

Miami-Peoria Dictionary

**myaamia neehi peewaalia
kaloosioni mahsinaakani**

Cover art:

Showing in the late evening Oklahoma sun are the corn tassels of our traditional white Miami corn. This small-eared 8-10 row corn grows on Miami Nation lands in northeast Oklahoma and continues to nourish the people just as it did the generations before.

We dedicate this work to the following Miami Indian Elders.



Miami Nation Archives

Mildred Walker and Chief Floyd Leonard

The leadership and wisdom of these individuals are the reason our community flourishes today. We thank them for having the foresight to encourage and support the revitalization of the Miami language and culture for the benefit of all Miami people wherever they may live... kweehsitoolaankiki eeweemilaankiki.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This dictionary is a culmination of much work made possible by tremendous support from several individuals and organizations. To that end, we would like to express our thanks to the Miami Nation and Miami University for supporting our efforts through the Myaamia Project at Miami University; to Rotary International, Ohio District 6600 for their generous donation towards our language revitalization work; to Mr. Charles Stocking for making the Miami feel welcome in their homelands of Ohio; to Wesley Leonard for comments on an early draft; to Michael McCafferty for assistance with place names; to Dr. John Nichols for graciously allowing us to use his Ojibwe dictionary as a model for this dictionary; and to Dr. Carol Hunter, Professor of History at Earlham College for her donation and continued encouragement. As this work progressed we were saddened by the loss of a Miami elder who was a continual source of support. And so we would like to acknowledge the late Mrs. Lora Siders for her guidance for many years. And finally, we appreciate the support of our families, who have learned to unconditionally accept our paths in life, and understand our determination to survive as Miami People.

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kaloosioni mahsinaakani**

Daryl Baldwin and David J. Costa

Developed through the
Myaamia Project at Miami University

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Preface

The following dictionary of *myaamiaataweenki* and *peewaaliaataweenki*, the Miami and Peoria language, is the result of many years of work and collaboration. The language referred to here as Miami-Peoria was historically spoken in what are now Indiana, Illinois, western Ohio and the southern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin.

This dictionary consists of words, phrases and sentences collected from a variety of original documents spanning 300 years. The earliest resources on the Miami-Peoria language are the works of Jesuit missionaries from the late seventeenth century. The most recent works are from the last generation of Miami-Peoria speakers in the early to mid twentieth century. Of the known records, this dictionary only represents a fraction of what has been uncovered. It will be years, maybe even a couple of generations, before we are able to document all of the forms found in these historical manuscripts.

The Miami-Peoria language, as put forth in this dictionary, is a reconstructed language as there are no first generation speakers living today. It is believed that the last of the speakers passed sometime during the early 1960s. Reconstructing Miami-Peoria began in the late 1980s by David J. Costa, in the course of his Ph.D. research in linguistics at the University of California at Berkeley. Costa's work was instrumental and serves as the foundation for our understanding of Miami-Peoria phonology and morphology.

The software used to create this dictionary, known as Shoebox, was developed by SIL International. Shoebox has since been discontinued and this will likely be the only edition of this dictionary that utilizes this software.

Miami-Peoria verbs are not marked for feminine or masculine gender. In other words, a word like *wehsinīta* can mean either 'he is eating' or 'she is eating'. It was decided early on that it would be too cumbersome to try and include both male and female pronouns in all the translations in this dictionary. Algonquianists have long defaulted to using the male pronoun when translating various Algonquian languages and we have done the same here. Therefore, the reader should always read 'his', 'him', or 'he' as non-gender-specific. In a few cases we have used the feminine pronoun when this is obviously called for, as in *peenaašīta* 'she gave birth to me' and *eencihkwīci* 'she is pregnant'.

There are undoubtedly mistakes within this work. Although our understanding of Miami-Peoria is good, we have a considerable amount to learn, and new forms are being recorded and translations continually refined as we learn more. If users have questions or wish to propose corrections, they are encouraged to contact the Miami Nation's Office of Cultural Preservation, in Miami, Oklahoma.

