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ABSTRACT

Presented in five chapters, book 1 of the Rough Rock fourth grade Navajo social studies program text is written in Navajo and English. The first chapter is on the community of Rough Rock (Arizona) illustrated by photographs of the community and people. Chapter II discusses the four elements (air, water, earth, and fire) the community needs to survive. Chapter III tells about the weather and the community explaining the four seasons, the cycle of rain (both the Navajo version and scientific version), and the need for different types of weather. Chapter IV looks at plants and animals in Rough Rock. Presented are a geographical description of Rough Rock, effects of elevation on weather, and plant life, animal life in the community, and how Navajos take care of the land. Chapter V is on the people and our community. Chapter topics include: people's dependence on plants for food, use of human resources in the community, the helping relationship of Navajo families, and what makes a community. At the end of each chapter is a list of vocabulary building words spelled in Navajo and in English. (ERB)

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ED228010

Nihit Hahoodzodó -- Dííjįdi dóó Adáádáá' Naaltsoos T'áálá'í Góne' Yits'ilígíí

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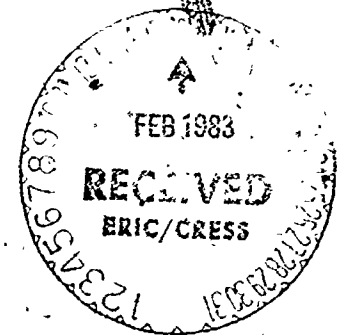
Our Community -- Today and Yesterday

Book One

RC 01 3971

FOURTH GRADE NAVAJO BILINGUAL - BICULTURAL
SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

Our Community - Today and Yesterday
Book One



Written, Illustrated and Produced by
TITLE IV-B MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT*

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Navajo Curriculum Center
Rough Rock Demonstration School
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1982

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N'hit Hahoodzodóó, Dii'jidi dóó 'Adáá'dáá' = Our Community, Today and Yesterday

Navajo and English

Summary A bilingual social studies textbook emphasizing the Navajo way of life and man's place in the natural world

1 - Navajo Indians -- Juvenile literature

(1 Navajo Indians 2 Indians of North America -- Social Life and Customs

3 Social Sciences 4 Navajo Language Materials -- Bilingual)

I Navajo Curriculum Center II Title Our Community, Today and Yesterday

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*NIHIL HAHOODZODÓÓ --
DÍÍJÍDI DÓÓ ADÁÁDÁÁ'*

Our Community --
Today and Yesterday

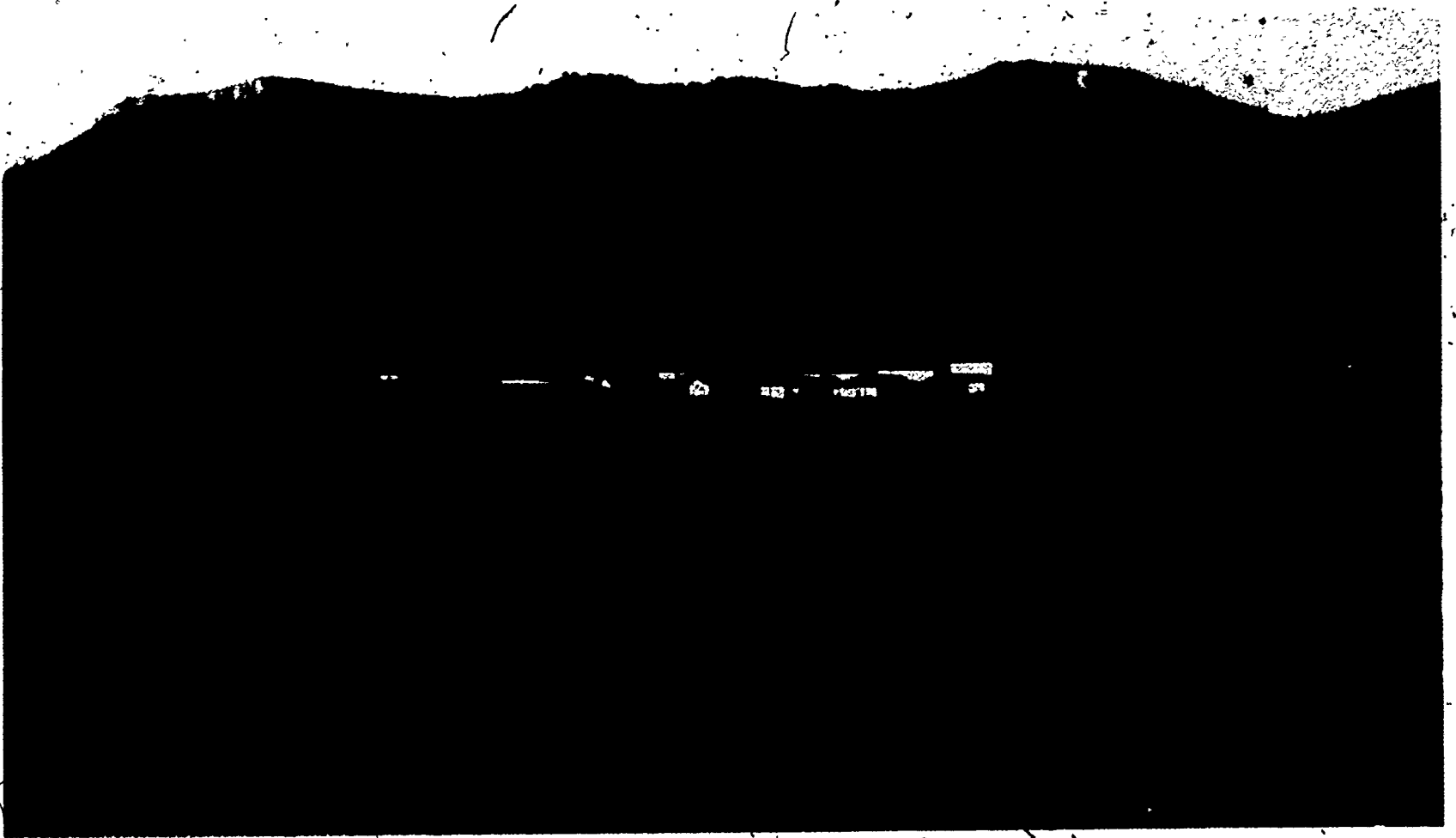
Book One

T'ÁÁLA'Í GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ'

Nihit Hahoodzodóó: Tséch'ízhí

CHAPTER ONE

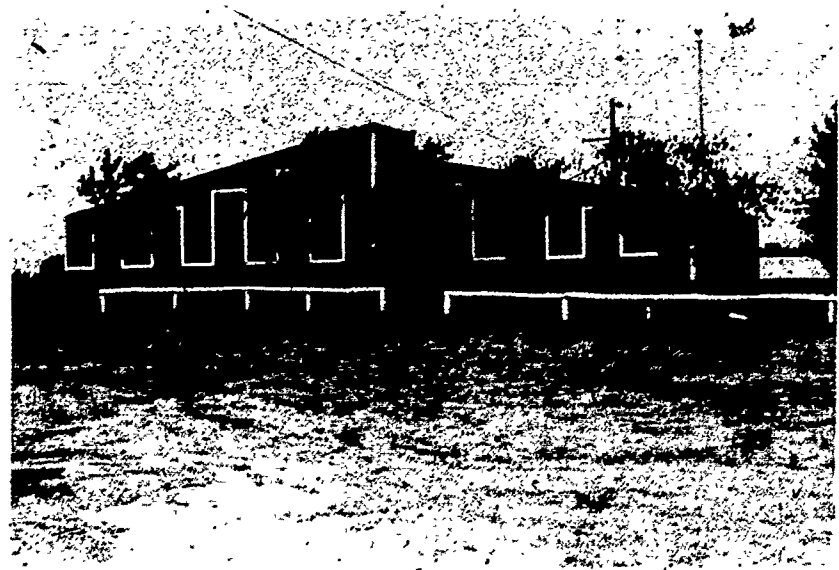
Our Community: Rough Rock



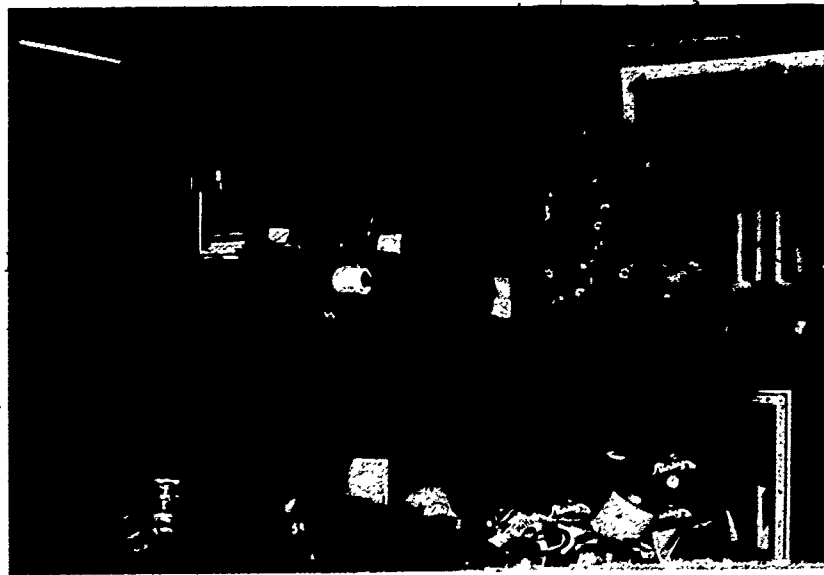
Tséch'ízhí hoolyéedi kééhwiit'í. Díí nihit hahoodzo át'é. Nihit hahoodzo lá ha'át'íí bee hadét'é?

We live in a place called Rough Rock. This is our community. Do you know what makes a community?

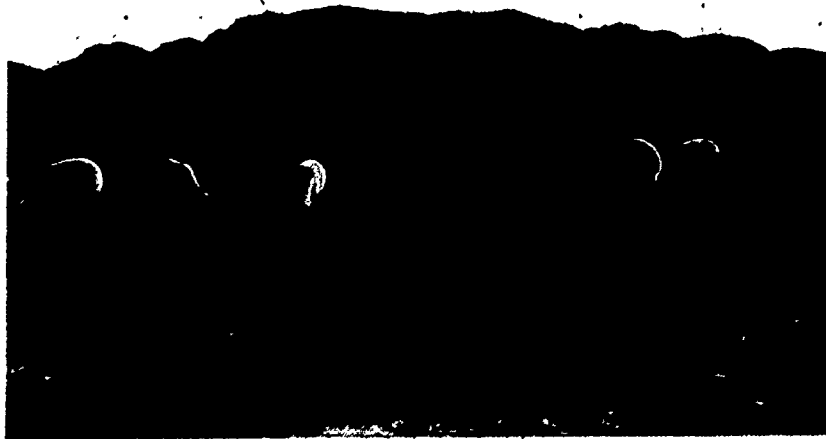
Díí nida'ashch'aa'ígíí danó'í. Nihit hahoodzodóó t'áadoo le'é niidzinígíísh ta' nida'ashch'aa'ígíí dabi'í?



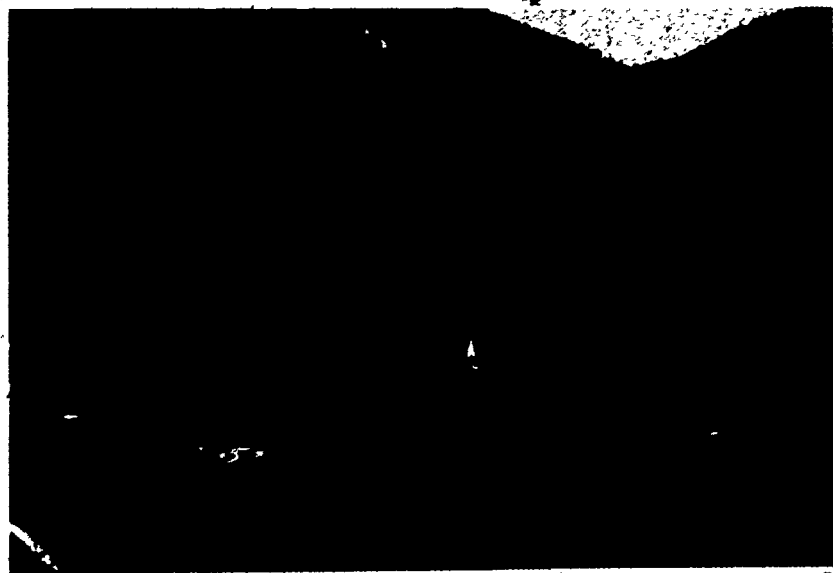
Look at these pictures. Can you find something in each picture that we need in our community?



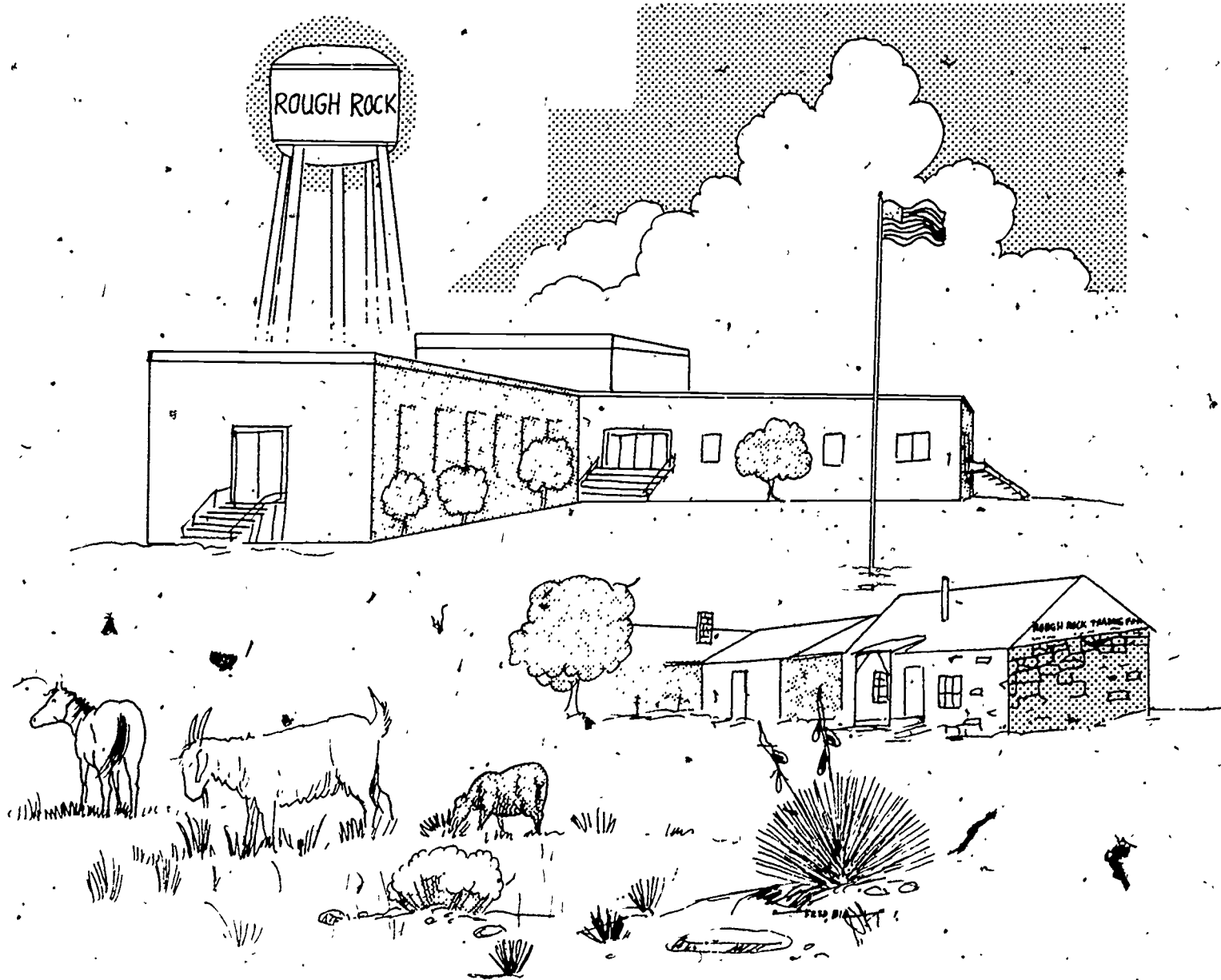
Díí nidaashch'aa'ígíí nihit hahoodzodóó ta' ádaad'ingoósh lahgo át'éego nihit haz'aa dooleet danohsin?



Would our community be different without some of the things in the pictures?



T'áadoo le'é neeznáago nihit hahoodzodóo niidzinígíí ta' baa nitsídaahkees.



Try to think of at least ten things we need in our community.

NAAKI GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

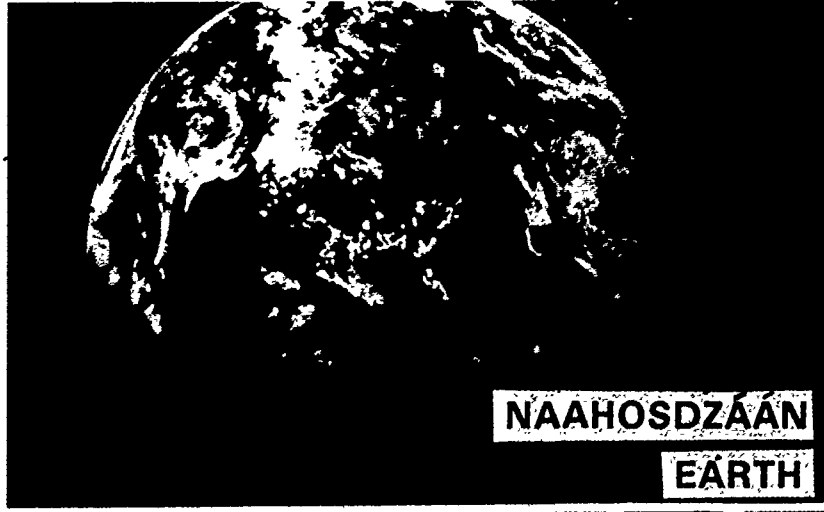
Díí'go Bee Iináanii Niidzínígíí

CHAPTER TWO

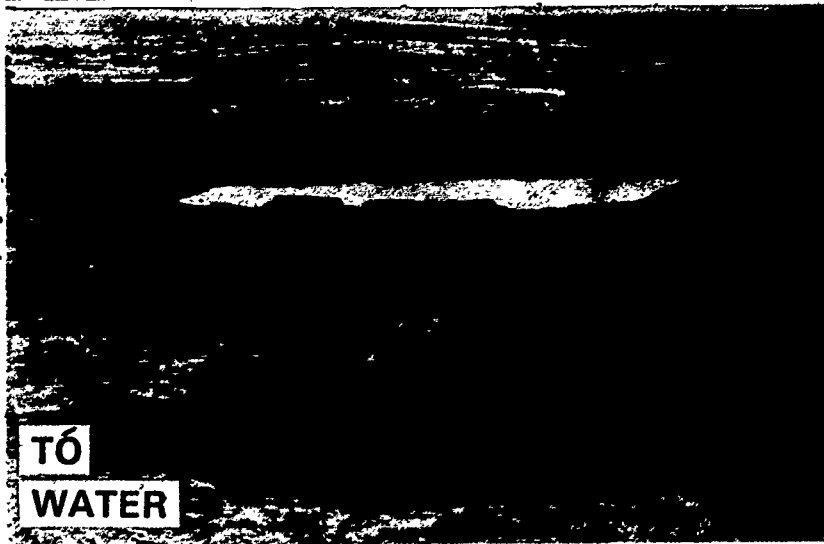
Four Elements We Need



NÍLCH'I
AIR



NAAHOSDZAÁN
EARTH



TÓ
WATER

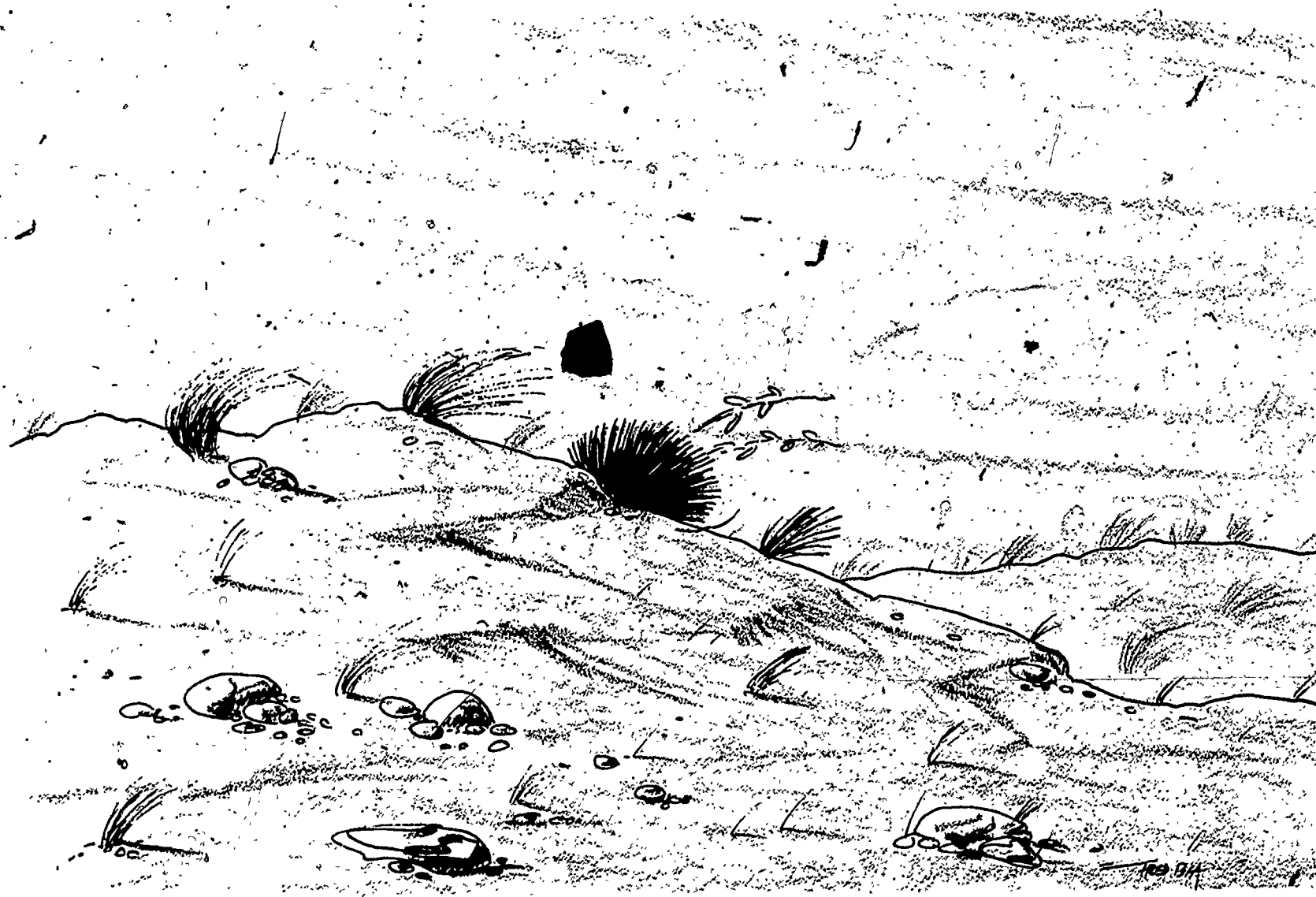


KO'
FIRE

) Nihil haahoodzodóó díí'go bee iináanííí niidzin.

Our community needs four elements.

Nítch'i nihinaagóó hóló. Náhididziihgo nítch'i nihii' hóló. Nítch'i éi dooyit'íj da,
nidi diyotgo nítch'i hólónínígíí binahjí' nihít bééhózin.



Air is all around us. When we breathe, air is inside our bodies. Usually we cannot really see air. But when the wind blows, we know air is there.

Nítch'i nihits'íís biyi'ígíí bee náhíidziih. T'áá nízhdídzih bik'eh nítch'i bit' ánídzidzih
teh. Tí'óó'di deesk'aazgo, nítch'i bit' náhíhdidziihígíí joo'íí. teh.



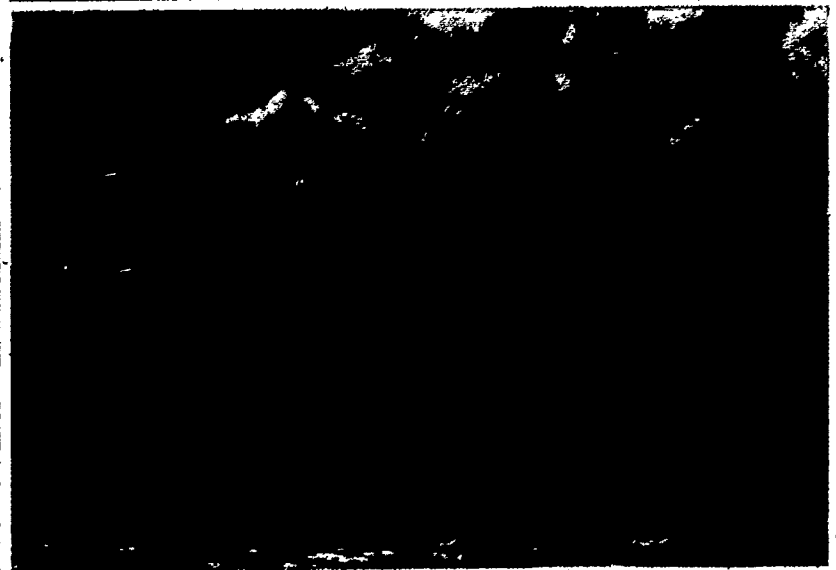
Air inside our bodies helps us to breathe. You fill your body with air every time you
breathe. When it is cold outside, you can see the air you breathe.

Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii níłch'i yee dahiná.



Plants and animals need air to survive.

Nahosdzáán nihinaagóó hólo. T'áá a'áa ádaat'é, at'eelgi dóó ádaníltsoígíí dóó nidaashch'áa'ígíí bee a'áa át'é.



Earth is all around us too. It has different shapes, sizes and colors.

29

Nihicheii dóó nihimásání yaa dahalne'go éi nahosdzáán díi'go atk'i dahnáhást'á
daaní: tizhin dóó yágo doot'izh dóó títso dóó tígai.



Stories told by our elders say there are different levels of earth: black, blue, yellow and
white.

Ni'hookáá' bikáá' kééhwiit'ínígíí bee hiniinaanii t'óó ahayóí a'aa át'éhígíí bikáá' hóló. Nahosdzáán éí ásdzáán át'é. Nihimá bidii'ní.



The earth's surface that we live on now provides many things for us. The earth is female. We call it our mother.

Nahosdzáán bikáa'gi naníse' hóló... Ła' azeé' biniyé chidao'í. Ła' éi diné doo naaldlooshii dabich'iyá'.



Plants grow in the earth. Some plants are used for medicine. Some plants are used for food that people and livestock eat.

Bee iináanii ła' nááhódló, tó, nahosdzáán bikáa'gi. Dáda'deest'ingóó dóó beda'ak'idgóó dóó tooh daníłjígóó dóó tó hadaazłjígóó dahóló. Tsé Ch'ízhí tó éí tó háálínígíí binahjj' yééji': Tsé Ch'ízhí Bito'.



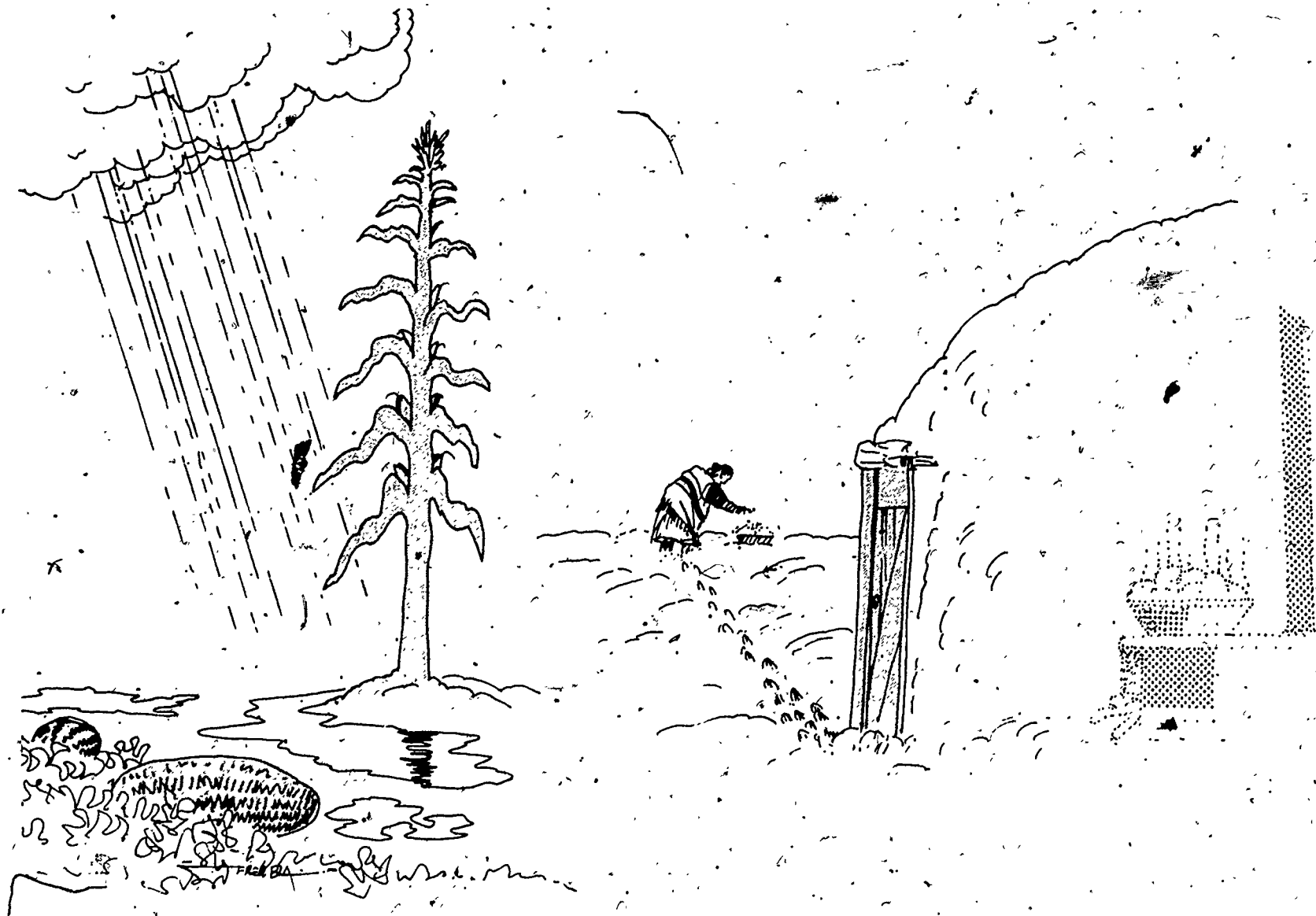
We can find another element, **water**, in the earth. It is in lakes, ponds, rivers and springs. Rough Rock was named for water that flowed from a natural spring: Tsé Ch'ízhí Bito'.

Hót'áahdi ałdó' tó hółó. K'os dóó tózhoół' dóó áhí bii' yit'jį' tēh. K'os biyi'déé' tó nahatdaasígíí dahtoo' (nahattingo) nináhádleeħ.



We can also find water in the air. You can see it in clouds, mist or fog. The water that is dropped from clouds becomes rain.

Dahtoo' éi ch'il bee nidanise'. Naadáá' dóó t'áadoo le'é k'éédadilyéhígíí nineez dóó bidziil bee nidahaleeh. Deesk'az haleehgo dahtoo' yéé yas nádleeh. Yastoo' sha' éi haayit'éego nihiká'análwo'?



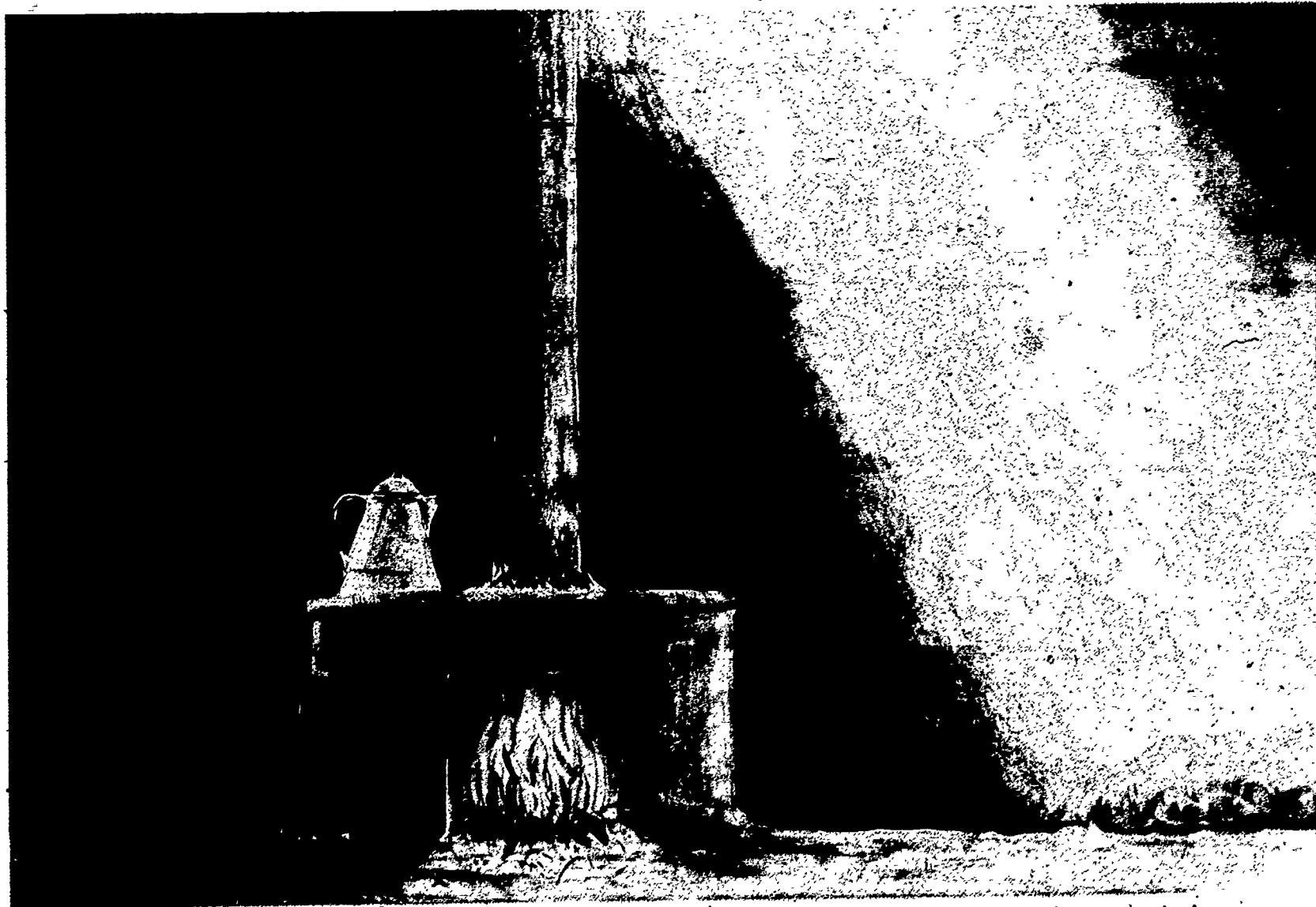
Rain water helps plants to grow. It helps corn and other crops grow tall and strong. But if it is very cold, the rain turns to snow. How does snow water help us?

Nihits'iis ałdó' tó bii' dahólógo át'é. Deesdoigo tó nihaah haatił. Díí tó éł átásiil wolyé. Nihitaa'gi baah haatił. Nihizabaahgóó dóó nihich'áayahgóó hójiit'íłhgo baah łeh. Tó haah haatilgíí níłch'i bitah yileehgo tó yéé náłtsih doo ní'diijol. Áádóó hwee nááhoneezk'ázi łeh.



We can find water in our bodies, too. When it is hot outside, water from your body pops out on your skin. We call this water **sweat**. It bubbles up on your forehead. You can feel it on your lip and under your arms. When water from your body meets air, the water dries or **evaporates**. Then you feel cooler again.

Ko' aldó' bee iináanii át'é. Ko' éi bee siniido. Nahosdzáán biyi'di, ałnii'di hóló. Hooghan ałnii'gi hóló. Yá ałnii'di, hót'áadi hóló. Éi jóhónaa'éi dabidii'ní. Nihiyi'di aldó' ko' hóló.



Fire is another element we need. Fire makes us warm. It is at the middle of the earth. It is at the middle of the hogan. It is at the middle of the universe, in the sky. We call that fire, sun. You also have fire in the middle of you.

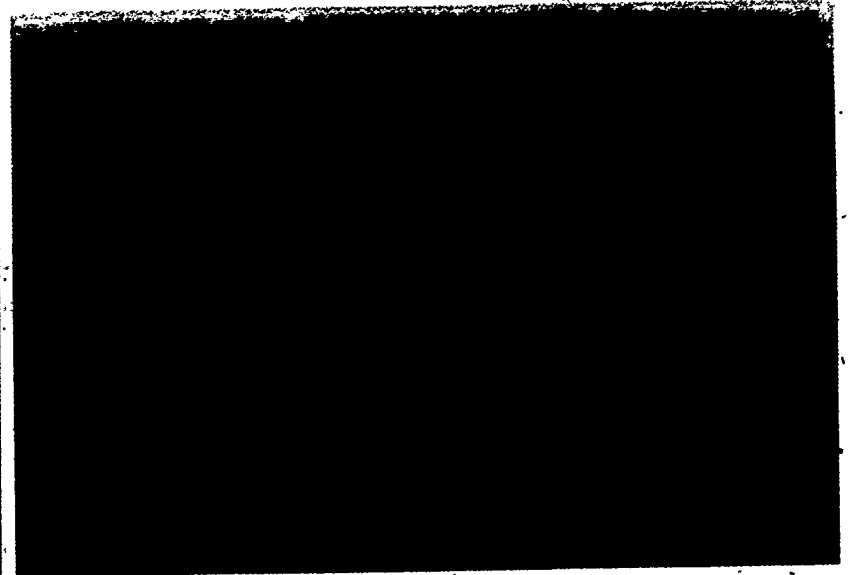
T'óó hódeeyáádáá' kọ' nihá niilyá, ni'hookáá' bitl'áahdéé'. Nihizází yéé tsin ch'il yik'áa'jj' nideidéeltáasgo tsinée niigei. Áádóó kọ' hazljj'.



Fire was brought to us at the beginning of time, from the underworld. Our ancestors rubbed a bow across a stick. The stick became hot. It was layed against dry plants.

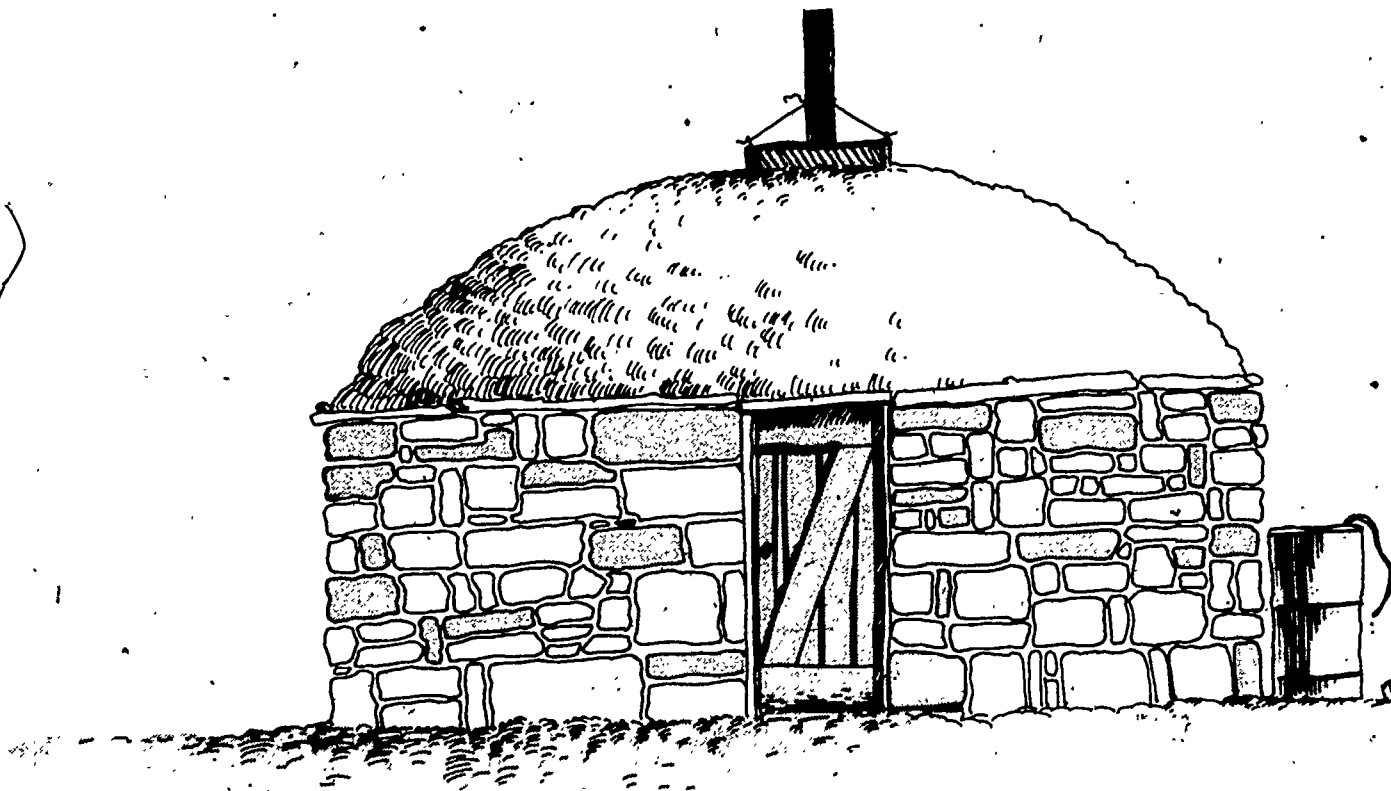
Then a fire started.

Níłch'í dóó nahosdzáán dóó tó dóó kó' ahił nidaalnish. T'óó ahayóígóó choó'í.
Níłch'í dóó nahosdzáán dóó tó doo kó' éí bee hinií'ná. Djí'go bee iináanii lá
háidíígíí nida'ashch'aa'ígíí biyi'go daoh'í?



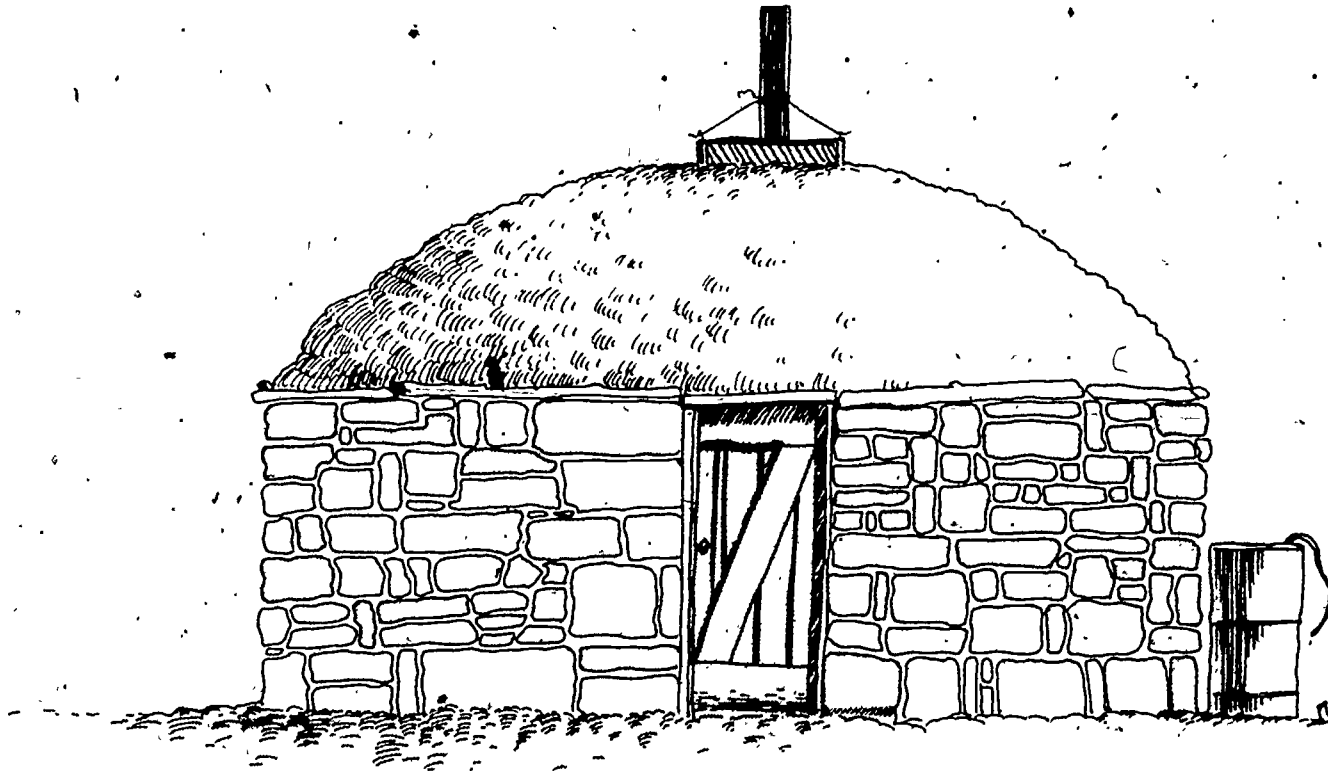
Air, earth, water and fire work together. They have many uses. We need air, earth,
water and fire to live. Which of the four elements can you see in these pictures?

Djį'go bee iinánígíí nihit hahoodzoígíí yká'análwo'. Níh'í dóó nahosdzáán dóó tó dóó kó' nihit hahoodzodóó niidzin. Hooghan ádiilníłgi niidzin. Díí hooghan níması danó'í. Djį'go bee iináanii háidígíí lá chooz'įjįgo ályaa?



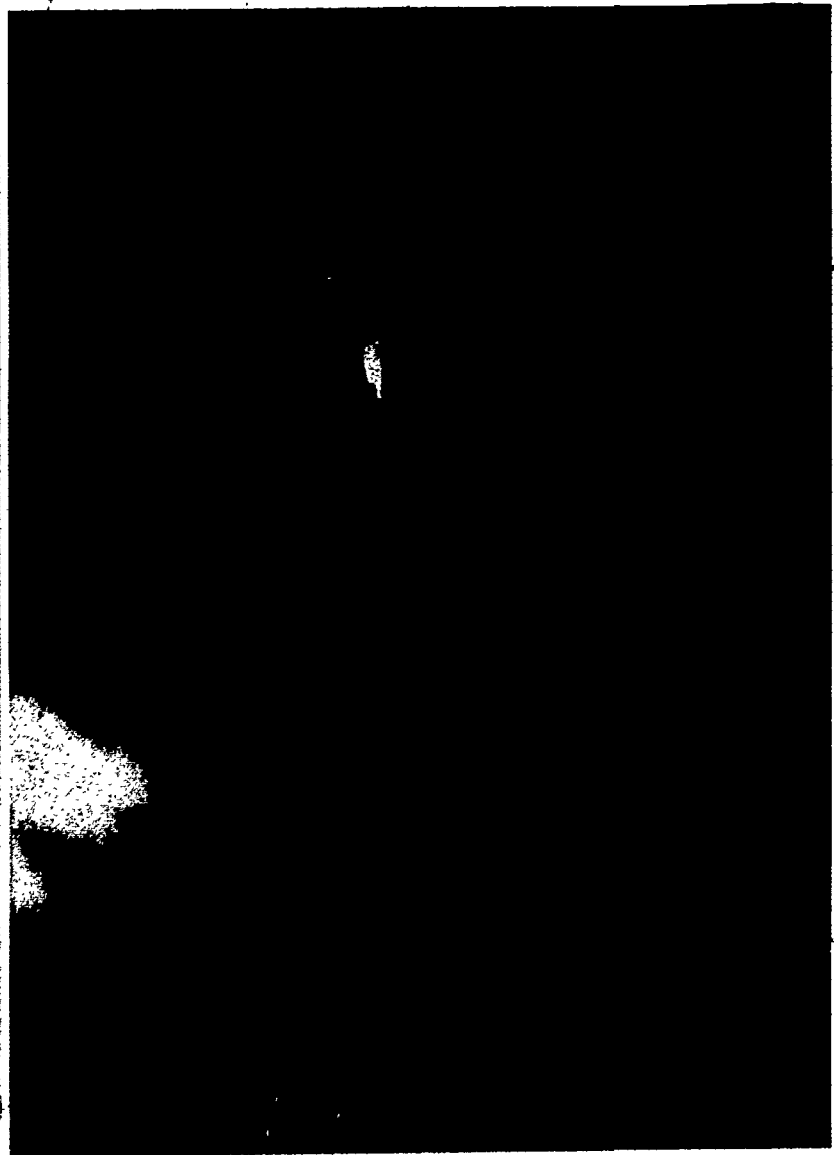
The four elements help our community. We need air, earth, water and fire for our community. We need them to build a house. Look at this hogon. Which of the four elements were needed to build it?

Nitch'i daats'í chiidiil'jít hooghan ílnéehgo?
Nahosdzáán daats'í chiidiil'jít hooghan ílnéehgo?
Tó daats'í chiidiil'jít hooghan ílnéehgo?
Kó' daats'í chiidiil'jít hooghan ílnéehgo?



