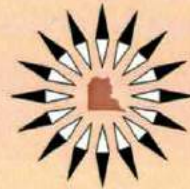




Šunǵíla war
Naǵí Wanǵláke kíri

Illustrated by
Thomas Hilley



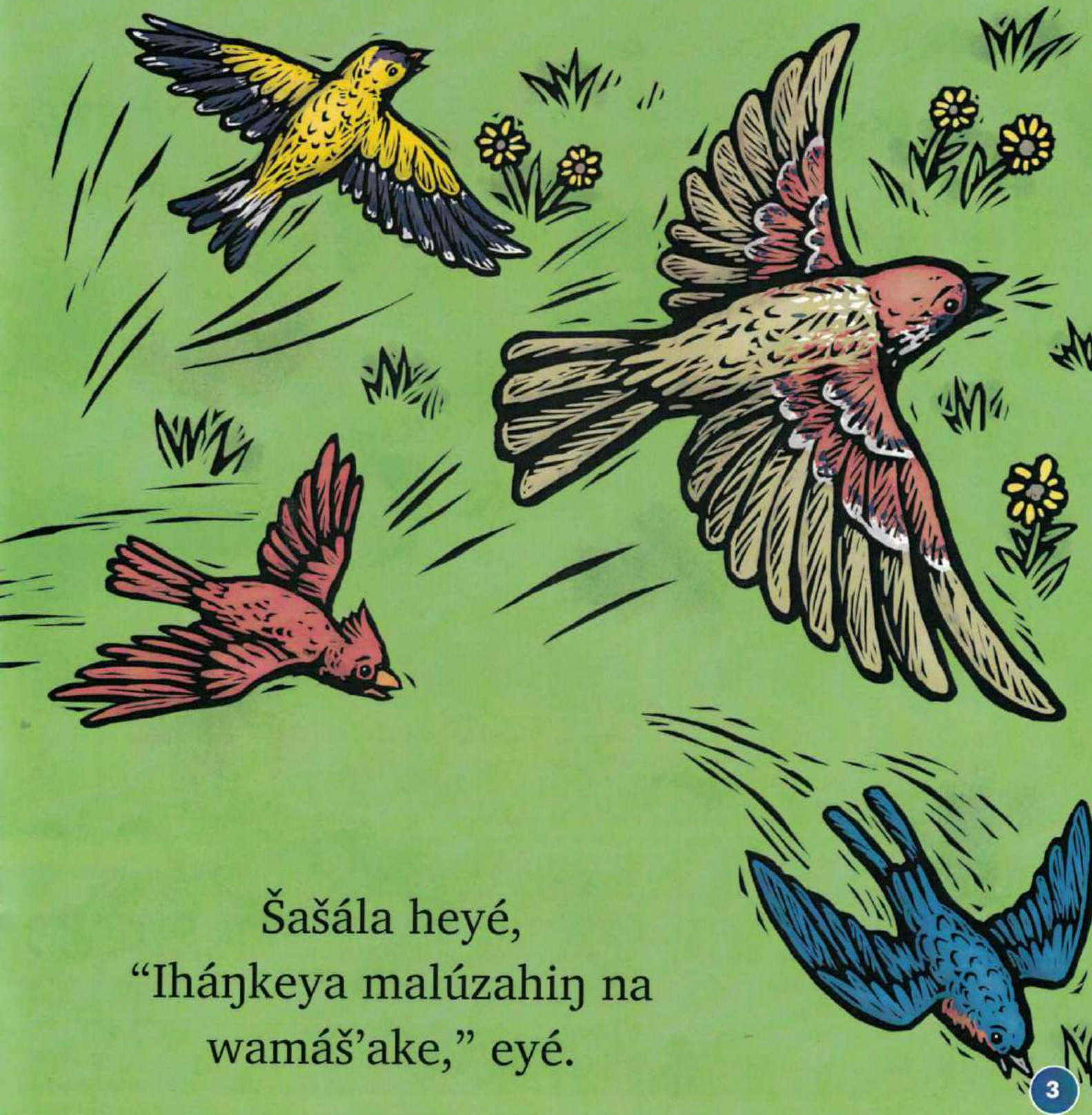
Lakota
Language
Consortium

Lé Šašála é.





Šašála tanyéhčij
wakhúwa.



Šašála heyé,
“Ihánkeya malúzahin na
wamáš’ake,” eyé.



