Advanced Supplements To Accompany Conversations In The Lenape Language

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements 5
Pronouns and Spelling 6

Lesson 1
Vocabulary: More Body Parts 7
Instruction: Intransitive Verbs 8
Verb Exercises 10
Translation: *Head Shoulders Knees Toes* 10

Lesson 2
Vocabulary: Numbers 11
Plural Colors 12
Verbs: Intransitive 13
Verb Exercises 14
Translation: *Wendaxa* 15

Lesson 3
Vocabulary: More Nouns 16
Verbs: Intransitive 17
Verb Exercises 17
Other Words 18
Instruction: Negatives 19

Lesson 4
Vocabulary: Foods 20
Verbs: Intransitive 21
Other Words 22
Verb Exercises 22
Assignment: "ne" and "na" 23
Translation: *Bluefeather is Well!* 23

Lesson 5
Vocabulary: Articles of Clothing 24
Verbs: Intransitive 25
Instruction: Transitive Inanimate Verbs 25
Verb Exercises 29
Translation: *Newinkatam Ntahempsem* 30

Lesson 6
Vocabulary: More Nouns 31
Assignment: "yu", "wa", "nel" "nek", yul", yuli" 32
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 33
Other Words 35
Translation: *Alapae* 36

Lesson 7
Vocabulary: Gardening 37
Assignment: Singular and Plural Colors before the Noun 38
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 39
Translation: *Hakihakanink*
Lesson 9
Vocabulary: People Terms 42
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 44
Verb Exercises 46
Instruction: Subordinate Forms 47
Instruction: Conjunct Forms 48
Translation: We Are All Face 49

Lesson 10
Vocabulary: Animals 50
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 51
Other Words 53
Translation: The Bear Went Over the Mountain 54

Lesson 11
Vocabulary: Birds 55
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 56
Other Words 57
Verb Exercises 57
Translation: Two Little Blackbirds 58

Lesson 12
Vocabulary: Herbs 59
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 60
Other Words 61
Verb Exercises 61
Translation: Na Nenpikes 62

Lesson 13
Vocabulary: Elements of Nature 63
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 64
Instruction: Transitive Animate Direct Verbs 65
Instruction: Obviative 68
Other Words 69
Verb Exercises 70
Translation: Na Skinu ok Na Skixkwe 71

Lesson 14
Vocabulary: Months and Seasons 72
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate 73
Instruction: Transitive Animate Inverse Verbs 74
Other Words 76
Verb Exercises 77
Translation: The Hungry Wolf 78

Lesson 15
Vocabulary: More Birds 79
Verbs: Intransitive Verbs 80
Instruction: Local Paradigm 81
Translation: Mourning Song 84
Lesson 17
Vocabulary: More Foods 86
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate/Transitive Animate 87
Verb Exercises 90
Translation: A Good Day 91

Lesson 18
Vocabulary: Household Items 92
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate/Transitive Animate 93
Other Words 96
Translation: Xinkahas 97

Lesson 19
Vocabulary: Jewelry/Houses 98
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate/Transitive Animate 99
Other Words 102
Translation: Oatmeal 104

Lesson 20
Vocabulary: Trees 105
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate/Transitive Animate 106
Verb Exercises 108
Possessives 109
Translation: How I Went Hunting 112

Lesson 21
Vocabulary: Prayer Terms 113
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Inanimate/Transitive Animate 114
Verb Exercises 116
Translation: Prayers 117

Lesson 22
Vocabulary: More Animals 118
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Animate 119
Verb Exercises 121
Translation: A Walk With Father 122

Lesson 23
Vocabulary: Insects 123
Verbs: Intransitive/Transitive Animate 124
Verb Exercises 125
Translation: Nkatenami 126

Appendices
Forming Negatives 127
Subordinate Forms 131
Subjunctive Forms 138
Glossary 142
Verb Dictionary 143
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Pronouns and Spelling

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following person words.

ni = I
ki - you
neka - he/she

niluna - we (excluding the audience)
kiluna - we (including the audience)
kiliwa - you all
nekamo - they

Notice that Lenape has one more person word than English does. There are two words for "we". Use "niluna" when you are referring only to yourself and the person(s) with you, but are excluding the audience. Use "kiluna" when you are including the audience in your reference.

There are some spellings in Lenape that you should be aware of. When certain letters are combined at the beginning of a word, they take on a completely different sound:

mp = "b" as in the word mbi (bee) = water
nt = "d" as in the word nta (dah) = I go
nk = "g" as in the word nkawi (ga-wee) = I sleep
nch - "j" as in the word nchu (joo) = my friend
nsh = "z" as in the word nshimwi (zhim-wee) - I flee (here the "z" is pronounced as it is in the word "seizure")

Memorize and practice the pronunciation of these letter combinations.
Lesson 1 Vocabulary

MORE BODY PARTS

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

*The plural forms are listed below the singular forms in all vocabulary lessons. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>milaxk - hair</td>
<td>hwikasha</td>
<td>pom - thigh; buttock poma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamaon - eyebrow</td>
<td>wëlëńch - finger</td>
<td>hwikxkòn - shin hwikxkòna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamaona</td>
<td>wëlëńcha</td>
<td>tankat - ankle tankata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xkwekankan - neck</td>
<td>ahshilunkòn - armpit</td>
<td>tankat - ankle tankata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xkwekankana</td>
<td>ahshilunköna</td>
<td>tühwepi - body tühwepia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wananu - cheek</td>
<td>tükwëlëńch - fist</td>
<td>tühwepia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wananuwa</td>
<td>tükwëlëńcha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwikwi - chin</td>
<td>xkelixën - rib</td>
<td>wil - head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwikwia</td>
<td>xkelixëna</td>
<td>hopikon - shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shetun - lip</td>
<td>xkan - bone</td>
<td>ketukw - knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shetuna</td>
<td>xkana</td>
<td>kwitsit - toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wipit - tooth</td>
<td>mutay - stomach, abdomen, belly</td>
<td>naolk - arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wipita</td>
<td>mutaya</td>
<td>naxk - hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wiskon - elbow</td>
<td>teh - heart</td>
<td>hwikat - leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wiskona</td>
<td>tehia</td>
<td>sit - foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwikash - fingernails, toenails, hoof, claw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 1  Intransitive Verbs

Let's look at how we can expand some verbs to include all of the persons that we might want to talk to or about. There are certain prefixes (letters you put at the beginning of a word) and suffixes (letters you put at the end of a word) that we will add to the verb to show the person(s) to whom we are referring.

Prefixes

The prefixes are basically contractions for the person words that we have learned. The persons "I" and "we" (exclusive) are represented with contractions for "ni" and can appear as: "n", "ne", "nu", depending on which form makes the pronunciation easier. The persons "you", "we" (inclusive), and "you all" are represented with contractions for "ki" and can appear as "k", "ke", "ku".

The prefix for the persons "he/she" and "they" is "w". Most often it appears at the end of the word. Sometimes it is inserted after the first letter of the verb. Often this prefix is eliminated completely. As you learn more and more verbs, you will begin to see how the prefixes are attached and pronounced.

Suffixes

Below are the suffixes used with intransitive verbs, which are simple verbs that have no object such as: “I walk” or “He laughs”. No suffixes are added to the "I" and "you" (singular) person verbs. The prefixes that represent "ni" and "ki" show you which person is being represented. No suffixes are added to the "he/she person verbs, but remember that the prefix "w" can appear at the end. Sometimes the final "i" is changed to a "u".

Add the following suffixes for the plural person words:

- we (exclusive) = hena
- we (inclusive) = hena
- you all = hemo
- they = ak (often appears as "wak" because the "w" prefix comes before it.)

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Normally, the syllable before the plural suffixes is stressed, as indicated by the underlined syllables below. As always, the next to last syllable is stressed unless otherwise indicated.

- welamalsin - to feel well
  - nulamalsi - I am well
  - kulamalsi - you are well
  - welamalsu - he is well

- nulamalsihena - we are well
- kulumalsihena - we are well
- kulamalsihemo - you all are well
- welamalsuwak - they are well
**tixamwi - to bathe**
- ntixamwi - I bathe
- ktixamwi - you bathe
- tixamu - she/he bathes
- ktxamwi - we bathe
- ktixamwihemo - you all bathe
- tixamuwak

**talami - to be frightened/scared** (long term fear)
- ntalami - I am afraid
- ktalami - you are afraid
- alamu - she/he is afraid
- kta - you are afraid
- alamu - she/he is afraid
- kta - you are afraid
- alamu - she/he is afraid
- alamu - they are frightened

**wishasi - to be frightened/startled** (short term fear)
- newishasi - I am frightened
- kewishasi - you are frightened
- wishasu - she/he is frightened
- kewishasi - you are frightened
- wishasu - she/he is frightened
- wishasu - they are frightened

**mikentam - to do something**
- nemikentam - I do something
- kemikentam - you do something
- mikentam - he does something
- kemikentamuhemo - you all do something
- mikentamuwak - they do something

**pil - to be clean**
- mpilsi - I am clean
- kpilsi - you are clean
- pilsu - he is clean
- mpilsihemo - you all are clean
- pilsuwak - they are clean

**Assignment**

Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 1 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

Examples:

Kulamalsihemo hech? = How are you all feeling?
Kemikentamuhemo hech? = What are you all doing?
Wishasuwak hech? = Are they frightened?
Verb Exercises

Translate into English.

1. Ntixamwi.
2. Ktalami hech?
3. Wishasuwa.
4. Kemikentamuhemo hech?
5. Kpilsihena.
7. Ntalamihena hech?
8. Wishasu.
9. Kpils hech?
10. Mikentamuwak.

Translation

Translate and sing the following song, substituting words from Lesson 1 vocabulary.

Wil, Hopikon, Ketukw, Kwitsit
(Head, Shoulder, knee, toe)

Sung to the tune of "Head Shoulders Knees and Toes"

Wil hopikon ketukw kwitsit ketukw kwitsit
Wil hopikon ketukw kwitsit ketukw kwitsit
Weshkinkw hwitaok tun wikiyon
Wil hopikon ketukw kwitsit ketukw kwitsit

Wil hopikon ketukw kwitsit ketukw kwitsit
Wil hopikon ketukw kwitsit ketukw kwitsit
Naolk naxk hwikat sit
Wil hopikon ketukw kwitsit ketukw kwitsit
Lesson 2 Vocabulary

NUMBERS

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

1 - kweti
2 - nisha
3 – naxa
4 – newa
5 – palenaxk
6 – kwetash
7 – nishash
8 – xash
9 – peshkunk
10 – telen
11 – telen ok kweti
20 – nishinxke
30 – xinxke
40 – neinxke
50 – palenaxk twinxke
60 – kwetash twinxke
70 – nishash twinxke
80 – xash twinxke
90 – peshkunk twinxke
100 – kwetapxki
200 – nishapxki
300 – naxapxki
400 – neopxki
500 – paopxki
600 – kwetash txapxki
700 – nishash txapxki
800 – xash txapxki
900 – peshkunk txapxki
1000 – telen txen kwetapxki

Once you have mastered these words, use them in the aptonnahanne review exercise in Lesson 2 of the textbook.
PLURAL COLORS/ DESCRIPTIVE WORDS

**Plural Colors** - In Lesson 1, we learned how to use the colors when they describe one animate or inanimate thing. There are endings that are placed on the colors when they refer to more than one thing. For animate words, add "ak". For inanimate words, add "yo". This same pattern is used with most descriptive words, as you will learn in future lessons. Practice the pronunciations of the following plural color words.

### Animate Colors
- seksu = he/she is black
- seksuwak = they are black
- opsu = he/she white
- opsuwak = they are white
- askaskwsu = he/she green
- askaskwsuwak = they are green
- aonsu = he/she blue
- aonwuak = they are blue
- wipunkwsu = he/she gray
- wipunkwsuwak = they are gray
- wisae = he/she yellow
- wisawsuwak = they are yellow
- maxksu = he/she red
- maxksuwak = they are red
- siskwinakwsu = he/she is brown
- siskwinakwsuwak = They are brown
- wisahkimiksu = he/she is purple
- wisahkimiksuwak = they are purple
- olenchiksu = he/she is orange
- olenchiksuwak = they are orange

### Inanimate Colors
- seke = it is black
- sekeyo = they are black
- ope = it is white
- opeyo = they are white
- askaskwe = it is green
- askaskweyo = they are green
- aone = it is blue
- aoneyo = they are blue
- wipunkwe = it is gray
- wipunkweyo = they are gray
- wisae = it is yellow
- wisae yo = they are yellow
- maxke = it is red
- maxkeyo = they are red
- siskwinakwe = it is brown
- siskwinakweyo = they are brown
- wisahkimikte = it is purple
- wisahkimikteyo = they are purple
- olenchikte = it is orange
- olenchikteyo = they are purple

**Assignment**

Combine the color words above with the animate and inanimate words from Lessons 1 and 2 in the textbook. Observe how the following examples are translated. We will learn how to insert the definite article "the", as well as the demonstrative pronouns: "this", "that", "these", and "those" in future lessons.

**Examples:**
- maxkeyo hempsa = shirts are red
- askaskwsu chahkol = frog is green; a frog is green
- aone ahkwian = a blanket is blue
- seksuwak ahasak = crows are black
Lesson 2 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

**palsi - to be sick**
- mpalsi - I am sick
- kpalsi - you are sick
- palsu - he is sick
- mpalsihena - we are sick
- kpalsihena - we are sick
- kpalsihemo - you all are sick
- palsiwak - they are sick

**wikwiheka - to be tired**
- newikwiheka - I am tired
- kwikwiheka - you are tired
- wikwihele - he is tired
- newikwihekahena - we are tired
- kwikwihekahena - we are tired
- kwikwihekahemo - you all are tired
- wikwiheleyok - they are tired

**kesi - to be hot**
- nkesi - I am hot
- kesi - you are hot
- kesu - he is hot
- nkesihena - we are hot
- kesiheka - we are hot
- kesihehemo - you all are hot
- kesiwak - they are hot

**akohche - to be cold**
- ntakohche - I am cold
- ktakohche - you are cold
- akohche - he/she is cold
- ntakohchehena - we are cold
- ktakohchehena - we are cold
- ktakohchehemo - you all are cold
- akohcheiyok - they are cold

**alemska - to leave/go away**
- ntalemska - I leave
- ktalemska - you leave
- alemske - she/he leaves
- ntalemskahena - we leave
- ktalemskahena - we leave
- ktalemskahemo - you all leave
- alemskeyok - They leave

**machi - to go home**
- nemachi - I go home
- kemachi - you go home
- machi - she/he goes home
- nemachihena - we go home
- kemachihena - we go home
- kemachihemo - you all go home
- machiyok - they go home

**machitam = let's go home**
Assignment

Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 2 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

Examples:

kpalsihech? = Are you all sick?
machihech? = Is he going home?
newikwiwelahena. = We are tired.

Verb Exercises

Translate into English.

1. Palsuwak.
2. Kwikwiwelahemo.
3. Kesu hech?
5. Nemachihena.
7. Wikwihele.

Answer the question in Lenape

1. Kpalsi hech?
2. Wikwihele hech?
3. Kesihemo hech?
4. Ktakohchihena hech?
5. Alemskeyok hech?
6. Kemachihemo hech?
Lesson 2 Translation

Wendaxa

(Sung to the Tune of Kumbayah)

Awen asuu wendaxa
Awen asuu wendaxa
Awen asuu wendaxa
Nuxati, wendaxa

Substitute the Lesson 2 verbs and those below below for the word "asu" in the song..

Verbs:

asu - he/she sings
kentku - he/she dances
kawi - he/she sleeps
milimu - he/she cries

Other Word Meanings:

awen - someone
wendaxa - come here
Nuxati - dear father
Lesson 3 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 3 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

Assignment: Write sentences for the following words combining them with the word "mili".

1. menutes = wallet, purse
   menutesa

2. hus = bucket
   husak

3. ehes = clam; clam shell
   ehsak

4. kenis = candy
   kenisak

5. lelehun = fan
   lelehuna

6. mikwen = feather
   mikwenak

7. tentey = fire
   tenteyo

8. otaes = flower
   otaesak

9. xkanakhakw = gourd
   xkanakhako

10. shemu = horns; antlers
    shemuwak

11. wikewam = house
    wikewama

12. ohshixay = nest
    ohshixayo

13. lunkon = wing
    lunkona

14. hupokan = pipes
    hupokana

15. xes = skin; hide; leather
    xesak

16. hates = sinew
    hatsak

17. kshatay = tobacco

18. skontay = door; doorway
    tunkshēni né skontay; open the door

19. puhenikan = drum
    puhenikana
    pepuhenikes = drummer
    pepuhenikesak

20. lashimewakan = dream
    lashimewakana
Lesson 3 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

**asu - to sing**
- ntasuwi - I sing
- ktasuwi - you sing
- asuu - he/she sings
- ntasuwihena - we sing
- ktasuwihena - we sing
- ktasuwhemo - you all sing
- asuwak - they sing

**puhenem - to drum**
- mpuhenema = I drum
- kepuhenema = you drum
- puhenema = he drums
- mpuhenemahena = we drum
- kepuhenemahena = we drum
- puhenemahemo = you all drum
- puhemamaok = they drum

**kentka - to dance**
- nkentka - I dance
- kentka - you dance
- kentke - he is dancing
- nkentkahena - we dance
- kentkahena - we dance
- kentkahemo - you all dance
- kentkeyok - they dance

**lashim - to dream**
- ntelashimwí = I dream
- kelashimwí = you dream
- lashimu = he dreams
- ntelashimwihena = we dream
- kelashimwihena = we dream
- kelashimwihemo = you all dream
- lashimuwak = they dream

kentkatam - let's dance; mahwink - a dance

Once you have mastered these words, expand your conversation skills by using them in conversations with the action word "mikentam".

Examples:

Kemikentamuhemo hech? = What are you all doing?
Ntasuwihena. = We are singing.

**Verb Exercises**

Translate into English.

1. Mikwi ntasuwi.
2. Matanake lashimu.
3. Yukwe kentkeyok.
4. Kepuhenemahemo hech?
5. Kexit kentkahena.
7. Takiti puhenemaok.
8. Xuniti kentkatam.
10. Puhemamaok hech mikwi?
Lesson 3 - Other Words

Use the verbs from Lesson 2 to form sentences with the following words. One example for each has been provided.

**yukwe - now**
- **English:** We are leaving now.
- **Lenape:** Yukwe ntalemskahena.

**et - I guess**
- **English:** I guess he is leaving.
- **Lenape:** Et alemska

**a - should/ought to**
- **English:** You all should leave now.
- **Lenape:** Ktalemskahemo a

**xuniti - soon**
- **English:** We are leaving soon.
- **Lenape:** Xuniti ntalemskahena

**kexiti - a little**
- **English:** I am a little tired.
- **Lenape:** Kexiti newikwihela.

**somi - very**
- **English:** They are very cold.
- **Lenape:** Somi akohchuwak.

**ahi - very**
- **English:** You are very hot.
- **Lenape:** Ahi kesi.

**takiti - little while**
- **English:** I am leaving in a little while.
- **Lenape:** Takiti ntalemska

**mikwi - often**
- **English:** He is often sick.
- **Lenape:** Mikwi palsu.

**matanake - after a while**
- **English:** After a while, we are leaving
- **Lenape:** Matanake ktalemskahena
Negative Verbs

Certain suffixes are placed on verbs to make them “negative”. In theory, the negative suffix is “uwi”, but in practice there are many variations. The negative marker “ku” is used with these verbs. Negative forms are intricate and are falling out of use, especially in conversation. More commonly today, the word "takuu" is used before the regular form of the verb to form the negative.

**English:** not I am not going.
**Lenape:** takuu Takuu nta

Consult Appendix I of this text for a more detailed analysis of negative statements.

**Assignment:**

Use the verb forms you have learned to construct some negative statements.
Lesson 4 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 4 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apelish</th>
<th>Temetos</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apelishak</td>
<td>Temetosak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaxkwsit</td>
<td>Tukwim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaxkwsita</td>
<td>Tukwima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahpon</td>
<td>Ool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahpona</td>
<td>Oola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepech</td>
<td>Lukat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepecha</td>
<td>Pom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelis</td>
<td>Salapone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelisak</td>
<td>Salapona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakim</td>
<td>Mastel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakima</td>
<td>Hotemil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiyus</td>
<td>Kapi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiyusak</td>
<td>Pehpastek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunakan</td>
<td>Pehpastek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunakana</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukolaxkwsit</td>
<td>Ahkokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukolaxkwsita</td>
<td>Ahkokweyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keskunhakw</td>
<td>Kukumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keskunhaka</td>
<td>Kukumsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehim</td>
<td>Pankuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehima</td>
<td>Pankuka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 4 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

**katupwi - to be hungry**
- nkakutupwi - I am hungry
- katupwi - you are hungry
- katupu - he is hungry
- nkakatupwihena - we are hungry
- kkatupwihena - we are hungry
- kkatupwihemo - you all are hungry
- kkatupuwak - they are hungry

**tite - to think**
- ntite - I think
- ktite - you think
- litehe - he thinks
- ntitehehena - we think
- ktitehehena - we think
- ktitehehemo - you all think
- liteheyok - they think

**mitsi - to eat**
- nemitsi - I eat
- kemitsi - you eat
- mitsu - he eats
- nemitsihena - we eat
- kemitsihena - we eat
- kemitsihemo - you all eat
- mitsuwak - they eat

**mene - to drink**
- nemene - I drink
- kemene - you drink
- mene - he drinks
- nemenehena - we drink
- kemenehena - we drink
- kemenehumo - you all drink
- meneyok - they drink

**mai (may) - go**

This word means "go" (and do something).

**English:** Go eat.
**Lenape:** May mitsi.

Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 4 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.
Lesson 4 - Other Words

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words.
Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.
Use your verb conjugations from Lesson 4 and from previous lessons to form sentences
with the following words. One example for each has been provided.

**mechi** - already; have
*English:* I am already well.
*Lenape:* Mechi nulamalsi.

**nkati** - I almost; **kati** - you/he almost
*English:* I am almost hungry.
*Lenape:* Nkati katupwi.*

Nkati katupwhenah
Kati katupwhemo
Kati katupuwak

**wenchi** - reason
**nal ne wenchi** - that is the reason
*English:* I think that is the reason
*Lenape:* Ntite nal ne wenchi

**xantki** - finally
*English:* Finally they are hungry.
*Lenape:* Xantki katupuwak

**lekhikwi** - at this time
*English:* Lekhikwi newikwihelahena
*Lenape:* At this time we are tired.

**tamse** - sometimes
*English:* Sometimes we are sick.
*Lenape:* Tamse kpalsihena.

**apchi** - always; **apchich** - forever
*English:* You are always hot.
*Lenape:* Apchi kesi.

*English:* We are leaving forever.
*Lenape:* Apchich ntalemskahena.

*This word acts as a "preverb". Notice that the person prefix does not need to be
included in both verbs. Once it is placed on the first verb, it is “assumed” on the
following verb.

Verb Exercises

Translate into English.

1. Lekhikwi nkatupwhenha.
2. May kemitsihemo.
3. Liteheyok nal ne wenchi.
4. Xantki katupu.
5. Tamse nkatupwhenha.
6. Apchi ntite.
7. Mechi kemitsi.
8. Katupwi hech?
10. Yukwe litehe.
Lesson 4 Assignment

Review the following aptonahanne lesson (4). Then apply the words "ne" and "na" to Lessons 3 and 4 vocabulary. The formation of the plurals of the words will indicate whether to use the animate or inanimate forms.

The word "ne" is pronounced "nuh" and is used to mean "the" or "that" when you talk about non-living things. Repeat the following examples:

- ne hempes (the/that shirt)
- ne ahkwiyan (the/that blanket)
- ne xaskwim (the/that corn)

The word "na" is pronounced "nah" and is used to mean "the" or "that" when you talk about living things. Repeat the following examples:

- na chulens (the/that bird)
- na kishux (the/that sun)
- na chahkol (the/that frog)
- na ahas (the/that crow)

Lesson 4 Translation

Translate the following story into English. Then practice reading it aloud.

Aonsulunkon Welemalsu!
Bluefeather is Well!

Aonsulunkon mikwi palsu. Yukwe lapi welemalsu. Litehe, "Xantki nulamalsi!"

"Ana!* Nkatupwi! Ksi, mili oola, pom, hotemil!"

Mitsu. Litehe, "Yukwe mikentam. Et may mpuhenema. Takhiti nkentka."

*Ana = Mother
Lesson 5  Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 5 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kanien'kéhà:ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kelamapisun - belt</td>
<td>pelechis - pants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelamapisuna</td>
<td>pelechisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelapi - bra</td>
<td>chipakw - shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelapia</td>
<td>chipako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silk - ribbon</td>
<td>ahshikan - sock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silka</td>
<td>ahshikana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anishun - shoestring</td>
<td>kakun - legging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anishuna</td>
<td>kakuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamunkpelechis - underpants</td>
<td>tepet'hun - wrap-around skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamunkpelechisa</td>
<td>tepet'huna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixkwelënchèpi - glove</td>
<td>alukwepi - hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixkwelënchèpia</td>
<td>alukwepia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akontpepi - scarf, neckerchief; handkerchief</td>
<td>lenhaksen - moccasin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akontpepia</td>
<td>lenhaksena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hempes - shirt</td>
<td>sholem - shawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hempsa</td>
<td>sholema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anishuna</td>
<td>ahkwiyana - blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamunkpelechisa</td>
<td>ahkwiyana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 5 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

**ahpin - to be here; to exist (animate)**
- ntapi - I am here/exist
- ktpi - you are here/exist
- ahpu - he/she is here/exist
  - ntapjena - we are here/exist
  - ktpihena - we are here/exist
  - ktpihemo - you al are here/exist
  - ahpuwak - they are here/exist

**hate - there is; there exists (inanimate)**
- hate - it exists; it is here
- hateyo - they exist; they are here

**kata - to want to (to want something "unspecific")**
- nkata - I want
- kata - you want
- khta - he wants
- kota
  - nkatamuhena - we want
  - katumuhena - we want
  - katumuhemo - you all want
  - kotatamuk - they want

**shinki - to dislike to/to hate to/ to not want to**
- nshinki - I dislike
- kshinki - you dislike
- shinki - he dislikes
  - nshinkihena - we dislike to
  - kshinkihena - we dislike to
  - kshinkihemo - you all dislike to
  - shinkeyok - they dislike to

Once you have mastered these words, expand your conversation skills by using them with some of the other words you have learned. Some examples have been provided below. **Notice that the person prefix does not need to be included in both verbs. Once it is placed on the first verb, it is “assumed” on the following verb.**

**English:** I am already here.  **English:** I want to leave.
**Lenape:** Mechi ntahpi.  **Lenape:** Nkata alemska.

**English:** Finally they are here.  **English:** He wants to dance.
**Lenape:** Xantki ahpuwak.  **Lenape:** Kota kentke.

**English:** It is here at this time.  **English:** They hate to sing.
**Lenape:** Lekhikwi hate.  **Lenape:** Shinki asuwak.

**English:** Many shirts are here.  **English:** I don't like to be sick.
**Lenape:** Mikwi hempsa hateyo.  **Lenape:** Nshinki palsi.
Lesson 5 Transitive Verbs

So far we have learned how to expand simple verbs. These verbs make a simple statement, such as, "I eat" or "they leave". They are sometimes called "intransitive" because there is no transition to another word. Now we will talk about "transitive" verbs. These verbs are followed by an "object", which is another word that receives the action. The following verbs have objects:

I look at a shirt. (verb = "look"; object = "shirt")
I dislike corn. (verb = "dislike"; object = "corn")

It is also important to note that these objects are inanimate. Later we will talk about how to work with animate objects.

There are certain suffixes to use with verbs that have inanimate objects. The suffixes are in boldface below. Some of the forms are the same whether the object is singular or plural. The following italicized cases use the same form for both singular and plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nemen -I see it</td>
<td>nemena - I see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenemen - you see it</td>
<td>kenemenena - you see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wenemen - he/she sees it*</td>
<td>wenemenena - he sees them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemenen - we see it</td>
<td>nemenena - we see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenemenen - we see it</td>
<td>kenemenena - we see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenemeneyo - you all see it</td>
<td>kenemeneyo - you all see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wenemeneyo - they see it</td>
<td>wenemeneyo - they see them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffix "en" indicates that the object is inanimate. The suffix "a" makes the object plural. (Note: some sources use the "a" suffix and others don't. For the sake of simplicity, we will use it)

A second suffix is added when the subject is plural. (The subject is the person "doing" the verb: "I", "you", "he/she", "we", "they", etc.)

If the subject is "we" (inclusive and exclusive), use: "nen"
If the subject is "you all" or "they" use: "eyo"
Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following action words, and soon the pattern will become clear.

**penam - to look at it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mpenamen - I look at it</td>
<td>mpenamena - I look at them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepenamen - you look at it</td>
<td>kepenamena - you look at them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwenamen - he/she looks at it</td>
<td>pwenamena - he looks at them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- mpenamenden - we look at it
- kepenamenden - we look at it
- kepenameneyo - you all look at it
- pwenameneyo - they look at it

**wixeni - to cook**

*note: if the verb ends in a vowel then this vowel starts off the chain of suffixes rather than the "e".*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newixenin - I cook it</td>
<td>newixenina - I cook them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenin - you cook it</td>
<td>kewixenina - you cook them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixenin - she/he cooks it</td>
<td>wixenina - he cooks them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- newixeninen - we cook it
- kewixeninen - we cook it
- kewixenineyo - you all cook it
- wixenineyo - they cook it

**katatam - to want it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nkatatatam(en) - I want it</td>
<td>nkatatatamena - I want them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katatam(en) - you want it</td>
<td>katatatamena - you want them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahtatam(en) - he wants it</td>
<td>kahtatatamena - he wants them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotatam - he wants it*</td>
<td>kotatatamena - he wants them*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- nkatatatamenen - we want it
- katatamen - we want it
- katatamenyo - you all want it
- kahtatatamenyo - they want it
- kotatamenyo - they want it*

*alternate form
**katutam - to want to eat it**

- nkatutam(en) - I want to eat it
- katutam(en) - you want to eat it
- kahtutam(en) - he wants to eat it

- nkatutamenen - we want to eat it
- katutamenen - we want to eat it
- kahtutamenen - they want to eat it

**shinkatam - to not want it/to dislike it**

- nshinkatam(en) - I dislike it
- kshinkatam(en) - you dislike it
- wshinkatam(en) - he dislikes it

- nshinkatamenen - we dislike it
- kshinkatamenen - we dislike it
- wshinkatamenen - they dislike it

The verb "hatu" is irregular. Even though it is transitive, it is expanded the same as intransitive action words.

**hatun - to have (Irregular)**

**Singular**

- nulhatu(n) - I have it
- kulhatu(n) - you have it
- wulhatu(n) - he/she has it*

*also spelled "walhatu" "ulhatu" "welatu"

- nulhatuhena - we have it
- kulhatuhena - we have it
- kulhatuhemo - you all have it
- wulhatuwak - they have it

- nulhala - I have him/her
Once you have mastered these words, expand your conversation skills by using them with the **inanimate** words that you have learned. It doesn't matter whether the verb comes before or after the object word. Both are acceptable.

**Examples:**

**English:** I see ribbons
**Lenape:** Nemena silka.

**English:** We want shoes.
**Lenape:** Chipako katatamenena.

**English:** She looks at a hat.
**Lenape:** Pwenamen alukwepi.

**English:** I dislike that scarf.
**Lenape:** Nshinkatamen ne akontpepi.

**English:** You all cook eggs.
**Lenape:** Kewixenineyo oola.

**English:** We have gloves.
**Lenape:** Wixwelêncêpia nulhatuhena.

---

**Verb Exercises**

**Intransitive verbs: translate into English.**

1. Mechi ahpu.
2. Hate hech?
4. Kata kentke hech?
5. Xantki ntapihena.
6. Tamse kota kentke.
8. Apchich hateyo.

**Transitive verbs: translate into English.**

1. Wenemen ne skontay.
2. Lapi mpenamen ne puhenikan
3. Mikwi kewixenina oola.
4. Yukwe katatameneyo hupokana.
5. Nal ne wenchi wshinkatameneyok tehima.
8. Nkatutamena kendisa.
Lesson 5 Translation

Newinkatam Ntahempsem (I Love My Shirt)
Sung to the tune of Donovan's "I Love My Shirt"

Newinkatam ntahempsem, newinkatam ntahempsem
Welamamkot ntahempsem, ntahempsem shiki

The suffix “em” is used to form the possessives of words. However this suffix is often dropped in everyday conversation.

Add the prefix for “my, I”.

Substitute the following words for "ntahempsem":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hempes - shirt (hempsa- shirts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelechis - pants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chipakw - shoe (chipahko - shoes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahshikan - sock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakuna - leggings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tepethun - wrap-around skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alukwepi - hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lenhaksen - moccassin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoem - shawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahkwian - blanket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Words:

Winkatam - I love/like it
welamamkot (wuhl-ah-mum-kot) - it is comfortable
shiki (shee-kee) - it is beautiful
Lesson 6 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 6 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

- tankhakan - basket
- tankhakana
- hatapi - bow
- hatapia

- mitkem - pole; post
- mitkema
- aluns - arrow
- alunsa

- mitkok - corn cob
- mitkoka
- mpisun - medicine
- mpisuna

- opaskw - corn husk
- opsko
- hakha - bottle
- hakha

- pimewakan - sweat lodge
- pimewakana
- punkw - dust; ashes

- shuhenikan - rattle
- shuhenikana
- alewikaon - porch
- alewikaona

- temahikan - axe; hatchet
- temahikana
- ila - warrior
- ilaok

- ahpikon - flute
- ahpikona
- tepihelas - wheel
- tepihelasa

- tunkshekoking - key
- tunkshekokana
- tepchehelas - wagon; car
- tepchehelasa
Lesson 6 Assignment

Review the following Lenape words meaning "this", "these" and “those”. Then use them in sentences along with the colors and vocabulary words from Lessons 3 through 6. The formation of the plurals of the words will indicate whether to use the animate or inanimate forms.

yu = this (inanimate); For emphasis, you may say "yu she" = This here.
wa = this (animate); For emphasis, you may say "wa she" = This here.
yuli = these (inanimate)
yuki = these (animate)
nel = those (inanimate)
nek = those (animate)

Examples:

maxke yu tankhakan
(This basket is red.)

opsu wa she ehes
(This clam here is white.)

seke yu she tankhakan
(This basket here is black.)

wipunkweyo yuli wikewama
(These houses are gray.)

opsu wa ehes
(This clam is white.)
siskwinakwswuwak yuki mikwenak
(These feathers are brown.)

wisaeyo nel tankhakana
(Those baskets are yellow.)

askaskwswuwak nek chahkolak
(Those frogs are green.)

Apply "yu", "yuli", "ne", "nel", to Lesson 5 transitive inanimate verbs. **Remember that these verbs can only be used with INANIMATE nouns!**

wenemen ne tehim
(She sees that strawberry.)

newixenina nel oola
(I cook those eggs.)

katatamenen yu keskunhakw
(We want this pumpkin.)

kulhatuna yuli wixkwelènechèpia
(You have these gloves)
Lesson 6 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

**INTRANSITIVE**

**ashewil - to swim**
- ntashewil - I swim
- ktashuwil - you swim
- ashewil - he swims

**ntashwilhena - we swim**
- ktashwilhena - we swim
- ktashwilhemo - you all swim
- ashewileyok - they swim

**papi - to play**
- mpapi - I play
- kpapi - you play
- papu - he plays

**mpapihena - we play**
- kpapihena - we play
- kpapihemo - you all play
- papuwak - they play

**TRANSITIVE**

**papitu - to play with it**
- mpapitun - I play with it
- kpapitun - I play with it
- papitun - she/he plays with it

**mpapituna - I play with them**
- kpapituna - I play with them
- papituna - he plays with them

**mpapitunen - we play with it**
- kpapitunen - we play with it
- kpapituneyo - you all play with it
- papituneyo - they play with it

**mpapitunena - we play with them**
- kpapitunena - we play with them
- kpapituneyo - you all play with them
- papituneyo - they play with them

**pentam - to hear/understand it**
- mpentamen - I hear it
- kpentamen - you hear it
- pwentamen - she/he hears it

**mpentamena - I hear them**
- kpentamena - you hear them
- pwentamena - he hears them

**mpentamenen - we hear it**
- kpentamenen - we hear it
- kpentameneyo - you all hear it
- pwentameneyo - they hear it

**mpentamenena - we hear them**
- kpentamenena - we hear them
- kpentameneyo - you all hear them
- pwentameneyo - they hear them
**pahsenemen - to break something in half**

mpahsenem - I break it in half  
kpahsenem - you break it in half  
pahsenem - he/she breaks it in half  
mpahsenemenen - we break it in half  
kpahsenemenen - we break it in half  
kpahsenemeneyo - you all break it in half  
kpahsenemeneyo - they break it in half

mpahsenema - I break them in half  
kpahsenema - you break them in half  
pahsenema - he/she breaks them in half  
mpahsenemenena - we break them in half  
kpahsenemenena - we break them in half  
kpahsenemeneyo - you all ...in half  
kpahsenemeneyo - they ...in half

**Assignment**

Construct some sentences using each of the transitive inanimate verbs above in sentences with the inanimate nouns from your vocabulary units.

**Examples:**

**English:** He plays with the rattle.  
**Lenape:** Papu ne shuhenikan.

**English:** Did you all hear the drum?  
**Lenape:** Kpentameneyo hech ne puhenikan?
Lesson 6 - Other Words

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. One example for each has been provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chinke hech? - when?</th>
<th>mata awen - no one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> When do you all leave?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Chinke hech ntalemskahena?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> No one is cold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Mata awèn akohchu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>keku hech - what?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> What do you think?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Keku hech ktite?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> Where is he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Tani hech ahpu?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wemi keku - everything</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> How is everything?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Ta hech wemi keku?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> I am wherever he is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Ntahpi teta ahpu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>awen - who; a person; someone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> Who is sick?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Awen hech palsu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> Why are you hungry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Keku wenchikatupwi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wemi - all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> They all left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Wemi alemskeyok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> How do you cook it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Ta hech kewixenin?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wemi awen - everyone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> Now everyone is tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Yukwe wemi awen wikwihele.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> How many shirts are there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Kexa hech hempsa hateyo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aweni/awenikii - whose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> Whose bird is that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Awènì hech na chulens?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> Whose birds are those?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Awenikii hech nèk chulensak?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English:</strong> – If ever I go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenape:</strong> Hashi mpa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb Exercises** - Translate into English.

1. Mikwi papitun ne shuhenikan.
2. Lapi mpentamen puhenikan.
3. Tamse ktashuwil.
4. Keku wenchikapituneyo ne opaskw?
5. Tani hech ktashewilhemo?
8. Wemi awen papuwak.

pahsi - half; a half dollar

*most often combined directly with the verb*

**English:** They cut the pole in half.
**Lenape:** Pahsenemeyo mitkem
Lesson 6 Translation

Alapae
*Sung to the tune of Donovan's "Colors"

Translate the following song into Lenape:

**Animate Version**

Seksu na chekenakw alapae
Enta tukihela alapae
Enta tukihela alapae
elikhikwi, elikhikwi
Ahi ntahotam

*Substitute the following colors and animate nouns for the first line above then try making up your own:*

Opsu na kun alapae...
Aonsu na chulens alapae...
Wisawsu na kishux alapae...
Askaskwsu na hitukw alapae...
Maxksu na otaes alapae...
Wipunkwsu na xanikw alapae...
Siskwinakwsu na ahtu alapae...

**Inanimate Version**

Seke ne kapi alapae
Enta tukihela alapae
Enta tukihela alapae
elikhikwi, elikhikwi
ahi ntahotam

*Substitute the following colors and animate nouns for the first line above then try making up your own:*

Ope ne nunakan ajappawe...
Aone ne menuppek ajappawe...
Wisae ne xaskwim ajappawe...
Askaskwe ne skikw ajappawe...
Maxke ne tehim ajappawe...
Wipunkwe ne ahsen ajappawe...
Siskwinakwe ne ahchu ajappawe...
Lesson 7 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 7 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

kwipëlënay - hoe
kwipëlënaya

siskêwahus - clay pot
siskêwahusak

talâxhakiyakàn - plow
talâxhakiyakâna

hâki - dirt; ground; earth; land

putachikàn - whistle
putachikâna

hakihakàn - garden
hakihakâna

minkw - seed
minko

hakihèt - farmer
hakihèchik

Assignment

Singular and Plural Colors Before the Noun

We have learned how to say "It is red" = "Maxke", And how to say The shirt is red = "Maxke ne hempes". But what if you want to say "red shirt"? For inanimate colors, in this case, there is no difference in the color word:

maxke hempes = red shirt
maxkeyo hempsa = red shirts

But for animate singular colors we add the ending, "sit" (seet) to the color word when using it directly before the noun. The pluralizing suffix for animate colors is “chik”.

