

**Déóŋ:dé èm
bón!**

**háu èm
bòinhyômdáu?**

bà kó:bá!

**háu èm
gáuit'àu:yà?**

**èm hé:bè!
bè sáu!**

hét bát gáuidòŋ:zànyì:!

(Let's speak Kiowa!)

dé gyát gáuidòŋ:zànyì:t'àu.

(We will all be speaking Kiowa.)

**há:tsò èm
káuŋ?**

**hàundé
éŋ:dè # dáu?**

**Hègáu èm
âuibòŋ:đàu.**

KIOW1725 (Beginning Kiowa)

Dane Poolaw

KIOW1725 (Beginning Kiowa-continued)

Dane Poolaw / Martha N. Poolaw

3 PART PRONOUNS

(GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)

GIVER (subject)	RECEIVER (Indirect Object) TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED (Direct Object)			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you s/he	for me	éñ <i>náu</i>	né	náu <i>yáñ</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
I	for you for him/her	gyá <i>gáu</i>	nén	gáu <i>yán</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
you s/he	for him / her	á <i>áu</i>	én	áu <i>án</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you	gáu <i>dáut</i>	dét	dáut <i>gyát</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us	gáu <i>gáut</i>	dét	gáut <i>gyát</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2	máu <i>máun</i>	mén	máun <i>mán</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all	báu <i>báut</i>	bét	báut <i>bát</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2	mé <i>mén</i>	mén		←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them	bé <i>bét</i>	bét		←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)	à <i>á</i>	èñ	á <i>gyà</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me	mâ <i>máunâu</i>	ménê	máunâu <i>mánî</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me	bâ <i>báudâu</i>	bédê	báudâu <i>bágî</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me	êñ <i>énáu</i>	énê	énâu <i>énî</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me	ê <i>édâu</i>	édê	édâu <i>égî</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me	â <i>dâu</i>	dê	dâu <i>a</i>	←(animal) ←(plant)

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
SUBJECT	I	anim→ plant→	gyà dé	nèn	dé gyàt		èm	máu	báu	
	You	anim→ plant→	à bé	mèn	bé bàt	én				dáu
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→	# é	èn	é gyà	én	èm	máu	báu	dáu
	They 2	anim→ plant→	én én	én	én ên	én	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	They We	anim→ plant→	ê ét	èt	ét êt	ê	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	They (human)	anim→ plant→	â èt	â	èt â	ê	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	You 2	anim→ plant→	mâ mên	mén	mên mân	mâ				dáu
	You all We	anim→ plant→	bâ bét	bèt	bét bàt	bâ				dáu

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
<i>(basic verb)</i> my	<i>(mental verb)</i> for me	anim→ plant→		én náu		né		náu yán
<i>(basic verb)</i> your	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you	anim→ plant→		gyá gáu		nén		gáu yán
<i>(basic verb)</i> his/her	<i>(mental verb)</i> for him/her/it	anim→ plant→		á áu		én		áu án
<i>(basic verb)</i> our	<i>(mental verb)</i> for us	anim→ plant→		dáu dáu		dét		dáu gyát
<i>(basic verb)</i> your 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you 2	anim→ plant→		máu máun		mén		máun mán
<i>(basic verb)</i> your all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you all	anim→ plant→		báu báu		bét		báu bát
<i>(basic verb)</i> their 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them 2	anim→ plant→		mé mén		mén		mén mén
<i>(basic verb)</i> their's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them	anim→ plant→		bé bét		bét		bét bét
<i>(basic verb)</i> their's human	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them human	anim→ plant→		à é		èñ		á qvá

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
à	è	bà	èm	mà	bà	# (anim)	èn	è (anim)
						è (plant)		gyà (plant)
								á (human)

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
dè	ét	bé	bè	mé	bé	èm	én	ét
								ém (human)

"to go off" Pronouns <i>(abstract transitive pronominals for verb áí:)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
gyàt	ét	bàt	bàt	màn	bàt	gyà	én	ét
								gyâ (human)

Modified Parker McKenzie Alphabet					
a	ai	au	au	b	ɸ
d	ɖ	e	g	ɣ	h
i	k	k'	l	m	n
ɳ	o	oi	p	p'	s
t	t'	ts	ts'	u	ui
w	y	z			

* The original orthography created by the late Dr. Parker Paul McKenzie, the noted Kiowa elder, linguist, and historian, has been modified for this course packet in order to teach the sounds and reading more efficiently.

Changes

- **REPLACEMENT LETTERS:** (**ɣ ts ɸ ɖ k' t' p' ts'**) take the place of former replacement letters (**c ch f j q th v x**) respectively. in addition of (**ɳ**) as a 9th replacement letter.
- **NASAL MARKING:** New letter **ɳ** replaces underline for nasal sound
- **LENGTHENED VOWEL:** colon (:) replaces overline for lengthened vowel
- **INTRUSIVE Y RULE:** letter y inserted back into (**gya ɣya kya k'ya**) for ease of reading in as it was formerly (ga ca ka qa)

SOUNDS OF KIOWA

Vowels			
letter	English Equivalent Spelling <i>(some English borrowings from other languages)</i>	Different English Spelling but same sound	IPA
au	AU in <u>ca</u> ught, <u>ta</u> ught in a more 'british' accent <i>for most American dialects no equivalent look in box to the right →</i>	most American dialects don't use this sound tends to be somewhat like like au sounds from New Jersey, New York, or various British accents do so it has to be practiced and learned for most in the class	ɔ
a	A in <u>A</u> rdmore, <u>A</u> rcade, <u>A</u> ndre, <u>Ka</u> rate, <u>Ta</u> ra <u>h</u> uma <u>r</u> a's		a
e	E in <u>P</u> edro, <u>A</u> ndre, <u>J</u> ose,		e
i	I in <u>s</u> ush <u>i</u> , <u>t</u> suna <u>m</u> i, <u>T</u> eriyaki, <u>M</u> itsu <u>b</u> ish <u>i</u>		i
o	O in <u>O</u> klahoma, <u>O</u> wasso, <u>O</u> 'Connel's, <u>D</u> ojo, <u>A</u> na <u>d</u> ark <u>o</u> , <u>G</u> ote <u>b</u> o, <u>K</u> oma <u>l</u> ty		o
u	U in <u>t</u> suna <u>m</u> i, <u>r</u> u <u>d</u> e, <u>T</u> ues <u>d</u> ay, <u>S</u> uba <u>r</u> u, <u>s</u> u <u>z</u> u <u>k</u> i	OO in FOOD	u
au	<i>no equivalent spelling look in box to the right →</i>	OY in TOY, BOY, ROY	ɔj
ai	AI in samur <u>a</u> i, ha <u>i</u> ku, Mordeca <u>i</u>		aj
oi	<i>no equivalent spelling look in box to the right →</i>	OWI like in David BOWIE	oj
ui	<i>no equivalent spelling look in box to the right →</i>	OOEY like in GOOEY OUIY like in BOUY	uj

Replacement Letters			
	Pronunciation	Notes	IPA
b	p in spot	PB sound is in between B & P	p
d	t in stay	TD sound is in between D & T	t
g	k in sky	GK sound is in between G & K	k
ts	ts in cats	Like English TS, but also appears at the beginning of a word	ts
ts'	ejective ts	no English equivalent	ts'
k'	ejective k	no English equivalent	t'
p'	ejective p	no English equivalent	t'
t'	ejective t	no English equivalent	t'

12 Consonants of Similar Sound				
	voiced	aspirated	voiceless	ejective
Bilabial (tongue to lips)	b	b	p	p'
Dental (tongue to teeth)	d	d	t	t'
Velar (back tongue to roof of mouth)	g	g	k	k'
Alveolar (tongue along roots of teeth)	z	s	ts	ts'

Letter Y consonant blends		
<u>letters</u>	<u>Kiowa example</u>	<u>pronunciation of example</u>
hy	hòinhyômdàu (be well)	hiyom said in 1 syllable
by	hà:byói (Brother)	biyoi said in 1 syllable
by	onhabyo! (expression of disgust)	biyoi said in 1 syllable
py	pyabon:a:dau (lamp/torch)	piya said in 1 syllable
p'y	p'yoi (sisters)	p'iya said in 1 syllable
gy	gya t'á:gyà (it's good)	giya said in 1 syllable
gy	Normangyà (at Norman)	giya said in 1 syllable
ky	dàu:kyádo: (church)	kiya said in 1 syllable
k'y	k'yagon:bàu (people)	k'iya said in 1 syllable

Comparison and Explanation of modifications to Parker McKenzie's
Orthography

Replacement Letter Changes		
Modified	Original	Reason for change
b	f	* Many young Kiowas and non-Kiowa students today come from an English speaking background, therefore it is more efficient in the classroom to teach the modified forms because of familiarity with the sounds they represent.
d	j	
g	c	
ts	ch	
k'	q	* The purpose of the original was to make it easier to type via a typewriter that the Late Dr. McKenzie used much of the time. With new forms of media and technology today we have the options of using more symbols to represent the sounds not represented in English
p'	v	
t'	th	
ts'	ch	

Intrusive Y rule removed		
Modified	Original	Reason for change
gya	ga	* originally used to represent them in the original for a cleaner look to the original orthography as words without the intrusive Y only appeared in loan words, however, in the classroom it became somewhat impractical as students learned to speak more efficiently with Y reinserted.
gya	ca	
kya	ka	
k'ya	qa	

Nasal Marking Changes		
Modified	Original	Reason for change
au an en in on un au ai oi ui	<u>au</u> <u>a</u> <u>e</u> <u>i</u> <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>au</u> <u>ai</u> <u>oi</u> <u>ui</u>	* Currently it is more likely for new students to ignore the nasal sound completely when speaking using underline while speaking. Also in some forms of media an underline is not available to type. Underline can be more freely used for other purposes while typing. * The inclusion of n has helped more students pronounce the nasal more accurately and earlier into the semester than the underline due to familiarity in sound to the letter n * There is a possibility the symbol may be changed to n

Length Marking Changes		
Modified	Original	Reason for change
a: a n : o: o n : e: e n : ai: ai n :	$\bar{a}$ $\bar{a}$ $\bar{o}$ $\bar{o}$ $\bar{e}$ $\bar{e}$ $\bar{a}i$ $\bar{a}i$	* in the original all marks were written on 1 part of the vowel * often new learners would have a hard time distinguishing the overline for length and the underline for nasal * it is difficult to write the overline efficiently via current media (phones, computer, etc.)

HELP PHRASES

Phrase	When to use
há:tsò àn á đón:gyà _____ ?	When you want a direct translation
háun yán háigâu. yán tán:àum!	When you are lost or confused
háundé èm tsái:đàu.	When you want to ask something
háundé èm đêđàu.	When you want to tell something
èm âuđòin!	When you want it said again
háu tsólhàu	When you are checking if you are right or wrong
hái?	When you misheard or did not hear what was said
hédáugùnhyàu (hédáu)	When you want someone to wait or stop
đámòbà	When you want someone to slow down or speak more carefully

HELP PHRASES GRAMMAR

VERBS

dêl dàu	(v. 2part)	will tell	{ dêl -tell dàu -will}
tsái: dàu	(v. 2part)	will ask	{ tsái: -ask dàu -will}
tán: àum	(v. 3part)	help	{ tán: -help àum -do/make}
háigâu	(v. mental)	not know	
âu dòin	(v. basic)	say again	{ âu i-again dòin -say}
dón: gyà	(v. basic)	say/said	

PRONOUNS

yán	(pn. mental)	for me
èm	(pn. 2part)	I to you
èm	(pn. basic)	you
á	(pn. basic)	they (<i>human</i>)

NOUNS

háundé	(n. anim/plant)	something/somethings
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ADVERBIALS

àn	(adv.)	usually/normally
háu	(adv.)	yes/no question
háun	(adv.)	not
hái	(adv.)	huh? / what? (when you didn't hear)
há:tsò	(adv.)	how?
hédàugù nhyàu	(adv.)	wait! / stop!
dámòbà	(adv.)	slow down! / carefully!

COMMON MISTAKES By new learners HELP PHRASES

Knowing When to Use the Correct Help Phrase

In class help phrases are meant to be used for certain situations and in the beginning can be confusing

Phrase	When to use
há:tsò àn á dón:gyà _____ ?	When you want a direct translation
háun yán háigâu. yán tán:àum!	When you are lost or confused
háundé èm tsái:đàu.	When you want to ask something
háundé èm đêđàu.	When you want to tell something
èm âuiđòin!	When you want it said again
háu tsólhàu	When you are checking if you are right or wrong
hái?	When you misheard or did not hear what was said
héđaugùnhyàu (héđáu)	When you want someone to wait or stop
đámòbà	When you want someone to slow down or speak more carefully

Literal Translations Help Phrases

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

há:tsò	àn	á	éón:gyà	_____?

háun	yán	hái:gâu

yán	tán:àum

háundé	èm	tsái:đau:

háundé	èm	đêđau:

èm	âuđòin

hái

hédáugùn:hyàu

đámòbà

Oral Quiz Practice 1

New Phrases

- **how do they say _____?**
- **For me it's not known.**
- **Help Me**
- **Something I will ask**
- **Something I will tell**
- **You again-say**
- **"Is that the way?"**
- **"huh?/what?"**

Situation Practice

1. need a direct translation
2. completely confused
3. want to ask a question
4. want to tell something
5. need phrase repeated
6. need to check if right
7. did not hear clearly

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 1		
đêlđàu	tsái:đàu	tán:àum
đón:gyà	âuìđòin	háigâu
yán <i>(mental)</i>	èm <i>(2part)</i>	èm <i>(basic)</i>
á <i>(basic)</i>	àn	hái
há:tsò	háundé	háun
tsólhàu		

Midterm Charts

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bin:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:gyà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		
yài		

Fill in the boxes with the appropriate pronoun:

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
2 nd	1 st	3 rd			
GIVER (subject)	RECEIVER (Indirect Object) TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED (Direct Object)			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you	()	()	()	←(animal)
	for him/her	()		()	←(plant)
you	for him / her	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
anyone	for us	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
anyone	for you 2	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
anyone	for you all	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
anyone	for them 2	()	()		←(animal)
		()			←(plant)
anyone	for them	()	()		←(animal)
		()			←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
they	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()		()	←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	O B J E C T S			
			basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()	()		()

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→	()	()	()		()	()	()	
		plant→	()	()	()					
	You	anim→	()	()	()	()				()
		plant→	()	()	()					
	He/she/It	anim→	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()		()					
	They 2	anim→	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()		()					
E C T	They We	anim→	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()		()					
	They (human)	anim→	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
		plant→	()		()					
	You 2	anim→	()	()	()	()				()
		plant→	()		()					
	You all We	anim→	()	()	()	()				()
		plant→	()		()					

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>human</i>

Translate the following semi-literal translations

1. "is that the way"?
2. Something I will ask
3. Something I will tell
4. huh? / what?
5. For me it's not understood. For me you make help.
6. you say again!
7. How do they say _____?

Translate the following free translations

1. "I don't know. Help me"
2. "say it again"
3. "What? I didn't get that"
4. "how do you say _____?"
5. "I'm going to ask you something"
6. "I'm going to tell you something"
7. "Is that correct?"

Give the correct the phrase for each situation

1. When you want a phrase said again
2. When you are confused and need help
3. When you want to say something
4. When you want to ask something
5. When you misheard and need phrase repeated
6. When you are checking if you said something correctly
7. When you want a direct translation to Kiowa or English phrase

COMPOUND WORDS

Compound Word		Vocabulary word shows up in
àṅ:gyà		gút: àṅ:gyà
ál		náu: ál / ám: ál / éṅ:dè ál
ám		ám :ál / nàu ám
âui		âui àṅ / âui bòn / âui bòn:ḍàu: / âui ḍòṅ / âui tsànt'au:
àum		táṅ: àum
bá		bán mà / kób á / kób á :t'au:
bon		bón / âui bòn / âui bòn:ḍàu
ḅái		ḅáik' áu:
ḅín:		ḅín :bánmà
ḅòṅhyôm		ḅòṅhyôm dàu
ḍàu:		âui bòn: ḍàu: / dèl ḍàu: / tsái: ḍàu:
ḍò:		ḍò :bánmà
ḍón		ḍón :gyà / ḍón :zànmà / ḍóṅ
ḍêl		ḍêl ḍàu
gáui		gáui ḍòn:gyà / gáui ḍògùl / gáui gú / gáui t'au:yà / gáui yàugàui

gáun:đáu		gáun:đau bànmà
gút		gút bànmà / gút:àn:gyà
gyà		Norman gyà / University of Oklahomab gyà / Anadarkob gyà / Carnegieb gyà / đó: gyà
há		máun há / bè há !
háigyá		hái:gyá dàu: / hái:gyá / hái:gâu
hál		t'áuh hál
hêmà		táu: hêmà / tón: hêmà
kó		kó:bá / kó:bát'àu:
k'áu:		hái: k'áu:
máun		máunhá
nàu		nàu náu / nàu ám / nàu éñ:dè / nàu óidè
náu		náu:ál / nàu náu / obáhàu náu yáñ háigyádàu:
sàu:đé		sàu:đé bànmà
tán:		tán: àum
táu:		táu: hêmà
tón:		tón: hêmà
t'àu:		âuitsàn t'àu: / kóbát' t'àu:
t'áu:		t'áu: hál / t'áu: yà

t'áu:yà		ǵáui:t'áu:yà
tsái:		tsái:đàu:
tsàn		tsán / âui:tsànt'àu
yàu		h́á:gàuyàu / yí:yàu / páh:ò:yàu / yí:gyáyàu / áunt'àu:yàu / máusàuyàu / pànsényàu / yátsényàu / ǵáutsényàu / ǵáukìh:yàu / h́á:tànyàu / yí:tànyàu

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bin:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bánmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đề		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		
yâi		

1ST LESSON (t'áum:máutémgyá)

Number of the Week	gáu:kín
Phrase of the Week	

Questions/Statements	Responses
háundéon:dé èm bón:.	Hàu:! Náu:ál (alternate: Náu:ts'ál)
Hègáu èm âuibòn:đàu:.	Hàu:! [Hègáu èm âuibòn:đàu.]
Nàu náu:ál	hàu:!
Háundéon:dé! (<i>alternate : Déon:dè!</i>)	<i>n/a</i>
*note: [brackets] phrases in brackets are only for first time learners as a way to teach Kiowa pronouns and are optional by those who already understand and/or speak Kiowa	

Vocabulary & Grammar 1

VERBS

bón	(v. 2part)	saw		
âuibòn:đau	(v. 2part)	will see again		
		{ <i>âui</i> -again	<i>bòn</i> -see	<i>đau</i> -will }

PRONOUNS

èm	(pn. 2part)	I to you
yán	(pn. mental)	for me

NOUNS

náu	(n. anim)	me / I
------------	-----------	--------

ADVERBIALS

hàu:	(expr.)	yes! / okay!	
náu:ál	(adv.)	me also / I too	(alternate: náu:ts'ál)
háundéón:δέ	(expr.)	wonderful!	
hégáu	(adv.)	then	

CONJUNCTIONS

nàu	(conj.)	and (different subject)
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KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 1

gáuidòŋ:gyà (kiowa language)	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
háun hégáu yáŋ hái:gâu?	For me it was not understood	"I do not know"
háundéon:dé èm bóŋ:	wonderful I saw you	"good to see you" "I glad to see you"
hégáu èm áuibòŋ:ðàu:	Then I again will see you	"see you later" "I'll see you again"
náu	me! (emphasized)	"I...!" "me..."
náu:ál	me also	"me too" "I as well"
náu:ts'ál	me also	"me too" "I as well"
háundéon:dé	How Wonderful	"how wonderful" "how great"
déon:dé	How Wonderful	"how wonderful" "how great"

COMMON MISTAKES By new learners LESSON 1

Literal Translation vs. Free Translation vs. Course Packet Translation

The literal translation is verbatim, or word for word, which does not always match with the English way of saying the same idea. The free translation is how one would convey the same idea in English although it may not always match Kiowa word for word. The course packet translation is specific to this course packet that combines the literal translation and a partial free translation in a word order that still makes sense in English but fleshes out the Kiowa translation. For the purpose of this class, course packet translations will make up the majority of the worksheets and conversational work in this class, while the literal translations will help student understand what they are saying word for word. Although the free translation is not seen in many areas of this packet, students are allowed to translate to a free translation any time they want.

Course Packet Translations may not always be in proper English. They are made to help new learners of the Kiowa language better understand the correct order without taking too much away from the meaning.

Kiowa:	Háu hégáu yán hái:gyá?
Literal English:	(Yes/no?) (then) (they-for you) (were understood)?
Free Translation:	Did you understand then?
Course Packet:	Then for you were they understood?
Kiowa:	Hégáu èm âuibòn:đàu:?
Literal English:	(then) (I to you) (again-see-will)?
Free Translation:	I'll see you later?
Course Packet:	Then I will see you again?

Háun yáñ hái:gâu vs. Háu yán hái:gyá vs. Hàu:! yáñ hái:gyá

It is common for first time learners of Kiowa to confuse these 3 phrases as they may sound very similar to the “English” ear but there are some key sounds that will help clue in which is being said.

