

Autumn

Week 6: September 30 - October 3

Themes:

Autumn / Fall

Apples, Pumpkins, Leaves

Fall Objects

Fall is here and the children have started to talk about the changing seasons and common autumn objects (i.e. apples, leaves, pumpkins, etc..). You can practice these terms with the verb k'ú "to give".

Tǎspánj kiŋ hé mak'ú we/wo!

Give me that apple!

Wagmúzi kiŋ čič'ú kte.

I will give you the pumpkin.

Waǎpé zí kiŋ k'ú we/wo!

Give him/her the yellow leaf!

Jett wagmúzi kiŋ k'ú we/wo!

Give Jett the pumpkin!

Čchanté Thiyáta táku čha k'ú he?

What did Chante give Thiyata?

Čchanté Thiyáta tǎspánj šá kiŋ k'ú.

Chante gave Thiyata the red apple.

Wakíčunze Vince wagmúzi kiŋ k'ú šni.

Waki did not give Vince the pumpkin.

Tuwá tǎspánj kiŋ lé mák'ú he?

Who gave me this apple?

Tǎspánj kiŋ čič'ú.

I gave you the apple.

Kyyalyn táku čha yak'ú he?

What did you give Kyyalyn?

Kyyalyn waǎpé ěí kiŋ wak'ú.

I gave Kyyalyn the brown leaf.

Mak'ú we/wo!

Give it to me.

Čič'ú kte.

I will give it to you.

K'ú we/wo!

Give it to him her.

Remember: females say ye & we, males say yo & wo.

Natá, Hinyéte, Čaᅇkpé, Sí Olówan

A common song that the children sing is “head, shoulders, knees and toes” or rather “Natá, Hinyéte, Čaᅇkpé, Sí Olówan”:

♪ Natá, hinyéte, čaᅇkpé, sí, čaᅇkpé, sí.

Natá, hinyéte, čaᅇkpé, sí, čaᅇkpé,
sí. Pᅇsú, ištá, núᅇge, í.

Natá, hinyéte, čaᅇkpé, sí, čaᅇkpé, sí ♪

Body Parts

When your child is hurt there is a simple pattern of how to ask where they hurt:

Tuktél niyázan he?

Where do you hurt?

Čaᅇkpé niyázan he?

Does your knee hurt?

Hú mayázan.

My leg hurts.

Istó unyázanpi.

Our arms hurt.

čaᅇkpé	knee	pᅇsú	nose
natá	head	ištá	eye
čhuwí	higher back	núᅇge	ear
nité	lower back	í	mouth
hú	leg	ihá	lips
istó	arm	iškáhu	ankle
hinyéte	shoulder	napé	hand
išpá	elbow	napókaške	wrist
sí	foot	tᅇhú	neck
loté	throat	napsú	finger
siókaza	toe	čheží	tongue

Weather

As it's getting colder out it's important to be able to talk about the weather.

Aᅇpétu tókča he? What is the weather like?

Třhakál tókča he? How is it outside?

Owáštečake. The weather is nice.

Ošíčeča. The weather is bad.

Třᅇᅇkál osní he? Is it cold outside?

Háj, třᅇᅇkál osní. Yes, it is cold outside.

Hiyá, třᅇᅇkál osní šni. No, it is not cold outside.

Třᅇᅇkál okhátA he? Is it warm/hot outside?

Háj, okháte. Yes it is warm.

Hiyá, okháte šni. No it is not warm.

Wáhiᅇháj he? Is it snowing?

Háj, wáhiᅇhé! Yes, it is snowing!

Wáhiᅇháj kte! It will snow.

Mašté to be sunny třháté to be windy

maᅇpíya to be cloudy maᅇážu to rain

osní to be cold okhátA to be warm/hot

wáhiᅇháj to snow (big flakes) ičámna to snow (heavily)

You can add líla “very” or kitájla “a little/barely” to the words and combine them together as well! (just be careful with okhátA and wáhiᅇháj as there are sound changes that take place):

Kitájla maᅇpíya. It is a little cloudy.

Líla ičámna! It is really snowing heavily!

Líla osní na třháté! It is very cold and windy!

Okhátᅇ na mašté. It is hot and sunny.

Wa-/Ya- Verbs

Lakota has various verb conjugation patterns (for a quick review, look back at the Week 1 Handout “August 26 - August 29). One of the most common patterns is the wa-/ya- verbs (Active Verb Conjugation Class I). In this pattern the 1st person singular “I” form is marked with wa- while the 2nd person singular form is marked with ya-. The 3rd person singular form is always unmarked.

Look at the following examples and notice the pattern where the wa- and ya- always occur in the same place:

k’ú - to give something to somebody

- 1s: wak’ú i give it to him
2s: yak’ú you give it to him
3s: k’ú he/she gives it to him/her

ičú - to take something

- 1s: iwáču i take it / i took it
2s: ywáču you take it / you took it
3s: ičú he/she takes it / he/she took it

káčA - to make something

- 1s: wáčge i make it / i made it
2s: yáčge you make it / you made it
3s: káčge he/she makes it / he/she made it

Practice with the following verbs (the “I” form is supplied, from this you can figure out the “you” form):

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| čhíj - to want something/somebody | 1s: <u>w</u> áčhíj |
| hí - to arrive here | 1s: <u>w</u> ahí |
| slolyÁ - to know something/somebody | 1s: slol <u>w</u> áye |
| olé - to look for somebody/something | 1s: <u>o</u> wále |

Vocabulary

English	Lakota	Conjugation
to give smth to sb	k'ú	1s: wak'ú 2s: yak'ú 1p: uŋk'úpi
pumpkin	wagmúzi	
apple	tǎspáŋ	
leaf	waǰpé	
knee	čhaŋkpé	
head	natá	
higher back	čhuwí	
lower back	nité	
leg	hú	
arm	istó	
shoulder	hinyéte	
elbow	išpá	
foot	sí	
throat	loté	
toe	siókaza	
nose	pǎsú	
ear	núŋǵe	
eye	ištá	
lips	ihá	
mouth	í	

English	Lakota	Conjugation
ankle	iškáhu	
hand	napé	
wrist	napókaške	
neck	t̥hahú	
finger	napsú	
tongue	čeží	
one's body part is hurt/ sore/aches	yazáŋ	1s: mayázaŋ 2s: niyázaŋ 1p: ŋyázaŋpi
How is the weather?	aŋpétu tókča he?	
outside	t̥haŋkál	
to be good weather	owáštečakA	
to be bad weather/ to be stormy	ošíčeča	
to be sunny	mašté	
to be cloudy	maḥpíya	
to be cold	osní	
to be windy	t̥haté	
to rain	maǵážu	
to be warm/hot	okhátA	
to snow (big flakes)	wáhiŋhÁŋ	
to snow (heavily)	ičámna	
very	líla	

English	Lakota	Conjugation
a little/ barely	kitáŋla	
and	na	
to take smth	ičú	1s: iwáču 2s: iyáču 1p: uŋkíčupi
to make smth	káǵA	1s: wakáǵe 2s: yakáǵe 1p: uŋkáǵapi
to want smth/sb	čhíŋ	1s: wačhíŋ 2s: yačhíŋ 1p: uŋčhíŋpi
to arrive here	hí	1s: wahí 2s: yahí 1p: uŋhípi
to know smth/sb	slolyÁ	1s: slolwáye 2s: slolyáye 1p: slol'úŋyaŋpi
to look for smth/sb	olé	1s: owále 2s: oyále 1p: uŋkólepi

To learn, test yourself, download and print the vocabulary go to:

<http://quizlet.com/28101797>