On a final note, we would like to say that reconstructing Miami-Peoria was not done solely for posterity or historical purposes. Reconstructing the Miami-Peoria language is in direct support of our cultural revitalization effort. Our language embodies the beliefs, values and generations of accumulated knowledge, all of which has application in our world today. Much can be learned about life and living through our language and culture. We hope those who utilize this work do so in a way that honors all those who were thoughtful enough to leave something behind for future generations. To that end we would like to acknowledge the elders whose words and knowledge were recorded long before many of us were ever born:

Peoria Speakers:

Frank Beaver
Alice Blalock
Maggie Boyd
Samuel Boyd
John Charley
George Finley
Battese Peoria
Bill Skye
Nancy Stand

Miami Speakers:

Ross Bundy
Clarence Godfroy
Gabriel Godfroy
James Godfroy
Le Gros
Little Turtle
Eclistia Mongosa
William Peconga
Thomas Richardville
Moses Silver Heels
Elizabeth Vallier

Wea Speakers:

John Mitchell
Sarah Wadsworth

Piankashaw Speaker:

Frank Valley

Kaskaskia Speaker:

Luther Paschal

And to the many other speakers whose names were not recorded.

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Oxford, OH

David J. Costa
Miami Language Consultant
El Cerrito, CA

Key to Entries

Basic Entry

All entries in the Miami-Peoria to English section are arranged alphabetically in the following order:

a, c, e, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, s, š, t, w, y

(The letters b, d, f, g, j, q, r, u, v, x and z are not used in the writing of Miami-Peoria.)

Each entry begins with a **headword** appearing in bold. Nouns appear in their full form while verbs appear as stems, stripped of person marking with their underlying (unchanged) initial vowels. Under each headword appear inflected forms and example sentences. Sentences consisting of several words may appear under the entry of each word found in the sentence.

Noun entries can include plural forms, locative forms, and example sentences. Locatives that form place names or refer to specific localities are given their own entry. Verb entries include sample inflected forms and example sentences. In cases where a verb undergoes a significant change in meaning, when it is inflected for an indefinite subject, or when its first syllable is reduplicated, we have given such forms their own entry.

Due to the high degree of inflection in Miami-Peoria, it was a struggle to determine when a word or inflected form of a word should have its own entry. We decided that words would have their own entry when inflection alters their part of speech or significantly changes their meaning. This has sometimes complicated our ability to cross-

reference terms that are obviously related. For instance, the entry *ceemonkaahkašiwia* ‘Baptist preacher’ does not appear next to its related entries beginning with *camonk-* ‘submerge in water’. The reason they do not appear next to each other is due to the initial change of the vowel from *a* > *ee*, causing them to appear separately in alphabetical order. Our hope is that the morphological breakdown that appears with many of the entries will lead users back to the underlying stems in the Miami-Peoria to English portion of the dictionary.

Cross-referencing is best accomplished by using the English finder list at the back of the dictionary. Sometimes, words can be semantically related even though they appear in unrelated forms. A very good example of this is found with the terms to ‘eat’. Looking in the English finder list under ‘eat’ will yield over a dozen terms associated with eating; most of these are morphologically unrelated, which means they appear in different places throughout the Miami-Peoria to English portion of the dictionary. The finder list is the recommended way to find semantically related terms.

We do not cover very many of the phonological and morphological features of Miami-Peoria in this dictionary. For more specific grammatical information please see *The Miami-Illinois Language*, by David J. Costa (University of Nebraska Press, 2003).

Word Classes

Miami-Peoria word classes are basically grouped into nouns, verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and particles. Nouns fall into two basic classes, which are characterized by nouns with final *a*, versus nouns with final *i*. Nouns with final *a* represent living entities or other items that have a cultural (sometimes ceremonial) value not found with nouns with final *i*. *a*-final nouns are often referred to as ‘animate’ by linguists, while *i*-final nouns are called ‘inanimate’. Two examples of this are as follows:

a-final (animate)		i-final (inanimate)	
alemwa	dog	kookani	spoon

However, it should be noted that the terms animate and inanimate carry with them the notions of living and non-living, which do not fully apply here. Due to a lack of appropriate English terminology to describe the Miami-Peoria language, the terms animate and inanimate will be used for grammatical classification in this dictionary but this should not imply that speakers of the language think in terms of living and non-living.

