

***20th Annual LNI Lakota Language Bowl!***

**PLATINUM ANNIVERSARY**

***December 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> 2019 Rushmore Plaza Civic Center***

**Thematic Unit Speaking Evaluation  
Study Packet**



## Thematic Areas Section

### 1. Owáyawa

#### Nouns to review for reference:

- “School Terms” from LNI packet (page 1)
- “Days of the Week” from LNI packet (page 6)

#### Other nouns to know (selected examples):

wíyawa wóuŋspe – math class	wapási wóuŋspe – science class
eháŋni wóyakapi wóuŋspe – history class	wašíčuiyapi wóuŋspe – English class
Lakǎhótíyapi wóuŋspe – Lakota language class	wičhítowapi wóuŋspe – art class
tǎŋglúškehaŋ wóuŋspe – gym class	wičhózani wóuŋspe – health class

#### Verbs to know (selected examples):

wayáwa – to go to school, be a student	wabláwa – I go to school, I am a student
yawá – to read something	blawá – I read it
wíyawa – to count	wíblawa – I count, I counted
wówa – to write	wówawa – I write, I wrote
owá – to write something	owáwa – I write it, I wrote it
wičhítowa – to draw	wičhítowawa – I draw, I drew
itówa – to draw something	itówawa – I draw it, I drew it
slolyÁ – to know something	slolwáye – I know it, I knew it
uŋspéič’ičhiyA – to learn something	uŋspémič’ičhiye – I learn(ed) it
uŋspékhiyA – to teach someone something	
uŋspémakhiye – he/she taught it to me	
uŋspémakhiyapi – they taught it to me, it was taught to me	
uŋspé – to know how to do something	uŋmáspe – I know how to do it
okáǎŋniġA – to understand something	owákaǎniġe – I understand it
kiglégġA – to pass, to achieve (as a grade)	wakígleġe – I passed/achieved it
yuhá – to have something	bluhá – I have it, I had it
waštélakA – to like something	waštéwalake – I like it, I liked it
waǎtélašni – to dislike, hate something	waǎtéwalašni – I dislike(d)/hate(d) it

#### Other words to know (selected examples):

ektá – at, to	él – at, in	šni – not
líla – very, really	kítaŋla/kitáŋla – a little, kind of	óta – many, lots
s’a – always, often ( <i>follows verb</i> )	anpétu iyóhila – every day	

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## 2. Thiwáhe

### Nouns to review for reference:

- “Addressing Relatives” from LNI packet (page 10)
- “Stages of Life” from LNI packet (page 6)
- “Terms of Endearment” from LNI packet (page 4)

### Other nouns to know (selected examples):

thiwáhe – immediate family, household	thiyóšpaye – extended family
mitákuye / mithítakuye – my relatives	otákuye – a relative
čhažé/wičháčhaže – a name	mičháže kij – my name

### Verbs to know (selected examples):

-yA – to have for a particular relative (e.g. ináyA – to have for a mother)	
-wayA – I have for a particular relative (e.g. ináwaye – I have for a mother)	
-waye kij – my particular relative is (e.g. ináwaye kij – my mother)	
<del>tháwa</del> , mitháwa – <i>these possessives are not used with relative terms; see above</i>	
kičhí thí – to live with a certain person	kičhí wathí – I live with him/her
ób thí – to live with particular people	ób wathí – I live with them
takúyA – to be related to	takúwaye – I am related to him/her
takúwičhawaye – I am related to them	
huŋkáyA – to have for a huŋká relative	huŋkáwaye – I am huŋká to him/her
huŋkáwičhawaye – I am huŋká to them	
yuónihaŋ – to respect/honor	bluónihaŋ – I respect/honor him/her
wičhábluonihay – I respect/honor them	
thehíla – to love, adore, cherish	thewáhíla – I love him/her
thekińhíla – to love, adore, cherish one’s own	thewákińhíla – I love my _____
thewíčhawańhíla – I love them	thewíčhawakińhíla – I love them (my _____)
ičháńyA – to raise	ičháńmaye – s/he raised me
	ičháńmayanpi – they raised me
wičhóni ékignakA – to die, pass away	wičhóni ékignakapi – they passed on
kiksúyA – to remember	wéksuye – I remember him/her/it
wičháweksuye – I remember them	athílehaŋg – visiting
athílehaŋg waí – I visited him/her	athílehaŋg wičhawai – I visited them

### Other words to know (selected examples):

khiyéla – closely	théhaŋ – for a long time
thiyáta – at home	oíyokíphi – happiness, joy

