

Lakhóta Wayawapi

Lakhóta Readings

Preparation of this reader was made possible by the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities; Grant Number EH-6501-72-360. Statements contained herein are the sole responsibility of the University of Colorado Lakhóta Project, and do not necessarily represent the view of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

This is a preliminary edition, and comments are invited. The book is available for use to all interested parties. Address inquiries, comments, or other correspondence to:

Director, C.U. Lakhóta Project
Department of Linguistics
Campus Box 295
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80309

©1976 UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAKHOTA PROJECT
Preliminary Draft, For Limited Circulation only
Not to be Distributed
Comments are invited

Table of Contents

Introduction	v
Table of Orthographic conventions.....	vii
Part 1: <u>Anecdotes</u>	
A Cat Calls for Help, by Rev. Clyde Estes.....	2
Exercises.....	6
Recollections of Childhood Days, by Sophia One Feather.....	8
Exercises.....	16
Part 2: <u>Traditions</u>	
A Dramatic Suicide (anonymous).....	18
Exercises.....	24
Two Enemy Scouts Make an Agreement (anonymous).....	28
Exercises.....	34
Part 3: <u>Folklore</u>	
Iktómi Marries his Mother-in-Law (anonymous).....	38
Exercises.....	44
Two Iktómi Stories (anonymous).....	46
Exercises.....	56
The Women Who Ate their Children, by Rev. Clyde Estes.....	58
Exercises.....	64
A Dog's Revenge, by Michael Renville.....	66
Exercises.....	72
Part 4: <u>History</u>	
The Lakhóta-Cheyenne Alliance, by Sophia Many Deeds.....	74
Exercises.....	78

War Story, by Eli James.....	80
Exercises.....	92
An Autobiography, by Richard Fools Bull.....	94
Exercises.....	100
The Occupation of Wounded Knee (anonymous).....	102
Exercises.....	106
Part 5: <u>Culture and Philosophy</u>	
Lakhóta Kinship, by Norman Knox.....	108
Exercises.....	112
Thoughts on Indian Life and Society, by Olney Runs After....	114
Exercises.....	126
Lakhóta Education, by Eli James.....	128
Exercises.....	134

Introduction

The selections in this book are graded for use in high school or college Lakhóta courses. Each passage contains text, vocabulary, and exercises for students with about one year of college (2 years of high school) training in Lakhóta, or who speak Lakhóta but have never studied it. Both groups of students should gain an understanding of Lakhóta prose and some understanding of Lakhóta culture and values. It is expected that the students using this book will have help from a teacher who knows the language well.

Assumptions.

The student using this reader is presumed to have an elementary vocabulary and some acquaintance with Lakhóta grammar. Both of these can be obtained by following the 20-lesson University of Colorado Lakhóta Language course, or by some other one-year college level Lakhóta course. Students who speak Lakhóta at home will also have this knowledge.

Students are also assumed to know how to read using this spelling system, which is essentially the same as the one used by Ella Deloria, a Lakhóta anthropologist who worked during the second quarter of the twentieth century. A table of pronunciation values and of correspondences with other Lakhóta spelling systems is included here. Some practice in reading aloud may help students who have learned other systems of spelling.

Vocabulary.

The vocabulary on the pages facing the text is keyed by line number to the appropriate text line. No attempt has been made to force students to learn words cumulatively through the book; each selection selection assumes

the same basic vocabulary, essentially that of the Colorado course. All verbs in the vocabulary are provided with forms for I or you and we so that students can use the words in sentences. Later editions of this reader will contain a cumulative vocabulary (glossary) at the end of the book, and will have cross-references to words introduced earlier in the book.

Sequence of Passages.

Although the vocabulary is independent of sequence, there has been an attempt to arrange these passages from easiest to most difficult, using length, sentence structure, complexity of style, and complexity of ideas as the criteria for sequencing.

Exercises.

The exercises are designed for three purposes: (1) to check for comprehension; (2) to provide practice in the further use of both spoken and written Lakhóta; and (3) to provide subjects for discussion of Indian culture and values. The exercises provided at the beginning of the book are more elaborate and more carefully controlled than those later on. Each teacher should select particular exercises for use with a given class, and provide supplementary exercises for the later passages on the basis of what has worked best earlier in the course.

The Passages.

Introductory remarks in English explain the source and background for each of the passages. Most of them are presented here for the first time.

Further Reading.

After finishing this book, students are encouraged to read Ella Deloria's Dakota Texts (New York, AMS Press, 1974). Teachers will have to provide all their own exercises for that collection, however.

Table of Orthographic Conventions

<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Buechel 1970</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Phonetic Value</u>
a	a	a	[a]
oyáte 'people'			
até 'father'			
ǎ	aŋ	an, aŋ	[ǎ]
ǎpa 'morning'			
ǎpétu 'day'			
b	b	b	[b]
bló 'potato'			
kabú 'to make a drumming noise by striking'			
č	c, ċ	ć, ch	[č]
čístila 'to be small'			
ičú 'to take'			
čh	c, c ^h	ć, ch	[č ^h]
čhažé 'name'			
kičhú 'to give back'			
čʔ	cʔ	c, ć, ch, ċ	[čʔ]
ičʔí 'harness'			
šičʔěši 'male cousin of a woman'			
e	e	e	[e]
étu 'right there'			
eyé 'he said'			
g	g	g	[g]
glá 'to go home, to be going home'			
igmú 'lion'			

<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Buechel 1970</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Phonetic Value</u>
ǵ	g, ġ	gh	[ɣ]
ǵú 'to be burned'			
náǵi 'spirit'			
h	h	h	[h]
hé 'that one'			
ehé 'you said'			
ħ	ħ	r	[x]
ħóta 'to be gray'			
iħá 'to smile'			
i	i	i	[i]
í 'mouth'			
ité 'face'			
ɪ	in	in, iŋ	[ɪ]
wíya 'woman'			
síté 'tail'			
j	j	j	[j]
Jézos 'Jesus'			
Jéphə́ši 'female cousin of a woman'			
k	k, k̰	k	[k]
kú 'to come home'			
akú 'to bring home'			
kh	k, k ^c	k	[k ^h , k ^x]
khí 'to arrive at home there'			
kháta 'plum'			
akhé 'again'			

<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Buechel 1970</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Phonetic Value</u>
kʔ	kʼ	q, k	[kʔ]
kʔú 'to give'			
wichákʔu 'they gave it to them'			
l	l	l	[lʰ]
lé 'this one'			
ilé 'it is blazing'			
m	m	m	[m]
makhá 'earth'			
miméla 'to be round'			
n	n	n	[n]
natá 'head'			
kaná 'those yonder'			
ñ	—	—	[ŋ]
šw̃w̃yela 'mare'			
šw̃mánitu 'coyote'			
o	o	o	[o]
ó 'he wounded him'			
olé 'to look for'			
p	p, p̃	p	[p]
púza 'dry'			
napé 'hand'			
ph	p, p ^c	p	[p ^h , p ^x]
phizí 'gall'			
phéta 'fire'			
aphé 'to hit him'			

<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Buechel 1970</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Phonetic Value</u>
pʔ	pʼ	p, p̣	[pʔ]
pʔé 'elm'			
wanápʔi 'necklace'			
s	s	s	[s]
sí 'foot'			
asápi 'milk'			
š	š	sh, ś, s	[š]
šá 'to be red'			
wasí 'fat meat'			
t	t, ṭ	t	[t]
táku 'what?'			
até 'father'			
th	t, tʰ	t	[tʰ, tˣ]
thápa 'ball'			
thí 'to dwell'			
ithúhu 'forehead'			
tʔ	tʼ	t, ṭ	[tʔ]
tʔé 'he died'			
matʔé 'I fainted'			
u	u	u	[u]
ú 'to come'			
phuté 'upper lip'			
ʉ	uŋ, oŋ	un, uŋ, on, oŋ	[ũ]
û 'to use'			
pupû 'soft, rotten (wood)'			

<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Buechel 1970</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Phonetic Value</u>
w	w	w	w
wáta 'boat'			
yawá 'to read'			
y	y	y	y
yawá 'he read'			
iyáye 'he left'			
z	z	z	z
zí 'to be yellow'			
azé 'woman's breast'			
ž	j	ž, ž	[ž]
žáta 'to be forked'			
wóžu 'to plant a garden'			
ʔ	ʔ		[ʔ]
aʔí 'he brought it'			
éʔeye 'instead'			

LAKHŌTA WAYĀWAPI

1. ehāni *long ago, quite a while ago*
 Khulwíchaša *Lower Brulé*
 oškáte hí *to come to celebrate, to come for a celebration*
 oškáte wahí, oškáte ʔhípi.
2. eyá *untranslatable particle*
3. hīhāni ečhíyataḥa *on the morning side, toward morning*
 wí hīnāphe šni *predawn, not yet sun up*
 ithókab *before Requires preceding šni when referring to time.*
4. íyicʔilowa *to sing a song recounting one's exploits, usually when in danger of death; to sing a death-song. íyicʔiwalowa, íyicʔiʔulowa pi.*
5. étkiya *there, thither*
 éṭṭwa *to look ewátṭwe, éʔṭuwa pi*
 naḥʔú *to hear A better word would have been anáḡopta to listen.*
 nawahʔú, naʔúhʔú pi, anáwaḡopta, anáʔḡopta pi.
6. sāmkažāžā *to become progressively lighter*
 ečhūḥa *during*
7. abléza *to recognize, see clearly awábleze, ʔkábleza pi*
 šuḡmánitu *wolf*
 čha *emphatic topic marker: it was a wolf which...*
 héčhel *like that, so, thus*
8. watúkتهال *all of a sudden*
9. íyag iyáya *to run off íyag ibláble, íyag ʔkíyaya pi*
 hetá *from there*
 šuḡmánitu hóthaʔí *to give a wolf cry šuḡmánitu hówatháʔí,*
 šuḡmánitu hóʔtháʔí pi
10. iníḥa *'to be frightened' This is a stative verb which permits two topics, but the determination of subject vs. object is almost always left up to the context. inímahā 'I was frightened' iníwíchamahā 'I am afraid of them,' but inímanihā 'I am afraid of you' or 'you are afraid of me'. iníʔḥa pi 'we were frightened' or 'we frightened him'.*
11. hó *sentence-launching word, usually translatable*
 oyákA *to tell something obláke 'I told it', ʔkóyaka pi 'we told it'.*

A Cat Calls For Help

Rev. Clyde Estes
Lower Brulé

*This is a story comparing events from the past
which you hear about with similar events which you
experience personally.*

Ehāni Khulwíchaša Oyáke kǵ lé éł oškáte ahí:

eyá Sičhágú, Oglála, Húkpahí. Yúkha	2
híhāni ečhíyataha wí hínáphe šni ithókab tuwé	
wá íyíč'ilowá hā škhé. Čhakhé oyáte kǵ lená	4
iyúha étkiya étųwá, nah'ų náži pí. Waná	
sámkažážá yé kǵ ečhúha waná wųyáka pí na	6
taųá abléza pí. Yúkha šųgmánitu čha héčhel	
íyíč'ilowá. Íyíč'ilowá hí na watúkتهال	8
íųag iyáųí na hetá šųgmánitu hótha'ų. Čhakhé	
oyáte kǵ lená táku iníha pí na akhíyagle.	10
Hó hé héčhel oyáka pí.	

12. lečhála hči *recently*
 wí *sun, moon, month*
 séčA *seemingly, probably*
13. kákhiya *there, back then*
 yačÁ *to sit; to remain on an impermanent basis* maké, yčáka pi
14. hačhókəya *midnight*
 isám *beyond*
 wí·hiyáyela *predawn*
 wahéhał *about then*
15. winúhčala *old woman*
 ómakiya pi! *Pronounced with a high, falling pitch and a drawn out vowel on pi! This indicates a pleading attitude as spoken by an old woman.*
 núni *to be lost* wanúni, ynúni pi
 ye! *enclitic particle indicating strong feeling of speaker; also pronounced with high falling pitch.*
16. eyÁ čhéya *to say while crying* eyá wačheye, eyá yčheya pi
 ičiyamni *the third time*
17. ináži *to stop* ináwaži, iná'yži pi
18. nahé *same as na 'and'*
 étwə *see above, line 5*
 igmú *cat*
 héčhel *like (that)*
19. miyé hča *I am the one, I personally*

Yúkhą hé lečhála hći, eyá wí wǎží sěča,	12
kákhiya Húkpathí Oyáke, hél wǎka pi. Yúkhą	
eyá hačhókayá isám iyáye wí hiyávela núm wahéhal	14
winúhčala wǎ chéya he. "Ómakiya pi!, wanúni ye,"	
eyá chéya he. Hó ičíyamni kǐ él wǎya mitháwa	16
kǐ owákiyake. Čákhé ožǎžaglepi kǐ ektá ináži	
nahǎ étuwe. Yúkhą igmú ča héchel wǎya chéya he.	18
Ča eyá miyé hča hé nawáh'ų na wǎya mitháwa	
kǐ igmú kǐ lé wǎyáke.	20

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions about the passage.

1. Ehāni Khulwīčhaša Oyēke ēl tākuwe ahī he?
2. Wī hināphe šni ithókab tāku nañ'ų pi he?
3. Watóhātu čha tųyę abléza pi okíhi pi he?
4. Táku čha fyic'ilowę hę he?
5. Šugmānitu kī fyęg iyāye k'ų hé hę, tókheške
hótha'ų he?
6. Tuktél Rev. Estes lēchāla hčų yāké he?
7. Watóhātu čha winúhčala kī chéya he?
8. Táku eyā-chéya he?
9. Ičítona ēl wfyę kī okiyaka he?
10. Ozęzęglépi kī etę wfyę kī tāku čha wųyęka he?

II. Translate into Lakhóta this paraphrase of the passage:

About a month ago, I was living at Lower Brulé. One night before sun-up, I heard something cry. I lay quietly listening. I didn't hear it again, so I got up and went to the window. I looked around, but I couldn't see anything. Then, all of a sudden, it cried again. It was an old woman who was crying. Why would an old woman be outside now?

As she cried the old woman said this: "Help me", she said, "I am lost." "Help me!" she said again and again (akhé šna). I couldn't see anyone, so I went outside (thakál). I looked for her, but I couldn't find the old woman. "Where can she have gone?" I said.

When I was about to go back inside, I heard her crying again. I looked toward her. "Come here!" I said, "I'll help you! What's wrong?" But no one said anything. Instead (é?eye), a cat ran off from a large rock which was there.

It must have been that cat which was crying like an old woman. Then I remembered (wéksuŋe) the old stories (ohúkaka). Before the White people came wolves sometimes talked, and here I [had] personally heard a cat talk.

III. Make up questions in Lakhóta about the paraphrase. Ask the questions of your classmates, and then answer their questions.

IV. Memorize the story and recite it in class.

1. eyá 'well now'
 ičháǵA 'to grow up' imáčhaǵe, ʁkíčhaǵa pi
 kʔʁ hénǵ 'when, in the past'
 ħeyáta 'out in the country'
3. wačhékiyA 'to pray' wačhéwakiye, wačhéʔʁkiya pi
 wačhékiye wičháša 'preacher'
4. pteyúha 'to ranch, to cattle-ranch' pteblúha,
 pteʔʁyúha pi.
 ptewániyapi 'cattle,' as used by the easternmost
 Lakhóta speaking groups.
5. yuphiya 'beautifully, comfortably, well'
6. obláye 'level place on the prairie'
 áyataya 'all, entirely'; functions here as a
 sentence-launching word.
7. makhá yublú 'to till the soil, to cultivate'
 makhá blublu, makhá ʔʁyublu pi
 wóžu 'to raise crops' wówažu, wóʔʁžu pi
9. makhóche 'land'
 oʔʁyokiphi 'be pleasant, be lovely'

Recollections of Childhood Days

Sophia One Feather
Standing Rock

Mrs. One-Feather describes the kind of life she led as a child. Since she is reminiscing, or "thinking out loud" there is a certain amount of repetition and rambling in the way she speaks.

Eyá ehāni ũčĩkčik'ala ũkĩčhaǵa pi k'ũ héha hēyāta
ũthĩ pi. Reverend Patrick Shields até'wya pi čha, 2
wachékiye wĩchāša hēča.

Hó hēčhiya até pteyūha. Šũkawakhǵa na ptewāniyapi 4
lĩla óta wĩchā'wyuha pi. Na hēčhiya ũthĩ pi, yuphĩya
oblāye wǵa ektá ũthĩ pi. Áyataya até'wya pi kĩ 6
makhá yublú na wózu. Wózu nahǵa lĩla tǵyǵ ũk'ũ pi,
hēčhiya. Ptewāniyapi óta wĩchā'wyuha pi na šũkawakhǵa 8
óta wĩchā'wyuha pi na makhóche kĩ lĩla o'iyokiphi.

10. léčhel 'like this (accompanied by a gesture with the hand)'
 wakpála 'creek'
 mayákaksaksa 'cutbanks'; (mayá 'steep bank'; mayákaksa
 'cut bank')
11. wakátuya 'to be high'
 ĥaté 'juniper'
 waskúyeča 'fruiting trees and shrubs'
12. maštŭčaphuté 'buffalo berry' (maštŭca 'rabbit';
 phuté 'upper lip; snout (of animals)'
 čhuwŭyapehé 'grape' iyápehA 'to twine, to twist'
 iyáwapehe 'I twined it' iyá'ŭpehA pi 'we twined it'
 čha 'so'
13. tohātu čĥánašna 'at certain times'
 ób 'together with' This is said of three or more
 persons accompanying someone.
14. wóšpi 'to pick fruit' wówašpi, wó'ŭšpi pi
 čĥánašna áyataya Sentence launching expression.
15. waskúyeča 'preserves'
16. pusyÁ 'to dry' puswáye, pus'ŭyA pi (púza 'to be
 dry, to be dried out' mapúze, ŭpúza pi)
 nahĥ hó 'and so'
 hehĥl 'then, afterwards'
17. woptÁ 'to dig with a digging stick or other sharp in-
 strument, such as an iron bar' wowápte, wo'ŭpta pi
 sŭ 'to braid' wasŭ, ŭsŭ pi
18. čĥána 'when'

Léčhel wakpála wə ħpáyĭ na hél mayákaksaksa 10
 wəkátuya na ħaté khó ožú nahé waskúyeča: čəphá,
 kháta, maštĭčaphuté, čəwŭiyapehé khó óta ča 12
 tohātu čənašna wakháyeža kĭ iyúha iná ób ŭkíyaya
 pi na wó'ŭšpi pi na ŭkágli pi. Čənašna áyataya 14
 iná'ŭŷə pi kĭ waskúyeča kágĭ nahé čəphá kĭ ħŭh
 pusyá pi nahé hó hehál akhé wagmíza khó pusyá pi 16
 na thĭpsila woptá pi nahé hená sú pi na waníyetu
 čəna hé yúta pi. Waníyetu čəna o'íyokíphi, líla. 18

19. wašmá 'to be deep snow'
khěš 'even though'
20. phežf 'grass, hay'
oksŭ 'to pack in a container, to load into a wagon'
owáksu, o'ŭksu pi or ŭkóksu pi
éyaš 'although'
21. našná 'and'
team 'team and wagon'
ogná 'in'
22. wók'u 'to feed' wówak'u, wó'ŭk'u pi
23. ha kéya 'little by little, pretty much'
24. heháya 'to then, until'
- The entire sentence up to the comma means 'until
the time that we were grown up'.
- héchel 'in that way, thus'
- maníl icháǵA 'to grow up out in the wilderness'
26. iglúwiyeya 'to make oneself ready' miglúwiyeya,
ŭkígluwiyea pi (yuwiyeya 'to make ready' blúwiyeya,
ŭyúwiyeya pi
27. o'iyokiphiya 'joyfully, joyously'
wačhékiye yÁ 'to go to a church service'
wačhékiyA See line 3
28. iglúštǵ 'to finish one's own'
thiyáta 'homeward'
héčheglala 'that is about all'
29. héčhegla 'that is all, only'
wóčhekiye 'worship, prayer (noun)'
30. hecéla 'that only'
ŭ 'with'
hěyáta See line 1

Áyataya wašmá khés ptewániyapi kǵ ú pi
 čhānašna phežǵ ǵkókǵu pi na wa'ǵkhayeža pi éyaš 20
 ǵkǵiyaya pi našná team ogná ǵǵá pi našná hená
 áyatayašna ptewániyapi kǵ wówičha'ǵk'u pi. Na 22
 líla o'ǵyokiphi. Na hǵkéya waná ǵkǵíčhaǵa pi k'ǵ
 hehǵǵǵ, héčhel manǵl ǵkǵíčhaǵa pi éyaš ǵpétuwakhǵ 24
 kǵ hé ú kte kǵ hé slol'ǵǵǵ pi čhǵkhé
 ǵkǵgluǵǵyeya pi na ǵpétuwakhǵ čhānašna iyúha 26
 o'ǵyokiphiya wačhékiye ǵǵá pi. Wačhékiya pi na
 iglúštǵ pi čhāna akhé thiyáta ǵglǵ pi. Héčheglala 28
 ǵkókǵihi pi. Héčhegla o'ǵyokiphi kǵ hé wóčhékiye
 kǵ hečéla ǵ ǵkǵíčhaǵa pi, héčhi hēyáta. 30

31. lehā1 'now'
 ektā wayākA 'to look back'
 ehātanaš 'if'
 tohātu kéyaš 'ever, at any time'
32. ektā gní 'to go back'
 tukhí 'how I wish; would that' *An interjection used by women.*
 ní *Enclitic which indicates a fervent desire.*
33. echí 'to think' echámi; ŷkéčī pi.
 ichí, ičhí 'for you know; the way things are'
 išnála 'to be alone' mišnála, ŷkíšnala pi
34. héchel 'for that reason'
 čha eyá *Sentence launching expression*
 héchel *See line 24*
35. oglākA 'to tell one's own' owáglake, ŷkóglaka pi

Na lehál ektá wáláka pi ehátanaš tohātu
 kéyaš ektá wagní na tukhí héchiya wa'ú ní 32
 ečhámí éyaš ichí waná áyataya mišnála čha
 héchel owákihi šni. Čha eyá héchel 34
 imáčhağa čha owáglake.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Tóhą Sophia ħeyáta thí he?
2. Sophia tuktél ū na etá-ícháǵa he?
3. Sophia tuwá atéya he?
4. Sophia atkúku kǵ táku hécha he?
5. Sophia atéye kǵ hé táku tókhų he?
6. Sophia atkúku ki táku wícháyuha he?
7. Obláye kǵ tókča owáyaka he?
8. Tuktél waskúyeča ícháǵa he?
9. Waskúyeča takúku ícháǵa he?
10. Tuwá waskúyeča wóspi pi he?
11. Hǵku pi kǵ táku káǵa he?
12. Watóhǵal thǵpsila na waskúyeča kǵ yutá pi he?
13. Čhaphá na kháta na maštǵčaphuté na
čhųwǵyapehe kǵ hená táku he?
14. Mayákaksaksa kǵ hé táku he?
15. Tuwá makhá-yublú he?
16. Táku yuǵpi pi he?
17. Mayákaksaksa él táku oǵú he?
18. Wašmá khés wakháyeža kǵ táku tokhų pi he?
19. Táku pheǵí oksú pi na ogná áya pi he?
20. Apétuwakhá čhána tókhiya yá pi he?

