DICTIONARY OF THE CROW LANGUAGE

by

George Reed, Jr.

Submitted to the Department of Foreign Literatures & Linguistics in June 1974 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science.

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 Alphabetic 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.

Thesis supervisor: G. Hubert Matthews
Title: Professor of Linguistics
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 - Kuma 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 occur-
rences 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 ?, the ? has a highly re-
stricted 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 \( j \) - 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 \( e, o \) are usually lax before consonant clusters that
contain an obstruction, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>citation form</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>awaasúu</td>
<td>awaasúua</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baapí</td>
<td>baapé</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báashu</td>
<td>báasho</td>
<td>feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacheé</td>
<td>bacheé</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bí</td>
<td>bíía</td>
<td>rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilápa</td>
<td>bilápe</td>
<td>beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bishé</td>
<td>bishé</td>
<td>blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bishée</td>
<td>bishée</td>
<td>buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stem</td>
<td>citation form</td>
<td>meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dáakko</td>
<td>dáakko</td>
<td>mud turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diáa</td>
<td>diáa</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñaxassaa</td>
<td>ñaxassee</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ihchipúa</td>
<td>ihchipúa</td>
<td>jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iishbibí</td>
<td>iishbibia</td>
<td>mountain lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koo'</td>
<td>koo'</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuúá</td>
<td>kuúá</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puluá</td>
<td>puluá</td>
<td>purr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tannaá</td>
<td>tanneé</td>
<td>shiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaliá</td>
<td>xaliá</td>
<td>itch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 kushuu, 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘aaxua</td>
<td>‘aaxuoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘áaxxinne</td>
<td>‘áaxxinmuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacheé</td>
<td>bacheéo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baxxu</td>
<td>baxxuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bí́a</td>
<td>bí́oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bí́í</td>
<td>bí́o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bishée</td>
<td>bishééo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bishka’</td>
<td>bishkuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chilii’</td>
<td>chiláau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiweé’</td>
<td>chiwaau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘åaasuu</td>
<td>‘åaasuuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘dee</td>
<td>‘daau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iáxxo</td>
<td>iáxxouu</td>
<td>hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iichílí</td>
<td>iichílíluu</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ihchipúá</td>
<td>ihchipúoo</td>
<td>jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iluú</td>
<td>iluuó</td>
<td>stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iishbíí</td>
<td>iishbíio</td>
<td>mountain lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaataa</td>
<td>káataau</td>
<td>blow on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koo</td>
<td>koou</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>óó</td>
<td>óou</td>
<td>attached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paa</td>
<td>paaú</td>
<td>shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaliá</td>
<td>xalióó</td>
<td>itch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dütschi</th>
<th>Düttuu</th>
<th>Grasp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Düushí</td>
<td>Düusúú</td>
<td>Eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Düushíí</td>
<td>Düusaaúu</td>
<td>Lay down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
verb stems in long front vowels which are exceptions to rule 2. Most of these end in high stressed vowels.

\[\text{chii', chiio, carry on the back, tawee', taweeo, hot}\]

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.

\[\text{chilaka', chilaku, drive, dappe', dappio, kill, \acute{i}kaa, \acute{i}kuu, see, kullee, kuluu, chase}\]

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.

\[\text{aaxua aiv; hide, \acute{a}axxinme atv; dissuade, bachee' n; man, baxxu atv; ask, bia n; woman, bi' an; rock, bishee' an; buffalo, bishka' an; dog, chi', -o atv; pack, chilaka', chilaku atv; drive, chiwi' siv; afraid, chiwee atv; tell}\]
dappee, dappio atv; kill
dee aiv; go
dutchi atv; grasp
duushi atv; eat
duushii atv; lay down
iaxxo siv; hurt
ihchipua siv; jump
iichiili an; horse
iishbi an; mountain lion
ikas, 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, i with the goal prefixes, the consonant b with first person, and d with second person. The regular forms of these prefixes are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>actor singular</th>
<th>goal plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. baa</td>
<td>bii balee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. daa</td>
<td>dii dii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hit him/they</th>
<th>me</th>
<th>us</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>dichi</td>
<td>biilichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>dituu</td>
<td>biilituu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>baalichi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>baalituu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou</td>
<td>daalichi</td>
<td>biilaalichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye</td>
<td>daalituu</td>
<td>biilaaalituu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Actor Prefix</td>
<td>Goal Prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dance</td>
<td>shiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One verb ku’ = 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Actor Prefix</th>
<th>Goal Prefix</th>
<th>Reflexive Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dance</td>
<td>shiver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 
du, and paa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>Thou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slip</td>
<td>alatshi</td>
<td>baatshi</td>
<td>dátshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>daahooli</td>
<td>balahooli</td>
<td>dálahooli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit into</td>
<td>daksakshi</td>
<td>baksakshi</td>
<td>dáksakshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grasp</td>
<td>dutchi</td>
<td>bulutchi</td>
<td>dilutchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay down</td>
<td>duushii</td>
<td>bulushii</td>
<td>dilushii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>páaxalua</td>
<td>bapxalua</td>
<td>dápxalua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>Thou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>ìkaa</td>
<td>awakaa</td>
<td>alakaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>duushí</td>
<td>buushí</td>
<td>diushí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do a good turn</td>
<td>ishche</td>
<td>awíhche</td>
<td>alíhche</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

alatshi, baatshi, dátshi aiv; slip
daahooli, balahooli, dálahooli atv; catch an unpleasant whiff of 
daksakshi, baksakshi, dáksakshi atv; fit into 
dichí atv; hit 
dishí aiv; dance 
dutchi, bu-, di- atv; grasp 
duushí, buushí, di- atv; eat 
duushii, bulushí, dilushii atv; lay down 
ìkaa, awákaa, alákaa atv; see 
isnche, awíhche, alíhche aiv; do a good turn 
kúu, baku, daku, kúu, bakú, dákuú atv; give 
páaxalua, bapxalua, dápxalua atv; push 
tannaa 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 di = 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.

\[
\begin{align*}
biláxa &= \text{drum} & \text{biláxu} &= \text{drums} \\
\text{isbiláxa} &= \text{his drum(s)} & \text{isbiláxu} &= \text{their drum(s)} \\
\text{basbiláxa} &= \text{my drum(s)} & \text{basbiláxu} &= \text{our drum(s)} \\
\text{dísbiláxa} &= \text{thy drum(s)} & \text{dísbiláxu} &= \text{your drum(s)}
\end{align*}
\]
A few nouns use a suppletive stem when they are alienable possessed.

- iich'ili = horse
- iich'iluu = horses
- isaashka = his horse(s)
- isaashkuu = their horse(s)
- basaashka = my horse(s)
- basaashkuu = our horse(s)
- disaashka = thy horse(s)
- disaashkuu = 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: bal'kbishik = I am a father. from balaaka' = my child and bish'i = exist; itdeetak = He doesn't have any feet. from ich'i = his foot and deeta = doesn't exist. In most constructions involving inalienable possession the personal pronouns are compounded with these forms. These pronouns are koo' = he/they, bi' = I, di' = thou, b'ilu = we, and d'ilu = 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 balee.

- if'ttaashtee/kooif'ttaashtee = her dress(es)
- if'ttaashteeo/kooif'ttaashteeo = their dress(es)

- biit'ttaashtee/biwiif'ttaashtee = my dress(es)
- biit'ttaashteeo/biimmiif'ttaashteeo = our dress(es)

- diit'ttaashtee/diiliit'ttaashtee = thy dress(es)
- diit'ttaashteeo/diinniit'ttaashteeo = your dress(es)

- baleeiiit'ttaashtee = dress  baleeiiit'ttaashteeo = dresses
iilápxa/kooiilápxa = his father(s)
biilápxa/biiwiilápxa = my father(s)
ddíilápxa/diiilápxa = thy father(s)
iiilápxuu/kooiilápxuu = their father(s)
biilápxuu/biiimmiilápxuu = our father(s)
diilápxuu/diimniilápxuu = your father(s)

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

ishuu/kooishuu = his song(s)
bashuu/biwaahu = my song(s)
dishuu/diiishuu = thy song(s)
bu = song

ishuuo/kooishuuo = their song(s)
bashuu/biimmashuuo = our song(s)
dishuu/diiinnishuuo = your song(s)

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.
aaxuxka = kidney
isaaaxuxka = his kidney(s)
basaaaxuxka = my kidney(s)
disaaxuxka = thy kidney(s)
aaxuxka/kooaaxuxka = his kidney(s)
bbaaxuxka/biiwaaxuxka = my kidney(s)
daaxuxka/diiiláaxuxka = thy kidney(s)
aaxuxkuu/kooaaxuxkuu = their kidney(s)
bbaaxuxkuu/biiimmaaxuxkuu = our kidney(s)
daaxuxkuu/diinnaaxuxkuu = 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 iichíli = horse
áaxuxka, b-, d- in; kidney
biláxa an; drum
búú n; song; suppletive form for balee + ishuú'
daaka, balaaka, da- in; offspring
ichí, bachí, d- in; foot
iichíli, básashka, básaashka, disaashka an; horse
ilápxa, b-, d- in; (a man's) father
iíttashtee, b-, d- in; dress
is, bas, d- noun prefix; indicates alienable possession; pronounced as a palatal-alveolar when preconsonantal
ishuu, b-, d- in; song; see buú = song
Crow - English Dictionary

A

eá 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

aachúahche = corner in an argument

aahí= arrive bringing

aąiáxchii, aawiáxchii, aaliáxchii atv; perform a ceremony for someone's benefit; (− + iáxchii)

Daakbacheé aaiáxchik
He performed a ceremony for his son.

aaiáxchilichi atv; dedicate; (− + iáxchii) + aachi

Bacheém awaasúum aaiáxchilichik
The man dedicated a house.

aalahkhì = take in

aalée = take

óo = bring

áachi, b-, d- in; breast, teat, udder

Bishééiichiilim áache isáatuuk
The cow has large udders.

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

aaiáxchilichi = dedicate

akissatdeelichi = policeman

baaláaxaachi = insane
chilásaachi = pout
chitchikkaachi = typewriter
daakaachi = child (in one’s care)
duusaachi = eat away
shíipaaachi = banana
tatchuukaachi = stubborn
áachiahi, aw-, al- atv; take away forcefully, wrest, confiscate,
garnish, force
Basdáxxiia biiáachiahuuuk
My gun was taken away from me.
Bacheém bïam áachiahak aaléek
A man forced a woman to go with him.
aáchiwi, aw-, al- atv; climb, follow a line
Shíkaákam awaasúua aáchiwik
A boy climbed a house.
akkaleeiliíiaachiwi = lawyer
aák verb prefix; indicates the action is done lariesurely, with time
to spare
aákhii = 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
ákiiwilaxpaaka = Indian
ákaapi, aw-, al- atv; reach the summit
Shichíim awákaapik
I reached the summit of a hill.
áakdoosko  adv; on this side (river, road)
   áshe áakdoosko baaleek
   I went on this side of the river.

