Introduction

This dictionary of the Nez Perce language, which is spoken in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, is for linguists and nonlinguists, Nez Perce speakers and non-Nez Perce speakers, alike.

1. Nez Perce territory, dialects, people, and neighbors

The traditional territory occupied by the Nez Perce people was between the Bitterroot Mountains on the east and the Blue Mountains on the west, and between latitude 45 degrees and 47 degrees. This region is mostly in Idaho, but also it includes a large area in Washington and Oregon (Spinden 1908a: 172).

Today there are more than two thousand members of the Nez Perce tribe, but not all of them speak the Nez Perce language. As in other, similar cases, the number of speakers of the Nez Perce language is not easy to estimate with certainty in the absence of universal criteria. There are still hundreds of people who can count up to ten, but only scores can tell traditional folktales using classical vocabulary.

More than a century after relocation to reservations and after intermarriage among different tribal band members, the traditional dialect differences have been obliterated. However, it appears that there were at least two dialect clusters: the Upriver dialect cluster of people who lived in the middle and south fork areas of the Clearwater River, and the Downriver cluster of those who occupied areas further west. Most of the material in this dictionary represents the Upriver Dialect of the Kamiah and Lapwai area. One source of the Downriver Dialect is the coyote stories which Morris Swadesh recorded in 1930 from Gilbert Minthorn. These are in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, entitled "Cayuse interlinear texts" as an example of "Nez Percé language as used by Cayuse Indians of Oregon." Some of the dialect differences are: (1) Downriver dialects have at least one more consonant (a labiovelar), e.g., k̓ʷacack̓ʷácac 'sharp' (the corresponding Upriver Dialect form is k̓ocack̓ócac); (2) Downriver dialects have one less vowel ([o] freely alternates with [u]), e.g., kuná 'there' (Upriver koná) is always recorded as kuná, but the word for 'Chinook salmon' is sometimes written natsúʔx (notebook 1, p.15) and natsóʔx at other times (notebook 2, p.59); (3) As a result there is no vowel harmony in the Downriver dialects, e.g., 'Cayuse' is wayíletpu (notebook 1, p.42) in Downriver and weyí·letpu· in Upriver dialects, (4) Downriver dialects have [š] for Upriver [s]; (5) Downriver dialects frequently have [l] where their Upriver counterparts have [n], e.g., ʔiléxli 'many' (Upriver form is ʔiléxni).

The traditional neighbors of the Nez Perce people to the west were speakers of Sahaptin, a language genetically related to Nez Perce (Aoki 1962). The Sahaptin language includes three dialect clusters: the Northwest cluster (Kittitas, Upper Cowlitz, Yakima, Klickitat), the Columbia River Cluster (Tenino, Tygh, Celilo, Rock Creek, John Day River, Umatilla), and the

Northeast cluster (Walla Walla, Snake River, Priest Rapids, Palouse) (Hunn 1979a, 1979b). Of these dialects, the geographically close Palouse shows phonological and lexical similarities to Nez Perce.

The neighbors to the north and to the east were Salish, with whom the Nez Perce people had a sort of military alliance. Though genetically unrelated, some shared language traits between Salish and Nez Perce seem to suggest that they were members of the same diffusion area, a linguistic side of their symbiotic relationship (Aoki 1975).

The neighbors to the south were Northern Uto-Aztecans, and at least during the period immediately preceding the contact with Euro-Americans their relationship was not friendly. The Nez Perce word tiwélqe means both 'Uto-Aztecans' and 'enemy'.

2. Characteristics of this dictionary

Difference between dictionaries in Nez Perce and in English

In English *He slowed down as he was moving along* is a sentence, and there are eight words in it. In Nez Perce the same idea is expressed by ʾipnáwyatolatalqima, a single word. This word appears in an old Nez Perce story about Killer Musselshell Women. In this Nez Perce word there are six elements, or *morphemes:* (1) ʾipné 'himself', (2) wiyé· 'as one goes', (3) tulé· 'with foot', (4) talaqí 'brace, stop', (5) m 'this way', (6) e (past). They are not six *words* because none of them can be used by itself. They are like *un* in *unbelievable* or *ly* in *lovely*.

