

## February 2014

### Themes:

- Week 5 (Feb 3 - Feb 6): Gardening
- Week 6 (Feb 10 - Feb 13): Valentine's Day
- Week 7 (Feb 18 - Feb 20): Traditional Plants
- Week 8 (Feb 24 - Feb 27): Dinosaurs / Natural History
- Updates: Audio Center & Books
- Grammar: Greetings / How are you? & To have something

link: <http://wotakuye.weebly.com/spring-2014-february.html>

### Week 5: Gardening

It's never too early for spring! Get ready before hand and become familiar with some simple gardening terms:

thiákašluta	trowel
napíjnkpa	glove
mniínasliye	hose
čhéǵa	pot
maǵ'íčamna	hoe
makhínapte	spade / shovel
su-kpájkpajla	seeds
čhamní	sprout
waǵpé	leaf
čhaŋwáǵpe	tree leaf
hú	stalk / stem
wanáǵča	flower
wóžu	to plant / grow things
čhamníthun	to sprout
ǵčá	to blossom/to flower
ičháǵA	to grow
akáthA	to hoe (a garden)

## Week 6: Valentine's Day

These are the sayings that were provided during the week of Valentine's Day but they can be said at any time during the year! All of the phrases/questions below are aimed at one person only and can be said by both men and women.

Waštémayalaka he?  
Waštéčhilake!

Do you like me?  
I like you!

Wóiyotaŋla čhiyúha!  
Iháčhikta!  
Wóthekiňhila mitháwa henícha!

You are my favorite!  
I hold you dear! / I cannot ever leave you! / I am attached to you!  
You are my heart/treasure!

Óhiŋniyaŋ iyótaŋčhila!  
Óhiŋniyaŋ iyótaŋčhila kte!  
Thečhíňhila!

I have always loved you!  
I will always love you!  
I love you!

Niňópeče!  
Nipáŋžeče!  
Nikhíli!  
Líla ničhó!

You're beautiful!  
You're awesome!  
You're cool!  
You're really pretty

The sentences below end with the word "yé" - notice the accent mark on the vowel, this is not like the usual ye/yo commands. yé marks a mild request, like saying "please!" and can be used when talking to one or more people!

Ihá yé!  
Pňóskil mayúziŋ yé!  
Íimáputhákiŋ yé!

(Please) smile!  
(Please) hug me!  
(Please) kiss me!



## Week 7: Traditional Plants

Use the following words and phrases when you smudge yourself or in your home.

wačhągǵa	sweetgrass
pěžíhota	sage
ħaŋté	cedar
wízilye	incense, smudging herbs
pěžíúta	medicine

In this first group of verbs and sentences, we are talking about simply smudging (i.e. lighting the sage/medicine and letting it burn).

zilyÁ	to burn smth for smudging
Pěžíhota kiŋ lé zilwáye.	I am burning this sage.
wazílyA	to burn herbs ritually, to smudge
Wazílwaye.	I am smudging.
Wazíl'uŋyaŋpi.	We are smudging.
waštémna	to smell good
Táku waštémna uŋ wazílwaye.	I am smudging with sweet smelling things.

With the next verb and sentences we are talking about actually smudging something or someone (i.e. like smudging your child in the morning).

azílyA	to smudge smth/sb ritually
Pěžíúta uŋ azílwaye.	I smudged him/her with medicine.
Pěžíhota uŋ azílwaye.	I smudged him/her with sage.
Pěžíhota uŋ azílčhiye.	I am smudging you with sage.
Pěžíhota uŋ azílčhiyŋ kte.	I will smudge you with sage.

This next verb is a little more difficult, we use it when we talk about smudging ourselves.

azíl'ič'iyA	to smudge oneself with smth
Pěžíhota uŋ azílmíč'iye.	I smudged myself with sage.
Híghaŋna čháŋna azílmíč'iyie.	In the mornings I smudge myself.
Pěžíhota uŋ azíl'uŋkič'iyapi.	We smudge ourselves with sage.

There is a really nice sentence in the online dictionary under the entry “azíl'ič'iyA”:

Wóihanble waŋží šíča čha luhá hánŋaŋš, pěžíhota uŋ azíl'ič'iyiŋ na wačhékiya yo, héchel Thunjkášila wóihanble k'uŋ hé yuhéyab ičú kte.




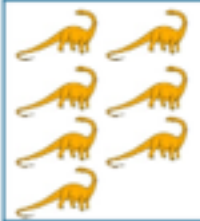
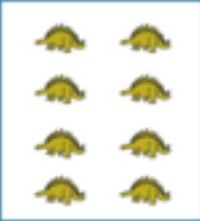
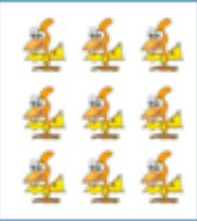




If you have a bad dream, smudge yourself with sage and pray, that way the Creator will take that dream away.