áakinne, aw-, al-  atv; straddle, ride
   Iichiilim awáakinnek
   I rode a horse.

ááiwikaxpaaka = Indian; see  awá = ground

áakkaa(ko)  adv; across (road, river)
   áshe áakkako baaleek
   I went across the river.

áala, b-, d-  in; arm, foreleg
   Bishkawilaxpaake áluua háchkituuk
   Monkeys have long arms.

aaláa  adv; might, maybe
   Aaláa baaleewih
   I might go.

aaláahuu  iv; they are converging on or charging; occurs only in this
   indefinite plural form
   Joesh kussaaláahuuuk
   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 iichiíli = horse

áashkakaashi see bishká = dog; (- + kaáshi)

achi stv; belong to

Óotchiash baatawée biiachík
I belong to the Nighthawks.

áchippee stv; draped over

balám biiáchippeeek
I am draped over a log.

laxxassaaam balám áchippeewaak aawóók
I draped a snake over a stick and brought it.

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

Biiése achúutchuaak
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

ahkúxá, b-, d- in; inside of the ear

Bahkúxe aleék
My ear aches.

ahkúxdakkannee, b-, d- aiv; overhear snatches of a conversation;

(- + dakkannee = ?)

Iichiwaáu 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)

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

ahpalaxalúá in; groove behind the ear; (- + alaxalúá = groove)

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

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

Ahpawítée ilítshiak
He stinks behind his ears.

ahpisáa an; mule; (- + isáa = big)

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

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

áhpaan an; evening

Hinne áhpee biwasáhpaak
This is my evening.

ahpaaxá an; cloud

Ahpaaaxé shipíteetak
The clouds are dark.

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

Ahpaaaxé ámmutcheetak hínuk
There's a heavy cloud cover moving in.
ahú, iiiahúu, biiahúu, diiahúu siv; many; when declined it means that

the subject forms a group; when unddeclined it merely states

existence in large numbers

Apsáaloook biiahúuk
There are lots of us Crows.

Iichíle 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

akbaaxuawishiiwishée = rancher

akbaakuxshi = lawyer

akbaalaxchí = policeman

akbaahchipchi = lawyer

Akbaatatdíia = God

akbaaawaláachaaalee = mailman

akbaleilíliachiwi = lawyer

akbaleeluuushi = cannibal

akbiíle = stool pigeon

akbiláachia = fireman

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

akchií = mount

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

akdúchtileeteeta = feel out of place

akhiláwi = cocoon

akihchilakkaashí = bee
akihchixachii = railroad handcar
akilihaawi = have no relatives
akissatdee = soldier
akachi, ba-, da- atv; slit, gash
Shik'akam bacheém eelé akáchik
A boy slashed a man's stomach.

akahchii adv; again and again, repeatedly
Joesh huppiia akahchii óoshiik
Joe ladled out the soup again and again.

akbiili, b-, d- aiv; cut according to a pattern
Bíam baleeíttaashteem akbiilik
A woman cut a dress to pattern.

akii, b-, d- in; sweetheart

ákkapa siv; frozen
Baalaat awé ákkapaik
The ground is frozen in winter.

ákkuuwí siv; complete
Baawé ákkuuwik
My outfit is complete.
Baaákkuummaak
I outfitted him.

akóochi siv; get stuck between or in
Baáhpe iiwiisakóochik
I got stuck among some boulders.
Isdáxiia baaakóochik
My rifle is jammed.

aksaa, b-, d- in; biological or adopted parent
Baaáttchilak aksée shoopák
He has two sets of parents; he is fortunate.

aksáaleeta an; mustang (- + deeta = doesn't exist)
Bássée aksáaleete ahúk
Once there were many mustangs.
akúa, b-, d- in; husband's sister, whoever he calls basbía

Akúoo bía akbaakuúo koóuk
It is a woman's husband's sister who gives things to her.

akukkó adv; away from

Alúutam iiúúk 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, bachuuka, 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 alaxapíwee koon oolapik
He found a dollar where I lost one.

Sáakam áláchichia axtchik
The spot where the frog stopped is wet.

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

ahpalaxalúu = groove behind the ear
alachilatchíshi = fork in a canyon or river
alachilichí = harem
alachipaxsachi = headwaters of a river
Alachishpi = Aspen Grove, Montana
alachiwakáauashi = church
alachuussaahii = corner
alahú = majority
Alahu = House of Representatives
alapaxxii = bend (in a river)
alataláaiaschiluu = gas station
alaxalua an; groove, any long V- or aped crease, gully, or
indented ledge; (− + xalua = ?)

Baahpalaxalua koon daachik
He stayed on the ledge of the boulder.

aliannee = road

alilii = language

ammaachimmu = school

ammaafaschiluu = store

alaakaashu an; branch (of a tree)

Balam alaakaashuua ahuk
The tree has lots of branches.

alakawi, b-, dalaakawi in; soft spot between collarbone and neck

alaakko an; travois

nassee alaakko kboiluatunuk
Long ago the travois was used for moving.

alaaxta, ba-, da- atv; don’t know

Joesh baalaactukuuk
We don’t know Joe.

Joesh shoonnak baalaaxta
I don’t know where Joe is.

Dalowialaahxuh shootdak alaaxta
He doesn’t know whether you are coming.

alachuuchichi siv; singed

Hasshia alachuuchik
My hair is singed.

alachuutchee, alachuutbaa, alachuutdaa, alachuuttuu, alachuutbuu,
alachuutduu atv; singe; (− + ee = cause to be)

alahilik exclamation; said when astonished or thunderstruck

Alahilik baahwrik
Oh my God, there’s a crowd!
I alakkachí siv; soaked through

Ifitaashtee ile alakkachík
Her dress is soaked with blood.

alákkuaa, alákkuawaa, alákkualaa, alákkuoc, alákkuawuu, alákkualuu atv;
smoke (meat)

Bassée düattuun isdükuaa alákkueluk
in the nomadic days meat was smoked.

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

Balaake alakulík
He parted my child's hair.

alapáshshiko adv; beside, on the side of

Bilía alapáshshiko biiikoôlák
I am at the door.

alascheewí, bii-, díi- in; swollen gland

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

alascheewéeta siv; stupid; (- + eeta)

alatshi', baatshi', daatshi' aiv; slip, spin (car)

Baatsák biiâmmiçhík
I slipped and fell.

alaxaxxi, baaxaxxi, daaxaxxi aiv; leery

Hawasdeewiaak alaxaxxík
He is leery of going away.

baaalaxaxxíleeta, baawaaxaxxíleeta, baaláaxaxxíleeta aiv; fearless;

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

alaxchíi, b-, dalaxchíi in; war deeds

Balaxchíiwishik
I performed some war deeds.

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

aláxii siv; burn (inanimate subject)
burn; (- + ee = cause to be)
alaxxxix, baaxxxix, daaxxxxi atv; put one's foot into

He slipped into his shoes and left.

alía, isdia, basdia, disdia an; ford crossing

Alía hawatkaatam chuakaatak
There is just one narrow crossing.

aliannee an; road; (- + ala + dee = go)

alianneeiiwatchushi an; trial ((- + ala + dee = go) + iiwáatchushi =

lying horizontally in a row)
alíishi, b-, d- aiv; hungry

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

alúuta, isaa, basaá, disaa an; arrow used in arrow throwing, lance

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

alúuttaasha an; arrow used with a bow; (- + kaáshi); regular

possessive forms

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

Basháatchípe 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)
basaapháchka an; elephant; (baa + (- + hachka = long))
apáa  siv; feel cold
OotchiasL biiapáak
I was cold last night.

apáali  siv; grow
Bikkaashua apaalik
Green grass is growing.

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

Balâpuâ âchipâalik
The chokecherry trees are growing again.

balapaali = tree

ápaalia, aw-, al-  atv; wrap around

Bishiaxpam balapaalim awâpaaliak
I wrapped a rope around a tree.

chipâlia, bah-, dâ-  atv; wrap, roll up (rug); (chi + -)

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

Uwatam dishche iiawapasshik
I touched your hand with some metal.

apchichi, awipchichi, aليفchichi  atv; touch with (something harmful)

Balâxxiim aليفchichik
You touched him with a weapon.

appee, b-, d-, appuu  atv; swallow, eat up completely

Basdûke appeêek
He ate up my meat.

Apsâalooka = Crow Tribe; see apâ = nose

ápuâ  see  balâpuâ = chokecherry tree

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

Àammáxim âtâak apûâak
He cut off a piece of buckskin and twined it.

apûsa, ba-, dâ-  atv; cut through (as in skinning)

Baalaxxiâput daxpê apûsiiluk
The skin is cut through when skinning something.
apúxa, ba-, dá- atv; bite into, cut into, vaccinate

Jassée Apsálooke ihchapúxiilik
Long ago the Crows used to cut into their skins.

baapúxta an; insect; (baa + (- + ta))

asaálí, asbáali, asdáali atv; go out of (building)

Hasasúua koon asdálik
You left my house.

ashi n; tent, teepee, dwelling, home

Ashé baák
I arrived home.

alachiwakáuashí = church

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

Ashkootáa bachehkuuk
The whole tribe knows one another.

ashtáahili an; teepee; (- + táahili)

baaxawuaashí = flourmill

Baaxawuaashí = Crow Agency, Montana

así siv; have sprouted, visible

Jáache asíik
Your breast is showing.

Baláape asáauk
The leaves have sprouted.

assahká in; edge

Aliánnée assahké ditchíaachik
The edge of the road is dangerous.

ataálí, atbaálí, atdaálí atv; steal

Joesh iichíilim Billsh kussataalík
Joe stole a horse from Bill.

attá siv; sharp, pointed

Basbítchiia atták
My knife is sharp.
ahpuushalatta = bump of knowledge

atta an; knoll; (-)

awa an; ground, land, earth ("Terra")

Hinne awé' fisko biimmauk
This land used to belong to us.

aakiiwilaxpaaka n; Indian; ((- + 'aaka = above + ii) + bilax'aka = people); phonological derivation is obscure

A'akiiwilaxpaake koshtak
There are only a few Indians.

ahpaaxé' ammutcheeta = heavy cloud cover

awaasúu, asúu, baasúú, dáasúú in; house

Hilaaké' awaasúua baichaatuuk
Nowadays houses are grand.

awateé siv; far away

Awaxaawe awateek
The mountains are far off.

awuu pn; inside

'lilaalee awuua chilíak
It's cold in the car.