Practice the following phrases:

**Animate colors before the noun:**
maxksit chulens = red bird
opsit kun = white snow
seksitchik ahasak = black crows

**Inanimate colors before the noun:**
maxke ahkwiyan = red blanket
opeyo lenhaksenâ = white moccasins
seke shakhukwiyan = black coat

Assignment: Apply singular and plural colors before the noun to Lessons 3-7 vocabulary.
Lesson 7 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

INTRANSITIVE

**keleksi - to laugh**
- nkeleksi - I laugh
- keleksi - you laugh
- keleksu - he/she laughs
- nkeleksi - we laugh
- keleksihena - we laugh
- keleksihemo - you all laugh
- keleksuwak - they laugh

**melimu - to cry**
- nemelimu - I cry
- kemelimu - you cry
- melimu - he/she cries
- nemilimuhena - we cry
- kemilimuhena - we cry
- kemilimuhemo - you all cry
- melimuuwak - they cry

**hakihe - to plant**
- ntakihe - I plant
- ktakihe - you plant
- hakihe - she/he plants
- ntakihehena - we plant
- ktakihehena - we plant
- hakiheyem - you all plant
- hakiheyok - they plant

**alakihela - to jump around**
- ntalakihëla - I jump around
- ktalakihëla - you jump around
- èlakihële - she/he jumps around
- ntalakihëlahena - we jump around
- ktalakihëlahena - we jump around
- èlakihëleyok - they jump around

**winewe - to beg**
- nèwinèwe - I beg
- kewinewe - you beg
- winèwe - he begs
- newinewehena - we beg
- kewinewehena - we beg
- kewinewehemo - you all beg
- neweyok - they beg

**mentemen – moan; groan**
- nementami – I moan
- kementami – you moan
- mwentamu – he/she moans
- nementamihena – we moan
- kementamihena – we moan
- kementamihemo – you all moan
- mwentamuwak – they moan
TRANSITIVE

**tankhitu - to lose it**

ntankhitun - I lost it  
ktankhitun - you lost it  
tonkhitu(n) - he/she lost it  
ntankhitunen - we lost  
ktankhitunen - we lost it  
tankhituneyo - you all lost it  
tonkhituneyo - they lost it

**maxkamen - to find it**

nemaxkamen - I found it  
kemaxkamen - you found it  
maxkamen - he found it  
nemaxkamenen - we found  
kemaxkamenen - we found it  
kemaxkameneyo - you all found it  
maxkamaneyo - they found it

**kaxksemen - to dry it**

nkaxksemen - I dry it  
kaxksemen - you dry it  
kaxksemen - he dries it  
nkaxksemenen - we dry  
kaxksemenen - we dry it  
kaxksemene - you all dry it  
kaxksemaneyo - they dry it

kaxkte - it is dry  
kaxkteyo - they are dry (inanimate)

Once you have mastered these words, expand your conversation skills by using them with the inanimate words that you have learned.
Verb Exercises

*Translate into English: intransitive*

1. Keku wenchi keleksi?
3. Mikwi kementamihemo.
4. Nal ne wenchi newinewehena.
5. Keku hech hakihe?
6. Tamse ntalakihela.

*Translate into English: transitive inanimate*

1. Chinke hech tonkhitu ne kwipelenay?
2. Nemaxkamenena putachikana.
3. Lekhikwi kaxksemaneyo tepchehelasa.
4. Lapi ntankhitun ne mpisun.
5. Kaxksemaneyo hempsa.
6. Maxkamaneyo ne pimewakan.
7. Mikwi ktankhitunen ne shuhenikan.
Lesson 7 Translation

Translate the following story into English.

Hakihakanink

Lesson 9 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

lakeit - a tribe/nationality
lakeichik - tribes/nationalities
elhakeya - my tribe
lakeyu - his tribe
awen – person
awenik - people
mimens – child
mimensak
mimentet – baby
mimentetak
lenu – man
lenuwak
xkwe – woman
xkweyok
xkwechech – girl
xkwechechak
xkwechechtet – little girl
xkwechechtetak
skixkwé – young woman
skixkwéyok
kikewi xkwe – middle aged woman
kikewi xkweyok
awenhake – Native American
awenhakeyok
wèlathakèt - medicine man/Indian doctor
welathaketak
Lenape - Lenape Indian
Lenapeyok
xawshises – old woman
xawshisesak
pokxawesh – extremely old and disabled woman
pokxaweshak
pilayechech – boy
pilayechechak
pilayechechtet – little boy
pilayechechtetak
skinu – young man
skinuwak
kikewinu – middle-aged man
kikewinuak
hiluses – old man
hilusesak
pokhilus – extremely old and disabled man
pokhilusak
**Assignment:** Once you have mastered these words, use them in sentences with the verb conjugations from Lesson 9. Some examples are provided below:

- Keku hech luwensu na skinu?  
  What is the young man’s name?

- Temike hech na xkwe?  
  Does the woman enter?

- Lematahpi, mimens  
  Sit down, child.

- Katenamu hech na xkwechechtet?  
  What age is the little girl?

- Alenixsuwak hech nek awenik?  
  Do those people speak Lenape?

- Nuchkwewtunhe na hiluses  
  The old man speaks nonsense.
Lesson 9 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

**INTRANSITIVE**

**temike - to enter**
- ntemike – I enter
- ktemike – you enter
- temike - he enters
- ntemikehena - we enter
- ktemikehena - we enter
- ktemikehemo - you all enter
- temikeyok - they enter

**lematahponen - to sit down on a chair** *
- lematahpi - I sit...chair
- lematahpi - you sit...chair
- lematahpu - he sits...chair
- lematahpihena - we sit...chair
- lematahpihena - we sit...chair
- lematahpihemo - you all sit...chair
- lematahpuwak - they sit...chair

*no pronoun is attached to this verb. Depending on the circumstance you might find it expedient to use the person pronoun before the verb.

**luwensi - name is**
- nteluwensi - my name is
- kteluwensi - your name is
- luwensu - his/her name is
- nteluwensihena - our names are
- kteluwensihena - our names are
- kteluwensihemo - your names are
- luwensuwak - our names are

**luwe - to say/ luwen - to say; it is said**
- nteluwe - I say/said
- kteluwe - you say/said
- luwe - he says/said
- nteluwehen - we say/said
- kteluwehen - we say/said
- kteluwehemo - you all said
- luweyok - they say/said

**tunhe - to talk**
- mpemtunhe - I talk
- kpetunhe - you talk
- pemtunhe - he/she talks
- mpemtunhehena - we talk
- kpetunhehena - we talk
- kpetunhehemo - you all talk
- pemtunheyok - they talk

**katenami - age/birthday**
- nkatenami - my age is
- katenami - your age is
- katenamu - his age is
- nkatenamihena - our ages are
- katenamihena - our ages are
- katenamihemo - your ages are
- katenamuwak - their ages are
alenixsi - to speak Lenape
ntalenixsi - I speak Lenape
talenixsi - you speak Lenape
alenixsu - she/he speaks Lenape
ntalenixsihena - we speak Lenape
ktalenixsihena - you all speak Lenape
alenixsuwak - they speak Lenape

nuchkwewtunhe - to talk nonsense
nuchkwewtunhe - I talk nonsense
knuchkwewtunhe - you talk nonsense
nuchkwewtunhe - he talks nonsense
nuchkwewtunhehena - we talk nonsense
nuchkwewtunhehena - you all ... nonsense
nuchkwewtunheyok - they talk nonsense

pechehosi - to act crazy
mpechehosi - I act crazy
k'pechehosi - you act crazy
pechehosu - he acts crazy
mpecheshihena - we act crazy
k'pechehosihemo - you all act crazy
pechehosuwak - they act crazy

pechetunhe - to talk crazy
mpechetunhe - I talk crazy
k'pechetunhe - you talk crazy
pechetunhe - he talks crazy
mpechetunhehena - we talk crazy
k'pechetunhehemo - you all talk crazy
pechetunheyok - they talk crazy

supsi - to be nude
n'supsi - I am nude
k'supsi - you are nude
supsu - he is nude
n'supsihena - we are nude
k'supsihemo - you all are nude
supsuwak - they are nude

TRANSITIVE

metakhomen - to cover it
nemetakhomen - I cover it
kemetakhomen - you cover it
metakhomen - he covers it
nemetakhomenena - I cover them
kemetakhomenena - you cover them
metakhomena - he covers them

nemetakhomenenen - we cover it
kemetakhomenen - we cover it
kemetakhomeneyo - you all cover it
metakhomeneyo - they cover it
nemetakhomenenena - we cover them
kemetakhomenenena - we cover them
kemetakhomeneyo - you all cover them
metakhomeneyo - they cover them

kwëtënëm - to touch/feel it
nkwetenenemen - I touch it
kwetenemen - you touch it
kwetenemen - he touches it
nkwetenemenena - I touch them
kwetenemenena - you touch them
kwetenemenena - he touches them

nkwetenemenemen - we touch it
kwetenemenen - we touch it
kwetenemeneyo - you all touch it
kwetenemeneyo - they touch it
nkwetenemenenena - we touch them
kwetenemenenena - we touch them
kwetenemeneyo - you all touch them
kwetenemeneyo - they touch them
Verb Exercises

*Translate into English: intransitive*

1. Wemi temikeyok.
2. Lematahpihemo a
3. Keku hech kteluwensi?
4. Nteluwe “He! Temike!”
5. Yukwe katenami xash.
6. Mikwi kpemetunhehena
8. Tamse knuchkwewtunhe.
9. Pahsi k'supsi!
10. Tamse k'supsihemo.

*Translate into English: transitive inanimate*

1. Xantki nemetakhomenen ne puhenikan.
2. Tamse nkwetenemenena nel tankhakana.
3. Matanake metakhomeneyo ne tepchehelas.
4. Keku wenchi kwetenemenena nel temahikana?
5. Kemetakhomena yuli ahpona.
Subordinate Forms

(Note: For a more detailed analysis of subordinate forms, consult the appendices at the end of this text.)

The subordinate forms of verbs are mainly used in phrases that are introduced with the following words:

na – then  alemi – to begin
eli – because  teli – so that; in order to; as
kata – to want  teli – myself (second meaning/usage)

The following suffixes are used on verbs that follow the words above:

n = I, you (singular), he/she
n + en = we (exclusive and inclusive)
n + eyo = you all, they

Let’s compare some independent and subordinate verb forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Form</th>
<th>Subordinate Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nkwetki – I returned</td>
<td>na nkwetkin – then I returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machiyok – they went home</td>
<td>na machineyo – then they went home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weneyo – she saw him</td>
<td>na weneyon – then she saw him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuwatun – I knew it</td>
<td>nteli watun – I myself knew it*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuwatun – you know it</td>
<td>ktalemi watun – you begin to know it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitsu – he eats</td>
<td>tolemi mitsin – he began to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntapi – I am here</td>
<td>nteli ahpin – that I am here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahihena – we are here</td>
<td>kteli ahpinen – that we are here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpa – I come</td>
<td>eli mpan – because I come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwechihemo hech – will you all try?</td>
<td>kata hech kwechilahtuneyo – Do you all want to try?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemikentamuhemo - you all do something</td>
<td>kata hech mikentameneoyo – you all want to do something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If the word before the verb contains a pronoun prefix, it is not necessary to repeat that prefix in the following verb.

Assignment: Use some of the verbs you have learned to write two sentences in subordinate mode for each of the “introductory” words listed above.
Conjunct Forms

(Note: For a more detailed analysis of conjunct and subjunctive forms, consult the appendices at the end of this text.)

Conjunct forms have increasingly fallen out of use. We will cover them because some of the translations we will work with contain them. Also, you may come upon readings in other sources that use them so it is a good idea to be somewhat familiar with them. They are used mainly for narratives (stories) but have increasingly been replaced by independent or subordinate forms in normal conversation. The conjunct forms were mainly used in phrases that begin with:

**eli - because**

**enta – when**

Here are the suffixes for conjunct forms:

- **a** = I
- **an** = "you"
- **t** = he/she
- **an** = we (exclusive)
- **ankw** = we (inclusive)
- **ekw** = you all
- **htit** = they

Let's compare some independent and conjunct verb forms. Notice that the pronomial prefixes have been dropped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Independent Form</strong></th>
<th><strong>Conjunct Form</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I said = nteluwe</td>
<td>when I said = enta luweya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you eat = kmitsi</td>
<td>when you eat = enta mitsiyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you come = kpa</td>
<td>because you came = eli paan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he comes = pe</td>
<td>when he came = pat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he eats = mitsu</td>
<td>when he eats = enta mitsit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we sleep = nkawihena</td>
<td>when we sleep = enta kawienk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all spoke = kteluwehemo</td>
<td>because you all spoke = enta luweekw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are walking = pemeskeyok</td>
<td>when they are walking = enta pemeskahtit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they were hunting = alaiyok</td>
<td>when they were hunting = enta alaihtit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation

Translate the following story into English

Wemiweshkinkwehena
(We Are All Face)
As told by
Robert Red Hawk Ruth

Lesson 10 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 10 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

mwekane - dog
mwekaneyok

mpul - bull
mpulak

pipisilunkon - bat
pipisilunkonak

kweshkwesh - pig
kweshkweshak

ahtu - deer
ahtuhok

sisilie - buffalo
sisilieyok

aeses - animal
aesesak

chahkol - frog
chahkolak

anikwes - chipmunk
anikwesak

chinkwe - bobcat
chinkweyok

yakwawi - mastodon
yakwawiak

okwes - fox
okwesak

wehshumwis - cow
wehshumwisak

tamakwa - beaver
tamakwak

pahkakwet - moose
pahkakwenetak

names - fish
namesak

pushis - cat
pushisak

maxkw - bear
maxk

nehenaonkes - horse
nehenaonkesak

mus - elk
musak
Lesson 10 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed.

**INTRANSITIVE**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a - to go</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nta - I go</td>
<td>ntahena - we go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kta - you go</td>
<td>ktahena - we go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e - he/she goes</td>
<td>ktahemo - you all go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyok - they go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pa - to come</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpa - I come</td>
<td>mpahena - we come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpa - you come</td>
<td>kpahe - we come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe - he/she comes</td>
<td>kpahe - you all come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyok - they come</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>um - to come from</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num - I come from</td>
<td>numana - we come from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kum - you come from</td>
<td>kumana - we come from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>um - she/he comes from</td>
<td>kuhemo - you all come from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyok - they come from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

peyu - it comes; wenchixen - it comes from; sakan - it comes up/sprouts (vegetation)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>tala - cannot</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntal - I cannot</td>
<td>ntalhena - we cannot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktal - you cannot</td>
<td>ktalhena - we cannot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ala - he/she cannot</td>
<td>ktalhemo - you all cannot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alawak - they cannot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>welinakw - to look good; to do good work</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nelinakw - I look good</td>
<td>nelinakwihena - we look good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulinakw - you look good</td>
<td>kulinakwihena - we look good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welinakwu - he looks good</td>
<td>kulinakwiheno - you all look good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welinakuwu - they look good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>watu - to know</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuwatu - I know</td>
<td>nuwatu - we know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuwatu - you know</td>
<td>kuwatu - we know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watu - he knows</td>
<td>kuwatu - you all know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watuwak - they know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TRANSITIVE

**watu - to know it; to know about it**

- nuwatun - I know it
- kuwatun - you know it
- uwatun - he/she knows it
- nuwatunen - we know it
- kuwatunen - we know it
- kuwatuneyo - you all know it
- uwatuneyo - they know it

- nuwatun - I know them
- kuwatun - you know them
- uwatun - he knows them
- nuwatunen - we know them
- kuwatunen - we know them
- kuwatuneyo - you all know them
- uwatuneyo - they know them

**lamhitamën - to believe it**

- nulamhitamen - I believe it
- kulamhitamen - you believe it
- welemhitamen - he/she believes it
- nulamhitamenen - we believe it
- kulamhitamenen - you believe it
- kulamhitameneyo - you all believe it
- welamhitameneyo - they believe it

- nulamhitamena - I believe them
- kulamhitamena - you believe them
- welemhitamena – he/she believes them
- nulamhitamenena - we believe them
- kulamhitamenena - we believe them
- kulamhitameneyo - you all believe them
- welamhitameneyo - they believe them

**tatun - to put/place it**

- ntatun - I put it
- ktatun - you put it
- totun - he put it
- ntatunen - we put it
- ktatunen - we put it
- ktatuneyo - you all put it
- totuneyo - they put it

- ntatuna - I put them
- ktatuna - you put them
- totuna - he put them
- ntatunena - we put them
- ktatunena - we put them
- ktatuneyo - you all put them
- totuneyo - they put them

---

Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 10 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.
**Lesson 10: Other Words**

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. One example for each has been provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lenape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>kaski - you/he can</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He can come.</td>
<td>Kàski pe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kaski hech? Can he/you?</strong></td>
<td>Kàski hech pa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you come?</td>
<td><strong>lehapa - for a while</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>Lenape: Lehap nkaski pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nkaski - I can</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can come.</td>
<td>Nkaski pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ku/kaski (matta kaski) - you/he can not</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He can not go.</td>
<td>Ku kaski e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nich - I will; kich - he will</strong></td>
<td>Nich ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will go.</td>
<td><strong>shai - immediately</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>Lenape: Shai kpa!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kench - must</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I must go.</td>
<td>English:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He can not go.</td>
<td>Lenape: Kench nta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kachi - don't</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't go.</td>
<td>English:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He can not go.</td>
<td>Lenape: Kachi kta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pili - different; another</strong></td>
<td>Ubkatam pilpili ool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want another egg.</td>
<td>English:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He can not go.</td>
<td>Lenape: E osi ne ahsënik.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb Exercises**

*Translate into English: intransitive*

1. Kench eyok.
2. Tani hech kum?
4. Xantki kuwatuhemo.
5. Shai pe.
7. Lekhikwi kulínakwsihena.
8. Teta kta.
9. Et nuwatu.
10. Lehap nkaski pa.

*Translate into English: transitive inanimate*

1. Ntatuna kwipelenaya
2. Keku hech kulamhitamen?
3. Uwatuna mpisuna.
4. Tani hech ktatunen ne lelehun?
5. Uwatuneyo puhenikana.
Lesson 10 Translation

Na Maxkw Osahtene e
The Bear Went Over the Mountain

Sung to the tune of "The Bear Went Over the Mountain".

Na maxkw osahtene e
Na maxkw osahtene e
Na maxkw osahtene e
Keku kaski nem

Ok wemi kaski nem
Ok wemi kaski nem

Pili shaionke
Pili shaionke
Pili shaionke
Wemi kaski nem

Sing the song substituting other animals from Lesson 10 vocabulary.
Lesson 11 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 11 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

chulens – bird
chulensak

xkwehele – female bird
xkweheleyok

wisawtayas – American goldfinch
wisawtayasak

chekenakw – blackbird
chekenako

opalaniye – bald eagle
opalaniyeyok

melek – blue goose
melekak

tiyas – bluejay
tiyasak

mochipwis – buzzard; vulture
mochipwisak

ahas – crow
ahasak

maxkchulens – cardinal
maxkchulensak

kaxkuwe – cuckoo
kaxkuweyok

tipas – chicken
tipasak

tipatet – chick
tipatetak

kwikwinkem – duck
kwikwinkemak

mamethakemu - dove
mamethakemuwak

kwehkwes – woodpecker
kwehkwesak

chihopekelis – eastern bluebird
chihopekelisak

chichikenemwikenh wis – eastern meadowlark
chichikenemwikenh wisak

aiham – golden eagle
aihamak

sesaptiyas – guinea fowl
sesaptiyasak

ohuntam – great horned owl
ohuntamak

opsuwihele – goose
opsuwiheleyok

chelilhwes – kingfisher
chelilhwesak

askaskonpatak – mallard duck
askaskonpatak

mitewile'un – loon
mitewile’unak
Lesson 11 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these verbs, combine them with “other words” and vocabulary from previous lessons to form some more complex sentences.

INTRANSITIVE

*alemi - to begin* (*sometimes used as a prefix: alemtunhe = He starts to talk.*)

ntalemi - I begin  ntalemihena - we begin
ktalemi - you begin  ktalemihena - we begin
alemi - he/she begins  ktalemihemo - you all begin
tolemi (alternate)  alemiyok - they begin

**teki - to return**

nkwetki - I return  nkwetkihena - we return
kwetki - you return  kwetkihena - we return
kwetki - she/he returns  kwetkihemo - you all return

**lukehela - to give up**

nlukehela - I give up  nlukehelahena - we give up
kelukehela - you give up  kelukehelahena - we give up
lukehela - he/she gives up  kelukehelahemo - you all give up

TRANSITIVE

**kwëtkenënëm - to return it**

nkwetkenemen - I return it  nkwetkenemenena - I return them
kwetkenemen - you return it  kwetkenemenena - you return them
kwetkenemen - he returns it  kwetkenemenena - he returns them

nkwetkenemenen - we return it  nkwetkenemenenena - we return them
kwetkenemenen - we return it  kwetkenemenenena - we return them
kwetkenemeneyo - you all return it  kwetkenemeneyo - you all return them
kwetkenemeneyo - they return it  kwetkenemeneyo - they return them

**këlënënëm - to carry/hold it**

nkelenemen - I carry it  nkelenemenena - I carry them
kelenemen - you carry it  kelenemenena - you carry them
kelenemen - he carries it  kelenemenena - he carries them

kelenemenen - we carry it  kelenemenenena - we carry them
kelenemenen - we carry it  kelenemenenena - we carry them
kelenemeneyo - you all carry it  kelenemeneyo - you all carry them
kelenemeneyo - they carry it  kelenemeneyo - they carry them
Lesson 11: Other Words

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. One example for each has been provided.

**lomewe** - long ago
**English:** It rained long ago.
**Lenape:** Lomewe sukelan.

**keku nink** - what in the world
**English:** What in the world are you thinking!
**Lenape:** Keku nink ktite!

**yu tali** - here in this place
**English:** It is raining here.
**Lenape:** Yu tali sukelan.

**chinke** - not long ago/the other day
**English:** It rained not long ago.
**Lenape:** Chinke sukelan.

**ala** - stop
**English:** The rain stops.
**Lenape:** Ala sukelan.

**lomesiwe** - a few days ago; a while back
**English:** It rained a few days ago.
**Lenape:** Lomewe sukelan.

**lokewe** - yesterday
**English:** It rained yesterday.
**Lenape:** Lokewe sukelan.

**NELI** - while
**English:** It rained while they were drumming.
**Lenape:** Sukelan neli puhenemaok.

**kixki** - near/nearby
**English:** It is raining nearby.
**Lenape:** Kixki sukelan.

**pali** - other; different; away; elsewhere
**English:** Pali pemeske
**Lenape:** He walks away

**Verb Exercises**

Translate into English: intransitive

1. Kench ntalemi.
2. Mechi nlukehelahena.
4. Lomesiwe kwetkiyok.
5. Lomewe ktalemihemo.

Translate into English: transitive inanimate

1. Kwetkenemenyula talaxhakiyakana.
2. Tani hech kelenemeneyone nel shuhenikana?
3. Shai kwetkenemenen ntepchehelas.
4. Matanake kwetkenemen ne ahpikon.
Lesson 11 Translation

Translate the following songs into Lenape.

Two Little Blackbirds

Two little blackbirds sitting on a hill,
(close fists, extend index fingers)
One named Jack, one named Jill
(talk to one finger; talk to other finger)
Fly away Jack. Fly away Jill.
(toss index fingers over shoulder separately)
Come back, Jack. Come back, Jill.
(bring back hands separately with index fingers extended)

TRANSLATION:

Rain Rain Go Away

Rain Rain
Go away
Come again
Another day

TRANSLATION:
Lesson 12 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 12 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

hatusaken - herb
nëntpiikès - Indian Doctor (one who uses herbs)
kelekenikanakw - sumac
chakinkwem - pokeweed/pokeberry
chàkinkwèm - pokeweed plant
sakes - burdock/burr
wisaotaek - goldenrod
ahpawiak = cattail
pitukëna - milkweed
kshatay - tobacco
lòkwënataeèk - jimson weed
kukhusëwim - American bittersweet
berry/berries
hmuwinkwsakw - blackberry bush
hmuwinkwës - blackberry
pakim - cranberry
min - currant; huckleberry; seed
puhwèsènàkwim - elderberry berry
puhwèsènakw - elderberry bush
shëwinkëlës - gooseberry
òkhatim - mulberry
òkhatimënshi - mulberry tree
èkokołës - raspberry
èkokołësakw - raspberry bush
halahpis - hemp
sipùwas - wild plum
mwimënshi - wild black cherry
mùkòtae - mistletoe (the plant)
pèkòn - red dye; red Indian paint (in grease form); the plant from which this paint is made
chëphika - roots
kiskënikàn - the root of an Indian medicinal plant used for charms
hokes - bark
hokesa
tèpikën - it is ripe (a plant); it has grown to maturity
Lesson 12 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these verbs, combine them with “other words” and vocabulary from previous lessons to form some more complex sentences.

INTRANSITIVE

**pemeska - to walk**
- mpemeska - I walk
- kpemeska - you walk
- pemeske - he walks
- mpemeskahena - we walk
- kpemeskahena - we walk
- pemeskahemo - you all walk
- pemeskeyok - they walk

**keshihelela - to run**
- nkeshihelela = I run
- keshihelela = you run
- kshihelele = he runs
- nkeshihelelhena - we run
- keshihelehena - we run
- kshihelahemo - you all run
- kshiheleyok - they run

TRANSITIVE

**wechilahtu - to grab it**
- newechilahtun - I grab it
- kwechilahtun - you grab it
- wechilahtun - she/he grabs it
- newechilahtuna - I grab them
- kwechilahtuna - you grab them
- wechilahtuna - she/he grabs them

- newechilahtunen - we grab it
- kwechilahtunen - we grab it
- kwechilahtuneyo - you all grab it
- wechilahtuneyo - they grab it
- newechilahtunena - we grab them
- kwechilahtunena - we grab them
- kwechilahtuneyo - you all grab them
- wechilahtuneyo - they grab them

**nemelamen - to smell something**
- nemelamen - I smell it
- kemelamen - you smell it
- melamen - he smells it
- nemelamena - I smell them
- kemelamena - you smell them
- melamena - she/he smells them

- nemelamenen - we smell it
- kemelamenen - we smell it
- kemelameneyo - you all smell it
- melameneyo - they smell it
- nemelamenenena - we smell them
- kemelamenenena - we smell them
- kemelameneyo - you all smell them
- melameneyo - they smell them
Lesson 12: Other Words

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. One example for each has been provided.

**li - by way of/by means of**

**English:** We travel by way of the river.
**Lenape:** Ktahena li sipunk.

**chich - once again/once more**

**English:** He will walk once again.
**Lenape:** Chich xu pemeske.

**mata chich - never again**

**English:** He never will walk again.
**Lenape:** Mata chich xu pemeske.

**chich kweten - one more time**

**English:** I am leaving one more time.
**Lenape:** Chich kweten ntalemska.

**esi - every**

**English:** He comes every spring.
**Lenape:** Eshi sikònink pe.

**ili - even/nevertheless**

**English:** It is raining; nevertheless I am walking.
**Lenape:** Mata ili - not even

**English:** No one even came.
**Lenape:** Mata ili awèn pe.

**alashi - it seems/like**

**English:** He seems to be sleeping.
**Lenape:** Alashi kawi.

**Verb Exercises**

Translate into English: transitive inanimate and intransitive

1. Chich xu mpemeska.
2. Apchi wechilahtun ne kendis.
3. Nemelamenen ne salapon.
4. Kixki pemeskahemo.
5. Mikwi kshiheleyok.
7. Chich kweten kemelamen ne mpisun.
8. Mata chich xu nkeshihela.
Lesson 12 Translation

Translate the following story into English.

**Na Nentpikes**

Lesson 13 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 13 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

| mëkëke - meadow; prairie; any clearing without trees | nipahum - moon |
| mekeko | alunkw - star |
| tàpèkw - a well; spring | alunkok |
| tapeko | skikw - grass |
| sukpehëlak - a waterfall | skiko |
| sukpehelaka | shope - shore |
| hitukw - tree | otaes - flower |
| hitkuk | otaesak |
| ahchu - mountain; hill | kittahikan - ocean |
| ahchuho | kittahikana |
| kumhokw - cloud | menupek - lake; pond |
| kumhoko | menupeko |
| menukon - rainbow | temaken - road |
| menukonak | temakena |
| ahsen - rock | sipu - river |
| ahsena | sipuwa |
Lesson 13 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these verbs, go back to Lesson 13 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

**kawi - to sleep**
- nkawi - I sleep
- kawi - you sleep
- kawi - he sleeps

**nkawihena - we sleep**
- kawihena - we sleep
- kawihemo - you all sleep

**kawiyok - they sleep**

**amwi - to get up**
- ntamwi - I get up
- ktamwi - you get up
- amu - he gets up

**ntamwihena - we get up**
- ktamwihena - we get up
- ktamwihemo - you all get up

**amuwak - they get up**

**manunksi - to be angry**
- nemanunksi - I am angry
- kemanunksi - you are angry
- manunksu - she/he is angry

**nemanunksihena - we are angry**
- kemanunksihena - we are angry
- kemanunksihemo - you all are angry

**manunksuwak - they are angry**

TRANSITIVE

**mëshënëmën - to receive it**
- nemeshenemen - I receive it
- kemeshenemen - you receive it
- mweshenemen - she/he receives it

**nemeshenemenen - we receive it**
- kemeshenemenen - we receive it
- kemeshenemeneyeo - you all receive it

**nweshenemeneyo - they receive it**
- nemeshenemenenena - I receive them
- kemeshenemenenena - you receive them
- kemeshenemeneyo - you all receive them

**nweshenemeneyo - they receive them**
Transitive Animate Verbs

Previously, we discussed verbs that take inanimate objects. Verbs that refer to animate things are called transitive animate verbs. Some examples of transitive animate sentences are: “I love you.”, “He feeds the chickens.”, “Help me!”.

In the Lenape language, there is a protocol of respect that finds its way into the formation of transitive animate verbs. When a first person (I) or a third person (he/she) addresses a second person (you), the second person pronoun will appear first in the sentence. In other words, the second person always takes precedence over the first and third persons. Likewise, first person takes precedence over third person. When two third persons occur, one will be shown in the prefix and the other in the suffix. Subsequently, there are “direction markers” in the verb to show which way the action is flowing.

In this lesson, we will discuss Transitive Animate Direct (TAD) verbs. The action of a verb is “direct” when it flows from left to right between a first, second, or third person subject and a third person object. Since first and second person take precedence over third, the suffixes and prefixes will occur “directly” in order.

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I verb him</td>
<td>n-stem + a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you verb him</td>
<td>k-stem + a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs him</td>
<td>s”tem + ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we verb him</td>
<td>n-stem + a-w(e)na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we verb him</td>
<td>k-stem + a-w(e)na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all verb him</td>
<td>k-stem + awa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they verb him</td>
<td>s”tem + awoo (awao)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direction markers occur directly after the stem and before any suffixes.** In the above case, the “a” after the stem shows that the direction of the action is from left to right. The “w” stands for third person. (In first and second person singular, there is a “w” understood but not pronounced) The “na(n)” indicates that the subject is plural. The “e” in parenthesis is added for pronunciation and some sources eliminate it altogether in the spelling of the verb. The last “ak” (k) suffix indicates that the object is plural.

In Unami dialect the original ending “a-w-a” has been shortened to “ao”. However, the original better shows the third person marker (w), and the “obviative” marker “a” on the end, which signifies that the action is flowing from left to right between the two “third persons”. In this case there is no distinction between singular and plural.
Let’s take a look at the TAD form of the verb “mil” below.

**mil -to give (it to) someone**

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nemila - I give (it to) him</td>
<td>nemilaok - I give them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemila - you give him</td>
<td>kemilaok - you give them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwilao - he gives him</td>
<td>mwilaok - he gives them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemilawena - we give him</td>
<td>nemilawenanak - we give them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemilawena - we give him</td>
<td>kemilawenanak - we give them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemilaw(w)a - you all give him</td>
<td>kemilawwaok - you all give them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwilawwao - they give him</td>
<td>mwilawwao - they give them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember that there is no distinction between past and present in Lenape. The sentence “Nemila.” Can mean “I give him” or “I gave him”. Also, the object that is given can be animate or inanimate and has no bearing on the verb. You may place it before or after the verb.

nemila mwekane = I gave him a dog.
ool nemila = I give her an egg.

Assignment: Translate the following sentences:

1. kemila hech?                                       7. nunakan nemilawena na pushis
2. nemila ahpon                                      8. mwilaok lokewe
3. nemilawenanak                                    9. keku hech kemilawwa?
4. kemilaok hech nek malaxkwitsita                   10. chinke hech kemilawwaok?
5. kemilawenanak hech?                               11. nemilaok nek pilayechechak
6. mwilawwao na mwekane                              12. kemila pili tehim

Make up 12 more sentences using these verbs along with some of the “other words” and vocabulary from previous lessons.

**Note:** When issuing a command such as, “Give him ___”, use “mil”.

**Examples:** “Give him some food.” = mil mehemichink.
“Give John the bread.” = mil na John nē ahpòn.
Let’s Take a look at the Direct form of another TAD verb:

**ulhal -to have someone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nulhala - I have him</td>
<td>nulhalaok - I have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhala - you have him</td>
<td>kulhalaok - you have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wulahalao - he has him</td>
<td>wulahalao - he has them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nulhalawena - we have him</td>
<td>nulhalawenak - we have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhalawena - we have him</td>
<td>kulhalawenak - we have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhalaw(w)a - you all have him</td>
<td>kulhalawwaok - you all have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wulahalawoo - they have him</td>
<td>wulahalawoo - they have them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some transitive animate verbs show variation in certain endings:

*new* - to see someone

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>weneyook - they see him</td>
<td>weneyook - they see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expected: weneyoo</td>
<td>expected: weneyoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneyukuwo - he sees you all</td>
<td>kenehkuwook - they see you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expected: keneyukuwa</td>
<td>expected: keneyukuwaok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wenekuk - he sees them</td>
<td>wenekuk - they see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expected: weneyukuwoo</td>
<td>expected: weneyukuwoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or: wenekuwoo</td>
<td>or: wenekuwoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*uwah* - to know someone

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uwahaok – he knows them</td>
<td>uwahaok – they know them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expected: uwahkuwoo</td>
<td>expected: uwahkuwoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chart by Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten*

Observe the conjugation for the verb “to see” below:

**new -to see someone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Object</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neyo - I see him</td>
<td>neyook - I see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneyo - you see him</td>
<td>keneyook - you see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weneyoo - he sees him</td>
<td>weneyoo - he sees them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neyowena - we see him</td>
<td>neyowenanak - we see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneyowena - we see him</td>
<td>keneyowenanak - we see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneyowwa - you all see him</td>
<td>keneyowwaok - you all see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weneyook - they see him</td>
<td>weneyook - they see them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Obviative

When two third persons occur in a sentence, the obviative marker, normally an “a”, is added to the person in the suffix position in order to prevent confusion and to specifically designate who is receiving the action of the verb. Obviative markers have become less frequently used over the years* but it is important to become familiar with them so that you can recognize them in other works and use them when deemed necessary.

Observe the following sentences:

Pushisa wulahalao = She has a cat.
Lenu weneyo chulensa = A man saw a bird.

*Western Oklahoma Delaware. Various Peoples Publishing Co., p. 71

Assignment: Construct some sentences using nouns that contain obviative markers. Use the third person animate transitive verbs “to see” and “to have”.
Lesson 13: Other Words

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. One example for each has been provided.

**alapae - early in the morning**  
**English:** We eat early in the morning.  
**Lenape:** Alapae nemitsihena.

**oxe - it is light**  
**English:** It is light early in the morning.  
**Lenape:** Oxe alapae.

**shepae -this morning**  
**English:** I leave this morning.  
**Lenape:** Shepae ntalemska.

**opank - it dawns/it is morning**  
**English:** Get up, it's morning!  
**Lenape:** Opank amwi!

**opanke - tomorrow morning/when morning comes**  
**English:** I will go tomorrow morning.  
**Lenape:** Opanke xu nta.

**alapa - tomorrow**  
**English:** I can come tomorrow.  
**Lenape:** Alapa nkaski mpa.

**petapan - it is approaching dawn/ it is becoming daylight**  
**English:** It is becoming daylight, I must sleep.  
**Lenape:** Petapan, kench nkawi.

**piskeke - tonight**  
**English:** They come tonight.  
**Lenape:** Piskeke peyok.

**piske - it is dark**  
**English:** It is dark tonight.  
**Lenape:** Piske piskeke.

**lokwike - this evening**  
**English:** I will go this evening.  
**Lenape:** Lokwike xu nta.

**tpukwe - last night**  
**English:** We came last night.  
**Lenape:** Tpukwe mpahena.

**netami - first**  
**English:** We came first.  
**Lenape:** netami mpahena.

**tahkwii - together**  
**English:** They walk together  
**Lenape:** Tahkwii pemeskeyok
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: transitive inanimate and intransitive

1. Tpukwe nkawi.
2. Alapae ktamwihena.
3. Yukwe mweshenemena yuli mitkoka.
4. A kemeshenemeneyo ne mpisin.
5. Somi nemanunkshilena.
6. Keku wenchi hech mikwi kaw ihemo?
8. Xu nemeshenemenena nel hatapia.
10. Xantki kemeshenemenen wixwelochepia

Translate into English: transitive animate

1. Kemila na mwekane.
2. Nulhalaok apelishak.
5. Nulhalawena melekak.
7. Mwilao musak.
8. Kulhalaok otaesak.
10. Weneyo kaxkuweyok.
11. Kemilawena names.
12. Weneyook yakwawi.
Lesson 13 Translation

Translate the following story into English

Na Skinu ok Na Skixkwe

Kweti kishku, skinu alapae amu ok kota e ahchunk. Wulahalao mwekanea ok tahkwii pemeskeyok temakenink. Ika skinu weneku skixkwea. Ahi welesu.

Luwe, "He. Keku hech kteluwensi?"
"Nteluwensi Morning Star." luwe.
"Skinu," luwe. "Kemikentam hech yu tali?"


Skixkwe luwe, "Yukwe nta shek lapi knewelch."
"Xu lapi knewel" luwe na skinu. Xuniti!
Lesson 14 Vocabulary

The following terms were collected by Jim Rementer from Nora Thompson Dean and Lucy Parks Blalock, and are listed as they appear in *Lenape Language Classes of the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Bartelsville, Oklahoma*. Prepared by Janifer Brown and Jim Rementer. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

Enikwsi Kishux (Ground Squirrel Month) – January

Chkwali Kishux (Frog Month) – February

Xamokhwite Kishux (Shad Month) – March

Kwetayoxe Kishux (Deer Shed Hair Month) – April

Tainipen (Begin Summer Month) – May

Kichinipen (Real Summer Month) – June

Lainipen (Midsummer) – July

Winaminge (Corn is Ripe Month) – August

Kichitahkok Kishux (Real Autumn Month) – September

Puksit Kishux (Broken Month) – October (Broken from falling leaves)

Wini Kishux (Snow Month) – November

Muxkotae Kishux (Mistletoe Month) – December

**Seasons**

Sikon – Spring

Nipen – Summer

Tahkoken – Autumn

Luwan – Winter
Lesson 14 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these verbs, go back to Lesson 14 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

**kaihēle - to fall down**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nkaihele - I fall down</th>
<th>nkaihelehena - we fall down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaihele - you fall down</td>
<td>kaihelehena - you all fall down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaihele - he falls down</td>
<td>kaihele - you all fall down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kànchixi - to be hidden/ to hide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nkanchixi - I hide</th>
<th>nkanchichihena - we hide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kanchixi - you hide</td>
<td>kanchichihena - you all hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanchixu - he hides</td>
<td>kanchiheleyok - they fall down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kanchihela - to hide (quickly)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nkanchihela - I hide quickly</th>
<th>nkanchihelahena - we hide quickly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kanchihela - you hide quickly</td>
<td>kanchihelahena - you all hide quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanchihle - he hides quickly</td>
<td>kanchihle - you all hide quickly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nkata kanchihėla - I want to hide quickly (polite saying for 'I want to use toilet')

TRANSITIVE

**kàntënëmën - to hide it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nkantenemen - I hide it</th>
<th>nkantenemenena - I hide them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kantenemen - you hide it</td>
<td>kantenemenena - you hide them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kontenemen - he hides it</td>
<td>kontenemenena - he hides them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nkantenemenen - we hide it</th>
<th>nkantenemenena - we hide them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kantenemenen - we hide it</td>
<td>kantenemenena - we hide them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kantenemeneyo - you all hide it</td>
<td>kantenemeneyo - you all hide them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kontenemeneyo - they hide it</td>
<td>kontenemeneyo - they hide them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transitive Animate Inverse Verbs

Inverse verbs contain the directional marker “ek” which indicates that the action flows from right to left between a third person (suffixed) and a first or second person (prefixed). However, the “ek” is often dropped when numerous suffixes are added. The following chart contains the endings for these verbs as they most often appear. There are slight variations with some verbs, which will be noted as those verbs are introduced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he verbs me</td>
<td>n-stem + ek-w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs you</td>
<td>k-stem + ek-w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs him</td>
<td>s*wstem + ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs us</td>
<td>n-stem + kuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs us</td>
<td>k-stem + kuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs you all</td>
<td>k-stem + kuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs them</td>
<td>s*wstem + kuwoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart by Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten

In the conjugation below, the “ek” becomes “uk”. Otherwise, the endings are the same as in the chart above.

mil -to give (it to) someone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nemilukw - he gives me</td>
<td>nemilkuk - they give me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemilukw - he gives you</td>
<td>kemilkuk - they give you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwilku - he gives him</td>
<td>mwilku - they give him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemilkuna - he gives us</td>
<td>nemilkunanak - they give us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemilkuna - he gives us</td>
<td>kemilkunanak - they give us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemilkuwa - he gives you all</td>
<td>kemilkuwaok - they give you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwilkuwoo - he gives them</td>
<td>mwilkuwoo - they give them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart by Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten
Assignment: Translate the following sentences:

1. nëmilùkw na lenu xash maxksitchik otaesak.
2. xkweyok mwilkuwoo nek mimensak kendis.
3. kemilkuk hech wa she mikwen?
4. hinke nemilukw kshatay
5. kemilukw ahkokwe
6. na skinu kemilkuwa wiyus
7. nemilkunanak nek mimensak silka
8. nemilkuk chipako
9. kemilkuwaok nel tunkshekokana
10. na hakihet mwilku na Jake temahikan
11. hiluses nemilkuna shuhenikana
12. kexa hech kemilkuwa na skixkwe lelehuna?

