

March 2014

Themes:

- Week 9 (3/3-3/6): Rocks
- Week 10 (3/10-3/13): Clothing
- Week 11 (3/17-3/20): Community Workers / Career
- Week 12 (3/24-3/27): Spring & Lakota New Year
- Updates: Children participate in SBC “Diversity Week”
- Grammar: To make something (Cont’d)

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

Week 9: Rocks

During the theme of “rocks” the children went outside picked rocks. “To pick up things” is a very common verb that can be used all the time, from telling your children to pick up their toys or something random on the ground (like a rock).

The first verb, pahí, is used when talking about general things:

pahí	to pick smth/sb up
Pahí ye/yo!	Pick it up!
_____ kiŋ pahí ye/yo!	Pick up the _____!
Íŋyaŋ kiŋ pahí ye/yo!	Pick up the rock!
Táku čha yapáhi he?	What did you pick up?
Íŋyaŋ waŋží yapáhi he?	Did you pick up a rock?
Háj, íŋyaŋ waŋ wapáhi.	I picked up the rock.
Hiyá, cháŋ waŋ wapáhi.	No, I picked up a stick.

The next verb, kpahí, is used when talking about things that belong to you or the person you’re talking to:

kpahí	to pick up one’s own
Kpahí ye/yo!	Pick it up (your stuff)!
_____ kiŋ kpahí ye/yo!	Pick up your _____!
Wíškate kiŋ kpahí ye/yo!	Pick up your toy(s)!
Wíškate kiŋ yakpáhi he?	Did you pick up your toys?
Háj, wíškate kiŋ wakpáhi.	Yes, I picked up my toys.
Hiyá, wíškate kiŋ wakpáhi šni.	No, I didn’t pick up my toys.

Week 10: Clothing

The children learned about different clothing items. Use the following clothing items with the commands, questions and answers below:

_____ kij kithúnj we/wo!	Put on your _____!
_____ kij yethúnj he?	Did you put on your _____?
Háj, _____ kij wethúnj.	Yes, I put on my _____.
Hiyá, _____ kij wethúnj šni.	No, I did not put on my _____.

_____ kij glušlóká ye/yo!	Take off your _____!
_____ kij yaglúšloka he?	Did you take off your _____?
Háj, _____ kij waglúšloke.	Yes, I took off my _____.
Hiyá, _____ kij waglúšloke šni.	No, I did not take off my _____.

Individual clothing items:

čhuvwígnaka	dress
háŋpa	shoes
haŋpíkčeka	moccasin
huŋyákhuŋ	socks
iškáhuhaŋska	boots
mahél'ungpi	underwear
napíŋkpa	gloves
nitéhepi	skirt
ógle	shirt
ógle šóka	jacket/coat
ógle háŋska	coat
táhúičhosye	scarf
uŋzóŋe	pants
uŋzóŋe ptéčela	shorts
uŋzóŋiŋ	pants/trousers
waphóštaŋ	hat
waphóštaŋla	cap/baseball cap

Week 11: Community Workers / Careers

Here is a fun thing to do, pretend to be a firefighter, police officer or a doctor! Use the following questions and responses:

Táku heníčha he?	What are you?
_____ hemáčha.	I am a _____.
Waaákisniya hemáčha.	I am a doctor.

Táku čha yakáňhapa he?	What do you drive?
_____ wakáňhape.	I drive a _____.
Wayázaŋka iwáthókšu wakáňhape.	I drive an ambulance.

Community workers and their vehicles:

čhaŋksáyuha	police (southern)
wawóyuspA	police (northern)
wawóyuspa ithókšu	police car/truck
waákisniyA	medical doctor
wayázaŋ awáyaŋka	nurse
wayázaŋka iwáthókšu	ambulance
onákasni wičháša	firefighter
onákasní ithókšu	fire truck

Other “careers”, that don’t necessarily have a vehicle associated with them:

Use the question:

Hé táku he?	What is he/she?
Hé _____ héčha.	He/she is a _____.
Hé wóžu wičháša héčha.	He/she is a farmer.

waúŋspewičhakhiyA	teacher
wóžu wičháša	farmer
pŋeyúha wičháša	rancher
wapási wičháša	detective
wówapithókšu	mailman
thikáhiŋte	janitor
wakháŋgli yuhá	electrician
hiáphiye	dentist
wówičhak’u s’a	waiter/waitress

Week 12: Spring & Lakota New Year

Spring starts out the Lakota new year.

wétu	to be spring
blokétu	to be summer
ptaŋyétu	to be fall
waníyetu	to be winter

Waná wétu áye.	The spring is coming.
Waná wétu ahí.	Spring has arrived.

There are many things that we like to do and many different things that happen in the spring, here is a way to talk about it:

Wétu čháŋna iyómakiphi.	I am happy when it's spring. (I like spring).
Wétu čháŋna wakíŋyaŋ aglí.	In the spring, the thunders come back.
Wétu čháŋna ziŋtkála lowáŋ.	Birds sing in the spring.
Wétu čháŋna wówažu.	I plan things/a garden in the spring.
Wétu čháŋna tšankál mawáni.	In the spring, I walk outside.
Wétu čháŋna tšankál waíŋmnaŋke.	In the spring, I run outside.

Practice this pattern:

Wétu čháŋna _____.

