there is a sound, something makes a sound
soup: See ACORN SOUP
sour: dingq’och’ it is sour, salty; diwingq’och’ it is
getting sour. See also BITTER
sourdough: dingq’och’-mil-wilchwen [=‘sour
(thing)-with it-is made’] sourdough
• nihtwing-k’iwilchwen [=‘stinking-what is made’]
sourdough
South Fork, mouth of: le:liding [= from le:lind-
ing ‘the streams flow together-place’] village of Ise:
Semen spherical: See ROUND

spear: See FISH SPEAR
spear, throw a: ky’o-niliks he speared at something
• k’ithbq’och’ he threw a stick, spear
sperm: See SEMEN
spherical: See ROUND

—NOTE: Spaces are used to indicate the end of sentences and the beginning of new ones. The text is presented in a way that maintains the natural flow of the language and is consistent with the original content.
nayk'it¬'oy tosq'ats'-ding
I'm squatting down; 'he stamps around'

ninis'a:n-chwin'da:nyay dung'

xosits'mil 'with it-one kicks back

Pine squirrel (Sciurus douglasi)
it is spotted

ke'-ne:s 'tail-long'

k'iseh'tic
tosq'ats'-ding

mi¬-tehch'ijich

length of a bag)

teschtaw I spread it out

spring (of water): tosq'ats'-ding [=‘cold water-place’] where there is water, spring

spring (of year): yimaa-n-sile'-ding (or yimaa-sili-
ing') [=‘across-it has become-(time)’] springtime

dung' (or dung'bit) springtime (archaic term)

sprout: xa:diwal [=‘it throws itself up out of the (ground)’] a plant sprouts, rises (out of the ground)

sparks: mil-na:na:nitul [=‘with it-one kicks back down’] sparks

squash: k'itse:qe:ch'e'-nehwa:n [=‘a skull-it resembles’] squash, pumpkin

squat: nin'-miltsi¬

he spoils the world, spoils it (living being)'

he squats down again

he is tapping, patting his foot, stamping (esp. in Kick Dance): ts'ista:l' he tapped, patted his foot; na:nitul stamp down!; name:ta:t'l I stamped down

stamp-dancing: na:'aitul [=‘he stamps around’] stamp-dancing, the basic dance step
stand (one person): siwhye:n I’m standing; sinyen you are standing; ts’iyen he is standing

stand (several people): na:dehsdillay we are standing; na:se:sohlyay you (all) are standing; na:dehsdilhay they are standing

stand (in vertical projections): nehsnoy they (mountains, a line of things) stand up there, project upward, stick up in peaks; ne:we:no’ they came to stand up there

• niwhnoy I stand (things) up in a line, make them stick up; nilo:’na’chi:’ine:no’ he stood them up; lenu:’na’nimo’ he stood (wood) up in a (vertical) bundle, he gathered things in sheaves. See BARRICADE

stand (tree): na:da’ay [=’it extends out, sticks out’] it (tree, pole, etc) stands there, sticks out (of the ground); na:diwh’ay I’m standing it up (post, etc.), planting a tree; na:di’la’ stand it up! plant it!; na:diwil’ya’ he stood it up

stand up (one person): ‘inying’ stand up!; weye’ni I stood up; chi’winye’ni he stood up; ninying’ stand back up (after sitting down!); na’winye’ni he stood back up. See GET UP (ONE)

stand up (two or more people): na:do dahya’ stand up (you all!); na:de:dilaya’ we stood up; na’dilaya’ they stood up; nana:’di’laya’ they stood back up (after sitting down); na:dehsdilyay they came to stand up there

stand up design: k’inehnoy

[=’standing erect’] basket design

• See also BASKET DESIGN

star: tsing’ star

• xutel’o’ung’-xasina:wh [=’early in the morning-it rises’] morning star

starve: no’ondiqet [=’he was shoved down there’] he starved to death. See HUNGRY

starvation: ‘a:dingix [=’subsisting on oneself’] starving

stay (one person): siwhday I’m living, staying there; ts’isday (or chi’isday) he or she is staying there; siday it (animal) stays there; ts’isda:’ding [=’he stays there-place’] where he stays, his residence; ‘inda’ stay!; whil-’inda’ stay here with me!; chi’winda’ he stayed there (for a while); xol:we:da’ I stayed with him; nunda’ stay home! come back home and stay!; na:’winda’ he stayed home

stay (two or more people): dehsdilts’e we’re living, staying there; ya’delts’e they are staying there; dehsdilts’e’-ding [=’we stay there-place’] where we stay, our residence; whil-do’ohltse’ stay here with me (you people!); ya’dełts’e’ they stayed there (for a while); na:de:wi’ildtse’ we stayed home

steal: k’itilkayoh steal it!; k’itilkoyt he steals things, he is a thief; k’ite:skoyt I stole it; k’ixoteskoyt I stole her (i.e., stole a wife); do:k’itilkoyt one should not steal

steam: ta’sil steam; mita’sil’-xangya’-te its steam will come up, it will start to steam

steelhead:

• xay-na:dil [=’in the winter-they float about’] winter run of steelhead. (¶ Run from late October through the winter.)
• misinto’-xole:n [=’it grease-there is plenty’] summer run of steelhead

steep: xodinung it (hill) is steep, sloping

• xopiyeh up a steep slope; it (hill) is steep; xopiyeh-yits’e’n down a steep slope

step: yuntu’l take a step! step up!; ya’winta’tI’ he took a step; ye-ch’itul he steps into it; yuntu’l step around! move your feet around!; na’istat’l he stepped around; mi:na:tu’l [%’it-it steps around%] (animal’s) paw; no:di’tu’l step there!; no’diwinta’tI’ he stepped there

step-relative: wilchwen [=’which been made, created’] step-relative, in such terms as: whita’-wilchwen [=’my father-made’] my stepfather; whanchwing-wilchwen [=’my mother-made’] my stepmother

sternum: whije:’ginje’ [=’my breast-ginje’] my breastbone; the cartilage above the pit of my stomach

stick: king tree, timber (general term), stick

stick game: See SHINNY; GAMBLING

stick in: yehk’ingqot stick it in (stick, feather, etc.); yehk’ingqot he stuck it in

stick up: nehsnoy they (mountains, a line of things) stick up there, project upward in peaks; ne:we:no’ they came to stick up there

• niwhnoy I stick (things) up in a line, make them stick up; nilo:’na’chi:’ine:no’ he stuck them up; lenu:’na’nimo’ he stuck them up; lena:’na’nimo’ he stood (wood) up in a (vertical) bundle, he gathered things in sheaves. See BARRICADE

stick up (one person): ‘inying’ stick up!; weye’ni he stuck it up in a line, make them stick up; nilo:’na’chi:’ine:no’ he stuck them up; lena:’na’nimo’ he stuck them up; lena:’na’nimo’ he stood (wood) up in a (vertical) bundle, he gathered things in sheaves. See BARRICADE

stick up (two or more people): na:do dahya’ they stick up (you all!); na:de:di’laya’ we stuck them up; na’di’laya’ they stuck up; nana:’di’laya’ they stuck up back up (after sitting down); na:dehsdilyay they came to stick up there

stick to something: mehs’ta’n it is sticking to it; k’ehst’a:n it is sticking to something; mint’ung’ stick to it!; me’winta’n he got stuck to it; whenta’n it got stuck to me; milt’ung’ stick it on to it! (e.g., postage stamp to an envelope); k’ec’wilt’un he stuck it on to something; me:yilt’un I stuck it on to it; whina’-le: yilt’un [=’my eyes-I stick them together’] I closed my eyes

sticker: k’idime:nch [=’something sharp-(diminutive’)] thorn, sticker

sticky: dits’e:q’ it is gummy, sticky; diwints’e:q’ it got gummy; diwints’e:e’t-e it will get gummy

• dildje:w it is sticky (like tar, pitch, glue); diwildij’e-te it will get sticky. See PITCH

stiff: ch’idiske:n he is stiff (in the joints); ch’idiwiske:n he got stiff

• diwts’en I’m stiff in the joints; ch’idis’tse:n he’s stiff; ch’idiwis’tse:n he got stiff
still: xat stil, continuing; right (there) (e.g., xa'ti'-ningxan'esiwa:n 'still-I'm handsome, beautiful,' i.e., I've still got my looks; xat'i-miq-ito-no:n ainita:n right-on top-he put (stick) back down')

• q'ut now, already, still (e.g., xat'i-quit\'[ilit\'[gil it already-he was dancing'); q'ud-ung'-na'whay [= 'still-it is-I go around'] 'I'm still alive')

still (quiet): nasixun-ding place where the water is still

sting: whi'toh it's stinging me; do:-k'itiw'ot it doesn't sting; nist'ow you sting

stinger: miso'ot its (bee's) stinger

stingy: See HOARD

stink: ni'chwin it stinks, smells bad, has a strong odor; niwhchwin / stink; wilche'n it started to stink; wehchwe'n I started to stink, I stank

• mawh it stinks! phew! (exclamation)

• isi'lo it is rotten, stinks, has the smell of rotten meat

stir: nawi'tow I'm stirring something (with a paddle); nunt'oh stir it; nase:t'ow I stirred it

• xii'nhay I move it back and forth, stir it, agitate it;

xilina move it back and forth!; ch'ilihay he moves it back and forth; xey'ina I have moved it back and forth

stirrer: See PADDLE

stirrup: me'-no'k'itiwil [= 'in it-one puts one's feet down'] stirrup

stomach: whi'mit my belly, stomach

• whik'wi'uyul-me'no'k'itiwil [= 'my food-into its is swallowed up'] my stomach

• xok'yun-teh'wis [= 'his insides-lurched'] his stomach turned, he was revolted

stone: See ROCK

stool: miq'eq'shday [= from miq'it-ts'isday 'on it-he stays there'] (originally 'he sits')] (traditional) stump-like stool for men, (modern) chair

stoop: 'ingqo' stoop!; xe:wqo' I stooped down; ch'iwigngo' he stooped down

stop: do:'owhlung I'm stopping (doing something);

I quit; do:'olung stop doing it! quit!; do:'oyla'n I stopped doing it; doch'o'wilana he stopped doing it;

doch'ii'wo:wila'na she quit on me, left me; do:'oyla'na (animal) stopped doing it

• 'ida' it (pain) ceases, (car stops); winda' it has stopped; 'ild'a stop it (e.g., car from rolling); wehlda' I have stopped it

• no:k'inil'ho:yi I'm telling someone to stop (doing something), I'm warning them to cease; no:xoninyoh tell him to stop!; no:xone:yot he tells him to stop; no: k'ine:yot it (dog) tells someone to stop (by barking);

no:xone:yot I have told him to stop

storage basket: je:lo' storage basket (¶ Goddard L&C p. 42-3, and Plate 23, figure 1.)

• je:lo'ch ['= 'storage basket (diminutive)'] small-to-me-

dium-sized storage basket, shaped like a je:lo', in which valuable were kept (¶ Illustrated in Curtis, pp. 24-25.)