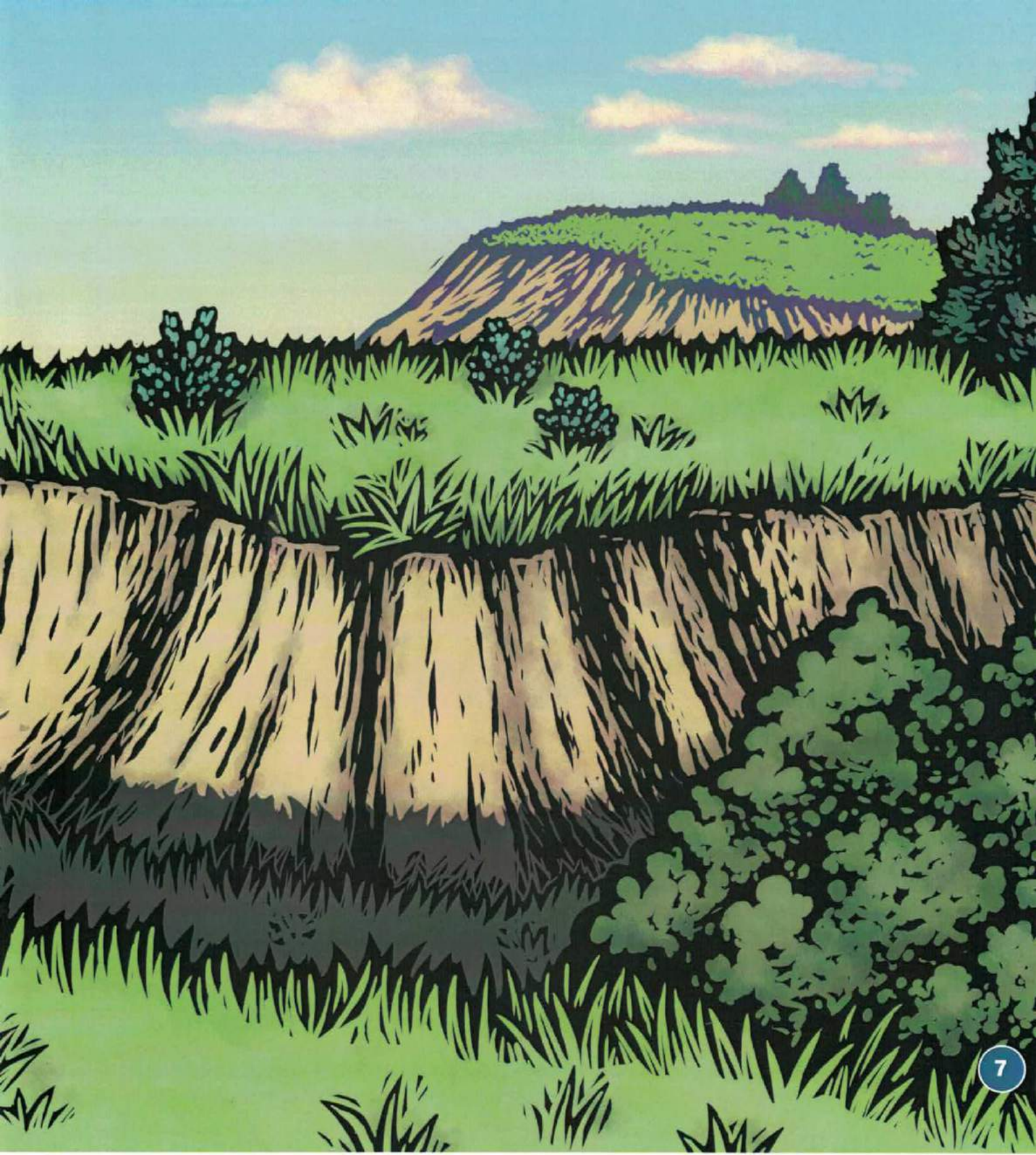
Anpétu mašté wanj él
maštínska-ilóčhinj čha
maštínj-khúwa iyáye.