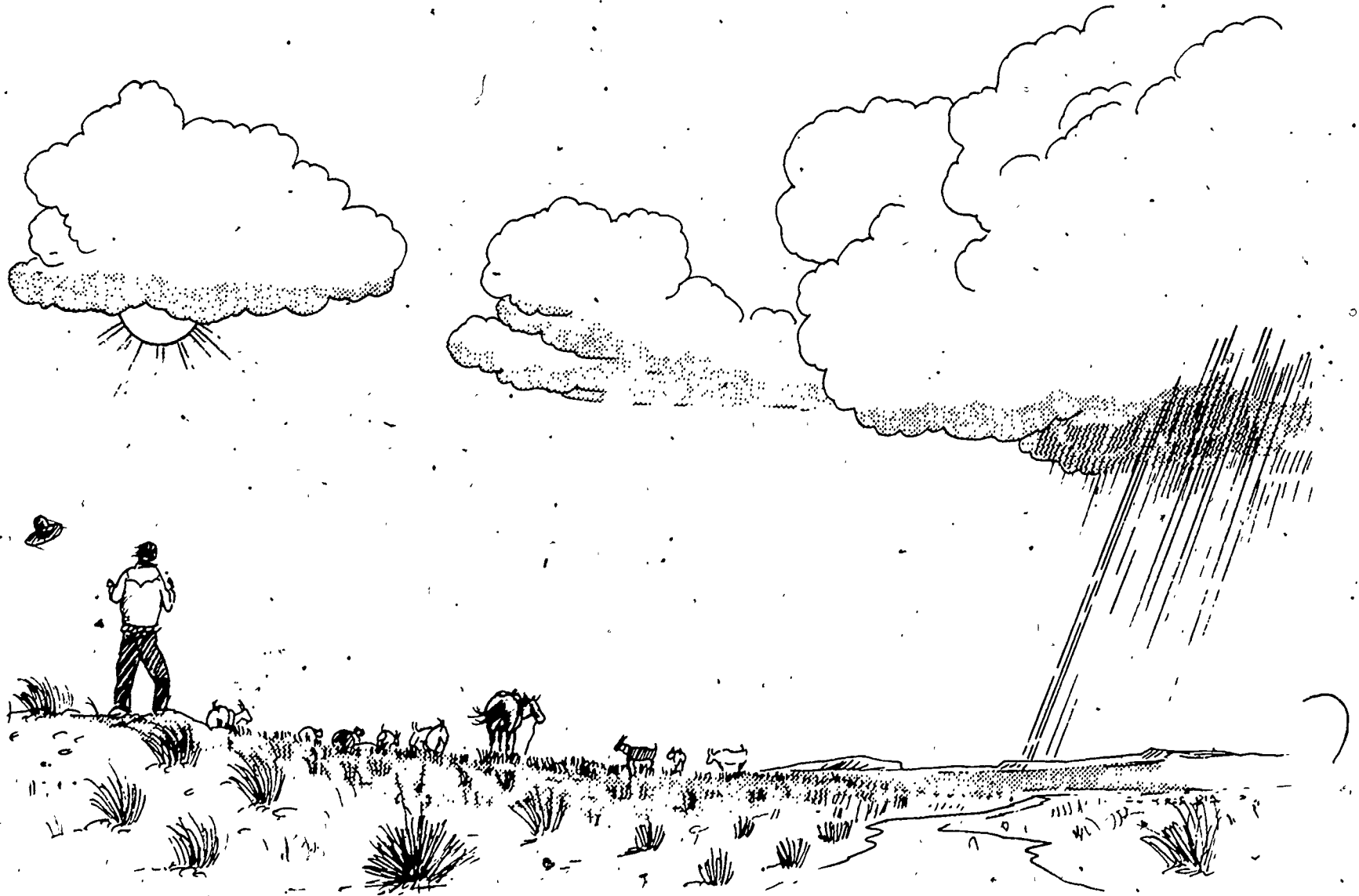
Do you need **air** to build a hogan?
Do you need **earth** to build a hogan?
Do you need **water** to build a hogan?
Do you need **fire** to build a hogan?

Naaldlooshii dóó nanise' dóó diné dji'go bee iinánii yee dahiná. Na'ashch'aa'ígíí
biyi' dji'go bee iinánígíí háidígíí lá deiyílníishgo yíní'í?



Livestock, plants and people need the four elements to survive. Which of the four elements do you see working in these pictures?

Díí'go bee iináanii lá haayit'éego diné dóo naaldlooshii dóo nanise' yee dahiná?



How are the elements helping people, animals and plants to survive?

Djii'go bee iinaanii bee hiniin'na'ngi' biniinaa baa ahwiilyaa dooleet. Nit'chi t'aa' atso dahinaanii yee nahididziih. Bee neidaa' doo yeilti' doo nahii'na. Nit'chi bee hiniin'na'ngi' biniinaa baa ahwiilyaa dooleet. Haash yit'ee'go nihi' haz'aa' dooleet nit'chi doo nihi' niljigoo'?



Because the four elements help us, we must protect them. Air helps all living things to breathe. It helps us walk, talk, and move around. Since air gives life, we must take care of it. What would our community be like if we did not respect the air?

Níłch'í dóó nahosdzáán dóó tó dōō kọ́, t'áá altso dahináanii yee nidanise' dóó yee dahiná. Bits'áádóó nihich'iyá' dóó nihito' hóló. Bits'áádóó nihighān hóló. Nihimá dóó nihizhé'é, dóó nihimásání dóó nihicheii nahalingo baa nitsíikees. Hodeeyáádáá' díj'go bee iináanii nihá niilyá ha'níigo baa hane' Eí bąągo baa áhwiilyáá dóó nihit nilíj dooleet, áko náąsgóó t'áá, nihá siláago) bee hinii'náa dooleet biniiyé.



Air, earth, water and fire help all living things to grow and survive. They give us food and water to drink. They help us build a shelter for our families. They are like our parents and grandparents.

Stories say the four elements have been with us since the beginning of time. We must protect and respect the elements, so they will be there to help us in the future.

SAAD BÍHWIIDOO'ÁLÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéjí (Navajo):

1. hahoodzodóó
2. nidzinígíí
3. bee iináanii
4. nítch'i
5. nahosdzáán
6. tó
7. kó'
8. jóhonaa'éeí
9. ałk'i dah nídahast'á
10. ásilá
11. bikáa'gi
12. niilyéi
13. ní'diijoot
14. átásiil
15. hót'áahdi
16. ní' bitł'áahdi
17. azází
18. bee iiná
19. nihich'ááh silá
20. it ílj
21. náásgóó

Bilagáanají (English):

1. community
2. need
3. elements
4. air
5. earth
6. water
7. fire
8. sun
9. levels
10. provide
11. surface
12. natural
13. evaporate
14. sweat
15. universe
16. underworld
17. ancestors
18. survive
19. protect
20. respect
21. future

TÁÁ' GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Níłch'i Łahgo Anáá'niłgíí dóó Níhít Hahodzodóó

CHAPTER THREE

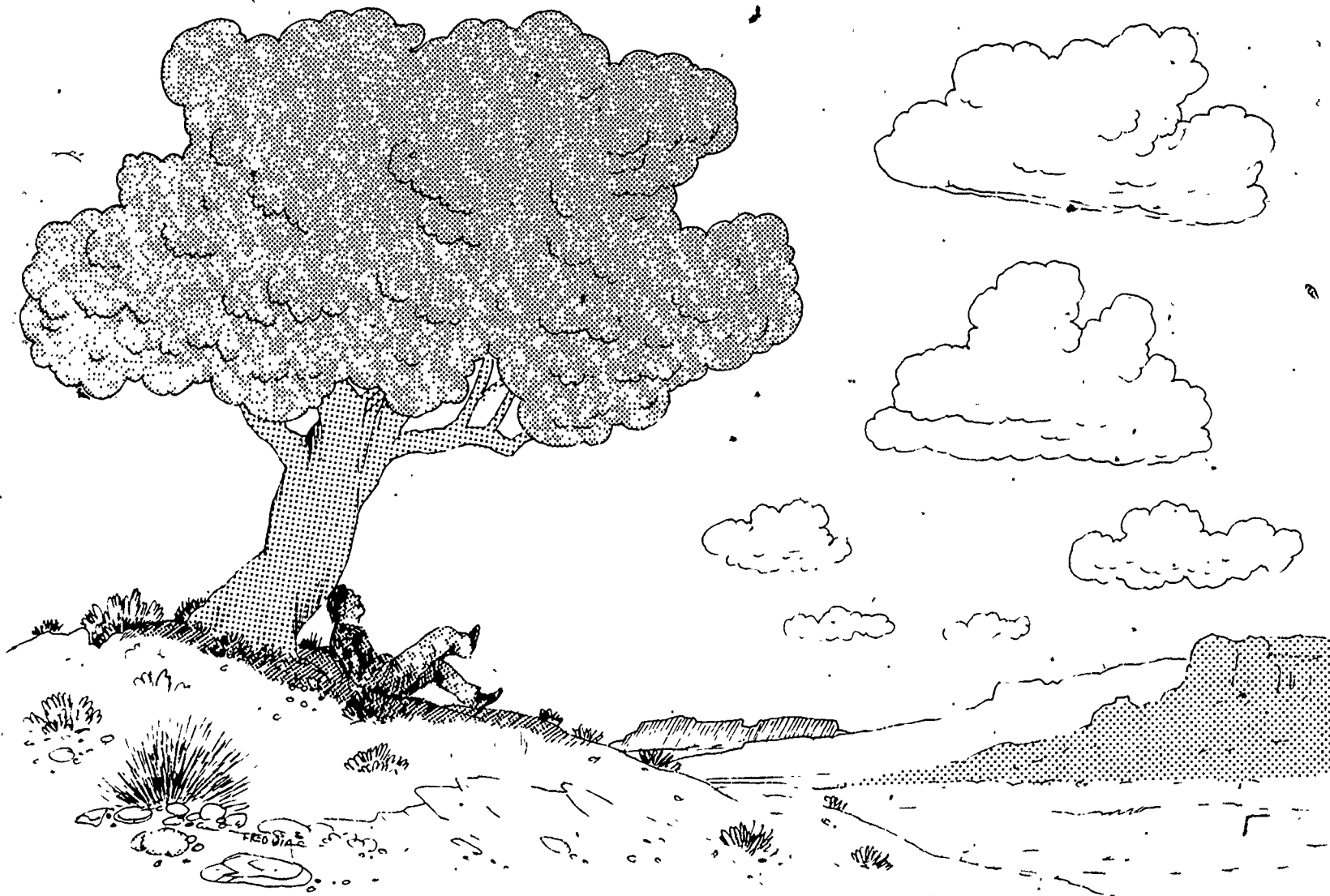
Weather and Our Community



Díj'go bee iináaii nihít hahodzodóó níłch'i łahgo ányoodliít. Łahda nahaltin łeh. Łahda éí níłhíł łeh. Łahda éí náádeesdoi łeh, éí doodago deesk'aaz łeh, éí náádoodago yéego níyol łeh.

The four elements give our community many kinds of weather. Sometimes it rains. Sometimes it snows. Sometimes it is very hot, or very cold, or very windy.

Łahda éi níłch'i ts'ídá nízhońi łeh.



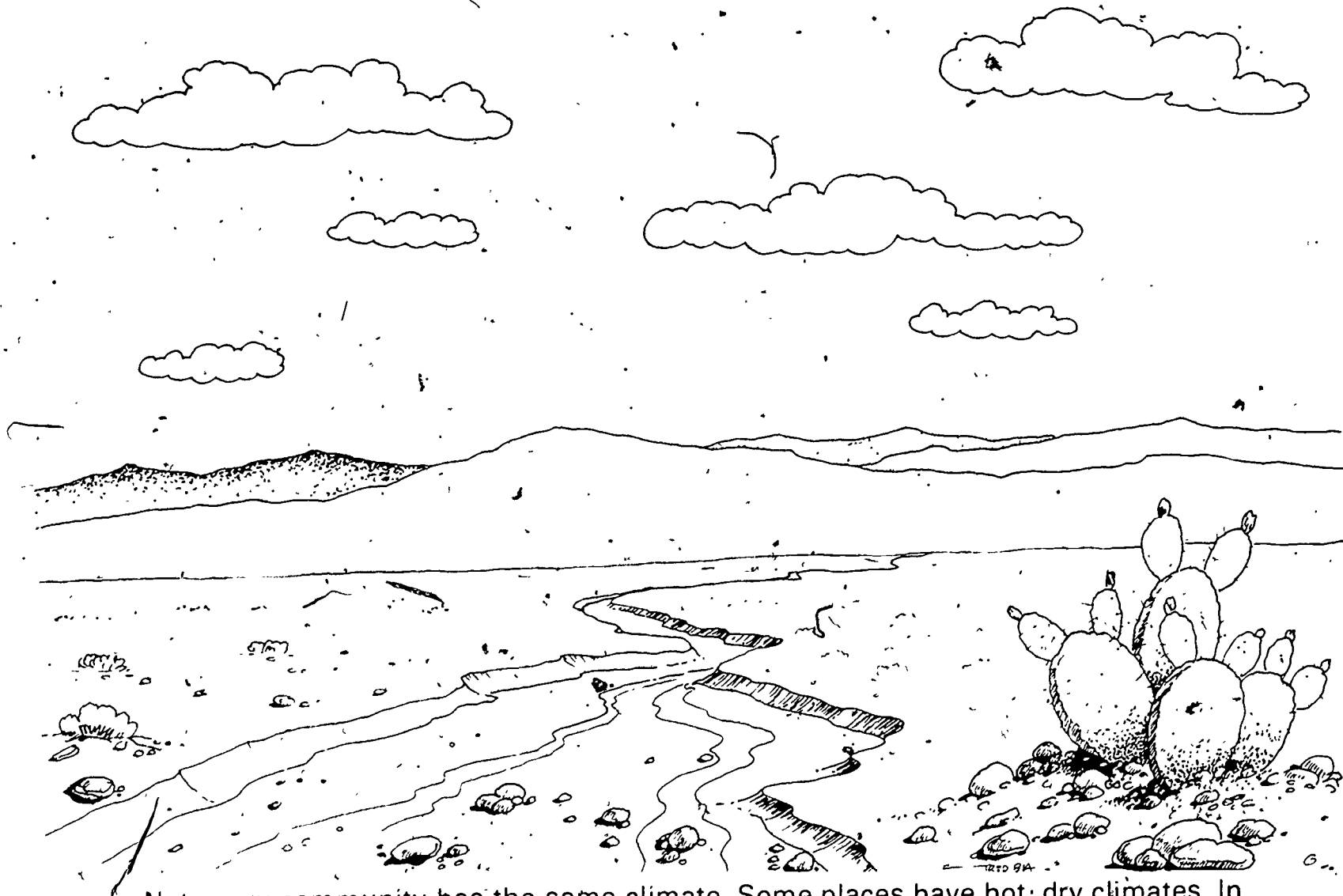
Sometimes the weather feels just right.

Nihit hahoodzodóo níłch'i altah ánáá'niilígíí ba yá'át'ééh. Nihinaagóo níłch'i á't'éhígíí éi níłch'i altah ánáá'niilígíí binahjji' át'é. Tséch'ízhígi níłch'i á't'éhígíí binahjji' łahgo át'éego nihit haz'á: T'áá éí binahjji' łahgo át'éego kééhwiit'í.



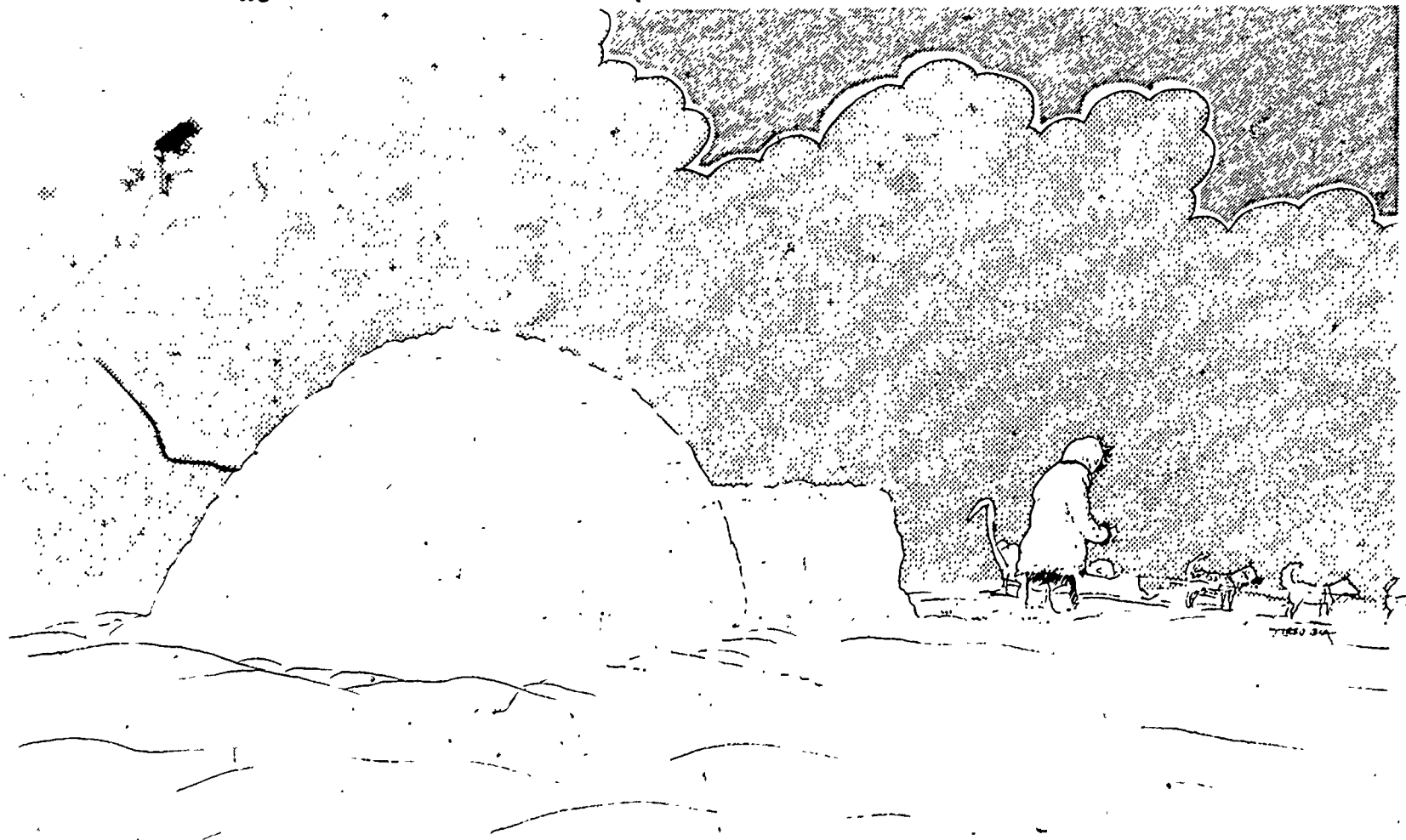
Our community needs all these kinds of weather. The different kinds of weather make up our **climate**. The climate we have at Rough Rock makes our community special. We live the way we do partly because of our climate.

Adahwiis'áagóó diné bił hadahwiisdzogóó níłch'i doo t'áá altso ahedaalt'ée da. Díigi ádahoot'éeego t'áá shjigo ahéedahwiilzhíish. Doo ayóo nidahaltin da. Haash yit'éeego lahgo át'éeego í'í'jį doolęet díigi áhoot'éhígi kééhót'įjigo?

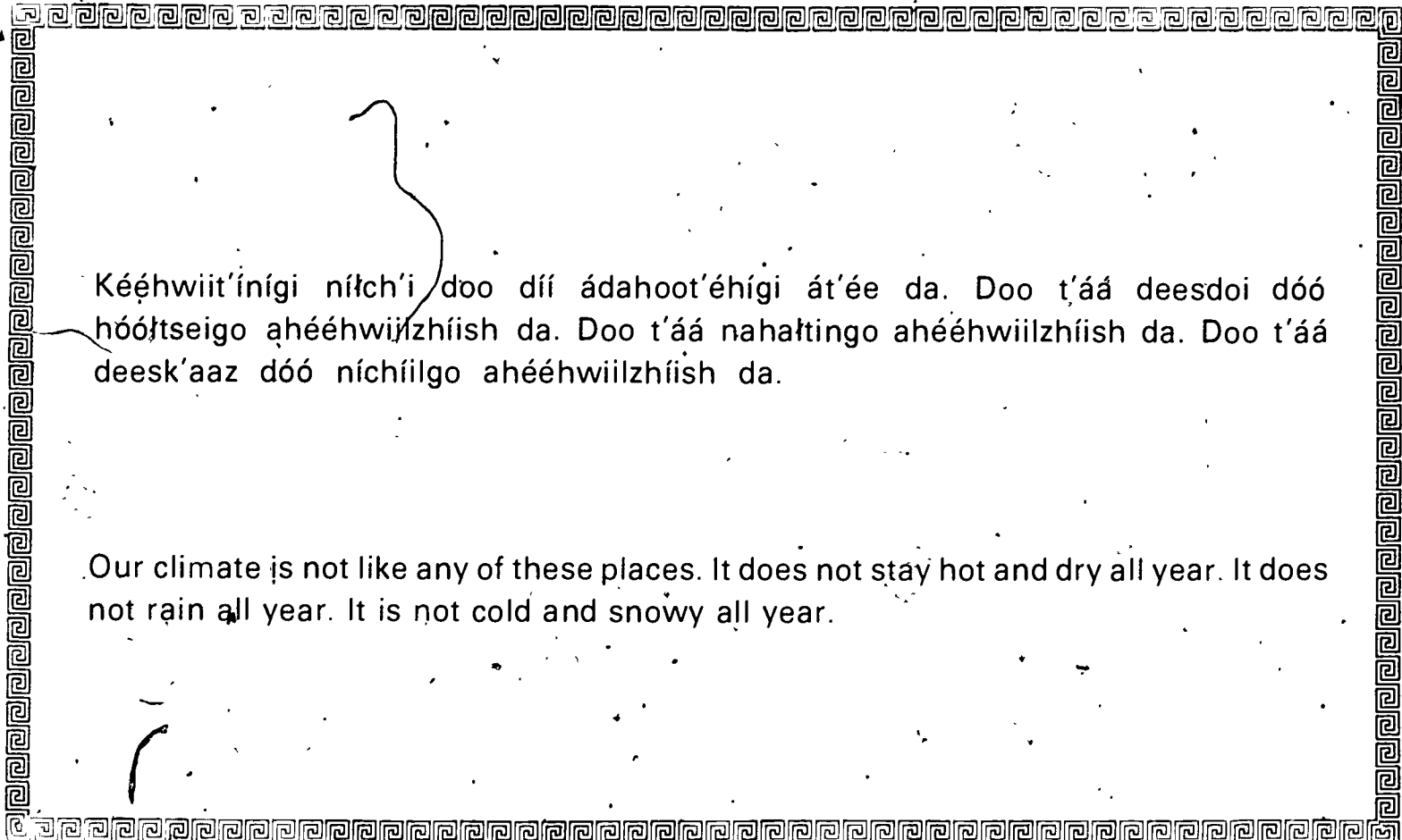


Not every community has the same climate. Some places have hot, dry climates. In these places, it is like summer all year. There is very little rain. What would you do differently if you lived in a place like this?

Lahgóó adahwiis'áágóó ayóo dadeesk'aaz, t'áá bił yas danitsaago. Díigi ádahoot'éégóó t'áá haigo ahéedahwiilzhíish. Doo ayóe dadí'nídiin da dóó doo ayóo dadeesdoi da. Haash yit'éego lahgo át'éego í'í'jji dodeet díigi áhoot'éhígi kééhót'jigo?



Other places have very cold climates, with lots of snow. In these places, it is like winter all year. There is very little sunshine or warmth. What would you do differently if you lived in a place like this?



Kééhwiit'ínígi ní'ch'i doo díí ádahoot'éhígi át'ée da. Doo t'áá deesdoi dóo hóó'tseigo ahééhwiilzhíish da. Doo t'áá nahattingo ahééhwiilzhíish da. Doo t'áá deesk'aaz dóo ní'ch'iilgo ahééhwiilzhíish da.

Our climate is not like any of these places. It does not stay hot and dry all year. It does not rain all year. It is not cold and snowy all year.

