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Key to Lakota-English Entries

Entry headwords are bold and in a blue font.

Reference to the stems, roots, affixes and other parts of the headword that can be found in the dictionary are noted in parenthesis before the definition.

Entries with homonyms, words with the same spelling but different meaning, noted with superscript numbers.

Dialect affiliation of the headword:
 [L] Lakota
 [Y] Yankton-Yanktonai
 [S] Santee-Sisseton

Following the symbol ► are the conjugation forms of verbs, reduplicated and contracted forms and other derivational or inflectional forms of the headword. This section of the entry may also include synonyms, antonyms and other cross-reference forms.

Words that are subject to final vowel alternation (ablaut) are cited with capital A or Aṅ in the word final position. See also grammar: Ablaut.

The one thousand most important and common words are marked with ◆.
 The two thousand next most important and frequent words are marked with ◇.

akáštą [LYS] (a- kaštą) V-DIT to pour smth on smth; spill smth over smth. • *Iníkaḡiṅ na ǵyaṅ kiṅ mní akáštą.* He made a sweat lodge and poured water on the stones. *Mni-kháta kiṅ akáštąpi.* They poured hot water on it. SEE: *mniákaštą* to baptize; *aíḡlaštą* to pour smth on oneself. ► 1S: *awákaštą.* 1P: *uṅkákaštąpi.* REDUP: *akáštąštą.* V-POS: *agláštaṅ;* V-REFL: *aíḡlaštaṅ;* V-BEN: *akičičaštą.*

aglěškala [L] (a- glěšká -la) N. a lizard. ➔ *aglěška.* ○ Y.: *agděškana;* Sl.: *ahděškana;* SA.: *ahděškada.*

◆ **ečhąṅni**¹ [L] ADV 1 soon, presently, shortly. VARIANT: *ečhąṅna* (older, today only northern). • *Ečhąṅni iblámniṅ kte.* I will soon leave. *Čhíḡkš, ečhąṅni winíčaša kte.* Son, you'll soon be a man. *Waníyetu kiṅ lená ečhákčhąṅni wá skąṅ.* The snow has been melting sooner than usual the last few years. *Ečhąṅni waúṅyutapi kte kištó.* We'll soon eat. *Oówa kiṅ ečhákčhąni kiská.* The colors soon faded. 2 early, early on. • *Híḡhąṅni ečhąṅni wéкта.* I got up early this morning. *Ečhąṅni wótapi.* They ate early. ► REDUP: *ečhákčhąni.* ○ Y.S.: *ečhąṅna.*

◆ **ečhąṅni**² [LYS] V-INT you think that. ➔ *ečhíṅ.*

◆ **naḡ'ų** [LYS] VT. 1 to hear smth/sb. • *Híḡhąṅni ikhąṅčhola ogná nawáḡ'ų.* I heard it on the radio this morning. *Namáyaḡ'ų he?* Did you hear me? *Hąṅ, načhíḡ'ų weló.* Yes, I heard you. *Nawíčhauḡ'ųppi.* We heard them. 2 to obey sb. • *Nawíčhawaḡ'ų yuṅkḡąḡ hebąṅyaṅ taṅyąṅ waųṅ kta tkhá.* Had I obeyed them I would have been doing fine. 3 to understand or comprehend a language. USAGE: always follows a word denoting a language. • *Húḡḡ Lakhótiya naḡ'ųppi šni.* Some of them did not understand the Lakota language. ► 1S: *nawáḡ'ų.* 2S: *nayaḡ'ų.* 1P: *naúḡḡ'ųppi.* V-REFL: *naič'ih'ų;* V-POS: *nakiḡ'ų;* V-BEN: *nakičih'ų;* V-ABS: *wanáḡ'ų;* SEE ASLO: *onáḡ'ų.*

sabkíya [LYS] (sápA -kiya) V-POS to blacken one's own. • *Íte sabkiye.* He blackened his face. ► 1S: *sabwákiye.* 1P: *sab'ųṅkivapi.*

◆ **špąṅ** [LYS] V-S 1 to be burned by heat or cold; to be frostbitten. USAGE: ref. to the internal state rather than external appearance, compare with *ǵú.* • *Núḡḡe mašpąṅ.* My ears are frozen. *Íte kiṅ wá uṅ špąṅ.* His face was snow burned. *Sihá nišpąṅ.* Your feet are frozen. *Napé kiṅ mašpąṅ.* My hand is burned/frozen. *Oyáte špąṅpi wayáząpi.* Burned people suffer. 2 to be cooked, done cooking, parboiled, softened by cooking. • *Tháló kiṅ špąṅ šni.* The meat is not cooked. *Thaphí kiṅ špąṅ šni yúte.* He ate the liver raw. *špąṅ - špąṅ - ḡpąṅ* sound symbolism ► 1S: *mašpąṅ.* 1P: *uṅšpąṅpi.* REDUP: *špąṅšpąṅ.* V-CAUS: *špąṅyÁṅ.*

◆ **waglěksų** [L] (wa- glěḡa + šųṅ) N wild turkey (male; used as generic in the south). SEE: *zizičha* (northern). ○ Y.: *zizičha;* S.: *zičháthaṅka.*

English definition of the headword.