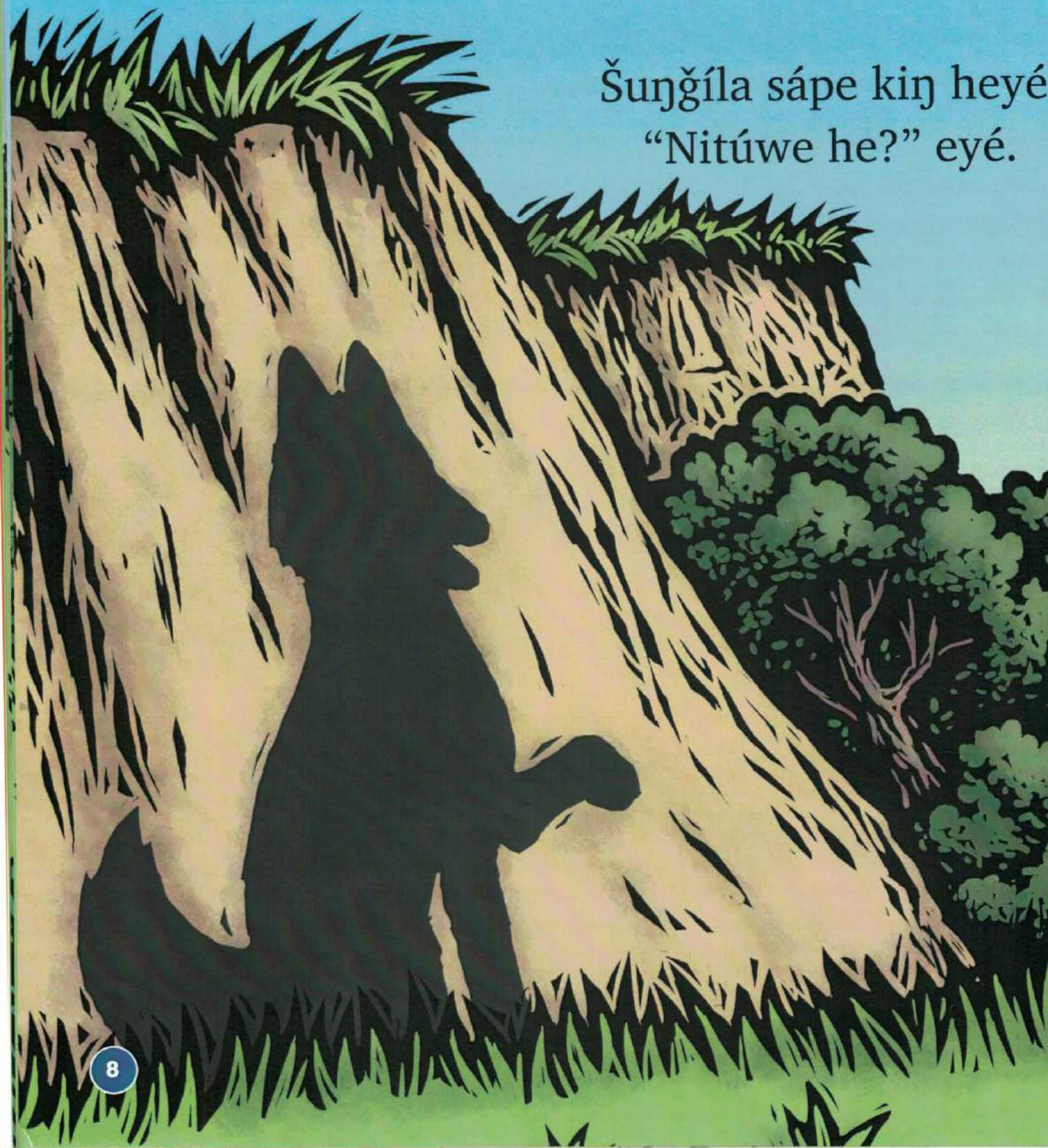
Yunghán šunǵıla thókeča wan
wanyang ihéya čha iyúš'inyaye.

Unmá šunǵıla k'un hé
ákhilečeča éyaš átaya sápe.





