

Dictionary of the Crow Language

by

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ABSTRACT

This is a Crow-English dictionary with an English-Crow reference key. It contains over 500 distinct entries, each with its person and plural forms when these are irregular, part-of-speech designation, English translation with additional notes on its meaning, analysis and additional notes, and finally sentences that illustrate their use. The entries were chosen purposefully in order to illustrate all of the various word classes, types of selectional restrictions, types of irregularities, all of the affixes, and special idiomatic uses of various stems.

The dictionary proper is preceded by several sections covering various aspects of the phonology and morphology of the language. Orthography-Phonology gives an outline of the basic phonemic structure and the way in which the sounds are represented in the spelling system, and this is followed by a statement of the Alphabetical Order according to which the dictionary entries are listed. The section on Plurals presents a set of conjunctively ordered rules - reminiscent of some that appear in the phonology of the language - which derive the spelling of the regular plural form of a stem given the spelling of the singular. The next section, Person prefixes, deals with the forms of the prefixes which are added to the verb and which refer to and agree with the subject and the objects of the sentence. The section on Possession discusses alienable and inalienable possession, and the form of the prefixes, which agree in person with the possessor, that are added to the possessed noun. In each of these sections there is also a discussion of the important types of irregularities that occur, as well as an indication of how word-class membership and irregularities are indicated in the dictionary proper.

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Introduction

In this dictionary of the Crow language, I have attempted to include almost all of the bound morphemes of the language as well as examples of each of the various types of stems, both simple monomorphemic stems, and stems that are derived from other morphemes by means of derivational affixes, and compounding. In addition, this thesis is not meant so much to be a contribution to the general theory of language or the theory of the lexicon, but rather it is meant to be a start toward fulfilling a need of the Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana. Our people have begun to teach our children in their own language and about the structure of their language. We now need to have books which we can use for reference and for study. We also need to record our culture and our history in our own language; and we must record the meanings of the words we use so that our books can always be understood.

In the preparation of this dictionary, many people have been very helpful. Most important have been some of those who still know and use the language in the way our fathers used it - Martin He Does It, Henry Old Coyote, and George Reed, Sr.. In addition, a number of my coworkers and fellow students have been generous with their time and advice about various parts of this thesis - Euna Rose He Does It, and Dale Old Horn. Finally, I would like to thank my teacher G. Hubert Matthews for the many ways in which he has helped me, for his most generous contribution of time and energy, and for his continuing guidance.

Orthography - Phonology

The seven obstruents in Crow include three stops p, t, and k, one affricate ch, and three continuants s, sh, and x; p is bilabial, t and s are dental, ch and sh are palatal-alveolar, k is velar, and x is post-velar or pharyngeal. Intervocally, the obstruents are voiced, otherwise they are voiceless, and the stops and the affricate are aspirated when they are initial or follow an identical obstruent. (Phonologically, palatal-alveolars are never preceded by dentals. When such a cluster appears in the orthography, the dental represents the corresponding palatal-alveolar.) When following some enclitics, which are often not written as separate words, intervocalic obstruents behave as if they were initial with respect to voicing and in some cases also aspiration. However, this is one of the aspects of Crow phonology in which there are regional and individual differences as to which enclitics are involved, and as to whether or not aspiration as well as voicing is blocked by them. The velar stop is followed by a palatal offglide whenever it is preceded by a palatal-alveolar obstruent, by a front vowel, or by an h which is preceded by a front vowel (Kaschube, Matthews 1973); and in addition it is fronted to palatal position when it is followed by a front vowel (Gordon 1972).

It will be noted that there is a close relationship between the dental and the palatal-alveolar obstruents. In general, whenever through morphophonemic alternations an underlying palatal-alveolar obstruent comes before a morpheme-initial low vowel, it is replaced by the corresponding dental. From the structuralist point of view, however, these

cannot be regarded as allophonic variations, for this change occurs also before certain other morphemes, and there are a certain number of occurrences of dental obstruents before non-low vowels and palatal-alveolar obstruents before low vowels within morphemes. Investigations into the morphophonemics of Crow indicates that rules are required which would make an underlying distinction between dental and palatal-alveolar obstruents unnecessary. However, such is possible only if we give up the prohibition against unrestrained merger, something we feel would be completely wrong to do in this case.

Of the two laryngeal sonorants, h and ʔ, the ʔ has a highly restricted distribution. It constitutes the complete phonological representation of one morpheme - the interrogative performative, - and does not otherwise occur. Furthermore, this morpheme occurs only at the ends of words, although it may be followed by enclitics, which are written as separate words. The other two sonorants occur in bilabial and dental positions. Each of these have three allophones, which are differently represented in the orthography; w and ɺ - a lateral tap - occur intervocally, b and d occur following obstruents, and m and n occur finally and adjacent to sonorants. In initial position, the stop and nasal allophones are in free variation, but only the stop is written in this position.

Vowels are either long or short, and length is indicated by a sequence of identical vowels. The short vowels i, a, and u are lax. The short mid vowels e and o are usually lax before consonant clusters that contain an obstruent, but there are some exceptions to this. In word final position, all vowels are phonetically short - though underlying

length is orthographically indicated, - and the mid vowels are phonetically low. All other vowels are tense.

In general, there is one stressed syllable in each word, although some unstressed enclitics are written as separate words. Some stressed long vowels are falling (pitch) stressed; all other stressed vowels are high (pitch) stressed. High stress is indicated by an accent on a short vowel or on the second of identical vowels, and falling stress is indicated by an accent on the first of identical vowels. Among unaccented vowels, there is no distinction between high and falling pitch, and their pitch is determined by the following rule: Starting with the stressed syllable, which is high or falling as just described, all syllables back to the first long vowel of the word are high pitched, and all syllables preceding the first long vowel, as well as all syllables following the stressed vowel are low pitched.

There are two underlying unit vowels ia and ua which are phonetically as well as orthographically diphthongs. When these vowels are falling stressed, the accent is placed over the first vowel graph; and when they are high stressed it is placed over the second graph, i.e., the a. With respect to the pitch contour of the word, these diphthongs, with one exception, are long vowels, and like all other surface diphthongs, the first vowel is long and carries the syllable peak, and the second vowel is short and non-syllabic. The one exception is that the diphthong ia, when it is derived historically from a high front vowel that precedes x, functions as a short vowel and has the syllable peak on the second vowel, which is short and lax, and a non-syllabic first vowel, which in the

speech of some individuals is not pronounced at all.

There are several rules in the phonology of Crow which deal with the quality and length of word final vowels. The effect of these rules is to replace the long high vowels with the corresponding diphthongs, which are represented by simply adding an *a*, and all other vowels with a short low or lower-mid vowel which is front unrounded if the underlying vowel is unrounded and back rounded if the underlying vowel is rounded. The pitch stress does not change. In the orthography, the quality change is reflected by replacing the vowel by the corresponding mid vowel, but the change in length is not indicated. We use the term 'stem' to refer to the form of a morpheme prior to the application of these rules, and the form that results from their application is called the 'citation form'. In the lexical entries and in these introductory sections, we cite stems rather than citation forms, but in the example sentences we follow the conventional orthography.

stem	citation form	
awaasúu	awaasúua	house
baapí	baapé	day
báashu	báasho	feather
batcheé	batcheé	man
bií	biía	rock
bilápa	bilápe	beaver
bishé	bishé	blanket
bishée	bishée	buffalo

stem	citation form	
dáakko	dáakko	mud turtle
díaa	díaa	do
íaxassaa	íaxassee	snake
ihchipúa	ihchipúa	jump
iishbíi	iishbíia	mountain lion
koó	koó	that
kuú	kuúa	give
óo	óo	bring
puluá	puluá	purr
tannaá	tanneé	shiver
xaliá	xaliá	itch

The vocative morpheme, which is always word final, has no phonological reflex, but the vowel preceding it is lengthened and does not undergo these final vowel rules. Proclitics, some of which are written as separate words, are also not subject to any of these final vowel rules. The final vowel of certain adverb stems, and vowels that precede the interrogative morpheme, which is always a word final glottal stop, are subject to the final vowel shortening rule, which is not reflected in the orthography, but not to the quality changing rules. In the speech of children and a large number of young people, the interrogative morpheme is not pronounced, but still the quality changing rules are not operative.

Alphabetical Order

The order in which forms are listed in this dictionary is similar to the alphabetical order followed in most English dictionaries, including the practice of regarding digraphs as sequences of letters even though they represent unit sounds. Thus, for example, words that begin with sh follow words that begin with sa and precede those that begin with so. In addition, the sh in kushúu, for example, where it represents a dental continuant followed optionally by aspiration, is not distinguished in the alphabetization from the digraph sh, which represents a palatal-alveolar continuant. In the case of words which differ only in the placement of the accent, the one with the accent closest to the beginning of the word precedes the other, and the one without an accented syllable follows the other.

Plurals

The plurals of both nouns and verbs are formed in pretty much the same manner; this is done by the addition of the plural suffix. In general, this suffix has the form of a non-low back vowel. The following conjunctively ordered rules of thumb cover the spelling of all but a few irregular plural forms.

1. Add the plural suffix *uu*
2. Replace a preceding short front vowel, and in verb stems a preceding long front vowel, by the corresponding low vowel
3. Delete a preceding lax vowel or the *a* of a diphthong
4. Change the plural morpheme to *oo* if it follows a front vowel or a high vowel
5. Change the plural morpheme to the corresponding short vowel *u* or *o* if it follows a long vowel

singular	plural	
aaxua	aaxúoo	hide
áaxxinne	áaxxinnuu	dissuade
batcheé	batcheéoo	man
báxxu	báxxuu	ask
bía	bíoo	woman
bií	biío	rock
bishée	bishéeoo	buffalo
bishká	bishkuu	dog
chilíi	chiláau	fear
chiweé	chiwaaú	tell
dáasuu	dáasuoo	thy house
dée	dáau	go

singular	plural	
iáxxo	iáxxouu	hurt
iichííli	iichííluu	horse
ihchipúá	ihchipúoo	jump
iluu	iluuó	stand
iishbíi	iishbíio	mountain lion
kaataa	kaataau	blow on
koó	koóu	that
oo	óou	attached
paa	paáu	shout
xaliá	xalióo	itch

There are three other rules that apply to plural forms. The first is that a palatal-alveolar obstruent is replaced by the corresponding dental if it precedes a vowel that is replaced by a low vowel through the application of rule 2.

dútchi	dúttuu	grasp
duushí	duusúu	eat
dúushii	dúusaau	lay down

The second rule, which is not reflected in the orthography, is that in vowel sequences, the first vowel is pronounced long and the second as a short semivowel. And the third, which is reflected in the orthography, is that any long high vowel, at the end of a word is replaced by the corresponding diphthong. This means that when the plural morpheme is word final and follows a consonant it is replaced by uua.

A few of the irregular plurals involve combinations of the plural morpheme and certain other suffixes: The plural of the generic *i* is *ilu*; the plural of the imperative *h~ah* is *aalah*; and the plural of the intentional future *ii* is *oo*. Another group of irregular plurals consists of

verb stems in long front vowels which are exceptions to rule 2. Most of these end in high stressed vowels.

chií'	chiío'	carry on the back
tawee'	taweeó'	hot

There are a number of plural forms which, although they are regular from the stand point of the phonological processes of the language, still they cannot be derived from the spelling of the singular forms through the application of the rules given above, due to the fact that certain underlying distinctions are not reflected in the orthography.

chilakaá'	chilakúú'	drive
dappee'	dappiío'	kill
íkkaa	íkkuu	see
kulée'	kulúú'	chase

And finally there are some really irregular plural forms.

In the lexical entries, those plurals are cited which cannot be derived from the spelling of the singular form by means of the preceding five rules of thumb.

aaxúa'	atv; hide
áaxxinne'	atv; dissuade
batchee'	n; man
báxxu'	atv; ask
bía'	n; woman
bií'	an; rock
bishée'	an; buffalo
bishká'	an; dog
chií', -o	atv; pack
chilakaá', chilakúú'	atv; drive
chilíi'	siv; afraid
chiwee'	atv; tell

dappee', dappiio' atv; kill
 dee' aiv; go
 dutchi' atv; grasp
 duushi' atv; eat
 duushii' atv; lay down
 iaxxo' siv; hurt
 ihchipua' siv; jump
 iichiili' an; horse
 iishbii' an; mountain lion
 ikaa', ikuu' atv; see
 iluu' aiv; stand
 kaataa' atv; blow on
 koo' pronoun; that
 kulee', kuluu' atv; chase
 oo' atv; attached
 paa' aiv; shout
 tawee, -o' siv; hot
 xalia' siv; itch

Person Prefixes

Verbs are divided into two classes on the basis of which of two sets of prefixes they use for agreement with the subject. These two sets of prefixes are called the actor prefixes and the goal prefixes. If the verb is one that takes its subject in the Actor case, the actor prefixes are used: But if it is one that requires its subject to be in the Object case, the goal prefixes are used. The goal prefixes are also used to refer to an object. There is some variation among the forms of the subject prefixes - especially the actor prefixes - depending upon their morphological and phonological environment; but in general the absence of a prefix is associated with third person, the vowel a is associated with the actor prefixes, ii with the goal prefixes, the consonant b with first person, and d with second person. The regular forms of these prefixes are

	actor	goal	
		singular	plural
1.	baa	bii	balee
2.	dáa	dii	dii

Note that the accent regularly moves to the second person actor prefix. Most transitive verbs that use the actor prefixes may also take the reflexive prefix, which is inserted in the form between the actor and goal prefixes.

hit	him/them	me	us
he	dichí	biilichí	baleelichí
they	ditúu	biilitúu	baleelitúu
I	baalichí		
we	baalítuu		
thou	dáalichi	biiláalichi	baleeláalichi
ye	dáalítuu	biiláalítuu	baleeláalítuu

hit	thee	you	reflexive
he	diilichí	diilitúu	ihchilichí
they	diilitúu	diilitúu	ihchilitúu
I	diiwaalichí	diiwaalitúu	bihchiwaalichí
we	diiwaalitúu	diiwaalitúu	bihchiwaalitúu
thou			díhchilaalichi
ye			díhchilaalituu

	dance	shiver
he	disshí	tannaa
they	dissúu	tannaau
I	baalisshí	biitannaa
we	baalissúu	baleetannaa
thou	daalisshi	diitannaa
ye	daalissuu	diitannaau