• king-k'ito'h [= 'stick-nest' burden basket with a "nest" of sticks, used for the temporary storage of acorns

• q'ay'jint open-work basket of hazel twigs, used for storing unshelled acorns

storage platform: See PLATFORM

store: 'liwa'a'k'iliwh (often shortened to liwa'a'llihwh) [= 'where they sells things to each other'] store

store away: na:k'iliwhe'l I have stored it away

store away: na:k'iliwhe'l store it away, pack it away!; na:k'isehwe'l I have stored it away

story: xowidlik [= 'what has been told'] a story, telling, account; whil-solik tell me about it, tell me a story!; xol-ch'ixolik he tells him; xol-ch'ixowilik he told him;

nil-xwe:lik I told you

• ch'ixolchwe [= '(world) being made, prepared'] (story about) pre-human times, when the world was being prepared for human beings

stove: me'-k'ee:li'lay [= 'in it-someone cooks'] kitchen stove

straddle: mina:k'idilq'ay' straddle it! put your legs around it!; mina:k'idilq'ay' he straddled it

straight: ts'it straight; ts'it-nundieh [= 'straight-become again!'] straighten yourself up!

• nindo'g' it is straight, stretched out in a line (string, trail, etc.); nindo'whd' I am straight; niwindo'na it has gotten straight; nindo'ng' straighten it out!;

ch'inilwo'ld in he straightened it out

• nindo'lk' it stretches in a line, it (string, rope, etc.) extends out straight; k'inil'lk' stretch it! stretch it out straight!

straw: dimuch straw

stawberry: k'ige'ch strawberries

stream: nilin [= '(where) it (water) flows'] creek, stream;

nilini-q'eh about) pre-human times, when the world was being formed

strength: whi'tilti'e' my muscle, the strength of my (arm, body). See STRONG

stretch: ti:ly'o'ts' stretch it (e.g., rubber band, chewing gum)!; te:sehlk'yo'ts' I stretched it; te:diy'o'ts' it stretched itself

• nindo'g' it is straight, stretched out in a line (string, trail, etc.); niwindo'na it has gotten straight; nindo'ng' straighten it out!;

ch'inilwo'ld he straightened it out; na:k'inilwo'ld he straightened something up, made it straight again

• nindo'lk' it stretches in a line, it (string, rope, etc.) extends out straight; k'inil'lk' stretch it! stretch it out straight!; na:nindo'lk' it stretches across; na:nindo'lk' he strung it across; nindo'lk' it stretches to that point (e.g., hayah-no:nildo'lk' [= 'there-it stretches to '] 'that's the end of the story'; concluding formula for a traditional story)
stretch hide:  k’ixa:l he is stretching a freshly skinned (deer)hide to dry on a drying frame;  k’išehlx:a:l I stretched a hide to dry
strike:  ‘iwikis I strike [with my fist], I knock at the door;  ch’iskis he struck it;  na’niklis he strikes at it;  na’whinëkhis he struck at me.  See ut
strike (the hour):  yahnëhsit’:l’  [=‘hit it (with a rock)’] the clock struck the hour
string:  ‘isdt’:s string, light rope
  •  t’lo:hi strap, packstrap, string;  mitl’o:il’ its string, line, reins
  •  See also ROPE; TWINE
string on a line:  k’iwhchwiq’ I’m stringing (dried fish, beads, etc.) on a line, skewering things on a pole;  k’iwhchwiq’ he strung them;  k’iwhchwiq’ things that have been strung on a line
string out:  na:nit’ik’ it stretches in a line, it (string, rope, etc.) extends out straight;  k’iiłit’ik’ stretch it! string it out straight!;  na:na:nit’ik’ it stretches across;  na:nit’it’ik’ he strung it across;  no:nit’ik’ it stretches to that point (e.g., hayah-no:nit’ik’ [=‘there–it stretches to’] ‘that’s the end of the story’; conclusion of a traditional story)
stringer:  See FISH DAM
strong:  tit’:e it is strong;  ch’iit’:lte’ he is strong, stout, muscular;  twihite’ I am strong;  te:ste’ I got strong
  •  nick’o:’olte I feel stronger than you, I overpower you;  which’o:’olte he feels stronger than me;  ‘a:dich’o:’olte [=‘I overpower myself’] I am bashful
study:  wung-sokyun-na:way [=‘concerning it–his mind, inside–goes round’] he is studying it, thinking about it
stuff:  noltsoh stuff it into something! (e.g., paper into envelope, ferns into basket);  no:niltsoh he stuffed it in
stump:  mixa:ch’e’ its (tree’s) stump, clumped roots
  •  k’ixach’e’ an uprooted stump
  •  k’iwa:nich a broken-off tree, snag
sturgeon:  lo’kyoh [= reduced from loq’-kyoh ‘fish–big’] sturgeon (Acipenser)
sturgeon back design:  lo’kyoh-miqojine’ [= sturgeon–its lumps] basket design equivalent to the Yurok “sturgeon back” design (G Goddard L&C, p. 47.)
  •  See also BASKET DESIGN
suck:  ‘iwt’ot I’m sucking it;  ‘ilt’ot suck it!;  ts’ist’ot’ he sucked it;  k’iwt’ot I suckle;  yik’il’ot (baby) suckles;  tint’ot suck it in! draw (water, smoke) into your mouth!;  ch’iit’ot’ he sucked it in
  •  k’iwhits’os I’m sucking something (eg water through lips, with a sucking noise);  k’ilts’os suck it!;  k’iwhits’os I sucked it
  •  tingwihwh sip it (through a straw)! suck it in!;  te:se’: whiwh I sipped it, sucked it in;  xa’whiwh he is sucking it up
sucker:  da:ch’a:ht (or da:ch’ah) sucker, suckerfish (Catostomus)
  •  t’un’sohch small (baby) suckerfi sh:  See BULLHEAD
sucking doctor:  k’i:te:t’aw sucking doctor, Indian doctor (general term)
  •  xoldiyin sucking doctor (older term)
  •  ninis’a:n-mich’ing’-dina:n-ts’isye:n [=‘world–toward it–facing–who stands’] name for a sucking doctor
  •  do:xo:osdaytalch’ing’-wuna’way [=‘hell–she is busy with’] type of sucking doctor (¶ If a person is sick and sleeps all the time, the gates of Hell open for him; this type of doctor can bring him back.)
  •  no:na’xol’ay [=‘coaxing him back’] sucking doctoring (i.e., coaxing someone back from going to unknown countries, i.e., dying)
  •  daywo’-xwa:’a:ne [=‘something–it speaks for her’] type of sucking doctor
  •  k’ilwe:ch’e’-liliwh [=‘evil spirit–she takes out’] type of sucking doctor
  •  See also TAIN DOCTOR
sucking, to doctor by:  k’e:da’ay [=‘she extends (her head) against something’] doctoring by sucking, sucking out pains;  xwe:dish’ay I’m doctoring him by sucking, sucking pain out of him;  whe:din’-a: da:ctor me by sucking!;  whe:din’-a: she doctored me by sucking
sucking sound:  k’its’uq’ there is a sucking sound (like a bunch of eels put together)
suddenly:  ‘ungya’ unexpectedly, surprisingly, seeing something suddenly, lo and behold! (e.g., ‘ungya’-xe’e’-winya:-ye ‘suddenly (he saw)–he went past-there’, i.e., he suddenly saw him going past)
sugar:  kinsinto’ [= from king-sinto’ ‘tree-juice’] the sweet sap of the sugar pine or maple;  sugar
sugar pine:  See PINE
suit:  na:whinëhliw it becomes me, suits me (e.g., dress, ornament);  na:whinëhliw it became me
  •  xwe:nihoa:n it is good for him, it suits him (e.g., clothes)
  •  whinëhlo’ho’ it suits me, does me good;  xoniwhi:lo’n it suits him;  do:whinëhlo’ho’n it doesn’t suit me, agree with me; I’m allergic to it
suits (in playing cards):
  •  mikyansa’at’i [=‘it’s heart’] hearts
  •  dimë:n [=‘sharp’] diamonds
  •  isqaq’ [=‘clubbed, clumped’] clubs
  •  mil-xa’xa:wh [=‘with it–he digs something up’] spades
summer:  xonsil (or xonsilit) summer.  See WARM
sun:  wha sun, moon
  •  jingko:wi:tha: [=‘daytime–sun’] sun
  •  jingko:wi:qa: [=‘daylight–comes along’] sun
  •  de:di-qa: [=‘here–it comes along’] sun
sunrises:  xasina:wh it (sun, moon, star) rises, peeps over the ridge.  See DAWN
**SUN GOES DOWN/SWIM**

**sun goes down:** yitse'ni-wing'a' [=‘downhill-(round object) has come to lie there, takes up position there’] the sun has moved to the western side of the sky, it is afternoon

• yitse'ni-wa'a1l [=‘downhill-(round object) comes to lie in one place after another’] the sun gets lower and lower in the sky, moves progressively westward

• miq'it-dahwing'a' [=‘on it-(round object) has come to lie there above’] the sun has set behind the western hills, it is sunset

• xoda:nyay it goes down to the foot of the hill, the sun sets

**sunflower:** ch'aha'qude' sunflower (Helianthus annuus)

• k'ige's [=‘what one scrapes off’] Indian sunflower (¶ Called k'ige:s because you take leaves off, rip them and eat the “backbone”: you can also eat the blossoms when they are tender (this is actually the best part to eat), but the “backbone” is what you rip the leaves to get. The seeds are not eaten.)

• sa'liwh edible grass (general term), clover, wild sunflower

**superior (person):** k'itise (or k'itise:-xw) [=‘(moving over things) smart, ambitious, capable, superior (e.g., k'itise:xwo-a:whi' e ‘I am smart’)]

**sure:** do'ong' (or do'ong') indeed, for sure, it is so (emphatic particle) (e.g., ts'ishelew-dó:ng’ [=‘he killed it indeed’] ‘he killed it for sure, without a doubt’; de:-q'i-dó:ng’ [=‘this-way-indeed’] ‘in this very way’)

• e:ná:ng’ [=e:n' raz'ung’ for ...’s part-it is’] for sure (emphatic particle)

**surefish:** See SMILT

**surge:** k'iteyo:wh (water) surged, ran along stormily; yehk'inyo:wh (water) pours in (e.g., through a hole); nak'lyo:wh (water) washed back and forth, surged about; ch'e:k'iyohwh (water) is running out; ch'e' k'inyo:wh it ran out

**surprised:** whihe:’-tilts’it [=‘my mind-falls’] I get scared, surprised, taken unawares; xoje:’-tehls’it [=‘his mind-falls’] he got scared

**surprisingly:** 'ungya unexpectedly, surprisingly, seeing something suddenly, lo and behold! (e.g., 'ungya’-xe’ewinya: ‘suddenly (he saw)-he went past-there’, i.e., he suddenly saw him going past)

• sa:k’i’ding to his surprise, unexpectedly

**surveyor:** ninis'an-mena'iliw [=‘land-he measures’] surveyor

**suspicious:** whe:xoyan (animal) is suspicious of me, shies away from me; xwe:xowhyan I am suspicious of him, I’m watching out for him; me’xowinya’n he got suspicious of it. See DOUBT; WILD

**swallow:** 'ilxit swallow it!; ch'iwilxit’ he swallowed it

**swallow (bird):** tesjehji (or tehjehji) swallow (Hirundo rustica, Barn swallow)

**swallow tail design:** tesjehji-mike’ [=‘swallow-its tail’] basket design apparently unique to the Hupa (¶ Goddard L&C, p. 46-7 and Plate 25, figures 4 and 6.)