Week 8: Dinosaurs / Natural History

Use the “Dinosaur Counting” pdf to practice counting and number recognition.

Uŋkčėġila thájka  
 Uŋkčėġila thájka tóna he?  
 Uŋkčėġila \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Uŋkčėġila yámni.  
 Uŋkčėġila wikčėmna.

Dinosaur  
 How many dinosaurs are there?  
 There are \_\_\_\_\_ dinosaurs.  
 There are three dinosaurs.  
 There are ten dinosaurs.

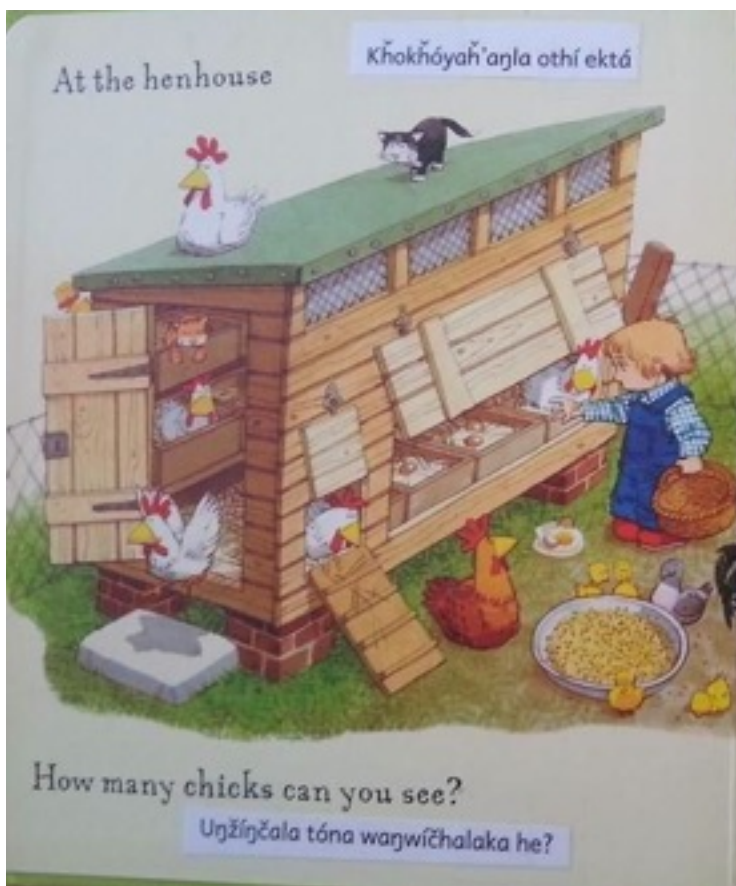
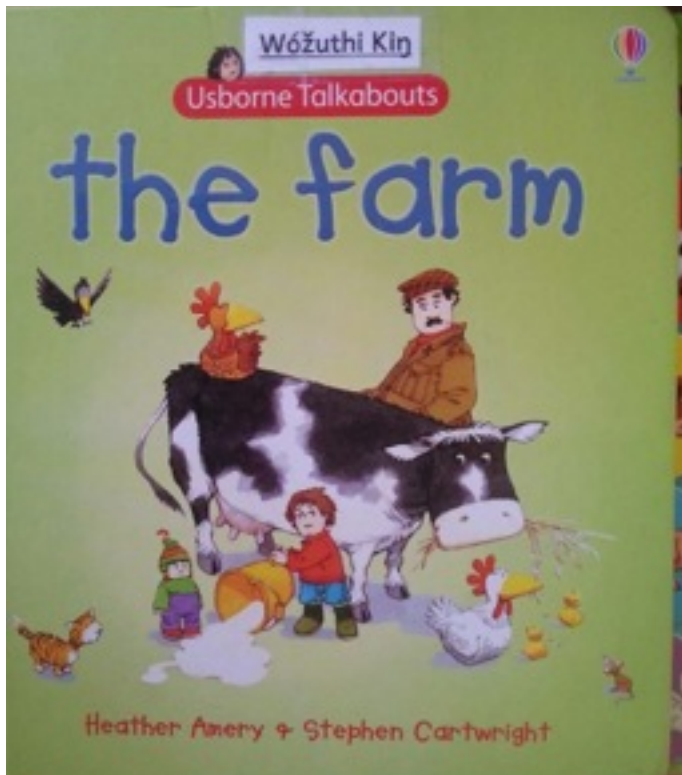
					
				<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>			

Directions:

1. Print out the PDF.
2. Cut out the pictures and the numbers.
3. Place pictures in one stack, numbers in another.
4. Ask questions to gauge number recognition and to practice counting.