- **Hái:gyá vs. Hái:gâu**
(*grammar note: along with past, present, and future Kiowa has a Negative “Tense” as well which is not present in English) new learning sometimes have a hard time telling the difference between past tense **Hái:gya** (knew/understood) and **Hái:gâu** (not know/not understand). Make sure to know the difference between the pronunciations **gya** and **gau** and which word they correspond with.
- **yán vs. yáñ**
the pronouns **yán** (to/for/by you) and **yáñ** (to/for/by me) are differentiated by the regular N and the nasal ñ sounds, which by new learners should focus some practice on both the listening and pronouncing of these 2 different sounds
- **háu vs. háun**
Due to the amount of regular N and the nasal ñ sounds in these phrases it may be hard for a new learner, it may sometimes be forgotten that in the “I do not know” phrase that it begins with **háun** meaning NOT which should clue one in that it is a negative sentences

Pronunciation of -GYÀ

This is pronounced in one syllable quickly like “gee-yah” in English. First time learners sometimes mispronounce this as “gy-yah”. practice your GYA sound as one syllable and check with instructor to make sure it is being pronounced correctly

When to use bá & bá:gàu

bá is used only when counting such as in 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. =

bá, yí, pán:ò:, yí:gyá, etc. (this is the only time **bá** is used without an ending)

The other form, **bá:gàu**, is used when using the number 1 by itself or in a sentence such as the examples below :

bá:gàu # dáu. (there is one)

bá:gàu tségùn éñ dáu. (I have one dog)

pronunciation of HY in hòñhyômdàu

The HY sound is a blend of both consonants and is pronounced as the phonetic spelling “heeyome” but said in 1 syllable (not 2). Most of the time new learners overcome this sound very quickly.

n vs. ñ : pronunciation of normal n & nasal ñ

- N is pronounced as it would be in English
- ñ is pronounced more in the mid back of tongue which is the same place that the English NG in "song" would be pronounced without the G
- Leaving out the nasal or inserting a nasal where there is none will change the meaning of a word

Literal Translations 1

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

háun	yán	hái:gâu

háundéon:dé	èm	bón:.

hàu:!	náu:ál

hègáu	èm	âuibòn:đàu:

hàu:!	hègáu	èm	âuibòn:đàu:

háundéon:dé

Confusing word translations	
háundéon:dé	
hègáu	
náu:ál	
âuibòn:đàu	
bón:	

Oral Quiz Practice 1

New Conversation Phrases

- **Wonderful!**
- **Wonderful I saw you**
- **Then I will see you again**
- **For me "it's" not understood**

Conversation layout

A. Wonderful I saw you

B. Yes! Me too

A. Then I will again see you.

B. Okay! Then I will again see you.

A. *(if you do not know)*

B. For me "it's" not understand

Conversation Speaker A

A. Wonderful I saw you

A. Then I will again see you.

A. *(if you do not know)*

Conversation Practice

1. Wonderful I saw you

2. Then I will again see you.

3. *(if you do not know)*

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 1		
bón:	âuibón:đầu	háigâu
yán <i>(mental)</i>	èm <i>(2part)</i>	háundéón:dé
hègâu	hàu:	háun
náu	ál	náu:ál
gáu:kìn	ts'ál	náu:ts'ál

Midterm Charts

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bin:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:gyà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		
yài		

Fill in the boxes with the appropriate pronoun:

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()	()	()	←(plant)
I	for you	()	()	()	←(animal)
	for him/her	()	()	()	←(plant)
you	for him / her	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()	()	()	←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
anyone	for us	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
anyone	for you 2	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
anyone	for you all	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
anyone	for them 2	()	()		←(animal)
		()	()		←(plant)
anyone	for them	()	()		←(animal)
		()	()		←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
they	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me	()	()	()	←(animal)
		()	()	()	←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
<i>(basic verb)</i> my	<i>(mental verb)</i> for me	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> your	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> his/her	<i>(mental verb)</i> for him/her/it	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> our	<i>(mental verb)</i> for us	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> your 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you 2	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> your all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you all	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> their 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them 2	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> their's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
<i>(basic verb)</i> their's human	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them human	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
	They 2	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
	They We	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
	They (human)	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
	You 2	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()
	You all We	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()	() ()

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>human</i>

SENTENCE PRACTICE : place a hyphen (-) between each pronoun-verb

8. Wonderful I saw you
9. Then I will again see you
10. Wonderful I saw you
11. Then I will again see you
12. I to you
13. for me
14. Wonderful
15. Then
16. Saw
17. Will again see (again-see-will)
18. not understand/know
19. not
20. yes/okay
21. okay
22. yes
23. Wonderful I saw you
24. Then I will again see you
25. Wonderful I saw you
26. Then I will again see you

Free Translations

27. "good to see you"
28. "I'm glad to see you"
29. "I will see you later"
30. "see ya later"

2ND LESSON (yau gut:máutémgyá)

Number of the Week	gáutsén
Phrase of the Week	háòdè?

Questions/Statements	Responses
Háu hégáu yán hái:gyádàu:?	Hàu:! [Yáñ hái:gyá.] <i>háu:nè!</i> <i>háun yáñ hái:gâu.</i>
Háu èm hòinhyômdàu?	Hàu:! [à hòinhyômdàu.] <i>Háu:nè!</i>
Háu èm gáui:t'àu:yà?	Hàu:! Shándè [à gáui:t'àu:yà.] <i>Háu:nè!</i>
Nàu ám?	<i>(respond back to what is being asked)</i>
Nàu náu?	
Háò:dè?	<i>(respond with correct number)</i>
*note: [brackets] phrases in brackets are only for first time learners as a way to teach Kiowa pronouns and are optional by those who already understand and/or speak Kiowa	

Vocabulary & Grammar 2

VERBS

háigyádàu:	(v. mental) understood/knew/was known
gáui:t'àu:yà	(v. basic) Hear Kiowa (<i>gáui-</i> Kiowa <i>t'áu:yà-</i> hear)
bòihyômdàu	(v. basic) be well/fine (<i>bòihyôm-</i> fine/well/peaceful <i>dáu-</i> is/are)

PRONOUNS

yán	(pn. mental)	for you
èm	(pn. basic)	you
à	(pn. basic)	I

ADVERBIALS

shándè	(adv.)	a little bit ; small amount
háu:nè	(expr.)	no!

NOUNS

ám	(n. anim)	you (emphasis)
náu	(n. anim)	me (emphasis)

ADVERBIALS

háòdè	(adv.)	how many
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KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 2

gáuidòn:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
háundéon:dè èm bón.	Wonderful I saw you.	"It is good to see you"
Hègáu èm âuibòn:đàu.	Then I will again see you.	"See you later"
náu:ál (náu:ts'ál)	me also/too	"me as well" "I am too..." "I also..."
Nàu ám?	And you?	
Nàu náu...	And me...	
nàu náu:ál... (nàu náu:ts'ál)	and me also/too	"and me as well" "and I am too..." "and I also..."
Háundéon:dé!	Wonderful Something-Wonderful	"great" "I am glad" "How wonderful"
Hègáu	Then	"already" (in past tense) "now" (in present tense) "until" (in future tense)

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 2

hègáu èm âuibòn:dàu vs. háu èm bòinhyômdàu

It is very common for students to mispronounce or mishear these 2 phrases even though they have completely different meanings **âuibòn:dàu** (will see again) and **bòinhyômdàu** (well/fine). Make sure to spend extra practice on these 2 phrases so that they will not be confused in future lessons.

- **hègáu èm âuibòn:dàu**

- At first new learners very often get tongue tied on this phrases (PRACTICE THIS PHRASE A LOT!)
- New learners sometimes mistakenly say **bòinhyômdàu** because of some similar sounds to an English speaker.
- Sometimes learners neglect the meaning of **Hègáu & Háu**, and will accidentally switch them out. Be sure you know what these mean because there will be many words starting with the letter H as the lessons move along.

- **háu èm bòinhyômdàu**

- Most students have little to no problem with this phrase except the pronunciation of HY- when first learning the phrase

ÈM (basic) vs ÈM (transitive)

As in lesson 1, different categories of pronoun-verb sets are introduced. In this lesson a new category called TRANSITIVE is introduced with the transitive verb **âuibòn:dàu** (will see again) & the transitive pronoun **èm** (I to you) which is NOT the same as basic pronoun **èm** (you).

Transitive pronoun **Èm** (I to you): only pairs with transitive verbs like **âuibòn:dàu** in the the phrase **hègáu èm âuibòn:dàu** (until **I** see **you** again) or like **bón** in the phrases **háundéon:dé èm bón** (Wonderful **I** saw **you**) where both **I & You** are represented by a single 2part pronoun as opposed to english.

Basic pronoun **Èm** (you) : only used with basic verbs, like **gáui:t'àu:yà** & **bòinhyômdàu**, which were introduced in lesson 1

How to avoid this confusion: GET TO KNOW YOUR VERB TYPES

ÁM (the noun) vs. ÈM (the pronouns)

Noting that this is a completely different language from english, these 2 words have different pronunciations and grammatical categories.

Èm is categorized as a pronoun and being a basic pronoun it is bound to a basic verb like in **háu èm bòiñhyômdàu?** or **háu èm gáuít'àu:yà?** Being a pronoun Èm is ALWAYS followed by a verb.

Ám is categorized as a noun and is used independently there for is not bound to any verb type as in **nàu ám** where ám is not followed by a verb.

The sentence **háu ám èm dáu?** ("is it you?" or a little more literally "you are you?" can be used where èm is bound to the basic verb dáu (is/are/am), and the ám is just extra information to reinforce the sentence but is not necessary like a pronoun.

WHEN TO USE : Mental Pronouns (yán / yán) and Basic Pronouns (à / èm)

Kiowa has a very elaborate pronoun system (also known technically as pronominal prefixes). In this system specific PRONOUNS are used with specific VERBS in order to convey a specific idea. This lesson introduces 2 types of **pronoun-verb** sets known as MENTAL and BASIC. A mental pronouns only works with a mental verb, while a basic pronoun only works with a basic verb.

Mental Verb : **Hái:gyá**, being a MENTAL VERB can only work with the pronouns **yán** (I) & **yán** (you) in this lesson and cannot be paired with basic pronouns **à** (I) & **èm** (you). Literally **yán** really means abstract "they for me" and yán literally means "they for you".

Basic Verbs : **bòinhyômdàu & gáuít'àu:yà** can only work with the pronouns **à** (I) & **èm** (you) in this lesson cannot be paired with mental pronouns **yán** (I) & **yán** (you).

Nàu ám? vs. Náu:ál

Note that the first syllables are the same, however the tones are completely different. Note: **Nàu** = and **Náu** = me (emphasized)

- **Nàu ám?**
 - is usually in a question form
 - 2 independent words
 - **nàu** means "and"
 - **ám** means "you"

- **Nàu náu**
 - 2 independent words
 - 2 different tones
 - **nàu** means "and"
 - **náu** means "I/me"
- **Náu:ál?**
 - is usually used as a statement (not a question)
 - all 1 word
 - **Náu-** means "me/I"
 - **-ál** means "also/too"

Háundé ón:dé / déón:dè are the same word

There are also several translations you may see with these words :

- **How Wonderful**
- **Wonderful**
- **Good**
- **I'm glad**

Literal Translations 2

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

háu	hègáu	yán	hái:gyá?

hàu:!	yán	hái:gyá.

háun	yán	hái:gâu

háu	èm	hòihyômdàu?

hàu:!	à	hòihyômdàu.

háu	èm	gáui:t'àu:yà?

hàu:!	shándè	à	gáui:t'àu:yà

nàu	ám

nàu	náu

nàu	náu:ál	

háò:đè?

Confusing word translations	
èm (2part)	
èm (basic)	
nàu	
náu	
ám	
náu:ál	
nàu ám	
nàu náu	
hègáu	
âuibòn:đàu	
bòinhômdàu	

Oral Quiz Practice 2

New Conversational Phrases

- **Wonderful I saw you.**
- **Then I will again see you.**
- **And you?**
- **me also / I too**
- **Wonderful!**
- **How many?**

Conversation 1

1. Wonderful I saw you.
2. Are you Kiowa hearing?
3. Are you well?
4. Then for you was it understood?
5. Then I will again see you.

Conversation 2

1. Are you Kiowa hearing?
2. Then for you was it understood?
3. Are you well?
4. Wonderful I saw you.
5. Then I will again see you.

Conversation 3

1. Are you Kiowa hearing?
2. Wonderful! Are you well?
3. Then for you was it understood?
4. Wonderful I saw you.
5. Then I will again see you.

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 2

háì:gyá	gáuit'àu:yà	boiñhyômdàu
yán <i>(mental)</i>	yán <i>(mental)</i>	háu:nè
à <i>(basic)</i>	èm <i>(basic)</i>	èm <i>(2-part)</i>
ám <i>(emphasis)</i>	náu <i>(emphasis)</i>	nàu
háò:dè	háò:dè	gáut:sèn

WORKSHEET 2

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bin:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

Fill in the boxes with the appropriate pronoun:

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()	()	()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→								
	They 2	anim→ plant→								
	They We	anim→ plant→								
	They (human)	anim→ plant→								
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

SENTENCE PRACTICE : place a hyphen (-) between each pronoun-verb

1. for you then was "it" understood?
2. Yes! For me "it" was understood
3. Are you Kiowa-hearing?
4. Yes! A little I am Kiowa-hearing.
5. are you well?
6. Yes! I am well
7. for you then was "it" understood?
8. Yes! For me "it" was understood
9. Are you Kiowa-hearing?
10. Yes! A little I am Kiowa-hearing.
11. are you well?
12. Yes! I am well
13. for you (mental)
14. for me (mental)
15. you (basic)
16. I (basic)
17. I to you (2part)
18. and (different subject)
19. understood
20. not understood
21. be Kiowa-hearing
22. be well
23. yes/okay
24. No!
25. Not
26. for you then was "it" understood?
27. Yes! For me "it" was understood
28. Are you Kiowa-hearing?
29. Yes! A little I am Kiowa-hearing.

- 30. are you well?
- 31. Yes! I am well
- 32. Yes! for me it was understood.
- 33. For me it was not understood
- 34. Then For you was it understood?
- 35. For you was it understood?
- 36. "Did you understand?"
- 37. Are you well?
- 38. "How are you?"
- 39. Are you kiowa-hearing?
- 40. "do you comprehend Kiowa?"

3RD LESSON (páŋ:òyàù:de máutémgyá)

Number of the Week	yátsén
Phrase of the Week	óbàhàu (alt. form : ódéhàu/odéhàu)

Questions/Statements	Responses
Táu:tsò bé máunhá! (short version: Táu:tsò!)	say: [gyà t'á:gyà!] and shake their hand
Há:tsò èm káuŋ?	(Name) à káuŋ.
Háundéon:dè èm k'áu:dé.	Hàu! Náu:ál
Tsólhàu:!	n/a
Óbàhàu!	n/a
háu óbàhàu?	Hàu: [óbàhàu!]

Vocabulary & Grammar 3

VERBS

t'á:gyà	(v. basic)	good
káun	(v. basic)	called/named
k'áu:ðè	(v. 2part)	met
máunhá	(v. 2part)	lift hand / raise hand { <i>máun</i> -hand <i>há</i> -arise/lift}

PRONOUNS

gyà	(pn. basic)	abstract "it" / they (plant/thing)
bé	(pn. 2part)	you to it (plant/thing)

ADVERBIALS

há:tsò	(adv. question)	how?
táu:tsò	(adv)	towards this place / "toward me"

INTERJECTIONS

óbàhàu	(expr. / adv)	"that is all/enough" "done!"
---------------	---------------	------------------------------

KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 3

gáuidòn:gyà	English Course Packet Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
táu:tsò bè máunhá!	towards this place you hand raise.	"put 'er there."
táu:tsò!	towards this place	"right here" "toward me"
gyà t'á:gyà	they are good	"it is good"
Há:tsò èm káuñ?	How are you called?	"What's your name?"
(Name) à káuñ	(Name) I am called.	"My name is (name)"
Háundéón:dè èm k'áu:dè.	Wonderful I met you.	"Nice to meet you" "Glad we met"
Tsólhàu	n/a	"That's the way!" "That's it!" "that's correct!"
Óbáhàu	n/a	"that is all" "enough" "That's it"
háu tsólhàu?	n/a	"is that the way" "is it how you wanted it?" "is that correct?"
háu óbáhàu?	n/a	"is that all?" "is that enough?" "Is that it?"

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 3

"táu:tsò bé máunhá" & "táu:tsò!" both initiate a handshake

These phrases will initiate both a handshake AND the response "**gyà t'á:gyà**", and although the spoken response is not necessary it will be used every time in this class

Say "Gyà t'á:gyà", not just "T'á:gyà"

The phrase "**Gyà t'á:gyà**" is often mistakenly shortened by new learners to "**t'á:gyà**" which is which is improper usage for what we are using it for in this class.

Pronunciation of Há:tsò

English speakers when encountering this word for the first time may commonly mispronounce **Ha:tso** as **Hat:tso**, however there is no pause in the middle of this word. The first syllable actually flows into the next syllable. This mispronunciation might be due to the fact that TS in English is seen as 2 different sounds but in Kiowa it is one sound. Make sure to PRACTICE on the TS sound. DO NOT PRONOUNCE THIS WORD AS HAT:Tso.

Nasal Sounds **ṁ vs. n** (Do not overlook this sound as it is not an N sound)

Káun has a nasal sound in it... *it is not pronounced **Káu** or **Káun**.*

Pán:ò: has a nasal **ṁ** sound and a P sound... it is not pronounced **báo** which means "cat".

k'áu:dé has TWO kiowa sounds that are not in english

Some new students tend to ignore K' & Ð sounds in this word but they must be said correctly to be understood. Transitive verb **K'áu:dé** (met) is often mispronounced by new learners as noun **Káu:dè** (pants/trousers) meaning pants or trousers, which in turn is used by younger generations of Kiowas as a "slang" term. So BE CAREFUL in the pronunciation of this word and **PRACTICE**.

Háu Tsólhàu? as a question

Grammatically Tsólhàu is not a verb however there are a few phrases that one can ask a basic question about without using a Pronoun Verb set. There will be other examples of this in coming chapters.

Forgetting to shake hands after saying the phrase "**Táu:tsò bé máunhá**"

Some first time learners have a hard time grasping the idea that the literal translation "toward this place you hand raise" is a greeting to initiate a handshake and requires both a physical and verbal response as we practice it in this class

Táu:tsò bé máunhá means "raise your hand this way" to initiate shaking hands

This phrase is used to initiate a handshake but does not translate to handshake. You can also shorten the phrase down to **táu:tsò!** which literally means "this way" for the same response. Sometimes there is no verbal response said to this just the action of shaking hands but in this class the verbal response is **Gyà t'á:gyà** (it's good).

Táu:tsò has the same response as **Táu:tsò bé máunhá**

Do not forget to shake hands and say **Gyà t'á:gyà** (it's good)

Tsólhàu vs. Táu:tsò

from time to time new students get these words confused because it is a 2 syllable word with a TS sound in it.

Literal Translations 3

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

táu:tsò	bè	máunhá!

hàu:!	gyà	t'á:gyà

háu	gyà	t'á:gyà?

háundéon:dé	èm	k'áu:dé

há:tsò	èm	káuɲ:?

háu	tsólhàu?

hàu:!	tsólhàu!

háu	óbáhàu?

hàu:!	óbáhàu!

Confusing word translations	
há:tsò	
táu:tsò	
tsólhàu	
k'áu:đè	
èm (2part)	
èm (basic)	

Oral Quiz Practice 3

New Conversational Phrases

- **towards this place you raise the hand!**
- **toward this place**
- **How are you called?**
- **Wonderful I met you.**
- **They are good / "it's good"**
- **"That is the way!"**
- **"That is enough!"**
- **"Is that the way?"**
- **"Is that enough?"**

Conversation 1

1. Towards this place you hand raise.
2. How are you called?
3. you are called (_____). is that the way?
4. Wonderful I met you.
5. Were "they" understood by you?
6. Are you Kiowa hearing?
7. Are you well?
8. Wonderful I saw you.
9. Then I will see you again.

Conversation 2

1. Towards this place you raise the hand.
2. Wonderful I saw you.
3. Are you Kiowa hearing?
4. How are you called?
5. (Name) you are called. "is that the way?"
6. Wonderful I met you.
7. Are you well?
8. Were "they" understood by you?
9. Then I will see you again.

Conversation 3

1. "Towards this place!"
2. Wonderful I saw you.
3. Were "they" understood by you?
4. Are you Kiowa hearing?
5. Wonderful! How are you called?
6. Wonderful I met you.
7. Are you well?
8. Okay! "That's the way!"
"It is good!"
And "That's Enough"
Then I will see you again.

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 3		
káun	k'áu:ɛ̀	máunhá
t'á:gyà	gyà <i>(basic)</i>	bé <i>(2-part)</i>
há:tsò	táu:tsò	tsólhàu
háò:ɛ̀	yátsén	

WORKSHEET 3

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

Fill in the boxes with the appropriate pronoun:

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()	()	()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

SENTENCE PRACTICE 3: place a hyphen (-) between each pronoun-verb

1. "It's Good"
2. Wonderful
3. "That's the way!"
4. Towards this place
5. "That is enough"
6. Is that the way?
7. Is that enough?
8. Towards this place you raise the hand.
9. How are you called?
10. I am called (Name).
11. Wonderful I **MET** you.
12. Wonderful I **SAW** you.
13. Yes! Me also.
14. How many?
15. Are you well?
16. Yes! I am well. And you?
17. Yes! How are you called?
18. I am called Mosiah.
19. I am called Crystal.
20. Do you hear Kiowa?
21. I hear a little Kiowa.
22. "That's the way! That's the way!" (said 2x)
23. towards this place raise your hand!
24. "It" is good!
25. Wonderful I saw you. Are you well?
26. Yes! I am well. And you?
27. Yes! me also. How are you called?
28. I am called Charles. And you?
29. I am called Mary. Wonderful I met you.

30. Then for you was it understood?
31. No!
32. Yes! For me it was understood.
33. For me it was not understood.
34. "It's good."
35. Do you hear Kiowa?
36. Yes! I hear Kiowa. And you?
37. I hear a little Kiowa.
38. Wonderful! How are you called?
39. I am called Jennifer. And you?
40. I am called Jeff. Wonderful I met you.
41. Yes! Me also.
42. Then I will again see you.
43. Yes! Then I will again see you.