Animate and inanimate nouns can also be independent or dependent. Independent nouns are also called ‘stand alone’ nouns because they do not require any further suffixes or prefixes to be used as a word. However, dependent nouns require prefixes marking the possessor (as in English ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his/her’, ‘our’, etc.) and for this reason they are called ‘dependent’:

Dependent		Independent	
<u>ni</u> hciwa	<u>my</u> arm	ahseema	tobacco
<u>ki</u> nehki	<u>your</u> hand	naahkiipioni	chair

Speaking Miami-Peoria requires a good understanding of the verb system, which is the heart of the language. The verb system is by far the most complex aspect of the language but only briefly discussed here. Basically all verbs fall into three main categories in Miami-Peoria: independent verbs, dependent verbs, and imperatives.

Independent verbs are characterized by the use of person marking prefixes. Independent verbs are far more common in the seventeenth century records, with a much more limited use by the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is clear that the shift away from the use of independent verbs began sometime in the early nineteenth century. The last fluent speakers of Miami-Peoria were fully aware of independent verbs, but believed them to be a conservative or old-fashioned way of speaking. Independent forms are included in this dictionary even though in the modern language they are less common than dependent verbs.

Dependent verbs are characterized by use of person marking suffixes only, and no prefixes. Dependent verbs are the main verb forms used by modern speakers of the language. And finally, imperative verbs are those verbs used to form commands. Imperatives employ suffixes only, but different suffixes from independent and dependent verbs.

The following are some examples showing the difference between independent, dependent and imperative verbs, using *wiihsini-* ‘eat’ and *waapantam-* ‘look at it’:

Independent form	Dependent form	Imperative form
kiwiihsini ‘you are eating’	weehsiniyani ‘you are eating’	wiihsinilo ‘eat!’
niwaapanta ‘I look at it’	waapantamaani ‘I look at it’	waapantanto ‘look at it!’

Additionally, dependent verbs often undergo ‘initial change’, a process where the first vowel of a verb changes under certain circumstances. Note that the first vowel in the verb ‘eat’ is *ii* in the independent and

imperative forms, but usually changes to *ee* in the dependent form, *weehsiniyani* ‘you are eating’. However, not all verbs can undergo initial change; the stem for ‘look at’, above, is always *waapam-*. Most verbs with the first-syllable vowels *a*, *e*, *i* or *ii* change this vowel to *ee* most of the time when they are in the dependent form. Verbs with *aa*, *ee*, or *oo* do not change their vowels. Independent verbs and imperatives (command forms) never undergo initial change.

Initial change is important in using this dictionary, since if you are looking for a particular Miami-Peoria word with *ee* in its first syllable, and you can find no head entry for the word with that vowel, you should also try looking for the same stem with the vowel *a*, *e*, *i* or *ii* instead, since all these vowels shift to *ee* when they undergo ‘initial change’. For example, the verb *weehsiniyani* ‘you are eating’ would not be given in the dictionary under *weehsini-*, since *weehsiniyani* has undergone initial change; instead, *weehsiniyani* is given under its unchanged form, *wihsini-*, which is seen in forms like *wihsinitaawi* ‘let’s eat!’ Most verbs with *ee* in their first syllables actually have *a*, *e*, *i* or *ii* in their basic stems.

Within independent, dependent, and imperative verbs, there are four basic verb types. These verb types reflect the types of the persons or things which are acting or being acted upon. Animate intransitive (AI) verbs reflect the action or state of an animate subject with no object. Transitive inanimate (TI) verbs show the action of an animate subject acting on an inanimate object. Transitive animate (TA) verbs have animate subjects acting on animate objects. Inanimate intransitive (II) verbs simply express a ‘state of being’ of an inanimate subject. Examples of each are seen below:

Miami-Peoria	English gloss	Verb type
weehsiniaani kyaasita	I am eating he is hiding	Animate intransitive verb (AI) – animate subject acting or doing something.
mecciaani kyaatooki	I am eating it he hides it	Transitive inanimate verb (TI) – animate subject acting on an inanimate object.
eemwaka kyaalaata	I eat him he hides him	Transitive animate verb (TA) – animate subject acting on another animate object.
peetilaanki oonsaaweeki kehcakwanki pyaaki	it is raining it is yellow it is heavy it comes	Inanimate intransitive verb (II) – a state of being or existence.