II. Translate the following paraphrase of the passage into Lakhóta:

Sophia grew up out in the country. Her father was a preacher, and he also ranched. When Sophia was small they had very many horses and cattle. They lived in a flat place. Here is what she told us:

"We plowed the land and planted. There were high cutbanks like this, and there was a stream by them. Fruit trees grew on the cut banks. Grapes, buffalo berries, plums and cherries too grew there."

The children went with their mothers and fathers and picked them and brought them home. Then their mothers made some jam and dried some. Sophia and her mother dug turnips and braided and dried them. They dried corn, too. In the winters everything was pleasant. Sophia said, "Even though I was a child, although there was deep snow on the ground I went and loaded the horse and wagon with hay and gave it to the cattle. And even though I lived in the country, I knew when Sunday came. On Sunday I always went to church. We worshipped and when we finished we went home again. On Sundays that was all we could do."

III. Memorize the passage, more or less, so that you can tell your classmates about it. You do not need to be able to recite every word, but you should be able to tell essentially the same story.

IV. Write a story about your own childhood.

1. pahá 'hill, butte'
 ehāni 'long ago' (also ehāna)
 ozúye 'war party'
 iyáye-yA 'to cause to go; drive'
2. a'óglutheyA to surround, to overwhelm' a'ógluthe'wya pi
 ní 'to be alive, to live'
 iyúha hčī 'absolutely all'
 hēna 'there'
3. t'A 'to die, to be dead' mat'é, yt'á pi.
 hétu 'at that place, there' hēl is probably a shortened form of hétu.
 čha emphatic topic marker. hétu čha 'it was there that'
 iglákA 'to move camp' iwáglake, ukíglaka pi.
 owáka 'battleground'
4. iwáyag-inázi 'come upon and recognize' iwáyag-ináwazi,
 iwáyag-ukínazi pi.
 iwáyakA 'to examine, to look searchingly about'
 iwáblake, iwá'wya ka pi.
 inázi 'to come to a halt'
 hmú 'wail, mourn'. Impersonal verb.
 s'elécheca 'as if'
 echál 'thereupon'
5. hēchetu 'thus, like this'
 ohlátthe 'under, beneath'
 ehátą 'already'
 wíchóthi 'to camp, to be camped'
6. hakáb 'afterwards'
 iglákA 'the camp movers, the marchers'
 hčehál 'just then' }
 ugná 'maybe' } 'at about that time'
 šíná 'blanket, shawl'
 phámahel 'with the head covered'

A Dramatic Suicide

Recorded by Ella Deloria

*This passage is a slightly edited version of Selection
55 in Dakota Texts.*

Pahá wə tháka. Həl ehāni ozúye wə iyáyewičhaya pi na
a'ógluthewičhaya pi čəkhé wəzini ní šni, iyúha hčł hēna 2
t'á pi škhé. Yúkhə hétu čha oyáte kł igláka-áył na owáka
iwəyag-énažł čəkhé hmú s'eléchēča yúkhə ečhəl lé oblákł 4
kte kł lé hēčhetu škhé. Hé pahá kł ohlátthe ehəta wíchóthi
čəkhé hakáb lená igláka énažł hčehəl wgná wlyə wə šiná phámahel 6

7. ičhómi 'to wrap in a blanket' (also ičhóma), mičhómi, ŷkíčhomi pi
olówa 'song'
yawákal-éyaya 'to begin chanting, to begin to intone' (done to
bolster one's courage)' yawákal-éblable, yawákal-é'ŷkeyaya pi.
ečá 'alas!'
8. thehíla 'to love one' thewáhíla, the'ŷhíla pi.
waḡláka 'to see one's own' waḡéḡlake, wa'ŷkíḡlaka pi.
leyá 'like this'
hŷsé 'I never dreamt'
eyÁ 'to say'
wóčhažeyal-ya 'to praise one, calling by name' wóčhažeyalwaye,
wóčhažeyalŷya pi.
čhažéyata 'name, call by name' čhažéblate,
čhažé'ŷyata pi.
9. aká1 'on'
ektá-étŷwa 'to look toward' ektá-éwatŷwe, ektá-e'ŷtŷwa pi.
10. hčehá1...na 'no sooner..., than'
ŷzihektakta-wačhíčhi 'dancing backwards' wayáčhičhi,
wa'ŷčhičhi pi.
mayá 'precipice, cliff'
11. ohíhpayá-ič'ŷya 'to cause oneself to fall off' ohíhpaye-mič'ŷye,
ohíhpaye-ŷkíč'ŷya pi.
ohíhpayá 'to fall into, to fall from'
12. iḡúḡa 'sandstone, sandstone boulder; whetstone'
kaḡléh1el 'to break in, open, to fracture' Shortened from
kaḡléh1ečA. makáḡh1eh1e, ŷkáḡh1eh1e.
ḡliḡpáya 'to fall and lie' magliḡhpaye or waḡliḡhpaye,
ŷḡliḡpaya pi.
thačhá 'corpse'
13. hiḡnáku 'her husband'
áyatayaš 'not at all' áyatayaš is the emphatic form of
áyataya.
14. ečhá1 'but instead'
nawízi 'to be jealous, to become jealous' namáwizi, na'ŷwizi pi.
heyÁ 'to say that'
16. khěš Interjection implying that the speaker really doesn't
care what happens; perhaps 'just'.
atákuni šni 'to molder away, to rot' amátakuni šni,
a'ŷtakuni pi šni.

ičhómi na olówə wə yawákal-éyayı na "ečá wičháša wə
 thewáñila k'ų leyá wəwéglakı kta hųsé!" eyá wóčhažeyalya-lowə 8
 na pahá akál nážı.škhé. Oyáte kı áyataya ektá-étųwə pi
 hčehál ůzihektakta-wačhıčhi hiyáyı na mayá kı ektá 10
 ohıhpaye'ıč'ıyı na ohlátthe igúğa óta čəkhé hěchiya
 kañléñlel glihpáya čha t'á škhé. Čəkhé thačhə kı ičú pi na 12
 thı kı ektá akhı pi yŭkhə hıgnáku kı áyatayaš čhéye šni
 ečhál nawızı čəkhé heyá škhé "Hiyá, léł a'ú pi šni yo. 14
 Ektá-áya pi yo, hé theñıla kéya čha kičhı khés atákuni
 kte šni yeló" eyá čəkhé thı kı él áya pi šni škhé. 16

17. é'eye 'instead'
 héktakiya 'back'
 hél hīhpāya 'where she fell'
18. é'upa 'to place in a lying position' éwa'upe, é'uk'upa pi
 ihpéya 'to leave, to forsake' ihpéwaye, ihpé'uyā pi
 hēna 'right there'
19. thawīchaša 'her lover'
 thawīchaša séče k'ū 'her late supposed lover'
 hohú 'bones'
 íchičahiya 'intermingled, mixed together'
20. héčhel 'like that, thus'
 kéya-lowā 'she said in her song, she said singing'
 kéya-walōwā, kéya-ūlōwā pi
 ognāyā 'to be in accord with'
 hehāl 'and then'
 éya'paha' Rapid speech form of éya'apaha 'herald, crier'
21. sí 'to command; to inform' Always requires another verb.
 wakīčhyzA The leader(s) of a nomadic band
- 2 22. takómnī 'certainly'
 léna 'right here'
 thī-phīča 'to be pleasant or good to live'
23. wičhōñ'ā 'a human deed'
24. kītañčīš 'only just barely'
 thi glāgA 'to set up one's own lodge' thi wāglāgē,
 thī'ūglāgā pi or thī'ukchāgā pi
25. hītayētu-hākēyela 'when the evening is half-over'
 tókhel iyāyA 'to disappear, to go someplace (else)
 iblāble, ukīyaya pi

É'eye héktakiya áya pi na hél hiñpáya čaḡkhé éł akhé
 é'upa pi škhé. Héčy pi na iñpéya-gličú pi čaḡkhé héná 18
 thawíčhaša séce k'y kichí hohú íchičahiya atákuni šni škhé.
 Héčhel čí kéya-lowá k'y ognáya. Hehál éya'paha wá hiyáyí 20
 na igláka-wichási škhé. Wakíčyza kí hená é pi ča iyúkčá pi
 kí ognáya heyá pi škhé: "Hó, takómni léna thí-phíča šni 22
 yeló. Lél wičoh'á šíča wá yáká ča ykíglaka pi kte yeló"
 eyá pi čaḡkhé kítañčíš éwičothi na thigláh khó yustá pi k'y 24
 iyúha igláka pi na htayétu-hakéyela áyataya tókhel iyáya pi
 škhé. 26

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Tuvá pahá ektá iyáyewíchaya pi he?
2. Tuktétu čha hé a'ógluthewíchaya pi he?
3. Tóna kichíizapi kį hetá ní pi he?
4. Tóna okíchize él t'á pi he?
5. Tákuwe oyáte kį hētu čha hí pi he?
6. Táku iyéya pi he, énažį yųkhá?
7. Tuvá šíná phámahel íchómi he?
8. Tókheške lowá he?
9. Táku eyá-lowá he?
10. Tuktél nážį he?
11. Oyáte kį táku tókha'y pi he?
12. Tókheškhe wíya kį yá he?
13. Táku tókha'y he, mayá él ihúni k'y héhą?
14. Mayá kį ohlátthe táku yaká he?
15. Tókheškhe t'á he?
16. Wíya kį thachá kį tókha'y pi he?
17. Hígnáku kį čhéya he?
18. Hígnáku kį wíya kį thachá kį tókha'y pi kta kéya he?
19. Hígnáku kį tákuwe tuktél áya-wíchási he?
20. Čha tuktél a'í pi he?
21. Wíya kį thawíchaša kį kichí tókheškhe hpáya pi he?
22. Eyá'paha kį táku tokhá'y wíchási he?
23. Tákuwe héya he?
24. Tákuwe oyáte kį igláka pi he?
25. Watóhąl tókheh-iyáya pi he?

II. Translate the following paraphrase into Lakhóta:

Do you see that big hill? One time, long ago, we drove a war party up there and surrounded and killed all of them. Not one lived--absolutely all of them died. Later their people went back, right to that very spot, looking for a place to camp. They stopped to look around, and then this, which I am going to tell about, happened.

Below that hill there were already some camps, and so the ones who were looking for a place to camp stopped. About then one of the women put a shawl over her head and started to chant. She said she had loved a man, and that he had died here. "Can it be that I will see him this way?" she said, praising his name while singing. All the people were watching now. She went up on the hill, and then, dancing backwards, she threw herself off of the bank and was smashed on the rocks below it, and so she died.

They took the corpse and brought it back home. But her husband said not to bring it there. He was jealous, and did not cry at all. He said, "Take it back and let it rot there, with the one she said she loved."

So they took it back, and it rotted with her supposed lover. This was the way she had said in her song she wanted it to be.

Then a crier passed by and told them to move camp. The leaders thought it should be this way. The place was no longer fit to live in; a bad deed had been there, so they would move. So those who were already camped, and all the camp seekers too, moved away before the evening was half over.

III. Compare your translation with the following and discuss with your teacher any places where you differ from it. Remember there are many ways to say the same thing, so you are not necessarily wrong just because you are different.

Pahá tháka kǵ hě wǵlǵka he? Ehǵni, watóhǵl hěčhiya ozúye
wǵ wǵkǵta iyǵyewičha'ǵǵǵ pi na a'ógluthewičha'ǵǵǵ pi na iyúha hčǵ
wičhá'ǵkte pi. Wǵžǵni ní šni; iyúha hčǵ t'ǵ pi. Íyohakab
oyáte thǵwa pi kǵ hětu čha hčǵ iglǵka ahǵ škhe. Iwǵǵǵg énažǵ yǵkhǵ
tha'óyate pi kǵ hětu hčǵ iglǵka ahǵ škhe. Iwǵǵǵg énažǵ yǵkhǵ
oblǵkǵ kte kǵ lé hěčhetu škhe.

Pahá kǵ hě iyóhǵlathe ehǵtǵ wičhóthi čǵakhé iglǵka kǵ henǵ
iwǵǵǵg énažǵ škhe. Hěł owátuktehǵł ǵgnǵ wǵǵǵ wǵ šinǵ ikǵčhomǵ
phǵmahel ičhómi
na olówǵ wǵ yawǵkal éyaye škhe. Wičháša wǵ thekǵhǵla yǵkhǵ hěł
t'a kǵčǵt'a kéya škhe. "Ečǵ leyǵ wǵwéglakǵ kta hǵšé" eyǵ

wóčhažeyalya lowǵ škhe. Wanǵ oyáte kǵ átaya $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ektǵ étǵwa} \\ \text{wǵkǵł·étǵwǵ} \\ \text{awǵǵǵka khuwǵ} \end{array} \right\}$ pi škhe.

Pahá kǵ alǵ yǵkhǵ ǵžihektaktakiya wǵchǵčhi hiyǵǵǵ na mayǵ kǵ él
ohǵhǵpaye'ic'ǵiya čha khúta igǵǵǵa yǵkǵ čha hěčhiya kahǵléhǵleł
glihǵpǵya čha t'ǵ škhe.

Wičháthǵ kǵ icú pi na thǵ él akhǵ pi agǵ pi škhe. Éyaš hǵgnǵku kǵ
hěł akú wičháši šni škhe. Nawǵzi na átayaš čhéye šni škhe.
Heyǵ kéye "Héktakiya áya pi yo, hě thehǵla kéya čha kǵčǵ
atǵkǵni šni khǵya pi yo," eyǵ škhe.

Čǵakhé hěktakiya áya pi čha thakǵhǵla séče k'ǵ hě kǵčǵ
Čha a'ǵ pi
atǵkǵni šni škhe. Hěčhel čǵ kéya lowǵ k'ǵ ognǵǵǵ. Hehǵł
éyapaha wǵ hiyǵǵǵ na iglǵka wičháši škhe. Wakǵčǵǵza kǵ iyúkcǵ pi
kǵ ognǵǵǵ. Hěł wičhóh'ǵ šǵca wǵ yǵkǵ čha hěł thǵ phǵca šni čha
hetǵ iglǵka pi kta kéya pi škhe. Čǵakhé Čha ehǵtǵ wičhóthi kǵ henǵ
é pi na iglǵka kǵ lenǵ khó iyúha hǵtayétu hǵkéyela iglǵka pi na
tókheł iyǵya pi škhe.

1. k'eyá 'some' Same as eyá.
 zuyá yÁ 'to go on a war party' zuyá blé, zuyá yýá pi
 iyŭkA 'to stop for the night, to go to bed' imúke, ŭkíyŭka pi
2. tŭwéya 'to spy out, to scout'
 iyánA 'to ascend a hill' ibláhe, ŭkíyahA pi
3. ečhál 'just then, right then'
 wakíya ŭkíya 'a storm came up' Literally 'thunder birds came home'.
 ohlóka 'hole, cave'
 mahétuya 'deep (back in)'
4. o'iyokpaza 'to be dark'
 yutháthA 'in a groping way' yuthá 'to feel with the hand'
 bluthá, yŭúthA pi.
6. héchel 'so, thus'
 kichíyus 'holding each other'
 ápa 'to be daylight, day'
 thakál 'outside'
7. owáštečaka 'to be good weather'
 khinápha 'to go out' wakhínapha, ŭkhínapha pi
 Khaǵí Wícháša 'Crow Indian' khaǵí 'crow'
8. ozúye 'war party'
 k'éyaš 'but'
 wakíya 'thunder, thunder birds'
9. khokípha 'to fear' khowákiphe, kho'ŭkipha pi
 ŭ 'for that reason'
 onápha 'take refuge in' onáwapha, ona'ŭpha pi
 wíyuthA 'to talk in signs' wíbluthe, ŭkíyutha pi
10. okíyakA 'to tell, to inform one' owákiyake, ŭkókiyaka pi

Two Enemy Scouts Make an Agreement

Recorded by Ella Deloria

Oglala k'eyá zuvá yá pi yúkhá kál éyuka čákhé etá
wáží tųwéya kta čha pahá wá ektá iyáha kéye. Yúkhá 2
ečhál wakíya ukiya čákhé hél ołlóká wá mahétuya há
čha ektá iyáya kéye. Lila o'iyokpaza čákhé yuthátha 4
yá há yúkhá wícháša wá napé éi oyúspa kéye. Čákhé
héchel kičhíyus yáká há pi na waná ápa na thakál 6
owáštečaka čákhé khinápha pi yúkhá hé Kháǵí Wícháša
čha íš'eyá ozíye wá etá tųwéya í k'eyas wakíya 8
khowíčhakiپی na í ołlóká onápha škhé. Héčhel wíyutha
okíyaka kéye. 10

11. hīhāni 'morning'
tuktél 'somewhere'
khiyéla 'near, nearby'
makhóblaye 'a meadow, flat place'
12. thakpÁ 'to attack' thawákpe, tha'úkpa pi
šūngléška 'pinto'
13. akáyakÁ 'to ride, to be mounted on' akámake, aká'uyaka pi
wapháha kithū 'to wear one's war bonnet' wéthū 'I wear my own'; ukíthū pi
15. anúg 'reciprocally, on both sides' (from anúkha)
táku kičhíč'u 'to give each other something'
čhet'úgla 'to doubt' čhet'úwagla, čhet'ú'ugla pi
17. makhóčhe wá khá pi (k'ú) 'the place which they meant'
18. anúkhatāhā 'from both sides' Cf. line 15.
pagéya nážī 'to stand in a provocative way, to stand daring'
19. thakpÁ See line 12.
lé 'here, now'
ehāni 'already, earlier'
wīwahoyA (wa'īwahoya) 'to forewarn, to command' wīwahowaye,
wīwaho'uyā pi.
20. hená'us 'these two' (also henáyos, heníyos)
wákātāhāla 'while mounted (that is, from somewhere above,
acting downward)'
iyāñpayA 'to fall upon, to seize' iwāyañpaye, ukíyañpaya pi
kičhíza 'to fight each other' ukíčhiza pi, yéčhiza pi
21. khohā 'in the meantime'
umá 'the other one(s)'
wayāg nážī 'to stand watching'
22. kté 'to kill' wakté, ukté pi
fš 'on the other hand'
ehákeke niyē 'to breathe one's last' waníye, uníyā pi
23. nakés 'at last'
ehákela 'at last'
24. líglila Reduplicated form of líla 'very intensely, very loud'
táku'eyāya 'say over and over'
25. kañéyawaphaya 'to the side; away from the middle'
26. khināžī 'stand again in one's place'
iyéska 'interpreter'
čhokāta 'into the middle'
hiyú 'come forth'

Hé hįhąni kį tuktél khiyéla makhóblaye čha éł Lakhóta
 kį thawíčhakpa pi kta kéya wíyutha kéye. Šųŋglěska wų 12
 akáýąkį na wapháha kithų kta kéya wíyutha čhakhé Lakhóta kį
 řš'eyá ská wų akáýąkį na řš'eyá wapháha kithų kta kéya škhé. 14
 Hehál anúg táku kičhíc'u pi škhé. Héčhel čhet'ųwíčhagla pi
 kte šni. 16

Čha waná hįhąna yųkhą makhóčhe wų khá pi k'ų hétu čha
 anųkhatahą ú pi na pagěya nážį pi čhakhé hehál waná 18
 thakičhikpa pi škhé. Yųkhą lé núm ehąni wíwahokičhiya pi
 k'ų hená'ųs wákátahąla iyákičhihpaya pi na kičhíza pi 20
 čhakhé khohą ųmá pi kį wųwíčhayąg nážį pi škhé. Waná
 kičhíkthe pi čha ųmá t'ř na ųmá řš ehákeke niyą škhé. 22

Čhakhé wawáýąg nážį pi k'ų hená nakěš waná řš ehákela
 thakíčhikpa pi yųkhą ečhál Khąǵí Wíčháša wų lřglila táku'eyáya 24
 aglágla ú yųkhą thahóksila kį iyúha kahěyawaphaya
 akhínažį yųkhą iyéska wų čhokáta hiyú na leyá kéye: 26

27. hó eyáš waná héčhetu 'that's enough'
 léčhegla čhaš ũ 'from this amount'
28. wakté oglákA 'to recount war deeds' wakté owáglake,
 wakté ũkóglaka pi.
29. enána 'all around'
 oyázayA 'to hurt' oyázawaye, oyázay'yya pi
 heháyela 'anyway'
30. sām 'more, in addition'
 tákuni 'nothing'
 tókha'ũ 'to do'
 khiglÁ 'to go home'
 héhə ečéla 'only that time'
31. héčhehčĭ 'that specific way'
 glúštā 'to make peace' ('to finish one's own') waglúštā,
 ũglúštā pi.
32. wathógyA 'to make enemies' wathógwaye, wathóg'yya pi
 enákiya 'to quit' enáwakiya, ená'ũkiya pi
 thiyátakiya 'homeward'

"Hó eyáš waná hěčhetu kéye yeló. Léčhegla čháš ů anúg
wakté oyáglaka pi kte yeló" eyá kéye. 28

Čňakhé waná enána oyázakičhiya pi k'éyaš heháyela
sám tákuni tókha'ų šni akhíyagla škhé. Hěňę ečéla 30

hěčheňčį anųkhatąhą kičhízį kte šni gluštą pi na
wathógye šni enákiya pi na thiyátakiya khiglá pi škhé. 32

EXERCISES

- I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:
1. Tuwá zuyá yá pi he?
 2. Tákuwe Oglála wə pahá wə ektá iyáha he?
 3. Tákuwe Oglála kǵ ohlóka wə ektá iyáya he?
 4. Ohlóka kǵ mahél, Oglála kǵ táku tókhaʔu he?
 5. Oglála kǵ táku éyutha he?
 6. Tųwéya wícháša kǵ hahépi áyataya táku tókhaʔu pi he?
 7. Ápa kʔu héha, táku tókhaʔu pi he?
 8. Wícháša ȳmá kǵ tuwé he?
 9. Tókheskhe tųwéya wícháša kǵ wóglaka pi he?
 10. Tákuwe Psáloka kǵ pahá ektá iyáha he?
 11. Tákuwe Psáloka kǵ ohlóka él onápha he?
 12. Khaǵǵí Wícháša kǵ táku tókhaʔu pi kta iyúkčə pi he?
 13. Tókheskhe Oglála kǵ Psáloka kǵ iyékiyǵ (recognize) kta kéya he?
 14. Tókheskhe Psáloka kǵ Oglála kǵ iyékiyǵ kta kéya he?
 15. Tákuwe tųwéya wícháša kǵ táku kǵchǵcʔu pi he?
 16. Okǵchize kǵ echél oyáka yo (describe).
 17. Tųwéya wícháša kǵ kǵchǵzapi kǵ khohə ȳmá pi kǵ táku tókhaʔu
ha pi he?
 18. Tųwéya wícháša lenáʔus kǵchǵzapi kǵ tókheskhe éyustə pi he?
 19. Tųwéya wícháša kǵ kǵchǵkte pi nahə hehəl Khaǵǵí Wícháša wǵǵí
táku tókhaʔu he?
 20. Iyéska wǵǵí táku eyá he?

II. Translate to Sioux:

In the old days, Oglalas and other Indians used to go on war parties. Whenever they stopped for the night, one of the party would climb to the top of a high hill and survey the country from there.

Once an Oglala scout did this. While he was on the hill a storm came up. He was afraid and ran into a cave there. It was very dark inside. As he groped around someone seized his hand. Another person was in the cave.

The two sat holding each other all night. In that way neither could attack the other. In the morning they went outside and talked in signs.

The other man was a Crow scout who had also climbed the hill to spy. The Crow said that his people knew of the Oglala war party, and that they would attack it. The two men agreed that they would fight each other.

