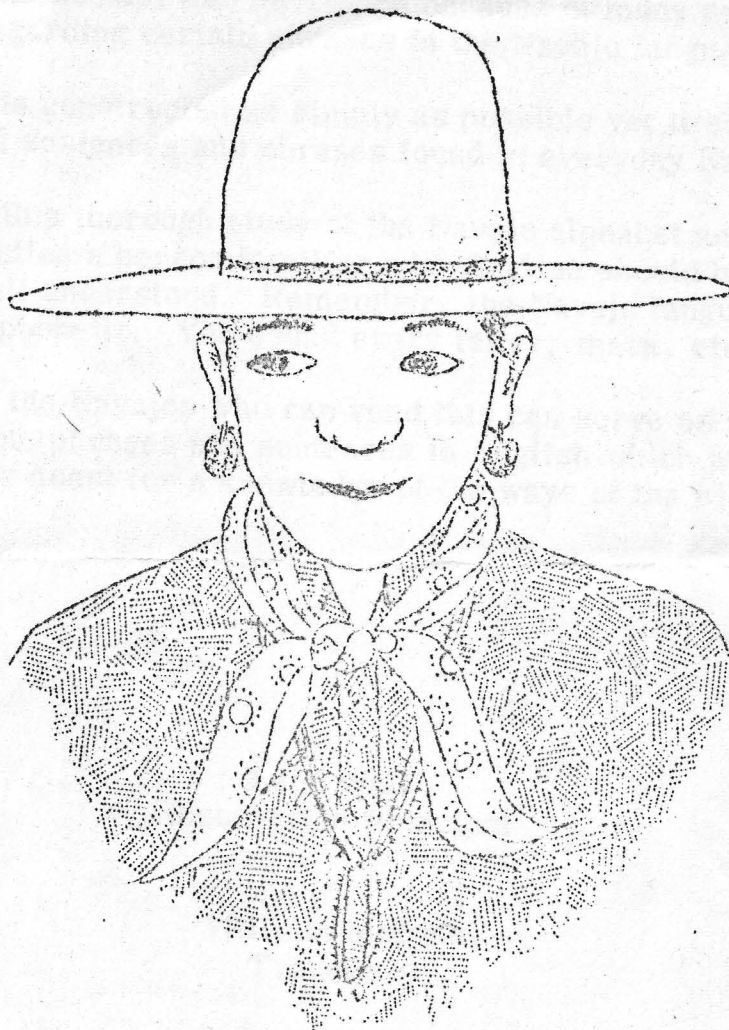


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H. Coffman

TALKING NAVAJO BEFORE YOU KNOW IT



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Navajo Agency
Window Rock, Arizona

FORWARD

This booklet was developed because of many requests received regarding certain phrases in the Navajo language.

It is constructed as simply as possible yet it contains many useful sentences and phrases found in everyday Navajo life.

With a thorough study of the Navajo alphabet and a little audible practice a person familiar with English should be able to make himself understood. Remember, the Navajo language is completely phonetic. You sound every letter, mark, etc.

To the Navajos who can read this can serve as a way of learning some phrases and sentences in English which will help them in their quest for a knowledge of the ways of the white man.

Leon Wall
Reservation Principal

William Morgan
Translator

1954

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Navajo Language

Like all the North American Indian languages, with the possible exceptions of Maya and Aztec, Navajo was only an oral language prior to the coming of the white man. Fifty or more years ago, Catholic and Protestant missionaries began to develop Navajo alphabets--each being different. In 1933, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs commissioned linguists at Columbia and Yale Universitites to develop simple alphabets with which to write Navajo. Being linguists, they naturally produced alphabets designed to give an accurate system of writing down the sounds of Navajo speech, and especially adapted to the needs of the comparative linguist.

What the Indian Bureau was seeking was an alphabet adapted, in a wholly practical sense, to the needs of those who spoke the language habitually. The requirements are quite different. Dr. John Harrington, Mr. Oliver LaFarge and Mr. Robert W. Young collaborated in working out such a simplified alphabet, using the conventional Roman letters found on the modern English typewriter keyboard, and those diacriticals needed to distinguish tonal features and nasalization of vowels. This new alphabet was introduced to the Reservation in 1940. In 1946 the American Eible Society, which prints the Bible in many languages, adopted the Harrington-LaFarge alphabet and began the printing of religious material in that alphabet. Most other Protestant missionaries are also using this new orthography.

The present Indian education program is aimed primarily at those individuals who are still not too old for school, or for whom school facilities can be provided. There are still thousands of adult Navajo who cannot speak English. This last group furnished a large field for Navajo language work.

In our modern world rapid, accurate exchange of information is of vital importance. At one time the Navajo could exist as a nation within our nation speaking only their own language and shut off from outside influences. Today all of the Navajo people need information and a system of accurate intercommunication in keeping with the times. The "grapevine" system is inadequate, especially where vital information is complex in nature, and even more so when much of that information is connected with a way of life they do not understand.

Only a written language can meet the requirements. For those who go to school English alone may meet their needs in this respect. For those who do not go long enough to school, or who do not go to school at all, only written Navajo can fill the communication needs.

Those who learn to read Navajo have a tool for communication with other Navajo-speaking people, as well as a medium through which to acquire urgently needed information correctly. Written Navajo cannot possibly compete as a substitute for written English, but the ability to read and write Navajo is infinitely better than inability to read in any language and it can be taught to wholly illiterate Indians in a very short time.

To meet the needs of that large percentage of Navajo people whose knowledge of English is inadequate or entirely lacking, the Branch of Education of the Indian Bureau is teaching older Navajos to read their own language and is publishing a monthly newspaper printed in Navajo and English, as well as other informational material of importance. It is the objective to write the English on about a 4th grade level as some Navajo have learned some English but not enough to read the regular newspaper. In addition, not only is information provided in Navajo, but also the Navajo language is made available as a tool for learning English. The use of Navajo as a tool has been effectively demonstrated by certain individual Navajos such as Roger Deal and others.

Sometime ago a young Navajo came into the office to subscribe to *Ádahoonłígíí*. He said that in the past he had thought the Navajo language program worthless. However, that weekend he had been to his father's hogan far in the interior. The young people were discussing the age of President Eisenhower. One said this and another that, but the elderly father said emphatically a certain figure. The children said, "How do you know, since you have no way of learning? You cannot read, and never go anywhere." The father said, "I can read Navajo." He got his paper and read to the group the article, "Meet the New President", in which the President's age was given.

In addition, many Navajo people take pride in gaining the ability to read and write their native language which is surely an important heritage. Thus, the rituals, customs, and heart-beat of a people will not be lost but will be recorded for future use.

THE NAVAJO ALPHABET

The following information in regard to the Navajo alphabet and its use should prove helpful to one familiar with the English language.

VOWELS:

The vowels have continental values. They are as follows, the first example being a Navajo word, the second the closest approximation to the sound in the English word:

<u>a</u> gad (juniper) f <u>a</u> ther	<u>i</u> sis (belt) s <u>i</u> t
<u>e</u> 'e'e'aah (west) m <u>e</u> t	<u>o</u> hosh (cactus) n <u>o</u> te

Vowels may be either long or short in duration, the long vowel being indicated by a doubling of the letter. This never affects the quality of the vowel, except that long i is always pronounced as in the English word pique.

sis: (belt) the vowel is short. siziiz (my belt) the vowel is long.

Vowels with a hook (◌̣) beneath the letters are nasalized. It means that some of the breath passes through the nose when you say them. After n, all vowels are nasalized and are not marked.

bizęęs (his, her wart)	tsinaabęęs (wagon)
'áshı̣ı̣h (salt)	bı̣ı̣h (deer)

When there is a little mark above the letter, then your voice goes up on that sound. Say the first word, and then the second of those we give here as examples.

ni (you)	ní (he says)
'azee' (medicine)	'azéé' (mouth)
nilí (he is)	nilí (you are)
doo (not)	dóó (and)

DIPHTHONGS:

The diphthongs are as follows:

ai hai (winter)	ci 'ci (that one)
aai shínaaí (my elder brother)	eii 'ádaat'éii (that which are)
ao daolyé (they are called)	oi deesdoi (it is warm, weather)
aoo 'aoo' (yes)	ooi Tsóhootsooí (Ft. Defiance, Ariz.)

LENGTH AND TONE OF THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE VOWELS

There are four primary vowels used. Each having continental value. The vowels may be either long or short. When a vowel is written only once it is pronounced very short. When it is written twice it means that that vowel is pronounced very long.

An acute accent mark (´) placed above a vowel indicates that it is high in tone. For a vowel low in tone, no mark is placed above it. Vowels with a hook (,) beneath the letters are nasalized. That is, some of the breath passes through the nose in their production. When only the first element of a long vowel has a mark above it the tone is falling from high, and if only the last element is marked the tone is rising from low.

a (short, low) as <u>a</u> in <u>fa</u> ther.	aa (long, low)	
á (short, high)	áá (long, high)	áa (falling) aá (rising)
ạ (short, low, nasal)	ạạ (long, low, nasal)	
áạ (short, high, nasal)	ááạ (long, high, nasal)	áạạ (falling) ạáạ (rising)
e (short, low) as <u>e</u> in <u>ne</u> t.	ee (long, low)	
é (short, high)	éé (long, high)	ée (falling) eé (rising)
ẹ (short, low, nasal)	ẹẹ (long, low, nasal)	
éẹ (short, high, nasal)	ééẹ (long, high, nasal)	éẹẹ (falling) ẹéẹ (rising)
i (short, low) as <u>i</u> in <u>si</u> t.	ii (long, low) as <u>ee</u> of English word see.	
í (short, high)	íí (long, high)	íi (falling) ií (rising)
ị (short, low, nasal)	ịị (long, low, nasal)	
íị (short, high, nasal)	ííị (long, high, nasal)	íịị (falling) ịíị (rising)
o (short, low) as <u>o</u> in <u>no</u> te.	oo (long, low)	
ó (short, high)	óó (long, high)	óo (falling) oó (rising)
ọ (short, low, nasal)	ọọ (long, low, nasal)	
óọ (short, high, nasal)	óóọ (long, high, nasal)	óọọ (falling) ọóọ (rising)

INFORMATION PLEASE

What is your name? My name is _____.	Daasha' yinilyé? _____ yinishyé.
Do you have a social security number? Yes, I have one.	Naanish binaaltsooshish neehóló? 'Aoo', shee hóló.
Let me see it. Here it is.	Haa'í sha' nish'í. Ha' kóoni.
Do you have a middle name? No, I do not have a middle name.	Nizhi' 'ata'gi si'ánigíish hóló? Dooda, shízhí' 'ata'gi si'ánigíi 'ádin.
How old are you? I am twenty three years old.	Díkwíish ninaáhai? Naadiin táá' shinaáhai k'ad.
What is the date of your birth? I was born April 20, 1931.	Hádáá' dóo ts'idá haa'í hoolzhishgo ni'dizhchí? T'áächíil wolyéhígíi naadiinigi yookkaal- go shi'dizhchí jini 1931 yéédáá'.
Where were you born? I was born in the hospital at Fort Effiance, Arizona.	Háadi ni'dizhchí? Tsénootsooídi 'azee'al'íí góne' shi'- dizhchí jini.
Where do you live now? I am living at Tohatchi, New Mexico at present.	K'ad sha' háadi kééhót'í? K'ad 'éi Tóhaach'í' hoolyéedi kééhash- t'í.
Are you married? Yes, I am married.	'Asdzáníish neehóló? 'Aoo', 'asdzáni shee hóló.
Do you have any children? Yes, we have one child.	Na'álichíníish hóló? 'Aoo', niha'álichíní t'áálá'í.
Are you employed at present? No, I am not employed at present.	Nanilnishish k'ad haa'í da? Dooda, k'ad doo naashnish da.
When was the last time you work? It has been three months now since my last job.	Hádáá' sha' t'áá nishínílnish nt'ée'í? T'áadoo naashnishí k'ad táá' nídeezid.
For whom did you work on your last job? I worked for the Santa Fe Railroad Co.	Hái sha' bá nanilnish nt'ée'í? Bibéézh ní't'i'nií Santa Fe deilnínígíi 'atah bá naashnish nt'ée'í.
What kind of work did you do? I was with the extra gang as a time- keeper for the labors.	Ha'át'íi naanish shíí baa nanináá nt'ée'í? Béésh ní't'i' yiyaa nida'atsiígíi naal- tscos 'íik'ini bá nishíí nt'ée'í.
What was your salary or earnings? I was making \$2.00 an hour.	Díkwíi nich'í' nahalyéé nt'ée'í? 'Ahéé'íilkeedgo naaki béeso náánash- bíih nt'ée'í.

INFORMATION PLEASE (continued)

What was the name of your immediate supervisor?

A person named _____ was my immediate supervisor.

Naat'áanii bá nanilnish yéé shá' daa-yoolyéé nt'ée'?

Naat'áanii _____ wolyéego bá naashnish nt'ée'.

Why did you leave that job?

We finished the job.

Ha'át'éego 'éi naanish yéé bitsáiniyá?

'Aitso nidashiilnish.

Does the United States Government employ in a civilian capacity any relative of yours (by blood or by marriage) with whom you live or have lived within the past 24 months?

No, but my wife worked for the government until our baby came.

Nik'ei dóo bá'iyéhc daniliinii da k'ad t'ááláhá góne' bík danighanii doodaii' naaki náahai yéedáá' dóo wóshdée' bík danighan nt'ée'íish lá'k'ad haa'í da Wáashindoon yá naalnish?

Dooda 'ádin, she'esdzáan t'eiya Wáashindoon yá naalnish nt'ée' ndi k'ad doo naalnish da 'awée' hazlí'ígíí biniinaa.

Have you ever been discharged or forced to resign for misconduct or for unsatisfactory service from any position?

No, I never have had that happen to me.

Zahash t'áa haa'í da naanish bits'áa ni'deelt'e' baahági 'ádaat'éii baa nani-náhágií dóo doo hazhó'ó nanilnishígíí biniinaa?

Dooda, t'ahdoo haa'í da 'ákót'éego naanish bits'áa shi'deelt'e' da.

Did you finish high school?

No, I did not finish high school.

'Ólta' naakits'áadahjí' nihool'áhágiish bííghah 'asíníjí'?

Dooda, t'áadoo bííghah 'aséjí' da.

What grade did you finish?

I finished the ninth grade.

Díkwíjí' níniyá 'ólta'di?