Awaasúua awuúsdeek
He went into his house.

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

awúuasshiichi, awúuasshiiwachi, awúuasshiilachi atv; throw into;

((— + ssaa) + shichi = throw)

Biim biláxam awúuasshiiwachik
I threw a stone into a bucket.

bimmuúschoopeeta = about to keal over

awushi an; cave, den

Awushím baaxxaxxík
I stuck my foot in a den.
The dog is wet.
The ground was wet yesterday.

I rubbed them together.
The tree rubbed against a boulder.

His forehead is all red.

His forehead is all red.

I rubbed them together.
The tree rubbed against a boulder.

His forehead is all red.

B

verb prefix indicating an indefinite object, someone or something;
also used as a derivational prefix deriving nouns from verb phrases

rancher
lawyer
policeman
lawyer
mailman
school
store
báaphachka = giraffe
báalaxaxléet = fearless
báapháchka = elephant
báaxuawishí = animal
báachimí = study
báee = possessions
báahiía = score in arrow throwing
báaihí = wheel
báíshí = sack
báakáata = child
báalahkápee = incense
báapattatchia = wagon
báapchía peela = axle grease
báapúxta = insect
báashčhilí = white person
Baataweé = War Dance Society
báawaaláchi = paper
báaxawúu = flour
bááhpa an; boulder
Bááhpe isáatuuk
Boulders are huge.
báalíshíiwi an; bolt, screw, nut
Iilaalee báalíshíiwe ahúk
There are lots of bolts in cars.
báaláachi atv; write
Ammaláau hiláa baawaaláatuuk
We are just now writing our language.
akbaawaaláachaalee an; mailman; (ak + ((baa + -) + aalée = take))
baawaalañachi  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 Éék bitchiia húuakaweh
Younger brother, fetch me that knife!

baaláaxachi  siv; insane; (- + aachi)

Ammaalíoashe akkooléesh baaláaxachik
The one in the hospital is insane.

bishkawaaláaxa = Crazy Dog

baaláchtii  siv; wise, respectable

Baasbacheettiua baaláchtiiik
My boss is wise.

baaliinneeta, baamméeleeta, baamméeleeta  aiv; idle

Baaliinneete baalee sáhpuaak
He hasn't done anything for seven years.

shipbaaliinneeta = appendix

baalu  an; bead

Baaluum basbaaxía bakúk
I gave my aunt some beads.

Baammiixi  an; buckskin

Baammiixe daxpé kooiilíook
Buckskin is made from hides.

baspuxta  an; otter

baashchíili = white person; see  ishta = eye

baashhu  an; feather, fan

Hilaaké baashho baaluok
Feathers are hard to get now.
baatāch  n; things

   Baatāch xąxua baaluuk
   Everything is tough going.

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

bach  verb prefix; reciprocal

   Húuleesh koon bachaxpuuk
   They got married yesterday.

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

   Bachee' shoopak
   There are four men.

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

baha'  an; spring (of water)

   Bahée bilé chikuook
   Spring water tastes good.

bahchilásuuk = For Heaven's sake; see  chiláshi = boast about

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

   Isbishiaxpe bahíak
   His rope is frayed.

'iisbahta = shy

bakaaláa  adv; something in the future I or we will

   Bakaaláa boówik
   I'll come sometime.

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

   Chilaákshilak duuálah diiwaawákáauk
   I asked you to come tomorrow.

   Joesh baleewákáak ilúkam kaalík
   Joe begged us for some meat.

alachiwákáuaashi  an; church, synagogue; ((ala + chi + - + uu) + ashi' = house)
chiwakí', bah-, dán-  aiv; pray; (chi + -)

Akbaatatdía kusbahchiwakáauk
We prayed to the Creator.

bálá an; wood

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

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

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

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

Joesh báláaum ataalák
Joe stole some money.

Joesh bálee dáawiim ataalák
Joe stole three dollars.

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

báláahisshi an; gold; (- + hísshi = red)

báláahisshikaata an; penny; (- + hísshi = red) + káata)

baláxi aiv; sing

Iotchía iiluupesh baawa láxuuk
We sang the other night.

baláxxii, isdáxxii, basdáxxii, disdaxxii 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

akbaleeiliiaachiwi = lawyer

akbaleeluushí = cannibal

baleeilií = talk
iiwaleeihchichikaa = mirror

bassáa siv; first

Hawáatta xalussuua biiwassáak
I was once first in a race.

bassáa adv; prior to our time; (-)

Bassée Apsáalooke batcháatuuk
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

Baawatcheeshe ahúk
There are lots of poor people.

batcheeshíssaa siv; rich; (- + ssaa)

iisbatcheeshí = in sorrow

bía n; woman

Bía iiwaleewilaxpáake kóók
Women are the cause of our existence.

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

Biákalishtam awáakaak
I saw a young woman.

isbía, basbía, d' in; (a man's) sister, whoever he refers to as
basahchíta or basahka'ta; (is + -)

Joesh isbía dashteek
Joe is kind to his sister.

isbiákalishta, basbiákalishta, d' in; (a woman's) brother's wife,
the wife of whoever she refers to as basbachee; (is + (- +
kalishta))

Duá isbiákalishte baakuuk
My wife gives things to her brother's wife.
bíaa, biáwaa, biálaa, bióo, biáwuu, biáluu atv; be depending on

Diíwiísíwaak Biikuxshiih
Help me! I'm depending on you.

chiwía, bahchiwíaawaa, dähchiwialaa, chiwió, bahchiwiáwuu,
dähchiwialuu atv; rely on; (chi + -)

bíaa, biáwaa, biálaa, bióo, biáwuu, biáluu atv; want, will; takes
sentences with identical subjects as objects

Baaxalúusshíwaawak
I want to run.

Iichíilím ewiíaak
He wants a horse.

Joesh deéwahcheíwiawaak
I want Joe to go.

imímía = hustle

bíaxsá pn; below, under

Shíché biaxseen daáchik
He stayed below the hill.

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

ahpawíaxsá = part of the neck just below the ear

bií an; rock, stone, pebble

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

bíle atv; tell on, tattle

Joesh kusbíwiíleík
I told on him to Joe.

akbíle an; stool pigeon; (ak + -)

bííwi, baa-, da- aiv; swim

Aashe áakkash bííwik
He swam across the river.

biláa an; fire

Bílááawapchík
I started a fire.
He moaned again and again when he got hurt.

He entered the house.

The water is deep.

About to keel over, skinny; (inside + ssa + (choopi = make a drawn out kissing noise + eeta))

A following obstruent is doubled

Invite people into one's home to eat

Corpse

Murder

See ak
akbiláachia an; fireman; (ak + (- + chíáa = extinguish))

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

biláachi aiv; moan

Iáxxom biláatak iluík
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

ákiiwilaxpaaka = Indian

biléeli, bimmaalí, díinnaali atv; enter

Awaasúua biléelík
He entered the house.

bili an; water

Bilé dáawuuk
The water is deep.

bimmúuschoopeeta siv; about to keel over, skinny; ((- + awuí = inside + ssáá) + (chéopi = 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

binnawo’ see ak
bishi  iv; exist; takes nouns or sentences as subjects

litchimmishik
'there are horses.
Duushbishik
'he has eaten.
Biiwasilalaaleewishik
'I have a car.

akbaaxuawishiiwishee = rancher
baaxuawishi = animal

bishi'xpaa  an; rope

Bishiaxpam awoolapik
'I found a rope.

bishka', isashkakaashi, basashkakaashi, disashkakaashi  an; dog;
(isashka = his horse + kaashi)

Bishkam awakaak
'I saw a dog.

biskawaal'axa  n; Crazy Dog; (- + baal'axa = crazy)
Bishkawaal'axa  n; Crazy Dog Society; (- + baal'axa = crazy)

bit'aa  pn; behind

Biteeh awachik
'He sat off to one side.

ahpawitaa = part of the head behind the ear

bit'awee, -o  siv; slanted, sloped (terrain)

Awe bit'aweeem biipasshik
'The ground slanted and I fell.

bitchii  an; knife

Basbitchiiia duupak
'I have two knives.

buh  exclamation; remember?

Biikoolak buh
'I was there. Remember?
búupchi an; ball

Buúupchim bulutchík
I grabbed a ball.

chéechia atv; sneak up on
Buúattaam baachéechiak
A coyote is sneaking up on something.

cheéta an; wolf, boogie man
Cheéte baaláattaauk
Wolves are wise.

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

cheétixilisaa an; gray wolf; (- + xi’íli = gray + isáa = big)

chi’tdee n; scout; (- + dee = become); phonological derivation is obscure

chéhchehxà adj; dumbfounded, amazed, wide-eyed

Ishté chéhchehxak daachík
He stood there amazed.

chéhchehxëta 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

alachilatchíshí = fork in a canyon or river
alachilíchí = harem
alachipáxsachi = headwaters of a river
alachiwakáuasshi = church
bilitchilappë = murder
chilahpi = dismount
chilakkútkuu = swing back into place
chilaksakshi' = go back into place
chilappe' = finish off a wounded person or animal
chilassachi' = split again
chilichi' = herd
chipaal'ia = wrap
chipaxsachi' = probe again
chipaxxi' = crooked
chiwak'ii = pray
chiwiaa = rely on
iiwaleehichich'kaa = mirror
chia' adv; too

Chia chia ahuk
There are too many white ones.
Joesh chia hachkak
Joe is too tall.

chia' siv; white

Baalaat awe chiaaatiik
The ground is snow-covered in winter.

chiahisshi an; strawberry roan; (- + hisshi = red)
chiashpita an; blue roan; (- + shipita = black)

talaachia = lard

chiaa, chiawa, chiiaa, chiio, chiawu, chiialuu atv; extinguish, put out

Basbilée chiwaak bok
I put out my fire and came.

akbilachiia = fireman

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

Maakaatam chiaxatchik
A child is whining.
chiche  noun or verb suffix indicating necessity

Daáuchichek
They must have gone.

Uuxam doóxpichichek
You must have shot a deer.

Uuxam akooxpeesh díichichek
You must be the one who shot a deer.

chichée, -o stv; look like

Baakaatam diichichéek
The child looks like you.

Baleewatchichéek
We look alike.

chichi  siv; heal

Biihulé chichi
My leg healed.

chichka'  an; prairie chicken

Chichká hilité ahúk
There are lots of prairie chickens here.

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

chichúchi  siv; hard

Chichúchi  n; Hardin, Montana; (-)

chihpá  an; prairie dog

Chihpé haawíok
The prairie dogs are exterminated.