The next day the two war parties went to a nearby meadow. They stood menacing each other. The Oglala scout and the Crow scout, both mounted, rushed to attack each other. Each wounded the other and both died. Then an interpreter from the Crow side announced that there would be no further fighting, because both parties had received sufficient glory from the combat of the two scouts.

So both parties returned home.

III. Compare your translation with the following and discuss with your teacher the discrepancies. Remember you may not be wrong just because you said something differently.

Ehāni Oglāla na (umá Lakhóta) thóka kī óhīniyá zuyá yá pi.
Éyuka (or: iyúka pi) čhāna šna, ozúye etá wáží pahá wákátuya wáží
šna ektá iyāhī na šna hétá (makhóche kī) tųwéye (or: iwáýake).

Watóhāl Oglāla tųwéya wičháša wá héčhų. Pahá kī akáí náží
(or: ú; or yáké) kī echúhą wakíyą ukiye (or: osíceča aglí).
Khowíčakiphī na hél (makhá) ohlóka wá hę čha él mahél onákiphe.
Mahél lfla o'íyokpaze. Yutháthą yá hą yúkhą tuwé čha napé él
oyúspe. (or: wayútháthą hiyáye hčehą tuwá napé yús iyáke.)
Ohlóka kī hél tuwá nakú ú.

Hahépi kī áyataya hená'ųs kičhíyus yáká hą pi. Héčhel umáni
thakíčhikpa pi (or: kičhíza pi) okíhi pi kte šni kī ognáya.
Íhīhāni él inápha pi na wíyutha wóglaka pi škhe.

Wičháša umá kī hé Psáloka tųwéya wičháša héčha čha ís'eya
iwáýakí kta čha pahá kī alí (or: iyáhe). Kųǵí Wičháša kī
thoyáte kī (or: oyáte tháwa kī) Oglāla ozúye kī hé oslólwičhaya pi
čha thawíčhakpa pi kta kéya kéye. Wičháša lená'ųs kičhíza pi kta
gluštá pi kéye.

Íhīhāni ozúye haná'ųs (makh)óblaye wá khiyéla yáká čha ektá
í pi. Paǵéya náží pi. Oglāla tųwéya wičháša nuphí (or: hená'ųs)
šúkawakhą akáýaka pi na thakíčhikpa pi. Kičhí'o pi na nuphí
t'á pi. Hehál Psáloka ozúye kī echíyatąhą iyéska wá waná heháyela
éya-éyapaha (or: "kičhíza pi šni yo!" eyé yeló.) Anúg wakté
oglāka pi okíhi pi kta kéya kéye.

Čha kakhínukhą akhíyagle (or: khiglá pi).

1. lřla wřya wařtė 'a very beautiful woman'
yřza 'to marry' blřze, yřza pi
třha wř ěl 'one time' In fast speech, tohřwel.
2. hřřokata 'to the middle of the camp circle' (where the
leaders conferred and issued directives to the band)
iyřkiphi 'happy; content' iyřmakiphi, iyř'ypiphi pi.
s're 'it seemed as if'
3. inřla 'quietly'
thařřsa 'to spit' tha wřřře, tha'řřřsa pi
tha wřřcu 'his wife'
wa yřza 'to be sick' wa yřza, wa'řya pi
ktA Here 'must be'
4. kėřa'ř 'to think', usually pronounced kėřř.
kėřamř, ykėřa'ř pi (spoken ykėřř pi).
awřyař khuwř 'to watch closely' wakřwa, ykřwa pi
5. iyřniřiphi See iyřkiphi, line 2.
6. ayřpta 'to answer' ablřpte, ykřypta pi
iyřyaka 'to be upset' iyřmayake, iyo'yaka pi
7. nakė 'and so; and also'
řthehř 'a long time later'
hřa 'very'
theřřya 'terrible, horrible'
wa řya 'to decree' wa řwaye, wa ř'ya pi
8. iwřyařa 'to be sick because of' iwřmayazř 'I am sick
because of it' iwř'ya pi. Compare line 3.

tokhe...yelakha 'evidently' Note the complete absence of stresses.
10. hėřihř 'might be'
iyřřa 'to ask someone something' imřře, ykřyřa pi
11. lėřhiya 'over here'
khřku 'mother-in-law'
zuyř yř 'to go on the war path' blė, yř pi
řř 'to tell, command' wa řř, yřř pi

Iktómi Marries his Mother-in-Law

Recorded by Ella Deloria

This is a favorite Lakhota story about naughty Iktomi (Spider), the chief character in most mythological stories. Here Iktomi is, as usual, violating very strict rules of how to behave. He is duly punished, of course, but in the next story he will again be alive and well.

Iktómi wíya wá (líla wíya wašté) yúza škhé. Yúkhá tóhá
wá éł apétu wá éł hóčhokata í na glí na táku iyókiphi šní s'e; 2
iníla yáki na thağóša há škhé. Čaakhé thawíču kí "Wayáza kta"
kéča?í na awáyağ khuwá. 4

Leyé "Tókha he? Táku iyóničiphi šní séče?" eyá yúkhá
ayúpte šní. Táku líla iyóyake s'e yáká há kéye. 6

Naké íthehá hča yúkhá "Hé hé hé, theńiya lé wasúya pi
ča iwámayaza kte s'eléčheča kí, tokhe nayáň?y šní 8
yelakha?" eyé.

Thawíču kí hé táku čha wasúya pi héčiha iyúga yúkhá, 10
"Léčhiya wícháša iyúha khukú ób zuyá yé wíčaši pi čha
theńike yelo!" eyé. 12

13. kináš 'Well, then, why don't you...'
 iná 'my mother or my mother's sister'
 thokápha 'to be first, eldest' thomákapha, tho'úkapha pi
14. iyokhihA 'to be next' iyomakhihe, iyo'úkhihA pi
 hé řš tók 'Why not let it be that one?'
15. tákus Expression of sympathy for the person being discussed.
 nahpáhpake 'to be slovenly'
16. hakákta 'to be the youngest' hamákakta, ha'úkakta pi
 í phahté hca 'his mouth was tied tight'
17. théha 'for a long time'
 héchel éš čř ka 'Even though that was the way he wanted it to be'
18. infila See line 3.
19. ftheha See line 7.
 h'ahíya 'slowly'
 hčř Same as hca, line 7.
 čhuwí 'the back (of the lungs)'
 okíniya 'to breath into one's own' čhuwí okíniye 'he took a deep breath' čhuwí owákiniye, čhuwí ukókiniya pi.
 kapř 'to loathe, to dread' Always the second element of a compound. wakápi, ukápi pi.
20. hoh...wá...hóye 'No!...well...Ok' Expression used only by men.
22. thokéya 'first'
 iglúwíyeya 'to get oneself ready' miglúwíyeya, ukígluwíyeya pi
 wakáphapi 'pemmican'
23. echél'es 'almost as if'
 éktųžA 'to forget' éwaktųže, é'ųktųža pi
24. hál 'at that time'
 ugnáhala 'unexpectedly'
 wakté 'killing', i.e. 'war'
 wakté kú 'to come home from war'
25. šųk'ákayag 'on horseback'
 a'íyohpeya 'downward'
 čřčá 'children'
26. awíwiyla 'here and there in all directions, like a flock of chickens'
 óksa 'around'
 řyaka 'to run' wa'ímnake, uk'íyaka pi

Čaḱhě "Kináš iná thokápha kṯ kichí lé šni?" eyá yŭḱhą
čhí šni kéye. Čaḱhě "Ho ečá iná iyokhihe kṯ hé řš tók?" 14
eyá yŭḱhą "Tákuš hé naḥpáḥpake k'ṯ" eyá kéye. Čaḱhě
"Kináš iná hakákta kṯ kichú lé šni?" eyá yŭḱhą Iktómi í 16
phahté ḥca kéye. Thėḥą tákuni eyé šni, héčhel éš čhí ka,
naké infla yáká škhé. 18

Ítheḥą yŭḱhą ḥ'ḥhiye ḥčí čhuwí okíniyṯ na eyé kapṯ
s'e "Hóḥ!...Wḥ...Hóye!" eyá kéye. 20

Čaḱhe waná khŭka hakákta k'ṯ kichí zuyá iyáya kéye.
Thokéya iglúwiyeya čaḱhě wakáphapi óta yuhá pi kéye. 22
Líla thėḥą glí pi šni čaḱhě ečhel'eš éwičhaktŭža pi yŭḱhą
etḗ waníyetu óta ḥḗl ŭgnáḥala "Ikto waná wakté kú weló" 24
eyá pi yŭḱhą šŭk'ákayag pahá a'íyoḥpeya kú čaḱhě čhíčá
óta čha awíwiyela óksḗ řyaka pi škhé. 26

27. thehātāhā 'for such a long time'
 akú la 'to bring the little one'
 ekiya pi 'to call someone something' enákiye 'he
 calls me' e'úkiya pi
28. kté 'to kill' wakté, ykté pi
 áyabeya 'every which way; helter-skelter'
29. ikíkču 'to take one's own' iwékču, ykíkču pi
 gluhá 'to keep one's own' waglúha, yglúha pi
30. tókhi yé ka nú tkha 'not knowing where to go'
31. wičhóthi 'camp; settlement'
 éгна 'into'
 glúzA 'to marry one's own'; Compare yūžA in line 1. waglúze, yglúza pi
32. wasúyA See line 7. '
 khikáksA 'to break, to violate' khiwákakse, khi'ykaksa pi
33. akíčhita 'the camp police', i.e. those in charge of
 maintaining community standards.
 aphÁ 'to hit; to punish' awáphe, ykápha pi
 kta čha 'in order to [do what precedes]'
 khuwá áyA 'to begin to chase' ablé, ykáya pi
34. ħ'ǣ 'to do something, to act' waħ'ǣ, yħ'ǣ pi
 na'íč'išpa to save oneself' namíč'išpe, na'ykič'išpa pi
 nehāya o'ihake 'that's as far as it goes; that's
 the end'

- Yŭkhą "Thehătahą awiĉhawaku la ĉakhé 'até' emákiya pi.
 Heyá pi k'éyaš wiĉhákte pi yo!" eyá ĉakhé áyabeya ĉéya 28
 ɣyaka pi škhé. Ĉakhé hŭku pi kŭ iwiĉhakikĉu na wiĉhágluha
 tókhi yé ka nu tkhá kéye. 30
- Iktó wiĉhóthi éгна gliĉú ĉakhé "Iktó khŭku glúze yeló.
 Tuwéni héĉha'ŭ šni wasú'wŭyą pi k'ŭ khikákse yeló" eyá pi škhé. 32
- Héĉhena akíĉhita aphá pi kta ĉha khuwá áya pi k'éyaš
 tókheškhe ĥ'ą na na'íĉ'išpa škhé. Hehąyą o'íhąke. 34

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Iktómi tókhiya í na iyókiphi šni s'eléčheča he?
2. Thawíču kį táku ečhá'į he?
3. Táku wą theŋiya wasúya pi čha táku kéya he?
4. Iktómi thawíču kį tuwá kičhí yį kta iyúkčą he?
5. Tákuwe khúkú iyokhihe kį kičhí yá čhį šni he?
6. Tuwé čha kičhí iyáya he?
7. Tohąyą hená'ųs glí pi šni he?
8. Kú pi k'ų hėhą tuwá ób kú pi he?
9. Iktó čhįčá kį táku tokháwičhayų wičhási he?
10. Iktó táku tokhá'ų kéya pi?
11. Tókheškhe oh'ą kį waštélaka pi he?
12. Hé oyúspa pi he?

II. Memorize this story and retell it to your classmates. After you have told it to each other, write it down again.

III. Discuss the lesson to be learned from this story. Do you think the story is more effective than just being told what to do? Why?

1. o'íčile 'to seek for oneself' omíč'ile
ománi 'to travel; to walk' omáwani, ŷkómani pi
2. wakpá 'river'
šmÁ 'deep'
tókha 'how; in what way; in any way'
iyúweġA 'to cross water' iblúweġe, ŷkíyuweġa pi
óhuta 'bank, shore'
3. thatháka 'buffalo bull'
4. hŷwó Question enclitic used by a man in a formal situation.
théha 'far off, far away'
6. khowákatá 'across'
wachġ'í 'to think about' wachámi, wachġ'ŷkí pi
7. inúwá 'start swimming' From nuwá 'to swim' wanúwe, ŷnúwá pi
iyúthA 'to try' iblúthe, ŷkíyutha pi
mni'ítačġa '(current in) the middle of the river'
8. léčheya 'almost; just about'
ločġpi 'hunger'
k'ŷ Same as ŷ 'because of'
10. ŷsila 'to have pity on' ŷsiwala, ŷsí'ŷla pi
11. čġakháhu 'back bone'
12. anáskapA 'to straddle, put the legs around' anáwaskape,
aná'ŷskapa pi
oslóhA 'to slide off' omáslohe, ŷkósloha pi
13. wičála šni 'to refuse'
14. hátaġaš = ehátaġaš 'if'
síté 'tail'
15. ihákab 'behind'
ókaġ 'floating' From ókaġA. ómakáġe, ó'ŷkaġa pi
tókša 'surely'
akġíġpeya 'to take home and leave' akġíġpewaye, akġíġpe'ŷŷa pi
16. ŷsila See line 10.
o...šičA 'it is hard to...'
17. sitúpsá 'to wag the tail'
mni'ókakhab 'hit into the water' (adverb)
iyéya 'to cause to go; send' iyéwaye, iyé'ŷŷa pi

Two Tktomi Stories

Recorded by Ella Deloria

Because these two stories were told together, they appear here as a single selection.

Iktómi líla ločhí čhakhéwóyute o'íc'ile ománi hā škhe.
K'éyaš wakpá wā šmá éł í na tókha iyúwege šni čhakhé óhuta 2
kí éł čhéya hā kéye. Yúkhā thatháka wā éł hí na heyá kéye,
"tókha yúkhā lé yachéya hā hūwó? Théhā wa'ú k'ú héhāni 4
nachíh'ú weló" eyá kéye.

Yúkhā "Hehehí, misú, lé khowákata ye wáchāmi k'éyaš, 6
tókha iblúwege šni čha inúwā iblúthe k'éyaš, mni'ítāčhā kí
líla šmé yeló. Čha léčheya ločhípi k'ú mat'í kte s'eléčheča 8
yeló," eyá kéye.

Thatháka kí úšila na heyá kéye, "Ho, ečá, lé iblúwegi 10
kta čha čhakháhu akál mayáka yó, achíyí kte," eyá kéye.
"Hóh, wā nitháka čha tókhaní anáchiskape šni kíhā omáslohi 12
kte yeló" eyí na wičála šni kéye.

Čhakhé akhéš, "Ho, héčheča kta hátahāš, síté éł 14
omáyuspi na míhakab ókañ ú wo, tókša iyúweh akhíhpechíyí
kte" eyá kéye. K'éyaš o'úšila šíča kéye. "Hóh, wā, misú, 16
sitúpsā iyéyaye kíhā mni'ókakhab iyémayayí kte yeló" eyá
kéye. 18

19. phá 'head'
20. hé 'horn'
okó 'space between'
ogná 'into'
tkháš 'but; nevertheless'
21. wičála šni *See line 13*
yušná 'to drop' blušná, wušna pi
23. iwahtela šni 'to be disgusted' iwahtewala šni, iwahte'wala pi šni
čháš čhī 'well, then, damn it!'
24. h'ā 'to act, to do'
phíčA 'to be possible'. Always the second verb of a two verb construction, often comparable to the English suffix - able.
h'ā phíčA 'to be able to do' h'ā maphíče 'I can do it',
h'ā wphíča pi.
fš 'himself'
héhāl 'then, next'
léchel 'like this; as follows'
26. iyěš 'instead (of all that preceded)'
napčá 'to swallow' nawápče, na'wpa pi
27. hoňpÁ 'to cough' howáňpe, ho'wpa pi
igléb 'vomiting', from glepÁ, waglěpe, wglěpa pi
hiyúYA 'to cause to come' hiyúwaye, hiyú'wya pi
30. wamá ečhiyatahā 'across on the other [side]'
31. áyatayaš 'completely'
éktužA 'to forget' éwaktuže, é'wktuža pi
čhā'fyohāzi 'the shade of a tree'
32. héčhena hčī 'right away'
ištíma 'to sleep; to go to sleep' mištíme, wkištima pi
čhāžéKA 'to rage' mačhāžeke or čhāmāžeke, wchāžeka pi
33. o'fkcapta 'a tantrum'
gópA 'to snore' wağápe, wgópa pi
34. hohúmila 'bone knife'
mignáka 'at the side of the belt'
ikíkcu 'to take one's own'
čhuwíhepiya 'the side of a person or animal'
wahū 'to slit open' wayáhu, wa'wpu pi
35. glináphA 'to come back out'
f 'for that reason, by that method'

Čchakhé thatháka kǵ akhé, "Ečá phá kǵ akǵal mayǵkǵ
na hé kǵ okó ogná hél mayǵka yo," eyá kéye. Tkhás akhé 20
wičála šni kéye. "Mnilátke kǵhǵ mayálušna kte yeló,
wǵ," eyá kéye. 22

Hehǵyǵ waná thatháka k'ǵ iwahtela šni kéye. "Čhás
čhǵ tókheh h'ǵ phíča he?" eyá yǵkhǵ Iktó ǵš hehǵl léčhel 24
eyá kéye:

"Iyěš, misǵ, namápča yo; echás iyúweh iyáhǵni kǵhǵ, 26
hoyáhǵpǵ na igléb hiyúmayayǵ kte." eyá kéye. Tayǵ eyé
s'eléčheča čchakhé waná thatháka kǵ Iktó napčǵ na iyúweǵa 28
kéye.

Hó, k'ěyaš ǵmá echíyatǵhǵ ihǵni k'ǵ hehǵl hoǵpǵ kte 30
k'ǵ hé áyatayaš éktǵžǵ na kál čchǵ'íyohǵzi wǵ él iyǵkǵ na
héčhena hčǵ ištǵma kéye. Thezí mahél Iktómi čchǵzéǵ na 32
o'íkcapta ǵ k'ěyaš héčhena ģópa hǵ kéye. Héčhetu khěš
hohúmila wǵ mǵnǵka čchakhé ikíkču na ǵ čchuwíhepǵya wahǵ 34
na etǵhǵ glínǵpha čchakhé thatháka k'ǵ ǵ ištǵma t'a kéye.

36. khiyéla 'nearby'
 wičhágnáška 'currents'
 óžu 'thicket, patch'
37. wíphi'ič'iyA 'to fill oneself' wíphimič'ie, wíphi'ukič'iya pi
 thŕtoska 'an opening in the forest'
 ithŕkala 'mouse'
38. k'eyá Same as eyá.
 oh'á wówiňaya 'cute'
39. thókthok 'in turn'
 ištá 'eye(s)'
40. wákál 'upward'
 yekiya 'to cause one's own to go'; here 'to throw' yewákiye,
 ye'ŕkiya pi.
 héktakiya 'back'
41. iyótá '-est' of following word.
 ...héčina 'whichever one would throw his eyes highest'
42. akíčiya 'to contest (No singular form) ŕkákičiya pi
 ŕ lá 'although'
 wawókiphaphaka 'to butt in where one is not really welcome'
 wawówakiphaphake, wawó'ŕkiphaphaka pi.
43. ŕspékhia 'to teach' ŕspéwakhiye, ŕspé'ŕkhiya pi
44. mš'eyá 'I, too'
45. eyéča 'to request' Irregular: ephéča, ehéča, ŕkéyeča pi.
46. hehātu 'to be next'
47. ohíyewachŕ lŕla eháš 'he overdid it'
48. khútakiya 'downward'
 čhá'áletka 'a branch of a tree'
 ektáni 'there; back there'
 ikhówayeka 'to stick, catch' Always pronounced ikhwáyeka.
49. čhóla '(to be) without'
50. naphá 'to flee' nawáphe, na'ŕpha pi
 Háta pi yo! 'Look out! Run!'
51. él'ayA 'to accuse' él'able, él'ŕkáya pi
 áyabeya thokŕyotháthá 'all over in every direction'

Hěčha'ų na khiyéla wičhágnaska óžu, čăkhé éł nážį na	36
wíphi'ic'iyį na hetáha yá ha yúkhă thítoska wă éł ithúkala	
k'eyá škáta ha pi kéye. Wóškate la wă oh'ă wówhaya ečhá'ų	38
ha pi la čăkhé wăwíchayag nážį kéye. Ŭmă thóktok istá	
wakál yekiya pi la na akhé héktakiya ikíkcu ha pi kéye.	40
Tukté wăžį iyótă wakátuya istá yekiýį kta hēcįna hé	
akíčhiya pi kéye. Thăkă ű la wawókiphaphaka čăkhé akhé	42
éł yį na heyá kéye, "Mísű, hé wóškate la kį űspémakhiya pi	
la ye; mís'eyá waškate la kte," eyá kéye.	44
Eyá hēcĥel eyéca čha űspékhiya pi na, "Hó, Iktó, nís	
nehátu weló," eyá pi čăkhé istá nuphį wakál yekiya kéye.	46
K'éyaš iyé ohíyewachį lfla eháš wakátuya yeyá čăkhé	
khútakiya kú kį éł čă'áletka wă ektáni ikhówayeka kéye.	48
Hěcheš Iktó waná istá čhóla kéye.	
Héhăł waná ithúkala k'ų naphá pi kéye. "Hăta pi yo!	50
Éł'ųkaya pi kte yeló" eyá pi na áyabeya tokhíyothăthă éyaya	
kéye.	52

53. ũšiya 'pitifully'
yuthāthā 'groping'
54. iyōtiyēkiyA 'to be poor or pitiable; to have a lot of trouble'
iyōtiyēwakiye 'poor me!' iyōtiye'ukiya pi.
omāni See line 1.
wachīyeye šni 'to give up hope' wachīyewāye šni, wachīye'uyā pi šni
55. wanīčA 'to be nonexistent; not to have an intimate possession'
ištāmmihapi 'tears'
56. hó 'the voice'
ečé 'only'
išnála 'alone'
kécha'ī 'to think' usually pronounced kéchī. kéchami,
57. léčhegla hčī 'right beside him'
khÁ 'to mean' wakhé, ũkhá pi
leyá 'to say this' Irregular: lephé, lehé, leye.
ekīyA 'to say something to someone'
58. othéhika 'difficult, hard to bear'
táku yakhÁ 'what you mean!' The implication of this phrase is that the questioner has asked something improper.
59. yés 'not even'
igní 'to search for' iwágni, ũkígni pi
60. akíh'ā 'to starve' amákih'ā, ũkákih'ā pi

Ho hetáha wawáyake šni čákhé ũsiya yuthátha
 iyótiyékiya ománi ha kéye. Wachíyeyé šni kɨ ũ kál iyotakɨ 54
 na čhéya ha kéye. Ištá waníča čákhé ištámnihaɨi čhóla kɨ
 ũ hó ečé ũ čhéya ha kéye. Išnála yáká kéchaʔɨ kʔɨ, tuwá 56
 léčhegla hčɨ "Táku lé yakhá čha lehá ha hɨwóʔ" ekiya kéye.
 Čákhé, "Héhéhi, misɨ, othéhike yeló, táku yakhé. 58
 Lé ištá machóla čha wóyute yéš tókha iwágni šni kɨ ũ waná
 akíhʔa matʔɨ kte yelo," eyá kéye. 60