One verb *kuú* = give takes special forms of the goal prefixes when these refer to the Goal phrase, which corresponds to the indirect object in English, and immediately precedes the stem. The forms given below contain the prefixes that refer to the Actor phrase and the Goal phrase. Those that refer to the Object phrase are the regular goal prefixes, and these precede those in the forms below.

give	him/them	me	us	thee	you	reflexive
he	kuú	bakú	bilikkuú	dáku	dákuu	ihchikuu
they	kuuo	bakuu	bilikkuuo	dákuu	dákuu	ihchikuuo
I	bakú			baláku	balákuu	bihchiwakú
we	bakuu			balákuu	balákuu	bihchiwakuu
thou	dáku	biiláku	baleeláku			díhchilaku
ye	dákuu	biilákuu	baleelákuu			díhchilakuu

Note also that the order of these actor and goal prefixes is based on number rather than function. Some of the variations of the subject prefixes are associated with certain stem initial syllables. The syllables

most commonly involved with these subregularities are ala, daa, dak, du, duu, and paa.

	slip	smell	fit into	grasp	lay down	push
he	alatshí	daahóoli	daksakshí	dútchi	duushii	páaxalua
I	baatshí	balahóoli	baksakshí	bulútchi	bulushii	bapxálua
thou	daatshi	dalahooli	daaksakshi	dilútchi	dilúshii	dápxalua

Finally, a fair number of stems undergo ideosyncratic changes when they combine with the actor prefixes.

	see	eat	do a good turn
he	íkaa	duushí	íshche
I	awákaa	buushí	awíhche
thou	alákaa	dilúushi	alíhche

In the lexical entries, we indicate for each verb (v) whether it is transitive (tv) or intransitive (iv), and whether it takes the actor prefixes (atv, aiv) or the goal prefixes (stv, siv) to refer to its subject. In addition, if the verb has any person forms which are irregular in any way, these irregular forms are cited.

alatshí, baatshí, daatshi aiv; slip
 daahóoli, balahóoli, dalahooli atv; catch an unpleasant whiff of
 daksakshí, baksakshí, daaksakshi atv; fit into
 dichí atv; hit
 disshí aiv; dance
 dútchi, bu-, di- atv; grasp
 duushí, buushí, di- atv; eat
 duushii, bulushíi, dilúshii atv; lay down
 íkaa, awákaa, alákaa atv; see
 íshche, awíhche, alíhche aiv; do a good turn
 kuu, bakú, daku, kuúo, bakúu, dákuu atv; give
 páaxalua, bapxálua, dápxalua atv; push
 tannaá siv; shiver

Possession

The possessive morphology is added to the possessed noun so that it agrees in person and number with the possessor noun. Nouns are divided into two classes, alienable and inalienable, on the basis of the specific morphology used. In general, nouns that refer to body parts, clothing, and kin, and a few other nouns are inalienable, and other nouns are alienable. This division correlates pretty much with semantic and syntactic distinctions. Alienable possession is basically an expression of ownership; whereas inalienable possession expresses other types of real or metaphoric relations such as the part-whole relation and kinship. Syntactically inalienable possession requires the indication of a possessor and involves compounding with personal pronouns; alienable possession does not. When possessed, an alienable stem is preceded by the alienable possession prefix *s*, which is pronounced as a dental continuant when it precedes a vowel, but as a palatal-alveolar continuant when it precedes a consonant. In front of this prefix are added the person prefixes, *i* = third person, *ba* = first person, and *dí* = second person. Note that the accent always moves to this second person prefix. Finally, the plural morpheme is suffixed to the possessed noun if the possessor is plural: The number of the possessed noun, itself, is not indicated.

<i>biláxa</i> = drum	<i>biláxuu</i> = drums
<i>isbiláxa</i> = his drum(s)	<i>isbiláxuu</i> = their drum(s)
<i>basbiláxa</i> = my drum(s)	<i>basbiláxuu</i> = our drum(s)
<i>dísbilaxa</i> = thy drum(s)	<i>dísbilaxuu</i> = your drum(s)

A few nouns use a suppletive stem when they are alienable possessed.

iichíili = horse	iichíiluu = horses
isáashka = his horse(s)	isaashkuu = their horse(s)
basáashka = my horse(s)	basaaashkuu = our horse(s)
dísaashka = thy horse(s)	dísaashkuu = your horse(s)

If a stem belongs to the inalienable class, the stem, itself, functions as the third person form, and the first and second person forms take prefixes that contain a b and a d, respectively, and often undergo other ideosyncratic changes. However, these forms as such actually occur in but a few constructions of the language: balaák^hbishik = I am a father. from balaaká^h = my child and bishí^h = exist; í^hdeetak = He doesn't have any feet. from ichí^h = his foot and deeta = doesn't exist. In most constructions involving inalienable possession the personal pronouns are compounded with these forms. These pronouns are koó^h = he/they, bií^h = I, dií^h = thou, bíilu = we, and díilu = you. As with alienable possession, the plural morpheme added to an inalienable noun indicates plurality of the possessor. A nonpossessed - and nonpossessible - stem can be derived from other than kinship terms by adding the prefix bálee.

ií ^h ttashtee/kooií ^h ttashtee = her dress(es)	ií ^h ttashteeo/kooií ^h ttashteeo = their dress(es)
bií ^h ttashtee/biiwií ^h ttashtee = my dress(es)	bií ^h ttashteeo/biimmií ^h ttashteeo = our dress(es)
dií ^h ttashtee/diilií ^h ttashtee = thy dress(es)	dií ^h ttashteeo/diimmií ^h ttashteeo = your dress(es)
baleeií ^h ttashtee = dress	baleeií ^h ttashteeo = dresses

iilápxa/kooiilápxa = his father(s)
 biilápxa/biiwiilápxa = my father(s)
 díilapxa/diilíilapxa = thy father(s)
 iilápxuu/kooiilápxuu = their father(s)
 biilápxuu/bíimmiilapxuu = our father(s)
 díilapxuu/díinniilapxuu = your father(s)

One inalienable stem does not derive a nonpossessed form regularly; instead a suppletive form is used.

ishuu'/kooishuu' = his song(s)	ishuuó/kooishuuó = their song(s)
bashuu'/biiwashuu' = my song(s)	bashuuó/bíimmashuuó = our song(s)
díshuu/diilíshuu = thy song(s)	díshuuó/díinnishuuó = your song(s)
buu' = song	buuó = songs

A few stems, mostly referring to body parts, are both alienable and inalienable. As alienable stems they do not refer to a part of the possessor; rather to something one might, for example, buy at a market.

áaxuxka = kidney(s)	áaxuxkuu = kidneys
isaáaxuxka = his kidney(s)	isaáaxuxkuu = their kidney(s)
basááaxuxka = my kidney(s)	basááaxuxkuu = our kidney(s)
dísaaxuxka = thy kidney(s)	dísaaxuxkuu = your kidney(s)

áaxuxka/kooáaxuxka = his kidney(s)
 báaxuxka/biiwáaxuxka = my kidney(s)
 dáaxuxka/diiláaxuxka = thy kidney(s)
 áaxuxkuu/kooáaxuxkuu = their kidney(s)
 báaxuxkuu/bíimmaaxuxkuu = our kidney(s)
 dáaxuxkuu/díinnaaxuxkuu = your kidney(s)

baleeáaxuxka = kidney

baleeáaxuxkuu = kidneys

In the entry for a noun (n), we indicate whether it is alienable (an) or inalienable (in), and for inalienable nouns we cite the person forms..

Suppletive stems are separately entered with cross references.

áashka see iichíili = horse

áaxuxka, b-, d- in; kidney

biláxa an; drum

buú n; song; suppletive form for balee + ishúu

dáaka, balaaka, da- in; offspring

ichí, bachi, d- in; foot

iichíili, isaashka, basaashka, dísaashka an; horse

iilápxa, b-, d- in; (a man's) father

iíttaashtee, b-, d- in; dress

is, bas, d- noun prefix; indicates alienable possession; pronounced as a

a palatal-alveolar when preconsonantal

ishúu, b-, d- in; song; see buú = song

Crow - English Dictionary

A

aa' see alúuta = arrow

aa verb prefix; indicates some interaction between the subject and object in which the object is subordinate to or bested by the subject

aachuá'che = corner in an argument

aahí' = arrive bringing

aaiá'xchii, aawiá'xchii, aaliá'xchii atv; perform a ceremony for someone's benefit; (- + iá'xchii)

Daakbacheé' aaiá'xchik
He performed a ceremony for his son.

aaiá'xchiilichi atv; dedicate; ((- + iá'xchii) + aachí')

Bacheém' awaasúum aaiá'xchiilichik
The man dedicated a house.

aalahkú' = take in

aalée' = take

óo = bring

áachi, b-, d- in; breast, teat, udder

Bishé'eichiilim áache isáatuuk
The cow has large udders.

aachí' noun or verb suffix; forms stems with a more general meaning than that of the preceding stem; takes the suppletive form lichí' when following a diphthong or long vowel

aaiá'xchiilichi = dedicate

akí'ssatdeelichi = policeman

baalá'axaachi = insane

chiláasaachi = pout

chitchikkaachi' = typewriter

dáakaachi = child (in one's care)

duusaachi' = eat away

shíipaachi = banana

tatchuukaachi' = stubborn

áachiahi, aw-, al- atv; take away forcefully, wrest, confiscate,
garnish, force

Basdáxxiia biiáachiahuuk
My gun was taken away from me.

Bacheém bíam áachiahak aaléek
A man forced a woman to go with him.

áachiwi, aw-, al- atv; climb, follow a line

Shikaákam awaasúua áachiwik
A boy climbed a house.

akbaleeiliíiaachiwi = lawyer

áak verb prefix; indicates the action is done liesurely, with time
to spare

áakhii = arrive on time

áaka pn; above, on top

Áakeen baalichík
I stayed on top.

Awaasúua áake xék
The roof is leaking.

ahpáaka = part of the head above and behind the ear

áakiiwilaxpaaka = Indian

áakaapi, aw-, al- atv; reach the summit

Shichím awaákaapik
I reached the summit of a hill.

áakdoosko adv; on this side (river, road)

Áashe áakdoosko baaléek
I went on this side of the river.

áakinne, aw-, al- atv; stradle, ride

Iichíilim awáakinnek
I rode a horse.

áákiwilaxpaaka = Indian; see awá = ground

áakkaa(ko) adv; across (road, river)

Áashe áakkaako baaléek
I went across the river.

áala, b-, d- in; arm, foreleg

Bishkawilaxpáake áaluua háchkituuk
Monkeys have long arms.

aaláa adv; might, maybe

Aaláa baaléewih
I might go.

aaláahuu iv; they are converging on or charging; occurs only in this

indefinite plural form

Joesh kussaaláahuuk
'They're converging on Joe.

áapa an; leaf

Balapúa áapuua asáauk
'The leaves of the chokecherry trees have sprouted.

áapa, b-, d- in; front of the neck

Bacheém áape daxtuuk
'They hung a man.

áapshiichi, b-, d- aiv; discouraged to the point of giving up,

descriptive of a teepee tied too high on the teepee pole;

(- + shíichi = long)

baaáaphachka an; giraffe; (baa + (- + háchka = long))

áapii, b-, d- in; necklace

Bíam áapiia batcháachik
The woman has a pretty necklace.

áashka see iichíili = horse

áashkakaashi see bishká = dog; (- + kaáshi)

achi stv; belong to

Óotchiash Baataweé biiachík
I belong to the Nighthawks.

áchippee stv; draped over

Balám biiáchippeek
I am draped over a log.

láxxassaam balám áchippeewaak aawóok
I draped a snake over a stick and brought it.

achúutchua, ba-, dá- atv; cut a real fine cut

Biisé achúutchuak
My face has fine cuts.

áhchi verb prefix; again

áhchipaali = grow again

áhi verb suffix; indicates quick, instantaneous or inceptive action;
when both following a lax vowel, which is deleted, and either
word final or preceding a consonant it takes the form :ée and
causes dental mutation; takes the main stress of the form

ahkúxa, b-, d' in; inside of the ear

Bahkúxe aleék
My ear aches.

ahkúxdakkanee, b-, d' aiv; overhear snatches of a conversation;

(- + dakkanee = ?)

Iichiwaáú bahkúxdakkaneeek
I hear parts of their conversation.

ahkúxishchi in; ear wax; (- + ishchi = coating)

ahpá, b-, d' in; outer ear

Ahpé isáatuuk
He has big ears.

ahpáaka in; part of the head above and behind the ear;

(- + áaka = above)

ahpaláaka in; front flap of the ear; (- + dáaka = offspring)

ahpalaasá in; ear lobe; (- + daasá = heart)

ahpalaxalúa in; groove behind the ear; (- + alaxalúa = groove)

ahpawiaxsá in; part of the neck just below the ear; (- + biaxsá =
below)

ahpawitáa in; part of the head behind the ear; (- + bitáa =
behind)

Ahpawitée ilítshiak
He stinks behind his ears.

ahpisáa an; mule; (- + isáa = big)

ahpúushi in; back of the head; (- + úushi = base)

ahpúushalatta in; bump of knowledge; ((- + úushi) + alattá =
where it is pointed)

áhpaa an; evening

Hinne áhpee biiwasáhpaak
This is my evening.

ahpaaxá an; cloud

Ahpaaxé shipíteetak
The clouds are dark.

ahpaaxé ámmutcheeta an; heavy cloud cover; (- + (awá = ground +
dútcheeta = as if grasping))

Ahpaaxé ámmutcheetak híuk
There's a heavy cloud cover moving in.

ahú, iiahúu, biiahúu, diiahúu siv; many; when declined it means that
 the subject forms a group; when undeclined it merely states
 existence in large numbers

Apsáalooke biiahúuk
 There are lots of us Crows.