Variants used in the Dakota dialects (whenever they differ from the Lakota headword) are given at the end of an entry following the symbol ○ .
 Y.: Yankton-Yanktonai
 S.: Santee-Sisseton
 SA.: Santee
 Sl.: Sisseton

Variant section provides alternative spelling or pronunciation, and local variants (as specified).

Symbol ➔ directs the user to another entry with more information on the word or to a main entry.

Specific senses of a headword are numbered in blue.

Word classification abbreviations provide reference to grammar.

Usage section gives more detail on meaning, grammar and cultural background.

Collocations and example sentences of headword's usage together with their English translation follow the symbol • .

New Lakota Dictionary- Quick User's Guide

The New Lakota Dictionary works best when both sections are checked when looking up words. Each section has particular strengths and by cross-referencing and utilizing both sections, a fuller and more accurate understanding of the sought-for word can be achieved. The English-Lakota section, for example, does not include collocations, example sentences, conjugation forms of verbs or the notes on usage and cultural background, which are all available in the Lakota-English section. However, both sections provide numerous features that are highlighted in the charts on this and the following pages. Please take time to familiarize yourself with all the features of a dictionary entry.

Suggested English-Lakota Search Procedure:

1. Locate the entry of an English word in the English-Lakota Section;
2. Within the entry, locate the Lakota word that specifically expresses the desired sense;
3. Refer to the Lakota-English section to locate the entry of this Lakota word;
4. Utilize the definition/s, example sentences, collocations, and grammatical or cultural background to learn about the senses and usages of the Lakota word.

Key to English-Lakota Entries

Entry headwords are bold and in a blue font.

Entries with homonyms, words with the same spelling but different meaning, are noted with superscript numbers.

Lakota words are in bold.

Some longer entries are divided into sections with specific meanings described in capital letters and marked with the symbol ⇨.

can¹ V **1 okihi** V-INT to be able to, to be capable of; be allowed to. • **Iyewayá owákíhi šni.** *I can't find him (I am unable to).* **2 uŋspé** VS. to know how, to have learned to do. • **Nuŋwáŋpi uŋmáspe.** *I can swim (I know how to swim).* **3 iyówiŋkhiyapi** PARTIC. to be allowed to. **4 tókhel okíhika** PH. as much as one can, as much as possible. **5 -phíča** VS-AUX. it can be done (suffixed to verbs). • **yul-phíča** *it can be eaten, it is edible* **6... huŋsé** ENCL. can it be? (expresses hope). **7 tókhe...** PART. how can it be? (introduces a rhetorical question; expresses surprise). **8 tókħa... šni** ADV. being unable to do smth, it cannot be done. VARIANT: **tókħani**

can² N **maswógnakA** N tin can, canned food. VARIANT: **mas'ógnakA.** SEE: **maskhóka** northern.

pour V

⇨ OF LIQUIDS **1a kaštáŋ** V-T pour out smth out. ▶ V-DIT: **glaštáŋ** pour one's own out; V-DAT: **kíčaštáŋ** pour smth out for sb; V-DAT: **kíčičaštáŋ** pour smth out for sb; **1b akáštáŋ** V-DIT pour smth on smth. ▶ V-POS: **agláštáŋ** pour one's own on smth; V-REFL: **aíglaštáŋ** pour smth on oneself; V-DAT: **akíčaštáŋ** pour smth on smth for sb; V-BEN: **akíčičaštáŋ** pour smth on smth for sb; **1c okáštáŋ** V-DIT pour smth into smth. ▶ V-POS: **ogláštáŋ** pour smth into one's own; V-REFL: **oíglaštáŋ** pour smth into smth for oneself; V-DAT: **okíčaštáŋ** pour smth into smth for sb; V-BEN: **okíčičaštáŋ** pour smth into smth for sb;

⇨ OF DRY GRANULAR MATERIAL **2 kalá** V-T to scatter/spill/pour smth. ▶ V-POS: **glalá** pour one's own; V-DAT: **kíčala** pour smth for sb; V-BEN: **kíčičala** pour smth for sb; V-DAT: **kíčala** pour smth for sb; V-DIT: **akála** pour smth on smth/sb; V-DIT: **okála** pour smth into; V-POS: **oglála** pour one's own into; V-REFL: **aíglala** to pour smth on oneself; V-T: **ékala** to go and scatter/pour/spill a dry material (as flour) there.

⇨ OTHER USES **3 okáptA** VT. to ladle smth (as water from a river using a kettle), pour (as soup into a bowl). ⇨ **ladle.** **4 wobólublu** VIN. it steams/pours out in puffs (as smoke or steam). **5 kastákA** VT. to pour out smth of soft muddy substance. SEE ALSO: **akástakA, okástakA.**

Lakota equivalents of the English headword are noted with blue numbers.