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

chihpawiláachihkuuaata  siv; soaking wet (said of animates);

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

chihpaxxiiooshi  an; groundhog, rockchuck; (- + (axxi = forehead + óoshi = dyed))

chihpínkasshi = a certain kind of small owl that stays around prairie dogs
chihpashik  siv; dark

Awushim chihpashik
The cave is dark.

chil, ba-, da-  atv; pack, carry on the back

Saaptak chiiak ok
He packed something and brought it.

akchii, b-, da-  in; mount; (ak + -)

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

Bishee chilape dasaaakauk
Buffalo bulls are mean tempered.

Bisheeic*hile chilape isatuuk
Steers are huge.

chiisa, baa-, da-  in; tail

Bishkam chiise hachkak
The dog has a long tail.

chisisdeaxa  siv; gray (of horses); (- + deaxa = light)

chisisdeaxshipita  siv; dark gray (of horses); (- + deaxa = light +
shipita = black))

chisisdeaxshipitaali  siv; very dark gray (of horses); (- + ((deaxa =
light + shipita) + taali))

chisisdeaxxaxxi  siv; gray paint (of horses); (((- + deaxa = light +
xaxxi = striped)

chiskisshi  in; tail-bone; (- + kisshi)

chiusuhpischileaxa  an; fox; (- + uhpa = tip + ischi = ? + deaxa =
light)

chitdee = scout; see  cheeta = wolf

chilaakshi  an; morning

Chilaaksheesh yalaak
It rained this morning.

chilaakshilak  adv; when it is morning, i.e., tomorrow; (- + dak)
chilakaá', bah-, däh-, chilakuu'  atv; drive (car)

Basiilaalee chilakaák
I drove my car.

iichilakaá'  an; steering wheel; (ii -)

chiláshi, bah-, däh'  atv; boast about

Isáashke chiláshik
He boasted about his horse.
Bawaalífa bahchiláshik
I boasted about my shooting.

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

uu + k)

chilássaachi  aiv; pout; (- + aachi')

chilaxchi'  an; a certain kind of hawk

chilaxchipshiili  an; Cooper's hawk; (- + (iipa = tail feathers +

shiili = yellow)

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

Chilaaksheesh ialashbaachilek
I barely got up this morning.

chilía  siv; cold (weather, to touch)

Uuwate chimook
Metal is cold.

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

Naakaate chilíassshealatchik
The children were constantly noisy.

chii, baa-, däh'  aiv; afraid of

Iichiile baachilíik
I am afraid of horses.

chilíile, bah-, däh'  atv; challenge

Joesh ashkootáa batúttuua chilíilek
Joe challenged the whole tribe to wrestling.
chiloochi siv; slender, slim

Saaptak chilootak hatchak
There is something there slender and long.

chimmì, bah-, dàh- atv; count

Hasbaalee bahchimmìk
I counted my money.

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

baachimmì, baawahchimmì, baalâhchimmì aiv; study, count (numbers);

(baa + -)

chiptaa, bah-, dàh- atv; string (necklace, beads)

Baleesapìim bahchiptaa
I made a necklace.

Baalùum chiptaa
He strung some beads.

chipxùushi, bah-, dàh- make lose ground, overcome, aggravate

chishee, bah-, dàh-, chisuu atv; butt, gore

Bishéeiichiilim biichisheek
A cow gored me.

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

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

chisheele, chisheewee, chishelee, chisheelu, chisheewu, chisheelu

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

chishpi an; notch (landscape), cleft

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

chisshii, bah-, dàh- aiv; return

Baaxawuashé kushbahchissáauk
We returned to Crow Agency.

chitchikki n; clicking noise

Isiilaalee chitchikkìk
His car is clicking.
chitchikkaachi' an; typewriter; (- + aachi)

chiwawuuli an; packrat

Chiwawule baataalituuk
Packrats take things.

chiwusa, bii-, dii- in; brain

Eiichiwuse koshtak
My brains are few.

chiwusa siv; brainless; (-)

choopi, baa-, da- aiv; make a kissing sound

Shikaakam blakaatam kuschoopik
A boy made a kissing sound to a girl.

bimmuschoopeeta = about to keal over

choosa siv; white, bleached, (of eyes) have cataracts

Ishte choosak
He has a cataract.

Bakchiia choosak
My mount is white.

chua an; other side, other

Basahape chua iahik
My other shoe is smaller.

iichua, bii-, dii- in; one of a pair, partner, mate; (ii + -)

chua siv; narrow

Basahpe chia chuak
My shoes are too narrow.

aachuahche, aachuawahche, aachualahche atv; corner in an argument, single out with accusatory questions; (aa + (- + hche = cause))

Joesh biaachuahchek
Joe kept at me with his pointed questions.

alachuassaahii, alachuassaawaak, alachuassaalaa, alachuassaaliio, alachuassaawiiio, alachuassaalaliio atv; corner; ((ala + - ssa2') + aahii = arrive bringing)
chuuchuushi siv; tall and slender

Baach'i'm ch'uchuushiitak
A pine tree is tall and slender.

ch'uchuusheeta siv; tall, slender (like a pine tree); (- + eeta)

ch'uusa an; half dollar

Ch'usam balaak'ia bakuk
I gave my daughter a half dollar.

ch'uuwatchee, -o siv; socked, off center, aslant

Balax'ap'im ch'uuwatchee aakaasbaalik
I tilted a board and took it outside.

D

daachi, baalichi, daalichi, kaau, bakaau, dakaau aiv; be or stay
(in place)

Koon kaawi'ok
They want to stay there.

daahooli, balahooli, dalahooli atv; catch an unpleasant whiff of

Bache'sh ihkalahoolik
The man smelled himself.

daaka, balaaka, da in; offspring; used in compounds for the young of
animals or birds

Baaaxuawisht kooh't d'akichissuuk
Even animals love their young.

ahpal'aka = front flap of the ear

Aps'aloooka = Crow Tribe

baashchi'inggaaka = white child

daakaachi in; child (in one's care); (- + aachi)

'uuxdaaka = fawn

daasa, balasa, dalasa in; heart

Bilaxpaake daas'ua hawuss'eiluk
They perform open-heart surgery.
ahpalaasá = ear lobe

daataaláá adv; sometime in the future

Daataaláá boowiík
I will come sometime.

dáawee, dáammáa, dáanna, dáawii, dáammuu, dáannuu atv; sing, read

Buúm dáaweek
He sang a song.

dáawí, baalawi, dalawi aiv; start in

Daawíh haluxíh
Go ahead, sing.

dáawíi siv; three

Basaashke dáawíik
I have three horses,

dahkápee, dahkápbaa, dahkápdáa, dahkápiío, dahkápbuu, dahkápdúu aiv;

burn or smoke incense

Ootchiash baalahkapbaak
I burned incense last night.

baalahkappee an; incense; (baa + -)

dahköhpí an; dip in the ground, hollow

Áwé dahköhpím alakkuuwák awélichík
He stumbled into a dip in the ground and fell.

dahköhpí siv; lose weight

Áwákaam dahköhpik
I saw him and he has lost weight.

dahkuú, baakáhku, dáakahku, áhkuú, baakáhkuu, dáakahkuu aiv; live at,

hang around

Basbilaxpaake baakoów áhkuuk
My people are living in peace.

aalakahú, aawaakahkú, aaláakahkú, ááhkuú, aawaakahkúu, aaláakahkúu

atv; take in, take care of; (aa + -)
dahpí  atv; get in (car, hole)

Chihpapuushim awuushim dahpík
A chipmunk went into a hole.

chilahpí, bah-, dah- atv; dismount, get out (of car); (chi + -)
dak clause suffix meaning when or if
chilaäkshilak = tomorrow

dakkaashi, bakkaashi, daäkkaashi atv; drive in (nail)

Uuwatam ilakkaashík
He nailed with a piece of metal.

akihchilakkaashí an; bee; (ak + (ihchi + -))
dakkachi, bakkachi, däkkachi atv; pull out in front of (in a race),
stand out among, go through (school)

Bilaxpáake héeleen dakkachík
He stands out among those people.

Daachímmé aawakkachík
I got him through school.

dakkannée see ahkúxdakkannée = overhear snatches of a conversation
dakkúchi  siv; swing

Chíise dakkúchík
He swung his tail.

chilakkútkuu, bah-, dah- aiv; swing back into place; (chi + -
 + kuú = come back)
daksakshi, baksakshi, daaksakshi fit into (a concave hollow)

Ishte daksakshík
He hit him in the eye.

chilaksakshi, bah-, dah- aiv; go back into place (joint into its
socket, rider onto his horse); (chi + -)
dappee, bappee, dąppee, dappiío atv; mortally wound, kill

Uuxam bappeeék
I killed a bear.
bilitchilappē, bilitchiwappe, bilitchil'appee, bilitchilappi'o atv; murder, commit homicide; (bili + (chi + -))

chilappē', bah-, däh-, chilappi'o atv; finish off a wounded person or animal, kill, make sure something is dead; (chi + -)
dappushī siv; swollen

Bashché dappushik
My leg is swollen.
dassachi', bassachi', d'assachi' atv; split

Balám ku'āta bassachik
I split a log in half.

chilassachi', bah-, däh- atv; split again; (chi + -)
datchi'ishi siv; joined, hooked up, stuck in

alachilatchi'ishi an; fork in a canyon or river; (ala + chi + -)
datchushi', batchushi', daatchushi' atv; whip

Isáashke datchushi'ık
He whipped his horse.
daxchi siv; choke, gag

Haaluusák daxchik
He ate something and choked.
daxchi', baxchi', d'axchi' atv; tie, tie up, imprison, make (using feathers)

Báashum daxchik
He made a fan.
Dissee d'axchi?
Did you make your arrows?

akbaalaxchi' n; policeman; (ak + (baa + -))
daxsachi siv; soft

Ommaaxapé daxsachik
My bed is soft.
daxxalua siv; slide (ground), skid (car)

Awe daxxaluak
The ground slid.
A man smashed his nose.

The window is clear.

chísdeaxa = gray (of horses)

chísdeaxshipita = dark gray (of horses)

chísdeaxaxxi = gray paint (of horses)

chísuhpischileaxa = fox

dée, baalée, dalée, daau, baäu, dalaau aiv; go

aalée, aawaalée, aalalée, aalaaü, aawaän, aalalaau atv; take;

(aa + -)

akbaawaalaachaalee = mailman

alİannee = road

ilaalee = car

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

Joesh bishkawaaláaxdeek
Joe joined the Crazy Dog Society.

líchimmeek
I turned into/pretended to be a horse.

