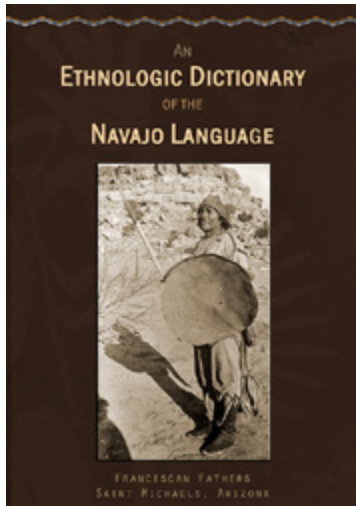


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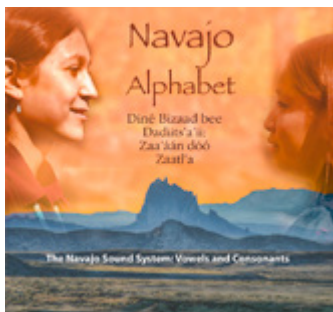
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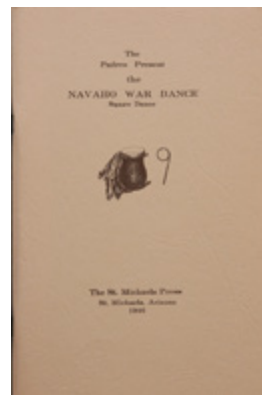
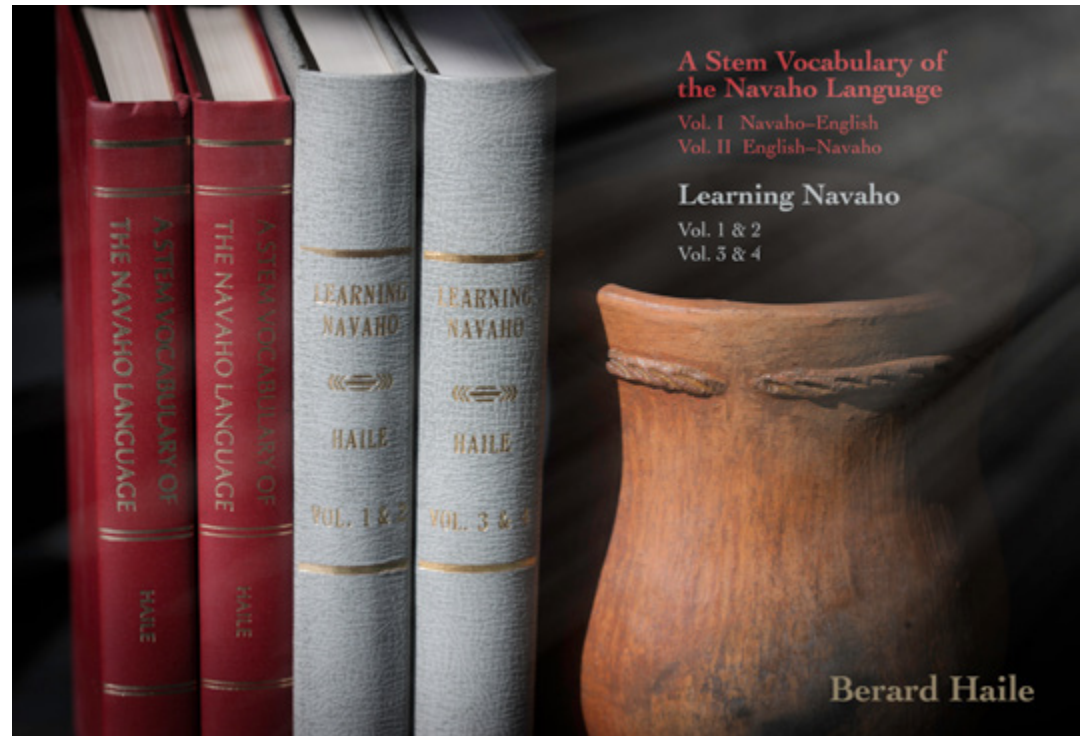