• See also BASKET DESIGN

**swamp:** xolchwil [=‘(place) is wet, damp’] swampy place

**swamprob:in:** kyulne swamprob-in, timber robin, thrush (Ixoreus naevius, Varied Thrush)

**swamp weed:** See ARALIA

**swear:** k'itiwyohi [=‘I’m blowing along’] I’m swearing, cursing, making bad medicine; do:-k'itiyohi don’t swear!; k'tehlyoh he swore

• xohwyo:il [=‘I’m blowing at him’] I’m swearing at him; ch'iloyuloyi: they are all swearing at one another; ya'xolyol they swore at them

• ting’xine:wh [=‘he speaks astray’] he uses bad language, swears, speaks improperly, “speaks against the rules”; tingxininiwine:wh you have used bad language

**swearing:** tingxiniiwine:wh tabooed speech, bad language, swearing

**sweat:** xa:nwise: I’m sweating; xa:nine: I’m sweating; xa'nwise: he sweated

• xol-te:li [=‘with him-it burned’] he had a sweat, sweated in a sweathouse, he smoked himself for luck; whil-te:li:te I’m going to have a sweat

• whixonsel’ I’m my sweat, doctoring power

**sweathouse:** tak'iw sweathouse (¶ Goddard L&C p. 15-16 and Plate 2, figure 2.) See FIREWOOD; Soot

**sweep:** tiwhchwo:k I’m brushing things off, sweeping them up; tilchwo:k sweep things up!; mil-ch'i'xotchwo:k (=with it-he sweeps things up’) broom

**sweet:** l'ahla'qude' sunflower (Helianthus annuus)

• xol-te:li [=‘with him-it burned’] he had a sweat, sweated in a sweathouse, he smoked himself for luck; whil-te:li:te I’m going to have a sweat

**sweetgrass:** xe’ewinya:yehk'inyo:wh (water) pours in (e.g., through a hole); nak'lyo:wh (water) washed back and forth, surged about; ch'e:k'iyohwh (water) is running out; ch'e' k'inyo:wh it ran out

• e:ná:ng’ [=e:n' raz'ung’ for ...’s part-it is’] for sure (emphatic particle)

**surefish:** See SMILT

**surge:** k'iteyo:wh (water) surged, ran along stormily; yehk'inyo:wh (water) pours in (e.g., through a hole); nak'lyo:wh (water) washed back and forth, surged about; ch'e:k'iyohwh (water) is running out; ch'e' k'inyo:wh it ran out

**surprised:** whihe:’-tilts’it [=‘my mind-falls’] I get scared, surprised, taken unawares; xoje:’-tehls’it [=‘his mind-falls’] he got scared

**surprisingly:** 'ungya unexpectedly, surprisingly, seeing something suddenly, lo and behold! (e.g., 'ungya’-xe’ewinya: ‘suddenly (he saw)-he went past-there’, i.e., he suddenly saw him going past)

• sa:k’i’ding to his surprise, unexpectedly

**surveyor:** ninis'an-mena'iliw [=‘land-he measures’] surveyor

**suspicious:** whe:xoyan (animal) is suspicious of me, shies away from me; xwe:xowhyan I am suspicious of him, I’m watching out for him; me’xowinya’n he got suspicious of it. See DOUBT; WILD

**swallow:** 'ilxit swallow it!; ch'iwilxit’ he swallowed it

**swallow (bird):** tesjehji (or tehjehji) swallow (Hirundo rustica, Barn swallow)
table: miq’it-dahky’an [=‘on it-one eats atop’] table (modern)
taboo: miy powerful (tabooed) place or object which must not be touched unless you want it to rain
  • k’imiy’ food that is tabooed for women
  • tingxinidwe:wh tabooed words (“swearing”) that must not be used during religious dances
tadpole: ch’ahlikelast’e’ [= probably from ch’ahl ‘frog’ and (mike:l’ ‘(fish’s tail)’ tadpole
tail: mi-ke’ its (animal’s) tail
  • mike:l’ its (fish’s, eel’s) tail; k’ike:l’ the tail of a fish or eel, when cut up for eating
  • k’ike’-din [=‘the tail-place’] the tail part, in cutting fish
  • ke’-chwil [=‘tail-blunted’] bobbed tail
tail-end: mike:l’-ching’ [=‘its (fish’s) tail-toward’] the tail-end of something, the smallest part of something
take: ting’awh take it away!; ch’ithes’a:na he took it away, went off with it (e.g., stone) (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
take away from: xowung-dahding’awh [=‘from him-move (round object) up off’] take it (e.g., stone) away from him, deprive him of it!; xowung-dahch’idiwing’a:na he took it away from him; whiwing’-diwing’a:na he took it back away from me (something that I had acquired) (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
  • whi’-ung’awh [=‘move (round object) away from me’] move it (e.g., stone) away from me! take it away from me!; niki’-ning’a:na he moved it away from you (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
take care of: me:wilwh he took care of it; he looked after it; xwe’wilwh he’s watching over someone, taking care of someone
take off: ch’e:na’xonilt’ow [=‘he slipped it back out’] he took his shirt off
take out: ch’ing’awh [=‘move (round object) out of an enclosure, outside (a house)’] take it (e.g., stone) outside; ch’e:ning’a:na he took it outside; ch’e:na’ning’a:na he took it back outside (something that had been brought in) (CLASSIFICATORY VERB)
talk: xininyehwh speak! talk!; ch’ixine:wh he is talking, he is saying something; ch’ixene:wh he talked; xininwayne:wh you talked; wung’xine:wh he talks about it
  • ch’idiwilwa:wh they talked, entered into conversation; wun’diwilwa:wh they are talking, conversing about it
  • xosah-k’itidlu (=‘his mouth-makes a ripping sound’) he can’t talk plainly; he talks in a broken way
tall: nes it is long; niwhness I’m long, tall; ch’enes he is long, tall; wenes: it got long; ch’iweness he got tall
tan: dilmaw it is grey, tan
tan hide: k’ilma’ (=‘he makes it grey’) he is tanning a skin, hide; k’isehma’ I tanned a hide; k’iwilma’ tanned hide (of deer, fisher, otter, etc.)
  • dichwil (=‘what is dull, blunted’) tanned hide, leather
tanoak: See OAK
tan doctor: xonaw’an-na’ay (=‘her spirit-she has it’) tan doctor (¶ This is a special type of sucking doctor who doctors for people with headaches or nervousness. Only a few sucking doctors (k’ite:t’aw) are trained to do this. It is difficult to doctor this way. They keep the patient locked up five days in the house. No doors should be opened and no dogs or visitors are allowed.)
  • min’day’ch’ing’-xwa’a:ne (=‘what (lies) outside-it speaks for her’) tan’-xwa’a:ne (=‘tan-it speaks for her’) other names for tan doctors
tap: ch’iltul he is tapping, patting his foot, stamping (esp. in Kick Dance); ts’ista:tl’ he tapped, patted his foot
tar: See PITCH
tarweed: t’oh-dildi:je:w (=‘grass-which is sticky’) tarweed	assel: tse meq’-nint’ik’ (=‘from ts’i’q’-meq’-nint’ik’ ’fur tie-inside-it extends from there’) tassels of shells that hang from the fur hair-tying strings worn by women
taste: sawhnat I lick it in my mouth, I taste it; salnah taste it!, slurp it up! sa’wilnat he tasted it
  • na’nah (=‘lick around it!’) taste it!; na’usnat he tasted it
taste (so): ’ulilwh it has (such) a taste (e.g., do-ts’eh-niwhongxw’-ulilwh ‘not-it is perceived-in a good way-it tastes’); ’liwil it tastes like... (e.g., dingq’och’-’liwil ‘bitter (thing)-it tastes like’)’
  • -ts’eh feel, taste, be perceived (so) (e.g., lixun-ts’eh ‘it tastes good, sweet’; k’isihdil:-ts’eh ‘I feel cold, freezing’; ch’iskis-ts’eh (=‘he knocked-I hear’) ‘I heard someone knocking (at the door)’)
taste bad: do-lixun-ts'eh [='doesn't taste good, sweet'
• do-wha:lx'a:n ['I don't like the taste of it, it doesn't
taste good to me'

taste good: lixun-ts'eh [='sweet-it tastes'] it tastes
good, sweet
• wha-wila'n ['or wha:lx'a:n'] [='for me it gets sweet'
I like the taste of it, it tastes good to me

tattoo: whiwtuch' [tattoo me!; ts'istuch' he tattooed
something, he made a tattoo; xoschtuch' I tattooed
her; wtuch' it has been tattooed, a tattoo 7 See
Goddard L&C, p. 20. Women wore tattoos on their
chin, usually in three broad vertical bands, the so-called
"111")

tattoo designs:

'tist'ik'its-k'ine:lno' 'ist'ik'its-wiltuch' nite:l-wiltuch'

• 'ist'ik'its-k'ine:lno' [='slender (diminutive)-several
are stood up'] tattoo design element
• 'ist'ik'its-wiltuch' [='slender (diminutive)-marked'
] tattoo design element
• nite:l-wiltuch' [='wide-marked'] tattoo design element
• xoda' mesiwidlay [='her mouth-they are carried up
into it'] two triangular tattoos above each corner of the
mouth
• mesiwidlay [='they are carried up along it'] tattoo
design element

tea: k'iniint'ik' [spicy tea (bush)
• nahst'ilk' (or nahst'ilK') [spicy tea (vine)
tear: ts'isk'il [he tore through it, broke it; yilk'il it (fish)
tears through (net); k'iwkh'il ['I'm tearing (bird, fish)
open (to clean it); tik'il 'tear it'; teschek'il I tore it
tear apart: jilk'il split it! tear it apart (with your
hands);] jey:ylk'il I tore it apart
tear down house: na:'asxu' he took it all apart, he
tore (the house) down
• xontah-me:w-nanza'k'isqot [='house-underneath
it-he poked around again'] he tore down his house,
moved his residence (old idiom in stories)
tear up: yack'iwkh'il ['I'm tearing it to pieces, ripping
it up; yack'ischek'il I tore it to pieces
tears: whina:q'ito' [='from whina:-q'ito-ta-'
my eyes-on-water'] my tears

tease: ch'iyono' [='from ch'iyono-ch'ine 'ch'iyono-they
say'] someone teases, there is teasing; xol-ch'iyono:
diwhe ['with him-I am teasing'] I tease him!;
xol-ch'iyono:chen tease him!; whil-ch'iyono:ane they
are teasing me; xol-ch'iyono:diwene:ne you teased him.
See RIDICULE

teenager: q'un-ch'iwilchwil ['newly, recently-he is
growing'] adolescent boy, male teenager
• k'ehitsa:n unmarried adolescent girl, female teenager
teeoter-totter: k'iwints'ay he see-sawed, played on a
teeoter-totter
teeth: whiwo' my teeth, tooth
• mil-ky'a:n [='with it-one eats'] set of teeth
• ch'indin-miwo' ['dead person-his teeth'] false teeth
telephone: me-ch'ixine:wh [='into it-one talks']
telephone
tell: whil-solik tell me about it, tell me a story; xolch'ixolik he tells him; xol-ch'ixolilik he told him;
nil-xwelilik I told you; xowidilik what has been told,
a story
• a:whil-ch'ine ['thus to me-he speaks'] he is telling
me, says (this) to me; a:xol-ch'idene:he told him,
said (this) to him
tell about: a:diwung-xwelilik ['concerning myself-I
told a story'] I told about myself; wung-xowidilik
['concerning it-what has been told'] a story about
something, an account of something
ten: minlun [='it is filled, completed'] ten
• minlun ten people
testicles: whichwoq' my testicles
that: yo:w that, there (close by); hayo:w [='hay-yo:w'
that one there
• ye:w that, there (far off); haye:w [='hay-ye:w']
that one yonder