### 3. Hayápi

#### Nouns to review for reference:

- "Clothing" from LNI packet (page 5)
- "Colors" from LNI packet (page 2)

#### Other nouns to know (selected examples):

yuslútapi – drawer, chest of drawers	haótkeye – closet
ištíjma hayápi – pajamas	nuŋwáŋ hayápi – swimsuit
haíyuzáža – washing machine	haínapusye – dryer

#### Verbs to know (selected examples):

kič'úŋ – to put something on	wéč'uŋ – I put it on
úŋ – to wear something	múŋ – I wear it, I wore it
glušlókA – to take something off	waglúšloke – I take it off, I took it off
šabkíyA – to get one's own dirty	šabwákiye – I get (got) my _____ dirty
glužáža – to wash one's own	waglúžáža – I wash (washed) my _____
opĥéthuŋ – to buy something	opĥéwathuŋ – I buy it, I bought it
ohláğaŋ – it is too big/loose for someone	omáĥlağaŋ – it is too big/loose on me
ot'íŋzA – it is too small/tight on someone	omát'íŋze – it is too small/tight on me
iyótaŋla – to be one's favorite	iyótaŋwala – it is my favorite
yuhákhíyA – to let someone have something	yuháwakhiye – I let him/her have it
kaĥníġA – to choose something	wakáĥniġe – I choose it, I chose it
opĥékičathuŋ – to buy for someone	opĥémičathuŋ – he/she bought it for me
ok'ú – to lend someone something	owák'u – I lend/lent it to him/her
olótA – to borrow something	owálo – I borrow(ed) it from him/her

#### Other words to know (selected examples):

oówa – color	ówaŋyŋg wašté – pretty, good-looking, attractive
glegléġa – striped	glešká – spotted
očhózA – warm, cozy	zizípela – thin
háŋskA – long	háŋskaska – long things
ptéčela – short	ptéptéčela – short things
šókA – thick	šokšókA – thick things
tĥokéya – first of all	heháŋl – then, next
	ehákela – last, lastly

#### 4. Wóyute

##### Nouns to review for reference:

- “Foods” from LNI packet (page 3)
- “Cooking & Eating Words” from LNI packet (page 3)

##### Other nouns to know (selected examples):

híŋhaŋni wótapi – breakfast

ħtawótapi – dinner

wakšíblaska – plate

wíčhokaŋ wótapi – lunch

wótapila – snack

wakšíškokpa – bowl

##### Verbs to know (selected examples):

wóta – to eat

yútA – to eat something

tħebyÁ – to eat something all up

yatkÁŋ – to drink something

yaħépa – to drink something all up

yapħápħa – to snack on something

ločhíŋ – to be hungry

ípuzA – to be thirsty

íphi – to be full (of food)

iyúthA – to try something

lol'íħ'əŋ – to cook

íħ'əŋ – to cook something

khičháŋyAŋ – to prepare (as a meal)

iyógnakA – to put into the mouth

yathátħa – to chew something

napčÁ – to swallow something

wakšíegle – to set the table

wawáte – I eat, I ate

wáte – I eat it, I ate it

tħebwáye – I eat it all up, I ate it all up

blatké – I drink it, I drank it

blaħépe – I drink it all up, I drank it all up

blapħápħa – I snack on it, I snacked on it

lowáčhiŋ – I am hungry, I was hungry

ímapuze – I am thirsty, I was thirsty

ímaphi – I am full, I was full

iblútħe – I try it, I tried it

lol'íwaħ'əŋ – I cook, I cooked

iwáħ'əŋ – I cook it, I cooked it

khičháŋwaye – I prepare it, I prepared it

iyówagnake – I put it into my mouth

blathátħa – I chew it, I chewed it

nawápče – I swallow it, I swallowed it

wakšíewagle – I set the table

##### Other words to know (selected examples):

oyúl wašté – good to eat, tasty, yummy

wótapi iyéhaŋtu – mealtime

waštémna – to smell good

napíŋ – to be rich in taste

oyúl šíčA – bad to eat, bad-tasting, yucky

ošíčA – to be spoiled, gone bad (as food)

šíčámna – to smell bad

napíŋmna – to have a rich smell (food)