First published in 1910, An Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navajo Language is still the standard and most complete work of traditional Navajo life, social customs, religion and material culture. Its unique approach through the medium of language gives an insight into Navajo culture, unlike that of any other work. It is unique in many respects: it is an intimate, detailed and informative account of the traditional Navajo universe in all of its manifestations. This book is a great resource not only to the general reader, or student and scholar of Navajo culture, but also for Navajo parents who want to pass on traditional teachings to their children to ensure the longevity of the culture of their ancestors.



Navajo Alphabet by Native Child Dinetah

The letters in this Navajo Alphabet book are introduced with beautiful photos, reflecting Navajo culture, tradition and environment. Each Navajo word is spelled out in Diné Bizaad, and its corresponding English translation. Putting the Navajo consonants and vocals into a cultural context, affirms the Navajo Child's language and identity. An added explanation and short introduction to the Navajo alphabet by Young and Morgan at the end of the book will be helpful for the reader.



The Navajo War Dance A Brief Narrative of Its Meaning & Practice by Berard Haile, 1946



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OTHER TIME ELEMENTS

dí' ží today (ahead); ží·dā' this (past) day; ží·go in day time;
 'adā·dā' yesterday; then number the days as, na·ki·skā·dā·
 (na·ki yiskā·dā·) two days ago, or day before yesterday;
 yiskā·go tomorrow; -go always signalizes time ahead;
 na·ki·skā·go in two days (nights) day after tomorrow, and so on
 with different numerals prefixed.
 kóxoza·dā' this time yesterday;
 kóxoza·go this time tomorrow;
 kóxoťé·dā' this time last year;
 kónáxoza·í or kónáxoťé·hé this time next year.

PHASES OF MOON

dahyi·t'ā new moon which ceremonially is called žāit'ā;
 'aíní' bēlxé·l 'darkness overtook it at center' the first quarter;
 xaní·bā·z full moon, which is differentiated as ží xaní·bā·z day
 full moon appearing when there is still daylight, and žé· xaní·
 bā·z night full moon appearing after night has set in;
 čaxaixe·l ná·zá darkness has returned again, the last quarter
 of the moon.

SUN MOVEMENT

Time is mostly told by the sun's position but clocks and watches
 are gradually being introduced. Time at night is not much ob-
 served except that
 žé' ílní' designates midnight. In the course of a ceremonial

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LESSON FORTY-FOUR

and otherwise the following cycle is observed:

do· xah yolká·go when it is a long time before dawn, or do·
 xah yiskā·da it's a long time till morning;
 xayf·lkā it is dawn; xado·ā·l it will be sunrise;
 talco xos·j·d it is full daylight; or kadē· xol·j·h it is about
 daylight;
 xaf·ā it is sunrise; and tó· 'adide·z·lādigo just as the sun
 goes out;
 žā do· xinada or xinā·da sun has little life, which may mean
 shortly after sunrise and shortly before sunset;
 xoni·doi it's warming up, about 10 A.M.
 kadē· 'aíné·é·a·h it is about noon, 11 A.M. and after;
 'aíní·nī·ā it is noon;
 ya·ade·z·ā any P.M. time, afternoon;
 xí·l·j· late afternoon, toward evening;
 fah āzah 'az·ā·go when sun was still well up;
 b·kā·gi 'az·ā·go when sun was over the horizon line.
 b·kā·gi 'j·a·go about sunset; or tó· 'i·í·ánigo just about
 sunset;
 'i·í·ā·go at sunset;
 xí·j·j·š? is it evening?
 čaxólxé·líš? has darkness set in?