4TH LESSON (yi:gyatdemauteṃgya)

Number of the Week	pànsén
Phrase of the Week	

Questions/Statements	Responses
háundé èṃ tsáidàu:	hàu:!
háundéón:dé èṃ âuibòn (déón:dé èṃ âuibòn)	hàu:! náu:ál (hàu:! náu:ts'ál)
Háu dógúl èṃ dáu?	Hàu:! [dógúl à dáu.]
Háu yáugáui èṃ dáu?	Hàu:! [yáugáui à dáu.]
Háu gáuidògùl èṃ dáu?	Hàu:! [gáuidògùl à dáu.] <i>Háu:nè! (tribe)dògùl à dáu</i>
Háu gáuiyàugàui èṃ dáu?	Hàu:! [gáuiyàugàui à dáu.] <i>Háu:nè! (tribe)yàugàui à dáu</i>

*note: [brackets] phrases in brackets are only for first time learners as a way to teach Kiowa pronouns and are optional by those who already understand and/or speak Kiowa

Vocabulary & Grammar 4

VERBS

dáu	(v. basic)	is/are/am/was
tsái:dàu	(v. 2part)	will ask { tsái: ask -dàu: will)

PRONOUNS

yán	(3part)	<u>you</u> to <u>them</u> for <u>me</u>
------------	---------	--

NOUNS

dógúl	(n. anim)	young man
yáugáui	(n. anim)	young woman
gáuiđògùl	(n. anim)	Kiowa young man
gáuiyàugàui	(n. anim)	Kiowa young woman

KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 4

gáuidò:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
Háundé èm tsái:đàu	Something I will ask you.	"I have a question" "I'm going to ask you something"
Háundéon:dé èm âuibòn (déon:dé èm âuibòn)	wonderful I saw you again	"good to see you again" "glad I got to see you another time"
Háu gáui:đógúl èm dáu?	Kiowa young man are you?	"Are you Kiowa?" (talking to young man)
Háu gáui:yáugáui èm dáu?	Kiowa young woman are you?	"Are you Kiowa?" (talking to young woman)
Háu đógúl èm dáu?	Young man are you?	"Are you a man?" "Are you a guy?"
Háu yáugáui èm dáu?	Young woman are you?	"Are you a lady?" "Are you a woman?"
óbáhàu!	Enough!	"That's all!" "That's enough" "that's it!" "I am done"
háu óbáhàu?	yes/no enough?	"its that enough?" "is that all?" "are we done here?"
yán tán:àum!	You make help for me	"help me!"

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 4

Follow KIOWA SENTENCE ORDER, not English

(Noun-Pronoun-Verb **NOT** Pronoun-Noun-Verb)

Because of the English sentence order first time students often make the mistake of putting the Noun in the wrong place. Remember PRONOUN-VERB always stay together.

RIGHT	WRONG
<i>NOUN PRONOUN-VERB</i>	<i>PRONOUN NOUN-VERB</i>
éógúl à dáu <i>(I am a young man)</i>	à-déógúl-dáu <i>(I am like a young man)</i>
yáugáui à dáu <i>(I am a young woman)</i>	à-yáugáui-dáu <i>(I am like a young woman)</i>

TSÁI:ĐÀU means “will ask” and is a **2part verb**

For some reason, the meaning of the 2part verb **tsái:đau** is commonly forgotten by new learners. Also the phrase **háundé èm tsái:đau** is a statement meaning “I will ask you something” which is not a question itself. It is to be respond with just **Hàu:** (yes/okay) so that the question can be asked afterward.

HÁUNDÉ literally means “something”

New learners will sometimes forget this or confuse it with other words that start with the letter H

gáui- vs **yáugáui**

the **gáui-** in kiowa and **-gáui** in young woman are homonymns (sound the same) but are not the same thing. Therefore, it should be pointed out that in the noun **gáui:yàugàui** the first **gáui:-** means “kiowa” and the second **-gáui** is just a part of the word for young woman (**yau-gáui**) and has nothing to do with the first part. **gáui:** in the word for kiowa is also said in a slower drawn out fashion. (hint: **gáui-** at the

beginning of the words means Kiowa, while **-gau**i in the middle or end of the word will be part of another word and mean something different.

Confusing gáui:t'àu:yà & gáui:dògùl

These 2 words are said differently with different sounds **Đ** & **T'** . Also **t'au:ya** (hear) with the colon marks is said drawn out much slower while **đogùl** (young man) has no colon mark and is said faster. **gáui:** (kiowa) is said drawn out in both words. Practice on listening and saying these words.

4 (yí:gyá) is pronounced with a **g** not a **g**

Listen for words with **gáui** very carefully to know if it means Kiowa or not

Literal Translations 4

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

háundé	èm	tsáidàu:	

háundéon:dé	èm	âuibòn:	

hàu:	náu:ál	

háu	yáugáui/đógúl	èm	dáu:?
	/		

hàu:!	yáugáui/đógúl	à	dáu:?
	/		

háu	gáuiyàugàui/gáuiđògùl	èm	dáu:?
	/		

hàu:!	gáuiyàugàui/gáuiđògùl	à	dáu:?
	/		

yán	tán:àum!	

Confusing word translations	
bón	
âuibòn:	
âuibòn:đàu	
gáuidògùl	
gáuiyàugàui	
gáui:t'àu:yà	
gyà t'á:gyà	
èm (2part)	
èm (basic)	
yán (mental)	
yán (3part)	

Oral Quiz Practice 4

New Conversational Phrases

- 1. Are you a young man?**
- 2. Are you a young woman?**
- 3. Are you Kiowa?** *(cannot say Kiowa alone so must use a gender below)*
 - **Are you a Kiowa young man?**
 - **Are you a Kiowa young woman?**
- 4. You help me!**
- 5. I do not know! You Help me!**

Conversation 1

- Toward "this" way you hand-raise!
- Wonderful I saw you AGAIN.
- something I will ask you.
- Do you hear Kiowa?
- Are you Kiowa?
- Are you a young man/woman?
- How are you called?
- (name) you called. "Is that the way?"
- Wonderful I met you.
- Are you well?
- Is "it" good?
- Then for you is it understood?
- Then I will see you again.
- "Is that enough?"

Conversation 2

1. Towards me raise your hand!
2. Wonderful I saw you.
3. Are you a young kiowa (wo/man)
4. Do you hear Kiowa?
5. How are you called?
6. "It's good!" Wonderful I met you.
7. Is "that all"?
8. "its" good. Until I see you again.

Conversation 3

1. Wonderful I saw you.
2. Then for you is it understood?
3. Do you hear Kiowa?
4. How are you called?
5. Are you Kiowa?
6. Wonderful I met you.
7. IS that all?
8. Then I will see you again
9. "That is all"

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 4		
dáu	tsái:đàu	tán:àum
đógúl	yáuğáui	óbàhàu
ğáuiđògùl	ğáuiyàugàui	háundé
pànsén		

WORKSHEET 4

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đề		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

SENTENCE PRACTICE 4 : place a hyphen (-) between each pronoun-verb

1. something I will ask you.
2. Wonderful I saw you again
3. "towards me" / towards this way
4. Young woman
5. Young Kiowa woman
6. Young man
7. Young Kiowa man
8. Something I will ask you.
9. Are you a young woman?
10. Yes! I am a young woman?
11. Are you a young man?
12. Yes! I am a young man.
13. Are you a Kiowa young woman?
14. Yes! I am a Kiowa young woman.
15. Are you a Kiowa young man?
16. Yes! I am a Kiowa young man.
17. I am called Dillon. (**káu** = am called)
18. I am Dillon. (**dáu** = am/is/are)
19. Do you hear Kiowa?
20. I hear a little Kiowa.
21. Towards me raise your hand!
22. How are you called?
23. I am called (**káu**) Jenny! And you?
24. I am Matt (**dáu**). Wonderful I met you!
25. Yes! Me too.
26. something I will ask you.
27. Are you Kiowa (young woman man)?
28. Yes! I am Kiowa (young woman).
29. And you? are you a Kiowa young man?

30. Yes! I am Kiowa (young man).
31. Then for you was it understood?
32. For me it was not understood.
33. I am a young man.
34. I am a young woman.
35. Wonderful I saw you
36. Wonderful I again saw you
37. Then I will again see you
38. Towards me! Wonderful I saw you.
39. Yes! "it's" good! something I will ask you.
40. "That's the way! That's the way!" (said twice)
41. Yes! "it's" good! Then I will see you again.

5TH LESSON (aunt' autdemaudemgya)

Number of the Week	máusáu
Phrase of the Week	àn:kó!

Questions/Statements	Responses
àn:kô	<i>(beginning point for speech, song, conversation etc.)</i>
nàu éñ:dè nàu óidè / úidè	<i>(there is an answer depending up who or what speaker is talking about)</i>
hàdêl?	<i>(Name)</i>
Hàdêl # dáu?	<i>(Name) # dáu.</i>
Háu án hái:gyá?	Hàu:! [án hái:gyá.]
Há:tsò # káun?	<i>(Name) # káun.</i>
Háu # gáui:t'àu:yà?	Shande [# gáui:t'àu:yà.] hàu:! [# gáui:t'àu:yà.]
Háu # bòihyômdàu?	Hàu:! [# bòihyômdàu.]
Háu dógúl # dáu?	Hàu:! [dógúl # dáu?] /Háu:nè!
Háu yáugáui # dáu?	Hàu:! [yáugáui # dáu?] /Háu:nè!
Háu gáui:đògùl # dáu?	Hàu:! [gáui:đògùl # dáu?] /Háu:nè!
Háu gáui:yàugàui # dáu?	Hàu:! [gáui:yàugàui # dáu?] /Háu:nè!

Vocabulary & Grammar 5

VERBS

âuibòn:	(v. 2part)	see again { <i>âui</i> – again <i>bòn</i> - see }
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PRONOUNS

án	(pn. mental)	for him/her/it (<i>animal/person</i>)
#	(pn. basic)	he/she/it (<i>animal/person</i>)

NOUNS

én:dè	(n. any)	this one
óidè / úidè	(n. any)	that one (2 pronunciations)
áunt'àu	(n. any tripl.)	five ; 5

ADVERBIALS

hàdêl	(adv. ques.)	who?
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INTERJECTIONS

àn:kô	(interj.)	initiates beginning or a speech ; "and now" "alright then"
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KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 5

gáuidòn:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
àñ:kó!	n/a	"and now!" "alright then" "let's begin"
én:dè hà:đêl # dáu?	This one, who is s/he?	"who is this?"
úidè hà:đêl # dáu?	That one, who is s/he?	"who's that?"
(Name) # dáu.	(Name) s/he is.	"he is (name)" "she is (name)"
én:dè (Name) # dáu.	This one (Name) s/he is.	"This is (name)"
Háu án hái:gyá?	Then for him/her is it understood?	"did s/he comprehend?" "did s/he get that?"
Hàu:!! án hái:gyá.	Yes! For him/her it is understood.	"yeah! s/he got it"
Háu # gáuit'àu:yà?	Does s/he hear Kiowa?	"Does she understand Kiowa?"
Háu # òiñhyômdàu?	s/he well?	"Is s/he doing alright?" "How is s/he?"
Hàu:!! # òiñhyômdàu.	Yes! s/he is well.	"s/he is doing alright." "s/he is good."
nàu én:dè	and this one?	"and him/her here?"
nàu úidè	and that one?	"and him/her there?"
nàu én:dè há:tso # káun?	and this one, how is s/he called?	"and this one's name is?" "and what is this one's name?"

nàu úidè há:tso # káun?	and that one, how is s/he called?	"and that one's name is?" "and what is that one's name?"
Háu dógúl # dáu?	Is he a young man?	"Is he a guy?"
Hàu:!! dógúl # dáu.	Yes! A young man he is.	"yeah, he's a guy."
Háu yáugáui # dáu?	Is she a young woman?	"Is she a girl?"
Hàu:!! yáugáui # dáu.	Yes! A young woman she is.	"Yeah, she's a girl."
Háu gáui:dògùl # dáu?	Is he a young Kiowa man?	"Is he Kiowa?"
Hàu:!! gáui:dògùl # dáu.	Yes! A young Kiowa man he is.	"Yeah! He's Kiowa"
Háu gáui:yàugàui # dáu?	Is she a young Kiowa woman?	"Is she Kiowa?"
Háu gáui:yàugàui # dáu?	Yes! A young Kiowa woman she is.	"Yeah! She is Kiowa"

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 5

Àn:kó : pronunciation & meaning

Àn:ko does not mean hello. It is also said with a nasal on the A. There is not equivalent for hello in Kiowa other than phrases like **háundéon:dé èm bó** which means "wonderful I saw you".

Forgetting question word HÀ:ĐÊL

This is one of the most forgotten question words in lessons 1-12

is not pronounced and has a meaning

In BASIC and TRANSITIVE sentences, the symbol # is more of a place holder for where a pronoun in written Kiowa but is not actually said in spoken Kiowa. it means HE/SHE/IT. kiowa pronouns do not differentiate gender as this is taken care of by nouns (such as **yáugáui** & **đógúl**).

vs. ÁN

Do not forget about Mental and Basic pronouns

An (mental pronoun) : used with mental verbs like **há:gyá** & **há:gâu**

(basic pronoun) : used with basic verbs like **dáu**, **gáui:t'au:yà**, **bòinhyômdàu**, **káu**

Literal Translations 5

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

àṅ:kó!

hàdèl	#	dáu?

háu	án	háigyá?

háu	hègáu	án	háigyá?

nàu	én:dè

nàu	óidè

há:tsò	#	káun?

Robert	#	káun

háu	#	gáuit'àu:yà?	

shándè	#	gáuit'àu:yà	

háu	#	bòinhyômdàu:?	

hàu:!	#	bòinhyômdàu:	

háu	yáugáui/đógúl	#	dáu:?
	/		

háu	gáuiyàugàui/gáuiđògúl	#	dáu:?
	/		

Confusing word translations	
dáu:	
én:dè	
óidè / úidè	
dáu	
hàđêl	
hègáu	
hái:gyá	
háigâu	
t'au:ya	
t'á:gyà	

Oral Quiz Practice 5

New Conversational Phrases

- "And now!"
- Wonderful I saw you again.
- something I will ask you.
- Then for him/her was it understood
- Who is s/he?
- And this one who is s/he?
- And that one who is s/he?
- Is s/he kiowa?
- Is she a young woman?
- Is she a young man?
- How is s/he called?
- Does s/he hear kiowa?

Conversation 1

1. "And now" Towards me raise your hand!
2. Wonderful I saw you AGAIN
3. something I will ask you.
4. Who is s/he?
5. she is (___). Is that right?
6. Is s/he kiowa?
7. Does s/he hear kiowa?
8. For him/her was it understood?
9. Is that all?
10. "it's" Good! "That is all!"

Conversation 2

1. "And now!" "Towards me!"
2. Wonderful I saw you AGAIN.
3. Are you well?
4. Wonderful! something I will ask you.
5. this one, who is s/he?
6. Is s/he well?
7. Is s/he Kiowa?
8. Wonderful I met you.
9. "it's good" Then I will see you again.

Conversation 3

1. "And now!" something I will ask you.
2. How are you called?
3. (Name) you are called "is that the way"?
4. Wonderful I met you.
5. And this one. How is s/he called?
6. Does this one hear Kiowa?
7. Then for him/her was it understood?
8. IS that all?

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 5		
âuibòn	# <i>(basic)</i>	án <i>(mental)</i>
hàdêl	én:dè	óidè / úidè
àn:kó	máusáu	

WORKSHEET 5

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS

(GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)

GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	O B J E C T S			
			basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→				

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

SENTENCE PRACTICE : place a hyphen (-) between each **PRONOUN-VERB**

1. Then for him/her was it understood?
2. Yes! For him/her it was understood.
3. For him/her it was NOT understood.
4. Wonderful I saw you AGAIN.
5. "And now!"
6. And this one.
7. And that one.
8. You too.
9. me too
10. Who is s/he?
11. And this one, who is s/he?
12. He is a young man.
13. She is a young woman.
14. He is Trevor. (IS ; not called)
15. She is Cary. (IS ; not called)
16. How is she called?
17. She is called Melanie. (called)
18. He is called Charles. (called)
19. Does he hear Kiowa?
20. He hears a little Kiowa.
21. Is she well?
22. Yes! she is well.
23. For me it was understood.
24. For you it was understood.
25. For him/her it was understood.
26. "they" were not known to me..
27. I am a young woman.
28. You are a young woman.
29. She is a young woman.

30. "And now!" Wonderful I saw you.
31. Are you well?
32. Yes! I am well. I will ask you something.
33. Who is he?
34. He is Greg.
35. Is he Kiowa?
36. Yes, he is Kiowa.
37. Does he hear Kiowa?
38. Yes! He hears a little Kiowa
39. "it's good". Then I will see you again.
40. "Did you understand?"
41. Yes! "I understood."
42. "that's the way" "it's good".
43. "And now!"
44. "That is all"

6TH LESSON (mausautdemaudemgya)

Number of the Week	áunt'àu
Phrase of the Week	hédàu <i>(alt terms: hédàugùn / hédàugùn:hyàu)</i>

Questions/Statements	Responses
Hà:gyá èm gíl?	(place)gyà à gíl
Hà:gyá # gíl?	(place)gyà # gíl
nàu éñ:dè hàdêl # dáu?	(name) # dáu.
nàu óidè hàdêl # dáu?	(name) # dáu.
T'á:gyài èm tó:yì!	Hàu:! Ám:ál
Hègáu èm âuibòn:đàu. Hègáu máu âuibòn:đàu. Hègáu báu âuibòn:đàu.	Hàu:! [Hègáu èm âuibòn:đàu.]
Hédàu!	<i>(wait, stop, or stay put as requested)</i>
Hédàu Normangyà à gíl Hédàu John Normangyà # gíl Háu hédàu Normangyà èm gíl?	hàu:! / Háu:nè

Vocabulary & Grammar 6

VERBS

tó:yì	(v. basic)	travel ; move about
gíl	(v. basic)	dwell ; live at a place

ADVERBIALS

hà:gyá	(adv. question)	where at?
-gyà	(adv. suffix)	at / in
ám:ál	(adv.)	you also / you too / you as well
t'á:gyài	(adv.)	carefully / safely

INTERJECTIONS

hédàu	(adv.)	wait / still
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KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 6

gáuidòn:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
hà:gyá èm gíl?	Where at do you dwell?	"where do you live?"
hà:gyá # gíl?	Where at does s/he dwell?	"where does s/he live?"
T'á:gyài èm tó:yì!	Safely you travel!	"be safe!" "be careful!" "safe travels"
ám:ál	you also/you too	"and you as well" "ditto" "back at ya"
Hègáu èm âuibòn:đàu	Then I see you again.	"See you later"
Hègáu máu âuibòn:đàu	Then I see you 2 again.	"See ya'll both later" "See you both later"
Hègáu báu âuibòn:đàu	Then I see you all again.	"See ya'll later" "see you guys later" "I'll see all of you later"
hé:đàu	wait!	"wait a second" "hold on for a sec"

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 6

Forgetting to use phrases **Yán tán:àum** & **Háun yán hái:gâu** on oral quizzes

Staying in new language is difficult but for this class **Yán tán:àum** (help me) & **Háun yán hái:gâu** (I do not know/understand) are very helpful and effective in staying in the language and the instructor will be able to help you.

-gya : forgetting to add suffix **-gya** to places

It is common for new learners to forget to say **-gya** (in/at) after placenames such as in the following :

Norman gyà (in/at Norman)	Norman gyà à gíl (I live in Norman)
Anadarko gyà (in/at Anadarko)	Anadarko gyà à gíl (I live in Anadarko)
Carnegie gyà (in/at Carnegie)	Carnegie gyà à gíl (I live in Carnegie)
Lawton gyà (in/at Lawton)	Lawton gyà à gíl (I live in Lawton)
Oklahoma gyà (in/at Oklahoma)	Oklahoma gyà à gíl (I live in Oklahoma)

Yes/No Question vs. Where Question

Pay attention to whether the Question asks YES/NO (**háu**) or WHERE AT (**hà:gyá**) as in the examples below

HÀ:GYÁ èm gíl? (Where do you live?)

HÁU Normangyà èm gíl? (Do you live in norman?)

Normally there is not place name in a question starting with **hà:gyá** where the answer would be a place name with **-gyà** added to it. The yes/no question (**háu**) can simply be answered with Yes (**hàu:**) and No (**háu:nè**).

Forgetting the meanings and pronunciations of “**tó:yì**” & “**t’á:gyài**”

Tó:yì (travel/move about)

T’á:gyài (safely/carefully/cautiously)

T'á:gyài has an AI sound! Ask yourself How the AI sound is pronounce!

Due to lack of practice and examples with the AI vowel sound many new students accidentally miss this sound in adverb **T'a:gyai** which means "safely" and will mistakenly say **T'á:gyá** which is a verb meaning "good". PRACTICE THE AI VOWEL SOUND.

2part Pronouns Èm, Máu, Báu NOT the same as Basic Pronouns Èm, Mà, Bà

2part Pronouns	Basic Pronouns
Èm (I to you)	Èm (you)
Máu (I to you 2)	Mà (you 2)
Báu (I to you all)	Bà (you all)

Do not guess on pronouns, you need to figure out your verb type first if you are unsure what pronoun to use

Náu é:de & nàu úide/óide

These phrases "and this one" & "and that one" are used to specify the location of what is being talked about. Be aware of this when you are talking to someone so that they know who you are referring too.

Hé:đau has 2 meanings

- it means "wait" when used alone in **hé:đau!**
- it means "still" when used in a sentence as in **hé:đau shándè à gáut'au:yà** (I still understand Kiowa a little bit)

Literal Translations 6

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

t'á:gyài	èm	tó:yì

hàu:!	ám:ál

hà:gyá	èm	gíl?