61. leyálaka 'all this time'
 Wanáǵi 'spirit'
 Itháǵhǵ 'Chief'
 čhǵ here 'stick'
62. makhá 'ground, earth'
 yumímeya 'in a circle'
 ičázo 'to mark' iwákazo, ǵkíkazo pi. Also, 'a mark'
 égle 'to put'
64. ithímahetǵhǵ 'inside it'
 ophí'ic'iyē 'to continue; to stay; to exist'
65. yuthǵhǵ See line 52.
 ománi See line 1.
 yus'iyak 'to catch with the hands'
 wachǵ 'to try'
 wanú ešǵ 'by chance'
 tókhelel 'somehow'
66. híǵlé 'to happen'
 tǵwǵ here, 'to see' watǵwe, ǵtǵwǵ pi
67. wís'oš'oka 'to be ambitious; to be eager to succeed'
 o'iyǵakA 'to run around inside' owǵ'imnake, ǵkó'iyǵaka pi
68. themnǵte'ic'iyA 'to cause oneself to sweat'
 asníkiyA 'to rest; to recover' asníwakiye, asní'ǵkiya pi
69. čhǵ (following a number) 'to be a number of 24 hour periods'
 ičítopa 'the fourth'
71. khíyótakA 'to settle back in'
 wablésya 'to acquire sight' wabléswe, wablés'ǵwǵ pi
72. tokhíyothǵ 'somewhere or other'
 gnáyǵ 'to play tricks on; to fool' wagnáye, ǵgnáyǵ pi
 ka 'just'
 čhés 'surely'
 heháyela owíhǵake 'that's where it ends'

Leyálaka hé Wanáǵi Itháǵhą kǵ é ǵhąkhé, "Ho, eǵá ǵhą
 wą yuhá naké kǵ hé iǵú na makhá kǵ yumímeya iǵázo égle yo," 62
 eyá kéye. Eǵhél eǵhá'ų yǵkhą hehál heyá kéye, "Ho, lé
 iyákazo kǵ hé ithímahetąhą ophímíǵ'ıye yeló. Héǵhel 64
 yutháthą ománi na yús'ıyǵk mawáǵhı yo. Wanú eǵá tókhel
 omáyaluspe s'é hǵgle kǵhą, yatǵwǵ kte yelo" eyá kéye. 66
 ǵhąkhé táku iyúha wǵš'os'oka, akhé yutháthą ó'ıyǵkǵ
 na šna themníte'ıǵ'ıya ǵhána asníkiyǵ na akhé eǵhá'ų hą 68
 kéye. Yámni ǵhą héǵha'ų na iǵítopa ǵhą yǵkhą Wanáǵi
 Itháǵhą kǵ oyúspa kéye. Héǵhena akhé ištá k'ų hená eǵhél 70
 khıyotakǵ na tayá wablésya škhe. Ho hetąhą akhé
 tokhıyothą wıǵhągnaye iyáye ka ǵhész. Heháyela owıhąke. 72

EXERCISES

- I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:
1. Tákuwe Iktómi čhéya hą he?
 2. Tákuwe Iktómi iyúweǵa okíhi šni he?
 3. Thatháka kǵ ókiyǵ kta he?
 4. Thatháka kǵ táku thokéya eyá he?
 5. Tákuwe Iktómi hechá'yú čhǵ šni he?
 6. Tákuwe Iktómi sǵté kǵ oyúspi na hakáb ókañ ya čhǵ šni he?
 7. Iktómi táku tokhá'yú čhǵ he?
 8. Thatháka kǵ hé wičála šni he?
 9. Ymá ečhfyatahą ihǵni k'yú héhǵl thatháka kǵ táku tókha'yú he?
 10. Iktó táku ǵ glinápha he?
 11. Tuktél ithǵkala kǵ škáta pi he?
 12. Tókheškhe škáta pi he?
 13. Iktó táku eyá he?
 14. Iktó ǵstá kǵ wákál yékiye k'yú héhǵl táku he?
 15. Ithǵkala kǵ Iktómi waná okíyaka pi he?
 16. Tákuwe éyaya he?
 17. Tákuwe Iktómi t'ǵ kta iglúkčǵ he?
 18. Yumímeya ičázo égle kǵ mahél Iktó táku tokhá'yú kta
iyéčheča he?
 19. Ítona čhǵ él oyúspa he?
 20. Iktó waná táku tokhá'yú he?

- II. Divide these two stories. Also divide the class into two teams. Let one team write an English paraphrase of the first story; the other should do the same with the other story. Now exchange paraphrases, and translate the other team's story back into Lakhóta. Your results should be similar to, but not the same as, the original stories.
- III. Memorize the stories so that you can tell them to the rest of the class. As you tell them, you may elaborate on some incidents and shorten others.
- IV. Working in teams, prepare dramatizations of one or another of the stories. Present your drama to the class.

2. wiwáziča 'widow'
 thakál 'outside'
 manf1 'in the country, in the wilderness'
3. asčú 'to be attracted to' awásču, ųkásču pi
4. čhī 'Short for ičhī 'for, because'
 wičháša éye ké 'to have a man'
5. iyŭǵa 'to ask a question of someone' imúǵe, ųkíyŭǵa pi
6. wakhályapi k'ú 'to feed'
7. háu háu háu An expression of gratitude for an offer
 of a gift, spoken by a man.
9. išnála 'to be alone' mišnála, ųkíšnála pi
 iyókšilya < iyókšičA 'to be sad' iyómakšiče, iyó'ųkšiča pi
11. ičhŭwiškáyaš 'Indeed! Thank you (embarrassed and
 flattered).'
 nuphíya 'both'
12. ešáš...šní An expression of very strong desire by a
 woman. The sentence here means "Oh, I wish he could
 be my husband!"
14. hčehál yahí čha 'You've come at a bad time...'
15. iníhə 'to worry'
17. ožú 'patch, bed: place where edible plants grow
 together in a group'
 óšibšipa 'in clusters'
 tkha Enclitic asserting something like 'the last time
 I saw it, that's how it was.'
18. ehátənaš 'if (the preceding sentence), then (the
 following one).'
 tókša 'by and by; maybe'

The Women Who Ate Their Children

Rev. Clyde Estes

Lower Brulé

After he finishes telling this story, Rev. Estes describes some situations where it may be used in modern Lakhota society to express disapproval of certain kinds of behavior.

- Hó watóħał hé akhé Iktó hé é čha ománi yí kta iyúkčą yúkħá
wiwáziča nóm wakháyeža óta wičháyuha pí na thakál maníł yáká pí. 2
- Yúkħa waná Iktó hé é čha waná ektá ihúni nahá hó líla asčú pí.
Čhí théħa hči wičháša-éye-ké šni, eyá hél yáká ħa pí na, ho Iktó 4
iyúga pí: "Ho tákuwe yahí he?" eyá pí. "Eyá loyáčhí s'eléčheča
čha eyá wakhályapi yníč'u pí kte." 6
- Ho "háu háu háu" eyá kéye.
Čħakhé waná, "Tákuwe yahí he?" eyá leyé. 8
- "Nišnála lél iyóksílya naká ħa pí s'eléčheča čha hé y lé
wahí yeló" eyá kéye. 10
- "Há..., ičhúwiškaš" echí pí kéye. Éyaš nuphíya echí pí
kéye, "Ešáš hé ħígnáwaye šní!" eyá keyé. Eyá líla asčú pí. 12
- Čħakhé wazí heyá kéye, "Eyá lé tayá yahí kštó," eyá kéye.
"Tákuni waná yúta pí kte šni hčehál yahí čha." 14
- "Ho..., " eyá, "Iníħa pí šni yo," eyá kéye. Thakál inází pí
yúkħa, "Hó, kákħiya maħpiya wá wáláka pí kí hé, hé maħpiya héčha 16
šni yelo. Hená čħaphá ožú čha áyataya óšibšipa ħa tkha čha, eyá
ektá lá pí yáčhí pí ehátanaš iyáya pí yo; tókša wakháyeža kí 18
lená awéwičhablakí kte yeló," eyá kéye.

20. ičhūwīškāyaš *See line 10.*
21. wīyukčā *'thoughtful; wise; considerate'*
23. iyātakuni šni *'disappear, gradually disappearing'*
 áyA *'to become'*
 kawīgā *'to turn around'* wakāwīge, ūkāwīga pi
25. khohā *'in the meantime'*
26. ih'ā *'to cook things'* iwāh'ā, ūkīh'ā pi
 átaya or atāya *'to meet', 'to run into'* áta waye or
 atā waye, atā'ŷya pi or áta'ŷya pi
27. takūhčī *'anything at all'*
29. khā *'would have'*
 kawīgā *See line 23.*
31. čha *At the end of a sentence means something like a shrug of the shoulders: 'So be it.'*
 wašpākhīya *'to cook something for someone'*
 wašpāwakhiye, wašpā'ŷkhīya pi
34. Hé...! *'Hey! Everybody!'*
35. glutā *'to eat one's own'* waglūte, ūglūta pi
37. ŷse *particle which suggests that the sentence exists to supply an excuse or explanation.*
 iyāčhī *'to compare'* iblāčhī, ūkīyačhī pi
38. ŷgē *Another form of hūh' 'some'*
 zuyā *'to war, to go to war'*
39. čhī šni *'to deplore'*
40. ékte *'to kill in a place away from here'* éwakte,
 é'ŷkte pi
42. yusōta *'to use up (dry things)'* blusōta,
 ŷyūsota pi
 a'īglusota *'to use up on oneself'* amīglusota,
 ŷkā'īglusota pi
41. thačhā *'corpse'*

Čha waná wíyą kį lená, "Hú...! Ičhųwįškayaš wícháša wą 20
líla wíyukčą laň," eyá pi kį. Líla ascú pi. Waná yá hą pi, yá
hą pi, na sám yé s'e maňpíya wą ho lé, čhaphą-ožú hé é čha sám 22
áyataya iyátakuni šni áya čha waná kawįga pi nahą waná glá
hą pi na ho líla ločhį pi, ípuza pi. 24

Khohą lél Iktó eyá héčhel glí pi kta iyúkčą čha takúku iň'ą
kěye. Čhakhé waná kú pi wawíčhayąka čhakhé ektá átwíčhaya kéye. 26
"Ho eyá takúhči iyéyaya pi hųwó?"

"Hiyá. Uųą hą pi na uųą hą pi na áyataya hčiš takúni..." 28

"Hiyá, héčhena lá hą pi kį ektá iyáhuni pi kta khá yelo,
éyaš eyá ičhį yakáwįga pi čha," eyá kéye. "Eyá loyáčhį pi kta 30
iblúkčą čha čhakhé eyá waspáčhichiya pi yeló," eyá kéye. "Hočhá
thimá ya pi nahą wóta pi yo," eyá kéye. 32

Čhakhé waná thimá iyáya pi na iyotaka pi na wóta hą pi.
Iyé Iktó hé é čha waná pahá wą ektá inážį na, "Hé...! Naň'ų pi 34
yo! Léčhiya wíyą eyá wakhąyeža wíchągluta pi yelo!!"

"Hí...! Šíce kį!" eyá pi kéye. 36

Hó, lehąl įše hé táku wą iyáčhį pi, yųkhą ho lehąl wíyą
nakų uęé, eyá hoksíla eyá zuyá-yá pi. Na Lakhóta uęé iyé 38
wakhąyeža glúta pi kta wą hé líla čhį pi šni. Yųkhą
wakhąyeža, hoksíla, khoškálaka wą zuyá í, na'įš ektá 40
ekte pi ehátąnaš ho insurance mázaska šna etą ícú pi yųkhą
hé líla eyá yusóta, na'įš a'įglusota pi čhį pi šni. Lé iyé 42
wakhąyeža glúta pi na'įš thačhą glúta pi kte wą héčha
s'eléčheča wą hé hé líla čhį pi šni. 44

46. čhóla 'without'
48. wičhóyaka 'a standard, a measure' (Here, the reference is to this story.)
49. oyákA 'to tell' obláke, ukóyaka pi
 aʔíčhiyę 'to compare' aʔíčhiwaye, aʔíčhiʔyę pi

Hehál řš ůǵé nakŭ eyá léčhel iwáŷyaka pi ů, ůǵé ho
 wakháyeža óta wičháyuha pi, atkúku čhóla. Ho etá hé eyá 46
 ADC money eyá pi. Ho hé é čha nakŭ hé lfla čhŭ pi šni.
 Ho hé hé lfla ů iyúkčą pi yŭkhą, wičhóyaka pi kŭ lé hé 48
 oyáka pi, a'fčhŭyą hé hé oyáka pi.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Wíyą eyá Iktó wawíčhayąg í kǵ táku pi he?
2. Hená'ųs Iktó wastélaka pi he?
3. Tákuwe Iktó wáyǵka pi kǵ ǵ iyókiphi pi he?
4. Hená'ųs táku Iktó k'ú pi kta he?
5. Tákuwe Iktó hí kéya he?
6. Wiwáziča kǵ táku yúta pi kta čha yuhá pi he?
7. Iktó maǵpiya wǵ hená'ųs wičhákípazo čha hé táku héčha kéya he?
8. Wiwáziča nuphǵ iyáya pi čhǵ pi kte kǵ Iktó táku tokhá'ų kta kéya he?
9. Wíyą kǵ čhaphá ožú kǵ iyéya pi he?
10. Ločhǵ pi, ípuza pi čha táku tokhá'ų pi he?
11. Khohǵ Iktó táku tokhá'ų he?
12. Wíyą nuphǵ wóta hǵ pi ečhúhǵ tókhíya Iktómi iyáya he?
13. Táku éya he?
14. Tóhǵ Lakhóta kǵ wakháyeža wičhágluta pi kéya pi he?

II. Prepare to retell this story to the class. You need not memorize it word for word, but you must be able to remember all the incidents in the right order. This is the way these stories are normally perpetuated in Lakhóta culture.

III. What does this reading passage - the story and Rev. Estes explanations taken together - reveal about the Indian way of pressuring people to conform to correct standards? Do non-Indians have similar devices in their culture? Discuss this question in class, and then write an essay in Lakhóta summarizing what was said in the discussion.

1. šúka wə *Once upon a time there was a dog. The usual way of beginning a story in Lakshota is by stating a noun and a topic marker, with no verb.*
winúhčala 'old woman'
pápa 'dried meat'
opháhte 'sack, pouch'
gnáka 'keep in a place' wagnáke, ygnáka pi
2. ištíma 'to sleep' mištíme, ykíštima pi
s'elécheča 'be expected; seem'
3. slolkíya 'to know something which affects oneself' slolwákiye,
slol'yúkiya pi
4. awáyakA khuwá 'to watch closely; lit' 'to pursue watching'
awáyag wakhúwa, awáyag ykhúwa pi
kákhele 'just as'
thiyóbleča 'tent (not tipi)'
húta agláglá 'along the outside bottom edge'
phá 'head (of an animal)'
5. hiyúkiya 'to cause one's own to come; put' hiyúwakiye,
hiyú'yúkiya pi
ité 'face'
glakíya 'slantwise'
wakháya 'powerfully'
khikákse 'to cut with a blow' khiwákakse, khi'yúkakse pi
pó 'to swell' mapó, ypó pi
7. íhihani 'the next morning'
omá 'another; the other (of two)'; also ymá
8. phamágle 'to hold the head bowed in shame or grief'. Always occurs with a position verb such as yúkA.
iníla 'quietly'
9. íchǵlǵil 'to be sorrowing or depressed'
ayúpta 'to answer' ablúpte, ykáyupta pi
10. ínfla yákí ye! 'Shut up!'
11. okíh'ə 'to treat; to do something to someone' owákíh'ə,
o'yúkih'ə pi

A DOG'S REVENGE

Sŭka wə Wathókič'ų

This fable was first recorded by the Rev. S. R. Riggs, a missionary to the Dakotas in the nineteenth century. The original is in Dakhota, and was translated by Eli James and E. Neva Garrett. The device of attaching a moral at the end of a story, such as we see here, is not a typical Lakhota story-telling technique. From this one might conclude that the story was reinterpreted by its narrator, Michael Renville, who may simply have added the moral as an explanation to the White man with whom he was speaking and who couldn't be expected to understand the point without help. Without the moral, the story is a good Indian tale about revenge, which was considered right and proper action when one was wronged.

Sŭka wə. Nə winúhčala wə pápa opháhte wə yuhá čha mahél gnáke.
 Sŭka kŭ lé slolyé. Həhépi wə él winúhčala kŭ istŭme s'elécheča 2
 čha sŭka kŭ lé él í. Éyas winúhčala kŭ slolkiya čha sŭka kŭ
 awəyaka khuwá na, kákhel thiyóbleča huta aglágla él phá thimá 4
 hiyúkiye kŭ él ité glakŭya wakhəya aphŭ na khikáksa čha líla pó
 kéye. 6

Íhinhani él sŭka omá wə él hí na wókiyakŭ kte hčŭ kéye.
 Éyas phamágle iníla yáká hə kéye. Sŭka omá kŭ heyá kéye: "Táku 8
 ŭ ičhəlsŭl naká hə he?" Hočhá ayúptŭ na leyá kéye:
 "Iníla yákŭ ye, winúhčala wə šičáya omákiň'ə yeló." 10

"Táku tókhani'ų he?"

12. thokéya 'first'
13. manú 'to steal' mawánu, ma'ínu pi
14. théhą 'late'
 kéčhą'í 'to think, believe' kéčhąmi,
 ké'ųkečhą'í pi
 éyokas'í 'to peep through, as a keyhole' éyowakas'í, e blo kas'í
 éyo'ųkas'í pi
15. ší:: expression of surprise or disgust, female speaker
 ĥabyÁ 'to shoo away an animal' ĥabwáye, ĥab'ųya pi
16. kipázo 'to show to someone' wakípazo 'I showed it to him'
17. ĥųĥųhé expression of surprise or disgust, male speaker
 okhúwa 'to treat' owákhwa, ųkókhuwa pi
18. tokhéša 'anyway; in spite of it'
 omníčiye 'a meeting'
19. kičó 'to call' wakíčo, ųkíčo pi
20. mniwózą 'to drizzle'
 wayášpa 'to bite (things)' wablášpe, wa'ųyašpa pi
- thahú 'the back of the neck'
 phé 'to be sharp-edged'
21. thokáhe 'first'
23. ečhákičų 'to do something for someone' (dative of ečhá'ų)
 echáwecų, ečhá'ųkičų pi
- blihíč'iyA 'bestir oneself; become energetic' blihímič'íye,
 blihí'ųkič'íya pi
24. theńíla'it'A 'to love very much' theńíla'imát'e, theńíla'ųkít'a pi
- Lines 24 and 25 contain two relative clauses joined by na. They mean 'Tonight we will eat up the bag of meat which the old woman loved so much and because of which she hurt our friend.'

- Čhá šŕka wŕ thokéya kŕ heyá kéye: "Winúňčala wŕ 12
pápa opháhte wŕ yuhá čha wŕblákŕ na, mawánu kta čha thŕ él wa'í.
Hŕhépi théhŕ na ištŕma kéčhamŕ čha thŕ hŕta aglagla etŕ éyowakas'ŕ 14
yŕkhŕ kiktá ħpáya čha 'šŕ::' éyŕ na ħabmáýŕ na phá akŕl amápha čha
wŕlewŕ wŕýŕkŕ yethó." Kipázo. 16
- "Hŕhŕhé" eyá kéye, šŕka omá kŕ, "lŕla tŕýŕ onŕchuwa šni yeló.
Thóhŕyŕka yo, tokhéša pápa hená theb'ŕýŕ kte yeló. Omnŕčiye kta 18
čha iyúha wŕchákŕcho wo." eyá kéye.
- "Mniwózá, na Inŕla Wayášpá na Thahú Waš'áka, na Mŕla Phé 20
wŕchákŕcho wo." Čhá šŕka wŕ thokáhe kŕ áyataya wŕchákŕcho kéye.
Waná ahŕhuni čha heyá kéye; "Hŕýŕ pi yo. Winúňčala wŕ kholá 22
tŕýŕ ečhákŕčŕ šni yeló. Blihŕč'ŕya pi yo. Hŕhépi kŕ
pápa opháhte wŕ winúňčala hé théhŕla'it'é k'ŕ hé na kholá 24
ksúyeye k'ŕ hé ŕ theb'ŕýŕ pi kte yeló."

27. ečhél 'as if'
o'íyokpaza 'dark as night'
28. zugzúka 'to be drenched' mazúgzuke, ʔzúgzuka pi
wihúpaspa 'tent pegs'
ohlóka 'hole'
taýéla 'entirely'
hpála 'to be soggy'. Not used of people.
29. ikhā 'rope'
yaksÁ 'to cut by biting' blaksé, ʔyáksa pi
aḥwáyela 'gently and quietly'
31. í 'mouth'
théḥal 'far off'
iyáyekiya 'to run away' iyáyewakiye,
iyáye'ʔkiya pi
32. čokháya 'in half, in two'
yaḥtáka 'to bite' blaḥtáke, ʔyáḥtaka pi
yaḥléčA 'to tear open a bag or container with the teeth'
33. nahāčī ḥahépi la ke él 'before the night was yet over', with
the implication that it was necessary to finish the deed by the
end of the night, hence also 'under cover of darkness'
35. wó'ʔspe 'lesson, moral'
wamánus'a 'thief'
36. isámya 'more; further'
kičīčīč'iyA 'to join together in a cause' Plural only:
ʔkičīčīč'iyA pi, ničīčīčīč'iyA pi
ísam 'more; further'
šfl áya 'to become bad'

Lines 35-36 translate "When a thief who has some friends worse than he is joins with them, then he becomes worse."

Yŭkhə Mniwóza ečíya pi k'ŭ hé é čha maǵázu káǵa kéye. 26
 Apétu kŭ áyataya maǵázu na ečhéł o'íyokpaza kéye, thípi kŭ
 áyataya zugzúki na wihúpaspa oňlóká kŭ tayéla ħpála. Hehál 28
 Iníla Wayáspa wihúpaspa-ikhə kŭ yaksé éyaš líla aňwáyela ečhŭ
 čha winúňčala kŭ naň'ŭ šni kéye. Na Thahú Waš'áka iyáyŭ na 30
 pápa opháhte kŭ í ŭ icú na théhəl yuhá iyáyekiya kéye. Míla
 Phé hiyú na pápa opháhte kŭ čokəya yaňtáki na yaňléčŭ na 32
 nahəhčí hahépi la ke él winúňčala kŭ pápa tháwa kŭ áyataya
 thebyá pi kéye. 34
 Wó'uspe letə icú pi kte kŭ lé é: Wamánus'a wəzí thakhólaku
 etə isəmya síčá čha kichícic'íya čhəna hé isəm síl áye. 36

Exercises

- I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:
1. Winúhčala wə táku čha gnáka he?
 2. Šúka kɪ táku čha slolyá he?
 3. Watóhətu čha éł šúka kɪ éł í he?
 4. Tákuwe hé təyá [safe] kta kéčaʔɪ he?
 5. Winúhčala kɪ slolkíya čha táku tókhaʔɪ he?
 6. Watóhətu čha éł aphá he?
 7. Tuktél aphá he?
 8. Tókheškhe hé aphá he?
 9. Tákuwe šúka kɪ ité pó he?
 10. Ínihəní éł šúka óma kɪ táku tókhy kta kéya he?
 11. Tókheškhe šúka wə thokéya kɪ yáká he?
 12. Šúka óma kɪ táku wíyegə he?
 13. Táku ayúpta he?
 14. Šúka wə thokéya kɪ wokíyake kɪ, pápa ophánte kɪ tókhy kta čha thí éł í kéya he?
 15. Tókhiyatahə éyokasʔɪ kéya he?
 16. Éyokasʔɪ yúkhə winúhčala kɪ istíma hə he?
 17. Winúhčala kɪ šúka kɪ ayúta [to look at] čha táku eyá he?
 18. Šúka omá kɪ táku kípázo he?
 19. Táku eyá čha hé ɪ tókheškhe slolyáya he?
 20. Šúka kɪ henáʔus pápa ophánte kɪ tókhy pi kta he?
 21. Tákuwe iyúha wíchákícho pi he?
 22. Tuwá wíchákícho pi he?
 23. Watóhətu čha blíhíčʔiya pi kta he?
 24. Táku thebyá pi kta he?