Grammatical Categories

The following is a list of the grammatical categories used in this dictionary:

Abbreviation	Grammatical Category	Description
<i>adv</i>	adverb	a word which modifies a verb.
<i>adv.redup</i>	reduplicated adverb	adverb that contains a reduplicated first syllable.
<i>an.intran.final</i>	animate intransitive final	a final which creates an AI verb.
<i>clitic</i>	clitic	a syntactic particle which can phonologically attach to its preceding word.
<i>dem</i>	demonstrative	terms that convey the notion of 'this' or 'that'.
<i>dim</i>	diminutive	words or morphemes that carry the notion of 'little' or 'young'.
<i>final</i>	final	stem-final morpheme.
<i>inan.intran.final</i>	inanimate intransitive final	a final which creates an II verb.
<i>indef.suff</i>	indefinite object suffix	suffix marking indefinite objects.
<i>initial</i>	initial	a morpheme which occurs at the beginning of a stem.
<i>interj</i>	interjection	a word used in exclamation.
<i>interr</i>	interrogative	a word used to form a question.
<i>medial</i>	medial	a morpheme in the middle of a stem which has initials preceding it and finals following it.
<i>n.an</i>	animate noun	a living being or an object possessing cultural significance.
<i>n.inan</i>	inanimate noun	a standard or typical physical object.
<i>n.an.dep</i>	dependent animate noun	animate noun that requires possessive marking.
<i>n.an.redup</i>	reduplicated animate noun	animate noun that contains a reduplicated first syllable.
<i>n.final</i>	noun final	a morpheme which occurs at the end of noun stems.
<i>n.inan.dep</i>	dependent inanimate noun	inanimate noun that requires possessive marking.
<i>n.loc</i>	noun locative	terms containing a locative suffix that function as nouns, often times place names.
<i>num</i>	numeral	number terms.
<i>part</i>	particle	uninflected words that add additional information to nouns, verbs, or sentences.

Grammatical Categories (cont.)

Abbreviation	Grammatical Category	Description
<i>prenoun</i>	prenoun	particles immediately preceding and modifying nouns.
<i>tran.an.final</i>	transitive animate final	a final which creates a TA verb.
<i>tran.inan.final</i>	transitive inanimate final	a final which creates a TI verb.
<i>v.an.intran</i>	animate intransitive verb	a verb which takes an animate subject and no object.
<i>v.an.intran.indef</i>	animate intransitive indefinite verb	TA verb that has been marked for an indefinite object and is now inflected as an AI.
<i>v.an.intran.recip</i>	animate intransitive reciprocal verb	TA verb that has been marked for reciprocation ('each other') and is now inflected as an AI.
<i>v.an.intran.redup</i>	animate intransitive reduplicated verb	AI verb containing a reduplicated initial syllable.
<i>v.inan.intran</i>	inanimate intransitive verb	verbs describing a state of being, which take an inanimate subject (if any) and no object.
<i>v.pass</i>	passive verb	any of the three verb types (TA, TI, AI) marked for an indefinite subject. Some of these forms can function as nouns and those that do are given their own entry.
<i>v.tran.an</i>	transitive animate verb	a verb that requires both an animate subject and an animate object.
<i>v.tran.an.ben</i>	transitive animate benefactive verb	TI verb that has been marked with a benefactive ('for someone') and is now inflected as a TA.
<i>v.tran.an.redup</i>	transitive animate reduplicated verb	TA verb containing a reduplicated initial syllable.
<i>v.tran.inan</i>	transitive inanimate verb	a verb that requires an animate subject and an inanimate object.
<i>v.tran.inan.redup</i>	transitive inanimate reduplicated verb	TI verb containing a reduplicated initial syllable.