It is possible to list all (or almost all) the *words* in English and make a dictionary. However, to list all (or even almost all) the *sentences* in English is not possible, because, after hundreds of years in which the English language has been in existence, people are still making up brand new sentences all over the world, every day. For the same reason, listing Nez Perce *words* is not a well-defined task; it is like writing a dictionary of *sentences* in English. Therefore this is not a dictionary of Nez Perce *words* but a dictionary of the more frequently used elements, or morphemes, in the Nez Perce language.

Inclusion of special sentences (or words)

Every language can accommodate a world larger than the real physical world. For example, "I died this morning" is a good English sentence, but no living speaker is likely to utter it. In Little Red Riding Hood the wolf's "The better to eat you with, my dear" is also a good sentence in English, but only humans can speak in real life. Nez Perce is a language rich in sentences which are not spoken in real life. For example, 'run' is expressed in three ways depending on the physical traits of the runner: (1) four-legged animals with hoofs (this is the kind that provided animal protein in the food chain), (2) four-legged animals with paws, and (3) two-legged animals. One can say, "I ran," using any of the three ways, but only form (3) will be spoken in a real-life situation. Because of these specializations in the Nez Perce language, and because of the role that different animals play in the Nez Perce traditional oral narratives, examples of unspeakable (impossible) sentences are included in this dictionary.

Difference from the other published Nez Perce dictionary

The only other Nez Perce dictionary in print was published in 1895 by St. Ignatius' Mission Print in Montana. The title page says it is "by a missionary of the Society of Jesus," and Wilfred P. Schoenberg identifies Anthony Morvillo as the author (Schoenberg 1957:66). It is an attempt to provide a tool for converting the Nez Perce people to a foreign religion. Thus, the frame of reference is totally outside of the traditional Nez Perce culture. The dictionary has entries such as *epiphany, cassock,* and *rosary,* but there is no entry for *sweathouse* (wistitámo), *guardian spirit* (wé·yekin), or the prized Nez Perce delicacy *camas* (qémes). Nevertheless, the volume is a

significant source of information recorded at a time when practically all of the Nez Perce people spoke only the Nez Perce language.

In contrast, the present dictionary starts from the Nez Perce side. The examples are taken from old Nez Perce stories. Every printed word originally spoken by Weyí·letpu· (Archie Phinney's mother), Agnes Moses, Harry Wheeler, Samuel Watters, and Elizabeth Wilson in published sources has been examined and analyzed. This procedure avoids the creation of forced, nontraditional entries foreign to Nez Perce culture and the omission of entries important in traditional Nez Perce culture.

3. Spelling and order of letters

Spelling

There are many more languages in the world than there are writing systems. The result is that most languages do not have a writing system tailor-made for them. If we use the alphabet commonly used in Western European languages we can cover Nez Perce vowels but we shall have a serious shortage of letters for Nez Perce consonants. There are five letters commonly used for vowels: *a, e, i, o, u*. There are also five vowels in Nez Perce. By making the little adjustment of assigning the vowel sound for *a* in *pat* in English to the letter *e*, we can write Nez Perce vowels. Because the Nez Perce language is rich in consonants, we have to add diacritics to augment the consonant letters. By adding a raised comma to the letters *p, t, c, k, q, m, n, w, y,* and *l* we can meet most transcription needs. By assigning a new value to *x* for the sound that is like *ch* in German *ich*, adding a new letter *x̣* for an *x*-like sound produced deeper in the throat, and by adding a barred *l* [ł] to the sound in the Nez Perce word łé·płep 'butterfly', which has at once *l*-like and *sh*-like qualities, we can write all the distinctions.

This system of spelling is consistent with the phonetic symbols commonly used to write native American languages in the Americanist tradition of transcription. The spelling system adopted here is by no means the only way to spell Nez Perce, but an adequate alphabetic system for the language should overtly mark the distinctions indicated in this system. The symbols used are as follows. (The English words below are only approximations.)