that time, at: hayah-de' ['there-when'] at that time (in
the future); hayah-dung' at that time (in the past)

that way: hayah'ching' ['from hayah-'] 'there-
towards' to that direction, thither, that way
the: hay the, that, the one who (is, does)
their: ya:xo- (possessive prefix) their (e.g., ya:xo-xontaw
'their house, their houses')
then: dahungwho'-dung' then, at some time in the past
• dahungwho'-de' at some time in the future
• hayah[='from hayah-l 'there-with'] then, after that,
and then (connective particle)
hayah-mil [='there-after'] then, after that, and then
(connective particle)
hayahujit [='from hayah-hijit 'there-and then']
(connective particle) thereupon, and then
• mine:jixomi [='from mine:jixom'il 'the middle of
it-at, from, after'] (connective particle) afterwards,
then (after a while)
there: hayah there (in that location); hayah'ching'
[= from hayah-ch'ing 'there-towards'] to that direction,
thither, that way; q-at-hayah right there
• yo:w that, there (close by); yo:di there, that place
there; yo:ch'ing' [= from yo:w-ch'ing 'there (close-
towards) to there (close by), thither
• ye:w that, there (far off); ye:di over there, that place
over there; ye:ch'ing' [= from ye:w-ch'ing 'there (far
off)-towards'] to there (far off), thither
there it is!: yowi-na’ look! there it is!
they say: ch’in [= reduced form of ch’ine ‘they say’]
   they say, it is said (quotative particle, used rarely) (e.g.,
   dundi-ch’in ‘=who?-they say’ ‘who do they say it is?’)
thick: ditan: it is thick; divinta’ it got thick
   • nitsa: it is big around, thick (like a stick)
thief: k’itilkyo’ot [=he steals things]’ thief
thigh: whiq’ay’ my hip, thigh, the inside of my leg
thimbleberry: wun’da’awh [=‘one lifts it off’] thimbleberry (Rubus parviflorus)
thin: ’ist’ik’ it is thin, slender, narrow; ts’ist’ik’ he is thin, slender
   • ch’o’day he is thin, poor; ch’o:ya’day they are thin, poor;
   ch’onda’ getthin poor!, ch’o’winda’ he got thinner
   • ts’it’a’anye it is thin (like a leaf or paper);
   ts’iwint’a’anye it got thin
think: ’ayniwhsin I think so; ’ayniwning you think so; ’a:
   ch’onehe think’so; ’aynese’n thought’so; ’ayniwse’n
   you thought so; ’a:ch’ondehsne’ he thought so
   • whikyun-na:way [=‘my mind-goes around’] I think,
   consider; wung-whikyun-na:way [=‘concerning it,
   to-my mind-goes around’] I’m thinking about it;
   xokyun-na:nya’ he thought, considered
think of: minawhliwh I remember it, call it to mind,
   think of it; whiniluwhi remember me! think of me!
   mina’wililwh he remembered it; xona:na’wililwh
   he thought of it again
thinking: whije’ my state of mind, way of thinking
thirsty: whisowol-nitsa:y [=‘my throat-is dry’] I am thirsty
thirty: taq’idiminlung [= taq’idining-minlung ‘three
times-ten’] thirty
this: de here, this; dedi this here; hay-de: (or hay-
   de) this one here
   • de:ch’ing’ [= from de:-en’-ch’ing ‘here-side-
   toward’] on this side (of the stream)
this one: dedia’ng’ [= de:di-d’ing’ ‘this here-it is’] this
   one, this is the one, this is it
this way: de:ch’ing’ [=‘here-towards’] in this direction,
hither, this way; dedi-q’eh ‘this here-following along
   this way, along here
thorn: dimen [=‘what is sharp’] thorn; midimen’ its
   thorn; k’idimen’ch thorn; sticker
thoroughly: xo’dai-Koh [=‘really-big (diminutive)’]
carefully, thoroughly
thread: mil-na’k’ilixut [=‘with it-he sews something’]
thread:
   • taq’ three; taq’in three people; taq’i-ling
   three times
thresh: k’ishehwa:tl’ I chopped something, threshed
   seeds
   • ’iywhye:wh I’m rubbing it in my hand (crushing it),
   I’m threshing seeds; inyehwh rub it in your hand!’
   weye:wh I rubbed it
today: de:xxan [= from de:-yixsa:n 'here-it has dawned'] today

• de:-jenis today, this day
• de:di-ding [= 'this here-place, time'] nowadays, these days, today

to: whixe'-'minisGiye' [= 'my foot-its little thing'] my toe (other than the big toe)
toenail: whixe'-'ke'ts' [= 'my foot-nail'] my toenail

together: le' [= 'into each other'] (bunched up) together, (pulled) together (e.g., le'-no:ne:lay 'I laid (several objects) down close together, piled up')

• le: [= 'towards, against each other'] together (verb prefix): le:ya'ningay (a group) came together, assembled: le:kiwilaw he has gathered together, collected (e.g., firewood; le:wi:ling they (streams) flow together)

• hi (living) together with (e.g., tl'iw-hil dehlt's'e 'snakes-with they (animals) live'); xochwi:hi¬wilde'na'n (he lived there) together with his grandmother

toilet: See BATHROOM

Tolowa: yide'-'dining'xine:wh [= 'downstream-Hupa Indians'] Tolowa Indians

• dilwa:sh [= diminutive form of dilwa:wh 'they babble'] Tolowa Indians

tomato: k'ina'ch'iixixei:l-neha:w:n [= 'berrys of Solomon's Seal-it resembles'] tomato
tomorrow: yixxun-de' [= 'it dawns-when (in the future)'] tomorrow: yixxun-yixsa:n [= 'tomorrow'] the day after tomorrow

tongue: whisah-sta:n [= from whisah-sita:n 'inside my mouth-it (stick-like object) lies'] my tongue; misa:sta:n its (animal's, wagon's) tongue
tonsils: whiq'ane' my throat, tonsils

too (also): q'ina' (also q'ing') also, again, too (e.g., whe:-'q'ing' 'me too'; whichwiwe:q'ina' 'my grandfather-also')

• -tah [= 'among', used metaphorically] too, as well, among the others, at times, either...or... (e.g., whe:-'tah 'me too'; dungwho-'tah 'someone or another'); te:se: ya:-te'-tah 'I will probably go too'; nahdin-tah ta:

q'idin-tah [= 'two times-or three times-or'] either two times or three times')

too (much): jahda too (much) (e.g., jahda-ding'och' 'uliwh-ts'eh 'it tastes too sour'; jahda-la:n 'there's too much'); jahda-ding thoroughly, too much, to a great extent

tooth: See TEETH

toothbrush: xowo'-mil-tehna:k'ildiw [= 'his teeth-with it-he cleans'] toothbrush

top: namis-dimis [= 'around, in a circle-its-spins'] a(toy)top

• na:k'iwilda:wh [= 'what has been spun around here and there'] top

top, on: miq'it on it, on top of it, resting on it; whiq'it on me, on my head, body; 'liqid it (piled) on top of each other

• milay' its (tree's, mountain's) top, summit, peak

• mitsida' on the (roof-)top of something, covering something (e.g., whe:da'ay-mitsida' 'on top of my head, on the crown of my head')

• dah- on top (verb prefix): dah'-iwh'a:wh I set it (e.g., stone) on top; dahna'wing'a:an he put it back on top

toss: ya'wilq'as he tossed (a ball) up

toss (with stick): nawquch (or -qich) I'm tossing it around with a stick, pushing it here and there with a stick (usually with reference to the stick game, shinny); nase:quch I tossed it around; ch'ingquch toss it out (with stick)! make a goal in the stick game!; ch'e:me:quch I tossed it out; ya'k'itiquch they toss it along (with a stick), they are playing the stick game

tossel: ya:dimil "tossel" used in stick game (two sticks tied with buckskin.) See SHINNY

touch: midiwnah I touch it; do:-midiyah don't touch it!; mide'nah he touches it; mide:na'n I touched it; mide'we:na'n he touched it; mide:na'n it's been touched; whide:na[w [= 'it touches me'] I'm shot; whide:we:na'n [= 'it touched me'] I've been shot

• nuxi'it feel it! touch it!; na:xoxit' touch him!; na':asxit' he touched it, felt it; na'wisit' he touched me; do:-na':ukit' don't be touching anything!

• dahk'iliwh 'move the (several objects) atop! put your hand on something!; dahk'ey:lay I put my hand on something

toward: which'ing' toward me; xoch'ing' towards him, her; xontah-ch'ing' towards the house

towel: mil-wun-dichwit [= 'with it-he wipes'] towel
towhee: chwun'-yo:lt'= [='excrement-it kicks'] towhee (Pipilo erythrophthalmus, Rufous-sided towhee)

• na:xoxit's'a' [= 'it soaks down into the ground'] towhee, a variety of small bird

tracing doctor: xo'-ch'itesh'se:n [= 'well-she is looking-'] tracing doctor, clairvoyant, diagnosing doctor (¶ A tracing doctor traces lost things. Nothing can be hidden from her. She can't cure, and doesn't do sucking doctoring, but can see secrets. She closes her eyes and sings and uses condor feathers and a pipe.)
• xoq’it-ch’ite:ng’e’n ['=on him—she takes a look'] she is “tracing” on someone (acting as diagnosing doctor);
• nliq’it-ch’ite:ng’-i-te he will look you over, diagnose you
• tintach’ing’-wha:’ane ['=out in the woods—it speaks for him'] another term for tracing doctor
• k’iliiks [‘=one who tracks’] tracker

track: tilshe track it (animal)!: ch’itehlixw he tracked it;
na’wilax: he is on the track, tracks it along; na’asixe’
he tracked it around; naxoniiwhdixe’-te I will track him down

track, footprint: mixe’ its foot, footprint, track
• mi-mi-natu’l [‘=with it—it steps’] its (animal’s) paw, track

tradition: mil-nasa’anan [‘=with it—it stays’] there is a tradition (e.g., dining’ixe:wh-mil-nasa’anan
['=Hupa people—with them—it stays'] ‘there is a Hupa tradition’)

trail: tin trail, road
• tin-nets [‘=trail-long’] the trail leading from the danceground at Hostler Ranch back to misch’ing’ the upper bench with tan oaks
• tin-tah [‘=trails-among’] out on the woods, bush country

train (for luck, power): ky’a’a’diay [=he rubs himself against it] he is training for power (at a tim)
• xol-diwinil’a’ he is training (‘mental training’), he learned it
• ‘a’dichwe [=he makes himself] he or she is training (to be a doctor); ‘a’dichwe’n he trained; xowchwe
I’m training him
• k’idiwun-na:way she dances the doctor-training dance

training place: tim any place you train for luck or power
• tse:k’ite:lmuts’-ding [=rocks-made into a circle-place] a circle of rocks on top of a mountain, where Indian doctors train (Any one who camps there becomes a doctor. These places are avoided by others.)
• miq’a’a’diyche’ [=mq’it-it’-a’dilchwe] ‘on it-trains’ another name for a doctor-training rock-circle

tramp: t’e-naye [=‘blanket—he carries it around’] tramp, hobo

transformation times: ch’ixolahwe-dung’ [=‘(world) being made-when (in the past)’] in mythical times; at the time the world was being prepared for human beings

translate: See INTERPRET

trap: mil-yikkit [=‘with it—it catches it’] (steel) trap
• miq’it-k’ixut [=‘on it-it falls’] “figure-4” trap, deadfall. See SNARE

trash: ch’it, ch’ich scraps, trash
• niwinchinew’-xolung ‘it’s no good, it’s spoiled

travel: ch’iqal (person) is walking along, travelling; qa:
l it (sound, weather, etc.) comes, travels, is on the move (e.g., xoliqay-qa: ‘whiteness of daybreak-arrives’;
mahni-qa: ‘a war party is on the move’)
• til’ah (several animals) move off, set off walking;
te’il’ah’ they have moved off; ye’il’ah they move into (an enclosure); ye’il’ah’ they moved into it;
nah’l’ah they move around, browse, roam; nah’s’a:
ch’ they have moved around

treasure basket: je:lo’-ch [‘=storage basket—(diminutive)’] small-to-medium-sized storage basket in which valuables were kept

treat: a’xowh’e’en I do it to him, treat him thus;
‘a’wil’e’en does he to me; ‘a’wil’hwa I did it to
mi-mi-natu’l[‘=with it—it steps’] its (animal’s) paw, track