Náhást'éíjí' níniyá.

Where did you go to school?

I went to Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona.

Háadi shá' 'íiníikta' nt'ée'?

Phoenix, Arizona hoolyéedi Wáashindoon bá 'ólta'ági 'atah 'íiníishta' nt'ée'.

Are you in good health?

Yes, I am in good health.

Doosh naah téeh da?

'Aoo', doo ha'át'égéi da sháa dah haz'áa da.

Were you ever in the United States military service?

Yes, I was in the Marine Corp.

Wáashindoon bisiláooosh 'atah nílíí nt'ée' hadéa' da?

'Aoo'. Marine Corp deikínígií 'atah nishíí nt'ée'.

How long were in the armed forces?

I served two years and six months in the service.

Daa nízah nihoolzhiizh siláoo 'atah nílíigo? ✓

Siláoo 'atah nishíigo naaki shináahai dóo hastáá nídeezid.

INFORMATION PLEASE (continued)

When did you entered the military service?

I entered the military service on May 10, 1948.

When were you discharged from the Marine Corp?

I was discharged from the Marine Corp November 9, 1950.

Are you a disabled veteran?

No, I am not a disabled veteran.

Do you receive any pension or other compensation from the state or the federal government?

No, I do not receive any pension or other compensation.

Háááá' shá' 'atah siláoo síníííí'?

T'ááts'oh wolyéhígíí neeznáágoó yookkáal-go siláoo 'atah séííí' 1948 yééáá'.

Háááá' shá' Marine Corp bits'á néení-dzá'.

Níích'i Ts'ósi wolyéhígíí náhást'éígóó yookkáal-go Marine Corp deilnínígíí bits'á nánísdzá 1950 yééáá'.

Siláoo náíínééáá' ásh ha'át'éego da bits'áááá' naah dah hoo'a'?

Dooda, siláoo bits'áááá' doo ha'át'éego da shaah dah hoo'a' da.

T'áásh ha'át'éééé' da nich'í' na'iilyé, Wááshindoon bits'áááéé' da?

'Ádin, doo háááéé' da shich'í' na'iil-yéé da.

LOCATING AN OLD FRIEND

I am looking for a Navajo named Hosteen Tsosie. Do you know him?

Yes, he is my uncle.

Well, well, I am so glad to see you! My name is John Smith.

But why are you looking for my uncle?

Oh, he is a good friend of mine. I met him in Salt Lake City last year and I have some things here for him and his family.

Hosteen Tsosie is a medicineman. I understand that he is over at Chischilly Begay's hogan performing a curing ceremony for Chischilly Begay's wife.

Are you sure he is there today?

Yes, I am sure. I saw one of Chischilly Begay's daughters at the trading post yesterday and she told me that.

Where does Chischilly Begay live?

He lives over there near that red mesa.

Diné Za' Hastiin Ts'ósi wolyé 'éi hanishtáago 'ásht'í. Béehonísinísh?

'Aoo', 'éi shidá'í 'át'é.

Haalá 'ánánéehgo 'áadíni, níítsánígíí baa shíł hózhó. John Smith yinishyé shí.

'Ákoláá ha'át'íi shá' biniiyé shidá'í hanítá?

Sik'is 'át'é 'óí hastiin. Kóhoot'ééáá' n'léi Salt Lake City hoolyéedi bíł 'ahéehosisziid. T'áádoó le'é baa deeshníł ní-singo kóó bá naashjaah, ba'álchíní dó la' bá.

Hataat'ii níí Hastiin Ts'ósi. K'ad n'léi Tsiisch'ílii Biye' bighanídi Tsiisch'ílii Biye' be'esdzáán yik'í nahalá jini.

Da' t'áá 'aaníí 'áadi naaghá dííjí?

'Aoo', t'áá 'aaníí k'ad 'áadi. 'Adáá-dáá' Tsiisch'ílii Biye' bitsi' Za' kindi naagháá lé. 'éi shíł nahno'.

Háadish Tsiisch'ílii Biye' bighan?

N'léi tsé kichíí' dah 'azkání biyaadi bighan.

LOCATING AN OLD FRIEND (continued)

How do you get there?
You have to go back to the trading post and take the road west from there.

Can cars travel on that road?
The road is all right except there is one place which is quite rocky but you can get through with your car if you are careful.

Will you come and show me the way?

Yes, I will be glad to if you will bring me back. My sheep are lambing and I am very busy.

Sure I will bring you back as soon as I can if nothing happens to our car.

Nothing will happen to your car if you just take your time.

All right.

Let's go.

Háádéé'go sha' bich'ij' 'ahóót'i'?'
Naalyéhé báhooghanjigo nát'áá' náhóni-
t'i', 'áádóó 'índa 'e'e'aahjigo dah
'adiitiinígíí 'éí t'áá 'áaji' 'e'etiin.
Chidíísh t'áá bá yá'áhoot'éehgo 'atiin?
T'áá yá'át'éehgo 'atiin, t'áá hazhó'ó
t'áá'ánáago t'éiyá 'ayóo tsé hadaaz'á,
ndi hazhó'ó 'ání'jigo t'áadoo
'át'éhégoó níl ch'i'doolwoł.

'Ákóó daats'i shíł díí'ash shá
hwiín'jigo?

Lá'áa, t'áá shíí 'ákódooníł t'áá
kwe'é shíł néíní't'áazhgo. Shidibé
nida'iíłchíihgo shinaanish t'óó 'ahayóí.

'Aoo', t'áadoo hodina'i níl nídeesh-
t'ash chidí doo nihits'áá' haada
yidzaadáá'.

Nichidí t'áadoo 'ádooníí da hazhó'ó
t'áá t'áadee níl 'oolwołgo,

Hágoshíí.

Tí'.

DESIRING TRANSPORTATION

Where are you (2) going?
We (2) are going to Mexican Springs.

Could we ride with you as far as we
can? We are going to Gallup.
All right you can ride with us as
far as the junction.

Will you take us to Gallup? We will
buy you gasoline and oil.

We are not in taxi business.

How many are going?
There are three of us going.

All right, get in.

Close the door good.

Háágóó lá nihíł 'adeeswod?
Naakaii Bito'góó deet'áázh.

'Iih nihidoohníł daats'i níléí t'áá
háaji' da? Na'nízhoozhígoó deekai.
Lá'áa, níléí 'alts'á'áztíinigi
bidadoohjah.

Na'nízhoozhígoó nihidooh'ish t'áásh
'áko? Chidí bitoo' dóó 'ak'ah kizhíní
ka' nihá nidahidiilnih.

Diné naagé doo nihinaanish da.

Díkwínókt'é lá 'iih wohjeeh?
Tániilt'é 'iih yíijeeh.

Hágoshíí, 'aadéé' 'iih wohjeeh.

Hazhó'ó dádi'nítíih.

QUESTIONS ABOUT AN INDIVIDUAL.

Do you speak English?	Bilagáana bizaadish dinit's'a'?
No, I cannot speak English.	Dooda, Bilagáana bizaad doo diists'a' da.
Can you get an interpreter?	Ná 'ata' hodoolni'ni shíí' la' hóló?
This is my son. He will interpret for me.	Díí shiyáázh 'át'é (woman speaking). 'éí shá 'ata' hodoolnih.
This is my daughter. She cannot speak English.	Díí shich'é'é 'át'é (woman speaking). Bilagáana bizaad doo yidiits'a' da.
I came to ask you some questions.	T'áadoo lo'égóó nanihidíéoshkíí' bini-yé níyá.
Please speak slowly.	T'áá t'áadee yáníkti' t'áá sh'q'odí.
All right, I will speak slowly.	Lá'q'q, t'áá t'áadee yáshti' dooleež.
Are you alone? (you three)	T'áásh sáná nahísóotá?
Yes, we are all alone today. (3 of us)	'Aoo', t'áá sáná naháatá dííjí.
Where is your husband?	Hastiin shá' háájí 'ííyá?
My husband is herding sheep.	Hastiin 'éí na'níkkaad.
How many children do you have?	Díkwíí lá na'á'chíní?
I have three children.	T'áá' sha'á'chíní.
How many of them are boys?	Díkwíí 'ashiiké danilí?
I have two boys. One is in the Navy.	'Ashiiké naaki sha'á'chíní. T'áá'á'í 'éí tá'k'á'jí siláoo 'atah nilí.
How many of your children are girls?	'At'ééké díkwíí na'á'chíní?
I just have one daughter.	Shich'é'é t'áá'á'í (woman speaking).
What is your name?	Daasha' yinílyé?
My name is Mary Yazzie.	Mary Yazzie yinishyé.
What are you called by Navajos?	Diné k'ehjí shá' 'éí hait'éego danózhí?
I am called Ason Todicheene.	'Asdzáán Tódich'íí'ndi dashilní.
How old are you?	Díkwíí shá' nínááhái?
I am forty three years old.	Dízdíin dóó lí'q'q t'áá' shinááhái.

QUESTIONS ABOUT AN INDIVIDUAL (continued)

Do you have a census number?	Béesh nídaazbąs number dabiká'ígíísh neehóló?
Yes, I have one. Here it is.	'Aoo', shee hóló. Díí 'éí 'át'é.
What about your children, do they all have census numbers?	Na'ákhíní shą', t'áash 'aktso béesh number dabiká'ígíí bee dahóló?
Yes, they all have census number.	'Aoo', t'áá 'aktso bibéézh dahóló.
What is your husband's name?	Hastiin shą' 'éí daayoolyé?
My husband's name is Joe Tabaha Yazzie.	Hastiin 'éí Joe Tabaha Yazzie wolyé.
What is he called by the Navajos?	Diné k'ehjí shą' 'éí hait'éego dayózhí?
He is called Tabaha Yazzie.	'Tábaąhá Yázhí deikní.
How old is he, do you know?	Díkwíí binááhai shą'shin, níłish bée-hózin?
I have forgotten what he said his age was last year.	Díkwíí shíí 'éiyá shinááhai níini' kó-hoot'éédáá'.
All right, that will be all. I thank you very much for your cooperation.	Lá'ąą, k'ad lá t'áá 'ákódí ní. Ts'ídá 'ahéhee' nízónigo shíká 'ííníłwod.
And I thank you too. You are a good interpreter.	'Índa ní dó' 'ahéhee'. Nízónigo 'ata' hólne' lá.

LIVESTOCK AND FARM

Do you have a grazing permit?	Naaltsoos bik'ehgo na'níłkaadí deik-níníígíísh neehóló?
How much stock are you allowed on your present permit?	Dibé binaaltsoos k'ad naníłtsoosígíí díkwíí bikáa'go naníłtsoos?
How many sheep do you have?	Dibé díkwíí níłíí'?
Goats Horses Cattle	Tł'ízí Éíí' Béégashii
Where do you herd your stock in the winter?	Háadi shą' níłíí' nídabeehah?
Where do you herd your stock in the summer?	Háadi shą' níłíí' nídabeeshííh?
You have too much livestock for the feed on this land.	Kwii ch'il doo hózhó hóló da ndi níłíí' t'óó 'ahayóí bik'i naníłkaad lá.
I think you should cull out the unproductive animals from your herd.	Na'aldloosh doo 'adíná'iíłt'e' dani-líníígíí bits'á híníłgo yá'át'ééh.
How many horses do you really need?	Éíí' díkwíigo 'íiyisíí ná yá'át'ééh?

LIVESTOCK AND FARM (continued)

Tell your neighbors that we'll start branding in ten days.

Neeznáá yiskáago líí' bída'diidlidígíí baa nididiikah. Bii kééhót'íinií bii dahodíílnih.

Be sure to tie your fleece when you shear your sheep.

Tá'dígéeshgo 'aghaa' t'áá'á'á'í níjoo- lígo beda'ít'í'o'go yá'át'óéh.

How many sheep pelts did you sell last winter?

Haidáá' dibé bilági díkwíí kinjí' nahíniínií'?

Whose horses are those down there by the fence?

Ííí' íléí ná'ázt'í' bitsíidi naazínígíí shá' hái bilíí'?

Who is herding for you?

Háishá' ná na'nizkaad?

Bring your sheep in for dipping next week.

Danígo náá'ásdlíí' dóó bik'íjí' dibé tánágísi ná ta'doo'ník.

How many lambs do you have this year?

Nidibé yázhí díkwíí k'adí

Your lambs look good.

Jó nidibé yázhí yá'adaat'óéh.

Where are you going to sell your lambs this year?

Dibé yázhí dahideezníí'go háadi nidibé yázhí naa nahidoo shá'shín?

Whose land is this?

Díí shá' 'éí hái bikéyah?

Whose farm is that?

Íléidi shá' 'éí hái k'óé'dídlééh?

Whose hogan is that?

Íléí shá' 'éí hái bighan?

Whose house is this?

Díí shá' 'éí hái bikin?

What do you grow on your farm?

Ha'át'íí shá' k'óé'dídlééh?

Your alfalfa sure came out good.

Tí'oh waa'í k'idíínláháa nízhoónigo háájéé' lá.

Your corn looks good too.

Ninaadáá' 'aídó' nízhoóní.

This fence is not strong enough.

Díí 'anít'í' doo bidziil da.

Do you have any chickens?

Ninaa'ahóóháiish hóló?

What breed are they?

Daadaolyéhígíí 'át'é?

Are they good layers?

'Ayóósh nda'íízhííh?

What do you do with the eggs?

'Ayéézhíí shá' 'éí daadaal'í?

How much do you sell them for?

Díkwíí bááh 'ííígo níhaa nidahaniíh?