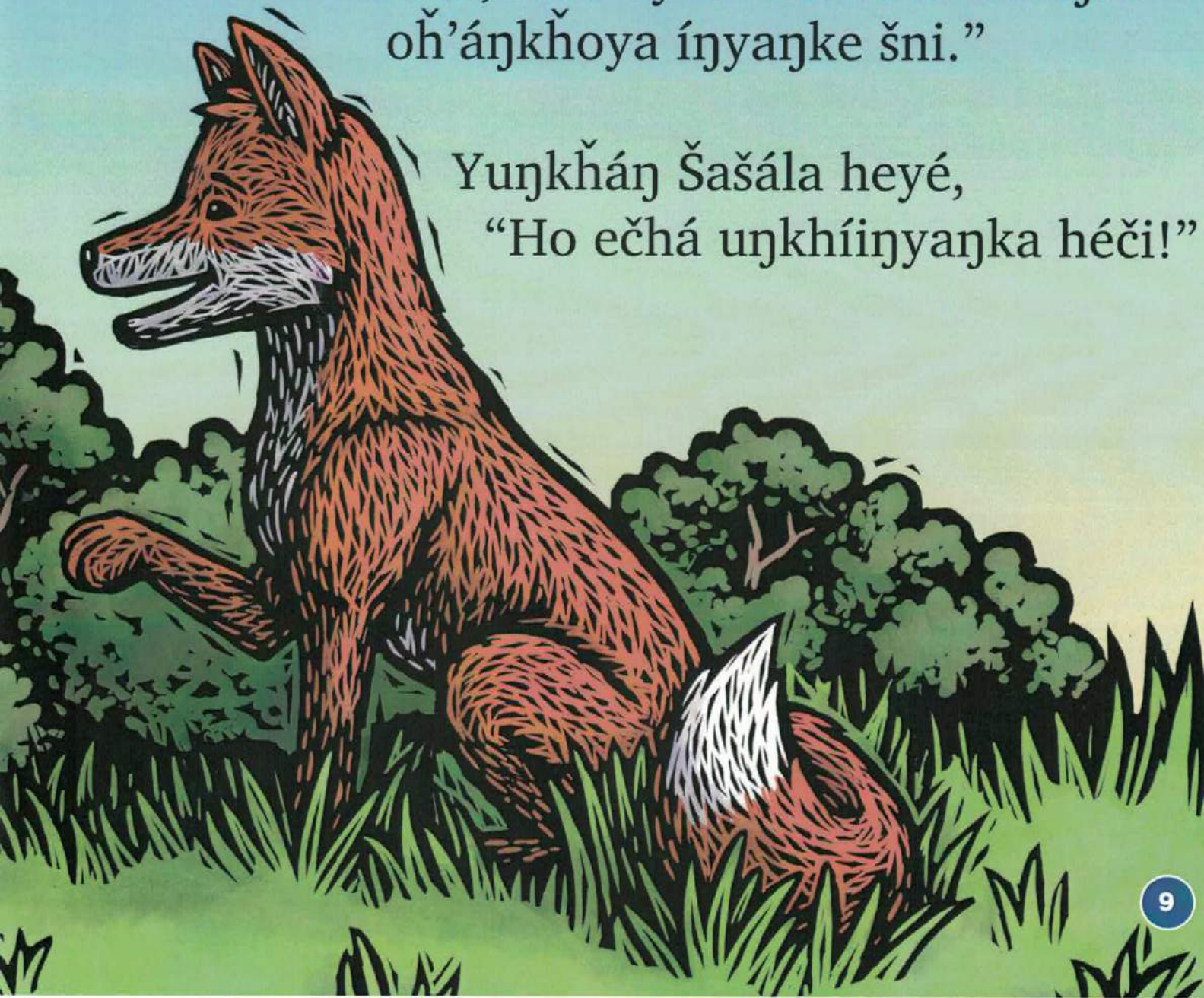
Šunǵıla sápe kiŋ heyé
“Nitúwe he?” eyé.



“Lé Šašála miyé. Ihánkeya
malúzahin na wamáš’ake.”