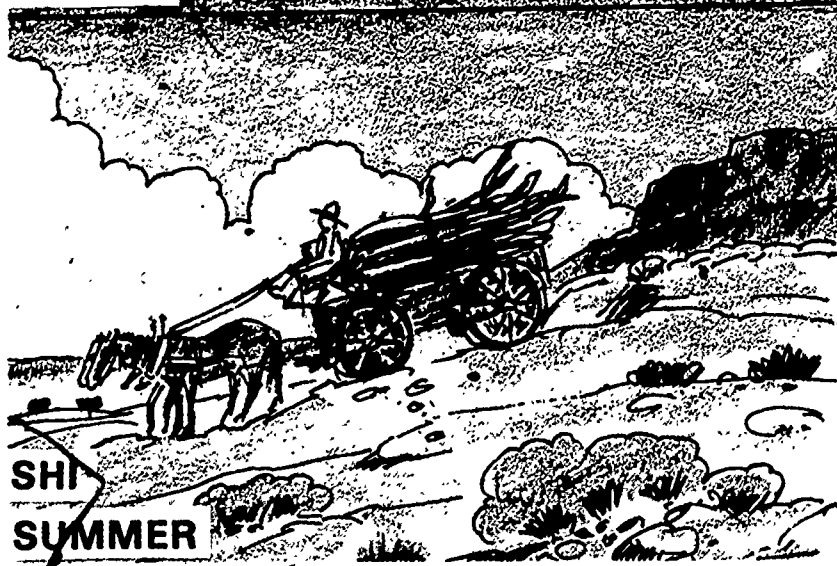
Kééhwiit'ínigi níłch'i t'áá altah ánáá'niit. Ahééhwiilzhíshígíí bik'ehgo níłch'i aldo' altah ánáá'niit. Daago dóo shjigo dóo aak'eego dóo haigo níłch'i altah ánáá'niit. Níłch'i łahgo át'ijhgo nihí aldo' łahgo íit'ijh. Haash yit'éego éi łahgo ánéi'niit leh níłch'i łahgo ánáá'niitgo?



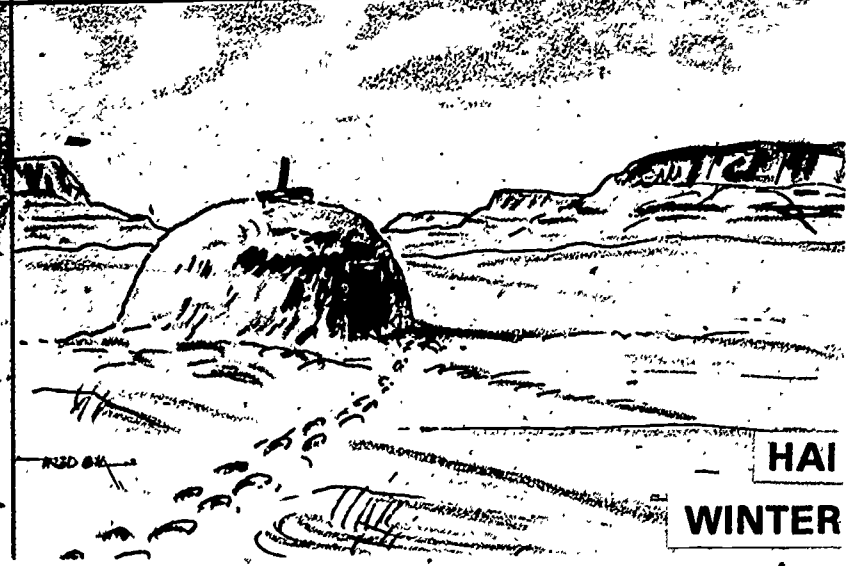
**DAAN
SPRING**



**AAK'EE
FALL**



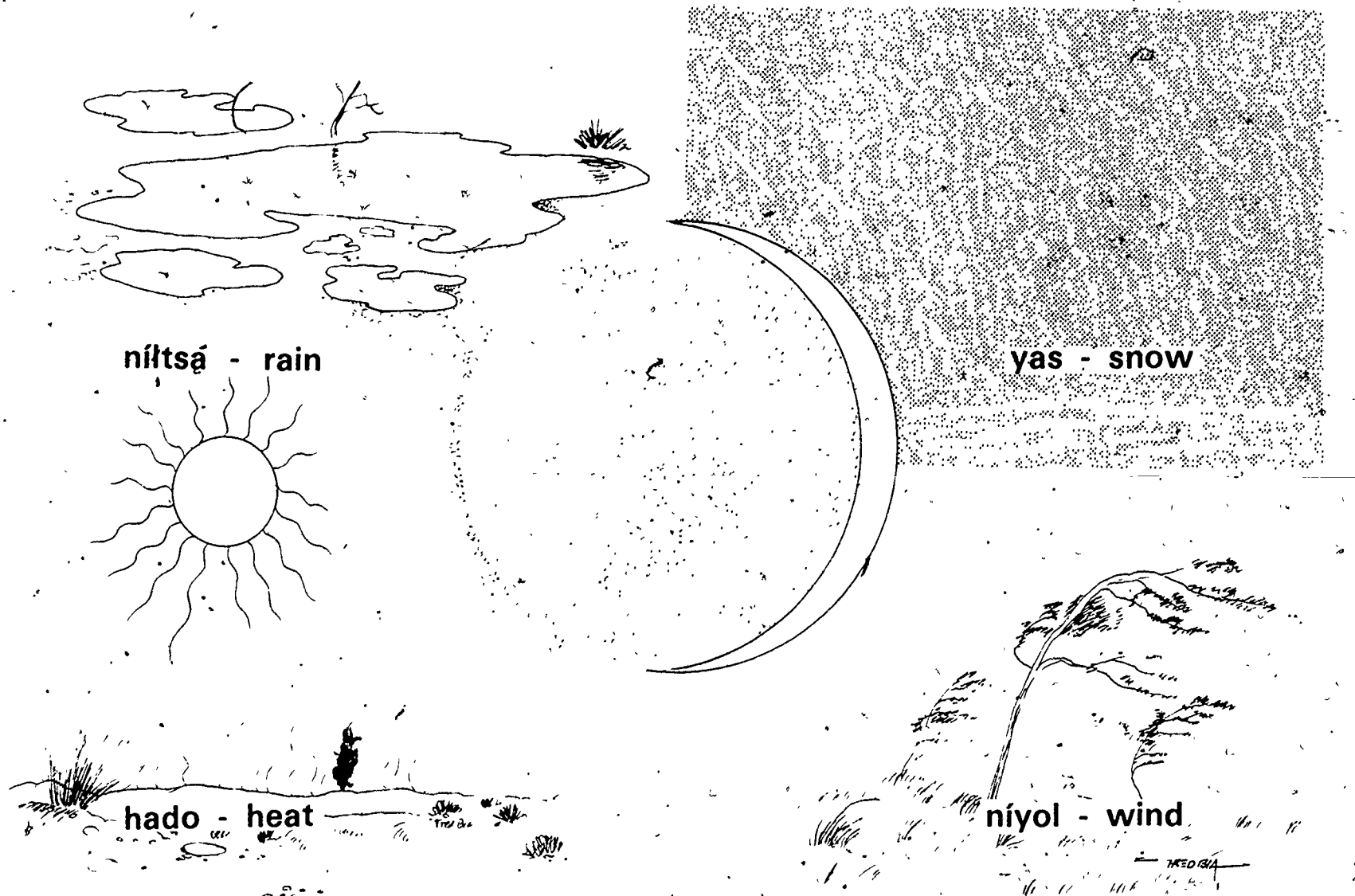
**SHI
SUMMER**



**HAI
WINTER**

Our climate includes more than one kind of weather. The weather changes at each season of the year. We have different weather in **spring, summer, fall and winter**. When the weather changes, we change too. What do we do differently in each season?

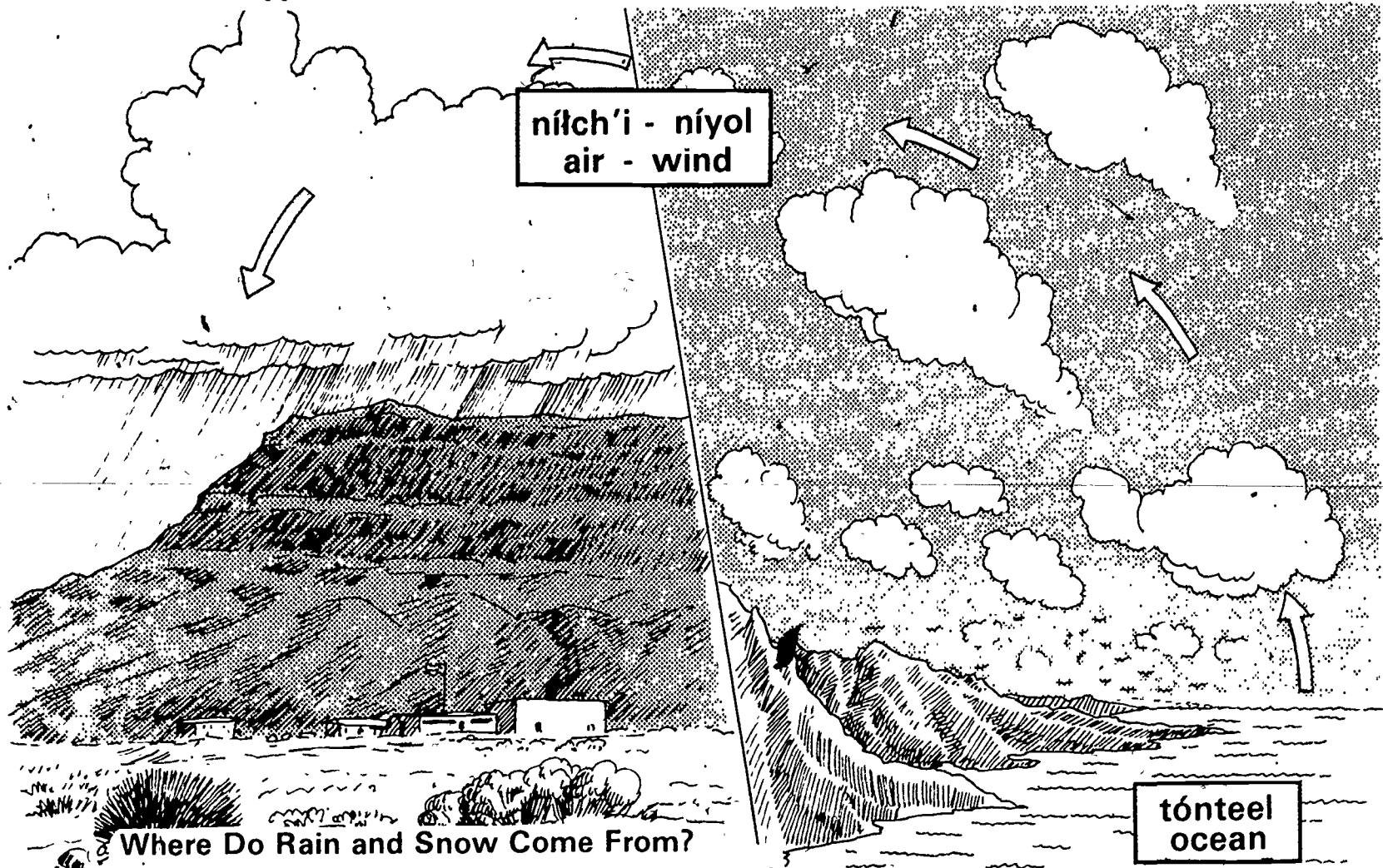
Hastóí dóó sáanii ádaaníigo éí dah néitjígíí binahjí' níłch'i altah ánáá' níłgíí bee bééhózin daaní. Dah yíitjígó níłch'i át'ée dooleełgíí bee bééhózin, haashjí yit'éeego sitąą łeh éí bee bééhózin. Ooljée' ató' náhidizíídígíí bee bééhózin.



Our elders say that weather changes can be **predicted** by the new moon. When we see the new moon in the sky at a certain place, we can tell what kind of weather is coming. The new moon tells us when one month ends, and another begins.

Haash Yit'éego éí Nahaltin dóó Nídichííł?

Nináháłtjįhdéé' dóó nídichííłdédé' ish nihit béedahózin? Dá'da'deest'indéé' dóó tónteeldéé' nílch'i yishzhohgo ní'diijołgo yéego yishzhoh yileehgo k'os haleeh. K'os bits'áádóó dahtoo' naaltjįh.



Where Do Rain and Snow Come From?

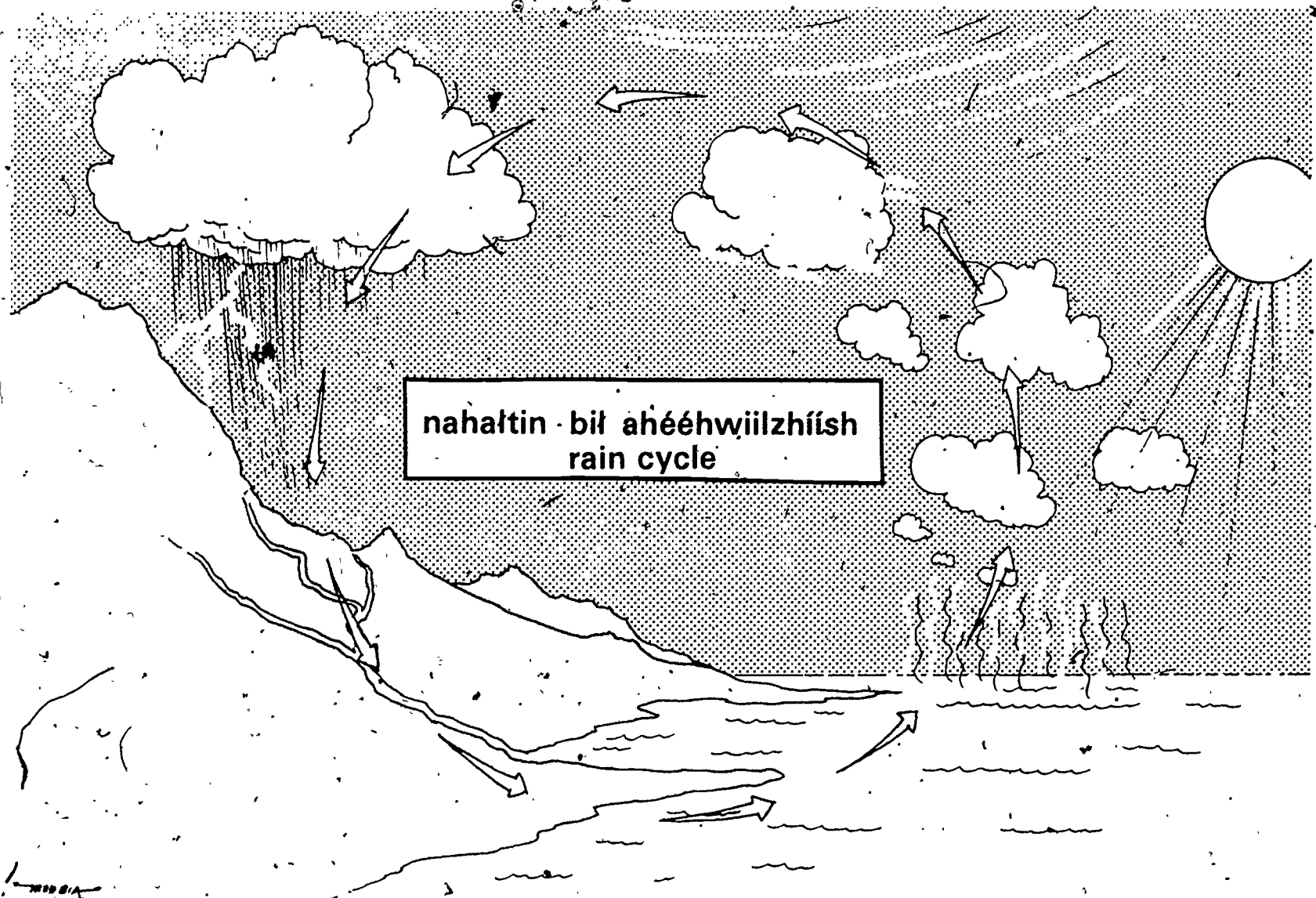
Do you know where rain and snow come from?

Wind brings drops of moisture from lakes and oceans that are far away. When wind picks up enough moisture drops, the drops come together in clouds. Rain water is dropped from the moisture in the clouds.

Ch'ínáá'át'áahgo dahtoo' náłtsih dóo nínáá'diijoł. Nidi doo. atso' náłtsááh da, ła' deigo nináhádleeł dóo níłch'i bee yishzhoh náánádleeł. Niyol níłch'i yishzhoh yéé áłhaninááneísot.

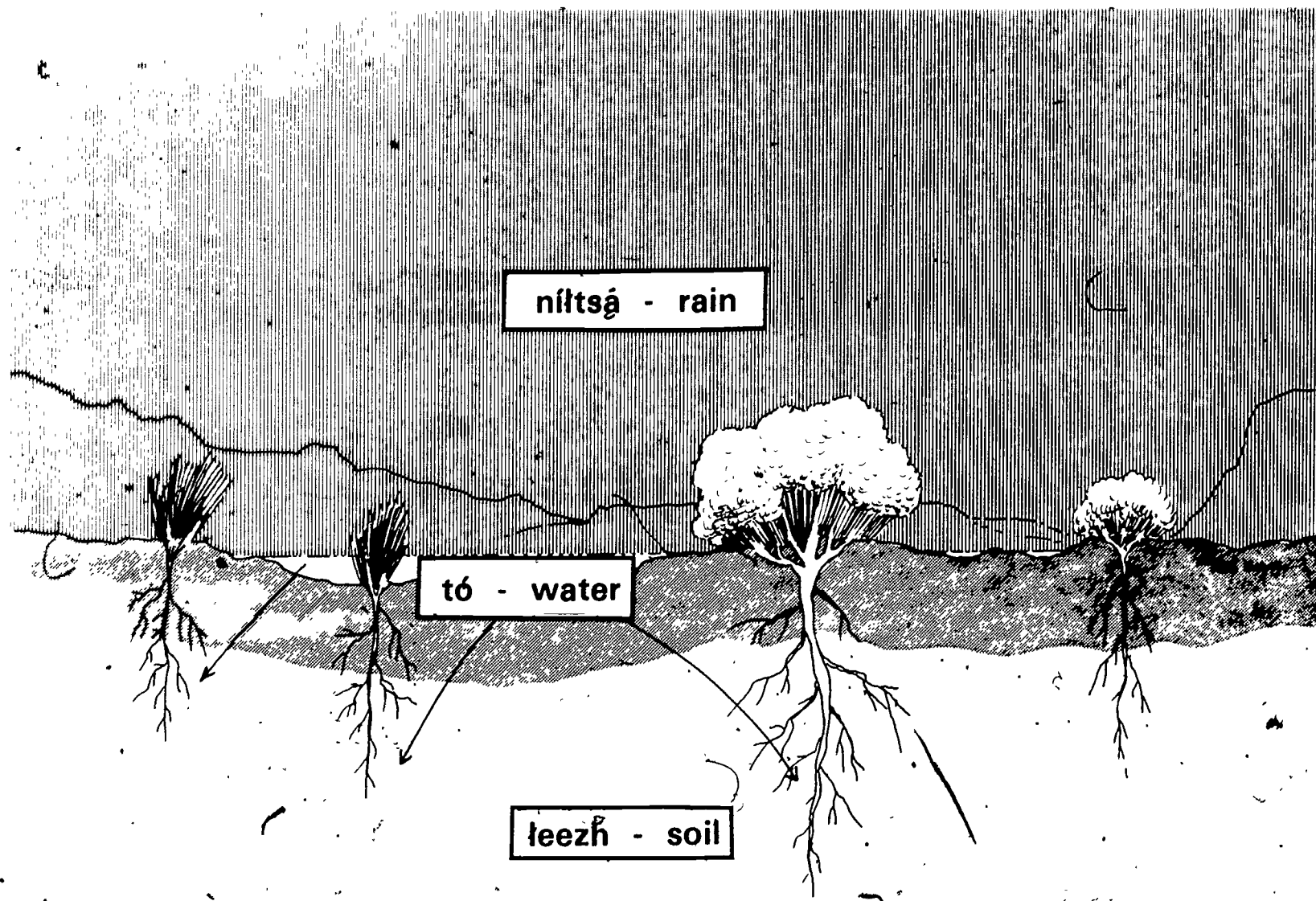
When the sun shines again, it makes the rain water dry up and evaporate. But some very tiny drops of moisture do not evaporate. They rise up into the air. There, they are picked up by the wind. The wind pulls the tiny moisture drops together.

Nítch'i yéego yishzhoh yileehgo k'os haleeh. K'os 'bits' áádóó dahtoo' nináánáltíjh.
Díi óolyé naháhtin bíl ahééhwiilzhíish.



When many moisture drops are pulled together, they form clouds. Rain falls from the clouds again. We call this the rain cycle.

Níłtsá naaki ał'ąą át'é. T'áá hazhóó'ógo naháłtingo éi níłtsá bí'áád wolyé. T'áá naháłtingo nízaadgóo ahalzhishgo, lahda díkwíida yítkááh. Dahtoo'ígíí nízaadgóo leeħdaago' leh. Nanise' dibáá' danízinígíí nídeishoh.



There are two kinds of rain. **Female rain** is slow. It comes down for many hours, or many days. It travels far below the earth's surface. Female rain gives the thirsty plants a long drink.

Nítsá bika' éi tsjilgo naaltjijh, adi'niigo. T'áá na'nile'dii naaltjijh dóó dadigoh. Doo nizaadgóó leehdaa'na' da. Ch'il doo hózhó nida'alzhoh da.



Male rain comes suddenly, with thunder. Male rain hits the ground with hard splashes, then runs off. It does not travel far below the earth's surface. Plants do not get much to drink from male rain.

Haa'í nahalzhiishgo shá ayóo nihee naháatin leh? Niłtsá bi'áád daats'í éi doodago daats'í niłtsá bika' daats'í ch'il ayóo bee nanisa'?

In which seasons do we see a lot of rain? Do you think female or male rain helps plants to grow best?

Yas aldó' t'áá níłtsá nihwiilehdéé' nihwiileeh. Níłch'i yishzhohgo bíł ahaniheyóót. Eí-bits'áádóó k'os haleeh. Deesk'aazgo tózhoól níłch'i bíł alłah yéé níik'as dóó yitíłh. Eí k'os biyi'déé' nanidééh dóó yas nináhádleeh.



Snow comes from the same place as rain. It is brought in drops of moisture by the wind. The moisture drops are pulled together into clouds. But if the air is very cold, the moisture drops get cold and freeze. When the frozen drops fall from clouds, they become snowflakes.

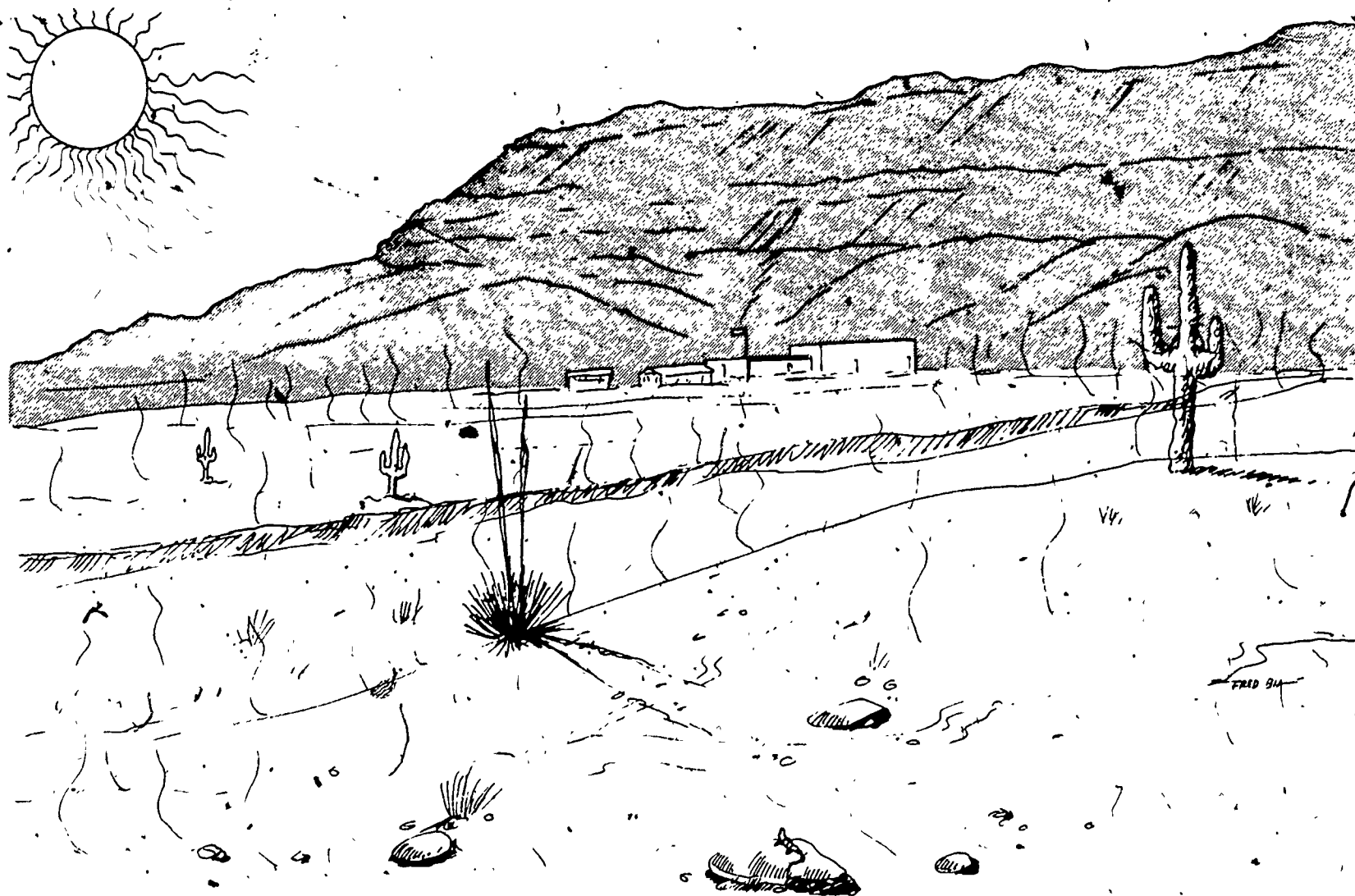
Haa'í nahalzhiishgo sha' ayóo nídíchíit' leh? Haash yit'éego lahgo át'éego ída'íil'jí leh yidzasgo?



