

Introduction to Powwows

Week 2: September 3 - September 5

Themes:

Powwows

Fancy Shawl Dance & Men's Traditional Dance

Butterflies

Simple Commands to Your Child

When you say a command, you must make sure you are using the correct ending. When commanding only one person to do something women say ye while men say yo (if the verb ends with a o, u, or uŋ, then the endings change to we for women and wo for men).

Here are some simple commands that are used everyday in the classroom when commanding ONLY one person:

Héčhuŋ šni ye/yo!

Don't do that!

Íŋyaŋke šni ye/yo!

Don't run!

Máni ye/yo!

Walk!

Iyúthá ye/yo!

Try it (food)!

Napé glužáža ye/yo!

Wash your hands!

Iŋpéya ye/yo!

Throw it away!

Ómakiya ye/yo!

Help me!

Ókiya ye/yo!

Help him!/Help her!

If you want to command MORE than one person, use pe (women) po (men):

Máni pe/po!

Walk!

Napé glužáža pe/po!

Wash your hands!

Negative commands to more than one person are slightly different - notice that the ending does not change, but a -pi is added to the verb:

Héčhuŋpi šni ye/yo!

Don't do that!

Íŋyaŋkapi šni ye/yo!

Don't run!

Classroom/Home Rules

The following are a list of rules that we have in our classroom. These are not commands but rather “facts” about what we do:

Owáyawa uŋkíthawapi thimá hél:

Thípi uŋkíthawapi thimá hél:

Ohóuŋkičhilapi.

Uŋpeapi šni.

Uŋkókičhič’upi.

Uŋkíčhiyawaštepí.

Ikčéya maúŋnipi.

Wáwaŋwala naúŋžinpi.

Uŋkíčhizapi šni.

Uŋkánağoptaŋpi.

Within our classroom:

Within our house:

We respect each other.

We do not yell.

We share with each other.

We praise each other.

We walk normally.

We stand respectfully.

We do not fight each other.

We listen.

Leaving and Picking up Your Child

Here are some things you can tell your child when you drop them off at school:

Wówaši ektá mníŋ kte.

I’m going to work.

Wówaši ečhámuŋ kte héčha.

I have to work.

Owáyawa ektá mníŋ kte.

I am going to school.

Owáyawa ektá níŋ kte héčha.

You have to go to school.

Aŋpétu kiŋ lé oíyokphi yuhá ye/yo!

Have fun today! (to one person)

Thečhíhíla.

I love you.

Čhéya šni ye/yo!

Don’t cry. (to one person)

Itókħa šni ye/yo!

Don’t worry about it! (to one person)

Pħóskil mayúza ye/yo!

Hug me! (to one person)

Tókħa akhé waŋčhíyaŋkiŋ kte.

I will see you later.

Tókħa akhé!

See ya!

Here are some things you can tell or ask your child when you pick them up from school:

Thiyáta uŋyíŋ kta he??

Should you and I go home?

Háŋ, uŋyíŋ kte!

Yes, let’s go!

Aŋpétu kiŋ lé oíyokphi luhá he?

Did you have fun today?

Háŋ, oíyokphi bluhá.

Yes, I had fun.

Aŋpétu kiŋ lé táku tókħanuŋ he?

What did you do today?

Wówaši ektá waí.

I went to work/I was at work.

Owáyawa ektá waí.

I went to school

Talking about Dancing

This week we began talking about powwows and different types of dances, use the following statements and questions to help your child's comprehension and speaking.

Tuwá wačhí he?

Wínyañ kiŋ hé táku tókħuŋ he?

Wínyañ kiŋ hé wačhí.

Who is dancing?

What is that woman doing?

That woman is dancing.

Wačhí ye/yo!

Táku tókħanuŋ he?

Wayáchi he?

Háj, wawáchi.

Míš-eyá, wawáchi.

Waúŋchi.

Waúŋčhipi.

Dance! (talking to one person)

What are you doing?

Are you dancing?

Yes, I am dancing.

Me too, I am dancing.

You and I are dancing.

We are dancing.

Šiná kiŋ hé oówa tókča he?

Šiná kiŋ hé thóša na šá.

What color is that shawl?

That shawl is purple and red.

Talking about Butterflies

While talking about the powwow and its different types of dances, we learned about where the powwow dances originate from. We talked about how fancy shawl dancers dance as if they're butterflies:

Šiná wačhí wínyañ kiŋ kimímela iyáchiyaŋ iglúptaŋptaŋ wačhí.