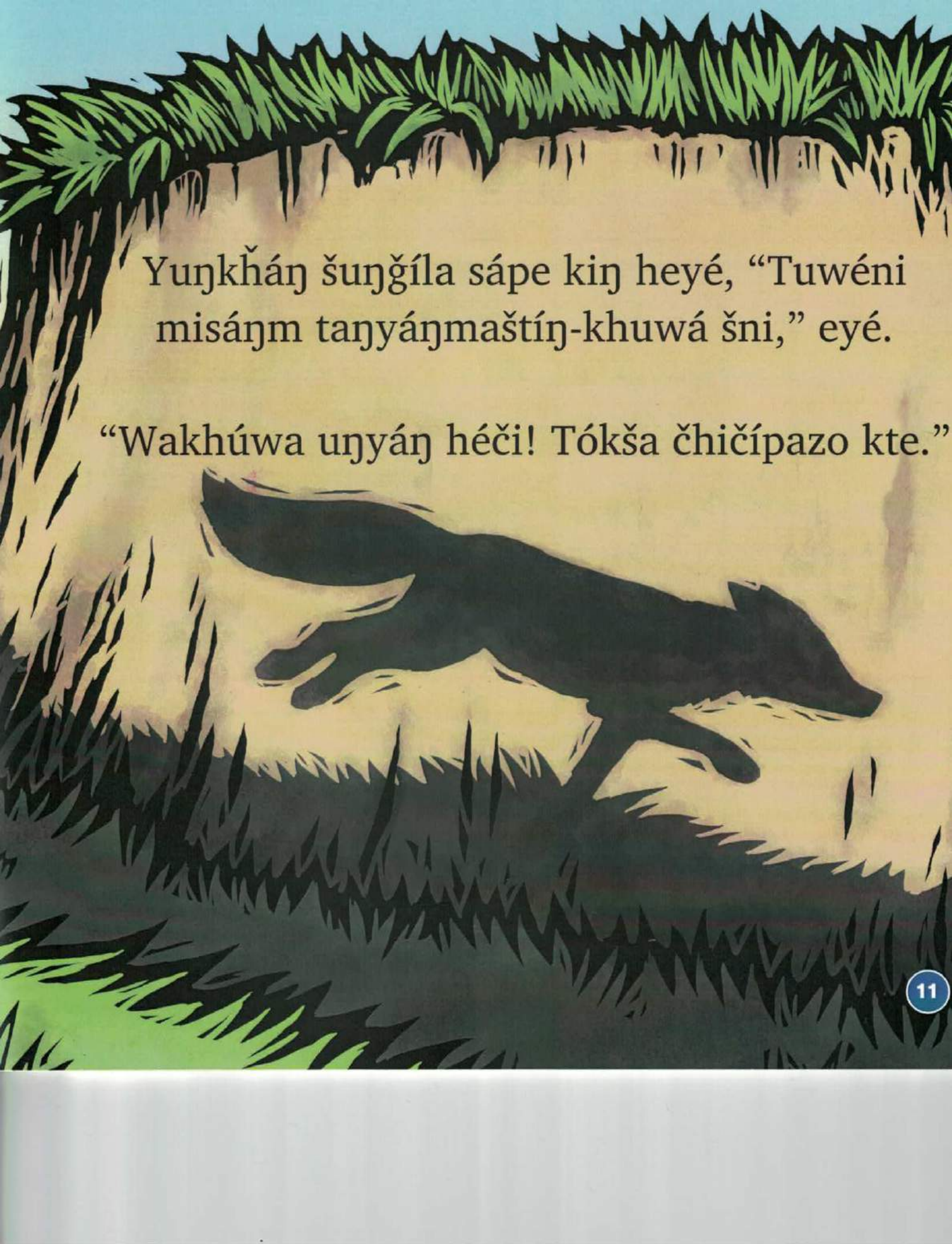
“Ečéš,” ihá eyé. “Tuwéni misánm
oh’ánkhoya ínyanke šni.”

Yunkhán Šašála heyé,
“Ho echá unkhíinyanka héči!”




Šašála oň'ánkhoya ínyanke
k'éyaš šunǵíla sápe kinǵ
ákhilečhelya lúzahe.



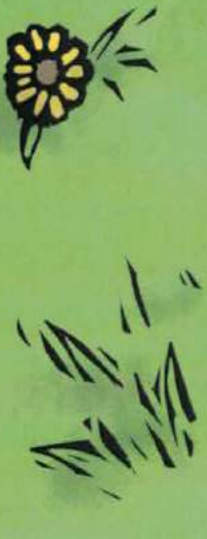
A stylized illustration of a dog lying down in a nest. The nest is a shallow, circular depression in the ground, lined with dark green grass. The dog is lying on its side, facing right, with its head resting on the ground. The background is a light tan color, suggesting a sandy or earthy surface. The overall style is simple and graphic, with bold outlines and flat colors.

Yunghán šunǵıla sápe kin heyé, “Tuwéni misánm tanyánmaštín-khuwá šni,” eyé.


“Wakhúwa unyán héči! Tókša čičípazo kte.”



