

IOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

My concern in writing this has been to help those who wish to learn to speak our language. It can be said that pronunciation is correct when it is in actual use by a number of speakers having the knowledge that is not obtainable elsewhere. I have worked out an alphabet by which the Iowa language is easily read and pronounced. You should listen carefully to the Iowa speaker and you will be able to learn the precise pronunciation of Iowa sounds and the proper accent on words.

Our language is a living symbol of our cultural heritage. It is a valuable gift, a special way of looking at the world. When a language dies, the vitality of a way of living and thinking dies with it.

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Franklin Murray

IOWA TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA LANGUAGE

Ba-kho'je eech-en'guan'yee na-goon'da-
sku-nyee-ray: wa-kun'da ah-dha'wa'own-na
wo-wakh-oon'tna-beh'da e-blee'khe ah-dha'
ton'deh-goon ah-dha'wa-wa'gee-wa-na no'nyee-
y-yee-ske-nyee ah-dha'ah'ma hun-glah'nyee-
wee-ske e-na'deh.

Ton'den-goon chee'ching-en wa-pee-he'
nyeh e-glah'pee-ing ton'den-goon ah-dhan'
yee-ske e-na'deh.

----Franklin Murray

I do not want the Iowa language to be
lost. May the Lord give us wisdom and
strength and direct us in our effort to pre-
serve it.

My desire is that the children use
their language and get good out of it and
that the language lives on. (translation)

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

- a as in father e.g. ah-me'-na (chair)
- b as in boy e.g. ba'-je (boat)
- ch as in chair e.g. chee'-na (town)
- d as in day e.g. do'-weh (four)
- dh as th sound in they e.g. wo'-dhe (relation)
- e as in set, eve e.g. seh'-eh (that) chee (house)
- g as in get e.g. ko'-ge (box)
- h as in hot e.g. hun'-weh (day)
- i as in machine e.g. hin'-na (mother)
- j as in jar e.g. juh'-en (this) ^{near} _(close by) → jäh-däh" (that) ^{over there} _{distant}
- k as in keep e.g. ka'-tun (turtle)
- kh as ch sound in loch, chorus e.g. Ba'-kho-je (Iowa)
- l as in late e.g. lau'-khu (lung)
- m as in man e.g. mun'-kah (medicine)
- n as in not e.g. nah (wood)
- ny as ny sound in onion, canyon e.g. da'-nyee (three)
- o as in old e.g. own'-yee (beans)
- p as in pay e.g. pa'-je (timber)
- r as in ray e.g. oo-ke'-thray (fifty cents)
- s as in saw e.g. so'-gah (thick)
- t as in time e.g. ta'-seh (neck)
- th as in thin e.g. tha'-ta (five)
- u as u(oo) sound in rule e.g. tu'-geh (spoon)
- w as in want e.g. wah'-kay (plate)
- y as in yet e.g. e-yun'-ke (one)

SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY VOWELS

a as in father and ah-me'-na (chair) or
a as in ale and a'-ta-way (theirs)

e as in set and seh'-eh (that) or
e as in eve and chee (house)

i as in machine and hin'-na (mother) or
i as in ice and thing'-ki-nyeh (rice)

o as in not and sop'-ma (seven) or
o as in old and ko'-ge (box)

u as in u(oo) in rule and tu'-geh (spoon) or
u as in hunger and hun'-weh (day)

COMBINATION OF VOWELS

au as in author and lau'-khu (lung)
cu as in soup and hun'-weh-yun'-soun (sometime)

CONSONANTS

b as in boy.

ch sound as in chair:
chee'-na (town)
che'-ba-nyee (milk)
cha'-ke-dhu-tha (arbor)

d has the similar sound as in English.

dh sound approaches the sound of th as in tney:
wo'-dhe (relation)
dna'-geh (leg)
wa-dho'-khe (pray)
dhu'-neh (rib)

g is similar to English as the ge sound in get or the
ga sound in gay:
ko'-ge (box)
che-o'-ga (door)

Listen carefully to the Iowa speaker for the correct
pronunciation of the gla and gle sounds used in numbers:
e.g. gla'-bla ah-gle'e-yun'-ke (eleven)

CONSONANTS (continued)

h sound as in English. Words used with syllables hin and hun are pronounced as:

hin-na (mother) as hin in machine

hun-way (day) as hun in hunger

j sound as in English.

k has the similar sound as in English.

kh approaches the sound of ch in loch, chorus.

