

Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names

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Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Gai'hîi</p> <p>"Crow Indians"</p> <p>"The People of the Crow"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>[gai'.hîi]</p> <p>gai' "crow" (noun)</p> <p>-hîi "the people", "the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to the enclitic -õde in Mescalero Apache)</p> <p>Note: The name Gai'hîi is found in "The History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hojjer 1975).</p>
<p>Jaa' hishgish-õde</p> <p>"Arapaho Indians"</p> <p>"The People whose Ears have been Cut"</p>	<p>[jaa' hish.gish.õ.de]</p> <p>jaa' "ear" (noun stem)</p> <p>hishgish "he/she/it has been cut" (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Jaa' 'aghát'ás-õde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Jaa' ghát'ás-õde</p> <p>"Cheyenne Indians"</p> <p>"The People who have Holes through their Ears"</p> <p>"The People whose Ears have been Cut through"</p>	<p>[jaa' 'a.ghát.'ás.õ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[jaa' ghát.'ás.õ.de]</p> <p>jaa' "ear" (noun stem)</p>

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	<p>'aghát'ás "it has been cut through" (for example, with a knife or scissors) (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Tǎu yee daabikuughà-ōde</p> <p>"The People whose Homes are Made with Grass" (a Native People from the southeastern plains, possibly the Caddo Indians)</p>	<p>[tǎu yee daa.bi.kuu.ghàō.de]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [ghàō] has rising tone. The nasal vowel [à] is low tone and the nasal consonant [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>tǎu "grass, herb, weed" (noun)</p> <p>yee "by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>daabikuughà "their^{>2} homes" (noun)</p> <p>daabi- "their^{>2}" (3rd person plural possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>kuughà "home, teepee" (noun)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
'Inaatsii'ìì	['i.naa.tsii.'ìì]

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<p>"Comanche Indians"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>'inaa "white people" (noun)</p> <p>-tsii' "tail" (noun)</p> <p>-hũ "the people", "the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to -õde in Mescalero Apache). In this name, -hũ is apparently replaced by -'iì.</p> <p>Note: The name 'Inaatsii'iì is found in "The History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hojer 1975).</p>
<p>'Indaa'tse'õde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Gumáõchí</p> <p>"Comanche Indians"</p>	<p>['in.daa'.tse'.õ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[gu.máõ.chí]</p> <p>'indaa' "white people, enemies" (noun)</p> <p>-tse'- (or) -tsee' "tail" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: This phrase may be used to mean, "the people who follow after white people" or "the people who follow after enemies."</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Keeditãõde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Kee'ditãõde</p> <p>"Kiowa Apache People"</p> <p>"The People of Soaking Wet Feet"</p>	<p>[kee.di.tãõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[kee'.di.tãõ.de]</p> <p>kee- "foot, shoe" (noun)</p>

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	<p>ditǎe "it is soaking wet" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Tǎaǎchínéōde</p> <p>"Tohono O'odham" (Papago)</p> <p>"Akimel O'odham" (Pima)</p>	<p>[tǎaǎchí.néō.de]</p> <p>tǎaǎ "underneath" (?)</p> <p>chí "the color of red ocher" (?)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Tsé kì bee 'áá'yaa'ōde</p> <p>"Hopi Indians"</p> <p>"The People whose Houses are Made of Rock"</p>	<p>[tsé kì bee 'áá'.yaa'.ōde]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[tsé kì be.'áá'.yaa'.ōde]</p> <p>tsé "rock, stone" (noun)</p> <p>kì (or) kìì "houses" (noun)</p> <p>bee 'áá'yaa' "it is made with it", "it is made by means of it", "it is made out of it" (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem or enclitic)</p>

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	<p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee is usually shortened to be prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'áá'yaa' "he/she/it is made so" (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p>
<p>Tú'éõde (or) Túéõde (or) Túhéõde "Pueblo Indian People" "The People of the Water"</p>	<p>[tú.'éõ.de] (or) [túéõ.de] (or) [tú.héõ.de]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun) -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Yuu'ntsáõde (or) Yuu'ntsaõde "Lakota People" "Sioux Indians" "The People of Big Beads"</p>	<p>[yuu'.n.tsáõ.de] (or) [yuu'.n.tsaõ.de]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [aõ] has rising tone); [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>yuu' "bead" (noun) ntsáá (or) ntsaa "he/she/it is big, bulky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>Note: People pronounce the initial consonant of this verb as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>