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

akissatdee = soldier

akissatdeelichi = policeman

chíftdee = scout

chishéelee = become a casualty in battle
deeta iv; doesn't exist; takes nouns or sentences as subjects

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

akchiséeleeleetéeta = have no casualties (said of a war party)
ak'dutchileeteeta = feel out of place
aksáaleeta = mustang
baaalaxaxxíleeta = fearless
díá see alíá = ford
díáa, diawaa, dialaa, dioo, diawuu, diáluu atv; do, make

Baaxawualiaawaak
I made some bread.

Akbaatatadía = God
díannée see alíá = ford
díannéewatchushi see alíá = ford
dichí atv; hit

Shikaakam bíaakaatam dichík
A boy hit a girl.

alachíchí', ammahchilichí', anná'chilichí in; harem, band of female animals; (ala + (chi + -))

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

dii, -o atv; shoot at

Uuxam baalííok
We shot at a deer.

disshi atv; dance

Baataweé dissuúuk
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 amnutcheeta = 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.

akbaleelushí an; cannibal; (ak + (balee + -))
duussaachi atv; eat away, etch, corrode; (- + aachi)

E

ée, beé, deé atv; own

Iilaaleem kammeek
Now I own a car.

Éé iákaashkaatak
His share is small.

Basililaaleesh koón eek
He owns my car.

baaéé, baawee, baalee 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
baahíaaa = score in arrow throwing
óosshee = cook
óosshee = food prepared and ready to eat
úutchee = dry
xapiaa = lose
eeta verb suffix that means doing or appearing as if; replaced by aata after tense vowels
akdütícheeteeta = feel out of place
alascheewéeta = stupid
bimmuuschoopeeta = about to keel over
chéchéhxeeta = big round (eyes)
chihpawiláachikhkuuaata = soaking wet
chúuchuusheeta = tall
dütccheeta = tight
puusheeta = speckled (as with freckles)
tawítcheeta = dance
éhche, éwahche, élahche, éhkuu atv; know

Baahéeleen biiéhcheck
He knows me among those in the crowd.
h imperative

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

Evuptuum haawñuk
There aren't any balls left.

akilihaawi = have no relatives

hachka siv; long, tall and slender

Bachuuke hachkak
My younger brother is tall.

baaAPHachka = giraffe

baaaphachka = elephant

hawassée, hawassääawa, hawassääala, hawassśio, hawassääwuu, hawassśaluu
fix, court, be of service to the chronically ill or elderly,

doctor in the Indian way

Akbaaßi baahawesseek
The doctor is attending people.

hawata siv; one, other

Basìilaalee hawate hisshiakaashaakaatak
My other car is bright red.

hche, bahche, dahche, hkuu atv; cause, take the place of; takes either sentences or nouns as objects

aachuahche = corner in an argument

chihpawilàachihkuwaata = soaking wet (said of animates)

taxxehche = shoot (gun)

héelee pn; among

Balapaale héeleelak
He's among the trees.

lichilium balapaale héeleen xalussuuk
The horses are running among the trees.
híí, ba'í, daláà, diío, biío, dalííö atv; arrive at, meet, get close to

Baaxwuaashe' hiik
He arrived at Crow Agency.

Marysh ammaaschiluua koon bihiik
Mary met me at the store.

aahfi, aawaa, aalaláà, aaliíö, aawííö, aalaliíö atv; arrive bringing,
bring with; (aa + -)

áakhíí, áakbáà, áakdaláà, áakdííöo, áakbiííöo, áakdalííö arrive on
time; (áak + -)

alachuussaahíí = corner

báahliíaa, báahlíiwaà, báahlíílaà, báahlííook, báahlííwuù, báahlííluù
score in arrow throwing; ((baa + -) + ee = cause to be)

hiláwi see ihwáí~hiláwi = sleep

hileén plural demonstrative pronoun; these

Hileén ñtuuk
These are good.

híí, (hi)liiawaa, (hi)liialaà, hiluu, (hi)liiawuù, (hi)liialuu make,
build; derives aív from nouns

Awaasumuhiílik
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

Hinne' biiee'ek
This is mine.

hííshí siív; red

Awaasuua hííshík
The house is red.

Hííshe íitchikshík
Red is a pretty color.
balaahisshi = gold
ch'ahisshi = strawberry roan
htah verb suffix; but (not)
  BaaleewiawaahMtah baaleet'ak
  I was going to go, but I didn't.
hulí, bii-, dii- in; bone
  Hulé talée chikuook
  Bone grease tastes good.
huppii an; soup
  Huppiia tawéé ãttunk
  Hot soup is good.
huu, boó, dalóo, duúo, buúo, daluúo aiv; come
  Joesh Baaaxwuaashé kushuuk
  Joe came to Crow Agency.
óo, aawoo, aalaloó, aaluūo, aawuúo, aalaluúo aiv; bring; (aa + -)
  Baašashke ãoh
  Bring my horse.
hxuh verb suffix; or
  Daléewialaahxuh daléessaa?
  Did you go, or not?

I

i, ilu verb suffix; generic, tenseless
i'~ siv; small
  Iché iakaashkaataak
  His feet are small.
  Isiilaalee iakaataak
  His car is kind of small.

íipiakaata = magpie
ialash adv; barely
  lalashbalík
  I barely survived.
Iaschili, aw-, al- atv; buy, trade

Iichílim íaschilik
He bought a horse.

Alataláiaschiluu = gas station

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

Iaxchii see aa

Iaxpáiili see xapáiili = medicine

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

Chilaaksheesh biaxpásšhik
I ate heartily this morning.

Iaxxií, biaxxíí, diáxxii in; forehead; see axxií = forehead

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

Bäché bíaáxxok
My foot hurts.

Dispaxxe biiáxxoxaak
Your elbow is hurting me.

Bachém íáxxoxaak
I hurt a man.

Ichíñ, bachiñ, d- in; foot, paw

Iché ilitshiik
His feet stink.

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

Bachuuke xaxúa awáčísšík
I love all my younger brothers.

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

Baakátam ikúwitaale aa iháatak
A child spun around until he felt funny.

Iháwiñ hiláwi, biháwi, diháwi sleep

Ootchiassh biháwe satchík
I slept soundly last night.
akhilawi an; cocoon; (ak + -)

ihch‘xa, b-, d- in; bump behind the ear

Ihch‘axeem dich‘m awelichik
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

Ihchilappe‘k
He killed himself.

akihchilakkaashi = bee

akihchixachii = railroad handcar

iiwaleeihchich‘kaa = mirror

‘hkasshi, aw-, al- atv; live with

Joesh aw‘hkassuuk
We live with Joe.

Bachal‘hkassuuk?
Do you live together?

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

‘hkuluu stv; be touching

Joeshdak Maryshdak bach‘hkuluuok
Joe and Mary are touching.

Joesh Marysh ‘hkuluuk
Joe is touching Mary.

iht‘a, b-, d- in; eye tooth

Iht‘ dushtuuk
They pulled his eye tooth.

iich’shilihta = 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

Kammaaleewook
We'll go now.
Baluushiiik
He's going to eat.

Daxalushiliik
So go ahead and run.

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

ašíiiwilaxpaaka = Indian

iichilaka’ = steering wheel

iichua = one of a pair

iipa’ = horn

iiwaleeihchichikaa = mirror

iitchili, is’aashka, bas’aashka, disaashka an; horse

Iichile xuss’uk
Horses are fast runners.

iitchilihta an; eye tooth of an elk; (- + iht’a = eye tooth);

regular possessive forms

iitchilikaaashi an; elk; (- + ka’ashi); regular possessive forms

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

Iihule ilussshishik
His leg is broken.

baaiihul’ an; wheel, tire; (baa + -)

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

iikukku’, b-, d’ atv; hear, listen to

Táxxem iikukkuk
He heard a bang.

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

Awushim koon iikushchik
He came out of a cave.
1.  

Iwill read this on my own.

2.  

I will read this on my own.

3.  

I will read this on my own.

4.  

I will read this on my own.
iiwatchushi  siv; lying horizontally in a row

a'anneeiwatchushi = trail

iiwe, b-, d- siv; cry, weep

Baachilaxchim iiwek
An infant cried.

iiwishi = grown up

akbaaxuawishiiwishée = rancher

iiwishée, iiwishbaa, iiwishdaa, iiwishéeo, iiwishbuu, iiwishduu
atv; raise (animal), rear (child); (- + ee = cause to be)

iiwitdee, iiwitbee, iiwitdeee, iiwitduu, iiwitbuu, iiwitduu  aiv; swing

Balám koon iiwitdeek
He swung from a tree.

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

Ammiwatcheeshe íkaak
He understands my hardships.

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

ikkúhpa, b-, d- in; hat, cap

Ikkuhpe xapík
His hat fell off.

iláashi, balaashi, d- in; husband of anyone a man calls basbia,
whoever a man's wife calls basbachee'

ili, bali, d- siv; survive, get by

Ialashilik
He barely made it.

immia'a, bammiaawa, dimmiaalaa, immio, bammiaawuu, dimmiaaluu  aiv;
hustle, scrounge, seek ways to survive; (- + bía'a = want)

ili, balí, d- aiv; speak, talk

Bissilíim baalaaxták
He said something to me, but I didn't understand it.
akbaleeil’aachiwi = an; lawyer; (ak + ((balee -) + aachiwi = follow a line))

akili’haawi = siv; have no relatives; ((ak -) + haawi = none);
used as an insult, i.e., has no one to give him advice
alilii, ammalii, annili, alilaau, ammalaau, annilaau = in; language;
(al + -)

baleelii = n; talk, language; (balee -)

ilikkaa, balikkaa, dalikkaa, ilikkuu = atv; laugh at
Joesh ilikkkur
They laughed at Joe.

ilishe, balishe, d- = aiv; scream
Ootchiash baakaatam ilishek
A child screamed last night.

ilitshii = siv; stink
Ammalapashkuua ilitshiik
Willings stinks.

iluka, isduka, basduka, disduka = an; meat
Iluke chikuook
Meat is delicious.

ilussshishi = siv; broken, not in working order
Bishkam iihule ilussshishik
A dog broke his leg.
Isiliilaaee ilussshishik
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

isbachee = (a woman’s) brother

isbia = (a man’s) sister

isbikalishita = (a woman’s) brothers wife
isiśāhka = (a woman's) father-in-law

isāa  siv; big, large, huge

basìilalee chìa isā'ak
My car is too big.

ahpisāa = mule

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

Apsāalooka = Crow Tribe

cheetxiilisaa = gray wolf

chichkisaa = sage hen

isaa  pn; within, among, between

Shiché isaa ħeeleen bahāam koolāk
There's a spring among the hills.

isāhka  n; old man

Apsāalooke ħeele isāhke hilapīk
There are not too many old men among the Crow.

cheetisaahkaa = term used to address an older brother

iilāpxisaahka = (a man's) grandfather

isisāhka, basisaahka, d'  in; (a woman's) father-in-law, whoever her husband refers to as biilapxa; (is + -)

ispāxxa, baspāxxa, d'  in; elbow; (- + pāxxa = ?)