Listen to the Iowa speaker for the sound in kh:

kha-ge (cry)

khe-ge (faded)

kho-je (gray)

lau-khu (lung)

l, m, n, similar to English.

ny sound as in onion and canyon:

da-nyee (three)

p, r, s, t, are similar in English.

th as th sound in thin:

tha-ta (five)

the-gan (third daughter)

w sound as in English.

y as in yet:

e-yun-ke (one)

kha-nyeh (big)

yun (sleep) pronounced with similar sound as hun in hunger.

The principal accent is indicated by the mark (').

MASCULINE AND FEMININE GENDER

In the Iowa language it is important to use the correct masculine or feminine gender in speaking.

When referring to one's self, similar to first person, use as follows in ending sentences:

Masculine gender (male) would use kay
e.g. Hin-glah'-we-kay (we are going).
Feminine gender (female) would use key
e.g. Hin-glah'-we-key (we are going).

When referring to somebody or something, similar to second person, use as follows:

Masculine gender would use no
e.g. Ah-da'-we-no (Look at it).
Feminine gender would use nun
e.g. Ah-da'-we-nun (Look at it).

Another example is as follows:

Masculine gender would end the word no with go
e.g. Hin-yeh-go' (no)
Feminine gender would end the word no with gah
e.g. Hin-yeh'-gan (no)

ENGLISH - IOWA

A *wah-noos-che*
animal wa-new'che
ant da-ga'nyee-ske
apple shah'kha-nyee
arbor cha'ke-dhu-tha
arm ah-glah'che
aunt hin-tume'meh

B
back nunh'kay
baking powder we-da-bo-ske'ne
bark house na'ha-chee
beans own'yee
beaver tneen-je'blah-kay (flat tail)
beef ta
belt e-pe'da
big kha'nyen
bird wa-yenk'snin-ya
black thay'weh
blackbird e-blin'toh
black haw na'some-me
board no-blah'kay
boat ba'je
boy e-chee'do-ing-yeh
box ko'ge
bread wa-buh'ke
bridge na-kha'ma-nyee
bright da'ha-je
broom chee'chee-ga
brother (older) hin-yee'na
brother (younger) hin-thung'eh
brother-in-law hin-ta'ha (male usage)
 hin-sheeh'gan (female usage)
bug wa-glee'
burning dok'oo

ENGLISH - IOWA

C

cake or cookies wa-buhth-kay-goo (sweet bread)
calmus shin-kho'-weh
car (a-wa'-ke-eh) na'-ma-nyee (wagon (runs itself))
cat oo-dwine'
caterpillar wa-glee'-hin'-sho-weh
cellar ma-ha'-chee (mud house)
centipede wa-glee'-wao-tho-hun (lots of legs)
chair ah-me'-na
cheek e'-dha-che
chest mong'-eh
chicken wa-yenk'-shu-jeh
children chee'-ching-eh
chin ee'-cu
church chee wa-kho'-neh-ta (holy house)
coat wo'-na-yeh so'-gah (thick coat)
coffee mun'-kah thay-weh (black medicine)
cook wo'-hun
cooking pot we'-dho-hun
coming day mun'-weh-gou
coon me-kay'
cow che'-kah
coyote mun-nee'-kah-thee
crawfish ma-du'-ska
creek ko'-way-nyee
crow han-khe'
crushed ge'-khlee
cup nee'-na-da

D

daughter hin'-yu-neh
daughter (first) hin'-nu
daughter (second) me'-na

ENGLISH - IOWA

daughter (third) ha-the'-gah
daughter (fourth) ha-the'-gah-nyee
daughter-in-law hin'-tu-nyee
day hun'-weh
devil horse wa-gee-po'-tho-wen'-khe (turns its head around)
dime so-gah'-ying
dirt ma'-na
dog soun'-na(nyee)
dollar (one) mun'-thay-ka e-yun'-ke
dollars (one hundred) glay'-blah hoon-yah
dollars (one thousand) ko'-ge e-yun'-ke
dress wa-je'
dried meat wa-ha'-nyeh
dried pumpkin wa-dwun'-bu-theh
drum lay-kho'-le-she

