

New Lakota Dictionary

How to use the New Lakota Dictionary

1. Go to the “English-Lakǎól’iyapi” section of the Dictionary (back section, after the blue strip in the middle).

2. Find the word you want to learn.

- For example, say you want to learn “I am cold” in L/Dakota. First, search for the word “cold.”

3. Read through the entire definition of the word.

Sometimes there are various L/Dakota words available, find the one that works best.

-
- Once you have found “cold,” notice that there are 10 ways to say “cold” in L/Dakota! These might all be used in different situations!
-
- If we want to say “I am cold,” the third definition **(3) čhuwíta** will work best!

4. Now go to the “Lakǎól’iyapi-English” section of the Dictionary (in front of the blue strip).

5. Find the L/Dakota word that you looked up in English.

-
- Now that you have found **čhuwíta**, read through the example sentences to make sure it is the correct definition for what you want to say.

6. Find the ► symbol within the definition, which is followed by 1s & 1p

- **1s:** First Singular conjugation, “I” form
 - o **Mačhúwita** – I am cold.
- **1p:** First Plural conjugation, “we” form
 - o **Uŋčhúwitapi** – We are cold.

cold *ADJ N* **1 sní** *VS* it is cold or cool; to be gone out or extinguished (fire, storm), to be cooled off or cooled down (storm, fire). *USAGE:* only of inanimate things, of body or body parts, but not of feeling cold, not of weather (see *osní*). ► *VS-RED snísni* cold (inanimate plural); *ADV: sniyáŋ, sniyéla* in a cold condition; *VIN: čhusní* it is damp-cool (as from dew in the evenings or early mornings). **2 osní** *V* it is cold (only of weather, temperature). ► *VIMP-RED: osníni* it is a cold spell; *VI: osníŋla* to feel unpleasantly cold, chilly; *VIN: mašéosní* sunny and cold; *VIMP: osní šičá* deathly cold; *VIMP: haŋósni* it is a cold night; *VIMP: htaósni* to be cold in the evening; *VIMP: thiatósni* a cold wind is blowing; *VIMP: thlósní* it is cold in the house. **3 čhuwíta** *VS* to be cold, to feel cold (of animate beings). ► *VI: čhuwítaŋla* to feel cold, tremble with cold. **4 osní** *N* a cold (sickness). • *osní oyúspa* to catch cold. **5 okásni** *VS* to feel a cold draft, get cold from a draft, be cool and breezy. **6 snísni iyáya** *VS* to turn cold suddenly (as when scared). **7 sniyáhoŋa** *VINT* to catch cold. **8 kaŋáŋ hiyú** *PH* to have insufficient clothing for the cold or wind. **9 osníkŋo** *VINT* to forecast cold. *USAGE:* archaic. **10 pŋamni** *s’e ú* *VS* have running nose.

◊ **čhuwíta** [LYS] (čhuwi + ?) *VS* to be cold, to feel cold. *Usage:* used only of animate beings. • *Wakčháyeyža kiŋ čhuwítapi wačhiŋ ŋni.* I didn’t want the children to be cold. *Ničhúwita he?* Are you cold? *Ničhúwita eháŋtaŋhaŋš, ožáŋžanglepi kiŋ nałháka yu.* Close the window if you are cold. *čhuwíta t’á* to freeze to death. See: *sní, osní*. ► *1s: mačhúwita. 1p: uŋčhúwitapi. redup: čhuwítwita.*

Dakota in the New Lakota Dictionary

LYS

L – Lakota

Northern

Southern

Y - Yankton/Yanktonai

Yn. Yankton

Yi. Yanktonai

S - Santee/Sisseton

Sa. Santee

Si. Sisseton

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

HEADWORD INFORMATION

- ◊ 1,000 most important words
- ◊ the next 2,000 important words
- A / Aṭj in word final position: marks alternating terminal vowel, so called ablaut (see grammar p. 754)
- [LYS] dialect affiliation of the headword: L – Lakota, Y - Yankton/Yanktonai, S – Santee/Sisseton
- o *Sa.* Santee form (when different from Sisseton)
- o *Si.* Sisseton form (when different from Santee)
- o *Yn.* Yankton form (when different from Yanktonai)
- o *Yi.* Yanktonai form (when different from Yankton)

glukíni L [*< yukini*] vpos+2

to revive one's own, bring one's own back to life, revitalize, save *Lakhóta oyáte iyápi kiŋ glukíni - wachŋpi*. Lakota people try to revive their language.