TRACING DOCTOR/TROMBONE

treasure basket: je:lo’-ch [‘=storage basket—(diminutive)’] small-to-medium-sized storage basket in which valuables were kept

treat: a’xowh’e’en I do it to him, treat him thus;
‘a’wil’e’en does he to me; ‘a’wil’hwa I did it to
mi-mi-natu’l[‘=with it—it steps’] its (animal’s) paw, track

tree: king tree, timber (general term), stick
• k’ikine’ dead tree (especially a standing conifer)
• ki-yiqi hollow tree
• k’it’a’-ch’e’n [=‘something’s bottom-part’] the bottom part of a tree
• nista:n log, fallen tree

tree stands: nad’a:ay [=‘it extends out, sticks out’] it (tree, pole, etc.) stands there, sticks out (of the ground);
na:diwh’ay I’m standing it up (pole, etc.), planting a tree; na:diil’a stand it up! plant it!; na:diwila’ he stood it up
• k’ixsa:n [=‘a specific filled container lies somewhere’] a tree stands; k’ixinga’a tree came to stand, still stands; na:k’ixinga’a tree came to stand again

tremble: ch’iwil’ah-is-xolih’ [‘=someone shakes me—I feel’] I’m shaking
• ch’ixowat-xolih’ [=‘someone shakes him—he feels’] he shakes, trembles

trick: See FOOL

trigger: mich’ing’-nayni’t’ik’ trigger (on a gun)

trigger net: See A-FRAME NET

Trinity River: hun’ river, specifically the Trinity river
• ta’nam-na:niwe:sl’n [=‘water—you who have come to flow down through here’] Trinity River, as a power one should pray to

trip: tse:sixits’ I fell, tripped

tripe: k’imit’ [=‘stomach’] tripe. See INTESTINES

trombone: me’k’ilo:1-na’yos [=‘into it—he blows—(and) he pulls it’] slide trombone
trot: wiqowhil (animal) is running along
- wilda:l (animal) is running along
trouble, look for: liyunt'ehstan = [they have carried something together] they went to look for trouble, pick a fight; lintiwtiwh I'm going to look for trouble; "I'll see about that!"
trousers: xots'ing'-yehk'iixonwil'tow = ['his legs-they are pulled over'] trousers
trout: lo'ya:wh = [reduced from lo:o'-ya:wh 'fish-young, small'] creek trout (Salmon); any small fish
- lo'ya:wh-yay = ['trout-white'] salmon trout, 'half-pounder'
- miya:which = ['its small one (diminutive)'] small salmon, 'half pounder' (old name)
true: xo'ch (or xo'ji) = true, well, real, really, thoroughly, \textit{in a correct way} (e.g., xo'ji-nya = ['true-dress'] 'traditional Indian dress'; xo'ji-la:n = 'really-many'; xo'ji-ch'i'tehs'e'n = 'well-sees')
- q'ut-xut = that's the truth; that's really the way it is
truly: d'nig' = really, truly, honestly (\textit{usually spoken with high pitch. Adds emphasis, contrast}; e.g., k'iluxun d'nig' mediwihdin 'deer meat - really (as opposed to some other kind of meat) - I want')
trumpet: yehk'ilyol = ['he blows into it'] trumpet, cornet
trunk: k'i'tl'a'-ching' = ['bottom-towards'] the trunk, lower part of tree
try: xoh futilely, in vain; try (but fail) (e.g., xoh'-a'te:n = ['futily-he did it'] 'he couldn't do it'; ina'dige'-xoh-wuna'way = ['he gets up-in vain-he busied himself'] 'he tried to get up but couldn't')

\textbf{tsnunghwxe, Burnt Ranch Indians: tse'ning-xwe}

[=Ironsiopeople] Indians of Burnt Ranch and the South Fork of the Trinity (\textit{usually spoken with high pitch. Adds emphasis, contrast}); e.g., k'iluxun d'nig'mediwihdin 'deer meat - really (as opposed to some other kind of meat) - I want')
tule: tl'oh'tse' cattail, tule, flat tule (Typha latifolia)
tumble: k'itiwhqwh I am tumbling; k'itcheqoch' he tumbled
- na'widgot' he tumbled down from above: ya'widgot'
- he turned, wiggled up
turkey: mining'-q'it-nuk'ilat' (or -nuk'ilot') = ['its face-on-there is (something) flapping around'] turkey; turkey's wattles
turn, be someone's: xa'-ning = ['okay-you'] it's your turn!
- nich'ing'-yehna:didiqol = ['to you-it crawls back in'] it's your turn! (\textit{said in challenge to the next singer at a Kick Dance. After a singer finishes he says this phrase to the next singer, meaning something like "I've done my best, now let's see what you can do!")
turn, twist: yehnawhmas I'm turning (bolt) on its threads
- tihq'its' I'm turning it, twisting it; te'eseq'its' I turned it, twisted it

\textbf{turn around: na:nawhdinaw} I turn around (and go back); na:nundinah turn around!; na:na'dinaw he turns around; na:na:ysdina'n I turned around (and went back); na:na:'isdina'n he turned around

- na:na:udinah turn it around;; na:na:udinaw he turns it around; na:na:usdina'n he turned it around
- na:na:sinahwhw turn around and go back!

\textbf{turn away: me'eh turning away from it, turning back before reaching it; whe'eh turning away from me}; le'eh ['turning away from each other'] unevenly, randomly, in no direction

\textbf{turn back: nint'ama:widay} (or int'ama:widay) he turned back, started back home; "int'ama:windetil" they turned back; "int'ama:nundahw turn back!

\textbf{turn over: xowun-nahsdimit} it turned over (like a boat); yiwun-nahsdimit it has turned over (by itself); yiwun-na'usmit he turned it (e.g., basket, boat) over
- yiduq-nung'awh turn (round object) over; turn it upright!; yiduq-na'sa:cn I turned it over (\textit{classificatory verb})
- k'ich'ing'-nong'awh = ['towards something-put it down!'] turn (round object) over.; k'ich'ing'-no'ning'acn he turned it over (\textit{classificatory verb})
- See also \textbf{tip over}
turtle: ts'in-tehl = ['bone-wide'] turtle
twenty: nahdiminlang = [nahding-minlung] ‘twice-ten’ twenty
twice: nahding = [nahx-ding] ‘two-times’ twice
twine: k'idits he's twisting, twining (string, rope); k'idits twine it!; k'iwidits he has twisted it; k'iwidits Indian twine (made of iris), string, rope. See \textbf{cord}
twist: tingqits' twist it!; tseqqits' I twisted, turned it; nahnwhqits' I'm twisting it back and forth; na'usqits' he twisted it back and forth (e.g., fumbling with screw); xotl'a-na'qits' = ['his buttocks-he twists'] The Twist (dance)

- k'iq'e:n he is twisting a hazel withe (to make it flexible); k'iwingq'in-te he will twist a hazel withe