E

eagle khlah
eat wa-lu'-gee
elbow e-sto'-ga
eye e'-stah
eyelash eh-sta'-hin

F

far ha'-dhe
father hin'-ka
feather mun'-su
feet thee
fish ho
frog wa-glun'-ska
frog (rain) peh'-ske
fifty cents oo-ko'-thray
fire peh'-jeh
flour wa-buh'-ke

ENGLISH - IOWA . . .

fork wa-hu'ge
friend hin-ta'doh
fruit wah'gu
frybread. ^{min}he'gleh dhok'een

G

girl e-cheef'ming-yeh
"give away" wa-na^{wa}'kay-he
ghost wa-na'khe
goat ta-khu'me
good pee
goodnight ha'heh-pee
God wa-kun'da
grand daughter hin-ta'gua-me
grandfather hin-to'gah
grandmother hin-ku'nyeh
grandson hin'ta-gua
grape ha'theh
grass kha'je
grasshopper me-tha'cha
gravy wa-buh'ke-huh
gray kho'je
greatly da'na
gun e-yo'chee

H

hack berry go'weh
hammer mun'the-lo-gee
hand na'weh
handgame na'way-oo-je (try your hand)
head nun'thu
heart ^{nah}ny'che

ENGLISH - IOWA

hello ho (male)
 ha (female)

here gee

hill ah-hay'dne

hip lay'ko-gla (joint)

hog goh-goh-tha'

hoot owl hin'da

horse soun'geh'

horse (good) soun'geh'-pee

horsefly soun-glah-ska'

hot da'khla

house chee

housefly ba-bleen'-eh

hummingbird lu-homp'a-nyeh

hurry ha'a-ge

husband wung'-eh me-ta-wa (man my)
 or hin-glun'

I

ice nu-khe'

ice box nu-khe' ko'-ge

Iowa Ba-kho'-je

Indian wurh-she'-^{ah/oo}ko-kin-yeh (common man)

iron mun'thay

J

jacket wo'na-yeh blay'kay-nyeh (coat thin)

journey ma-dhu'-che

jump taun'-weh

K

kidney ah-stoon'-je

ENGLISH -- IOWA

knee sah'ska
knife ma'hee

L
lard / me'gleh
laugh e'sah
leg dha'gay
liver wa'pee
lizard wa-gee'hu-do-weh
look ah-da'
lots dho'hun
lung lau'khu

M
man wung'eh
medicine mun'kah
milk che'ba-nyee
nine me-ta'weh
Missourian Newt-au'chee
molasses nu'nyee thay-weh (black sugar)
Monday Hun'weh E-yun'ke
money mun'thay-kah (white iron)
morning hun'no-da-ge
mosquito la-wung'eh
moth lu-pu'nyee
mother hin'na
mule nun'dwa-kha'nyeh (big ears)

N
nail mun'thay'nyee
navel dho'dwa
near ah'ske
neck ta'say

ENGLISH - IOWA

nephew nin-tos'-kay
nickel be-ge'-you
niece nin-tos'-kay-me
no nin-yeh'-go (male usage)
hin-yeh'-gan (female usage)

O

open lu'-seh
orange (fruit) sheen'-gla-je
Otoe Chee'-weh-dhe
ours hin'-tah-weh
owl ma-ko'-ge

P

pants oo-na'-tau
peaches kun'-je-kha-nyen
pecan wa'-da-tho-che
penny man'-thay shu-je (red iron)
persimmon stan'-na
person wanh'-she-ga
pipe la'-nu-weh
plate wanh'-kay
plum kun'-je-nyee
popcorn wa-do-je da-blah'-yeh
potato doh'-kha-nyeh
prairie tan'-je
prairie potato doh'-guay-he
pray wa-dho'-khe

Q

quarter ne-kay'-nen-tha-weh

ENGLISH - IOWA

R

rain ^{nyee} nee-yu
rake we-lu'-gee-ge
rattle thauk'-eh
ready e-dhu'-stun
relation wo'-dhe
rib dhu'-neh
rice thing'-xi-nyeh
river nyee khunye (big water)
rock ee'-no
ruler we'-goon-tneh
run nung'-eh

S

salt nee'-ku
Saturday Hun'-weh Co-ke'-thray
saucer wa-kay-blah'-kay-nyee
saw (tool) neh-wa-gloon'-je
send pu-tha'-kay
shirt wo'-na'-yeh
shoes ah-ga'-je
shut ah-la'-ga
sing yun'-weh
sister (older) hin-yu'-na
sister (younger) hin-tung'-eh
sister-in-law hung'-ah (male usage)
hin-she'-ga (female usage)
skillet lay-ta'-kay
sleep yun
slip (attire) dho'-wha-je
slow three'-je
smoke so'-je