Example Entries

Noun Entries - basic nouns are entered in full singular form followed by their part of speech, English gloss, and, when known, a breakdown of the morphology. Noun entries reflect actual pronunciation including initial vowel change. Example sentences are provided when available from extant records.

Below are the dialect codes used in this dictionary:

Dialect Codes

Code	Dialect
(EM)	Eastern (Indiana) Miami
(M)	Miami
(P)	Peoria
(Wea)	Wea
(WM)	Western (Oklahoma) Miami

When a single word has different meanings in the different dialects, these different meanings are identified by dialect codes in the gloss:

Example:

		Peoria		
	Eastern		Western	
	Miami		Miami	Wea
meekwaaki	<i>v.inan.intran.</i> cabbage (EM); turnip (WM, P, Wea).			
meekwaakia	turnips.			

However, when a variant of a Miami-Peoria word is characteristic of a particular dialect, it is given its own entry:

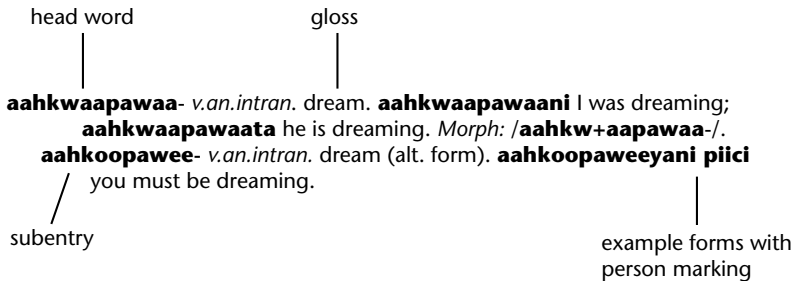
Example:

	Miami
	form
pankoosaakani	<i>n.inan.</i> sugar (M), sugar cane, sorghum, honey.
pankoosaakani miincipaahkwi	sugar cane.
pankoosikani	<i>n.inan.</i> sugar (P).
	Peoria
	form

When a word is not specified as belonging to any particular dialect, this means that to the best of our knowledge, the word is found in all the dialects of Miami, Peoria, and Wea.

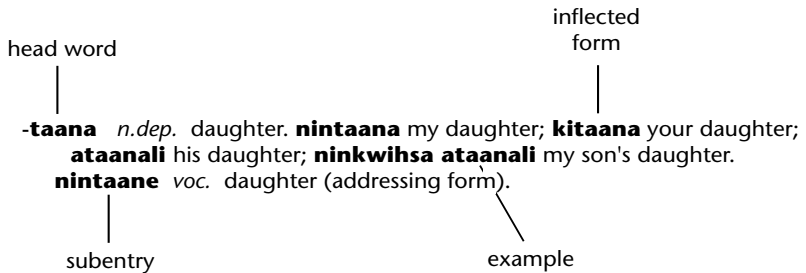
Subentries - Some key words include subentries, which are primarily alternate forms (*alt. form*). Subentries are often pronounced differently from the headword. When these pronunciation differences are not due to dialect variation, these variants are given as subentries and labeled as *alt. forms*. When records indicate that a variant form is regular enough we include it in the dictionary.

Example:



In the case of kinship terms, vocative forms are given as subentries. The vocative of a noun is the form used when calling out to someone, or addressing someone.

Example:



Pronunciation

Consonants - There are twelve consonants in the Miami-Peoria spelling system.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>as in Miami-Peoria</u>	<u>as in English</u>
p	p akaani (nut)	p aper
t	t awaani (tree)	t ie
k	a kooka (frog)	k ee p
c	a ciwi (hill)	ch urch
s	s akimia (mosquito)	s ee
š	š ooli (money)	sh ow
h	nee h i (and)	a head
m	m iimia (pigeon)	m om
n	n iila (I, me)	n o
l	p iloo h sa (child)	l eave
w	w aapiki (it is white)	w ish
y	y aa l anwi (five)	y arn

Vowels - There are four vowels in Miami-Peoria, which appear in both a short and long form. Long vowels are always written as doubled. Thus, *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o* are short vowels, while *aa*, *ee*, *ii*, and *oo* are the corresponding long vowels. In addition to having a slightly different pronunciation from their short equivalents, long vowels are also pronounced longer and more drawn out, with a greater duration than short vowels.