25. Mniwóza ećiya pi k'y hé é ča táku tókhų he?
26. Apétu kį áyataya maǵázu k'y héha thípi kį tókheškhe há he?
27. Iníla Wayáspe ećiya pi k'y hé winúpaspa ikhá kį tókhayų he?
28. Tákuwe winúhčala kį tákuni náh'y šni he?
29. Tuwá pápa ophánte kį mání na yuhá iyáyekeya he?
30. Táku y hé hé ičú he?
31. Míla Phé ećiya pi k'y hé táku tókhų he?
32. Watóhātu ča theybá pi he?
33. Toháya thebyá pi he?
34. Wó'yspe letá ičú pi kte kį hé táku he?

II. Retell the story pretending you are the main dog: change the appropriate forms to first person, and omit the kéye when it indicates hearsay evidence.

III. Condense the story and re-tell it, using about one-third the words of the original. Recite your condensation to the class.

IV. Act out the story in class: have one person be a narrator, and one be each of the dogs.

V. Write out what you imagine the dogs said at their plotting meeting. Perhaps some of you could put on a skit of the meeting for the rest of the class.

VI. Discuss in class the value of stories such as this for teaching children the difference between right and wrong. What other lessons, besides the one specified at the end of the story, might be learned from this? Are all of the possible lessons good things to learn? By whose standards? After class, write a short essay about your discussion.

2. kīčitʔA 'for one's own to die on one' mīčitʔe, ŷkīčitʔa pi
iyókīphi šni 'to be sad' iyómakīphi šni, iyóʔŷkīphi pi šni
3. čatēšičA 'to be downhearted' čatēmasičē, čatēʔŷšiča pi
hē 'mountain'
íyohlate 'just below'
éthi 'to go live in a place' éwathi, éʔŷthi pi
4. nahānake Northern dialect form of na
5. aphīčʔiya 'to search one's soul; to seek a meaning for an event'
aphīmicʔiye, aphīʔŷkīčʔiya pi
6. ohlōka 'cave'
7. echūhą 'while'
8. tókhašni 'everything seemed to be all right'
10. mathō 'bear'
sēl 'I wonder whether'
akhēs takūniš 'but one the other hand, in contradiction'
11. mná 'to smell, to have an odor' mamná, ŷmná pi
12. yuščug- 'pulling out from a pouch or container, usually being
carried by the person; implies it comes from the side of the person'
wīyeyA 'ready'
13. íšʔiya 'he.' The first of these refers to the person already in
the cave, the second to the man we have been hearing about.
lēčheglala 'very close by'
niyá 'to breathe' waniye, ŷniya pi
14. anúkhatąhą 'from both sides; mutually'
15. ehątą 'from the start; already'
16. wamákhašką 'animal'
hēci 'what might be'
17. hčehál 'just at the moment when (whatever precedes)'
napéʔokaške 'his wrist'
yúsʔiyaške 'to grab hold of' blúsʔimake, yúsʔŷkʔiyaška pi
18. omáke = omá
19. wáčhį 'to try to' wawáčhį, waʔŷčhį pi
20. hēchų pi sʔe 'having done this'
paʔákąl 'pushed up against a surface'

The Lakhóta-Cheyenne Alliance

Sophie Many Deeds

Standing Rock

Ehāni Lakhóta oyáte kī tuktél éwíchothi. Yúkhā etāhā
wícháša wā khoškálaka wā kíčít'a čha lfla iyókiphi šni. 2

Čhatéšiča čhakhé pahá tháka, hě nácheče, hě iyoňlate éthi pi.
Ho hě é čha iyáyī nahānake wícháša kī (t'é kī lé atkúku kī) 4
iyáyī nahānake iyókiphi šni čha apétu tób řsnala aphíc'iyī kte.

Ho čha iyáyī nahānake oňlóka wā tháka iyéye éyaš, waná 6
ečhūhā h̄tayétu áyī na mniš'és'e chákhe waná mnihihā chakhé
oňlóka kī hěl thimá iyáye. Yúkhā tókhašni; táku wā nakū él 8
thimáhel ū čha slolyé.

"Tokháš mathó sél," echá'ī éyaš, akhész tákuniš hěchel 10
mná šni. Éyaš slolyé, tuwá hěl thimá yáké kī. Čhakhé mla
kī yugúg-ikfkču nahānake wīyeya yuhá-yáké, thiyópa kī él. 12

Ho yúkhā řs'iyā waná tuwá léčheglala niyā čha řs'iyā
slolyé. Anúkhatahā wícháša pi čha hěchel slolyā pi na, lená 14
Lakhóta pi čha hěchel slolyā pi — ehāta.

Mla kī waná yuhá, mathó na'řs wamákhaškā hěchi ū kté 16
kta čha iyáye h̄cehāl, tuwá napé'okaške kī él yús'iyake.
Ho éyaš wícháša čha slolyé, řs'iyā wícháša omáke kī lé, kté 18
wachī čha hěchel řs'iyā napé'okaške kī oyúspi nahānake, ho
hěchū pi s'e mla kī pa'ákāl kél kíchīyuha nažī pi. 20

21. ihíhāna 'the next morning'
yuphíyakel 'mild, peaceful'
hináphA 'to come out' hináwaphe, wahínaphe, hiná'upha pi,
uhínapa pi
22. Šahíyela 'Cheyenne'
23. kholákičhiya 'to be/become friends with each other'
kholá'ukíchiya pi
éna 'right there'
čhupítku 'his/her daughter'
24. iyókšičA 'to be sad' iyómakšiče, iyó'ukšiča pi
26. átaya or atáya 'to meet' atáwaye, atá'uyá pi
29. ómakha 'year'
glo'ú 'bring one's own'
31. wíyuthA 'to talk using sign language' wíbluthe, wí'uyátha pi
32. akhótahā 'on the other side'
alí 'to step on'; with khiglé, 'to start for home going over a
hill' alí-wakhíyagle, alí-ukhíyagla pi
33. aphé 'to wait for someone' awáphe, ukáphe pi
ečhétkiya 'towards'
34. hiyóhpayA 'to descend a hill (this way)' hiyówahpaye,
wahíyohpaye, hibelóhpaye; hiyó'uhpaya pi, uhíyohpaya pi
36. yuwíyeyA 'to prepare' bluwíyeye, yúwíyeya pi
37. khilíya 'very much' (only used in informal style)'
iyókíphiya 'to cause to be happy; to make happy'
38. wakíchič'u (pi) 'to give things to each other (necessarily
plural)' wa'ukíchič'u pi, wayéchič'u pi
éna 'right there'
éna 'together with (another person)'
óhā 'among'
39. okíchize 'war'
40. Pehí Hāska 'General Custer'
41. kíchiža 'to fight'

Ho waná ihíhāna, yuphíyakel apétu kí wašté, wí khó hinápha
 čákhé nuphí hinápha pí. Yúkhā omá wícháša kí lé Šahiyela héčha. 22
 Kholákičhíya pí éna. Ho hé řs'íyā čhūwítku wā kíčit'a čha
 héčhel hé iyókiphi šní na iyóksíča čákhé hél oňlóka kí hél 24
 iyáye hčehál hé mağázu na řs'íyā lé Lakhóta kí lé éł thimá
 iyáye. Ho hél atákičhiya pí. 26
 Čha íhíhāní éł kholákičhíya pí nahānake Lakhóta kí lé
 Šahiyela okíyake, 28
 "Letá ómakha wāží kíhā ečháš oyáte níthāwa wícháglo'u wo,
 wayáta pí kte yelo," eyé. 30
 Čákhé eyá wíyutha pí na wíkičhiyuta pí nahā kál khiglé.
 Hé kí akhótāhā, hé kí alí-khiglé, Šahiyela kí. 32
 Ho waná ómakha wāží čákhé aphé, ečhétkiya étųwā-yáká hā
 kéye, lé Lakhóta-wícháša kí lé. "Thohál kholá hiyóhpayí kta 34
 hųwó?" ečhá'í kéye. Éyaš waná táku, wóyute kí khó iyúha
 yuwíyeya pí čákhé héčhel awíčhaphe yúkhā, hihýní pí. 36
 Hihýní pí čákhé khilíya wóta pí nahānake iyókiphi'íč'íya,
 wakíčič'íu pí nahā hó éna éthi pí. Šahiyela kí éna Lakhóta óhā 38
 éthi pí. Ho héčhų pí s'e éthi pí hčehál lé Míla Hąska okíčhize
 kí hé yuhá pí. Hé ř Šahiyela kí Lakhóta óhā Phehí Hąska ób 40
 kíčhíza pí. Čha héčhel Šahiyela kí Lakhóta kí kholákičhíya pí.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Tákuwe Lakhóta wícháša kǵ iyókiphi šni he?
2. Tókhiya iyáyǵ kta he?
3. Toháya išnála aphíč'iyǵ kta he?
4. Tákuwe ohlóka kǵ él thimá iyáya he?
5. Mahél í k'y héhǵ táku slolyá he?
6. Táku mahél ǵ náchéča iyúkčǵ he?
7. Tuktél tókheškhe yáká he?
8. Tókheškhe wícháša hécha kǵ slolyá he?
9. Tókheškhe hǵhépi heháya hená'us nážǵ pi he?
10. Omá Lakhóta kǵ táku he?
11. Tákuwe wícháša omá kǵ ohlóka kǵ él iyáya he?
12. Ómakha wǵží kǵhǵ Šahíyela kǵ táku tokhá'y kta kéya he?
13. Šahíyela kǵ hí pi k'y héhǵ táku Lakhóta ób tokhá'y pi he?
14. Éthi pi hčehǵl tuwá ób kichíza pi he?
15. Šahíyela kǵ khiglá pi he?

II. Look up the historical record of the Custer war and determine whether or not this story is part of that record. Report your findings in a short essay in Lakhóta.

III. Retell this story from the point of view of either the Lakhóta man or the Cheyenne man. You can be particularly dramatic about the incident in the cave.

IV. What does this passage tell you about Indian ways and customs? Think about the men's reasons for going off, the fact that the men knew they were both Indians even in the dark, the sudden friendship, the invitation, and the way the invitation was accepted. Discuss these phenomena in short essays which you exchange with your classmates.

V. In groups of three, present a dramatization of this story as if it were a silent movie. Work out the scenes you will dramatize and prepare signs in Lakhóta explaining, as necessary, what is going on. Two of you should then silently act out the roles of the two men while the third one holds up the signs in the appropriate places.

1. áya 'to become', used as the second element in a compound with stative verbs amáye, ukáya pi.
thukásila 'grandfather'
2. o'ŷya 'to live, to have certain customs' o'ŷwaye, ukó'ŷya pi.
okíčhize 'war, to be war'
3. thakóža 'grandchild'
uspé 'to learn' umáspe, ukúspe pi.
4. iwáhoya 'to enlighten, educate about, to remind' iwáhowaye, iwáho'ŷya pi.
oyákA 'to tell' obláke, ukóyaka pi.
5. oh'ŷ 'to behave, to do things (customarily)' owáh'ŷ, ukóh'ŷ pi.
6. ichí 'because of [what follows]'
watúktehātu 'at times; now and then'
7. kašpé 'offshoots, branches, break off'
tokhíyotha 'somewhere'
thokthókča 'various, different, foreign' Reduplication of thókča.
8. takúya 'to have some sort of relationship (kinship) with'
iglákA 'to move away' iwáglake, ukíglaka pi.
9. watúktehātu čha 'at one of those times'
zuyÁ 'war' zuyáwíčhaša 'warrior'
séča 'about, approximately'
10. hé The singular implies that the warriors were acting as a collective group.
thóka See line 7.
Psáloka 'Crow (Indian)'
11. anáslata 'to sneak up on' anáwaslate, aná'ŷslata pi.
12. éyokas'í 'to look or peek' éyowakas'í, éblokas'í; éyo'ŷkas'í pi.
iyúkA 'lie down' imúke, ukíyuka pi
ištáwaze 'eye-metal', i.e. a telescope
iyéyA 'to send' Here, idiomatically 'to use' iyéwaye, iyé'ŷya pi.
13. igní 'to seek to find, search for' The absence of wíča implies that the horses are thought of as a collective group. iwágni, ukígni pi.
14. okáhmi 'bend (of a stream)'
16. héše 'no doubt'
(wíchása) 'itháča 'chief'

WAR STORY

by Eli James

Homáksila na ícháh amáye k'ų héhą thųkášilawaye kį táku
óta omákiyake. Eháni tókheškhe wičhó'ųye na'įs tókheł okíčhize 2
kį hená "thakóža lená ųńspe na ečhél isám owíčhayakiyakį kte
yelo" eyá šna iwáhomaye. Ho lé oblákį kte kį lé é čha eháni 4
hěchel wičhóh'ą kéye.

Lakhóta oyáte kį lřla oyáte thąka pí. Ho íchį watúkتهاtu 6
šna hųń káspé tokhįyothą šna iyáya pí kéye. Hená oyáte thokthókča
takúwičhaya pí kį hé ų šna tokhįyothą šna iglág iyáya pí kéye. Ho 8
hél watúkتهاtu čha zuyáwíčhaša. eyá tóna, šakówį sěča,
zuyá-iyáya pí kéye. Ho hé yá pí na waná thóka Psáloka wičhóthi 10
wą él ihųni pí kéye. Čha waná anáwičhaslata pí na tayá iwáyag
pahá wą etá éyokas'į-éyuka keye. Wąží ištámaza iyéya kéye. 12
Šųka-wakhą hěcha čha igní pí na hé ų hé zuyá pí čha waná hél
ihųni pí kéye. Yųkha wąží heyá kéye, "Kholá, áyataya kál okáhmi kį 14
hél šųkawakhą óta ų pí yeló" eyá kéye. Ho ištámaza iyéye kį
lé é čha, "Ho hél ų pí kį šųkawakhą hěse wičháša itháchą 16

17. abléza 'recognize' awábleze, ukábleza pi.
19. síté 'tail'
 wakátakiya 'upward'
 phahtá 'to tie' phawáhte, pha'phta pi.
20. owáza 'to own' omáwaza, ukówaza pi.
 igní See line 13.
23. pa'owazila iyéya 'to herd together into a single-group'
 iyéwaye, iyé'uya pi.
 awáyag khuwá 'to watch closely'. The construction verb₁-
 kta cha-verb₂ means 'do verb₂ in order to verb₁'. The sentence
 says 'These horses which were there which belonged to those
 chiefs, they were the ones which the ones who were looking for
 them watched, so they could separate them out as a group.'
24. hécheča kteak?u 'as they had anticipated'
 tókša 'certainly; for sure'
25. ištima 'to sleep'; 'they, collective, were sleeping' wichóštima
 mištima, ukíštima pi.
 hehātu ča 'just then'
26. ha-théha 'far into the night'
27. iglúwiyeya 'to ready oneself' miglúwiyeya, ukígluwiyeya pi.
 mázawakhá 'gun'
 itázipa 'bow'
 gluwiyeya 'to ready one's own' waglúwiyeya, uglúwiyeya pi.
28. óha 'among'
 ohítika 'brave' omáhitike, ukóhitika pi.
29. ópha 'to be included with' ómapha or ówapha, ó'upha pi.
 túheni 'never'
 khěš 'although' Governs preceding verb, hence 'even though
 he had been in battle'
30. ohóla u 'be respectful of'. Requires an object: hé ohóla
 'respectful toward him' ohóla wa'u, ohóla-uk'u pi.
 lazáta 'in back'
 awáyakA 'to watch, guard' awáblake, ukáwayaka pi
31. ópha See line 29.
 Because he was brave, he was included as the rear guard.

tháwa pi eyá ů pi" kéye. Tókkel hená awíčhableza pi kĭ:
 ehāni Psáloka kĭ šŭkawakhā, wāzĭ wícháša itháčha wāzĭ tháwa 18
 čhāna hé sĭté kĭ wākátakiya phawíčhakihta pi čha šŭkawakhā;
 waštéšte kĭ hená é čha itháčha kĭ lená owáza pi kéye. Ho 20
 lená é čha Lakhóta kĭ wícháčhi pi kéye. Čhakhé lená šŭka-
 wakhā ů pi kĭ itháčha tháwa kĭ hená é čha iwíčhagni pi kĭ 22
 pa'ówāžila-iyéwíčháya pi kta čha awáyač-wíchákuwa pi kéye.
 Ho waná héčheča kte k'ŷ waná htayétu áya keye, na tókša 24
 wíchóštíme kĭ hehātu čha šŭkawakhā kĭ lená anáwíčhaslata pi
 na iwíčhaču pi kta čha aphé pi kéye. Waná hāthēhā čha 26
 iglúwŷyeya pi keye. Máza-wakhā na itázipa kĭ gluwŷyeya pi
 kéye. Ho lé zuyá yá pi kĭ óhā wícháša wā ohítika héčha čha 28
 ópha kéye. Túheni tukténi okíčhize khěš ó pi šni čha hé
 ohóla-ŷ pi na ohítike kĭ hé ů lazāta awáyač kĭ kta čha hé 30
 ópha kéye.

32. kablés, from kabléza 'to dawn'
lé 'this [is what happened]: '
33. léčhetkiya 'this way'
34. kákhethkiya 'that way'
slohą 'to crawl' waslólhe, ʏslólhe pi
35. katʔA 'to knock out' wakátʔe, ʏkátʔa pi.
37. lenáʔʏs 'both of these'
tókhiyatahą 'from somewhere'
híhą 'owl'
hothų 'to make the noise of an animal', hence here 'hoot'
38. iníla 'quietly'
kawítayA 'to gather'; here 'to round up' wakáwitaye,
ʏkáwitaya pi.
39. ʏgnáhálaka 'suddenly'
kañáb 'herded, driven' aglíyaču 'to bring this way' Hence,
'They herded them back this way'.
héčhegla 'right then'
40. šʔá 'noise'
sʔe 'like'; here 'some kind of'
híglÁ 'suddenly begin'
41. khute 'shots; to shoot' wakhúte, ʏkhúte pi.
thisákhíb 'beside the tipi'
kiglé 'to keep one's own' wégle, ʏkígle pi.
42. akál-iyíčʔiya 'to mount'; Literally, 'to put oneself on top'
akál-iyémíčʔiye, akál-iyéʔʏkíciya pi.
ahiyu 'to chase' awáhiyu, ʏkáhiyu pi.
43. lázata-ophíčʔiya 'to hang back' ophímíčʔiye, ophíʔʏkíčʔiya pi.
44. thókA 'enemy'; Cf. line 7.
45. akísʔašʔa 'to be yelling'
lenáʔʏs See line 37.
gliyópsičA 'to jump from one's own' waglíʔopsiče,
ʔʏglíʔopsiča pi.
46. khul-íyotakA 'to sit down' khul-íblotake,
khul-ʏkiyotaka pi.
mázakhuthe See line 41.
47. kawíñ 'turning' wakáwíñ, ʏkáwíñ pi.
naphÁ 'to flee' nakíphA 'to flee from' nawéci phe 'I fled
for/from him, naʔʏkíci phA pi

Waná kablés áya čha lé šúkawakhá eyá nážį lená étkiya 32
 anáwičhaslata pi kéye. Wąží léčhetkiya iyáyi na wąží řš
 kákhеткиya slohá kéye. Záptą ymá kį lená aphé pi kéye. Lé 34
 slohá iyáya pi kį lená šúkawakhá awáwičhayake kį wičhákát'a pi
 kta čha aphé pi kéye. Ho héčheča kte k'ų waná wičháša núpa kį 36
 lená'ųs tókhiyataha hįhá hothų pi kéye. Čakhé wana iglúwįyeya
 yaká pi k'ų lená řnřla šúkawakhá kį lená wičhákawitaya pi kéye. 38
 Na áyataya ygnáhalaka kñháb awíčhagliyaču pi kéye. Héčhegla hó
 lé Psáloka eyá wičhóthi kį óha ř'a ř'e hįglá pi kéye. Mázewakhá, 40
 khuthá pi na šúkawakhá thisákhíb wičhákigle pi kį hená
 akál iyíč'iya pi na Lakhóta kį lená awíčhahiyu pi kéye. Ho 42
 Lakhóta wičháša ohítike kį lé wąží kichí lazáta ophíč'iya pi na
 Psáloka thóka ú pi kį lená ób kichíza pi kéye. Thóka kį lená 44
 akř'aš'a hiyú pi khés lená'ųs thašųke kį etą šna gliyópsiča pi
 na khúl řyotaka pi na héktakiya mázakhútha pi čhána ho thóka 46
 kį lená kawřh šna héktakiya nawíčhakipha pi čhána akhé šna lená'ųs
 šųg-akál iyíč'iya pi na šna akhé šna gličú pi kéye. Ho héčhel 48

49. čhysōke 'forest'
51. gliyúweñ (plus motion verb) 'to cross water'
 óhuta 'shore'
 ikhōwakatāhą 'the other side of the water'
52. agnēčheya 'About the time when [whatever precedes]'
 chuwl 'the back (of a person)'
 áyataya here, with a high pitched-lengthened intonation, an exclamation calling attention to (focusing on) this specific incident. Changes the topic to what follows.
 mázasu 'bullet', literally 'metal seed'
53. óšniyákel 'without penetrating'
 ikčéya 'but instead'
 ékañtakA 'to touch, to graze' éwakañtake, é'ykañtaka pi.
54. thągyá 'in a big manner; wide'
 woǵápA 'to split open along a line' womáǵape, wó'yǵapa pi.
 nakáwa 'split open (adv.)'
 tókhañ'ą 'to lose consciousness' tókhamañ'ą, tókha'yñ'ą pi.
55. o'íkpañičA 'regain consciousness' omíkpañiče, ykó'íkpañiča pi.
56. óksąksą 'around here and there'
 tókheni 'really; very'
 phéta 'fire, coal'
57. ipústąñčA 'burn, sear, scorch'
 škąšką 'moving around'
58. hiñpáye 'his falling off'
 wanás 'now'
 yžfžtka 'rose'
59. hú 'bushes'
 ináñmA 'hide' ináwahme, iná'yñma pi.
 iglúslohą hiyŭkA 'drag oneself to lie in' miǵlúslohą, ykiǵluslohą pi.
60. ħlō 'to growl' waħlō, yħlō pi.
62. hiyŭkA 'came into a lying position'
 misŭ 'my little brother', a friendly term of address to someone who is the right age to be a younger brother.
63. sitúpsąpsą 'wagging his tail'

kú pi na čhušóke wə́ éł gličú pi. Éyaš thóka kɨ lená hě́čhena
 wičhákhuwa pi čha ú pi kéye. Ho léčhel wakpála ħpáya čha 50
 gliyúweñ gliču pi na óhuta ikhówakatą́tą́ éł glihúni pi kɨ
 agně́čheya Lakhóta ohítike kɨ čhuwɨ kɨ áyataya éł mázasu wə́ 52
 óšniyaḱel ikčéya ékañtake s'eléčheca kéye. Éyaš o'ó kɨ lé
 thəgyá woḡápa čha nakáwa ḡ kéye. Heḡáya tókhañ'ə́ kéye. 54
 Waná lɨla thė́ḡa yúḱḡa ho wičháša kɨ lé o'ɨkpañičɨ na
 óksə́ḱsə́ étɨwə́ ħpáya kéye éyaš čhuwɨ kɨ tókheni tuwá phė́ta 56
 ipústa ḡca kéye. Šḱə́šḱə́ khė́š lɨla yazə́ čha hě́čhel ħpáya čha
 wanáš akhé ḡḡépi kéye. Éyaš lé ħɨḡpáye kɨ éł lɨla ɨ́zɨ́zɨ́tka 58
 hú óta čha tə́yə́ ináñmɨ́ kta čha éł óḡa iglúslohə́ iyúka kéye.
 Hě́čhel ħpáya ḡa yúḱḡa watúkتهḡal táku wə́ ḡló čha nañ'ú kéye. 60
 Áyataya šḱə́šḱə́ šni hě́čhel ħpáya yúḱḡa hě́čheca kte k'ɨ šugmánitu
 čha anásłal ħɨyúka kéye. "Hé-hé, misú, ómakiya yo, sičáya wañpáye" 62
 eyá kéye. Yúḱḡa šugmánitu sitúpsə́psə́ na wičháša lé ħpáya