Notice how you can translate this pattern as either:

“in the spring...”	or	“... in the spring”
“in the spring birds sing”	or	“birds sing in the spring”

Sitting Bull College “Diversity Week”

On April 3, the Lakhól'iyapi Wahóhpi was asked to take part in the 2014 “Diversity Week” at Sitting Bull College.



They sang the Lakota Four Directions song as well as a few songs from the nest like “Maštíjčala Olówaŋ.”



“Mastincala Olówaŋ”

Maštíjčala waŋ nawízi na istó káíchič'uya ye!
Maštíjčala waŋ nawízi na ištá glučhánzeka ye!
Maštíjčala waŋ nawízi na makhí nahtáhtaka ye!
Maštíjčala waŋ nawízi na siŋté oglúšloka ye!

To make something - káǵA

This is another pattern that is used very often amongst ourselves and with our children, especially when playing with blocks or gluing things together: “What did you make?” “I made a dog!” To start out with we will only be talking about single object (a house and a car), but not plural objects (some houses, some cars, etc).

If you read February’s handout, this pattern will look very similar! You may notice that the verb káǵA ends with a capital A, this will be briefly described here as well.

We’ll start our patterns by using two simple nouns:

thípi	house
iyéčhiŋkyaŋka	car

QUESTION	“Did you make a _____?”
Thípi waŋží yakáǵa he?	Did you make a house?
Iyéčhiŋkyaŋka waŋží yakáǵa he?	Did you make a car?

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

- yakáǵa means “you make”/“you made”, the “you” is a part of the word already with “ya”.
- 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 made a _____.”
Háj, thípi waŋ wakáǵe.	Yes, I made a house.
Háj, iyéčhiŋkyaŋka waŋ wakáǵe.	Yes, I made a car.

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

- wakáǵe means “I have”, the “I” is a part of the word already with “wa”.
- Although káǵA ends with a capital A, wakáǵe ends with “e”, this is because all words that end with a capital A turn to “e” when they are at the end of a sentence.
- 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

Hiyá, thípi waŋžíni wakáŋe šni.

Hiyá, iyéčhiŋkyaŋka waŋžíni bluhá šni.

“No, I did not make a _____.”

No, I did not make a house.

No, I did not make a car.

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

- We once again use the word wakáŋe for “I make/made”
- Here, wakáŋe again ends with a “e” rather than an A, this time it is because of the “šni” at the end - every word that ends with a capital A changes to “e” before šni.
- 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 yakáŋa he? Did you make a _____?

Háj, _____ waŋ wakáŋe! Yes, I made a _____.

Hiyá, _____ waŋžíni wakáŋe šni. No, I do not have a _____.

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

Vocabulary -http://quizlet.com/_o04cf

English	Lakota	Conjugation
to pick smth/sb up	pahí	1s: wapáhi 2s: yapáhi 1p: uŋpáhipi
to pick up one's own	kpahí	1s: wakpáhi 2s: yakpáhi 1p: uŋkpáhipi
rock	íŋyaŋ	
stick	čháj	
toy	wíškate	
to wear smth/ put smth on	kit'húŋ	1s: wét'húŋ 2s: yét'húŋ 1p: uŋkít'húŋpi
to take off one's own (clothes)	glušlókA	1s: waglúšloke 2s: yaglúšloke 1p: uŋglúšlokapi
dress	čhuwígnaka	
shoes	háŋpa	
moccasins	haŋpíkčeka	
socks	huŋyák'húŋ	
boots	iškáhuhaŋska	
underwear	mahél'uŋpi	
gloves	napíŋkpa	
skirt	nitéhepi	
shirt	ógle	

English	Lakota	Conjugation
jacket/coat	ógle šóka	
coat	ógle háŋska	
scarf	t̥hahúičhosye	
pants	uŋzóĝe	
shorts	uŋzóĝe ptéčela	
trousers/pants	uŋzóĝiŋ	
hat	waphóštaŋ	
cap/baseball cap	waphóštaŋla	
to be smth	héčha	1s: hemáčha 2s: heníčha 1p: heúŋčhapi
to drive/ to drive smth	kaĥápA	1s: wakáĥape 2s: yakáĥape 1p: uŋkáĥapapi
police (southern)	čhaŋksáyuha	
police (northern)	wawóyuspa	
police car	wawóyuspa it̥hókšu	
medical doctor	waákisniyA	
nurse	wayázaŋ awáyaŋka	
ambulance	wayázaŋka iwát̥hókšu	
firefighter	onákasni wičháša	
fire truck	onákasní it̥hókšu	
teacher	waúŋspewičhakiyA	

English	Lakota	Conjugation
farmer	wóžu wičháša	
rancher	pteyúha wičháša	
detective	wapási wičháša	
mailman	wówapithókšu	
janitor	thikáhiŋte	
electrician	wakháŋgli yuhá	
dentist	hiáphiye	
waiter/waitress	wówičhak'u s'a	
to be spring	wétu	
to be summer	blokétu	
to be fall	ptanyétu	
to be winter	waníyetu	
now	waná	
to gradually advance	áyA	
to have become	ahí	
to make smth	káǵA	1s: wakáǵe 2s: yakáǵe 1p: uŋkáǵapi
iyéčhiŋkyaŋkA	car	
thípi	house	