CARDINAL POINTS AND PHENOMENA

The north point is outside the sun's travels and is čaxaixe·l
 'darkness mass in space' darkness, and this cardinal point is called
 náxo·kos 'whirling' around, from the fact that the two constel-

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Lesson Forty-Two

- Hospitalization
 Tuberculosis and Injury
 Medical Treatment
 Minor Accidents
 5 ki-Prefix of Verbs
 6 ki-Prefix
 Medicines
 Handling Medicines
 Application of Medicine

Lesson Forty-Three

- Terms Relating to Land
 Residence
 kad ki'dil'ye Planting Season
 na'da', Corn
 na'o'li Bean
 Squash and Melon
 Vegetables
 Grain and Hay
 Purchase of Seeds
 207 The šó- or šo-Prefix

Lesson Forty-Four

- Month and Season
 An Argument over Months
 208 The High fi-Prefix
 The Months
 Elements

- Sun Movement
 Cardinal Points and Phenomena
 Time by the Clock
 Numerals

Lesson Forty-Five

- Fences
 Ditches and Irrigation
 Dams, Plowing, Hoeing
 dahyi-t'a sit'a'gi
 na'agodgi xani,
 na'da', ba-daxó-ae'gi
 be ki'dil'ye
 a. New Moon Position
 b. Story about Hoeing
 c. When there were no Planting Tools
 d. Instrumental be
 d. Liberality with Corn

Lesson Forty-Six

- Corn in Growth
 Harvesting
 šaš fi', yice', yišxašgi Above
 Horse's Tail

Lesson Forty-Seven

- Pinyon Nut Season
 Labor and Hire
 Sewing Machine
 Silversmith and Tools
 Silverware

Ka' be'eKa-ši: arrow plane.

Ka' biži: braided arrow, a cactus with hooked, interbraided spines.

Ka' na'atka'h tracking arrows, has reference to the two arrows which pursued the coyote to death. This occurs in the ghostway legend of Shootingway.

Ka' siziñ bicilí younger br of standing arrow, father of Henry James. do xahalt'ahí.

Ka' coh yistá'n fletched big arrow, used by arrow swallows in the corral dance.

Kad (Ka') now. da' Kadí: is it an established fact that...

Or Kadí-ša' da' žifé? what is there about his looks that you think so?

Kadē or Kadē-n almost, nearly.

Kadí sufficient, time is up.

Kadí-ne: alright then; let it be so.

Kad fá-ákótéhé now that's all, either of events that happened or of a story; a narrator may close an account with this clause.

Kadša' expresses surprise, as in: Kadša' čať xast'i'n 'átí-lá who was this but Mr. Frog, it so happened that this was none other than...

-Kah fat, grease, tallow. This can be inalienable: š*ka'h my (own) fat; or acquired and alienable: še'eKa'h fat that I have in my possession.

The noun may serve as a theme for an activated neut. vb. to become or get fat as, -lKa'h a.t. to get fat in: žine-sKa'h he got fat; or, fá' xazó-ó niñlKa'h you are fairly fattening.

-Kah níti: small intestine.

Kasdá be'gá coh (cf. WH 201-3); Ka' arrow; 'asdá reduced to -sdá sitting; be' inst. with it; -gá much killing; coh big; A weed with which to kill an arrow wound or infection; Kasdá be'gá 'alčí-sigí: a small variety, grows anywhere and is probably more in use as a home remedy than is the large variety.

Arrow poisoning is no longer in vogue, though formerly poison may have been added to the seat of the arrow, meaning the barb or haft of its point.

Kasdá', Kasídá' almost.

-Ka-š Ip. Opt., -Ka-ž Pf., -Kaš F. Us-It.

1. to grind a tool fine (tr.) bé-š žikaš one usually sharpens a knife; cah xá-ži-Kaš one sharpens the awl point; xá-daži-Kašgo when ground to a point; cé náhišne-žKa-ži: having ground the stone circular. bé-š yiyikaš he is grinding the knife.

2. to mass sway at wardance (intr.) yikaš he takes part in the swaying at wardance.