Normangyà	à	gíl?

hà:gyá	#	gíl?

Normangyà	#	gíl?

John	Normangyà	#	gíl

Normangyà	John	#	gíl

hédàu

hédàu	John	Normangyà	#	gíl

háu	hédàu	Normangyà	#	gíl?

hédàu	Normangyà	à	gíl

nàu	én:dè	hàdêl	#	dáu?

nàu	óidè	hàdêl	#	dáu?

óidè	hàdêl	#	dáu?

hàdêl	óidè	#	dáu?

(Name)	#	dáu?

hègáu	èm	âuibòn:đàu:

hègáu	máu	âuibòn:đàu:

hègáu	báu	âuibòn:đàu:		

hàu:!	hègáu	èm	âuibòn:đàu:		

Confusing word translations	
ám:ál	
náu:ál	
nàu ám?	
hà:gyá	
hègáu	
héđàu	
t'á:gyài	
t'á:gyà	
tó:yì	

Oral Quiz Practice 6

New Conversational Phrases

1. Help me!
2. You also / you too
3. Safely you travel!
4. Where do you live?
5. Where does s/he live?
6. Then I will see you again.
7. Then I will see you 2 again.
8. Then I will see You all again.

Conversation 1

1. "And now!" Wonderful I saw you again!
2. Are you well?
3. something I will ask you.
4. Where at do you live?
5. Then for you was it understood?
6. Then for him/her was it understood?
7. It's Good! Then I will see you again.
8. Safely you travel!

Conversation 2

1. Towards me raise your hand.
2. How are you called?
3. Okay! "it's good" Wonderful I met you.
4. And this one who is s/he?
5. Does s/he hear Kiowa?
6. To him/her was it understood?
7. Is that all?
8. Okay! "It's Good! Then I see you 2 again.
9. Safely you travel.

Conversation 3

1. Wonderful I saw you again.
2. something I will ask you.
3. This one who is s/he?
4. (his/her name) is that right?
5. Is s/he Kiowa?
6. Does s/he hear Kiowa?
7. Where does s/he live?
8. Okay! Then I will see you all again.
9. Safely you travel.

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 6		
gíl	tó:yì	-gyà
hà:gyá	t'á:gyài	ámál
èm <i>(2part)</i>	máu <i>(2part)</i>	báu <i>(2part)</i>
	héđàu	áunt'àu

WORKSHEET 6

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đề		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS

(GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)

GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	O B J E C T S			
			basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→				

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

SENTENCE PRACTICE :

1. You travel safely.
2. **In** Norman Norman**gyà**
3. **Where at** do you live? **Hàgyá** èm gíl? (where question)
4. **Do** you live **in** Norman? **Háu** norman**gyà** èm gíl? (yes/no question)
5. In Anadarko, In Tulsa, In Lawton
6. This one, who is he?
7. That one, who is she?
8. Then I will see you again.
9. Then I will see you 2 again.
10. Then I will see you all again.
11. Safely you travel.
12. You also
13. Wait!
14. Still I live in Oklahoma
15. Where at do you live?
16. I live **IN** Carnegie.
17. Where at does Josh live?
18. He lives **AT** Hog Creek.
19. Does Josh Still live **AT** Zóltón?
20. No, He lives **AT** Hog Creek.
21. Where at do you live?
22. I live **IN** Hobart.
23. Do you live **IN** Mt. view?
24. No! I live **IN** Hobart.
25. This way! (for handshake) Good I saw you.
26. I will ask you something.
27. Okay!
28. Who is this?
29. This is Megan.

30. Is she Kiowa (young woman)?
31. Yes! She is Kiowa (young woman).
32. Where at does she live?
33. She lives **IN** Lawton.
34. Does she hear Kiowa?
35. She hears a little Kiowa.
36. Wonderful to meet you.
37. Until I see you again.
38. Safely you travel!
39. Yes! You also!
40. Billy! I will ask you something.
41. Okay!
42. That one Who is she?
43. That one is Cassie. She is Kiowa (young woman).
44. Does she still live **IN** Oklahoma City?
45. No! she lives **IN** Anadarko. she is Kiowa hearing.
46. Travel Safely! (talking to 1 person)
47. Then I will again see you
48. Then I will again see you 2
49. Then I will again see you all

7TH LESSON (pansendemautemgya)

Number of the Week	yí:gyá (note: yátgyá- in double digit numbers)
Phrase of the Week	

Questions/Statements	Responses
Hàya èm bánmà?	à (activity)bànmà (place) gù à bánmà
Hàya # bánmà?	# (activity)bànmà. (place) gù # bánmà
Responses for places to go	(pronoun) gáun:đàubànmà (pronoun) sàu:đébànmà (pronoun) bin:bànmà (pronoun) gútbanmà (pronoun) đò:bánmà
Háu èm gáun:đàubànmà? Háu èm sàu:đébànmà? Háu èm bin:bànmà? Háu èm gútbanmà? Háu èm đò:bánmà?	Hàu:! à gáun:đàubànmà Hàu:! à sàu:đébànmà Hàu:! à bin:bànmà Hàu:! à gútbanmà Hàu:! à đò:bánmà
náu:ál à (activity)bànmà	hàu:!
bà kó:bà	hàu:!

Vocabulary & Grammar 7

VERBS

kó:bà	(v. basic)	go now { kó:- right now bà-go }
bánmà	(v. basic)	going
gáun:daubànmà	(v. basic)	going to buy/shop/trade { gáun:dau -buy bánmà -going}
sàu:debànmà	(v. basic)	going to work { sàu:de -work bánmà -going}
bín:bànmà	(v. basic)	going to eat { bín:- eat bánmà -going}
gútbànmà	(v. basic)	going to school { gút -school bánmà -going}
dò:bánmà	(v. basic)	going home { dò:- house bánmà -going}

PRONOUNS

bà	(pn. basic)	let's / you all
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ADVERBIALS

hà:yá	(adv. question)	which way?
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KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 7

gáuidò:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
hàya èm bánma?	Which way are you going?	"Where are you going?"
hàya # bánma?	Which way is s/he going?	"Where is s/he going?"
à bíx:bànmà à gútbànmà à òò:bànmà à sàu:debànmà à gáux:dàubànmà	I am eat-going. I am school-going. I am house-going. I am work-going. I am buy-going.	"I am going to eat" "I am going to school" "I am going home" "I am going to work" "I am going shopping"
# bíx:bànmà # gútbànmà # òò:bànmà # sàu:debànmà # gáux:dàubànmà	s/he is eat-going. s/he is school-going. s/he is house-going. s/he is work-going. s/he is buy-going.	"s/he is going to eat" "s/he is going to school" "s/he is going home" "s/he is going to work" "s/he is going shopping"
háu èm bíx:bànmà? háu èm gútbànmà? háu èm òò:bànmà? háu èm sàu:debànmà? háu èm gáux:dàubànmà?	are you eat-going? are you school-going? are you house-going? are you work-going? are you buy-going?	"are you going to eat?" "are you going to school?" "are you going home?" "are you going to work?" "are you going shopping?"
náu ál à gáux:dàubànmà.	me also, I am buy-going	"I am going shopping too" "I am going to the store as well" "I too am going to shop"
bà kó:bà	Let's now go!	"let's go!"
hái?	"huh?"	"what?" "I didn't get that?"

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 7

Hà:yá vs Hà:gyá

Hà:yá (which way? / in what direction manner?) : asks more for the direction. in this coursepacket mostly used with verbs containing **-bànmà**.

Hà:gyá (where at / at what place) : asks more of the specific placement of something. more often in this coursepacket with verbs like **gíl, gút:àn:gyà, k'í:á**.

Remembering the meaning of bà kó:bà

bà (let's / you all) : basic pronoun

kó:bà (now go!) : basic verb – **kó** = now **bà** = go!

Pronunciation of gáun:đàubànmà

Even 3rd semester students sometimes have trouble with the AU vowel sound. Must note that the 2 syllables have the close AU sound and the last 2 syllables have the open A sound. They are different and you have to practice this word.

Also some students get this pronunciation confused with **sàu:đébànmà** and carelessly but an E sound in **gáun:đàubànmà** and mispronounce it as **gáun:đèbànmà** which is incorrect... this word has no E sound

T at the end of a syllable is more like a đ sound or a glottal stop

gútbànmà is can confuse new students because the T sound is not really a normal T sound but rather a weak đ or a pause of air known as a glottal stop that we also say in the middle of the english exclamation "uh-oh"

Literal Translations 7

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

hái?

bà	kó:bà!

hàya	èm	bànmà?

à	gáun:đàubànmà

à	sàu:đébànmà

à	gútbànmà

à	đò:bànmà

à	bín:bànmà

Normangù	à	bànmà

hà yá	#	bán mà?

#	gáun:đàubàn mà

#	sàu:đébàn mà

#	gút bàn mà

#	đò: bàn mà

#	bín: bàn mà

Normangù	#	bàn mà

náu: ál	à	gáun:đàubàn mà

náu: ál	à	sàu:đébàn mà

háu	èm	gáun:đàubàn mà?	

hàu:!	à	gáun:đàubàn mà	

háu	#	gáun:đàubàn mà?	

hàu:!	#	gáun:đàubàn mà	

háu	èm	sàu:đébàn mà?	

hàu:!	à	sàu:đébàn mà	

háu	#	sàu:đébàn mà?	

hàu:!	#	sàu:đébàn mà	

Confusing word translations	
sàu:đé-	
gáun:đàu-	
gút-	
đò:-	
bín-	
háu	
hái	
hà yá	
hà:gyá	
hègáu	
banma	
ko:ba	
bà	
báu	

Oral Quiz Practice 7

New Conversational Phrases

1. huh?
2. Which way are you going?
3. Where is s/he going?
4. Let's go now!
5. Me also, I am going to by/shop
6. Me also, I am going to work
7. Me also, I am going to school
8. Me also, I am going to home
9. Me also, I am going to eat

Conversation 1

1. "And now" "towards me"
2. Are you well?
3. Something I will ask you.
4. Which way are you going?
5. Me also, I am going to (same place they say)
6. Let's go now!
(*afterward*)
7. Wonderful I saw you.
8. Then I will see you again.
9. safely you travel.

Conversation 2

1. Towards me raise your hand!
2. Something I will ask you.
3. That one, who is s/he?
4. Is s/he Kiowa?
5. Does s/he hear Kiowa?
6. Which way is s/he going?
7. and you?
8. okay! Me also I am
(activity)going
9. Let's go now.
10. For you was it understood?

Conversation 3

1. Wonderful I saw you again.
2. Are you well?
3. Are you going to eat?
4. I am going to eat.
5. And this one Is s/he going to eat?
6. me too! Let's go now!
7. Then I will see you again.
8. Safely you travel.
9. "that is all!"

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 7

bánmà	bín:bànmà	gútbànmà
đò:bánmà	sàu:đébànmà	gáun:đàubànmà
kóbà	bà <i>(basic)</i>	yí:gyá <i>(yátgyá-)</i>
hà:yá	hái	

WORKSHEET 7

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bin:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS

(GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)

GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	O B J E C T S			
			basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→				
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→				

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

1. **Which way** are you going? **Hà:yá** èm bánmà? (Where Question)
2. **Are** you going? **Háu** èm bánmà? (Yes/No Question)
3. Let's now go!
4. Yes! Let's now go!
5. Me too.
6. Huh?
7. He is going to buying/shopping.
8. She is going to school
9. The young woman is going to work.
10. The young man is going home.
11. Zach is going to eat.
12. I am going to eat.
13. Me too, I am going to eat.
14. Are you going home?
15. No! I am going to work.
16. I am going to work too.
17. Let's go now!
18. Where at do you live? (**hà:gyá**)
19. Which way are you going? (**hà:yá**)
20. "And now!" Towards me raise your hand.
21. "it's good!" Wonderful I saw you!
22. Yes! Me also. Are you well?
23. I am well. And you?
24. Me too, I am well.
25. Wonderful! I will ask you something.
26. Okay!
27. That one, who is she?

28. That is Heather. She lives in Carnegie.

29. Is she Kiowa?

30. And you? Which way are you going?

31. Huh? For me it was NOT understood.

8TH LESSON (yatsendemautemgya)

Number of the Week	pán:ò:
Phrase of the Week	

Questions/Statements	Responses
èm án! mà án! bà án!	(do the action)
dáál èm án! dáál mà án! dáál bà án!	Hàu:! (accept the invite)
mîn à táu:hêmà.	Hàu:! Náu:ál (à táu:hêmà)

Vocabulary & Grammar 8

VERBS

án:	(v. basic)	came along ; came toward
táu:hêmà	(v. basic)	be hungry { táu: - starve hêmà - dying }

PRONOUNS

èm	(pn. basic)	you
mà	(pn. basic)	you 2
bà	(pn. basic)	you all
èm	(pn. 2part)	I to you
máu	(pn. 2part)	I to you 2
báu	(pn. 2part)	I to you all

ADVERBIAL

mîn	(adv. present)	about to
dáál	(adv.)	should / must {abbrev. dá / dái }

KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 8

gáuidòn:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
èm áñ! mà áñ! bà áñ!	you come! you 2 come! you all come!	"come here!" (<i>talking to 1</i>) "come here!" (<i>to 2</i>) "come here!" (<i>to several</i>)
dáál èm áñ! dáál mà áñ! dáál bà áñ!	you should come! you 2 should come! you all should come!	"you must come!" "you both should come!" "Ya'll need to come!"
mîn à táu:hêmà	I am about to hunger-die.	"I am really hungry" "I am so hungry I could die"
hé:đàu à táu:hêmà	Still I am hunger-dying!	"I am still hungry"

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 8

Command vs Invitational Command: Èm áñ! vs Dáál èm áñ!

Èm áñ (you come!) is a command telling another to immediately come toward you. The response is not spoken but rather the action of coming

Dáál èm áñ (you should come!) is more of an invitation to come to a place with the addition of the word **dáál**. The response is simply "**hàu:**" as refusing an invitation especially involving food or special occasion is considered rude in Kiowa culture.

Basic Pronouns èm / mà / bà VS Transitive Pronouns èm / máu / báu

It is important to know which verbs match with which pronouns at this point. Normally it is the Transitive pronouns and Verbs that are often overlooked. Below is list reminder of which pronoun-verb sets to keep together

Transitive Pronouns **èm / máu / báu** :

âuibòn:đàu (will see again)

bón (saw)

k'áu:đé (met)

máu:bí (count/enumerate)

tsái:đàu (will ask)

Basic Pronouns **èm / mà / bà** :

áñ (come)

hòinhyômdàu (well/fine)

gáu:t'àu:yà (hear kiowa)

táu:hêmà (hungry/starve-dying)

etc.

Literal Translations 8

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

èm	án:!

mà	án:!

bà	án:!

dáál	èm	án:!

dáál	mà	án:!

dáál	bà	án:!

mîn	à	táu:hêmà

hàu:!	náu:ál	mîn	à	táu:hêmà

bà	âuidòin!

Confusing word translations	
âuibòin	
âuibòn	
âuibòn:đau:	
mîn	
án:	

Keep translating **án:** and don't forget its meaning

án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	
án:	

Oral Quiz Practice 8

New Conversational Phrases

1. I am about to die of hunger.
2. You, come!
3. You 2, come!
4. You all, come!
5. You should come!
6. You 2 should come!
7. You all should come!
8. You say again
9. You 2 say again
10. You all say again

Conversation 1

1. You Come!
2. Wonderful I saw you.
3. Something I will ask you.
4. How are you called?
5. okay! Wonderful I met you.
6. I am about to die of hunger.
7. I am going to eat.
8. You should come.
9. Let's go now.

Conversation 2

1. You 2 come!
2. How are you called?
3. (to another person) Okay! And you? How are you called?
4. Wonderful I met you 2.
5. I am about to die of hunger.
6. I am going home.
7. You 2 should come.
8. Wonderful! Let's go now!
9. Is that all?

Conversation 3

1. You all come!
2. Wonderful I saw you all.
3. Where are you all going?
4. How are you all called?
5. Wonderful I met you all.
6. I am going to (activity).
7. You all should come!
8. Let's go now!
9. Then I will again see you all.
10. Safely you all travel!

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 8

táu:hêmà	án	âuiđòin
èm (basic)	èm (2-part)	mîn
mà (basic)	máu (2-part)	dáál
bà (basic)	báu (2-part)	pán:ò:

WORKSHEET 8

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đề		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

SENTENCE PRACTICE :

(**you** = talking to 1 person)

(**you 2** = talking to 2 people only)

(**you all** = talking to several people)

1. I am about to die of hunger.
2. I am still dying of hunger
3. you come! (talking to 1 person)
4. you 2 come! (talking to 2 only)
5. you all come! (talking to several)
6. You should come! (talking to 1)
7. You should come! (talking to 2)
8. You should come! (talking to several)
9. Towards me raise your hand!
10. "it's good!" Wonderful I saw you!
11. Yes! Me too. Are you well?
12. No! I am about to die of hunger.
13. I STILL am going to eat. You should come!
14. Okay! Let's go now!
15. "And now!" Wonderful I saw you 2!
16. I am going to eat! You 2 should come!
17. Until I see you 2 again.
18. Yes! until I see you again.
19. safely you 2 travel.
20. You also, safely you travel. (talking to 1)
21. "That is all!"
22. You all come! Wonderful I see you all!
23. I am about to die of hunger.
24. Me too I am about to die of hunger.
25. I am STILL going to eat. You all should come!
26. Okay! Let's go now!

27. Who is this?
28. Huh?
29. This young woman who is she?
30. This is Diana. She is Kiowa.
31. Does she live in Norman?
32. No! She lives in Elgin.
33. Does she STILL hear Kiowa?
34. Yes! She STILL hears Kiowa.
35. Is she STILL going to school?
36. Yes! she is STILL going to school.
37. Is "it" understood by her?
38. Yes! "It" is known to her.
39. Are you STILL going?
40. Yes! I am STILL going.
41. Wonderful! Safely you 2 travel.
42. Yes! You also.
43. "It's good" "That is all"

9TH LESSON (gautsendemautemgya)

Number of the Week	yí:
Phrase of the Week	Àhō

Questions/Statements	Responses
(if someone physically gives you an item as a gift or provides you with food, water, necessities)	à:hō <i>(take item given to you in appreciation)</i>
háu gául?	Hàu:! <i>(accept the offer)</i>
háu gául tón:?	Hàu:! <i>(accept the offer)</i>
má!	à:hō <i>(take item given to you)</i>
mîn à tón:hêmà.	Hàu! Náu ál.
à kó:bá:t'áu:	Hàu:! èm kó:bá
è kó:bá:t'áu:	Hàu:! bà kó:bá
Háu yán hái:gyádàu:?	Hàu:! [yáñ hái:gyádàu:.]
Háu mán hái:gyádàu:? Háu bát hái:gyádàu:?	Hàu:! [gyát hái:gyá dàu:.]

Vocabulary & Grammar 9

VERBS

kó:bát'áu	(v. basic)	will go now { kó:- now bá- go t'áu- will/future }
tón:hêmà	(v. basic)	dying of thirst { tón:- water hêmà- dying }

PRONOUNS

è	(pn. basic)	we (<i>s/he & I</i>) (<i>they & I</i>)
gyát	(pn. mental)	we (<i>to us</i>)
yán	(pn. mental)	you (<i>to you</i>)
mán	(pn. mental)	you 2 (<i>to you 2</i>)
bát	(pn. mental)	you all (<i>to you all</i>)

NOUNS

tón:	(n. anim sing)	water
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ADVERBIALS

gául	(adv.)	some
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INTERJECTIONS

má	(expr.)	"here!" {while handing object}
àhò	(expr.)	Thanks/thank you

KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 9

gáuidò:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
háu gául?	yes/no some?	"want some?"
háu gául _____?	yes/no some _____?	"want some _____?"
háu gául tón?	yes/no some water?	"do you want some water?" "want something to drink?"
Má!	<i>{phrase said done while handing an object to someone}</i>	"here!" "take this!"
àhò	thanks!	"thank you" "I appreciate it"
mîn à tón:hêmà.	I am about to thirst-die.	"I'm so thirsty, could die" "I'm really thirsty"
à kó:bá:t'àu	I will go now.	"I'm going to head out" "I'm about to leave"
è kó:bá:t'àu	we will go now.	"we're are heading out" "we are about to leave"
Háu yán hái:gyá? Háu mán hái:gyá? Háu bát hái:gyá?	Is "it" known to you? Is "it" known to you 2? Is "it" known to you all?	"did you understand" "did you 2 get that?" "did you all comprehend?"
hàu! yá hái:gyá.	Yes! "it" is known to me	I got it down
hàu! gyát hái:gyá.	Yes! "it" is known to us.	We understood

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 9

Forgetting HÁU in the phrase “Háu gául tón:?”

Sometimes individuals may forget to make this phrase a yes/no question (**háu**). Remember to add **háu** in this question.

Forgetting to wait for the person to respond to “háu gául tón:?”

When offering water using “**háu gául tón:?**” remember this is a YES/NO question so wait for their verbal response which should be **hàu:** (yes/no). **do not** hand the water over during this phrase until they respond. Wait for them to answer first.

as Kiowa cultural dictates it rude to refuse any kind of gift especially one as important as **tón:** (water).

Forgetting that the exclamation “MÁ!” is when you hand an object to someone

Coinciding with the previous paragraph it is not until you say “**má**” that you hand the water or other object over to the person you intend it to be given to. They should respond by saying **àhô** and taking the water or object.

Forgetting to say thank (ÀHÔ) when given something

Don't forget to show appreciation for receiving a gift/item from someone else when it is given.

Mental pronouns : yán / mán / bát

Don't forget that Mental pronouns and verbs exist and cannot be mixed with other pronoun verb sets. To this point the lessons have focused only on Mental verbs **Hái:gyá & Hái:gâu**.