FARI PRODUCE

alfalfa	tł'oh waa'í	apples	bilasáana
beans	naa'olí	grapes	ch'il na'atł'o'ii
chili	'azeedich'íí'	muskmelon	ta'neesk'áni
corn	naadáá'	oranges	ch'il kitsxooí
oats	tł'oh nanool'olí	peaches	didzétsoh
onions	tł'ohchin	pears	bitsee' hólóní
potatoes	nínasii	squash (pumpkin)	naayízí
rice	'alóós	tomatoes	ch'il kichxí'í
wheat	tł'oh naadáá'	watermelon	t'ééhjiyáán
sheep	dibé	turkey	tązhii
goat(s)	tł'ízí	ducks & geese	naal'eełí
pig(s)	bisóodi	rabbit(s)	gah
cow	béégashii	chickens	naa'ahóóhai

MEAT ('atsí')

beef	béégashii bitsí'	sheep pelt	dibé bikági
veal veal	béégashii yáázh bitsí'	cowhide	béégashii bikági
mutton	dibé bitsí'	goat pelt	tł'ízí bikági
pork	bisóodi bitsí'	pelts, hides	'akági or 'asga'
bacon	bisóodi	wool	'aghaa'
venison	bíih bitsí'	mohair	tł'ízí 'ilí bighaa'

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

sheep	dibé	cattle	béégashii
ewe(s)	dibé tsa'ii	cow	béégashii tsa'ii
lamb(s)	dibé yázhí	calf	béégashii yáázh
ram(s)	deenásts'aa'	bull	dóola
wether sheep	dibé cho'ádinii	steer	béégashii cho'ádinii
goat(s)	tł'ízí	horse(s)	łíí'
nanny-goat	tł'ízí tsa'ii	mare	łíí tsa'ii
kid(s)	tł'ízí yázhí	colt	ké'eyázhí
billygoat	tł'ízí ká'	stallion	łíí chogii
wether goat	tł'ízí cho'ádinii	gelding	łíí' biká'ii
angora goat	tł'ízí 'ilí	kittens	mósi yázhí
mule	dzaanééz	dog	kéechaa'í
burro	téłii	puppies	kéechaa yázhí
		cat	mósi

NAVAJO AGENCY SCHOOLS

May, 1954

CHINLE ***	Ch'inilí	KLAGETOH ***	Leeyi' Tó
Lukachukai *	Lók'ai'jigai	Cornfields *	K'iiltsoitah
Many Farms **	Dá'ák'eh Haláni	Canado **	Lók'aah Nteel
Nazlini **	Názliní	Greascwood *	Díwózhii Bii' Tó
Pinon *	Be'ak'id Baa 'Aho- dzáni	Kinlichee *	Kin Dah Lichí'í
Rock Point *	Tsé Nitsaa Deez'áhi	Leupp *	Tsiizizii
Round Rock **	Tsé Nikáni	Seba Dalkai *	Séi Bidaagai
Rough Rock *	Tséch'izhi	Steamboat *	Hóyéé'
Salina Springs **	Tséláni	Tolani Lakes *	Tó Láni
Black Mountain ++	Tók'i Hazbj'í	Wide Ruins *	Kinteel
CRO POINT ***	T'iists'óóz Mideesh- gizh	SHIPROCK *** (Shiprock & San Juan)	Naat'áanii Nééz
Lake Valley *	Be'ak'id Halgaii	Aneth *	T'áá Biih'íidii
Pueblo Pintado *	Kin Nteel	Beclabeto *	Bitl'ááh Bito'
Standing Rock *	Tsé 'í'áhi	Cove **	K'aabizhii
Torreón *	Ya'nillzhiiin	Huerfano *	Dzik Má'oodikii
White Horse Lake *	Tó Hwiisxíni	Menahnezad *	Niinah Mizaad
Borrogo Pass ++	Tó Dích'íí'	Red Rock *	Tsé Lichí'í' Dah 'az- kání
Kimбето ++	Giní Bit'ohí	Teec Nos Pas *	T'iis Názbas
FORT DEFIANCE ***	Tséhootsoí	TOADLENA ***	Tó Háálí
Crystal *	Tó Nikts'íli	Naschitti *	Nahashch'idí
Hunters Point *	Tsé Náshchii'	Nava **	Bis Deez'áhi
Pine Springs *	T'iis 'í'áhi	Sanostee ++	Tsé 'Aknaozt'í'í
FORT WINGATE ***	Shash Bitoo	TONATCHI ***	Tóhaach'í'
Baca *	Kin Ligaai	Coyote Canyon *	Ma'ii Tééh Yitkizhí
Checchilgeetho *	Chéch'il Yaa	Twin Lakes *	Tsé Náhádzoh
Iyanbito **	'Ayáni Bito'	TUBA CITY ***	Tó Naneesdizí
Pinedale *	Tó Béehwiisgani	Bellefont **	Ná'ázt'í'
Thoreau *	Dlq'áyázhí	Chilchinbeto ++	Tsiikchin Bii' Tó
Jones Ranch ++	(?)	Denehotso *	Denihootso
*** Large Boarding School and Area Headquarter (Sch. Supt.)		Kaibeto *	K'ai' Bii' Tó
* Community Boarding School		Kayenta *	Tó Dinéeshzhee'
** Day School		Moenave **	Kin Ligaai
++ Trailer School		Navajo Itn. *	Naatsis'áan
		Shonto *	Sháá' Tóhí

IN THE CLASSROOM

'Ólta' Góne'

Let's all sit down. We will start the class now.

First we will have a roll call.

Answer loudly when your name is called.

This is called chalk.

This is called blackboard (or greenboard).

It is used to write on with chalk so everyone in the room can see it.

Take one chalk and pass to the blackboard.

Write this on the blackboard.

That is all. You may take your seats.

Let's get some papers to write on.

Write this on the paper.

I will check your answers.

What is this word?

Say it aloud.

Now say this one.

See the difference between them?

Here are some papers.

Here is a pencil.

Who does not have a pencil?

Write your name on your paper.

This is all the time we have.

Put your pencils and papers away.

Close all the windows.

T'áá 'ánóktso dah dinohbìjìh. K'ad da'íídíiltah.

'Áltsé danihidí'dóojiik.

Danihi'dójjìgo yéego 'ádadohní.

Díí chalk wolyé.

Díí blackboard (or greenboard) wolyé.

Chalk t'èiyá bee bik'i na'adzo, 'áko kóne'é naháaztánígíí t'áá 'altso dayoo'í.

Chalk t'áá'á'ígíí nídahohláahgo blackboard bich'í' daohsìjìh.

Díí 'ádaahlééh blackboard bikáa'gi.

T'áá 'ákódí, k'ad dah nídinohbìjìh.

Naaltsoos la' hadahohníik bikáa' nida'doohsoh.

Díí naaltsoos bikáa'gi 'ádaahlééh.

'Áltsogo 'ádaahláaígíí nihá dadínéesh'íjì.

Díí ha'át'íí níigo bik'e'eshchí?

Yéego bee 'ádadohní (speaking to group).

Díí bee 'áadí k'ad (speaking to one).

Bee 'al'á'á 'át'éhígíísh bik'ida- 'dootá?

Kó' naaltsoos la'.

Kó' bee 'ak'e'elchíhí la' sitá.

Háílá bee 'ak'e'elchíhí bee 'áadí?

Nihinaaltsoos nihízhí' bikáa' 'ádaahle'.

T'áá 'ákódí, k'ad 'áají' 'i'oolkid.

Bee 'ak'e'elchíhí dóo naaltsoos hazhó'ó níadahoh'níik.

Tsésg' danída'dolkaal t'áá altso.

OFF-RESERVATION SCHOOLS

Albuquerque Indian School
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Fort Sill Indian School
Lawton, Oklahoma

Stewart Indian School
Stewart, Nevada

Intermountain School
Brigham City, Utah

Chemawa Indian School
Chemawa, Oregon

Phoenix Indian School
Phoenix, Arizona

Cheyenne-Arapahoe School
Concho, Oklahoma

Riverside Indian School
Anadarko, Oklahoma

Chilocco Indian School
Chilocco, Oklahoma

Sherman Institute
Riverside, California

ENROLLMENT IN OFF-RESERVATION SCHOOLS

Do you know anything about the off-reservation schools?

Nléí t'á'óo'di da'ólta' ha'nínííí
'ádaat'éegi t'áásh níł bééhózin?

No, I don't know anything about them.

Dooda, doo shíł bééhózin da.

Yes, I know a little about them.

'Akoo', t'áá 'á'ch'íí'dígo baa hani'
diists'a'.

How many children do you wish to enroll?

Díkwíí shá' 'ólta'jí' nínínííł
'á'chíní?

I wish to enroll two. One girl and one boy.

Naaki 'ólta'jí' níníshníł. Ła'
'at'ééd dóó Ła' 'éí 'ashkii,
'At'ééd shá' 'éí daayoolyé?

What is the girl's name?

Marie Yazhie wolyé.

Her name is Marie Yazhie.

What is the boy's name?

'Ashkii shá' 'éí daayoolyé?

His name is John Denet Yazhie.

John Denet Yazhie wolyé.

How old is the boy?

'Ashkii shá' 'éí díkwíí binááhai?

He is thirteen years old.

Táá'ts'áadah binááhai.

When is his birthday?

Hái nídízídígíí biyi' bí'dízhchí?

He was born on March 10, 1939.

Wóózhch'íí'd deiknínííí neeznáágóó
yookkáalgo bí'dízhchí 1939 yéé'dáá'.

What is his census number?

Bibéézh shá' 'éí díkwíí bí-number?

Here is his metal tag.

Jó kóó, díí bí bibéézh.

It's a good idea to bring his tag or his card, that way you don't get the numbers mixed up.

Yá'át'ééh bíbéézh bá yíní'ánígíí,
naaltsoos t'éiyá ndi 'aldó' bee
'ééhózin. 'Akót'éego dabiká'ágíí doo
'altaa nánídah da.

ENROLLMENT IN OFF-RESERVATION SCHOOLS (continued)

In which school do you wish to enroll your children?

I wish to enroll my children at the Indian School in Albuquerque.

What is your second choice if that school is full?

I don't know anything about other schools.

You must make second choice. Each school is a good school.

Perhaps Intermountain Indian School would be all right.

What church do you prefer for your children?

We are Catholics.

We are Protestants.

We prefer the Mormon church.

I don't know anything about churches. Therefore, I do not prefer any.

Are you the mother? Father?

Yes, he is my son.

Yes, he is my son.

Is this your son?

Is this your son?

Is this your daughter?

Is this your daughter?

Yes, she is my daughter.

Yes, she is my daughter.

What is the father's name?

Where do you get your mail?

We get our mail at Klage-toh Trading Post but the Post Office is Ganado, Arizona.

Your children will write to you when they get to school.

Háadi 'ólta'ágíí bá níł yá'át'ééh na'álchíní?

Be'eldííla Sinilgi Wááshindoon bá 'ólta'ági sha'álchíní 'íídoóktah nisin.

'Áadi t'áá bídin ha'déébiidgo 'éí háadi bá níł yá'ánaáhoot'ééh?

Langóó shíí daa yit'éego da'ólta', 'éí doo shíł b'ééhózin da.

La' bá nináadííni'áago b'ééhózin. T'áá 'aakso yá'át'éehgo da'ólta'.

Dzil'yi'di 'ólta' ha'nínigíí shíí yá'át'ééh.

'Éé' Neishoodii háájí yígíí bá níł yá'át'ééh na'álchíní?

Bi'éé' nineezí ha'níníjí daniidli.

Bi'éé' 'ádaakts'íísí ha'níníjí daniidli

Gáamaliíjí nihíł yá'adaat'ééh.

'Éé' Neishoodii ha'nínigíí doo shíł b'ééhózin da. 'Éí baago doo nisin da.

Níish bimá níłí?bizhé'é níłí?

'Aoo', díí shiyáázh 'át'é (woman spkg).

'Aoo', díí shiye' 'át'é (man speaking).

Díísh niyáázh 'át'é? (spkg. to a woman)

Díísh niye' 'át'é? (spkg. to a man)

Díísh nich'é'é 'át'é? (spkg. to a woman)

Díísh nitsi' 'át'é? (spkg. to a man)

'Aoo', 'ei shitsi' 'át'é. (man spkg.)

'Aoo', díí shich'é'é 'át'é. (woman spkg.)

Bizhé'é sha' 'éí daapoolyé?

Háadi naaltsoos nihá nináhájeeh?

Zeeyi' Tóogi naalyéhé bánooghangí naaltsoos nihá nináhájeeh. 'áko ndi Lók'aah Nteeldi 'íiyisíí naaltsoos yah 'ahigeeh.

Niha'álchíní 'ólta'di ni'áazhgo 'áádéé' naaltsoos nihich'íí 'ííííí dooleek.

ENROLLMENT IN OFF-RESERVATION SCHOOLS (continued)

Your children are entering the Special Five-Year Program 'Ashdla' Náahaiji' 'íhoo'aah wolyéhígíí yiniiyé deezh'áázh na'áłchíní.

They should return to the same school every year until the five year program is completed. Bini' t'áá 'ákwe'é t'éiyá 'ólta' yinii-yé nináhát'aashgo díí 'ashdla' náahaiji' 'íhoo'aah ha'nínígíí yííghah 'adoohkeel.

WAYS OF TRANSPORTATION

By train	kp' na'albaąsii bee	By plane	chidí naat'a'í bee
By automobile	chidí bee	By truck	chidítsoh bee
By wagon	tsinaabaąs bee	By horseback	łíí' bee
By boat	tsinaa'eeł bee	By bicycle	dzi'izí bee



Where do you get your drinking water? Tó daahdlánígíí shá' háádéé' 'ádaal'í?

We haul it by wagon from the mission. 'Éé' neishoodiidéé' tsinaabaąs bee nidahiigeeh.

Where do you get your wood? (or coal) Nihichizh shá' 'éí háádéé' 'ádaal'í? (keejin)

We hire a truck and get them from Black Mountain. Chidítsoh bik'é nináda'iilyéehgo Dzikí-jiin bigháá'déé' nihá ch'iyiyeeh.

What do you do when the roads are bad? 'Atiin ndahonitł'a dahaleehgo shá' 'éí ha'át'íí chodaał'í?

When the roads are bad we depend on our team and wagon. 'Atiin ndahonitł'a dahaleehgo 'éí nihi-tsinaabaąs t'éiyá bada'iiníidłíi keh.

Is this road passable by cars? Díísh t'áá yá'át'éehgo 'atiin chidí bee?

If there is no water in the wash the cars can make it. Bikooh góyaa tó doo níłí dago t'éiyá chidí ha'naa ninádaalwo'.

How can I get back on the main road? Háajigo 'íiyisíí 'atiiníji' ch'ééhonit'i' kodóó?

You will have to turn around and go back the way you came to get back on the main road. The road is washed out beyond here. Nát'áá' t'áá níł 'ílwod yéęgóo níł ní'-deeswodgo t'éiyá 'íiyisíí 'atiiníji' 'anídííáál. kodóó ła' 'áajigo 'atiin ndi 'éí dahodéé'éeł ła.

I need some water for the radiator. Tó ła' nisin háadi yee' ła'. Chidí tó My car is hot. sits'áá' bií' 'ásdiid ła.