ENGLISH - IOWA

snow bah
snapping turtle ka-ma'na-eeekh
soap we-wa'yah
sock(attire) thu'khwee
sometime hun'weh-yun'soun
son(first) hin'glu-nyeh or 'hin'glu
son(second) hay'na
son(third) ha'gah
son(fourth) ha'gah-nyee
son-in-law oo-dwah'ching (male usage)
wan-don'hun (female usage)
spade ma-ha'wa-go-je
spider wa-gee'khlah
spoon tu'geh
stomach nee'kha
stove mun-thay'dok-o
sugar nu'yee
sun bee
Sunday Hun'weh Wa-kho-nee-ta (holy day)
sweet potato doh'ku

T

table wa'lu-gee
talk eech'eh
thank you (to one person) lee-glu'hin-je-kay (male usage.)
(to more than one) lee-glu'hin-je-we-kay
that seh'eh
theirs a-ta'weh
this jeh'eh
throat doh'je
thumb numh'po kha'nyeh
Thursday Hun'weh Do'weh
timber pa'je

ENGLISH - IOWA

time be'-goon-theh
toe thee'-po
toe (big) tnee'-po kha'-nyeh
toenail san'-ge
tools we'-oon
towel na-wa'-wak-o
town chee'-na
tripe che-nee'-kha
Tuesday Hun'-weh Nu'-weh
turkey wa-yenk'-kha-nyeh
turtle ka'-tun
turtle dove so'-kay-nyeh

U

uncle hin'-je-ga
amp'un jeh - juicy

V

valley oo-tho'
vein ah'-cun
veteran wun'-gua-so-seh
visit chee-ke'-wa-deh

W

wait a-kin'-na
walk mu'nyee
walnut ta'-ge
wasp hay'-the-ge
water nyee
water lily root che'-dnah-weh or yun'-kee-pen
watermelon tha'-kay-dhu-je
Wednesday Hun'-weh Da'-nyee
what da-gu'-dne
when ta-hay'-da

ENGLISH - IOWA

where tun-da
wife hin-ta-me
wind ta-je
window chu-nun-weh
winter tun-yeh
wolf soun-tah'
woman nin-na-ga
wood nah

Y

yes hoon-je
you lee-dna^{day}
de-day

NUMBERS FROM ONE TO NINETEEN

one	e-yun'-ke
two	nu'-weh
three	da'-nyee
four	do'-weh
five	tha'-ta
six	sah'-guay
seven	soph'-ma
eight	glay'-la-blee
nine	saun'-ka
ten	glay'-blah
eleven	glay'-blah ah-gle'e-yun'-ke
twelve	glay'-blah ah-gle'nu'-weh
thirteen	glay'-blah ah-gle'da'-nyee
fourteen	glay'-blah ah-gle'do'-weh
fifteen	glay'-blah ah-gle'tha'-ta
sixteen	glay'-blah ah-gle'sah'-guay
seventeen	glay'-blah ah-gle'soph'-ma
eighteen	glay'-blah ah-gle'glay'-la-blee
nineteen	glay'-blah ah-gle'saun'-ka

NUMBERS FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY NINE

twenty glay'blah nu'weh
twenty one glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'e-yun'ke
twenty two glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'nu'weh
twenty three glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'da'nyee
twenty four glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'do'weh
twenty five glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'tha'ta
twenty six glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'sah'guay
twenty seven glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'soph'ma
twenty eight glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'glay'la-blee
twenty nine glay'blah nu'weh ah-gle'saun'ka
thirty glay'blah da'nyee
thirty one glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'e-yun'ke
thirty two glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'nu'weh
thirty three glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'da'nyee
thirty four glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'do'weh
thirty five glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'tha'ta
thirty six glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'sah'guay
thirty seven glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'soph'ma
thirty eight glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'glay'la-blee
thirty nine glay'blah da'nyee ah-gle'saun'ka