-lKa-ž neut. si-Pf. cé šitKa-ž stones are massed (after flood).

-lKa-š Ip. Opt., -Ka-ž Pf., -Kaš F. Us-It. to become stiffened, numb.

blood circulation stops, from being in one position. ndažišKa-ž he became stiff. nda'alKa-š hibernating of animals.

-Kaš with -l- a.t. joint rubs (grinds) together as, sehécí'n 'axišKaš my ankle (or any other joint like wrist, kneecap, hip joint), is sprained. 'axi-...lKaš is always prefixed.

-Ka-ž as, yil ni-lKa-ž it became motionless with it.

-Ka-ž -l- in ši...lKa-ž, neut. Pf. the si-Pf. form perhaps of -lKa-š, -Ka-ž, -Kaš massed, due to rain and flood which carries stones or boulders and debris out of a mountain watershed into a valley: hence cé šitKa-ž stones lie massed, as if somebody had laid them in position. Here we have a resultative with pre-stem -l-, whereas the stem for stiffening is ordinarily of the pre-stem -l- (mom.) type, and grinding of the 0-type of stems, just as we have it in the group- or war-dance 0-Ka-š. One can hardly say that we have one stem excepting in appearance. The si-Pf. -lKa-ž form is an imp. or neut. Pf. form which is baffling, to say the least.

Ka'l in comp. as, céKa'l rock groove, a rock trap or recess which can be easily closed at its single entrance.

-Kal arrow notch, the notch of the arrowshaft in which the bowstring is held. The V-shaped fork is uppermost in mind. Thus cin b*Kal góne in the fork of a tree (where the branches fork out); b*γ-óšKal his tooth is missing altogether.

Kal notch say of a prayerstick or arrow. The arrowshaft is notched at the fletched end and this may be possessed by the arrow b*Kal its notch, which possession is applicable only then. Kal would then represent the abs. form of the noun, and b*Kal its sole possessive form.

-Kal in Ip. Opt. Pf. -Kal in F. Us-It. neut. as do' bi'kalda it is getting bad, fierce. Used in negative forms only: dibá' bike' do' šini'kalda am starving for water, suffering with thirst.

-Kal two pronged or forked, as the forks of a slingshot (V-shaped). nixikal our crotch, or space between outspread legs.

Ka'lógi: zool. butterfly, though the etymology of Ka- and ló or lóg- is not established. Ka'lógi is also the name of a constellation in the eastern skies, also of a cat's cradle figure, and of a small butte a mile or so south of St. Michaels, Arizona.

Ka'lógi-tgai white and Ka'lógi-icoi yellow cabbage butterfly; Ka'lógi coh big butterfly or moth of various colors; Ka'lógi yáži small butterfly of various colors. Ka'lógi-dá' bot. butterfly food fleabane, Erigeron flagillaris.

Ka'lci'n bot. arrowshaft like stem, unid.

Ká, Ka Nasal

-Ká, -Ka'd on edge; di-Ka'd it turned on edge.

-ʒa·, -ʒih; hay, cloth, wool and the like -tʒo·t, -tʒo·l -tʒot;
compact unit -a·ni·...a·h, -á·, -á·t, -á·h, -á·t; etc.

give medicine is, as a rule, done in the course of ceremonials, most of which purport to cure a patient. Only herbal medicines are employed and then are mixed with water. Practically the only form known is to **give medicine** in a container 'aze· ba·n...ka·h, -ká·, -ká·t.