Will you take this tire off and put the spare on for me? Chidí bikee' díidíígíí baa dii'aahgo t'óó 'ii'si'án'ígíí sáa baąh nini'aah?

Be careful, the jack is not too good. T'áá baa 'áhólyá, 'ayaa 'anát'áhí doo hózhó yá'át'éeh d.

My car is stuck in the sand (or mud) down in the wash. Will you pull me out with your horses? Bikooh goyaa chidí sits'áá' séi (hash-tł'ish) yii' nidineelwod. Níłíí' daats'í bee shá háádíidzís?

(continued on next page)

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL (continued)

How often are the elections held?	Daanizah ninahálzhishgo hastóí naaltsoos bá 'anídaha'níí?
Elections are held every four years.	Díí' ninaháhaahgo naaltsoos bá 'anídaha'níí hastóí.
Who is the councilman from your district?	Mi nanináhidóó shá' 'éí háí béesh bąąh dah si'ání nilí?
The councilman from our district is	Naashánádęę' béesh bąąh dah si'ání nilínígíí wolyé.
Can he speak English?	Bilagáanaash yidiits'a'?
Yes, he can speak some English.	'Aoo', t'áá 'ááh'íídígo bilagáana bizaad yidiits'a'.
No, he cannot speak English.	Dooda, Bilagáana bizaad doo yidiits'a' da.
When will the Tribal Council meet again?	Hastóí béesh bąąh dah naaz'ánígíí háhgo 'ááh náánádleeł?
The Tribal Council will meet again next month.	Hastóí béesh bąąh dah naaz'ánígíí ní-deezidgo 'ááh náánádleeł.
In which building does the council meet?	Háí kinígíí shá' hastóí yíí 'ááh ná-dleeł?
It meets in the hogan-shaped council house.	Hooghan nahalingo názbąągo si'ánígíí yíí 'ááh nádleeł.
May we visit the council meeting?	'Ááh 'ááh góne' danihidoońáál, t'áásh béehaz'á?
Yes, visitors are welcome.	'Aoo', dahanáál, doo baa hóchí' da.
What is taken up at the council meeting?	Ha'át'ííshá' baa nínádahat'ííh 'ááh ná'ádleełgo?
An agenda is written designating the things to be taken up by the council.	Hastóí yaa nídadóot'íííí naaltsoos bá bikáá' 'ánál'ííhgo 'éí bitah hoolzhishgo yaa nínádaat'ííh.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Who makes up the Advisory Committee?	Hastóí nánást'éí sinilí ha'ninígíí daayit'ęęgo niná'níí?
The Advisory Committee is made up of nine elected members of the regular Tribal Council.	Hastóí béesh bąąh dah naaz'ání danilínígíí la' bąąh haa'níłgo 'éí nánást'éí Sinilí danilí.
What is the duty of the Advisory Committee?	Hastóí nánást'éí Sinilí danilínígíí shá' ha'át'íí bindaanish?
This is a special group made up to study proposals. These proposals are then usually referred to the general council.	T'áadoo lo'é hadahat'ęęhíí 'áítsó nayí-k'í yádaakti'. 'Áadoo 'índa hastóí béesh bąąh dah naaz'ání danilínígíí t'áá 'át'é 'ááh nádleełgo naaltsoos yee yiyaa nida-yiiníí.
What is taken up at the Advisory Committee meetings?	Nánást'éí Sinilí 'ááh nádleełgo ha'á-t'íí yaa nínádaat'ííh?

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (continued)

An agenda is written up of the things to be taken up!

T'áadco le'é baa nídahóóót'ííííí naaltsoos bee bá nináaltsosgo 'éí yaa nínádaat'ííííí.

When does the Advisory Committee meet?

Hastóí Náhást'éí Sinilí danilínígíí hahgo 'álah nádleeh?

It meets when there is a need.

Baa ndahóóót'ííííí haleehgo t'áá 'ak-tso bida'alningo 'álah nádleeh.

Can we visit the Advisory Committee meetings?.

Náhást'óí Sinilí 'álah yilcehgo t'áásh bíł yah 'anída'aldah?

Yes, visitors are welcome.

'Aoo', t'áá bíł yah 'anída'aldah.

AT THE TRADING POST

I need a pair of shoes.

Ké ła' nisin.

What size would you like?

Díkwíí yígíí nínízín?

I am not sure, but I would like to try on a size 5.

Díkwíí yígíí shíí shííghah hóla, haa'í shá' 'ashdla'ágíí 'ááíneesh'ááh.

How much does it cost?

Díkwíí báh 'ííí?

How much does this jacket cost?

Díí 'éétsoh díkwíí báh 'ííí?

It costs \$6.95.

Hastáá béeso dóo bí'áá náhást'éí doo-tł'izh dóo bí'áá kítso báh 'ííí.

That is too much.

'Ayóo 'íííí lá.

I don't have enough money.

Shibéeso doo bííghah da.

I don't have any change.

T'áá 'ak'aańígíí shee 'ááń.

I have some change but it is not enough.

T'áá 'ak'aańígíí ła' shee hółóó ndi doo bííghah da.

Give me a pound of coffee.

Gohwéén t'áá'á'á'í dah hidédlo'ígíí ła' shaa ní'aah.

I also need some sugar.

'Ashííh kikan dó' ła' nisin.

How much sugar would you like?

'Ashííh kikan daanítsooígíí nínízín?

I'll take a five pound sack.

'Ashdla' dah hidédlo'ígíí ła' shaa níłtsóós.

How much is a fifty pound sack of flour?

'Ak'áán 'ashdladiin dah hidédlo'ígíí shá' díkwíí báh 'ííí.

I'll take two loaves of bread.

Dááh naakígo shaa dííńíł.

How much are potatoes today?

Nímásiitsoh lá k'ad daayit'éego báh 'ííí?

AT THE TRADING POST (continued)

A one hundred pound sack of potatoes is \$5.00 today.

How much a yard is this goods?

The velvet is \$2.00 a yard.

The prints are 70¢ a yard.

How much is it all together?

How much is a bale of hay?

Hay is \$2.00 a bale.

Will you give me a cardboard box to put my things in?

Nimasiiitsoh neeznádiin dah hidédlo'go héél 'ádaalyaa yígíí 'ashdla' béeso bááh 'ílií dííjí.

Díí naak'a'at'áhi lá díkwíigo tsin naaztá?

Naak'a'at'áhi dishooígíí naaki béesogo tsin naaztá.

Naak'a'at'áhi daalkizhígíí 'éi tsos-ts'id dootk'izhgo tsin naaztá.

T'áá 'át'égo lá díkwíí bííghah k'ad?

T'oh lá díkwíí bááh 'ílií?

T'oh t'ááká'í si'ánígíí naaki béeso bááh 'ílií.

Naaltsoos tsits'aa' la' shaa ni'aah shiyéél biih yishníik?

Merchandise

'Ak'áán - flour	'áshijh - salt	'áshijh likan - sugar
'alóós - rice	bił 'é'él'íni - baking powder	bááh bił 'ál'íni - yeast
bááh - bread	gohwééh - coffee	dééh - tea
nimasii - potatoes	taoskaal - oatmeal	'ak'áán dich'izhí - cornmeal
naa'olí - beans	ch'il lichxí'í - tomatoes	bilasáana - apples
háshk'aan - bananas	didzétsoh - peaches	ch'il na'atł'o'ii - grapes
ch'il litsxooí - oranges	t'cééh jiyáán - water-melon	ta'noesk'áni - musk melon, cantaloup
'abe' - milk	'ak'ah - lard, shortening	'atsij' - meat
mandagiiya - butter	géeso - cheese	'ayęęzhii - eggs
bisóodi - bacon	naadáá' - corn	naayízí - pumpkin
tł'oh naadáá' - wheat	tł'oh waa'í - hay	tł'oh nanool'ohí - oats
bááh dá'áka'í - crackers	bááh likaní - cakes, cookies	Jélii - jam, jelly, etc.
tódilghxoshí - sodapop	'Akk'ésdisí - candy	dá'ákaz bitoo' - syrup
nát'oh - tobacco	nát'oh yildeekígíí - snuff	nát'oh yit'aakígíí - chewing tobacco
nát'oh bił da'asdisígíí, cigarettas	nát'ostse' - pipe	tsigháala - cigars
tsitk'élií - matches	táláwosh - soap	bec 'ádiltłahí niktóóliígíí - vaseline

AT THE TRADING POST (continued)

bee 'ádiltzahí sisi'ígíí, Vicks, Metholatum	táláwosh bee 'iigisí - laundry soap	bee 'ádit'oodí - towels
bé'ázhóó' - combs, hair-brush	bii' 'adéest'íí' - mirror	woo' bee yich'iishí - tooth-brush
dikos 'azee' - cough medicine	tsiits'iin diniih azee', aspirin tablets	ké bee néilzhíhí - shoe polish (black)
ké bee néilchíhí - shoe polish (brown)	ké bee néilgáhí - shoe polish (white)	ké t'óół - shoe strings
bee ná'álkadí - threads	tsah ts'ósi - needles	béesh ná'álkadí bitsah - sewing machine needles
'il 'adaalkaakí, nails	ké bil 'adaalkaakí - shoe tacks	zíí' bikee' - horse shoe
béesh 'adishahí - barbed wire	tseníł - an ax	zíí' bikee' bil 'adaalkaakí - horseshoe nails
leezh bee hahalkaadí - shovel	bee náhwidzídí - rake	'aní't'i' bil 'adaalkaakí - fence staples
'alts'áá' deeníní - pick	t'oh bee naaljookí - pitchforks	t'oh bee hilghaakí - scythe
béesh 'áts'ózi - bailing wire	tsinaabqas - wagon	'alts'áá' deeníní nteeligíí - mattock
bee nahwiildlaadí, plow	'ak'inaazt'i' - harness	t'óół - rope
'azáát'i'í - bridles	zíí' biyéél - saddle	'ak'i dah yi'niki - saddle blanket

SILVERSMITHING

What are you doing?	Ha'át'íí shq' baa naniná?
I am flattening out the silver.	Béesh zigaii 'aqabí'dishne'.
What is it going to be?	Ha'át'íí shq' 'ániléehgo?
I am making a concho belt for my daughter.	Shitsi' sis yázhí bá 'áshłóéh.
What is this?	Díí shq' 'éí ha'át'íí 'át'é?
That is called a pendant and it hangs at the center of a silver necklace.	'Ei názhahí wolyé, yoo' nímazi yaa nahílláhági baqah dah naaztá.
That is a beautiful ring.	'Ei yoostah nizhóní.
How much is this silver belt with turquoise settings?	Díí sis dootł'izhii biníí' naazniligíí shq' díkwíí baqah 'íí?
The smaller one is worth \$75.00.	'Áts'íísígíí tsosts'idiin dóo bi'aa 'ashdla' béeso baqah 'íí.
The larger size is worth twice as much.	Ntseeaígíí 'éí naakidi 'ákónanéeláa'go baqah 'íí.
What kind of beads are these?	Díí shq' 'éí ha'át'íí yoo' shíí 'át'é?
Those are coral beads.	Yoo' kichí'í wolyé.

SILVERSMITHING (continued)

How much is this turquoise necklace?

Díí yoo' dootł'izhii t'éiyánággíí dí-
kwíí báh 'íllí?

It is worth \$150.00.

T'ááánáadi neeznáadiin dóó bi'áa 'ash-
dladiin béeso báh 'íllí.

How and when did the Navajos acquire the art of silversmithing?

Ts'idá hádąą' dóó daayit'óogo Naabeeshó
béesh zigaii yitsid nídeidiilá jiní?

According to some of the old Navajos the art of silversmithing was introduced into the tribe by the Mexicans about one hundred years ago.

Hastóí ła' 'ádaanigo díí béesh zigaii
bina'anishígíí neeznáadiin daats'í nááhai
yéedąą' Naakaii bits'áádóó bídahojíí'áá'
jiní daaní.

Where did the Navajos get their silver in the early days since they have no silver mines in their country?

Dine bikéyah bikáa'gi béesh zigaii haa-
géedígíí 'adin lá, 'áko sha' 'íléí 'ázk'i-
dąą' háádęę' béesh zigaii 'ádajíł'íigo da-
dzitsid nt'ée'?

In the early days Mexican silver dollars were purchased, which were worth forty-five to sixty cents of United States money.

'Ázk'idąą' Naakaii bibéeso díí' doo-
tł'izh dóó bi'áa litso dóó dego hodees-
'áago, hastąą dootł'izh da báh da'íllíigo
ndajíłniingo 'éí dadzitsid nt'ée' lá.

What did the Navajos used when they could not get silver?

Béesh zigaii bídin dahó,éé'go sha' 'éí
ha'át'íí dadzitsid keh nt'ée' Naabeeshó?

Before silver was plentiful copper and brass were used.

Béesh zigaii t'ahdoo ts'idá dahaleeh-
dąą' 'éí béesh kichí'íí dóó béesh litsoii
da dadzitsid nt'ée' lá.

Where did the Navajos get copper and brass?

Béesh kichí'íí dóó béesh litsoii sha'
'éí háádęę' 'ádajíł'íigo dadzitsid nt'ée'?

They were purchased at the trading posts in the form of wire or small sheets, or taken from kettles and pans.

Díí béesh kichí'íí dóó béesh litsoii
naalyéhe bá dahoochangóó ndahaniih nt'ée',
dóó 'ásaa' béesh kichí'íí bee 'ádaalyaa
yígíí da ninádajíłjáhgo 'éí dadzitsid
nt'ée' lá.

Are the Mexican pesos still available?

Naakaii bibéesoósh t'ahdii dahóló?

No, the Mexican pesos are no longer available.

Dooda, Naakaii bibéeso wolyéheę k'ad
'ádaadin.

Where do the silversmiths get their silver now.

Dine da'atsidígíí sha' 'éí háádęę'
béesh zigaii 'ádeil'í?

They buy them from the traders in the form of slugs, wire and sheets.