Baspāxxe baalīlitbaak
I bumped my elbow.

isāaka, basāaka, d-  in; (a woman's) father and whoever her father refers to as bachuuka', biikä', or balāashi

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

older male parallel cousin

Bu' isaalí biilāshteek
My wife's older brother is kind to me.
isahchita, basahchita, disahchita in; a man's younger sister, 
(a man's) younger female parallel cousin, (a man's) sister's daughter younger than he 
Bacheé isahchituuva chichittunuk Men respect their younger sisters. 

isahkata, basahkata, disahkata in; older sister, older female parallel cousin, (a man's) sister's daughter older than he 
Basahkatauuva basahkuua iiluupe koouk 
Our older sisters are our second mothers. 

ischi see chiisuhpischileaxa = fox 

ishche, awishche, alishche aiv; plan well 
\[\text{Ishtaak díaaak} \]
He planned it well and did it. 

ishchi, bashchi, d- in; hand, front paw of bear, cat, or raccoon 
\[\text{Daxpitcheem ishché awákaak} \]
I saw a bear's paw. 

ishchi n; coating, rust on something 
\[\text{Uwatam ishche ihaaxiivunuk} \]
We removed the rust from some metal. 

ahkuxishchi = ear wax 

ishtá, bashtá, d- in; eye 
\[\text{Ishté dúptuua shuook} \]
Both of his eyes are black. 

baashchíili n; white person; \((\text{baa} + (\text{-} + \text{shíili} = \text{yellow}))\); phonological derivation is obscure 

baashchíinnaka n; white child; \((\text{baa} + (\text{-} + \text{shíili} = \text{yellow})) + \text{dáaka} = \text{offspring})\) 

issachi siv; plug 
\[\text{Bilaxam issache diwaak} \]
I plugged up a bucket.
akissatdee  an; soldier, militiaman, militia; (ak + - + dee = become)

akissatdeelichi  an; policeman; ((ak + - + dee = become) + aachi)

isshi, bii-, dii-  in; outermost cover

Bilaxam isshe bahchikaachik
I put a cover on a drum.

baaisshi  an; sack, bag, box, carton; (baa + -)

it  adv; still, yet

It biikoowissaak
I am not ready yet.

itaxpuu, bataxpuu, d-  in; toenail, claw, hoof

Basaashke itaxpuua ilusheechik
My horse has a cracked hoof.

itchi  siv; good

Baleeakiiwilaxpaake itchik
It’s good to be an Indian.

itchikshi  siv; pretty (woman); (- + kisshi)

itchikshikaata  siv; cute (baby, woman); ((- + kisshi) + kaata)

k  suffix; declarative performative

bahchilasuuk = For Heaven's sake!

kaa, bah-, dah-, kuu  aiv; laugh

Shikaakkaatam kaalatchik
A little boy kept on laughing.

kaali, baa-, da-  atv; ask for

Ilukam Joesh kusbaakaalik
I asked Joe for some meat.

kaashi  noun or verb suffix indicating very or very much with verbs and true, genuine, or original, former with nouns
áashkakaashi see bishká = dog
alúutkaashi = arrow used with a bow
baláxxiikaashi = bow
iichiilikaashi = elk
kaata suffix; diminutive, very
baakaata n; child; (baa + -)
báláahishikaata = penny
iipiakaata = magpie
itchikshikaata = cute
kaka verb prefix; again
Kakawook
I came again.
kala verb prefix; right now, right then
Kannuushík
He's eating it right now.
kalaá, baa-, dá-, kalúu aiv; flee, run away
Isaashke awíihchishi baakalaák
I ran from his horse.
kalaaxtá, bah-, dán- atv; forget; takes nouns and sentences as objects
Deewiaash kalaaxták
He forgot to go.
Bikkúhpe bahkalaaxták
I forgot my hat.
Dalóowialeesh bahkalaaxták
I forgot you were coming.
kalíshta siv; small, little
Baakalíshtam bappeék
I killed something young.
biakalishta = young woman
isbiakalishta = (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
itchikshi = pretty
itchikshikaata = cute

koo' stv; be
Kalaheele xusshe koök
He is the fastest runner.

koolá, bii-, dii- siv; there
Buuptuum koolássuuk
The balls are gone.

koota iv; be so, be true
Kuwaaweeem kootak hiliachik
I fooled him and he thought it was true.

kootaa adv; the whole
ashkootaa = the whole tribe

kua pn; center
Kua hifik
He arrived at the center/It is noon.
Kuuan iisshifik
He camped in the middle.

kummi, bah-, dah- aiv; accompany singing with a drum for dancing
Ootchiash akkumme ahuk
There were many singers.

kussaà, bah-, dah-, kussuu atv; invite in to eat
Biilapaache bahkussàak
I invited my friend in to eat.

bilikkussaà, baleewahuksaa, baleelähkussaa, bilikkussuú aiv;
extend a general invitation to everyone; (bii'i + -)

Huilaacheesh bacheem bilikkussaak
A man invited everybody in the other day.
kuu, bakku, dalaaakk, daakkkuu, baakkkuu, dalaakkkuu aiv; come back

Basaashkakaashe kuuk
My dog came back.

chalakkutku = swing back into place

ku, baku, dak, kuu, baku, daakuu atv; give

iiaash iichiilim kuuk
He gave his brother-in-law a horse.

kuxshi, bahu, dah- atv; help

Bachuuk biikuxshik
My younger brother helped me.

akbaakuxshi an; lawyer; (ak + (baa + ))

ohchikaapi, aw-, al- atv; locate something lost, greet someone after a

long separation

Isbitchiia xapiaash ohchikaapik
He found his knife which he had lost.

lik ohchikaapik
He greeted his older brother.

ohchipchi, aw-, al- atv; stick up for

Akup eohchipchik
He stuck up for his sibling.

akbaaohchipchi an; lawyer; (ak + (baa + ))

ó = bring; see huu = come

óochia, aw-, al- aiv; stop (motion)

Amaaaischiluua koon óochia
Stop at the store.

óochia siv; healed, well

Baale óochiak
My arm is healed.
Balaam oolapik
He found some money.

Baaxawua iluke’oolihchek
He ate bread along with his meat.

shìpooli = Indian bologna

Shika’akam’olik
He waited for a boy.

Oolia aw’uassalııchik
He scored right away again (in basketball).

Oolia baah’ııaak
He scored right again (in arrow throwing).

Ilukam oosheek
He cooked some meat.

Ifttaashtee oosheek
He dyed his shirt.

Ilukam oosheek
He cooked some meat.

Ifttaashtee oosheek
He dyed his shirt.

chihpaxxìoooshi = groundhog

Ilukam oosheek
He cooked some meat.

Ifttaashtee oosheek
He dyed his shirt.

Ilukam oosheek
He cooked some meat.

Ifttaashtee oosheek
He dyed his shirt.

Ilukam oosheek
He cooked some meat.

Ifttaashtee oosheek
He dyed his shirt.

Ootchiash Baatawee’n; Nighthawks; ((- + sh) + (baa + tawée = hot))
ooxpi, b-, d- atv; shoot at and hit

Uuxam ooxpiht kootaa deek
He shot a deer, but it kept on going.

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

Bacheem paak paak iluuk
A man kept on shouting and shouting.

iipa an; horn; (ii + -)

pachile, bapchile, dapchile atv; push (objects that can move such as a person or car)

Biisshiam bipiachilek
I was stuck and he pushed me.

paaxalua, bapxalua, dapxalua atv; push, slide (dead weight)

Puuxke paaxaluak
He pushed some dirt.

paaxuushi, bapxuushi, dapxuushi push forcefully

Binnaxche paaxuusak aaleek
He forcefully moved the fence.

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

Isbaaiihulé pattatchiak
His tire rolled.

baapattatchia an; wagon; (baa + -)

baapchia peela an axle grease; ((baa + -) peela = excrement);
phonological derivation is obscure

paxsachi, ba-, da- atv; knead, massage

Baakaatam eelé paxsachik
He massaged the child’s stomach.

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

(ala + chi + -)

chipaxsachi, bah-, dah- atv; probe again; (chi + -)
paxxi siv; crooked; occurs only in derived forms
alapaxxi n; bend (in a river); (ala + -)
chipaxxi siv; crooked, cocked; (chi + -)
peela n; excrement

Peele ilitshiiok
Excrement stinks.

baapchia peela = axle grease

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

Duuse puchik
His ribs show.

pulua n; purring noise (cat, car motor)

Isiilaalse puluahchek
He started his car.

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

puushi siv; striped

Isaushpuushik
He is a Cheyenne.

chihpupuushi = chipmunk

puusheeta = speckled (as with freckles)

? clause suffix indicating interrogation

S

saka an; frog

Saakam awakaak
I saw a frog.

Sake duusuk
Frogs are edible.
sahkée siv; come to, regain consciousness, remember

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

sáhpua siv; seven

Baapbaal’innéet amméax haw’te baapé sáhpuaak
There seven days in a week.

shitsahpua = 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, baashi, dáshi, súu, baasúu, dásuu die

Bishkám shéek
A dog died.

bilisshée an; corpse; (bili + -)

shéepaali siv; listless

Bakchil’ sheéepaali
My mount is listless.

shéepaatdee, shéepaatbee, shéepaatdee, shéepaatduu, shéepaatbuu,
shéepaatduu aiv; proud

Daakbashée ñtochim iishéepaatdeek
He is proud because his son is good.

shia adv; a long time

Baapé kalashíak
The days are longer.

shichi siv; come apart

I’ikshiiwe shichiík
The bolt came apart.

shichi an; hill, range of hills

Shiché baakúk
The hills are high.
shitsuishi  n; bottom of a hill; (- + uushi = base)

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

I³xxom iishiichik
Because he is hurt he made a shushing sound.

shiichi, shiwiachi, shiilachi  atv; throw

Buupchiw hauusshiichik
He threw a ball around.

awuusshiichi = throw into

shiichi  siv; longer than usual, too long

Baalisse chia shiichik
My sleeve is too long.

aapshiichi = discouraged to the point of giving up

shiili  aiv; yellow

Ohpaat awé shiileetiik
The ground is yellow in the evening.

baashchiiIi = 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)

shiipbaaliinmeeta  in; appendix; (- + baaliinmeeta = idle)

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

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

Shikaake áammisuuk
Boys are mischievous.
shilusshi siv; get in the mood, be enthusiastic, eager

Bil'axe ditum shilusshik
He got in the mood when they hit the drum.

shipita siv; black

lsahpe shipitak
His shoes are black.

chlaashpita = blue roan

chisdeaxshipita = dark gray (of horses)

chisdeaxshipittaali = very dark gray (of horses)

talaashpita = motor oil

shishchi siv; littered, messy

Aweele baashishchik
It is littered outside.

shishia siv; dirty

Bi'ttaashtee shichia
My shirt is dirty.

shishushi siv; soaking wet, saturated with water, water-logged,
thawed out; used figuratively with animate subjects to mean
warmed up after having been very cold

Daxpim shishushbaak
I soaked a hide.

shua siv; blue, green

Buupchim shuak
The ball is blue.

shuataali = inexperienced

shuataali siv; inexperienced; (- + taali)

Joesh buupchiliaash shuataalik
Joe is an inexperienced ball player.

sookaatias exclamation used by members of the Bad War Deeds clan
when they like something a great deal
sookittoolish  exclamation used by members of the Bad War Deeds clan
when they like something

ssaa    postposition; to, toward

Chichuche kussee' baaleek
I went to Hardin.

alachuassaahii = corner

awuuasshiichi = throw into

bimmuuschoopeeta = about to keel over

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

lichiiilissaak
it's not a horse.