64. ómna 'sniff' ówamna, óʔymna pi.
tuhéye 'with pity, with sympathy'
kíčislipa 'to lick for someone' wéčislipe, ʔkíkíčislipa pi.
65. kíciyužaza 'to wash something for someone'
ékčiyuštá 'to finish something for someone' éwekčiyuštá,
éʔkíkíčiyuštá pi.
66. paníniya 'to nudge' wapániniye, ʔupániniya pi.
67. slípa See line 64.
yuhíča 'awaken' bluħíča, ʔyúħíča pi.
68. náháħčí 'still'
líla ħčí...šni 'not...much'
69. abléza
maštíčala 'rabbit'
70. wólkagli 'to bring food for someone'
isáħhib laħčí 'right next to...'
71. ihʔÁ 'to cook' -šniyákel 'without ...ing' Compare
óšniyákel. in line 53.
73. ítona 'the several-eth'
tayá aħí 'to recover; to arrive well'
máni 'to walk'
74. gličúkiya 'start homeward'
okásniya 'drafty (open)'
75. hí 'hair, skin'
waksÁ 'to cut (with a knife)' wayáксе, waʔúкса pi.
wasóso 'in strips'
agláhpa 'cover one's own' awáglahpe, ʔkáglaħpa pi.
76. ohómní 'around'
iyáglasška 'to tie one's own' iyáwaglasške, iyáʔuglasška pi.
iʔíglutha 'to try something'; Here, 'to try to walk'.
ímiǵlyte, ʔkíʔíglutha pi.
78. iyékiya 'recognize' iyéwakiye, iyéʔukiya pi.
79. oʔýyá 'to be in a place' owáʔyye, ʔkóʔyya pi.
waktáya 'carefully'
81. héše 'no doubt'
wáčagniš 'immediately'
82. hočhókab 'into the middle'
83. hóyeya 'to shout, call out'
itkób 'toward (an approaching person)'. The sentence means
'They met him part way.'

kŕ l     ma k  ye.   huwŕ kŕ   ma na tukh  ye kŕ  slŕpa   yataya 64
 t  y  kŕ  iyu   a s'     k  iyu  t  k  ye.   ha wi    sa kŕ l   h  ktakiya
 akh    i  t   .   gn   wat    l t  ku pan  niye s'  l      a y  kh   66
     manitu kŕ l        ha it   kŕ slŕpa   ha yu    a k  ye.   huwŕ kŕ
   yas  lŕla nah       yaz    ha ey  lŕla       k        ni   ha h    el 68
   paya k  ye. T  ku w     ma s'  l      a   ha abl  za y  kh   ma      la
   ha       manitu kŕ kt   na w  lkagli   ha nat   kŕ is    ib la     70
 y  k     ha w  y  ka k  ye. Lo       ha h   i            el y  ta k  ye.
 Ho h       tu t  na h    el   p  y  na       manitu w  lkagli     na w  t  72
 na  na akh     p  y  .     tu ftona   l t  y    h    ha m  ni kta iy     a
 na gli    kiya k  ye.   yas  l   o'  kŕ l   ok    niy        ha ma      la 74
 h    ha h     waks  na h          was  so na h  l   o'   kŕ l   agl    pa
 the   oh    ni iy  gl    a   ha t  y  k  ye. Ho i'  gluthe   yas  t  y  76
 m  ni ok  hi   ha gli    kiya k  ye. H    el k   na k   na k   ey   
 makh      kŕ iy  kiya s'  l      a   ha ey  th  yate et   ow    akile 78
 k  ye.   yas  i     l   th  ka         a o'      pi   ha lila wakt  ya
 e     k  ye. Ho y  kh   wi    thi w   iy  ya   ha t  y  abl  z  na 80
 wan   h     Lakh  ta pi   ha   iy  wi    kiya k  ye. Ho w    agn   
 ho       b iy  y  na wi     a ey  n  z  pi   ha w    agni iy  wi    kiya 82
   ha h  y ya   ha        a k  ktakiya itk  b hih    ni pi.

84. řše 'very'
 wíyuřki 'joy'
 tókhřš 'supposedly'
85. wařřgla 'mourning'
 phehř 'hair'
 gluksÁ 'to cut one's own'
86. ní 'to be alive'
87. akřsni 'healed; whole'
 nakáwa See line 54.
 aglářpa See line 75.
88. čhařthų 'to name' = čhažě-thų čhařwáthų 'I named him'
 čhař'řthų pi
 hečřya pi 'to be named that'

Áyataya řše wíyuškí. tháka pi kéye. Hé tókhíř kté pi 84
 s'eléčheča čha thawíču kí waříglá čha phehí khó gluksí na
 hěchel ú kéye. Éyař ní kí lé ú wíyuškí pi kéye. Ho o'ó 86
 kí lé túheni tayáyekel akísni čha nakáwa há keye, eyá aglářpa
 ú čha hetá Čhuwíla eyá čhařthú pi čha hé hečíya pi kéye. 88
 Ho hé hěchų pi s'e oyáka pi.

EXERCISES

- I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:
 1. Eli thukášilaye kǵ tákuwe hé ókiyaka he?
 2. Watóhǵal zuyáwíčhaša kǵ lená zuyá iyáya pi he?
 3. Oyáte táku wíchóthi kǵ iyéya pi he?
 4. Šúkawakhǵ hél ũ pi na iwíčhagni pi kǵ tókheškhe slolyá pi he?
 5. Šúkawakhǵ tuwá tháwa pi čha Lakhóta kǵ wícháchǵ pi he?
 6. Psáloka itháchǵ kǵ thašǵke pi kǵ síté kǵ tókheškhe tokháwíčhayǵ pi he?
 7. Lakhóta kǵ táku ũ aphé pi he?
 8. Wícháša wǵ ópha čha tákuwe ohóla ũ pi he?
 9. Ohítike kǵ tuktél óphaya pi he?
 10. Kablés áye k'ǵ héhǵ Lakhóta kǵ núm táku tokhá'ǵ pi he?
 11. Aphé pi kǵ lená šúkawakhǵ awáwíčhayǵke kǵ wíchákát'a pi kǵ tókheškhe slolyá pi he?
 12. Psáloka kǵ kiktá pi k'ǵ héhǵ táku tokhá'ǵ pi he?
 13. Lakhóta núm lazáta ophíc'íya pi kǵ Psáloka ú pi kǵ ob tókheškhe kichíza pi he?
 14. Watóhǵal Lakhóta ohítike kǵ čhuwí kǵ ó pi he?
 15. O'ó kǵ tókheškhe owáya he?
 16. Tuktél wícháša kǵ ináñma he?
 17. Šugmánitu kǵ táku tokhákičǵ he?
 18. Šugmánitu kǵ táku wólkagí he?
 19. Tókheškhe wícháša kǵ hé íh'ǵ he?
 20. Tayǵ ahí k'ǵ héhǵ o'ó kǵ táku ũ agláñpa he?
 21. Tákuwe waktáya ečhá'ǵ he?
 22. Oyáte eyá iyéwíčhaye kǵ tuwé pi he?
 23. Kté pi k'ǵ iyúkčǵ čha thawíčǵ kǵ táku ehǵní tokhá'ǵ he?
 24. Tákuwe Čhuwíla čhašthǵ pi he?

II. Break up this story into separate incidents (e.g. the raid, the chase, the period of recovery, the search for and arrival home). Select one and compose a story about it alone. Exchange stories with your classmates.

III. Retell this story from another point of view. For example, as if the other rear guard were telling it, or as if the wolf were telling it, or as if one of the other warriors were telling it. You may shorten the story considerably when you do this.

IV. Research, either by asking questions of those who know or by reading, the cultural aspects of this story. Why would groups of Lakhótas break away? Why should they then need to get more horses? How did the Crows guard their horses from such raids? Why did the Lakhótas sit down to shoot at their pursuers? How frequent was the cooperation between men and wild animals evidenced by the incident with the wolf? What were the mourning customs for a woman whose husband was killed during such a raid? What were the responsibilities of the other warriors toward their fallen companion (should they have gone back to help him, or was it more important to get the horses home)?

V. Use the answers to question IV as the foundation for some short essays or speeches in Lakhóta. Exchange results with your classmates.

2. thŭ pi 'to be born' mathŭ pi, uthŭ pi
Khulwŭčhaša 'Lower Brule band'
3. wanŭčA 'to be nonexistent'
4. hiyéyA 'for several inanimate objects to be lying around'
wakpámmi 'to distribute things' wayákpámmi, wa'ŭkpámmi pi
kpámmi 'to distribute' wakpámmi, ŭkpámmi pi
5. Hóčha Sentence launching expression, something like 'and furthermore'.
6. Hona Same as hóčha.
čhiyé 'older brother of a man'
thawŭčuthŭ 'to marry, of a man' thawŭčuwathŭ, thawŭču'uthŭ pi
7. leksŭ 'uncle'
okŭčhize 'battle, war'
8. kte hčŭ Enclitic combination implying persistent requesting or insisting.
9. owákheya 'tent'
10. oŭlátthe 'below'
thi'ŭkčeya 'tipi'
akŭčhita 'soldier'
11. awáyaKA 'to watch; look after; take care of' awáblake,
awá'ŭyaka pi.
ŭhāhā 'temporarily'
12. škha 'although [whatever precedes]'
ektáni 'back home' Reference is to Pine Ridge, since the story is being told in Rosebud.
13. henáke 'all'
14. hał 'when it was'
ablákela 'calm' Impersonal verb.
15. nihŭčiyA 'be frightened' nihŭmičiyé, nihŭ'ŭkičiya pi
slŭslŭ 'rifle shots'
hiǵlé 'to occur suddenly and spontaneously'
16. mázawakhá tháka 'cannon'
khiyéla 'near'
17. 6 'to wound'; wičhá'o pi 'wounded ones'
18. aphŭyA 'to treat [the injured or ill]; to repair'
aphŭwaye, aphŭ'ŭyā pi.

An Autobiography

Richard Fools Bull

Mr. Fools Bull reminisces about his early life, which included the first Battle of Wounded Knee, and concludes by recalling the second such "battle". Typical of modern Lakhotas speaking casually, he often uses English names for things which were not part of traditional Lakota experiences. This passage was recorded in Rosebud, S. Dakota in 1973.

Wikčemma šaglóǵa amákenapčiyuka. Acoma, South Dakota éł
mathų pi škhe. Ehǵni hél Khulwíčhaša kǵ hél thǵ pi čha hél 2
mathų pi kéye. Lower Brule Agency waníča čha hél warehouses eyá
hiyéya čha hél wakpámni pi. Wóyute kpámni pi naʔǵs táku héčhel. 4
Hóčha hél Khulwíčhaša thǵ pi čha hél iná mayúha kéya pi.

Hona čhiyé wǵ Rosebud lél ahǵ thawíčuthų čha ektá ųhǵ pi 6
na ektá ųkʔų hǵ pi yųkhǵ lekšǵ núm Wounded Knee okíčhize héčhiya
iyáya pi. Hóčha iná ektá yá pi kte hčǵ čha ektá ųkǵ pi. 8
Owákheya kǵǵa pi; waníyetu na osní, čha ektá ųkǵhųni pi.
Hospital éł ohlátthe Lakhóta thiʔfkčeya wíčhóthi na akíčhita 10
eyá šųkʔákayaka čha awǵwíčhayaka, ǵpétu na hǵhépǵ khó. Íǵhǵǵ
ųkǵ pi škha ektáni até oyúspa pi na ųkǵphe pi kta kéya pi. 12

Hóčha até phežúta wíčháša héčha čha khúza henáke phežúta
wíčhákʔu čha šųkawakhǵ kʔų pi nahǵ hǵhǵni hǵł ablákela na 14
mašté hǵł áyataya oyáte kǵhǵ nihǵčǵiya pi yųkhǵ slǵslǵ hǵglé.
Watóhǵł šna mǵzawakhǵ thǵka wǵ Wounded Knee kǵ hé khiyéla 16
čha slǵslǵ hǵglé kǵ naʔųhʔų pi. Ho hénǵ wíčháʔo pi kǵ até
nakų aphǵwíčhaya kéya pi, hųh kǵ pi čha. 18

19. ayúšťą 'to release' ablúšťą, ųkáyúšťą pi
20. hěčhiyataḥą 'from there'
otúkiḥ'ą 'to give, without expectation of repayment'
otúwakiḥ'ą, otu'ųkiḥ'ą pi.
21. kíčhiwižu 'to be gathered together into a group' *Necessarily plural:* ųkíčhiwižu pi, yěčhiwižu pi.
ečhētu 'approximately'
thaḥáši 'male cousin of a man'
22. wawát'ečala 'to be tame' wamát'ečala, wa'ųt'ečala pi
owųza 'blanket'
šóka 'thick'
23. pehá 'to fold' wapéhe, ųpéḥą pi
wíkhą 'rope'
iyáyuskíča 'to tie tight around' iyábluskiče, iyá'ųyuskiča pi
24. čapágmiyą 'wagon'
kaḥápA 'to herd; to drive' wakáḥape, ųkáḥapa pi
25. wakpála 'creek'
iyóhila 'each'
hiyéya See line 4.
hěčekčel 'in those ways'
26. ékağa 'to choose; appoint' éwakağa, é'ųkağa pi.
thitákuye 'relatives'
hěčhi 'there'
éthi 'to camp in a place' éwathi, é'ųthi pi
wayáwa 'to go to school' wabláwa, wa'ųyawa pi
27. owá 'to mark; record' oyáwa, ųkówa pi
mlyé iwáblake ki ektá 'from my point of view, as far as I can see'
29. tónakča 'so many' waniyetu matónakča kéya pi načhéce 'they said I was probably a certain age'
30. iyáwa 'count; figure' ibláwa, ųkiyawa pi
háťą = ehátanaš 'if, whether'
čhet'ųgla 'to doubt someone' čhet'ųwagle, čhet'ų'ųgla pi
31. wiyawapi 'date'
33. akhókiya 'after; from there on; in the other direction;
tókhi 'maybe'
phiyá 'over; in addition' Apparently the reference is to being 90 again on the government's date, in addition to having his real 90th birthday earlier.
34. sagyé 'cane'
35. ištámaza 'glasses'

Ho hél ŷk'ŷ hą pi na okičize šni čha ŷkáyustą pi čha
 hěčhiyatahą ŷkú pi kte éyaš até šŷkawakhą otúkiň'ą pi na 20
 kíčhiwižu pi čha wikčémna echétu séče. Čha thąhąši wąží
 šŷkawakhą wą wawát'ecala čha mak'ú čha owŷza šóka wą 22
 pehą pi na, wíkhą wą iyáyuskiča pi čha hél akŷl makŷ na
 šŷkawakhą kŷ lená čhąpągmiya ihákhawicháwakaňape. Hená 24
 wakpála iyóhila hiyéya čha hěčekčhel wícháša itháchą
 ewíčhakağa pi čha thítakuye hená hěchi éthi pi na hél wa'ŷyawa pi. 26

Tohąl ŷthŷ pi owá pi šni. Ho miyé iwąblake kŷ ektá
 waniyetu wikčémna šaglógą amákenapčiyuka echétu. Lé 28
 wa'ŷyawa pi kŷ hěhą waniyetu matónakča kéya pi nachéče.
 Hé iyáwa pi hątą iná čhet'ŷwíchagla. Hočhá government 30
 kŷ iyé wíyawapi wą mak'ú pi, July 1 hé birthday date
 hěcha káğa pi. Na July 1 čhána waniyetu wąží iwáhuni. Čha 32
 lé akhé July first kŷ hetą akhókiya tókhi akhé phiyá 90
 hé wahíblablŷ kte. Éyaš nahąhčí sagyé mú šni na'ŷš 34
 ištámaza mú šni éyaš waná newspaper blawá owákihi šni.

36. okičhize *See line 7.*
37. nublálala *'only two'*
38. henáʔuslala *'only those two'*
39. lehʔhulya *'until now'*
 óchisilyakel *'not getting along'*
 wákhiničA *'to argue; quarrel; fight over things'*
 wáyakhiniče, wáʔukhiniča pl.

Yŭkha lečhála akhé Wounded Knee él okíčhize hočhá 36
 ektá waʔí. Akhé sŭsŭf hŭglé kŭ nawáňʔŭ. Éyaš nublála
 wičhákte pí nahá henáʔŭslala wičhákte pí. Honá 38
 lehŭhŭlya hé ŭ óčhičilyakel oyáte kŭhə wákhiniča pí.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Fools Bull 1973 héḡa waníyetu wikčémna šaglǫǵa
akénapčíyuka čha waná waníyetu tónakeča kta he?
2. Tuktél hé thǫ pi he?
3. Tákuwe Pine Ridge ektá hí pi he?
4. Tákuwe hál íḡḡa ǫ pi šní he?
5. Atkúku kí táku hě́cha he?
6. Híḡani wǫ éł táku naḡ'ǫ pi he?
7. Tuktél mázawakhǫ thǫka wǫ naḡ'ǫ pi kí hǫ he?
8. Šǫkawakhǫ wǫ Fools Bull akǫyake kí tókheškhe owǫyaka he?
9. Tókheškhe atkúku thašǫke kí wičákaḡapa pi he?
10. Tuktél Fools Bull wayáwa he?
11. Watóḡal birthday date wǫží k'ú pi he?
12. Hǫku kí čet'ǫwičagla he?
13. Waná theča šní ǫ táku čha okíhi šní he?
14. Lečhála táku akhé naḡ'ǫ he?
15. Iyéčhel akhé okíčhize he?

II. Analyze the style of this passage. How are the various events in this man's story of his life linked together? Some things are not strictly logical (e.g. the participation of the uncles in the war does not follow from the older brother's marriage), yet there are reasons for remembering them together - what are they? When does he choose to use minutely detailed descriptions rather than relating events in broad outline only? What effect does this have on his audience? How is the whole passage tied together at the end?

III. Imagine that you were expected to edit this oral narrative for a newspaper or magazine. Would you rearrange events, or expand on or delete certain incidents? In teams of two or three, work out such an edited version for yourself.

IV. Write a bit of your own autobiography in Lakhóta.

V. Interview an older person about some important incidents in his or her life and write up your interview in Lakhóta.

1. lél waná not literally here and now, but fillers in a narrative,
like English Now then, here...
wahéhaya approximately
2. hiyú here 'come down into' not 'start coming'
3. hógna through on the way elsewhere
Phahí Sité Procupine, a village on the Pine Ridge reservation.
Literally, 'porcupine tail.'
wachipi kta čha yA to be on the way to a dance
Ho Connector in formal narrative, something like English 'So then...'
4. wígli gasoline Literally, 'lard, grease'
lá to ask for walá 'I asked for it', ɣlá pi 'we asked for it'
6. hetáha la ɣ 'because of that little incident'
okʔó riot; chaos; confusion. Lit. 'to break camp hastily'.
híglé to start up; begin. Always occurs with another verb. Implies
that the beginning was sudden and spontaneous.
7. ɣ here, 'therefore'
wayáka slave; hostage
iyéčhel like, as
8. íhíhəni heháya then the next morning
okʔó See line 6
9. ečhúhaya during that time
tókhiyataha from somewhere
10. natháka to close nawáthake 'I close' naʔúthaka pi 'we close'
11. él thí pi wə hená the residents wa, the singular, is used
because the residents are thought of as a collective group.
Cf. English "community".
tohátaha long time, permanent
12. inápha go out ináwaphe 'I went outside' ɣkínapha pi 'we went
outside'.

The Occupation of Wounded Knee

This account of the 1973 "Wounded Knee massacre" is told by one who lived nearby, but who was not directly involved. After reciting the events surrounding the incident, the narrator offers an explanation for the frustrations which contributed to it.

Wounded Knee lél waná Feb. 27, 1973 wahéhaŷa hél
Lakhóta AIM ewíčhakiya pi kǐ hená hél hiyú pi nahá 2
hogná Phahǐ Síté wáčhípi kta čha yá pi. Ho nahá
mas'óphiye wá éł ináǝǐ pi nahá wígli lá pi yúkhá 4
wíčhák'u pi šni kéya pi yeló. Héčhel nawáñ'u
yúkhá hetáha la u hél ok'ó-hígle. Mas'óphiye 6
yuhá kǐ hená owíčhayuspa pi nahá u wayáka iyéčhel
wíčháyuha pi. Íhǐhǎni heháŷa waná sám ok'ó weló. 8
Ho hél ečhúhaŷa State Marshall eyá tókhiyataha
hí pi nahá čhákú kǐ áyataya iyúha natháka pi čha 10
él thǐ pi wá hená --- tohátaha thǐ pi wá hená ---
inápha pi okíhi pi šni. 12

13. iglíhiyoya go get for oneself iglíhiyoble 'I go get for myself'
 ʔkíglihiyoya pi 'we go get for ourselves'
 ičʔíškə act, do for oneself mičʔíškə 'I act, do for myself'
 ʔkíčʔíškə pi 'we act, do for ourselves'
15. wíyawa calendar day, 24 hour period
16. hé watúktehəl sometime about then
 kɪhə Same as kɪ
 omníčiye meeting
17. kahñíġA select wakáñniġe 'I selected' ʔkáñniġa pi 'we selected'
 wóʔiyokihi authority, responsibility
18. igní find
 inápha See line 13
 čha omníčiye čha marks the whole preceding part of the sentence as a modifier of omníčiye. This sentence to here, then, means '[it was] a meeting which [was for] them to choose some so (ʔ) they could take responsibility and go out and find food.'
19. táku ʔ ħča kɪ hé specific information
20. ečhíyatahə The sentence to here means 'From what I have heard.'
 ókholakíčiye organization Cf. kholá
21. thýkášilayapi U.S. Government Literally 'elders'.
22. táku some kind of
 wólakhota treaty
 okíhi here, 'to be able to implement'
23. glušná make a mistake Lit. 'drop one's own', from yušná
 waglúšna 'I dropped my own' ʔglúšna pi 'we dropped our own'.
 aktÁ 'regard; heed; respect' The use of wícha for an inanimate object results from the fact that normally this verb does take animate objects. The speaker here was following habitual usage rather than consciously matching the inanimate nature of the object. This verb is irregular: awáʔakte, aʔúkta pi, third person aktÁ.
 leháya up to this point
24. wóʔikigni resources Cf. igní line 18.
25. iyópteya pass; implement (a law or treaty). Here, probably, 'fulfill' or 'observe' is better.