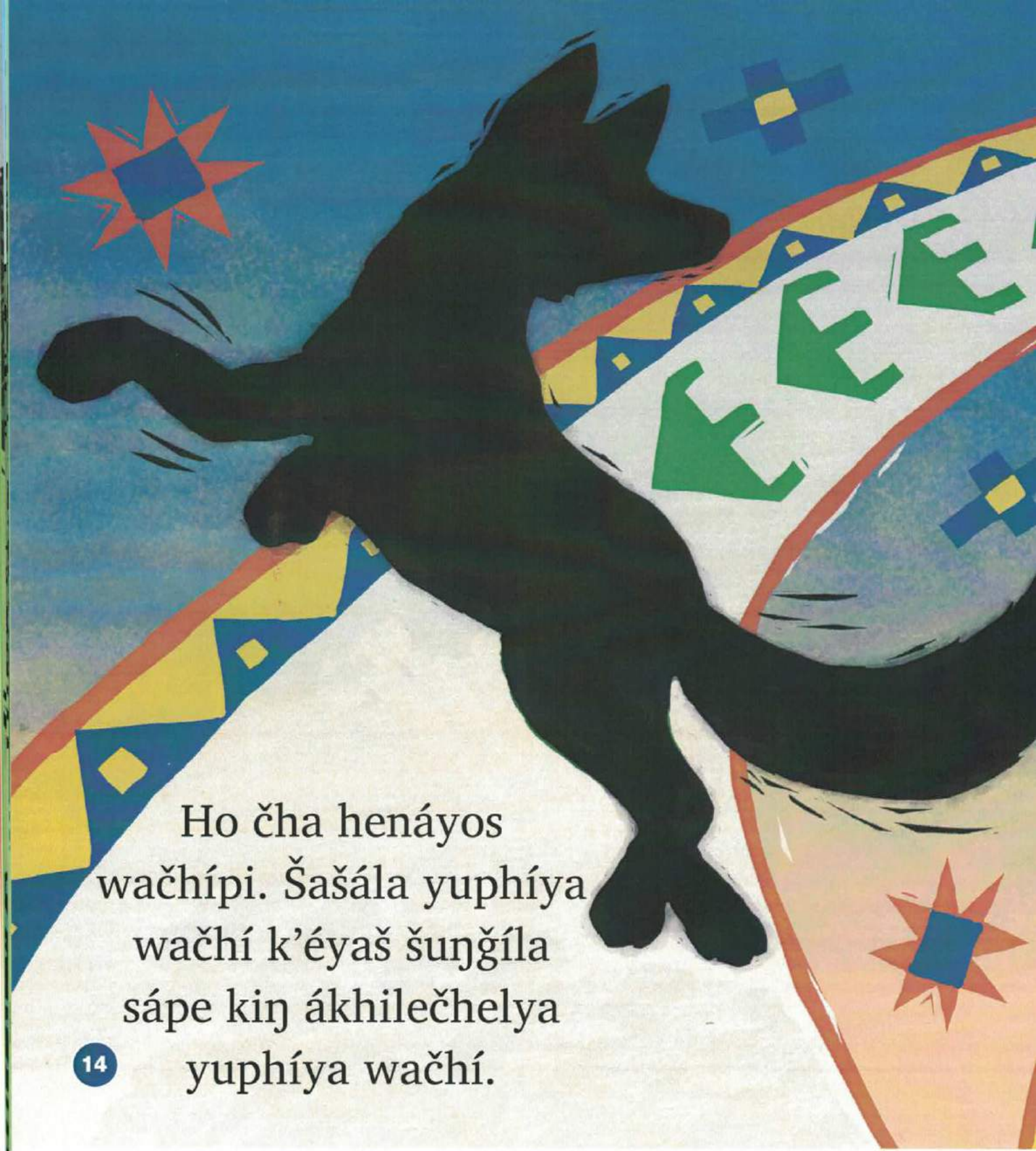
Šašála tanyán maštín-
khuwá, k'éyaš šuŋgíla sápe
kiŋ ákhilečhelya tanyán
maštín-khuwá.



Yunĵhán Šašála heyé, “Ho,
tuwéni misánm yuphíya
wačí šni,” eyé.