Vowels

i   [i] as in the English words *pin, tin, kin*
e   [æ] as in the English words *pan, tan, can*
a   [a] as in the English words *father, rather*
o   [o] as in the English words *go, no*
u   [u] as in the English words *put, soot*

Consonants

stops

p   [p] as in the English words *pin, cap*
t   [t] as in the English words *tin, cat*
c   [c] as ts in the English words *tsetse, hats*
k   [k] as in the English words *king, neck*
q   [q] voiceless dorso-postvelar stop, like *k*, only further back in the throat
ʔ   [ʔ] glottal stop or a catch in the throat
p̓   [p̓] glottalized bilabial stop, like the *p* in the English word *pin* with a catch after it
t̓   [t̓] glottalized apico-dental stop, like the *t* in the English word *tin* with a catch after it
c̓   [c̓] glottalized apico-alveolar stop, like the *ts* in the English word *tsetse* with a catch after it
k̓   [k̓] glottalized dorso-velar stop, like the *k* in the English word *king* with a catch after it
q̓   [q̓] glottalized dorso-postvelar stop, like *k̓*, only in the position of *q*

kʷ   [kʷ] as in the English words *quick, question* (not found in the Upriver dialect)

k̓ʷ   [k̓ʷ] glottalized labio-velar stop, like the *kw* in the English word *quick* with a catch after it (not found in the Upriver dialect)

qʷ   [qʷ] voiceless labio-postvelar stop, like *kʷ*, only further back in the throat (not found in the Upriver dialect)

q̓ʷ   [q̓ʷ] glottalized labio-postvelar stop, like *k̓ʷ*, only in the position of *qʷ* (not found in the Upriver dialect)

spirants

ł   [ł] voiceless apico-alveolar lateral spirant, like *sh* plus *l*

s   [s] as in the English words *set, dress*

x   [x] voiceless dorso-velar spirant, like *h*, but in the position of *k*, like the *ch* in German *ich*

x̣   [x̣] voiceless dorso-postvelar spirant, like *x*, only in the position of *q*

h   [h] as in the English words *hat, hand*

š   [š], *sh* as in the English words *ship, fish* (not found in the Upriver dialect of Nez Perce)

nasals

m   [m] as in the English words *man, thumb*

n   [n] as in the English words *nose, can*

m̓   [m̓] glottalized bilabial nasal, like *m* with a catch before it

n̓   [n̓] glottalized apico-dental nasal, like *n* with a catch before it

semivowels

w   [w] as in the English words *wet, cow*

y   [y] as in the English words *yet, away*

w̓   [w̓] glottalized bilabial semivowel, like *w* with a catch before it

y̓   [y̓] glottalized palatal semivowel, like *y* with a catch before it

laterals

l   [l] as in the English words *lip, pill*

l̓   [l̓] glottalized lateral, like *l* with a catch before it

ƛ̓   [ƛ̓] glottalized affricate, like *tl* with a catch before it

Besides these symbols, a raised dot [·] is used to indicate that the preceding vowel is long. For example, í is like the *i* in the English word *sister* and í· is like the *i* in the English word *machine*, only dragged out. It is important to drag out long vowels, since the length of the vowel can distinguish words, as in sís 'navel' and sí·s 'mush'.

The usual accent mark ['] is used for marking a stressed vowel. For example, 'I am riding' is written wé·cese and 'I am dancing' is written we·cé·se.

Order of letters

The order of letters is basically the same as the usual English alphabet. For vowels, short vowels are placed before long vowels, which are marked by a raised dot. For consonants, plain letters are placed before modified letters; for example, p precedes p̓, and k precedes kʷ. Laterals or letters representing l-like sounds follow l; thus [l̓], [ł], and [ƛ̓] come after [l] in that order. The glottal stop marked by [ʔ] comes at the end of the alphabet.