Iichíile ahúk
 There are many horses.

alahú n; majority; (ala + -)

Alahú n; House of Representatives; (ala + -)

Alaxchíia Ahú = Plenty Coups

ak verb prefix; agentive; also used as a derivational prefix deriving
 nouns from verb phrases

akbaaaxuawishiiwishée = rancher

akbaakuxshí = lawyer

akbaalaxchí = policeman

akbaaóhchipchi = lawyer

Akbaatatdía = God

akbaawaaláachaalee = mailman

akbaleeiliíiaachiwi = lawyer

akbaleeluushí = cannibal

akbíile = stool pigeon

akbiláachia = fireman

akbinnawó n; scholar; (- + binnawó = ?)

akchii' = mount

akchishéleeleeta = have no casualties (said of a war party)

akdúтчileeteeta = feel out of place

akhiláwi = cocoon

akihchilakkaashí = bee

akihchixachíi = railroad handcar

akiliíhaawi = have no relatives

akíssatdee = soldier

akáchi, ba-, dá- atv; slit, gash

Shikaákam bacheém eelé akáchik
A boy slashed a man's stomach.

ákahchii adv; again and again, repeatedly

Joesh húppiia ákahchii óoshiik
Joe ladled out the soup again and again.

akbiíli, b-, d- aiv; cut according to a pattern

Bíam baleeiíttaashteem akbiílik
A woman cut a dress to pattern.

akii, b-, d- in; sweetheart

ákkapa siv; frozen

Baalaat awé ákkapaik
The ground is frozen in winter.

ákkuuwi siv; complete

Baawee ákkuulik
My outfit is complete.

Baaákkuummaak
I outfitted him.

akóochi siv; get stuck between or in

Baáhpe iiwiakóochik
I got stuck among some boulders.

Isdáxxiia baaakóochik
My rifle is jammed.

aksáa, b-, d- in; biological or adopted parent

Baaátchilak aksée shoopák
He has two sets of parents; he is fortunate.

aksáaleeta an; mustang (- + deeta = doesn't exist)

Bassée aksáaleete ahúk
Once there were many mustangs.

akúá, b-, d- in; husband's sister, whoever he calls basbía

Akúoo bía akbaakuúo koók

It is a woman's husband's sister who gives things to her.

akukkó adv; away from

Alúutam iuuuák akukkó kooléehchek

He shot him with an arrow and it went through and away from him.

akúpa, b-, d- in; sibling, cousin, anyone who is referred to as

basbacheé, bachuuká, biiká, basbía, basooká, basahkáata

Bakúpe ahúk

I have lots of siblings.

ala verb prefix that derives adverbs of time place or manner from

clauses; also used as a derivational prefix

Bálaahawatam alaxapíiwee koon óolapik

He found a dollar where I lost one.

Sáakam alóochia axíchik

The spot where the frog stopped is wet.

Bálaahawatam alaxapíiwee baalaaxták

I don't know where/when I lost the dollar.

ahpalaxalúa = groove behind the ear

alachilatchíishi = fork in a canyon or river

alachilichí = harem

alachipáxsachi = headwaters of a river

Alachishpí = Aspen Grove, Montana

alachiwakáauashi = church

alachuássaahii = corner

alahú = majority

Alahú = House of Representatives

alapaxxíi = bend (in a river)

alataláaiaschiluu = gas station

alaxalúa an; groove, any long V-shaped crease, gully, or
indented ledge; (- + xalúa = ?)

Baáhpalaxalua koon daachík
He stayed on the ledge of the boulder.

alíannee = road

alilíi = language

ammaachimúu = school

ammaaíaschiluu = store

alaakaashúu an; branch (of a tree)

Balám alaakaashuua ahúk
The tree has lots of branches.

alaakawí, b-, dálaakawi in; soft spot between collarbone and neck

aláakko an; travois

Bassée aláakko k̄oiilúatuuk
Long ago the travois was used for moving.

alaaxtá, ba-, dá- atv; don't know

Joesh baalaaxtuuk
We don't know Joe.

Joesh shoonnak baalaaxták
I don't know where Joe is.

Dalóowialaahxuh shóotdak alaaxták
He doesn't know whether you are coming.

aláchuuchi siv; singed

Basshiá aláchuuchik
My hair is singed.

aláchuutchee, aláchuutbaa, aláchuutdaa, aláchuuttuu, aláchuutbuu,

aláchuutduu atv; singe; (- + ee = cause to be)

alahilík exclamation; said when astonished or thunderstruck

Alahilík Baaahúwík
Oh my God, there's a crowd!

alakkachí siv; soaked through

Iíttaashtee íile alakkachík
Her dress is soaked with blood.

alákkuaa, alákkuawaa, alákkualaa, alákkuoc, alákkuawuu, alákkualuu atv;

smoke (meat)

Bassée dúattuum isdúkuua alákkuiluk
In the nomadic days meat was smoked.

alakulí, b-, dalákuli atv; part one's hair

Balaaké alakulík
He parted my child's hair.

alapásshiko adv; beside, on the side of

Bilía alapásshiko biikoolák
I am at the door.

alascheewí, bii-, dii- in; swollen gland

Datchawuuan alascheewé áakaasaaleek
He has a swollen gland in his armpit.

alascheewéeta siv; stupid; (- + eeta)

alatshí, baatshí, dáatshi aiv; slip, spin (car)

Baatsák biiámmichik
I slipped and fell.

alaxaxí, baaxaxí, dáaxaxxi aiv; leery

Hawasdéewiaak alaxaxík
He is leery of going away.

baaalaxaxíleeta, baawaaxaxíleeta, baaláaxaxileeta aiv; fearless;

((baa + -) + deeta = doesn't exist)

alaxchíi, b-, daláxchii in; war deeds

Balaxchíiwishik
I performed some war deeds.

Alaxchíia Ahú n; Plenty Coups; (- + ahú = many)

aláxii siv; burn (inanimate subject)

aláxiiaa, aláxiwaa, aláxiilaa, aláxiioo, aláxiwuu, aláxiiluu atv;

burn; (- + ee = cause to be)

alaxxaxxi', baaxxaxxi', dáaxxaxxi atv; put one's foot into

Isahpé alaxxaxxák kootáa déek
He slipped into his shoes and left.

alía, isdía, basdía, dísdia an; ford crossing

Alía hawatkaatam chuákaatak
There is just one narrow crossing.

alíannee an; road; (- + ala + dée = go)

alíanneeiwatchushi an; trial ((- + ala + dée = go) + iiwátchushi =
lying horizontally in a row)

alíishi, b-, d- aiv; hungry

Balíisuut baawuusúut ítchiluk
It's good to eat when you're hungry.

alúuta, isaa', basaa', dísa an; arrow used in arrow throwing, lance

Bía alúute ham dusshínchissuuk
Women don't touch some arrows.

alúutkaashi an; arrow used with a bow; (- + kaáshi); regular
possessive forms

apá, b-, d' in; nose, beak, bill, edge of knife or axe

Basbátchipe apé atták
My axe has a sharp edge.

Shikáakam apé daxxushík
The boy has a bloody nose.

apisáa an; name of a kind of bird that lived long ago; (- + isáa =
big)

Apsáalooka n; Crow Tribe, Crow people; ((- + isáa = big) + dáaka =
offspring)

baaapháchka an; elephant; (baa + (- + háchka = long))

apáa siv; feel cold

Óotchiash biiapáak
I was cold last night.

apáali siv; grow

Bikkaashua apáalik
Green grass is growing.

áhchipaali iv; grow again; (áhchi + -); said primarily of plants
in the Spring.

Balápua áhchipaalik
The chokecherry trees are growing again.

balapaáli = tree

ápaalia, aw-, al- atv; wrap around

Bishiáxpam balapáalim awápaaliak
I wrapped a rope around a tree.

chipaaliá, bah-, dáh- atv; wrap, roll up (rug); (chi + -)

ápasshi, aw-, al- atv; touch (with something)

Úuwatam díshche iiawápasshik
I touched your hand with some metal.

apchichí, awípchichi, alípchichi atv; touch with (something harmful)

Baláxxiim alípchichik
You touched him with a weapon.

appée, b-, d-, appúu atv; swallow, eat up completely

Basduke appéek
He ate up my meat.

Apsáalooka = Crow Tribe; see apá = nose

ápua see balápua = chokecherry tree

apúa, ba-, d- aiv; twine, make twine or string

Baammáxim atáak apúak
He cut off a piece of buckskin and twined it.

apúsa, ba-, dá- atv; cut through (as in skinning)

Baalaxxiiput daxpé apúsiiluk
The skin is cut through when skinning something.

apúxa, ba-, dá- atv; bite into, cut into, vaccinate

Bassée Apsáalooke ihchapúxiiluk
Long ago the Crows used to cut into their skins.

baapúxta an; insect; (baa + (- + ta))

asaalí, asbaali, asdaali atv; go out of (building)

Baasúua koon asdaalik
You left my house.

ashí n; tent, teepee, dwelling, home

Ashé baák
I arrived home.

alachiwakáauashi = church

ashkootáa n; the whole tribe; (- + kootáa = whole)

Ashkootáa bachénkuuk
The whole tribe knows one another.

ashtáahili an; teepee; (- + táahili)

baaxawuaashí = flourmill

Baaxawuaashí = Crow Agency, Montana

asíi siv; have sprouted, visible

Dáache asíik
Your breast is showing.
Baláape asáauk
The leaves have sprouted.

assahká in; edge

Aliannee assahké ditchiláachik
The edge of the road is dangerous.

ataalí, atbaalí, atdaalí atv; steal

Joesh iichíilim Billsh kussataalík
Joe stole a horse from Bill.

attá siv; sharp, pointed

Basbítchiia atták
My knife is sharp.

ahpúushalatta = bump of knowledge

attá an; knoll; (-)

awá an; ground, land, earth ('terra)

Hinne awé íisko biimmauk
This land used to belong to us.

aákiiwilaxpaaka n; Indian; ((- + áaka = above + ii) + bilaxpáaka =
people); phonological derivation is obscure

Aákiiwilaxpaake koshtak
There are only a few Indians.

ahpaaxé ámnutcheeta = heavy cloud cover

awaasúu, aasúu, baasúu, dáasuu in; house

Hilaaké awaasúua baichaatuuk
Nowadays houses are grand.

awateé siv; far away

Awaxaawé awateék
The mountains are far off.

awuu pn; inside

Íilaalee awuua chiliak
It's cold in the car.

Awaasúua awuúsdeek
He went into his house.

Basahpé awúuan biim koolák
There's a stone in my shoe.

awúuasshiichi, awúuasshiiwachi, awúuasshiilachi atv; throw into;

((- + ssaá) + shíichi = throw)

Biim biláxam awúuasshiiwachik
I threw a stone into a bucket.

bimmuúschoopeeta = about to keal over

awushí an; cave, den

Awushim baaxxaxxik
I stuck my foot in a den.

axíchi siv; wet

Bishkéesh axíchik
The dog is wet.

Húuleesh awé axíchik
The ground was wet yesterday.

axúá, b-, d' in; body, prerogative

akbaaxuawishiiwishéé n; rancher; (ak + (baa + (- + bishí = exist))
+ iiwishéé = raise))

baaxuawishí an; animal; (baa + (- + bishí = exist))

áxxaxxi, aw-, al- atv; rub against

Bachawáxxaxxik
I rubbed them together.

Balám baahpam áxxaxxik
The tree rubbed against a boulder.

axxií, b-, d' in; forehead; see iaxxií = forehead

Axxíia kootáa hísshik
His forehead is all red.

chihpaxxiíoooshi = groundhog

B

baa verb prefix indicating an indefinite object, someone or something;

also used as a derivational prefix deriving nouns from verb

phrases

akbaaxuawishiiwishéé = rancher

akbaakuxshí = lawyer

akbaalaxchí = policeman

akbaaóhchipchi = lawyer

akbaawaaláachaałee = mailman

ammaachimmúu = school

ammaaíaschiluu = store

baaáaphachka = giraffe

baaalaxaxxíleeta = fearless

baaapháchka = elephant

baaaxuawishí = animal

baachimmi = study

baaeé = possessions

baahíiaa = score in arrow throwing

baaiihulí = wheel

baaísshi = sack

baakáata = child

baalahkápee = incense

baapáttatchia = wagon

baápchia péela = axle grease

baapúxta = insect

baashéhíili = white person

Baataweé = War Dance Society

baawaaláachi = paper

baaxawuá = flour

baáhpa an; boulder

Baáhpe isáatuuk
Boulders are huge.

baaíikshiiwi an; bolt, screw nut

Iilaalee baaíikshiiwe ahúk
There are lots of bolts in cars.

baaláachi atv; write

Ammaláau hiláa baawaaláatuuk
We are just now writing our language.

akbaawaaláachaalee an; mailman; (ak + ((baa + -) + aalée = take))

baawaaláachi an; paper (baa + -)

baaláaxa siv; crazy, fearless

Bachéesh baaláaxak
The man is fearless.

baaláax term used to address a friend or younger brother;

(- + voc)

Baaláax Eék bítchiia húaakaweh
Younger brother, fetch me that knife!

baaláaxaachi siv; insane; (- + aachi')

Ammaalíooashe akkooléesh baaláaxaachik
The one in the hospital is insane.

bishkawaaláaxa = Crazy Dog

baalátchii siv; wise, respectable

Basbacheeíttua baalátchiik
My boss is wise.

baalíinneeta, baamméeleeta, baannéeleeta aiv; idle

Baalíinneete báalee sáhpuak
He hasn't done anything for seven years.

shíipbaalíinneeta = appendix

baalú an; bead

Baaluum basbaaxía bakúk
I gave my aunt some beads.

Baammúxi an; buckskin

Baammáxe daxpé kooilíook
Buckskin is made from hides.

baapúxta an; otter

baashchíili = white person; see ishtá = eye

báashu an; feather, fan

Hilaaké báasho baalúok
Feathers are hard to get now.

baatá'ch n; things

Baatá'ch xá'xua baaluuk
Everything is tough going.

