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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Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma Language

Ba-kho'-je eech-eh'guan'-yee na-goon'-da-sku-nyee-ray: wa-kun'-da ah-dha'wa'-owm-na wo-wakh-oon'tna-beh-da e-blee-khe ah-dha' ton'-deh-goon ah-dha'wa'-gee-wa-na no'-nyee-y-yee-she nyee ah-dha'an'-ma nun-glan'-nyee-wee-she e-ha'-den.

Toh'-deh-goon chee-ooning'en wa'-pee-he'-nyeh e-glan'-pee-ing toh'-deh-goon ah-dhan'-yee-she e-ha'-den.

----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 preserve 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-mee-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-ween (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-ween (day)
i  as in machine  e.g.  hin-na (mother)
j  as in jar  e.g.  jen-eh (this)
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 (lun)
m  as in man  e.g.  mun-kah (medicine)
n  as in not  e.g.  nan (wood)
ny as ny sound in onion, canyon  e.g.  da-nyee (three)
o  as in old  e.g.  own-ye (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-ghah (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-yum-ke (one)
SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY VOWELS

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

ê as in set and seh-eh (that) or
ë as in e've and chee (house)

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

o as in not and sop-na (seven) or
ö as in old and ko-ge (box)

u as in u(co) in rule and tu-gen (spoon) or
û as in hunger and mun-weh (day)

COMBINATION OF VOWELS

au as in author and lau-khu (lung)
æu as in soup and hun-ween-yun-soun (sometime)

CONSONANTS

b as in boy.

ch sound as in chair:
chee-na (town)
chee-ba-nyee (milk)
chee-ke-duh-tha (arbor)

d has the similar sound as in English.

dh sound approaches the sound of th as in they:
wo-dhe (relation)
dhá-gen (leg)
wa-dho-khe (pray)
dhu-neh (rib)

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

Listen carefully to the Iowa speaker for the correct
pronunciation of the g/ı and ge sounds used in numbers:
e.g. g/ı-bla an-ge'-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 ca-
  ny-nee (three)

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

th as th sound in thin:
  thi-ta (five)
  thi-gan (third daughter)

w sound as in English.

y as in yet:
  e-yun-ke (one)
  kha-nyen (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 key
e.g. Hin-glah-we-key (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
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 runh-kay
baking powder we-da-bo-skew
bark house na-ha-chee
beans owm-ye
beaver theen-je-blah-kay (flat tail)
beef ta
belt e-ye-da
big kha-nyeh
bird wa-yenk-shin-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-na-je
broom chee-chee-ga
brother (older) hin-yee-na
brother (younger) hin-thung-eh
brother-in-law hin-ta'-ha (male usage)
                   hin-sheen'-gah (female usage)
bug wa-glee'
burning dok'-o
cake or cookies wā-bun-kay-goo (sweet bread)
calmus shin-kho-weh
car (a-wa-ke-eh) na-ma-nyee (wagon runs itself)
cat co-dwine’
caterpillar wā-glee-hin-sho-weh
cellar ma-na-chee (mud house)
centipede wā-glee-who-tho-hun (lots of legs)
chair eh-me-na
cheek e-dha-che
chest mong-eh
chicken wā-yen-k-shu-jeh
children chee-ching-eh
chin eé-cu
church chee wā-kho-neh.ta (holy house)
coat wo-na-yeh so-gah (thick coat)
coffee mun-kah thay-weh (black medicine)
cock wo-hun
cooking pot wā-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 kah-khe’
crushed ge-khlee
cup nēe-na-da

d
daughter hin-yu-neh
daughter (first) hin-nu
daughter (second) me-na
daughter (third) ha-the'gah
daughter (fourth) ha-the'gah-nyee
daughter-in-law hin'tu-nyee
day hun'weh
devil horse wa-glee-po'tho-wen-khe (turns its head around)
dime so-jah-ying
dirt ma'na
dog soun-ka'nyee)
dollar (one) mun-thay-ka e-yun'ke
dollars (one hundred) glay'bleh hoon-yah
dollars (one thousand) ko'ge e-yun'ke
dress wa-je'
dried meat wa-ha'nyeh
dried pumpkin wa-dwun-bu-then
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 cento oo-ko'thuray
fire peh'jeh
flour wa-buh'ke
fork wa-hu'-ge
friend hin-ta'-doh
fruit wah'-gu
frybread, "he-gleh dhok'-een