4. Sources

The sources of information for this dictionary are listed here in alphabetical order. Data with no identified source are materials from my field notes taken from David Arthur, Mabel Blackeagle,

Nancy Halfmoon, John F. Moffett, Lottie Moody, Samuel M. Watters, Harry Wheeler, Ida Wheeler, Elizabeth P. Wilson, and Eugene B. Wilson, all members of the Nez Perce tribe. When there is a difference of opinion among these speakers I provide the initials of the speaker with the entry. Sometimes the difference of opinion cannot be ascribed to a single individual: for example, the word for 'bow', or more recently for 'gun', is tiḿú·ni, according to many people, but tiḿú·ne, according to many others. Such differences may ultimately be explained in terms of dialect differences in olden days. Whatever the reason may be for each difference, I cite the two forms side by side in such cases.

AP	Phinney 1934. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line, for example, AP27.7 means page 27, line 7.
AW	Aoki and Walker 1989. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line.
DNP	Morvillo 1895. Adjacent number refers to page.
EBW	Eugene B. Wilson
EPW	Mrs. Elizabeth P. Wilson
Farrand	Farrand 1921.
Fee	Fee 1936.
GLN	Morvillo 1891.
HA	Aoki 1979. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line.
HW	Harry Wheeler
IW	Ida Wheeler
Krueger	Krueger 1960.
MB	Mabel Blackeagle
NH	Nancy Halfmoon
NPG	Aoki 1970. Adjacent number refers to page.
Spinden	Spinden 1908a and 1908b.
SW	Samuel Watters
Vogt	Vogt 1940.

5. Treatment of earlier sources

Words in earlier materials such as Morvillo's dictionary (DNP) and Phinney's texts (AP) have been checked with Nez Perce speakers and retranscribed when they were recognizable. Words or translations that were not recognized are placed in double quotation marks. For example, the entry "vireo" AP471.11 under cílmi 'pine squirrel' means that Phinney's translation for the word has not been recognized or approved by my Nez Perce teachers.

6. Structure of Nez Perce words

Stems, prefixes, and suffixes

The makeup of Nez Perce words is not much different from that of long English words. For example, in *antidisestablishmentarianism* there is a stem, *establish*. Then there are morphemes preceding the stem that are called prefixes. *Anti-* and *dis-* are prefixes. There are also morphemes that follow the stem. They are called suffixes and *-ment, -arian,* and *-ism* are examples.

In Nez Perce there are also stems, prefixes, and suffixes. Some prefixes and suffixes stay close to the stem. They are called stem prefixes or thematic prefixes and stem suffixes or thematic suffixes respectively. Others tend to stay near the ends of words. They are called inflectional prefixes and inflectional suffixes respectively.

Words and vowel harmony

It is convenient to categorize vowels in Nez Perce into two groups, three in each group. Group 1 is made up of i_1, a, and o; and Group 2 is made up of i_2, e, and u. When morphemes with vowels of the same group get together, there is no phonological change. When different groups are joined together in a single word, e changes to a, and u changes to o; in other words, Group 2 vowels change to those in Group 1. Since vowels of Group 1 do not change, they are called *dominant* vowels (marked *dom* in the dictionary). After these changes take place, i_1 and i_2 become just plain old i. To put it another way, a Nez Perce word has either the vowels i, e, u or the vowels i, a, o.

Word classes

Nez Perce stems fall into three categories on the basis of the kind of prefixes and suffixes they take. The first category appears with one set of prefixes and suffixes, the second category with another set, and the third with practically none. We call the first *substantives*, the second *verbs*, and the third *particles*.

Substantive stems, prefixes, and suffixes

The substantive stems are made up of nouns, numerals, kinship terms, demonstratives, and adjectives.

A feature common to substantive stems is that they appear with suffixes that show the word's grammatical relationship in a sentence, for example, the subject or the object. The forms with no suffix are marked as *absolutive* (abbreviated *abs*). We can learn much about a substantive by looking at its suffixed forms. For example, the word for 'clothing' in isolation is sámx, but when the word is followed by the object case suffix -ne, the form is samáxna, revealing the second vowel of the stem. For this reason suffixed forms are cited when available. The suffixed forms have the following markings:

> -ki (inst) instrumental form
> -pe (loc) locative form
> -ne (obj) objective form
> -nim (np) nominative-possessive form

There are additional suffixes that indicate other relationships such as the spatial forms -kiṅix 'from', -kex 'toward', -x 'to', the benefactive form -ʔayn 'for', and -wecet 'for the reason of'.

