

LESSON 13 : Foods - Traditional and Contemporary

Food is essential for survival of all people, but to the Lakota it was of vital importance. All social affairs and celebrations were accompanied by traditional meals. This is still true today, but with contemporary additions as you shall see. The following are lists of fruits, vegetables and kinds of meat and drinks. The underlined words were considered to be traditional staples and most were used in all important ceremonies.

Fruits

taspan	apple
skopela, ziziskopela	banana
aunyeyapi	berry
mastincapute	buffalo berry
canpa	cherry
tamnloh'pi	fig
wicagnaska	gooseberry
cunwiyaapehe, cunyapehe	grape
suzizila	muskmelon
taspanzi	orange
taspan hinsma	peach
taspan pestola	pear
waziwicagnaska	pineberry
kanta, ptetawote	plum
takanhecala	raspberry
aunyeyapi	sandberry
wipazukan	service berry, June berry
takanyecala, waziskeca	strawberry

Vegetables

pangi	artichoke
omnica	bean
pangipapesasa, tinpsinla sasa	beef, raddish
wahpeyutapi	cabbage
tinpsinlazizi	carrot
wagniza	corn
wastunkala	dried corn
omnicahu	legumes

wahpeikajji
psin
sahiyelo tatinpsinla
omnicagmigmi

lettuce
onion
parsley
pea

blo
psin
unjinjintka
tinpsinla, tinpsinlaskaska

potato
rice
tomato
turnip

Meat

papa
sin
sloslola
talo

dried meat
fat parts
soft fat parts
fresh meat

wakapapi
wasna
wasinlo

pemmican
pounded beef
juicy fat parts

Drinks

mni
pejuta sapa, wakalyapi, wakatapi
asanpi
wahpe
mniskuya

water
coffee
milk
tea
lemonade

Additional Vocabulary

winuhcala
wicahecala
koskalaka
wikoskalaka

elderly woman
elderly man
young man
young woman

winyan
wicasa
hoksila
wincincala

woman
man
boy
girl

etan
wokapan

some
pounded

Verbal Conjugations

locin

to be hungry

lowacin
loyacin
locin

I am hungry
you are hungry
he/she is hungry

locinpi
loyacinpi
louncinpi

they are hungry
you all are hungry
we all are hungry

cin
wacin
yacin
cin

to want
I want
you want
he/she wants

cinpi
yacinpi
uncinpi

they want
you all want
we all want

ipuza
imapuza
inipuza
ipuza

to be thirsty
I am thirsty
you are thirsty
he/she is thirsty

ipuzapi
iunpuzapi

they are thirsty
we all are thirsty

wota
wawate
wayate
wote

to eat
I eat
you eat
he/she eats

wotapi
woyatapi
wauntapi

they eat
you all eat
we all eat

yuta
wata
yata
yute

to eat
I eat
you eat
he/she eats

yutapi
yatapi
unyutapi

they eat
you all eat
we all eat

yatke
blatke
latke
yatke

to drink
I drink
you drink
he/she drinks

yatunkapi

they drink

latunkapi
 unyatunkapi

you all drink
 we all drink

wayatke
 wablatke
 walatke
 wayatke

to drink
 I drink
 you drink
 he/she drinks

wayatkunpi
 walatkunpi
 waunyatkunpi

they drink
 you all drink
 we all drink

The difference between the transitive and intransitive verbs in lesson are the transitive verbs "wota" and "wayatke" which can be used without a direct object such as:

Miye ecani wawatinkte.

I will eat soon.

Nistonhani wayatinkta he/hwo?

When will you eat? (a meal)

Ehani wauntapi.

We have already eaten. (a meal)

Hinhanni wayata he/hwo?

Did you eat a morning meal?

Han, hinhanni wawata ye/yelo.

Yes, I ate this morning.

Hiya, hinhanni wawatesni ye/yelo.

No, I did not eat this morning.