twisted: te'diqits' it is twisted (like a tree). See \textbf{crooked}
twitch: naqiwh it is twitching (e.g., tic on arm, face); na'wingqiwis he twitched; whina: naangqiwis-ts'eh I felt my eye twitch. See \textbf{tremble}
two: nahx two; nahin two people; nahding [= from nahx-ding] ‘two times’ twice, two times
two-headed monster: nahx'i-k'iq'os-na:diwul [=two-necks-swing around] a mythical giant with two heads, on necks that swing around
typewriter: a:da:-k'i'l'e:n = ['by itself-it writes'] typewriter; computer
under: mits'o:’ its under, teat
ugly: nich'we:n it is bad, bad-looking, ugly; ch'inch'we:n he or she is bad, ugly; ch'inwiinch'we:n he or she became ugly
umbilical cord: whits'e:q'it [= from whits'e:q'q'it 'on my navel'] my umbilical cord
umbrella: 'adeq'it-na'qot [=‘above himself-he goes around with it poked on a stick’] umbrella
unawares: 'adina:taw unawares, being unaware of what he is doing, unconsciously; ninataw being unaware of what you are doing (e.g., 'adina:taw-'a':adyaw ‘he did it unawares’)
uncertainty: xowh it seems, it must be, I guess (particle indicating uncertainty, lack of definite knowledge) (e.g., dahungwo'dung'-xowh [=‘for quite a while-it seemed’] ‘it looked like it had been quite a while’; dydt-xowh-wung [=‘what?-it seems-for’] ‘what for, I wonder?’; dawh'-xowh [=‘somewhere-at-it’] ‘somewhere or another’)
uncle: whis’ my mother’s brother
* whitay my father’s brother
uncover: See RAW
uncooked: See RAW
undercover: wan’k’idiwi-xut’ he uncovered something; xowan’k’idiwi-xut’ he uncovered him
under: me:wa under it, (right) underneath it (e.g., zon-tah-mec’ ‘under the house’); whe:w under me; k’ew under something (i.e., hidden away, in secret)
• miyeh under it, at the foot of it; whiyeh under me, at my feet; xoyeh under him, them.
underground: yineh (also ‘ineh, ninyeh) in the ground, under the surface of the ground, underground
underskirt: See SLIP
understand: k’ide ts’eh-na’k’ilchwe [=‘understanding-he makes someone again’] he explains it, interprets it, makes someone understand; k’ide ts’eh-ya’xolchwe [=‘understanding-he makes them’] he translates them for them, explains it to them
• xwe:xolyan he has sense, understanding, is watching out for things (cf. do:-xwe:xolyan ‘he has no sense, is crazy’); whe:xolyan I have sense; whena’xowilyan’n he came back to his senses (after being unconscious, crazy); k’exolyan one who understands things
• whil-dini’ay I know how to do it, I understand it; xol-dini’ay he knows how to do it: whil-diniwil’a’ I have learned how to do it
underwater: te:w in the water, underwater
underwear: ma:-yehk’ixowilt’ow [=‘before, first-what someone is slipped into’] underwear
undo: da’ananw’h’ing I’m undoing it, untying it; da’a: na’u:la’w he undid it, untied it, rubbed it off
undress: ch’a:’ama:di’t’oh [=‘pull yourself out of it’] take it off! undress!
• xoky’ama’u:liwh she takes off the dress again
unenthusiastic: See LAZY
unexpectedly: ‘ungya’ unexpectedly, surprisingly, seeing something suddenly, lo and behold! (e.g., ‘ungya’-xe’ewinya:-ye ‘suddenly (he saw) he went past-there’, i.e., he suddenly saw him going past)
unfold: na’titah unfold it (e.g., paper, canvas) uncoil (a rope); na’tesitiw (or na’tel’aw) he unfolded it
unknown: do:-’o:its’it it is not known, it is unknown
unlucky: See BAD
unmarried: kehtsa:n’-isdiya:n [=‘girl-old person’] unmarried woman, old maid
• q’un’-isdiya:n [=‘young, new-old person’] unmarried man, bachelor
• q’unch’iwilchwil’-isdiya:n [=‘adolescent boy-old person’] a man who has never married
• tintah-k’ilchwe [=‘in the woods-she gives birth’] unmarried mother
unripe: miloy (berries) are unripe, green. See RAW
untie: ch’e:nalyets’ take that knot apart!; ch’e:na: nebyets’ I untied a knot
• ch’ilts’it’ untie it (by pulling out a knot!); ch’e:nilt’it’ he untied it
up: je:nah up above, high up, upstairs; je:nah-ch’ing’ [=‘above-toward’] in an upward direction, up in the air
up along: me:-si- climbing up along it (verb prefix): me:siiwha:wh I’m going up, climbing (a hill); mese: yay I started up, climbed (a hill); k’e:sina:wh he’s climbing up along something, climbing a ladder, going upstairs; k’e’lsiyay he climbed something; k’e’nsi’ndil they climb something; mehs’ay road, trail goes up
up out of the ground: See OUT OF THE GROUND
up to it, be: do:-me:ne:wo’n [=‘not-I have become good for it’] I am not fit for it, up to it
uphill: yiduq up away from the stream, uphill
• yinuqi-yiduq upstream-uphill (i.e., moving in an upstream direction while going away from the stream).
See EAST
• yidahch’ing coming down from uphill
• yisinch’ing coming up from downhill, coming up from the
stream, coming from the west: yisinch’ in [= yisinch’ ing-ni ‘from the west people’] Blue Lake Indians
• yiduq-en’ch’ing’ [= from yiduq-e:n’-ch’ing’ ‘uphill-side-toward’] on the uphill side
• mit’a:w above it, on the uphill side of it: whit’a:w up above me, on the upper side of me, uphill from me
uphill to the top: x aː-siː uphill to the top (verb prefix):
xaːsing’aːw [ = ‘move (round object) uphill to a certain point’] take it (e.g., stone) uphill to the top (e.g., from
the river to the house); xa’sa’awh he takes it up to the top; xaːas’aːn he took it up to the top; xaːsinaywh
he took it up to the top (of the hill, riverbank); xaːsinawh it (e.g., sun) goes up to the top (i.e., rises above
the hill); xsayay I went up to the top; xaːusyay he went up to the top; xaslin it (water) flows up
hill (i.e., eddying in a riffle)
uproot:
xulwich uproot it!; xaːylwich I uprooted it; xaː
dwich it (tree) uprooted itself
upside down: ts’e’dwiwise’ upside down (e.g.,
ts’e’dwiws’t’-no:na’n’ aːn [ = ‘ts’e’dwiws’t’-he put
(round object) back down’] he turned (e.g., stone)
upside down’)
• k’ich’ing’ [ = ‘towards something’] tipped over, turned to one side, upside down
• yiwi-dimit [ = ‘under-bellied’] (glass, etc.) inverted, with its open end down, (animal, person) with its belly
down (hand) with palm down
upstream: yinuq upstream
• yinuq-en’iduq upstream-uphill (i.e., moving in an
upstream direction while going away from the stream).
See EAST
• yinahch’ ing coming from upstream; yinach’ in
[= yinach’ ing-ni ‘from upstream people’] Indians from
upstream (Chimariko, Wintu)
• yinuq-en’ch’ing’ [ = from yinuq-e:n’-ch’ing’ ‘up-
stream-side-toward’] on the upstream side
• yinuq-tiwhqeh [ = ‘upstream-I shove (a stick) along’] I
go upstream in a boat; yinuq-yə’t’sqet they went
upstream in boats
upward:
• yaː- upward, up from the ground, up in the
air (verb prefix): yawh’awh [ = ‘I move (round object)
upward, up from the ground’] I pick it up (e.g., stone),
raise it up; yung’awh pick it up!; ya’wing’aːn he
picked it up; yaxang’awh pick it back up (after putting
it down)!; yaːna’wing’aːn he picked it back up
urinate:
• ‘iwhlich I’m urinating; ch’ilich he’s urinating;
ch’iwiwhlich he urinated; doː-widlij-heh no urinating!
• deːk’idiwhlich I urinate into the fire
urine:
• liwh urine; whilij’ my urine
used up:
• doː-xohsle’ [= ‘not-it became plenty’] it’s all
used up, there is no more (e.g., doː-xohsle’ taːysts’e:
y ‘there is no more sweathouse wood’)
used to:
• neːin used to (do, be), was ...-ing (past tense)
(e.g., k’iitawhtsid-neː in ‘I used to soak (acorns), I had
been soaking them’; whimaːlyo’-neː in ‘my former
friends’; whichwo:-neː in ‘my late grandmother’)
used to, be:
• noːwhidiltə’ I am used to it, I’m
familiar with it; nondiniːtə’ you’re used to it; no:
whidilnitə’t’e I’m going to be used to it
utensils:
• ch’ideːchwing household goods, cooking
utensils. See dishes
vagina: whitso'l' my vagina, genitals
  • whinist’e’-me:q’ [=‘my body-inside’] in (woman’s) private parts. See inside
  • See also genitals
vain, in: xoh futilely, in vain (e.g., xoh-’a’t’e:n [=‘futilely-he did it’] ‘he couldn’t do it’; xoh-’ax’nte [=‘in vain-he was looking for’] ‘he looked for it in vain’; ’ina’dige’-xoh-wuna’way [=‘he gets up-in vain-he busied himself with it’] ‘he tried to get up but couldn’t’)
valley: dedi-me:q’ [=‘here-inside’] valley, specifically Hoopa Valley
valuable: mi¬ch’idilye [=‘with it-a religious dance (is danced)’] regalia and other valuables used in ceremonial dances
value: mi-liye’ it is worth it; niwi-liye’ you have become valuable
vanish: See disappear
velvet (on antlers): k’ide’-k’ich’iwh [=‘antlers-it peels it from them’] velvet on deer antlers; yik’is-ch’iwh it (deer) peeled the velvet from its antlers
venison: k’i¬ixun (or k’i¬uxun) [=‘what tastes good’] deer, venison
  • k’i¬ilt’a:ts’ cut up and dried venison, jerky
  • k’i¬ilt’a:ts’-k’i¬ke’din [=‘dried venison-the tail base’] the tail part (fattest part) of dried venison
very: ting very (e.g., ting-’ulchwo:n ‘it’s very nice’; ting-’a:’ulchwo:n ‘he or she is very pretty’)
  • met:sah-xosin a lot, really, very (e.g., met:sahxosin-nilchwin ‘it really stinks’)
village: le:na:wh neighbors, people living nearby; in a village
violin: mich’ing’-na’yo:s [=‘toward it-he pulls back and forth’] violin
virgin: k’ehltsa:n unmarried adolescent girl, female teenager, virgin
visible, be: xol’e:n it is visible, in view; xo:wehs’e:n it is becoming visible, coming into view (e.g., the landscape at dawn). See invisible
visit: whiwun-ch’ina:wh [=‘to me-he goes’] he is visiting me; xowan-ch’ininyay he came to see him
  • niwhtsis-te I’ll be coming to see you (at a certain time)
vomit: xoy vomit
  • na:naxoy vomit!; na:na’-uxsoy’ he vomited
vulture: misah-nilchwin [=‘its mouth stinks’] turkey vulture, buzzard (Cathartes aura)
they danced the War Dance, started war-dancing; na’k’iwintse they danced the War Dance again

• k’itse:-whing’ War Dance songs (¶ Sung in chorus. A man who has killed a person starts the song, and others join in. They stamp the ground for beating time. Most of these songs are medicine songs.)

• k’inahsni passing in front of someone (¶ Refers to warriors in the War Dance boastfully dancing in front of the line of enemy dancers; e.g., k’inahsni-na’qot ‘in front of someone-they move around with poles, poke poles around’, i.e., they dance opposite the enemy with trophies on sticks.)

war jacket: k’iwidwol [=‘scraped (hide)’] shield of elk-skin; war-jacket, armor made of arrowwood strips (kint’its’) woven together

war party: mahn party of warriors; mahni-qa:l [=‘war party-travels’] a group of warriors is on the warpath; mahn-tehsyay [=‘war-party-went off’] they went off in a war party

warm: xonses’l it (weather) is warm, hot, sunny, there is heat; xowinses’l it got warm; xowinschels-t’seh I feel it getting warm

• nawhtse’l I’m warming it up, heating it; naltsehl warm it up!; nayltsel (or nasehtse’l) I warmed it up

• tosil (sometimes reduced to tos) warm water, lukewarm water

warrior: See war party

wart: ye’ts’, wart; whiye’ts’e’ my wart

wash: ’a:dinin’-noshi’deh wash your (own) face!; ’a: dila’-na’k’iwildw he washed his (own) hands; tchna: na’k’iwildw he has washed, cleaned it (with water), washed clothes (modern); me’-tchna:na’k’idiw [=‘in it-he washes’] washroom, bathroom

wasp: mits’in-’a:nang’e’tf’ [=‘its legs-hang down’] wasp watch: na’xodiwhe’e’n I watch him, take notice of him, keep my eyes on him; na’whidill’ing’ watch me!; na’whidill’e’n he watches me; ndiwes’e’n I watched you; na’xodiwhe’s’e’n he watched her

• miwliwh I’m watching it, keeping an eye on it; milihw watch it! keep an eye on it!; me’-liph’ he’s watching it; milihw (animal) watches it; yaylwh they (animals) watch it; xwe:willwh-te you will look after him, watch him

• xowut-xowhya’n I’m carefully watching him, looking after him; wut-ch’ixolya’n he is watching it; niwut-xowihywa’n I have watched you; wut-ch’ixowilya’n he kept watch on it
watch out: nikkung-xloling [‘your attention-(let it) be plenty’] watch out! take care! See INSIDES

water: ta’nun (= from ta’din:n ‘what one drinks’) water (to drink)
• to body of water, ocean
• jung muddy water
• tew in the water, underwater (e.g., tew-ch’ich’elxliw ‘he swam (deep) in the water, underwater’); teh-ch’ing’ into the water (e.g., tehch’ing’-tehch’iwiliw ‘he dived into the water’)
• to-nikya:w ['water-it is large'] high water
• mito’ the juice of something
• tosil (sometimes reduced to tos) warm water, lake-warm water
• tosq’uts’ (= from to-siq’uts’ ‘water-(which is) cold’) spring (of cold water), cold water

water, into the: teh- (verb prefix); teh’ing’awh put it (e.g., stone) into the water!; tehch’ing’-tehch’iwiliw he put it into the water; teh’inyahwh go into the water!; tehwe:yay I went into the water; teh’ich’inyahwh he went into the water

water, out of the: tah- out of the water, out of the fire (verb prefix); tah’ing’awh take it (e.g., stone) out of the water! take it out of the fire!; tahrst’is’a:n he took it out of the water; tahmna’us’aa:n he took it back out of the water (something that had been put into the water)

water flows: nilin (water) flows; niwehsle’n it started to flow

water moves: winto’ (water) has moved somewhere, has reached to somewhere (e.g., mis-mitis winto’ ‘bank-over it reached; the water overflowed the bank’);
no:nto’ (water) reached its furthest extent, (flood water) crested: minahsto (water) surrounds it, forms an island