In which season do we see a lot of snow? What do you do differently when it snows?

Níłch'í Altah At'éhígíí Niidzin

Níłch'í altah ánáá'niígíí éí nihít hahoodzodóó bá yá'át'ééh. Nihít hahoodzodóó sha' hahoot'éé dooleet t'áá deesdoi doo táadoo nahałtiní. nináháhááhgo?



We Need All Kinds of Weather

Each kind of weather is important to our community. How would our community be different if it stayed hot and dry all year?

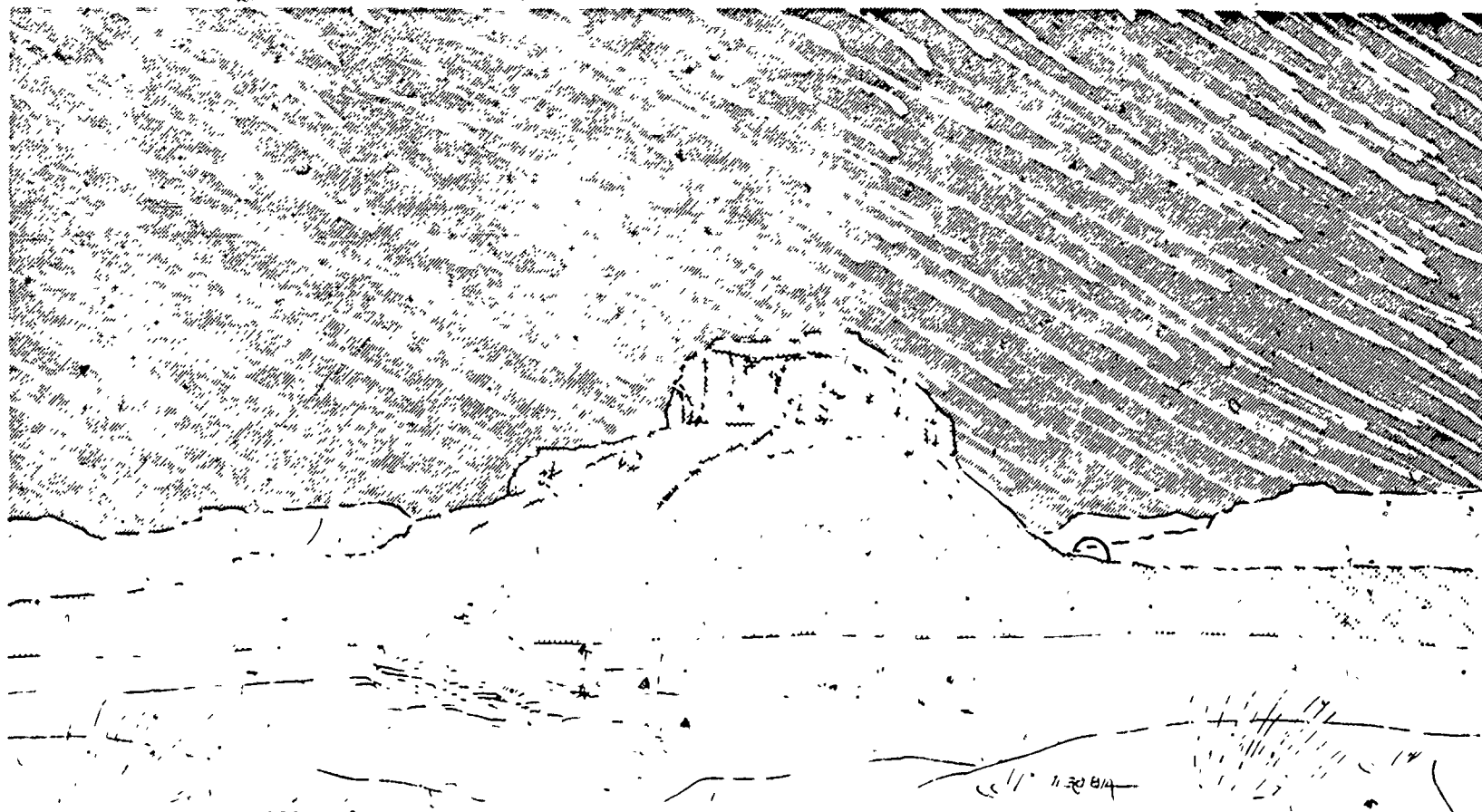
Haash yit'éego lahgo át'éego nihit haz'áa dooleel t'áa yasgo dóo deesk'aazgo ahééhéháahgo? Nihidá'ák'eh daats'í dahólóo dooleel? Nihí'ée' daats'í t'áa díigi ádaat'ée /dooleel? Nihighan daats'í t'áa ádaat'éhígi ádaat'ée dooleel?



How would our community be different if it stayed cold and snowy all year? Would we have farms? Would we wear the same clothes? Would our houses be the same?

Níłch'i Altah Anáá'niifígíí Hoł Níłjigo Ál'i

Hastóí dóó sánii níłch'i altah anáá'niifígíí hane' bidadiit'i'ígíí yaa dahalne' leh. Níłtsá dóó yas dóó níłó dóó níłch'i t'áá altso' dahiná. Bee dahinii'na. Díí biniinaa níłch'i altah anáá'niifigo bich'i' yáníłti' danihi'di'ni. Éí baągo nihit níłj danihi'di'ni. Doo íit'jígóó éí doo yá'át'ééhgóó nihaa nídidoodááł. Yas nídaatsoh dóó níłó ninádaatjijh dóó níyółtsoh ni' níkéédaadaáh dóó tó nídaalaąąhgo yaa nídidoodaáł níłch'i altah anáá'niifígíí doo nihit níłjígóó.



Respect For the Weather

Our elders tell many stories about each kind of weather. Rain, snow, hail, wind and all weather are living things. They help us to survive. For this reason, we are told to talk to the weather. We are told to respect it. If we do not, the weather can act against us. Big snow storms, hail storms, tornadoes and floods can come if we do not respect the weather.

SAAD. BÍHWIIDOO'ÁLÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéjí (Navajo):

1. nítch'í altah ánáániitígíí
2. nítch'í át'éhígíí
3. lahgo át'é
4. bee hadét'é
5. nítch'í altah ánáániitgo nahalzhiitshígíí
6. daan
7. shí
8. aak'ee
9. hai
10. aagháadi át'é hwiinidzin
11. lahgo ánáániit
12. binahjí náásgóó ééhózin
13. dahyitá
14. níttsá
15. yas
16. hado
17. niyol
18. yishzhoh
19. tónteel
20. nahaltin bit ahééhwiilzhíish
21. níttsá bí'áád
22. níttsá bika'
23. leezh
24. yístin, hastin
25. hináanii

Bilagáanají (English):

1. weather
2. climate
3. special, different
4. include
5. season
6. spring
7. summer
8. fall
9. winter
10. important
11. change
12. predict
13. new moon
14. rain
15. snow
16. heat
17. wind
18. moisture
19. ocean
20. rain cycle
21. female rain
22. male rain
23. soil
24. freeze
25. living thing

Díí' GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Kéyah Bikáá' Kééhwiit'ínígíí

CHAPTER FOUR

The Land We Live On



Kéyah bikáá' kééhwiit'ínígíí t'óó ahayóigóó nihíká'análwo'. Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii dóó diné yikáá' dahiná, bighan át'é.

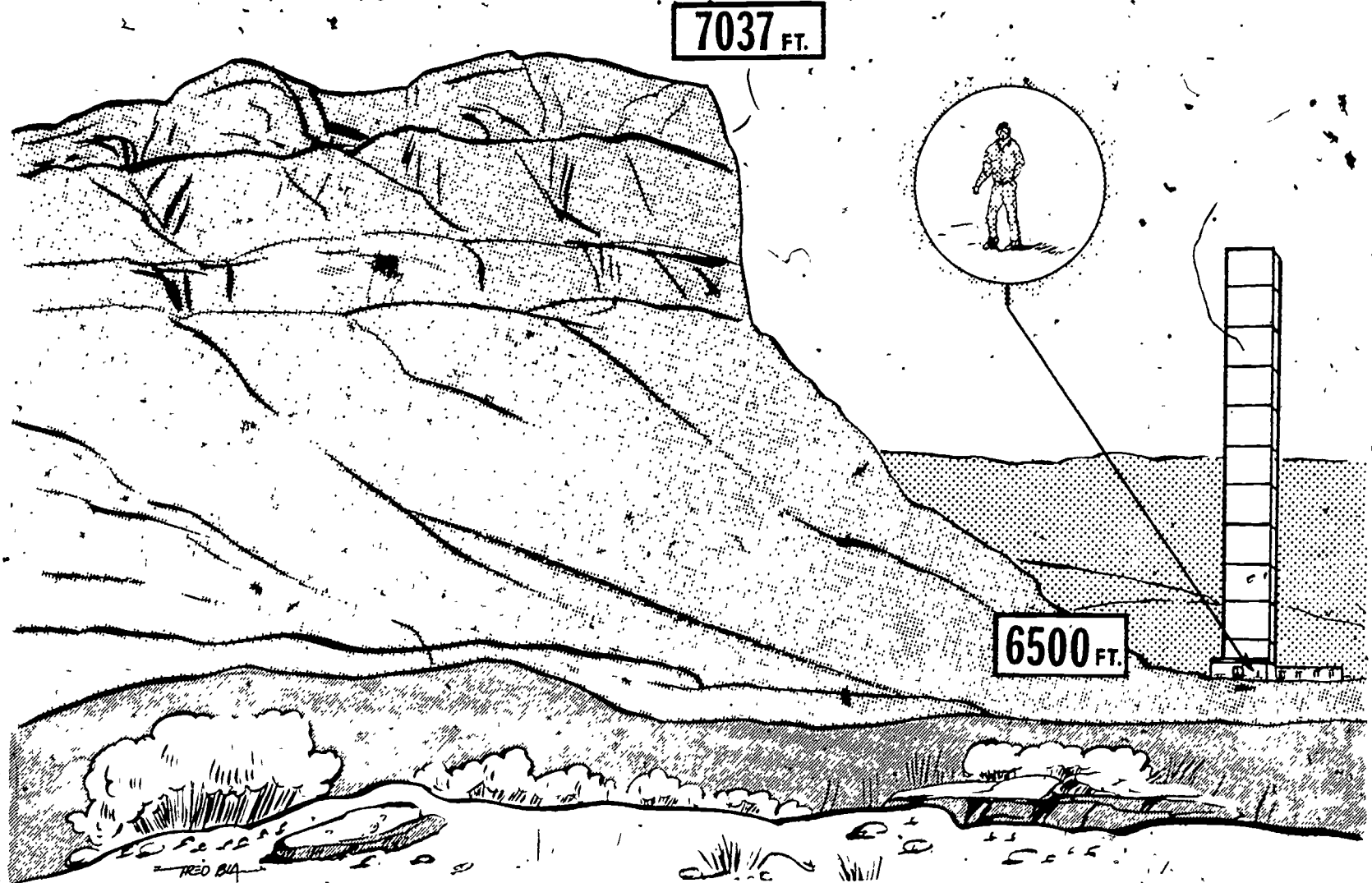
The land we live on gives us many things. The land is a home to plants, animals and people.

Dził Yíjiin bitsííggóó kééhwíit'í. Nól'ííggóósh ayóó ánízáadi hódáhdí ní'á nahalin? Dził Yíjiin bikáa'díísh Tséché'ízhí biláahdi ánízáád nahalin?



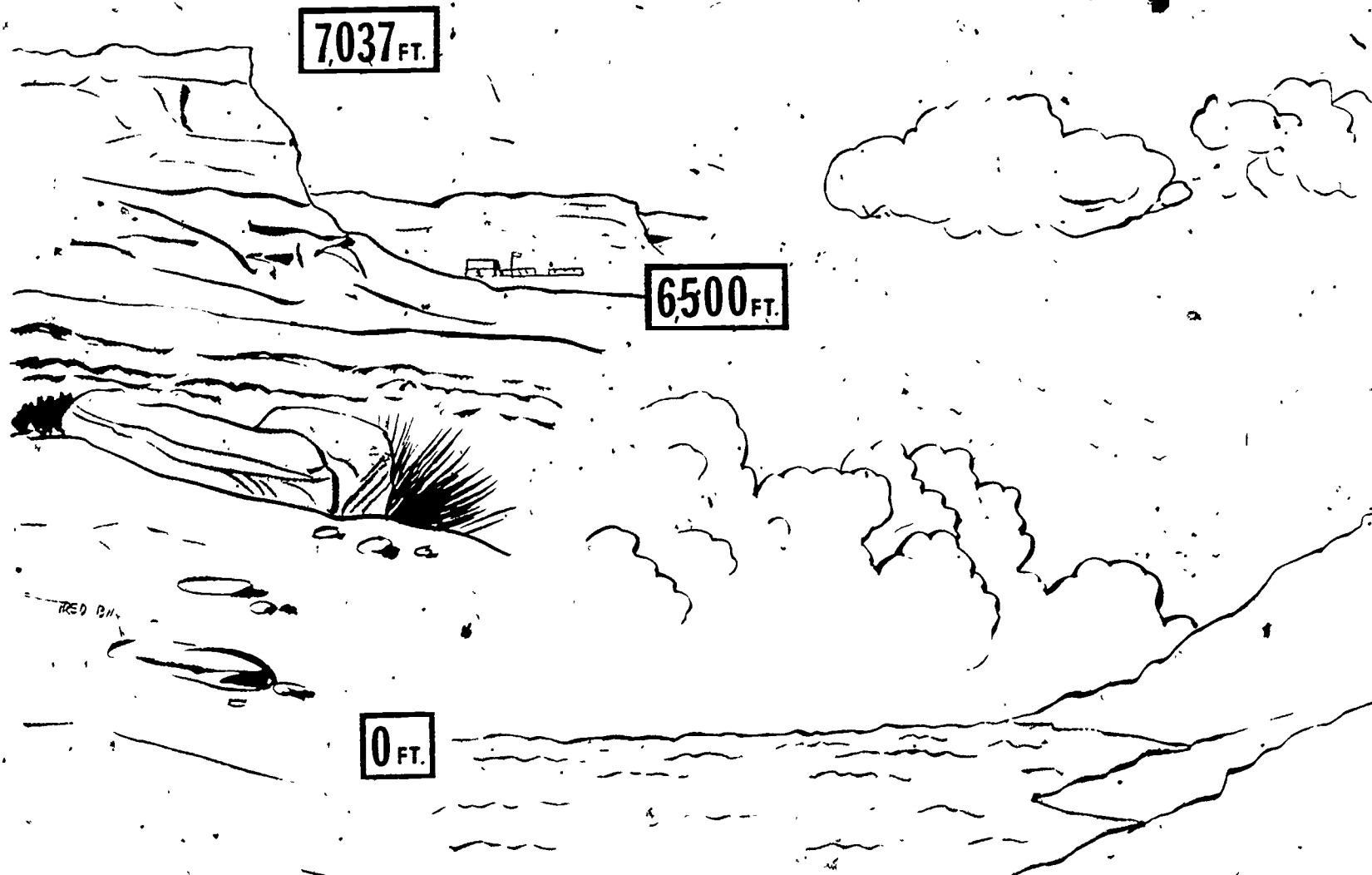
We live below Black Mesa. When you look up at it, does Black Mesa seem very high to you? Is the land higher on top of Black Mesa than at Rough Rock?

Dzit Yíjiiin bigháá' Ts'éch'ízhí ashdladineeznádiin ké silá deigo bee bilááh ánízáád. Ashdladineeznádiin ké silá lá deigo haanízáádgo óolyé? Biyi' joot bee nidajinéíngíí -neeznáá atk'i, dahyis'nilgo nidi doo bit aheenítso da dooleet. Dzit. Yíjiiin lá haanízah yee deigo nihilááh ánínééz?



Black Mesa is more than 500 feet higher than Rough Rock. How high is 500 feet? If you could stand ten gym buildings on top of our gym, they would not be as high as the top of Black Mesa. How much taller is Black Mesa than you?

Kéyah deigo nineel'ánidí éí ní' deigo ánízahígíí wólyé. Ní' deigo ánízahígíí t'áadoo le'é niteelgo bit ahaah naa'nilgo binahjí bééhózin, tónteelgi át'éhígíí. Tséch'ízhígi ní'ígíí dóó Dził Yíjiindi ní'ígíí deigo doo t'áa aheenízah da. Nidí Tséch'ízhídi ní'ígíí éí hastáadi damíil yázhí dóó bí'aan ashdladí neeznádiindi ké silá tónteel bideijígo ánízáád.



The height of the land is called **elevation**. We know how high the land is by comparing it to something flat, like the surface of the ocean. The land at Rough Rock is not as high as Black Mesa. But Rough Rock is still 6,500 feet higher than the ocean's surface.

Ha'át'íish biniinaa ní deigo ánízahígíí agháadi t'áá altsojji' bíhólnííh? Haash yit'éego nihikéyah tahgo át'éego áyósin? Ní' deigo ánízahígíí daats'i binahji' nihikéyah bikáa'gi dóó adahwiis'áágóó ní'ch'i altah áát'eetgo áyósin danóhsin? Ní' deigo ánízahígíí daats'í biniinaa nihinaagóó naaldlooshii dóó nanise' tahgo át'é?

Why is elevation important? Why does it make our land special? Do you think elevation makes our weather different from other places? Are the plants and animals here different because of the land's elevation?

Ni' Deigo Ánízahígíí dóó Nítch'i Altah Ánáá'niitgíí

Ni' deigo ánízahígíí hózhó hódahdigo nítch'i sik'az t'eh. Nítch'i sik'azígíí binahjí' hót'áahdi nítch'i ayóo yishzhoh t'eh. Éí biniinaa ni' dahódahdiígíí ayóo nidahattin dóó nidadichíí. Áádi atdó' ayóo dahodoot'izh t'eh, ch'il t'óó adahayóígíí bininaa.

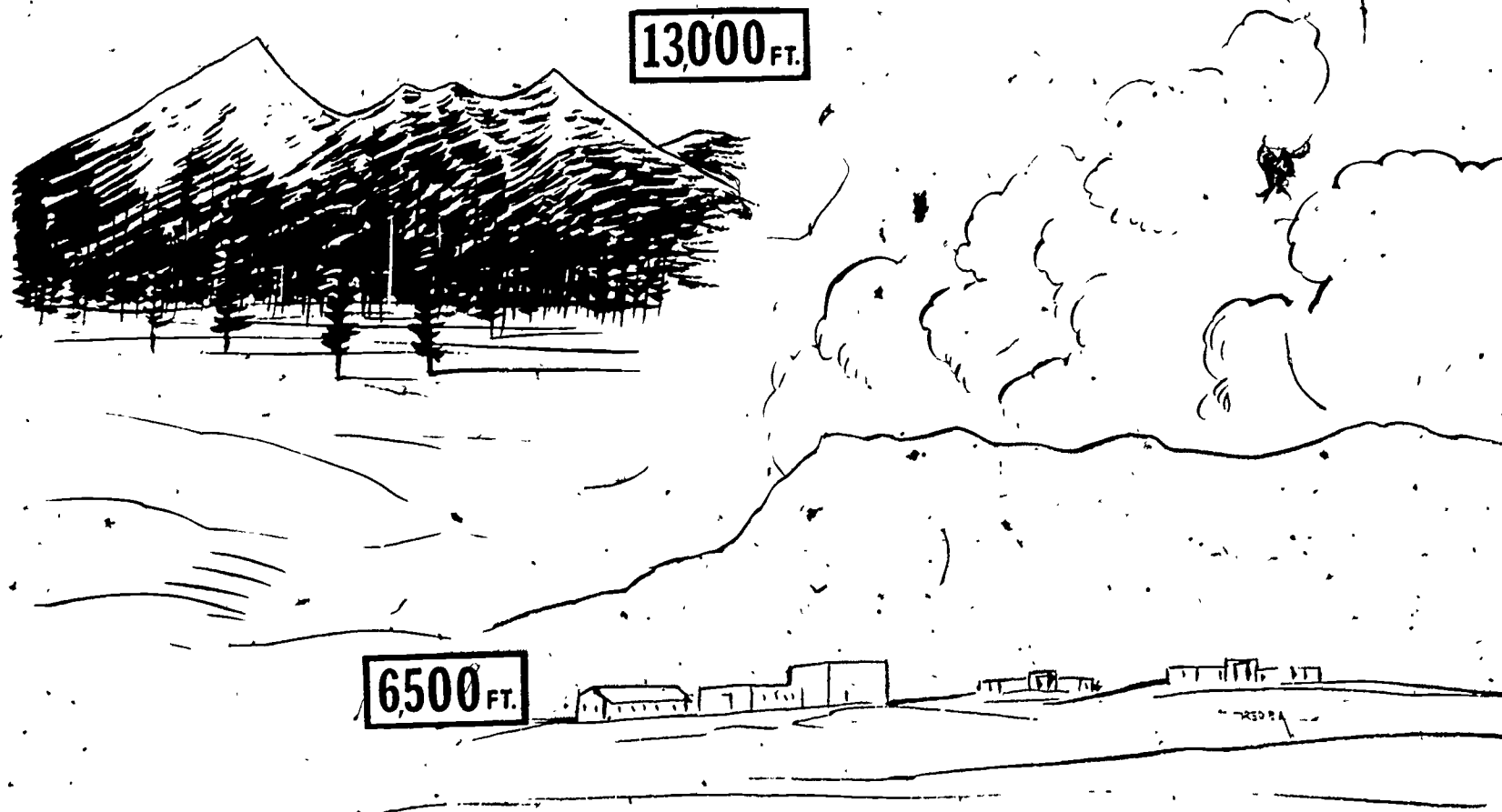


Elevation and Weather

The higher up we go on the land, the cooler the air feels. Cool air helps moisture collect in clouds. So it rains and snows more on higher land. That is why there are usually more green plants at higher elevations.

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T'áá bééhóziní t'eh ní' hódahdíígi joogáa'go, Tséch'ízhígi ní' ánízahígíí' bideijj'go ánízahígi. Dook'o'ooostíídjí. biláhtahdi ánízahígíí' éí táá'ts'áadah damííl yázhí ké silá. Tséch'ízhídi ní' ánízahígíí' lá haanízahgóó deigoo bee bilááh ánízáád?



We can see this when we travel to land that is much higher than Rough Rock. The highest peak in the San Francisco Peaks is 13,000 feet. How much higher is this peak than Rough Rock?

Díí bikáa'jii' hosooyáago sha' níich' haayit'ée dooleet danohsin? Bééhózingo shjii' éé' naats'ogá'í ta' bée yináatgo t'éiyá biighah, azháshjii' t'áá shjigo nidi. Dzit bigháa'di níich'i sik'ázi dooleet. Níitsá éé' daats'í aldó' nínizin dooleet, ha'át'íish biniinaa?



If you went to the top of this peak, what would the weather feel like there? For one thing, you might need a sweater, even on a summer day. The air on top of that high mountain would be cool. You might need a raincoat, too. Why?

Dook'ooostííd bikáá' hasíníyáago éí ní' hózhó hódahdígi hadíináát. Dook'ooostííd bigháa'di lá nanise' haadaat'é danohsin?

If you went to the top of the San Francisco Peaks, you would be traveling to a higher elevation. What do you think the plant life would look like on top of the peak?



Ni' Deigo Ánizahígíí dóó Nanise'

Nihinaagóó nanise' hólónígíí tó álahj' hólónígíí dóó adinídíínígíí ayóó bit
yá'adahoot'ééh. Nitsá dóó yas bits'áádéé' ts'ídá la'ígo tó yinízin. Nanise' diigi
ádaat'éhígíí ní wóyahdiigi daats'í éí doodago ní hódahdiigi bá. yá'at'ééh?