Basic (WE)

pay attention that if you say WE with a basic sentence that it will be è (they and I) most of the time although sometimes it will be bà (you and I).

Literal Translations 9

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

háu	gául?

háu	gául	tón:?

háu	gául	(any item)?

má!

mín	à	tón:hêmà

à	kó:bá:t'áu:

è	kó:bá:t'áu:

háu	yán	hái:gyá?

háu	mán	hái:gyá?

háu	bát	hái:gyá?

hàu:!	yán	hái:gyá?

hàu:!	gyát	hái:gyá?

Confusing word translations	
gául	
má!	
mà	
kó:bá:t'áu	
kó:bá:	
tón:hêmà	
táu:hêmà	
èm (basic)	
èm (2part)	
mà	
mán	
máu	
bà	
bát	
báu	
yán	
yán	

Oral Quiz Practice 9

New Conversational Phrases

1. **"Here"** (handing object)
2. **Thanks**
3. **I will go now.**
4. **We will go now.**
5. **Some water?** (yes/no question)
6. **Some?** (yes/no question)
7. **I am about to die of thirst.**
8. **Is "it" known you?**
9. **Is "it" known to you 2?**
10. **Is "it" known to you all?**
11. **It is known by us.**
12. **We are dying of thirst.**

Conversation 1

1. "and now" Wonderful I saw you.
2. I am about to die of thirst.
3. Some water? (*do not give water yet*)
4. "here!" (*now give the water*)
5. "Is that all?"
6. Then for you was it understood?
7. I will go now.
8. Until I see you again
9. You travel safely
10. Is that all?

Conversation 2

1. You all come
2. Wonderful to see you all.
3. Some water? (don't give yet)
4. Má! (now give)
5. "Is that all?"
6. Are you all well?
7. We are going to eat. You all should come.
8. Let's go now!
9. For you all was it understood?
10. "That is enough" I will go now!

Conversation 3

1. "towards me"
2. Some water? (don't give yet)
3. "here" (now give)
4. Something I will ask you.
5. Who is this?
6. Wonderful I met you.
7. I am about to die of hunger.
8. Then for you 2 was it understood?
9. I am going to eat. You 2 should come!
10. Let's go now.

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 9

kóbá:t'àu	tón:hêmà	tón
yán <i>(mental)</i>	mán <i>(mental)</i>	bát <i>(mental)</i>
gyát <i>(mental)</i>	è <i>(basic)</i>	má!
àhô	yí:	

WORKSHEET 9

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bin:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đề		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

SENTENCE PRACTICE

- **CHECK THE VERB TYPE FIRST**
- **THEN USE PRONOUN CHART**
- **Don't forget there are different sentence types (2PART, MENTAL, & BASIC) with their own verbs and pronoun charts**
- **RECHECK VERB TYPE AND PRONOUN TYPE**
- **RECHECK IT A 3RD AND 4TH TIME. I DON'T TRUST YOU**

DO NOT GUESS THE PRONOUN OR YOU WILL GET IT **WRONG!**

1. Then I will see you again.
2. Then I will see you 2 again.
3. Then I will see you all again.
4. Safely you travel!
5. Safely you 2 travel!
6. Safely you all travel!
7. Wonderful I saw you.
8. Wonderful I saw you 2.
9. Wonderful I saw you all.
10. Then for you is it understood?
11. Then for you 2 is it understood?
12. Then for you all is it understood?
13. Wonderful I met you.
14. Wonderful I met you 2.
15. Wonderful I met you all.

HÉDÀU! / STOP!

RECHECK THE VERB TYPE IN EACH SENTENCE ABOVE

THEY ARE NOT ALL BASIC SENTENCES

1. yes/no some water?
2. "Here!"
3. Thank you!
4. I will now go.
5. Okay! You now go!
6. We will now go.
7. Okay! You all now go!
8. Okay! You 2 now go
9. I am about to die of thirst.
10. I am about to die of hunger.
11. Is it understood by you?
12. Is it understood by you 2?
13. Is it understood by you all?
14. I am thirsty.
15. We are thirsty
16. I will go now.
17. Okay! You now go!
18. We will now go.
19. Okay! You all now go!
20. Okay! You 2 now go!
21. Wonderful I saw you! (You) come!
22. I am about to die of thirst.
23. Yes! Me too.
24. Some water?
25. Okay!
26. "here"
27. Wonderful! Thank you!
28. Come! (talking to several)
29. Towards me raise your hand.
30. Good to see you all. Are you all well?

31. Yes! I am well.
32. Me too, I am well.
33. We will go now.
34. Okay! You all travel safely.
35. "And now!" Are you Kiowa hearing?
36. Yes! I am Kiowa hearing!
37. Wonderful! What is your name?
38. My name is Justin.
39. Okay! Are you Kiowa?
40. Yes! I am Kiowa. And you?
41. Yes! And this one who is she?
42. This one is Emma.
43. Is she Kiowa?
44. Where are you 2 going?
45. We are going to eat. You should come.
46. Okay! I am about to die of hunger.
47. Okay! Let's go now!
48. I will go now.

10TH LESSON (gáu:kìndemautemgya)

Number of the Week	bá:gàu (bá: when counting) (gáukìn in 10's place / bá:- in 1's place)
Phrase of the Week	bé t'áu:hál!

dáál èm âui:an! dáál mà âui:an! dáál bà âui:an!	Hàu! (<i>accept the re-invite</i>)
bè sáu! mé sáu! bé sáu!	(<i>do the action</i>)
én:tsò bè sáu:! én:tsò mé sáu:! én:tsò bé sáu:!	(<i>do the action in the direction of speaker</i>)
èm án gàu bè sáu:! mà án gàu mé sáu:! bà án gàu bé sáu:!	(<i>do the action</i>)
Hègáu à âuitsànt'áu: Hègáu è âuitsànt'áu:	Hàu! (<i>acknowledging that you heard speaker</i>)
bé t'áu:hál! mé t'áu:hál! bé t'áu:hál!	(<i>pay attention and listen to speaker</i>)

Vocabulary & Grammar 10

VERBS

sáu	(v. self)	sit down!
t'áu:hál	(v. self)	listen! { t'áu - ear hál - drill }
âuitsànt'àu	(v. basic)	will arrive again { âui – again tsàn - arrive t'áu - will }
âuiàñ	(v. basic)	come again { âui - again àñ - come }
âuidòin	(v. basic)	say again { âui - again dòin - say/speak }

PRONOUNS

bè	(pron. self)	you (<i>to yourself</i>)
mé	(pron. self)	you 2 (<i>to yourselves</i>)
bé	(pron. self)	you all (<i>to yourselves</i>)

ADVERBIALS

én:tsò	(adv.)	this way
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KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 10

gáuidò:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
dáál èm âuià! dáál mà âuià! dáál bà âuià!	You should come again. You 2 should come again. You all should come again.	"you should come back." "You both must come back." "You all should return"
bè sáu! mé sáu! bé sáu!	you sit down! you 2 sit down! you all sit down!	sit! (talking to 1) sit! (to 2) sit! (to several)
é:tsò bè sáu! é:tsò mé sáu! é:tsò bé sáu!	this way, you sit down! this way, you 2 sit down! this way, you all sit down!	sit here! (talking to 1) sit here! (to 2) sit here! (to several)
èm á gàu bè sáu	you come and you sit down!	"come here and sit down" (talking to 1)
mà á gàu mé sáu	you 2 come and you 2 sit down!	"ya'll both come and sit" (talking to 2)
bà á gàu bé sáu	you all come and you all sit down!	"ya'll come here and sit!" (talking to several)
Hègáu à âuitsànt'àu.	then I will arrive again.	"I'll be back" "I will return"
Hègáu è âuitsànt'àu.	then WE will arrive again	"we'll be back" "we will return"
bà âuièòi	you all again-say!	"ya'll say again" "you all repeat it"
èm âuièòi mà âuièòi bà âuièòi	you again say! you 2 again say! you all again say!	"say it again!" "both of you say again!" "all of you repeat yourselves"

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 10

ÂUI means AGAIN

âuiàn (again-come)

âuibòn:đau (again-see-will)

âuidòin (again-say)

âuitsánt'au (again-arrive-will)

Èm án vs Dáál èm án vs Dáál èm âuiàn (Command vs Invite vs Reinvite)

Èm á (you come!) is a command telling another to immediately come toward you. The response is not spoken but rather the action of coming

Dáál èm án (you should come!) is more of an invitation to come to a place with the addition of the word **dáál**. The response is simply "**hàu:**" as refusing an invitation especially involving food or special occasion is considered rude in Kiowa culture.

Dáál èm âuiàn (you should come again!) is a reinvite back. The only addition to this sentence is the **ÂUI** (again) inserted before **A** (come).

én:tsò vs én:dè

én:tsò (this way) is an **adverb** referencing direction close toward

én:dè (this one) is a **noun** talking about a close object

Reflexive pronoun-verb

Pay attention to this new group of pronouns and verbs. They are related to transitive sentences yet have their own pronouns and verbs that cannot be mixed with other groups of pronoun-verb sets

Reflexive Pronouns : **bè / mé / bé**

Reflexive Verb : **sáu**

èm án gàu bè sáu (2 separate sentences)

this phrase is 2 separate sentences divided by the conjunction **gàu** (and)

- **èṁ áṅ** (you come)
- **gàu** (and)
- **bè sáú** (you sit down)

Literal Translations 10

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

dáál	èm	âui:àñ	

dáál	mà	âui:àñ	

dáál	bà	âui:àñ	

bè	sáu:!	

mé	sáu:!	

bé	sáu:!	

én:tsò	bè	sáu:!	

én:tsò	mé	sáu:!	

én:tsò	bé	sáu:!	

èm	án	gàu	bè	sáu:!

mà	án	gàu	mé	sáu:!

bà	án	gàu	bé	sáu:!

Hègáu	à	âui:tsànt'àu:		

Hègáu	è	âui:tsànt'àu:		

bè	t'áu:hál!

mé	t'áu:hál!

bé	t'áu:hál!

Confusing word translations		
én:tsò		
én:dè		
táu:tsò		
án:		
âuiàn:		
âui:tsànt'àu:		
âuibòn		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
mà		
mé		
máu		
mán		
bà		
bé		
báu		
bát		
gàu		
nàu		
náu		

Oral Quiz Practice 10

New Conversational Phrases

- **Then I will arrive again**
- **You come and You sit!**
- **You 2 come and You 2 sit!**
- **You all come and You all sit!**
- **You should come again!**
- **You 2 should come again!**
- **You all should come again!**
- **over here you sit down!**
- **over here you 2 sit down!**
- **You sit down!**
- **You 2 sit down!**
- **You all sit down!**

Conversation 1

1. Wonderful I saw you.
2. You Come! over here, you sit down!
3. yes/no some water? (don't give water yet)
4. Then I will arrive again.
5. "here!" (give water)
6. I will go now.
7. "Is that the way?"
8. wonderful! You should come again.
9. Then I will see you again.

Conversation 2

1. You 2 come and you 2 sit down!
2. How are you 2 called?
3. Wonderful I met you 2.
4. Some water? (don't give yet)
5. "It's good." Then I will arrive again. (go get water)
6. "Here" (give water)
7. You 2 should come again.
8. Then I will see you 2 again.
9. Safely you 2 travel.

Conversation 3

1. towards me raise your hand.
2. Wonderful I saw you.
3. over here you sit down.
4. Are you well?
5. Is "it" understood by you?
6. Wonderful. "it's good" I will now go.
7. I am going to buy/shop.
Then I arrive again.
8. You should come again.
9. Then I will see you again.

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 10

âuitsànt'àu	âuiàn	âuidòin
sáu	bè <i>(self)</i>	mé <i>(self)</i>
bé <i>(self)</i>	én:tsò	ǎá:gàu <i>(ǎá:)</i>

WORKSHEET 10

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đề		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

<i>Translate the literal English translations underneath each Kiowa word</i>	
dáál èm âui:an! dáál mà âui:an! dáál bà âui:an!	Hàu! <i>(accept the re-invite)</i>
bè sáu! mé sáu! bé sáu!	<i>(do the action)</i>
én:tsò bè sáu! én:tsò mé sáu! én:tsò bé sáu!	<i>(do the action in the direction of speaker)</i>

èm áñ gàu bè sáu! mà áñ gàu mé sáu! bà áñ gàu bé sáu!	<i>(do the action)</i>
Hègáu à âuitsànt'àu Hègáu è âuitsànt'àu	Hàu! <i>(acknowledging that you heard speaker)</i>
bè t'áu:hál! mé t'áu:hál! bé t'áu:hál!	<i>(pay attention and listen to speaker)</i>

SENTENCE PRACTICE :

1. you listen!
2. you 2 listen!
3. you all listen!
4. Then I will arrive again.
5. Then WE will arrive again.
6. Will you arrive again?
7. Will you all arrive again?
8. You, sit down!
9. You 2, sit down!
10. You all, sit down!
11. over here you sit down!
12. over here you 2 sit down!
13. over here you all sit down!
14. You should come again!
15. You 2 should come again!
16. You all should come again!

17. I will ask you something.
18. I will ask you 2 something.
19. I will ask you all something.
20. You come AND you sit down!
21. You 2 come AND you 2 sit down!
22. You all come AND you all sit down!
23. you come! over here you sit down!
24. you 2 come! over here you 2 sit down!
25. you all come! over here you all sit down!
26. Some water?
27. Yes! I am about to die of thirst
28. Here!
29. Thank you!
30. Tiffany! You come!
31. I will ask you something.
32. Did Oliver understand?
33. Yes! He understood.
34. Wonderful! And you? Did you understand?
35. Yes! I understood.
36. Okay! I will go now.
37. Will you arrive again?
38. Yes! then I will arrive again.
39. Okay! Safely you travel!
40. You too! Then I will see you again.

11TH LESSON (bá:tandemautemgya)

Number of the Week	_____kìn_____tàn
Phrase of the Week	bé t'áu:hál

Questions/Statements	Responses
Háundé èm dêlđàu? Háundé máu dêlđàu? Háundé báu dêlđàu?	hàu:!
Háundéón:dé èm tsán. Háundéón:dé mà tsán. Háundéón:dé bà tsán.	hàu:! ámál!
Hà:gyá èm k'í:á?	(place)gyà à k'íá.
Hà:gyá èm gút:àn:gyà?	(place)gyà à gút:àn:gyà.
hà:đêl dépgòp nén dáu?	én:gàu dépgòp né dáu (<i>family name</i>) gàu (<i>family name</i>)
(getting a groups attention to listen or pay attention)	bé t'áu:hál

Vocabulary & Grammar 11

VERBS

t'áu:hál	(v. self)	listen { t'áu:- hear hál -drill/hole}
dêlèdàu	(v. 2part)	will tell { dêl -tell dàu -will/future}
tsán	(v. basic)	arrived
k'ía	(v. basic)	grew up
gút:àn:gyà	(v. basic)	attending school { gút -school àn:gyà -sitting}

PRONOUNS

né	(pron. poss.)	my 2 (animals/plants) my 3+ (human)
nén	(pron. poss.)	your 2 (animals/plants) your 3+ (human)

NOUNS

dépgòp	(n. anim. Plur)	relatives/family/kin {alternate : dépdègàu }
én:gàu	(n. any)	these ones (anim.) this one (plants)

CONJUNCTIONS

gàu	(conj.)	and (<i>same subject</i>)
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KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 11

gáuidò:gyà	English Literal Translation	English Free Translations
háundé báu dêlèàu.	Something I will tell you all	<i>I have something to tell ya'll. I am going to tell you all something.</i>
háundé máu dêlèàu.	Something I will tell you 2	<i>I have something to tell the 2 of you. I am going to tell you both something.</i>
háundé èm dêlèàu.	Something I will tell you all	<i>I have something to tell you. I am going to tell you something.</i>
háundéón:dé èm tsán. háundéón:dé mà tsán. háundéón:dé bà tsán.	wonderful you arrived. wonderful you 2 arrived. wonderful you all arrived	<i>good you came good ya'll both came good ya'll came</i>
Hàgyá èm k'í:á? Hàgyá mà k'í:á? Hàgyá bà k'í:á?	Where did you grow up? "you 2" "you all"	<i>"Where are <u>you</u> from?" "Where are <u>you 2</u> from?" "Where are <u>you all</u> from?"</i>
Hàgyá èm gút:àn:gyà? Hàgyá mà gút: àn:gyà? Hàgyá bà gút: àn:gyà?	Where did you school sit? "you 2" "you all"	<i>Where did <u>you</u> attendschool? <u>you 2</u> <u>you all</u></i>
én:gàu dépgòp né dáu (family) gàu (family)	These ones are my family (surname) & (surname)	<i>my families are (surname) and (surname)</i>

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 11

dêldàu vs tsái:dàu

dêldàu (tell-will) will tell

tsái:dàu (ask-will) will ask

gút:àn:gyà vs gáui:t'àu:yà

Many new students of Kiowa have trouble differentiating these 2 words when they speak, mostly because of ignoring the proper marks and sounds including nasal mark and the glottal stop T in **gút:àn:gyà** (attending school) & the **T'** in **gáui:t'àu:yà** (hear Kiowa). Both of these words have colons and are said SLOW. Try not to say them too fast. Lastly carefully practice on the difference in the pronunciation of **gút** & **gáui** in each of these words. It is extremely important if you want the other person to understand what you are saying and not confuse them.

én:gàu dépgòp né dáu (family name) gàu (family name)

Make sure you say this full sentence when you are speaking of your families. Below is a literal translation of each word to aid as a reminder :

én:gàu (these ones) plural form of **é:dè**

dépgóp (family/kin/relatives) interchangeable with alt. form **dépdégàu**.

né (my) usually means "my 2" but this is a special case of respect

dáu (is/are/am) this is a basic verb

gàu (and)

family name If you are Kiowa , use all Kiowa families you descend from (you can include families of other tribes if you want). for everyone else use you Dad's last name and Mother's Maiden name if applicable.

Pronunciation of dépgóp: ask yourself how do you pronounce E and O?

Sometimes new learners forget to read this as a Kiowa word and revert back to reading it in English. PRONOUNCE THE VOWELS IN KIOWA NOT ENGLISH!

Don't forget né dáu (mine are)

Sometimes new learners accidentally omit this part in the phrase **én:gàu dépgòp né dáu**. just remember to say this full sentence.

Tsán vs Án:

because of English usage it is hard to decide which is which as Tsán can be translated as both CAME and ARRIVED. It is better at some points to translate Án as COME ALONG when it is not being used as a command.

4 yí:gyá changes to yátgyá- in the teens

1 bá:gàu drops the gàu in the teens

Remember the combining forms **Yátgyá-** and **bá-** when using numbers 4 and 1 when you count numbers past 10

Literal Translations 11

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

háundé	èm	đêlđàu

háundé	máu	đêlđàu

háundé	báu	đêlđàu

háundéon:δέ	èm	tsán

háundéon:δέ	mà	tsán

háundéon:δέ	bà	tsán

hàu:!	ám:ál

hà:gyá	èm	k'íá?

Normangyà	à	k'íá.

hà:gyá	èm	gút:àn:gyà?	

Oklahomagyà	à	gút:àn:gyà	

hà:đêl	đépgóp	nén	dáu:

én:gàu	đépgóp	né	dáu:

Confusing word translations	
đêlđàu	
tsáidàu:	
tsán	
án:	
âui:tsànt'àu:	
k'ía	
gíl	
gút:àn:gyà	
gáui:t'àu:yà	
gyà t'á:gyà	
đépgóp	
én:gàu	
én:dè	
én:tsò	

Oral Quiz Practice 11

New Conversational Phrases

- I will tell you something
- I will tell you 2 something
- I will tell you all something
- Wonderful you arrived
- wonderful you 2 arrived
- Wonderful you all arrived
- Where did you grow up?
- Where did you go to school
- Who is your family?
- you(1/2/all) Listen!

Conversation 1

1. "And now!" wonderful you arrived.
2. I will TELL you something.
3. (Name) I am and
at (place) I grew up and
at (place) I life and
at (place) I sit in school
4. These are my families,
(name) and (name)
5. "That is all"

Conversation 2

1. "towards me!"
2. Wonderful you arrived.
3. I will ASK you something.
4. Where do you live?
5. Where did you grow up?
6. Where do you go to school?
7. Who is your family?
8. (repeat just their family
names and then ask "is that
the way?")
9. wonderful! "That is all" Then
I will see you again.

Conversation 3

1. Wonderful I see you all
again.
2. you all come and you all sit.
3. I will TELL you all something.
4. These are my families,
(name) and (name)
5. And you? (asked to all)
6. Where did you all grow up?
7. And you? (asked to all)
8. okay! Where do you all
attend school?
9. "it's good" me also, at (place)
I attend school.

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 11

đêlđàu	k'íá	gút:àñ:gyà
bé	né <i>(possessive)</i>	nén <i>(possessive)</i>
tsán	én:gàu	đépgòp
gàu	yátgyákìn yátgyátàn	yí:kìn yí:tàn

WORKSHEET 11

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

1. You listen!
2. You 2 listen!
3. You all listen
4. Wonderful you arrived
5. Wonderful you 2 arrived
6. Wonderful you all arrived
7. Something I will tell you
8. Something I will tell you 2
9. Something I will tell you all
10. I grew up (in place)
11. I am sitting in school (at place)
12. Who is YOUR family?
13. MY family is (surname) and (surname)
14. Where at did you grow up?
15. Where at did you 2 grow up?
16. Where at did you all grow up?
17. I grew up (in place)
18. We grew up (in place)
19. Where at do you sit in school?
20. Where at do you 2 sit in school?
21. Where at do you all sit in school?
22. I sit in school (at place)
23. We sit in school (at place)

(PRESENTATION ON NEXT PAGE)

Presentation *Lesson 11*

"And now"

How wonderful I saw you!

I will tell you something!