The following is a rough guide to the pronunciation of these vowel symbols:

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>as in Miami-Peoria</u>	<u>as in English</u>
a	anikwa (squirrel)	pot
aa	waawi (egg)	fall
e	alemwa (dog)	bet
ee	neepika (he dies)	made
i	nipi (water)	big
ii	niišwi (two)	see
o	ayaalo (go)	no
oo	šooli (money)	moose

Preaspirated Consonants - These are unique sounds not found in English. Typically these consist of a short breath, like an *h* sound, before the following consonant:

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>as in Miami-Peoria</u>
hp	iihpiiki (it is tall)
ht	eehteeki (it is located)
hk	mahkwa (bear)
hs	moohsia (worm)
hš	nihšiima (my younger sibling)
hc	moohci (no)

Other Sounds - there are some standard sound rules that apply in some situations. Basically, consonants become voiced when they follow a nasal. In the case of *s* and *š* these also become voiced when their preceding vowel follows a nasal (V = any vowel):

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>as in Miami-Peoria</u>	<u>as in English</u>
nk	ninkya (my mother)	linger
nt	kintiwa (golden eagle)	tinder
ns	kinsooyi (your tail)	frenzy
nc	iilinci (he is told)	conjure
nš	pinšiwā (bobcat)	pleasure (but with an <i>n</i> before the <i>zh</i> sound)
mp	nimpiilaa (I bring him)	lumber
mVs	masaana (thread)	(-maz-)
nVs	lenaswa (buffalo)	(-naz-)
mVš	mahkomiši (sumac tree)	(-mizh-)
nVš	taaniši (how)	(-nizh-)