Modern medicines are sought at dispensaries, drug stores and hospitals where **give me some medicine** must classify kind and quantity desired:

give me some medicine 'aze· ta· ša·ná·a·h, -á·, -á·t! may refer to a unit, like a box of pills, a glass or bottle of vaseline, or a small bottle of eyedrops, as the case may be;

give me some liquid medicine 'aze· ta· ša·ná·ka·h may mean a spoonful cupful or bowl;

give me some drops of medicine 'aze· ta· ša·nzí·d, -zid, -zi·t, -zi· like eyedrops, etc.

give me some medicine 'aze· ta· ša·nʒá·h, -ʒa·, -ʒih when powdered medicines, a few pills are meant;

give me some medicine 'aze· ta· ša·níní·t, -níní, -níní a quantity of pills or various kinds;

give me some medicine 'aze· ta· ša·dí·ʒoh with reference to liniments which must be spread over aching parts. Other stems are not employed in the **give-medicine** complex.

gizzard bicá·aškaží.

gland, -ká·z.

glare xodidilʒé·h.

glass césq·.

glitter, it **glitters** di·...čít. There is, as a matter of course, a **glitter** in any of the various kinds of di·čítí abalone shell, and this term specifically refers to this **glittering** thing.

In my estimation di·čít defines a naturally sparkling object like abalone, diamond or similar stone jewels, whereas disq sparkling, **glittering**, or pink color defines a reproduced **glitter**, either with specular iron ore or hematite, or with a mixture of preponderantly white with red ochers to produce a pink color used in sandpaintings and on prayersticks. Natural and artificial **glitter** are thus differentiated.

globular nó·maz.

gloomy outlook do· bí·...čj·da cf. -čj·d, -čj·t, -čj·h to become gloomy.

glossy bízdflid or bícádnílid and disq (glittering).

glottis -dáʒi· (throat); -dáziz (**glottis** proper).

glove -láʒiš.

glue is modern and found on postage stamps, stickers and gummed paper; cf. be· bídi-lʒéhégí and -tʒah a.t. to **glue**, no. 2 of -ʒe·h, -ʒé·, -ʒah to solder.

glutton, he is čiyá· 'ayó· bé·...lbid.

glutton, **gluttonous** cf. mǎ·, -mǎ·t.

gnat a, čí·i·.

gnaw, at a bone čin bídi·...tǎ·h, -tǎ·, -tǎh, -tǎh, -tǎ·.

go, to cause another to **go** after an object xá· with obj. pron... tá, -sá, -tá·t, -tá·h, sa· or -ta·...; to cause one to **go** wild with liquor or gambling...ci·bidiyi...tá·h, -sá, tá·t, -tá·h, -sa· and -ta·...;

A supernatural **goes**: naxa...le·, -le·, -le·t, -le·; tá·atcogo naxale· he **goes** everywhere.

go astray 'ádin...tǎ·, -tǎ·, -tǎ·t, -tǎ·h, -tǎ·t, said of girls who disregard custom to be married properly.

go, to cause two persons to **go** after...xánixiyi...ta·š, -á·ž, -aš; cause two (horses) to **go** around tó· nabiyyi...ta·š.

go, water all **goes** down arroyo, tʒó b·koh gó·ya·atco silf· or 'atco nehele·.

goat ʒízí; billy goat ʒízí čq·; goat milk ʒízí bibe·.

Gobernador Knob, N.M. čō·l·j·i.

gobble, as a dog **gobbles** up the meat: tǎ·čǎ·í·acj· atco 'ayí·z-mal, -ma·t, -mal, -ma·t to **gulp** down, **gobble** up one after another.

god (of Navaho mythology) xa·ščéh; in comp. xa·ščé·; For the Supreme Being, God of Christianity, a coined word is used: diyin 'ayó·óféi the great supernatural one.

goiter -yayá·h dah·i·ye·.

gold 'ó·la.

golden eagle zool. 'acá coh.

golden rod, rayless, bot. kí·tcoi.

gong bé·š 'ánínigí·.

good yá·áté·h, cf. -té·h to be well, good; see -šq· to be good, in good shape, and -šq·h, -šq·d, -šq·t, -šq· to make it good.

goose, wild zool. see na·l·e·lí do· na·tʒígí· for color varieties.

gopher zool. na·azísé; gopher soil na·azísé bile·ž.