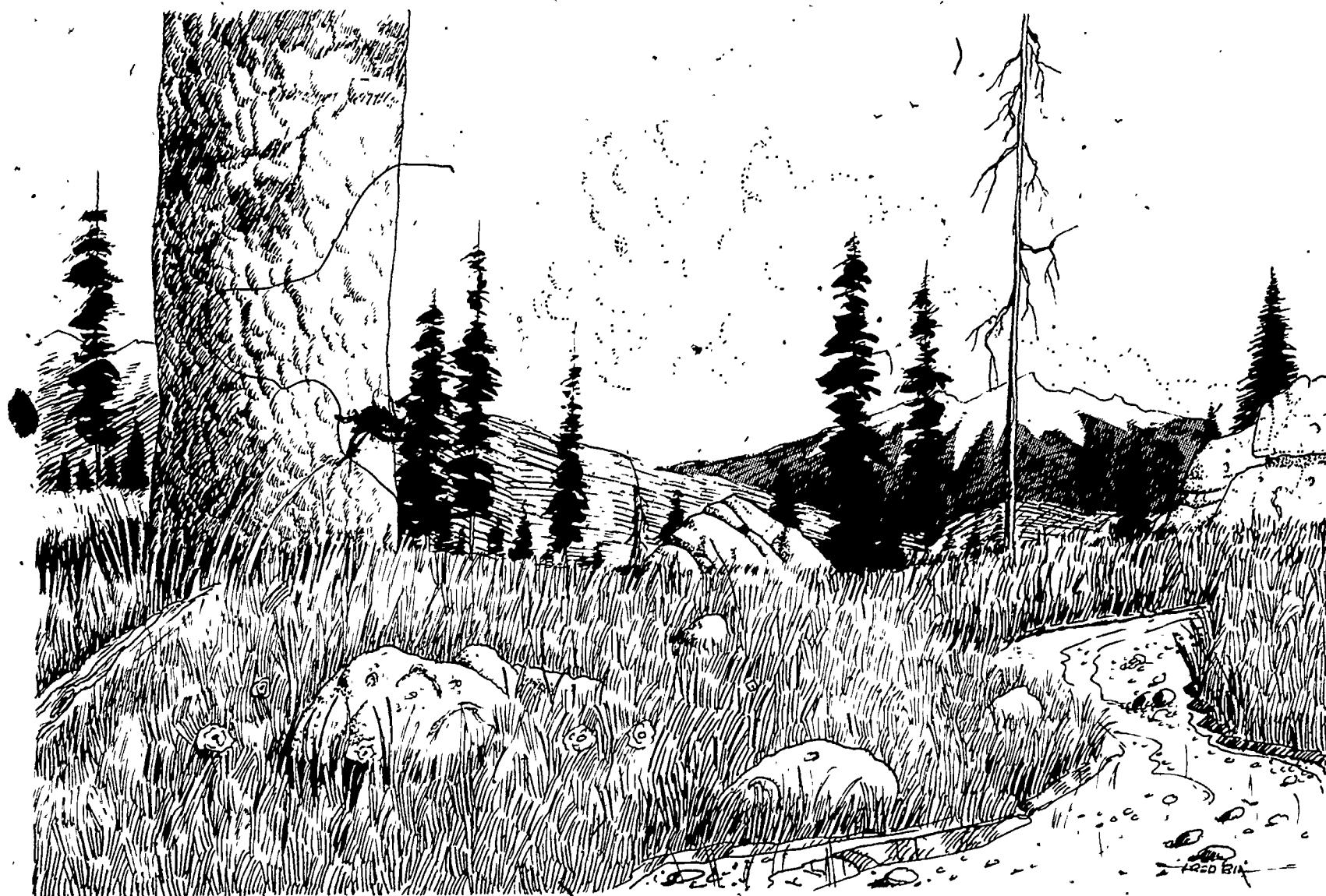


Elevation and Plant Life

The plants around us like to live where they can get enough water and sunshine. Some plants like cool mountain air. They need a lot of water from rain and snow. For

these plants, is it better to live at a higher or lower elevation?

Nídishchíí' éí ní' Tséché'ízhídi ní'ígíí bideííj'go ánízahídi dahóló. Ní' wóyahdíígi éí doo dahóló da háálá áadi doo ayóo nidahaltín da.



The ponderosa pine tree grows on land higher than Rough Rock. It does not grow on lower land because there is not enough rainfall for it there.

Nanise' ta' doo ta'í tó deinízinda, doo nídíshchíí' át'éhígi ádaat'ée da. Níłtsá dóó yas bits'áádéé' doo ayóo ákóó tó hólóó da nidi ákóó dahólóó łeh. Díí nanise' ní' hóyahdiigi dahóló. Chá'ot ákót'é. Tó doo łá'igi da nidi hólóó łeh.



Other plants don't need as much water as the ponderosa. They can survive where there is less water from rain or snow. These plants grow on lower ground.

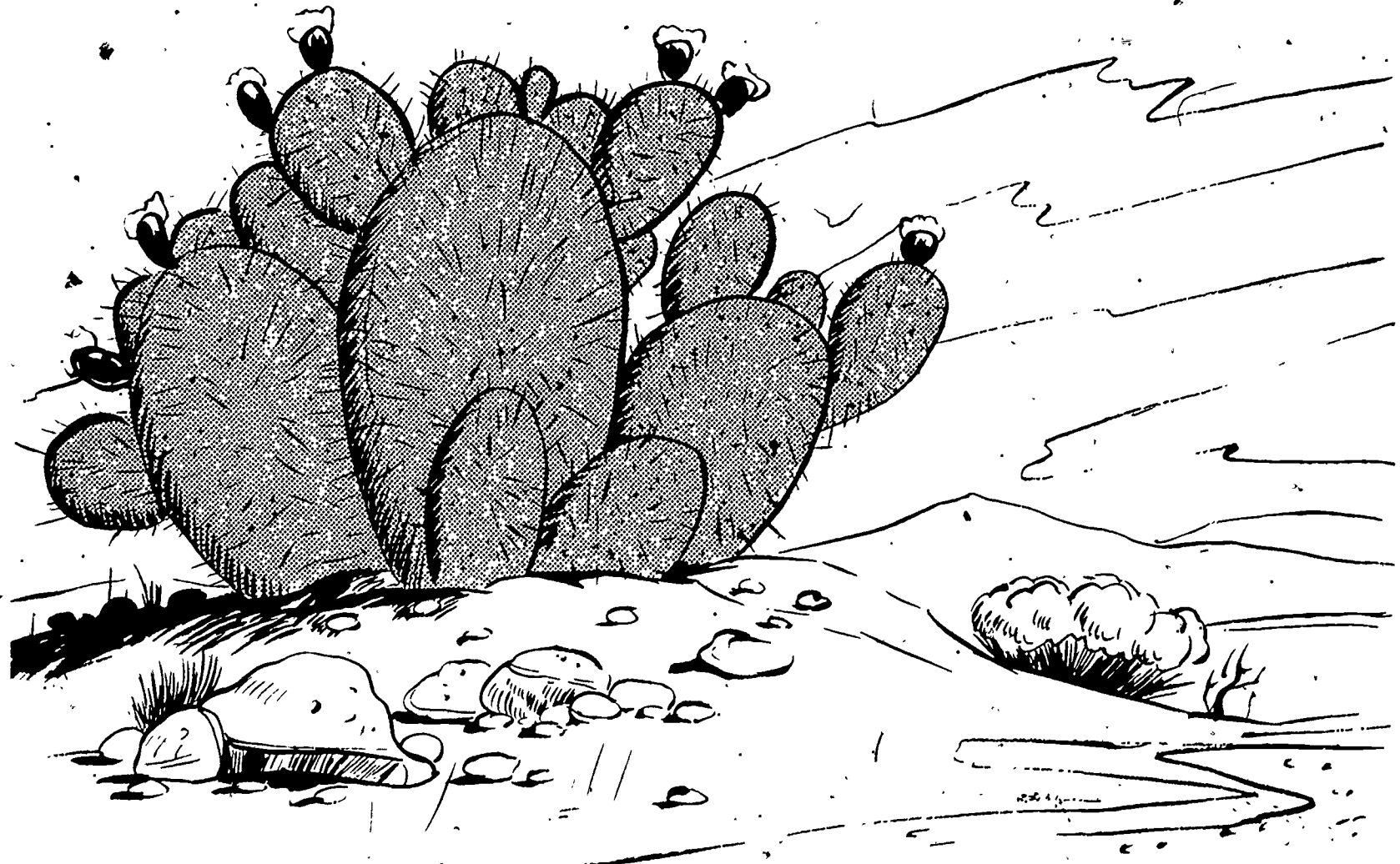
The pinyon pine tree is like this. The pinyon can survive on less water than the ponderosa.

Háadi shá' nídíshchíí' ła' t'áá 'áyídígi nihinaagóó adaaz'á? Chá'ot shá' éi ła' háadi adaaz'á?



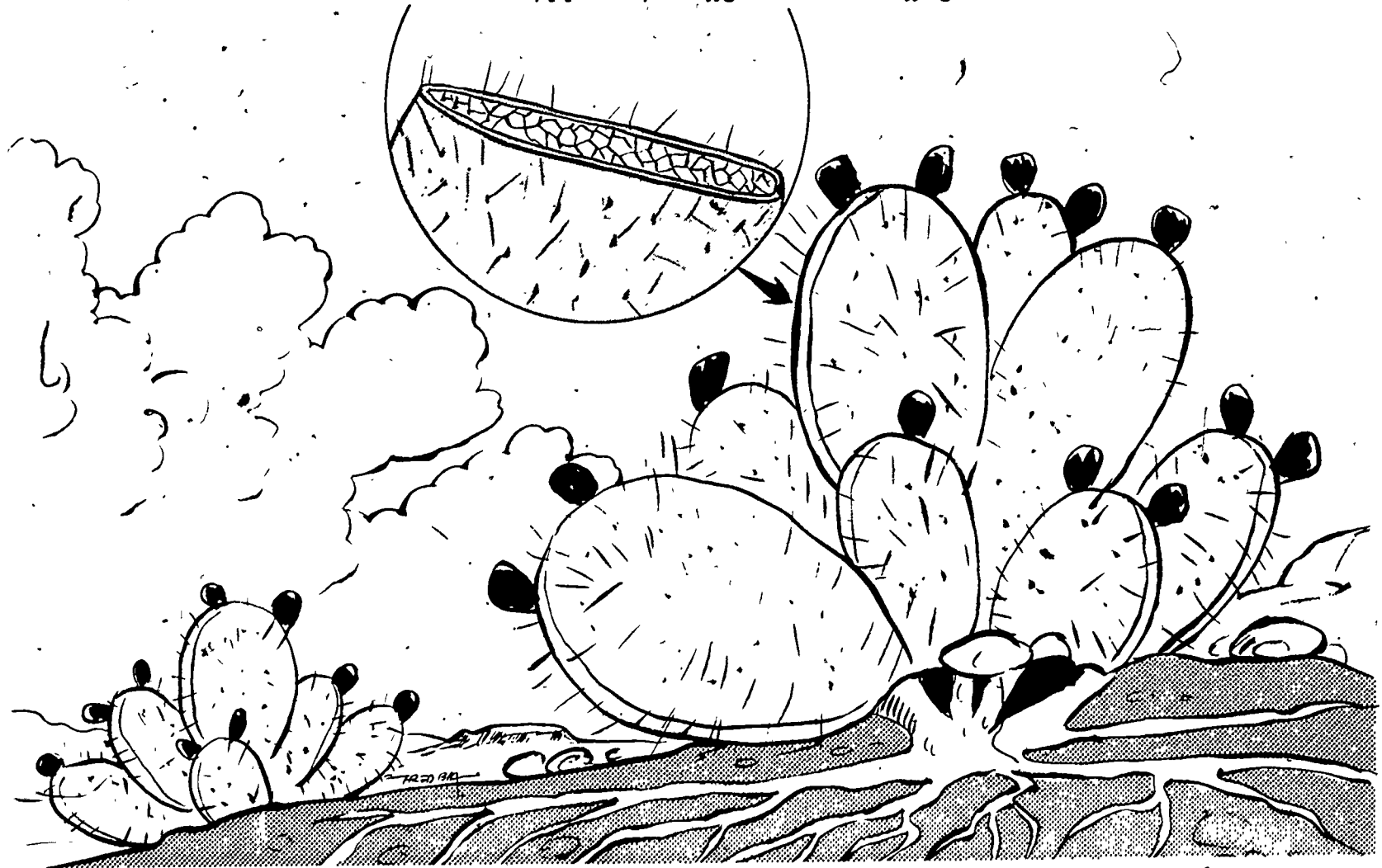
Where do you see ponderosa pines near our community? Where do you see pinyon pines?

La' ch'il biyi'di t'áá dítlee'go nízaadgóó anídahalzish. Hosh éi bit'áá' dóó bínil ádin. Bikágí hólógo éi bee biyi'di t'áá dítlee'go nízaadgóó anáhálzhish leh. Hosh éi doo ayóo nidahaltingóó dahóló.



Some plants have ways of keeping moisture inside them for a long, long time. Cactus plants don't have leaves or needles. They hold water inside their skin. Cactus can grow on land where it rains very little.

Hosh éí tóshjeeh hinánígíí nahalin. Bikétt'óól ni' bíghahdi alts'áajigo adahaazt'i' leh. Naháltjijhgo bikétt'óól tsxjijgo teezh altsxo tó yaah yits'os. Hosh biyi' góne' hadibííh. Aháltjijhgo hosh ayóo daneesk'ah nidahalin leh, tó biyi' hadadeezbin éí biniinaa. Tó bii' hadeezbin yéé chiyool'jigo ninááháltjijhgo índa.



The cactus is like a living water storage tank. Its roots spread through the soil surface. When rain comes, the roots can pick up the water quickly. The water is stored inside the cactus skin. After it rains, the cactus looks full and fat, because its skin is filled with moisture. Every day it uses up the water inside its skin, until the next rainy day comes.

Nanise' hoshgi ádaat'éhígíí daats'í ní dawódahdiígi dahóló éí doodago ní dahóyahdiígi dahóló? Ha'át'íi shá' biniinaa?

Do you think a plant like the cactus grows at high or low elevation?

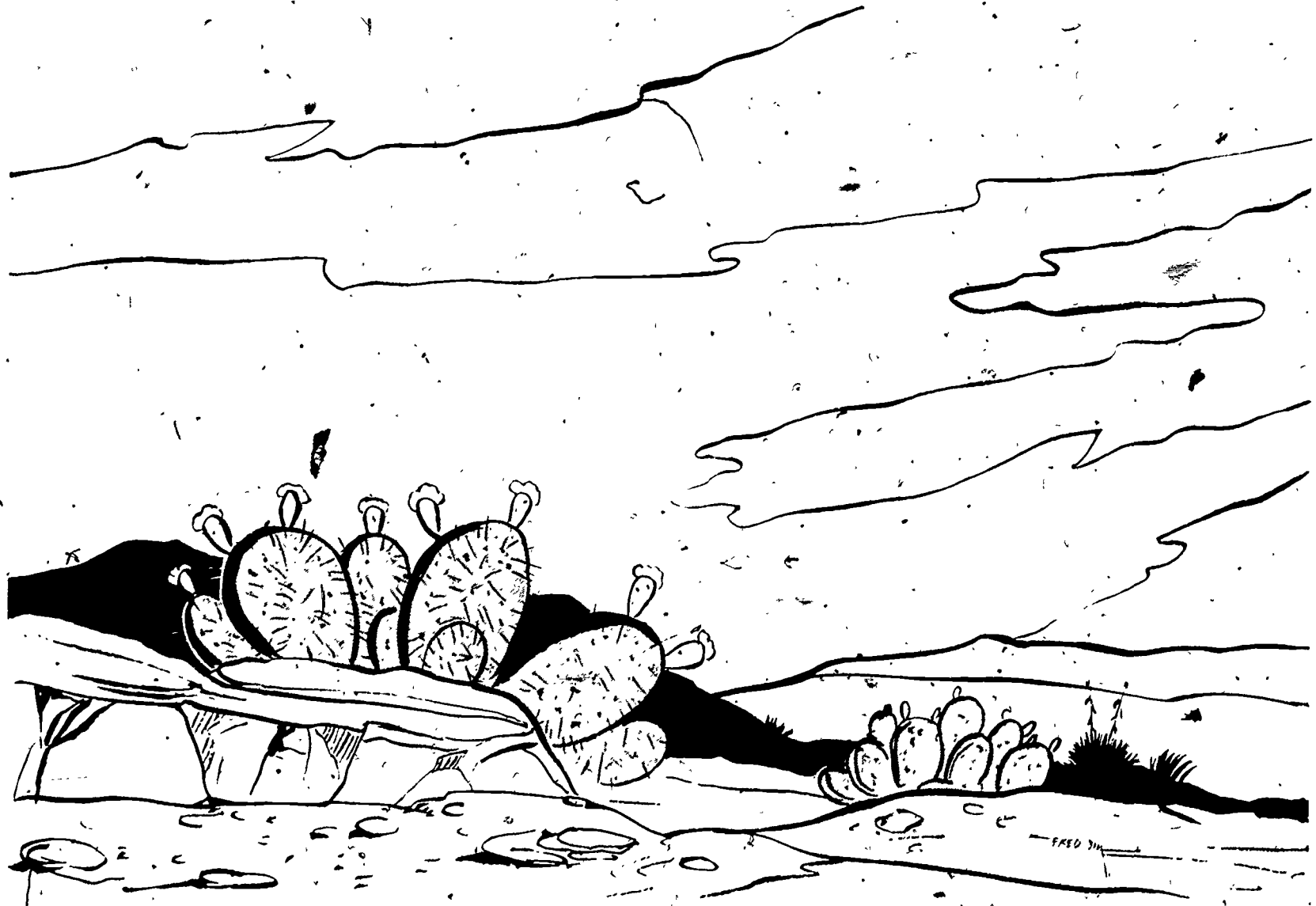
Why?

Nanise' t'áá altsxo bá yá'áhoot'ééhígi dahóló. Ákwii bił yá'áhoot'ééhígi wolyé. Nídíshchíí' éí ní' dawódahdíigi bił yá'adahoot'ééh. Áadi éí ayóo nidahałtin. Tó hózhó nizaadgóó łeehnídaagoh. T'áá ditłée'go ałdó' nizaadgóó anáhálzhish łeh. Tsin bikéł'óól nizaadgóó łeehdaazt'i'go áádéé' tó hadayiits'ops.



Every plant has its own place where it can grow and survive best. This place is called its **niche**. The ponderosa has a niche on higher ground. There is more rainfall there. The ground gets wet far below the earth's surface. It stays wet longer. The tree roots can drink water that is deep down in the soil.

Hosh éí ní' dahóyahdiigi bit yá'adahoot'ééh. Aadi doo ayóo nidahałtin da. Łeezh ałdó' yiltseii. Nidi hósh doo bá nanitt'agóó tó yits'ops dóó t'áá biyi'go nízaadgóó ánáhálzhish łeh. Ní' dahóyahdiigi nidi dahóló.



The cactus has a niche on lower ground. There is less rain there. The ground is drier. But the cactus has ways of catching and holding moisture for a long time. It can survive at a lower elevation.

Naaldlooshii Nihinaagóó Dahólónígíí

Naaldlooshii ałdó' bit' yá'adahoot'ééhígi dahóló. Ch'iyáán dóó tó bá dahólónígi dahóló.



Animal Life Around Us

Animals have niches, too. They live where they can find food and water to survive.

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Naaldlooshii ła' ch'il dahólónígi dahóló. Dabsání éí gad dóo chá'ot dahólónígi dahóló. Bii'ilígíí bich'iyá' át'é.



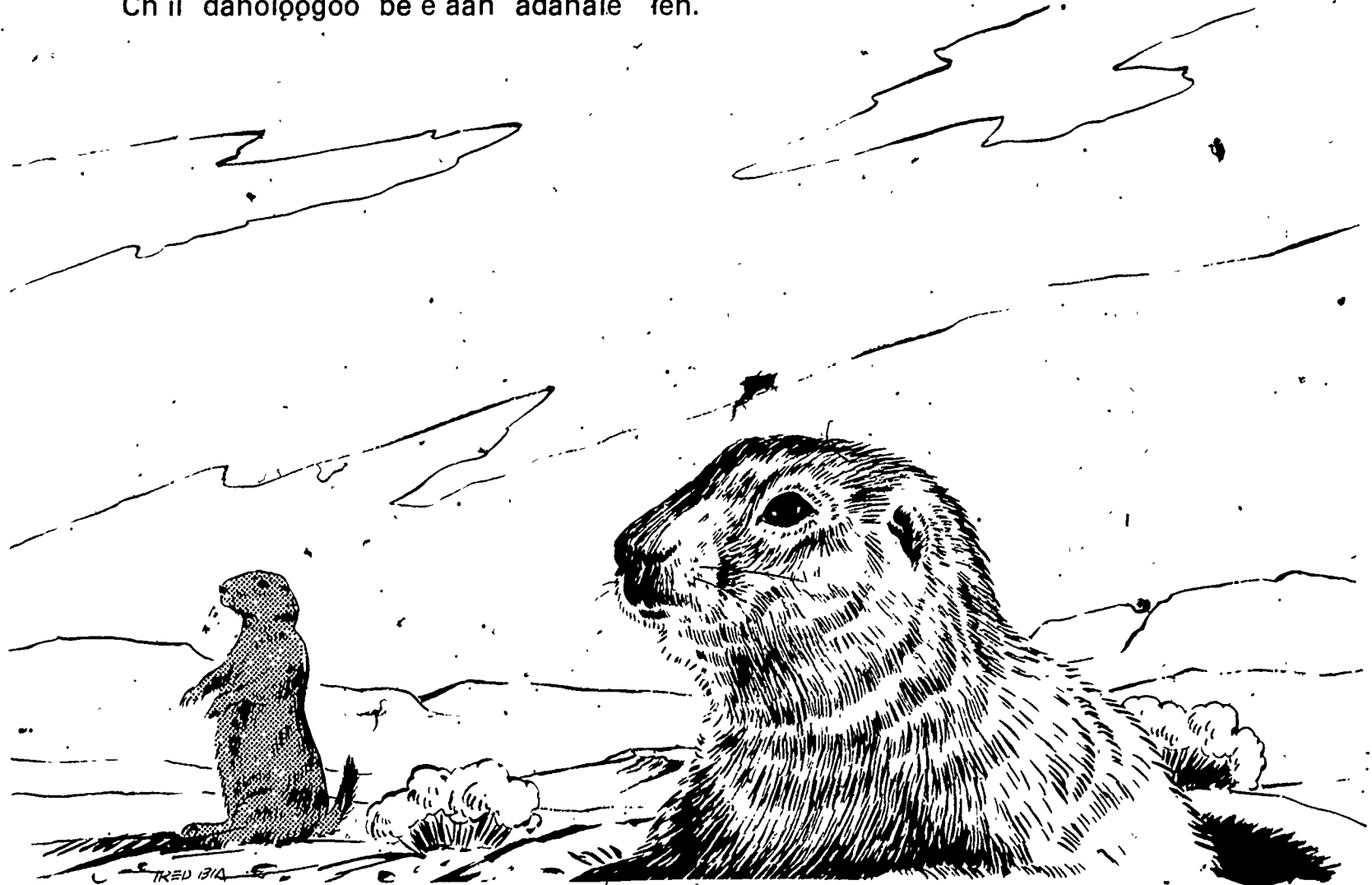
Some animals live where there are plants to eat. The porcupine lives near juniper and pinyon trees. It eats the bushy leaves and needles from these trees.

Dlozitgail ałdó' tsinyi'di dahóló. Neeshch'íí' dóó hosh bineest'a' dóó hashk'aan bich'iyá'. Ní' dawódałdıgı dóó ní' dahóyahdıgı yita' ałnáadaakah łeh ch'iyáán biniyé. Bighaa' nitsxaaz łeh ní' dahódałdıgı naagháago. Shıjgo táadıłtohgó éi ní' dawóyahdıgı nináánádaa łeh hosh bineest'a' daneest'ánıgıi biniyé.



The gray squirrel also lives in trees. It eats pinyon nuts, cactus fruit and yucca seeds. The squirrel moves from high to low ground to find food. It has thick, warm fur to stay warm at higher elevation. The squirrel sheds its fur coat and moves to lower ground in the summer, when cactus fruit is ripe.

Dlóp' éi dloziłgaii bik'is át'é. Nidi dlóp' éi doo tsin yaahgóó ch'i'yaán heinitáa da. A'áán góne' bighan. Séftahgi be'e'áán áhool'ijh. A'áán éi hooghan nahalin. Doo biihwiiltijh da teh. Dlóp' éi tloh dóó ch'il deeníní dóó ch'il áttah áát'eefii bich'iya'. Ch'il dahólóógóó be'e'áán ádahale' teh.



The prairie dog is a cousin to the squirrel. But the prairie dog does not climb trees to find food. It lives underground, in a **burrow**. The prairie dog builds its burrow in sandy soil. The burrow is like a house. It keeps out the rain. The prairie dog eats grass and weeds and other green plants. It builds a burrow where these plants are.

Nahasht'e'ii éí nanise' bináá' bich'iyá'. Tí'oh t'óó ahayóigi dahóló. Nahasht'e'ii éí
' biwooshtlah góne' be'azis dahóló. Be'azis góne' ch'iyáán hasht'e' yishjaa' leh.



Kangaroo rats eat grass seeds. They live where there is grass to eat. Kangaroo rats have big pouches in their mouths. They can store food in the pouches.

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Nahasht'e'ii éí hoshgi át'é. To' ádii' héidilb'jijhgo t'áadoo adláni nízadgóó ahalzhish. Tó t'oh bee daashzhohígíí deidlá Éí yee yishzhohgo nízadgo áhalzhish. Éí baago nahasht'e'ii to' doo ayóo hólónígíí & doodago doo ayóo nahattinígíí dahóló.