Each Lakota word is followed by abbreviations of word classification and by a short definition.

Various grammatical forms of the given Lakota word in question follow the symbol ▶. (These are mostly derivational and inflectional forms). Each of these forms is preceded by an abbreviation specifying word classification.

Symbol ⇨ references the headword to another entry with more information on the word or to a main entry.

make oneself tired. ▶ 1s: **yuǵómič'ie**. 1p: **yuǵóuŋkič'iyapi**.

yuǵóya¹ [LYS] (yuǵó -ya) V-CAUS to tire sb out, to make tired or exhausted; to bore sb. • **Wówapi kiŋ lé yuǵómaye**. *This book makes me tired (it is boring)*. ▶ 1s: **yuǵówaye**. 1p: **yuǵóuŋyaŋpi**.

yuǵóya² [LYS] (yuǵó -ya) ADV in a tired condition.

yuǵúg [LYS] V-T-CONT pulling or drawing out. ⇨ **yuǵúka**.

yuǵúka [LYS] (yu- -ǵukA) V-T to pull/draw smth out (as from a pocket, case, etc.). *Usage*: mostly in contracted form **yuǵúg**.

• **Wahíŋkpe waŋ yuǵúg iwáču**. *I drew out an arrow*. **yuǵúg iyéya** to pull something out (as a drawer); **yuǵúg ikikču** to draw out one's own; **Míla waŋ yuǵúg églaku**. *He jerked out a knife*. ▶ 1s: **bluǵúke**. 1p: **uŋyúǵukapi**. cont: **yuǵúg**; redup: **yuǵúgǵukA**; v-pos: **gluǵúka**.

yuǵúkapi [LYS] (yuǵúka -pi) N 1 drawer, bureau, chest of drawers, dresser. • **Yuǵúkapi kiŋ akhé phiyá ophéuŋthunpi**. *We bought a new bureau*. ▶ syn: **yuslútapi**.

V-T 2 3p of **yuǵúka**.

◇ **yuhá** [LYS] V-T 1 to have smth/sb, own, possess, be the owner/keeper of. *Usage*: only of alienable possession, compare with **yukháŋ**. • **Wíŋyeya uŋwéya kǵó uŋyúhapi**. *We had the food for the trip ready too*. **Líla aŋpétu wašté uŋyúhapi**. *We had a very nice day*. **Iyéčhiŋkiŋyaŋke waŋzi luhá he?** *Do you have a car?* **Šúŋkawakháŋ tóna wičháluha he?** *How many horses do you have?* **Wíyukčaŋ uŋniyuhapi kiŋ**. *We have you to do the thinking*. 2 to hold (as a meeting or ceremony). • **Oínikaže waŋ uŋyúhapi**. *We had a sweat lodge ceremony*. 3 to have given birth to a child; to bear (of children or animals). • **Túŋweni čhiŋčá bluhá šni**. *I have never borne a child*. **Hokšičála waŋ yuhá**. *She had a baby*. **Eháke iná mayúha**. *I was the last baby my mother had*. 4 to keep smth/sb, to look after, to take care of. • **Hé čhaŋnúpa yuhá héčha**. *He is a pipe keeper*. 5 to carry smth sb. • **Nitké čha čhiyúha šni**. *I can't carry you because you are heavy*. ▶ 1s: **bluhá**. 2s: **luhá**. 1p: **uŋyúhapi** (fast sp.: **úŋhapi**). v-pos: **gluhá**; v-refl: **iglúha**; v-dat: **kiyúha**; v-ben: **kičiyuha**; v-recip: **kičiyuha**; v-abs: **wayúha**; n: **wóyuha**; see: **ayúha**; see: **akhiyuha**.

ADV 6 carrying with one; having smth, with, taking along.

• **Íŋyaŋ waŋ yuhá hí**. *She came with a stone in her hands*. **Šuŋgléška waŋ yuhá glípi**. *They returned with a spotted horse (having it)*. **Šiná waŋ yuhá hináphe**. *He came out with a blanket*. **Tháhča há waŋ yuhá nážiq**. *He stood with a deer hide in his hands*. ○ S.: **yuhá** (has ablaut in S., except for the meaning "to lift, to be able to carry").

yuhá iyáyA [LYS] V-T to leave with smth. Syn: **éyayA**. ▶ 1s: **yuhá iblábale**.

◇ **yuhákhiyA** [L] (yuhá -khiyA) V-CAUS to let sb have smth (intentionally), cause sb to have smth, bestow smth on sb, give smth to sb; to let sb a keeper of smth. • **Wókhoŋyake waštéšte ečé yuhákhiyapi**. *They caused him to have only beautiful clothes*. **Čháŋčheča yuhákhiyapi**. *They made him a*

keeper of the drum. **Wóthawe waŋ yuhámakhiyapi**. *They made me a keeper of a war medicine bundle*. **Wičhóh'aŋ kiŋ lená oyáte yuháwičhakhiyapi**. *She gave these ceremonies to the people*. ▶ 1s: **yuháwakhie**. 1p: **yuháuŋkhiyapi**. ○ Y.S.: **yuhékhia**.