Make up 12 more sentences using these verbs along with some of the “other words” and vocabulary from previous lessons.
Here are the TAI conjugations for the verbs “to see” and “to have”:

**new -to see someone**

neyukw - he sees me  
keneyukw - he sees you  
weneku - he sees him  
neyukwena - he sees us  
keneyukwena - he sees us  
keneyukuwo - he sees you all  
weneuk - he sees them  

nehkuk - they see me  
kenehkuk - they see you  
weneku - they see him  
nehkuwenanak - they see us  
kenehkuwenanak - they see us  
kenehkuwook - they see you all  
weneuk - they see them  

**ulhal -to have someone**

*Singular Subject*  
nulhalekw - he has me  
kulhalekw - he has you  
wulhalku - he has him  
nulhalkuna - he has us  
kulhalkuna - he has us  
kulhalkuwa - he has you all  
wulhalkuwwoo - he has them  

*Plural Subject*  
nulhalkuk - they have me  
kulhalkuk - they have you  
wulhalku - they have him  
nulhalkunanak - they have us  
kulhalkunanak - they have us  
kulhalkuwook - they have you all  
wulhalkuwwoo - they have them  

---

**Lesson 14: Other Words**

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. Examples for each have been provided.

**okai - around**

**English:** There are flowers all around.  
**Lenape:** Okai òtaësàk.

**English:** They flew around the red flowers.  
**Lenape:** Okai kënthuwàk màxksitchik òtaësàk.

**eshi - through**

**English:** I walked through a puddle  
**Lenape:** Mpemska eshi mpihtet (little water).

**ohelemi – far away**

**English:** She goes far away.  
**Lenape:** E ohelemi
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: transitive inanimate and intransitive

1. Nkeme kaihele.
2. Chich kontenemen ne menutes.
5. Kantenemen ne shuhenikan.
6. Tamse kaihelehemo.
7. Kixki nkantenemenena yuli alukwepia
8. Tamse kaihele.

Translate into English: transitive animate

1. Keku hech nemilukw na lenu?
2. Skixkweyok wenekuk skinuwaka.
3. Na kikewinu nulhalkuna.
5. Ta hech nulhalkuk?
7. Na pilayechech mwilku na xkwechech otaesa.
10. Keku wenchi hech nulhalkunanak?
11. Lokewe na xkwechechtet kenyukwena
13. Awen hech kulhalekw?
14. Mwilku mwekanea.
Lesson 14 Translation

Translate the following story into English.

The Hungry Wolf

by Jan Brown

na teme somi kahtupu ok ntunem mehemichink. na weneyan tahkoxa. kwechi mhoo shekw somi kupahkesu teli a mhon. na weneyan xinkwi chikeneno. shekw tola twenao. na chikenem kanchixin hukweyunk t’huhonink. na weneyan opinko. na tohewenan na mohon. somi winkel. ku kahtupwi yukwe.
Lesson 15 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 15 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

taskemus – mockingbird
pishkw – nighthawk
kukhus – owl
ehanswiket – pelican
muwihele – prairie chicken
pikakes – peafowl
chiskukus – robin
lelempelis – ruby throated hummingbird
mexkalaniyat – red tailed hawk
papaxes – red headed woodpecker

pephokwe – ruffed grouse
winkeohkwet – raven
chelilis – slate colored junco
wetenteis – scarlet tanager
tanktiyas – tufted titmouse
chickenem – turkey
wekulis – whippoorwill
hinutet – wren
ulikwen – yellow shafted flicker

pephokweyok
winkeohkwetat
chelilisas
wetenteisak
tanktiyasak
chickenemuk
wekulisak
hinutetak
ulikwenak

(taskemusak)
(pishkwak)
(kukhusak)
ehanswiketak
(muwiheleyok)
pikakesak
(chiskukusak)
(lelempelisak)
mexkalaniyatak
(papaxesak)

(chishamak)
Lesson 15 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these verbs, go back to Lesson 15 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

**kenthu - to fly**
- nkenthwi - I fly
- kenthwi - you fly
- kenthu - he flies

**nkenthwihena - we fly**
- kenthwihena - we fly
- kenthwihemo - you all fly
- kenthuwak - they fly

**pusi - to get in (a boat, car, etc.)**
- mpusi - I get in
- kpusi - you get in
- pusu - she/he gets in

**mpusihena - we get in**
- kpusihena - you all get in
- pusuwak - they get in

**shielìntàm - to be sad; to be sorry**
- nshielìntàm – I am sad
- kshielìntàm – you are sad
- shielìntàm – he/she is sad

**nshielìntàmuhëna – we are sad**
- kshielìntàmuhëna – we are sad
- shielìntàmuhëmo – you all are sad
- shielìntàmuk – they are sad

**wëlelintàm - to be glad; to be satisfied**
- nulelìntàm – I am glad
- kulelìntàm – you are glad
- wëlelintàm – she/he is glad

**nulelìntàmuhëna – we are glad**
- kulelìntàmuhëna – we are glad
- kulelìntàmuhëmo – you all are glad
- wëlelintàmuk – they are glad
Local Paradigm

Local Paradigm refers to sentences in which first and second person appear together. The direction marker “i” indicates that the action flows from left to right (direct). The direction marker “el” indicates that the action flows from right to left (inverse). In any case the second person will always appear in the prefix. The following chart contains the endings for these verbs as they most often appear. There are slight variations with some verbs, which will be noted as those verbs are introduced.

LOCAL PARADIGM

| you verb me    | k-stem + i       | I verb you          | k-stem + el       |
| you verb us    | k-stem + ihena   | I verb you all      | k-stem + uhemo*1  |
| you all verb me| k-stem + ihemo   | we verb you         | k-stem + uhena    |
| you all verb us| k-stem + ihema   | we verb you all     | k-stem + el + humena*2 |

* The “u” before the suffix is inserted for ease of pronunciation.

mil -to give (it to) someone

kemili - you give me                   kemilel - I give you
kemilihemo - you all give me          kemilelhumo - I give you all*
kemilihena - you all give us          kemilelhumena - we give you all*

Note: When issuing a command such as, “Give me ___”, use “mili”.

Examples:

Give me the bread.
Mili në ahpòn.

Give me the dish.
Mili në lokèns.

1 This is the form that Rementer, et. al. give in The Delaware Language, p. 38. However, an examination of the forms given in the Lenape Talking Dictionary indicates that an alternative suffix (humo) is often used which retains the direction marker, (el). examples: këmilëlhumo, ktaholëlhumo, kuwahëlhumo.

2 Although the form given, once again, in Rementer, et. al. indicates the same suffix for both "we verb you" and "we verb you all, an examination of the forms given in the Lenape Talking Dictionary indicates that there is a separate form (humena) for the latter, which also keeps the direction marker. examples: kwewëlhùmëna, ktëlulhùmëna, kwihëlutulhùmëna. These are the forms used in this text.
Assignment: Translate the following sentences:

1. keku wenchi kemilihena ahkwiyana?
2. kemilel nishapxki ehsak
3. kemiluhena puhenikana
4. chinke hech xu kemilihemo?
5. lokewe kemilelhumo alukwepia
6. kexa hech kemili?

Make up 12 more sentences using these verbs along with some of the “other words” and vocabulary from previous lessons.
Here are the Local Paradigm forms of the verbs “to see” and “to have”:

**new -to see someone**

kenei - you see me
keneihemo - you all see me
keneihena - you (all) see us

kenewel - I see you
keneweluhemo - I see you all
keneweluhena - we see you
kenewelhumena - we see you all

**ulhal -to have someone**

kulhali - you have me
kulhalihemo - you all have me
kulhalihena - you (all) have us

kulhalel - I have you
kulhaleluhemo - I have you all
kulhaleluhena - we have you
kulhalelhumena - we have you all

**Assignment:**

Translate the following sentences into Lenape:

1. I see it.
2. He sees it.
3. We see it.
4. I see those things.
5. They see those things.
6. Do you see those?
7. I see him.
8. Do you see him?
9. He sees them.
10. Do you all see him?
11. I see them.
12. We (excl.) see them.
13. You all see them.
14. He sees me.
15. Does he see you?
16. He sees us (excl.).
17. He sees us (incl.).
18. They see me.
19. They see us (incl.).
20. They see you all.
21. I saw you.
22. Did you see me?
23. I saw you all.
24. We saw you all.
25. Did you all see me?
26. I have a blanket.
27. Do you have a shirt?
28. He has a knife.
29. He has those.
30. They have it.
31. Do you have those.
32. I have him.
33. Do you have him?
34. We (excl.) have him.
35. They have him.
36. He has them.
37. We (excl.) have them.
38. I have a cat.
39. Do you have cats?
40. I have the coat.
41. Do you have this bird?
42. Do you have a hat?
43. I have a horse.
44. I have those beans.
45. Do you have the keys?
46. I have a bucket.
47. Do you have those chickens?
48. Do you have these trees?
49. I have shoes.
50. Do you have a bird?
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: intransitive

1. Kentwihemo eshi teken.
3. Ahi nulelintamuhena.
5. Keku wenchi hech shielintamuk?
7. Ta hech kenthuwak?
8. Lapi mpusihena.
10. Shai mpusi.
11. Apchi wshielintamuhena.
12. Chich welelintam
14. Shai kulelintam.

Translate into English: transitive animate

1. Kemili pushis.
2. Hashi kulhalelhumena .
3. Nkeme kenewel
5. Tpukwe keneweluhemo.
Lesson 15 Translation

Mourning Song

*Translate the following song:

aholkwesit e ohelemi
aholkwesit e ohelemi
xu lapi neyo *ahlankwahanne
xu lapi neyo ahlankwahanne

*ahlankwahanne = river of stars, Milky Way
opitamaken = white road (another term for Milky Way)
Lesson 17 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 17 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

- **mahchikpi** – banana, paw paw
- **mahchikpia**
- **suti** – baking soda
- **sutia**
- **weshimwiswyok** – beef
- **maxkchephik** – beet
- **maxkchephika**
- **tukohpon** – biscuit
- **tukohpona**
- **pephoksink** – popcorn
- **pephoksinka**
- **kaxkahpon** – cracker
- **kaxkahpona**
- **ahtuweyok** – venison
- **salasasik** – fried
- **wisahkim** – grape
- **wisakima**

- **ehemaxkenk** – gravy
- **kunapu** – ice water
- **pemi** – lard
- **ehaskantasik** – lettuce
- **ehaskantasik**
- **xkwun** – liver
- **xkwuna**
- **pankuk** – pancake
- **pankuka**
- **kweshkwesheyok** – pork
- **shukelipenisak**
- **shukelipenisak**
- **kohasik wiyus** – ground meat, sausage, hamburger
- **eskitaminka** – watermelon
- **eskitamink**
Lesson 17 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 17 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

**kishi - to finish**
- nkishi - I finish
- kishi - you finish
- kishu - he finishes
- nkishihena - we finish
- kishihena - we finish
- kishihemo - you all finish
- kishuwak - they finish

**kweti - to try**
- nkweti - I try
- kweti - you try
- kwetihena - we try
- kwetiheno - you all try
- kwetuwak - they try

TRANSITIVE INANIMATE

**petun – to bring it**
- mpetun – I bring it
- kpetun – you bring it
- pwetun – he brings it
- mpetunena – we bring it
- kpetunena – you bring it
- pwetunena – they bring it

**kwëchilahtu - I try it**
- nkwechilahtun - I try it
- kwechilahtun - you try it
- kwechilahtunen - she/he tries it
- nkwechilahtunena - we try it
- kwechilahtunena - you try it
- kwechilahtunen - she/he tries them
- nkwechilahtuneya - we try them
- kwechilahtuneya - you try them
- kwechilahtuneyo - you all try them
- kwechilahtuneyo - they try them
- kwechilahtuneyo - they try them
**kwëtàntàmën - I taste it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nkwetamten - I taste it</td>
<td>nkwetamtena - I taste them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwetamten - you taste it</td>
<td>kwetamtena - you taste them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwetamten - he tastes it</td>
<td>kwetamtena - he tastes them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkwetamtenen - we taste it</td>
<td>nkwetamtenena - we taste them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwetamtenen - we taste it</td>
<td>kwetamtenena - we taste them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwetamteneyo - you all taste it</td>
<td>kwetamteneyo - you all taste them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwetamteneyo - they taste it</td>
<td>kwetamteneyo - they taste them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ahotàmën - to love it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntahotamen - I love it</td>
<td>ntahotamenena - I love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahotamen - you love it</td>
<td>ktahotamenena - you love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tohotamen - he loves it</td>
<td>tohotamen - he loves them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntahotamenen - we love it</td>
<td>ntahotamenena - we love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahotamenen - we love it</td>
<td>ktahotamenena - we love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahotameneyo - you all love it</td>
<td>ktahotameneyo - you all love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tohotameneyo - they love it</td>
<td>tohotameneyo - they love them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSITIVE ANIMATE**

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntahola – I love him</td>
<td>ntaholaok - I love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahola - you love him</td>
<td>ktaholaok - you love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōholao - he loves her/them</td>
<td>toholao - he loves them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntaholawëna - we love him</td>
<td>ntaholawenak - we love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaholawëna - we love him</td>
<td>ktaholawenak - we love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaholawa - you all love him</td>
<td>ktaholawaok - you all love them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toholawo - they love him</td>
<td>toholawo - they love them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntaholekw - he loves me</td>
<td>ntaholkuk - they love me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaholekw - he loves you</td>
<td>ktaholkuk - they love you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toholku - he loves him</td>
<td>toholku - they love him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntaholkuna - he loves us</td>
<td>ntaholkunanak - they love us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaholkuna - he loves us</td>
<td>ktaholkunanak - they love us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaholkuwa - he loves you all</td>
<td>ktaholkuwaok - they love you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toholkuwoo - he loves them</td>
<td>toholkuwoo - they love them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LOCAL PARADIGM**

ktaholi - you love me  
ktahohemoh - you all love me  
ktahohena - you (all) love us

ktaholel - I love you  
ktahohlumeho - I love you all  
ktahohlumena - we love you  
ktahohlumenu - we love you all

**English:** The young woman loves him.  
**Lenape:** Na skixkwe tôholao.

**peshu - to bring**

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mpesha – I bring him</td>
<td>mphaok - I bring them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpesha - you bring him</td>
<td>kphoak - you bring them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pweshao - he brings her</td>
<td>mpeshawenak - we bring them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpseshawena - we bring him</td>
<td>kpheshawenak - we bring them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpheshawena - we bring him</td>
<td>kpheshawaoak - you all bring them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wpeshawoo - they bring him</td>
<td>wpeshawoo - they bring him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mpshekw - he brings me</td>
<td>npeshkuk - they bring me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpshekw - he brings you</td>
<td>kpsheku - they bring you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pweshku - he brings him</td>
<td>pweshku - they bring him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npeshkuna - he brings us</td>
<td>mpeshkunanak - they bring us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpshekuna - he brings us</td>
<td>kpshekunanak - they bring us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpheshkuwa - he brings you all</td>
<td>kpheshkuwaok - they bring you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pweshkuwoo - he loves them</td>
<td>pweshkuwoo - they bring them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

kpeshi - you bring me  
kpseshihemoh - you all bring me  
kpseshihena - you all bring us

kpeshel - I bring you  
kpeshelhumo - I bring you all  
kpeshelu - I bring you  
kpeshelu - we bring you all
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: intransitive and transitive inanimate

1. Xantki kishi.
2. Kwentantameneyo ne ahpon.
3. Ntahotamen ne tepet’hun.
4. Apchi kwetihena.
5. Mechi nwechilahtuna nel tehima.
7. Lapi kwetuwak.
8. Xantki kishihemo.
9. Tohotameneoyo shukelaponteta.
11. A kpetuneyo lelehuna
13. Chich kweten nkewetihena.
15. Ktahotamena kendisa.

Translate into English: transitive animate

1. Et ntahola na lenu.
2. Alashi na mwekane ktaholkuwa.
5. Lapi kpeshekw otaesak.
6. Ta hech ktaholel?
7. Xantki kpeshekunanak sisiliyok.
8. Yuki lenuwak pweshawoo namesaka.
9. Ktaholihena hech?
10. Yuki mimentetak toholkuwoo chulensaka.
Lesson 17 Translation

*Translate the following story into Lenape. Consult the Glossary and Full Verb Dictionary if necessary. Kinship terms can be found on page 98 of the textbook.*

**A Good Day**
By Naomi Glassman

Nkahes, nux, naxans ok ni ntahena tekenink. Mpetunenen ne mehemechink.
Naxans pweshao na mwekane. Alapae ntahena.
Nkahes luwe, “Eche! Nemelamen. Knelamamene yo hech?”
Nux luwe, “E-e. Puxo! Keku hech nen?”
Naxans luwe, “Ntie shkakw nan.”
Nux luwe, “Chitkwesi! Kpentamene yo hech?”
Naxans luwe, “Ntalemi. Nkanchihelahena a!”
Nteluwe, “Penao, xanash. Neyo chulens.”
Naxans luwe, “Takuu neyo. Tani hech?”
Nkahes luwe, “Kekuni hech na chulens?”
Nux luwe, “Ntie kwikwinkem nan.”
Nteluwe, “Ntaholaok kwikwinkemak.”
Nux luwe, “Nuwatuhen.”
Nkahes luwe, “Keku wench kwikwinkem tekenink hech?”
Naxans luwe, “Et ntahphena kixki sipun.”
Mpahena sipunk. Ne mpi te. Nkahes ntatun ne mehemechink ahsenink.
Nteluwe, “Ktahchinxki. Ikalia nulhuntes!”
Xantki alemi piskeke.
Nux luwe, “Kwetash kelak. Xuniti, kench nemachihena.”
Naxans keshihela. Naola. Nkwethihena wikewamink ok somi newikwihela.
Nteluwe, “Ktaholuheim.”
Matanake nlashim. Lashimink ahpuwak kwikwingemak sipunk. Welet n’lashimewakan.
Lesson 18 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 18 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

melukwehun - pillow
melukwehuna

ehentalipwink - table
ehentalipwinka

kehkawink - bedroom
kehkawinka

lehelematahpink - chair
lehelematahpinka

kekshetek - stove
keksheteka

hempiska - tent
hempiskaona

likeniken - dresser; chest of drawers
likenikena

textakan - cupboard
textakana

ehenta wixenink - kitchen

sahkehikàn - stair; ladder
sahkehikànak

skontay = door; doorway
tunksheni ne skontay; open the door

èhèshàntèk - window
èhèshàntèka

Èhènta lëmatahpultink - living room
(literally: where one sits)

èhènta tixèmwink - bathroom

èhènta mittink - dining room; cafe;
restaurant

èhènta kawink - bedroom

shapòntèk - glass (for drinking); window
pane; glass; transparent

èhènta kshixènchuwe - sink (literally:
where dishes are washed)

èhènta lëmatahpultink - living room

èhènta tixèmwink - bathroom

èhènta mitsink - dining room; cafe;
restaurant

èhènta kawink - bedroom

shapòntèk - glass (for drinking); window
pane; glass; transparent
Lesson 18 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 18 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

**mikemose** - to work
- nemikemose - I work
- kemikemose - you work
- mikemosu - he/she works

- nemikemosehena - we work
- kemikemosehena - we work
- kemikemosehemo - you all work
- mikemosuwak - they work

**chikhikeyo** - to sweep
- chikhikeyo - I sweep
- kchikhikeyo - you sweep
- chikhikeyo - she/he sweeps

- chikha! - sweep!

**shilenke** - to wash hands
- nshilenke - I wash my hands
- kshilenke - you wash your hands
- shilenke - she/he washes his/her hands

- nshilenkehena - we wash our hands
- kshilenkehena - we wash our hands
- kshilenkehemo - you all wash your his/her hands
- shilenkeyok - they wash their hands

**tixamwe** - to bathe
- ntixamwe - I bathe
- ktixamwe - I bathe
- tixemu - he/she bathes

- ntixamwehena - we bathe
- ktixamwehena - we bathe
- ktixamwehemo - you all bathe
- tixemuwak - they bathe

**weska** – to be young
- newesk - I am young
- kewesk - you are young
- wesku - he is young

- neweskihena – we are young
- keweskihena – you all are young
- keweskihemo – you all are young
- weskuwak – they are young
TRANSITIVE

**kshixtun - to wash it**
- nkēshixtun - I wash it
- keshixtun - you wash it
- kwēshixtun - he/she washes it

- nkeshixtuna - we wash it
- keshixtuna - we wash it
- keshixtuneyo - you all wash it
- kweshixtuneyo - they wash it

**lanpatu - to rinse it**
- n'lanpatun - I rinse it
- k'lanpatun - you rinse it
- lanpatun - she/he rinses it

- n'lanpatunen - we rinse it
- k'lanpatunen - you rinse it
- lanpatuneyo - they rinse it

**transitive animate**

**wichem = to help**

**direct**

**Singular Object**
- newichema - I help him
- kewichema - you help him
- wichemku - he helps him
- newichemawena - we help him
- kewichemawena - we help him
- kewichemawa - you all help him
- wichemawao - they help him

**Plural Object**
- newichemaok - I help them
- kewichemaok - you help them
- wichemku - he helps them
- newichemawenanak - we help them
- kewichemawenanak - we help them
- kewichemawaok - you all help them
- wichemawao - they help them
### INVERSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newichemukw - he helps me</td>
<td>newichemkuk - they help me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemukw - he helps you</td>
<td>kewihemkuk - they help you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wichemku - he helps him</td>
<td>wichemku - they help him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newichemkuna - he helps us</td>
<td>newichemkunanak - they help us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemkuna - he helps us</td>
<td>kewichemkunanak - they help us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemkuwa - he helps you all</td>
<td>kewichemkuwaok - they help you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wichemkuwoo - he helps them</td>
<td>wichemkuwoo - they help them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LOCAL PARADIGM

| kewichemi - you help me          | kewichemel - I help you         |
| kewichemihemo - you all help me  | kewichemelhumo - I help you all |
| kewichemihena - you (all) help us| kewichemeluhena - we help you   |
|                                  | kewichemelhumena - we help you  |

 wichentihena = *we help each other (2 people)*  
wichentihenuk = *we help each other (3 people)*

### xam - to feed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntaxama - I feed him</td>
<td>ntaxamaok - I feed them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaxama - you feed him</td>
<td>ktaxamaok - you feed them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxamku - he feeds him</td>
<td>taxamku - he feeds them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntaxamawena - we feed him</td>
<td>ntaxamawenak - we feed them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaxamawena - we feed him</td>
<td>ktaxamawenak - we feed them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaxamawa - you all feed him</td>
<td>ktaxamawaok - you all feed them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxamawao - they feed him</td>
<td>taxamawao - they feed them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INVERSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntaxamukw - he feeds me</td>
<td>ntaxamkuk - they feed me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaxamukw - he feeds you</td>
<td>taxamkuk - they feed you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxamku - he feeds him</td>
<td>taxamku - they feed him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntaxamkuna - he feeds us</td>
<td>ntaxamkunanak - they feed us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaxamkuna - he feeds us</td>
<td>ktaxamkunanak - they feed us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaxamkuwa - he feeds you all</td>
<td>ktaxamkuwaok - they feed you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxamkuwoo - he feeds them</td>
<td>taxamkuwoo - they feed them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOCAL PARADIGM

ktaxami – you feed me  ktaxamel – I feed you
ktaxamihena – you feed us  ktaxamelhumo – I feed you all
ktaxamihemo – you all feed me  ktaxameluhena – we feed you
ktaxamihena – you (all) feed us  ktaxamelhumena – we feed you all

Lesson 18  Other Words

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. Examples for each have been provided.

ikali - toward

**English:** Toward the east there is a little town called Grove.

**Lenape:** Ikali wapannewunk uphe utenetet luwensik Grove.

ahot - it is difficult

**English:** It is very difficult.

**Lenape:** Sòmi ahòt.

**English:** Everything is difficult.

**Lenape:** Wèmi kèku ahòt.

Verb Exercises

Translate into English:

1. Lehapa nchikhike.
2. Tahashi kemikemosihena.
3. N’lanpatu nel lokensa.
4. A tixemu.
5. Kench shilencheyok.
6. Alapa xu nemikemosihena.
8. Chinke hech kchikikhikehemo?
10. Somi wesksu.

11. Lanpatuneyo paenta.

Translate into English:

1. Shai newichema na ahtu.
2. Nek xkweyok kewichemkuk.
3. Tamse ktaxamuhena apelishak.
5. Chich kewichemi.
7. Ntaxamuk chelisak.
Lesson 18 Translation

Translate the following story into English. Consult the Glossary and Full Verb Dictionary if necessary. Kinship terms can be found on page 98 of the textbook.

Xinkahas

By

Ann Marie Flood

na pilaechech wiku utenink wichi kohesa. wesksu na pilaechech. palsu kohesa ok alemu na pilaechech. e nentpikesikaonink ok luwe, “palsu nkahes ok ntalemî”. xuwsu na nentpikes ok luwe, “kensch ktuhena xinkahas ok kewixena. kench kahes muwoo”. na pilaechech luwe, “shek ahot” ok na nentpikes luwe, “nuwatû”. opanke wechilahtun hatapi ok e shawanewank, shek mata ahpii na xinkahas. e wapannewunk, shek mata ahpii na xinkahas. e wunchenewank, shek mata ahpii na xinkahas. e lowanewank, ok alai. wenemen ahchu ok ahchunk e. somi tapan yu tali ok xu wine. weneyoo na xinkahas. welesu. hate owiyalahsu ok ankhitun ne halapi shek moxkamen ahsen. wenihelao na xinkahas ok machi. luwe, “ana, xantki nkwtiki. ntuhena na xinkahas ok newixenin kshitay. kemitsi!” kohesa winkatamen ne kshitay ok xuniti welamalsu.
Lesson 19 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 19 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

- anixkaman - brooch
- anixkamana

- sahkaxehun - earring
- sahkaxehuna

- ansipelaon - headpiece (worn with women's ceremonial attire)

- shapwëlënchehun - a ring (for the finger)

- manshapi - bead
- manshapiak

- kekw - wampum bead

- manshapiahikan - loom
- manshapiahikana

- sekapi - black bead
- sekapiak

- opapi (opanshapi) - white bead
- opapiak

- laphasuwak - literally, "they are strung"
- beads that are strung; adopted people

- ehukwenk – necklace
- ehukwenka

- tepinxkepi – bracelet
- tepinxkepia

- moni – money

- dalas – dollars

- shkulikaon – school

- patamweikaon – church

- nehenaonkesikaon – barn

- tipsikaon – chicken house

- kapikaon – coffee house

- Xinxwikaon – Big House

- mwekaneikaon – dog house

- ahsenikaon – stone house

- kwenikaon – long house

- palsewikaon – hospital

- kelak - clock
Lesson 19 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 19 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

achimwi - to tell a story
ntachimwi - I tell a story
ktachimwi - you tell a story
achimwi - he/she tells a story
ntachimwihena - we tell a story
ktachimwihena - we tell a story
ktachimwihemo - you all tell a story
achimweyok - they tell a story

ika tatu - to put something on
ika ntatu - I put on (hatun)
ika ktatuu - you put on
ika totun - he put on
ika ntatuhena - we put on
ika ktatuhena - we put on
ika ktatuhemo - you all put on
ika totuneyo - they put on (hatuneyo)

winki - I like to
newinki - I like to
kewinki - you like to
winki - he likes to
newinkihena - we like to
kewinkihena - we like to
kewinkihemo - you all like to
winkeyok - they like to

TRANSITIVE

(19) winkatam - to like it
newinkatamen - I like it
kwinkatamen - you like it
winkatamen - he likes it
newinkatamenena - we like them
kwinkatamenena - you like them
winkatamenena - he likes them

malhelam - to buy something
nemalhelamen - I buy it
kemalhelamen - you buy it
malhelamen - he buys it
nemalhelamena - I buy them
kemalhelamena - you buy them
malhelamena - she/he buys them

nemalhelamenen - we buy it
kemalhelamenen - we buy it
kemalhelameneyo - you all buy it
malhelameneyo - they buy it
nemalhelamenen - we buy them
kemalhelamenen - we buy them
kemalhelameneyo - you all buy them
malhelameneyo - they buy them
TRANSITIVE ANIMATE

(19) **tel - to tell**

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntela - tell him</td>
<td>ntelaòk - I tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktela - you tell him</td>
<td>ktelaok - you tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telao - he tells her/them</td>
<td>telao - he tells them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelawêna - we tell him</td>
<td>ntelawenak - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelawena - we tell him</td>
<td>ktelawenak - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelawa - you all tell him</td>
<td>ktelawwaok - you all tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telawoo - they tell him</td>
<td>telawoo - they tell them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntelekw - he tells me</td>
<td>ntelkuk - they tell me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelekw - he tells you</td>
<td>ktelkuk - they tell you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telku - he tells him</td>
<td>telku - they tell him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelkuna - he tells us</td>
<td>ntelkunanak - they tell us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelkuna - he tells us</td>
<td>ktelkunanak - they tell us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelkuwa - he tells you all</td>
<td>ktelkuwaok - they tell you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telkuwoo - he tells them</td>
<td>telkuwoo - they tell them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

| kteli - you tell me                  | ktelel - I tell you                |
| ktelihemo - you all tell me          | ktelhumo - I tell you all          |
| ktelihena - you (all) tell us        | kteluhena - we tell you            |
|                                     | ktelhumena - we tell you all       |
ahel - to put

DIRECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntahela - put him</td>
<td>ntahelaòk - I put them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahelea - you put him</td>
<td>ktaheлаok - you put them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahelao - he puts her/them</td>
<td>tahelaо - he puts them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nたhelawëna - we put him</td>
<td>nたhelawenак - we put them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahelawenia - we put them</td>
<td>ktahelawenак - we put them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kたhelawa - you all put him</td>
<td>kたhelawwaок - you put tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahelawoo - they put him</td>
<td>tаhelawoo - they put him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INVERSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntahelekw - he puts me</td>
<td>nтahelkuк - they put me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahelekw - he puts you</td>
<td>kтаhelкук - they put you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahelku - he puts him</td>
<td>tаhelку - they put him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nたhelkuna - he puts us</td>
<td>nтахелкунанак - they put us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kたhelkuna - he puts us</td>
<td>kтаhelкунанак - they put us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kたhelkuwa - he puts you all</td>
<td>kтaheluкаwaок - they put you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahelkuwoo - he puts them</td>
<td>tаhelкуwoo - they put them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCAL PARADIGM

| kたheli - you put me                 | kтаheл - I put you                        |
| kたhelihemo - you all put me         | kтаheлухемо - I put you all               |
| kтahelihena - you (all) put us       | kтаheлухена - we put you                  |
|                                      | kтаheлhumena - we put you all             |

**English:** I put on a bracelet.
**Lenape:** Ika nтatu тёpinхкёpi.
Lesson 19  Other Words

Use your verb conjugations and/or vocabulary to form sentences with the following words. Examples for each have been provided.

**xaheli - there are a great many; great many**

**English:** Tell a story, you know many things.  
**Lenape:** Achimwi, xaheli kêku kuwatu.

**xeli - many**

**English:** There are many gardens.  
**Lenape:** Hate xeli hakihakana.

**alente - some of them**

**English:** Some of them are blue.  
**Lenape:** Alente aoneyo.

**entxi - as many as**

**English:** As many as twenty people came.  
**Lenape:** Entxi nishinxke awenik peyok.

**mesi - different/various**

**English:** I see various people.  
**Lenape:** Neyook mesi awenik

**kupene – about; even; even so**

**English:** Achimwi kupene ahtu.  
**Lenape:** Tell a story about a deer.
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: transitive inanimate and intransitive

1. Ntachimwihena kupene chulens.
2. Malhelamenena xeli tepinxkepia
3. Shai ika totuneyo.
5. Alashi kwinkatameneyo shitay
7. Kemalhelamenena xeli lenhaksena
8. Newinkatamena alente kendisa.
10. Wemi keku winki mitsu.
11. Kemalhelameneyo ehukwenka mehemalamuntikaonink.

Translate into English: transitive animate

1. Nek lenuwak telawoo na pilayechecha.
2. Pali tahelkuwoo mwekaneyoka
3. Ohelemi ktahelawaok pushisak
4. Mikwi ntelaok kikewi xkweyok
5. Lapi na lenu ntelekw
6. Xantki ktelihena.
7. Na pilayechechtet pali tabelku na chulensa.
Lesson 19 Translation

Translate the following story into English.

Oatmeal
By Lucy Blalock

Lesson 20 Vocabulary

Trees

oak - kikishimenshi
white oak - wipunkokw
cedar/juniper - pepxokwes
maple - ansikemes
sassafras - winakw
black walnut - tükwimënsi
locust - pitêlais
willow – nushêmakw
among the trees - hitkwike
apple - apëlìshakw
ash - mixakanakw
bark of tree - hökès
branch; limbs - tuhôn
cherry - chèlisakw
cottonwood - kükchûwikwipahkïhêlas
crab-apple - tëmpikânakw
dogwood - tuwchalakw
elm - lokanahunshi
hazel nut - kêtamunshi
hickory - shimënsi
honey locust - kawënhuwik
leaf - këmpâkw
mulberry - òkhatimënsi
osage orange - wisaokw
paw-paw - mahchikpi
( distinctions can vary depending on the region)
pear - hákhàkopêlishakw
pecan - kansêmënsi
persimmon - ximinunshi
pine - kuwe
plum - sipuwasimënsi
red haw - kikënemunshi
sap of a tree - wänspi
slippery elm - xkwikpiakw
sticks; little sticks; little trees; little shrubs; twigs - hitkwêtêta
shrubs; twigs - hitkwêtêta
stump - choxkât
sycamore - xaxakw
Lesson 20 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 20 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

**alai - to hunt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>hunt</td>
<td>ntalaihena - we hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>hunt</td>
<td>ktalaihena - we hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she</td>
<td>hunts</td>
<td>ktalaihemo - you all hunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**tek - return**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>nkwetkihena - we return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>kwetkihena - we return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>returns</td>
<td>kwetkihemo - you all return</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**wik - dwell**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>dwell</td>
<td>newikihena - we dwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>dwell</td>
<td>kewikihena - we dwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she/he</td>
<td>dwells</td>
<td>kewikihemo - you all dwell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**wëskahp - to be born**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am born</td>
<td>neweskahpihena - we are born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>are born</td>
<td>keweskahpihena - we are born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she/he</td>
<td>is born</td>
<td>neweskahpihemo - you all are born</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Born</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nêtami wëskahpit</td>
<td>- first born</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ahchinkx - to be stubborn/disobedient**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am stubborn</td>
<td>ntahchinxkihena - we are stubborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>are stubborn</td>
<td>ktahchinxkihena - we are stubborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she/he</td>
<td>is stubborn</td>
<td>ktahchinxkihemo - you all are stubborn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disobedience; Stubbornness</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ahchinxkeokàn</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSITIVE

**mëshatàm - to remember it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>remember it</td>
<td>nemeshatamena - I remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>remember it</td>
<td>kemeshatamena - you remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she/he</td>
<td>remembers it</td>
<td>mweshatamena - she/he remembers them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

106
nemeshatamenen - we remember it
kemeshatamenen - we remember it
kemeshatameneyo - you all remember it
mweshatameneyo - they remember it

**English:** I remember an old story.
**Lenape:** nêmëshatâm xuwi achimëwakàn.

**TRANSITIVE ANIMATE**

(13) **nachih** -to bother

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nachiha - I bother him</td>
<td>nachihaok - I bother them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenachicha - you bother him</td>
<td>kenachichaok - you bother them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nachiaho - he bothers him</td>
<td>nachiaho - he bother them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nachihawena - we bother him</td>
<td>nachihawenanak - we bother them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenachihawena - we bother him</td>
<td>kenachihawenanak - we bother them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenachihaw(w)a - you all bother him</td>
<td>kenachihawwaok - you all bother them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nachihawwao - they bother him</td>
<td>nachihawwao - they bother them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nachihuku - he bothers me</td>
<td>nachihkuk - they bother me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenachihuku - he bothers you</td>
<td>kenachihkuk - they bother you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nachihku - he bothers him</td>
<td>nachihku - they bother him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nachihkuna - he bothers us</td>
<td>nachihkunanak - they bother us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenachihkuna - he bothers us</td>
<td>kenachihkunanak - they bother us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenachihkuwa - he bothers you all</td>
<td>kenachihkuwaok - they bother you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nachihkuwoo - he bothers them</td>
<td>nachihkuwoo - they bother them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kenachih - you bother me</th>
<th>kenachihel - I bother you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kenachihihemo - you all bother me</td>
<td>kenachiheluhenò - I bother you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenachihihena - you (all) bother us</td>
<td>kenachiheluhenena - we bother you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kenachihelhumena - we bother you all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: transitive inanimate and intransitive

1. Kexití nemeshatamen ne wikewam
2. Ohelemi alaiyok.
3. Xantki kwetkíhemo.
4. Piskeke wiskahpu.
5. Kixki newikihena
6. Ahi ktahchinxkíhemo.
7. Kench kemeshatamenena lelehuna
8. Tahashi ahchinke.
10. Shepae ntalaihena.
12. Kemeshatamenena mesi mpisuna
13. Somi lomewe neweskahpihemo,

Translate into English: transitive animate

1. Na askaskontpat nachihukw.
2. Nek tipatetak nachihawwao na tipasa.
3. Apchi kenachihi.
4. Lekhiuki kenachihawenanak yuki lenuwak.
5. Tamse kenachihellhumena.
Possession

The same pronoun prefixes that were used on the verbs are also used to show possession. There are two categories of possession. Words that are inherently possessed are things you cannot give away, such as body parts or family members. These words do not stand alone easily without a possessive pronoun. All other possessions are considered optionally possessed. The following chart shows the affixes for inherently possessed inanimate forms.

**Inherently Possessed Inanimate Forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n + noun = my object</td>
<td>n + noun + a = my objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k + noun = your object</td>
<td>k + noun + a = your objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w + noun = his/her object</td>
<td>w + noun + a = his/her objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n + noun + e + nan + a = our objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k + noun + e + nan + a = our objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k + noun + a (u) + wa + o = you all’s objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>w + noun + e + wo + o = their objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

naxk = my hand
k’naxk = your hand
wenaxk = his/her hand

naxka = my hands
k’naxka = your hands

Virtually, the only inherently possessed objects that can be owned by more than one person are kinship terms. The forms for animate plural pronouns possessing singular objects are:

- n + noun + ena = our object
- k + noun + ena = our object
- w + noun + awa = you all’s object
- w + noun + awo + o = their object
Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nemuxumes = my grandfather</td>
<td>nemuxumsak – my grandfathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemuxumes = your grandfather</td>
<td>kemuxumsak – your grandfathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muxumsa = his grandfather</td>
<td>muxumsak – her/his grandfathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemuxumsena = our grandfather</td>
<td>nemuxumsenanak – our grandfathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemuxumsena = our grandfather</td>
<td>kemuxumsenanak – our grandfathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemuxumsawa = you all’s grandfather</td>
<td>muxumsawaok – you all’s grandfathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muxumsawoo = their grandfather</td>
<td>muxumsawoo – their grandfathers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Assignment:** Apply the possessive forms to the body parts in the Lesson 1 vocabulary. Apply the plural possessive forms to the kinship terms listed on pages 98 and 99 of the textbook.

**Optionally Possessed Inanimate Forms**

The suffix marker for optionally possessed inanimate forms is “em”.

Observe the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n + noun + em = my object</td>
<td>n + noun + em + a = my objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k + noun + em = your object</td>
<td>k + noun + em + a = your objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w + noun + em + a = his/her object</td>
<td>w + noun + em + a = her/his objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n + noun + em + ena = our object</td>
<td>n + noun + em + e + nan + a = our objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k + noun + em + ena = our object</td>
<td>k + noun + em + e + nan + a = our objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k + noun + em + awa = you all’s object</td>
<td>k + noun + em + a + wao = you all’s objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w + noun + em + awo + o = their object</td>
<td>w + noun + em + awo + o = their objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntaponem = my bread</td>
<td>ntaponema = my breads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaponem = your bread</td>
<td>ktaponema = your breads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toponem = her/his bread</td>
<td>toponema = her breads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntaponemenena = our bread</td>
<td>ntaponemenana = our breads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaponemenena = our bread</td>
<td>ktaponemenana = our breads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaponemawa = you all’s bread</td>
<td>ktaponemawao = you all’s breads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toponemawao-o = their bread</td>
<td>toponemawao-o = their breads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once again, the **animate** forms are the same except for adding the animate plural suffixes “ak” or “ok” in the final suffix position in place of the singular suffixes “a” and “o”. The exception is third person, which remains the same and there is no distinction between singular and plural.