Akbaatatdía n; God, Creator; (ak + (- + díaa = do))

bach verb prefix; reciprocal

Huuleesh koon bachá'xpuuk
They got married yesterday.

bacheé' n; man, more particularly a man in his forties

Bacheé' shoopák
There are four men.

isbacheé', basbacheé', d' in; (a woman's) brother, whoever she refers
to as basaali' or bachuuká'; (is + -)

baháa an; spring (of water)

Bahée bilé chikuook
Spring water tastes good.

bahchilá'suuk = For Heaven's sake; see chilá'shi = boast about

báhta siv; weak (cháin), apt to fly into a rage, apt to burst into
tears, weak of character

Isbishia'xpe báhtak
His rope is frayed.

íisbahta = shy

bakaaláa adv; something in the future I or we will

Bakaaláa boówiik
I'll come sometime.

bakíi atv; beg, plead, ask to come out of mourning

Chilaákshilak duu'alah diiwaawakáauk
I asked you to come tomorrow.
Joesh baleewakáak ilúkam kaalík
Joe begged us for some meat.

alachiwakáauashi an; church, synagogue; ((ala + chi + - + uu) +
ashi' = house)

chiwakíi, bah-, dáh- aiv; pray; (chi + -)

Akbaatatdía kusbahchiwakáauk
We prayed to the Creator.

balá an; wood

Bassée balé koo áptuuk
Wood used to be burned for heat.

balapáali an; tree; (- + apáali = grow)

balápua an; chokecherry tree; (- + ápua = ?)

baláa an; money, dollar (when modified with a number word); presumably
borrowed from English 'money'; see úuwata = metal

Joesh bálaaum ataalík
Joe stole some money.

Joesh bálee dáawiim ataalík
Joe stole three dollars.

Bálaam awákaak
I saw a piece of money (i.e., a coin or bill).

bálaahisshi an; gold; (- + híssshi = red)

bálaahisshikaata an; penny; ((- + híssshi = red) + káata)

baláxi aiv; sing

Óotchia iilúupeesh baawaláxuuk
We sang the other night.

baláxxii, isdáxxii, basdáxxii, dísdaxxii an; weapon

Isdáxxiia dutchim baakalúuk
He grabbed his rifle and we ran away.

baláxxiikaashi an; bow; (- + kaáshi)

balee prefix; derives non-possessed noun stems from inalienable nouns,
and abstract nouns from verbs

akbaleeillíiaachiwi = lawyer

akbaleeluushi = cannibal

baleeilli = talk

iiwaleeihchichíkaa = mirror

bassáa siv; first

Hawáttaa xalússuua biiwassáak
I was once first in a race.

bassáa adv; prior to our time; (-)

Bassée Apsáalooke batchaatuuk
Crows used to be great people.

bassáassaa siv; old-fashioned; (- + ssaa)

bassáassaa adv; in the time of our ancestors; (- + ssaa)

Bassáassaa ammaláau ihaatak
A long time ago they spoke a different language.

batcheeshí siv; poor

Baawatcheeshé ahúk
There are lots of poor people.

batcheeshíssaa siv; rich; (- + ssaa)

iisbatcheeshi = in sorrow

bía n; woman

Bía iiwaleewilaxpáake koók
Women are the cause of our existence.

biakalishta an; young woman; (- + kalíshta = small)

Biakalishtam awákaak
I saw a young woman.

isbía, basbía, d' in; (a man's) sister, whoever he refers to as

basahchíita or basahkáata; (is +-)

Joesh isbía dáshteeek
Joe is kind to his sister.

isbiakalishta, basbiakalishta, d' in; (a woman's) brother's wife,

the wife of whoever she refers to as basbacheé; (is + (-+ kalíshta))

Buá isbiakalishte baakuúk
My wife gives things to her brother's wife.

biáa, biáwaa, biálaa, bióo, biáwuu, biáluu atv; be depending on

Diiwiáwaak Biikuxshín
Help me! I'm depending on you.

chiwiáa, bahchiwiáwaa, dáhchiwialaa, chiwióo, bahchiwiáwuu,

dáhchiwialuu atv; rely on; (chi + -)

biáa, biáwaa, biálaa, bióo, biáwuu, biáluu atv; want, will; takes

sentences with identical subjects as objects

Baaxalusshiwiawaak
I want to run.

Iichiilim eewiáak
He wants a horse.

Joesh déewahchewiawaak
I want Joe to go.

immiáa = hustle

biaxsá pn; below, under

Shiché biaxséen daachík
He stayed below the hill.

Biím biaxsé baapúxte ahúk
There are lots of bugs under the rock.

ahpawiaxsá = part of the neck just below the ear

bií an; rock, stone, pebble

Biím basahpé awúualak
There's a pebble in my shoe.

biíle atv; tell on, tattle

Joesh kusbiíwíilek
I told on him to Joe.

akbiíle an; stool pigeon; (ak + -)

bíwi, baa-, da- aiv; swim

Áashe áakkash bíwik
He swam across the river.

biláa an; fire

Biláaawapchik
I started a fire.

akbiláachia an; fireman; (ak + (- + chiaá = extinguish))

biláakisshi an; light, match; (- + kisshi)

biláachi aiv; moan

Iáxxom biláatak ilúuk

He moaned again and again when he got hurt.

chihpawiláachihkuaata = soaking wet (said of animates)

biláxa an; bucket, drum

Biláxam atbaalík

I stole a bucket.

bilaxpáaka an; people, (when possessed) fellow community or tribe
members, relatives

aákiiwilaxpaaka = Indian

biléeli, bimmaalí, dínnaali atv; enter

Awaasúua biléelik

He entered the house.

bilí an; water

Bilé dáawuuk

The water is deep.

bimmuúschoopeeta siv; about to keel over, skinny; ((- + awuu' =
inside + ssaá) + (choopi = make a drawn out kissing noise +
eeta))

bili nonproductive verb prefix indicating an indefinite human object;
a following obstruent is doubled

bilikkussáa = invite people into one's home to eat

bilisshée = corpse

bilitchilappee' = murder

binnowó see ak

akbiláachia an; fireman; (ak + (- + chiaá = extinguish))

biláakisshi an; light, match; (- + kisshi)

biláachi aiv; moan

Iáxxom biláatak ilúuk

He moaned again and again when he got hurt.

chihpawiláachihkuuaata = soaking wet (said of animates)

biláxa an; bucket, drum

Biláxam atbaalík

I stole a bucket.

bilaxpáaka an; people, (when possessed) fellow community or tribe

members, relatives

aákiiwilaxpaaka = Indian

biléeli, bimmaalí, díinnaali atv; enter

Awaasúua biléelik

He entered the house.

bilí an; water

Bilé dáawuuk

The water is deep.

bimmuúschoopeeta siv; about to keel over, skinny; ((- + awuú = inside + ssaá) + (choópi = make a drawn out kissing noise + eeta))

bili nonproductive verb prefix indicating an indefinite human object;

a following obstruent is doubled

bilikkussáa = invite people into one's home to eat

bilisshée = corpse

bilitchilappeé = murder

binnawó see ak

bishí iv; exist; takes nouns or sentences as subjects

Íichíímmishik
There are horses.

Duúshbishik
He has eaten.

Biiwasíílaaleewishik
I have a car.

akbaaxuawishiiwishée = rancher

baaxuawishí = animal

bishiáxpá an; rope

Bishiáxpam awóolapik
I found a rope.

bishká, isaáshkakaashi, basáashkakaashi, dísaashkakaashi an; dog;

(isaáshka = his horse + kaáshi)

Bishkám awakaák
I saw a dog.

bishkawaaláaxa n; Crazy Dog; (- + baaláaxa = crazy)

Bishkawaaláaxa n; Crazy Dog Society; (- + baaláaxa = crazy)

bitáa pn; behind

Bitéén awaachik
He sat off to one side.

ahpawitáa = part of the head behind the ear

bitáwee, -o siv; slanted, sloped (terrain)

Awé bitáweem biipasshík
The ground slanted and I fell.

bítchii an; knife

Bashítchiia dúupak
I have two knives.

búh exclamation; remember?

Biikoolák búh
I was there. Remember?

búupchi an; ball

Búupchim bulutchík
I grabbed a ball.

C

chéechia atv; sneak up on

Búattaam baachéechiak
A coyote is sneaking up on something.

cheéeta an; wolf, boogie man

Cheéete baaláttauk
Wolves are wise.

cheétisaahkaa term used to address an older brother; (- + isaahka =
old man + voc)

cheétxiilisaa an; gray wolf; (- + xíili = gray + isáa = big)

chiítdee n; scout; (- + dee = become); phonological derivation
is obscure

chéhchexha adj; dumbfounded, amazed, wide-eyed

Ishté chéhchexhak daachík
He stood there amazed.

chéhchexeeta siv; big round (eyes); (- + eeta)

chi verb prefix; again, back again; often this prefix in combination

with the following verb stem takes on an unexpected meaning

alachilatchíishi = fork in a canyon or river

alachilichí = harem

alachipáxsachi = headwaters of a river

alachiwakáauashi = church

bilitchilappeé = murder

chilahpí = dismount

chilakkútkuu = swing back into place

chilaksakshí = go back into place

chilappeé = finish off a wounded person or animal

chilassachí = split again

chilichí = herd

chipaalía = wrap

chipaxsáchi = probe again

chipaxxíi = crooked

chiwakíi = pray

chiwíaa = rely on

iiwaleeihchichíkaa = mirror

chía adv; too

Chía chía ahúk
There are too many white ones.

Joesh chía háchkak
Joe is too tall.

chía siv; white

Báalaat awé chíakaatiik
The ground is snow-covered in winter.

chíahisshi an; strawberry roan; (- + hísshi = red)

chíashpita an; blue roan; (- + shipíta = black)

taláachia = lard

chíaa, chíawaa, chíálaa, chíóo, chíáwu, chíáluu atv; extinguish, put
out

Basbilée chíawaak boók
I put out my fire and came.

akbiláachia = fireman

chíaxi aiv; weep or cry over the loss of a loved one

Baakaatam chíaxdatchik
A child is whining.

chiche noun or verb suffix indicating necessity

Daáúchichek
They must have gone.
Úxam doóxpichichek
You must have shot a deer.
Úxam akoóxpeesh díichichek
You must be the one who shot a deer.

chichée, -o stv; look like

Baakaátam díichichéék
The child looks like you.
Baleewatchichéeek
We look alike.

chichí siv; heal

Bihulé chichík
My leg healed.

chichká an; prairie chicken

Chichké hilité ahúk
There are lots of prairie chickens here.

chichkisáa an; sage hen; (- + isáa = big)

chichúchi siv; hard

Chichúchi n; Hardin, Montana; (-)

chihpá an; prairie dog

Chihpé haawíiok
The prairie dogs are exterminated.

chihpapúushi an; chipmunk; (- + púushi = striped)

chihpawiláachihkuuaata siv; soaking wet (said of animates);

((- + biláachi = moan) + hche = cause + uu + eeta)

chihpaxxióoshi an; groundhog, rockchuck; (- + (axxií = forehead +
óoshi = dyed))

chihpínkasshi = a certain kind of small owl that stays around
prairie dogs

chihpashí / siv; dark

Awushím chihpashík
The cave is dark.

chii /, ba-, da- / atv; pack, carry on the back

Saaptak chiiák ook
He packed something and brought it.

akchii /, b-, d- / in; mount; (ak + -)

chiilapi / an; male of wild animals, birds; used today also for steer

Bisheeé chiilape dasaakaauk
Buffalo bulls are mean tempered.
Bishéiichiile chiilape isaatuuk
Steers are huge.

chiisa /, baa-, da- / in; tail

Bishkám chiise háchkak
The dog has a long tail.

chiisdeaxa / siv; gray (of horses); (- + déaxa = light)

chiisdeaxshipita / siv; dark gray (of horses); (- + déaxa = light +
shipíta = black))

chiisdeaxshipittaali / siv; very dark gray (of horses); (- + ((déaxa =
light + shipíta) + táali))

chiisdeaxxaxxi / siv; gray paint (of horses); ((- + déaxa = light +
xaxxi = striped)

chiiskisshi / in; tail-bone; (- + kísshi)

chiisuhpischileaxa / an; fox; (- + uhpá = tip + ischi = ? + déaxa =
light)

chiitdee = scout; see cheéta = wolf

chilaákshi / an; morning

Chilaáksheesh yaláak
It rained this morning.

chilaákshilak / adv; when it is morning, i.e., tomorrow; (- + dak)

chilakaá, bah-, dáh-, chilakúu atv; drive (car)

Basiilaalee chilakaák
I drove my car.

iichilakaá an; steering wheel; (ii + -)

chiláshi, bah-, dáh- atv; boast about

Isáashke chiláshik
He boasted about his horse.

Baawaaliía bahchiláshik
I boasted about my shooting.

bahchilásuuk exclamation; For Heaven's sake!; (bahchiláshi +
uu + k)

chilásaachi aiv; pout; (- + aachi')

chilaxchí an; a certain kind of hawk

chilaxchiipshiili an; Cooper's hawk; (- + (íipa = tail feathers +
shíili = yellow)

chilé, baa-, da' aiv; get up, rise, arise (from a lying down position)

Chilaáksheesh ialashbaachilé
I barely got up this morning.

chilía siv; cold (weather, to touch)

Úuwate chilíook
Metal is cold.

chiliássee n; noise of a crowd, flock of birds, or children playing

Baakáate chiliásseealatchik
The children were constantly noisy.

chilíi, baa-, da' aiv; afraid of

Iichíile baachilíik
I am afraid of horses.

chilíile, bah-, dáh- atv; challenge

Joesh ashkootáa batdúttuua chilíilek
Joe challenged the whole tribe to wrestling.

chilóochi siv; slender, slim

Sáaptak chilóotak háchkak
There is something there slender and long.

chimmí, bah-, dáh- atv; count

Basbálee bahchimmík
I counted my money.

ammaachimmúu school; (ala + ((baa + -) + uu))

baachimmí, baawahchimmí, baaláhchimmi aiv; study, count (numbers);
(baa + -)

chiptáa, bah-, dáh- atv; string (necklace, beads)

Baleeáapiim bahchiptáak
I made a necklace.