◇ **yuhá máni** [LYS] V-T to keep smth, continue having or keeping, carry on; sustain or keep alive (as a tradition), hold onto. • **Leháŋl hé thiwáhe čhažé kiŋháŋ hé yuhá mawáni yeló**. *So today I carry on the family name*. **Wawóyusiŋkapi kiŋ lé yuhá máni**. *They keep (living with) this hatred*. **Hetáŋhaŋ wóawačhiŋ waŋ iwáču na yuhá mawáni**. *I took a plan and kept it from then on*. **Wičhákíčiyuha mawáni**. *I've carried it on for them*. ▶ 1s: **yuhá mawáni**. 1p: **yuhá maúŋni**. v-pos: **gluhá máni**.

yuháŋska [LYS] (yu- háŋska) V-T to lengthen smth out, pull to lengthen, make longer, prolong, extend. ▶ 1s: **bluháŋske**. 1p: **uŋyúháŋskapi**.

yuháŋskaya [LYS] (yuháŋska -ya) ADV prolonging or extending smth, lengthening, in a way of making longer.

yuháphiča [LYS] (yuhá -phiča) V-S to be worth having, useful, desirable. • **Táku yuháphiča héči yuhá**. *He has whatever things that are worth having*.

◇ **yuhá škáŋ** [LYS] V-T 1 to be busy or occupied with smth.

• **Čhiŋčá kiŋ thimá yuhá škáŋ**. *Inside the house, she was busy with her child*. 2 to use smth, work with, act with.

• **Phezúta owé tónakeča yuhá škáŋ**. *He uses several kinds of herbs*. **Čhaŋwóuŋye kiŋ hená okíčhize él ečéla yuhá škáŋpi**. *Those pieces of regalia were used only in battle*.

Wiwáŋyaŋ Wačhípi čháŋna čhaŋnúŋpa kiŋ hé itháŋčhaŋyaŋš hél yuhá škáŋpe ló. *They use the pipe as a principal thing during the Sundance*. **Šúŋkawakháŋ tópa wičháyuha škáŋ**. *He works with four horses*. 3 to have a romance/love affair/relationship with, be involved with, be intimate with, fool around with.

• **Wíŋyaŋ kiŋ lé yuhá škáŋ**. *He had a love affair with this woman*. **Hé wíŋyaŋ thókča waŋ líla yuhá škáŋ**. *He was having an affair with another woman*. **Wíyúha škáŋ**. *He fools around with women*.

▶ 1s: **yuhá waškáŋ**. 1p: **yuhá uŋškáŋpi**.

yuhá úŋ [LYS] V-T to keep smth/sb, to live continuously having smth. • **Lená leháhuŋniyaŋ yuhá waúŋ**. *I still have these up to this day*. **Hená óhiŋniyaŋ yuhá úŋpi**. *They have always kept those things*. **Čhaŋnúŋpa kiŋ yuhá úŋ wičháši**.

She told them to keep the pipe. **Wíŋyeya yuhá úŋ wo**. *Keep it ready*. **Wówaŋšila yuhá yaúŋ kta héča**. *You must continuously have compassion*. ▶ 1s: **yuhá waúŋ**. 1p: **yuhá uŋk'úŋpi**.

yuháyA [LYS] (yuhá -ya) V-CAUS to cause sb to have smth (indirectly, unintentionally). • **Yuháwičhaye**. *He caused them to have it*. ▶ 1s: **yuháwaye**. 1p: **yuháuŋyaŋpi**. see: **yuhákhiyA**.

yuhéкта [LYS] (yu- héкта) ADV pulling backwards or towards the back. ⇨ **yuhéktab**.

yuhéktab [LYS] (yu- héktab) ADV pulling back / backward.

whitish-yellow *ADJ* **hohúsaŋ s'e** *ADV* whitish-yellow like bones.

whittle *VERB* **1 kažípa** *V-T* to plane or whittle smth, shave finely with a knife or plane. *SYN:* **pažípa**. ► *V-DIT:* **akážípa** to whittle smth on smth else (using smth as a base); *V-INT:* **čhaŋkážípa, čhaŋpážípa** to whittle/shave/plane wood. **2 wažípa** *V-T* to whittle smth with a knife.

whizz *ADJ* **kiŋšyela** *ADV* whizzing (as a flying bullet).

who *PRON CONJ* **1 tuwá** *PRON* who?, whom? **2 tuwé** *V-S* to be who? to be someone; who. **3 čha** *DET* one which/who.... *USAGE:* for more usage information see grammar section on articles.

4 toná *PRON* those who, which ones out of a group; those that... , those of a group (specified by a modifier). *VARIANT:* **tóna**.