- **mpukwesem** – my mouse  
  **mpukwesemak** – my mice
- **kepukwesem** – your mouse  
  **kepukwesemak** – your mice
- **pukwesema** – his/ser mouse  
  **pukwesemak** – his/her mice
- **mpukwesema** – our mouse  
  **mpukwesemenak** – our mice
- **kepukwesema** – our mouse  
  **kepukwesemenak** – our mice
- **pukwesemawa** – you all’s mouse  
  **pukwesemawaok** – you all’s mice
- **pukwesemawao** – their mouse  
  **pushisemawao** – their mice

**Assignment:** Write all of the possessive forms for the words listed below. The second person singular form has been provided for each.

- **ktahusem** – your bucket
- **ktahempsem** – your dress
- **kemwekaneyem** – your dog
- **kotaesem** – your flower
- **ktakihakan** – your garden
- **ksakimewakan** – your kingdom
- **kpushisem** – your cat
Lesson 20 Translation

Translate the following story into English.

How I Went Hunting

By Tom Brown

nkatupwi. ku nulhatuwiwena wiyus. nuchchemamsech. kixki sipu nteli alai. xinkwi chemamsak ika. naxa chemamsak nihhela. newixenaok wichi xaskwim. na yu
kus xaheli wiyus nulhatuhena.
Lesson 21 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, use them to construct a prayer. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

**Kishelemukonk** – Our Creator  
**Kishelemienk** – Creator (vocative)  

**Onkuntewakan** – a blessing (as would come from Creator)  

**Welatenamewakan** – happiness  

**Welemalsewakan** – health  
**Welamalsin** – feel well  

**Lenapeokan** – soul  

**Wineweokan** – pleading  

**Getemaktunhe** – I talk humbly  

**Temakelemi** – take pity on me  
**Temakelem** – take pity on him/her  
**Temakeleminen** – take pity on us  

**Weli ahpamskan** – I, he/she walk(s) around well  
**Weli ahpamskanen** – we walk around well  

**Kenahkihi** – watch over me  
**Kenahkihaw** – watch over him/her  
**Kenahkihinen** – watch over us  

**Wetenemai** – accept from me  
**Wetenemainen** – accept from us  

**Nkata lapemkwesí** – I want to be useful  

**Weli nipali** – stand me up well  
**Weli nipala** – stand her/him up well  
**Weli nipalinen** – stand us up well  

**Nulelindam telich ahpin** – I am glad to be here  
**Ahpu yukwe enta kishkwik** - he is here today  

**Wichem telich kaski** – help him so that he can  
**Wichemi telich nkaski** – help me so that I can  
**Wicheminen telich nkaski** – help us so that we can  

**Wanishi eli milinen mpi ok mehemichink** = Thank you because you give us food and water.
Lesson 21 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 21 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

INTRANSITIVE

kelixam - to sew
nkelixike - I sew
kelixike - you sew
kelixike - he/she sews

nkelixikehena - we sew
kelixikehena - we sew
kelixikehemo - you all sew
kelixikeyok - they sew

ahponhe - to bake bread
ntahponhe – I bake bread
ktahponhe – you bake bread
ahponhe – he/she bakes bread

ntahponhehena – we bake bread
ktahponhehena – we bake bread
ktahponhehemo – you all bake bread
ahponheyok – they bake bread

patam - to pray
mpatama – I pray
kpatama – you pray
patama - he/she prays

mpatamahena – we pray
kpatamahena – we pray
kpatamahemo – you all pray
patamaneyo – they pray

TRANSITIVE

kelixam - to sew it
nkalixhamen - I sew it
kalixhamen - you sew it
kalixhamen - he/she sews it

nkalixhamena - I sew them
kalixhamena - you sew them
kalixhamena - he/she sews them

nkalixhamamenen - we sew it
kalixhamamenen - we sew it
kalixhameneyo - you all sew it
kalixhameneyo - they all sew it

nkalixhamamenen(a) - we sew them
kalixhamamenen(a) - we sew them
kalixhameneyo - you all sew them
kalixhameneyo - they all sew them
**TRANSITIVE ANIMATE**

*wichem* = to help

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newichema - I help him</td>
<td>newichemaok - I help them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichema - you help him</td>
<td>kewichemaok - you help them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wichemku - he helps him</td>
<td>wichemku - he helps them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newichemawena - we help him</td>
<td>newichemawenanak - we help them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemawena - we help him</td>
<td>kewichemawenanak - we help them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemawa - you all help him</td>
<td>kewichemawaok - you all help them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wichemawao - they help him</td>
<td>wichemawao - they help them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newichemukw - he helps me</td>
<td>newichemkuk - they help me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemukw - he helps you</td>
<td>kewihemkuk - they help you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wichemku - he helps him</td>
<td>wichemku - they help him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newichemkuna - he helps us</td>
<td>newichemkunanak - they help us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemkuna - he helps us</td>
<td>kewichemkunanak - they help us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemkuwa - he helps you all</td>
<td>kewichemkuwaok - they help you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wichemkuwoo - he helps them</td>
<td>wichemkuwoo - they help them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kewichemi - you help me</td>
<td>kewichemel - I help you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemihemo - you all help me</td>
<td>kewichemelhumo - I help you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewichemihena - you (all) help us</td>
<td>kewichemeluhena - we help you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kewichemelhumena - we help you all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: transitive inanimate and intransitive

1. Kpatamahena pili patamweikaonink.
2. Ktahponhehemo neli nkelixike.
3. Lekhikwi kalixhamen akontpepi
4. Ntaponhehena neli kixki kelixike
5. Patamaneyo kupene shkul.
7. Nkalixhamena xaheli silka

Translate into English: transitive animate

1. Mata chich xu kewichemelhumena.
2. Wichemkuwoo nek kweshkweshaka.
3. Lokewe skixkweyok newichemkuk.
4. Newichemawenanak yuki lenuwak.
5. Lomewe wichemku.
6. Hinke kewichemihena.
Lesson 21 Translation

Translate the following prayers into English.

Praying for Yourself


Praying For Someone Who is Sick


Praying For Yourself and Others

Lesson 22 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 22 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.

pukwes – mouse; rat  
pukwesak  

tamak’was – muskrat  
tamak’wasak  

wininkwes – mink  
wininkwesak  

xaphukwe – mole  
xaphukweyok  

kwekonxas – mule  
kwekonxasak  

sisawin – oyster  
sisawinak  

wapink – opossum  
wapinkak  

kwenemuxkukw – otter  
kwenemuxkuk  

kawiya – porcupine  
kawiayok  

chemames – rabbit  
chemamesak  

nahenem – raccoon  
nahenemak  

xanikw – squirrel  
xanikok  

shkakw – skunk  
shkakok  

mekis – sheep  
mekisak  

xkuk – snake  
xkukak  

tahkox – turtle  
tahkoxak  

teme – wolf  
temeyok  

munhake – woodchuck  
munhakeyok  

sankwe - weasel  
sankweyok  

hupexkw – worm  
hupexkok
Lesson 22 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 22 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

ame - to fish
ame - I am fishing amehena - we fish
ame - you are fishing amehena - we fish
ame - he is fishing amehemo - you all fish

TRANSITIVE ANIMATE

wixen = to cook

DIRECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newixena - I cook him</td>
<td>newixenaok - I cook them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixena - you cook him</td>
<td>kewixenaok - you cook them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixenku - he cooks him</td>
<td>wixenku - he cooks them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newixenawena - we cook him</td>
<td>newixenawenak - we cook them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenawena - we cook him</td>
<td>kewixenawenak - we cook them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenawa - you all cook him</td>
<td>kewixenawaok - you all cook them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixenawao - they cook him</td>
<td>wixenawao - they cook them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INVERSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newixenkukw - he cooks me</td>
<td>newixenkuk - they cook me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenkukw - he cooks you</td>
<td>kewixenkuk - they cook you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixenku - he cooks him</td>
<td>wixenku - they cook him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newixenkuna - he cooks us</td>
<td>newixenkunanak - they cook us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenkuna - he cooks us</td>
<td>kewixenkunanak - they cook us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenkuwa - he cooks you all</td>
<td>kewixenkuwaok - they cook you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixenkuwoo - he cooks them</td>
<td>wixenkuwoo - they cook them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LOCAL PARADIGM

- **kewixeni** – you cook me
- **kewixenihena** – you cook us
- **kewixenihemo** – you all cook me
- **kewixenihena** – you (all) cook us
- **kewixenel** – I cook you
- **kewixenelhumo** – I cook you all
- **kewixeneluhena** – we cook you
- **kewixenelhumena** – we cook you all

### (22) naol = to follow

#### DIRECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naola - I follow him</td>
<td>naolaok - I follow them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knaola - you follow him</td>
<td>knaolaok - you follow them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naolku - he follows him</td>
<td>naolku - he follow them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naolawena - we follow him</td>
<td>naolawenakan - we follow them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knaolawena - we follow him</td>
<td>knaolawenakan - we follow them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knaolawa - you all follow him</td>
<td>knaolawaok - you all follow them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naolawao - they follow him</td>
<td>naolawao - they follow them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INVERSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naolukw - he follows me</td>
<td>naolukuk - they follow me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knaolukw - he follows you</td>
<td>knaolukuk - they follow you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naoluku - he follows him</td>
<td>naoluku - they follow him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naolukuna - he follows us</td>
<td>naolukunanakan - they follow us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knaolukuna - he follows us</td>
<td>knaolukunanakan - they follow us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knaolukuwa - he follows you all</td>
<td>knaolukuwaok - they follow you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naolukuwoo - he follows them</td>
<td>naolukuwoo - they follow them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LOCAL PARADIGM

- **knaoli** - you follow me
- **knaolihemo** - you all follow me
- **knaolihena** - you (all) follow us
- **knaolel** - I follow you
- **knaolelhumo** - I follow you all
- **knaoleluhena** - we follow you
- **knaolelhumena** - we follow you all
Verb Exercises

Translate into English: intransitive and transitive animate

1. Yu tali ameyok.
2. Opanke xu amehena.
4. Lehapa naolukunanak.
5. Kixki amehemo.
6. Wixenkuwoo kweshkweshak piskeke.
7. Chich ame.
11. Ohelemi knaoli.
Lesson 22 Translation

Translate the following story into English.

A Walk with Father

by

Rachel Killackey

Lesson 23 Vocabulary

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following words. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 23 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them. *For additional practice with the vocabulary words from all lessons, complete the vocabulary word games in the appendix of this text.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yoruba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mukwes – insect</td>
<td>ahpiw – flea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukwesak</td>
<td>ahpiwok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elikwes – ant</td>
<td>nipenes – gnat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elikwesak</td>
<td>nipenesak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amewe – bee</td>
<td>shukwilkes – grasshopper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ameweyok</td>
<td>shukwilkesak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samhuwe – caterpillar</td>
<td>sisaw – horsefly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samhuweyok</td>
<td>sisahuk (sisakok)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mexelkatas centipede</td>
<td>ukwe maggot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mexelkatasa</td>
<td>ukweyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheluchelus – cricket</td>
<td>punkwes – mosquito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheluchelusak</td>
<td>punkwesak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wehupoktis – dragonfly</td>
<td>xalahputis – spider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wehupoktisak</td>
<td>xalahputisak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uche – flee</td>
<td>saktukw – tick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucheyok</td>
<td>saktukok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sasapis – firefly</td>
<td>tehtankemuwes – wasp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sasapisak</td>
<td>tehtankemuwesak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 23 Verbs

Memorize and practice the pronunciations of the following verbs. Listen carefully to the audio file to learn how the words are pronounced and stressed. Once you have mastered these words, go back to Lesson 23 in the textbook and expand your conversation skills by using them.

INTRANSITIVE

**ahkenta - to read/to count**

- ntahkensi - I read
- ktahkensi - you read
- ahkensu - he/she reads

- ntakensihena - we read
- ktakensihena - we read
- ktakensihemo - you all read
- ahkensuwak - they read

- ahkima! read

TRANSITIVE ANIMATE

(23) **uwah** -to know

DIRECT

**Singular Object**

- nuwaha - I know him
- kuwaha - you know him
- uwahao - he knows him
- nuwahawena - we know him
- kuwahawena - we know him
- kuwahaw(w)a - you all know him
- uwahawoo - they know him

**Plural Object**

- nuwahaok - I know them
- kuwahaok - you know them
- uwahao - he knows them
- nuwahawenanak - we know them
- kuwahawenanak - we know them
- kuwahawwaok - you all know them
- uwahawoo - they know them

INVERSE

**Singular Subject**

- nuwahukw - he knows me
- kuwahukw - he knows you
- uwahku - he knows him
- nuwahkuna - he knows us
- kuwahkuna - he knows us
- kuwahkuwa - he knows you all
- uwahaok - he knows them

**Plural Subject**

- nuwahkuk - they know me
- kuwahkuk - they know you
- uwahku - they know him
- nuwahkunanak - they know us
- kuwahkunanak - they know us
- kuwahkuwa - they know you all
- uwahaok - they know them
LOCAL PARADIGM

kuwahi - you know me                      kuwahel - I know you
kuwahihemo - you all know me              kuwahelhumo - I know you all
kuwahihena - you (all) know us            kuwaheluhena - we know you
                                               kuwahelhumena - we know you all

Verb Exercises

Translate into English: intransitive and transitive animate

1. Na xkwechech alapae ahkensu
2. Na mwekane nuwahukw
3. Ta hech kuwahel?
4. A mikwi ahkensuwak.
5. Kexiti nuwahena na pokhilus.
6. Et kuwahtkuwa.
7. Wemi keku ktahkensi.
9. Xuniti xu kuwahihemo.
10. Alashi na lenu uwahaok.
Lesson 23 Translation

Translate the following story into English.

Nkatenami

by Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten


Nteluwe, “Osomi. Tani hech nkahes?”

Nuhuma ntelekw, “Pemeske mehemalamuntikaonink. Kench mikemosu. Mai kewichemaok a!”

Nkulamale. Ehenta wixenink neyook nux, nkahes, ok nuhuma. Keku nink mikentamuwak?

Nekuhk! Asuwak! Nkahes kelenemen ne shukelahpon. Luweyok, “Enta kishkwik katenami!”


Nkwetantamen ne shukelahpon. Somi winkan!

Et nkahes wixenin ney nkashewil sipung.

Na nemitsihena. Nulelintâmuhëna.
APPENDIX I

FORMING NEGATIVES

Intransitive Negative Verbs

Certain suffixes are placed on verbs to make them “negative”. In theory, the negative suffix is “uwi”, but in practice there are many variations. The following sentences from the Lenape Talking Dictionary are grouped according to some general patterns that they follow when forming negatives. Use the negative marker “ku” with these verbs. The verb in italics in each example below represents the regular form of the verb.

Note: Negative forms are intricate and are falling out of use, especially in conversation. More commonly today, the word “takuu” is used before the regular form of the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English:</th>
<th>Lenape:</th>
<th>English:</th>
<th>Lenape:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am not sick</td>
<td>mpalsii (w. neg.)</td>
<td>I do not dwell</td>
<td>nèwikii (w/ neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not get burned</td>
<td>nlusii (w. neg.)</td>
<td>I do not feel well</td>
<td>nulamàlsii (w/ neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not get down</td>
<td>nlixii (w. neg.)</td>
<td>I was not notified</td>
<td>nèwèwsii (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not pick him up</td>
<td>nèwètnatii (w. neg.)</td>
<td>she did not cook</td>
<td>wixëni (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not get out</td>
<td>nulamalsi</td>
<td>you did not get out</td>
<td>klixii (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ending in "i" (preceded by a consonant)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>add (and stress) &quot;i&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English: he did not get full (of food)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English: he did not move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English: he did not return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English: he died; he is not here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English: he does not eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English: he does not live a good life; he is a sinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English: he is not hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English: he is not tall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ending in "e"**
add (and stress) "i"

English: he did not go along
Lenape: witei (w/ neg.) *wite*
pronounce: *weet-ay-ee*

English: I am not building a house
Lenape: nêwikhei (w/ neg.) English: *newikhe*

English: He did not build a house
Lenape: wikhei *wikhe*

English: I did not go along
Lenape: nêwitei (w/ neg.) *newite*

English: he is not mean
Lenape: ku mahtapei *mahtape*

**ending in "m" or "n"**
add (and stress) "u"

English: he is not lying down
Lenape: shenkixinu (w/ neg.) *shenkixin*

English: he is not sad
Lenape: ku shielintâmu *shielintam*

English: I am not sad
Lenape: ku nshieliintâmu *nshieliintam*

English: it does not taste good
Lenape: winkânù (w/ neg.) *winkan*

**ending in "l"**
add (and stress) "u"

English: he is not lost
Lenape: taonkëlòu (w. neg.) *taonkel*

**ending in "u"**
add (and stress) "u"

English: I do not have a good mind
Lenape: nuwatâmùu (w. neg.) *nuwatamu*

English: he does not have a good mind
Lenape: watâmùu (w. neg.) *watamu*

English: it is bad (lit: it is not good)
Lenape: mata wélêtuu *welet*

English: it is not good
Lenape: wélituuu

**ending in "a" (preceded by a consonant)**
add "io"... pronounced "ee-yo".

Lenape: You do not run.
English: Kshihelaio

**ending in "ai"**
add "o"...pronounced "eye-yo"

English: I do not hunt
Lenape: ntaialio

"we" (excl. and incl.)
change "hena" to "hemena" stress "me"

English: we did not forget
Lenape: nêwânihemêna (w/ neg.)

"you all"
change "hemo" to "humo" and stress the "u"

English: you people are not building a house
Lenape: kwikhehûmo (w/ neg.) *kwikhehemo*

English: you people did not come
Lenape: képahûmo (w. neg.) *kepahemo*

English: you people did not forget
Lenape: kwânihûmo (w. neg.) *kwanihemo*

English: you people did not go out
Lenape: kéchihûmo (w. neg.) *kwechihemo*

**"they"**
add the negative suffix after the stem and before any other suffixes

English: they did not go out
Lenape: kéchiyok (w. neg.)
Transitive Inanimate Negatives

The following sentences from the Lenape Talking Dictionary are grouped according to some general patterns that they follow when forming transitive inanimate negatives. Use the negative marker “ku” with these verbs. The verb in italics in each example below represents the regular form of the verb. Note: Negative suffixes are added after the stem and before any other suffixes.

If the stem ends in "u" or "i", add "we".

If the stem ends with "m", add "uw"

English: I did not bring it
Lenape: mpètuwën (w/ neg.)

English: I did not buy it
Lenape: ntayëmuwën (w. neg.)

English: I did not do it
Lenape: ntëlsiwën (w. neg.)

English: I did not forget it
Lenape: noniwën (w/ neg.)

English: I did not receive it
Lenape: nêmëshënëmuwën (w. neg.)

English: I did not see it
Lenape: nêmüwuë (w/ neg.)

English: I did not talk about it
Lenape: ntakënutâmuwëna (w. neg.)

English: I did not use it
Lenape: nakatamuwën (w. neg.)

English: I do not believe it
Lenape: nulamhìtamuwën (w. neg.)

English: I do not hear it
Lenape: mpëntàmuwën (w/ neg.)

English: I do not know it
Lenape: nuwatûn (w. neg.)

English: I do not have it
Lenape: nulhatuu (w. neg.)

English: I do not like it
Lenape: nèwinkatamuwën (w/ neg.)

English: I do not understand it
Lenape: nènustâmuwën (w. neg.)

English: I did not count those (inan.)
Lenape: ntakënutâmuwëna (w. neg.)

English: I never did taste it
Lenape: nêmëmshantamuwën (w/ neg.)

English: you did not receive it
Lenape: kemëshënëmuwën (w. neg.)

English: you do not believe it
Lenape: külamhìtamuwë (w. neg.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English:</th>
<th>you do not know it</th>
<th>Lenape:</th>
<th>kuwatun (w. neg.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>he did not carry it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>këlënëmuwën (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kelenemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>he did not receive it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>mwëshënëmuwën (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mweshenemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>he did not taste it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>kwëtàntàmuwën (w/neg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kwetantamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>he does not know it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>uwatuwën (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uwatun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>we do not believe it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>nulamhitamuwënèn (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nulamhitamenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>we do not have</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>nulhatuwiwëna (w. neg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nulhatuhena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>we do not know it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>kuwatuwëneyo (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kuwatunyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>we (excl.) do not know it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>nulhatuwiwënen (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nulhatuhena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>we do not use it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>nuwatun (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nuwatunen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>we (excl.) do not use it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>nuwatuwënënen (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nuwatunen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>you people do not believe it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>kulamhitamuwëneyo (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kulamhitameneyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>you people do not know it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>kuwatuwëneyo (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kuwatuneyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>they do not know it</td>
<td>Lenape:</td>
<td>uwatuwëneyo (w. neg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uwatuneyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II

FORMING THE SUBORDINATE

Using the Subordinate Mode in Lenape

by Julie Ershadi

We’ve come a long way in learning the Lenape language. We have learned about the importance of whether things are living or non-living, what they are doing, whether they are doing something to another, and whether that other is living or non-living. But when we want to start relating two ideas to each other and showing how they relate in time or logic, at this point, the time has come to look at Subordinate forms. What is the Subordinate?

A subordinate clause is usually introduced by a subordinating element such as a subordinating conjunction or relative pronoun. It depends on the rest of the sentence for its meaning. It does not express a complete thought, so it does not stand alone. It must always be attached to a main clause that completes the meaning. (The English Plus+ Website, http://englishplus.com/grammar/00000010.htm)

In English, the verb in a subordinate clause looks as it would in the main clause, except that it is introduced by the subordinate conjunction (that, because, when, if, etc). In Lenape, however, the verb in a subordinate clause changes its form. This difference is considered one of mood (or mode), and it “indicates whether a verb expresses fact, command, wish, conditionality, etc.” (Oxford English Dictionary, http://www.oed.com) The most common mode is indicative, as in stating a simple fact such as I buy groceries every day. But in many languages, a verb in the subordinate mode (or mood) shows that the speaker is not sure that the action being talked about actually happened or will happen. Of course there are different uses of mode. In some languages, it primarily serves a grammatical function with little affect on the meaning of a verb. In addition, while conjunctions like when, if, where are considered subordinating in English, the subordinating conjunctions in Lenape are:

na – then: “I ate a fish. Then I went to the store.”
teli – so that; that; in order to; as; oneself (second meaning/usage): I run so that I am fit.

Another very important thing is that you don’t need to say na or tel to before a verb for it to be subordinate. You must look at contextual clues in order to know the mode. There can be long strings of sentences whose main verbs are all in the subordinate.

So far, we’ve seen that:

• The subordinate mode comes after na and tel, and these trigger words are sometimes only implied, but not actually said.

3 NOT “If I cut a tree, then I will have wood.”
The subordinate mode comes up in other contexts as well. Let’s try to get an idea of what those contexts are and how their meaning plays a role in triggering the subordinate mode. We’ll also take note of when to use each of the three main trigger words.

Alemi- / Tolemi-

Sometimes, *alemi*- / *tolemi-*-, prefixes meaning ‘begin’, trigger the subordinate. The use of the subordinate here appears to be optional, based on many examples from the Lenape Talking Dictionary and C. F. Voegelin’s transcriptions of stories told by the late elder Willie Longbone.

On the LTD, you will find both:

(a) Alemtunhe – he starts to talk (independent form)

And:

(b) Alemtunhen – he starts to talk (subordinate form)

Here, neither *na* nor *teli* is used; *alemi*- / *tolemi-* does the trick. Be warned that there may be other cases of a preverb triggering the subordinate. However, since we’ve seen it to be optional, in your own writing and speaking, don’t worry about whether or not to use the subordinate.

When…then ‘Enta…na’ Statements: na

According to the Complex sentences PDF, “In the case of complex sentences involving the use of the word ‘if’… it is possible to form the general rule that independent phrases are used rather than subordinate phrases.” This is because in Lenape, *if* triggers the subjunctive, which does not go with the subordinate, and *when* triggers the conjunct mode, which does go with the subordinate. (See footnote 1.) Thus, *enta + na* go together. HOWEVER, as we’ll see over and over, the Subordinate mode seems to be optional in many cases in Lenape, so even if a clause begins with *enta*, the one following may not be in the subordinate.

Let’s look at some examples of using the subordinate after *enta*.

(a) Nek lenuwak enta mitsihtit wikupktineyo.4
When those men eat, they like to fart.

(b) Nekelomewe enta chinkhahtit nisha xkweyok na wneyoneyo chulensa shenkixin.
Long ago when they were disobedient, two women then saw a bird lying down.5

(c) Enta piskek na lapi na manetu ika pon.
When it was night time, then the spirit went there again.6

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4 This sentence was generated by the author.

5 Voegelin, Delaware Texts: “3. mhuwe” (“The Cannibal”), sentence 1. The translation provided has been altered slightly to better fit the purpose of learning the Subordinate mode, but it remains faithful to the meaning.
Notice some things about the meaning of this sentence in (a) above. The first clause (“When those men eat”) implies that those men do not always eat; there are specific occasions on which they do. And because these occasions of eating are not established facts (like in the sentence I buy groceries every day), anything else that comes along with them can’t be, either. So remember that an enta (conjunct) clause calls for a na (subordinate) clause. (Also, of course, remember that na doesn’t need to be said.)

Of course, there are plenty of examples where the first clause includes enta and the second one uses an independent, not subordinate, verb.

(a) Tatakta enta menet apchi weneyoo nel wewtenuwesa.  
When(ever) he was about to drink, he always saw that mermaid.7

(b) Enta ika pat piskewenikishuxunk, telao, “nkatatam tentay.”  
When he went there to the moon, he said to her [the moon], “I want fire.”8

In summary, na + subordinate can be used in “When…then” statements.

Wish, Expectation, and Possibility: teli
In certain contexts, a verb conjugated in the Subordinate mode can tell the listener something about how the action in question relates to reality, as in whether it’s likely to happen, definitely will happen, or even what the speaker’s opinion is on whether it will happen or not. This is where the use of the phrase “verbal mood” might make more sense.

Teli is used in those contexts where it’s not certain an action has happened or will happen. In these cases, the verb it precedes is conjugated in the Subordinate mood to help convey this uncertainty.

(a) Na pilaechech pwehao tilich machin nel uxo.  
The boy waited for that father (of his) to come home.9

Tilich is a modified future form of teli.

Here, pwehao is in the independent—indicative—mode because there is no question that the boy waited; that is a given, something the listener and speaker both take for fact. However, machin is subordinate because it is not a proven fact of reality, a fait accompli, that the father will or has come home. This example shows the effects of wish, expectation, and possibility on modality.

This might be confusing because Example (a) in English would use the infinitive: The boy waited for that father of his to come home.” Why can’t we just use the infinitive in Lenape, too? The simple answer is that that’s just not how the language works. We need to have both verbs conjugated.

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6 Voegelin, Delaware Texts: “3. mhuwe” (“The Cannibal”), sentence 18. As before, the translation provided has been altered slightly to better fit the purpose of learning the Subordinate mode, but it remains faithful to the meaning.


9 Taken from the Lenape Talking Dictionary and modified slightly.
Summary

- The subordinate mode comes with na, eli, and teli, and these trigger words are not always necessary.
- Alemi- / tolemi- optionally triggers the subordinate.
- A dependent clause beginning in enta and using the conjunct mode can be complemented by an independent clause whose verb is in the subordinate mode.
- An introductory clause showing a wish, expectation, or possibility must be followed by a clause in the subordinate mode.
- Weather terms, though translated as verbs, do not change form after trigger words.

Forming the Subordinate Mode in Lenape

Now that we’ve gotten an idea of when to use the subordinate and what meaning it can contribute to a sentence, let’s look at how to conjugate verbs in the Subordinate mode. We will try to break things down in a simple, clear manner, looking first at examples of Intransitive verbs; then Transitive Inanimate verbs; and finally, Transitive Animate verbs.

Intransitive Verbs

Let’s start easy by looking at a regular Intransitive verb: misti ‘to eat’. The independent forms of misti are as follows:

- nemitsi ‘I eat’
- nemitsihena ‘we (exclusive) eat’
- kemitsihena ‘we (inclusive) eat’
- kemitsi ‘you eat’
- kemitsihemo ‘you all eat’
- mitsu ‘he eats’
- mitsuwak ‘they eat’

With a little examination, we can see that the structure is, basically, person.marker–ROOT–number.marker, with the exception of the 3rd person, where both person and number are marked after the root—i.e., they are suffixes. The Subordinate forms will follow this same pattern. The difference is two things. First we add suffix, -n, that marks subordination. Second, we use number markers different from the ones shown above. Instead of -hena for 1st person plural, we simply use -en; instead of -hemo and -wak for 2nd and 3rd person plural, we use -eyo. To illustrate, the subordinate forms of misti are as follows:

- nemitsin ‘I eat’
- nemitsinen ‘we (exclusive) eat’
- kemitsinen ‘we (inclusive) eat’
- kemitsin ‘you eat’
- kemitsineyo ‘you all eat’
- mitsin ‘he eats’
- mitsineyo ‘they eat’
We will find that this pattern more or less holds for Intransitive verbs with a few small irregularities. Let’s look next at *pa* ‘to come’:

- *mpa* ‘I come’
- *mpahena* ‘we (exclusive) come’
- *kpa* ‘you come’
- *kpahem* ‘you all come’
- *pe* ‘he comes’
- *peyok* ‘they come’

The subordinate forms are similar:

- *mpan* ‘I come’
- *mpanen* ‘we (exclusive) come’
- *kpanen* ‘we (inclusive) come’
- *kpa* ‘you come’
- *kpaneyo* ‘you all come’
- *pon* ‘he comes’
- *poneyo* ‘they come’

The irregularity here is that in the 3rd person forms, the *a* changes to an *o*. We will see this again in *kaihela* ‘to fall down’. The independent forms are as follows:

- *nkaihela* ‘I fall down’
- *nkaihelahena* ‘we (exclusive) fall down’
- *kaihelahena* ‘we (inclusive) fall down’
- *kaihela* ‘you fall down’
- *kaihelahem* ‘you all fall down’
- *kaihele* ‘he falls down’
- *kaiheleyo* ‘they fall down’

And the subordinate forms:

- *nkaihelan* ‘I fall down’
- *nkaihelanen* ‘we (exclusive) fall down’
- *kaihelanen* ‘we (inclusive) fall down’
- *kaihelan* ‘you fall down’
- *kaihelaneyo* ‘you all fall down’
- *koihelan* ‘he falls down’
- *koihelaneyo* ‘they fall down’

Again, Intransitive verbs generally follow this simple pattern. Notice that there is some irregularity in the 3rd person: the last vowel before the subordinate suffix does not stay -u, as in *mitsu* ‘he eats’, or -e as in *kaihele* ‘he falls down’. Rather, it reverts back to the original vowel in the root/infinitive: *mitsi* and *kaihela*. The -a in the verb *pa* ‘to come’ does not follow this pattern while it is the last vowel before the subordinate suffix is added, it is also the first vowel in the verb, and—remember—if the first vowel in a verb is *a*, it changes to *o* in the subordinate mode.
Transitive Inanimate Verbs

Transitive inanimate Verbs take the same forms as the intransitives.

Transitive Animate Verbs

A Transitive Animate Verb in the subordinate is marked as such:

person.marker-ROOT-THEME-SUBORDINATE.

3rd person suffixes do not appear. Let’s look at a few examples.

1. nehl ‘to kill someone’
   tolemi-nhil-kw-eneyo\(^{10}\): ‘she began to kill them’
   begin-kill-\textsc{inverse}-3\textsuperscript{rd} \textsc{subject}.plural.subordinate

   Although the subordinating suffix -\textsc{eneyo} can be broken into smaller pieces, for the purposes of understanding how the subordinate works with Transitive Animate Verbs, it’s easier for us to treat it just as one piece.

   Subordinate form: toleminhilkw\textsc{eneyo}
   Independent form: toleminhilku\textsc{woo}

   We’ve seen how to break down the subordinate form of this verb. Now let’s break down the independent form and compare them:

   toleminhilk\textsc{wwoo} ‘she began to kill them’
   tolemi-nhil-akw-wa-a
   begin-kill-\textsc{inverse}-3\textsuperscript{rd} \textsc{object}.plural-\textsc{obviative}

   In essence, the two-part suffix -\textsc{wwoo}, which holds the meaning of the \textsc{object} and the \textsc{obviative}, gets traded out for –\textsc{eneyo}, which holds the meaning of the \textsc{subject} and \textsc{subordination}.

2. wishal ‘to frighten someone’
   wishalawoo
   wishal-a-wa-a
   frighten-\textsc{direct}-3\textsuperscript{rd} \textsc{subject} plural-\textsc{obviative}
   they frightened him

   wishalaneyo
   wishal-a-neyo
   frighten-\textsc{obviative}-3\textsuperscript{rd} \textsc{subject}.plural.subordinate
   ‘they frightened him’

\(^{10}\) Voegelin, “1. wewtenuwes” (“The Mermaid”), sentence 4.
Irregularities in the Subordinate Mode in Lenape

We’ve already seen plenty of irregularities as to when to use the subordinate mode; we’ve seen that it is basically optional any time, except perhaps after teli. There are a few other irregularities we should touch on at this time.

Pronunciation
One last thing to take note of is verbs that start with l or a vowel. In the subordinate mode of the 3rd person, a t- can be inserted before vowels (with the a → o rule still applying) and te- before l. This is not obligatory; whether or not it happens is a choice of the speaker. Some examples follow.

The independent forms of luwe ‘to say, tell’ are:

\[\begin{align*}
nteluwe & \text{ ‘I say’} \\
neluwenehet & \text{ ‘we (exclusive) say’} \\
kteluwehet & \text{ ‘we (inclusive) say’} \\
kteluwe & \text{ ‘you say’} \\
kteluwehemo & \text{ ‘you all say’} \\
luwe & \text{ ‘he says’} \\
luwely & \text{ ‘they say’}
\end{align*}\]

And the subordinate forms are:

\[\begin{align*}
nteluwen & \text{ ‘I say’} \\
neluwen & \text{ ‘we (exclusive) say’} \\
kteluwen & \text{ ‘we (inclusive) say’} \\
kteluwen & \text{ ‘you say’} \\
kteluwenyo & \text{ ‘you all say’} \\
(te)luwen & \text{ ‘he says’} \\
(te)lwennyo & \text{ ‘they say’}
\end{align*}\]

Weather words

Weather verbs (kshaxen, shelante, etc.) don’t change after na or teli. For example:

Skapixekene na mewkane eli sukelan.
The dog’s fur is wet because it is raining.

As you can see, sukelan takes the same shape as always.

Summary

To summarize, we see the subordinate mode in:

- Enta...na ‘When...then’ statements
- Teli statements regarding wish, expectation, or possibility of an action taking place
- After alemi-/tolemi- and, possibly, other preverbs
APPENDIX III

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE

Using “If”: Subjunctive/Conjunctive Forms

by Amira Silver-Swartz

Observe the following chart of the suffixes for conjunctive form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>Stem + ane</td>
<td>Stem + enkwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>Stem + ane</td>
<td>Stem + ekwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>Stem + te</td>
<td>Stem + htite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creating the Verb Stem

The stems are created by taking the present tense first person form of the verb (ex: ntasuwi= I sing) and removing the first-person prefix (ntasuwi = asuwi) and adding the suffixes as noted in the table above.

Intransitive Verbs:

Below is the conjugation of the intransitive form of "mits" (to eat). Generally, 1st person forms of verbs ending in "i", "e", "a" follow the pattern below.

Independent Form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I eat: nemitsi</th>
<th>We (excl) eat: Nemitsihena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You eat: Kemitsi</td>
<td>We (incl) eat: Kemitsihena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she eats: mitsu</td>
<td>You all eat: Kemitsihemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They eat: mitsuwak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subjunctive Form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If I eat: mitsiane</th>
<th>if we eat - mitsienkwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you eat: mitsiane</td>
<td>if you all eat - mitsièkwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if he eats - mitsite</td>
<td>if they eat - mitsihtite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The third person form is not created from the stem of the third person present tense; instead, there is a uniform stem for all of the “if” conjugations that, with some irregular exceptions, is derived from the first person form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>“If he” form</th>
<th>I present form</th>
<th>He present form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* goes</td>
<td>Ate</td>
<td>Nta</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Exists</td>
<td>Ahpite</td>
<td>Ntapi</td>
<td>Ahpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Leaves</td>
<td>Alemksate</td>
<td>Ntalemska</td>
<td>Alemske</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives</td>
<td>Lehelexete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loses</td>
<td>Ankilate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said</td>
<td>Luwete</td>
<td>Nteluwe</td>
<td>Luwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns</td>
<td>Kwetkite</td>
<td>Nkwetki</td>
<td>kwetki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Whistles</td>
<td>Chipuwete</td>
<td>Nchipuwete</td>
<td>Chipewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sings</td>
<td>Asuwite</td>
<td>Ntasuwi</td>
<td>Asuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Dances</td>
<td>Kentkate</td>
<td>Nkentka</td>
<td>Kentke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Eats</td>
<td>Mitsite</td>
<td>Nemitsi</td>
<td>Mitsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Mikikete</td>
<td>Nemikike</td>
<td>mikike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generally the third person singular conjugation becomes "eke" for verbs that end in “l” and x. Ex: if he dies = ankeleke

This change does not apply to the conjugations of the first and second person singular forms of “l”-ending verbs

Full verb conjugations for “die”:

**Independent Form**

- I die: ntankel
- You die: ktankel
- He dies: ankel

**Subjunctive Form**

- If I die: ankelane
- If you die: ankelane
- If he dies: ankeleke
- We (inc) die: ntankelhena
- We(exc) die: ktankelhena
- You all die: kantkelehehemo
- They die: ankeluk

- If we die: ankelankwe
- If you all die: ankelekwene
- If they die: ankelhtite
Another exception is the verb “shenkix”, which adds an extra “in” to the stem, so that ‘If I lie down’ is conjugated as “shekixinane”.

**Independent form:**
I lie down: nshenkixi
You lie down: kshenkixi
He lies down: shenkixit
We (inc) lie down: nshenkixinhumena
we (exc) lie down: kshenkixinhumena
you all lie down: kshenkixihemo
they lie down: shenkixinuk/shenkixiyok

**Subjunctive Form**
If I lie down: shenkixinane
If you lie down: shenkixinane
If he/she lies down: shenkixinte
If we lie down: shenkixinenkwe
If you all lie down: shenkixinekwe
If they lie down: shenkixinhtite

Besides the irregular exceptions, there are also slightly different endings for inanimate adjectival conjugations. These conjugations concern characteristics of inanimate, third-person objects.

In these cases, one adds “ke” to the stem ending:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third-person inanimate (adjectival)</th>
<th>Stem+ke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Examples:
If it exists: lateke
If it is good: weletke
If it is red: maxkete
If it is good weather: shelanteke
The exception to this rule seems to be verbs that end in “a”. In these cases the “e” on the end is deleted and the formula looks like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third-person inanimate (adjectival)</th>
<th>Stem+k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

As in “If it fell” : penihelak
**Transitive Inanimates**

Here is the table for transitive inanimate verbs. Note that some of the conjugations differ than the intransitive verbs:

For a singular inanimate object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>Stem + ane</td>
<td>Stem+ ankwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>Stem+ ane</td>
<td>Stem + enkwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>Stem (-m) + nke</td>
<td>Stem+ihtite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example conjugations (for the verb wichentam: to help):

- wichentam
  - if I help it - wichëntàmane
  - if you help it - wichëntàmàne
  - if he helps it - wichëntànke

- if we help it (we incl.) -
  - wichëntàmànkwe
  - if you people help it - wichëntâmèkwe
  - if they help it - wichëntàmihtite

It’s important to notice that in the case of third person, the stem, which has the traditional transitive inanimate “am” ending (as in wichentam, pentam, etc.) is shortened to just an “a” in order to avoid a “mn” pairing.