Baalúum chiptáak
He strung some beads.

chipxúushi, bah-, dáh- make lose ground, overcome, aggravate

chishée, bah-, dáh-, chisúu atv; butt, gore

Bishéiichiilim biichishéek
A cow gored me.

akchishéeleeta siv; have no casualties (said of a war party);

(ak + (- + dee = become) + deeta = doesn't exist)

chishélee, chishéewee, chishéelee, chishéeluu, chishéewuu, chishéeluu

aiv; become a casualty in battle; (- + dee = become)

chishpí an; notch (landscape), cleft

Alachishpí an; Aspen Grove, Montana; (ala + -)

chishshíi, bah-, dáh- aiv; return

Baaxawuaashé kusbahchissáauk
We returned to Crow Agency.

chitchikkí n; clicking noise

Isíilaalee chitchikkík
His car is clicking.

- chitchikkaachi' an; typewriter; (- + aachi')
- chiwáwuuli an; packrat
 Chiwáwuule baaataalituuk
 Packrats take things.
- chiwúsa, bii-, dii- in; brain
 Biichiwúse koshtak
 My brains are few.
- chiwúsa siv; brainless; (-)
- chóopi, baa-, da- aiv; make a kissing sound
 Shikáakam bíakaatam kuschóopik
 A boy made a kissing sound to a girl.
- bimmuúschoopeeta = about to keel over
- chóosa siv; white, bleached, (of eyes) have cataracts
 Ishté chóosak
 He has a cataract.
 Bakchiía chóosak
 My mount is white.
- chúa an; other side, other
 Basahapé chúa iahík
 My other shoe is smaller.
- iichúa, bii-, dii- in; one of a pair, partner, mate; (ii + -)
- chuá siv; narrow
 Basahpé chíá chuák
 My shoes are too narrow.
- aachuáhche, aachuáwahche, aachuálahche atv; corner in an argument,
 single out with accusatory questions; (aa + (- + hché = cause))
 Joesh biiaachuáhchek
 Joe kept at me with his pointed questions.
- alachuássaahii, alachuássaawaak, alachuássaalalaa, alachuássaaliio,
 alachuássaawiio, alachuássaalaliio atv; corner; ((ala + - +
 ssaa') + aahíi = arrive bringing)

chúuchuushi siv; tall and slender

Baachím chúuchuushiitak
A pine tree is tall and slender.

chúuchuusheeta siv; tall, slender (like a pine tree); (- + eeta)

chúusa an; half dollar

Chúusam balaakbía bakúk
I gave my daughter a half dollar.

chúuwatchee, -o siv; socked, off center, aslant

Balaxáapim chúuwatchee aakáasbaalik
I tilted a board and took it outside.

D

daachí, baalichí, dáalichi, kaáu, bakaáu, dakaáu aiv; be or stay

(in place)

Koon kaawióok
They want to stay there.

daahóoli, balahóoli, dálahooli atv; catch an unpleasant whiff of

Bachéesh ihkalahóolik
The man smelled himself.

dáaka, balaaká, da- in; offspring; used in compounds for the young of
animals or birds

Baaaxuawishé koóht dáakichissuuk
Even animals love their young.

ahpaláaka = front flap of the ear

Apsáalooka = Crow Tribe

baashchíinnaaka = white child

dáakaachi in; child (in one's care); (- + aachí)

úuxdaaka = fawn

daasá, balasá, dalása in; heart

Bilaxpáake daasúua hawusséelik
They perform open-heart surgery.

ahpalaasá = ear lobe

daataaláa adv; sometime in the future

Daataaláa boowiik
I will come sometime.

dáawee, dáammaa, dáannaa, dáawio, dáammuu, dáannuu atv; sing, read

Buum dáaweek
He sang a song.

dáawi, baalawí, daláwi aiv; start in

Dáawih haluxih
Go ahead, sing.

dáawii siv; three

Basaashke dáawiik
I have three horses,

dahkápee, dahkábaa, dahkádaa, dahkápio, dahkápuu, dahkápuu aiv;

burn or smoke incense

Ootchiash baalahkábaak
I burned incense last night.

baalahkápee an; incense; (baa + -)

dahkóhpi an; dip in the ground, hollow

Awé dahkóhpim alakkuuwák awélichik
He stumbled into a dip in the ground and fell.

dahkóhpi siv; nose weight

Awákaam dahkóhpiik
I saw him and he has lost weight.

dahkú, baakáhku, dáakahku, áhkuu, baakáhkuu, dáakahkuu aiv; live at,

hang around

Basbilaxpáake baakoów áhkuuk
My people are living in peace.

aalahkú, aawaakáhku, aaláakahku, aáhkuu, aawaakáhkuu, aaláakahkuu

atv; take in, take care of; (aa + -)

dahpí atv; get in (car, hole)

Chihpapúushim awuushím dahpík
A chipmunk went into a hole.

chilahpí, bah-, dah- atv; dismount, get out (of car); (chi + -)

dak clause suffix meaning when or if

chilaákshilak = tomorrow

dakkaashí, bakkaashí, dáakkaashi atv; drive in (nail)

Úuwatam iilakkaashík
He nailed with a piece of metal.

akihchilakkaashí an; bee; (ak + (ihchi + -))

dakkachí, bakkachí, dáakkachi atv; pull out in front of (in a race),

stand out among, go through (school)

Bilaxpáake héeleen dakkachík
He stands out among those people.

Baachimé aawakkachík
I got him through school.

dakkanee see ahkúxdakkanee = overhear snatches of a conversation

dakkúchi siv; swing

Chíise dakkúchik
He swung his tail.

chilakkútkuu, bah-, dah- aiv; swing back into place; (chi + -
+ kuú = come back)

daksakshí, baksakshí, dáaksakshi fit into (a concave hollow)

Ishté daksakshík
He hit him in the eye.

chilaksakshí, bah-, dáh- aiv; go back into place (joint into its
socket, rider onto his horse); (chi + -)

dappeé, bappeé, dáappee, dappiío atv; mortally wound, kill

Úuxam bappeék
I killed a bear.

bilitchilappeé, bilitchiwappeé, bilitchiláappee, bilitchilappiío

atv; murder, commit homicide; (bili + (chi + -))

chilappeé, bah-, dáh-, chilappiío atv; finish off a wounded person

or animal, kill, make sure something is dead; (chi + -)

dappúshi siv; swollen

Bashché dappúshik
My leg is swollen.

dassachí, bassachí, dáassachi atv; split

Balám kuáata bassachík
I split a log in half.

chilassachí, bah-, dáh- atv; split again; (chi + -)

datchíishi siv; joined, hooked up, stuck in

alachilatchíishi an; fork in a canyon or river; (ala + chi + -)

datchúshi, batchúshi, dáatchushi atv; whip

Isáashke datchúshik
He whipped his horse.

daxchí siv; choke, gag

Baaluusák daxchík
He ate something and choked.

daxchí, baxchí, dáaxchi atv; tie, tie up, imprison, make (using feathers)

Báashum daxchík
He made a fan.

Dísee dáaxchi?
Did you make your arrows?

akbaalaxchí n; policeman; (ak + (baa + -))

daxsachí siv; soft

Ommaaxapé daxsachík
My bed is soft.

daxxálua siv; slide (ground), skid (car)

Awé daxxáluak
The ground slid.

dáxxii see baláxxii = weapon

daxxushí siv; squashed, smached, bloody (said of a nose)

Bacheém áale daxxushík
A man smashed his nose.

déaxa siv; light (in color), light complexioned, clear, transparent

Iiwaleeihchichikaam déaxak
The window is clear.

chíisdeaxa = gray (of horses)

chíisdeaxshipita = dark gray (of horses)

chíisdeaxxaxxi = gray paint (of horses)

chíisuhpischileaxa = fox

dée, baalée, dalée, daáu, baáu, dalaáu aiv; go

aalée, aawaalée, aalalée, aalaáu, aawaáu, aalalaáu atv; take;

(aa + -)

akbaawaaláachaalee = mailman

alíannee = road

íilaalee = car

dee, bee, dee, duu, buu, duu atv; become, pretend to be

Joesh bishkawaaláaxdeek
Joe joined the Crazy Dog Society.

Iichíimneek
I turned into/pretended to be a horse.

akchishéeleleeta = have no casualties (said of a war party)

akíssatdee = soldier

akíssatdeelichi = policeman

chiítdee = scout

chishéelee = become a casualty in battle

deeta iv; doesn't exist; takes nouns or sentences as subjects

Bassée iichíinneetak.
A long time ago there weren't any horses.
Ilúke duúshdeetak
He doesn't eat meat.

akchishéeleeteeta = have no casualties (said of a war party)

akdúтчileeteeta = feel out of place

aksáaleeta = mustang

baaalaxaxxíleeta = fearless

día see alía = ford

díaa, díawaa, díalaa, díoo, díawuu, díaluu atv; do, make

Baaxawualiíawaak
I made some bread.

Akbaatatdía = God

díannee see alia = ford

díanneeiwatchushi see alía = ford

dichí atv; hit

Shikaákam biákaatam dichík
A boy hit a girl.

alachilichí, ammahchilichí, annáhchilichi in; harem, band of
female animals; (ala + (chi + -))

chilichí, bah-, dáh- atv; herd; (chi + -)

dii, -o atv; shoot at

Úuxam baaliíok
We shot at a deer.

disshí atv; dance

Baatawée dissúuk
He did a war dance.

dúka see ilúka = meat

dútchi, bu-, di- atv; grasp, hold, catch, seize

Iskaké dútchik
He grabbed his coup stick.

ahpaaxé ámmutcheeta = heavy cloud cover

akdútchileeteeta siv; feel out of place, feel unwelcome,
forlorn; (ak + ((- + deeta = doesn't exist) + eeta)

dútcheeta siv; tight; (- + eeta)

duushí, buushí, di- atv; eat

Batduusúuk
They eat each other.

akbaleeluushí an; cannibal; (ak + (balee + -))

duusaachí atv; eat away, etch, corrode; (- + aachí)

E

eé, beé, deé atv; own

Iílaaleem kammeék
Now I own a car.

Eé iákaashkaatak
His share is small.

Basíilaaleesh koón eék
He owns my car.

baaeé, baaweeé, baaleé in; possessions, outfit; (baa + -)

ee~a~aa, baa, daa, iio~uu~oo, buu, duu atv; cause to be; takes

stative sentences as objects; a stem-final lax syllabic vowel preceded by an intervocalic consonant is deleted in the first and second persons, and if this vowel is unaccented the consonant is doubled in the third person singular if it is an obstruent; the third singular form is a following a diphthong or aa, aa following a non-low tense vowel, and ee replacing a lax vowel; to form the third person plural, if the third singular ends with aa this is replaced by uu if it follows

a or o and oo otherwise, and if the third singular ends with ee this is replaced by uu if it is preceded by a double obstruent and iio otherwise.

aláchuutchee = singe

aláxiiaa = burn

baahíiaa = score in arrow throwing

óosshee = cook

óosshee = food prepared and ready to eat

úutchee = dry

xapíiaa = lose

eeta verb suffix that means doing or appearing as if; replaced by aata after tense vowels

akdútchileeteeta = feel out of place

alascheeweeta = stupid

bimmuúshoopeeta = about to keel over

chéhchehxeeta = big round (eyes)

chihpawiláachihkuaaata = soaking wet

chúuchuusheeta = tall

dútcheeta = tight

púusheeta = speckled (as with freckles)

tawútcheeta = dance

éhche, éwahche, élahche, éhkuu atv; know

Baaheleen bliéhchek

He knows me among those in the crowd.

H

h imperative

haawí siv; none, all gone, none left, (with animate subjects) tired
out, all in

Búuptuum haawúk
There aren't any balls left.

akilíihaawi = have no relatives

háchka siv; long, tall and slender

Bachuuké háchkak
My younger brother is tall.

baaaáaphachka = giraffe

baaapháchka = elephant

hawassée, hawassáawaa, hawassáalaa, hawassíio, hawassáawuu, hawassáaluu

fix, court, be of service to the chronically ill or elderly,
doctor in the Indian way

Akbaalía baahawasséek
The doctor is attending people.

hawáta siv; one, other

Basíilaalee hawáte hísshikaashkaatak
My other car is bright red.

hche, bahche, dahche, hkuu atv; cause, take the place of; takes either

sentences or nouns as objects

aachuáhche = corner in an argument

chihpawiláachihkuuaata = soaking wet (said of animates)

táxxehche = shoot (gun)

héelee pn; among

Balapáale héeleelak
He's among the trees.

lichíiluum balapáale héeleen xalússuuk
The horses are running among the trees.

híi, baá, daláa, diíó, biíó, daliíó atv; arrive at, meet, get close to

Baaxawuaashé híik
He arrived at Crow Agency.

Marysh ammaaíaschiluaa koon biihíik
Mary met me at the store.

aahíi, aawaá, aalaláa, aaliíó, aawiíó, aalaliíó atv; arrive bringing,
bring with; (aa + -)

áakhii, áakbaa, áakdalaa, áakdiioo, áakbiioo, áakdalioo arrive on
time; (áak + -)

alachuássaahii = corner

baahíiaa, baahíiwaá, baahíilaa, baahíiook, baahíiwuu, baahíiluu
score in arrow throwing; ((baa + -) + ee = cause to be)

hiláwi see iháwi~hiláwi = sleep

hileén plural demonstrative pronoun; these

Hileén íttuuk
These are good.

hili, (hi)liawaa, (hi)lialaa, hiluu, (hi)liawuu, (hi)lialuu make,
build; derives aiv from nouns

Awaasúhílik
He built a house.

hinne' singular demonstrative pronoun; this; when unaccented it is the
demonstrative adjective; also used to direct one's attention
toward something

Hirné bíiweék
This is mine.

hísshi siv; red

Awaasúua hísshik
The house is red.