## Audio Books

We are beginning to create our own audio center for the students!



## Greetings

Start using the following greetings in your everyday lives! In the first column are the greetings that are to be used with one person and the second column contains the same greetings for when you talk to more than one person.

### To one person:

Taᅇyaᅇ yahí!

Taᅇyaᅇ yaglǐ!

Taᅇyaᅇ waᅇčhíyaᅇkpe!

Iyúškiᅇyaᅇ waᅇčhíyaᅇkpe!

### To more than one person:

Taᅇyaᅇ yahípi!

Taᅇyaᅇ yaglǐpi!

Taᅇyaᅇ waᅇčhíyaᅇkapi!

Iyúškiᅇyaᅇ waᅇčhíyaᅇkapi!

### Wašičuiyapi:

Welcome!

Welcome back!

It is good to see you!

It is nice to meet you!

Aᅇpétu kiᅇ lé taᅇyaᅇ máni ye/yo!

Aᅇpétu kiᅇ lé taᅇyaᅇ úᅇ we/wo!

Aᅇpétu kiᅇ lé oíyokphi yuhá ye/yo!

Aᅇpétu kiᅇ lé taᅇyaᅇ máni pe/po!

Aᅇpétu kiᅇ lé taᅇyaᅇ úᅇ pe/po!

Aᅇpétu kiᅇ lé oíyokphi yuhá pe/po!

Walk well today!

Be well today!

Have a good time today!

Taᅇyaᅇ ománi ye/yo!

Tókša akhé waᅇčhíyaᅇkiᅇ kte!

Tókša híᅇhaᅇni kiᅇ!

Taᅇyaᅇ ománi pe/po!

Tókša akhé waᅇčhíyaᅇkapi kte!

Travel well!

I will see you again!

See you tomorrow!

## How are you?

Use the following questions and responses when asking someone how they are doing. There are many different ways to ask the same thing and many different ways that you could respond.

### To one person:

Tókheškhe yaúᅇ he/hwo?

Toníktuka he/hwo?

Tókhel yaúᅇ he/hwo?

### To more than one person:

Tókheškhe yaúᅇpi he/hwo?

Toníktukapi he/hwo?

Tókhel yaúᅇpi he/hwo?

### Wašičuiyapi:

How are you?

How are you?

How are you?

In the first column there are ways to respond for yourself, if you are in a group you could also respond with the answers in the second column.

### 1st person singular (I)

Taᅇyaᅇ waúᅇ.

Taᅇyaᅇ waúᅇ šni.

Čhaᅇtémaᅇwašte.

Čhaᅇtémašiče.

### 1st person plural (we)

Taᅇyaᅇ uᅇk'úᅇpi

Taᅇyaᅇ uᅇk'úᅇpi šni.

Čhaᅇtémaᅇwaštepi.

Čhaᅇtémaᅇšičapi.

### Wašičuiyapi:

I am / we are well.

I am / we are not well.

I am / we are happy.

I am / we are sad.

## To have something - Yuhá

This is a pattern that is used very often amongst ourselves and with our children: “I have a plate, do you have a plate?” To start out with we will only be talking about single object (a plate, a phone, a book, etc) and not plural objects (some plates, some phones, some books, etc).

We'll start our patterns by using three simple nouns:

wówapi	book
tǎspáj	apple
wíčazo	pencil/pen

### QUESTION

“Do you have a \_\_\_\_?”

Wówapi waŋží luhá he?

Do you have a book?

Tǎspáj waŋží luhá he?

Do you have an apple?

Wíčazo waŋží luhá he?

Do you have a pencil?

As you read the previous sentences, take notice of a few important things:

- luhá means “you have”, the “you” is a part of the word already.
- waŋží is used here to mean “a” or “an”, you may be used to seeing it as meaning “one”, it means that also!

### POSITIVE RESPONSE

“Yes, I have a \_\_\_\_.”

Háj, wówapi waŋ bluhá.

Yes, I have a book.

Háj, tǎspáj waŋ bluhá.

Yes, I have an apple.

Háj, wíčazo waŋ bluhá.

Yes, I have a pencil.

As you read the previous sentences, once again take notice of a few important things:

- bluhá means “I have”, the “I” is a part of the word already.
- waŋ is used here to mean “a” or “an” again, this is a difference that Lakota has that English does not have.
- Lakota distinguishes between waŋží (a hypothetical thing) and waŋ (a real thing).