## 5. Škal'ákičhiyapi

### Verbs to review for reference:

- "Body Movements" from LNI packet (page 4) – *selected 1s forms given below*

### Nouns to know (selected examples):

ṭhábškátapi – basketball

khiínyanjapi – racing, running races

ṭhábkápsičapi – golf

wíłhičhaŋye – equipment

owágo/wóiglamna – a point, points

síṭhapa – football

ṭhábpápsičapi – volleyball

kičhíkšaŋpi – wrestling

oškáte – a game

wóohiye – an award, prize, trophy

### Verbs to know (selected examples):

škátA – to play, to play something

(él) óp̣ḥa – to participate in something

awášṭelakA – to enjoy doing something

ínyanjA – to run

iglúzičA – to stretch

íıgluṭḥa – to practice

ṭhaŋglúškehaŋ – to exercise, work out

waš'ákA – to be strong

waš'ág'ič'iya – to strengthen oneself

themní'tA – to be sweating

kañ'ól iyéyA – to throw something

yukhápA – to catch something

óp̣ḥakhiyA – to allow to participate, let someone join something (as a team)

óp̣hamakhiyapi – they allowed me to participate, let me join (the team)

blihéič'iya – to make an effort, do one's best, take courage, put one's all into smthg

blihémič'iyē – I make an effort, do my best, take courage, put my all into something

ohíyA – to win

ohíwaye – I win, I won

ohínyanjapi – we win, we won

gnúni – to lose

wagnúni – I lose, I lost

ungnunipi – we lose, we lost

waškáte – I play (it), I played (it)

(él) ówap̣ḥa/ómap̣ḥa – I participate in

awášṭewalake – I enjoy doing \_\_\_\_\_

waíymnaŋke – I run, I ran

miglúziče – I stretch, I stretched

imígluṭḥe – I practice, I practiced

ṭhaŋwágluškehaŋ – I exercise(d)

wamáš'ake – I am strong, I was strong

waš'ág'mič'iyē – I strengthen(ed) myself

themnímat'e – I am/was sweating

kañ'ól iyéwaye – I throw it, I threw it

blukhápē – I catch it, I caught it

### Other words to know (selected examples):

oéčhuŋ wašté – easy

oéčhuŋ šíčA – hard

othéñikA – extremely difficult

wašágyela – easily, cheaply, without effort

khilí – great, awesome, to the extreme (can be bad too, as something tragic/terrible)

okhílita – something is exciting, thrilling, intense, dramatic, action-packed

## 6. Wačhípi

### Nouns to know (selected examples):

eháŋk'ehaŋ wačhí wičháša – male traditional dancer	
eháŋk'ehaŋ wačhí wíŋyaŋ – female traditional dancer	
pěží mignáka wačhípi – grass dance	
snásna čhuwígnaka wačhípi – jingle dress dance	
oštéštaya wačhípi – men's fancy dance	
šiná uŋ wačhípi – fancy shawl dance	
wókhoyake – (dance) outfit	pěšá – head roach
uŋkčéla káŋapi – feather bustle	šiná – shawl
čhuwígnaka – dress	huŋská – leggings
haŋpíkčeka – moccasins	osúŋ – braid(s)
míyoglas'iy – mirror	ičálu / wíčalu – fan
owáči – dance ground, powwow grounds	akíčhiyapi – contest
éyapaha – powwow announcer	ikpázo thimá hiyúpi – grand entry
h'okhá – male singer(s) at the drum	
wičhágłata – female singer(s) around the drum	

### Verbs to know (selected examples):

wačhí – to dance	wawáči – I dance, I danced
hakíč'uŋ – to get dressed	hawéč'uŋ – I get dressed, I got dressed
asníkiyA – to rest	asníwakiye – I rest, I rested
hiyáyA – to pass by	wahíyaye – I pass by, I passed by
iglúthŋ – to get dressed up, put on regalia	
miglúthŋ – I get/got dressed up, I put on regalia	
šaič'iyA – to get dressed up, put on regalia ( <i>synonym of iglúthŋ</i> )	
šamíč'iyē – I get/got dressed up, I put on regalia	
wawáŋyaŋ yaŋkÁ – to watch, to be a spectator	
wawáŋyaŋ maŋké – I watch(ed), I am/was a spectator	

### Other words to know (selected examples):

kšúpi – beaded	ipátthapi – quilled
wiyákpakpa – shiny, glittering	ítaŋ – proud
ohómni – around	itháŋokšaŋ – surrounding
ówaŋyaŋ wašté – pretty beautiful	onáh'uŋ wašté – good/nice to hear
yuphíya(kel) – beautifully, skillfully, elegantly	wičhóta – there are many people