Remember that the stem is formed without any person-marking prefixes. Thus the stem for “if I help it” is “wichentam” even if “I help it” is “newichentamen” Also, the suffix is dropped. Similarly, even though “he sees it” is “wenemen”, “if he sees it” is “nenke”
LENAPÉ/ENGLISH

A
a: go v.ai.
achim: tell a story v.ai.
ahchink: stubborn/disobedient v.ai.
ahchu: mountain n.i.
ahchuho: mountains n.i.
ahel: put someone v.ta.
ahi: very adv.
ahken: read/count v.ai.
ahkokwe: mushroom n.a.
ahkokweyok: mushrooms n.a.
ahkwiyân: blanket n.i.
ahkwiyâna: blankets n.i.
ahol: love someone v.ta.
aholkwesit: my beloved n.a.
ahot: it is difficult adj.
ahotamen: love it v.ti.
ahowtu: expensive v.ii.
ahp: be here; exist v.ai.
ahpawiak: cattail n.a.
ahpikok: fleas n.a.
ahpikon: flutes n.i.
ahpikona: flutes n.i.
ahpikw: flea n.a.
ahpon: bread n.i.
ahpona: breads n.i
ahponhe: bake bread v.ai.
ahsen: rock n.i.
ahsena: rocks n.i.
ahshikan: sock n.i.
ahshikana: socks n.i.
ahshîlunkon: armpit n.i.
ahshîlunkona: armpits n.i.
ahshîkam: deer n.a.
ahshîkamak: deer mear n.a.
ahsun: arrow n.i.
ahsuna: arrows n.i.
am-: get up v.ai.
amâls: feel well v.ai.
am: he is fishing v.i.
amewë: bee n.a.
ameweyok: bees n.a.
anikwë: chipmunk n.a.
anikwesak: chipmunks n.a.
anishun: shoestring n.i.
anishuna: shoestrings n.i.
anixkam: brooch n.i.
anixkamana: brooches n.i.
anisikemes: maple n.a.
anisipelaon: headpiece n.i.
apchi: always adv.
akohch: cold v.ai.
akontpepi: scarf, neckerchief, handkerchief n.i.
akontpepia: scarfs, neckerchiefs, handkerchiefs n.i.
ala: stop v.
alai: hunt v.ai.
alakhihel: jump around v.ai.
alakwi: it is a pity v.ii.
alam: afraid (long term) v.ai.
alapa: tomorrow adv.
alapae: early in the morning adv.
alashi: is seems like adv.
alaxhakiye-: plow v.ai.
alemi: begin v.
alemîpuk-: float v.ai.
alemsk-: leave/go away v.ai.
alenixs-: speak Lenape v.ai.
alente: some of them adj.
alewîhelek: leftovers n.i.
alewikaon: porch n.i.
alewîkaona: porches n.i.
alukwepi: hat n.i.
alukwepia: hats n.i.
alunkok: stars n.a.
alunkw: star n.a.
aluns: arrow n.i.
alunsa: arrows n.i.
am-: get up v.ai.
amals: feel well v.ai.
am: he is fishing v.i.
amewe: bee n.a.
ameweyok: bees n.a.
anikwë: chipmunk n.a.
anikwesak: chipmunks n.a.
anishun: shoestring n.i.
anishuna: shoestrings n.i.
anixkam: brooch n.i.
anixkamana: brooches n.i.
anisikemes: maple n.a.
anisipelaon: headpiece n.i.
apchi: always adv.
apchich: forever adv.
apelish: apple n.a.
apelishak: apples n.a.
apelishakw: apple tree n.a.
apuwawtu - cheap v.ii.
ashewil - swim v.ai.
asimewakanaka: dreams n.i.
askaskontpat: mallard duck n.a.
askaskontpatak: mallard ducks n.a.
askemus: mockingbird n.a.
asu - sing v.ai.
athiluhu - tell a winter story v.ai.
awen: person n.a.
awenhake: Native American n.a.
aweni: whose pron.
aweni: persons n.a.
awenikii: whose pron.

B

C

chakinkwem: pokeweed n.a.
chakol: frog n.a.
chakolak: frogs n.a.
chakenakok: blackbirds n.a.
chakenakw: blackbird n.a.
chelihwes: kingfisher n.a.
chelihwesak: kingfishers n.a.
chelilisak: slate colored junco n.a.
chelilisak: slate colored juncos n.a.
chelis: cherry n.a.
chelisak: cherries n.a.
chelisakw: cherry tree n.a.
cheluchelus: cricket n.a.
cheluschelusak: crickets n.a.
chemames: rabbit n.a.
chemamesak: rabbits n.a.
chephek: root, radish n.i.
chephek: roots, radishes n.i.
chich kweten: one more time adv.
chich: once again, once more adv.
chichham: yellow bellied sapsucker n.a.
chichikenemwikenhwi: eastern meadowlark n.a.
chihopekelis: eastern bluebirds n.a.

D

E

ehanswiket: pelican n.a.
ehanswiketak: pelican n.a.
ehaskantasik: lettuce n.i.
ehemax: gravy n.i.
ehemaxkink: gravies n.i.
ehenta kawink: bedroom n.i.
ehenta kshixenche: sink n.i.
ehenta kawink: bedroom n.i.
ehenta lematahpultink: living room n.i.
ehenta mitsink: dining room, café, restaurant, n.i.
ehenta tixemwink: bathroom n.i.
ehenta wixenink: kitchen n.i.
ehentalipwink: table n.i.
ehentalipwinka: tables n.i.
ehesh: clam, clam shell n.a.
eheshak: clams, clam shells n.a.
eheshantek: window n.i.
eheshanteka: windows n.i.
ekokoles: raspberry n.a.
ekokolesak: raspberries n.a.
ekokolesakw: raspberry bush n.a.
elahken: paint someone  v.ta.
elpan: elephant n.a.
elpanak: elephants n.a.
elhakeya: my tribe n.
eli: because  adv.
elikwes: ant n.a.
elikwesak: ants n.a.
elintam: glad; satisfied v.ai.
elistamem: hear it v.ti.
emhones: spoon n.a.
emhonesak: spoons n.a.
enikwsi kishux: ground squirrel month (jan) n.a.
entxi: as many as  adv.
eshi: every  adv.
eshi: through prep.
eskitamink: watermelon n.i.
et: I guess

getemaktunhe: I talk humbly  v.ai.

hakhako: bottles n.i.
hakhakopelish: pear n.a.
hakhakopelishakw: pear tree n.a.
hakhaw: bottle n.i.
haki: dirt, ground, earth, land n.i.
hakihekan: garden n.i.
hakihekanak: gardens n.i.
hakihe-: plant v.ai.
hakihechik: farmers n.a.
hakihet: farmer n.a.
halahpis: hemp n.a.
hatapi: bow n.i.
hatapia: bows n.i.
hate: there is, there exists v.ii.
hates: sinew n.a
hatesak: sinews n.a.
hatsukon: herb n.i.
hempes: shirt n.i.
hempsa: shirts n.i.
hempsikaon: tent n.i.
hempsikaona: tents n.i.
hiluses: old man n.a.
hinke: not long ago, the other day  adv.
hinutet: wren n.a.
hinutetak: wrens n.a.
hitkuk: trees n.a.
hitkuketeta: sticks, twigs, little trees n.i.
hitkwike: among the trees  adv.
hitukw: tree n.a.
hmewinkwes: blackberry n.a.
hmewinkwesak: blackberries n.a.
hmewinkwesakw: blackberry bush n.a.
hmewinkwesi pay: blackberry pie n.i.
hokes: bark of tree n.i.
hopenis: potato n.a.
hopenisak: potatos n.a.
hopexkok: worms n.a.
hopikon: shoulder n.i.
hopkan: pipe n.i.
hopkana: pipes n.i.
hotemil: oatmeal n.i.
hukweyunk: high adj.
hupexkw: worm n.a.
hus: bucket n.a.
husak: buckets n.a.
hwikat: leg n.i.
hwikwi: chin n.i.
hwikwia: chins n.i.
hwixkxon: shin n.i.
hwikxkona: shins n.i.
hwitaok: ear n.i.

ikali: toward prep.
ila: warrior n.a.
ili: even, nevertheless  adv.
inakw- look good; do good work  v.ai.
ingeohkwet: raven n.a.
ishhama- paddle v.ai.
ite- think v.ai.

J

ikali: toward prep.
ila: warrior n.a.
ili: even, nevertheless  adv.
inakw- look good; do good work  v.ai.
ingeohkwet: raven n.a.
ishhama- paddle v.ai.
ite- think v.ai.

K
kachi: don’t v.ai.
kahkasten- hug someone v.ta.
kaihele- fall down v.ai.
kakte: it is dry v.ii.
kakuna: leggings n.i.
kanchihel- hide (quickly) v.ai.
kanchixi- hidden/ to hide v.ai.
kanchele: it is dry v.ii.
kankanha: pumpkin n.i.
kantenemen- to hide it v.ti.
kantenemen: to hide it v.ti.
kantsm: pecan tree n.a.
kantsm: pecan tree n.a.
kaxkaxakes: horned toad n.a.
kaxkxakes: horned toad n.a.
kaxkxakes: horned toad n.a.
kaxkxakes: horned toad n.a.
kaxkxakes: horned toad n.a.
kaxkuwe: cuckoo n.a.
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kaxkuwe: cuckoo n.a.
kaxkuwe: cuckoo n.a.
kaxkuwe: cuckoo n.a.
kukchukwipahkihelas: cottonwood tree 
n.a.
kukhus: owl n.a.
kukhusak: owls n.a.
kukhusewim: American bittersweet berry 
n.a.
kukumes: cucumber, pickle n.i.
kukumesa: cucumbers, pickles n.i.
kumhok: cloud n.i.
kunapu: ice water n.i.
kupahkes- thick; fat v.ai.
kupahkat- thick; fat v.ii.
kuwe: pine tree n.a.
kuweapelish: pineapple n.a.
kuweapelishak: pineapples n.a.
kwechilahtun- try it v.ti.
kwekonxas: mule n.a.
kwekonxasak: mules n.a.
kwenemuxkuk: otters n.a.
kwenemuxkw: otter n.a.
kwenemuxkwak: underpants n.i.
kwenemuxkwa: underpants n.i.
lewapa: for a while adv.
lehelematahpink: chair n.i.
lehelematapinka: chairs n.i.
lekhiwki: at this time adv.
lelehum: fan n.i.
lelehuma: fans n.i.
lelembelis: ruby throated hummingbird n.a.
lelembelisak: ruby throated hummingbirds n.a.
lelxaoluwek: fork n.i.
lematahp- sit down on a chair v.ti.
Lenape: Lenape Indian n.a.
lenapeokan: soul n.
lehnaksen: moccasin n.i.
lehnaksena: moccasins n.i.
lenxam: mongrel dog n.a.
lenxamak: mongrel dogs n.a.
lexe- breathe v.ai.
li: by way of, by means of adv.
liksen: dressers, chests of drawers n.i.
liksen: dressers, chests of drawers n.i.
liksem- paint it v.ti.
liteh- kind; good-hearted v.ai.
lokanahunshi: elm tree n.a.
lokens: dish n.i.
lokensa: dishes n.i.
lokewe: yesterday adv.
lokwenateek: jimson weed n.a.
lokwik- this evening adv.
lomesiwe: a few days ago, a while back adv.
lomewe: long ago adv.
lomukwe: inside adv.
lukat: flour  n.i.
lunk: wing  n.i.
lunkna: wings  n.i.
lusa-  burn someone  v.ta.
lusem-  burn it  v.ti.
lufe-  say/said  v.ai
luwens-  name is  v.ai.

M
mach-  go home  v.ai.
maheki: banana, paw-paw  n.i.
mai: to go and do something  v.ai.
malakwa: beans  n.i.
malhelam-  buy it  v.ti.
mamaon: eyebrow  n.i.
mamaona: eyebrows  n.i.
mamethakemu: dove  n.a.
mamethakemuwak: doves  n.a.
mansha: bead  n.a.
manshapia: beads  n.a.
manshapiahikan: loom  n.i.
manshapiahikana: looms  n.i.
manunks-  angry  v.ai.
mastel: mustard  n.i.
mata aven: no one  pron.
mata chich: never again  adv.
mata ili: not even  adv.
matanake: after a while  adv.
matape-  mean  v.ai.
maxchephi: beet  n.i.
maxchul: cardinal  n.a.
maxchulsak: cardinals  n.a.
maxkeyok: bears  n.a.
maxkw: bear  n.a.
maxkwit: bean  n.i.
mechi: already, have  adv.
mekeke: meadow, prairie, clearing without trees  n.i.
mekeko: meadows, prairies, clearings without trees  n.i.
mekis: sheep  n.a.
mekisak: sheep (pl.)  n.a.
mekok: corn cob  n.i.
mekokak: corn cobs  n.i.
mik: eat  ai.
mixakanakw: ash tree  n.a.
mochipwi: buzzard, vulture  n.a.
mochipwisak: buzzards, vultures  n.a.
monkis: monkey  n.a.
monkisak: monkeys  n.a.
mpisun: medicine  n.i.
mpisuna: medicines  n.i.
mpul: bull  n.a.
mpulak: bulls  n.a.
mukotae: mistletoe  n.a.
mukwes: insect  n.a.
mukwesak: insects  n.a.
munhake: woodchuck  n.a.
munhakeyok: woodchucks  n.a.
mus: elk  n.a.
musk: elks  n.a.
mutay: stomach, abdomen, belly  n.i.
mutaya: stomachs, abdomens, bellies  n.i.
mukwesak: insects  n.a.
mukwes: insect  n.a.
mukotae: mistletoe  n.a.
munhakeyok: woodchucks  n.a.
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pa- come ai.
pahkakwenet: moose n.a.
pahkakwenetak: mooses n.a.
pakam- hit someone ta.
pakawenikana: dumplings n.i.
pakim: cranberry n.i.
pakima: cranberries n.i.
pali: other, different, away, elsewhere
pals- sick ai.
pankuk: pancake n.i.
pankuka: pancakes n.i.
panshpekw: cantelope n.i.
pap- play ai.
papaxes: red headed woodpecker n.a.
papaxesak: red headed woodpeckers n.a.
papitun- play with it ti.
pasahpon: yeast bread n.i.
pehpastek: rice n.i.
pekon: red dye, pain, plant the dye comes from n.i.
pelechis: pants n.i.
pelenikok: flying squirrels n.a.
pelenikw: flying squirrel n.a.
pemesk- walk ai.
pemetunhe- talk ai.
pemi: lard n.i.
penamen- look at it ti.
penchilah- dress ai.
penta- hear someone ta.
pentamen- hear/understand it ti.
pepel: pepper n.i.
pephoksing: popcorn n.i.
pephokwe: ruffed grouse n.a.
pephokweyok: ruffed grouses n.a.
pepuhenikes: drummer n.a.
pepuhenikesak: drummers n.a.
pexoxkes: cedar, juniper n.a.
petapan: it is approaching dawn, becoming dawn v.ii.
pikakes: peafowl n.a.
pikakesak: peafowls n.a.
pilayechech: boy n.a.
pilayechecht: little boy n.a.
pili: different, another adj
pilkesh: peach n.i.
pimewakan: sweat lodge n.i.
pimewakana: sweat lodges n.i.
pipisilunkon: bat n.a.
pipisilunkonak: bats n.a.
pishkw: nighthawk n.a.
pishkwak: nighthawks n.a.
pisim: sweet corn n.i.
piske: it is dark v.ii.
piskeke: tonight adv.
pitaopon: pie n.i.
pitelais: locust tree n.a.
pitukena: milkweed n.a.
pokhilus: extremely old and disabled man n.a.
pokinkwehele- wink ai.
pokxawesh: extremely old and disabled woman n.a.
pom: thigh, buttock, ham n.i.
poma: thighs, buttocks n.i.
puckek: inside corner n.i.
puhem: white-flour corn n.i.
puhenem- drum ai.
puhenikan: drum n.i.
puhenikanak: drums n.i.
puhenteka: rooms n.i.
puhuntek: room n.i.
puhwesenak: elderberry bush n.a.
puhwesenakwim: elderberry n.a.
puksit kishux: broken month (oct) n.
pukwes: mouse, rat n.a.
punkw: dust, ashes n.i.
punkwes: mosquito n.a.
punkwesak: mosquitoes n.a.
pus- get in (a boat, car, etc.) ai.
pushis: cat n.a.
pushisak: cats n.a.
pushistet: kitten n.a.
putachikan: whistle n.i.
putachikanak: whistles n.i.
putel: butter n.i.
putelepalpes: cream n.i.
pxashikan: dried meat n.i.
R

S

sahkaxehun: earring n.i.
sahkaxehuna: earrings n.i.
sahkehrikan: stair, ladder n.a.
sahkehrikanak: stairs, ladders n.a.
sakayo xishux: deer get darker hair
sahkuwel: month (aug) n.
sakes: burdock, burr n.
saktukok: ticks n.a.
saktukw: tick n.a.
salapen: frybread n.i.
salisem: to fry it ti.
salasin: fried n.i.
salasekmen: - to fry it ti.
salaik: stair, ladder n.a.
shemewak: antlers n.a.
shemewak: this morning adv.
shetun: lip n.i.
shetuna: lips n.i.
shewahsapan: grape dumplings n.i.
shewanakw: white person (derogatory) n.i.
shewinikes: small hail-sized dumplings n.i.
shielintam- sad; sorry ai.
shik: it is beautiful v.ii.
shite: wash hands ai.
shime: hickory tree n.a.
shinkal: hate someone ta.
shinkatamak: dislike it / not want it ti.
shipchei: stretch ai.
shipenemen: stretch it ti.
shakok: skunks n.a.
shakw: skunk n.a.
sholem: shawl n.i.
sholema: shawls n.i.
shope: shore n.i.
shoxih: slip ai.
shuhenikan: rattles n.i.
shuhenikanak: rattles n.i.
shuhenikanak: hickory nut n.i.
shukwilkes: grasshopper n.a.
shukwilkesak: grasshoppers n.a.
sh(x)apae- yawn ai.
sihu- beat someone (in competition) ta.
sikhay: salt n.i.
silkk: ribbon n.i.
silk: ribbon n.i.
silka: ribbons n.i.
simik: hickory nut n.i.
sinkek: outside corner n.i.
sipu: river n.i.
sipuwana: rivers n.i.
sipuwasak: plums n.a.
sipuwasakak: plums n.a.
sipuwasahmenshi: plum tree n.a.
siwasak: horsefly n.a.
siwasakok: horseflies n.a.
siwasak: oyster n.a.
siwasakok: oysters n.a.
sisilie: buffalo n.a.
sisilieyok: buffalos n.a.
siskewahus: clay pot n.a.
siskewahusak: clay pots n.a.
skiko: grasses n.i.
sikw: grass n.i.
skinu: young man n.a.
skixkwe: young woman n.a.
skontay: door, doorway n.i.
somih: very adv.
sukpehelak: waterfall n.i.
sukpehelaka: waterfalls n.i.
suti: baking soda n.i.

T

ta hech: how do? v.I.
tahashi: never adv.
tahixamuhel: to bath someone ta.
tahkok: turtles n.a.
tahkox: turtle n.a.
tainipen: begin summer month (may) n.
takiti: little while adv.
taktani: I don’t know

talaxhakiyakan: plow n.i
talaxhakiyakana: plows n.i.
tamahikan: axe, hatchet n.i.
tamahikan: axes, hatchets n.i.
tamakwa: beaver n.a.
tamakwas: muskrat n.a.
tamakwasak: muskrats n.a.
tamakweyok: beavers n.a.
tamse: sometimes adv.
tanapes: turnip n.a.
tanapesak: turnips n.a.
tani: where
tankam: spear someone ta.
tankat: ankle n.i.
tankata: ankles n.i.
tankhakan: basket n.i.
tankhakana: baskets n.i.
tankhitun: lose it ti.
tanktiyas: tufted titmouse n.a.
tanktiyasak: tufted titmice n.a.
tantamen: bite it ti.
tapeko: wells, springs n.i.
tapekw: well, spring n.i.
taskemus: mockingbirds n.a.
taspen- lift someone v.ta.
taspenemen- lift it up v.ti.
tatu- put something on v.ai.
tatun- put/place it v.ti.
teh: heart n.i.
teha: hearts n.i.
tehim: strawberry n.i.
tehima: strawberries n.i.
tehtankemuwes: wasp n.a.
tehtankemuwesak: wasps n.a.
tekeneipen: Indian potato n.i.
tekohtink: beef fat n.i.
tel- tell (it to) someone v.ta.
telich: so that
temaken: road n.i.
temakena: roads n.i.
teme: wolf n.a.
temetet: coyote, baby wolf n.a.
temetetak: coyotes, baby wolves n.a.
temetos: tomato n.a.
temetosak: tomatoes n.a.
temeyok: wolves n.a.
temike- enter v.ai.
tempikanakw: crab apple n.a.
tentay: fire n.i.
tentayo: fires n.i.
tentehwe- make a fire v.ai.
tepchehel- roll v.ai.
tepchelas: wagon, car n.i.
tepchelasa: wagons, cars n.i.
tepchenemen- roll it around v.ti.
tepe: enough adv.
tepethun: wrap around skirt n.i.
tepihelas: wheel n.i.
tepiken: it is ripe v.II.
tihtes: downy woodpecker n.a.
tihtesak: downy woodpeckers n.a.
tipas: chicken n.a.
tipasak: chickens n.a.
tipasi pakawenikana: chicken dumplings n.i.
tipatet: chick  n.a.
tixam- bathe  v.ai.
tiyas: blue jay  n.a.
tiyasak: blue jays  n.a.
toke- soft  v.ii.
toks- soft  v.ai.
tpukwe: last night  adv.
tuhen- catch someone  v.ta.
tuhen: branch, limb  n.a.
tukihel- wake up  v.ai.
tukohpon: biscuit  n.i.
tukolaxkwsita: peas  n.i.
tukwe: maggot  n.a.
tukweyok: maggots  n.a.
tuhen: branch, limb  n.a.
tuhon: branch, limb  n.a.
tukwelench: fist  n.i.
tukwelencha: fists  n.i.
tukwim: walnut  n.i.
tukwima: walnuts  n.i.
tukwimenshi: walnut tree  n.a.
tun: mouth  n.i.
tunkshekokan: key  n.i.
tunkshekokana: keys  n.i.
tupan: there is frost  v.ii.
tuwehalakw: dogwood tree  n.a

U
uche: fly  n.a.
ucheyok: flies  n.a.
ukathamen- braid it  v.ti.
ukwe: maggot  n.a.
ukweyok: maggots  n.a.
ulepen: onion  n.a.
ulepenak: onions  n.a.
ulhal- have someone  v.ta.
ulhatun- have it  v.ti.
um- come from  v.ti.
uskenep- throw water on someone  v.ta.
uwah- know someone  v.ta.

V

W
wananu: cheek  n.i.
wananuwa: cheeks  n.i.
wansapi: tree sap  n.i.
X

xaheli: a great many adj.
xakhokwe kishux: severe cold (dec) n.
xalalputis: spider n.a.
xalalputisak: spiders n.a.
xam- feed someone v.ta.
xamakhwite kishux: shad month (march) n.
xanikok: squirrels n.a.
xanikw: squirrel n.a.
xanikwi kshitay: squirrel soup n.i.
xantiki: finally adv.
xaphukwe: mole n.a.

Y

yakatamwe kishux: raise earth month (july) n.
yakwaweyok: mastodons n.a.
yakwawi: mastodon n.a.
yu tali: here in this place adv.
yukwe: now adv.

Z

zit: foot n.i.
**ENGLISH / LENAPE**

**A**

a blessing: onguntewakan n.
a few days ago, a while back: lomesiwe adv.
a great many: xaheli adj.
a little: kexiti adv.
afraid (long term): alam-v.ai.
after a while: matanake adv.
again: lapi adv.
age/birthday: katenam-v.ai.
all: wemi adj.
American bittersweet berry: kukhusewim n.a.
American goldfinch: wisawtoyas n.a.
American goldfinches: wisawtoyasak n.a.
among the trees: hitkwike adv.
angry: manunks-v.ai.
ankle: tankat n.i.
ankles: tankata n.i.
ant: elikwes n.a.
antlers: shemu n.a.
antlers: shemuwak n.a.
ant: elikwesak n.a.
apple tree: apelishakw n.a.
apple: apelish n.a.
apples: apelishak n.a.
arm: naol k.n.i.
armpit: ahshilunkon n.i.
armpits: ahshilunkona n.i.
around: okai prep.
arrows: aluns n.i.
arrows: alunsa n.i.
as many as: entxi adv.
ash tree: mixakanakw n.a.
at this time: lekhikwi adv.
axe, hatchet: tamahikan n.i.
axes, hatchets: tamahikana n.i.

**B**

baby: mimendet n.a.
bake bread: apbonhe v.ai.
baking soda: suti n.i.
bald eagle: opalaniye n.a.
bald eagles: opalaniyeyok n.a.
banana, paw-paw: mahchikpi n.i.
bark of tree: hokes n.i.
basket: tankhakan n.i.
baskets: tankhakanawak n.i.
bay: pipisilunkon n.a.
bathe someone: tahixamuhel-v.ta.
bathe: tixam-v.ai.
bathroom: ehenta tixemwink n.i.
bats: pipisilunokonawak n.a.
bead: manshapia n.a.
beads that are strung, adopted people: laphasuway n.a.
beads: manshapia n.a.
bean bread: pxiskteahpon n.i.
bean: maxkwsit n.i.
beans: malaxkwsita n.i.
bear: maxkw n.a.
bears: maxkweyok n.a.
beat someone (in competition): sihu-v.ta.
beaver: tamakwa n.a.
beavers: tamakweyok n.a.
because: eli adv.
bedroom: ehenta kawink n.i.
bedroom: kehkawink n.i.
bee: amewe n.a.
beef fat: tekohtink n.i.
beef: wehshemwisoke n.a.
bees: amekeyok n.a.
beet: maxkchephik n.i.
beg: winwe-v.ai.
begin summer month (may): tainipen n.
begin: alemi v.
behind, over: osi adv.
belong: lamhitamén-v.ti.
belt: kelamapisun n.i.
belts: kelamapisuna n.i.
big toe: kwitsit n.i.
bird: chulens n.a.
birds: chulensan a.
biscuit: tukohpon n.
bite it: tantamen- v.ti.
black bead: sekapi n.
black beads: sekapiak n.
black person: sekakhkoles n.
blackberries: hmuwinkwesak n.
blackberry bush: hmuwinkwsakw n.
blackberry pie: hmuwinkwsi pay n.
blackberry: hmuwinkwes n.
blackbirds: chekenakw n.
blanket: ahkwiyan n.
blankets: ahkwiyana n.
blue geese: melekak n.
blue goose: melek n.
blue jay: tiyas n.
blue jays: tiyasak n.
blue-flour corn: sehapsin k n.
boycat: chinkwe n.
boycats: chinkweyok n.
bone: xkan n.
bones: xkana n.
born: weskahp v.
bother someone: nachih v.
bottle: hakhakw n.
bottles: hakhako n.
bow: hatapi n.
bows: hatapia n.
boy: pilayechech n.
bra: kelapi n.
brain: ukathamen v.
branch, limb: tuhon n.
bras: kelapia n.
bread: ahpon n.
breads: ahpona n.
breathe: lexe v.
broken month (oct): puksit kishux n.
brooch: anixkaman n.
brooches: anixkamanan n.
broom: chikhikan n.
brooms: chikhikan n.
buck deer: xinkwelepay n.
buck deers: xinkwelepayak n.
bucket: hus n.
buckets: husak n.
chickens: tipasak n.a.
child: mimens n.a.
chin: hwikwi n.i.
chins: hwikwia n.i.
chipmunk: anikwes n.a.
chipmunks: anikwesak n.a.
clam, clam shell: ehes n.a.
clams, clam shells: ehesak n.a.
clay pot: siskewahuhs n.a.
clay pots: siskewalusak n.a.
cloud: kumhok n.i.
clouds: kumhoko n.i.
coffee: kapi n.i.
cold: akohch v.ai.
colt, filly: nehenaonketet n.a.
colts, fillies: nehenaonketetak n.a.
come from: um-v.ai.
come: pa-v.ai.
cook it: wixanin- v.ti.
cook something animate: wixen- v.ta.
cookies: shukelponteta n.i.
corn bread: wisamini ahpon n.i.
corn cob: mitkok n.i.
corn cobs: mitkoka n.i.
corn husk: opaskw n.i.
corn husks: opasko n.i.
corn is ripe month (aug): winaminge n.a.
cottonwood tree: kuchukwipahkhihelas n.a.
cough: oxu- v.ai.
cover it: metakhomen- v.ti.
cow: wehshemwis n.a.
cows: wehshemwisak n.a.
coyote, baby wolf: temetet n.a.
coyotes, baby wolves: temetetak n.a.
crab apple: tempikanakw n.a.
cracker: kaxkahpon n.i.
cranberries: pakima n.i.
cranberry: pakim n.i.
crawdad, crayfish: shahemwis n.a.
crawdads, crayfishes: shahemwisak n.a.
cream: putelepexing n.i.
 cricket: cheluchelus n.a.
crickets: cheluschelusak n.a.
cry: melimu- v.ai.
cuckoo: kaxkuwe n.a.
cuckooos: kaxkuweyok n.a.
cucumber, pickle: kukumes n.i.
cucumbers, pickles: kukumesa n.i.
cupboard: textakan n.i.
currant, huckleberry, seed: min n.i.
D
dance with someone: witkem- v.ta.
dance: kent- v.ai.
deer get darker hair month (aug): sakayoxe kishux n.
deer shed hair month (April): kwetayoxe kishux n.
deer: ahtu n.a.
deers: ahtuhok n.a.
different, another: pili adj
different, various: mesi adv.
dig a hole: olhe- v.ai.
dining room, café, restaurant: ehenta mitsink n.i.
dirt, ground, earth, land: haki n.i.
dish: lokens n.i.
dishes: lokensa n.i.
do something: mikentam- v.ai.
dog: mwekane n.a.
dogs: mwekaneyok n.a.
dogwood tree: tuwehalakw n.a.
don’t: kachi v.ai.
door, doorway: skontay n.i.
dove: mamethakemu n.a.
doves: mamethakemuwak n.a.
downy woodpecker: tihtes n.a.
downy woodpeckers: tihtesak n.a.
dragonflies: wehupoktisak n.a.
dragonfly: wehupokti n.a.
dream: lashim- v.ai.
dream: lashimewakan n.i.
dreams: ashimewakana n.i.
dress: penchilah- v.ai.
dresser, chest of drawers: likeniken n.i.
dressers, chests of drawers: likenikena n.i.
dried meat: pxashikan n.i.
drinking glass, window pane, glass: shapontek n.i.
drum: puhenem- v.ai.
drum: puhenikan n.i.
drummer: pepuhenikes n.a.
drummers: pepuhenikesak n.a.
drums: puhenikan n.i.
dry it: kaxksemen- v.ti.
duck: kwikwingem n.a.
ducks: kwikwingemak n.a.
dumplings: pakawenikana n.i.
dust, ashes: punkw n.i.
dwell, live: wik- v.ai.

E

ear: hwitaok n.i.
early in the morning: alapae adv.
earring: sahkaxehun n.i.
earrings: sahkaxehuna n.i.
eastern bluebird: chihopekelis n.a.
eastern bluebirds: chihopekelis n.a.
eastern meadowlark: chichikenemwikenhwi n.a.
eat: mits- v.ai.
egg: ool n.i.
elbow: wiskon n.i.
elbows: wiskona n.i.
elderberry bush: puhwesenakw n.a.
elderberry: puhwesenakwim n.a.
elephant: elepan n.a.
elephants: elepanak n.a.
elk: mus n.a.
elks: musak n.a.
elm tree: lokanahunshi n.a.
enough: tepe adv.
enter: temike- v.ai.
even, nevertheless: ili adv.
every: eshi adv.
everyone: wemi awen pron.
everything: wemi keku
exist, be here: ahp v.ai.
expensive: ahowtu v.ii.
expensive: ahowtu v.ii.
extremely old and disabled man: pokhilus n.a.
extremely old and disabled woman: pokxawesh n.a.
eye, face: wushkinkw n.i.
eyebrow: mamaon n.i.
eyebrows: mamaona n.i.

F

fall down: kaihele- v.ai.
fall down: kaihele- v.ai.
fan: lelehum n.i.
fans: lelehumak n.i.
far away: ohelemi adv.
farmer: hakihet n.a.
farmers: hakihet n.a.
feather: mikwen n.a.
feathers: mikwemak n.a.
feed someone: xam- v.ta.
feed someone: xam- v.ta.
feel well: amals- v.ai.
feel well: amals- v.ai.
female bird: xkwehele n.a.
female birds: xkweheleyok n.a.
finally: xantiki adv.
fine: osomi
finger: welench n.i.
fingernails, toenails, hoof, claw: whikash n.i.

fireflies: sasapisak n.a
fireflies: sasapis n.a.
fireflies: sasapisak n.a
fireflies: sasapis n.a.
fireflies: sasapisak n.a
fireflies: sasapis n.a.
first: netami adv.
fish: ame- v.ai.
fish: ame- v.ai.
fish: names n.a.
fishes: namesak n.a.
fist: tukwelench n.i.
fists: tukwelencha n.i.
flea: ahpikw n.a.
fleas: ahpikok n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
flies: ucheyok n.a.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
float: alempuk- v.ai.
flour: lukat n.i.
flower: oates n.a.
flower: otaes n.a.
hate/dislike it / not want it: shinkatamen- v.ti.
hats: alukwepia n.i.
have it: ulhatun- v.ti.
(hIRREGULAR)
have it: ulhatun- v.ti.
(hIRREGULAR)
have someone: ulhal- v.ta.
have someone: ulhal- v.ta.
hazelnut tree: ketamunshi n.i.
hazelnut: ketam n.i.
hazelnut tree: ketamunshi n.i.
hazelnut: ketam n.i.
he is fishing: ame v.i.
he, she: neka pron.
head: wil n.i.
headpiece: ansipelaon n.i.
health: welamalsewakan n.i.
hear it: elistamem- v.ti.
hear it: elistamem- v.ti.
hear someone: penta- v.ta.
hear someone: penta- v.ta.
hear/understand it: pentamen- v.ti.
hear/understand it: pentamen- v.ti.
heart: teh n.i.
hearts: teha n.i.
help someone: wichem- v.ta.
help someone: wichem- v.ta.
hemp: halahpis n.a.
herb: hatsukon n.i.
here in this place: yu tali adv.
hickory nut: simin n.i.
hickory tree: shimenshi n.a.
hide (quickly): kanchihel- v.ai.
hide (quickly): kanchihel- v.ai.
hide it: kantenemen- v.ti.
hide it: kantenemen- v.ti.
hide someone: kanhal- v.ta.
hide someone: kanhal- v.ta.
hide, skin, leather: xes n.a.
hide/hidden: kanchixi v.ai.
hide/hidden: kanchixi v.ai.
hides, skins, leathers: xesak n.a.
high: hukweyunk adj.
his tribe: lakeyu n.a.
hit someone: pakam- v.ta.
hit someone: pakam- v.ta.
hoe: kwipelenay n.i.
hog: kweshkwesh n.a.
hogs: kweshkweshak n.a.
home, go: machi- v.ai.
home, go: machi- v.ai.
hominy: seteyo n.i.
honey locust tree: kawenshuwik n.a.
horned toad: kaxxakes n.a.
horse: nehenaonkes n.a.
horseflies: sisawakok n.a.
horsefly: sisaw n.a.
horses: nehenaonkesak n.a.
hot: kes- v.ai.
hot: kes- v.ai.
house: wikewama n.i.
houses: wikewama n.i.
how do?: ta hech v.I.
how many?: kexa hech?
hug someone: kakhasten- v.ta.
hug someone: kakhasten- v.ta.
hungry: katup- v.ai.
hungry: katup- v.ai.
hunt: alai- v.ai.
hunt: alai- v.ai.
I
I almost: nkati v.ai.
I don’t know: taktani
I guess: et
I often: nkeme v.ai.
I talk humbly: getemaktunhe v.ai.
I, me, my: ni pron.
ice water: kunapu n.i.
immediately: shai adv.
Indian doctor: nentpikes n.a.
Indian potato: tekeneipen n.i.
insect: mukwes n.a.
insects: mukwesak n.a.
inside corner: puckek n.i.
inside: lomukwe adv.
is seems like: alashi adv.
it dawns, it is morning: opank v.ii.
it is a pity: alakwi v.ii.
it is approaching dawn, becoming dawn: petapan v.ii.
it is beautiful: shiki v.ii.
it is comfortable: welamamkot v.ii.

it is dark: piske v.ii.

it is difficult: ahot adj.

it is dry: kakte v.ii.

it is light, daylight: oxe v.ii.

it is ripe: tepiken v.II.

jack rabbit: xinkchemames n.a.

jack rabbits: xinkchema mesak n.a.

jimson weed: lokwenateek n.a.

jump around: alakihel v.ai.

jump around: alakihel v.ai.

katydid: kwikiwshkutam n.a.

katydids: kwikiwshkutamuk n.a.

key: tunkshekoken n.i.

keys: tunkshekokana n.i.

kick at it: shakhwikatamen v.ti.

kick at it: shakhwikatamen v.ti.

kick someone: shakhwik v.ta.

kick someone: shakhwik v.ta.

kind; good-hearted: liteh v.ai.

kind; good-hearted: liteh v.ai.

kingfisher: chelilhwes n.a.

kingfishers: chelilhwesak n.a.

kitchen: ehenta wixenink n.i.

kitten: pushistet n.a.

knee: ketukw n.i.

know it; know about it: watun v.ti.

know it; know about it: watun v.ti.

know someone: uwah v.ta.

know someone: uwah v.ta.

know: watu v.ai.

know: watu v.ai.

lake, pond: menepkw n.i.

lakes, ponds: menupeko n.i.

lamp, lantern, flashlight: oselenikan n.a.

lamp, lantern, flashlight: oselenikana n.a.

lard: pem i n.i.

last night: tpukwe adv.

laugh: keleks v.ai.

laugh: keleks v.ai.

leaf: kempek n.i.

leave/go away: alemsk v.ai.

leave/go away: alemsk v.ai.

leftovers: alewhelek n.i.

leg: hwikat n.i.

leggings: kakuna n.i.

Lenape Indian: Lenape n.a.

lettuce: ehaskantasik n.i.

lift it up: taspenemen- v.ti.

lift it up: taspenemen- v.ti.

lift someone: taspen v.ta.

lift someone: taspen v.ta.

like it: winkatamen- v.ti.

like it: winkatamen- v.ti.

lip: shetun n.i.

lips: shetuna n.i.

little boy: pilayechet n.a.

little girl: xkwechekt n.a.

little while: takiti adv.

little white dish: openchutet n.i.

liver: xkwen n.i.

living room: ehenta lematahpultink n.i.

locust tree: pitelais n.a.

long ago: lomewe adv.

look at it: penamen- v.ti.

look at it: penamen- v.ti.

look good; do good work: inakw v.ai.

look good; do good work: inakw v.ai.

loom: manshapiahikan n.i.

looms: manshapiahikana n.i.

loon: mitewileun n.a.

loons: mitewileunak n.a.

lose it: tankhitun v.ti.

lose it: tankhitun v.ti.

love it: ahotamen v.ti.

love it: ahotamen v.ti.

love someone: ahol v.ta.

love someone: ahol v.ta.

maggot: ukwe n.a.

maggots: ukweyok n.a.
mallard duck: askaskontpat n.a.
mallard ducks: askaskontpatak n.a.
man: lenu n.a.
many: xeli adj.
maple: ansikemes n.a.
mastodon: yakwawi n.a.
mastodons: yakwaweyok n.a.
meadow, prairie, clearing without trees: mekeke n.i.
meadows, prairies, clearings without trees: mekeko n.i.
mean: matape v.ai.
meat fat: wilsu n.i.
meat: ahtuhweyok deer n.a.
meat: wiyus n.a.
meats: wiyusak n.a.
medicine doctor, shamen: welathaket n.a.
medicine doctors, shamens: welathaketak n.a.
medicine: mpisun n.i.
medicines: mpisuna n.i.
middle aged man: kikewinu n.a.
middle aged woman: kikewi xkwe n.a.
midsummer: lainipen n.i.
milk, breast: nunakan n.i.
milk, breasts: nunakana n.i.
milkweed: pitukena n.a.
milkweed: pitukena n.a.
muskrat: tamakwas n.a.
muskrats: tamakwasak n.a.
muskrat: tamakwas n.a.
muskrats: tamakwasak n.a.
must: kench adv.
mustard: mastel n.i.
my beloved: aholkwesit n.a.
my tribe: elhakeya n.

N
name is: luwens- v.ai.
name is: luwens- v.ai.
Native American: awenhake n.a.
near, nearby: kixki adv.
neck: xkwekankan n.a.
necks: xwenkankan n.a.
nest: ohshixay n.i.
nests: ohshixayo n.i.
ever again: mata chich adv.
ever: tahashi adv.
nighthawk: pishkw n.a.
nighthawks: pishkwak n.a.
no one: mata awen pron.
nose: wikiyon n.i.
not even: mata ili adv.
not long ago, the other day: hinke adv.
now: yukwe adv.

O
oak: kikishimenshi n.a.
oatmeal: hotemil n.i.
ocean: kittahikan n.i.
often: mikwi adv.
old man: hiluses n.a.
once again, once more: chich adv.
one more time: chich kweten adv.

onion: ulepen n.a.
onions: ulepenak n.a.
opossum: wapink n.a.
opossums: wapinkak n.a.
osage orange, hedge tree: wisokw n.a.
other, different, away, elsewhere: pali
otter: kwenemuxkw n.a.
otters: kwenemuxku n.a.
our creator (vocative): kishelemieng n.a.
our creator: kishelemukong n.a.
outside corner: sinkek n.i.

owl: kukhus n.a.
owls: kukhusak n.a.
oyster: sisawin n.a.
oysters: sisawinak n.a.