Hísshe ítchikshik
Red is a pretty color.

bálaahisshi = gold

chíahisshi = strawberry roan

htah verb suffix; but (not)

Baaléewiawaahhtah baaleeták
I was going to go, but I didn't.

hulí, bii-, díi- in; bone

Hulé talée chikúook
Bone grease tastes good.

húppii an; soup

Húppiia tawée íttuuk
Hot soup is good.

húu, boó, dalóo, duúo, buúo, daluúo aiv; come

Joesh Baaxawuaashé kushúuk
Joe came to Crow Agency.

óo, aawoo, aalaloo, aaluúo, aawuúo, aalaluúo aiv; bring; (aa + -)

Basáashke óoh
Bring my horse.

hxuh verb suffix; or

Daléewialaahxuh daléessaa?
Did you go, or not?

I

i, ilu verb suffix; generic, tenseless

ia^h siv; small

Iché iakaashkáatak
His feet are small.
Isíilaalee iakáatak
His car is kind of small.

ípiakaata = magpie

ialash adv; barely

Ialashbalík
I barely survived.

íaschili, aw-, al- atv; buy, trade

Iichíilim íaschilik
He bought a horse.

alataláaiaschiluu = gas station

ammaaiáschiluu an; store; (ala + (baa + - + uu))

íaxchii see aa

iaxpáalii see xapáalii = medicine

iaxpásshi, b-, d- siv; have a full stomach

Chilaáksheesh biaxpásshik
I ate hearty this morning.

iaxxíi, biaxxíi, díaxxii in; forehead; see axxíi = forehead

íaxxo, b-, d- siv; hurt (physically or emotionally)

Baché biáxxok
My foot hurts.
Díspaxxe biiíaxxoak
Your elbow is hurting me.
Bacheém íáxxowaak
I hurt a man.

ichí, bachí, d- in; foot, paw

Iché ilitshiik
His feet stink.

ichuuká, bachuuká, dichúuka in; younger brother, younger male parallel
cousin, (a man's) sister's son younger than he

Bachuuké xaxúa awáchisshik
I love all my younger brothers.

iháata, bi-, di- siv; different, feel out of place, feel funny or
strange

Baakaátam iikúwitaale aa iháatak
A child spun around until he felt funny.

iháwi~hiláwi, biháwi, diháwi sleep

Óotchiash biháwe satchík
I slept soundly last night.

akhiláwi an; cocoon; (ak + -)

ihcháxa, b-, d' in; bump behind the ear

Ihcháxeem dichím awélichik
He hit him behind the ear and he fell.

ihchi verb prefix; reflexive; appears as ihk before some stems beginning
with a, and as ihch before all other vowel-initial stems

Ihchilappeék
He killed himself.

akihchilakkaashí = bee

akihchixachíi = railroad handcar

iiwaleeihchichíkaa = mirror

íhkasshi, aw-, al- atv; live with

Joesh awíhkassuuk
We live with Joe.
Bachalíhkassuu?
Do you live together?

chihpíhkasshi an; a certain kind of small owl that stays around
prairie dogs; (- + íhkasshi = live with)

íhkuluu stv; be touching

Joeshdak Maryshdak bachíhkuluuok
Joe and Mary are touching.
Joesh Marysh íhkuluuk
Joe is touching Mary.

ihtá, b-, d' in; eye tooth

Ihté dúштуuk
They pulled his eye tooth.

iichíilihta = eye tooth of an elk

ii, bii, dii, oo, boo, doo aiv; intend; takes sentences with identical
subject as its objects; in the second person, the declarative
sentence is generally used as a challenge

Kammaaleéwook
We'll go now.

Baaluushíik
He's going to eat.

Daxálusshiliik
So go ahead and run.

- ii verb prefix; indicates an instrument noun or cause clause; also
used as a derivational prefix

aákiiwilaxpaaka = Indian

iichilakaá = steering wheel

iichúa = one of a pair

iipaa = horn

iiwaleeihchichíkaa = mirror

iichíili, isaashka, basaashka, dísaashka an; horse

Iichiile xussuuk
Horses are fast runners.

iichiilihta an; eye tooth of an elk; (- + ihta = eye tooth);

regular possessive forms

iichiilikaashi an; elk; (- + kaáshi); regular possessive forms

iihulí, b-, d- in; leg (of person, animal, table)

Iihulé ilússhishik
His leg is broken.

baaiihulí an; wheel, tire; (baa + -)

iiká, b-, d- in; (a man's) older brother, (a man's) older male parallel
cousin, (a man's) sister's son older than he

iikukú, b-, d- atv; hear, listen to

Táxxem iikukkúk
He heard a bang.

iikushchí, b-, d- siv; come out (hole), get out of (mud hole)

Awushím koon iikushchík
He came out of a cave.

íilaa, b-, d- adv; on one's own; plural forms are the same as the
singular forms

Hinné bíilaa dáammaawiik
I will read this on my own.

íilaalee an; car, vehicle; (- + dée = go)

iiláp̄xa, b-, d' in; (a man's) father and whoever his father refers to
as bachuuká, biiká, or baláashi

iiláp̄xisaahka, b-, d' in; (a man's) grandfather, whoever his
parent refers to as bíiláp̄xa or basáaka; (- + isáahka =
old man)

íipa, b-, d- in; tail feather

Deaxkaáshiipe batcháatuuk
Eagle tail feathers are great.

chilaxchiipshiili = Cooper's hawk

íipiakaata an; magpie; (- + (iá = small + káata = diminutive))

íipi, aw-, al- atv; have sexual intercourse with

Bacheém bíam íipik
A man had intercourse with a woman.

iisá, b-, d' in; face

Iisé chíá isaák
His face is too big.

iisbahta siv; shy, not able to stand up in a crowd; (- + báhta =
weak)

Bachuuké chíá iisbahtak
My younger brother is too shy.

iisbatcheeshi siv; in sorrow, bereaved; (- + batcheeshí = poor)

iisshíi, iiwasshíi ~ iywaasshíi, iiláasshii, -o aiv; camp

Biiwakutéen iisshíik
He camped by me.

iittashtee, b-, d- in; dress, shirt

iiwá'tchushi siv; lying horizontally in a row

alíanneeiiwatchushi = trail

íiwe, b-, d- siv; cry, weep

Baachilaxchím íiwek
An infant cried.

iiwishí = grown up

akbaaxuawishiiwishée = rancher

iiwishée, iiwishbaa, iiwishdáa, iiwishéeo, iiwishbúu, iiwishdúu

atv; raise (animal), rear (child); (- + ee = cause to be)

iiwítdee, iiwítbee, iiwítdee, iiwítduu, iiwítbuu, iiwítduu aiv; swing

Balám koon iiwítdeek
He swung from a tree.

íkaa, awákaa, alákaa, íkuu atv; see, look at, understand

Ammiiwatcheeshé íkaak
He understands my hardships.

iiwaleeihchichíkaa an; mirror, window; (ii + balee + ihchi +
chi + -)

ikkúhpa, b-, d' in; hat, cap

Ikkúhpe xapík
His hat fell off.

iláashi, balaashi, d- in; husband of anyone a man calls basbíá,

whoever a man's wife calls basbacheé

ilí, bali, d' siv; survive, get by

Ialashilík
He barely made it.

immiáa, bammiáwaa, dímmialaa, immiáo, bammiáwuu, dímmialuu aiv;

hustle, scrounge, seek ways to survive; (- + biáa = want)

ilíi, balíi, d- aiv; speak, talk

Bissilíim baalaaxták
He said something to me, but I didn't understand it.

akbalee*ilí*iaachiwi an; lawyer; (ak + ((balee + -) + a*á*chiwi =
follow a line))

akilíi*ha*awi siv; have no relatives; ((ak + -) + haawí = none);
used as an insult, i.e., has no one to give him advice

alilíi, ammalíi, amnilíi, aliláau, ammaláau, anniláau in; language;
(ala + -)

balee*ilí* n; talk, language; (balee + -)

ilikkáa, balikkáa, dálikkaa, ilikkúu atv; laugh at

Joesh ilikkúuk
They laughed at Joe.

ilíshe, balíshe, d- aiv; scream

Óotchiash baakáatam ilíshek
A child screamed last night.

ilítshii siv; stink

Ammalapáshkuua ilítshiik
Billings stinks.

ilúka, isdúka, basdúka, dísduka an; meat

Ilúke chikúook
Meat is delicious.

ilússhishi siv; broken, not in working order

Bishkám ihulé ilússhishik
A dog broke his leg.

Isíilaalee ilússhishik
His car isn't working.

is, bas, d- noun prefix; indicates alienable possession; derives
non-productively kinship terms from nouns; pronounced as a
palatal-alveolar when preconsonantal

isbacheé = (a woman's) brother

isbía = (a man's) sister

isbíakalishta = (a woman's) brothers wife

isisáahka = (a woman's) father-in-law

isáa siv; big, large, huge

Basiílaalee chía isaák
My car is too big.

ahpisáa = mule

apisáa = name of the kind of bird that lived long ago

Apsáalooka = Crow Tribe

chéetxiilisaa = gray wolf

chichkisáa = sage hen

isaa pn; within, among, between

Shiché isaa héeleen baháam koolák
There's a spring among the hills.

isáahka n; old man

Apsáalooke héele isáahke hilapík
There are not too many old men among the Crow.

chéetisaahkaa = term used to address an older brother

iilápxisaahka = (a man's) grandfather

isisáahka, basisáahka, d' in; (a woman's) father-in-law, whoever

her husband refers to as biilápxa; (is + -)

ispáxxa, baspáxxa, d' in; elbow; (- + páxxa = ?)

Baspáxxe baaílitbaak
I bumped my elbow.

isáaka, basáaka, d- in; (a woman's) father and whoever her father refers

to as bachuuká, biiká, or baláashi

isaalí, basaalí, disáali in; (a woman's) older brother, (a woman's)

older male parallel cousin

Buá isaalé biiláshteek
My wife's older brother is kind to me.

isahchíita, basahchíita, disáhchiita in; a man's younger sister,
 (a man's) younger female parallel cousin, (a man's) sister's
 daughter younger than he

Bacheé isahchíitua chichittúuk
 Men respect their younger sisters.

isahkáata, basahkáata, disáhkaata in; older sister, older female parallel
 cousin, (a man's) sister's daughter older than he

Basahkáatua basahkúua iilúupe koóuk
 Our older sisters are our second mothers.

ischi see chíisuhpischileaxa = fox

íshche, awíhche, alíhche aiv; plan well

Íshatak díaaak
 He planned it well and did it.

ishchí, bashchí, d' in; hand, front paw of bear, cat, or raccoon

Daxpítcheém ishché awákaak
 I saw a bear's paw.

íshchi n; coating, rust on something

Uuwatam íshche ihaaxiiwuuk
 We removed the rust from some metal.

ahkúxishchi = ear wax

ishtá, bashtá, d' in; eye

Ishté dúptua shúook
 Both of his eyes are black.

baashchíili n; white person; (baa + (- + shíili = yellow));

phonological derivation is obscure

baashchíinnaaka n; white child; ((baa + (- + shíili = yellow)) +

dáaka = offspring)

íssachi siv; plug

Biláxam íssache díawaak
 I plugged up a bucket.

- akíssatdee an; soldier, militiaman, militia; (ak + - + dee = become)
- akíssatdeelichi an; policeman; ((ak + - + dee = become) + aachi')
- ísshi, bii-, dii- in; outermost cover
- Biláxam ísshe bahchikáachik
I put a cover on a drum.
- baaísshi an; sack, bag, box, carton; (baa + -)
- it adv; still, yet
- It biikoowíssaak
I am not ready yet.
- itáxpúu, batáxpúu, d- in; toenail, claw, hoof
- Basáashke itáxpúua ilúsheechik
My horse has a cracked hoof.
- ítchi siv; good
- Baleeaákiiwilaxpaake ítchik
It's good to be an Indian.
- ítchikshi siv; pretty (woman); (- + kisshi)
- ítchikshikaata siv; cute (baby, woman); ((- + kisshi) + káata)

K

- k suffix; declarative performative
- bahchilásuuk = For Heaven's sake!
- káa, bah-, dáh-, kúu aiv; laugh
- Shikáakkaatam káalatchik
A little boy kept on laughing.
- kaalí, baa-, dá- atv; ask for
- Ilúkam Joesh kusbaakaalík
I asked Joe for some meat.
- kaáshi noun or verb suffix indicating very or very much with verbs and true, genuine, or original, former with nouns

áashkakaashi see bishká = dog

aluutkaashi = arrow used with a bow

baláxxiikaashi = bow

iichiilikaashi = elk

káata suffix; diminutive, very

baakáata n; child; (baa + -)

bálaahisshikaata = penny

íipiakaata = magpie

ítchikshikaata = cute

kaka verb prefix; again

Kakawóok
I came again.

kala verb prefix; right now, right then

Kannuushík
He's eating it right now.

kaláa, baa-, dá-, kalúu aiv; flee, run away

Isáashke awíhchishi baakaláak
I ran from his horse.

kalaaxtá, bah-, dáh- atv; forget; takes nouns and sentences as objects

Déewiaash kalaaxták
He forget to go.

Bikkúhpe bahkalaaxták
I forgot my hat.

Dalóowialeesh bahkalaaxták
I forgot you were coming.

kalíshhta siv; small, little

Baakalíshhtam bappéek
I killed something young.

bíakalishta = young woman

isbíakalishta = (a woman's) brother's wife

kisshi suffix; imitation, replica of, toy, synthetic, derives nouns
from nouns; exclamation, derives verbs from verbs

biláakisshi = light

chiiskisshi = tail-bone

ítchikshi = pretty

ítchikshikaata = cute

koó stv; be

Kalahéele xusshé koók
He is the fastest runner.

koolá, bii-, dii- siv; there

Buuptuum koolássuuk
The balls are gone.

kootá iv; be so, be true

Kuuwaaweem kooták hiliachik
I fooled him and he thought it was true.

kootáa adv; the whole

ashkootáa = the whole tribe

kuá pn; center

Kuá híik
He arrived at the center/It is noon.