⇒ *which*.

whoever *PRON*

⇒ **IT DOES NOT MATTER WHO** **1 tuwéke éyaš** *PRON* whoever, anybody, whosoever. *VARIANT:* **tuwéka khěš**.

⇒ **THE PERSON OR PEOPLE WHO; ANY PERSON WHO** **2 tuwé waŋ** *PRON* whoever (whoever it is/was that); someone particular. **3 tuwé waŋží** *PRON* whoever (whoever it might be that); someone (in conditional sentences), anybody (hypothetical).

⇒ **AN UNKNOWN PERSON** **4 tuwéka héči** *PRON* whoever it is.

⇒ **(USED FOR EXPRESSING SURPRISE) WHO** **5 tuwále** *ID* Whoever heard such a thing?! Absurd! Unbelievable! Whatever! *VARIANT:* **ečěš tuwále, tuwá akháksa, tuwěčha škhéka**.

whole *ADV ADJ QUANT* **1 átaya** *QUANT* whole, entire; all (of a mass); complete. *VARIANT:* **áta**. *REDUP:* **álataya**. **2 yuátaya** *V-T* to complete smth, to make whole. **3 ógeya** *ADV* altogether, the whole thing, completely. **4 yuptáya** *ADV* putting or taking smth together, piling up, taken as a group or as a whole. **5 zani** *V-S* to be healthy, whole (unhurt), be well. **6 hutíyuhpa** *QUANT* all of it, the whole/entire thing. *VARIANT:* **iyúhpa**.

wholeheartedly *ADV* **čhaŋtíyagleya** *ADV*

wholly *ADV* ⇒ *completely*.

whom *PRON* **tuwá** *PRON* ⇒ *who*.

whomever *PRON* ⇒ *whoever*.

whoop *VERB* **akiš'aš'a** *V-INT* to shout, to cheer, to yell (as from inner feelings), to give a war whoop, war cry.

whoops *INTERJ* **híg** *INTERJ*

whore *NOUN* **witkówiŋ** *N*

whorled milkweed *NOUN* **waŋpé thínpsinla** *N*

whortleberry *NOUN* **háza** *N*

whose *PRON* **tuwá tháwa** *PRON*

whosoever *CONJ* ⇒ *whoever*.

why *PRON QUEST CONJ* **1 tákuwe** *INTERROG* why; why? what for? for what reason? ► *ADV:* **tákuwe šni** there is no reason why; *ADV:* **tákuwe lakha** for some reason. **2 táku uŋ** *PH* there is a reason why, the reason why, on account of what, that is why ...; for that purpose. **3 tókha čha** *V-S* why, what is the matter that. *VARIANT:* **tókha yuŋkháŋ**. **4 tókha héči** *PH* for some reason, goodness knows why.

⇒ **MAKING A SUGGESTION** **5 kináš** *ADV* why don't you; well - in that case (making a suggestion). **6 šni** *ENCL* why don't you? (suggestion). *VARIANT:* **ečá ... šni**.

⇒ **AND THAT IS WHY** **7 uŋ** *PP* for that reason, on account of,

that is why, therefore, because. • **táku uŋ** *there is a reason why; lé uŋ* *this is why; hé uŋ* *that is why; čha hé uŋ* *(and) that is why* **héčha uŋ** *this is why*. **8 čha hé uŋ** *CONJ* (and) that is why, for this reason; because. **9 čha** *CONJ* (and) that is why; because of that. **10 čhaŋkhé** *CONJ* that is why, because (when used at the end of a clause).

⇒ **WHY NOT (AGREEMENT)** **11 tóš** *INTERJ* yes, surely, certainly, of course, why not!

⇒ **EXPRESSING ANNOYANCE** **12 éktáŋ** *ID* why must you, why must he/she etc (expresses disagreement, disapproval, impatience); what is the use. **13 ešá** *ADV* why didn't I/he/she/it/we/they, I should have, I wish he/she/it would have.

14 tókheškhe *ADV* how come, how in the world, why, what.

wick *NOUN* **ikháŋ** *N*

wicked *ADJ* **1 wičhášašni** *V-S* to be mean, wicked, tricky, deceptive. *VARIANT:* **oň'aŋ wičhášašni**. ► *ADV:* **wičhášašniyaŋ** wickedly. **2 čhaŋté waničá** *V-S* to be mean, wicked, have no heart, uncaring, unprincipled, cruel. **3 wahtěšni** *EXCL* The wretch! The worthless one! *VARIANT:* **wahtéka**.

wickedness *NOUN* **wówičhašašni** *N*, *VARIANT:* **wičhówičhašašni**.

wide *ADJ* **1 otháŋka** *V-S* to be broad, wide. ► *V:* **otháŋkaya** to be broad, wide (as a road), extensive, spacious (as a room), roomy; *V-T:* **yuótháŋkaya** to broaden smth, make wider, extend. **2 kabláge s'e** *ADV* wide and bulging, untidy (as one with one's coat unzipped and wide open).