Naalyéhe bádahoochandóó ndahaniih díí
béesh zigaii, ła' dadik'áago, ła' 'éí
béesh 'áats'ózi nahalingo nídahineesh-
zhé'gó, 'ła' 'éí 'ád galt'áá'ígó ndahaniih

alum (saline rocks) -
tsédik'óęzh

cold chisel - bee 'iikaakí necklace, silver - yoo'
nínazí

anvil - bik'i 'atsidí

concho - sis yázhí pendant, crescent shaped -
názahí

bellows - bee 'alzokí

copper - béesh kichí'íí pliers or tongs - bee 'ótsagi

belt, silver - béesh zi-
gaii sis

crucibles - bíí 'adilyíhí ring - yoostsah

bowguard - k'eet'oh

drill - bee 'aghá da'dil- scale, weighing - bee dah
taasí ní'diidlohí

(continued on next page)

SILVERSMITH (continued)

bracelet - látsíní	ear rings - jaatł'óól	silver - béesh kigaii
brass - béesh kitsoii	files - bee 'ach'iishí	snips, shears, scissors, - béesh 'ahédilí
bridles, silver - béesh kigaii 'aniitł'óól	hammer - bee 'atsidí	spoons, silver - béesh kigaii 'adee'
brooch - 'ik dah náťhí	hatband, silver - ch'ah bináz'áhí	stamps or dies - bee 'ak'í da'alohi'í
buttons, silver - yoo nikchíní	Mexican silver dollar - Naakaii bíbéeso	tie clasp - zéédéet'í'í-bik dah náťhí
charcoal - t'eesh	molds - bíi' ya'iyiidzídí	wire tongs - tsiid bee naa- jaahí

WEAVING

What are you doing?	Ha'át'íi shá' baa naniná?
I am picking cockleburs out of the wool.	Ta'neets'éhii 'aghaa' baah yists'i'.
What is your grandmother doing?	Nimá sání shá' 'éi ha'át'íi yaa naaghá?
My grandmother is loosening up the matted wool to get it ready for carding. What does she use to card wool?	Shimá sání 'éi 'aghaa' daníimasígíi néidilts'íih haaidinóokchał biniiyé. Ha'át'íi shá' yee 'aghaa' hanéinilcha'?
She uses wool-cards which we buy at the trading post. What's the next step after the wool is carded?	Bee ha'nilchaadi naalyéne bádahooghan- dóo ndahlilniih 'éi yee háa'nilcha'. 'Aghaa' haznilkcha' dóo haanáajil'íih?
Next comes the spinning.	'Áádóó 'aghaa' yidizígíi baa halzhish.
What do you use for spinning, I don't see any spinning wheel?	Ha'át'íi shá' 'éi bee da'ohdiz, háadi lá bee 'adizí nidani't'isígíi ka' si'áá lá nisingo ch'éh nahgóó minashgal.
Navajos do not use spinning wheel.	Bee 'adizí nánit'isígíi doo yee da'a- diz da Naabeshó.
This smooth round stick, about 2 feet long and this flat disc of wood, about 4 or 5 inches in diameter with a small hole in the center is all they need. How do you use them?	Díi tsin 'áats'óózi níyizígíi dóo díi tsin 'áat'áá'ágo názbasgo 'akni'gi 'á- ts'íicigo bighá hoodzánígíi t'éiyá bee da'iidiz. 'Áko shá' daayit'éego bee da'ohdiz?
The stick is passed through this little hole and the whorl (disc) is securely fastened about 5 or 6 inches from the lower end of the stick. Then what do you do?	Díi tsin 'áats'óózígíi kwii bighá hoo- dzáni góne' bighá dzítsih dóo nildzilgo baah níji'áán wó ahjigo. 'Áádóó shá' daajil'íih?
Then you are ready for spinning.	'Áádóó t'áá 'áko 'izniidis.

(continued on next page)

WEAVING (continued)

How do you spin wool with it?

'Áádóó shá' daayit'éego bee da'jidiz?

You sit on the ground like this. Take the spindle in your right hand and a piece of carded wool in your left. Stick the upper end of the staff through one end of the carded wool and with a few turns it will catch fast. By pulling and working the wool with your left hand the wool is stretched out into a long strand, at the same time the staff is twirled with the fingers of the right hand.

Kót'éego ni'dóó dzizdáago bee da'-jidiz. Mish'náájigo bee 'adizí dash-diitíh dóó nisht'ajágo 'éí 'aghaa' hanoolchaadígíí ía' dashdiil'één. Díí tsinígíí bílátangi bąh dah jiléén dóó tsinígíí nízoolhisgo t'áá 'áko bik'í-diitas. Nisht'ají 'aghaa' bee náás dzoots'ągo, nish'náájí 'éí bec ní' dzoolhisgo t'áá hó dzinízinígi 'át'éego 'aghaa' 'ak'ídziil'tas.

Then the yarns are washed with soapweed (yucca root) or commercial soap.

'Áádóó 'aghaa' hadahaasdizígíí tsá'ás-zi' doodaii' táláwosh bee 'iigisí kindéé' ndahaníhígíí da bee dziigis.

The yarn is then dyed in any desired color.

'Áádóó 'ánda t'áá hó jínízinígi 'át'éego 'aghaa' 'a'ąą 'ádaat'éego 'ájíil'íih.

What do you use to dye the wool?

Ha'át'íí shá' 'éí 'aghaa' 'a'ąą 'áa-t'eezii bec 'ál'í?

Commercial dyes are commonly used now-a-days, but vegetable dyes were used in the early days.

K'ad kindéé' ndahaníhígíí t'éiyá bec da'iilchíih, 'ak'idéé' 'éí ch'il 'ahtah 'áat'eezii dajilbéezągo 'éí bec da'jiił-chíih nt'ée'lá.

What is your mother making?

Himá shá' ha'át'íí 'íil'één?

She is weaving a saddle blanket.

'Ak'i dah yi'niki yit'ó.

This is a beautiful rug.

Doo lá dó' díí diyogí nizhóní da.

How much is it worth?

Dilawíí lá bąh 'íl'í?

It is not mine. It belongs to my (elder) sister.

Doo shí da. Shádí bí.

Do you know how to weave rugs?

Diyogíish t'áá 'áníł'í?

Yes, I know how to weave.

'Aoo', diyogí 'ál'í báahasin.

wool - 'aghaa'

rug - diyogí

batten comb - bee 'adzooí

gray - kibáhágíí

warp - nancolzheo'

distaff - bee 'adizí

brown - dibéłchí'í

sash - sis kichí'í

loom - dah 'iist'ó

black - kizhinígíí

yarn - 'aghaa' yisdizígíí leg band - jánézhí

red - kichí'íjígíí

carded wool - 'aghaa' hanoolchaad

hair cord - tsiit'óól

yellow - kitsooígíí

wool cards - bee ha'níł-chaadí

women's dresses - biil

white - kigaaígíí

batten-stick - bee níł'í-níłt'ish

saddle blanket - 'ak'i dah yi'niki

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE NAVAJO COUNTRY AND ADJACENT REGIONS

Tséyi' (Canyon de Chelly)
Chinle, Arizona.

'Ane'é Tséyi' (Canyon Del Muerto)
Near Chinle, Arizona.

Tsé Bíyah 'Anii'áhi (Chaco Canyon)
38 miles north of Crownpoint, N. Mex.

Tsé Bii'ndziszgai (Monument Valley)
20 miles north of Kayenta, Arizona.

Bidáá' Ha'azt'i' (Grand Canyon)
60 miles north of Williams, Arizona.

Naasht'ézhí (the Zuni Pueblo) 40 miles
south of Gallup, New Mexico.

Gad Deelzha or Nóoda'á Dziil (Mesa Ver-
de National Park) 11 miles east of
Cortez, Colorado.

Kinteel (Aztec Ruins) 14 miles east of
Farmington, New Mexico.

Tséki Na'asdzooí (El Morro National
Monument) Some 60 miles south of Gallup,
New Mexico.

Tsé Ndoolzhaaí or Tsídií Nabitiin
(Dinosaur Canyon). Some 14 miles
east of Cameron, Arizona.

Bitát'ah Kin (Betatakin) Some 38 miles
north of Tonalea, Arizona.

Ts'ah Bii'kin (Inscription House) 47
miles north of Tuba City, Arizona.

Tsé Nani'áhi (Rainbow Natural Bridge)
7 1/2 miles north of Tuba City, Arizona is
the Rainbow Lodge. 14 miles by trail
from the lodge in broken and deep can-
yon country of southern Utah is the
natural bridge.

Halchíitahí (Painted Desert) 25 miles
east of Holbrook, Arizona.

Tsé Nástánii (Petrified Forest)
20 miles south of Painted Desert.

Tsébit'a'í (Shiprock Pinnacle) 13 miles
southwest of Shiprock, New Mexico visible
for many miles from all directions.

HOPI INDIAN RESERVATION north of Winslow, Arizona
(13 Villages)

AGENCY: Keams Canyon, Arizona

First Mesa:

Second Mesa:

Third Mesa:

Hano (Naashashí)

Mishongnovi (Tsétsohk'id)

Old Oraibi (Oozái Hasání)

Polacca (?)

Shipaulovi (")

New Oraibi (Oozái)

Sichomovi ('Ayahkin)

Toreva (")

Hotevilla (Té'ohchin Tó)

Walpi (Deez'áají')

Shungopovi (Kin Maazt'i')

Bacabi (Té'ohchin Tó Biyáázh)

Hoencopi ('Oozái Hayázhí) near Tuba City, Arizona

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 t'áálá'í (láa'ii)	20 naadiin	40 dízdiin
2 naaki	21 naadiin lá'	50 'ashdladiin
3 táá'	22 naadiin naaki	60 hastá'diin
4 díí'	23 naadiin táá'	70 tsosts'idiin
5 'ashdla'	24 naadiin díí'	80 tseebí'diin
6 hastáá'	25 naadiin 'ashdla'	90 náhást'éidiin
7 tsosts'id	26 naadiin hastáá'	100 t'ááláhádi neezná'diin
8 tseebí'	27 naadiin tsosts'id	150 t'ááláhádi neezná'diin dóó bi'áá 'ashdladiin
9 náhást'éi	28 naadiin tseebí'	500 'ashdladi neezná'diin
10 neeznáá'	29 naadiin náhást'éi	1,000 t'ááláhádi míil
11 lá'ts'áadah	30 tá'diin	1,000,000 t'ááláhádi míil ntsaaígíi
12 naakits'áadah	31 tá'diin dóó bi'áá t'áázá'í	41,533,872 dízdiin dóó bi'áá t'áálá- hádi míil ntsaaígíi dóó bi'áá 'ashdladi neezná'diin
13 táá'ts'áadah	32 tá'diin dóó bi'áá naaki	dóó bi'áá tá'diin dóó bi'áá táadi míil dóó bi'áá tsee- bí'di neezná'diin dóó bi'áá tsosts'idiin dóó bi'áá naaki
14 díí'ts'áadah	33 tá'diin dóó bi'áá táá'	
15 'ashdla'áadah	34 tá'diin dóó bi'áá díí'	
16 hastá'áadah	35 tá'diin dóó bi'áá 'ashdla'	
17 tsosts'idts'áadah	36 tá'diin dóó bi'áá hastáá'	
18 tseebíits'áadah	37 tá'diin dóó bi'áá tsosts'id	
19 náhást'éits'áadah	38 tá'diin dóó bi'áá tseebí'	
	39 tá'diin dóó bi'áá náhást'éi	

THE SEASONS

<u>Spring</u>	<u>Daan</u>	<u>Fall</u> (Autumn)	<u>'Aak'ee</u>
During the spring	Daago	During the fall	'Aak'eego
During last spring	Daadáá'	During last fall	'Aak'eedáá'
<u>Summer</u>	<u>Shí</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Hai</u>
During the summer	Shíigo	During the winter	Haigo
During last summer	Shíídáá'	During last winter	Haidáá'

THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	Yas Nilt'ees	July	Ya'iishjáástsoh
February	'Atsá Biyáázh	August	Bini 'Ant'ááts'ózi
March	Wóózhch'ííd	September	Bini 'Ant'ááts'oh
April	T'ááchil	October	Ghaaji'
May	T'ááts'oh	November	Níłch'its'ósi
June	Ya'iishjááshchilí	December	Níłch'itsoh

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday	Damíigo	Thursday	Damíigo dóo dí'í jí
Monday	Damíigo biiskáni	Friday	Damíigo dóo 'ashdla'a jí
Tuesday	Damíigo dóo naaki jí	Saturday	Yiskáago Damíigo or
Wednesday	Damíigo dóo tági jí		Damíigo Yázhí

MONEY (béeso)

1 ¢	t'áálá'í sindáoo	50¢	díí yáál
5¢	litso	55¢	díí yáál dóo bi'aa litso
10¢	t'áálá'í dootł'izh	75¢	hastáá yáál
15¢	giinsi	\$1.00	t'áálá'í béeso
20¢	naaki dootł'izh	\$1.53	t'áálá'í béeso dóo bi'aa díí yáál
25¢	naaki yáál		dóo bi'aa táá' sindáoo

WARNING

- Go slow, the road is slippery. T'áá hazhóó'ógo, 'atiin 'ayóo nahateel.
- Drive slow there are some wagons on the road ahead. T'áá hazhóó'ógo nil 'oolwoł, niláajj' t'áá 'áyidígóo la' da'íbaas.
- You will have to go back, the bridge is washed out. Tsé'naa na'nízhoozn 'íí'éeł lá, t'óó náat'áá' dah nídimidzáago 'éi yá'át'éeł.
- Be careful, the road is very rocky from here. T'áá baa 'áhólyá, kodóo 'ayóo tsétahgo 'atiin.
- Watch the high centers. 'Ayóo leeya da'diitiin t'áá baa 'áhólyá.
- Go back, the snow drifts are bad from here on. Kodóo bil nihwiichíil dáadadeezhjił lá, t'óo t'áá' hanináhígíi 'éi yá'át'éeł.
- There are logging trucks on the road. Chidítsoh nástáán ndayiyeehígíi la'í ndaajeeh kodóo.
- Get completely off the road if you want to park. Hoł ni'íltláadgo hózhó 'atiin bits'á-jíłbaago yá'át'éeł.
- No parking here. Kwe'é doo nináda'abaas da.
- Do not forget to put your fire out before leaving. Dah diináahgo kó' hazhó'ó dínííłtsis, t'ááká baa yóónéeł.
- Do not throw cigarettes from the car. Chidí bee deiínóhkáahgo t'áadoo bikáá'-dée' náat'oh bidah 'adahohníí.

IN THE HOSPITAL

- What is your trouble? Ni sha' 'éi ha'át'íi biniiyé yíníyá?
- I have a fever and a headache. Shitsiits'iin dínii' dóo shítah honii-gaii.
- Sit down here. We will take your temperature. Kodóo dah nídaah. Niza'dootsih daayit'ée-go na'íłkid dooleel.
- Put the thermometer under your tongue. Nitsoo' biyaa góne' 'anitséeł 'azanátsihí. ✓
- Now keep still for about three minutes. K'ad 'áłtsé 'áhodíníłzée' táadi dah 'al-zhinji' daats'í. ✓
- Let me take your pulse. Nits'oos dah naaltalígíi ná yínishta'. ✓

(Continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

Have you been a patient at this hospital before?