Kuuan iisshíik
He camped in the middle.

kummí, bah-, dáh- aiv; accompany singing with a drum for dancing

Ootchiash akkummé ahúk
There were many singers.

kussáa, bah-, dáh-, kussúu atv; invite in to eat

Biilapáache bahkussáak
I invited my friend in to eat.

bilikkussáa, baleewahkussáa, baleeláhkussaa, bilikkussúu aiv;

extend a general invitation to everyone; (bīli + -)

Huuraacheesh bacheém bilikkussáak
A man invited everybody in the other day.

kuú, bakú, dalaáakku, daáakku, baáakku, dalaáakku aiv; come back

Basaashkakaashe kuúk
My dog came back.

chilakkútkuu = swing back into place

kuú, bakú, dáku, kuúo, bakúu, dákuu atv; give

Ilaashe iichílim kuúk
He gave his brother-in-law a horse.

kuxshí, bah-, dáh- atv; help

Bachuuké biikuxshík
My younger brother helped me.

akbaakuxshí an; lawyer; (ak + (baa + -))

0

óhchikaapi, aw-, al- atv; locate something lost, greet someone after a
long separation

Ishítchiia xapíiaash óhchikaapik
He found his knife which he had lost.

Iiké óhchikaapik
He greeted his older brother.

óhchipchi, aw-, al- atv; stick up for

Akupe óhchipchik
He stuck up for his sibling.

akbaaóhchipchi an; lawyer; (ak + (baa + -))

óo = bring; see huú = come

óochia, aw-, al- aiv; stop (motion)

Ammaaiaschiluaa koon óochiah
Stop at the store.

óochia siv; healed, well

Baale óochiak
My arm is healed.

óolapi, aw-, al- atv; find, discover

Bálaam óolapik
He found some money.

óoli, aw-, al- atv; eat along with

Baaxawua ilúke óolihchek
He ate bread along with his meat.

shíipooli = Indian bologna

óoli, aw- al- atv; wait for

Shikaakam óolik
He waited for a boy.

óolia adv; again right away

Óolia awúuasshiichik
He scored right away again (in basketball).
Óolia baahíiaak
He scored right again (in arrow throwing).

óoshi siv; cooked, ready (of food), burnt, dyed

chihpaxxiiooshi = groundhog

óosshee, óoshbaa, óoshdaa, óossuu, óoshbuu, óoshduu atv; cook,
burn, dye; (- + ee = cause to be)

Ilukam óossheek
He cooked some meat.
Iíttaashtee óossheek
He dyed his shirt.

óosshee an; food prepared and ready to eat; (- + ee = cause to be)

óoshii, aw-, al- atv; dip out, ladle

Ishché huppiia iióoshiik
He dipped soup with his hand.

óotchia an; darkness, night

Óotchia saammak chiliak
It has been cold several nights.

Óotchiash Baataweé n; Nighthawks; ((- + sh) + (baa + tawee = hot))

oóxpí, b-, d- atv; shoot at and hit

Uuxam oóxpíht kootaa déék
He shot a deer, but it kept on going.

P

paá, baa-, da- aiv; whoop, holler, shout

Bacheém paák paák ilúuk
A man kept on shouting and shouting.

iipaá an; horn; (ii + -)

páachile, bapchíle, dápchile atv; push (objects that can move such
as a person or car)

Biiísshiam biipáachilek
I was stuck and he pushed me.

páaxalua, bapxálua, dápxalua atv; push, slide (dead weight)

Puuxké páaxaluak
He pushed some dirt.

páaxuushi, bapxúushi, dápxuushi push forcefully

Binnaxché páaxuusak aaléek
He forceably moved the fence.

páttatchia siv; roll (as does a tire or log)

Isbaaiihulé páttatchiak
His tire rolled.

baapáttatchia an; wagon; (baa + -)

baápchia péela an axle grease; ((baa + -) péela = excrement);

phonological derivation is obscure

páxsachi, ba-, dá- atv; knead, massage

Baakáatam eelé páxsachik
He massaged the child's stomach.

alachipáxsachi an; headwaters of a river, head of a canyon;

(ala + chi + -)

chipáxsáchi, bah-, dáh- atv; probe again; (chi + -)

paxxíi siv; crooked; occurs only in derived forms

alapaxxíi n; bend (in a river); (ala + -)

chipaxxíi siv; crooked, cocked; (chi + -)

péela n; excrement

Péele ilftshiiok
Excrement stinks.

baápchia péela = axle grease

púuchi siv; corrugated; in rows (as a cattle guard, railroad ties,
ribs)

Dúuse púuchik
His ribs show.

puluá n; purring noise (cat, car motor)

Isíilaalee puluahchek
He started his car.

pu pulupúlua hooting noise (owl, drum); (- + -)

púushi siv; striped

Isaaushpúushik
He is a Cheyenne.

chihpapúushi = chipmunk

púusheeta = speckled (as with freckles)

?

? clause suffix indicating interrogation

S

sáaka an; frog

Saakam awákaak
I saw a frog.

Sáake duusúuk
Frogs are edible.

sahkéé siv; come to, regain consciousness, remember

Bacheésh sahkéem kuúk
The man came to his sense and came back.

sáhpuá siv; seven

Baapbaaliinneet amméax hawáte baapé sáhpuak
There seven days in a week.

shitsáhpuá = hills in Big Horn Valley

sh noun suffix; definite known individual; preceding vowel is replaced

by the citation form which is lengthened and, if stressed,

made falling stressed; when added to proper names, it's

added to the stem and used when the name is used for reference

shée, baashí, dáshi, súu, baasúu, dásuu die

Bishkám shéek
A dog died.

bilisshée an; corpse; (bili + -)

shéepaali siv; listless

Bakchiía shéepalik
My mount is listless.

shéhpaatdee, shéhpaatbee, shéhpaatdee, shéhpaatduu, shéhpaatbuu,

shéhpaatduu aiv; proud

Dáakbachee ítchim iishehpaatdeek
He is proud because his son is good.

shía adv; a long time

Baapé kalashiak
The days are longer.

shichí siv; come apart

Iikshiiwe shichík
The bolt came apart.

shichí an; hill, range of hills

Shiché baakúk
The hills are high.

shitsáhpua n; hills in Big Horn Valley; (- + sáhpua = seven)

shituushi n; bottom of a hill; (- + úushi = base)

shiichi', baa-, da' aiv; expell air producing a shushing sound like
a bear

Iáxxom iishiichik
Because he is hurt he made a shushing sound.

shiichi, shiiwachi, shiilachi atv; throw

Búupchiw hawusshiichik
He threw a ball around.

awuuasshiichi = throw into

shiichi siv; longer than usual, too long

Baalisshe chía shiichik
My sleeve is too long.

áapshiichi = discouraged to the point of giving up

shiili aiv; yellow

Ohpaat awé shiileetiik
The ground is yellow in the evening.

baashchiili = white person

chilaxchiipshiili = Cooper's hawk

talaashiili = butter

shiipa, bii-, dii- in; intestines

Shiipe ham ihuaxiik
They removed some of his intestines.

shiipaachi an; banana, bologna; (- + aachi')

shiipbaaliinneeta in; appendix; (- + baal'inneeta = idle)

shiipooli an; Indian bologna; (- + ooli' = eat along with)

shikaaka an; boy from about three-fourths grown to full grown

Shikaake áammisuuk
Boys are mischievous.

shilusshí siv; get in the mood, be enthusiastic, eager

Biláxe ditúum shilusshík
He got in the mood when they hit the drum.

shipíta siv; black

Isahpé shipítak
His shoes are black.

chiashpita = blue roan

chíisdeaxshipita = dark gray (of horses)

chíisdeaxshipittaali = very dark gray (of horses)

talaashpita = motor oil

shishchí siv; littered, messy

Awéele baashishchík
It is littered outside.

shishía siv; dirty

Biíttashtee shichíak
My shirt is dirty.

shishúshi siv; soaking wet, saturated with water, water-logged,

thawed out; used figuratively with animate subjects to mean

warmed up after having been very cold

Daxpím shishúshbaak
I soaked a hide.

shúa siv; blue, green

Búupchim shuak
The ball is blue.

shuataali = inexperienced

shuataali siv; inexperienced; (- + taali)

Joesh búupchiliaash shuataalik
Joe is an inexperienced ball player.

sookaatías exclamation used by members of the Bad War Deeds clan

when they like something a great deal

sookittóolish exclamation used by members of the Bad War Deeds clan

when they like something

ssaa' postposition; to, toward

Chichúche kusseé baaléek
I went to Hardin.

alachuássaahii = corner

awúuasshiichi = throw into

bimmuuschoopeeta = about to keel over

ssaa, ssuu suffix; negative, derives verbs from verbs and nouns

lichíilissaak
It's not a horse.

Disiilaaleessaak
It's not your car.

Baalichíssuuk
We didn't hit him.

bassáassaa = old-fashioned

bassáassaa = in the time of our ancestors

batcheeshíssaa = rich

T

ta verb suffix; always doing it, derives stative verbs from verbs

baapúxta = insect

taa(hi)li noun suffix; indicates the real original or chief

ashtáahili = teepee

chíisdeaxshipittaali = very dark gray (of horses)

taláa an; grease, animal or vegetable oil, lubricating oil, gasoline

Talée íiwisahuk
Gasoline is expensive.

Talée ííóossheehiluuk
Grease is used for cooking.

alataláaiaschiluu an; gas station; (ala + (- + íaschili = buy
+ uu))

taláachia an; lard; (- + chía = white)

taláashiili an; butter; (- + shíili = yellow)

taláashpita an; motor oil; (- + shipíta = black)

tatássachi siv; wet, damp

Awé tatássachik
The ground is damp.

tatchuuká, bii-, dii- in; scar tissue, cyst

Aluua tatchuukák
It is scarred where he was wounded.

tatchuukaachi siv; stubborn; (- + aachi)

taté, -o stv; very good at; takes sentences with identical subjects
as objects

Baawíiwe biitatéek
I'm a great swimmer.

tawé, -o siv; hot (person, day, stove)

Oxxaashe tawéek
The sun is hot.

Chía biitawéek
I am too hot.

Baatawé n; War Dance Society; (baa + -)

Ootchiash Baatawé = Nighthawks

tawúichi siv; a lot, in abundance

tawúicheeta siv; dense, close together (as cloud streamers of
a horsetail cloud, slats of a fence); (- + eeta)

Balé iitawúicheetak
There's allot of trees.

táxxe n; banging noise

Balaxáapim iilichím táxxek
It banged when he hit it with a board.

táxxehche, táxxewahche, táxxelahche, táxxehkuu atv; shoot (gun);
 (- + hché = cause)

U

úá, aw-, al- atv; climb (ladder, mountain), step on

Baché úak
 He stepped on my foot/He gave me a mount.

uá, b-, d- in; wife

Uá biáitchik
 His wife is pretty.

uhpá in; tip, end

Isbítchiia uhpé ilússhishik
 The tip of his knife is broken.

chiisuhpischileaxa = fox

uu suffix; plural

alachiwakaáuashi = church

alataláaiaschiluu = gas station

ammaachimmúu = school

ammaaíaschiluu = store

bahchilásuuk = For Heaven's sake!

chihpawiláachihkuuaata = soaking wet (said of animates)

úuchi siv; dry

Báape úuchik
 I am thirsty.

Biíttaashtee úuchik
 My shirt is dry.

úutchee, úutbaa, úutdaa, úuttuu, úutbuu, úutduu atv; dry;

(- + ee = cause to be)

úushi, b-, d- in; anus, base

Awaxaawúushe kukaawóok
I came from the foot of the mountains.

Baakaáateesh úush aleék
The child has colic.

ahpuushi = back of the head

ahpuushalatta = bump of knowledge

shituushi = bottom of a hill

úuwata an; metal, (before c. 1900) money; see bálaa = money

Úuwate chichútuuk
Metal is hard.

Íilaalee úuwate kooiilíook
Cars are made from metal.

úuxa an; deer

Úuxe xussúk
Deer are fast.

úuxdaaka an; fawn; (- + daaka = offspring)

X

xachíi, baa-, dá- atv; shake, move; aiv; run (said of a motor)

Awé xachíit ditchiláachiik
When the earth quakes it is dangerous.

akihchixachíi an; railroad handcar; (ak + (ihchi + -))

xalúa see ala, ahpa = outer ear

xalússhi, baa-, da- aiv; run

Shikáakam xalússhik
A boy ran.

Bishkam appáa xalússhik
He ran along side a dog.

xapii siv; get lost

Óotchiash xapiik
He was lost last night.

xapííaa, xapíiwaa, xapíílaa, xapííoo, xapíiwuu, xapííluu atv;

lose; (- + ee = cause to be)

xapáalii, iaxpáalii, biaxpáalii, díaxpáalii in; medicine, medicine

bundle

Iaxpáalii chichitchék
He respects his medicine.

xawuá n; gringing noise (mice eating, crackers crumbling)

Aasuúa xawuaxapík
His house came down crumbling.

Baaxawuá tataché chikúook
Crackers are good to eat.

Baaxawuáhkaalatchik
He kept on making this crumbling sound.

baaxawuá an; flour, bread; (baa + -)

baaxawuashí an; flourmill; ((baa + -) + ashí = house)

Baaxawuashí n; Crow Agency, Montana; ((baa + -) + ashí = house)

xáxxi siv; having alternate colors, striped, pinto

Isáashke xáxxik
His horse is a pinto.

chíisdeaxxaxxi = gray paint (of horses)

xé siv; be dripping, be leaking

Bastalée xék
My gas is leaking.

xée, -o siv; short (inanimate subject)

Báalisshe xéek
My sleeve is short.

xíili siv; gray

Ahpaaxé xíilik
The clouds are gray.

cheétxiilisaa = gray wolf

xokúpi n; hole in the ground

Alíarnee koon xokúpik
There is a hole in the road.