G

girl e-cheef'-ming-yeh
"give away" wa-na'-kay-he
ghost wa-na'-khe
goat ta-khu'-me
good pee
goodnight ha-heh-pee
God wa-hun'-ga
granddaughter hin-ta'-gua-me
grandfather hin-to'-ghah
grandmother hin-ku'-nyeh
grandson hin-ta'-gua
grape ha-theh
glass kha'-je
gasshopper me-tha'-cha
gravy wa-buh'-ke-huh
gray kho'-je
greatly da'-na
gun e-yo'-chee

H

haw berry go'-weh
hammer mun-the-lo-gee
hand na'-weh
handgame na'-way-co-je (try your hand)
head mun-thu
heart mun'-che
ENGLISH - IOWA

hello   ho (male)
        ha (female)
here    gee
hill    ah-hay-dhe
hip     lay-ko-gla (joint)
nog     goh-goh-tha'
hoot owl hin'-da
horse   soun'geh
horse (good) soun'geh-pee
horserly soun-glah-ska'
hot     da-khla
house chee
housefly ba-bleen'-eh
hummingbird lu-komp'a-nyeh
kurry   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-hko'-je
Indian wunh-she-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

I
kidney ah-stoom'-je
knee sah-sha
knife ma-hhe

L
lard 'ma-gleh
laugh eisah
leg dha-gay
liver wa-pee
lizard wa-glee-hu-do-weh
lock ah-da'
lots dho-hun
lung lau-khu

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

N
nail mun-thay-nyee
navel dho-dwa
near ah-oke
neck ta-say
nephew ihn-tos-kay
nickel bé-gé-you
niece ihn-tos-kay-me
no ihn-yen'go (male usage)
ihn-yen'gan (female usage)

O
open lu'seh
orange (fruit) sheen-ča-je
Otoé Chee-ween-dhe
ours ihn-tah-weh
owl ma-no'ge

P
pants oo-ni-ta
peaches kun-je-nun-nyen
pecan wa-dá-tho-che
peony man-thay shu-je (red iron)
persimmon stah-na
person wun-she-ge
pipe la-nu-weh
plate wan-kay
plum kun-je-nyee
popcorn wa-so-je da-blak-yen
potato doh-nun-nyeh
prairie tun-je
prairie pot-to doh-guay-he
pray wa-dho-khe

Q
quarter ne-kay'hen-tha-weh
ENGLISH - IOWA

R

rain  née-yu
rake  we-lu-geo-ge
rattle  thauk-eh
ready  e-du-stun
relation  wo-áhe
rib  dhu-neh
rice  thing-xi-nyeh
river  nyee khunyee (big water)
rock  ee-no
ruler  wo-gooc-then
run  nung-eh

S

salt  née-ku
Saturday  hun-wen  sco-ko-shray
saucer  wa-kay-blak-kay-nyee
saw (tool)  nek-wa-gloon-je
send  pu-tha-kay
shirt  wo-ná-geh
shoes  ah-gu-je
shut  ah-la-ága
sing  yun-wen
sister (older)  hin-yu-na
sister (younger)  hin-tung-eh
sister-in-law  hung-ah (male usage)
            hin-she-ága (female usage)
skillet  lay-ta-kay
sleep  yun
slip (attire)  dho-wha-je
slow  threo-je
smoke  so-jo
snow bah
snapping turtle ka-ma'-na-eenkh
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'-nun (female usage)
spade ma-ha'-wa'-go-je
spider wa-glee'-xlah
spoon tu'-geh
stomach nee'-kha
stove mun-thay'-dok-o
sugar nufyee
sun bee
Sunday hun'-weh wa-aho-nee-ta (holy day)
sweet potato doh'-ku

T
table wa-lu-gee
talk ee-ch'-eh
thank you (to one person) lee-glu'-hin-je-kay (male usage)
               (to more than one) lee-glu'-hin-je-we-kay
that sen'-eh
theirs a-ta'-weh
this jen'-eh
throat doh'-je
thumb numm'-po kha'-nyeh
Thursday hun'-weh Do'-weh
timber pa'-je

14.
ENGLISH - IOWA

time be'-goon-theh
toe thee'-po
toe (big) thee'-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-tenk'-kha-nyeh
turtle ka'-tun
turtle dove so'-kay-nyeh

U
uncle , hin'-je-ga
um'-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-ju'-dne
when ta-hay'-da
where tun-da
wife hin-ta-me
wind ta-je
window chu-nun-weh
winter tun-yeh
wolf soun-tan'
woman hin-na-ga
wood nah