Part I

Miami-Peoria to English

A - a

- aacim-** *v.tran.an.* talk about him, say things about him. **aacimaki** I talk about him; **alehši nintaacimaa** I said something untrue about him.
- aacimo-** *initial.* speak. **aacimotaatii-** narrate to each other, tell stories to each other; **aacimotaw-** tell something to him, recount something to him.
- aacimona** *n.an.* someone who gives a speech, a speaker.
- aacimooni** *n.inan.* narration, story.
- aacimotaatii-** *v.an.intran.recip.* narrate to each other, tell stories to each other. **aacimotaatiaanki** we (excl.) tell stories to each other. *Morph:* /**aacimo+etaw+etii-**/.
- aacimotaw-** *v.tran.an.* tell something to him, recount something to him. **aacimotawaka** I tell something to him. *Morph:* /**aacimo+etaw-**/.
- aacimwa** *n.an.* council person. *Morph:* /**aacimo+wa-**/.
- aacimweekaani** *n.inan.* council house. **aacimweekana** council houses. *Morph:* /**aacimwee+ikaan+i-**/.
- aacimwi** *adv.* pretend. **aacimwi-hsa neekalaaci wechsaamaacili mahweewali** he pretended to leave his brother Wolf; **neehi-hsa eehsipana aacimwi kati nipeyaani ciikaahkwe eehi siipiwi kwaantihitanki** and then raccoon thought: "I'll pretend to be dead over by the waterfall"; **neehi-hsa aacimwi peehkitemwiici** and he pretends to be unconscious; **niila aacimwi ninootawaahsoo** I pretended to not hear him; **niila aacimwi** I am pretending.
- aacimwi-** *v.an.intran.* hold council, have a council meeting, relate a story. **aacimwiciki** they hold council; "**aacimwiko**" **ilakiki** I told them "assemble for a council"; **nintaacimwi** I relate something; **eehonci aacimwinkonci** from the council; **eehi aacimonki wiikiaami** at the council house.
- aacimwi** *an.intran.final.* tell. **aalihsaacimwi-** interpret; **akwaacimwi-** speak otherwise, after others have spoken; **kiimaacimwi-** whisper; **kiiwaacimwi-** spread news.
- aaha** *final.* about, generally speaking. **aantaaha** there about; **alikaaha** over yonder; **naahsaapaaha** at the same time, simultaneously; **niiyaaha** there about; **noonkaaha** about then; **pahsaahkaaha** middle; **taanaaha** where about.
- aahk(w)-** *medial.* tree, wood. **apihšaaahkosi-** small tree; **ciihciikaahkonam-** scratch wood; **maalhsaahkwi** knife handle; **mihsawaahkwahki-** place of dead trees; **noohkaahkat-** wood that is limber or soft, as in a branch or twig; **peehkaahkat-** a well formed or straight tree; **pehšaaahkinam-** strip bark by hand; **waakaahkat-** it is bent, crooked (of a stick); **waakaahkosi-** be crooked wood, be bent wood (as in a bow); **waawaapinkwaahkwat-** white oak (M); **wiikapaahkwaakanishi** soft maple; **wiinaahkatwi** spice bush; **wiipwaahkonam-** fold paper.
- aahkaapat-** *v.inan.intran.* it is easy. **aahkaapatwi** it is easy.
- aahkal** *tran.an.final.* throw him, send him. **camonkaahkal-** throw him in the water.
- aahkal-** *medial.* throw. **ceemonkaahkasiwia** Baptist preacher.
- aahkii** *an.intran.final.* throw, send. **ampaahkii-** throw it up in the air (as a ball, dice); **ahkwaahkii-** throw to a certain place; **camonkaahkii-** throw something in water; **pemaahkii-** throw; **siikaahkii-** throw out.
- aahkii-** *medial.* throw. **pehtaahkiisaa-** throw something incorrectly.
- aahkohk-** *initial.* attend. **aahkohkeelim-** care for him; **aahkohkim-** command him; **aahkohkin-** take care of him.
- aahkohkeelim-** *v.tran.an.* care for him. **aahkohkeelimaka** I take care of him; **aahkohkeelimaaciki** they take care of him; **awila aahkohkeelimaata piloohsahi mataathswi niišwaasi** she takes care of 12 children; **neehi aahkohkeelimi iinaana ahkwaniiswaa** and take good care of that girl. *Morph:* /**aahkohk+eelim-**/.
- aahkohkiilim-** *v.tran.an.* care for him (alt. form). **aahkohkiilimaka** I care for him; **aahkohkiilimakiki** I care for them; *Morph:* /**aahkohk+eelim-**/.
- aahkohkeelintam-** *v.tran.inan.* care for it, pay attention to it. **aahkohkeelintamaani** I pay attention to it. *Morph:* /**aahkohk+eelintam-**/.

aahkohkeelintamoooh- *v.tran.an.* put it in his care. **aahkohkeelintamooohaka** I put it in his care.

aahkohkim- *v.tran.an.* command him, give him direction. **aahkohkimaka** I command him. *Morph: /aahkohk+im- /.*

aahkohkin- *v.tran.an.* take care of him. **aahkohkinaka** I take care of him; **aahkohkinakiki** I take care of them; **kiyošiahi aahkohkinaaci** he is taking care of the old men; **aahkohkinaka aweeya** I take care of someone; **aahkohkinilaani** I take care of you; **aahkohkinaata** he cares for him (or them), caretaker; **aahkohkinaaciki** they care for them; **neekatikašiaiki aahkohkinaata** he cares for horses. *Morph: /aahkohk+en- /.*

aahkohkinam- *v.tran.inan.* handle it carefully, take care of it. **aahkohkinamaani** I handle it carefully. *Morph: /aahkohk+enam- /*

aahkohkinkia *n.an.* boss, person in charge. **aahkohkinkiaiki** bosses, those in charge. *Morph: /aahkohk+im+kii+a /.*

aahkohkinkii- *v.an.intran.indef.* be in charge. **aahkohkinkiaani** I am in charge, am the boss. *Morph: /aahkohkim+ekii- /.*

aahkolee- *v.inan.intran.* it emits smoke. **aahkoleewi** it smokes; **koteewi aahkoleeki** the fire smokes; **meehkateewi aahkoleeki** black smoke; **waapiki aahkoleeki** white smoke; **mayaawi aahkoleeki** thick, heavy smoke; **koteewa aahkoleekiki** fires are smoking everywhere.