P

paddle: ishhamaw ai.
paddle: ishhamaw v.ai.
paint it: liksemen ti.
paint it: liksemen v.ti.
paint someone: elahken v.ta.
paint someone: elahken v.ta.
pancake: pankuk n.i.
pancakes: pankuka n.i.
pants: pelechis n.i.
pea: tukolaxkwsit n.i.
peach: pilkesh n.i.
peafowl: pikakes n.a.
peafowls: pikakesak n.a.

pear tree: hakakopelishakw n.a.
pear: hakakopelish n.a.
peas: tukolaxkwstak n.i.
pecan tree: kansemenshi n.a.
pecan: kansem n.i.
pelican: chanswket n.a.
pelican: chanswketak n.a
pepper: pepel n.i.
persimmon tree: ximinunshin n.a.
persimmon: ximin n.i.
persimmons: ximena n.i.
person: awen n.a.
persons: awenik n.a.
pie: pitaopon n.i.

pillow: melukwehun n.i.
pillows: melukwehuna n.i.

pine tree: kuwe n.a.
pineapple: kuweapelish n.a.
pineapples: kuweapelishak n.a.
pipe: hopkan n.i.
pipes: hopkana n.i.
plant: hakihe v.ai.
plant: hakihe v.ai.
play with it: papitun v.ti.
play with it: papitun v.ti.
play: pap v.ai.
play: pap v.ai.
plow: alaxhakiye v.ai.
plow: alaxhakiye v.ai.
plow: talaxhakiyakan n.i
plows: talaxhakiyakana n.i.
plum tree: sipuwasimenshi n.a.
plum: sipuwas n.a.
plums: sipuwasak n.a.
pokeweed: chakinkwem n.a.
pole: mitkem n.i.
poles: mitkema n.i.
popcorn: pephokshing n.i.
porch: alewikaon n.i.
porches: alewikaona n.i.
porcupine: kawiya n.a.
porcupine: kawiya n.a.
pork: kweshkwesheyok n.a.
potato: hopenis n.a.
potatoes: hopenisak n.a.

pound corn in a mortar: akhoke v.ai.
pound corn in a mortar: akhoke v.ai.
prairie chicken: muwihele n.a.
prairie chicken: muwihele n.a.
pumpkin: keskunhakw n.i.
puppies: mwekanetak n.a.
puppy: mwekanet n.a.
purse, wallet: menutes n.i.
purses, wallets: menutesa n.i.

push it: kenchchenemen v.ti.
push it: kenchchenemen v.ti.
push someone: kenhik v.ta.
push someone: kenhik v.ta.
put someone: ahele v.ta.
put someone: ahele v.ta.
put something on: tatu- v.ai.
put something on: tatu- v.ai.
put/place it: tatun- v.ti.
put/place it: tatun- v.ti.

quapaw: okahpa n.i.

rabbit: chemames n.a.
rabbits: chemamesak n.a.
raccoon: nahenem n.a.
raccoons: nahenemak n.a.
rainbow: menukon n.i.
rainbows: menukona n.i.
raise earth month (july): yakatamwe kishux n.
raspberries: ekokolesak n.a.
raspberry bush: ekokolesakw n.a.
raspberry: ekokoles n.a.
rattle: shuhenikan n.i.
rattles: shuhenikan n.i.
raven: ingoehkwe n.a.
read/count: ahken v.ai.
read/count: ahken v.ai.
real autumn (sept): kichitahkok kishux n.i.
real summer (june): kichinipen n.i.
real winter (dec): kichiluwen n.i.
reason: wench n.
receive it: meshenemen- v.ti.
receive it: meshenemen- v.ti.
red dye, pain, plant the dye comes from: pekon n.i.
red haw tree: xkikenemunshi n.a.
red headed woodpecker: papaxes n.a.
red headed woodpeckers: papaxesak n.a.
red squirrel: wisawxanikw n.a.
red squirrels: wisawxanikok n.a.
red tailed hawk: mexkalaniyat n.a.
red tailed hawks: mexkalaniyatak n.a.
redbud tree: neneskakw n.a.
remember it: meshatamen- v.ti.
remember it: meshatamen- v.ti.

return it: kwetkenem- v.ti.
return it: kwetkenem- v.ti.
return: kwetki- (teki) v.ai.
return: kwetki- (teki) v.ai.
rib: xkelixen n.i.
ribbon: silk n.i.
ribbons: silk n.i.
rubs: xkelixena n.i.
rice: pehpastek n.i.
ring: shapwelenchun n.i.
rings: shapwelenchuna n.i.
rinse it: lanpatun- v.ti.
rinse it: lanpatun- v.ti.
river: sipu n.i.
rivers: sipuwa n.i.
road: temaken n.i.
roads: temakena n.i.
robin: chiskukus n.a.
robins: chiskukusak n.a.
rock: ahsen n.i.
rocks: ahsena n.i.
roll it around: tepchenemen- v.ti.
roll it around: tepchenemen- v.ti.
roll: tepchehel- v.ai.
roll: tepchehel- v.ai.
room: puhuntek n.i.
rooms: puhenteka n.i.
root of a medicinal plant used for char: kiskkenikan n.i.
root, radish: chephik n.i.
roots, radishes: chephika n.i.
ruby throated hummingbird: lelembelis n.a.
ruby throated hummingbirds: lelembelisak n.a.
ruffed grouse: pephokwe n.a.
ruffed grouses: pephokweyok n.a.
run: kshihel- v.ai.
run: kshihel- v.ai.

sad; sorry: shielintam- v.ai.
sad; sorry: shielintam- v.ai.
salt: sikhay n.i.
sassafras: winakw n.a.
sassafras: winkw n.a.
say/said: luwe- v.ai
say/said: luwe- v.ai
scarf, neckerchief, handkerchief:
akontpepi n.i.
scarfs, neckerchiefs, handkerchiefs:
akontpeapia n.i.
scarlet tanager: wetendeis n.a.
scarlet tanagers: wetendeisak n.a.
scissor tailed flycatcher: laxawelanias n.a.
scissor tailed flycatchers: laxawelaniasak n.a.
screech owl: chululhuwe n.a.
screech owls: chululhuweyok n.a.
see it: nemen- v.ti.
see it: nemen- v.ti. mountain: achu n.i.
see someone: new- v.ta.
seed: minkw n.i.
seeds: minko n.i.
severe cold (dec): xakhokwe kishux n.
sew it: kelixamen- v.ti.
sew: kelixike v.ai.
shad month (march): xamakhwite kishux n.
sharp: kine v.ii.
shawl: sholem n.i.
shawls: sholema n.i.
sea (pl.): mekisak n.a.
sea: mekis n.a.
shin: hwikxkon n.i.
shins: hwikxkona n.i.
shirt: hempes n.i.
shirts: hempsa n.i.
shoe: chipakw n.i.
shoes: chipako n.i.
shoestring: anishun n.i.
shoestrings: anishuna n.i.
shore: shope n.i.
shoulder: hopikon n.i.
sick: pals- v.ai.
sinew: hates n.a
sinews: hatesak n.a.
sing: asu- v.ai.
sink: ehenta kshixenchwe n.i.
sit down on a chair: lematahp- v.ai.
skunk: shkakw n.a.
skunks: shkakok n.a.
slate colored junco: chelilis n.a.
slate colored juncos: chelilisak n.a.
sleep: kawi- v.ai.
slip: shoxihel- v.ai.
slippery elm tree: xkwikpiakw n.a.
small hail-sized dumplings: shewinkeles n.i.
smell it: melamen- v.ti.
snail: teshkwelala n.a.
snake: xkuk n.a.
snakes: xkukak n.a.
sneeze: kweskwine v.ai.
snow month (nov): wini kishux n.
so that: telich
sock: ahshikan n.i.
socks: ahshikana n.i.
soft: toke- v.ii.
soft: toks- v.ai.
some of them: alente adj.
sometimes: tamse adv.
soon: xuniti adv.
soul: lenapeokan n.
sparrow hawk: senihele n.a.
sparrow hawks: seniheleyok n.a
speak Lenape: alenixs v.ai.
spear someone: tankam- v.ta.
spider: xalahputis n.a.
spiders: xalahputisak n.a.
spoon: emhones n.a.
spoons: emhonesak n.a.
squirrel soup: xanikwi kshitay n.i.
squirrel: xanikw n.a.
squirrels: xanikok n.a.
stair, ladder: sahkehikan n.a.
stairs, ladders: sahkehikanak n.a.
star: alunkw n.a.
stars: alunkok n.a.
sticks, twigs, little trees: hitkweteta n.i.
stir it, mix it up: wiamxkhamen- v.ti.
stomach, abdomen, belly: mutay n.i.
stomachs, abdomens, bellies: mutaya n.i.
stop: ala v.
storekeeper: memhalamunt n.a.
story, tell a: achim v.ai.
stove: kekshetek n.i.
stoves: keksheteka  n.i.
strawberries: tehima n.i.
strawberry: tehim n.i.
stretch it: shipenemen-  v.ti.
stretch: shipchei-  v.ai.
hardened/disobedient: ahchink  v.ai.
sugar: shukel n.i.
sumac: kelekenikanakw  n.a.
sweat lodge: pimewakan n.i.
sweat lodges: pimewakana n.i.
sweep: chikhike-  v.ai.
sweet corn: pisim n.i.
sweet potato: shukelipenis  n.a.
swim: ashewil-  v.ai.
sycamore tree: xaxakw  n.a.

T

table: ehentalipwink n.i.
tables: ehentalipwinka n.i.
talk nonsense: muchkwetunhe-  v.ai.
talk: pemetuhe-  v.ai.
taste it: kwetantamen-  v.ti.
teacher: wintemakwi  n.a.
teeth: wipita n.i.
tell (it to) someone: tel-  v.ta.
tell a winter story: athiluhe-  v.ai.
tent: hemsikaon n.i.
tents: hemsikaona n.i.
that is the reason: nal ne wenchi  adv.
there is frost: tupan v.II.
there is, there exists: hate v.ii.
they: nekamo  pron.
thick; fat: kupahkes-  v.ai.
thick; fat: kupahkat-  v.ii.
thigh, buttock, ham: pom n.i.
thighs, buttocks: poma n.i.
think: ite-  v.ai.
this evening: lokwike  adv.
this morning: shepae adv.
through: eshi prep.
throw water on someone: uskenep-  v.ta.
tick: saktukw n.a.
ticks: saktukok n.a.
tired: wikwihe-  v.ai.
to go and do something: mai v.ai.
to hide it: kantenemen-  v.ti.
tobacco: kshatay  n.i.
tobacco: shatay n.a.
tomato: temetos n.a.
tomatos: temetosak n.a.
tomorrow morning, when morning comes: opanke  adv.
tomorrow: alapa adv.
tongue: wilanu n.i.
tonight: piskeke adv.
tooth: wipit n.i.
touch someone: kiken-  v.ta.
touch/feel it: kwetanemen-  v.ti.
toward: ikali  prep.
tree sap: wansapi n.i.
tree stump: chokkat n.i.
tree: hitukw n.a.
trees: hitukk n.a.
tribe, nationality: lakeit  n.a.
tribes, nationalities: lakeiehik  n.a.
tripe: winaxahkay n.i.
try it: kwechilahtun-  v.ti.
tufted titmice: tanktiyasak n.a.
tufted titmouse: tanktiyas n.a.
turkey: chikenem  n.a.
turkeys: chikenemuk n.a.
turnip: tanapes n.a.
turnips: tanapesak n.a.
turtle: tahkox n.a.
turtles: tahkok n.a.

U

underpants: lamunkpelechis  n.i.
derpants: lamunkpelechisa  n.i.

V

very: ahi adv.
very: somi adv.

W

wagon, car: tepchelas n.i.
wagons, cars: tepchelasa n.i.
wake up: tukihel-  v.ai.
walk: pemesk- v.ai.
walnut tree: tukwimenshi n.a.
walnut: tukwim n.i.
walnuts: tukwima n.i.
wampum bread: kekw n.a.
wampum breads: kekok n.a.
want it: katatamen- v.ti.
warrior: ila n.a.
wash hands: shilenche- v.ai.
wash it: keshixtun- v.ti.
was: tehtkemuwes n.a.
as: tehtkemuwesak n.a.
watch over him: kenahkiahaw v.ta.
watch over me: kenahkii v.ta.
watch over us: kenahkihen n.a.
water mocasin: kwentahshes n.a.
water mocasins: kwentahshesak n.a.
waterfall: sukpehelak n.i.
waterfalls: sukpehelaka n.i.
watermelon: eskitamink n.i.
we (exclusive): kiluwa pron.
we (inclusive): kiluwa pron.
weasel: sangwe n.a.
weasels: sangweyok n.a.
well, spring: tapew n.i.
wells, springs: tapew n.i.
what in the world: keku nink?
wheel: tepihelas n.i.
when?: chinke hech? adv.
where: tani
wherever: teta adv.
while: neli
whip-poor-will: wekulis n.a.
whip-poor-wills: wekulisak n.a.
whistle: putachikana n.i.
whistles: putachikan n.i.
white bead: opapi n.a.
white bead: opapiak n.a.
white oak: wipunkokw n.a.
white person (derogatory): shewanakw n.i.
white person: wapsini n.a.
white-flour corn: puhem n.i.
whose: aweni pron.
whose: awenikii pron.
wild black cherry: mwimenshi n.i.
willow: nushemakw n.a.
window: eleshantek n.i.
windows: eleshanteka n.i.
wings: lunkon n.i.
wind: lunkona n.i.
wink: pokinkwehele- v.ai.
wipe it, erase it: chiskhamen- v.ti.
wolf: teme n.a.
wolves: temeyok n.a.
woman: xkwe n.a.
woodchuck: munhake n.a.
woodchucks: munhakeyok n.a.
work: mikemos- v.ai.
worm: hupexkw n.a.
worms: hopexkok n.a.
wrap-around skirt: tepethun n.i.
wren: hinutet n.a.
wrens: hinutetak n.a.

X

Y

yawn: shxapae- v.ai.
yeast bread: pasahpon n.i.
yellow bellied sapsucker: chichham n.a.
yesterday: lokewe adv.
you can not, he can not: ku kaski (matta kaski) v.ai.
you will: kich
you, he can: kaski v.ai.
you:ki pron.
young animal: weskkem n.a.
young animals: weskkemuk n.a.
young man: skinu n.a
young woman: skinu n.a.

Z
DICTIONARY

OF

VERB CONJUGATIONS

Lenape Nation of PA
Language Project
Introduction
Elizabeth Bogel-Allbritten

Basic Patterns for Person Marking

For all verb forms, you will use the same prefixes to express person. First-person is *I/we*, second-person is *you*/*you all*, and third person is *she/he/they*. For now, we will just look at singular forms, *I*, *you*, and *she/he*.

Note: for ‘third person’ forms, the verb may just be translated as ‘he verbs.’ Remember that male and female gender is not distinguished on verbs: any of these verbs could also mean ‘she verbs.’

First person: *n-*
Second person: *k-*
Third person: ø

In some cases, a vowel comes between the prefix and the verb stem.

*manunksi* ‘to be angry’ (*nemanunksi, kemanunksi, manunksu*)

For other verbs, no vowel comes between the prefix and the verb stem.

*palsi* ‘to be sick’ (*mpalsi, kpalsi, palsu*)

*shielintam* ‘to be sad, to be sorry’ (*nshielintam, kshielintam, shielintam*)

*shilenche* ‘to wash hands’ (*nshilenche, kshilenche, shilenche*)

Some resources put an apostrophe (‘) between the prefix and the verb stem.

*lanpatu* ‘to rinse it’ (*n’lanpatun, k’lanpatun, lanpatun*)

Changes in the Verb Stem

(1) If a verb starts with a vowel (*a*), then it will start with a *t-* when it takes first- and second-person prefixes

*ahpin* ‘to be here, to exist (animate)’ (*ntapi, ktapi, ahpu*)

*alai* ‘to hunt’ (*ntalai, ktalai, alai*)

*amwi* ‘to get up’ (*ntamwi, ktamwi, amu*)

*akohchi* ‘to be cold’ (*ntakohchi, ktakohchi, akohchu*)

*ahponhe* ‘to bake bread’ (*ntahponhe, ktahponhe, ahponhe*)

There are exceptions, but they are more rare.

*ame* ‘to fish’ (*ame, ame, ame*)
If a stem starts with \( k \)-, then don’t add another \( k \)- in the second-person form

- \( keshihela \) ‘to run’ (\( nkeshihela, kshihela, keshihele \))
- \( kwetki \) ‘to return’ (\( nkwetki, kwetki, kwetki \))
- \( kesi \) ‘to be hot’ (\( nkesi, kesi, kesu \))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes in Stem Vowels for Third Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As a general rule, the first vowel in the stem is guaranteed to stay the same in every form except third person. For some verbs, the vowels might stay the same in third person, but here are a few common changes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) &amp; #8590; ( a \rightarrow o )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| \( katatam \) ‘to want it’ (\( nkatatamen, katatamen, kotatamen \))
| \( tatun \) ‘to put/place it’ (\( ntatun, ktatun, totun \)) |
| (2) & #8590; \( a \rightarrow e \) |
| \( alakahela \) ‘to jump around’ (\( ntalakahela, ktalakahela, elakihele \))
| \( a \) ‘to go’ (\( nta, kta, e \)) |
| (3) & #8590; \( V \rightarrow wV \) |
| \( meshatamen \) ‘to remember it’ (\( nemeshatamen, kemeshatamen, mweshatamen \))
| \( pentam \) ‘to hear/understand it’ (\( mpentamen, kpentamen, pwentamen \))
| \( penam \) ‘to look at it’ (\( mpenamen, kpenamen, pwenamen \)) |
| (4) & #8590; \( e \rightarrow u \) |
| In all first- and second- person forms of verbs whose stem starts with \( w \)-. After changing \( e \) into \( u \), delete the \( w \)-.
| \( welamalsin \) ‘to feel well’ (\( nulamalsi, kulamalsi, welamalsu \))
| \( welinakw \) ‘to look good, do good work’ (\( nulinakwsi, kulinakwsi, welinakwsu \)) |

For other stems that start with \( w \)- but which have \( i \)- as their first vowel, there is no change in vowel in first- and second-person forms. The \( w \)- also remains.

- \( wishasi \) ‘to be frightened’ (\( newishasi, kewishasi, wishasu \))
- \( wikwihele \) ‘to be tired’ (\( newikwihele, kwikwihele, wikiwihele \))
- \( wink \) ‘I like to’ (\( newinki, kewinki, winki \))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjugating Intransitive (Action and Descriptive) Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I verb ( n )-stem + V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you verb ( k )-stem + V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs ( s )-stem + V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they verb ( s )-stem + ( aok ) uwak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The “V” in each suffix stands for “vowel.” The vowel used as the suffix for first and second person will vary (-a, -e, -i). You must learn these when you learn each verb.

Once you know the vowel found on the end of the first- and second-person forms, you can predict the third-person suffix using the chart below:

**Singular:**
If first- and second-person forms end in –a, the third-person suffix is most often –e
If first- and second-person forms end in –i, the third-person suffix is most often –u
*There are exceptions, however. ex) machi, machiyok (he/they go(es) home.)*

**Plural:**
If third-person singular form ends in –a, plural ending is –aok  
   e.g. puhenema ‘he drums’ → puhenema.ok ‘they drum’
If third-person singular form ends in –u, plural ending is –uwak  
   e.g., melimu ‘he cries’ → melimu.wak ‘they cry’
If third-person singular form ends in –e, plural ending is –eyok  
   e.g., ahponhe ‘he bakes bread’ → ahponhe.yok ‘they bake bread’

**Special conditions for stems that end in vowels:**
If the verb stem ends in a vowel, a w- is often added between the vowel that comes at the end of the stem and the suffix vowel. For example:
   asu ‘to sing’
   ntasuwi ‘I sing’
   ntsawihena ‘we (excl.) sing’
If the stem ends in a –u and the suffix is also –u (remember: only third-person suffixes will be –u), keep both u’s:
   asu ‘to sing’ → asuu ‘he sings’

**Intransitive action verbs with one (or more) irregular endings:**
   wëlelintàm - to be glad    third-person plural irregular: wëlelintàmuk – they are glad
   shielintam – to be sad, sorry    third-person plural irregular: shielintàmuk – they are sad

Using Intransitive Descriptive Verbs (AKA “Adjectives”)

In this section, I will refer to ‘intransitive descriptive verbs’ as ‘adjectives’ and ‘color words’ for convenience. Remember, however, that all ‘adjectives’ and ‘color words’ in Lenape are actually verbs. Colors (e.g., red, green, white) and other adjectives (e.g., old, new, expensive) work slightly differently from each other, so we will look at them separately.
COLOR TERMS

Inanimate Nouns

(A) NOUN is COLOR

Use the same verb endings that you would use for intransitive descriptive and action verbs (−e, -eyok). The noun is preceded by an article (ne, nel, yu, yuli)

For example:

The shirt is white  Ope ne hempes
The blankets are green  Askaskweyok yuli ahkwiyana

(B) COLOR NOUN

Again, use the same verb endings that you would use for intransitive descriptive and action verbs (−e, -eyok), but put the color word in front of the noun.

For example:

White shirt  Ope hempes
Green blanket  Askaskweyok ahkwiyana

Animate Nouns:

(A) NOUN is COLOR

The color word ends in −su (if singular) and −suwak (if plural)

For example:

The bobcat is spotted  Sesapsu na chingwe
Those skunks are black  Seksuwak nek shkakok

(B) COLOR NOUN

The color word ends in −it (if singular) and −itchik (if plural).
For example:

Spotted bobcat  Sesapit chingwe
Black skunks  Seksitchik shkakok
OTHER ADJECTIVES

Inanimate nouns

(A) NOUN is ADJECTIVE

Use the same verb endings that you would use for intransitive descriptive and action verbs (-e, -eyok). The noun is preceded by an article (ne, nel, yu, yuli).

For example:
- The pot is new
  Wesken ne wekhatu
- These bracelets are expensive
  Ahowteyok yuli tepinxkepia

(B) ADJECTIVE NOUN

The adjective ends in –i for both singular and plural nouns.

For example:
- New pot
  Weskeni wekhatu
- Expensive bracelets
  Ahowti tepinxkepia

Animate nouns

(A) NOUN is ADJECTIVE

Use the same verb endings that you would use for intransitive descriptive and action verbs (-e, -eyok). The noun is preceded by an article (ne, nel, yu, yuli).

For example:
- The crow is tired
  Wikiwihele na ahas
- Those crows are tired
  Wikiwiheleyok nek ahasak

(B) ADJECTIVE NOUN

The adjective ends in –i for both singular and plural nouns.

For example:
- Tired crow
  Wikiwihele ahas
- Tired crows
  Wikiwihele ahasak
## Conjugating Transitive Inanimate Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR SUBJECT</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Object</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I verb it</td>
<td>I verb them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you verb it</td>
<td>you verb them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs it</td>
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<td>we verb them</td>
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<tr>
<td>you all verb it</td>
<td>you all verb them</td>
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<tr>
<td>they verb it</td>
<td>they verb them</td>
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## Conjugating Transitive Animate Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECT</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Singular Object</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural Object</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I verb him</td>
<td>I verb them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you verbs him</td>
<td>you verbs them</td>
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<tr>
<td>he verbs him</td>
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<td>they verb him</td>
<td>they verb them</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>INVERSE</strong></th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Singular Subject</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural Subject</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he verbs me</td>
<td>they verb me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs you</td>
<td>they verb you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs him</td>
<td>they verb him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs us</td>
<td>they verb us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs you all</td>
<td>they verb you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he verbs them</td>
<td>they verb them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Paradigm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you verb me</td>
<td>k-stem + i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you verb us</td>
<td>k-stem + ihena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all verb me</td>
<td>k-stem + ihemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all verb us</td>
<td>k-stem + ihena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humena*12</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Some transitive animate verbs show variation in certain endings:

new - to see someone

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>weneyook - they see him</td>
<td>weneyook - they see them</td>
<td>weneyook - they see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneyukuwo - he sees you all</td>
<td>kenehkuwook - they see you all</td>
<td>kenehkuwook - they see you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wenekuk - he sees them</td>
<td>wenekuk - they see them</td>
<td>wenekuk - they see them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expected: weneyukwoo</td>
<td>expected: weneyukwoo</td>
<td>expected: weneyukwoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or: wenekuwoo</td>
<td>or: wenekuwoo</td>
<td>or: wenekuwoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

uwah - to know someone

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uwahaok – he knows them</td>
<td>uwahaok – they know them</td>
<td>uwahaok – they know them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expected: uwahkuwoo</td>
<td>expected: uwahkuwoo</td>
<td>expected: uwahkuwoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of verb form abbreviations

ii - intransitive inanimate
ai - animate intransitive
ti - transitive inanimate
ta - transitive animate

Note: The verbs in this dictionary are listed alphabetically in Lenape. The index at the end contains alphabetical word lists in both English and Lenape.

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11 This is the form that Rementer, et. al. give in *The Delaware Language*, p. 38. However, an examination of the forms given in the Lenape Talking Dictionary indicates that an alternative suffix (humo) is often used which retains the direction marker, *(el)*. Examples: këmilëhumo, ktaholëhumo, kwahëhumo.

12 Although the form given, once again, in Rementer, et. al. indicates the same suffix for both "we verb you" and "we verb you all, an examination of the forms given in the Lenape Talking Dictionary indicates that there is a separate form (humena) for the latter, which also keeps the direction marker. Examples: knewëlhùmëna, ktëëlhùmëna, kwiwëlhulhùmëna. These are the forms used in this dictionary.

13 The inverse forms of "new" given in *The Delaware Language*, p. 41, differ, once again, from the forms given in the Lenape Talking dictionary. The latter are represented in this dictionary.
### a- go ai.
nta - I go
kta - you go
e - he/she goes
ntahena - we go
ktaheña - we go
ktahemo - you all go
eyok - they go

### achim- tell a story ai.
ntachimwi - I tell a story
ktachimwi - you tell a story
achimu - he/she tells a story
ntachimwihena - we tell a story
ktachimwihena - we tell a story
ktachimwihemo - you all tell a story
achimuwak - they tell a story

### ahchink- stubborn/disobedient ai.
ntahchinxki - I am stubborn
ktahchinxki - you are stubborn
ahchinke - she/he is stubborn
ntahchinxkihena - we are stubborn
ktahchinxkihena - we are stubborn
ktahchinxkihemo - you all are stubborn
ahchinkxeyok - they are stubborn

### ahel- put someone ta.

#### DIRECT
**Singular Object**
ntahela - put him
ktaheña - you put him
tahelao - he puts her/him
ntahelawëna - we put him
ktahelawena - we put him
ktahelawëna - we put them
tahelawoo - they put him

**Plural Object**
ntahelaök - I put them
ktaheña - you put them
tahelao - he puts them
ntahelawënanak - we put them
ktahelawënanak - we put them
tahelawwaok - you all put them
tahelawoo - they put them

#### INVERSE
**Singular Subject**
ntahelëkw - he puts me
ktaheñe - you put me
tahelku - he puts him
ntahelkuna - he puts us
ktahelkuna - he puts us
ktahelkuwa - he puts you all
tahelkuwoo - he puts them

**Plural Subject**
ntahelkuk - they put me
ktaheñe - they put you
tahelku - they put him
ntahelkunanak - they put us
ktahelkunanak - they put us
ktahelkuwaok - they put you all
tahelkuwoo - they put them

#### LOCAL PARADIGM
ktahele - you put me
ktahelihemo - you all put me
ktahelihena - you (all) put us
ktahelelü - I put you
ktaheluhemo - I put you all
ktaheluhena - we put you
ktaheluhumena - we put you all

### ahken- read/count ai.
ntahkensi - I read
ktaheña - you read
ntakensihena - we read
ktakensihena - we read
ahkensu - he/she reads

 ktakensihemo - you all read
 ahkensuwak - they read

**ahol- love someone**

**DIRECT**

* Singular Object
  - ntahola - love him
  - ktahola - you love him
  - tóholao - he/she loves him
  - ntaholawëna - we love him
  - ktaholawena - we love him
  - ktaholawa - you all love him
  - toholawoo - they love him

* Plural Object
  - ntaholaok - I love them
  - ktaholaok - you love them
  - toholao - he/she loves them
  - ntaholawenanak - we love them
  - ktaholawenanak - we love them
  - ktahlawwaok - you all love them
  - toholawoo - they love him

**INVERSE**

* Singular Subject
  - ntaholekw - he/she loves me
  - ktaholekw - he/she loves you
  - toholku - he/she loves him
  - ntaholkuna - he/she loves us
  - ktaholkuna - he/she loves us
  - ktaholkuwa - he/she loves you all
  - toholkuwoo - he/she loves them

* Plural Subject
  - ntaholkuk - they love me
  - ktaholkuk - they love you
  - toholku - they love him
  - ntaholkunanak - they love us
  - ktaholkunanak - they love us
  - ktaholkuwaok - they love you all
  - toholkuwoo - they love them

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

 - ktaholi - you love me
 - ktaholihemo - you all love me
 - ktaholihena - you (all) love us

 - ahotamen- love it
  - ntahotamen - I love it
  - ktahotamen - you love it
  - tohotamen - he/she loves it
  - ntahotamenen - we love it
  - ktahotamenen - we love us
  - ktahotameneyo - you all love it
  - tohotameneyo - they love it

 - ahp- be here; exist
  - ntpi - I am here
  - ktapi - you are here
  - ahpu - he/she is here

 - ahponhe- bake bread
  - ntahponhe – I bake bread
  - ktahponhe – you bake bread

  - ntahponhehena – we bake bread
  - ktahponhehena – we bake bread
ahponhe – he/she bakes bread

**ahowtu-** expensive _ii_.
ahowtu – it is expensive

**akohch-** cold _ai_.
ntakohchi - I am cold
ktakohchi - you are cold
akohchu - he/she is cold

takohchihena - we are cold
ktakohchihena - we are cold
ktakohchihemo - you all are cold
akohchuwak - they are cold

takohch – I am cold
ktakohch – you are cold
akohch – he/she is cold

**akhoke-** pound corn in a mortar _ai_.
ntakhoke – I pound (corn)
ktakhoke – you pound (corn)
koheke – she is pounding (corn)
kohkek – she is pounding
ntakhokehena – we pound (corn)
ktakhokehena – we pound (corn)
ktakhokehemo – you all pound (corn)
kohokeyok – they pound (corn)

**alai-** hunt _ai_.
ntalai - I hunt
ktalai - you hunt
alai - he/she hunts

ntalaihena - we hunt
ktalaihena - we hunt
ktalaihemo - you all hunt
alaiyok - they hunt

ntalai - I hunt
ktalai - you hunt
alai - he/she hunts

**alakihel-** jump around _ai_.
ntalakihela - I jump around
ktalakihela - you jump around
elakihela - she/he jumps around

ntalakihelahena - we jump around
ktalakihelahena - we jump around
ktalakihelahemo - you all jump around
elakiheleyok - they jump around

ntalai - I jump around
ktalai - you jump around
alai - he/she jumps

**alam-** afraid (long term) _ai_.
ntalam - I am afraid
ktalam - you are afraid
alamu - she/he is afraid

ntalamihena - we are afraid
ktalamihena - we are afraid
ktalamihemo - you all are afraid
alamuwak - they are frightened

ntalam - I am afraid
ktalam - you are afraid
alamu - she/he is afraid

**alaxhakiye-** plow _ai_.
ntalaxhakiye – I plow
ktalaxhakiye – you plow
talaxhakiye – he/she plows

ntalaxhakiyehena – we plow
ktalaxhakiyehena – we plow
ktalaxhakiyehemo – you all plow
talaxhakiyeyok – they plow

ntalaxhakiye – I plow
ktalaxhakiye – you plow
talaxhakiye – he/she plows

**alemipuk-** float _ai_.
ntalemipuk – I float away
ktalemipuk – you float away
alemipuk – he/she floats away

alemipukhumena – we float away
alemipukhumena – we float away
alemipukhuhemo – you all float away
alemipukuyawak - they float away

ntalemipuk – I float away
ktalemipuk – you float away
alemipuk – he/she floats away

ntalemska - I leave
ktalemska - you leave
alemske - she/he leaves

ntalemskahena - we leave
ktalemskahena - we leave
ktalemskahemo - you all leave
alemskeyok - they leave

ntalemska - I leave
ktalemska - you leave
alemske - she/he leaves

ntalemskahena - we leave
ktalemskahena - we leave
ktalemskahemo - you all leave
alemskeyok - they leave

**alenixs-** speak Lenape _ai_.

ntalenixsi - I speak Lenape
talenixsi - you speak Lenape
alenixsu - she/he speaks Lenape
ntalenixsihena - we speak Lenape
talenixsihena - we speak Lenape
talenixsihemo - you all speak Lenape
alenixsuwak - they speak Lenape

am- get up ai.
ntamwi - I get up
ktamwi - you get up
amu - he/she gets up
ntamwihena - we get up
ktamwihena - we get up
ktamwihemo - you all get up
amuwak - they get up

amals- feel well ai.
nulamalsi - I am well
kulamalsi - you are well
welamalsu - she/he is well
nulamalsihena - we are well
kulamalsihena - we are well
kulamalsihemo - you all are well
welamalsuwak - they are well

ame- fish ai.
ame - I am fishing
ame - you are fishing
ame - he/she is fishing
amehena - we fish
amehena - we fish
amehemo - you all fish
ameyok - they are fishing

apuwawtu - cheap ii.
apuwawtu – it is cheap
apuwawtuwak – they are cheap

ashewil- swim ai.
ntashewil - I swim
ktashewil - you swim
ashewil - she/he swims
ntashewilhena - we swim
ktashewilhena - we swim
ktashewilhemo - you all swim
ashewileyok - they swim

asu- sing ai.
tasuwi - I sing
ktasuwi - you sing
asu - he/she sings
ntasuwihena - we sing
ktasuwihena - we sing
ktasuwhemo - you all sing
asuak - they sing

athiluhe- tell a winter story ai.
ntathiluhe – I tell a winter story
ktathiluhe – you tell a winter story
athiluhe – he/she tells a winter story
ntathiluhelahena – we tell a winter story
ktathiluhelahena – we tell a winter story
ktathiluhelahemo - you all tell a winter story
athiluheyok – they tell a winter story

chikhike- sweep ai.
chnikhike - I sweep
kchikhike - you sweep
chikhike - she/he sweeps
ncnhikhikehena - we sweep
kchikhikehena - we sweep
kchikhikehemo - you all sweep
chikhikeyok - they sweep

chishkhamen- wipe it, erase it ti.
chnischkhamen - I wipe it
kchishkhamen – you wipe it
ncnchishkhamena – I wipe them
kchishkhamena – you wipe them
chiskhamen – he wipes it  
nchiskhamenen – we wipe it  
kchiskhamen – we wipe it  
kchiskhameneyo – you all wipe it  
chiskhameneyo – they wipe it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>elahken - paint someone ta.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIRECT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Singular Object</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelahkena – I paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkena – you paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenao – he paints him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelahkenawena – we paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawena – we paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawa – you all paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenawoo – they paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelahkenao – I paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenao – you paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenao – he paints them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelahkenawenanak – we paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawenanak – we paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawaok – you all paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenawoo – they paint them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **INVERSE**                 |
| _Singular Subject_         |
| ntelahkenakw – she paints me |
| ktelahkenakw – she paints you |
| elahkenku – she paints him  |
| ntelahkenkuna – she paints us |
| ktelahkenkuna – she paints us |
| ktelahkenkuwa – she paints you all |
| elahkenkuwoo – she paints them |
| **Plural Subject**         |
| ntelahkenkuk – they paint me |
| ktelahkenkuk – they paint you |
| elahkenku – they paint him  |
| ntelahkenkunanak – they paint us |
| ktelahkenkunanak – they paint us |
| ktelahkenkuwaok – they paint you all |
| elahkenkuwoo – they paint them |

| **LOCAL PARADIGM**          |
| _ktelahkeni – you paint me_ |
| _ktelahkenihe – you paint us_ |
| _ktelahkenihow – you all paint me_ |
| _ktelahkenihena – you all paint us_ |
| _ktele - hear it_ ti._       |
| _ntelsitamen - I hear it_    |
| _ktesitamen - you hear it_   |
| _welisitamen - he/she hears it_ |
| _ntelsitamenen - we hear it_ |
| _ktelsitameneyo - you all hear it_ |
| _nulelintam - I am glad_     |
| _kulelintam – you are glad_  |
| _welalintam – he/she/is glad_ |
| _ktele - glad; satisfied ai._ |
| _ntelsitamen - I hear it_    |
| _ktesitamen - you hear it_   |
| _welisitamen - he/she hears it_ |
| _ntelsitamenen - we hear it_ |
| _ktelsitameneyo - you all hear it_ |

eltam - elahken - kan - ne - a.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkena – you paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenao – he paints him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelahkenawena – we paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawena – we paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawa – you all paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenawoo – they paint him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelahkenao – I paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenao – you paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenao – he paints them</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawenanak – we paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelahkenawaok – you all paint them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahkenawoo – they paint them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **INVERSE**                 |
| _Singular Subject_         |
| ntelahkenakw – she paints me |
| ktelahkenakw – she paints you |
| elahkenku – she paints him  |
| ntelahkenkuna – she paints us |
| ktelahkenkuna – she paints us |
| ktelahkenkuwa – she paints you all |
| elahkenkuwoo – she paints them |
| **Plural Subject**         |
| ntelahkenkuk – they paint me |
| ktelahkenkuk – they paint you |
| elahkenku – they paint him  |
| ntelahkenkunanak – they paint us |
| ktelahkenkunanak – they paint us |
| ktelahkenkuwaok – they paint you all |
| elahkenkuwoo – they paint them |

| **LOCAL PARADIGM**          |
| _ktelahkeni – you paint me_ |
| _ktelahkenihe – you paint us_ |
| _ktelahkenihow – you all paint me_ |
| _ktelahkenihena – you all paint us_ |
| _ktele - hear it_ ti._       |
| _ntelsitamen - I hear it_    |
| _ktesitamen - you hear it_   |
| _welisitamen - he/she hears it_ |
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| _ktele - glad; satisfied ai._ |
| _ntelsitamen - I hear it_    |
| _ktesitamen - you hear it_   |
| _welisitamen - he/she hears it_ |
| _ntelsitamenen - we hear it_ |
| _ktelsitameneyo - you all hear it_ |
welistameneyo - they hear it
welistameneyo - they hear them

**hakihe- plant ai.**
- ntakihe - I plant
- ktakihe - you plant
- hakihe - she/he plants
- ntakihehena - we plant
- ktakihehena - we plant
- ktakihehemo - you all plant
- hakiheyok - they plant

**inakw- look good; do good work ai.**
- nulinakwsi - I look good
- kulinakwsi - you look good
- welinakwsi - he/she looks good
- nulinakwsihena - we look good
- kulinakwsihena - we look good
- kulinakwsihemo - you all look good
- welinakwsuwak - they look good

**ite- think ai.**
- ntite - I think
- ktite - you think
- litehe - she/he thinks
- ntitehehena - we think
- ktitehehena - we think
- ktitehehemo - you all think
- litheyok - they think

**ishhama- paddle ai.**
- nishhama - I paddle
- kishhama - you paddle
- wishhama - he paddles
- nishhamahêna – we paddle
- kishhamahêna – we paddle
- kishhamahemo – you all paddle
- wishhamaok – they paddle

**kahkasten- hug someone ta.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECT</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Object</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkahkastena – I hug him</td>
<td>nkahkastenaok – I hug them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahkastena – you hug him</td>
<td>kahkastenaok – you hug them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koskahtenao – he hugs him</td>
<td>koskahtenak – he hugs them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkahkastenawena – we hug him</td>
<td>nkahkastenawenak – we hug them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahkastenawena – we hug him</td>
<td>kahkastenawenak – we hug them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahkastenawa – you all hug him</td>
<td>kahkastenawaok – you all hug them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koskahtenawao – they hug him</td>
<td>koskahtenawo – they hug them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INVERSE</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkahkastenakw – he hugs me</td>
<td>nkahkastenkuk – they hug me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahkastenakw – he hugs you</td>
<td>kahkastenkuk – they hug you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koskahtenku – he hugs him</td>
<td>kskahtenku – they hug him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkahkastenkuna – he hugs us</td>
<td>nkahkastenkunak – they hug us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahkastenkuna – he hugs us</td>
<td>kahkastenkunak – they hug us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahkastenkuwa – he hugs you all</td>
<td>kahkastenkuwaok – they hug you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koskahtenkuwoo – he hugs them</td>
<td>koskahtenkuwoo – they hug them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL PARADIGM</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kahkasteni – you hug me</td>
<td>kahkastenel – I hug you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kahkastenihena – you hug us
kahkastenihemo – you all hug me
kahkastenihena – you all hug us
kahkastenelhumo – I hug you all
kahkasteneluhen – we hug you
kahkastenelhumena – we hug you all

**kaihele- fall down ai.**
nkaihele - I fall down
kaihele - you fall down
kaihele - he/she falls down
nkaihelehena - we fall down
kaihelehemo - you all fall down
kaiheleyok - they fall down

**kanchihel- hide (quickly) ai.**
nkanchihela - I hide quickly
kanchihela - you hide quickly
kanchihele - he/she hides quickly
nkanchihelahena - we hide quickly
kanchihelahemo - you all hide quickly
kanchiheleyok - they hide quickly

**kanchixi- hidden/ to hide ai.**
nkanchixi - I hide
kanchixi - you hide
kanchixi - he/she hides
nkanchixihena - we hide
kanchixihemo - you all hide
kanchixiyok - they hide

**kanhal- hide someone ta.**

**DIRECT**

* Singular Object
  
  nkanhal – I hide him
  kanhala – you hide him
  konhalao – he hides him
  nkanhalawena – we hide him
  kanhalawena – we hide him
  kanhalawa – you all hide him
  konhalawao – they hide him

  * Plural Object
    
    nkanhalako – I hide them
    kanhalako – you hide them
    konhalako – he hides them
    nkanhalawanak – we hide them
    kanhalawanak – we hide them
    kanhalawao – you all hide them
    konhalawao – they hide them

**INVERSE**

* Singular Subject
  
  nkanhalakw – he hides me
  kanhalakw – he hides you
  konhalku – he hides him
  nkanhalkuna – he hides us
  kanhalkuna – he hides us
  kanhalkuwa – he hides you all
  konhalkuwoo – he hides them

  * Plural Subject
    
    nkanhalkuk – they hide me
    kanhalkuk – they hide you
    konhalku – they hide him
    nkanhalkunanak – they hide us
    kanhalkunanak – they hide us
    kanhalkuwaok – they hide you all
    konhalkuwoo – they hide them

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

kanhali – you hide me
kanhalihena – you hide us
kanhalihemo – you all hide me
 kanhalihena – you all hide us
  kanhalel – I hide you
  kanhaleluhemo – I hide you all
  kanhaleluhena – we hide you
  kanhalelhumena – we hide you all
kantenemen- hide it ti.
nkantenemen - I hide it
kantenemen - you hide it
kontenemen - he hides it
nkantenemenen - we hide it
kantenemenen - we hide it
kantenemeneyo - you all hide it
kantenemeneyo - they hide it

nkantenemena - I hide them
kantenemen - you hide them
kontenemen - he hides them
nkantenemenen - we hide them
kantenemenen - we hide them
kantenemeneyo - you all hide them
kantenemeneyo - they hide them

katatamen- want it ti.
nkatatam(en) - I want it
katatam(en) - you want it
kahtatam(en) - he wants it
kotatamen - he wants it*
kotatamen - we want it
nkotatamenen - we want it
katatamene- you all want it
kahtatamene - they want it
(kotatamene - they want it)

nkotatamena - I want them
katatamena - you want them
kahtatamena - he wants them
kotatamena - he wants them*
nkotatamenen - we want them
katatamene - we want them
katatamene - you all want them
kahtatamene - they want them
(kotatamene - they want them)

katenam- age/birthday ai.
nkatenami - my age is
katenami - your age is
katenamu - his/her age is

nkatenamihena - our ages are
katenamihena - our ages are
katenamihemo - your ages are
katenamuwak - their ages are

katup- hungry ai.
nkatupwi - I am hungry
katupwi - you are hungry
katupu - he/she is hungry

nkatupwihena - we are hungry
katupwihena - we are hungry
katupwihemo - you all are hungry
katupuwak - they are hungry

kawi- sleep ai.
nkawi - I sleep
kawi - you sleep
kawi - he/she sleeps

nkawihena - we sleep
kawihena - we sleep
kawihemo - you all sleep
kawiyok - they sleep

kaxksemen- dry it ti.
nkaxksemen - I dry it
kaxksemen - you dry it
kakaxksemen - he dries it
nkaxksemenen - we dry it
kaxksemenen - we dry it
kaxksemeneyo - you all dry it
kaxksemaneyo - they dry it

nkaxksemena - I dry them
kaxksemena - you dry them
kakaxksemena - he dries them
nkaxksemenena - we dry them
kaxksemenena - we dry them
kaxksemeneyo - you all dry them
kaxksemaneyo - they dry them

keleks- laugh ai.
nkeleksi - I laugh
ekleksi - you laugh
keleksu - he/she laughs

**keleksihena - we laugh**
keleksihemo - you all laugh
keleksuwak - they laugh

**keleksi - you laugh**

**keleksihena - we laugh**

**keleksu - he/she laughs**

**keleksiheno - you all laugh**
keleksuwak - they laugh

**keleksu - he/she laughs**

**keleksiheno - you all laugh**
keleksuwak - they laugh

### kelekenemen - carry/hold it ti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nkelenemen - I carry it</td>
<td>kelenemen - I carry them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelenemen - you carry it</td>
<td>kelenemen - you carry them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelenemen - he carries it</td>
<td>kelenemen - he carries them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelenemenen - we carry it</td>
<td>nkelemenen - we carry them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelenemenen - we carry it</td>
<td>nkelemenen - we carry them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelenemeneyo - you all carry it</td>
<td>kelenemeneyo - you all carry them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelenemeneyo - they carry it</td>
<td>kelenemeneyo - they carry them</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### nkelixike - sew ai.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nkelixike - I sew</td>
<td>nkelixikehena - I sew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelixike - you sew</td>
<td>kelixikehena - you sew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelixike - he/she sews</td>
<td>kelixikehemo - you all sew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelixikehena - we sew</td>
<td>kelixikeheno - they sew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### nkelixikene - push someone ta.