NUMBERS FROM FORTY TO FIFTY-NINE

forty	glay'blah do'weh
forty one	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'e-yun'ke
forty two	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'nu'weh
forty three	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'da'nyee
forty four	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'do'weh
forty five	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'tha'ta
forty six	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'sah'guay
forty seven	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'soph'ma
forty eight	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'glay'la-blee
forty nine	glay'blah do'weh ah-gle'saun'ka
fifty	glay'blah tha'ta
fifty one	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'e-yun'ke
fifty two	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'nu'weh
fifty three	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'da'nyee
fifty four	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'do'weh
fifty five	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'tha'ta
fifty six	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'sah'guay
fifty seven	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'soph'ma
fifty eight	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'glay'la-blee
fifty nine	glay'blah tha'ta ah-gle'saun'ka

NUMBERS FROM SIXTY TO SEVENTY NINE

sixty glay'blah sah'guay
sixty one glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'e-yun'ke
sixty two glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'nu'weh
sixty three glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'da'nyee
sixty four glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'do'weh
sixty five glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'tha'ta
sixty six glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'sah'guay
sixty seven glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'soph'ma
sixty eight glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'glay-la-blee
sixty nine glay'blah sah'guay ah-gle'saun'ka
seventy glay'blah soph'ma
seventy one glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'e-yun'ke
seventy two glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'nu'weh
seventy three glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'da'nyee
seventy four glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'do'weh
seventy five glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'tna'ta
seventy six glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'sah'guay
seventy seven glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'soph'ma
seventy eight glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'glay-la-blee
seventy nine glay'blah soph'ma ah-gle'saun'ka

NUMBERS FROM EIGHTY TO ONE HUNDRED

eighty glay'blah glay'la-blee
eighty one glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'e-yun'ka
eighty two glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'nu'weh
eighty three glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'da'nyee
eighty four glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'do'weh
eighty five glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'tha'ta
eighty six glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'sah'guay
eighty seven glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'soph'ma
eighty eight glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'glay'la-blee
eighty nine glay'blah glay'la-blee ah-gle'saun'ka
ninety glay'blah saun'ka
ninety one glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'e-yun'ka
ninety two glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'nu'weh
ninety three glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'da'nyee
ninety four glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'do'weh
ninety five glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'tha'ta
ninety six glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'sah'guay
ninety seven glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'soph'ma
ninety eight glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'glay'la-blee
ninety nine glay'blah saun'ka ah-gle'saun'ka
one hundred glay'blah hoon-ya

EXPRESSIONS IN IOWA

I see ah'tah
you see ah-dhah' stah
we see hun'da-we
they see ah-da'nyee
I will ha-oon-ta
you will lee'dha la-oon'ta
we will he-oon-tah
they will ah-dha'oo-nyee-ta
I want ha-goon'da
I am me-neh-kay (male usage)
me-neh-key (female usage)
I am going ha-je-nyeh'kay (male usage)
I am cold hin-da'kah-dhah-key (female usage)
what da-gu'dhe
when ta-hay'pa
where tun'da
theirs a-ta'weh
ours he'ta-weh
mine me'ta-weh
no hin-yeh'go (male usage)
hin-yeh'gah (female usage)
yes noon-je'
you lee-dha
very good glah'pee-ing-eh

Conjugation

EXPRESSIONS IN IOWA

hello ho (male)

ha (female)

How are you? Dah-kay? (male)

Dah-lee-kah? (female)

I am fine. (alright or well) fee-ha-ma-nyee.

What are you doing? da-gu-dhe-la-oun?

Where are you going? Ta-wa-stah?

I am going to town. Chee-na-wa-je-nyeh key. (female usage)

What are you doing tomorrow? Hun-no-da da-gu-dhe-la-oun-na?
(hun-no-da tomorrow)

I'm going to see the doctor. Wa-sway-he a-ta-he-nyeh key.
(wa-sway-he doctor)

I have to go. Gah-soun-ha-gla-nyeh key. (female)

I am tired. He-khun-ye-che.

I worked all day. Hun-weh thay-je-wa-oun.

What time is it? Be-goan-then ta-hay-da?
(be-goan-then time)

Have you a watch? Be-goan-then e-ya-stee?
(be-goan-then watch)
(e-ya-stee have you)

I will see you. ah-lee-ta-da.

Come see us. wa-wa-da-gee-gah-dha.