## 7. Lakšól Wičhóh'an

### Nouns to review for reference:

- "Seven Sacred Rites of the Lakota" from LNI packet (page 6)
- "Ceremonial / Traditional Terms" from LNI packet (page 11)
- "Four Seasons" from LNI packet (page 6)
- "Cardinal Directions" from LNI packet (page 6)
- certain phrases from the sentences part of the packet pertain to spirituality

### Verbs to know (selected examples):

úŋšila – to have pity on someone	úŋšimala – he/she has pity on me
ókiyA – to help someone	ómakiye – he/she helps me
kakížA – to suffer	makákiže – I am suffering
wačhékiyA – to pray	wačhéwakiye – I pray, I prayed
čhékiyA – to pray to someone	čhéwakiye – I pray(ed) to _____
wačhékičičiyA – to pray for someone	wačhéwečičiyA – I pray(ed) for him/her
hóyeyA – to send one's voice	hóyewaye – I send/sent my voice
él ópħa – to participate in something	él ówapħa/ómapħa – I participate(d) in
wóčhekiye kágA – to make a prayer	wóčhekiye wakáge – I make a prayer
wóčhekiye kíčhağA – to make one's prayer	wóčhekiye wéčhağe – I make my prayer
thehí slolyÁ – to be having a difficult time	thehí slolwáye – I am having a hard time
iyótiyekiyA – to be struggling/suffering	iyótiyewakiye – I am struggling/suffering
opági – to fill a pipe ceremonially	owápaği – I fill a pipe, I filled a pipe
kiksúyA – to remember someone/something	wéksuye – I remember(ed) him/her
wičháweksuye – I remember them	aphíyA – to heal, doctor, cure
aphímaye – he/she heals/healed me	aphímayaŋpi – they heal/healed me
azíl'ič'iyA – to smudge oneself	azílmič'iyA – I smudge(d) myself
čhaŋnúŋpa – to smoke pipe	čhaŋnúŋmuŋpe – I smoke the pipe

### Other words to know (selected examples):

úŋšiya – pitifully, humbly	š'agyá – strongly, steadily, powerfully
yuhá – with, having (e.g. čhaŋnúŋpa yuhá)	wakħáŋyaŋ – sacredly, in a sacred way
ówaŋžila – all together, in unity, as one	
othéhika – something is difficult, hard to experience or endure	
čhaŋté kič'úyaŋ – sincerely, seriously, in a heartfelt way, with dedication	

## 8. Wahútopa

### Nouns to review for reference:

- “Domestic Animals” from LNI packet (page 7)
- “Wild Animals” from LNI packet (page 7)

### Other nouns to know (selected examples):

wašúŋ – a burrow, den

bloká – a male animal

čhiŋčála – a baby animal, its young

šaké – a claw

wíŋyela – a female animal

waázij – a mammal

### Verbs to know (selected examples):

oúŋyAŋ – to live somewhere, dwell somewhere

škaŋškáŋ – to move, move about

škíŋčiyA – to be busy or active

khuwá – to chase, hunt something

wakhúwa – to hunt things

naphǎ – to run away, flee

iyáŋpayA – to pounce on something, attack

oúŋyaŋpi – they live/dwell there

škáŋškáŋpi – they move (about)

škíŋčiyapi – they are busy/active

khuwápi – they chase/hunt it

wakhúwapi – they hunt

naphǎpi – they run away/flee

iyáŋpayapi – they pounce on/attack it

### Other words to know (selected examples):

hiŋšmÁ – hairy, furry

wawát'eča – tame, gentle

wathógla – wild, untamed

wíšteča – shy, reclusive

h'ŋhí – slow

oŋ'ŋkǎ / lúzahAŋ – fast

waštéla – cute

wókǎokpǎekA – dangerous, scary

hiŋšmápi – they are hairy/furry

wawát'ečapi – they are tame/gentle

wathóglapi – they are wild/untamed

wíštečapi – they are shy/reclusive

h'ŋhípi – they are slow

oŋ'ŋkǎpi / lúzahaŋpi – they are fast

waštélapi / waštépila – they are cute

wókǎokpǎekapi – they are dangerous/scary

### Other words to know (selected examples):

čhúŋšoke – woods, forest

obláye – prairie

wakpála – stream, creek

makhóšiča – badlands

h'eyáta – in the hills, country

čhaŋmáhel – in the woods

obláyeta – on the prairie

wakpópǎaya – along the creek

makhóšiča él – in the badlands

thiyáta – at home

## 9. Waḥúpakoza

### Nouns to review for reference:

- “Wild Animals” from LNI packet (selected – birds only) (page 7)
- “Insects” from LNI packet (selected – winged insects only) (page 7)