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nkenehikao – I push him</td>
<td>nkenehikao – I push them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenehikao – you push him</td>
<td>kenehikao – you push them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwenhikao – he pushes him</td>
<td>kwenhikao – he pushes them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkenehikawena – we push him</td>
<td>nkenehikawena – we push them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkenehikawena – we push him</td>
<td>nkenehikawena – we push them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECT**

**Singular Object**

nkenehikao – I push him
kenehikao – you push him
kwenhikao – he pushes him
nkenehikawena – we push him
nkenehikawena – we push him

**Plural Object**

nkenehikao – I push them
kkenhikao – you push them
kwenhikao – he pushes them
nkenehikawenak – we push them
nkenehikawenak – we push them
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kenhikawa – you all push him</td>
<td>kenhikawaok – you all push them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwenhikawoo – they push him</td>
<td>kwenhikawoo – they push them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INVERSE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkenhikakw – he pushes me</td>
<td>nkenhikakuk – they push me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenhikakw – he pushes you</td>
<td>kenhikakuk – they push you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwenhikaku – he pushes him</td>
<td>kwenhiku – they push him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkenhikakuna – he pushes us</td>
<td>nkenhikakunanak – they push us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenhikakuna – he pushes us</td>
<td>kenhikakunanak – they push us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwenhikakuwa – he pushes you all</td>
<td>kwenhikakuwaok – they push you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwenhikakuwoo – he pushes them</td>
<td>kwenhikakuwoo – they push them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCAL PARADIGM</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenhiki – you push me</td>
<td>kenhikel – I push you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenhikihena – you push us</td>
<td>kenhikelhuno – I push you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenhikihemo – you all push me</td>
<td>kenhikeluhena – we push you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenhikihena – you all push us</td>
<td>kenhikelhumena – we push you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kenth- fly ai.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkenthwi - I fly</td>
<td>nkenthwi - I fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenthwi - you fly</td>
<td>kenthwi - you fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenthu - he/she flies</td>
<td>kenthu - he/she flies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kentk- dance ai.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkentka – I dance</td>
<td>nkentka – I dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kentka – you dance</td>
<td>kentka – you dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kentke – he/she is dancing</td>
<td>kentke – he/she is dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kes- hot ai.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkesi - I am hot</td>
<td>nkesi - I am hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kesi - you are hot</td>
<td>kesi - you are hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kesu - he/she is hot</td>
<td>kesu - he/she is hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>keshixtun- wash it ti.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkeshixtun - I wash it</td>
<td>nkeshixtun - I wash it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keshixtun - you wash it</td>
<td>keshixtun - you wash it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kweshixtun - he/she washed it</td>
<td>kweshixtun - he/she washed it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkeshixtuna - we wash it</td>
<td>nkeshixtuna - we wash it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keshixtuna - we wash it</td>
<td>keshixtuna - we wash it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keshixtuneyo - you all wash it</td>
<td>keshixtuneyo - you all wash it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kweshixtuneyo - they wash it</td>
<td>kweshixtuneyo - they wash it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kiken- touch someone ta.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIRECT

Singular Object
nkikena – I touch him
kikena – you touch him
kikenao – he touches him
nkikenawena – we touch him
kikenawena – you all touch him
kikenawoo – they touch him

Plural Object
nkikenao – I touch them
kikena – you touch them
kikenao – he touches them
nkikenawenak – we touch them
kikenawaok – you all touch them
kikenawoo – they touch them

INVERSE

Singular Subject
nkikenukw – he touches me
kikenukw – he touches you
nkikenku – he touches him
nkikenkuna – he touches us
kikenkuna – he touches us
kikenkuwa – he touches you all
kikenkuwoo – they touch them

Plural Subject
nkikenkuk – they touch me
kikenkuk – they touch you
nkikenku – they touch him
nkikenkunanak – they touch us
kikenkuwanak – they touch us
kikenkuwao – they touch you all
kikenkuwoo – they touch them

LOCAL PARADIGM

kikeni – you touch me
kikenihena – you touch us
kikenihemo – you all touch me
kikenihena – you all touch us

kine – it is sharp

kineyok – they are sharp

kshihel – run

nkeshihela - I run
kshihela - you run
kshihele - he/she runs

kshihelahena - we run
kshihelahena - we run
kshiheleyok - they run

kupahkat – it is thick

kupahkes – thick; fat

nkupahkesi - I am thick; fat
kupahkesi - you are thick; fat
kupahkesu – he/she is thick; fat

nkupahkesihena - we are thick; fat
kupahkesihena - we are thick; fat
kupahkesihemo - you all are thick; fat
kupahkesuwak - they are thick; fat

kwechilahtun – try it

nekwechilahtun - I try it
kwechilahtun - you try it
kwechilahtun - she/he tries it

nekwechilahtuna – I try them
kwechilahtuna – you try them
kwechilahtuna – he tries them
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tlingit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we try</td>
<td>nekwechilahtunen, nekwechilahtunena, nekwechilahtuneyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we try them</td>
<td>kwechilahtunen, kwechilahtunena, kwechilahtuneyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all try</td>
<td>kwechilahtuneyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all try them</td>
<td>kwechilahtuneyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they try</td>
<td>kwechilahtunen, kwechilahtunena, kwechilahtuneyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they try them</td>
<td>kwechilahtuneyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sneeze**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tlingit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sneeze</td>
<td>nkwekswine, nkwekswinehena, nkwekswineyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you sneeze</td>
<td>kweskwine, kweskwinehena, kweskwineyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she sneezes</td>
<td>kwetskwinehemo, kwetskwinehena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taste it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tlingit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I taste</td>
<td>nkwetantamen, nkwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you taste</td>
<td>kwetantamen, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she tastes</td>
<td>kwetantamen, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we taste</td>
<td>nkwetantamenen, nkwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all taste</td>
<td>kwetantameneyo, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we taste them</td>
<td>nkwetantamenen, nkwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all taste them</td>
<td>kwetantameneyo, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she tastes it</td>
<td>kwetantamen, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she tastes them</td>
<td>kwetantamen, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we taste it</td>
<td>nkwetantamenen, nkwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all taste it</td>
<td>kwetantameneyo, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we taste it</td>
<td>nkwetantamenen, nkwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all taste them</td>
<td>kwetantameneyo, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they taste</td>
<td>kwetantameneyo, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they taste them</td>
<td>kwetantameneyo, kwetantamena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Touch/Feel it; Take it out; Pull it out**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tlingit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I touch</td>
<td>nkwetenemen, nkwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you touch</td>
<td>kwetenemen, kwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she touches it</td>
<td>kwetenemen, kwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we touch</td>
<td>nkwetenemenen, nkwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all touch it</td>
<td>kwetenemeneyo, kwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we touch it</td>
<td>nkwetenemenen, nkwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all touch them</td>
<td>kwetenemeneyo, kwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we touch it</td>
<td>nkwetenemenen, nkwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all touch them</td>
<td>kwetenemeneyo, kwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they touch it</td>
<td>kwetenemeneyo, kwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they touch them</td>
<td>kwetenemeneyo, kwetenemenen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tlingit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I return</td>
<td>nkwetkenemen, nkwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you return</td>
<td>kwetkenemen, kwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she returns it</td>
<td>kwetkenemen, kwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we return it</td>
<td>nkwetkenemenen, nkwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all return it</td>
<td>kwetkenemeneyo, kwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we return it</td>
<td>nkwetkenemenen, nkwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all return them</td>
<td>kwetkenemeneyo, kwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they return it</td>
<td>kwetkenemeneyo, kwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they return them</td>
<td>kwetkenemeneyo, kwetkenemenen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return (teki)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tlingit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I return</td>
<td>nkwekti, nkwekti, nkwekti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you return</td>
<td>kwetki, kwetki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she returns</td>
<td>kwetki, kwetki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Believe it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tlingit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I believe</td>
<td>nulamhitamen, nulamhitamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you believe it</td>
<td>kulamhitamen, kulamhitamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we believe</td>
<td>nulamhitamena, nulamhitamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all believe</td>
<td>kulamhitamena, kulamhitamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they believe</td>
<td>nulamhitamena, nulamhitamena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they believe them</td>
<td>kulamhitamena, kulamhitamena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
welamhitamen - he/she believes it
nulamhitamenen - we believe it
kulamhitamenen - you believe it
tulamhitamenen - we believe them
welamhitameneyo - you all believe it
welamhitameneyo - they believe it

kulamhitamenena - he/she believes them
nulamhitamenenena - we believe them
kulamhitamenena - we believe them
kulamhitameneyo - you all believe them
welamhitameneyo - they believe them

lanpatun - rinse it ti.
n'lanpatun - I rinse it
k'lanpatun - she/he rinses it
n'lanpatunen - we rinse it
k'lanpatuneyo - you all rinse it
lanpatuneyo - they rinse it

n'lanpatuna - I rinse them
k'lanpatunena - we rinse them
k'lanpatunena - we rinse them
n'lanpatunen(a) - we rinse them
k'lanpatunen(a) - we rinse them
lanpatuneyo - they rinse them

lashim - dream ai.
ntelashimwi - I dream
kelashimwi - you dream
lashimu - she/he dreams

ntelashimwihena – we dream
kelashimwihena – we dream
kelashimwihemo – you all dream
lashimuwapak – they dream

lematahp - sit down on a chair ai.
lematahpi - I sit...chair
lematahpi - you sit...chair
lematahpu - she/he sits...chair
lematahpihena – we sit...chair
lematahpihemo – you all sit...chair
lematahuwapak - they sit...chair

lexe - breathe ai.
nlexe – I breathe
klexe – you breathe
lexe – she/he breathes

nlexehena – we breathe
klexehena – we breathe
klexehemo – you all breathe
lexèyok – they breathe

likseme - paint it ti.
nliksemen - I paint it
kliksemen - you paint it
liksemen - he/she paints it
nliksemenen - we paint it
kliksemenen – we paint it
liksemeneyo – you all paint it
liksemeneyo – they paint it

nliksemena – I paint them
kliksemena – you paint them
liksemena – he paints them
nliksemenena – we paint them
kliksemenena – we paint them
liksemeneyo – you all paint them
liksemeneyo – they paint them

liteh - kind; good-hearted ai.
nuliteha - I am kind
kuliteha - you are kind
welitehe - she/he is kind

nulitehahena - we are kind
kulitehahena - we are kind
kulitehahemo - you all are kind
welitehewek – they are kind

lusemen - burn it ti.
nlusemen - I burned it

nlusemena – I burned them
kelusemen – you burned it
welusemen – he/she burned it
nlusemenen – we burned it
kelusemenen – we burned it
kelusemeneyo – you all burned it
welusemeneyo – they burned it

kelusemena – you burned them
welusemena – he burned them
nlusemenena – we burned them
kelusemenena – we burned them
kelusemeneyo – you all burned them
welusemeneyo – they burned them

**lusa- burn someone_ ta.**

**DIRECT**

*Singlar Object*

nlusa – I burned him
kelusa – you burned him
lusao – he burned him
nlusawena – we burned him
kelusawena – we burned him
(lusawena – we burned him)

lusawao – they burned him

**Plural Object**

nlusaok – I burned them
kelusaok – you burned them
luaok – he burned them
nlusawananak – we burned them
klusawananak – we burned them
kelusawa – you all burned him
kelusawaok – you all burned them
lusawao – they burned them

**INVERSE**

*Singlar Subject*

nlusukw – he burned me
kelusukw – he burned you
lusku – he burned him
nluskuna – he burned us
keluskuna – he burned us
keluskuwa – he burned you all
luskuwoo – he burned them

**Plural Subject**

nluskuk – they burned me
keluskuk – they burned you
lusku – they burned him
nluskunanak – they burned us
keluskunanak – they burned us
kelusawaok – you all burned him
lusawao – they burned them

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

kelusi – you burned me
kelusihena – you burned us
kelusihemo – you all burned me
kelusihena – you (all) burned us

kelusul – I burned you
kelusulhumo – I burned you all
kelusulhena – we burned you
kelusulhumena – we burned you all

**luwe- say/said ai**

nteluwe - I say/said
kteluwe - you say/said
luwe - she/he says/said

nteluwehena - we say/said
kteluwehena - we say/said
kteluwehemo - you all said
luweyok - they say/said

**luwens- name is ai.**

nteluwensi - my name is
kteluwensi - your name is
luwensu - his/her name is

nteluwensihena - our names are
kteluwensihena - our names are
kteluwensihemo - your names are
luwensuwak - our names are
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>machi- go home ai.</td>
<td>nemachi - I go home</td>
<td>nemachihena - we go home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemachi - you go home</td>
<td>machiyok - they go home</td>
<td>kemachihena - we go home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machi - she/he goes home</td>
<td></td>
<td>kemachihena - you all go home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malhelamen- buy it ti.</td>
<td>nemalhelamen - I buy it</td>
<td>nemehelamenen - I buy them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemalhelamen - you buy it</td>
<td>malhelamen - she/he buys it</td>
<td>kemalhelamnenena - she/he buys them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malhelamen - he/she buys it</td>
<td>kemalhelamenena - we buy it</td>
<td>kemalhelamnenena - we buy them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemalhelamena - we buy it</td>
<td>kemalhelamene - you all buy them</td>
<td>kemalhelamene - you all buy them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemalhelamene - you all buy it</td>
<td>malhelamene - they buy it</td>
<td>malhelamene - they buy them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manunks- angry ai.</td>
<td>nemanunksi - I am angry</td>
<td>nemanunksihena - we are angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemanunksi - you are angry</td>
<td>kemalhelamene - you all are angry</td>
<td>kemalhelamene - you all are angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manunksu - she/he is angry</td>
<td>manunksu - they are mean</td>
<td>manunksu - they are mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matape- mean ai.</td>
<td>nematapei - I am mean</td>
<td>nematapeihena - we are mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kematapei - you are mean</td>
<td>matapeihena - you all are mean</td>
<td>kematapeihena - you all are mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahtapeyu - she/he is mean</td>
<td>mahtapeyu - they are mean</td>
<td>mahtapeyu - they are mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melamen- smell it ti.</td>
<td>nemelamen - I smell it</td>
<td>nemelamena - I smell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemelamen - you smell it</td>
<td>kemelamena - you smell them</td>
<td>kemelamena - you smell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melamen - he/she smells it</td>
<td>melamena - she/he smells them</td>
<td>melamena - she/he smells them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemelamenen - we smell it</td>
<td>nemelamennenena - we smell them</td>
<td>nemelamennenena - we smell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemelamencen - we smell it</td>
<td>kemelahmenena - we smell them</td>
<td>kemelahmenena - we smell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemelamene - you all smell it</td>
<td>kemelahmene - you all smell them</td>
<td>kemelahmene - you all smell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melamene - they smell it</td>
<td>kemelahmenena - they smell them</td>
<td>kemelahmenena - they smell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melimu- cry ai.</td>
<td>nemelimu - I cry</td>
<td>nemelimuhena - we cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemelimu - you cry</td>
<td>kemelimuhena - we cry</td>
<td>kemelimuhena - you all cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melimu - he/she cries</td>
<td>kemelimuhemo - you all cry</td>
<td>kemelimuhemo - you all cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meshatamen- remember it ti.</td>
<td>nemeshatamen - I remember it</td>
<td>nemeshatamenena - I remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemeshatamen - you remember it</td>
<td>kemeshatamene - you remember them</td>
<td>kemeshatamene - you remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mweshatamen - she/he remembers it</td>
<td>mweshatamene - you remember them</td>
<td>mweshatamene - you remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemeshatamenen - we remember it</td>
<td>nemeshatamennenena - we remember them</td>
<td>nemeshatamennenena - we remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemeshatamenen - we remember it</td>
<td>kemeshatamennenena - we remember them</td>
<td>kemeshatamennenena - we remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemeshatameneyo - you all remember it</td>
<td>kemeshatamene - you all remember them</td>
<td>kemeshatamene - you all remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mweshatamene - they remember it</td>
<td>mweshatamene - they remember them</td>
<td>mweshatamene - they remember them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Singular Object</td>
<td>Plural Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>meshenemen- receive it ti.</strong></td>
<td>nemeshenemen - I receive it</td>
<td>nemeshenemen - I receive them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kemeshenemen - you receive it</td>
<td>kemeshenemen - you receive them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mweshenemenen - she/he receives it</td>
<td>mweshenemenen - she/he receives them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nemeshenemenen - we receive it</td>
<td>nemeshenemenen - we receive them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kemeshenemenen - we receive it</td>
<td>kemeshenemenen - we receive them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kemeshenemeneyo - you all receive it</td>
<td>kemeshenemeneyo - you all receive them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mweshenemeneyo - they receive it</td>
<td>mweshenemeneyo - they receive them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **metakhomen- cover it ti.** | nemetakhomen - I cover it | nemetakhomen - I cover them |
| | kemetakhomen - you cover it | kemetakhomen - you cover them |
| | metakhomen - he/she covers it | metakhomen - he covers them |
| | nemetakhomenen - we cover it | nemetakhomenen - we cover them |
| | kemetakhomenen - we cover it | kemetakhomenen - we cover them |
| | kemetakhomeneyo - you all cover it | kemetakhomeneyo - you all cover them |
| | metakhomeneyo - they cover it | metakhomeneyo - they cover them |

| **mits- eat ai.** | nemitsi - I eat | nemitsihena - we eat |
| | kemitsi - you eat | kemitsihena - we eat |
| | mitsu - she/he eats | kemitsihemo - you all eat |
| | | mitsuwak - they eat |

| **mikemos- work ai.** | nemikemosi - I work | nemikemosihena - we work |
| | kemikemosi - you work | kemikemosihena - we work |
| | mikemosu - he/she works | kemikemosihemo - you all work |
| | | mikemosuwak - they work |

| **mikentam- do something ai.** | nemikentam - I do something | nemikentamuhena - we do something |
| | kemikentam - you do something | kemikentamuhena - we do something |
| | mikentam - he/she does something | kemikentamuhemo - you all do something |
| | | mikentamuwak - they do something |

| **mil- give (it to) someone ta.** | nemil - I give (it to) someone | nemilaok - I give (it to) someone |
| | kemil - you give (it to) someone | kemilaok - you give (it to) someone |
| | mwilao - he gives (it to) someone | mwilaok - he gives (it to) someone |
| | nemilawena - we give (it to) someone | nemilawenakan - we give (it to) someone |
| | kemilawena - we give (it to) someone | kemilawenakan - we give (it to) someone |
| | kemilawa - you all give (it to) someone | kemilawook - you all give (it to) someone |
| | mwilawwao - they give (it to) someone | mwilawwao - they give (it to) someone |
INVERSE

**Singular Subject**
nemilukw - he gives me
kemilukw - he gives you
mwilku - he gives him
nemilkuna - he gives us
kemilkuna - he gives us
kemilkuka - he gives you all
mwilkuwoo - he gives them

**Plural Subject**
nemilkuk - they give me
ekemilkuk - they give you
mwilku - they give him
nemilkunanak - they give us
kemilkunanak - they give us
kemilkukaok - they give you all
mwilkuwoo - they give them

LOCAL PARADIGM

kemili - you give me
kemilihemo - you all give me
ekemilihena - you (all) give us

nachih- bother someone ta.

DIRECT

**Singular Object**
nachiha - I bother him
kenachihia - you bother him
nachihao - he bothers him
nachihawena - we bother him
kenachihawena - we bother him
kenachihawa - you all bother him
nachihawwao - they bother him

**Plural Object**
nachihaok - I bother them
kenachihao - you bother them
nachihaok - he bothers them
nachihawenanak - we bother them
kenachihawenanak - we bother them
kenachihawaok - you all bother them
nachihawwao - they bother them

INVERSE

**Singular Subject**
nachihukw - he bothers me
kenachihukw - he bothers you
nachiku - he bothers him
nachihkuna - he bothers us
kenachihkuna - he bothers us
kenachihkuwa - he bothers you all
nachihkuwoo - he bothers them

**Plural Subject**
nachihkuk - they bother me
kenachihkuk - they bother you
nachihku - they bother him
nachihkunanak - they bother us
kenachihkunanak - they bother us
kenachihkuwaok - they bother you all
nachihkuwoo - they bother them

LOCAL PARADIGM

kenachihii - you bother me
kenachihiihemo - you all bother me
kenachihiihena - you (all) bother us

naol- follow someone ta.

DIRECT

**Singular Object**

**Plural Object**

naol- follow someone ta.
naola - I follow him
knaola - you follow him
naolao - he follows him
naolawena - we follow him
knaolawena - we follow him
knaolawa - you all follow him
naolawao - they follow him

naolaok - I follow them
knaolaok - you follow them
naolaok - he follow them
naolawenanak - we follow them
knaolawenanak - we follow them
knaolawaok - you all follow them
naolawao - they follow them

**INVERSE**

* Singular Subject
naolukw - he follows me
knaolukw - he follows you
naoluku - he follows him
naolukuna - he follows us
knaolukuna - he follows us
knaolukuwa - he follows you all
naolukuwoo - he follows them

* Plural Subject
naolukuk - they follow me
knaolukuk - they follow you
naoluku - they follow him
naolukunanak - they follow us
knaolukunanak - they follow us
knaolukuwaok - they follow you all
naolukuwoo - they follow them

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

knaoli - you follow me
knaolihemo - you all follow me
knaolihena - you (all) follow us

nemen - see it ti,
nemen - I see it
kenemen - you see it
wenemen - he/she sees it*
*also "nem"
nemenen - we see it
kenemenen - we see it
kenemeneyo - you all see it
wenemeneyo - they see it

new - see someone ta.

**DIRECT**

* Singular Object
neyo - I see him
keneyo - you see him
weneyoo - he sees him
neyowena - we see him
keneyowena - we see him
keneyowwa - you all see him
weneyook - they see him

* Plural Object
neyoook - I see them
keneyoook - you see them
weneyoo - he sees them
neyowenanak - we see them
keneyowenanak - we see them
keneyowo - you all see them
weneyook - they see them

**INVERSE**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Singular Subject</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural Subject</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neyukw - he sees me</td>
<td>nehkuk - they see me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneyukw - he sees you</td>
<td>kenehkuk - they see you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nehkwoo - he sees him</td>
<td>nehkewoo - they see him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nehkuna - he sees us</td>
<td>nehkwenanak - they see us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenehkuna - he sees us</td>
<td>kenehkuwenanak - they see us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenehkuwa - he sees you all</td>
<td>kenehkwook - they see you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nehkuwoo - he sees them</td>
<td>nehkuwoo - they see them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These forms are based upon forms found in the Lenape Talking Dictionary which differ from the forms presented in Rementer, et. al. The Delaware Language.*

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kenei - you see me</td>
<td>kenei - you see me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneihemo - you all see me</td>
<td>keneihemo - you all see me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneihena - you (all) see us</td>
<td>keneihena - you (all) see us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**nuchkwewtunhe - talk nonsense ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nuchkwewtunhe - I talk nonsense</td>
<td>nuchkwewtunhe - I talk nonsense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knuchkwewtunhe - you talk nonsense</td>
<td>knuchkwewtunhe - you talk nonsense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuchkwewtunhe - she/he talks nonsense</td>
<td>nuchkwewtunhe - she/he talks nonsense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**olhe - dig a hole ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>olhe - I dig a hole</td>
<td>olhe - I dig a hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolhe - you dig a hole</td>
<td>kolhe - you dig a hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olhe - he/she digs a hole</td>
<td>olhe - he/she digs a hole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**oxu - cough ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oxukw, xukw - he/she coughs</td>
<td>oxukw, xukw - he/she coughs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noxukw - I cough</td>
<td>noxukw - I cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koxukw - you cough</td>
<td>koxukw - you cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxukw, xukw - he/she coughs</td>
<td>oxukw, xukw - he/she coughs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**pa - come ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pe - he/she comes</td>
<td>pe - he/she comes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpa - you come</td>
<td>kpa - you come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpa - I come</td>
<td>mpa - I come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**pakam - hit someone ta.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pakamawena - we hit him</td>
<td>pakamawena - we hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakama - you hit him</td>
<td>pakama - you hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpakama - I hit him</td>
<td>mpakama - I hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakamao - he hit him</td>
<td>pakamao - he hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpakamawena - we hit them</td>
<td>mpakamawena - we hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakama - you hit them</td>
<td>kpakama - you hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamaok - I hit them</td>
<td>kpakamaok - I hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkapamao - he hit them</td>
<td>pkapamao - he hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpakamawenak - we hit them</td>
<td>mpakamawenak - we hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamawenak - you all hit them</td>
<td>kpakamawenak - you all hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamaok - you all hit them</td>
<td>kpakamaok - you all hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakama - they hit them</td>
<td>kpakama - they hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamaok - they hit them</td>
<td>kpakamaok - they hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular Subject</td>
<td>Plural Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamawa – you all hit him</td>
<td>kpakamawaok – you all hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakamawao – they hit him</td>
<td>pakamawao – they hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INVERSE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular Subject</td>
<td>Plural Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpakamukw – he hit me</td>
<td>mpakamuk – they hit me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamukw – he hit you</td>
<td>kpakamuk – they hit you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakamku – he hit him</td>
<td>pakamku – they hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpakamkuna – he hit us</td>
<td>mpakamkunenak – they hit us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamkuna – he hit us</td>
<td>kpakamkunenak – they hit us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamkuwa – he hit you all</td>
<td>kpakamkuwaok – they hit you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakamkuwoo – he hit them</td>
<td>pakamkuwoo – they hit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCAL PARADIGM</strong></td>
<td><strong>LOCAL PARADIGM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamai – you hit me</td>
<td>kpakamai – you hit me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamaihena – you hit us</td>
<td>kpakamaihena – you hit us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamaihemo – you all hit me</td>
<td>kpakamaihemo – you all hit me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpakamaihena – you all hit us</td>
<td>kpakamaihena – you all hit us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pals- sick ai.</strong></td>
<td><strong>pals- sick ai.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpalsi - I am sick</td>
<td>mpalsi - I am sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpalsi - you are sick</td>
<td>kpalsi - you are sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palsu - he/she is sick</td>
<td>palsu - he/she is sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpalsihena - we are sick</td>
<td>mpalsihena - we are sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpalsihena - we are sick</td>
<td>kpalsihena - we are sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palsihemo - you all are sick</td>
<td>palsihemo - you all are sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palsuwak - they are sick</td>
<td>palsuwak - they are sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pap- play ai.</strong></td>
<td><strong>pap- play ai.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpapi - I play</td>
<td>mpapi - I play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapi - you play</td>
<td>kpapi - you play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papu - he/she plays</td>
<td>papu - he/she plays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpapihena - we play</td>
<td>mpapihena - we play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapihena - we play</td>
<td>kpapihena - we play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palsihemo - you all play</td>
<td>palsihemo - you all play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papsu - they play</td>
<td>papsu - they play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>papitun- play with it ti.</strong></td>
<td><strong>papitun- play with it ti.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpapitun - I play with it</td>
<td>mpapitun - I play with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapitun - I play with it</td>
<td>kpapitun - I play with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papitun - she/he plays with it</td>
<td>papitun - she/he plays with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpapitunen - we play with it</td>
<td>mpapitunen - we play with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapitunen - we play with it</td>
<td>kpapitunen - we play with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapituneyo - you all play with it</td>
<td>kpapituneyo - you all play with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papituneyo - they play with it</td>
<td>papituneyo - they play with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpapituna - I play with them</td>
<td>mpapituna - I play with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapituna - I play with them</td>
<td>kpapituna - I play with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papituna - he plays with them</td>
<td>papituna - he plays with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpapitunen - we play with them</td>
<td>mpapitunen - we play with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapitunen - we play with them</td>
<td>kpapitunen - we play with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpapituneyo - you all play with them</td>
<td>kpapituneyo - you all play with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papituneyo - they play with them</td>
<td>papituneyo - they play with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pemesk- walk ai.</strong></td>
<td><strong>pemesk- walk ai.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpemeska - I walk</td>
<td>mpemeska - I walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpemeska - you walk</td>
<td>kpemeska - you walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pemeske - he/she walks</td>
<td>pemeske - he/she walks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpemeskahena - we walk</td>
<td>mpemeskahena - we walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpemeskahena - we walk</td>
<td>kpemeskahena - we walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pemeskahemo - you all walk</td>
<td>pemeskahemo - you all walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pemeskeyok - they walk</td>
<td>pemeskeyok - they walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pemetunhe- talk ai.</strong></td>
<td><strong>pemetunhe- talk ai.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpemetunhe - I talk</td>
<td>mpemetunhe - I talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpemetunhe - you talk</td>
<td>kpemetunhe - you talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpemetunhehena - we talk</td>
<td>mpemetunhehena - we talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpemetunhehena - we talk</td>
<td>kpemetunhehena - we talk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pemetunhe - he/she talks
kpemetunhehemo - you all talk
pemetunheyok - they talk

**penamen- look at it ti.**

mpenamen - I look at it
kepenamen - you look at it
pwenamen - he/she looks at it
mpenamenaen - we look at it
kepenamene - you all look at it
pwenamene - they look at it

**penchilah- dress ai.**

mpenchilahsi - I dress
kpenchilahsi - you dress
penchilahsu - she/he dresses

**penta- hear someone ta.**

**DIRECT**

**Singular Object**

mpentao - I hear him
kpentao - you hear him
pwentaok - he hears him
mpentawëna - we hear him
kpentawa - you all hear him
pwentawoo - they hear him

**Plural Object**

mpentaok - I hear them
kpentakuk - they hear you
pwentau - he hears you
mpentawenanak - we hear them
kpentaowaok - you all hear them
pwentauwoo - they hear them

**INVERSE**

**Singular Subject**

mpentakw - he hears me
kpentakw - he hears you
pwentaku - he hears him
mpentakuna - he hears us
kpentaku - he hears us
kpentakuwa - he hears you all
pwentakuwoo - he hears them

**Plural Subject**

mpentakuk - they hear me
kpentakuk - they hear you
pwentaku - they hear him
mpentakunanak - they hear us
kpentakunanak - they hear us
kpentakuwaok - they hear you all
pwentakuwoo - they hear them

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

kpentai - you hear me
kpentaihena - you hear us
kpentaihemo - you all hear me
kpentaihena - you all hear us
kpentel - I hear you
kpentelhumo - I hear you all
kpenteluhena - we hear you
kpentelhumena - we hear you all

**pentamen- hear/understand it ti.**
mpentamen - I hear it
kpentamen - I hear it
pwentamen - she/he hears it
mpentamenen - we hear it
kpentamenen - we hear it
kpentameneyo - you all hear it
pwentameneyo - they hear it

mpentamena - I hear them
kpentamena - I hear them
pwentamena - he hears them
mpentamenena - we hear them
kpentamenena - we hear them
kpentameneyo - you all hear them
pwentameneyo - they hear them

pokinkwehele- wink ai.
mpokinkwehele – I winked
kpokinkwehele – you winked
pokinkwehele – he/she winked

mpokinkwehelahena – we winked
kpokinkwehelahena – we winked
kpokinkwehelahemo – you all winked
pokinkweheleyok – they winked

puhenem- drum ai.
mpuhenema – I drum
kepuhenema – you drum
puhenema – he/she drums

mpuhenemahena – we drum
kepuhenemahena – we drum
kepuhenemahemo – you all drum
puhenemaok – they drum

pus- get in (a boat, car, etc.) ai.
mpusi - I get in
kpusi - you get in
pusu - she/he gets in

mpusihena - we get in
kpusihena - we get in
kpusihemo - you all get in
puwuak - they get in

salasemen- fry it ti.
nsalasemen – I fry it
ksalasemen – you fry it
salasemen – he/she fries it
nsalasemenen – we fry it
ksalasemenen – we fry it
ksalasemeneyo – you all fry it
salasemeneyo – they fry it

nsalasemen – I fry them
ksalasemen – you fry them
salasemen – he fries them
nsalasemenen – we fry them
ksalasemenen – we fry them
ksalasemeneyo – you all fry them
salasemeneyo – they fry them

shakhwik- kick someone ta.