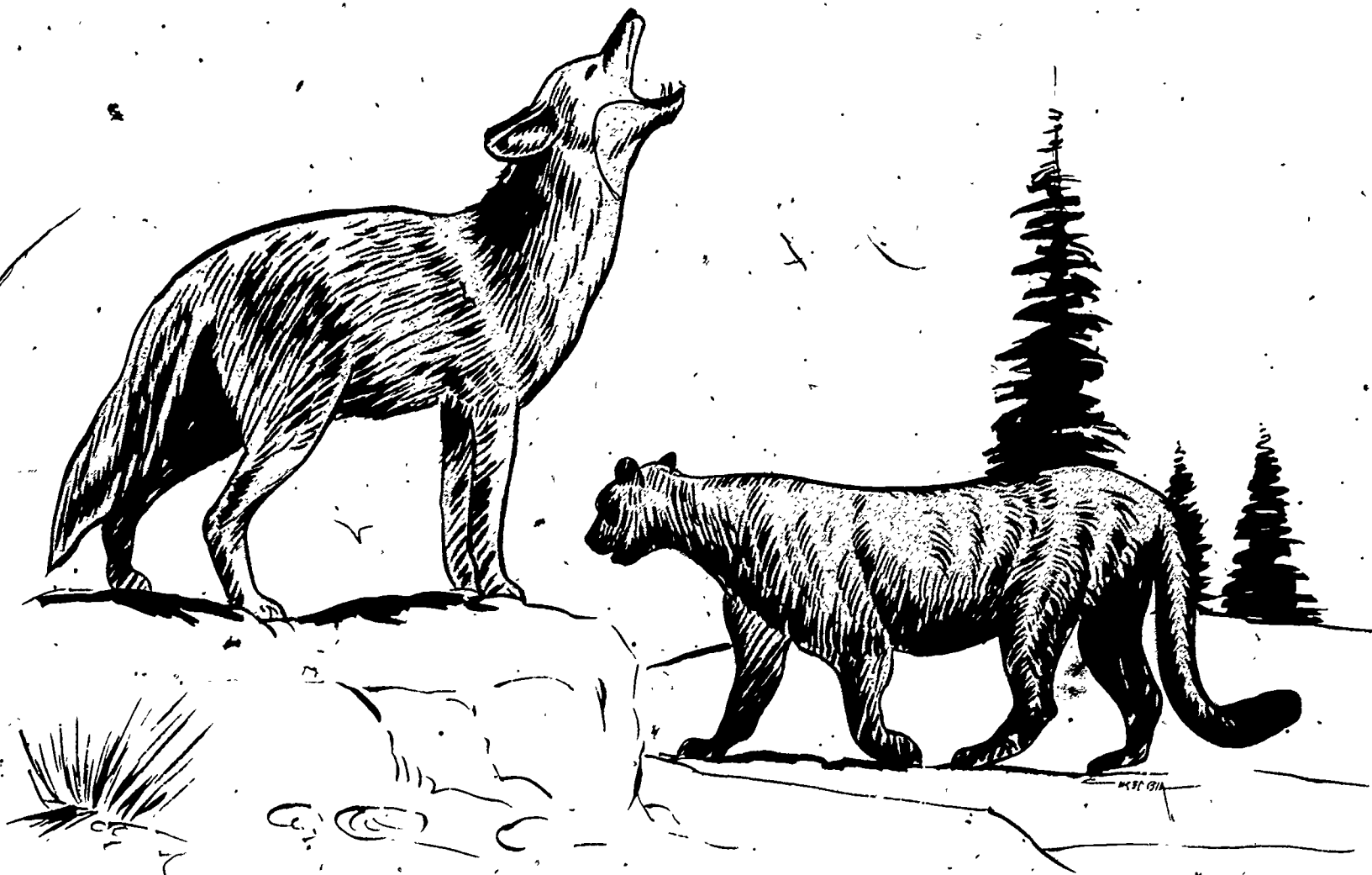


The kangaroo rat is something like the cactus. The kangaroo rat can store water inside its body for a long time. There are tiny drops of moisture in the grass the rat eats. The rat can keep this moisture inside its body. So the kangaroo rat can live where there is very little water or rainfall.

Naaldlooshii ła' doo ch'il dabich'iya'góó dahiná. Nááná ła' naaldlooshii
dabich'iya'. Naaldlooshii dabich'iya'ígíí dahólóógóó dahóló.

Some animals do not eat plants to survive. They eat other animals. They live where
they can find other animals to eat.

Ma'ii dóó náshdóitsoh ákót'é. Díłóó' dóó djozigaii dóó nahasht'e'ii dóó dahsání deiyá. Lahda ma'ii dibé dóó t'izí yini'ijhgo yaa naagháa leh. Ma'ii dóó náshdóitsoh naaldlooshii dabich'iyá'ígíí dahólóóggoo dahóló.

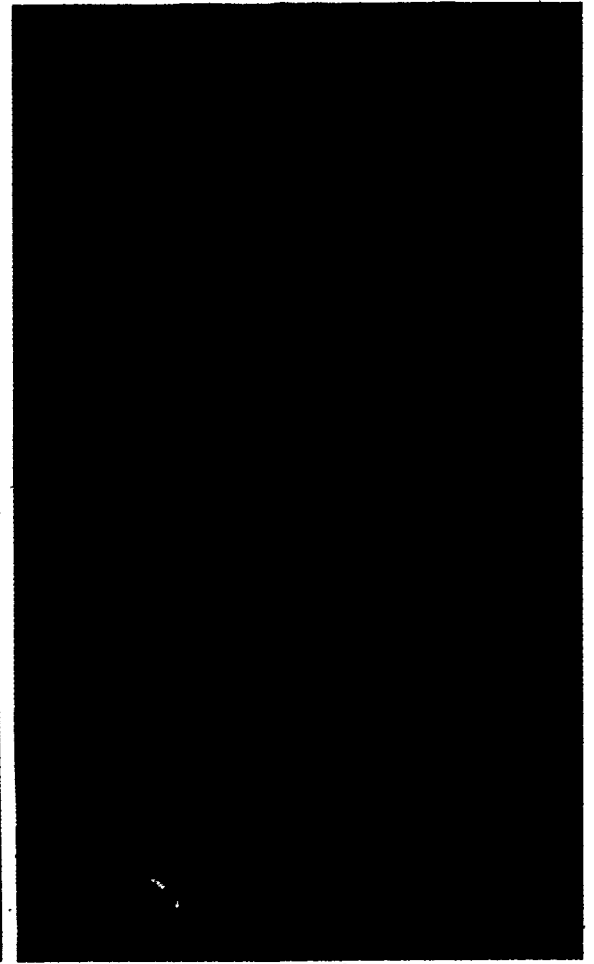


Coyote and mountain lion are like this. They eat prairie dogs, squirrels, kangaroo rats and porcupines. Sometimes coyote tries to steal and eat the sheep. Coyote and mountain lion live where they can find other animals to eat.

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Kéyah Baa Aháyá

Diné kéyah ts'ídá ágháadi át'éego yaa nitsékees. Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii dóó diné bikáá' hóló. Ahílká'anájahgo dahiná. Nihít hahoodzodóó kéyah dóó nanise' dóó naaldlooshii t'áá altsoníjj' ágháadi bídahólnífh. Éí bąągo baa áhwiilyąą dooleet.



Taking Care of the Land

The land is a very special thing to Navajos. Plants, animals and people live together on the land. They help each other survive. The land, plants and animals are important to our community. We need to take good care of them.

SAAD BÍHWIIDOO'ÁLÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéji (Navajo):

1. kéyah
2. hooghan
3. wóyah
4. bideijí
5. 'hódah
6. ni' ánízahígíí
7. aḥaḥ naa'nil
8. ṭeh
9. dziṭ bilátah
10. nidíshchíí'
11. chá'ot
12. hosh
13. hast'e' azhjaa'
14. biṭ ya'áhoot'éeḥ
15. táádítłeeh
16. dahsání
17. dloziṭgaíí
18. dlóó'
19. a'áán
20. ma'ii
21. náshdóitsoh

Bilagáanají (English):

1. land
2. home
3. below
4. above
5. height
6. elevation
7. compare
8. usual
9. peak
10. ponderosa
11. pinyon
12. cactus
13. storage
14. niche
15. shed
16. porcupine
17. squirrel
18. prairie dog
19. burrow
20. coyote
21. mountain lion

ASHDLA' GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Diné dóó Nihil Hahodzodóó

CHAPTER FIVE

People and Our Community

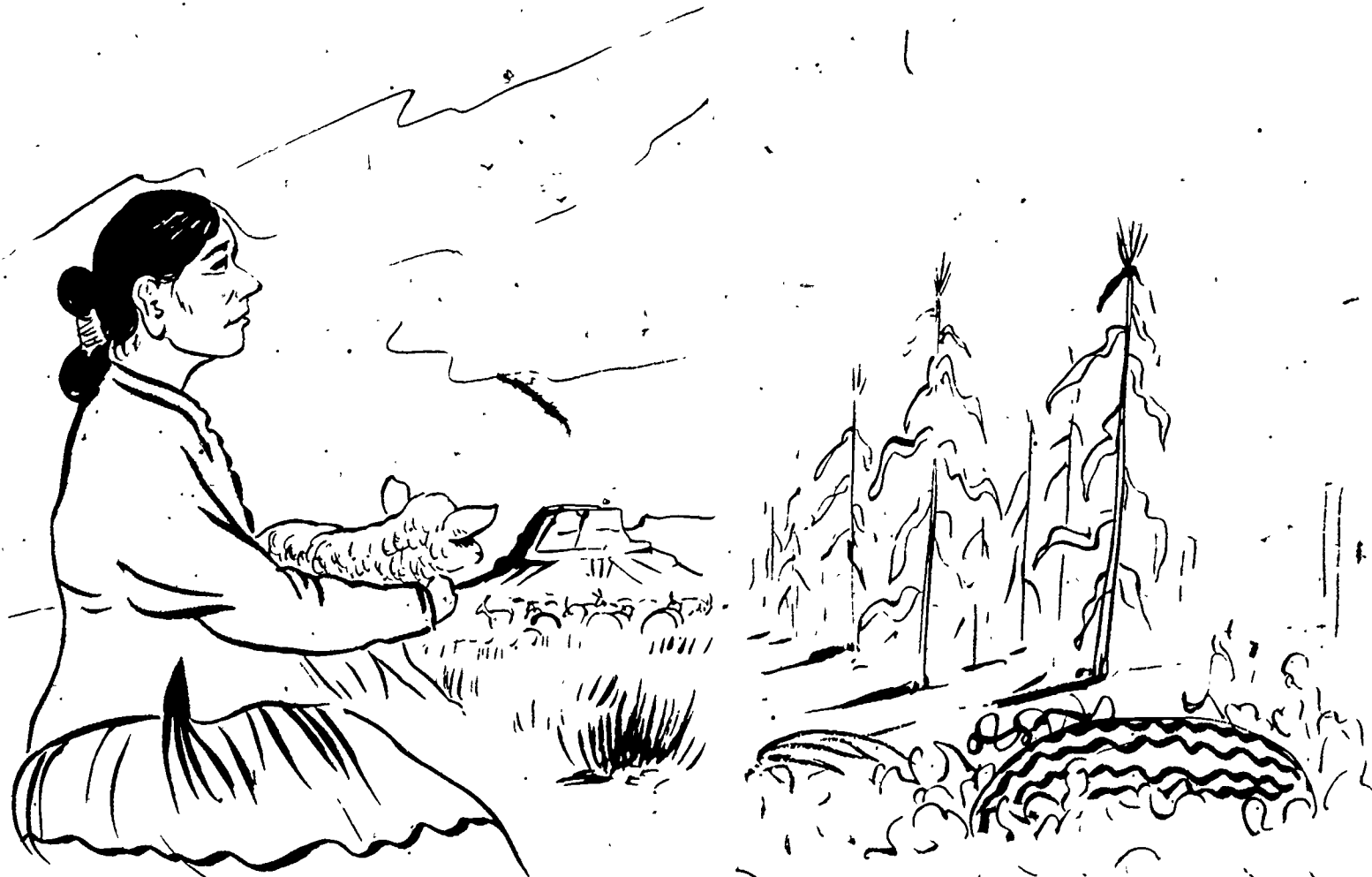


Diné, haashíí nítsoo nanisé dóó naaldlooshii ádaat'éhígíí ádaat'é. Ch'íyáán dóó, dóó tó dóó bighan yee hiná. Nidi lahgo át'é aldó'. Kééhat'íigi lahgo áhoot'éego áháléehgo yíneel'á.

People are like plants and animals in some ways. People need food, water and shelter to survive. But people are different, tóo. They are able to **change** the place where they live.

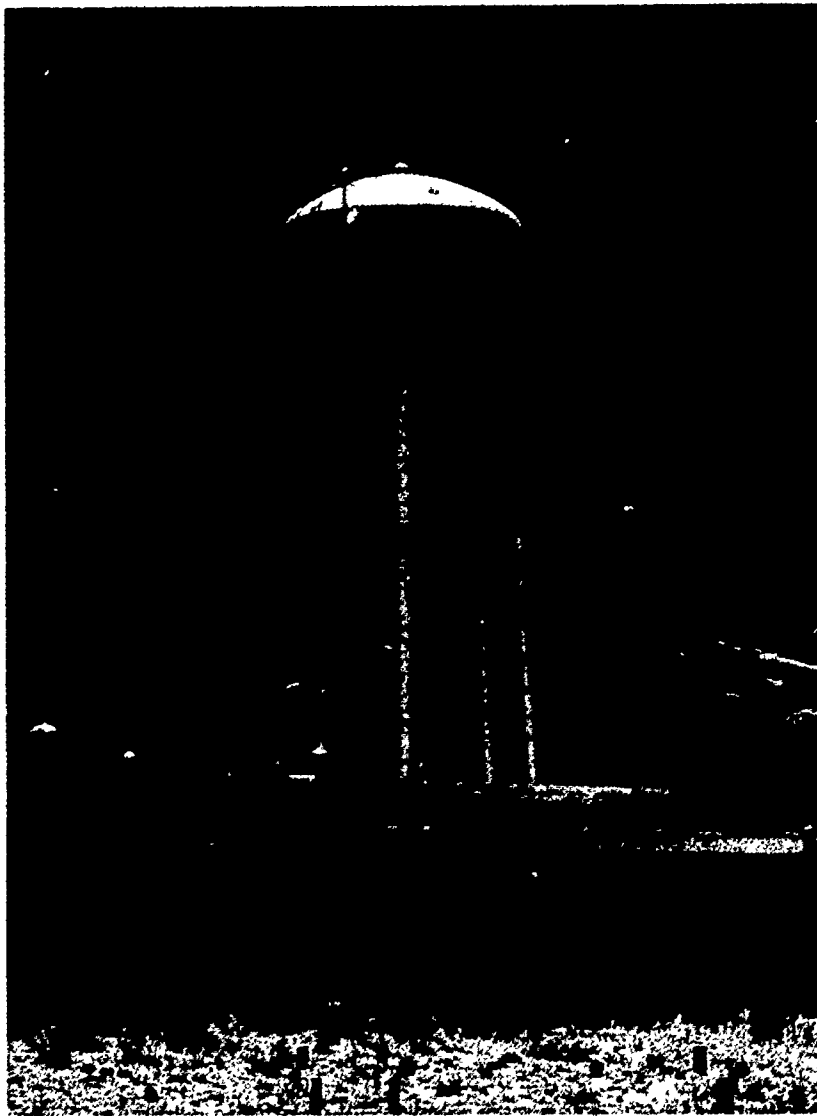
Diné doo ch'il binaagóó hólónígíí t'éiyá yee dahináa da. T'áábí bich'iyá' nideinilt'á'.

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People do not have to depend on the plants that grow around them for food. They can raise their own food.

Doo níttsa' bits'áádéé' tó t'éiyá ya'ólíi da. Djí'go bee iináanii chiyool'jígo tó dóó t'áadoo le'é yinízinígíí nichíyoolt'eeh.



They do not have to depend only on rainfall for water. They can use the four elements to find new ways of getting water and other things they need.

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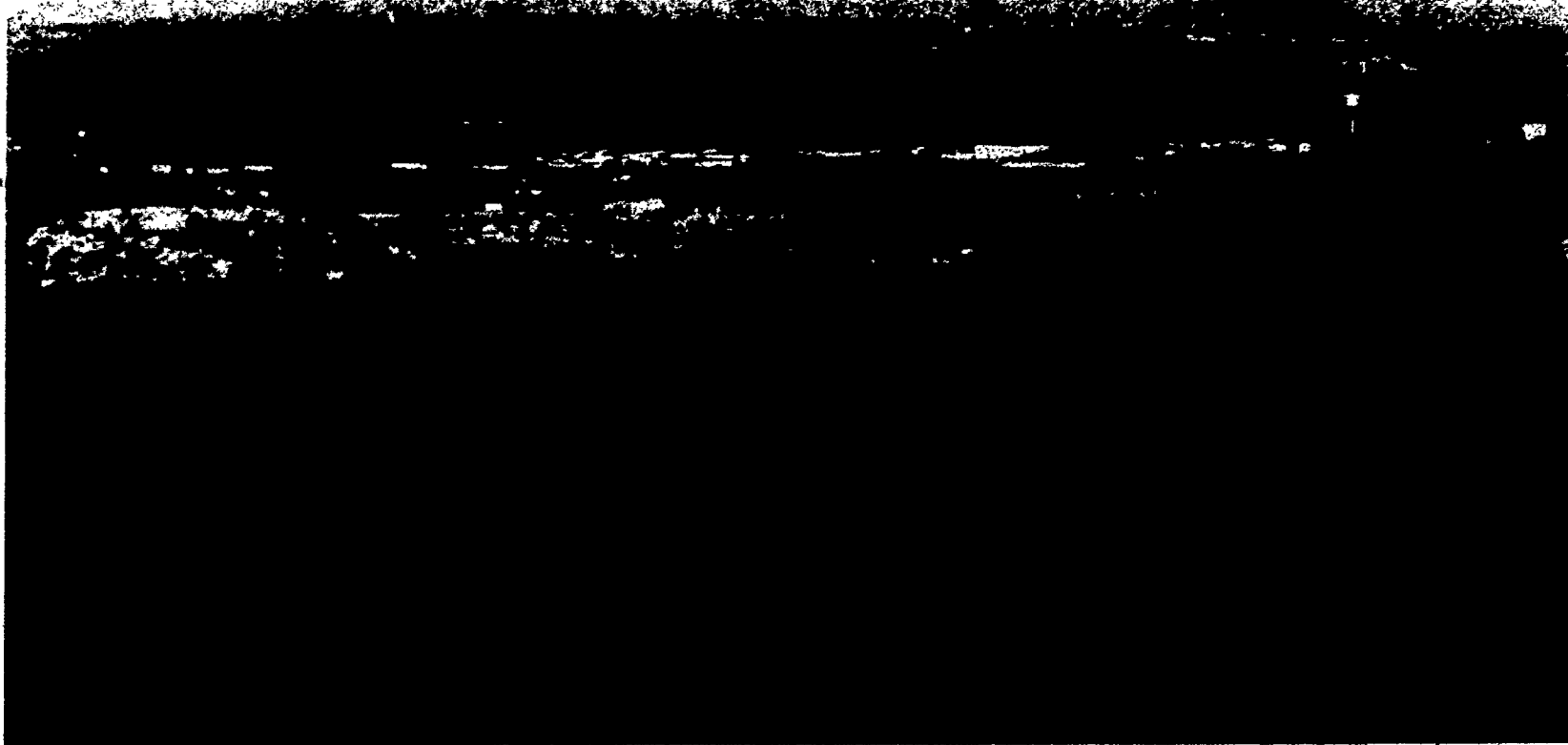
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Díí'go **bee** iináanii éí iiná bá siléii wolyé. Iiná bá siléii éí dahináanii chidayoo'ígo yee dahiná. Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii iiná bá siléii bit yá'áhoot'éhígí chidayoo'ígo yee dahiná. Diné atdó' iiná bá siléii chidayoo'í. Nidí diné iiná bá siléii ja' t'áábi' adeile'. Iná bá siléii lá haadaat'éhígí nihinagóó dahóló?

RESOURCES LABEL IINAAANII



The four elements are **resources**. A resource is something living things can use to help them survive. Plants and animals use the resources in their niche. People use resources, too. But people are able to make **new** resources. What are some resources we use in our community?

Diné iiná bá siléijí bí'na'niltinígíí yee nida'ahiniringo hoolzhish.



People can pass their knowledge of how to use resources from generation to generation.

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Diné doo t'áá sáhi ák'i nidaalnishgo dihináa da. La'ída diné yił kээdahał'í.
Ahiłká'anájahgo yídaneel'á. liná bá siléii aheelt'éego chidayool'íjigo.

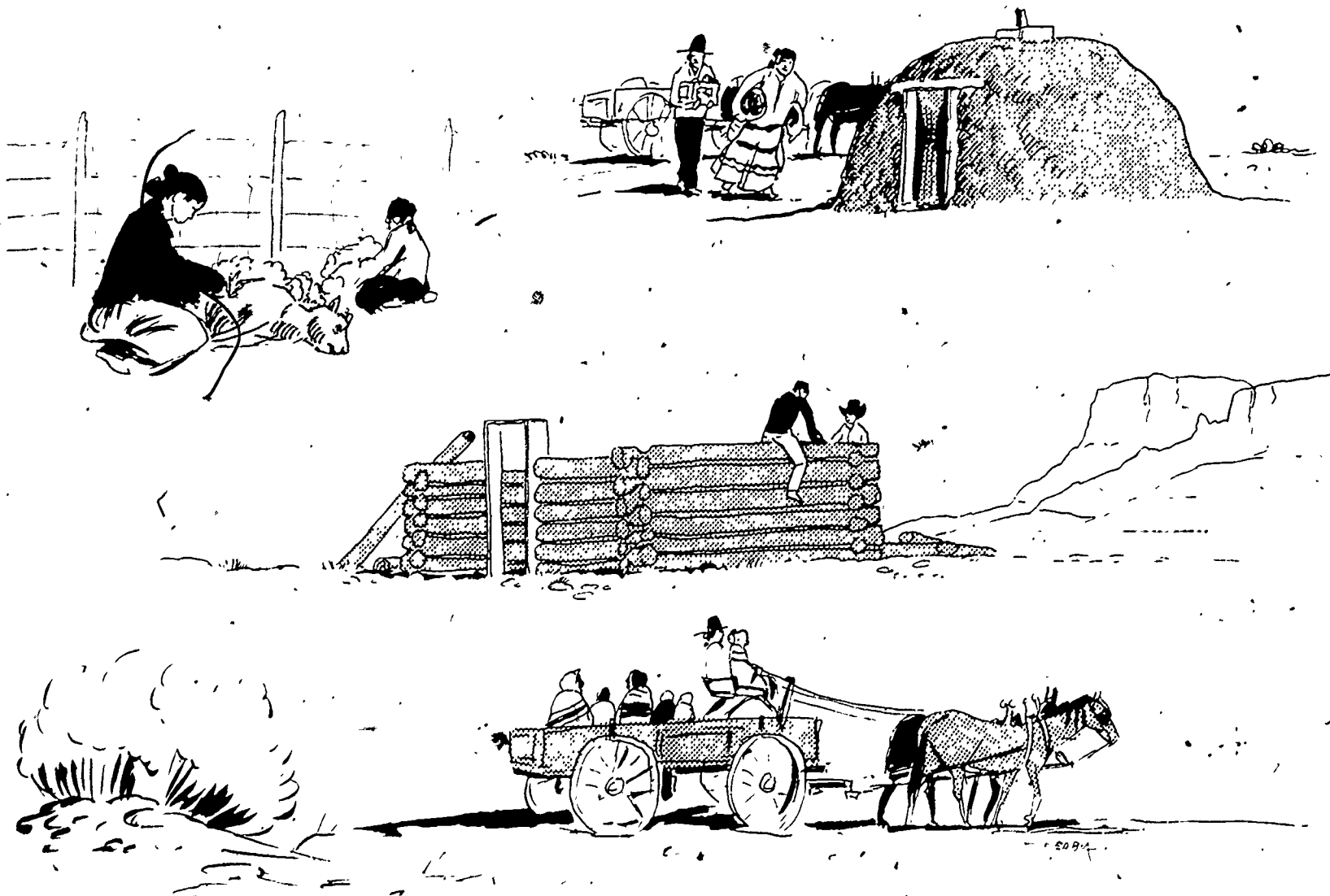


People do not have to do everything to survive by themselves. Most people live with other people. The people can help each other. They can **share** resources.

T'áá ła' hooghandóó ch'iyáán álnéehgi ahítká'anájah. Ʊa' naaldlooshii daatj'ígíí yaa ádahalyá. Ʊa' k'ééda'didlééh dóó neest'á áłhanidayiijááh. Ʊa' nizaadi nidaalnish. Béeso ádeil'ínígíí hooghandi yee áká'anídaalwó. T'áá ła' hooghandóó diné íiná bá siléíi aheett'éego chidayoot'í.

In a family, some people help with the cooking. Some people take care of livestock. Some people plant and harvest the crops. Some people have jobs away from home. The money they earn at the job helps the whole family. The family is sharing resources.