Lahhásh kwii 'azee' naah 'ál'íí nt'ée'?

Yes, I was here about two years ago.

'Aoo', naaki náahai yéedáá' kwii sédáá nt'ée'.

What was wrong with you at that time?

'íídáá' shá' 'éi daanít'éego?

A horse threw me and I came here with a broken collarbone.

Ííí' nashííngo'go shit'og k'é'élto' nt'ée' 'íídáá'.

Is your throat sore?

Nidáyi'ásh hashch'íí'?

Yes, my throat is sore.

'Aoo', shidáyi' hashch'íí'.

Lay your head back and open your mouth wide.

Nitsiits'iin t'áá' kóníléehgo yéego dii- ch'ée'h.

Take your shirt off and let me listen to your heart.

Ni'ée' degjí'ígíí hadiiltsóos, nijéi ná yísísts'áá'.

How old are you?

Díkwíí shá' ninááhai?

I am forty-two years old.

Dízdíin dóó bi'áá naaki shinááhai k'ad.

Lie down on this table.

Díí bikáá' dah níteeh.

Where does it hurt? Show me.

Haa'í lá neezgai? Bik'idiilníih.

It hurts right here in my abdomen.

Kwe'é shibidgi neezgai.

Is it a steady pain, or does it come and go?

T'áásh lánági 'át'éego neezgai, lahda daats'í yóó 'análdoh?

It is a steady pain, but sometimes it is worse.

T'áá lánági 'át'éego diniih, 'áko ndi lahda t'áá 'íiyisíí náníigah.

How long have you had this swelling?

Hádáá' lá 'ádzaa díí kwii neezhchádígíí?

I have had it for ten days now.

K'ad neeznáá yiská t'áá neezhcháadgo.

You have appendicitis. Will you stay for an operation?

Nich'íí' bits'á ni'nísáá lá. T'áá kwii nighá doogish, t'áásh 'áko?

Must I have an operation? Could you just give me some medicines that will cure it?

Haghá gishgoósh t'éiyá yá'át'ée'h? T'óó daats'í bich'í' da'azee'íi lá' shaa díiníí nisingo 'ádíshní?

Only an operation will get you well quickly.

Nighá gizhgo t'éiyá t'áadoo hodina'í yá'át'ée'h nídíídleek.

(Continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

How long must I stay after an operation?	Shighá gizhdóó daanízahjí' t'áá kwii náásédáa dooleek?
If everything goes well you will be out of here in seven days.	Nizhónígo ná bina'azhnishgo tsosts'id yiskáago ch'éédíídaál.
Are you constipated?	Nichaanish néé'ni'?
Yes, I am constipated.	'Aoo', ch'één biniiyé nánishdaah.
No, I am not constipated.	Dooda, doo 'át'ée da.
Are your bowels loose?	Nichaanish tógo nighá níli'?
Yes, they are very loose.	'Aoo', tó tóí'á shighá nánah.
Your eyes look bad. How long were they like that?	Nináá' t'áá 'íiyisíi doo 'ákót'ée da. Hááá' shá' 'ádzaa?
They were all right yesterday.	'Adááááá' yá'át'ée ni'.
We will have to put some medicine into them.	'Azee' ka' ná bąąh 'ályaago yá'át'ée.
Take all your clothes off and put these pajamas on.	Ni'ée' t'áá 'aitso hadii'níikgo díi biih ninááh
You should not leave here until I say you can go.	K'ad nikinínááh nidíiniidgo 'índa niki-díináál 'íishjáá'.
You cannot leave now because you are still sick.	K'ad nikidíinááigíi 'éi dooda t'ahdii nąąh dah haz'áago 'át'ée.
If you leave now you will probably get sick again.	K'ad nikiéédíídaál ndi yéego 'ánaádíi'níi shá'shin.
We will give you a shot of medicine.	'Azee' ka' bíl naa'i'dootsih k'ad.
This will not hurt a bit.	Díi doo bik'e' neezgai da.
This may hurt a little bit.	Díi t'áá 'ázh'ííidigo bik'e'eshch'íi' zeh.
This is going to hurt.	Díi t'áá yéego bik'e' neezgai.
Take one teaspoon full of this medicine every two hours.	Naakidi 'ahéniná'álki'go díi 'azee' béesh 'adee'yázhí t'áálánádi hadeezbingo 'áá níiikáah dooleek.
That is all, I hope you feel fine tomorrow. If not, come back as soon as you can.	K'ad t'áá 'ákódi, yiskáago shíi yá'ání-t'ééh dooleek. Doodago 'éi, t'áá tsxíi'go 'áádéé' náádíídaál.

(Continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

Visiting Patients

How do you feel today?	Daa nít'é k'ad?
Oh, I feel much better today	K'ad t'áá yá'ánisht'ééh.
You are looking fine today.	K'ad 'índa yá'ánít'ééh nahonilin.
You will soon be well.	T'áadoo hodidoonaakí yá'át'ééh díílee?.
You are getting better fast.	T'ahaa'go yá'át'ééh náádlee? lá.
You are a very good patient.	T'áá 'áni'di'nínígi 'át'éego 'azee' naah 'áí'íí nt'éé', 'á'ót'éego diné háká 'anál- wo'go baa 'ahéén 'ilíigo 'át'é.
You are now well.	K'ad yá'át'ééh nísínídlíí'.
You can go home now and take care of yourself.	K'ad nílááh náadáák dóó hazhó'ó 'ádaa 'ánólyá.

About the Baby

How old is the baby?	Hádáá' yizhchí díí 'awéé'?
He (she) is now ten months old.	Héeznáá bee nídeezid k'ad.
How long has the baby been sick?	Hádáá' shá' 'awéé' doo bitah hats'íí da silíí'?
He (she) became sick night before last.	'Átséetl'éédáá' bitah honiigaii lá.
Any vomiting?	Nákwiish?
No, there is no vomiting.	Dooda, doo nákwí da.
Do you breast feed your baby?	T'áásh ní nilt'o' 'awéé'?
No, I feed him with bottle.	Dooda, tózis yee 'a'lt'o'.
Yes, I breast feed my baby.	'Aoo', shilt'o'.
What else do you feed the baby besides milk?	'Abe' dóó ha'át'íí shá' biyísá 'awéé'?
Milk is all he (she) gets.	'Abe' t'éiyá, 'áadóó ha'át'íhí da 'éí doo biyísá da
How many children do you have?	Díkwíí na'á'chíní?
I have four children.	Díí' sha'á'chíní.

(continued on next page)

IN THE HOSPITAL (continued)

When did you have had the baby examined by a doctor?

Hádáá' 'azee'íil'íni ná deinéel'íí' díí 'awéé'?

I never had the baby examined.

T'ahdoo shá deiníí'íí da.

Are all your children vaccinated for smallpox?

Na'áichíniísh t'áá 'aktso hadabi'dishch'iizh?

Yes, they have all been vaccinated for smallpox but the little baby.

'Aoo', t'áá 'aktso hadabi'dishch'iizh ndi 'awéé' 'áts'íisígíí 'éí t'ah dooda.

No, they never have been vaccinated.

Dooda, t'ahdoo hadabi'dich'iizh da.

TUBERCULOSIS

You look thin, have you always been that way?

Nits'iini la', da' t'áásh 'akónít'é?

No, I have lost some weight in the last six months.

Dooda, hastáá nídeezidéé'dáá' t'áá nis-tsxaz nt'écé'.

How long have you been coughing?

Hádáá' shá' 'idini'nilkééz?

I have been coughing now for about six months.

K'ad hastáá nídeezid t'áá diskosgo.

Did you ever have had an X-ray taken of your chest?

Zahásh nijéí gónaa bighá'deeldláad?

No, I never had an X-ray taken of my chest.

Dooda, t'ahdoo shighá'deeldlaad da.

Yes, I have had an X-ray taken of my chest about three years ago.

'Aoo', táá' náahai yéé'dáá' daats'í 'éiyá shighá'deeldláad ní'.

Will you get another X-ray taken of your chest next week at Ft. Defiance?

Damígo náá'ásdlíí' dóo bik'iji' daats'í Téhootsooíí biniyé náádiidáalgo nighá náádi'dooldla?

There is no use if I cannot get into the hospital, besides I live too far away.

T'áá shíí doo biniyé da, 'akóó 'azee-'ádaal'íí'góo hada'deezbin t'éiyá dana'ní, 'áádóó níí' nizaadi kééhasht'í.

Yes, I will go as soon as I can.

Lá'áa, t'áá sníí nahí 'akóó biniyé deesháál.

Do you spit up anything when you cough?

Ha'át'íhíí daásh habíhidílkées zeh díl-kosgo?

(continued on next page)

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

- Yes, especially in the morning. 'Aoo', 'abinígo 'agháago.
- Not so much since the warm weather. Deesdoi náhásdlíí' dóo wóshdée' doo hózhó 'át'íí da silíí'.
- Have you ever spit up any blood? Hádaá' daash dił ła' habííinílkééz?
- Last winter I spit up a lot of blood, but there is no room for me in the hospital. Haidáá' dił ła'í nabíhidiskees ít'ée', ndí 'azee'ál'íí góne' doo haz'áa da ha'níigo biniinaa t'áadoo yah 'íiyáa da.
- I started to spit up blood yesterday. 'Adaádaá' dił habídeeskééz. 'Éí baago That is why I want to go to the hospital. 'azee'ál'íí góo deesháál nisin k'ad.

VD CONTROL

- Will you bring your husband to me for a blood test? Nahastiin kwii bíł díí'ashgo bidíł bá dínóol'ííł, t'áash 'áko?
- My husband left me. I don't know where he is. Hastiin 'alk'idáá' t'áa shits'áá' dah diiyáa. ít'ée'. Háadi shíí naaghá hóla.
- How many of your babies were born too soon? Na'álchíní díkwíí t'áadoo 'áají' 'iik-kaahí ndahaazhchí?
- My first baby came without any trouble. My second baby came too soon and did not live. T'óo hahoolzhiizhdáá' yá'át'éengo 'ashéłchí. Naaki góne' yileehígíí 'éí t'áadoo 'áají' 'iikkaahí shéłchí, 'áko 'éí t'áadoo hiina' da.
- Do you have any discharge between your periods? 'Áají' 'anéilkáahgo t'áadoo le'é náń-dleehígíí bita'gíish 'aldó' t'áadoo le'é nighá nánah?
- Yes, ever since the last baby was born. 'Aoo', 'akée'di 'ashéłchíídóo 'ákót'í silíí'.
- Do you understand now why you must go for treatment right away? T'áa tsxíłgo 'azee' naah 'ál'íí doo-leeł, biniiyé 'áhá'níinií 'éí k'ad níł b'ééńózin ya'?
- Yes, I will go to see a doctor day after tomorrow. 'Aoo', k'ad shíł b'ééńózin, naakiiskáa-go 'azee'ííł'ínií ła' bich'í' deesháál.

(continued on next page)

VD CONTROL (continued)

Was your wife given a blood test before the baby was born.

'Asdzání bil nani'aashígíish bidil bá néel'íí' díí 'awéé' t'ahdoo yichihéedáá'?

She had a blood test at Shiprock and we never heard if her blood was good or not.

Naat'aanii Néezdi bidil bá néel'íí', 'áko ndi t'áadoo bee nihil náhóone' da.

No, she was not given a blood test. But when my wife felt sick before the baby was born we had a sing for her.

Dooda, t'áadoo bidil bá néel'íí' da. 'Áko ndi k'adçé 'izhniikchinçedáá' hatah doo hats'íi dago hastóí dahataalígíí la' hak'i nahasáago bee yá'át'ééh nidzisdíí'.

Do you remember how long ago it was that you had a little sore on your genitals.

Hádáá' shá' 'ei nijaádgiizhgi lóód naah dah yists'id nt'ée', 'éish béenilnih?

I do not remember ever having one.

Doo lóód la' 'ákwii shaah dah yilts'íi da hóla.

It was about two years ago, but it was cured quickly with Navajo medicine.

'Bí yee' naaki náahai yçedáá' t'éiyá 'ákódzaa nt'ée', 'áko ndi t'áadoo hodiina'í t'áá dinéjí 'azee'ígíí bee yá'át'ééh násdíí'.

Do you have a pus discharge and pain when you urinate?

Ná'idlishgoósh neezgai leh, his shísh leh 'akóó'?

Yes I had, until the doctor at Tuba City gave me a shot.

'Aoo' 'ákót'ée nt'ée', 'áko ndi Tó Naneesdizídi 'azee' bil shaa 'o'ootsi dóo t'áá 'áko doo 'át'ée da silíí'.

I would rather not tell such a thing to a woman.

'Asdzání jílíigo 'ákódaat'éíí bee hol hodeeshniígíí baa yánisin.

How long ago did you received shots at Tuba City.

Ts'idá hádáá' 'azee' bil naa 'o'ootsi Tó Naneesdizídi?

Last year about this time.

Kóhoo't'édáá' ts'idá kwii nahalzhiishgo.

Do you know why you should have a blood test every six months?

Hastéá nínádizi'go nidil ná nánil'íih dooleek ha'nínígíí biniyéish nil béehózin?

Yes, the doctor at Keams Canyon told me all about it.

'Aoo', shil béehózin 'azee'íí'íni Lók'a' deeshjin hoolyéedi pídánígíí t'áá 'át'é yee snil nahasne'.

I feel well and I see no reason for being treated by a doctor.

Ha'át'íish dó' biniyé 'azee' shaah 'ál'íí dooleek, jó doo 'ánisht'éné da.

(continued on next page)

VD CONTROL (continued)

Will you give me the name of the girl or woman who gave you this sickness so she can be treated too?

'Asdzáni bits'áádóó naah dah hoo'ágíí 'aldó' 'azee' baah 'ádooníí, daa lá yoolyéé lá 'éí?

I don't know her name. I met her in Gallup.

Bízhí' doo bééhasin da. T'óó Na'ní-zhoozhídi bík 'ahidíí'áázh.

Her name is and she lives somewhere near

. wolyéé lá dóó hoolyééhédóó t'áá 'ána-nígi haa'í shíí k'éehat'í.