• k’ite:yoh wh (water) surged, ran along stormily; yehk’inyohwh (water) pours in (e.g., through a hole); nak’iyohwh (water) washes back and forth, surges about; ch’ek’yoywh (water) is running out; ch’e: k’iniyohwh (water) ran out

water dog: See SALAMANDER

water monster: tehk’ixoxit [=‘it swallows him into the water’] mythical water monster, alligator

Water Ouzel: tse:q’el’ [=‘rock-copulating (with)’] a small black bird, the size of a robin (apparently Circinus mexicanus, Water Ouzel or Dipper) (†) It sits on a rock and makes copulating movements.

water panther: xoltsay-taw [=‘dry places-the one that is around, among’] water panther, mythical monster animal (†) Said to resemble a lion and to live in holes close to the water of lakes and pools, but never in rivers or on land. Its head and shoulders were heavy and covered with long shaggy hair, but the hind parts were nearly naked.

water skipper: to-miq’i-nak’ixo’an [=‘water-on it-they move around (like a herd of animals)’] water skipper

water snake: me:ne’q’-t’l’oh-te:l [=‘its spine-bear-grass’] water snake; striped salamander (Eutonia)

waterfall: nolech- (ding) [=‘(fish) swims to that point and stops(-place)’] waterfall, dam, obstruction in a stream

watermelon: k’imit’-neq:na:w [‘a belly-it resembles’] watermelon

wave: nat’uh it floats about in the air, waves (like a flag), wafts about; nahst’uw it floated around
• nahst’ut I’m waving, flapping (blanket, cloth) around;
• nung’ut wave it around!; na’ut he is waving it around;
• na’us’ut he waved it around

way: whe:q’eh [‘me-following after’] in my way, after my fashion; yimmn’-miq’eh in the white-man’s way

way, in such a: -xw in such a way, in such a manner, being so, while doing so (adv verb-forming suffix) (e.g., hayi-xw ‘in that way’, nihwong-xw ‘in a good way, well’); ye’ixda’-’kiw’ahdxl [‘day breaks-while he is singing’] ‘he sings until dawn’
• -q’ in such a way, like... (adv verb-forming suffix) (e.g., xwe:di-q’ ‘in what way?’; de-q’ ‘in this way’; hayi-q’ ‘in that way’; k’ida-yq’ nishwin ‘it smells like flowers’; ahlting-q’-i’-unt’e [‘all-in such way-it is’] ‘all kinds of...’

way of doing: ‘awiwiw the doing of it, how is done (e.g. do:niwho:n’-’awiwiw ‘not good-doing it; unlucky way of doing things’); k’iwiniwa’nya:n-na’awawiwiw ‘people, Indians-their doing it; the Indian way of doing things, acting’). See HABITS

We: nehe we, us (emphatic pronoun); nehe’-’en for our part, as for us

weak: ts’ohsda’ general bodily weakness.
• na:dawha’n I’m getting weak; na:dunsang’ get weak!; na:dawinsa’n he got weak (†) Old-fashioned word, used mostly in medicine formulas.)
• wiwch’il I’m weak; ch’ivich’il he got weak.
• do:wile [‘from do:wile ‘not-it is enough’] (he) is poor, weak; dock’iwile [‘someone is poor, weak’] old woman; do:welesle’ I came not have enough (money), went bankrupt; do:welesle’ he went bankrupt; me:do:welesle’ [=‘I became weak towards it’] I came to feel tired, unable (to complete the job); chwing-me:
do:welesle’ [=‘chwing- I am weak for it’] I am hungry; chwing-me’do:welesle’ he is hungry; chwing-me’do:welesle’ he got hungry

wealthy: See RICH

weapon: ts’ilting’ rifle, bow, weapon. See BOW

wear: nunch’iwh wear it (coat, dress’); nase:ch’iwh I wore it
• miwhkya’ I’m wearing a dress; me’wilka’y she wore a dress
• ch’ich’ah he’s wearing a hat, cap; wehch’a:t I wore a hat
**Weasel/Whiskey**

**weasel**: tl'iwh-mixung' [‘rattlesnake-its husband’]  
weasel (Mustela) (¶ The name is probably suggested by the weasel’s snake-like form and movements.)

**weave**: k’itił’oy she is weaving (a basket); k’iint’o weave it; k’iset’lo’n I wove it; k’ist’lo’n she wove it;  
k’iwit’o:n what has been woven, weaving  
• k’itiwth’o:wh I’m starting to weave a basket; k’iti’ohn start weaving; k’iteset’tlo’n I started weaving; k’itwil’tlo’n she started weaving  
• nayk’itił’oy it (spider) weaves a web; nayk’ist’lo’n it wove a web

**weaving**: k’iwit’o:n what has been woven, weaving.

See BASKET

**wedge**: no’k’itiwh wedge  
• no’k’itiwh-tse:’ [‘wedge-rocks’] rocks for wedging  
• See MALL

**weed**: tl’ohdun’té a type of weed  
• k’iwhahday’ch a type of weed

**weeping**: chweh crying, weeping

See FISH DAM

**well**: nihong-xw well, healthy, in a good way (e.g., nihong’ngxw-’a:wh’t’e ‘I am well’)  
• xo’ch (or xo’ji) true, well, real, really, thoroughly, in a correct way (e.g., xo’ji-kya’ ‘true-dress’) [‘traditional Indian dress’ xo’ji-la:n xo’ji-ch’ile’h’s’e’n [‘well-she sees’]  
• q’ut-xut that’s the truth; that’s really the way it is.

**well**, as, well, as well, among the others, at times, either...or... (e.g., whe:-tah ‘me too’; dungwho’-tah ‘someone or another’; te:se:ya:-te:-tah ‘I will probably go too’; nahdin-tah qa:q’idin-tah [=‘two times-or three times-’ or ‘either two times or three times’]  
• well, get: nawhkíxínay ‘[=once again I am safe, alive] I got well again, recovered from an illness; ninaxínay ‘get well again!’; na: xoxínay ‘he got well again

**west**: xoda:nawah-ding [=‘it (i.e., the sun) goes down-hill-place’] west  
• yitse’n downhill, towards the stream, to the west  
• yisinch’ing’on the side towards the stream, in the west  
• yisinch’ing coming from the stream, from the west  
• yisinch’in [= yisinch’ing-ni ‘from the west people’] Indians to the west, Blue Lake Indians

**wet**: nîchwil it (thing) is wet; ch’iwichwil he got wet; xolchwil it (ground) is wet, damp, swampy  
• nilt’an it is soft, damp; xolt’an it (ground) is damp, soggy

**whale**: tehlan [= possibly from teh-(‘is)la:n ‘into the water-born’] whale

**what?**: daydi (or diyd) what? what thing? (interrogative inanimate pronoun)

**what for**: daydi-wung (or diyd-wung) [=‘what (thing)?-concerning it’ what for? why? for what reason?; daydi-xowh-wung [=‘what?-I wonder?-concerning it’] I wonder what for?

**wheel barrow**: whilba wheel barrow (from English)

when?: dahun’di-dung when (in the past) how long ago?; dahun’di-de when (in the future) (interrogative temporal locative)

when: -dung when (in the past) (e.g., simiwhGiy’-dung ‘when I was small’; hayah-dung ‘at that time (in the past)’)  
• -de’ if, when (in the future) (e.g., miq’it-dahna’wila:-de’ ‘when he will have put them back on, it he puts them back on’; hayah-de’ ‘at that time (in the future)’  
• -mil [=‘with’ (after a phrase)] when..., after... (e.g., nahding-yisaxa:n-nil ‘[=‘two times-it dawned-when’] ‘after two days had passed’; minay-nil ‘when the time it came’)  
• -hit at the time that..., while..., during... (e.g., ya’wehs’a’-hit ‘while he was sitting there’; de:-q’ung-hit [=‘here-recently-at that time’] ‘a short time afterwards, later on’; xay-hit ‘during the winter, in winter’)  
• -xing at place, at that time (locative) (e.g., xoda: nyu:-ding [=‘sun went down-at’] ‘when the sun has gone down, after the sun has set’); dunlundi-ding [=‘how many-at’] ‘how many times?’

where?: daydi where? (interrogative locative)

while: -hit at the time that..., while..., during... (e.g., ya’wehs’a’-hit ‘while he was sitting there’; de:-q’ung-hit ‘[=‘here-recently-at that time’] ‘a short time afterwards, later on’; xay-hit ‘during the winter, in winter’)  
• -ne:jít [=‘in the middle of’] while..., in the midst of...ing (e.g., nawhton’-ne:jít ‘while I was dancing’)  
• -xw in such a way, in such a manner, being so, while doing so (adverb formant, gerundive particle) (e.g., hayi-xw ‘in that way’; niwhong-xw ‘in a good way, well’; ye’lxa’-k’ixa’ahlxw [=‘day breaks-while he is singing’] ‘he sings until dawn’)

while ago: da’n a while ago, already (e.g., hay-da’ni:na:no:na:xan ‘[=the one which]-a while ago-I put (container) down’, i.e., (the basket filled with something) that I put down a while ago)

**whip**: ya:zolt’sahs whip him (with a whip, stick’); ya’xostsas he whipped him; mil-na’ntsas (or mil-yaltsas) [=‘with-it one whips’] a whip

**whirlwind**: na:widits [=‘it twists around’] whirlwind (¶) T’an makes it; it’s a warrior wind. If one has trained to be a warrior at a whirlwind place and something happens to him, whirlwind comes to his people to notify them.)

**whiskers**: whidaw’ [= from whida:-wa ‘my mouth-fur’] my whiskers, beard

**whiskey**: xon’-t’a:n ‘[=fire-water] whiskey, any distilled spirits
it (place) is wide, flat; there is a flat, prairie
it is white;
¬

it blows my throat, windpipe
[='(with) his tongue—he
[='that-concerning it'
[=’my wife—’ky'o:di¬ye:wh
xo¬iqay
])

widower
[='fi  res that are built'
[='three
it is windy;
whitish, greyish
the long tubular root of
[= willow (Salix
na:niliwh
my wife;
[=’my wife—yima:n’dil
[=’Heaven, God—his blood’
[=’the way it will be done’;
[=’sum-
[=’through it—someone

why:
whitew:en

widower
dol:yaw widower

wife:
wha’ut my wife;
wha’ut-te [='my wife—(future tense)'] my wife-to-be;
wha’ut-ne’in [='my wife—(past tense)'] my deceased wife, my ex-wife

wife-beating:
k’isa’n he beats his wife up, abuses his wife, he’s a wife-beater; k’iwina’n he beat up his wife

wiggles:
wits’el it (snake, worm) slides, wiggles along;
na’ts’eh it (baby, snake, eel) wiggles around, squirms;
na’ust’i:wh he wiggled around

wild:
oxoya:n it (e.g., horse, bull) is wild, shy, suspicious of people; xowinya’n it has gone wild; xowe:ya’n I’ve gone wild (like an animal). See SUSPICIOUS

wildcat:
See BOBCAT

will:
-te will... (future tense) e.g., te:se:ya:te—’I will go off’;
na’wa:te—’he will be going around, living’; hay-xwe:diq’i-te ‘the way it will be done’; wha’ut-te—’my wife-to-be’)

See BEQUEST

willow:
q’ayliwh willow (Salix sp.)

