

Vocabulary for Inezeño Lessons 1 through 4

Nouns

'ap	"house"
'aphaniš	"village, town"
'ax	"bow, weapon"
č'antik	"friend"
č'ič'i'	"child, young one"
'eneq	"woman, female"
haxwi'	"clothes"
huču	"dog"
ic'is	"younger sibling"
ičti'n	"child, offspring"
iskon	"family"
'ih'i'y	"man, male"
'i'l	"foot, leg"
'iwi	"knife"
koko	"father"
ku	"person"
mama'	"grandmother (father's side)"
mimi	"finger, toe"
muhu	"horned owl"
ni	"fire"
nene'	"grandmother (mother's side)"
nono	"grandfather (mother's side)"
'o'	"water"
'oqwo'n	"head, hair"
pat	"nest"
pepe'	"older sibling"
po'n	"tree, stick, wood"
popoč'	"grandfather (father's side)"
pu	"hand, arm"
qap	"leaf, feather"
qsi	"sun, day"
sa	"tooth"
s ^h amala	"Inezeño"
sxa'min	"ocean"
ša'y	"daughter"
šup	"world, earth; year"
takak	"quail"
tip	"salt"

ti	"name"
ti k'	"mother"
tomol	"canoe, boat"
tu'	"ear"
'u'lam	"stream, creek, flood"
'uwumu'	"food"
wi	"deer"
wic'	"bird"
wop	"son"
wot'	"chief"
xi p	"rock, stone"
xus	"bear"
xuxa'w	"coyote"
ya'	"arrow"

Verbs

aqti'	"to be full" (from eating)
aši n	"to eat (a meal)"
alpat	"to run"
aqmil	"to drink"
aqšan	"to be dead"
'axi mi k'	"to be bad"
č'amī n	"to know"
č ^h o	"to be good"
expeč	"to sing"
icumu'	"to point to/at"
'ip	"to say"
išp ^h oy	"to smile"
išti'	"to find"
itaq	"to hear, listen"
i'li k'i n	"to sit"
k'ot	"to break"
kuti	"to see, look"
lukumel	"to be/go straight"
miš	"to cry, weep"
mi xī xī n	"to be hungry"
mowon	"to be sweet"
nowon	"to stand, be standing"
nukum	"to bring"
nuyič	"to be dirty, grimy, soiled"

'oɕ'	“to be wet”
pul	“to dig”
si'nay	“to store, put away”
suyen	“to be good looking”
šoyin	“to be black, dark”
šumawī š	“to be healthy”
ta'may	“to forget”
tap	“to go in, enter”
taš'i n	“to be red”
telmemen	“to touch, feel”
tišik'	“to know / recognize” (a person)
towiɕ	“to be/go fast; to do something quickly”
u'liš	“to grab, take hold of”
uštānin	“to understand”
uxmaniwon	“to wash”
we'	“to sleep”
wil	“to be, exist”
woyoɕ	“to be crooked, twisted”
yuxpan	“to be sick”

Function words and pronouns

ha	“the/a” — non-initial form
he	“yes;” yes/no question marker
he'ni	“this” — non-initial form
hek'i	“that” — non-initial form
hi	introduces names and personal pronouns
'iti'	“here”
ka	emphasis used in and “X is Y” expressions
kay	“he/she”
ke'ni	“this” — non-initial form
kwek'i	“that” — initial form; “there”
ma	“the/a” — initial form
no'	“I/me”
pi'	“you”

Question words

taka'	“where”
suk'u	“what”
'apšti'	“how much, how many”

Prefixes

al-	negative command marker
'ini-	negative
iš-	dual — “two”
iy-	plural — “three or more”
k-	“I/me”
p-	“you/your”
s-	“he/his; she/her; it/its”

Numbers

paka's	“one”
'iško'm	“two”
masi x	“three”
skumu	“four”
yitipaka's	“five”
yitiško'm	“six”
yitimasī x	“seven”
malawa	“eight”
spa	“nine”
ɕ'iyaw	“ten”