DIRECT
Singular Object
nshakhwikao – I kick him
kshakhwikao – you kick him
shokwikao – he kicks him
nshakhwikawena – we kick him
kshakhwikawena – we kick him
kshakhwikawa – you all kick him
shokwikawoo – they kick him

Plural Object
nshakhwikao – I kick them
kshakhwikao – you kick them
shokwikao – he kicks them
nshakhwikawenak – we kick them
kshakhwikawenak – we kick them
kshakhwikawaok – you all kick them
shokwikawoo – they kick them

INVERSE

Singular Subject
nshakhwikao – I kick
kshakhwikao – you kick
shokwikao – he kicks
nshakhwikawena – we kick
kshakhwikawena – we kick
kshakhwikawa – you all kick
shokwikawoo – they kick

Plural Subject
nshakhwikao – I kick them
kshakhwikao – you kick them
shokwikao – he kicks them
nshakhwikawenak – we kick them
kshakhwikawenak – we kick them
kshakhwikawaok – you all kick them
shokwikawoo – they kick them
nshakhwikakw – he kicks me  
kshakhwikakw – he kicks you  
shokhwikaku – he kicks him  
nshakhwikakuna – he kicks us  
kshakhwikakuna – he kicks us  
kshakhwikuwa – he kicks you all  
shokhwikakuwoo – they kick me

nshakhwikakuk – they kick me  
kshakhwikakuk – they kick you  
shokhwikaku – they kick him  
nshakhwikakunanak – they kick us  
kshakhwikakunanak – they kick us  
kshakhwikakuwaok – they kick you all  
shokhwikakuwoo – they kick them

kshakhwikai – you kick me  
kshakhwikihena – you kick us  
kshakhwikihemo – you all kick me  
kshakhwikihena – you all kick us

kshakhwikul – I kick you  
kshakhwikulhuno – I kick you all  
kshakhwikulhena – we kick you  
kshakhwikulhumena – we kick you all

shakhwikatamen – kick at it  
shakhwikatamenua – I kick at it  
shokhwikamen – he/she kicked it  
kshakhwikatamenuen – we kick at it  
kshakhwikatamenenyo – we all kick at it  
shokhwikameneyo – they kick at it

nshakhwikatamen – I kick at them  
kshakhwikatamen – you kick at them  
shokhwikamen – he/she kicked them  
kshakhwikatamenuen – we kick at them  
kshakhwikatamenenyo – we all kick at them  
shokhwikameneyo – they kick at them

shielintam – sad; sorry  
nshielintam – I am sad, sorry  
kshielintam – you are sad, sorry  
shielintam – he/she is sad, sorry

nshielintamuhena – we are sad, sorry  
kshielintamuhena – we are sad, sorry  
kshielintamuhemo – we are sad, sorry  
shielintamuk – they are sad, sorry

shilenche – wash hands  
nshilenche – I wash my hands  
kshilenche – you wash your hands  
shilenche – she/he washes

nshilenchehena - we wash our hands  
kshilenchehena - we wash our hands  
kshilenchehemo - you all wash your hands  
shilencheeyok - they wash their hands

shinkal – hate someone  
nshinkala – I hate him  
kshinkala – you hate him  
wshinkalao – he hates him  
nshinkalawena – we hate him  
kshinkalawena – we hate him  
kshinkalawa – you all hate him  
wshinkalawoo – they hate him

nshinkalaok – I hate them  
kshinkalaok – you hate them  
wshinkalao – he hates them  
nshinkalawenanak – we hate them  
kshinkalawenanak – we hate them  
kshinkalawaok – you all hate them  
wshinkalawoo – they hate them

LOCAL PARADIGM

shakhwikatamen- kick at it ti.
nshakhwikatamen – I kick at it  
kshakhwikatamen – you kick at it  
shokhwikamen – he/she kicked it  
kshakhwikatamened – we kick at it  
kshakhwikatamenedyo – we all kick at it  
shokhwikameneyo – they kick at it

nshakhwikatamen – I kick at them  
kshakhwikatamen – you kick at them  
shokhwikamen – he/she kicked them  
kshakhwikatamened – we kick at them  
kshakhwikatamenedyo – we all kick at them  
shokhwikameneyo – they kick at them

shielintam- sad; sorry ai.
nshielintam – I am sad, sorry  
kshielintam – you are sad, sorry  
shielintam – he/she is sad, sorry

nshielintamuhena – we are sad, sorry  
kshielintamuhena – we are sad, sorry  
kshielintamuhemo – we are sad, sorry  
shielintamuk – they are sad, sorry

shilenche- wash hands ai.
nshilenche – I wash my hands  
kshilenche – you wash your hands  
shilenche – she/he washes

nshilenchehena - we wash our hands  
kshilenchehena - we wash our hands  
kshilenchehemo - you all wash your hands  
shilencheeyok - they wash their hands

shinkal- hate someone ta.
nshinkala – I hate him  
kshinkala – you hate him  
wshinkalao – he hates him  
nshinkalawena – we hate him  
kshinkalawena – we hate him  
kshinkalawa – you all hate him  
wshinkalawoo – they hate him

nshinkalaok – I hate them  
kshinkalaok – you hate them  
wshinkalao – he hates them  
nshinkalawenanak – we hate them  
kshinkalawenanak – we hate them  
kshinkalawaok – you all hate them  
wshinkalawoo – they hate them

INVERSE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nshinkalkw – he hates me</td>
<td>nshinkalkuk – they hate me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkalkw – he hates you</td>
<td>kshinkalkuk – they hate you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wshinkalku – he hates him</td>
<td>wshinkalku – they hate him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nshinkalkuna – he hates us</td>
<td>nshinkalkunanak – they hate us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkalkuna – he hates us</td>
<td>kshinkalkunanak – they hate us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkalkuwa – he hates you all</td>
<td>kshinkalkuwaok – they hate you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wshinkalkuwoo – he hates them</td>
<td>wshinkalkuwoo – they hate them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kshinkai – you hate me</td>
<td>kshinkel – I hate you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkaihena – you hate us</td>
<td>kshinkelhumo – I hate you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkaihemo – you all hate me</td>
<td>kshinkeluhena – we hate you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkaihena – you all hate us</td>
<td>kshinkelhumena – we hate you all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shinkatamen- dislike it / not want it ti.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nshinkatamen - I dislike it</td>
<td>nshinkatamena - I dislike them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkatamen - you dislike it</td>
<td>kshinkatamena - you dislike them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wshinkatamen - he/she dislikes it</td>
<td>wshinkatamena - he/she dislikes it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nshinkatamenen - we dislike it</td>
<td>nshinkatamenena - we dislike them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkatamenen - we dislike it</td>
<td>kshinkatamenena - we dislike them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshinkatameneyo - you all dislike it</td>
<td>kshinkatameneyo - you all dislike them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wshinkatameneyo - they dislike it</td>
<td>wshinkatameneyo - they dislike them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shipchei- stretch ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nshipchei – I stretch</td>
<td>nshipcheihena – we stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshipchei – you stretch</td>
<td>kshipcheihena – we stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shipchei – he stretches</td>
<td>kshipcheihemo – you all stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shipcheiyok – they stretch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shipenemen- stretch it ti.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nshipenemen – I stretched it</td>
<td>nshipenemen – I stretched them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshipenemen – you stretched it</td>
<td>kshipenemen – you stretched them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wshipenemen – he stretched it</td>
<td>wshipenemen – he stretched them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nshipenemenen – we stretched it</td>
<td>nshipenemenen – we stretched them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshipenemenen – we stretched it</td>
<td>kshipenemenen – we stretched them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshipenemeneyo – you all stretched it</td>
<td>kshipenemeneyo – you all stretched them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shipenemeneyo – they stretched it</td>
<td>shipenemeneyo – they stretched them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shoxihel- slip ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nshoxihel – I slipped</td>
<td>nshoxihelahena – we slipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshoxihela – you slipped</td>
<td>kshoxihelahena – you all slipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoxihele – he/she slipped</td>
<td>shoxiheleyo – they slipped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shxapae- yawn ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nshxapae – I yawn</td>
<td>nshxapaehena – we yawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshxapae – you yawn</td>
<td>kshxapaehena – we yawn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
shxapae – he/she yawns kshxapaehemo – you all yawn shapaeyok – they yawn

**sihu- beat someone (in competition) ta.**

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nsihoh – I beat him</td>
<td>nsihook – I beat them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiho – you beat him</td>
<td>kshook – you beat them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsihoo – he beat him</td>
<td>wsihook – he beat them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsihuwena – we beat him</td>
<td>nsihuwenanak – we beat them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwhena – we beat him</td>
<td>kshiwhenanak – we beat them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwha – you all beat him</td>
<td>kshiwhawaok – you all beat them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsihuwo – they beat him</td>
<td>wsihuwo – they beat them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nsihukw – he beats me</td>
<td>nsihukk – they beat me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwhk – he beats you</td>
<td>kshiwhuk – they beat you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsihoku – he beats him</td>
<td>wsihuk – they beat you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsihukuna – he beats us</td>
<td>nsihukunanak – they beat us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwhuna – he beats us</td>
<td>kshiwhunak – they beat us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwhuwa – he beats you all</td>
<td>kshiwhuwaok – they beat you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsihuwhoo – he beats them</td>
<td>wsihuwhoo – they beat them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kshihui – you beat me</td>
<td>kshihul – I beat you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwhihena – you beat us</td>
<td>kshiwhulhuma – I beat you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwhihemo – you all beat me</td>
<td>kshiwhulhenuma – we beat you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kshiwhihena – you (all) beat us</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**tahixamuhe- bathe someone ta.**

**DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Object</th>
<th>Plural Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntahixamuhela – I bathe him</td>
<td>ntahixamuhelaok – I bathe them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahixamuhela – you bathe him</td>
<td>ktahixamuhelaok – you bathe them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tohixemuhelao – he bathed him</td>
<td>tohixemuhelaok – he bathes them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntahixamuhelawena – we bathe him</td>
<td>ntahixamuhelawenak – we bathe them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahixamuhelawena – we bathe him</td>
<td>ktahixamuhelawenak – we bathe them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahixamuhelawa – you all bathe him</td>
<td>ktahixamuhelawaok – you all bathe them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tohixemuhelawaoo – they bathe him</td>
<td>tohixemuhelawa – they bathe them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntahixamuhelaok – he bathes me</td>
<td>ntahixamuhelk – they bathe me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktahixamuhelaok – he bathes you</td>
<td>ktahixamuhelk – they bathe you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Paradigm</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tankam-</strong></td>
<td><strong>spear someone</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Object</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntankama – I spear him</td>
<td>ntankamaok – I spear them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankama – you spear him</td>
<td>ktankamaok – you spear them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonkamao – he speared him</td>
<td>tonkamaok – he spears them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntankamawena – we spear him</td>
<td>ntankamawanak – we spear them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamawena – we spear him</td>
<td>ktankamawanak – we spear them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamawa – you all spear him</td>
<td>ktankamawaok – you all spear them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonkamawao – they spear him</td>
<td>tonkamawao – they spear them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inverse</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural Subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntankamukw – he speared me</td>
<td>ntankamukuk – they spear me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamukw – he spears you</td>
<td>ktankamukuk – they spear you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonkamku – he speaks him</td>
<td>tonkamku – they speak him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntankamukuna – he speaks us</td>
<td>ntankamukunanak – they speak us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamukuna – he speaks us</td>
<td>ktankamukunanak – they speak us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamukuwa – he speaks you all</td>
<td>ktankamukuwaok – they speak you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonkamkuwoo – he speaks them</td>
<td>tonkamkuwoo – they speak them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Paradigm</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankami – you spear me</td>
<td>ktankàmel – I spear you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamihena – you spear us</td>
<td>ktankàmelhumo – I spear you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamihemo – you all spear me</td>
<td>ktankàmeluhena – we spear you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankamihena – you all spear us</td>
<td>ktankàmelhumena – we spear you all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tankhitun-</th>
<th>lose it</th>
<th><strong>ti.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntankhitun - I lost it</td>
<td>ntankhituna - I lost them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankhitun - you lost it</td>
<td>ktankhituna - you lost them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonkhitu - he/she lost it</td>
<td>tonkhituna - he lost them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntankhitunen - we lost it</td>
<td>ntankhitunena - we lost them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktankhitunen - we lost it</td>
<td>ktankhitunena - we lost them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Singular Object</td>
<td>Plural Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tantamen-</strong> bite it ti.</td>
<td>ntantamen – I bite it</td>
<td>ktantamen – you all bite it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ktantamen – you bite it</td>
<td>ntantamenen – we bite it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tontamen – he/she bites it</td>
<td>ntantameno – you all bite it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ntantamenen – we bite it</td>
<td>tontameno – they bite it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>taspen-</strong> lift someone ta.</td>
<td>ntaspena – I lift him</td>
<td>ktaspena – you lift him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ktaspena – you lift him</td>
<td>tospena – he lifts him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tospena – he lifts him</td>
<td>ntaspenawena – we lift him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ntaspenawena – we lift him</td>
<td>ktaspenawa – you all lift him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ktaspenawa – you all lift him</td>
<td>tospenawoo – they lift him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCAL PARADIGM</strong></td>
<td>ktaspeni – you lift me</td>
<td>ktaspenihena – you all lift me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaspeni – you lift me</td>
<td>ktaspenihena – you all lift me</td>
<td>ntaspenemen – I lift it up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaspeni – you lift me</td>
<td>ktaspeni – you lift us</td>
<td>ktaspenemen – you lift it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaspeni – you lift us</td>
<td>tospenemen – he/she lifts it up</td>
<td>tospenemen – he/she lifts it up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktaspeni – you lift us</td>
<td>ntaspenemenen – we lift it up</td>
<td>ntaspenemenen – we lift it up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>taspenemen-</strong> lift it up ti.</td>
<td>ntaspenemen – I lift it up</td>
<td>ktaspenemen – you lift it up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ktaspenemen – you lift it up</td>
<td>tospenemen – he/she lifts it up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tospenemen – he/she lifts it up</td>
<td>ntaspenemenen – we lift it up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ntaspenemenen – we lift it up</td>
<td>ntaspenemenen – we lift it up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ktaspenemenen – we lift it up
ktaspenemeneyo – you all lift it up
tospenemeneyo – they lift it up

**ktaspenemenena – we lift them up**
ktaspenemeneyo – you all lift them up
tospenemeneyo – they lift them up

### tatu- put something on ai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR SUBJ</th>
<th>SINGULAR OBJ</th>
<th>PLURAL OBJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tatu - I put on</td>
<td>ntatu - I put</td>
<td>ntelaka - I tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktatu - you put on</td>
<td>ktatu - you put</td>
<td>ktelaka - you tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatu - she/he put on</td>
<td>totu - he/she put it</td>
<td>telu - he tells them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### taton- put/place it ti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR SUBJ</th>
<th>SINGULAR OBJ</th>
<th>PLURAL OBJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntatun - I put it</td>
<td>ntatuna - I put them</td>
<td>ntelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktatun - you put it</td>
<td>ktatuna - you put them</td>
<td>ktelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totun - he/she put it</td>
<td>totuna - he put them</td>
<td>ktelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntatunen - we put it</td>
<td>ntatunena - we put them</td>
<td>ktelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktatunen - you put it</td>
<td>ktatunena - you put them</td>
<td>ktelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktatuneyo - you all put it</td>
<td>ktatuneyo - you all put them</td>
<td>ktelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totuneyo - they put it</td>
<td>totuneyo - they put them</td>
<td>telaw - they tell them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### tel- tell (it to) someone ta.

#### DIRECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR OBJ</th>
<th>PLURAL OBJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntela - tell him</td>
<td>ntelaka - I tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktela - you tell him</td>
<td>ktelaka - you tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telao - he tells her/them</td>
<td>telu - he tells them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelawena - we tell him</td>
<td>ntelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelawena - we tell him</td>
<td>ktelawena - we tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelawa - you all tell him</td>
<td>ktelawa - you all tell them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telawoo - they tell him</td>
<td>telawoo - they tell them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INVERSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR OBJ</th>
<th>PLURAL OBJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntelekw - he tells me</td>
<td>nteluk - they tell me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelekw - he tells you</td>
<td>kteluk - they tell you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telku - he tells him</td>
<td>telku - they tell him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntelku - he tells us</td>
<td>ntelkunana - they tell us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelku - he tells us</td>
<td>ktelkunana - they tell us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelkuwa - he tells you all</td>
<td>ktelkuwa - they tell you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telkuwoo - he tells them</td>
<td>telkuwoo - they tell them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LOCAL PARADIGM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR OBJ</th>
<th>PLURAL OBJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ktele - you tell me</td>
<td>ktele - I tell you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelihemo - you all tell me</td>
<td>ktelhemo - I tell you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelihena - you (all) tell us</td>
<td>kteluhena - we tell you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktelhunena - we tell you all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ntemike - I enter  
ktemike - you enter  
temike - she/he enters  

**tentehwe - make a fire ai.**  
ntentehwe – I made a fire  
ktentehwe – you made a fire  
tentehwe – she/he made a fire  

tentehwehena - we enter  
ktentehwehena - we enter  
tentehwehemo - you all enter  
temikeyok - they enter  

**tepchehele - roll ai.**  
ntepchehela – I roll  
ktepchehela – you roll  
tepchehele – she/he/it rolls  

tepchehelhena – we roll  
ktepchehelhena – we roll  
tepchehelhemo – you all roll  
tepcheheleyok – they roll  

**tepchenemen - roll it around ti.**  
ntepchenemen – I roll it around  
ktepchenemen – you roll it around  
tepchenemen – he/she rolls it around  
ntepchenemenen – we roll it around  
ktepchenemenen – we roll it around  
tepchenemeneyeo – you all roll it around  
tepchenemeneyo – they roll it around  

tepchenemenena – I roll them around  
ktepchenemenena – you roll them around  
tepchenemenena – he rolls them around  
ntepchenemenenena – we roll them around  
ktepchenemenenena – we roll them around  
tepchenemeneyo – you all roll them around  
tepchenemeneyo – they roll them around  

tepchenemenena – I roll them around  
ktepchenemenena – you roll them around  
tepchenemenena – he rolls them around  
ntepchenemenenena – we roll them around  
ktepchenemenenena – we roll them around  
tepchenemeneyo – you all roll them around  
tepchenemeneyo – they roll them around  

**tixam - bathe ai.**  
ntixamwi - I bathe  
ktxamwi - you bathe  
tixamu - she/he/it bathes  

tntixamwihena - we bathe  
ktxamwihena - we bathe  
tixamwihemo - you all bathe  
tixamuwak – they bathe  

**toke - soft ii.**  
toke – it is soft  

**toks - soft ai.**  
ntoksi - I am soft  
ktoksi - you are soft  
tòksu – she/he is soft  

tntoksihena - we are soft  
ktoksihena - we are soft  
toksihemo - you all are soft  
toksuwak - they are soft  

**tuhen - catch someone ta.**  

**DIRECT**  

**Singular Object**  

ntuhena – I catch him  
kthuhena – you catch him  
twenao (tunao) – he catches him  
nntuhenawena – we catch him  
kthuhenawena – we catch him  
kthuhenawa – you all catch him  

**Plural Object**  

ntuhenaok – I catch them  
kthuhenaok – you catch them  
twenao – he catches them  
nntuhenawenak – we catch them  
kthuhenawenak – we catch them  
kthuhenawaok – you all catch them  

203
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>twenawoo – they catch him</th>
<th>twenawoo – they catch them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Singular Subject</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural Subject</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntunukw – he catches me</td>
<td>ntunukuk – they catch me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktunukw – he catches you</td>
<td>ktunukuk – they catch you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenaku – he catches him</td>
<td>twenaku – he catches him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntuunukunana – he catches us</td>
<td>ntuunukunanak – they catch us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntuunukuna – he catches us</td>
<td>ntuunukunanak – the catch us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntuunukuwa – he catches you all</td>
<td>ntuunukuwaok – they catch you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenakuwo – he catches the others</td>
<td>twenakuwoo – they catch the others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ktuni</strong> – you catch me</th>
<th><strong>ktunel</strong> – I catch you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ktunihena – you catch us</td>
<td>ktuneluhemo – I catch you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktunihemeno – you all catch me</td>
<td>ktuneluhena – we catch you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktunihena – you (all) catch us</td>
<td>ktunelhumena – we catch you all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**tukihel- wake up ai.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ntukihela</strong> – I wake up</th>
<th><strong>ntukihelahena</strong> – we wake up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ktukihela – you wake up</td>
<td>ktukihelahemo – you all wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tukihele – he/she wakes up</td>
<td>tukiheleyok – they wake up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ukathalen- braid it ti.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>nukathamen</strong> – I am braiding it</th>
<th><strong>nukathamena</strong> – I am braiding them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kukathamen – you are braiding it</td>
<td>kukathamena – you are braiding them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukathamen - he/she is braiding it</td>
<td>ukathàmena – he is braiding them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nukathameneno – we are braiding it</td>
<td>nukathamenena – we are braiding them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukathameneno – we are braiding it</td>
<td>kukathamenena – we are braiding them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukathameneyo – you all braid it</td>
<td>kukathâmeneeyo – you all are braiding them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukathâmeneeyo – they braid it</td>
<td>ukathâmeneeyo – they are braiding them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ulhal- have someone ta.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>nulhala</strong> - I have him</th>
<th><strong>nulhalaok</strong> - I have them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kulhala - you have him</td>
<td>kulhalaok - you have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wulahalao - he has him</td>
<td>wulahalaok - he has them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nulhalawena - we have him</td>
<td>nulhalawenanak - we have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhalawena - we have him</td>
<td>kulhalawenanak - we have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhalawa - you all have him</td>
<td>kulhalawaok - you all have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wulahalawoo - they have him</td>
<td>wulahalawoo - they have them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INVERSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Singular Subject</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural Subject</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nulhala - I have him</td>
<td>nulhalaok - I have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhala - you have him</td>
<td>kulhalaok - you have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wulahalao - he has him</td>
<td>wulahalaok - he has them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nulhalawena - we have him</td>
<td>nulhalawenanak - we have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhalawena - we have him</td>
<td>kulhalawenanak - we have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulhalawa - you all have him</td>
<td>kulhalawaok - you all have them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wulahalawoo - they have him</td>
<td>wulahalawoo - they have them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nulhalekw - he has me
kulhalekw - he has you
wulhalku - he has him
nulhalkuna - he has us
kulhalkuna - he has you
kulhalkuwa - he has you all
wulhalkuwoo - he has them

nulhalkuk - they have me
kulhalkuk - they have you
wulhalku - they have him
nulhalkunanak - they have us
kulhalkunanak - they have you
kulhalkuwaok - they have you all
wulhalkuwoo - they have them

LOCA L PARADIGM
kulhali - you have me
kulhalihemo - you all have me
kulhalihena - you (all) have us

kulhalel - I have you
kulhaleluhemo - I have you all
kulhaleluhena - we have you
kulhalelhumena - we have you all

ulhatun - have it ti. (IRREGULAR)
nulhatu(n) - I have it
kulhatu(n) - you have it
wulhatu(n) - he/she has it*
also spelled "walhatu" "ulhatu" "welatu"
nulhatuhena - we have it
kulhatuhena - we have it
kulhatuhemo - you all have it
wulhatuwak - they have it

nulhatuna - I have them
kulhatuna - you have them
wulhatuna - he has at them
nulhatuhena - we have them
kulhatuhena - we have them
kulhatuhemo - you all have them
wulhatuwak - they have them

um - come from ai.
num - I come from
kum - you come from
um - she/he comes from

numana - we come from
kumana - we come from
kuhemo - you all come from
umok - they come from

uskenep - throw water on someone ta.

DIRECT

Singular Object
nuskenepala – I throw water on him
kuskenepala – you throw ... on him
wuskenepalao – he throws ... on him
nuskenepalawena – we throw ... on him
kuskenepalawena – we throw ... on him
kuskenepalawa – you all throw ... on him
wuskenepalawao – they throw ... on him

Plural Object
nuskenepalaok – I throw water on them
kuskenepalaok – you throw ... on them
wuskenepalaok – he throws ... on them
nuskenepalawenanak – we ... ... on them
kuskenepalawenanak – we throw ... on them
kuskenepalawenaok – you all ... ... on them
wuskenepalawao – they throw ... on them

INVERSE

Singular Subject
nuskenepalukw – he throws ... on me
kuskenepalukw – he throws ... on you
wuskenepalku – he throws ... on him

Plural Subject
nuskenepalkuk – they throw ... on me
kuskenepalkuk – they throw ... on you
wuskenepalku – they throw ... on him
nuskenepalkuna – he throws ... on us  
kuskenepalkuna – he throws ... on us  
kuskenepalkuwa – he throws ... on you all  
wuskenepalkuwoo – he throws ... on them  
nuskenepalkunanak – they throw ... on us  
kuskenepalkunanak – they throw ... on us  
kuskenepalkuwaok – they ... ... on you all  
wuskenepalkuwoo – they throw ... on them  

**LOCAL PARADIGM**  
kenuskenepal – you throw ... on me  
kenuskenepalihena – you throw ... on us  
kenuskenepalihemo – you all throw ... on me  
kenuskenepalihena – you all throw ... on us  

**uwah- know someone ta.**  

**DIRECT**  
*Singular Object*  
nuwaha - I know him  
kuwaha - you know him  
wahahao - he knows him  
uwahawena - we know him  
kuwahawena - we know him  
kuwahawa - you all know him  
uwahawoo - they know him  

*Plural Object*  
nuwaahao - I know them  
kuwahao - you know them  
nuwahwenanak - we know them  
kuwahwenanak - we know them  
kuwahawwaok - you all know them  
uwahawoo - they know them  

**INVERSE**  
*Singular Subject*  
nuwahukw - he knows me  
kuwahukw - he knows you  
wahahwu - he knows him  
uwahhawena - we know him  
kuwahhawena - we know him  
kuwahawa - you all know him  
uwahhawoo - they know him  

*Plural Subject*  
nuwaahkuk - they know me  
kuwahkuk - they know you  
nuwahkunanak - they know us  
kuwahkunanak - they know us  
kuwahkuwa - they know you all  
uwahkuwoo - they know them  

**LOCAL PARADIGM**  
kuwahi - you know me  
kuwahihemo - you all know me  
kuwahihena - you (all) know us  

**watu- know ai.**  
nuwatu - I know  
kuwatu - you know  
watu - she/he knows  

**Plural Subject**  
nuwatuhena - we know  
kuwatuhena - we know  
kuwatuhemo - you all know  
watuwak - they know  

**watun- know it; know about it ti.**  
nuwatun - I know it  
kuwatun - you know it  

nuwatuna - I know them  
kuwatuna - you know them
uwatun - he/she knows it
guwatunen - we know it
kutuwatunen - we know it
kuwatuneyo - you all know it
uwatuneyo - they know it
uwatuna - he knows them
guwatunena - we know them
kutuwatunena - we know them
kuwatuneyo - you all know them
uwatuneyo - they know them

wechilahtun - grab it ti.
newechilahtun - I grab it
kwechilahtun - you grab it
wechilahtun - she/he grabs it
newechilahtunen - we grab it
kwechilahtunen - we grab it
kechilahtuneyo - you all grab it
wechilahtuneyo - they grab it
newechilahtuna - I grab them
kwechilahtuna - you grab them
wechilahtuna - she/he grabs them
newechilahtunena - we grab them
kwechilahtunena - we grab them
kechilahtuneyo - you all grab them
wechilahtuneyo - they grab them

weskahp - born ai.
neweskahpi - I am born
keweskahpi - you are born
weskahpu - she/he is born
neweskahpihena - we are born
kweeskahpihena - you are born
neweskahpihemo - you all are born
weskahpuwak - they are born

wiamxkhamen - stir it, mix it up ti.
newiamxkhamen - I stir it
kewiamxkhamen - you stir it
wiamxkhamen - he/she stirs it
newiamxkhamenen - we stir it
kewiamxkhamenen - we stir it
kewiamxkhaamoneyo - you all stir it
wiamxkhameneyo - they stir it
newiamxkhamen - I stir them
kewiamxkhamen - you stir them
wiamxkhamen - he/she stirs them
newiamxkhamenena - we stir them
kewiamxkhamenena - we stir them
kewiamxkhaamoneyo - you all stir them
wamxkhameneyo - they stir them

wichem - help someone ta.

DIRECT
Singular Object
newichema - I help him
kewichema - you help him
wichemao - he helps him
newichemawena - we help him
kewichemawena - we help him
kewichemawa - you all help him
wichemawa - they help him

Plural Object
newichemaok - I help them
kewichemaok - you help them
wichemaok - he helps them
newichemawenanak - we help them
kewichemawenanak - we help them
kewichemawaok - you all help them
wichemawao - they help them

INVERSE
Singular Subject
newichemukw - he helps me
kewichemukw - he helps you
wichemuku - he helps him

Plural Subject
newichemukk - they help me
kewihemuk - they help you
wichemku - they help him
newichemkuna - he helps us
kewichemkuna - he helps us
kewichemkuwa - he helps you all
wichemkuwoo - he helps them
newichemkunanak - they help us
kewichemkunanak - they help us
kewichemkuwaok - they help you all
wichemkuwo - they help them

LOCAL PARADIGM
kewichemi - you help me
kewichemihemo - you all help me
kewichemihena - you (all) help us
kewichemel - I help you
kewichemelhemo - I help you all
kewichemelhena - we help you
kewichemelhumena - we help you all

wik- dwell ai.
newiki - I dwell
kewiki - you dwell
wiku - he/she dwells
newikihena - we dwell
kewikihena - we dwell
kewikihemo - you all dwell
wikuwak - they dwell

wikwihe1- tired ai.
newikwihe1a - I am tired
kwikwihe1a - you are tired
wikwihele - she/he is tired
newikwihe1ahena - we are tired
kwikwihe1ahena - we are tired
kwikwihe1ahemo - you all are tired
wikwihe1eyok - they are tired

winewe- beg ai.
newinewe - I beg
kewinewe - you beg
wine - he/she begs
newinewehena - we beg
kewinewehena - we beg
kewinewehemo - you all beg
wineyok - they beg

winkatamen- like it ti.
newinkatamen - I like it
kwinkatamen - you like it
winkatamen - he/she likes it
newinkatamenen - we like it
kwinkatamenen - we like it
kwinkatameneyo - you all like it
winkatameneyo - they like it
newinkatamenena - I like them
kwinkatamenena - you like them
winkatamenena - he likes them
newinkatamenen - we like them
kwinkatamenena - we like them
kwinkatameneyo - you all like them
winkatameneyo - they like them

wishas- frightened/startled (short term) ai.
newishasi - I am frightened
kewishasi - you are frightened
wishasu - she/he is frightened
newishasihena - we are frightened
kewishasihena - we are frightened
kewishasihemo - you all are frightened
wishasuwak - they are frightened

witkem- dance with someone  ta.

DIRECT

Singular Object
newitkema - I dance with him
kewitkema - you dance with him
witkemao - he dances with him

Plural Object
newitkemaok - I dance with them
kewitkemaok - you dance with them
witkemaok - he dances with them
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New</th>
<th>Direct Subject</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
<th>Inverse Subject</th>
<th>Inverse Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>newitkemawena – we dance with him</td>
<td>newitkemawenakanak – we dance with them</td>
<td>newitkemawenak – we dance with them</td>
<td>newitkemawo – they dance with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>kewitkemawena – we dance with him</td>
<td>kewitkemawenakanak – we dance with them</td>
<td>kewitkemawa – you all dance with them</td>
<td>kewitkemawo – they dance with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>kewitkemawa – you all dance with him</td>
<td>kewitkemawanak – you all dance with them</td>
<td>kewitkemawa – you all dance with them</td>
<td>kewitkemawo – they dance with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>witkemawoo – they dance with him</td>
<td>witkemawuanak – they dance with them</td>
<td>witkemawo – they dance with them</td>
<td>witkemawo – they dance with them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>witkemukw – he dances with me</td>
<td>newitkemuk – they dance with me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>witkèmukwa – he dances with you</td>
<td>kewitkemuk – hey dance with you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>witkemku – he dances with him</td>
<td>witkemku – they dance with him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newitkemkuna – he dances with us</td>
<td>newitkemkunanak – they dance with us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewitkemkuna – he dances with us</td>
<td>kewitkemkunanak – they dance with us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>witkemkuwa – he dances with you all</td>
<td>kewitkemkunanak – they dance with you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>witkemkuwoo – he dances with them</td>
<td>witkemkuwoo – they dance with them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Paradigm</th>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kwitkém – you dance with me</td>
<td>kwitkemel – I dance with you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwitkémihena – you dance with us</td>
<td>kwitkemelhumo – I dance with you all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwitkémihemo – you all dance with me</td>
<td>kwitkemeluheno – We dance with you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwitkémihena – you (all) dance with us</td>
<td>kwitkemelhumena – We dance with you all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wixanin-</th>
<th>Cook it ti</th>
<th>Wixen-</th>
<th>Cook something animate ta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>newxenina - I cook it</td>
<td>newixeninen(a) - we cook them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>kewixenina - you cook them</td>
<td>kewixeninen(a) - we cook them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>wixenina - she/he cooks them</td>
<td>wixeninen - we cook it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>newxeninen - we cook it</td>
<td>kewixeninen - we cook them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>kewixeninen - we cook it</td>
<td>kewixeninen - we cook them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>wixenineyo - you all cook it</td>
<td>wixenineyo - you all cook it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>wixenineyo - they cook it</td>
<td>wixenineyo - they cook it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Object</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newxenawena – we cook him</td>
<td>newixenaok – I cook them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenawena – we cook him</td>
<td>kewixenaok – you cook them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixenawo – they cook him</td>
<td>wixenaok – he cooks them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newxenawenak – we cook him</td>
<td>newxenawenakanak – we cook them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenawenak – we cook them</td>
<td>kewixenawenakanak – we cook them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewixenawa – you all cook him</td>
<td>kewixenawaok – you all cook them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wixenawao – they cook them</td>
<td>wixenawao – they cook them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inverse Subject</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newxenukukw – he cooks me</td>
<td>newxenuk – they cook me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kewxenukukw – he cooks you</td>
<td>kewxenuk – they cook you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wixenku – he cooks him
newixenkuna – he cooks us
kewixenkuna – he cooks us
kewixenkuwa – he cooks you all
wixenkuwoo – he cooks them

wixenku – they cook him
newixenkunanak – they cook us
kewixenkunanak – they cook us
kewixenkuwaok – they cook you all
wixenkuwoo – they cook them

LOCAL PARADIGM

kewixeni – you cook me
kewixenihena – you cook us
kewixenihemo – you all cook me
kewixenihena – you (all) cook us

kewixenel – I cook you
kewixenelhumo – I cook you all
kewixeneluhena – we cook you
kewixenelhumena – we cook you all

**xam- feed someone ta.**

**DIRECT**

*Singular Object*  
ntaxama - I feed him  
ktaxama - you feed him  
taxamao - he feeds him  
ntaxamawena - we feed him  
ktaxamawena - we feed him  
ktaxamawa - you all feed him  
taxamawao - they feed him

*Plural Object*  
ntaxamaok - I feed them  
ktaxamaok - you feed them  
taxamaok - he feeds them  
ntaxamawenanak - we feed them  
ktaxamawenanak - we feed them  
ktaxamawaok - you all feed them  
taxamawao - they feed them

**INVERSE**

*Singular Subject*  
ntaxamukw - he feeds me  
ktaxamukw - he feeds you  
taxamku - he feeds him  
ntaxamkuna - he feeds us  
ktaxamkuna - he feeds us  
ktaxamkuwa - he feeds you all  
taxamkuwoo - he feeds them

*Plural Subject*  
ntaxamkuk - they feed me  
taxamkuk - they feed you  
taxamku - they feed him  
ntaxamkunanak - they feed us  
ktaxamkunanak - they feed us  
ktaxamkuwaok - they feed you all  
taxamkuwoo - they feed them

**LOCAL PARADIGM**

ktaxami – you feed me  
ktaxamihena – you feed us  
ktaxamihemo – you all feed me  
ktxamihena – you (all) feed us

ktxamel – I feed you  
ktxamelhumo – I feed you all  
ktxameluhena – we feed you  
ktxamelhumena – we cook you all

**xakwixen - flood ii.**

xakwixen - a flood; it is a flood
INDEX OF VERB FORMS

ENGLISH TO LENAPE

afraid (long term): alam- ai.
age/birthday: katenam- ai.
angry: manunks- ai.
bake bread: ahponhe ai.
bathe someone: tahixamuhel ta.
bathe: tixam- ai.
beat someone (in competition): sihu- ta.
be : winewe- ai.
believe it: lamhitamën- ti.
bite it: tantamen- ti.
born: weskahp- ai.
bother someone: nachih- ta.
braid it: ukathamen- ti.
breathe: lexë- ai.
burn it: lusemen- ti.
burn someone: lusa- ta.
buy it: malhelamen- ti.
carry/hold it: kelenemen- ti.
catch someone: tuhen- ta.
cheap: apuwawtu- ii.
cold: akohch ai.
come from: um- ai.
come: pa- ai.
cook it: wixanin- ti.
cook something animate: wixen- ta.
cough: oxu- ai.
cover it: metakhomen- ti.
cry: melimu- ai.
dance with someone: witkem- ta.
dance: kentk- ai.
dig a hole: olhe- ai.
do something: mikentam- ai.
dream: lashim- ai.
dress: penchilah- ai.
drum: puhemem- ai.
dry it: kaxksemen- ti.
dwell, live: wik- ai.
eat: mits- ai.
enter: temike - ai.
exist; be here: ahp - ai.
expensive: ahowtu - ii.
fall down: kaihele - ai.
feed someone: xam - ta.
feel well: amals - ai.
fire, make a: tentehwe - ai.
fish: ame - ai.
float: alemipu - ai.
fly: kent - ai.
follow someone: naol - ta.
frightened/startled (short term): wishas - ai.
fry it: salasemen - ti.
get in (a boat, car, etc.): pus - ai.
get up: am - ai.
give (it to) someone: mil - ta.
glad; satisfied: elintam - ai.
go: a - ai.
grab it: wechilahtun - ti.
hate someone: shinkal - ta.
hate/dislike it / not want it: shinkatamen - ti.
have it: ulhatun - ti. (IRREGULAR)
have someone: ulhal - ta.
hear it: elistamem - ti.
hear someone: penta - ta.
hear/understand it: pentamen - ti.
help someone: wichem - ta.
hide (quickly): kanchihel - ai.
hide it: kantenemen - ti.
hide someone: kanhal - ta.
hide/hidden: kanchixi - ai.
hit someone: pakam - ta.
home, go: machi - ai.
hot: kes - ai.
hug someone: kahkasten - ta.
hungry: katup - ai.
hunt: alai - ai.
jump around: alakihel - ai.
kick at it: shakhwikatamen - ti.
kick someone: shakhwik - ta.
kind; good-hearted: litech - ai.
know it; know about it: watun - ti.
know someone: uwah - ta.
know: watu - ai.
laugh: keleks - ai.
leave/go away: alemsk - ai.
lift it up: taspenemen- ti.
lift someone: taspen ta.
like it: winkatamen- ti.
look at it: penamen- ti.
look good; do good work: inakw- ai.
lose it: tankhitun- ti.
love it: ahotamen ti.
love someone: ahol ta.
mean: matape- ai.
name is: luwens- ai.
paddle: ishhama- ai.
paint it: liksemen- ti.
paint someone: elahken- ta.
plant: hakihe- ai.
play with it: papitun- ti.
play: pap- ai.
plow: alaxhakiye- ai.
pound corn in a mortar: akhone ai.
push it: kenchchenemen- ti.
push someone: kenhek- ta.
put someone: ahel ta.
put something on: tatu- ai.
put/place it: tatun- ti.
read/count: ahken ai.
receive it: meshenemen- ti.
remember it: meshatamen- ti.
return it: kwetkenem- ti.
return: kwetki- (teki) ai.
rinse it: lanpatun- ti.
roll it around: tepchenemen- ti.
roll: tepchehel- ai.
runt: kshihel- ai.
sad; sorry: shielintam- ai.
say/said: luwe- ai
see it: nemen- ti.
see someone: new- ta.
sew it: kelixamen- ti.
sew: kelixike ai.
sharp: kine ii.
sick: pals- ai.
sing: asu- ai.
sit down on a chair: lematahp- ai.
sleep: kawi- ai.
slip: shoxihel- ai.
smell it: melamen- ti.
sneeze: kweskwine- ai.
soft: toke- ii.
soft: toks- ai.
speak Lenape: alenixs- ai.
spear someone: tankam- ta.
stir it, mix it up: wiamxxhamen- ti.
story, tell a: achim ai.
stretch it: shipenemen- ti.
stretch: shipchei- ai.
stubborn/disobedient: ahchink ai.
sweep: chikhike- ai.
swim: ashewil- ai.
talk nonsense: nuchkwewtunhe- ai.
talk: pemetunhe- ai.
taste it: kwetantamen- ti.
tell (it to) someone: tel- ta.
tell a winter story: athiluhe- ai.
thick; fat: kupahkes- ai.
thick; fat: kuphahkat- ii.
think: ite- ai.
throw water on someone: uskenep- ta.
tired: wikwihel ai.
touch someone: kiken- ta.
touch/feel it: kwetenemen- ti.
try it: kwechilahtun- ti.
wake up: tukihel- ai.
walk: pemesk- ai.
want it: katatamen- ti.
wash hands: shilenche- ai.
wash it: keshixtun- ti.
wink: pokinkwehele- ai.
wipe it, erase it: chiskhamen- ti.
work: mikemos- ai.
yawn: shxapae- ai.

LENAPE TO ENGLISH

a: go ai.
achim: tell a story ai.
ahchink: stubborn/disobedient ai.
ahel: put someone ta.
ahken: read/count ai.
ahol: love someone ta.
ahotamen: love it ti.
ahp: be here; exist ai.
ahponhe: bake bread ai.
ahowtu: expensive ii.
akohch: cold ai.
akhoke: pound corn in a mortar ai.
alai: hunt ai.
alakihel: jump around ai.
alam: afraid (long term) ai.
alaxhakiye- plow ai.
alemipuk- float ai.
alemsk- leave/go away ai.
alenixs- speak Lenape ai.
am- get up ai.
amals- feel well ai.
amals- feel well ai.
apuwawtu - cheap ii.
ashewil- swim ai.
asu- sing ai.
athiluhe- tell a winter story ai.
chikhike- sweep ai.
chishkhamen- wipe it, erase it ti.
elahken- paint someone ta.
elintam- glad; satisfied ai.
elistamem- hear it ti.
hakibe- plant ai.
inakw- look good; do good work ai.
ite- think ai.
ishhama- paddle ai.
kahkasten- hug someone ta.
kahele- fall down ai.
kanchihel- hide (quickly) ai.
kanchixi- hidden/to hide ai.
kanchihel- hide (quickly) ai.
kantamen- hide it ti.
katanenemen- hide it ti.
katatamen- want it ti.
katenam- age/birthday ai.
katup- hungry ai.
kawi- sleep ai.
kaxksemen- dry it ti.
keleks- laugh ai.
kelenemen- carry/hold it ti.
kelixamen-  sew it  ti.
kelixike-  sew  ai.
kenchchenemen-  push it  ti.
kenhik-  push someone  ta.
kenth-  fly  ai.
kentk-  dance  ai.
kes-  hot  ai.
keshixtun-  wash it  ti.
kiken-  touch someone  ta.
kine-  sharp  ii.
kshihele-  run  ai.
kupahhkat-  thick; fat  ii.
kupahkes-  thick; fat  ai.
kwechilahtun-  try it  ti.
kweskwine-  sneeze  ai.
kwetantamen-  taste it  ti.
kwetenemen-  touch/feel it  ti.
kwetkenem-  return it  ti.
kwetki  (teki)  return  ai.
lamhitamënn-  believe it  ti.
lanpatun-  rinse it  ti.
lashim-  dream  ai.
lematalhp-  sit down on a chair  ai.
lexe-  breathe  ai.
liksemeng-  paint it  ti.
lited-  kind; good-hearted  ai.
lusemen-  burn it  ti.
lusa-  burn someone  ta.
luwe-  say/said  ai.
luwens-  name is  ai.
machi-  go home  ai.
malhelamen-  buy it  ti.
manunks-  angry  ai.
matape-  mean  ai.
melamen-  smell it  ti.
melimu-  cry  ai.
meshatamen-  remember it  ti.
meshenemen-  receive it  ti.
metakhomemen-  cover it  ti.
mits-  eat  ai.
mikemos-  work  ai.
mikentam-  do something  ai.
mil-  give (it to) someone  ta.
nachih-  bother someone  ta.
naoi-  follow someone  ta.
nemen-  see it  ti.
new- see someone
nuchkwewturhe- talk nonsense ai.
olhe- dig a hole ai.
oxu- cough ai.
pa- come ai.
pakam- hit someone ta.
pals- sick ai.
pap- play ai.
papitun- play with it ti.
pemusk- walk ai.
pemetunhe- talk ai.
penamen- look at it ti.
penchilah- dress ai.
penta- hear someone ta.
pentamen- hear/understand it ti.
pokinkwehehe- wink ai.
puhenem- drum ai.
pus- get in (a boat, car, etc.) ai.
salasemen- to fry it ti.
shakhwik- kick someone ta.
shakhwikatamen- kick at it ti.
shielintam- sad; sorry ai.
shilenche- wash hands ai.
shinkal- hate someone ta.
shinkatamen- dislike it / not want it ti.
shipchei- stretch ai.
shipenemen- stretch it ti.
shoxihel- slip ai.
shxapae- yawn ai.
sihu- beat someone (in competition) ta.
tahixamuhel- to bathe someone ta.
tankam- spear someone ta.
tankhitun- lose it ti.
tantamen- bite it ti.
taspen- lift someone ta.
taspenemen- lift it up ti.
tatu- put something on ai.
tatun- put/place it ti.
tel- tell (it to) someone ta.
temike- enter ai.
tentehwe- make a fire ai.
tepchehel- roll ai.
tepchenemen- roll it around ti.
tixam- bathe ai.
toke- soft ii.
toks- soft ai.
tuhen-  catch someone  ta.
tukihel-  wake up  ai.
ukathamen-  braid it  ti.
ulhal-  have someone  ta.
ulhatun-  have it  ti.  (IRREGULAR)
um-  come from  ai.
uskenep-  throw water on someone  ta.
uwah-  know someone  ta.
watu-  know  ai.
watun-  know it; know about it  ti.
wechilahtun-  grab it  ti.
weskahp-  born  ai.
wiamxkhamen-  stir it, mix it up  ti.
wichem-  help someone  ta.
wik-  dwell  ai.
wikwihel-  tired  ai.
winewe-  beg  ai.
winkatamen-  like it  ti.
wishas-  frightened/startled (short term)  ai.
witkem-  dance with someone  ta.
wixanin-  cook it  ti.
wixen-  cook something animate  ta.
xam-  feed someone  ta.