What did you say? ah-kwi-suh?

thank you (to one person) lee-glu-hin-je kay (male)

(to more than one) lee-glu-hin-je-we kay (male)

EXPRESSIONS IN IOWA 11

I know e-ha'-pa-hun-eh

I don't know e-na'-pa-hun'-eh-sku-nyee
or you can say "da"

I forgot ah'-ge-klu-nyee

Try your best oo-nee'-y-yee-sku-nyee

I am nappy hin-ge'-lo kay (male)
hin-ge'-lo key (female)

I am lonesome na'-he-deh

a few doh-kee'-anah

many people wunn-she'-ga dho'-hun

hurry up (faster) ha'-a-ge-gah

far away ha'-dhe-da-dhet

smell good pu'-blah

that's why ah-leh-chee

after awhile a-ta-ah-ga

or e-da'-ah-soun

sometime hun'-weh-yun'-soun

how much ta-hay'-na

look ah-da'

look at ah-da'-gah

again she'-ga

you come la-gee

SEASONS OF THE YEAR AND THE FOUR WINDS

spring kha'-je-ton-hoo (green grass coming up)
summer mahs'-che (warm)
fall ^{nun dgo} na-to-khwa'-nyeh (leaves are falling down) *when she loses her hair.*
winter tun'-yeh
wind tah'-je
east wind bu'-wa^h-hoo-go (coming from the sun)
south wind mahs'-je-mah-yu-gu (land of summer)
west wind bu'-wa-dha-gu (going toward the sun)
north wind oo-ma'-te-gu (cold country or climate)

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday Hun'-weh wa-kho'-nee-tah (Holy Day)
Monday Hun'-weh E-yun'-ke
Tuesday Hun'-weh ku'-weh
Wednesday Hun'-weh Da'-nyee
Thursday Hun'-weh do'-weh
Friday Hun'-weh Tha'-ta
Saturday Hun'-weh Oo-ke'-taray

IOWA IDIOMS

- "give away" ^{min} wa-na'-kay-he
(term used in Iowa tradition of giving
away to friends such as a horse, blankets,
shawls and small gifts)
- thanking (to address people) wa-dne'-glo-khe
(used in various occasions such as
prayers, gatherings)
- leftover from feast way'-glañ-nyee
- handgame na'-way-oo-je (try your hand)

IOWA WORDS USED HUMOROUSLY

- ay! expression used to joke humorously
- buh! when something is thought to be silly or
ridiculous (humorous)
- hen'-it agreeing or the way one thinks it should be
- sh-h-h expression used humorously when one thinks
another is showing off

EXPRESSIONS OF IOWA SOCIAL (HANDGAME)

Hun'-weh Tha'-ta na-way-oo-jeh own-ye-nyeh kay. (male usage)
(translation) They are having a handgame Friday.

(Hun'-weh Tha'-ta Friday)

(na'-way-oo-je handgame)

(own-ye-nyeh kay they are having)

(for female usage end sentences
with key)

Chee'-na da-own-ye-nyeh kay. (male usage)

(translation) They are having it in town.

(chee'-na town)

(da-own-ye-nyeh kay they are having it)

wah'-ray ah-me'-na weh-glah-nyee-gee-we-no. (male usage)

(translation) Bring your chairs and dishes.

(wah'-ray dishes) (ah-me'-na chairs)

(weh-glah-nyee-gee-we-no bring them over)

Be'-goon-tneh glay'-la-blee dah-own-ye-nyeh kay. (male usage)

(translation) They are having it at 8:00.

(be'-goon-tneh time) (glah'-la-blee eight)

(dah-own-ye-nyeh kay they are having it)

E-yun-ah-dnah'-stah-we-da oo-ge-dnah-we-no. (male usage)

(translation) Tell everyone you see.

(e-yun-ah-dnah'-stah-wa-da if we see one)

(oo-ge-dnah-we-no tell them)

E-dho'skah Song

seh-deh'na-ho (there they are)

wa-da'we-dha (look at them)

sen-deh'na-ho

wa-da'we-dha

wa-da'we-dha

wa-da'we-dha

seh-deh'neh-ho

wa-da'we-dha

yo-hay-yeh-yeh-yo-ing

Ba-kho'je-nyeh (Iowas)

seh-deh'na-ho (there they are)

wa-da'we-dha (look at them)

wa-da'we-dha

wa-da'we-dha

seh-deh'neh-ho

wa-da'we-dha

yo-hay-yeh-yeh-yo-ing

Repeat

(Translation) There stand the Iowas, there they are,
look at them!

E-dho'skah means warrior or soldier.