Disiilaaleessaak
it's not your car.

Baalichissuuk
We didn't hit him.

bass'assaa = old-fashioned

bass'assaa = in the time of our ancestors

batcheesh'issaa = rich

T

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

baapuxta = insect

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

ashtaahili = teepee

chfisdeaxshipitaali = very dark gray (of horses)

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

Talee' liwisahuk
Gasoline is expensive.

Talee' iidossheehiluuk
Grease is used for cooking.
alataləaiaschiluu an; gas station; (ala + (- + ʃəchil = buy + uu))
tala'achia an; lard; (- + chi' = white)
tala'ashiili an; butter; (- + shiili = yellow)
tala'ashpita an; motor oil; (- + shipita = black)
tatássachi siv; wet, damp
  Awé tatassachik
  The ground is damp.
tatchuuká, bii-, dii- in; scar tissue, cyst
  Aluua tatchuukák
  It is scarred where he was wounded.
tatchuukaachi siv; stubborn; (- + aachi)
tatee, -o stv; very good at; takes sentences with identical subjects as objects
  Baawiwe biita'teek
  I'm a great swimmer.
tawee, -o siv; hot (person, day, stove)
  Oxxaashe taweek
  The sun is hot.
  Chi'aa biita'week
  I am too hot.

Baatawee n; War Dance Society; (baa + -)
Ootchiash Baatawee = Nighthawks
tawutchi siv; a lot, iin-abundance
tawutcheeta siv; dense, close together (as cloud streamers of a horsetail cloud, slats of a fence); (- + eeta)
  Bale iitawutcheetak
  There's allot of trees.
taxxe n; banging noise
  Balaxsapim iilich'ım taxxe
  It banged when he hit it with a board.
taxxehche, taxxewahche, taxxelahche, taxxehkuu atv; shoot (gun);

(- + hche' = cause)

U

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

Baache' 'uak
He stepped on my foot/He gave me a mount.

ua', b-, d- in; wife

Ua' biaitchik
His wife is pretty.

uhpa in; tip, end

Isbitchiiia uhpe ilusshishik
The tip of his knife is broken.

chihuisuhpischileauxa = fox

uu suffix; plural
alachiwakaaauashi = church
alatalaaischiluu = gas station
ammaachimmuu = school
ammaaiaischiluu = store
bahchilásuuk = For Heaven's sake!
chihpawilásachihkuuaata = soaking wet (said of animates)

'uchich siv; dry

Baape 'uchik
I am thirsty.

Bi'ttaashtee 'uchik
My shirt is dry.

'utchee, 'utbaa, 'utdaa, 'uttuu, 'utbum, 'utduu atv; dry;

(- + ee = cause to be)
Awaxaaawuushe kukaawook
I came from the foot of the mountains.
Baakaatessa uush aleek
The child has colic.

ahpuushi = back of the head
ahpuushalatta = bump of knowledge
shituusshi = bottom of a hill

\'uuwata an; metal, (before c. 1900) money; see \bala = money
\'Uuwate chich\'tuuuk
Metal is hard.
\'Iilaalee \uuwate kooiil\'ook
Cars are made from metal.

\'uuxa an; deer
\'Uuxe xuss\'uk
Deer are fast.
\'uuxdaaka an; fawn; (- + daaka = offspring)

xach\'i, baa-, da' atv; shake, move; aiv; run (said of a motor)
Aw\'e xach\'iit ditchilaachiik
When the earth quakes it is dangerous.

akihchixach\'i an; railroad handcar; (ak + (ihchi + -))
xalua see ala, ahpa' = outer ear

xalusshi, baa-, da' aiv; run
Shik\'akam xalusshik
A boy ran.
Bishk\' am app\'aa xalusshik
He ran along side a dog.

xapii siv; get lost
Ootchiash xapiik
He was lost last night.
xapliiaa, xapliwaas, xapiliia, xaplioo, xapliwuu, xapiluuu atv;
lose; (− + ee = cause to be)
xap'alii, iaxp'alii, biaxpaalii, diaxpaalii in; medicine, medicine

bundle

Iapaliiia chichitchêk
He respects his medicine.

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

Aasua xawuaaxapik
His house came down crumbling.
Baaxawua tatachê chikdook
Crackers are good to eat.
Baaxawuaahkaalatchik
He kept on making this crumbling sound.

baaxawua an; flour, bread; (baa + −)

baaxawuaashi an; flourmill; ((baa + −) + ashí = house)
Baaxawuaashi n; Crow Agency, Montana; ((baa + −) + ashí = house)

xáxxi siv; having alternate colors, striped, pinto

Isáashke xáxxik
His horse is a pinto.

chísdeaxxaxxi = gray paint (of horses)

xé siv; be dripping, be leaking

Bastalee xék
My gas is leaking.

xée, -o siv; short (inanimate subject)

Bålisshe xéek
My sleeve is short.

xiili siv; gray

Ahpaaaxé xiilik
The clouds are gray.