Diné atk'éei danilínígíí ahítká'anájah. Hooghan álnéehgi da ahítká'anájah. Ch'iyáán da hatáalgi nidayijáahgo. Kintahgóó da bik'éei yit ch'aanidaakaigo. liná bá siléii aheelt'éego chidayoot'í.



People in the same clan help each other. They help to build a house. They bring food to a ceremony. They give their relatives a ride into town. They are sharing resources.

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Nihit hahoodzodóó t'óó ahayóí t'áá ła' dahooghan, dóó a'ąą ádóone'é ałk'éí danilínígíí ła'í. Diné ałtah áát'eetgo áda'a'įįgo iiná bá siléii chidayool'įį dóó ahíłká'anájah.

Our community has many families, and many clans. The people in our community do different things to share resources and help each other.

La' diné ch'iyáán yee nihíká'anájah. Doo t'áá nihí nihich'iyá' nínádaniilt'jñh da.



Some people help us with food. We do not have to raise all our food by ourselves.

Ła' diné nihitah dahoneezgaigo nihíká'anídaalwo'. Doot'áá nihí azee' ádeil'jj da.
T'áá háida áájí bił ééhózińgíí bich'j' yiidááhgo nihí'ká'iilwo'.



Some people help us when we are sick. We do not have to make our medicine by ourselves. We can go to someone who knows more about this than we do.

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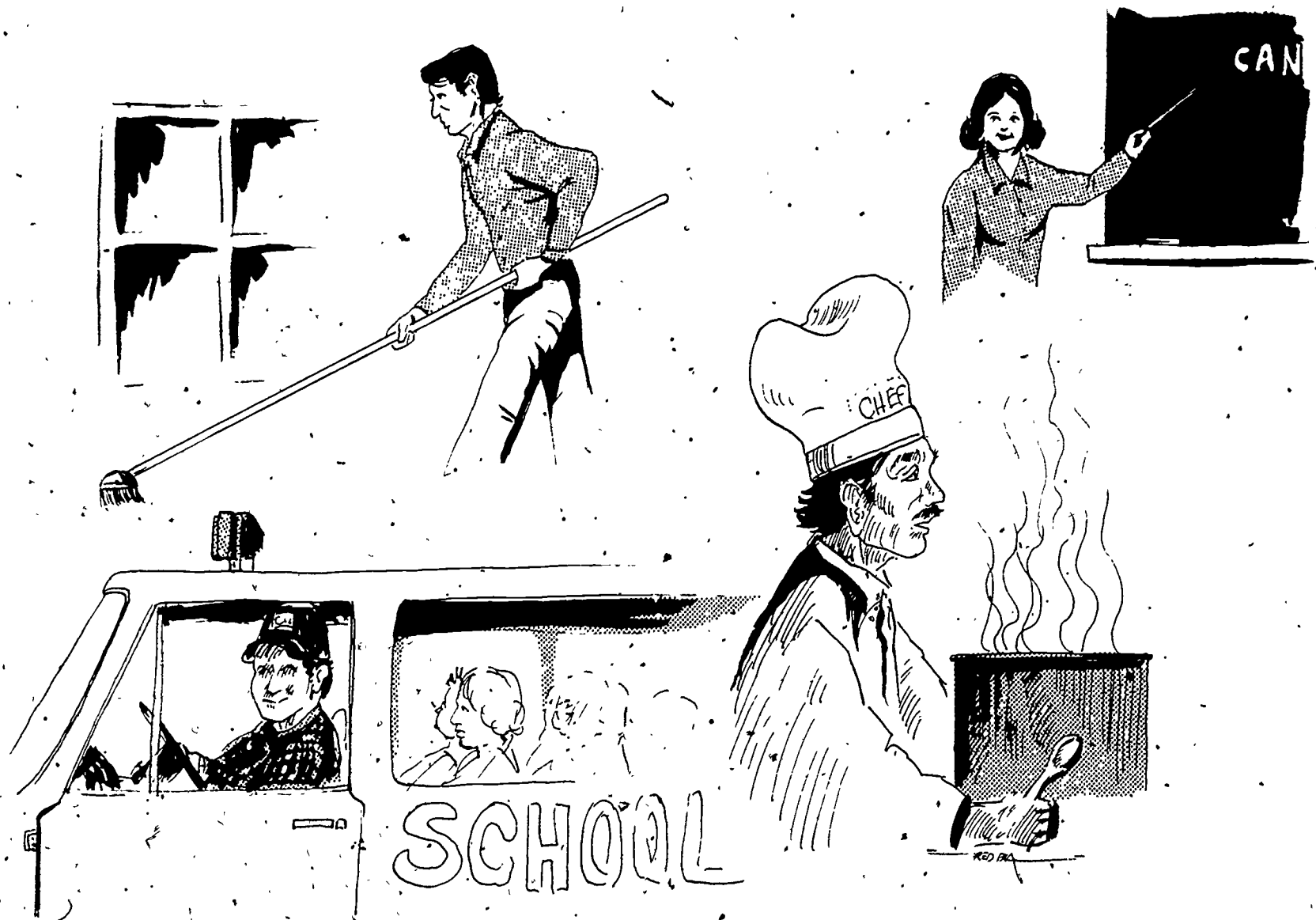
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Ła' diné naat'áanii danilj. T'áá ha'át'ihíi da baa tsít'eidáahgo éi doodago
nihil'diif'áago da naat'áanii álah nida'adleehgóó níhá yádaati'.



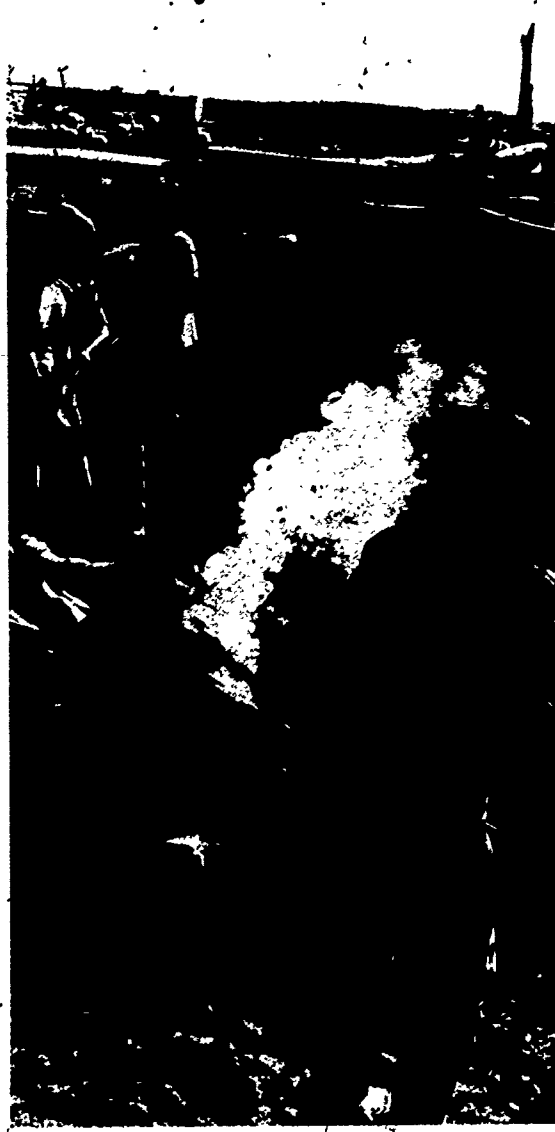
Some people are leaders. If we have a question or a problem, the leaders can speak for
us at the chapter house or tribal council.

Diné t'áá altsxo haashíí yit'éeshíí naanish yá'át'éehgo íí'íí. Ła' diné bá'ólta'í danilí. Łá ch'iyáán íí'íni danilí. Ła' ólta'di nídanihigééh. Ła' diné ólta'gi yá'áhoot'éehgo nihá ádahósín.



Every person in a community has a job he or she can do best. Some people are teachers. Some people are cooks. Some people drive us to school. Some people help keep our school clean.

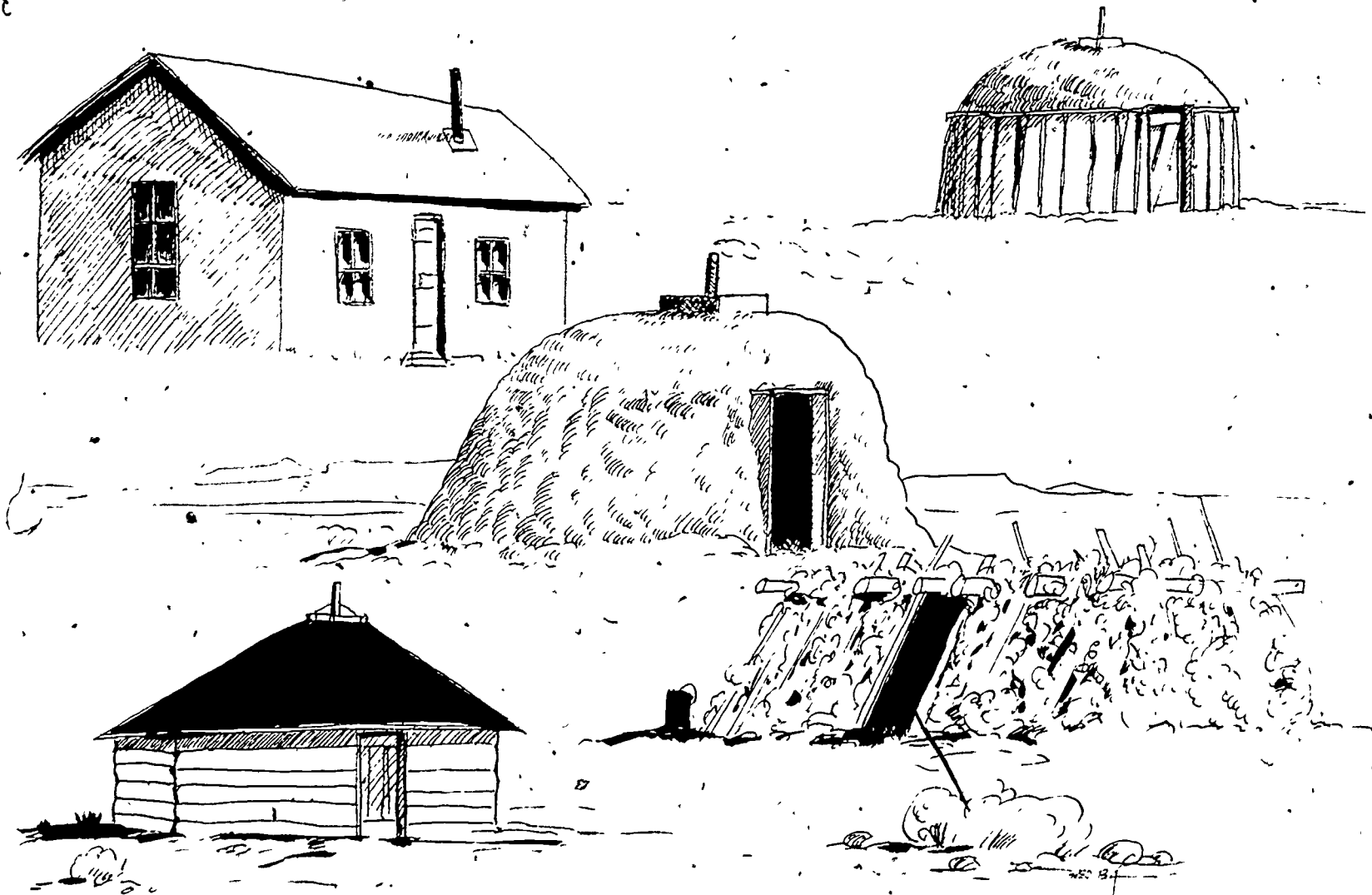
Ła' diné k'éé'dí'dl'éhé. danilj. Ła' éí naaldlooshii nideinilt'a'. Ła' éí da'at'ó.



Some people are farmers. Some people raise livestock. Some people weave rugs.

Diné Ałtah Áát'eełii Bit Hahoodzogi Kéedahat'í

Nihit hahoodzodóó diné ałtah áát'eełii kéedahat'í. Diné doo t'áá ałtso aheet'ee da. Hooghan t'áá a'ąą ádaat'éhígíí yí' dabighan.



Many Kinds of People Live in a Community

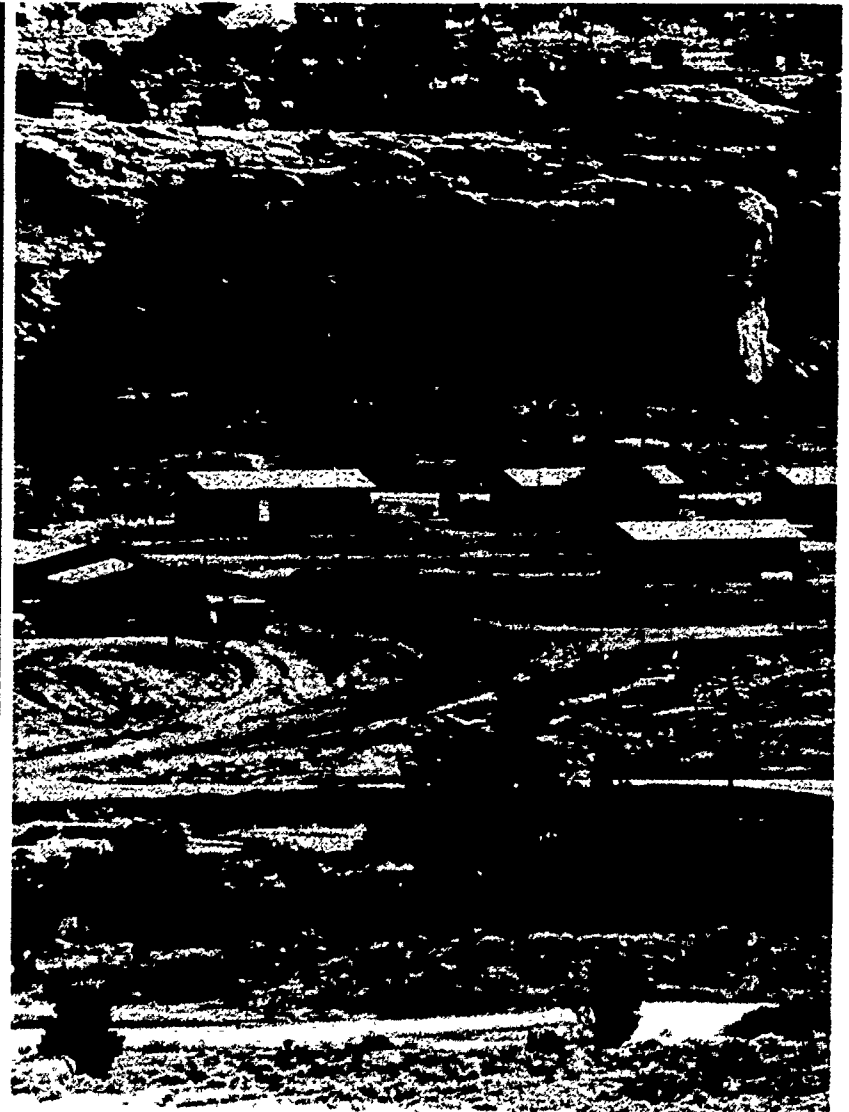
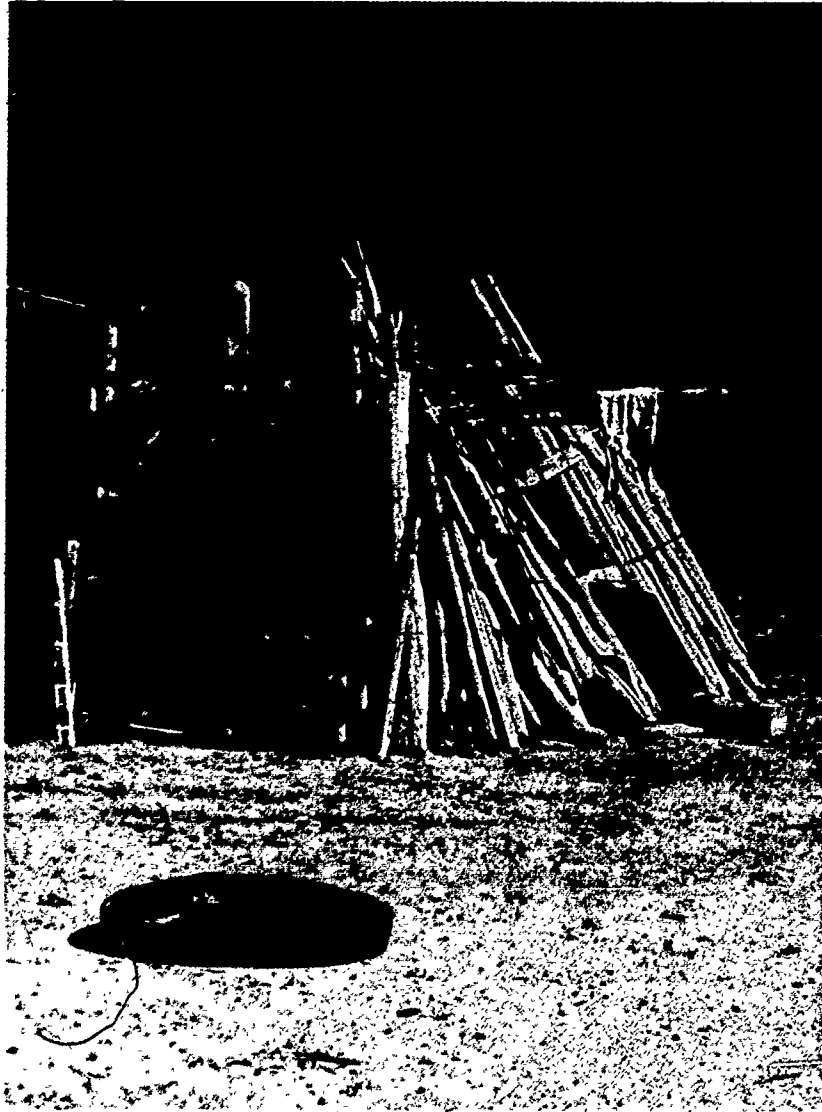
Our community is made up of many kinds of people. Not everyone is the same. The people live in different houses.

Nihit hahoodzodóó dīné éé' t'áá a'áá ádaat'éhígíí dabi'éé'. Bhsii' aldó' t'áá a'áá ádaat'éego nidaakai.



The people in our community wear different kinds of clothes. They wear their hair different ways.

La' diné t'áá áyidígi ahaah kédahat'j. La' bita' danízaadgo kénáadahat'j. Nihit hahoodzoígi biniiyé diné altah áát'éełígíí niidzin.



Some people live close together. Other people live far apart. We need all kinds of people to have a community.

Diné Bit Hadahwiisdzoígíí Lá Ha'át'íí Bee Hadét'é?

Nihit hahoodzo dooleetgo t'aádoq 'le'a t'oo ahayói niidzin. Djí'go bee iinánígíí ádingo éí doo hinii'náa' da dooleet. Nít'sá dóo yas dóo nit'ch'i atah áát'eetii niidzin.

Nanise' doo naaldlooshii at'dó' nihit hahoodzodóó atah bee hahodét'é.

Kéyah at'dó' nihit haahoodzodóó atah bee hahodét'é.

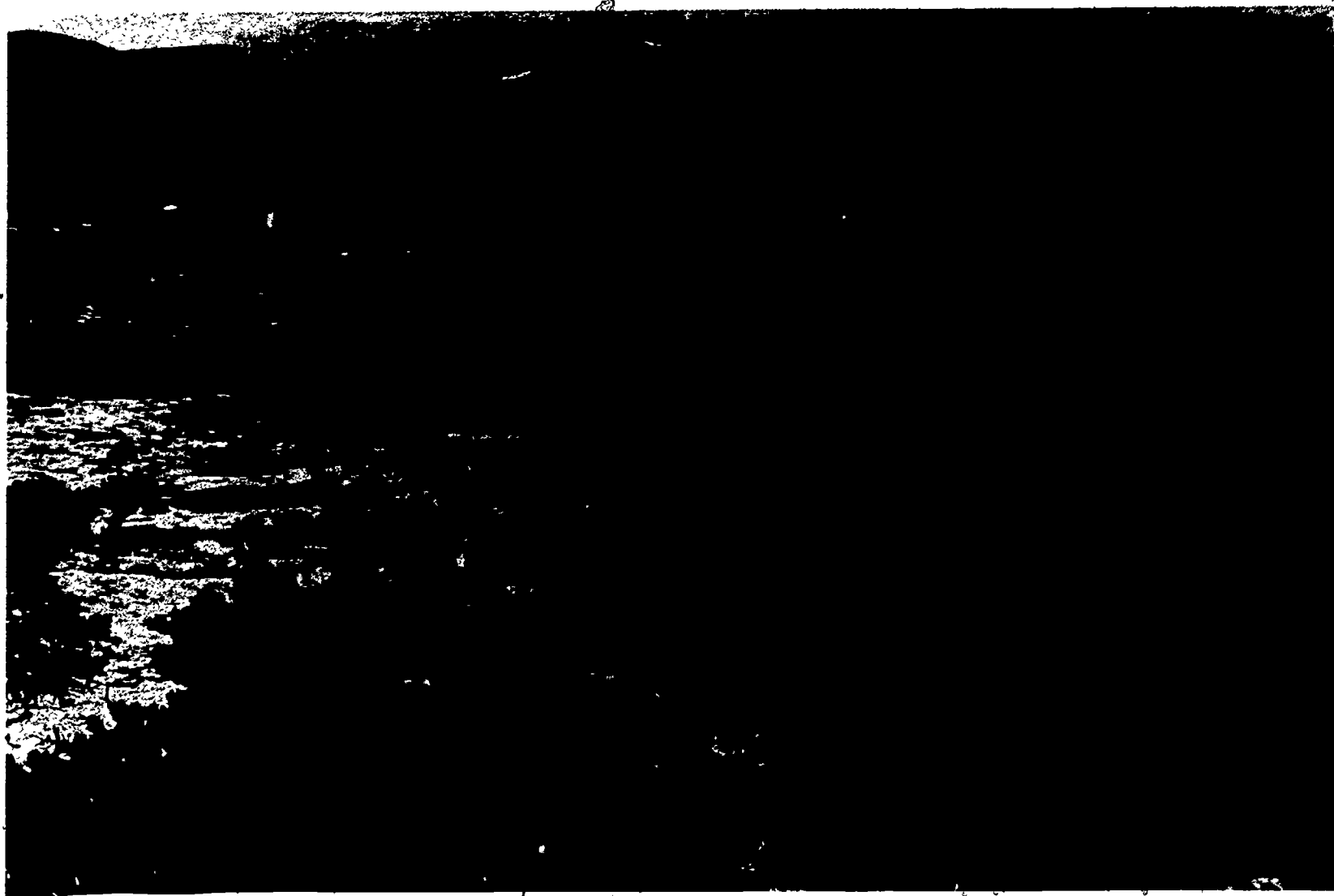
Ni' deigo anízahígíí biniinaa nanise' dóo naaldlooshii dóo nit'ch'i atah áát'eetii niheehólónígíí ádahwiis'áágo ádaadin.

What Makes a Community?

We need many things to have a community. We could not survive without the four elements. We need rain, snow, and many different kinds of weather.

Plants and animals are also part of our community. The land we live on is part of our community. Because the land is a certain elevation, we have plants, animals and weather that other places do not have.

Díí t'áá altso niidzin nihit hahóodzo dooleet biniyé. Nidi ha'át'íish éí ádin?



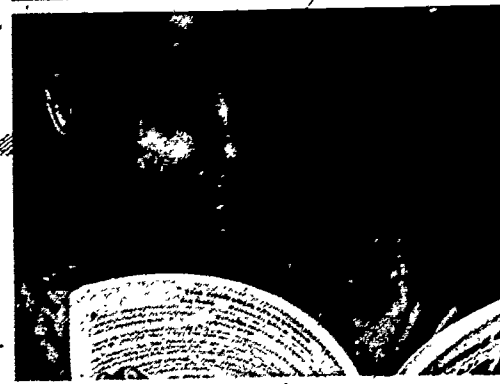
We need all these things to have a community, But what is missing?

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Ho' haadzóigi diné bídin hóyéé'. Diné t'áá altso doo aheelt'ée da. Diné t'áá altso doo aheelt'éégóó kéédahat'í.

Doo t'áá altso t'áá áyidjigi ahañ dabighan da.

Nidí nná bá siléii t'áá altso yee dahináago bit hadahwiisdzo. Diné bit hadahwiisdzodóó ahiká'anájahgo kéédahat'í.



People are needed to have a community. The people do not have to be all alike. They do not have to live the same way. They do not have to live close together. But they are a community because they share resources. The people in a community help each

other.

Nihit hahoodzoigi t'áá sahdií át'éego haz'á.



Our community is a special place.

SAAD BÍHWIIDOO'ÁLÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéjí (Navajo):

1. diné
2. łahgo ánáá'niit
3. bee iináanii
4. bíhoo'áá'ii
5. náás oochíít
6. atch'ishdée' chidajoo'í
7. na'ídíkid
8. áká'e'elyeed

Bilagáañají (English):

1. people
2. change
3. resources
4. knowledge
5. generation
6. share
7. question
8. help