• put the long tubular root of the willow, used in basketry
• to:xo-tawe [=’at the river-those that are around there’] willow bushes growing along the river

win (gambling):
naniliwh
[=’carry (several things) across!’] win!; nanelay 1 won (in gambling)

win (a race):
nunteh win the race! run fastest!;
nat’i:wh he wins, he runs fastest; na’ust’i:wh he won the race; whi:win-na’ust’i:wh [‘from me—he ran fastest’] he beat me in the race, he ran faster than I did

wind:
tehs’e’ [=’it blows along’] there is a wind blowing;
yinahch’in-tehs’e’ [=’from upstream—it blows’] south wind, a bad, powerful winter wind; te:ch’e’ [=’it starts to blow’] there is a wind (coming up); na:
k’iwinch’e’ it is windy; dahk’idiwinch’e’ it blows lightly, a breeze blows

window:
ma’ac-n-ch’iteh’s’e’n [=’through it—someone looks’] window

windpipe:
whisowol my throat, windpipe

wine:
daht’ol’-mito’ [=’grape—its juice’] grape juice, wine
• de:noq’it-xo:ts’ek’in’ [=’Heaven, God—his blood’] (Christian) sacramental wine
WINK/WORRY

wink: nina:-'ilqoch' [=‘your eye-make it hollow, gaping’] wink your eye; whina:-'ahlqoch' I winked my eye

winter: xay winter; xay-ch'ing towards winter; xay-hit in the winter, wintertime; xay-meq in the winter, during the winter

'azch'indak ch'ichwe' [=‘he makes something for himself’] he puts something away for the winter; xaych'ing- minak ch'ichwe' [=towards winter-what has been made for it] things stored away for the winter

wipe: 'adwishnindchwit wipe off; xunondchwit wipe me off!! 'adwilwchwit he wiped himself off; xoning-'mil-wichwit [=‘his face-with-he wipes off’] handkerchief

wish: 'isdo' (or 'usdo') I wish...! (e.g., 'isdo'-na:te: sdiya 'I wish-I (could) go home'; 'isdo'-whilink'e 'I wish-(that was) my dog!')

witch: See INDIAN DEVIL.

witchcraft: See POISON

with: mil with it, accompanying it, by means of it; whil with me; nil with you; xol with him, her; lii with each other; 'adil (or 'a:l) with oneself; xoxe'-mil [=‘his feet-with, by means of’] (going) on foot

xi (living) together with (e.g., 'ilwh-hil-dehls' 'snakes-with-they (animals) live'; xochwo:-hil (the lived there) together with his grandmother)

withe: k'iwidq'en a twisted, softened hazel withte

without: 'edin 'without me'; k'ich'indi-'edin [=‘without disease, healthy’]; kya'-'edin 'without a dress, nude’

Wiyot: ta:ke' [= probably ta:ke' ‘in the water-tail’]

Wiyot group at the mouth of Mad River; also the village there

wolf: k'il-nadjil [=‘with something-they go around’] wolf (Canis lupus)

woman: tsu:me:st'olon woman-an [= from tsu:me:st'olon ‘apron-tied on her’]

'lin tied around her’

• tsu:me:st'olon (a group of) women [= from tsu:me:st'olon ‘n-ni ‘woman-people’]

• dock'iwile [=‘someone who is poor, weak’] old woman

• xun-g'-te:na: [=‘husband-having’] married woman

• na:song-xwe (or na:song-xe) menstruating woman

• awhwich'e wealth woman (archaic term)

womb: which at’ my afterbirth, placenta

wonder: gya'awh I wonder (speculative particle)

(e.g., dundi-ya'awh-'ing' [=‘who?-I wonder-it is?’] ‘I wonder who it is?’)

'whung [=‘only’, used metaphorically] I wonder (e.g., xwe:do-'whung ‘how, I wonder?’)

wood: chwich wood, firewood

• k'ilgide' rotten wood

• chwich-nilvisay dry wood

woodpecker: k'ilidik-k'yoh [=‘it pecks-big’] large Red-headed (pileated) woodpecker (Dryocopus pi-

leatus) (¶ The scalps of pileated woodpeckers (k'iya: wh-me:da'ay [=‘bird-its heads’]) are highly valued and used in ceremonial regalia.)

• 'isking-minak 'iwdil-[=‘for tree-it keeps running around it’] hairy woodpecker (Dendrocopus villosus)

• kilagiyah small woodpecker, California woodpecker (Melanerpes formicivorus, Acorn woodpecker)

• yida:ch'in-k'itimdu' [=‘from downstream-it flaps along’] Lewis woodpecker (Asyndesmus lewis)

• king-k'idiltsay' [=‘tree-it dries it up’] sapsucker, smallest woodpecker (Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied sapsucker)

woodrat: mixontaw'-xole:n [=‘its houses-there are plenty’] woodrat (Neotoma)

woods: tin-tah [=‘trails-among’] out in the woods, in the forest, back country

woodworm: king-qo:-ya:n [=‘tree-worm-eater’] woodworm

work: nawhte' I’m working; nulte’ work!; ninis'a:n-mine:jit I worked, I have a job to do; na:'uste' he worked; na:te' work, a job

• yichwe work, what one does (old fashioned word)

(e.g., whiyi-chwe' “my work, what I do”)

• k'in-ilits ‘=‘he pulls at something (with all his strength)’ he works, helps get a job done; k'intilits work!, kintes'its I worked

• wun-na:way ‘=‘for that purpose-he goes around’ he is busy with it, works on it, is occupied with it; wun-na:'asya 'he was busy with it; wun-na'dil they are busy with it, are occupied with it

world: ninis'a:n the world, surface of the earth, country, mountain; ninis'a:n-meq [=‘the world-inside’] all over the world; ninis'a:n-minjut (or ninis'a:mejut) [=‘the world-(its) middle’ in the center of the world, the center of the universe (in prayers); ninis'a:no: ng'a:-ding [=‘the world-as far as it extends-place’] the whole world, the farthest extent of the world; ninis'a:n-nang'a’ [=‘the world-came to be lying there again, resumed its present position, shape’ (¶ There was once a flood and the world floated back into place as we have it now.)

World Renewal ceremony: ch'idilyle religious dance, World Renewal ceremony (general term). See religious dance; WHITE DEERSKIN DANCE; JUMP DANCE

worm: qo worm, maggot

• qo:-ne:i [=‘worm-long’] Acorn worm

• qo:-qot’ [=‘worm-bent’] inchworm

• qo:-dziwol-ts [=‘worm-round-(diminutive)’] a small white worm that is found in acorns

wormwood: nichwin-dilma:y [=‘it stinks-grey’] wormwood

worry: whije:y'-na:nt'un [=‘my mind-it flinched again’]

I am worried; xojey'-' na:nt'un he is worried; do:-nije: y'-na: wit'a ’ni-heh don’t worry!
worth: miliye’ it’s worth it; miwinliye’ it got to be worth it
wound: ch’iyah he’s hurt, wounded; ts’isya:t he got hurt; se:ya:t I got hurt; xolyah I’m wounding him (with a stick, knife, etc.); xosehya:t I wounded him; ch’i’xosyah he wounded someone
• na:xay it (animal) is wounded
wren: t’e’-diydi’kyos (or de’diydi’kyos) [=‘it puts a blanket into the fire’] wren
wriggle: nandiqot’ wriggle! flop around!; na’usdiqot’ he wriggled, flopped around; ch’indiqot’ it (e.g., worm) wriggles out; ch’e’-indiqot’ he wriggled out († Refers to a character in the myth associated with the village of ch’e’-indiqot’-ding.)
wrinkle: ni’dits it is wrinkled, a wrinkle; niwhdits I’m wrinkled; ch’i’wldits he got wrinkled
wrist: whila’-kin’ [=‘my hand-base’] my wrist
write: ’a:k’iwh’en [=‘I’m doing something, making something’] I’m marking it with a design (paint, tattoo, etc.), writing; ’a’k’il’en he is marking it, writing; ’a:k’iwhlaw I marked it, wrote; ’a:k’ilaw he marked it, wrote; ’a:k’ileh mark it! write!; ’a:k’iwilaw it is marked, written; a book. See PICTURE
yard: See measurement
yawn: 'iwsha:l I'm yawning, gabbling; "insa:h yawn!"; wesa:l I yawned
year: xay winter; year
  • la':-menuniya:-dung' [=‘one-it comes back-when it is past’] the year before
yearling: chwe:y yearling of elk, spotted hide of yearling elk (archaic term)
yellow: da'kyaw:-nehaln [=‘canary, oriole-it resembles’] yellow (füh This is a recent term. In traditional times the color yellow was not distinguished from brown or red.)
  • dahme:-nehaln [=‘moss, lichen-it resembles’] another word for yellow
yellowhammer: minchwiwh-mil [=‘its nose, beak-mil’] yellowhammer, flicker (Colaptes auratus, common flicker)
yes: diye yes (exclamation)
  • q'ut-xut that’s the truth, that’s really the way it is (exclamation)
  • xa’ all right! okay! (exclamation)
  • he:yung yes (exclamation; old-fashioned)
yesterday: wildung’ yesterday
  • wildung’-na:yima:n-ding [=‘yesterday-over on the other side of’] day before yesterday
  • na:sda’undeh a few days ago
yet, not: dongq’e’eh [= dongq’a’-heh ‘before-despite,’ even if’] not yet (e.g., donq’e’eh-xahsyaw:ye: ‘not yet-it rises there’)
    yew: qawh yew (Taxus)
you: ning you (singular); ning’e:n’ you for your part, as for you
you (all): nohn you (plural), you all; nohn’e:n’ you all for your part, as for you
young: ch’iwhxii young person (especially young man), child
  • miwhxii’ its (animal’s) young; missiy’ (diminutive)
  • k’its’e:y the youngest child in a family; ts’its’e:y (diminutive)
  • miya:wh its (animal’s) young
your: ni- (possessive prefix) your (singular) (e.g., ni-xontaw’ ‘your house’)
  • noh- (possessive prefix) our, your (plural) (e.g., noh-xontaw’ ‘our house; your (plural) house’)
Yurok: k’ina’ Yurok; k’ina’-tahxw amongst the Yurok, in Yurok country
  • yida:ch’in-ninyaw [=‘from downriver-he comes’] Yurok (füh Less common term than k’ina’.)
zigzag design: na:k’isoloq’its’ [=‘cracked in zigzags, meandering’] basket design equivalent to the Yurok crooked or zigzag design
  • See also BASKET DESIGNS