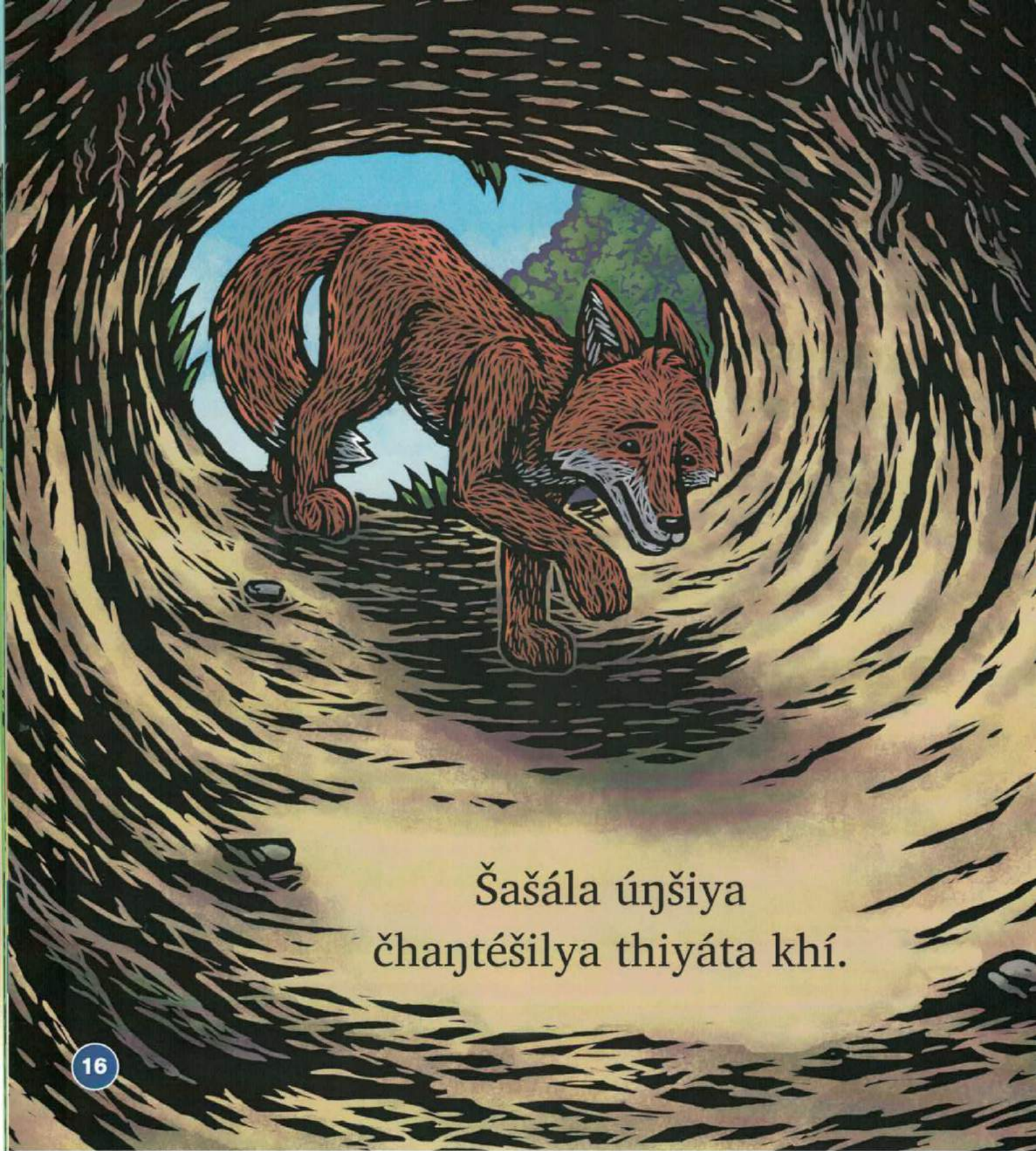




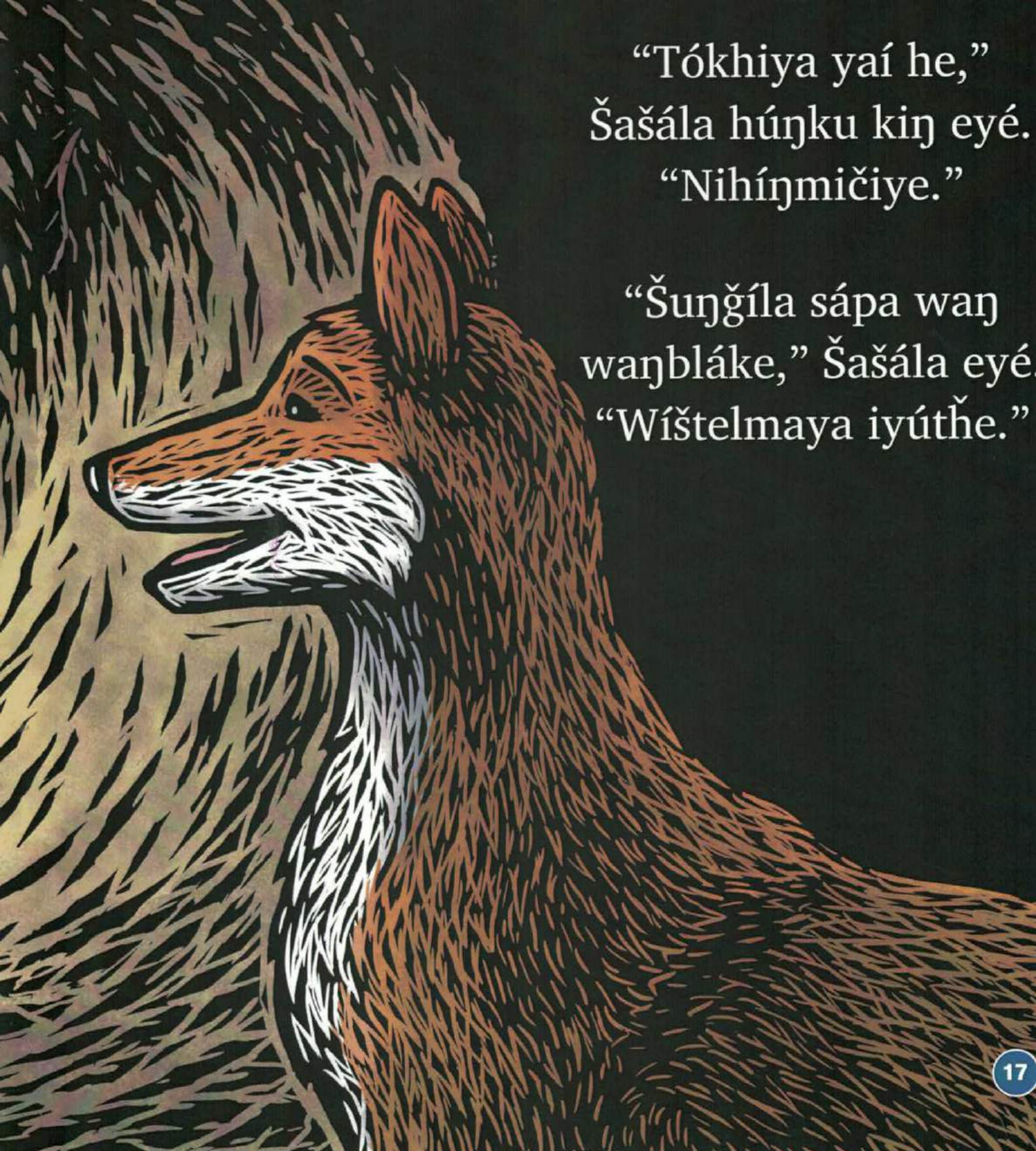


Ho čha henáyos
wačhípi. Šašála yuphíya
wačhí k'éyaš šuŋgíla
sápe kiŋ ákhilečhelya
yuphíya wačhí.





Šašála úŋšiya
čhaŋtéšilya thiyáta khí.



“Tókhiya yaí he,”
Šašála húnku kiŋ eyé.
“Nihínmičiye.”

“Šuŋgíla sápa waŋ
waŋbláke,” Šašála eyé
“Wíštelmaya iyúthē.”



“Anpétu čháŋna tħaŋkál
hinápħe šni ye,” húnku kiŋ eyé.
“Šuŋǵíla kiŋ haŋħépi čháŋna
waúnkhuwapi s’a.”



Glossary

Check the word in the New Lakota Dictionary for more on its usage. Verbs are followed by their root form in parentheses. Remember that Lakota verbs don't reflect gender, so the use of "he" and "him" in this glossary are just for the sake of example.

ákhilečeča he was identical

ákhilečhela equally

aṅpétu day

aṅpétu čháṅna when it's daytime

átaya completely

ča and so

čaṅtéšilya sadly

čičípazo (from **kipázo**)
I will show it to you

Ečéš! Nonsense!

éyaš but

haṅhépi čháṅna when it's evening

héčhel in that way

henáyos those two

Heyé, "..." **eyé.** "...," he said.

húṅku kiṅ his mother