Y
yes hoon-je
you lee-dha
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-ween
twenty one  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’e-yun-ke
twenty two  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’nu-ween
twenty three  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’da-nyee
twenty four  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’do-ween
twenty five  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’tha-ta
twenty six  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’sah-guay
twenty seven  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’soph’ma
twenty eight  glay-blah nu-ween ah-gle’glay-la-blee
twenty nine  glay-blah nu-ween 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-ween
thirty three  glay-blah da-nyee ah-gle’da-nyee
thirty four  glay-blah da-nyee ah-gle’do-ween
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

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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'nul'-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'nul'-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'tha'-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'-ke

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'-ke

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

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EXPRESSİONS İN İOWA

I see ah-tah
you see ah-dhah-stat
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-goonly-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-ga’dhe
when ta-hay-ha
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 hoon-je
you lee-dhâ
very good glah-pee-ing-eh
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-je-nyeh key.

(wa-sway-he  doctor)

I have to go.  Guh-soun-ha-glu-nyeh key.  (female)

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

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

what time is it?  Be-goong-then te-hay-da?

(be-goong-then  time)

have you a watch?  Be-goong-then e-ya-stee?

(be-goong-then  watch)

(e-ya-stee  have you)

I will see you.  Ah-lee-tu-da.

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

What did you say?  Dah-kwi-son?

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

(to more than one)  lee-glu-hin-je-we kay (male)
I know e-ha'-pa-hun-eh
I don't know e-ha'-pa-hun-eh-sku-nyee
or you can say "da"
I forgot ah'-ge-klu-nyee
Try your best oo-nibe-yee-sku-nyee
I am happy hin-ge'-lo kay (male)
   hin-ge'-lo kay (female)
I am lonesome ma'-he-deh
a few don-kee-dnah
many people wunh-she'-ga cho-hun
hurry up (faster) ha'-a-ge-gah
far away ha'-ahe-da-dhet
smell good pu'-blah
that's why ah-len-chee
after awhile a-ta-ah-ga
   or e-da'-ah-soun
sometime hun-veh-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-toh-hoo (green grass coming up)
summer  mahn-che (warm)
fall    na-to-kwa-nyeh (leaves are falling down)
winter  tun-yeh

wind  tah-je
east wind  bu-wa-toh-hoo-go (coming from the sun)
south wind  mahn-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 ma-ho-nnes-tah (Holy Day)
Monday  Hun-weh E-yun-ke
Tuesday  Hun-weh Ku-weh
Wednesday  Hun-weh Da-nyee
Thursday  Hun-weh Bo-weh
Friday  Hun-weh Tha-ta
Saturday  Hun-weh Oo-ke-thray
"give away"  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-dhe-glo-khe
(used in various occasions such as
prayers, gatherings)
leftover from feast  way-glal-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 (Shenandoah)**

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)  

Wan'-hay ah-ne'-na weh-glan-nyee-gee-we-no. (male usage)  
(translation): Bring your chairs and dishes.  
(Wan'-hay dishes) (ah-ne'-na chairs)  
(weh-glan-nyee-gee-we-no bring them over)  

Be'-soon-theh glay-la-blee dah-own-ye-nyeh kay. (male usage)  
(translation): They are having it at 8:00.  
(Be'-soon-theh time) (glyn-la-blee eight)  
(dah-own-ye-nyeh kay they are having it)  

E-yun-ah-dnah' stan-we-da oo-ge-dnah-we-no. (male usage)  
(translation): Tell everyone you see.  
(E-yun-ah-dnah'stan-we-da if we see one)  
(oo-ge-dnah-we-no tell them)
E-dhoˈskah Song

seh-dehˈna-ho (there they are)
wa-daˈwe-dha (look at them)
seh-dehˈna-ho
wa-daˈwe-dha
wa-daˈwe-dha
wa-daˈwe-dha
seh-dehˈneh-ho
wa-daˈwe-dha
yo-hay-yeh-yeh-yo-ing
E-knoˈje-nye (Iowas)
seh-dehˈna-ho (there they are)
wadaˈwe-dha (look at them)
wadaˈwe-dha
wadaˈwe-dha
wadaˈwe-dha
seh-dehˈneh-ho
wadaˈwe-dha
yo-hay-yeh-yeh-yo-ing
Repeat

(Translation) There stand the Iowas, there they are,
look at them!
E-dhoˈskah means warrior or soldier.