Will you tell me the names of any other people to whom you may have given this sickness?

Ní naah dah hoo'a' dóó bik'íj'í bík 'ahaa nínáadasínít'íj'ídi 'éí haa daolyé?

If I tell you might tell my wife.

Ní k'hweeshe'go she'esdzaán bík nodíílnih sha'shin.

There is no one else, except my wife's younger sister who lives with us.

'Áádóó t'áadoo baa nínáásíst'íj'ídi da, t'áá hazhó'ó 'asdzáni bík sék'éhígíí bideezhí t'óiyá, 'éí t'áá bík danihghan.

Do you understand the danger to your wife and children if you refuse to have treatment?

T'áadoo 'azee' naah 'álnéhé t'óó t'áá 'akót'éego naah dah haz'áago bík tádínaah-go kodóó na'álichíní náadadoodleelíi dóó 'asdzáni bík hínínáanii bee bich'í' nahoyíknáa dooleehígíísh ník bééhózin?

Yes I understand, and perhaps that is why our last baby did not live. I will go to a doctor at once.

'Aoo' k'ad shíí bééhozin, háálá 'éí biniinaago 'awéc' 'akée'di yizhónínee t'áadoo hiina' da sha'shin. K'ad t'áá tsxíj'igo 'azee'íí'íní za' bich'í' deesháál

General Statement About The Navajos

The Navajo Indians are the largest Indian tribe in the United States. It is estimated that they number about 73,000 and are increasing at the rate of 1,500 or more each year.

The lands available to the Navajo Tribe consist of about 25,000 square miles and extend into three states - Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. The reservation is about the size of the state of West Virginia or New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, taken together. Many Navajo Indians live off the reservation on public domain allotments and on public domain land of their own. Many live along the railroad, camping on land which they do not own.

Navajo land is made up of high plateaus, flat-top mesas, inaccessible buttes, deep canyons and sand and gravel washes. The river valleys are either narrow canyons, or wideopen washes. The rocks are chiefly sedimentary in formation. The climate is arid, the vegetation sparse, and a very substantial part of the area may be classified as unsuitable for any productive use.

More than one and one-half million acres are too rough, inaccessible, or barren to be used even for grazing. Rainfall varies from about 5 inches a year in the lower elevations, to about 20 inches in the mountains, but much of it falls in torrential summer showers of short duration. Winters are cold, with some snowfall - occasionally there are heavy snows. In spring there are violent winds, with attendant dust storms. The summers are hot and dry.

The Navajos belong to the great Athabascan language family which extends from the Dene tribe in the Yukon Valley of Alaska, south to the Apachean groups, some of which extend to the borders of Mexico. It includes the Yellow Knife and Sarsi in Southern Canada, and some smaller groups in California. Also, Tlingit and Haida in coastal Alaska are distant relatives.

The Navajos were first encountered by the Spanish in northern New Mexico, near the present Jicarilla Reservation. They appear to have moved westward onto the desert when they acquired horses about the time of the Pueblo rebellion in 1680. The Navajos intermarried with the Pueblos and probably learned weaving and agriculture from them. They became shepherds when they took possession of the sheep (originally obtained from Spain through Mexico) abandoned by the Pueblos, who fled their homes at the time of the rebellion.

For many years the Navajos lived by sheep and small patches of corn and small orchards which they planted in the few valleys of the area where they roamed. When they were hungry they stole more sheep and stole more corn from the Pueblos, and sometimes from the non-Indians. They also stole horses from the non-Indians.

To stop their depredations, the United States Army moved against the Navajos in 1863-64 and finally, under the leadership of Kit Carson, secured their surrender after destroying their fields, their orchards and their livestock. When they got hungry enough many of them surrendered and were taken to Fosque Redondo (Fort Sumner) in New Mexico. They were kept there four years. Finally, in 1868, the leaders signed a peace treaty with the United States. The Indians agreed to stay within certain geographic areas and not to molest Pueblos and non-Indians. The United States promised in return to provide certain educational and economic aids, which were specified in the treaty.

The Navajos were then marched back to their country, near what is now Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and a little later to Fort Defiance, Arizona. There they were given a total of 30,000 sheep and 4,000 goats, and were allowed to return to a portion of the country that had been their home.

When the Navajo people returned from Fort Sumner they were resettled on a reservation very much smaller than the area they had formerly occupied. The reservation boundaries were specified, however, and by the terms of the treaty the Navajos were required to remain within these limits. In many respects the area set aside for their use was of inferior quality. Much of the water and grasslands they had previously used lay beyond the reservation boundaries. Settlers were coming in to homestead lands adjacent to the reservation and there was constant friction between them and the Navajos. Either the Navajos poached on private property with their herds, or to stave off starvation, they killed cattle belonging to the settlers.

A rapid increase of livestock as well as of the human population on the reservation, coupled with exceptionally heavy rainfall in the mid 1880's upset the delicate balance of nature and began the excessive erosion that has scarred the Navajoland with gullies and deep arroyos. There was not enough forage for the livestock necessary to sustain the people. The land area was simply too small, and many of the people were forced by necessity to move beyond the reservation boundaries. Periodically the boundaries were extended to include new areas in which Navajos were already living. Thus, the reservation grew in size, but the resources added were still not sufficient.

Economic pressure, with the ever present specter of starvation, made it difficult at times to prevent the Navajos from raiding or from engaging in actual warfare with the white settlers. In fact some raiding parties were operating in the early 1870's in southern Utah.

During the past 80 years insufficient and overgrazed land has made the livestock industry increasingly inadequate as a basis for Navajo economy. Also, the failure of the American people to provide effective education for the Navajos during this period has left the Navajos ill-equipped to make economic adjustments and substitute other modes of livelihood for the declining livestock economy. Certain aspects of the Navajo problem have

changed over the course of the past 80 years. However, the problem remains today basically what it was in the past.

In the treaty of 1868 between the Navajos and the Government, the United States promised to provide a classroom and a teacher for every 30 Navajo children of school age; the Navajos in turn promised to see that their children attended school. This agreement was for not less than 10 years. Neither side did very much about it. With the return from Fort Sumner Navajos again scattered over the thousands of square miles of semi-desert lands. The Government opened one day school at Fort Defiance. It had about 11 children at first. Later it lost even these and was closed entirely for a brief time. The Navajos saw little need for an American type education.

Today these people unanimously support education and attendance is entirely voluntary. Once there were empty school rooms; today many Navajo children are turned away. There are now about 28,000 Navajo children of school age. There are no school facilities for approximately 6,000. The ultimate goal under the Long Range Rehabilitation Program for the Navajo and Hopi peoples and their reservations is to provide school facilities for all. (The Long Range Program was approved by the 81st Congress for the Navajo and Hopi Tribes through the act of April 1, 1950--- 64 Stat. 44; U. S. C. 631) The Act authorized appropriations totaling \$88,570,000 to be expended over a period of 10 years. Measures contemplated under the program include new schools, conversion of day schools to boarding schools, enlargement of existing schools and the use of Federal and public schools off the reservation. Funds authorized for this activity total \$25,000,000.

Other phases of the Long Range Program are expected to have a definite effect upon the school program, such as land subjugation and the development of community industries, which would shift population into concentrations where day schools will be practical.

In addition the present Commissioner is instituting a new three point program for Navajos which includes adequate education, effective medical care and improvement of economic opportunities. With development of this program it is felt important strides forward will be made by Navajos.

APPENDIX

BOOK I (Preprimer)

- | | | | |
|------|---|-------|---|
| P. 1 | Baa'
Bah (feminine name) | P. 9 | Díí naadáá' díí'.
these corn four |
| | Kii
Kee (masculine name) | | Díí diné bináá' díí'.
this man his eyes four |
| P. 2 | Dibé
sheep | P. 10 | Díí ké naaki.
these shoes two |
| | Diné
man | | Díí Kii bikee'.
these are Kee his shoes |
| P. 3 | Dibé naaki.
sheep two | P. 12 | (1) Dibé naaki.
sheep two |
| | Diné naaki.
men two | | (2) Diné naaki
men two |
| P. 4 | Baa' bidibé naaki.
Bah her sheep two | | (3) Dibé bináá'.
sheep its eyes |
| | Kii bidibé naaki.
Kee his sheep two | | (4) Diné bináá'.
man his eyes |
| P. 5 | Hanáá'
one's eye | | (5) Baa' bidibé díí'.
Bah her sheep four |
| | Háníí'
one's nostrils | | (6) Kii bidibé díí'.
Kee his sheep four |
| P. 6 | Hanáá' naaki.
one's eyes two | | (7) Naadáá' díí'.
corn four |
| | Háníí' naaki.
one's nostrils two | | (8) Diné bináá' díí'.
man his eyes four |
| P. 7 | Dibé bináá'.
sheep its eyes | P. 13 | (9) Baa' bikee'.
Bah her shoes |
| | Diné bináá'.
man his eyes | | (10) Kii bikee' naaki.
Kee his shoes two |
| P. 8 | Naadáá'
corn | | |
| | Naadáá' naaki.
corn two | | |

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigíí

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| P. 1 | Yoo'
necklace | P. 6 | hanii'
one's face | haníí'
one's waist | háníí'
one's nostrils |
| P. | Baa' yoo' yoo'í.
Bah necklace she sees | | Diné binii'
man his face | | |
| P. 2 | Kii (masculine name)
Kee | | Diné bíníí'.
man his nostrils | | |
| | Kii yoo' yoo'í.
Kee necklace he sees | | Diné biníí'.
man his waist | | |
| P. 3 | Baa' biyo'.
Bah her necklace | | Kii biníí'.
Kee his waist | | |
| | Dibé biyo'.
sheep its bell | | Dibé binii'.
sheep its face | | |
| P. 4 | Doo yoo'íí da.
cannot see it | | Baa' binii'.
Bah her face | | |
| | Baa' Kii yoo'í.
Bah Kee she sees | P. 7 | 'éé'
clothings (shirt, blouse, etc.) | | |
| | Kii Baa' yoo'í.
Kee Bah he sees | | Baa' bi'éé'.
Bah her blouse | | |
| | Kii dibé yoo'í.
Kee sheep he sees | | Kii bi'céé'.
Kee his shirt | | |
| | Baa' dibé doo yoo'íí da.
Bah sheep she cannot see | P. 8 | 1. Kii Baa' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah he does not see | | |
| P. 5 | Diné naadáá'
man corn | | 2. Baa' Kii doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee she does not see | | |
| | Diné dibé naaki yoo'í.
man sheep two he sees | | 3. Baa' Kii bi'éé' doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee his shirt she does not see | | |
| | Diné dibé biyo' yoo'í.
man sheep its bell he sees | P. 9 | 4. Kii Baa' biyo' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah Her necklace he does not see | | |
| | Diné naadáá' doo yoo'íí da.
man corn he does not see | | 5. Kii Baa' bi'éé' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah her blouse he does not see | | |

(continued on next page)

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigíí (continued)

6. Baa' Kii bináá' doo yoo'íí da. P.14 ni shi díí ní
Bah Kee his eyes she does not see you my this she (he)
said
7. Baa' Kii binii' doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee his face she does not see "Niyo'" ní.
"your necklace" she said
8. Baa' Kii biníí' doo yoo'íí da.
Bah Kee his nostrils she does not see "Niikee'"
"your shoes" she said
9. Kii Baa' biníí' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah her waist he does not see Díí shiyo'.
this my necklace
- P.10 dóó
and Díí shiikee'.
these my shoes
- hanáá' dóó híníí'
one's eye and one's nostrils Shiyo' dóó shiikee'.
my necklace and my shoes
- Diné dóó dibé.
man and sheep
- Baa' dóó Kii.
Bah and Kee
- Yoo' dóó ké.
necklace and shoes
- P.11 hóló
(to) have
- Kii bi'ée' hóló.
Kee his shirt he has
- Kii bikee' hóló.
Kee his shoes he has
- Kii biyo' hóló.
Kee his necklace he has
- Kii bi'ée' dóó bikee' dóó
Kee his shirt and his shoes and
- biyo' dahóló.
his necklace he has.
- P.12 bikáá' 'adání
on it which one eats (table)
- P.15 'ádin
(to) have none
- Shiikee' 'ádin.
my shoes I have none
- Shiyo' 'ádin.
my necklace I have none
- Shináá' hóló.
my eyes I have
- Shíníí' hóló.
my nostrils I have
- Shi'ée' hóló.
my shirt I have
- Shinii' hóló.
my face I have
- P.16 bádí
her (his) elder sister
- Díí Baa' bádí.
this Bah her elder sister
- Baa' bádí bikee' hóló.
Bah her elder sister her
shoes she has

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigií (continued)

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Baa' bádí biyo' 'ádin.
Bah her elder sister her
necklace she has none | Nikee'
your shoes | Bikee'
his, her shoes |
| Díí doo Kii bádí da.
this not Kee his elder sister | Nihikee'
our shoes | |
| P.17 bínaaí
his (her) elder brother | Dabikee'
their (3 or more) shoes | |
| Díí Kii bínaaí.
this Kee his elder brother | Díí doo niyo' da.
this not your necklace | |
| Kii bínaaí biyo' hóló.
Kee his elder brother his
necklace he has. | Díí doo ninaadáá' da.
this not your corn | |
| Kii bínaaí bikee' 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother his shoes
he has none | P.20 1. Kii naadáá' naaki yoo'í.
Kee corn two he sees | |
| Díí doo Baa' bínaaí da.
this not Bah her elder brother | 2. Kii dibé naaki doo yoo'íí da.
Kee shecp two he does not see | |
| P.18 hanáá'
one's eye(s) | 3. Baa bidibé díí'.
Bah her sheep four | |
| Shináá'
my eye(s) | 4. Kii bínaaí bikee' 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother his shoes
he has none | |
| Nináá'
your eye(s) | 5. Baa' bádí biyo' 'ádin.
Bah her elder sister her necklace
she has none | |
| Bináá'
his, her, its eye(s) | 6. Kii shiyo' doo yoo'íí da.
Kee my necklace he does not see | |
| Nihináá'
our eyes | 7. Shikee' dóó shi'ée' 'ádin.
my shoes and my shirt I have none | |
| Dabináá'
their (3 or more) eyes | 8. Ni'ée' dóó nidibé hóló.
your shirt and your sheep you have | |
| Díí doo nikee' da.
these not your shoes | 9. Baa' bádí bilíí' hóló.
Bah her elder sister her horse or
her livestock she has | |
| Díí doo ni'ée' da.
these not your clothes | P.21 10. Kii bínaaí bináá' 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother his eyes he
has none | |
| P.19 hakee'
one's shoes | Shikee'
my shoes | |
| | 11. Baa' bidibé naaki yoo'í.
Bah her sheep two she sees | |

APPENDIX

BOOK II (Primer) Naaltsoos Naakiigíí (continued)

12. Diné niyo' dóó níkee' doo
yoo'íí da.
man your necklace and your
shoes he does not see

'Áko Kii bínaaí 'ání, "Na', díí
naadáá' ni dooleel."
So Kee his elder brother said,
"Here, these corn yours it will be."