widely *ADV* **1 otháŋkaya** *ADV* widely, extensively, in a spacious condition, in a large area. **2 tháŋkaya** *ADV* greatly, largely, extensively; widely.

widow *NOUN* **wiwáziča** *N*

widower *NOUN* **wičháwivaziča** *N*, *VARIANT:* **wičháyuwaziča**.

wife *NOUN* **1 thawíču** *N* his wife. ► *N:* **mičháwiču** my wife; *N:* **nitháwiču** your wife. **2 wihíŋgnathuŋ** *N* a married woman, wife (not used as term of address). **3 winúčha** *N* (familiar term of address used only by husband). **4 wíŋyaŋ tháwa** *N* his wife (informal). **5 théya** *N* co-wife. *USAGE:* *obsolete*. **6 yúza** *V-T* to take sb as a wife. **7 wóhpa** *V-ABS* to buy a wife. *USAGE:* *archaic*. **8 wičhíŋ** *V-INT* to want a wife. **9 wíŋyaŋčhíŋ** *V-INT* propose gifts when buying a wife. **10 wiŋyagluhá** *V-POS* to stay constantly with one's wife. **11 wigláštaKa** *V-POS* to beat one's wife, to be a wife beater. **12 wikté** *V-INT* to beat one's wife.

wife beater *NOUN* **wikté** *V-INT*

wig *NOUN* **phehíŋkaŋapi** *N*

wiggle *VERB* **yuš'íŋš'ippi s'e** *ADV* having a wiggling walk.

wild *ADJ* **1 wathóglá** *V-S* to be wild; be unbroken or untamed (as a horse or any wild animal); shy (as a person). **2 otháŋthunKa** *V-S* to be wildly active. **3 gnaškiŋyaŋ** *V-S* to be crazy, frantic, insane, wild, go berserk, raging mad. **4 aígluštaŋ** *V-REFL* to go off the rails, run wild; to let oneself go all out in smth. **5 maníl** *ADV* in the wild/wilderness. **6 gluglúka** *V-S* to be sassy and wild, disrespectful, arrogant. *USAGE:* *of a wild and noisy youth who is irresponsible and hasn't yet got his/her sense*. **7 itúya** *ADV* in a wild state (plants, animals), without a cause or reason. *VARIANT:* **itú, otúyačhíŋ, itúyačhíŋ, itúhčíŋ**. *SYN:* **ikčéya**.

wild bergamot *NOUN* **1 heháka thápěžúta** *N* **2 waŋpé waštémna** *N*

2 ptaŋptáŋla V-S to be unsteady; wobbly, overturning, rocking, upsetting, unbalanced. ► ADV: **ptaŋptáŋ s'e, ptaŋptáŋyela** in a wobbly condition. **3 yayála** V-S to be yielding, wobbly, unsteady; be fuzzy and lively moving (as down feathers or pliant branches in the wind). ► ADV: **yayáyela**.

wolf NOUN **šunġmánitu tháŋka** N a wolf. • **šunġčhíŋča** wolf cub; **šunġ'óthi** a wolf lair. SEE: **šunġmánitu** coyote (sometimes also applied to wolves).

wolfberry NOUN **1 uŋšúnġnasapi hú** N **2 zuzéča tháwóte** N

wolverine NOUN **škečátháŋka** N

woman NOUN **1 wíŋyaŋ** N adult or mature woman.

2 winúhčala N old woman. **3 wikhóškalaka** N young woman. **4 wíŋyaŋ tháŋka** N middle-aged woman. **5 wi-PREF** (in various compounds, with verbs). **6 sigté wíŋyaŋ** N unmarried young woman, teenage woman. **7 witháŋšna úŋ** V-INT a single woman, virgin. **8 wiwášte** N good woman (with all virtues and morals of Lakota culture). **9 wihíŋgnathúŋ** N a married woman. **10 wihopeča** N a stunningly beautiful woman. VARIANT: **wihoča**. **11 wiŋ** SUFF (female name ending). **12 yawíŋyaŋ** V-T speak to sb as a woman. **13 yuwíŋyaŋ** V-T to make sb into a woman. **14 kiwíŋyaŋ** V-S to become a (respectable) woman again. **15 wióle** V-INT to look for a woman (in order to date). SYN: **wiátuŋwáŋ**. **16 wiyúha** ADV having a woman. **17 wahíŋgnathúŋthúŋka** V-ABS a woman who is man crazy or always eager to get married. **18 wičhíŋ** V-INT to want a wife.

woman crazy ADJ **wawíŋyaŋyaŋka** N a woman crazy man.

womanize VERB **wiyúha škáŋ** V-INT

womanizer NOUN **wawíŋyaŋyaŋka** N

womanly ADJ **yuwíŋyaŋ s'e** ADV

womb NOUN **1 thámni** N **2 thathámni** N of ruminants.