iháṅkeya the most

ilóčhiṅ he was hungry for

iyáyA he set off

iyécheḥčiṅ just as much as him

iyúš'inyayA he was surprised

iyúthA he tried to

Lé ... é. This is

malúzahiṅ (from **lúzahAṅ**) I am fast

mašté sunny

maštiṅ-khuwá rabbit-hunting

maštiṅska rabbits

misáṅm more than me

nihíṅmičiye (from **nihíṅčiya**)
I was scared

Nitúwe he? Who are you?

oḥ'áṅkḥoya quickly

s'a always

sápA black

Šašála (the fox's name)

šni not, doesn't





šunǵıla fox

tanyǎŋ well

Tǵanǵál yé šni ye! Don't go outside!
(*woman speaking*)

thiyáta khí he returned home

tǵókeča different

Tókhíya yaí he? Where have you been?

tókša surely

tuwéni nobody

Uŋkhiinyanǵa héči. (from **inǵanǵa**)
Let's race, me and you.

úŋšiya pitifully

Uŋyǎŋ héči. (from **yÁ**) Let's go, me and you.

wačhí he danced

wakhúwa he hunts

wamáš'ake (from **waš'ákA**) I am strong

wanǵbláke (from **wanǵanǵa**) I saw him

wanǵanǵ ihéyA he spotted him

waúnkhuwapi (from **wakhúwa**)
we hunt

wištelmaya (from **wištelyA**)
he humiliated me

yunǵhán and then

yuphíya beautifully