Adjective stems may take distributive forms, which are marked (*dist*). For example, in the sentences hí·wes ʔilṗílp 'it is red' and hiwsí·x heʔilpélip 'each one of them is red', ʔilṗílp 'red' is a plain form and heʔilpéʔilp 'red' (dist), is a distributive form.

The kinship terms have an additional case of vocative (abbreviated voc), which is used in calling out to a relative. The stems of some kinship terms have two forms. For example, the stem for father is (1) -tó·t- as in tó·taʔ 'father!' (voc) and naʔtó·t 'my father'; and (2) píst '(a) father'. In this dictionary an example such as naʔtó·t 'my father' is labeled first person singular possessed form (abbreviated 1sg poss). Similarly ʔiṁtó·t 'your father' is second person singular possessed form (abbreviated 2sg poss). These forms can take case suffixes. Thus, a more complete designation of naʔtó·t 'my father', as is given in the dictionary, is first person singular possessed absolutive case form (abbreviated 1sg poss abs).

Verb stems, prefixes, and suffixes

Nez Perce verb stems fall into two classes: s-class and c-class. They have distinct sets of inflectional suffixes. For example, hipí 'eat' is an s-class verb stem (abbreviated VS) and hekí 'see'

is a c-class verb stem (abbreviated VC). They have the following suffixal differences:

(present)	I eat	hipí-se	I see	hekí-ce
(perfect)	I have eaten	híp-s	I have seen	héki-n
(past)	I ate	híp-e	I saw	héx-ne
(recent past)	I ate	hip-sá·qa	I saw	hak-cá·qa
(remote past)	I ate	hip-sé·ne	I saw	hek-cé·ne
(future)	I will eat	hip-ú⁾	I will see	hex-nú⁾

The inflectional prefixes indicate person and number; examples are hi- (third person) and pe- (plural). The inflectional suffixes indicate tense such as past and future: -se (present, s-class), -ce (present, c-class), -ú⁾ (future, s-class), -nú⁾ (future, c-class). The number is indicated by the prefix in some tenses and by the suffix in other tenses.

The thematic prefixes or stem prefixes provide extra meaning, such as tiwele- 'when it is raining', mé·y- 'in the morning', and cú· 'poking with a pointed object'. The thematic suffixes or stem suffixes add information about spatial, benefactive, and other relationships, such as -á·pi· 'deprive', -liwaq 'to no avail', -u·kini 'as the object approaches', -etwik 'as the object moves away', -a·t 'as the object passes by', and -é·ẏ 'for the benefit of, intruding on the property domain of'.

In some cases it is not possible to determine if a verb is of the c-class or of the s-class. In other cases a verb has inflectional characteristics which are of neither the s-class verbs nor the c-class verbs; in these cases a verb is simply marked as a verb (abbreviated as V).

In Morvillo's dictionary verbs are marked i.v. or t.v., representing intransitive verbs or transitive verbs respectively. In this dictionary Nez Perce verbs stems are considered neither intrinsically intransitive nor intrinsically transitive, not too different from the English verb *open*.

7. Classification of entries

The form of a main entry word is selected to contain as much information as possible. In some cases this differs from what is uttered in isolation. For example, the word for 'Douglas fir' is pá·ps in isolation, but its objective case form is papás-na; a second vowel appears. The main entry word for 'Douglas fir' is papas to show the second vowel; pá·ps is listed under it followed by (abs) to indicate that it is the form said in isolation. Another example is the verb for 'setting fire'. The stem is tuké·p- when there is no prefix, but tkú·p- when there is. The alternation of the two vowel is triggered by the preceding consonant; in these cases the corresponding Downriver dialect form has kʷ. The main entry word for 'setting fire' is tukʷé·p to show the alternation.