wonder VERB NOUN **1 ečhíŋ** V-INT to think smth, to wonder/ponder about. **2a ithúŋphá** V-T to marvel/wonder at smth, be astonished or surprised by. **2b woičhúŋphé** N a cause of wonder or awe, smth to marvel at, source of surprise or amazement. **3 ka héči** ENCL it is unknown/unclear, I wonder, I am not sure; whatever it might be. **4 tháŋíŋ šni** V-S to be at a loss, to wonder, have no idea, not to know. **5 huŋhí** INTERJ expression of admiration, wonder, surprise, and often caution. **6 ečhákel éyaš** ID it is a wonder that. **7 wakháŋyela** ADV in a miraculous way, mysteriously, miraculously, marvelously, it is a wonder that ... **8 akháš** INTERJ No wonder!, Of course!, Wouldn't you know! What else can you expect!? **9 wówaphethogya** ADV in a way of wonder or miracle. **10 wówaphethokeča** N a sign, wonder, miracle; smth significant. **11 wóyuš'inyeye** N the cause of surprise, astonishment, wonder, fright. **12 miná!** INTERJ expression of pretended (sometimes real) fear (woman speaking), wonder, surprise.

wonderfully ADV **1 woičhúŋphéya** ADV marvelously; wonderfully, surprisingly, magnificently, horribly, extraordinarily good or bad. **2 woičhašyela** ADV abundantly; What a wonderful abundance! How abundant! How plentiful! How gorgeous!

woo VERB **čhaŋté khuwá** V-T to woo for sb's affection, court sb, pursue sb's affection.

wood NOUN **1 čháŋ** N wood; tree. • **čhaŋpúŋpuŋ** a piece of rotted wood, rotted tree; **čhaŋstáŋkha** moist wood, fresh wood; **čhaŋthéča** green wood; **čhaŋičoġa** drift-wood; **čhaŋáuŋ** to put wood on the fire, feed a fire; **čhaŋkáksapi** chopped wood, fuel wood; **čhaŋšéča** dried out wood. **2 čhaŋmáhel** ADV in the woods. ➔ **woods**. **3 pháta** N a wooded area, a grove or timber (esp. along streams).

wood chips NOUN **čhaŋókpaŋ** N

wood duck NOUN **1 pháŋŋŋta ištá šá** N **2 skiská** N

wooden box NOUN **čhaŋwóŋnake** N

wooden spoon NOUN **wičahi** N

wood lily NOUN **mnačháčča** N

woodlouse NOUN **thšakákpa** N

woodpecker NOUN **1 čhaŋkátotola** N woodpecker (generic).

2 čhaŋšíŋkaŋpu N yellow-bellied Sapsucker. **3 thšokála** N downy woodpecker, hairy woodpecker. **4 wagnúka** N red-headed woodpecker. **5 khaŋkheča** N pileated woodpecker.

wood plane NOUN **čhaŋípažipá** N

wood-rotting fungi NOUN **phéta yuhála** N

woods NOUN **1 čhaŋmáhel** ADV in the woods.

• **čhaŋmáhetakiya** towards the woods/forest; **čhaŋmáhetahŋ** from within the woods. **2 čhúŋšoke** N dense woods, forest. **3 čhaŋwégna** ADV in the woods, among trees. **4 čhaŋóthehika** N thick/deep woods, thick forest. **5 čhúŋkpaza** N dark/deep woods, forest. **6 čhúŋwaŋča** N forest, woods. **7 čhaŋyáta** ADV in the woods. • **čhaŋyátakiya** towards the woods; **čhaŋyátahŋ** from the woods.

wood thrush NOUN **čhaŋŋuġúya šá** N

word NOUN **1 wičhóiyé** N a word, words; vocabulary. **2 oíye** N word, words. VARIANT: **wóiyé**. ► N: **thóiyé** his/her words; PH: **oíye** **kičhúŋ** use words, utter words, talk. **3 wóčažeyate** N the words of a song, lyrics. **4 wahóya** V-CAUS to send word to sb; to send for sb/smth. ► V-POS: **wahókiya** send word to one's own. **5 okhíglaksá** V-POS to break one's own (as a promise, word). **6 gnáyAŋ** V-T to break one's word to sb, deceive.

work NOUN VERB **1 wówaši** N work, labor. ► N: **tháwówaši** his/her/their work. **2 wówaši ečhúŋ** V-INT to do work, perform labor. ► V-T: **awówaši ečhúŋ** to work on smth. **3 wóečhuŋ** N activity, doing. ► N: **tháwóečhuŋ** his/her/their work. **4 wičhóh'áŋ** N activity, responsibility. **5 škáŋ** V-INT to be busy with, occupy oneself with. **6 wakámna** V-ABS to work for income, have a job. **7 khičháŋyaŋ** V-CAUS to work with or manipulate (as an instrument), to handle smth (as material). **8 waši** V-ABS to order sb to work, employ or hire for work. **9 iŋyaŋka** V to function, run, work. **10 ečhéča šni** V-S to not work, not function. **11 iyókihi** V-T to be effective / helpful / efficient for smth/sb (as a medicine, a tool), bring results; to bring results, be efficacious or effective. ► V-ABS: **wíyokihi**. **12 wígni** V-ABS to work to provide, to forage. ► V-T: **awígni** work to provide smth. **13 iglúečheča** V-REFL work oneself into smth, rouse oneself, get oneself started.

work-bag NOUN **úŋkšula** N a woman's work-bag.

workbench NOUN **akáŋwakaġapi** N

worker NOUN **1 wówaši** N employee, helper, assistant; worker.