-aahkolee *inan.intran.final.* fire. **kišaapihkaahkolee-** it burns hot; **waahseehkolee-** fire light.

aahkoli *n.inan.* smoke.

aahkom- *v.tran.an.* speak angrily to him, scold him. **nintaahkomaa** I speak to him angrily. *Morph: /aahkw+im- /.*

aahkonkii- *v.an.intran.indef.* speak angrily. **nintaahkonkii** I speak or talk angrily. *Morph: /aahkw+im+ekii /.*

aahkopihkwee- *v.an.intran.* urinate intensely. **aahkopihkweewa** he is really pissing. *Morph: /aahkw+epihkwee- /.*

aahkosi- *v.an.intran.* be quarrelsome, angry. **nintaahkosi** I am angry; **aahkosiwa** he is quarrelsome; **iinaana aahkosici** that one is quarrelsome. *Morph: /aahkw+esi- /.*

aahkosiaankwee- *v.an.intran.* have an angry face. **aahkosiaankweeta** he has an angry face. *Morph: /aahkw+esi+aankwee- /.*

aahkosih- *v.tran.an.* make him angry. **nintaahkosihaa** I make him angry. *Morph: /aahkw+esi+h- /.*

aahkosioni *n.inan.* anger. *Morph: /aahkw+esi+oni /.*

aahkotia *n.an.* punk (a fungus growing on trees used as tinder). **aahkotiaki** pieces of punk.

aahkw- *initial.* intense, angry, difficult. **aahkom-** speak angrily to him; **aahkopihkwee-** urinate intensely; **aahkosi-** be quarrelsome, angry; **aahkwaapawaa-** dream; **aahkwat-** it is important, crucial; **aahkwee-** be angry; **aahkwihsen-** it is difficult; **aahkwiikitee-** be angry; **aahkwinaakosi-** appear angry; **aahkwiteehee-** be sullen, behave poorly, have an angry heart.

-aahkw *n.final.* tree, wood.

aahkwahaakanaahkwi broom handle, broomstick; **aayoonseekaahkwi** walnut (P); **aahsenaamišaahkwi** sugar maple (alt. form); **akaayomišaahkwi** gooseberry bush; **atehseemišaahkwa** plum tree; **mahweeyaahkwi** wahoo, burning bush; **mihsiimišaahkwi** pawpaw tree; **mihsiimišaahkwa** an apple tree; **naanahamišaahkwi** pine tree; **neehpikaahkwi** red willow; **niimanaahkwi** flag staff; **noohsiimišaahkwi** pawpaw tree; **pahk kiteensaahkwi** hazel bush; **pakaanišaahkwi** hickory tree (generic); **papakimišaahkwi** black haw tree.

-aahkw- *medial.* solid object. **kinwaahkosi-** long; **ehkwaahkosi-** short; **šaapwaahkwaapam-** see him through something; **šaapwaahkwihtaw-** hear him through something.

aahkwaam- *initial.* intense, ill. **aahkwaaminaakosi-** appear ill; **aahkwaamitee-** it is intensely heated; **aahkwaamiteehee-** feel intensely for, want very much; **aayaahkwaamihsin-** lying down very ill.

aahkwaaminaakosi- *v.an.intran.* appear ill. **aahkwaaminaakosiwa** he appears ill.

aahkwaamitee- *v.inan.intran.* it is intensely heated. **aahkwaamiteewi** it is intensely heated. *Morph: /aahkwaam+itee- /.*

aahkwaamiteehee- *v.an.intran.* feel intensely for, want very much. **nintaahkwaamiteehee** I intensely feel for it, want it really bad. *Morph: /aahkwaam+iteehee- /.*