Wóyute iglíhiyoya pi na'íš táku ič'íšką pi kta
yá pi éyaš iyáya pi okíhi pi šni. Ho héčhel yí 14
nahá ečhél waná wíyawa pi šakówí na'íš hé
watúkتهال thí kīhą omníčiye yuhá pi. Húh 16
wičhákahniga pi na ū wó'iyokihi ičú pi nahá
inápha pi ktí na wóyute igní pi kta čha omníčiye; 18
na táku ū hča kī hé slolyá pi čhí pi. Ho yúkhą
onáwaň'ų kī ečhíyatąhą lená ókholakičhiye, eyá 20
Lakhóta čha, hená thukášilayapi kī kičhí 1868 k'ų
héhą táku wólakhota kága pi. Óta okíhi pi šni, 22
glušná pi na, awičha'aktapi šni. Leháya
sám líla Lakhóta kīhą wó'ikigni yuhá pi k'ų 24
hená iyópteya pi šni škhé yeló.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Watóhął AIM Wounded Knee éł hiyú pi he?
2. Tókhiya yá pi he?
3. Tákuwe héčhiya ya pi he?
4. Mas'óphiye kį éł táku čį pi he?
5. Wichák'u pi he?
6. Hetąhą táku tókha he?
7. Tuwá wayáka iyéčhel wicháyuha pi he?
8. Íhihąni k'y heháya owáheyečaka [*improve*] he?
9. Tuwá hí pi he?
10. Čhakú kį táku tókha' pi he?
11. Tohátahe thí pi kį táku okíhi pi šni he?
12. Toháya héčhel yá he?
13. Waná hél thí kį táku tókha'y pi he?
14. Táku ū omníčiye he?
15. Hená taku slolyá pi čhį pi he?

II. Write a paraphrase of the passage in English.

III. Translate your paraphrase back into Lakhóta without looking at the original. Then compare your translation with the original. There are many ways to say the same thing in any language, so your sentences need not be exactly the same as those of the original. Your teacher will help you decide whether your writing means the same as the original or not.

IV. Take turns with your classmates asking and answering oral questions about the passage.

V. See what else you can find out about the Feb., 1973 Wounded Knee events. Look at old newspapers, or ask people who were there. Discuss the effect these events have had on the course of the lives of those living there.

1. pi *Used with a noun, marks a word used to address a group:*
'My friends and relatives, ...'
iwóglakA *'to talk about'* iwówaglake, iwó'uglaka pi
2. takúyA *'to have as a relative; here 'kinship'* takúwaye,
takú'uyá pi.
hóna *Sentence launching expression, like 'furthermore'.*
Also, ho, hócha, hónahá.
3. wachékiyA *'to address, speak to'* wachéwakiye, waché'ukiya pi
4. hēcí *Indicates an indirect question.*
5. thaháyA *'for a man to have as a brother-in-law'*
thaháwaye, thahá'uyá pi.
6. həkáyA *'for a man to have as a sister-in-law'*
həkáwaye, həká'uyá pi.
lé maké kǐ *'from my own point of view'*
7. a'ú *'bring'; here 'present, explain'*
8. wóglakA *'to speak of someone'* wówaglake, wó'uglaka pi
9. čhékiyA *'See line 3.'*
ephé *'I say', from the irregular verb eyÁ 'to say'*
11. thəkšiyA *'to have a younger sister'* thəkšíwaye, thəkší'uyá pi
12. thəkéyA *'to have an older sister'* thəkéwaye, thəké'uyá pi
13. o'ú *'custom, way'*
14. ówehəhə *'teasing; in a teasing manner'*
khuwá *In this expression, 'to behave toward; to treat'*
wakhúwa, ykhúwa pi.
16. sūkáyA *'to have a younger brother'* sūkáwaye, sūká'uyá pi
čhiyéyA *'for a man to have an older brother'* čhiyéwaye,
čhiyé'uyá pi.
həkási *'female cousin of a man'*
yu'ónihəyá *'respectfully' from yu'ónihə 'to respect'*
blu'ónihə, yu'ónihə pi.
19. slolyÁ *here: 'cause to know'*
katfeyə *'directly'*
20. é'eye *'instead'*
21. wasíglə *'despising'*
tkha *'but rather'*

Lakhóta Kinship

Norman Knox

Rosebud, S. Dak., 1973

Eyá mithákhola pi na mitákuye pi, táku wá iwówaglaka wáchí kǵ
hé Lakhóta ʔk'ʔ pi kǵ tókheł takúwícha'ʔyá pi. Hóna tuwá tókheł 2
šna wáché'ʔkiya pi kǵ hé, tókhetkiya tukté ogná šna eyá tuwá
takúwícha'ʔyá pi kǵ héčǵ. Hóna lé wa'ʔ kǵ eyá miyé atéwaye étkiya 4
na'ʔš ináwaye kǵ étkiya na'ʔš thaháwíchwawaye étkiya na'ʔš
hakáwíchwawaye kǵ étkiya eyá iwówaglaki kte yeló. Hócha eyá lé 6
maké kǵ lé eyá héchel awá'u kte yeló.

Ho atéwaye kǵ hé, toháł eyá wówaglaki kta čhána "até" ephé. 8
Hóna ináwaye kǵ hé čhewakiya čhána šna "iná" ephé.

Hónahá thaháwaye kǵ hé eyá "thahá" ephe. Hónahá eyá 10
hakáwíchwawaye kǵ hená "haká" ephé. Ho na'ʔš thakásiwíchwawaye
eyá éna thakéwíchwawaye eyá "thaké". 12

Hónahá leháł táku wá o'ʔ kǵ lé Lakhóta ʔyúha pi kǵ hé,
thaháwícha'ʔyá pi kǵ hená ób óweháha wíchá'ʔkhuwa pi. 14
Hakáwícha'ʔyá pi kǵ hená nakú óweháha wíchá'ʔkhuwa pi. Hónahá
sukáwícha'ʔyá pi na'ʔš thakéwícha'ʔyá pi kǵ hená yu'ónihaya eyá 16
wíchá'ʔkhuwa pi.

Hóna hakásiwícha'ʔyá pi na'ʔš thakéwícha'ʔyá pi kǵ hená takúł 18
eyá slol'ʔyá pi ʔchǵ pi ehátanaš tuwéni ektá katíyeya ʔyá pi na ób
wó'ʔglaka pi šni yeló. Ho é'eye thaháwícha'ʔyá pi hená 20
owícha'ʔkiyaka pi kte. Hóna é'eye wašígla šni hé é šni tkhá é'eye
wíchá'ʔyuniha pi kǵ hé hé ʔ hécha'ʔk'ʔ pi. 22

23. thahāšiyA 'for a man to have as a male cousin'
25. thokēya 'first'
26. misūkala 'my little brother (man speaking)'
28. wīya wā kičhī ū 'to have a wife'
29. hūku 'her mother'
- atkūku 'his/her father'
- thukāšiyA 'to have as a father-in-law' thukāšīwaye,
thukāsi'uyā pi.
31. ħeyāb 'aside'
- wōyu'onihayā 'an honor'
- yu'ōnihā See line 16.
33. ūcīšiyA 'to have as a mother-in-law' ūcīšīwaye,
ūcīsi'uyā pi.
34. khūku 'his/her mother-in-law'
35. ič'ikte 'to commit suicide' mīč'ikte, ūkīč'ikte pi.
36. thūškāyA 'for a man to have as a nephew' thūškāwaye,
thūškā'uyā pi.
- thūžāyA 'for a man to have as a niece' thūžāwaye,
thūžā'uyā pi.
38. ōwehāhā See line 14.
40. hūñsnahā 'very few'
41. heyōpuze 'to have lice' heyōmapuze, heyō'upuza pi.
42. wamānu wičhāša 'thief'
43. hēcheča 'to be like that, to be that way'
- škhā ūše 'but anyway'
49. o'uyāpi Same as o'ū (see line 13)
50. ičhāga 'to grow up' imāchāge, ūkīchāga pi
- tohāčhika 'for a long time'

Hónahę eyá thahášiwícha'ųyą pi na'fš sukawícha'ųyą pi na'fš
čhiyéwícha'ųyą pi kř hená takřl eyá owícha'ųkiyaka pi kte ehátanaš 24
eyá katřyeya ektá ųyą pi na eyá ųkéya pi yeló. Ho éyaš thokéya la
hčř "čhiyé" ho na'fš wačhé'ųkiya pi yeló. "Čhiye," "misřkala," 26
na'fš "thahá," ųkéya pi.

Hónahę nakř wřyą wřzř křchř wa'ř ehátanaš, hé wřyą mitháwa kř 28
hé hřku na atkřku kř hé, atkřku kř hé thųkášwaye hóča eyá thohřl
wačř ehátanaš, křchř wówaglakř kte. Hó éyaš owákihi ehátanaš eyá 30
hřyáb nawázř kte. Ho hé eyá wóyu'onihąyą ř ho hé, blu'onihą kř hé
ų hěčhamu. 32

Na'fš ųčřšwaye kř hé túheni křchř wówaglakř kte šni. Nakř
wačř ehátanaš túheni křchř wówaglaka owákihi šni. Eháni tuwá khřku 34
křchř wóglaka čhána eyá řčřkte kéya pi. Ho hé nahřhčř hěčhetu weló.

Ho thųškáwícha'ųyą pi na'fš thųžřwícha'ųyą pi hená nakř 36
wíchá'ųyu'onihą pi.

Ho éyaš tuwá křchř ówehąhą'ųkhúwa pi kte kř hé eyá 38
thaháwícha'ųyą pi na'fš eyá hąkáwícha'ųyą pi. Ho lehřl tuktéktel
eyá hřhšnahą eyá wóglaka pi na heyá pi, "Thaháwaye kř hé řřla šřče! 40
Hé hřyáb nážř yo, hé heyópuze k'ų," eyá pi.

Ho na'fš, "Thaháwaye kř hé hřyáb náži yo, hé wamánu wíčháša 42
k'ų hěča!" Honá hená hěčheča pi šni škhá řše heyá pi. Ówehąhą
šna křchřčuwa pi. 44

Ho na'fš nakř heyá pi, "Hąkáwaye kř hé etą hřyáb iyáya yo, hé
řřla wayátke s'a k'ų," eyá pi. "Hąkáwaye kř hé etą hřyáb nážř yo, 46
hé anřphř kte k'ų," eyá pi. Ho hená hěčhetu šni škhá řše eyá
ówehąhą hěča. 48

Hóča řše hé lehřl hená obláka wačř. Ho hená Lakhóta o'řųyapi
kř eyá hěchel ųkřčhağa pi. Hóna toháčhřka hěchel ųk'ř pi kte yeló. 50
Hóča hé řše očřčřiyaka pi wačř yeló.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in Lakhóta:

1. Táku wá Knox iwóglaka čhí he?
2. Toháł hǵku naʔíš atkúku kí wóglakí kte čhána táku eyá he?
3. Tuwá ówehǵǵa wičhákhuwa pí he?
4. Tuwá yuʔónihǵǵa wičhákhuwa pí he?
5. Tókheškhe hákásiwičháya pí kí táku slolyá pí he?
6. Wǵǵa mitháwa kí hǵku kí takúwaya he? Wimáčhaša ehátanaš, kíčhí wówaglakí kta owákihi he? Naʔíš táku tókhamu kta he?
7. Ówehǵǵa wakhúwa wachí kí, táku ephí kta he?
8. Tuwá ówehǵǵa wičhákhuwa owákihi he?
9. Lená Lakhóta oʔǵǵa pí kí éktǵǵa pí he?

II. This description is written from a man's point of view. Do enough research, either by asking your teacher, or by asking other people, to determine what the differences are for a woman. Rewrite the appropriate parts of this essay from a woman's point of view.

III. Think of some other teasing sentences which could be used in the right circumstances. Write them in Lakhóta.

IV. What social purposes could these avoidance and teasing rules serve? Do we find similar kinds of rules in non-Lakhóta societies? Discuss these questions in class and then write an essay in Lakhóta summarizing the results.

V. Compare this essay with the story "Iktomi Marries His Mother-in-Law".

1. makhá owášpe 'territory; state'
2. owé'otakuye 'many kinds'
3. Hoňwóžu Same as Mnikhówǎžu.
4. Ihǎkthūwaye 'Yankton'
 ákhilečhelya 'similar'
 ǎpétu k'eyá waná él ǔk'ǔ pi k'ǔ 'the days in which we are living now'
6. íčhithokeča 'to be different'
7. wičhó'ičhaǵe 'generation'
 wičhó'ičhaǵe káǵa pi kǐ 'the generation(s) that exist(ed)'
 iyéčhǐkala 'alone; by/for itself/themselves; independently'
8. wi'íč'iǵlukčǎ (from iyúkcǎ) 'to think for oneself'
 osǔ 'braids'
9. ǔ and etǎha These are used separately and together in this passage to mean 'because (of what has preceded); so, therefore'.
10. atá'iyohi 'each and every; all'
 thiwáhe 'family; traditional way of life'

Thoughts on Indian Life and Society

Olney Runs After

Cherry Creek, S. Dak.

Mr. Runs After expresses some of his thoughts about Indian life today, how it comes to be that way, and how it might be improved. This narrative is typical of the way older Indians try to share with younger ones the results of their experience and the wisdom which comes with age. It is long and may seem rambling to non-Indians, but it is actually a carefully considered expression of a philosophy of life which should be studied intensely. This is the second passage in this collection which deals with ideas rather than events. Not every Lakhóta would agree with Mr. Runs After, of course.

Ho Lakhóta oyáte kǵhǵ South Dakota eyá pi makhá owáspe kǵ
lé imáhel owé'otakuye ū pi éyaš hená iyúha Lakhóta, Sioux, 2
hécha pi. Oglála, Sičhǵǵú, Hǵkpaphaya, Hoŵwóžu, Khulwǵchaša,
na Thǵkthǵwaye: lená oyáte kǵhǵ ákhilečhelya ū pi éyaš ǵpétu 4
k'eyá waná él ǵk'ǵ pi k'ǵ hená héktakiya waná wanǵyetu
wikčemma záptǵ, šákpe, iwǵlaka pi ehǵtanaš, líla íčhithokeča. 6

Oyáte pi kǵ hená wičhó'íčhǵe kǵga pi kǵ hená iyéčhǵkala
wi'íč'íglukčǵ hécha pi, oyáte kǵ eháni pi kǵ hená. Ǵsǵ 8
yukhǵ pi yeló na wayáwa pi šni. Ho éyaš wi'íč'íglukčǵ pi ū
etǵhǵ, atá'iyohi thiwáhe ǵaká pi kǵ hél šǵkawakhǵ, 10
ptewǵniyǵpi wičháyuha pi. Na mǵzaska nakǵ yuhá pi.

12. wayáwayA 'to educate; to give an education to' wayáwawaye,
wayáwa'wya pi.
13. wó'wpe 'learning; knowledge; education'
hé apétu ki 'in those days'
lehál 'nowadays'
14. ičhágA 'to grow up' imáčhaĝe, ūkíčhaĝa pi
ŭčhí 'therefore; thus' Used to introduce an explanation or an
excuse.
16. wa'wpe 'to have knowledge or education' wa'wmaspe, wa'wkwpe pi
17. ithókeča 'different; changed'
18. wó'wpe wakátuya 'a good education' (literally: high learning)
19. sám 'further, more'
ówečhíhə yÁ 'in a row; one after another'
20. wayáwa 'to go to school' wabláwa, wa'wya pi
ogná o'wya pi 'they live that way'
kte hči 'want badly to'
21. o'wya 'to live a certain way; to have certain customs'
owá'we, ūkó'wya pi.
éktuža 'to forget' éwak'we, é'wktuža pi
22. ožúla Lakhóta 'full-blooded Lakhota'
iyÁ 'to speak' iwáye, ūkiya pi
23. iyápi 'language'
gluhá 'to have one's own' waglúha, ūglúha pi
wpe 'to learn' wmaspe, wkwpe pi
24. ognáya 'through; by means of'
25. wičhó'w 'life-style'
íčhithokeča See line 6.
26. awáya 'to take care of; to watch out for' awáblake, awá'wya pi
wa'wpekhiya 'to teach things to; to educate' Compare wpe, line
13.
íčhiženaya 'mixed up, various'; íčhiženaya táku 'to be various
things'.
27. wó'iyaksape 'teachings'
30. thokátakiya 'toward the future'
31. iyéchetu 'should; be right that'
32. iyéchel 'in the same way'
owíčhakiyaka pi ki 'statements; what they say'
33. aktÁ 'to heed' Irregular: awá'akte, ūkáktapi, but third
person aktá
34. hče sni 'not very'

Na thiwáhe waštéšte káğa pi. Nahá hetáha wayáwawíčhakiya pi. 12

Nahá wayáwa pi kí hēha kí hē apētu kí lehál hená wó'uspe yuhá pi
yeló. Nahá thiwáhe wašté íčháğa pi. Íchí húkú pi kí na atkúku pi 14

kí na wayáwa pi šni éyaš táku wašté iyúkča pi kí hē ú etáha thiwáhe
wašté káğa pi nahá thačhíča kíha wa'uspe pi. Yúkhá apētu kí lehál 16

waná oyáte káğa pi kí hená, hená lla íthokeča.

Íchí tákuwe kí hē wó'uspe kí hē yuhá pi na wó'uspe wákátuya 18

kí hē yuhá pi, na sám wó'uspe wákátuya, ówečhíha yé kí hená Lakhóta
Sioux pi kí lená wayáwa pi nahá ogná o'ýya pi etáha wašícú pi kte 20

hčí ú etáha Lakhóta pi o'ýye kí hē éktýža pi. Ho waná leháya
slolyáya pi ektá - wakháyeža wá ožúla Lakhóta, éyaš toháya iyé 22

ehátanaš iyápi hē gluhá šni. Úspé šni. Wašícú iyápi kí hē é.

Hé é čha ognáya lehál wážíni Lakhóta iyá pi šni yelo, lehál. 24

Ho hē ú etáha wíchó'ý kí etáha lla íčhithokeča. Na táku ú kí hē
Wašícúla awá'ýyaka pi na wa'uspe'ýkhiya pi kí hená íčhiženaya 26

táku slolyéya wačhí pi ú etáha atkúku, húkú, wó'iyaksape káğa pi
kí hená lla íčhithokeča. 28

Íchí iye awá'íč'iglaka pi na iyé wí'íč'iglukča pi ú etáha
apētu kí lená él o'ýya pi kí hē nahá thokátakiya yá pi kte kí hē 30

wáýaka pi šni éyaš nehál iyúkča pi kta iyéčhetu éyaš, echá'ý pi
šni. Iyéčhel húkú, atkúku táku owíčhakiyaka pi kí hená 32

awíčhakta pi šni ú apētu lehál wíchó'íčhađe kíha lla wašté
hče šni na thokátakiya isám yí kte. 34

36. wówahokųkhiye 'teachings; morals; ideas'
wačhékiyA 'to preach' wačhéwakiye, wačhé'ųkiya pi
khó 'also'
37. wičhó'ų See line 25
38. íčhiwųyąka 'to compare' íčhiwųblake, íčhiwų'ųyąka pi
oyáte káğa pi kį hé 'the ones who procreate the people'
42. iyés wašté tkha 'it would be better if'
44. ísama táku wašté 'more positively'
45. wákíčhiyąka 'look at each other' wičha'ų implies 'they, including us, look at each other'.
tkha Here, makes the whole preceding sentence hypothetical or unreal; 'it would be nice, but I know it is not true, that...'
46. wakų 'to wish something for someone' wayákų, wa'ųkų pi
kipáğa 'to offer to someone' wakípağa, ųkípağa pi
Literally, 'to push open'
48. kitála 'just a little;' here, 'it is more or less this way'
waníyetu akthųya 'about ten years'
ehátą = ehátąnas
49. thawáčhi 'the mind'
yušičA 'to ruin' ųglųšiča pi 'we ruin our own'
50. héčha ų 'therefore'
51. tkhá 'even though'
aksáka 'unfortunately'
52. él óha 'among'
kiyúğa 'to offer to'; literally 'to pull open' Compare kipáğa,
line 46. wakíyuga, ųkíyuga pi.
iyówųkhiyA 'to give permission to someone' iyówųwakhiye,
iyówų'ųkhiya pi.
53. oláb'ic'iyA 'to indulge oneself' olábmič'iyé, oláb'ųkič'iyA pi
kiyúšiča 'to ruin something for someone or of someone's'
54. wó'ophe 'law'
wó'ųwųyąke 'Bureau of Indian Affairs'; literally 'caretaker'
55. phiyá 'over and over again; constantly; repeatedly'
iwákíčhiyąka 'to compare selves, to compare each with the other'
plural only: iwųyekichiyąka pi.
57. o'ųyapi 'way of life'; cf. line 21
yuthókečA 'to make different; to change (the appearance of)'
bluthókeče, ųyúthokeča pi.
59. wó'ųyųwųkhiye 'permission'

Ho lená ů etáha wašícŭ wó'ŭspe'ŭkhiya pi na wówahokŭkhiye
 wačhékiya pi él wówahokŭkhiye kága pi k'ŭ hená é k'éyaš khó 36
 aktá pi šni. Hená ů etáha thokátakiya wičhó'ŭ kŭ hená
 íčhiwaŭaka pi ehátanaš, nahá héktakiya íčhiwaŭaka pi ehátanaš, 38
 lŭla íchithokeča.

Čhakhé eyá Lakhóta oyáte kŭ hená toháya thokátakiya yá pi 40
 kte kŭ hé iyé wayáwa pi šni na wo'ŭspe pi šni k'ŭ hená é čha
 oyáte kága pi kŭ hé iyéš wašté tkha. Nahá hená thawówahokŭkhiya 42
 pi é čha apétu kŭ lehál ů pi ehátanaš wó'ŭspe yuhá pi na
 waslólya pi ů etáha oyáte kága pi ehátanaš ísama táku wašté 44
 wawícha'ŭkičhiyaka pi kta tkhá.

Ho éyaš wašícŭ oyáte kŭha wakŭ, lehál, táku ŭkípağa pi kŭ 46
 hé eyá, apétu na nahépi khó ů etáha wičhó'íčhağa ŭkíthawa pi
 k'ŭ hé waná kitála waníyetu akthŭya ihŭni pi ehátą hená táku 48
 kŭ wašícŭ ŭkípağa pi kŭ ů etáha ŭkíthawačŭ pi kŭha ŭglúšiča pi,
 na natá ektá ŭglúšiča pi. Héča ů wičhó'íčhağa kŭ lé wašícŭ 50
 oyáte wa'ŭspe'ŭkhiya pi tkhá, akšáka akhé lé táku kŭha oyáte
 Lakhóta ŭk'ŭ pi él óha ŭkíyuga pi na iyówŭ'ŭkhiya pi čha 52
 oláb'ŭkič'íya pi ů etáha wičhó'íčhağa kŭ akhé ŭkíyušiča pi.