1s: *waglúkini* 1p: *uŋglúkini* y. *gdukíni* s. *hdukini*

oyás'ing L quant

every single one, everything, everyone, (all of a kind, all as individuals or units) *Wicháša kiŋ oyás'ing iyáyapi*. All of the men have left. *Wicháša oyás'ing lé sloyápi*. All men know this. *Táku oyás'ing iyázi*. Everything was calm again. *Oyás'ing ištŋmapi*. Everybody was asleep. *Súnka yuhápi kiŋ oyás'ing kašká wichágnakapi*. They tied up all the dogs they had. *Oyás'ing lé nah'úŋ po*. All of you, hear this. *Táku eyé kiŋ oyás'ing nawáh'úŋ*. I heard all he said. *Tuwé kiŋ oyás'ing éi óphapi*. Every one of them took part in it. *Tókhayataghŋ kiŋ oyás'ing wəŋná úpi*. They were now coming from all sides. *redup* *oyás'ings'ing* y.s. *owás'ing*

igmú LY n

cat (domestic cat; generic) 1s: *imágmu* 1p: *uŋkígmupi* s. *pusína*, *kidí*, *ihmú*

hayápi L [hayÁ -pi] n

clothes, clothing southern

Variant:

hayáke hayápi úŋ to wear clothes; *hayápi kič'úŋ* to wear one's own clothes; *hayápi glušlóká* to take off one's own clothes; *hayápi yužáža* to wash clothes;

Cf.:

hakíthun / iglúza See: to put on clothes; *hayápi khoyáka (kholzáká)* to wear fancy clothes (one's own); .. often contracted to *há* in compounds

Cf.:

hakíč'úŋ, *haúŋkhiya*, *hayúžaža* etc. y. *hayáke* s. *heyáke*

hayáke LY [hayÁ -ka] n

clothing, clothes northern, S.R.

Variant:

hayápi more common *hayáke kič'úŋ* to wear one's own clothes; *hayáke glušlóká* to take off one's clothes; *Hayáke waštéšte khoyáke*. He wore beautiful clothes. s. *heyáke*

šúnka LYS n

1. dog *šúnka tháwa kiŋ kič'í yé*. His dog went with him. *šúnka kiŋ našlóg iyáye*. The dog started off. *šúnka kiŋ wapháphapi na hópi*. The dogs were barking and howling. 2. horse contracted form *šunŋ* or *šunŋ* is used in compounds for horse vocabulary; also compare *šúnka tháwa* 'his dog' with *thašunŋke* 'his horse'

Lakota Conjugation

Lakota Verb Classes

There are two main types of Lakota Verbs: Active and Stative. Stative verbs are always conjugated the same (there is only one pattern) but there are different *classes* of Active verbs:

	Active Verb Classes
Class I (wa/ya verbs)	<p>Class I is probably the largest inflectional class of active verbs. It is inflected with personal affixe wa- and ya- for 1s and 2s respectively.</p> <p><i>EXAMPLES on page 765 NLD.2</i></p>
Class II (y-stem verbs)	<p>Class II is also a very large group of verbs, all characterized by having the consonant y in their stem or prefix. Not all Lakota verbs with y, however, are Class II verbs. Therefore, students should refer to the dictionary entry of a verb in order to determine its inflection type.</p> <p>Class II verbs are inflected with affixes bi and i for 1s and 2s. These affixes always replace consonant y.</p> <p><i>EXAMPLES on page 765 NLD.2</i></p>
Class III Group A (nasal stem verbs)	<p>Class III is the smallest group of Lakota verbs, but contains very frequent and important verbs. These verbs are also sometimes called nasal stem verbs because they are all inflected before a nasal vowel. Class III verbs fall into two groups.</p> <p>All verbs in Group A involve the syllable yaŋ or yuŋ, while verbs in Group B contain a syllable consisting of nasal vowel uŋ or iŋ. It is before these syllables that Class III verbs are inflected.</p> <p>Personal affixes used with Class III verbs are m and n for 1s and 2s. In Group A these affixes replace consonant y, and in Group B they are placed in front of the nasal vowel uŋ or iŋ.</p> <p><i>EXAMPLES on page 766 NLD.2</i></p>
Class III Group B (nasal stem verbs)	
Irregular Verbs	<p>Unlike English, Lakota has very few irregular verbs:</p> <p>eyÁ - to say smh yúta - to eat wóta - to eat things ínyaŋka - to run íŋ - to wear around the shoulders</p> <p><i>EXAMPLES on page 767 NLD.2</i></p>

čhín – to want

_____ wanží yačhín he/hwo?	(Do you want a _____?)
Hau/Han, _____ wanží wačhín .	(Yes, I want a _____.)
Hiyá, _____ wanžíni wačhín šni.	(No, I do not want a _____.)
EJ _____ wanží čhín.	(EJ wants a _____.)
EJ _____ wanžíni čhín šni.	(EJ does not want a _____.)