Entries are labeled as verb, noun, and so forth.

There is no one-to-one correspondence between Nez Perce and English in terms of divisions such as noun, adverb, and verb. For example a Nez Perce sentence which corresponds to the English 'she ran up the hill', contains a verb stem which means 'up the hill' and a verb prefix which means 'ran'. In other words what is a verb stem in Nez Perce may not be translated by an English verb.

Capital letters are used for stems, and lower-case letters are used for prefixes and suffixes. What follows is an alphabetical list of classifications and the abbreviations used to refer to them in the dictionary entries.

A	adjective
adv	adverb (usually derived from verb stems)
ats	thematic adjectival suffix
D	demonstrative
K	kinship term

kp   kinship prefix
ks   kinship suffix
N   noun
Nu   numeral
P   particle
ps   particle suffix
sis   inflectional substantive suffix
stp   thematic substantive prefix
sts   thematic substantive suffix
svtsc denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (c-class)
svtss denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (s-class)
VC   c-class verb
vip   inflectional verb prefix
vis   inflectional verb suffix
VS   s-class verb
vstp deverbative thematic substantive prefix
vsts deverbative thematic substantive suffix
vtp   thematic verb prefix
vtsc thematic verb suffix (c-class)
vtss thematic verb suffix (s-class)

8. Characterization of the entries

Some words are no longer in active use. They are sometimes called limqistímt 'deep language', and people who have a command of them are respected for the knowledge. These are marked as *archaic*. Words used by children and by adults when they are talking to children are marked *nursery*.

9. Place names

There are some place names in the Nez Perce language listed in this dictionary. In order to protect the Nez Perce heritage from unauthorized excavations, the identification of the locality is done in terms of six mile by six mile squares, or in the framework of townships (abbreviated T) and ranges (abbreviated R). For example, T27N R3E places the locality within a 36 square mile area at the intersection of the twenty-seventh six-mile wide east-west belt (between 156th and 162th miles) to the north (abbreviated N) of the baseline, and the third six-mile wide north-south belt (between 12th and 18th miles) to the east (abbreviated E) of the meridian. The places in today's state of Idaho are marked only by townships and ranges. Places outside today's Idaho are so marked, e.g., T4N R46E (Oregon).

10. Complete list of symbols and abbreviations

. (period) There are many letters of the alphabet in this dictionary followed by a period. They are abbreviations of a preceding full word. For example, h., as in 'among h.', 'without h.', 'for h.', under *cemitek* 'huckleberry' stands for huckleberry or huckleberries.

" (double quotation mark) Aside from marking unrecognized words in earlier records (mentioned in section 5 above), the quotation marks are used to give literal or etymological meanings of a word. In these cases the meaning in quotation marks is preceded by a colon. For example, under cé·p 'arrow' there is the following entry: cé·p tití·menin Cheyenne: "painted arrows." This means the words cé·p tití·menin are used to refer to the Cheyenne tribe but it literally means "painted arrow".

* (asterisk) hypothetical forms. An asterisk marks, for example, a word which appears in old published works, is not recognized by today's Nez Perce people, and is reconstructed.