cheétxiilisa = gray wolf

xokupi n; hole in the ground

Aítarnne koon xokupik
There is a hole in the road.
English-Crow Key

a long time shi'a
a lot taw'utchi
above 'aaka
accompany kummi
across 'aakkaa
afraid chilii
again 'akahchi
again kaka
again 'oolia
aggravate chipxúushi
among héélee
among isaa
Anglo ishta
animal axua
anus ūushi
appendix shíipa
arise chilé
arm áala
arrive hi
arrow alúuta
ask bakii
ask for kaali
aslant chuúwatchee
Aspen Grove, Montana chishpi
away akukkó
bag isshi
ball búupchi
banana shíipa
bang taxxe
barely ialash
base ūushi
be koó
bead baalú
bead chipatá
become deé
bee dakkaashi
beg bakii
behind bitáa
belong to achi
below biaxsá
bend paaxsí
bereaved iisá
beside alapáshiko
between isaa
big chehéchehxa
big isaa
bird apa
bite apuxa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (Capitals)</th>
<th>Dakota (Pinyin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>shipíta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleached</td>
<td>choosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloody</td>
<td>daxxushí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>shú'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>axú'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bologna</td>
<td>shípa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt</td>
<td>baaškishiwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>húlí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boogie Man</td>
<td>cheéta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>báhpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow</td>
<td>baláxxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box</td>
<td>išší</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>shíkaaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>chiwú'sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brainless</td>
<td>chiwú'sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>alaakaashuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>xawú'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>áachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>hí'i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>húu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken</td>
<td>ilúshishí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>baaláaxa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>bacheé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>cheéta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother-In-Law</td>
<td>ilašhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket</td>
<td>bilaxa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckskin</td>
<td>baammaxí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>híli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>ashí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn</td>
<td>aláxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt</td>
<td>óoshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>htah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt</td>
<td>chishée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>taláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>fáschili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>iissší</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannibal</td>
<td>duushí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap</td>
<td>ihkuhpá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>íiláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry</td>
<td>chí'í</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carton</td>
<td>íissší</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casualty</td>
<td>chishée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>dutchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>X Pawnee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause</td>
<td>hche’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cave</td>
<td>awushí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>kua’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceremony</td>
<td>iâxchii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenge</td>
<td>chîfile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge</td>
<td>aalaahuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>daaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>ka’ata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chipmunk</td>
<td>chîhpá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choke</td>
<td>daxchí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chokecherrytree</td>
<td>balá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church</td>
<td>bakíí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claw</td>
<td>itáxpuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>déaxa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleft</td>
<td>chishpí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>click</td>
<td>chitchikkí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb</td>
<td>aaichiwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb</td>
<td>ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>tawutchí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>ahpaaxá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coating</td>
<td>ìshchí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocked</td>
<td>chuúwatchee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocked</td>
<td>paxxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocoon</td>
<td>iháwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>apaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crazy Dog</td>
<td>bishká</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crossed</td>
<td>alá</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crow Agency, Montana  xawúá
cry  chíaxi
cry  íiwe
cut  akbiílí
cut  apusa
cut  apuxa
cut ragged  achuutchua
cute  itchi
cyst  tatchuuká
damp  tatassachi
dance  disshi'
dark  chihpashi'
darkness  óotchia
dedicate  iásxhii
deer  ūuxa
den  awushi'
dense  tawúutchi
depend on  bíaa
die  shée
different  ihaata
dip  dahkohpi
dip  óoshii
dirty  shishía
discouraged  aapa
discovers  óolapi
dismount  dahpi'
do  diáa
doctor  hawassée
dog  bishká
dollar  balaa
draped  áchippee
dress  íttaashtee
drip  xe'
drive  chilakaá
drive in  dakkaashi
drum  biláxa
dry  ūuchi
dumbfounded  chéchéhxá
dyed  óoshí
each other  bach
eager  shilushší
ear  ahkúxá
ear  ahpá
ear lobe  ahpá
earth  awá
eat  appée
eat  duwší
eat  ōoli
edge  assakhá
elbow  ispáxxa
elephant  apa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>elk</th>
<th>iichíli</th>
<th>fix</th>
<th>hawaseé'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>uhpa</td>
<td>flee</td>
<td>kaláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enter</td>
<td>bileeli</td>
<td>flour</td>
<td>xawua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etch</td>
<td>duushí</td>
<td>follow a line</td>
<td>aachiwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>ahpaa</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>ooshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excrement</td>
<td>péela</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>ichí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exist</td>
<td>bishí</td>
<td>ford</td>
<td>alía</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exist</td>
<td>deeta</td>
<td>forehead</td>
<td>axxíí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extinguish</td>
<td>chiaa</td>
<td>forehead</td>
<td>iaxxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>ishta</td>
<td>foreleg</td>
<td>aala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>iisa</td>
<td>fork</td>
<td>datchiíshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan</td>
<td>baashu</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>kalaaxtá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>awateé</td>
<td>former</td>
<td>kaáshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>iilápxa</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>chiísa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>isaaka</td>
<td>frog</td>
<td>sáaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-in-law</td>
<td>isáahka</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>akukko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-in-law</td>
<td>isáahka</td>
<td>frozen</td>
<td>ákkapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fawn</td>
<td>uuxa</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>iaxpasshí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fearless</td>
<td>alaxaxí</td>
<td>gag</td>
<td>daxché</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fearless</td>
<td>baaláaxa</td>
<td>garnish</td>
<td>aachiahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>òchikaapi</td>
<td>gas station</td>
<td>taláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>òolapi</td>
<td>gash</td>
<td>akáchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>biláa</td>
<td>gasoline</td>
<td>taláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fireman</td>
<td>biláa</td>
<td>genuine</td>
<td>kaáshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>bassáa</td>
<td>get in</td>
<td>dahpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit into</td>
<td>daksakshi</td>
<td>get lost</td>
<td>xapíí</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
get out  dahpi
grow  apåali
get out  iikushchi
half dollar  chuusa
get up  chile
hand  ishchi
giraffe  'aapa
handcar  xachii
give  kuú
hang around  dahku
go  dee
hard  chichuchi
go back  daksakshi
harem  dichi
go out  asaalí
Hardin, Montana  chichuchi
God  baatach
hat  ihkuhpa
gold  bala
hawk  chilaxchi
gone  haawí
head  ahpá
good  itchí
head  ihcháxa
good  tatée
headwaters  paxsachi
gore  chishée
gleal  chichi
grandfather  iilapxa
healed  'ochia
grasp  dutchi
hear  iikukku
gray  chiisa
heart  daasá
gray  xiili
help  kuxshi
grease  pattatchia
herd  dichí
grease  taláa
hill  shichi
green  shua
hit  dichí
greet  ohchikaapi
hit  óoxpi
grind  xawua
hold  dutchi
groove  alaxalua
hole  xokúpi
groundhog  chihpa
holler  paa
hollow  dakh'ohpi  intestines  shiipa
home  ash'i  invite  kussaa
hoof  it'axpuu  joined  datch'ishi
hooked  datch'ishi  keel over  bili
hoot  pulu'a  kill  dappee
horn  pa'a  knead  paxsachi
horse  chi'i  knife  bitchii
horse  iich'ili  knoll  atta
hot  tawee  know  alaaaxta
house  awaaasu'u  know  ehche
House of Representatives  ahu  ladle  ooshii
huge  isaa  land  awa
hungry  aliishi  language  ili'i
hurt  iaaxxo  lard  talaa
hustle  ili  large  isaa
idle  baal'inneeta  laugh  ilikk'a
if  dak  laugh  ka'a
imprison  daxchi'  lawyer  ili'i
incense  dakhapee  lawyer  kurshi'
Indian  awa'  lawyer  ohchipchi
inexperienced  shua  leaf  aapa
insane  baalaaxa  leak  xe'
insect  apuxa  leery  alaxaxxi
insect  apuxa  leg  iihuli
inside  awu'u  lengthened  shichi
intend  ii  lie  iiwatchushi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>biláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>déaxa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td>iikikkú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listless</td>
<td>šeépaali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>littered</td>
<td>shishchí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>kalíshta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>dahkú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live with</td>
<td>ihkasshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long ago</td>
<td>háchka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>íkaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look like</td>
<td>chichée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>xapi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose weight</td>
<td>dahkóhpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magpie</td>
<td>iipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mailman</td>
<td>baalaachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majority</td>
<td>ahú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>daxchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>díaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>hili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td>chilikapi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>bacheé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>ahú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>massage</td>
<td>pâxsachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>biláa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mate</td>
<td>chuá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>aaláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>ilúka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>xapaalii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet</td>
<td>híi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messy</td>
<td>shishchí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metal</td>
<td>úuwata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>might</td>
<td>aaláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>militia</td>
<td>íssachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill</td>
<td>xawua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror</td>
<td>íkaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moan</td>
<td>biláachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money</td>
<td>baláa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning</td>
<td>chilaakshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mount</td>
<td>chii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mourn</td>
<td>chíaxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>xachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mule</td>
<td>ahpá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murder</td>
<td>dappeé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustang</td>
<td>aksáa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>chuá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neat</td>
<td>chuuchuushi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>aapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>ahpá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>alaakawi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
necklace / aapii
night / ootchia
Nighthawks / ootchia
none / haawi
nose / apa
not / ssaa
notch / chishpi
now / kala
mut / baalikshiiwi
offspring / daaka
oil / talaa
old man / isahka
old-fashioned / bassa
on this side / aakdoosko
on top / daaka
one / hawata
or / huxuh
original / kaashii
other / hawata
other side / chu
otter / baapuxta
outfit / ee
overcome / chipxuushi
overhear / ahkuxa
owl / chihpa
own / ee
packrat / chiwawuli
pair / chu
paper / baalachi
parent / aksaa
part the hair / alakli
partner / chu
paw / ichi
paw / ishchi
pebble / bi
penny / balaa
people / bilaxpaaka
perform / isxhii
pinto / xaxxi
plan / ishche
plead / bakii
Plenty Coups / alaxchi
plug / issachi
pointed / atta
policeman / daxchi
policeman / issachi
poor / batcheshi
possessions / ee
pout / chilashi
prairie chicken / chichka
prairie dog   chihpá
pray   bakii
prerogative   axuá
pretend   ded
pretty  ítchí
probe   paxsachi
purr   pulua
push   paachile
push   paaxalua
push   pãxuushi
put out   chiáa
raise   iiwishí
rancher   axua
reach the summit   aakaapi
read   ďawee
ready   ooshi
real   kaáshi
rear   iiwishí
red   hisshi
rely on   biaa
remember   buh
remember   sahkeé
repeatedly   ákahchi
respectable   baalátchi
return   chisshíi
rich   batcheshí
ride   aakinne
rise   chile
road   alía
roan   chía
rock   bií
rockchuck   chihpá
roll   pátatchia
roll up   ápaalia
rope   bishiaxpá
round   chehchehxa
rub   áxxaxxi
run   xalusshi
run away   kaláa
rust   išchí
sack   ľsshi
sage hen   chichka
saturated   shishúshi
scar   tatchuuka
scholar   ak
school   chimmi
score   híí
scout   cheeta
scream   ilíshe
screw   baalíkshiíwi
scrounge  ilí
see  ñkaa
seize  dutči
seven  sáhpua
shake  xáchii
sharp  attá
shirt  ittaashté
shoot  dií
shoot  oóxpi
shoot  taxxe
short  xée
shout  paa'
shy  iisá
sibling  akúpa
sing  balaxí
sing  dáawee
singe  aláchhuuchi
singed  aláchhuuchi
sister  bía
sister  isahchiita
sister  isahkáata
sister-in-law  bía
skid  daxxálua
skinny  bili
slanted  bitáwee
sleep  iháwi

slender  chilóochi
slender  chuuchuushi
slender  háchka
slide  daxxálua
slide  páxalua
slim  chilóochi
slip  alatší'
slit  akáchi
sloped  bitáwee
small  iá
small  kálíshta
smashed  daxxuushi
smell  daahóoli
smoke  alákkuaa
sneak up on  cheéechia
soaked  alakkachi
soaked  chihpá
soaked  shishúshi
soft  daxsachí
soldier  issachi
sometime  bakaaláá
sometime  daataaláá
sorrow  iisá
soup  húppii
speak  ilí
speckled  puuchi
spin alatshí
split dassachí
spring baháa
sprouted asií
squashed daxushí
stand out dakkachi
start daawi
stay daachi
steal ataali
steering wheel chilakaá
step on 'ua
stick up for 'ohchipchi
still it
stink ilítshii
stone bií
stool pigeon biíle
stop 'oochia
store 'aschili
straddle 'akinne
stretched shíichi
string apúa
string chiptaa
striped puwashí
striped xáxxi
stubborn tatchuuka'

stuck akóochi
stuck datchi'ishi
study shimmí
stupid alascheewí
survive ili
sweetheart akí
swim biíwi
swing dakkuchi
swing iiwitdee
swollen dappúshi
swollen gland alascheewí
synagogue bakí
tail chiisa
tail feather íipa
tail-bone chiisa
take dée
take away forcefully 'achiahí
take care of dahku
take in dahku
talk ilií
tall chuuchuushí
tall háchka
tattle biíle
teat aachi
teepee aší
tell on  bilee
tent  ashi
thawed out  shishushi
there  koolā
these  hileen
thing  baatach
this  hinē
three  daawii
throw  awuu
tie  daxchi
tied too high on the pole  ōapa
tight  dutchi
tip  uhpa
tire  iihuli
tired  haawi
to  ssaa
toenail  itaxpuu
tomorrow  chilaakshi
too  chia
tooth  ihtā
touch  āpassshi
touch  āpchichi
touch  āhkulumi
toward  ssaa
trade  āschili
trail  alia
transparent  dēaxa
travois  alaakko
tree  balā
tribe  kootā
true  kaashi
true  kootā
twine  apua
typewriter  chitchikkī
udder  aachi
uncle  iilapxa
uncle  isaaka
under  biavsā
understand  īkaa
vaccinate  apuxa
vehicle  īlīaa
visible  asī
wagon  pātatchia
wait  ōoli
want  bīaa
War Dance Society  tawē'
war deeds  alaxchiī
water  bii
wax  ahkuixa
weak  bahtā
weapon  balaxxi
weep  chíaxi  wife  u'à
weep  iíwe  will  ii
well  oočia  window  i'kaa
wet  axíchi  wise  baalatchi
wet  chihpá  within  isaa'
wet  shishushi  wolf  cheeta
wet  tatássachi  woman  bìa
wheel  iihuli  wood  bala'
when  dak  wound  dappeé'
whip  datchúshi'  wrap  ápaalia
white  chía  wrest  ñachiahi
white  choosa  write  baalaachi
white person  ishtá  yellow  shfíli
whole  kootàa  yet  it
whoop  paa'  young  dàaka
wide eyed  chènchehxa
Bibliography

Dorothea V. Kaschube (1967). Structural Elements of the Language of the Crow Indians of Montana, (University of Colorado Studies, Series in Anthropology, No. 14), Boulder