I am called _____ AND

[tribe if applicable] young man/woman I am AND

_____in I live AND

_____in I grew up AND

_____at I school-sit (attend school)

_____ AND _____ family mine is

Wonderful you came AND

Then I will again see you AND

You travel safely.

"That is enough"

12TH LESSON (yí:tandemautemgya)

Number of the Week	<u> </u> kìn <i>10's place</i>	<u> </u> tàn <i>1's place</i>
Phrase of the Week	háòt # báì:k'àu?	

Questions/Statements	Responses
óbáhàu náu yán dón:zànmà	Hàu:!
óbáhàu náu yán hái:gyádàu	Hàu:!
háòt # báì:k'àu?	<i>(number)</i> yàu báì:k'àu
háòt # k'áu?	<i>(number)</i> yàu k'áu
háòt # báì:k'àu?	gìn:gàu # báì:k'àu kí:sáu # báì:k'àu kísàutàup # báì:k'àu déhìn # báì:k'àu gìnkop'auìn # báì:k'àu

Vocabulary & Grammar 12

VERBS

háigyádàu	(v. mental)	know { háigyá -know/learn dáu -is/are}
đón:zànmà	(v. mental)	talking [<i>about</i>]
đóin	(v. basic)	say! (<i>command</i>)
bái:k'àu	(n. basic)	sun-laying / "o'clock" { bái - sun k'áu - laying}
k'áu	(n. basic)	laying

NOUNS

-tàn	(n. suffix)	one's place number ending
-kìn	(n. suffix)	ten's place number ending

ADVERBIALS

háòt	(adv. question)	how much
-yàu	(adv. suffix)	"at the place of"

KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 12

gáuidòn:gyà	English Literal Translation	English <i>Free Translations</i>
hà:đêl đépgòp nén dáu?	who family yours are?	"Who is your family?" "Who's your folks?" "Who's your relations?"
bè t'áu:hál! mé t'áu:hál! bé t'áu:hál!	You, listen! You 2, listen! You all, listen!	"Listen up!" "Pay attention!"
èm đoin! mà đoin! bà đoin!	you say! you 2 say! you all say!	say...! say it!
óbáhàu yán hái:gyádàu	"That's all that is known to me."	"that's all I know"
óbáhàu yán đón:zànmà	That's all that is spoken by me.	"that's all I have to say." "I'm done talking." "I have spoken"
háòt # ắái:k'àu?	how much is it sun- laying?	"what time is it?"
háòt # k'áu?	how much is it laying	"what time is it?"
ắái:gàuyàu # ắái:k'àu yí:yàu # ắái:k'àu pán:ò:yàu # ắái:k'àu yí:gyáyàu # ắái:k'àu ắái:tàn:yàu # ắái:k'àu yí:tàn:yàu # ắái:k'àu	1's-place it is sun-laying 2's-place it is sun-laying 3's-place it is sun-laying 4's-place it is sun-laying 11's-place it is sun-laying 12's-place it is sun-laying	"it's 1 o'clock" "it's 2 o'clock" "it's 3 o'clock" "it's 4 o'clock" "it's 11 o'clock" "it's 12 o'clock"
ắái:gàuyàu # k'áu yí:yàu # k'áu pán:ò:yàu # k'áu yí:gyáyàu # k'áu ắái:tàn:yàu # k'áu yí:tàn:yàu # k'áu	1's-place it is laying 2's-place it is laying 3's-place it is laying 4's-place it is laying 11's-place it is laying 12's-place it is laying	"it's 1 o'clock" "it's 2 o'clock" "it's 3 o'clock" "it's 4 o'clock" "it's 11 o'clock" "it's 12 o'clock"

Oral Quiz Practice 12

New Conversational Phrases

- **you say (quote)!**
- **you 2 say (quote)!**
- **you all say (quote)!**
- **that is all I am saying**
- **that is all I know**
- **how much sun-lies?** (*literal translation for clock time*)
- **how much it lies?** (*literal translation for clock time*)
- **"what time is it?"** (English version)

Conversation 1

1. you 2 come and over here
you 2 sit down! I will tell you something
2. you 2 say "I don't know"
3. then you 2 say "that is all I am saying"
4. then you 2 say "that is all I know"
5. "what time is it?"
6. "That is all." Wonderful you 2 came. you 2 travel safely

Conversation 2

1. you come! I will ask you something.
2. "what time is it?"
3. okay! thanks! some water?
4. "Here!"
5. "is that all?"
6. I am going to eat. I am about to die of hunger. you should come!
7. Let's now go!

Conversation 3

1. Wonderful I saw you again.
2. I will ask you something.
3. Does the sun lie at 7? ("is it 7 o'clock?")
4. "What time is it?"
5. okay! "It is (correct time) o'clock". "Is that the way?"
6. "It's good!" "That is all I know" Wonderful you came.

COMMON MISTAKES LESSON 12

New Mental Verbs: **đón:zànmà** & **hái:gyádàu:**

remember what these mean

- **đón:zànmà** (talking/speaking)
- **hái:gyádàu:** (know/understanding)

Náu used for emphasis

in phrases **óbáhàu náu yán ~~đón:zànmà~~** & **óbáhàu náu yán ~~đón:zànmà~~** the word **náu** (me) is used for emphasis and can technically be omitted by choice. **Náu** is categorized in this course packet as a noun rather than a pronoun and therefore it is independent of the verb and does not interfere with the real pronoun **yán** and only puts extra emphasis on the sentence. **Náu** is an optional word for the sentence and could be omitted but for the sake of practicing its use we will continue to use it for these 2 sentences.

Literal Translations 12

Write the literal English translation verbatim (word for word)

obáhàu	náu	yán	éón:zànmà

obáhàu	náu	yán	hái:gyádàu:

háòt	#	bái:k'áu?

(number)yàu	#	bái:k'áu

háòt	#	k'áu?

(number)yàu	#	k'áu

Confusing word translations	
hái:k'au	
k'au	
k'au:de	
nau	
nau	
don:zanma	
haigyadau	
haigya	
haigau	

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 12		
đón:zànmà	hái:gyádàu	k'áu
bái:k'àu	háòt	-yàu

WORKSHEET 12

VERBS		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
áun:		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đàu		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'àu		
bánmà		
bón:		
bái:k'àu		
bín:bànmà		
bòinhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'àu:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútbànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'àu		
k'áu:đè		
k'ía		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
t'á:gyà		
t'áu:hál		
tán:àum		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	()	()	()	←(animal)
s/he		()		()	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her				←(animal)
s/he					←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) ←(plant)

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
(basic verb) my	(mental verb) for me	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) your	(mental verb) for you	anim→ plant→			()		()	
(basic verb) his/her	(mental verb) for him/her/it	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) our	(mental verb) for us	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your 2's	(mental verb) for you 2	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) your all's	(mental verb) for you all	anim→ plant→					()	
(basic verb) their 2's	(mental verb) for them 2	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's	(mental verb) for them	anim→ plant→						
(basic verb) their's human	(mental verb) for them human	anim→ plant→						

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()		()	()	()	
	You	anim→ plant→	() ()	() ()	() ()					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→			()					
	They 2	anim→ plant→			()					
	They We	anim→ plant→			()					
	They (human)	anim→ plant→			()					
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
()	()	()	()	()	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i>	()	() <i>anim</i> () <i>plant</i> () <i>human</i>

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		()	()	()	()			

Check verb type (if applicable) **in the phrases below**

DO GUESS THE PRONOUNS WITHOUT KNOWING THE VERB TYPE

1. "that is all that is talked by me"
2. "That is all that is known to me"
3. Okay/Yes!
4. How much does the "clock" lie?
5. How much does it lie?
6. at 12th place the clock lies.
7. at 11th place the clock lies.
8. at 10th place the clock lies.
9. at 9th place the clock lies.
10. at 8th place the clock lies.
11. at 7th place the clock lies.
12. at 6th place the clock lies.
13. at 5th place the clock lies.
14. at 4th place the clock lies.
15. at 3rd place the clock lies.
16. at 2nd place the clock lies.
17. at 1st place the clock lies.

Presentation *Lesson 12*

**And now!
You listen!
I have something to tell you**

(WAIT FOR EVERYONE TO SAY "HAU:!")

**(name) I am AND
(family name) and (family name) this family mine is AND
[tribe if applicable] young man/woman I am AND
then (place) in I grew up in AND
then (place) in I live AND
then (place) at I school-sit (attends school)**

(introducing someone else)

**AND this one (name) s/he is AND
(place) in s/he grew up AND
then (place) in s/he lives AND
(place) at s/he school-sits (attends school)**

**Wonderful you all came
Wonderful I saw you all.**

(name) I am AND

**For me that is all I know
For me that is all I have to say.**

13TH LESSON (paŋ:o:tandemauteŋgya)

Number of the Week	_____ gáu:dòkìŋ _____ kìŋ _____ tàn
Phrase of the Week	Há:tsò àn á dón:gyà (object)?

Questions/Statements	Responses
Há:tsò àn á dón:gyà (object)?	<i>(say Kiowa word for object)</i>
nàu éŋ:dè hàdêl # dáu?	éŋ:dè dáu! éŋ dáu: éŋ:dè tsáu éŋ dáu:
ádáu! há:tsò # káuŋ? átsáu há:tsò # káuŋ?	náudáu! (Name) # káuŋ náutsáu (Name) # káuŋ
hà:gyá gyà sàu:deàu:màu?	<i>(place)</i> gyà àn sàu:deàu:màu

Questions/Statements	Responses
nàu éŋ:dè hàdêl # dáu?	éŋ:dè dáu! éŋ dáu: éŋ:dè bà:bí éŋ dáu: (men only) éŋ:dè p'í éŋ dáu: (women only)
ádàuŋ há:tsò # káuŋ? ábà:bí há:tsò # káuŋ? áp'í: há:tsò # káuŋ?	náudàuŋ (Name) # káuŋ náuabà:bí (Name) # káuŋ náup'í (Name) # káuŋ
	hén: gyà dáu

Vocabulary & Grammar 13

<u>Kiowa</u>	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Translation</u>
tsél	(v. basic)	setting sing/du (<i>plant/thing</i>)
án:gyà	(v. basic)	sitting sing/du (<i>anim/person</i>)
k'áu	(v. basic)	laying sing/du (<i>anim/person</i>)
ḑón:gyà	(v. basic)	said
ḑón:gyà	(n. plant pl)	words
á	(pn. basic)	they (human/kiowa/adults)
è	(pn. basic)	it (<i>plant/thing</i>)
#	(pn. basic)	it/he/she (<i>anim/person</i>)
èn	(pn. basic)	they 2 (either plant or anim)
tségùn	(n. anim/person)	1 dog or 2 dogs
gút:à:dàu	(n. plant/thing)	1 pencil or 2 pencils
-tàn	(n. postfix)	one's place (after 10's)
-kìn	(n. postfix)	ten's place

KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 13

gáuidòn:gyà	English Literal Translation	<i>English Free Translations</i>
hàundé # dáu?	what it is?	<i>"what is it?"</i>
hàundé èn dáu?	what they 2 are?	<i>"what are they 2?"</i>
tségùn # dáu. gút:à:dàu è dáu	Dog it is. Pencil/pen it is.	<i>It is a dog. It is a pen.</i>
tségùn èn dáu. gút:à:dàu èn dáu	Dogs they 2 are. Pens/pencils they 2 are.	<i>They 2 are dogs. They 2 are pens/pencils.</i>
tségùn # k'áu. tségùn # áñ:gyà. gut:à:dàu è tsél	dog it is laying. dog it is sitting. pencil it is setting.	<i>"It is a dog" (laying) "It is a dog" (sitting) "It is a pencil" (setting)</i>
tségùn èn k'áu. tségùn èn áñ:gyà. gut:à:dàu èn tsél	dog they 2 laying. dog they 2 sitting. pen/cil they 2 setting.	<i>"they 2 are dogs" (laying) "they 2 are dogs" (sitting) "they 2 are pencils" (setting)</i>
Há:tsò àn bà dón:gyà...	How usually we say...? How normally we say...?	<i>"how do you say...?" "what's the word for...?"</i>
hàundé # dáu? hàundé # k'áu? hàundé # áñ:gyà? hàundé è tsél?	what is it? (anim/human) what is laying? (anim/human) what is sitting? (anim/human) what is setting? (plant/thing)	<i>"what is it?" "what is it?" (laying) "what is it?" (sitting) "what is it?" (setting)</i>
hàundé èn dáu? hàundé èn k'áu? hàundé èn áñ:gyà? hàundé èn tsél?	what are they 2? what they 2 laying? what they 2 sitting? what they 2 setting?	<i>"what are they 2?" "what are they 2?" (laying) "what are they 2?" (sitting) "what are they 2?" (setting)</i>

Oral Quiz Practice 13

New Conversational Phrases

- **what is it?** (anim)
- **what are they 2?** (anims)
- **what is it?** (plant)
- **what are they 2?** (plants)
- **what is this?** (anim)
- **what are these 2?** (anims)
- **what is this?** (plant)
- **what are these 2?** (plants)

same questions using:

- a. laying, sitting for animals
- b. setting for plants

Conversation 1

1. "And now" something I will tell you.
2. This is a _____ and this is a _____.
3. "And now" something I will ask you.
4. What is this?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a _____.
5. And this what is this?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a _____.
6. Is that all?
7. Wonderful! "that is all that is spoken by me"

Conversation 2

1. "And now" something I will tell you.
2. This is a _____ and this is a _____.
3. "And now" something I will ask you.
4. What are these 2?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a _____.
5. And these what are these 2?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a _____.
6. "It's good! that is all that is known by me"

Story/Speech

1. "And now" Something I will tell you.
2. A young man came along and he was Kiowa.
3. A young woman also came along and said "wonderful I saw you"
4. then the young man said "Yes! me too! Are you well?"
5. then the young woman said "Yes! I am well. I am going to eat. you should come.
6. then the young man said "okay! I am about to die of hunger"

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 13

án:gyà	k'áu	tsél
don:gyà	tségùn	gút:à:dàu
è <i>(basic plant)</i>	èn <i>(basic)</i>	# <i>(basic)</i>
hàundé	-tàn	-kìn

WORKSHEET 13

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>							
I	You	He/She It (anim)	They 2	They (anim) We (they&I)	They (human)	You 2	You all let's We (you&I)
		It (plant)		they (plant) "It" (abstract)			

2-Part Pronouns <i>(transitive pronominals)</i>								
SUBJECTS								TO
<i>I</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i>	<i>They 2</i>	<i>They</i> <i>We</i> (they&I)	<i>They</i> (human)	<i>You 2</i>	<i>You all</i> <i>let's/we</i> (you&I)	
	() ()							to him/her/it (animal) to it (plant)
								to them 2
	() ()						() ()	to them all (animal) to them all (plant)(abstract)
								to me
()								to you
()			()					to you 2
()			()					to you all
								to us

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>							
I to myself	you to yourself	him/her to her/himself	they 2 to themselves	they to themselves we to ourselves	they humans to themselves	you 2 to yourselves	you all to yourselves let's to ourselves

POSSESSIVE/MENTAL PRONOUNS FULL CHART					
Verb Types		O B J E C T S			Anim/Inan
Basic Verb (possession)	Mental Verb (mental activity)	Singular (1) he/she/it	Dual (2) they 2	TriPlural (3 or more) they all	
my mine	to me for me		()		← (animal) ← (plant)
your yours	to you for you		()		← (animal) ← (plant)
his, her, its his, hers, its	to him/her/it for him/her/it				← (animal) ← (plant)
our ours	to us for us				← (animal) ← (plant)
your 2's your 2	to you 2 for you 2				← (animal) ← (plant)
your all's all of your	to you all for you all				← (animal) ← (plant)
their 2's 2 of theirs	to them 2 for them 2				← (animal) ← (plant)
their theirs	to them for them				← (animal) ← (plant)
their (human) theirs (human)	to them (human) for them (human)				← (animal) ← (plant)

Mental Pronouns (abstract dative pronominals)							
"it" for,by,to me	"it" for,by,to you	"it" for,by,to him/her	"it" for,by,to them 2	"it" for,by,to them/humans	"it" for,by,to us	"it" for,by,to you 2	"it" for,by,to you all

VERBS 12		
	Translation	Verb Type
án:		
án:gyà		
âuiàn:		
âuibòn:		
âuibòn:đau		
âuidòin		
âuitsànt'au		
bánmà		
bón:		

hái:k'au		
hín:bànmà		
hòihhyômdàu		
dáu		
đêđàu		
đò:bànmà		
đón:gyà		
đón:yì		
đón:zànmà		
gáui:t'au:yà		
gáun:đàubànmà		
gíl		
gútànmà		
gút:àn:gyà		
hái:gâu		
hái:gyá		
hái:gyádàu		
káun		
kóbà		
kóbá:t'au		
k'áu:		
k'áu:đè		
k'íá		
máunhá		
sáu:		
sàu:đébànmà		
táu:hêmà		
tón:hêmà		
tó:yì		
tsái:đàu		
tsán		

LESSON 14

Number of the Week	_____ gáudòkìn _____ kìn _____ tàn
Phrase of the Week	hàgyâidè?

<i>animal/human</i> hàundé è dáu? hàundé è k'úl?	<i>animal/human</i> tségùn:dàu è dáu. tségùn:dàu è k'úl.
<i>plant/thing</i> hàundé gyà dáu? hàundé gyà sául?	<i>plant/thing</i> gút:à gyà dáu. gút:à gyà sául.
háu tségùn # ét? háu tségùn èn bìn? hau tségùn:dàu è bìn?	hàu:! (tségùn # ét) hàu:! (tségùn èn bìn) hàu:! (tségùn:dàu è bìn)
háu tségùn # shán? háu tségùn èn sháun? háu tségùn:dàu è sháun.	hàu:! (tségùn # shán) hàu:! (tségùn èn sháun) hàu:! (tségùn:dàu è sháun)
háu gút:à:dàu è ét? háu gút:à:dàu èn bìn? háu gút:à gyà bìn?	hàu:! (gút:à:dàu è ét) hàu:! (gút:à:dàu èn bìn) hàu:! (gút:à gyà bìn)
háu gút:à:dàu è shán? háu gút:à:dàu èn sháun? háu gút:à gyà sháun.	hàu:! (gút:à:dàu è shán) hàu:! (gút:à:dàu èn sháun) hàu:! (gút:à gyà sháun)

hàgyâidè tségùn # dáu?	éñ:dè / úidè
hàgyâidè gút:à:dàu è dáu?	éñ:dè / úidè
hàgyâidè # k'áu? hàgyâidè # áñ:gyà?	tségùn # k'áu. / éñ:dè # k'áu. tségùn # áñ:gyà. / éñ:dè # á:gyà.
hàgyâidè è tsél?	gút:à:dàu # k'áu. / éñ:dè è tsél.

Vocabulary & Grammar 14

<u>Kiowa</u>	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Translation</u>
sául	(v. basic)	setting plural (<i>plant/thing</i>)
k'úl	(v. basic)	setting plural (<i>anim/human</i>)
shán	(v. basic)	setting sg/du
sháun	(v. basic)	setting plural
ét	(v. basic)	setting sg/du
bîn	(v. basic)	setting plural
è	(pn. basic anim)	they all (anim)
gyà	(pn basic)	they all (plants)
tségù:dàu	(n anim/person)	3 or more dogs (anim)
gút:à	(n. plant/thing)	3 or more pencils (plants)
hàgyâidè	(ques.)	which one?
gáudòkì	(n. plural)	hundred

KIOWA PHRASE TRANSLATIONS 14

gáuidò:gyà	English Literal Translation	English Free Translations
<i>animals/humans</i> hàundé è dáu? hàundé è k'úl?	<i>animals/humans</i> what they are? what they are laying/sitting?	<i>animals/humans</i> "what are they?" "what are they?" (lay/sit)
<i>plants/things</i> hàundé gyà dáu? hàundé gyà sául?	<i>plants/things</i> what they are? what they setting?	<i>plants/things</i>
<i>animals/humans</i> háu tségùn # ét? háu tségùn è bîn? hau tségù:dàu è bîn? háu tségùn # shán? háu tségùn è sháun? háu tségùñ:dàu è sháun.	<i>animals/humans</i> yes/no dog it big? yes/no dogs they 2 big? yes/no dogs they all big? yes/no dog it small? yes/no dogs they 2 small? yes/no dogs they all small?	<i>animals/humans</i> "is the dog big?" "are the 2 dogs big?" "are they several dogs big?" "is the dog small?" "are the 2 dogs small?" "are the dogs small?"
<i>plants/things</i> háu gút:à:dàu è ét? háu gút:à:dàu èñ bîn? háu gút:à gyà bîn? háu gút:à:dàu è shán? háu gút:à:dàu èñ sháun? háu gút:à gyà sháun.	<i>plants/things</i> yes/no pen it big? yes/no pens they 2 big? yes/no pens they all big? yes/no pen it small? yes/no pens they 2 small? yes/no pens they all small?	<i>plants/things</i> "is the pen big?" "are the 2 pens big?" "are they several pens big?" "is the pen small?" "are the 2 pens small?" "are the pens small?"
hàgyâidè tségùn # dáu? hàgyâidè gút:à:dàu è dáu?	which one dog is? which one pen is?	"which one is a dog?" "which one is a pen?"
hàgyâidè # k'áu? hàgyâidè # á:gyà? hàgyâidè è tsél?	which one is laying? which one is sitting? which one is setting?	

Oral Quiz Practice 14

New Conversational Phrases

- **what are they?** (animals)
- **what are they?** (plants)
- **what are these?** (animals)
- **what are these?** (plants)

same questions using:

a. laying, sitting for animals

b. setting for plants

- **which one is big?**
(1/2/3+)
- **which one is small?**
(1/2/3+)

Conversation 1

1. "And now" something I will tell you.
2. This is a (noun) and it is (big/small)
3. And this one it is a (noun) and it is (big/small)
4. Something I will ask you.
5. Which one is big?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a ____.
6. Which one is small?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a ____.
7. That is all!