## NEGATIVE RESPONSE

“No, I do not have a \_\_\_\_\_”

Hiyá, wówapi waŋžíni bluhá šni.

No, I do not have a book.

Hiyá, tháspáŋ waŋžíni bluhá šni.

No, I do not have an apple.

Hiyá, wíčazo waŋžíni bluhá šni.

No, I do not have a pencil.

As you read the previous sentences, take notice of the further differences that are present:

- We once again use the word bluhá for “I have”
- waŋžíni once again means “a” or “an”, but this word is used for non-existent things (compare to the word waŋží used with hypothetical things and waŋ used real things).
- Finally, the word “šni” is added to the end of the sentences, this along with waŋžíni give the negative meaning.

## To recap:

Lakota differs from English by using three different forms of the word “a”/“an” depending on the context in which it is used:

- waŋží “a/an” hypothetical thing, used in questions and other uncertain circumstances
- waŋ “a/an” real thing, used when the object in question exists
- waŋžíni “a/an” non-existent thing, used when the object does not exist

Use the following guide for making your own questions and answers. Remember, we are only talking about SINGLE objects:

\_\_\_\_\_ waŋží lugá he?

Do you have a \_\_\_\_\_?

Háj, \_\_\_\_\_ waŋ bluhá!

Yes, I have a \_\_\_\_\_.

Hiyá, \_\_\_\_\_ waŋžíni bluhá šni.

No, I do not have a \_\_\_\_\_.

Try asking questions with different words:

šiyútakaŋ laptop

iyéčhiŋkiŋyaŋke car

oákaŋke chair

omás’apĥela cellphone

ógle shirt

wóžuha bag

Challenge yourself to look up new words to use to practice with this pattern!



Vocabulary - [http://quizlet.com/\\_mpv5e](http://quizlet.com/_mpv5e)

English	Lakota	Conjugation
trowel	thiákašluta	
glove	napíŋkpa	
hose	mniínasliye	
pot	čhéǵa	
hoe	maǰ'íčamna	
spade / shovel	makhínapte	
seeds	su-kpáŋkpaŋla	
sprout	čhamnǐ	
leaf	waǰpé	
tree leaf	čaŋwáǰpe	
stem	hú	
flower	wanáǰča	
to plant / grow things	wóžu	1s: wówažu 2s: wóyažu 1p: wóuŋžupi
to sprout	čhamnǐthun	
to blossom / to flower	ǰčá	
to grow	ičháǵA	
to hoe (a garden)	akáthA	
to like / love sb	waštélakA	1s: waštéwalake 2s: waštéyalake 1p: waštéuŋlakapi

English	Lakota	Conjugation
favorite	wóiyotanġa	
to feel attached to sb	ihákta	1s: iháwakta 2s: iháyakta 1p: iháuŋktapi
treasure	wóthekiĥila	
always	óhiġniyaŋ	
to favor sb/smith	iyótaŋġa	1s: iyótaŋwala 2s: iyótaŋyala 1p: iyótaŋġlapi
to love sb/smith	theĥíla	1s: thewáĥila 2s: theyáĥila 1p: theúġĥilapi
to be extremely beautiful	ĥópečA	1s. maĥópeče 2s: niĥópeče 1p: uŋĥópečapi
to be extreme / to be awesome	páŋġečA	1s: ma páŋġeče 2s: ni páŋġeče 1p: uŋ páŋġečapi
to be awesome/cool	khilí	1s: makhíli 2s: nikhíli 1p: uŋkhílipi
to be pleasing / cute / pretty	čhó	1s: mačhó 2s: ničhó 1p: uŋčhópi
to smile	ihá	1s: iwáĥa 2s: iyáĥa 1p: uŋkíĥapi

English	Lakota	Conjugation
to hug sb	pǎ́óskil yúza	1s. pǎ́óskil blúze 2s. pǎ́óskil lúze 1p: pǎ́óskil unyúzapi
to kiss sb	íputǎ́aka	1s: íwaputǎ́ake 2s: íyaputǎ́ake 1p: íunputǎ́akapi
sweetgrass	wačháŋǵa	
sage	pǎ́ežíhota	
cedar	ǎ́hanǵé	
incense, smudging herbs	wízilye	
medicine	pǎ́ežúta	
to burn smth for smudging	zilyá	1s: zilwáye 2s: zilyáye 1p: zil'únyapi
to smell good	waštémna	
to smudge smth/sb ritually	azílyA	1s: azílwaye 2s: azílyaye 1p: azíl'unyapi
to smudge oneself with smth	azíl'ič'iyA	1s: azílmíč'iyé 2s: azílnič'iyé 1p: azíl'unkič'iyapi