1	first-person.
2	second-person.
3	third-person.
A	adjective.
abs	absolutive form. See 6. above.
adv	adverb (usually derived from verb stems)
AL	Archie Lawyer.
AP	Phinney 1934. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line, for example, AP27.7 means page 27, line 7.
ats	thematic adjectival suffix.
AW	Aoki and Walker 1989. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line as marked on the page.
D	demonstrative.
DA	David Arthur.
dist	distributive. See 6. above.
DNP	Morvillo 1895. Adjacent number refers to page.
dom	dominant vowels. See 6. above.
dupl	reduplicated form. There are Nez Perce words that look like a short form is doubled. The word pícpic 'cat' is an example. There are two kinds of reduplication: the first shows up in both simple and doubled forms, the other shows up only in doubled forms. The word cax̣ax̣ is an example of the first kind; caxạxcáx̣ax̣ means 'curly' and capá·cx̣ax̣sa means 'make (hair) curly'. The word for 'cat' is an example of the second kind; pícpic is 'cat' but simple píc is not a Nez Perce word.
EBW	Eugene B. Wilson.
EPW	Elizabeth P. Wilson.
excl	exclusive. we (exclusive) = we but not you
Farrand	Farrand 1917 and Farrand 1921.
fDaCh	woman's daughter's child.
Fee	Fee 1936.
FF	Father's father, paternal grandfather.
FM	Father's mother, paternal grandmother.
fSoCh	woman's son's child.
GLN	Morvillo 1891.
H (harmonic consonant)	H is a cover symbol for a sound that takes many forms depending on what comes next. Before *m, n,* or *l,* H appears the same as the following sound; before p̓, t̓, c̓, k̓, q̓, H appears as the plain counterpart of the following sound; and H disappears before other sounds.
HA	Aoki 1979. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line as marked on the page.
HW	Harry Wheeler. See 4. above.
$_i$, $_j$.	The subscribed *i* and *j* mark whether the pronouns refer to the same referent (marked by *i*) or to a different referent (marked by *j*). For example, He$_i$ was fond of his$_i$ dog means 'he was fond of the dog he owned', and He$_i$ was fond of his$_j$ dog means 'he was fond of someone else's dog.'
incl	inclusive. we (inclusive) = you and we
inst	instrumental form. See 6. above.

i.v.	intransitive verb.
IW	Ida Wheeler.
JM	John Moffett.
K	kinship term.
kp	kinship prefix.
Krueger	Krueger 1960.
ks	kinship suffix.
lit	literally.
LM	Lottie Moody.
loc	locative form. See 6. above.
MB	Mabel Blackeagle.
mDaCh	man's daughter's child.
mSoCh	man's son's child.
N	noun.
NH	Nancy Halfmoon.
np	nominative-possessive form. See 6. above.
NPG	Aoki 1970. Adjacent numbers refer to the page.
NSG	Jacobs 1931. Adjacent numbers refer to the page.
Nu	numeral.
obj	objective form. See 6. above.
P	particle.
pl	plural.
poss	possessed.
ps	particle suffix.
ref	referential.
sg	singular.
sis	inflectional substantive suffix.
Spinden	Spinden 1908a and 1908b.
stp	thematic substantive prefix.
sts	thematic substantive suffix.
svtsc	denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (c-class).
svtss	denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (s-class).
SW	Samuel Watters.
t.v.	transitive verb.
V	verb.
VC	c-class verb.
vip	inflectional verb prefix.
vis	inflectional verb suffix.
Vogt	Vogt 1940.
VS	s-class verb.
vstp	deverbative thematic substantive prefix.
vsts	deverbative thematic substantive suffix.
vtp	thematic verb prefix.
vtsc	thematic verb suffix (c-class).
vtss	thematic verb suffix (s-class).

11. Organization of entries

Nouns and adjectives

For nouns and adjectives information is presented in the following order, as available:
>word to be explained
>N (noun) or A (adjective)
>meaning
>case forms identified by abbreviations such as (abs), (obj), and (np)
>examples of simple forms
>examples of compound forms and affixed forms

An example of a noun entry is
>cí·lyex
>N
>fly, housefly
>cí·lyex (abs), cilyé·xne (obj), cilyé·xnim (np)
>ʾétcilyex   deer fly, gnat

Verbs

For verbs information is presented in the following order, as available:

>word to be explained
>VS (s-class verb) or VC (c-class verb)
>meaning
>simple stems or stems without thematic affixes
>verbal nouns
>forms with thematic suffixes
>forms with thematic prefixes

An example of a verb entry is
>ciklí·
>VC
>return, go back, go home
>ciklí·ce. I am going home.
>ciklí·n going home; ciklí·nwe·s place to return
>cikli·ná·pi·ksa. I abandon by going back.
>ʾinéhcikli·kse. I am taking (something) home.

12. Sources of illustrations

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