Conversation 2 **(make sure you know if it's dual or triplural)**

1. And now! these are (nouns)
2. These ones are (big/small)
3. and these ones are (big/small)
4. Which ones are big?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a ____.
5. Which ones are small?
(if right) Yes! That's it!
(if wrong) No! It's a ____.
6. "did you understand?"
7. wonderful! "that is all that is spoken by me"

Story/Speech

1. you listen! I will tell you something.
2. And now! 2 young men came along and they 2 were thirsty.
3. One was named Jerry and the other was name Frank
4. Then a young woman said "you 2 come and you 2 sit down! How are you both called?"
5. and then Jerry said "I am called jerry" and then frank said "I am frank"
6. and then the young woman said "yes! wonderful I met you 2. some water?"
7. They both said "yes!"
8. "That is all that is known to me"

Vocabulary Notecards Lesson 14

k'úl	sául	shán
sháun	ét	bîn
tségùŋ:dàu	gút:à:	gáudòkìŋ
hàgyâidè	è <i>(basic anim)</i>	gyà <i>(basic plant)</i>

OPTIONAL WORDS AND PHRASES

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 1

Responses using to require saying "háu:nè!" and then stating the reason.		
gáui:đòŋ:gyà	Literal	"Free Translation"
Háu:nè! à hóldàu.	No! I am sick.	"I am sick"
Háu:nè! à kópđàu.	No! I am in pain.	"I am sick / in pain"
Háu:nè! à dèn:hêmà.	No! I am sleepy.	"I am tired/sleepy"
Háu:nè! à dámgyádàu.	No! I am worn out.	"I am worn out/near death"
Háu:nè! à k'auntàn:dàu.	No! I feel bad.	"I am sad"
Háu:nè! à sáuáun:dédàu	No! I am angry.	"I am angry/mad"
Negative Responses using "not" and changing the verb ending		
Háun à ðòĩnhyômdàu:màu.	I am NOT well.	
Háun à gáuit'àu:yàu.	I do NOT hear Kiowa.	
Háun yán hái:gâu.	I do NOT know.	

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 1 (continued)

More Greetings & Responses		
gáui:dòh:gyà	Literal	"Free Translation"
déón:dè èm bón.	wonderful I saw you <i>notes : This is a very common greeting in Kiowa.</i>	<i>"I'm glad I saw you" "It's good to see you"</i>
Háundéón:dé èm àuibòn!	Wonder I saw you again!	<i>"it's good to see you again"</i>
úuuui tòh:gàu èm bón. {note : the long you hold "ui:" the longer time you are emphasizing}	A loooong time I saw you.	<i>"I haven't seen you years" It's been quite a while since I saw you</i>
èm hé:bè gàu bè sáu!	You enter & You sit!	<i>"come in and sit down"</i>
Há:tsò èm tó:yà?	How are you traveling?	<i>"How have you been?"</i>
à hòihyômtò:yà.	I am getting around well.	<i>"I'm getting around well"</i>
à gàu:nétò:yà.	I am nothing traveling.	<i>"I am not doing much"</i>
à táimégu:tò:yà.	I am visiting around.	<i>"I am socializing"</i>
Wéeeee! Èm sô!	Waaaaay! You get down! <i>èm sô means "you get down" in Kiowa</i>	<i>"Heeeey! get down from your car/ horse"</i>

	<i>Wé means "you get down" in Comanche</i> <i>Refers to the old days when greeting someone on horse to get down and today is applied to cars</i>	
Há:tsò máu èm dáu? Há:tsò máu?	How might you be? How might...? <i>note: informal greetings, usually used between men</i>	<i>"What's up?"</i> <i>"Hey!"</i>
Há:tsò gyà zándèdàu?	How is it shaking? <i>note: informal greeting, usually used between men</i>	<i>"what's shakin?"</i>
Háu éñ káum?	you called me?	<i>Did you call?</i>
Kíón:dèdàu	It is a good day.	<i>note : NOT A GREETING, just a statement in general</i>

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 2

More Farewell Phrases		
gáui:đò:gyà	Literal	"Free Translation"
Hègáu à âui:tsàn:t'àu.	Then I will arrive again.	"I'll be back" "Until I return"
Hóldè à âui:tsàn:t'àu.	Soon I will arrive again.	"I'll be right back" "I'll return quickly"
T'á:gyài èm tó:yì.	Safely you travel.	"Have a safe journey" "Be safe"
dáál èm âuiàn:.	You should come again.	"come back again"
kyáhìngàu èm bôn:đàu.	I will see you tomorrow.	"see you tomorrow!"
Hègáu èm âuidòn:tài:đàu	Until I talk to you again.	"talk to you later"
Dáál éñ káum!	You should call me!	"call me!" "hit me up!" (by phone) "you need to call!"
Háu yán yâi?	you busy?	"Are you busy?" "Are you doing anything?"
on:debelđaugau:gau à dáu, (your name)	I am with good thoughts, (your name)	sincerely, (your name)

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 3

Words of Encouragement		
gáui:đò:gyà	Literal	"Free translation"
hàu:!	yes!	"yes" "okay" "uh huh" "oh"
Bót:âui!	yes! (with emphasis)	"agreed!" "indeed" "for sure!"
tsólhàu!	"that's the way"	"that's it!" "you got it!"
tsólhàu èm đố:gyà!	"that's the way" you said	"that's how you said it!" "you said it right!"
déon:dé!	wonderful!	"I am glad"
mâon:dè!	wonderful!	
bè bẻ:đẻ!	you be brave!	"be strong!"
à bẻulàum!	you try!	"keep trying"
hàu! bẻtau!	yes! unknowingly!	"oh! I didn't know that" note: let's person know they you are listening and interested.
háundẻ gyà sáu:mí.	how interesting!	"that is something!" "how interesting!"

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 4

	1 or 2	3 or more
boy (before puberty)	tàlí	tàlyóp
girl (before puberty)	mátàun	mátàu:dàu
young man	đógúl	đógú:dàu
young woman	yáugáui	yáugáuigú
man	k'yà:hí	k'yà:hyóp
woman	mà:yí	mà:yóp
old man	êlk'î	êlk'yoi
old woman	êlmà	êlmài:màu
very old man	k'yaptau	k'yaptau:gàu
very old woman	tso:hí	tso:hyop
little boy (toddler)	tàlí:shàn	tàlí:shà:dàu
little girl (toddler)	mátàunshàn	mátàunshà:dàu
male/man (in compound words)	-k'î	-k'yoi
female/woman (in compound words)	-ma	-maimau
child	sán	sá:dàu
newborn baby	ì:p'áu:gyà	ì:p'áu:gàut

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 5

Interrogatives / Question Words	
hà:đêl	who? hàđêl # dáu? (who is he/she) hàđêl đépgop nén dáu? (who are your relatives/kin/family)
hà:gyá	Where? ; At what Place? hà:gyá èm gíl? (where do you live?)
hàgyaide	which one?
háòdè	How many? háòdè gyá sá:dàu? (how many winters do you have? / <i>how old are you?</i>)
háòi	When? ; at what point as to distance?
háòt	How much? ; How many? háòt báì:k'àu? (how much does the sun lie / <i>what time is it?</i>)
hái	huh? What? Yes?
há:tsò	How? ; In what way or manner? há:tsò èm káu? (how are you called? / <i>what is your name?</i>) há:tsò àn bà đò:gyà _____? (how do we say _____)
háu	yes/no question? háu gául tó? (some water? / <i>do you want water?</i>)
hađom	Is it so? / Is it true...? / is it really...?
hàundé	what? hàundé é:dè # dáu? (what is this?) hàundé à áu:màu? (what are you doing/making?)
hàundó	why? ; for what reason?
hàýá	Which way? ; where? ; in what direction? ; in what manner? hàýá èm bánmà? (where are you going?) hàýá èm tó:yà? (in what direction are you traveling?) hàýá # bá? (where did he/she/it go? [animal/person]) hàýá è bá? (where did it go? [plant/thing])
nàundó	why? ; for what reason? nàundó èm áulyà? (why are you crying?)

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 6

PLACE & LOCATION (All Places & Locations require one of the suffixes below are considered Adverbials NOT nouns)			
-auk'o:be -autkaungya -ba -be -begu -dɔ:gyà -gù -gyà -hau:bau -mai -tái -tau/-taup -tso -yàu	around / along the edge of at the end of by (vertical/standing) along (horizontal/laying) through (along-to) inside/underneath to in/at next to above (not touching) on top of beyond / the other side of toward/way place of / from		
	animal/person noun	plant/thing noun (remove ending)	3 rd Category Noun
	tó:au:k'obe (around the water's edge)	bí:á:au:k'obe (around the table's edge)	đò:áu:k'obe (surrounding the house)

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 7

Movement (basic verbs & tenses)					
	Past (-ed in English)	Present (-ing in English)	Future (-t'au)	Command (only used with you & let's pronouns)	Negative (used only with háun)
go / went	bá	bánmà	bá:t'au	bá	bá:mâu
come along move along	á	ánmà	á:t'au	á	á:mâu
come arrive	tsán	tsánmà	tsánt'au	----	tsá:nâu
travel move about		tó:yà	tó:yit'au	tó:yì	tó:yâu
come up go up ascend	hít	hítđau	hílt'au	hîl	hí:dâu
come down go down descend	sép	so:yà	so:t'au	sô	so:yâu
come in go in enter	hé:bà	hé:bep	hé:bet'au	hé:bè	hé:bâu
come out go out exit	tép	kîyà	ki:t'au	kî	ki:yâu

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 8

Food/Eating		
gáui:đò:gyà	Literal	"Free translation"
háu èm ɸ́:dàu? háu mà ɸ́:dàu? háu bà ɸ́:dàu?	you eaten? you 2 eaten? you all eaten	"have you eaten?" "have you 2 eaten?" "have you all eaten?"
bàt ɸáu!	let's eat it!	"let's eat!"
bàt kó:ɸàu!	let's now eat it!	"let's eat now"
hègáu gyà ɸ́:sául.	The food is set	"food is ready"
hègáu gyàt ɸ́:sáu.	I set the food	"food is ready"
bàt ɸ́:sáu!	you food set them	"set the food" "set the table"
hègáu gyát ɸ́:mauho:gyai!	Now we food- ready	"we have prepared the food"
bè dáu:tsai!	you pray!	"pray!" "will you pray?"
bè ɸ́:dau:tsai!	you food pray!	"pray for the food" "will you pray for the food?"
kyah́:ɸ́:bànmà kísaub́:ɸ́:bànmà đeh́:ɸ́:bànmà	morning-eat-going noon-eat-going evening-eat-going	"going to breakfast" "going to lunch" "going to dinner"

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 9

offering drink		
gáui:ðòn:gyà	Literal	"Free translation"
háu gául tón: háu gául tsôi háu gául tsóigùl háu gául gáulzep	some water? some coffee? some tea? some milk?	<i>"want some water?"</i> <i>"want some coffee?"</i> <i>"want some tea?"</i> <i>"want some milk?"</i>
tón: tón:gúl tón:t'olaun alau:tón é:tón píttón tó:áulkáui tsói tsóigúl tsóikòn:gya gáulzep	water water-red water-delicious apple-juice fruit-juice frothy-water water-crazy mixed liquid mixed liquid red mixed liquid black cow-milk	<i>water</i> <i>"red pop / kool-aid"</i> <i>"pop / juice/sweet drink"</i> <i>applejuice</i> <i>wine / grape juice</i> <i>beer</i> <i>alcohol</i> <i>coffee / soup</i> <i>tea</i> <i>coffee</i> <i>milk</i>
bàt tón:!	let's drink it!	<i>"let's drink!"</i>
gyà tôm gyà tonmau gyà tón:ðàu	I drank it I am drinking it I will drink it	
_____ táu:tsò à áum!	_____ this way you make it.	<i>"pass the _____"</i>

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 10

Common Commands (with singular you pronouns)		
gáui:ðòŋ:gyà	Literal	"Free"
bàt gúl!	you draw/write them!	<i>"draw it! write it!"</i>
bàt áum!	you do/make them!	<i>"do it! make it!"</i>
à bóŋ:!	you look at it!	<i>"look at it!"</i>
bè sáu!	you sit!	<i>"sit down!"</i>
bè hà!	you get up!	<i>"get up!"</i>
bè mâu!	you lie down!	<i>"lay down!"</i>
bè dèn:mâu!	you sleep lie down!	<i>"go to bed!" "go to sleep!"</i>
bè t'áu:hál!	you listen!	<i>"listen up" "pay attention"</i>
bè đó:bè!	you calm down!	<i>"calm down!" "quiet down!"</i>
bè hén:dè	you be gone!	<i>"get out of here!" "scram!"</i>
èm án!	you come!	<i>"come here!" "get over here!"</i>
èm bá!	you go!	<i>"go!" "go over there!"</i>
èm hé:bè!	you enter!	<i>"come in!" "go in!"</i>
èm kê!	you exit!	<i>"come out!" "go out!"</i>
èm sô!	you descend!	<i>"come down!" "get down!" "get down from there!"</i>

è̃m hí̃l	you ascend!	<i>"go up!"</i> <i>"come up!"</i> <i>get up on there/here!"</i>
è̃m ẫuĩdóĩn!	you say again!	<i>"repeat"</i> <i>"say it again"</i>
bà̃t ẫi!	you go/start off!	<i>"go!"</i>
bà̃t à̃unsó̃âi!	you walk off!	<i>"go walk!"</i>
bà̃t hó̃:à̃i!	you drive off!	<i>"go drive!"</i>
bà̃t kop̃bé̃ái!	you run off!	<i>"go run!"</i>
bà̃t p̃ihótái!	you fly off!	<i>"go fly!"</i>

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 12

Tribe	Kiowa word	Literal Translation
Apache (plains)	tàugûi	"sit-behind"
Apache (fort sill/lipan)	á:tàugùi	"tree-sit-behind"
Apache (Chiricahua)	đò:k'àunsènghàgàu	"shoe-turned-up-ones"
Apache (Jicarilla)	k'óptàugûi	"mountain-sit-behind"
Apache (Mescalero)	ésègwìdà:gàu	(Comanche word)
Arapaho (Southern)	áhyàtđàu	
Arapaho (Northern)	tau:k'yagau	"Sage-ones"
Arikara	k'áutđàu	"biters"
Blackfoot	tòṅ:kón:gáu	"leg-black-ones"
Caddo	màu:sép	"nose-perced"
Carrizo	đò:hé:gàu	"shoes-without-ones"
Cherokee	á:dòmgàu	"tree-under-ones"
Cheyenne	sá:k'áutđàu	"winter-biters"
Chickasaw	á:dòmgàu	"tree-under-ones"
Choctaw	á:dòmgàu	"tree-under-ones"
Cliffdwellers	ts'ó:k'áuđó:dáu	"rock-cliff-house-ones"
Comanche	gyâigù	"war-ones"
Creek	á:dòmgàu	"tree-under-ones"
Crow	gàuáu:k'yàgàu	"crow-men"
Delaware	wáubáunáu:gìgàu	"wabanaki-ones"
Flathead	áultókàui k'ìhà:gàu	"head-skin-round-ones"
Gros Ventre	bótk'yàgàu	"belly-men"
Hidatsa	hénó:gáu	
Kaw / Kanza	kàusáu:gàu	"Kaw-ones"
Kiowa	gáuigú	
Keechi	t'ó:gút	"face-marked"
Kickapoo	gí:gápù	
Lakota/Sioux	k'ólpàngàu	"neck-tied-ones"
Mandan	đò:hóngàu	
Navajo	àbàhôngàu	"Navajo-ones"
Nez Perce	áulk'áuđôigàu	
Omaha	óhò mò:gàu	"Omaha-ones"
Osage	k'áupàtđàu	"cut-smoothed-ones"
Otoe	k'ogauio:pautđàu	"elk-throat-fur-ones"
Pawnee	gûik'yàgàu	"wolf-men"

Ponca Pueblo (in general) Pueblo (Tewa) Quapaw Sac and Fox Sarsi Seminole Seri Shawnee Shoshone Tonkawa Towakani Waco Wichita Ute	áultóàulkàui k'îhà:gàu bóbòlhà:gàu égùgàu àlá:hògàu ságíbò:gàu bàu:ǵígàu á:dòm gàu zêbàǵì:nyìgàu sáu wáunôgàu són dò:dàu k'yá:hí:bì:gàu dòwáuǵánè:gàu t'ó:ǵút t'ó:ǵút í:đàgàu	"head-crazy-round-ones" "pueblo-ones" "tewa-ones" "sauk-ones" "thigh-burnt-ones" "tree-under-ones" "arrow-long-ones" "Shawnee-ones" "grass-house-ones" "man-eating-ones" "towakani-ones" "face-marked" "face-marked" "ute-ones"
American Indian Caucasian African/American East Asian	ǵí guldau:gau t'aukau kón:gyáóñ:gàu đápòlshàn	
American Mexican Chinese German Japan Texan Vietnamese	ǵ'ano:gàu k'ópt'aukàui ǵyáip'auñ:đàu jermengau japanigau đé hánògàu vietnamgau	"Americano-ones" "mountain-ear-floppy" "war-braid-ones" "german-ones" "Japanese-ones" "tejano-ones" "Vietnamese-ones"

Geographic Bands		
Cold People Hot People	t'o:k'yahyop sal:k'yahyop	cold-men (northern bands) hot-men (southern bands)

Sun Dance Circle Bands		
Elks Arikaras Kiwos Big Shields Thieves (apaches) Black Boys Saynday's Children Pulled out band	k'ogáui k'áutdàu gáui gú / obauigáui gú kin:et semhat kón:talyop sendeiyoi kuidau	"elk" "biters" "kiowas" "shield-big" "steal-prone to" "dark-boys" "saynday-children" "pulled out-ones"

Other Names		
coming out	tep dau	"comingout-ones" reference to kiowa origin story about the people coming out of a cottonwood log with the help of Saynday
big tipi flap people	kòmbáubîn	"Tipi-Flap-big" referring to Kiowas being known for having rather large tipi flaps.
kwahara bands	guhalegau	kiowa bands who associated closely with the kwahadi comanches

Kiowa Men's & Women's Societies		
Rabbit Society Gourd Clan Black Leggings O-ho-mah Lodge Horse Tassle Society Sheep Society Bravest 10 Bear Women Society Old Calf Woman Society	polan:yop ḑain:ḑegàu tón:kón:gáut ohoma:gau tseṇ:tanmau ḑembeyoi aldoyoi k'oitsen:gau aunha:demaimau ts'a:li:tsonhiṇ	"rabbits" "tdien-pbay-ones" "black-leg-ones" "ohoma-ones" "horse-brow-ones" "MountainSheep" "Herders" "fox-horses" "elk-horses" "bear-woman" "Calf-OldWomen"

OPTIONAL WORDS & PHRASES 13

Colloquial Expressions / Interjections (with no clear literal translation in english)	
expression	close approximate meaning (instructor can elaborate)
àbén:hà	equivalent to "now, you know" – used to preface a remark as : àbé:hà! Tsáu èm dé (now you know ; that's what I told you). – the term implies : I told you so. The customary shortening of same is hèbê . <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
á:gá!	denoting disbelief. (note : short form of bèlá:gá) <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
á:gá: bà dó:!	male expression : of surprise or dismay
ànhân	exclamatory remark equivalent to English "now what" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
àhò	the expression of gratitude. – it is equivalent to English "thank you" and is generally so interpreted, although it has no associating pronoun when directing to another person (refer to àhòdè)
à:kó!	speech particle that usually initiates expressions and equates as english "And now!" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's disyllables}</i>
a:nananana	
áu:bé	"there along" "there goes!" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
áu:gàu	"there!" or "look!" ; expression to bring one's attention to something <i>{ translation from Parker Mckenzie's disyllables}</i>
áupgàu	"out of the way!" "watch out!" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
áutgàu	"out of the way!" "watch out!" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
bèkô	denoting "go on" or "let's go!" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's note cards} expressing agreement</i>

	<i>and often prefaces expressions : "bèkô! Bà kóbà!" okay let's go" {translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
bèlá:gá	denoting disbelief. The short form (á:gá) predominates in use
bé:tàu	"oh really" / "I didn't know that" / "so that's how it is" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
bót:âui	"absolutely!"
đáu:!	expresses mild surprise (seldomly used by men) <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's monosyllables}</i>
én:hàu!	an expression like "there, I told you so!" <i>{translation from David Paddlety's Kiowa Language}</i>
én:hàu:dè!	an expression of scolding, like "this one (right here)" <i>{translation from David Paddlety's Kiowa Language}</i>
e:nenenene	
e:dededede	
gâ gâ	Kiowa imitation of the crow's caw <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
gótđè	"hurry" "move fast" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
há	ouch ; exclamation of pain (actual or feigned) used under same conditions as those for the english term – loudness of the term when voiced is usually correlated wit the degree of pain. <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
hábên	expressing "that's it!" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
hábêl	expressing a second thought ; as, "well, let it be" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
hà:byòi	exclamation expressing anger ; sometimes disappointment, disgust, vexation, etc. (a shortening of ò:há:byòi) <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
háuđôm	expression, "really?" "really so?"