2 blihéča V-S be a good worker, be agile, be lively and energetic, be industrious. VARIANT: **blihéčaka**. **3 slót'A** V-S to be a good worker, industrious person. USAGE: *of women only*,

C) *waŋya...pi / waŋl...pi / waŋn...pi*: these forms (representing three classes of active verbs) have two meanings:

- waŋuŋlakapi* a) *you (sg.) saw us*
 b) *you (pl.) saw us*

3.9. Object affixes with intransitive verbs

It is quite common for intransitive verbs to take object affixes when they follow postpositions (and sometimes adverbs). This may seem to conflict with the emphasized statement that Lakota verbs are strictly transitive or intransitive (see p. 714). Yet in these cases, it is actually the postposition (or the adverb) that takes the object; even though it is marked on the verb (similar to English prepositional phrases). The following examples involve intransitive verbs:

<i>Khiyéla wičháuŋthipi</i>	<i>We live near <u>them</u>.</i>	(from <i>thí</i>)
<i>Él mahí.</i>	<i>He came to <u>me</u>.</i>	(from <i>hí</i>)
<i>Él ničú kte.</i>	<i>He will come back to <u>you</u>.</i>	(from <i>kú</i>)
<i>Ektá čiú kte.</i>	<i>I will come to <u>you</u></i>	(from <i>ú</i>)
<i>Ektá éwičhawatuŋwe.</i>	<i>I looked at <u>them</u> (in their direction).</i>	(from <i>tuŋwÁŋ</i>)
<i>Akaŋl wičhúŋyaŋkapi.</i>	<i>We sat on <u>them</u> (e.g., on the horses).</i>	(from <i>yaŋkÁ</i>)
<i>Ílázata ímayotake.</i>	<i>He sat down behind <u>me</u>.</i>	(from <i>iyotakA</i>)
<i>Isákhíb mayáŋke.</i>	<i>He sat next to <u>me</u>.</i>	(from <i>yaŋkÁ</i>)
<i>Ektá wičháye.</i>	<i>He went to <u>them</u>.</i>	(from <i>yÁ</i>)

Such constructions are particularly common with verbs of coming/going (see p. 743), and are possible with stative verbs as well, although most speakers use paraphrases to avoid using them with stative verbs.

3.10. Possessive verbs (v-pos)

The English sentence “*He saw his mother*” can mean two things:

- a) “He saw his own mother.” b) “He saw another person’s mother.”

Such ambiguities in English are usually easily clarified by the context. In Lakota, however, such sentences are never ambiguous because the possessive relationship between the subject and object of a verb is always marked with a possessive prefix. Consider the following example:

- a) *Húŋku waŋyaŋke.* *He saw his (another person’s) mother.*
 b) *Húŋku waŋgláke.* *He saw his own mother.*

In Lakota, sentences of the type (b) always have to use a possessive form of a verb. This form is created by the prefix *ki-*, which occurs in three forms: *ki-*, *k-*, *gl-*, described below.

3.10.1. Possessive conjugation 1

Most Class I verbs take the unchanged possessive prefix *ki-* and the resulting possessive verb is conjugated with 1s: *wa-* and 2s: *ya-*. Consider the following examples:

non-possessive verb	possessive verb
<i>súnj</i> <i>V-T to braid smth</i> , 1s: <i>wasúnj</i>	<i>kisúnj</i> <i>V-POS to braid one’s own</i> , 1s: <i>wakisúnj</i>
<i>olé</i> <i>V-T to look for smth/sb</i> , 1s: <i>owále</i>	<i>okíle</i> <i>V-POS to look for one’s own</i> , 1s: <i>owákile</i>
<i>ohóla</i> <i>V-T to respect smth/sb</i> , 1s: <i>ohówala</i>	<i>ohókila</i> <i>V-POS to respect one’s own</i> , 1s: <i>ohówakila</i>
<i>égle</i> <i>V-T to set smth</i> , 1s: <i>éwagle</i>	<i>ékigle</i> <i>V-POS to set one’s own</i> , 1s: <i>éwegle</i>

Note that with some verbs the prefixes *wa-* and *ki-* merge into *we-* as shown on *ékigle* above. The same merging takes place in 2s where *ya-* and *ki-* become *ye-*. The *we-* and *ye-* pronouns are always stressed if they appear on the first syllable of the word.

In most possessive verbs it is not predictable whether they are conjugated with *waki-* or *wé-*, thus the dictionary should be referenced for the 1s forms.