13. Kii bínaaí hóló dóó Baa'
bádí hóló, ndi Kii bádí
'ádin dóó Baa' bínaaí 'ádin.
Kee his elder brother he has
and Baa' her elder sister she
has, but Kee his elder sister
he has none and Baa' her elder
brother she has none

Dóó Baa' bádí 'ání, "Na', díí dibé
ni dooleel."
and Bah her elder sister said, "Here,
this sheep yours it will be."

14. Baa' dóó Kii dóó Baa' bádí
dabikee' dahóló.
Bah and Kee and Bah her elder
sister their shoes they have

P.24 1. Shináá' 'ádin.
my eyes I have none

Bináá' dó' 'ádin.
his eyes also he has none

Mináá' hóló.
your eyes you have

P.22 Baa' Biyo' Baa Hane'.
Bah Her Necklace About it Story

Baa' biyo' 'ádin.
Bah her necklace she has none

Baa' bádí yoo'íí dóó 'ání,
Bah her elder sister she sees
and said,

"Shádi, shiyo' 'ádin" ní.
"my elder sister, my necklace
I have none" she said

Bádí 'ání, "Na', shiyo' díí ni
dooleel."
Her elder sister said, "Here, my
necklace this yours it will be."

Baa' 'ání, "'Ahénee', Shádi."
Bah said, "Thank you, my elder sister."

P.23 naadáá' dóó dibé
corn and sheep

Kii bínaaí binaadáá' hóló.
Kee his elder brother his corn
he has

Baa' bádí binaadáá' 'ádin.
Bah her elder sister her corn
she has none

2. Niyo'ósh hóló?
your necklace (do) you have?

'Aoo', shiyo' hóló.
Yes, my necklace I have

3. 'Adáá' Kii níyá.
yesterday Kee he came

Kii 'ání, "Hane' 'ádin."
Kee said, "News there are none."

Bínaaí doo níyáa da.
his elder brother he did not come

4. Nisha' háádéé' yíníyá?
what about you where from did
you come?

Kindéé' níyá.
town from I came

5. Baa' bidibé naaki hóló.
Bah her sheep two she has

Kii Baa' bidibé doo yoo'íí da.
Kee Bah her sheep he does not see

Kii 'ání, "Háadi sha' nidibé?"
Kee said, "Where are your sheep?"

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii

Page 3

'at'éeéd girl	'éé' blouse, shirt, clothes	'i'íí'á sunset	'ooljée' moon
yadiizíni tin cans	yé'iitsoh giant	yistlé socks, a pair of	yoo' necklace
jádí antelope	jeeh gum, resin	jish medicineman's paraphernalia	jook ball
dá'ák'eh cornfield	deesgeed it started to buck	dibé sheep	dóola bull
gáagii crow	géeso cheese	gish cane, walking	golchóón quilt, comforter
naadáá' corn	ne'éshjaa' owl	níbaal tent, tarpaulin	noodóóz it is striped
hastiin man	héék bundle	hidees'náá' it began to move	hooghan hogan

Page 5

'At'éeéd bi'ée' girl her blouse	yoo'í. she sees	Jádí antelope	jeeh gum	yoo'í. he sees
'I'íí'á sunset		Jish medicineman's paraphernalia	jook ball	bííghahgi beside it
'Ooljée moon	hááyá. is rising	Dá'ák'eeh cornfield	'át'é. it is	
Yadiizíni tin cans	naaki. two	Dzaanééz mule	deesgeed. it started to	buck
Yé'iitsoh giant	yadiizíni tin cans	yoo'í. he sees	Dibé sheep	'áádóó and bull
Yé'iitsoh giant (a pair of)	yistlé socks	doo yoo'íí da. he does not see	Gáagii Crow	géeso cheese
Yé'iitsoh giant	yoo' necklace	doo yoo'íí da. he does not see	Gish cane	golchóón quilt
			biyaadéé' from under it	háá'á. it sticks out

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

Naadáá' naaki. corn two	Hastiin héél yoo'í. man bundle he sees
Né'éshjaa' naadáá' doo yoo'íí da. owl corn he does not see	Chidí hidees'náá'. car it started to move
Níbaal noodóóz. tent it is striped	Hooghangóó hidees'náá'. toward the hogan it moved

Page 6

Díí tin 'át'é. this ice it is	Díí 'azee' 'át'é. this medicine it is	Díí jook 'át'é. this ball it is
Díí 'atiin 'át'é. this road it is	Díí 'azéé' 'át'é. this mouth it is	Díí jook díí'. there are balls four
Díí 'ats'os 'át'é. this feather it is	Díí hanii' 'át'é. this one's face it is	Díí 'at'a' 'át'é. this wing it is
Díí 'ats'oos 'át'é. this blood vein it is	Díí háníí' 'át'é. this one's nostrils it is	Díí 'at'áá' 'át'é. this leaf it is

Page 7

tin (ice)	'azee' (medicine)	díí (this, these)
'atiin (road)	'azéé' (mouth)	díí' (four)
'ats'os (feather)	hanii' (one's face)	'at'a' (wing)
'ats'oos (blood vein)	háníí' (one's nostrils)	'at'áá' (leaf)

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Díí yoo' 'at'ééd biyo'.
this necklace girl her necklace | 6. Hastiin binii'.
man his face |
| 2. Díí yoo' dibé biyo'.
this bell sheep its bell | 7. Dibé bíníí'.
sheep its nostrils |
| 3. Díí yoo' hastiin biyo'.
this necklace man his necklace | 8. Gáagii bits'os 'át'é.
crow its feather it is |
| 4. 'At'ééd bizéé'.
girl her mouth | 9. Hastiin bits'oos 'át'é.
man his blood vein it is |
| 5. Hastiin bizéé'.
man his mouth | 10. Níbaal si'á.
tent it sits |

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. Hooghan si'á.
hogan it sits | 13. Díí níbaalgóó 'atiin.
this to the tent road (goes) |
| 12. Díí hooghangóó 'atiin.
this to the hogan road (goes) | 14. Díí dá'ák'ehgóó 'atiin.
this to the cornfield road (goes) |

Page 8

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Baa' (Bah - feminine name) | táchééh (sweathouse) | shádi (my elder sister) |
| látsíní (bracelet) | 'akági (pelt, skin) | 'aghaa' (wool) |
| t'áá'á'á'í (one) | k'aalógii (butterfly) | zahalánii (mocking bird) |
| láa'ii (one) | sání (old one) | názhahí (cresent shaped pendant) |

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Baa' wolyé.
Bah (she) is called | 7. K'aalógii 'akági yííghangi sidá.
butterfly pelt beside it it sits |
| 2. Látsíní Baa' baah sitá.
bracelet Bah on (her) it lies | 8. Hastiin sání gish yee yigáál.
man old one cane with he is walking |
| 3. T'áá'á'á'í béeso 'át'é.
one dollar it is | 9. 'At'ééd shádi níigo sidá.
girl my elder sister she saying she sits |
| 4. Láa'ii níigo bikáá'.
one (it) saying (this) marking | 10. 'Aghaa' shádi be'aghaa'.
wool my elder sister her wool |
| 5. Táchééh si'á.
sweathouse it sits | 11. Zahalánii dah sidá.
mocking bird up it is sitting |
| 6. 'Akági t'áá'á'á'í béeso baah 'ííí.
pelt one dollar it is worth | 12. Díí názhahí dabidii'ní.
this cresent shaped pendant we call |

Page 10

láa'ii	naaki	táá'	díí'	'ashdla'
1	2	3	4	5

"Shizhé'é níish nibéeso hóló?" T'áá'á'á'í béeso nisin.
my father do you your money you have? one dollar I want

"Shibéeso 'ádin, shiye'."
my money none, my son

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

"Nishá' shimá, niísh nibéeso hóló?"
 What about you my mother, do you your money you have?

"Shí dó' shibéeso 'ádin, shiyáázh."
 He too my money none, my son

"Nishá' shádí béeso lá' shaa ní'aah."
 What about you my elder sister, money some give (it) to me

"Shí dó' shibéeso 'ádin, sitsilí."
 He too my money none, my younger brother

"Shimá sání, nishá'?"
 My grandmother, what about you?

"Shí t'éiyá shibéeso hóló. Na' t'áá'á'í béeso."
 I only my money I have Here one dollar

Page 11

'Ashkii k'aa' lá' yoojih. Bádí k'aa' naaki yoojih.
 boy arrows some he is carrying his elder sister arrows two she is
 carrying

'Ashkii k'aa' táá' yoojih. Bideezhí k'aa' bee 'ádin.
 boy arrows three he is carrying his younger sister arrows she has none
 carrying

Bizhè'é bá 'áyiilaa. Bitsilí dó' k'aa' bee 'ádin.
 his father for (him) he made his younger brother also arrows he has
 none

Bádí k'aa' lá' yoojih. T'áá' 'ákódí - That is all.
 his elder sister arrows some she is carrying

Page 12

chaha'oh
 shade,
 brush shelter

tsah
 needle,
 awl

waa'
 beeweed

ch'al
 frog

ts'ah
 sagebrush

'adlá
 he is drinking

má'ii
 coyote

tlah
 ointment

hwááh
 hwááii

dzaanééz
 mule

tl'aaji'ée'
 pants

hai
 winter

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

Page 13

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chaha'oh si'á.
brush shelter it sits | 7. Hastiin tlah yee 'ádiltlah.
man ointment with he rubs himself |
| 2. Ch'ał chaha'ohdi sidá.
frog in the shade he sits | 8. Tl'aaji'éc' 'át'é.
pants it is |
| 3. Na'ii yilwoł.
coyote he is running | 9. Waa' tl'aaji'ée' bííghangi 'íí'á.
beeweed pants beside it it stands |
| 4. Dzaanééz sizí.
mule he is standing | 10. Líí' 'adlá.
horse he is drinking |
| 5. Tsah sitá.
needle it lies | 11. Hwááh ní.
Hwááh she says |
| 6. Ts'ah bikáá'di tsah dah sitá.
sagebrush above it needle it lies | 12. Haigo 'éi doo dcesdoi da.
during winter it is not warm |

Page 14

hastáá 6	tsosts'id 7	tseebíí 8	náhast'éí 9	néeznáá 10
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Hastiin yázhí tsá'ászi' haigééd. Tsá'ászi' hastáá
man little soapweed (yucca) he is digging out Soapweed six of them

hayíígeed. Ch'écéh decyáago "hwááh" ní. Hastiin yázhí tsá'ászi'
he dug out When he was tired "hwááh" he said Man little soapweed

yee bitsii' táidoogis. Hastiin yázhí be'awée' 'aldó' bitsii'
with it his hair he will wash Man little his baby also his hair

yee táidoogis.
with it he will wash

bi	bi	bi	bi	bi
bis adobe	bił sleep(noun)	'abid stomach	doobish it will be boiled	yibizh she is braiding it
bii' in it	bi his, hers	jideesbaal she spread it out (blanket, etc.)	bikáá' on it	
biih into it	dineebin we sat down	jideezbaa' he is going on a raid or to war	bikááz his tonsils	

APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

dílid you burn (self)	sha'joolíí' depend (this is part of expression "I can not be depended upon")	dishzi' I burn it (customarily)	'ádeeshlííł I will make it
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nahalin it seems	she'álı́ıl my magic (my magic power)	dishlid I am burning it	yishleel I am becoming to be
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'Ashkii deenásts'aa' neiniłkaad. Deenásts'aa' tseebíí. Deenásts'aa'
Boy ram he is herding Rams (there are) eight Rams

t'áá 'altso dancesk'ah.
all of them they are fat

Bádi 'éí dibé 'áádóó tł'ızı neiniłkaad. Tł'ızı
His elder sister (she) sheep and goats she is herding Goats (there

náhást'éí, dibé 'éí neeznáá. Tł'ızı 'éí doo 'íłj da. Dibé
are) nine, sheep (there are) ten Goats they do not worth much Sheep

t'éí 'íłj. Tł'ızı naakigo 'ashdla' béeso bąąh 'íłj.
only worth much Goats two of them five dollars they are worth

deesgis I will wash it (shirt, etc.)	yiisgis I am washing it	ségis I washed it	seęs wart
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deeshgish I will cut it (to slash it)	yiishgish I am about to cut it	shégish I cut it	bizeęs his wart
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'ákásíszas I belted myself	tááségiz I washed it (car, etc.)	táádzízgiz he washed it
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'ákásízaaz I am belted	tádiígizh I sheared it (sheep, etc.)	tázhdíígizh He sheared it
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hoolzhíish time passing	hodidoolzhish time will pass	gódei up (to the higher elevation)
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hoolzhiizh time passed	hodeeshzhiizh time began to pass	gódeg up (same as gódei)
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APPENDIX

BOOK III (Reader) Diné Bizaad Wólta'go Bee Bihoo'aahii (continued)

Page 17

La' Hane' 'Álts'íísígíí
A Story That Which Is Short

'Ashkii léi' bimá 'áydííniid, "Shimá nléi
Boy that which is his mother he said to her, my mother that one
shą' ha'át'íí 'át'é?" 'Áádóó bimá 'ání "Béégashii 'át'é."
what is it it is? And his mother she said cow it is
'Áko 'ashkii 'anáádoo'niid "Ha'át'íí shą' bitsiits'iin baa 'íí'á?"
So the boy again said what is it his head inti it it stick?
'Áko bimá 'ání "Bidee' 'át'é." ní. Hodiína'go béégashii
So his mother said his horns they are she said After awhile the cow
'ádiíniid "moo oo!" Nt'ée' 'ashkii yázhí bimá 'áydííniid,
said moo oo Then the boy little his mother he said to her
"Shimá háí bidee'ígíí shą' yee 'ádiíniid?"
my mother which his horn is it with he said moo oo

NOTES