Hé kimímela héčha.

Kimímela héčuŋ s'e kinyáŋ ye/yo!

Kimímela héčuŋ s'e wačhí ye/yo!

Kimímela héčuŋ s'e wawáchi.

Kimímela waštéyalaka he?

Kimímela waštéwalake.

Kimímela kiŋ hé oówa tókča he?

Kimímela kiŋ hé zíša.

The fancy shawl dancer dances like a butterfly.

That is a butterfly.

Fly like a butterfly!

Dance like a butterfly!

I am dancing like a butterfly.

Do you like butterflies?

I like butterflies.

What color is that butterfly?

That butterfly is orange.

Lakota Verbs

How to use the verbs:

- 1s refers to the 1st person singular or the “i” form of the verb.
- 2s refers to the 2nd person singular or the “you” form of the verb.
- 1p refers to the 1st person plural or the “we” form of the verb.
- The verb in the Lakota column is the 3rd person singular form or the “he/she/it” form of the verb. At this point in time, do not pay attention to the fact that there might be a capital A at the end of a word.

For example, the verb yuhá is used quite often. Here is how it look fully conjugated:

	Singular (s)	Dual (d)	Plural (p)
1st Person (1)	1s: bluhá i have	1d: unyúha you and i have	1p: unyúhapi we have
2nd Person (2)	2s: luhá you have		2p: luhápi you all have
3rd Person (3)	3s. yuhá he/she/it has		3p: yuhápi they have

Lakota Word Order

Lakota word order is different from English. Lakota word order is SOV (Subject Object Verb) while English is SVO (Subject Verb Object) This is the fancy way of saying Lakota’s verb goes at the end of the sentence. Compare the following sentences:

Wičhíŋčala kiŋ šiná yámni yuhá.

The girl has three shawls.

LAKHÓTIYAPI	Wičhíŋčala girl	kiŋ the	šiná shawls	yámni three	yuhá. she has
ENGLISH	The	girl	has	three	shawls.

Notice that even the words “the girl” and “three shawls” are worded differently: “girl the/ wičhíŋčala kiŋ” and “shawls three/šiná yámni”.

Vocabulary

English	Lakota	Conjugation
man	wičháša	
woman	wíŋyaŋ	
boy	hokšíla	
girl	wičhíŋčala	
to dance	wačí	1s: wawáči 2s: wayáči 1p: waúŋčhipi
shawl	šiná	
fancy shawl dance	šiná wačí	
men's traditional dance	ikčé wičháša	
what	táku	
to do smth	tókħuŋ	1s: tókħamuŋ 2s: tókħanuŋ 1p: tókħuŋk'uŋpi
to see smth/sb	waŋyáŋka	1s: waŋbláke 2s: waŋláke 1p: waŋúŋyaŋkapi
to be smth	héčha	1s: hemáčha 2s: heníčha 1p: heúŋčhapi
butterfly	kimímila	
to fly	kiŋyÁŋ	1s: wakíŋye 2s: yakíŋye 1p: uŋkíŋyaŋpi

English	Lakota	Conjugation
to like sb/smith	waštélakA	1s: waštéwalake 2s: waštéyalake 1p: waštéuŋlakapi
to have sb/smith	yuhá	1s: bluhá 2s: luhá 1p: uŋyúhapi
to walk	máni	1s: mawáni 2s: mayáni 1p: maúŋnipi
to run	íŋyaŋkA	1s: waíŋmnaŋke 2s: yaíŋnaŋke 1p: uŋk'íŋyaŋkapi
to try/taste smth	iyúthĀ	1s: iblúthĕ 2s: ilúthĕ 1p: uŋkíyuthĕapi
to wash one's own hands	napé glužáža	1s: napé waglúžaža 2s: napé yaglúžaža 1p: napé uŋglúžažaŋapi
to throw smth away	iĥpéyA	1s: iĥpéwaye 2s: iĥpéyaye 1p: iĥpéuŋyaŋpi
to help sb	ókiyA	1s: ówakiye 2s: óyakiye 1p: óuŋkiyapi
work	wówaši	
school	owáyawa	
to do work	wówaši ečhúŋ	1s: wówaši ečhámuŋ 2s: wówaši ečhánuŋ 1p: wówaši ečhúŋk'uŋpi