### Other nouns to know (selected examples):

tḥašiyagnuḡpa / tḥašiyagmuḡka – meadowlark	píško – nighthawk
halháta / uḡkčékhíḥa – magpie	pḥeháḡ – crane
šiyó – prairie chicken/grouse	kḥaḡḡí – crow
wábloša – red-winged blackbird	blóza – pelican
čhaḡkátotola – woodpecker	wakíḡyela – dove
upížata – (barn) swallow	ziḡtkátḥo – bluebird
škípípiḡa / škíbibiḡa – chickadee	šíšoka – robin
skiská – wood duck	ḥupákíḡlake – bat
ḥupáhu – wing (bird or bat)	apé – wing (insect)
wíyaka – feather	wáčhiḡhiḡ – down, plume
siḡtúpi – tail feathers	pḥasú / pḥá – beak, bill
uḡžíḡčala – chick, baby bird	hoḥpí / wahóḥpi – nest

### Verbs to know (selected examples):

kiḡyÁḡ – to fly	kiḡyáḡpi – they fly
ḥupáhu kózA – to flap the wings	ḥupáhu kózapi – to flap their wings
okás’a – to soar	okás’api – they soar
žó – to whistle	žópi – they whistle
žohótḥuḡ – to whistle a call (birds)	žohótḥuḡpi – they whistle a call
žolówaḡ – to sing a whistled song (birds)	žolówaḡpi – they sing a whistled song
wítkaḥḥuḡ – to lay an egg	wítkaḥḥuḡpi – they lay eggs
waníḡA – to fly south (for the winter)	waníḡlapi – they migrate south

### Other words to know (selected examples):

wóhitikA – bold, aggressive	wóhitikapi – they are bold, aggressive
haḡškíḡčiyA – nocturnal	haḡškíḡčiyapi – they are nocturnal
aḡbškíḡčiyA – diurnal	aḡbškíḡčiyapi – they are diurnal
sú yútapi – seed-eaters	watḥókča yútapi – berry-eaters
tḥaló yútapi – meat-eaters	wablúška wičháyutapi – insect-eaters
hoḡáḡ wičháyutapi – fish-eaters	itḥúḡkala wičháyutapi – rodent-eaters

## 10. Pěžúta

### Nouns to review for reference:

- “Trees and Medicinal Herbs” from LNI packet (page 11)

### Other nouns to know (selected examples):

há – skin, rind	čhoǵíŋ – core, pith
čhaŋhá – (tree) bark	čhaŋwápe / waǵpé – leaf, leaves
isláye – salve, ointment, lotion	waǵpé kǵalyápi – tea

### Verbs to know (selected examples):

olé – to look for something	owále – I look for it, I looked for it
k'Á / ok'Á – to dig something, dig up	wak'é / owák'e – I dig it (up), I dug it (up)
yušlá – to pick, pull out, weed	blušlá – I pick(ed) it, pull(ed) it out
mnayáŋ – to collect, gather something	mnawáye – I collect(ed), gather(ed) it
yužáža – to wash something	blužáža – I wash(ed) something
waskú – to peel/pare with a knife	wawásku – I peel(ed)/pare(d) it with a knife
yukpáŋ – to grind, pulverize	blukpáŋ – I grind (ground), pulverize(d) it
pusyÁ – to dry something	puswáye – I dry it, I dried it
yath'Á – to chew something	blath'é – I chew it, I chewed it
yawášte – to bless something	blawášte – I bless it, I blessed it
awáčhekiyA – to pray over something	awáčhewakiye – I pray(ed) over it
oǵpáŋyAŋ – to soak or steep in something	oǵpáŋwaye – I soak(ed)/steep(ed) it
aíkpaŋŋtA – to rub something on oneself	amíkpaŋŋte – I rub(ed) it on myself
aphíič'iyA – to doctor or cure oneself	aphíimič'iyē – I cure(d)/doctor(ed) myself
akísni – to be recovered, feeling better	amákisni – I am recovered, feeling better

### Other words to know (selected examples):

skúyA – sweet	pǵá – bitter
yulphíča – edible	yulphíča šni – inedible
waš'ákA – powerful	wókǵhokpǵhekA – dangerous
suthúŋ – ripe, bearing seeds or fruits	wíyokihi – useful, effective
oíyeye wašte – easy to find, common	oíyeye šiča – hard to find, rare