The transitive verb "wayatkte" has changed in meaning over the years. At one time before the introduction of alcohol, perhaps this word was non-existent or meant something else. At the present time when one uses "wayatke" one assumes that this means to drink liquor or is drinking liquor without the use of a direct object. This could be offensive to some people, so extra precaution should be used with this verb.

The intransitive verbs "yuta" and "yatke" must be used with a direct object.

Taku yatinkta he/hwo?

What are you going to eat?

Talo watinkte ye/yelo.

I am going to eat meat.

Nakun mni blatkin kte ye/yelo.
 Nis?

I am also going to drink water.
 And you?

Hiya, miye wakalapi blatkin kte
coffee.
ye/yelo.

No, I am going to drink

Exercises

1. Loyacin he/hwo?
Han, lowacin ye/yelo.
Hiya, lowacin sni ye/yelo.

Are you hungry?
Yes, I am hungry.
No, I am not hungry.

2. Taku loyacin he/hwo?
Talo lowacin ye/yelo.
_____ lowacin ye/yelo.
Sloiwayesni.

What are you hungry for?
I am hungry for meat.
I am hungry for _____.
I don't know.

3. Inipuza he/hwo?
Han, imapuza ye/yelo.
Hiya, imapuzasni ye/yelo.

Are you thirsty?
Yes, I am thirsty?
No, I am not thirsty?

4. Taku latke yacin he/hwo?
Mni blatke wacin ye/yelo.
_____ blatke wacin ye/yelo.

What do you want to drink?
I want to drink water.
I want to drink _____.

5. Mni inipuza he/hwo?
Han, mni imapzua ye/yelo.
Hiya, wawatasni ye/yelo.

Are you thirsty for water?
Yes, I am thirsty for water.
No, I am not thirsty for water.

6. Wayata he/hwo?
Han, wawata ye/yelo.
Hiya, wawatasni ye/yelo.

Have you eaten?
Yes, I have eaten.
No, I have not eaten.

7. Wayata yacin he/hwo?
Han, wawata wacin ye/yelo.
Hiya, wawata wacinsni ye/yelo.

Do you want to eat?
Yes, I want to eat.
No, I do not want to eat.

8. Taku yata yacin he/hwo?
Talo wata wacin ye/yelo.

What do you want to eat?
I want to eat _____.

9. Hoksila kin taku yuta cin he/hwo?

Hoksila kin talo na blo yuta cin
ye/yelo.
Koksila kin takunni yuta cin sni
ye/yelo.

What does the boy want to
eat?
The boy wants to eat meat
and potatoes.
The boy doesn't want to eat
anything.

10. Wicincala kin taku yatkun cin
he/hwo?

What does the girl want to drink?

Wicinca kin asnap (etan) yatin
cin ye/yelo.

Wicinca kin takunni yatin cin sni
ye/yelo.

_____ kin taku yatin cin
he/hwo?

_____ kin _____ yatin cin
_____ ye/yelo.

11. Hoksila kin locin he/hwo?
Han, hoksila kin locin ye/yelo.
Hiya, hoksila kin locin sni ye/yelo.

12. Winuhcala kin ipuza he/hwo?
Han, winuhcala kin ipuza ye/yelo.

Hiya, winuhcala kin ipuza sni
ye/yelo.

13. Tuwa locin he/hwo?
Koskalaka kin locin.
Tuwa ipuza he/hwo?
Wikoskalaka kin ipuza ye/yelo.
Tuwa _____ he/hwo?
_____ kin _____ ye/yelo.

The girl wants to drink (some)
milk.

The girl doesn't want to drink
anything.

What does the _____ want
to drink?

The _____ wants to drink
_____.

Is the boy hungry?
Yes, the boy is hungry.
No, the boy is not hungry.

Is the elderly woman thirsty?
Yes, the elderly woman is
thirsty.
No, the elderly woman is not
thirsty.

Who is hungry?
The young man is hungry.
Who is thirsty?
The young woman is thirsty.
Who is _____?
The _____ is _____.

This is the conclusion of Lesson 13. If you feel you haven't mastered the material, you may stop the tape and go back to the beginning of the lesson. Repeat until mastery of the material is achieved.