Ho lená ů etáha wó'ophe ů wó'awaya Lakhóta él ŭyúha pi 54
 k'ŭ hé wašícŭ oyáte kŭha phiya iwá'ŭkičhiyaka pi nahá tókheł
 wíyukča pi nahá iwá'ŭkičhiyaka pi ehátą oyáte kŭha Lakhóta 56
 o'ŭyapi kŭ lé yuthókeča pi okíhi pi éyaš íčŭ wašícŭ kŭha
 iyé mázaska kága pi čŭ pi ů etáha Lakhóta óha héča'ŭ pi s'e 58
 wó'ŭyŭŭkhiye hé ŭk'ú pi.

60. wóyatke 'drink; liquor'
62. wó'ableze 'an accepted fact'
wíchóksape 'wisdom'
63. a'ókpani 'be less; be in short supply; be lacking'
a'ómakpani 'I lack it'.
aktÁ See line 33.
wo'íwayake 'an example; a proposition'
64. wíchá'ithačą 'one considered to be a chief'
69. oyáte wakáškeyuze 'leader of the people'
70. iyáya Here 'be departed; be gone; have died'
71. itókagatakiya 'toward the south'
72. thakíkiya 'large ones' Alternative reduplication of tháka.
73. akhiya 'to approach; to suggest to' awakhiye, ^Kuwákiya pi
74. ečhena = ečhél 'and now; already'
75. ečhetu 'about'
hehgyagleya 'up to that point'
khuwá a'ú 'to pursue; here, 'to continue to work on'
76. thakíkiya See line 72.
77. híhani Here, 'the tomorrows'
thokátaikiya 'toward the future'
78. o'íčhağa 'a place to rear children'
kiksúya 'to remember' wáksuye, ^Kukiksuya pi
79. Phakéska Wakpá 'The Platte River'
80. o'iyagleya 'within these boundaries; in that area'
82. o'íyapi 'settlements; where they live'
83. wówakhiniče 'a quarrel'
wóškiške 'to be rough' May refer to either concrete or abstract concepts; hence here 'a rough time' or 'having it rough'

Na hé táku kǵ slolyáya pi yeló. Wóyatke eyá pi yeló. 60

Ho hé, hé lehál Lakhóta wičhó'íchaǵe kǵhǵ lǵla yušǵce.

Nahǵ wó'ableze na ũ etǵhǵ wičhóksape ičú pi kta tkhá k'ǵ 62

a'ókpani na aktá pi šni. Ho lená ũ etǵhǵ tókhel wo'íwayǵake

kte k'ǵ hé ehǵni wičhá'ithačhǵ eyá ũ pi, na hená oyáte 64

awǵwičhayǵa pi na wičháyuha pi k'ǵ hená é lená ní ũ pi

yúkhǵš Wašǵcu oyáte ób táku wayǵaka pi ehǵtǵnaš wičhó'íchaǵe 66

wa léčhel nážǵ kǵ lé yuthókeča pi nahǵ tǵyǵ oyáte kǵǵa pi

kta iyéčhetu tkhá. 68

Ho éyas hená wičháša itháčhǵ na oyáte wakáskeyuze kǵhǵ

waná iyúha éyaye. Na táku wa'ǵyǵaka pi kǵ hé ǵpétu tháwa pi 70

k'ǵ hená él Lakhóta oyáte thamákha pi (Hé Sápa na itókaǵatakiya

makhóčhe thakǵkiyǵ) thǵkásǵilaya pi tha'óyate ób táku iwóglaka pi 72

na akhǵya pi k'ǵ hená é čha oyáte kǵhǵ gluštǵ pi na nakǵ

gluštǵ pi šni, ečhena t'á pi. Ho hená é čha wičhó'íchaǵe tób 74

ečhetu hehǵyagleya lé táku kǵhǵ khuwá a'ǵ pi lehál ũ pi kǵ lená.

Ho lená Lakhóta kǵhǵ wayáwa pi šni éyas táku iwǵyǵaka pi 76

kǵ hǵhǵni na thokátaikiya hená iwǵyǵaka pi ũ makhóčhe thakǵkiyǵ

o'íchaǵe kǵǵa pi. Ho yéksuya pi ektá Hé Sápa iwǵziyatahǵ nahǵ 78

wi'íyohǵpeyatahǵ nahǵ itókaǵatakiya Phǵkéska Wakpá eyá pi na

Mníšoše o'íyagleya Lakhóta oyáte, Sioux kǵ lená wólakhóta 80

wašǵcu ób kǵǵa pi na hená yuhá pi kta iyéčhetu tkhá éyas

wašǵcu kǵ él o'ǵyǵapi ũ etǵhǵ ǵpétu kǵ lé, ómakha kǵ lé él, 82

hená ũ etǵhǵ wówakhiniče s'e táku wóskiške lehál aglǵgla

oyǵake kǵ él yuhá yǵká pi. 84

86. éktųžA *See line 21*
 aktÁ *See line 33*
89. omñičiye 'a meeting; council'
90. thųkášila wó'akhiye thípi 'congress'
 wó'íkigni 'resources'
91. ówečhıhą *See line 19*
92. okáblaya 'freely; without interference'
93. ųkíthakóžakpaku pi 'our grandchildren'
94. glažúžu 'to pay for something'; from kazúžu 'to knockdown'
Usually pronounced gláyežu. waglázuzu, ųglázuzu pi.
95. yušká ayústą 'to free; to release'. yušká 'to untie a knot'
 yušká ablústą 'I freed it' yušká ųkáyustą pi.
96. ųkís'ıyą 'we, too; we in our turn'
97. wíkičhąyą 'tools'
98. ákhilečhelya 'similarly'
99. thokáta 'in the future'
100. wókamna 'earnings; careers'
 kamná 'to earn' wakámna, ųkámna pi
102. yuškáya *See line 95*
 aktÁ *See line 33*
103. ipáwehıya 'in a different direction or way'
104. ho'ųkší pi la = ho'ųkšíla pi
- wáčhı *See line 49*
105. kašná 'to miss; to fail to (accomplish)' wakášna, ųkášna pi.
 glušná 'to err; to make mistakes' waglúšna, ųglúšna pi
106. épazo ke s'e 'to point out' éwapazo ke s'e,
 é'ųpazo pi ke s'e.
 wayáwakhiya 'to send to school; to educate' wayáwayakhiye,
 wayáwa'ųkhiya pi.

- Ho lená ů čha etáha wičhó'icháge wá lé waná éł ůk'ů pi.
Hé táku kíha éktŷa pi na nakŷ slolyá pi šni. Na nakŷ aktá pi 86
kte šni.
- Ho lená ů etáha wašícŷula oyáte kí hél, thŷkášila pi, Lakhóta 88
wo'áwayake nahé wašícŷula oyáte kága pi wá yáká pi kí, na omníčiye,
thŷkášilaya wó'akhiye thípi wá yuhá pi kí héčhiya, lená wó'ikigni 90
kí ů etáha hená ówečhiha khuwá a'ú pi na takúku okíhi pi.
- Ho lehátu kí hé La'ŷkhota pi kí lé makhá akál okáblaya 92
ŷkíčhiča pi na ŷkíthakazakpaku pi kí wa'ŷspe pi kta iyéčhetu.
Tákuni hči ŷglázŷu pi; wa'ŷyuta pi kí hená é k'éyaš ŷk'ů pi. 94
Ho lená ů makhá akál táku okáblaya ŷšká ŷkáyustá pi hé wó'ŷspe
kí hé é. Wašícŷu oyáte kíha wówapi yawá pi kí hé ŷkíš'ŷya 96
ŷyáwa pi. Wíkičhaya k'éya ů pi k'ŷ hená é čha ŷkíš'ŷya ŷk'ů pi.
Na ákhilečhelya wó'ŷspe kí wašícŷu ób wa'ŷyawa pi. Ho lená é čha 98
ů thokáta wičháša ičhága pi na wŷya ičhága pi na Lakhóta pi éyaš
ŷs'ŷya Wašícŷu wó'ŷspe yuhá pi na wókamna na mázaska kamná pi 100
ŷs'ŷya iyéčhel kamná pi.
- Ho lená ŷškáya ha ŷkáyustá pi éyaš ŷkáhta pi šni yeló, 102
nakŷ Sioux oyáte kí áyataya. É'eye ipáwehŷya ŷyá pi kte hči.
Ho'ŷksi pi la na wičhíčala pi kí hená thawáčhi pi na wŷyukčá pi 104
iyé iglúha pi éyaš táku kašná pi na glušná pi. Ho hé é Wašícŷula
awá'ŷyaka pi kí hená étkiya épazo pi ke s'e wayáwa'ŷkhiya pi 106
éyaš echá'ŷk'ŷ pi šni. ŷkáhta pi šni hé ů akhé makhá akál táku
ŷglušna pi kí hé é. Čákhé éyaš é'eye makhá akál táku okáblaya 108
ŷyúha pi kta iyéčhetu kí hé wó'ŷspe kí hé é.

110. ókiwažila 'all the time'
ákhilehaya 'equally'
111. ognáhehči 'maybe'
112. akhíšagye hči 'to be less cheap'
wawíčhiya o'ýya 'to live cooperatively' wawíčhiya 'ally';
See line 21.
113. thogyé 'differently'
114. čhaté kiyúza 'to regard'
115. wó'ableza yuhá 'to take notice of'
116. akhé ečhéł khiglá 'to change' The sentence says: "Now the Whites have taken notice of the blacks and have changed from the way they used to regard them."
118. ič'íčhaža 'to make for oneself' mič'íčhaže, ukfyič'íčheža pi
wítaya 'together'
119. wápaha 'flagpole'
ohláte 'beneath'
120. woňpáye 'place where one sleeps'
wókažužu See line 94 (for kašúžu)
121. ýyaka 'to run' in the sense of 'to function'
yučík'a s'elé 'it seems to be made smaller; to shrink'
123. ówečhiha See line 19
124. ohíya 'to win' ohíwaye, ohí'íya pi
125. waháčhakaya 'to use as a shield' waháčhakawaye, waháčhaka'ýya pi
wóčekiye 'prayers'
128. óha 'among'

Héčhetu yúkha Wašícū oyáte kfhā ób ókiwāžila ákhilehaya 110
 yk'ŭ pi kte kŭ hé é. Na Wašícū wičóthawačhŭ kfhā ognáhehči
 akhíšagye hči Lakhóta étkiya wawíchiya o'ŭya pi načhéce. Nahá 112
 owíchakiya pi čhŭ pi načhéce. Ho éyaš ŭs'ŭya hŭh thogyé
 Lakhóta étkiya čhaté ykŭyuza pi načhéce. Há Sápa oyáte kfhā 114
 tókheh čhaté wičákíyuza pi k'ŭ hé, waná Wašícū kŭ wó'ableza
 yuhá pi ŭ akhé echél khiglá pi. 116

Ho hé ŭ makhóce wā akāl yk'ŭ pi kŭ lé Wašícū, Lakhóta,
 táku há pi kŭ éyaš oyáte ič'íchağa pi etā wítaya nážŭ pi nahá 118
 wápaha wā eyá pi ohlátthe na, iyúha wówaši echá'ykŭ pi nahá
 woŭpáye wókažužu, na wówaši echá'y pi. Táku óta ŭ makhóce kŭ 120
 lé ŭ ŭyākŭ nahá ičhŭ makhá akāl yučfk'a s'elé kŭ lecéla,
 táku okíhi kéya pi. 122

Na wáláka pi na slol'ŭya pi. Okíčhize ówechŭhā ŭ kŭ
 hená iyúha ohíya a'ú pi na apétu kŭ lehāya táku echá'y pi kŭ 124
 hená okíhi pi. Na hé táku waháčhakayá pi kŭ hé wóchekiye
 eyá pi kŭ hé é čha waháčhakayá pi ŭ táku okíhi pi. 126

Lé iyéchel, oyáte - Lakhóta oyáte kfhā - wóchekiye hé
 é čha yuhá pi ehátanaš Wašícū oyáte kfhā óhā okáblaya taya 128
 yk'ŭ pi kta iyéčhetu.

EXERCISES

- I. Select two or three of the problems Mr. Runs After has discussed and write an essay about them. Are they uniquely Indian problems? What could be done about them? Are they serious problems in themselves or are they superficial indications that something more basic is wrong?
- II. Have you ever heard older people in your own family talk like this? Describe for your classmates (in Lakhóta) some of the things they talk about.
- III. Can you see some of the ways in which the language in this passage and the preceeding one differs from that of the discussions of more concrete ideas in some of the other selections in this book? Describe what you observe, and discuss whether the differences are due to the speaker's personal style, the subject matter, or something else.
- IV. Speculate about the kinds of things you will complain about to your own grandchildren.

1. wa'ěktųžA 'to forget things' wa'ěwaktųže, wa'ě'ųktųža pi
 wəkāl ũ 'to be most important'
 wakıksuya ũ 'to remember traditions'
2. Tuktěl slolyápi šni kį hé 'That they not know things; that they
 be ignorant.'
 kičį 'to want something for someone'
3. hé héčetu 'that is the fact'; used here to make the preceding
 statement emphatic.
 wičhá'o'ųye 'way of life'
4. sutáya 'firmly'
 kícıpaslohA 'to push something for someone; to encourage someone
 to do something' From paslohA 'to push' wapáslohe, ųpáslohA pi.
6. Wašícıla ektá 'in the white world'
 waléhątukeči 'now; nowadays'
7. tákıyawa 'to consider; to pay attention to' tákublawa, táku'ųyawa pi.
 wikčémna tóna 'several decades'
8. iglúwašícı 'to make oneself White', from yuwášícı. bluwášícı,
 ųyúwašícı pi.
 patítą 'to encourage, to push' wapátítą, ųpátítą pi
9. lehątu kį 'nowadays'
 wıyukčą 'to consider', from iyúkčą' iblúkčą, ųkıyukčą pi
 wó'ophe 'laws'
10. kpazúžu 'to erase one's own' from pazúžu 'to erase' wapázúžu,
 ųpázúžu pi.
 iyápi 'language'
11. kič'ų 'to use one's own' wēc'ų, ųkfc'ų pi. From ũ.
12. owayawa 'school'
 él yÁ 'to go to (a place named earlier)'
13. tháka kį 'the elders'
 ųspékhiyA 'to teach' ųspéwakhiye, ųspé'ųkhiya pi
 Lakhótuyapi 'the Lakhotá language'

Lakhóta Education
an original essay by

Eli James

Pine Ridge

This essay was composed and delivered orally, as is usual for Lakhota speakers; only later was it written down from a tape recording. You will find the style here quite a change from that of the other passages, and the explanation is the subject matter: whereas the other passages have dealt with concrete events, this one deals with more abstract ideas, and expresses opinions about them. Remember as you read this passage that it is a personal expression of opinion and not something every Lakhota would agree with.

Lakhóta wa'éktyža pi šni kį hé wákál ū. Wakíksuya ū pi
kte. Tuktél slolyá pi šni kį hé héčhel wíchá'ųkičį pi šni 2
kte hé héčhetu. Lakhóta wíchá'o'ųye kį - Lakhótuya wóglaka ū
pi kį hé wíchá'ųkičį pi kį hé, sutáya wíchá'ųkičipaslohą pi 4
kta hé héčhetu.

Wašícůla ektá Lakhóta wíchá'o'ųye kį hé waníyetu waléhątukeči 6
takúyawa pi. Héкта waníyetu, ųgná wikčémna tóna sěča Lakhóta kį
iglúwašíců pi kta héčhel wašícůla kį lfla patítą pi. Ho yųkhą 8
lehątu kį é'eye wašíců kį hé táku tókkel wlyukčą pi na wó'ophe
kága pi hé kpažúzu pi na Lakhóta kį tókkel ehąni wíchá'ųye na iyápi 10
kį hé kič'ų pi, héčhel Lakhóta kį wíchákičį pi. Waléhątu kį
tuktél owáyawa Lakhóta wakhąyeža éł yá pi kį hená Lakhótuyapi kį 12
hé thąka kį ųspéwíchakhíya pi hé wašícůla lfla patítą pi.

15. thiyáta(ni) 'at home' The -ni agrees with the šni later on.
 ištélkhiya 'to be embarrassed [or ashamed] toward someone'
 ištélkichičiyA 'to be embarrassed for one's own'.
 16. šniyakel 'without...ing' (refers to the preceding verb).
 tókša 'eventually'
 17. ektá uspěkhiya 'to teach at (a place named earlier)'

II

20. ičhāh'ú 'to grow up' (Third person forms only).
 nasúla okignakA 'to learn' From nasúla 'brain' and okignakA 'to put into one's own' owégnake, ukókignaka pi.
 21. kastóya 'with petting, with love and understanding' Kastóya
 wíhákhuwa awícha'u pi 'They treat them with love and understanding'
 tókhel...ki The subject of the whole sentence is Children, modified by two relative clauses, each ending with ki: "Children who are treated with love and understanding and who will [therefore] want to be [respectable] men and women will grow up to be so."
 23. thokéya 'first [firstly]'
 thokáhe hči 'very first [in the very first place]'
 24. wakhókiphA 'to be afraid of...' wakhówakiphe, wakhó'ukipha pi
 ínaphápha 'to be nervous about' nawáphapha, na'úphapha pi
 25. wathóglA 'to be nervous, of people; to be wild, of animals'
 wamáthogla, wa'úthogla pi.
 wíhásaya 'humanely'
 26. wa'áblesyA 'to cause to understand' wa'ábleswaye, wa'ábles'wya pi
 wa'úspewíchakhiyapi 'teacher'
 27. wákáta hče Same as wákál (line 1) 'to be very important'
 28. kač'ú 'because of (what precedes)'
 29. owáyagsiče 'it is hard to look at such things'

III

30. óksa 'all around'
 31. okhíkañniğaya 'to cause to understand' okhíkañniğawaye, okhíkañniğa'wya pi.
 s'elečheča Here, 'seems'
 ablezA 'to comprehend' awábleze, ukábleza pi
 32. watóhatu wá él 'eventually'
 ičhí 'because'
 él étuwa šni 'to ignore; to not pay attention to'
 33. ohómni 'around, surroundings'
 wáchí 'mind' kiglé 'to put one's own' wégle, ukiglé pi. Thawáchí kiglé
 'to have confidence in; to trust' (étkiya marks the object of 'trust')

Ho hé ʋ ʋgna Lakhóta wičháša na wíyą čhíčá yukhě pi kɪ 14
 hená Lakhótuyapi kɪ hé thiyátani ištélwičhakičhičiya
 šniyakel ʋspéwičhakičhičiya pi kɪ hé wašté séče. Tókša 16
 owáyawa hená wašícuyapi kɪ ektá ʋspéwičhakiya pi. Lakhótuya
 ʋspéwičhakiyapi kɪ hé isákhabya wašícuya wakháyeža kɪ ʋspé pi 18
 kɪ tákuni tukténi šíče šni.

II

Wakháyeža ičháh ũ pi. Hená táku nasúla okígnaka pi. Tayá 20
 kastóya wičhákhuwa awíchaʔu pi kɪ wakháyeža kɪ tókheł wičháša
 na wíyą čhí pi kte kɪ ečhéł ičhága pi kte. 22

Ho kʔéyaš thokéya léčhetu. Wakháyeža wá thokáhe hčí
 wayáwa í na wašícuye šni. Wakhókiphe. Táku ínapapha, 24
 wathóglá. Hé wakháyeža kɪ táku wičhášaya okíyaka pi na
 waʔáblesya pi kɪ hé thokáhe hčí waʔspewičhakiyapi kɪ wówaši 26
 tháwa kɪ hé wákáta hče kɪ hé é. Tuktél él wakháyeža wází
 čheyí naʔíš wakhókipha kačʔú tuwéni wókiyake šni ečhéł wayáwa 28
 čhí šní kɪ hé owayągsíče.

III

Ho waná wakháyeža kɪ tayá táku óksá hé kɪ hená 30
 okhíkahnigáya pi. Táku thókča sʔeléčheča kɪ hená abléža pi
 na watóhątu wá él ičhí wakháyeža pi čha él étųwá pi šni. Ho 32
 éʔeye tuwá pi ká ohómni wičháʔu pi kɪ éna étkiya thawáchí
 kiglé pi. 34

IV

35. fčhithothokča 'various'
38. thagyÁ 'to mature' thagwáye, thag'ŷyá pi
39. waníyetu 'the appropriate age, the right age'
- iyúthekhiyA 'to assist in trying' iyúthewakhiye, iyúthi'ŷkhiya pi.
 iyúthekhiyapi 'one who has been assisted or aided in trying' Here, reference is to one who is out of step with his age group, i.e., too old for his grade level.
40. ohā iyāyeya 'to send among'
41. khiyéla 'closely'
42. ōbtu 'to be among'
- iyókhipišniyākhuwa 'to keep preventing from doing something'
 iyókhipišniyāwākhuwa, iyókhiypšni'ŷkhuwa pi.
43. pa'ōwāžilayeyÁ 'to regiment; to discipline' pa'ōwāžilayewaye,
 pa'ōwāžilaye'ŷyá pi.
- oh'ākhoya 'quickly'
- waslōlyA 'to learn'
44. šilyá iyéč'iyA 'to get [oneself] into trouble'
- ōwāžila 'together; united'
- ōkičhiyA 'to help each other'

V

48. iyúģeya 'extremely'
49. Thųkāsīlayapi Thathāka Íyotaka 'The old man Sitting Bull'
50. iwāhokičhiyA 'to counsel one's own, to remind one's own, to admonish one's own'.

IV

Lená wakháyeža kǵ waníyetu íčhithokthókča pi. Wǵži
 waníyetu šákpe naʔíš šakówǵ kte. Ísakhíb wǵži ǵgná 36
 wikčémna kte. Léčhel wayáwa yá pi kǵ hená waníyetu
 íčhithothokča thǵgyá pi. Tuktél wǵži wakháyeža ǵgná 38
 waníyetu ihǵni wǵ wayáwa yé šní na óhakab iyúthekhiyapi
 héčha wǵži wakháyeža čikčíkʔala óhǵ iyáyeya pi ehǵtǵnaš, 40
 lé wakháyeža khiyéla awǵyǵg khuwá pi kte héčha. Čikčíkʔala
 eyá óbtu kǵ hená ǵgná ksuyéwíčhaye kǵ hé iyókhipišniyǵkhuwá pi. 42
 Paʔówǵžilayeya pi kǵ ohʔǵkhoya tǵyǵ waslólyǵ kte. Tukténi
 šilyáʔiyécʔiyǵ kte šní. 44

V

Hó hé héčhel ǵspé kǵ hé yǵ na watóhǵl iglúštǵ kte.
 Oyáte kǵ iyúha ówǵžila ókičhiya pi kǵ hé čǵkú wǵ 46
 kǵǵa pi na yuphiya thawákhayeža kǵ ogná yá pi kte kǵ hé
 iyúǵgeya owǵyǵgwašte. 48
 Thǵkášilayapi Thathǵka Íyotaka héčhǵ pi sʔe oyáte kǵ
 iwáhowičhakičhiye. 50

EXERCISES

- I. Outline, in Lakhóta, the main ideas in this passage.
- II. Prepare yourself for a class discussion of these ideas. Use your outline as a reminder of points Mr. James made, and note down ways in which you agree or disagree with him. This kind of discussion, in Lakhóta, is difficult for language learners, but if you think carefully ahead of time about what you want to say, it can be done successfully.
- III. After the class discussion, prepare an essay of your own on the same topic. Read (or better, recite) your essay to your classmates and seek their questions and comments.