## Components of a Simple Self-Introduction (Example)

Greeting to audience

Introducing self by name (English & Lakota names if appropriate)

Where you are from – community / thiyóšpaye

Where you currently live

Parents' names

Grandparents' names (maternal & paternal)

Closing acknowledgement of audience

### **Sample (male):**

Háu mitákuyepi. \_\_\_\_\_ emáčiyape ló. \_\_\_\_\_  
emátanhan, na lehán| \_\_\_\_\_ él wathí yeló. Ináwaye kiŋ  
\_\_\_\_\_ ečiyapi na atéwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ ečiyapi. Uŋčí  
\_\_\_\_\_ na \_\_\_\_\_ ewíčhakiyapi. Kaká  
\_\_\_\_\_ na \_\_\_\_\_ ewíčhakiyapi. Čhanťé waštéya  
napé čhiyúzape ló.

### **Key to above (male):**

Háu mitákuyepi. \_\_\_\_ [Name] \_\_\_\_ emáčiyape ló. \_\_\_\_ [place of origin] \_\_\_\_  
emátanhan, na lehán| \_\_\_\_ [place of current residence] \_\_\_\_ él wathí yeló.  
Ináwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_ [mother's name] \_\_\_\_ ečiyapi na atéwaye kiŋ  
\_\_\_\_ [father's name] \_\_\_\_ ečiyapi. Uŋčí \_\_\_\_ [grandmother's name] \_\_\_\_ na  
\_\_\_\_ [other grandmother's name] \_\_\_\_ ewíčhakiyapi. Kaká  
\_\_\_\_ [grandfather's name] \_\_\_\_ na \_\_\_\_ [other grandfather's name] \_\_\_\_  
ewíčhakiyapi. Čhanťé waštéya napé čhiyúzape ló.

Sample (female):

Háj mitákuyepi. \_\_\_\_\_ emáčiyapi kštó. \_\_\_\_\_  
emátanhan, na lehánl \_\_\_\_\_ él wathí ye. Ináwaye kiŋ  
\_\_\_\_\_ ečíyapi na atéwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ ečíyapi. Uŋčí  
\_\_\_\_\_ na \_\_\_\_\_ ewíčhakiyapi. Kaká  
\_\_\_\_\_ na \_\_\_\_\_ ewíčhakiyapi. Čhanťé waštéya  
napé čhiyúzapi kštó.

Key to above (female):

Háj mitákuyepi. \_\_\_\_\_ [Name] \_\_\_\_\_ emáčiyapi kštó. \_\_\_\_\_ [place of origin] \_\_\_\_\_  
emátanhan, na lehánl \_\_\_\_\_ [place of current residence] \_\_\_\_\_ él wathí ye.  
Ináwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ [mother's name] \_\_\_\_\_ ečíyapi na atéwaye kiŋ  
\_\_\_\_\_ [father's name] \_\_\_\_\_ ečíyapi. Uŋčí \_\_\_\_\_ [grandmother's name] \_\_\_\_\_ na  
\_\_\_\_\_ [other grandmother's name] \_\_\_\_\_ ewíčhakiyapi. Kaká  
\_\_\_\_\_ [grandfather's name] \_\_\_\_\_ na \_\_\_\_\_ [other grandfather's name] \_\_\_\_\_  
ewíčhakiyapi. Čhanťé waštéya napé čhiyúzapi kštó.

Example of more advanced self-intro (either gender):

Eyá lé mitákuyepi, tóna yahípi kiŋ iyúha čhaŋté waštéya napé čhiyúzape  
ló/kštó. Wašíčuiya \_\_\_\_\_ emáčiyapi naháŋ Lakǎól mičháže  
kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ emáčiyape ló/kštó. \_\_\_\_\_ emátanhan, na  
leháŋl \_\_\_\_\_ él wathí yeló/ye. Ináwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_  
ečiyapi na atéwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ ečiyapi. Iná ečiyatanhan  
uŋčíwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ ečiyapi, na kakáwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_  
ečiyab. Na até ečiyatanhan uŋčíwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ ečiyapi, na  
kakáwaye kiŋ \_\_\_\_\_ ečiyab. Lakǎól'iyapi kiŋ lé thewáhila čha  
hé uŋ léčamuŋ weló/we.

Other possible speech topics for people who would like to do something  
other than self-introductions:

- My hobbies/interests
- My pets
- School life / extracurricular activities
- What I want to be when I grow up
- Story of something that happened to you
- A funny anecdote / joke
- A teaching about Lakota culture
- A Lakota story
- Something else!