čhín	wačhín	yačhín
_____	_____	_____
he/she or it wants	I want	you want
3 rd Person Singular	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular

Conjugation of čhín

čhín <i>to want smth</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	wačhín	uŋčhín	uŋčhínpi
2nd Person	yačhín		yačhínpi
3rd Person	čhín		čhínpi

čhuwíta – to be cold

Ničúwita he? (Are you cold?)

Háj, mačúwita. (Yes, I am cold.)

Alayna čhuwíta. (Alayna is cold.)

čhuwíta

mačúwita

ničúwita

He/she or it is cold

I am cold

You are cold

3rd Person Singular

1st Person Singular

2nd Person Singular

Conjugation of čhuwíta

čhuwíta <i>to be cold</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	mačúwita	uŋčúwita	uŋčúwitapi
2nd Person	ničúwita		ničúwitapi
3rd Person	čhuwíta		čhuwítapi

úŋ — to wear

Táku **núŋ** he/hwo?

(What are you wearing?)

_____ **múŋ**.

(I am wearing _____.)

Sunshine unzóǵe úŋ.

(Sunshine is wearing pants.)

úŋ

múŋ

núŋ

he/she or it is called
3rd Person Singular

I am called
1st Person Singular

you are called
2nd Person Singular

Conjugation of úŋ

úŋ <i>to wear smh</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	múŋ	unǵ'úŋ	unǵ'úŋpi
2nd Person	núŋ		núŋpi
3rd Person	úŋ		úŋpi

yuhá – to have

_____ waŋží luhá/duhá he/hwo? (Do you have a _____?)

Hau/Haŋ, _____ waŋ bluhá/bduhá. (Yes, I have a _____.)

Hiyá, _____ waŋžíni bluhá/bduhá šni. (No, I do not have a _____.)

EJ _____ waŋží yuhá. (EJ has a _____.)

EJ _____ waŋžíni yuhá šni. (EJ does not have a _____.)

yuhá

he/she or it has
3rd Person Singular

bluhá/bduhá

I have
1st Person Singular

luhá/duhá

you have
2nd Person Singular

Conjugation of yuhá

yuhá <i>to have smth</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	bluhá	uŋyúha	uŋyúhapi
2nd Person	luhá		luhápi
3rd Person	yuhá		yuhápi

Conjugation Practice

Lakota Word <i>Definition</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	I	you and I	we
2nd Person	you		you all
3rd Person	he/she/it		they

máni <i>to walk</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	mawáni		maúŋnīpi
2nd Person			
3rd Person	máni		

škátA <i>to play</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person			
2nd Person			
3rd Person			

pšičA <i>to jump</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person			
2nd Person			
3rd Person			

wačhí <i>to dance</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person			
2nd Person			
3rd Person			

LDL 121: Intensive Lakota/Dakota for Beginners

lowán <i>to sing</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person			
2nd Person			
3rd Person			

ištínmÁ <i>to sleep</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person			
2nd Person			
3rd Person			

wótÁ <i>to eat</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person			
2nd Person			
3rd Person			

wayátkAŋ <i>to drink</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person			
2nd Person			
3rd Person			

Fruit & Food Vocabulary

English	Lakota & Dakota	Dakota Variation
onion	pšín	
grapes	čhuŋwíyapehe thóša	hastánhanǵhá
eggplant	wagmú thóša	
plum	kǵáŋta	
blackberry	wažúštečasapa	
cucumber	kuŋkún	
green apple	tǵaspán thózi	
green pepper	yamnúmnuǵapi thózi	
lime	tǵaspánǵha thózi	
pumpkin	wagmúzi	
orange	tǵaspánzi	
carrot	pǵanǵí zizí	
peach	tǵaspánhiŋšma	
orange pepper	yamnúmnuǵapi zíša	
lemon	tǵaspánǵha / tǵaspánškumna	
corn	wagmíza / wagméza	wagmáheza / wahúwapa
yellow pepper	yamnúmnuǵapi zí	
yellow apple	tǵaspán zí	
banana	zíškopela	zíškopa
red grapes	čhuŋwíyapehe šašá	
raspberry	tǵakǵáŋyeča	
strawberry	wažúšteča / wazíškeča	
tomato	uŋžíŋziŋtka	
apple	tǵaspán	