English-Crow Key

a long time	shíá	away	akukkó
a lot	tawú'tchi	bag	í'sshi
above	áaka	ball	búupchi
accompany	kummi'	banana	shíipa
across	áakkaa	bang	táxxe
afraid	chilíi	barely	ialash
again	ákahchi	base	úushi
again	kaka	be	koó
again	óolia	bead	baalú
aggravate	chipxúushi	bead	chiptáa
among	héeele	become	dee
among	isaa'	bee	dakkaashí'
Anglo	ishta'	beg	bakíi
animal	axúa	behind	bitaa
anus	úushi	belong to	achí'
appendix	shíipa	below	biaxsá
arise	chilé	bend	paxxíi
arm	áala	bereaved	iisá
arrive	híi	beside	alapásshiko
arrow	alúuta	between	isaa'
ask	bakíi	big	chéhchehxa
ask for	kaalí'	big	isaa'
aslant	chúuwatchee	bird	apá'
Aspen Grove, Montana	chishpí'	bite	apúxa

black	shipáta	brother	ichuuká
bleached	chóosa	brother	iiká
bloody	daxxushí	brother	isaalí
blue	shúa	brother-in-law	iláashi
boast	chiláshi	bucket	biláxa
body	axúa	buckskin	baammáxi
bologna	shíipa	build	hili
bolt	baalikshiiwi	building	ashí
bone	hulí	burn	aláxii
boogie man	cheéta	burn	dahkápee
boulder	baáhpá	burn	óoshi
bow	baláxxii	burnt	óoshi
box	ísshi	but	htah
boy	shikaaka	butt	chishee
brain	chiwúsa	butter	taláa
brainless	chiwúsa	buy	íaschili
branch	alaakaashuu	camp	iisshii
bread	xawuá	cannibal	duushí
breast	áachi	cap	ihkuhpa
bring	híi	car	íilaa
bring	húu	carry	chíi
broken	ilusshishi	carton	ísshi
brother	baaláaxa	casualty	chishee
brother	bachée	catch	dútchi
brother	cheéta	cause	ee

cause	hché'	cold	chilía'
cave	awushí'	come	húu'
center	kuá'	come apart	shichí'
ceremony	íaxchii'	come back	kuú'
challenge	chilíile'	come out	iikushchí'
charge	aaláahuu'	come to	sahkéé'
child	dáaka'	complete	ákkuuwi'
child	káata'	confiscate	áachiahi'
chipmunk	chihpá'	converge on	aaláahuu'
choke	daxchí'	cook	óoshi'
chokecherry tree	balá'	cooked	óoshi'
church	bakíi'	corner	chua'
claw	itáxpúu'	corpse	shée'
clear	déaxa'	corrode	duushí'
cleft	chishpí'	corrugated	púuchi'
click	chitchikí'	count	chimmí'
climb	aáchiwi'	court	hawassée'
climb	úa'	cousin	akúpa'
close	tawú'tchi'	cover	í'sshi'
cloud	ahpaaxá'	crazy	baaláaxa'
coating	í'shchi'	Crazy Dog	bishká'
cocked	chúuwatchee'	crooked	paxxíi'
cocked	paxxíi'	crossing	alía'
cocoon	iháwi'	Crow	apá'
cold	apáa'	Crow Agency, Montana	xawúa'

cry	chíaxi	do	díaa
cry	íiwe	doctor	hawassée
cut	akbiíli	dog	bishká
cut	apúsa	dollar	bálaa
cut	apúxa	draped	áchippee
cut ragged	achuutchua	dress	iíttaashtee
cute	ítchi	drip	xé
cyst	tatchuuká	drive	chilakaá
damp	tatássachi	drive in	dakkaashí
dance	disshí	drum	biláxa
dark	chihpashí	dry	úuchi
darkness	óotchia	dumbfounded	chéhchehxa
dedicate	íaxchii	dyed	óoshi
deer	úuxa	each other	bach
den	awushí	eager	shilusshí
dense	tawútchi	ear	ahkúxa
depend on	biáa	ear	ahpá
die	shée	ear lobe	ahpá
different	ihaata	earth	awá
dip	dahkóhpi	eat	appée
dip	óoshii	eat	duushí
dirty	shishía	eat	óoli
discouraged	áapa	edge	assahká
discover	óolapi	elbow	ispáxxa
dismount	dahpí	elephant	apá

elk	iichíili	fix	hawassée
end	uhpa	flee	kaláa
enter	biléeli	flour	xawuá
etch	duushi	follow a line	aáchiwi
evening	ahpáa	food	óoshi
excrement	peéla	foot	ichí
exist	bishí	ford	alía
exist	deeta	forehead	axxi
extinguish	chiaá	forehead	iaxxi
eye	ishtá	foreleg	áala
face	iisá	fork	datchíishi
fan	baashu	forget	kalaaxtá
far	awateé	former	kaáshi
father	iilápxa	fox	chiisa
father	isaáka	frog	saáka
father-in-law	isaáhka	from	akukko
father-in-law	isaáhka	frozen	ákkapa
fawn	uuxa	full	iaxpásshí
fearless	alaxaxxi	gag	daxchi
fearless	baaláaxa	garnish	áachiahi
find	óhchikaapi	gas station	taláa
find	óolapi	gash	akáchi
fire	biláa	gasoline	taláa
fireman	biláa	genuine	kaáshi
first	bassáa	get in	dahpi
fit into	daksakshí	get lost	xapii

get out	dahpí	grow	apaali
get out	iikushchí	half dollar	chúusa
get up	chilé	hand	ishchí
giraffe	áapa	handcar	xachíi
give	kuú	hang around	dahkú
go	dée	hard	chichúchi
go back	daksakshí	harem	dichí
go out	asaalí	Hardin, Montana	chichúchi
God	baatách	hat	ihkúhpa
gold	bálaa	hawk	chilaxchí
gone	haawí	head	ahpá
good	ítchi	head	ihcháxa
good	tatee	headwaters	páxsachi
gore	chishée	heal	chichí
grandfather	iilápxa	healed	óochia
grasp	dútchi	hear	iikukkú
gray	chiisa	heart	daasá
gray	xiili	help	kuxshí
grease	páttatchia	herd	dichí
grease	taláa	hill	shichí
green	shúa	hit	dichí
greet	óhchikaapi	hit	oóxpi
grind	xawuá	hold	dútchi
groove	alaxalúa	hole	xokúpi
groundhog	chihpá	holler	paá

hollow	dahkóhpi	intestines	shíipa
home	ashí	invite	kussáa
hoof	itáxpúu	joined	datchíishi
hooked	datchíishi	keel over	bilí
hoot	puluá	kill	dappeé
horn	paá	knead	páxsachi
horse	chii	knife	bítchii
horse	iichíili	knoll	attá
hot	tawee	know	alaaxta
house	awaasúu	know	éhche
House of Representatives	ahú	ladle	óoshii
huge	isaa	land	awá
hungry	aliishi	language	ilíi
hurt	iáxxo	lard	taláa
hustle	ilí	large	isaa
idle	baaliinneeta	laugh	ilikkáa
if	dak	laugh	káa
imprison	daxchí	lawyer	ilíi
incense	dahkápee	lawyer	kuxshí
Indian	awá	lawyer	óhchipchi
inexperienced	shúa	leaf	áapa
insane	baaláaxa	leak	xé
insect	apúxa	leery	alaxaxxi
insect	apúxa	leg	iihulí
inside	awuu	lengthened	shíichi
intend	ii	lie	iiwátchushi

light	biláa	mate	chúa
light	deáxa	maybe	aaláa
listen	iikikú	meat	ilúka
listless	sheépaali	medicine	xapáalii
littered	shishchí	meet	híi
little	kalíshita	messy	shishchí
live	dahkú	metal	úuwata
live with	ihkasshi	might	aaláa
long	háchka	militia	íssachi
long ago	bassáa	mill	xawúa
look	íkaa	mirror	íkaa
look like	chichée	moan	biláachi
lose	xapíi	money	baláa
lose weight	dahkónpi	morning	chilaakshi
magpie	iipa	mount	chii
mailman	baaláachi	mourn	chiáxi
majority	ahú	move	xachíi
make	daxchí	mule	ahpá
make	díaa	murder	dappeé
make	hili	mustang	aksáa
male	chiilapi	narrow	chúa
man	batchee	neat	chúuchuushi
many	ahú	neck	áapa
massage	páxsachi	neck	ahpá
match	biláa	neck	alaakawí

necklace	áapíi	own	eé
night	óotchia	packrat	chiwáwuuli
Nighthawks	óotchia	pair	chúa
none	haawí	paper	baaláachi
nose	apá	parent	aksáa
not	ssaa	part the hair	alakulí
notch	chishpí	partner	chúa
now	kala	paw	ichí
nut	baaíikshiiwi	paw	ishchí
offspring	daáaka	pebble	bii
oil	taláa	penny	bálaa
old man	isáahka	people	bilaxpáaka
old-fashioned	bassáa	perform	íaxchii
on this side	áakdoosko	pinto	xáxxi
on top	áaka	plan	íshche
one	hawáta	plead	bakíi
or	hxuh	Plenty Coups	alaxchíi
original	kaáshi	plug	íssachi
other	hawáta	pointed	attá
other side	chúa	policeman	daxchí
otter	baapúxta	policeman	íssachi
outfit	eé	poor	batcheeshí
overcome	chipxúushi	possessions	eé
overhear	ahkúxa	pout	chiláshi
owl	chihpá	prairie chicken	chichká

prairie dog	chihpá	rich	batcheeshí
pray	bakíi	ride	áakinne
prerogative	axúa	rise	chilé
pretend	dee	road	alía
pretty	ítchi	roan	chía
probe	páxsachi	rock	bií
purr	pulua'	rockchuck	chihpá
push	páachile	roll	páttatchia
push	páaxalua	roll up	ápaalia
push	páaxuushi	rope	bishia'xpa
put out	chiaá	round	chéhchehxa
raise	iiwishi'	rub	áxxaxxi
rancher	axua'	run	xalú'sshi
reach the summit	aákaapi	run away	kaláa
read	dáawee	rust	íshchi
ready	óoshi	sack	í'sshi
real	kaáshi	sage hen	chichká
rear	iiwishi'	saturated	shishú'shi
red	hí'sshi	scar	tatchuuká
rely on	biáa	scholar	ak
remember	búh	school	chimmí
remember	sahkee'	score	híi
repeatedly	ákahchi	scout	cheéta
respectable	baalá'tchi	scream	ilíshe
return	chisshíi	screw	baa'í'kshiiwi

scrounge	ilí	slender	chilóochi
see	íkaa	slender	chúuchuushi
seize	dútschi	slender	háchka
seven	sáhpua	slide	daxxálua
shake	xachíi	slide	páaxalua
sharp	attá	slim	chilóochi
shirt	iíttaashtee	slip	alatshí
shoot	díi	slit	akáchi
shoot	oóxpi	sloped	bitáwee
shoot	táxxe	small	ia
short	xée	small	kalishta
shout	paa	smashed	daxxushí
shy	iisá	smell	daahóoli
sibling	akúpa	smoke	alákkuaa
sing	baláxi	sneak up on	chéechia
sing	dáawee	soaked	alakkachí
singe	aláchuuchi	soaked	chihpá
singed	aláchuuchi	soaked	shishúshi
sister	bía	soft	daxsachí
sister	isahchíita	soldier	íssachi
sister	isahkáata	sometime	bakaaláa
sister-in-law	bía	sometime	daataaláa
skid	daxxálua	sorrow	iisá
skinny	bilí	soup	húppii
slanted	bitáwee	speak	ilíi
sleep	iháwi	speckled	puuchi

spin	alatshí	stuck	akóochi
split	dassachí	stuck	datchíishi
spring	bahaa	study	chimmi
sprouted	asíi	stupid	alascheewí
squashed	daxxushí	survive	ili
stand out	dakkachí	sweetheart	akii
start	daawi	swim	bíiwi
stay	daachi	swing	dakkúchi
steal	ataali	swing	iiwítdee
steering wheel	chilakaa	swollen	dappúshi
step on	úa	swollen gland	alascheewí
stick-up for	ohchipchi	synagogue	bakii
still	it	tail	chíisa
stink	ilitshii	tail feather	iipa
stone	bií	tail-bone	chíisa
stool pigeon	bíile	take	dée
stop	óochia	take away forcefully	aachiahi
store	iaschili	take care of	dahkú
stradle	aakinne	take in	dahkú
stretched	shíichi	talk	ilii
string	apúa	tall	chuuchuushi
string	chiptaa	tall	háchka
striped	puushi	tattle	bíile
striped	xaxxi	teat	aachi
stubborn	tatchuuka	teepee	ashi

tell on	bíile	trail	alíá
tent	ashí	transparent	déaxa
thawed out	shishúshi	travois	aláakko
there	koolá	tree	balá
these	hileén	tribe	kootá
thing	baatách	true	kaashi
this	hinne	true	kootá
three	dáawii	twine	apúa
throw	awuu	typewriter	chitchikkí
throw	shíichi	udder	áachi
tie	daxchí	uncle	iilápxa
tied too high on the pole	áapa	uncle	isaaka
tight	dútchi	under	biaxsá
tip	uhpá	understand	íkaa
tire	iihulí	vaccinate	apúxa
tired	haawí	vehicle	íilaa
to	ssaa	visible	asíi
toenail	itáxpui	wagon	páttatchia
tomorrow	chilaákshi	wait	óoli
too	chía	want	biáa
tooth	ihtá	War Dance Society	tawee
touch	ápasshi	war deeds	alaxchíi
touch	ápchichi	water	bilí
touch	íhkuluu	wax	ahkúxa
toward	ssaa	weak	bahtá
trade	íaschili	weapon	baláxxii

weep	chiáxi	wife	ua'
weep	íiwe	will	ii
well	óochia	window	íkaa
wet	axíchi	wise	baalá'tchi
wet	chihpá	within	isaá
wet	shishúshi	wolf	cheéta
wet	tatá'ssachi	woman	b'la
wheel	iihulí	wood	bala'
when	dak	wound	dappeé
whip	datchúshi'	wrap	ápaalia
white	ch'ia	wrest	áachiahi
white	chóosa	write	baalá'achi
white person	ishtá	yellow	sh'ili
whole	kootáa	yet	it
whoop	paa'	young	dáaka
wide eyed	chéh'chexa		

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