	<i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
háundé óŋ:de	
háu:tsèl	prefaces expression and can be equated to English, "listen"; "it's like this"; etc. <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
hê	used to attract attention ; equivalent to English "hey!" <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
hóldé	an exclamation to impel someone into action, as in : hóldé! Èm á! (usually contru., 'hurry! Come here')
hyá	interjection used to attract attention or to shoo away animals. <i>{ translation from Parker Mckenzie's monosyllables }</i>
káunhéndè	interjection expressing "well, of all the-----!" ; "Well, I never-----" <i>{translation from David Paddlety's Kiowa Language }</i>
k'yágômòŋ:gàu	sometime used in in derogating another person, directly or indirectly—like in : k'yágômò:gàu, bègáu áu:dê dáu:á: é:hàu: á k'yàtdàunàu [aw, that rascal is again coming here when he is not being asked too] Long form of : ó:gàu. (translation from correspondence between Parker Mckenzie and Dr. Laural Watkins)
màukô	hurry! ; make haste! (synonym : hóldé) <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
óbàhàu	enough! Cease! ; i.e., in reference to a ceasing <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
ódèhàu óđèhàu	enough! No more! ; i.e., in reference to amount or number. – there is a disagreement in the pronunciation of ódèhàu & óđèhàu ; both used in the same sense and both are equally prevalent in usage. <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>
ó:gàu	Sometimes used to admonish unruly children especially by mothers. Short form of :

	k'yágômò:gàu. (translation from correspondence between Parker Mckenzie and Dr. Laural Watkins)
ò:há:byòi	exclamation expressing anger ; sometimes disappointment, disgust, vexation, etc. (shortened form há:byòi) {translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}
òòwâ	imitating the hoot of a (barred) owl
tsáumá:gólé	expressing "faster!" ; "run-run-run" {translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}
tsólhàu	"that's the way" {translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}
wé:	exclamation of welcome ; used in greeting " wé:! èm sô! " derives from the Comanche term wee: meaning get down which in turn is a shortening of comanche weehtsitu for the same meaning. Essentially when Kiowas say " wé:! èm sô! " they are saying "get down" in comanche first and then "you get down" in kiowa.
wáu	exclamation used when a target has been hit ; e.g., wáu! I hit the bullseye ; wáu! You were right – in reference to an opinion
wí:sdè	exclamation of a near miss, as of target, hairbreath escape, etc. ; e.g., wísdè! I almost hit the bullseye ; wísdè! The care barely missed us ; wísdè! You were almost right – in reference to an opinion. Term is unique in that the first syllable ends in S whereas all other Kiowa syllables end in any one of only five Kiowa consonants : L M N P T. Therefore, it is not structurally Kiowa and could be of foreign origin.
wu wu	horned owl-like expression ; often used at the end of childrens songs to scare them
yátdé	interjection that expresses compassion for. Equivalent to english : "poor thing" abbreviated form : yáuátdé! { translation from Parker Mckenzie's disyllables}

yó!	exclamation used to scare or frighten another <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's note cards}</i>
yóooo:	exclamation used by person frightened or much surprised. Women are prone to deviate the voicing of the term to yú: <i>{ translation from Parker Mckenzie's note cards}</i>
zémdé!	a colloquial term applied to a person who has tried hard to emulate another "person without success". <i>{translation from David Paddlety's Kiowa Language}</i> word is not of from Kiowa origin but rather a Kiowa pronunciation of the name <u>James T.</u> directed toward the inept ; the foolish ; etc.
zèmk'wátde	used to belittle another as being inept or having no ability <i>{translation from Parker Mckenzie's _____}</i>

	<i>Base Form</i>	<i>My/Our & proper name</i>	<i>Your</i>	<i>His/Her/Their</i>	<i>Calling To (Adress)</i>
Grandfather	kòñ:ǵí	náukòñ:ǵí Kòñ:ǵè (<i>proper</i>)	ákòñ:ǵí	ákòñ:gyòì	Kóñ (kòñ:ǵí)
Grandmother (mom's side)	táñ:ǵí	náutáñ:ǵí Táñ:ǵè (<i>proper</i>)	átáñ:ǵí	átáñ:gyòì	Táñ (tàñ:ǵí)
Grandmother (dad's side)	tál	náutà:lí Tà:lyói (<i>proper</i>)	átà:lí	átà:lyòì	Tà:lí
Father	ǵául	náúǵául ǵàù:ǵáui (<i>proper</i>)	ǵǵàù:ǵáù	ǵǵàuldè	ǵáù
Mother	tsáu	náútsáu ǵàù:ǵáui (<i>proper</i>)	ǵǵàù:ǵáù	ǵtsàù:dè	ǵáù
Uncle	t'ěñ	náut'ěñ sègyái (<i>proper</i>)	á:t'ěñ (ásègyá)	á:t'ěñ:dè	Sègí
Aunt	tsái	náútsái tsà:yói (<i>proper</i>)	átsà:yí	átsàidè	Tsà:yí
Opposite Gender Sibling (Male & Female)	ǵáun	náúǵáun: ǵáun:ǵè (<i>proper</i>)	ǵǵáun	ǵǵáun:ǵè	by name "ǵǵáun"
Brother (Male only)	ǵà:bí	náúǵà:bí ǵà:byói (<i>proper</i>)	ǵǵà:bí	ǵǵà:byòì	ǵà:bí
Sister (Female only)	p'í	náup'í p'í:ǵè (<i>proper</i>)	ǵp'í	ǵp'í:ǵè	by name "ǵp'í"
Son	í	náuí: bóldè (<i>proper</i>)	á:í	á:ì:ǵè	Ból
Daughter	í:tá	náuí:tá sé:tàundè (<i>proper</i>)	á:í:tá	á:ì:tà:dè	Sé:tàun
Nephew/Niece (Male Only)	t'ěñ	náut'ěñ sègyái (<i>proper</i>)	á:t'ěñ (ásègyá)	á:t'ěñ:dè	Sègí
Nephew (Female Only)	ám	náu:ám	á:ám	á:àmǵè	by name
Niece (female Only)	ámtà	náu:ámta	á:ámtà	á:àmtà:dè	by name

Grandson/Grandaughter (Male only)	kòñ:gí	náukòñ:gí Kòñ:de (<i>proper</i>)	ákòñ:gí	ákòñ:gyòì	Kóñ (kòñ:gí)
Grandson (Female only)	máu:gí	náu:máu:gi	ámáu:gí	ámàu:gyòì	name only
Granddaughter (Female only)	máu:gítà	náu:máu:gita	ámáu:gítà	ámàugità:dè	name only
Great Grandfather (Male only)	ḅá:bí	náuḅá:bí ḅà:byói (<i>proper</i>)	áḅà:bí	áḅà:byòì	Ḃà:bí
Great Grandson (Male only)	ḅá:bísàn	náuḅá:bísàn ḅà:byói (<i>proper</i>)	áḅà:bísàn	áḅà:bìsàn	Ḃà:bí
Great Grandmother (Male only)	ḍáuñ:sán	náuḍáuñ:sán ḍáuñ:sán (<i>proper</i>)	áḍáuñ:sán	áḍàuñ:sàn	Ḍáuñ:sán
Her Great Grandson	ḍáuñ:sán	náuḍáuñ:sán ḍáuñ:sán (<i>proper</i>)	áḍáuñ:sán	áḍàuñ:sàn	Ḍáuñ:sán
Great Grandfather (Female only)	ḍáuñ:sán	náuḍáuñ:sán ḍáuñ:sán (<i>proper</i>)	áḍáuñ:sán	áḍàuñ:sàn	Ḍáuñ:sán
His Great Granddaughter	ḍáuñ:sán	náuḍáuñ:sán ḍáuñ:sán (<i>proper</i>)	áḍáuñ:sán	áḍàuñ:sàn	Ḍáuñ:sán
Great Grandmother (Female only)	p'í:sàn	náup'í:sàn p'í:sàn (<i>proper</i>)	áp'í:sàn	áp'ì:sàn	P'í:sàn
Great Granddaughter (Female only)	p'í:sàn	náup'í:sàn p'í:sàn (<i>proper</i>)	áp'í:sàn	áp'ì:sàn	P'í:sàn

Husband	k'í	by name hén/ híñ / k'í:de (proper)	ák'í	ák'í:dè	(by name or hén / híñ)
Wife	tá	by name hén / híñ (proper)	átá	átà:dè	(by name or hén / híñ)
Father-in-law	dóm	náudóm k'í:él / élk'í (proper)	ádóm	ádòmdè	K'í:él / Élk'í (traditionally no interaction with daughter-in-law)
Mother-in-law	t'áu	náut'á tsón:híñ / éltson:híñ (proper)	át'áu	át'à:dè	Tsón:híñ / Éltson:híñ (traditionally no interaction with son-in-law)
Son-in-law	dóm	náudóm yátk'yà (proper)	ádóm	ádòmdè	Yátk'yà (traditionally no interaction with mother-in-law)
Daughter-in-law	t'áu	náut'á yátmà (proper)	át'áu	át'à:dè	Yátmà (traditionally no interaction with father-in-law)
Brother-in-law	ísèdàu	náuisèdàu ísèdàu:dè (proper)	áisèdàu	áisèdàu:dè	Ísèdàu
Sister-in-law	tán	náután yátmà (proper)	átán	átàndè	Yátmà
Friend (sibling term also used)	góm	náugóm tsá:dè	ágóm	ágòmdè	Tsá
Friend (Female only)	tsám	náutsám tsámde	átsám	átsàmdè	tsám
Person's lover		k'yaun (sometimes élk'í / élmà)	ák'yaun	ák'yaun:dè	
Person's Partner/pal/chum		k'í:yá	ák'í:yá	ák'í:yàdè	
Person's in-law		áutsán	ááutsán	áàutsàndè	
Person's first cousin		ǎáuàum	ábáuàum	ábàuàumde	

PRONOUNS CHARTS & WORKSHEETS

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item transferred (it)	2 items transferred (them 2)	3+ items Transferred (them)	
you	for me	éñ	né	náu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>náu</i>		<i>yáñ</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
I	for you	gyá	nén	gáu	←(animal)
	for him/her	<i>gáu</i>		<i>yán</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
you	for him / her	á	én	áu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>áu</i>		<i>án</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
any (except I)	for you	gáu	dét	dáut	←(animal)
		<i>dáut</i>		<i>gyát</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for us	gáu	dét	gáut	←(animal)
		<i>gáut</i>		<i>gyát</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for you 2	máu	mén	máun	←(animal)
		<i>máun</i>		<i>mán</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for you all	báu	bét	báut	←(animal)
		<i>báut</i>		<i>bát</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for them 2	mé	mén		←(animal)
		<i>mén</i>			<i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for them	bé	bét		←(animal)
		<i>bét</i>			<i>←(plant)</i>
any	for them (humans)	à	èñ	á	←(animal)
		<i>á</i>		<i>gyà</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
you 2	for him/her/me	mâ	ménê	máunâu	←(animal)
		<i>máunâu</i>		<i>mánî</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
you all	for him/her/me	bâ	bédê	báudâu	←(animal)
		<i>báudâu</i>		<i>bágî</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
they 2	for him/her/me	êñ	énê	énâu	←(animal)
		<i>énáu</i>		<i>énî</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
they all	for him/her/me	ê	édê	édâu	←(animal)
		<i>édâu</i>		<i>égî</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
they all (human)	for him/her/me	â	dê	dâu	←(animal)
		<i>dâu</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>

3-Part Sentences

ANIMAL OBJECTS

áun – gave **báu** – brought **tán:àu:mè** – help

háu:gyà – got **gáun:đáu:hàu:gyà** – bought

ENGLISH

1. You gave it to me
2. You gave them 2 to me
3. You gave them to me
4. s/he gave it to me
5. s/he gave them 2 to me
6. s/he gave them to me
7. I gave it to you
8. I gave them 2 to you
9. I gave them to you
10. I gave it to him/her
11. I gave them 2 to him/her
12. I gave them to him/her
13. You gave it to him/her
14. You gave them 2 to him/her
15. You gave them to him/her
16. s/he gave it to him/her
17. s/he gave them 2 to him/her
18. s/he gave them to him/her
19. anyone gave it to you
20. anyone gave them 2 to you
21. anyone gave them to you
22. anyone gave it to us
23. anyone gave them 2 to us
24. anyone gave them to us

WRITE KIOWA IN THIS COLUMN

én áun:.

né áun:.

náu áun:.

WRITE KIOWA IN THIS

COLUMN

- 25.anyone gave it to you 2
- 26.anyone gave them 2 to you 2
- 27.anyone gave them to you 2
- 28.anyone gave it to you all
- 29.anyone gave them 2 to you all
- 30.anyone gave them to you all
- 31.anyone gave it to them 2
- 32.anyone gave them 2 to them 2
- 33.anyone gave them to them 2
- 34.anyone gave it to them
- 35.anyone gave them 2 to them
- 36.anyone gave them to them
- 37.anyone gave it to them (human)
- 38.anyone gave them 2 to them (humans)
- 39.anyone gave them to them (humans)
- 40.you 2 gave it to him/her
- 41.you 2 gave them 2 to him/her
- 42.you 2 gave them to him/her
- 43.you all gave it to him/her
- 44.you all gave them 2 to him/her
- 45.you all gave them to him/her
- 46.they 2 gave it to him/her
- 47.they 2 gave them 2 to him/her
- 48.they 2 gave them to him/her
- 49.they all gave it to him/her
- 50.they all gave them 2 to him/her
- 51.they all gave them to him/her
- 52.they all (humans) gave it to him/her
- 53.they all (humans) gave them 2 to him/her

54. they all (humans) gave them to him/her

3-part Sentences

PLANT OBJECTS

áuṅ – gave **báu** – brought

háu: – got **gáuṅ:đáu:hàu:** – bought

ENGLISH

1. You gave it to me
2. You gave them 2 to me
3. You gave them to me
4. s/he gave it to me
5. s/he gave them 2 to me
6. s/he gave them to me
7. I gave it to you
8. I gave them 2 to you
9. I gave them to you
10. I gave it to him/her
11. I gave them 2 to him/her
12. I gave them to him/her
13. You gave it to him/her
14. You gave them 2 to him/her
15. You gave them to him/her
16. s/he gave it to him/her
17. s/he gave them 2 to him/her
18. s/he gave them to him/her
19. anyone gave it to you
20. anyone gave them 2 to you
21. anyone gave them to you
22. anyone gave it to us
23. anyone gave them 2 to us
24. anyone gave them to us

WRITE KIOWA IN THIS COLUMN

náu áuṅ:

né áuṅ:

yán áuṅ:

WRITE KIOWA IN THIS COLUMN

- 25.anyone gave it to you 2
- 26.anyone gave them 2 to you 2
- 27.anyone gave them to you 2
- 28.anyone gave it to you all
- 29.anyone gave them 2 to you all
- 30.anyone gave them to you all
- 31.anyone gave it to them 2
- 32.anyone gave them 2 to them 2
- 33.anyone gave them to them 2
- 34.anyone gave it to them
- 35.anyone gave them 2 to them
- 36.anyone gave them to them
- 37.anyone gave it to them (human)
- 38.anyone gave them 2 to them (humans)
- 39.anyone gave them to them (humans)
- 40.you 2 gave it to him/her
- 41.you 2 gave them 2 to him/her
- 42.you 2 gave them to him/her
- 43.you all gave it to him/her
- 44.you all gave them 2 to him/her
- 45.you all gave them to him/her
- 46.they 2 gave it to him/her
- 47.they 2 gave them 2 to him/her
- 48.they 2 gave them to him/her
- 49.they all gave it to him/her
- 50.they all gave them 2 to him/her
- 51.they all gave them to him/her
- 52.they all (humans) gave it to him/her
- 53.they all (humans) gave them 2 to him/her
- 54.they all (humans) gave them to him/her

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS				
	O B J E C T S			
mental verb – for, to, by someone basic verb – possessed by someone	Animacy of object	(1) Singular it/he/she	(2) Dual they 2	(3+) TriPlural they all
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by me <i>(basic verb)</i> my / mine	anim→ plant→	én <i>náu</i>	né	náu <i>yáñ</i>
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by you <i>(basic verb)</i> your / yours	anim→ plant→	gyá <i>gáu</i>	nén	gáu <i>yán</i>
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by him/her/it <i>(basic verb)</i> his, hers, its	anim→ plant→	á <i>áu</i>	én	áu <i>án</i>
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by us <i>(basic verb)</i> our / ours	anim→ plant→	dáu <i>dáut</i>	dét	dáut <i>gyát</i>
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by you 2 <i>(basic verb)</i> your 2 / your 2's	anim→ plant→	máu <i>máun</i>	mén	máun <i>mán</i>
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by you all <i>(basic verb)</i> your all / your all's	anim→ plant→	báu <i>báut</i>	bét	báut <i>bát</i>
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by them 2 <i>(basic verb)</i> their 2 / their 2's	anim→ plant→	mé <i>mén</i>	mén	mén
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by them <i>(basic verb)</i> their / theirs	anim→ plant→	bé <i>bét</i>	bét	bét
<i>(mental verb)</i> for, to, by them human <i>(basic verb)</i> their /theirs human	anim→ plant→	à <i>é</i>	èñ	á <i>gyá</i>

Possessive Sentences

ANIMALS

dáu – is/are/am
k'áu – laying (1 or 2)

án:gyà – sitting (1 or 2)
k'úl – sitting/laying (3 or more)

ENGLISH

55. It is my
56. they 2 are my
57. they are my
58. It is your
59. they 2 are your
60. they are your
61. It is his/her
62. they 2 are his/her
63. they are his/her
64. It is their 2's
65. they 2 are their 2's
66. they are their 2's
67. It is their
68. they 2 are their
69. they are their
70. It is their (human)
71. they 2 are their (human)
72. they are their (human)
73. It is your 2's
74. they 2 are your 2's
75. they are your 2's
76. It is your all's
77. they 2 are your all's
78. they are your all's
79. It is our
80. they 2 are our
81. they are our

KIOWA

éñ dau.
né dau.
náu dau.

Possessive Sentences

PLANTS

dáu – is/are/am

tsél – set (1 or 2)

sául – set (several)

ENGLISH

1. It is my
2. they 2 are my
3. they are my
4. It is your
5. they 2 are your
6. they are your
7. It is his/her
8. they 2 are his/her
9. they are his/her
10. It is their 2's
11. they 2 are their 2's
12. they are their 2's
13. It is their
14. they 2 are their
15. they are their
16. It is their (human)
17. they 2 are their (human)
18. they are their (human)
19. It is your 2's
20. they 2 are your 2's
21. they are your 2's
22. It is your all's
23. they 2 are your all's
24. they are your all's
25. It is our
26. they 2 are our
27. they are our

KIOWA

náu dau.

né dau.

yán dau.

Mental Sentences

ANIMALS

gó:yì – bores/is boring

hái:gyádàu: – know

ENGLISH

1. He/She/It is boring for me
2. they 2 are boring for me
3. they are boring for me
4. He/She/It is boring for you
5. they 2 are boring for you
6. they are boring for you
7. He/She/It is boring for him/her
8. they 2 are boring for him/her
9. they are boring for him/her
10. He/She/It is boring for them 2
11. they 2 are boring for them 2
12. they are boring for them 2
13. He/She/It is boring for them
14. they 2 are boring for them
15. they are boring for them
16. He/She/It is boring for them (human)
17. they 2 are boring for them (human)
18. they are boring for them (human)
19. He/She/It is boring for you 2
20. they 2 are boring for you 2
21. they are boring for you 2
22. He/She/It is boring for you all
23. they 2 are boring for you all
24. they are boring for you all
25. He/She/It is boring for us
26. they 2 are boring for us
27. they are boring for us

KIOWA

éñ gó:yì.

né gó:yì.

náu gó:yì.

Mental Sentences

PLANTS

dáu – is/are/am

tsél – set (1 or 2)

sául – set (several)

ENGLISH

28. It is boring for me
29. they 2 are boring for me
30. they are boring for me
31. It is boring for you
32. they 2 are boring for you
33. they are boring for you
34. It is boring for him/her
35. they 2 are boring for him/her
36. they are boring for him/her
37. It is boring for them 2
38. they 2 are boring for them 2
39. they are boring for them 2
40. It is boring for them
41. they 2 are boring for them
42. they are boring for them
43. It is boring for them (human)
44. they 2 are boring for them (human)
45. they are boring for them (human)
46. It is boring for you 2
47. they 2 are boring for you 2
48. they are boring for you 2
49. It is boring for you all
50. they 2 are boring for you all
51. they are boring for you all
52. It is boring for us
53. they 2 are boring for us
54. they are boring for us

KIOWA

náu gó:yì.

né gó:yì.

yán gó:yì.

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→	gyà dé	nèn	dé gyàt		èm	máu	báu	
	You	anim→ plant→	à bé	mèn	bé bàt	én				dáu
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→	# é	èn	é gyà	én	èm	máu	báu	dáu
	They 2	anim→ plant→	én én	én	én ên	én	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	They We	anim→ plant→	ê ét	èt	ét êt	ê	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	They (human)	anim→ plant→	â èt	â	èt â	ê	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	You 2	anim→ plant→	mâ mên	mén	mên mân	mâ				dáu
	You all We	anim→ plant→	bâ bét	bèt	bét bàt	bâ				dáu

2part Sentences

ANIMAL OBJECT

I saw it/him/her

I saw them 2

I saw them

you saw it/him/her

you saw them 2

you saw them

s/he saw it/him/her

s/he saw them 2

s/he saw them

you 2 saw it/him/her

you 2 saw them 2

you 2 saw them

you all saw it/him/her

you all saw them 2

you all saw them

they 2 saw it/him/her

they 2 saw them 2

they 2 saw them

we saw it/him/her

we saw them 2

we saw them all

they saw it/him/her

they saw them 2

they saw them

they (human) saw it/him/her

they (human) saw them 2

they (human) saw them

WRITE KIOWA IN THIS COLUMN

gyà bón:

nèn bón:

dé bón:

PLANT OBJECT

WRITE KIOWA IN THIS COLUMN

I saw it
I saw them 2
I saw them

you saw it
you saw them 2
you saw them

s/he saw it
s/he saw them 2
s/he saw them

you 2 saw it
you 2 saw them 2
you 2 saw them

you all saw it
you all saw them 2
you all saw them

they 2 saw it
they 2 saw them 2
they 2 saw them

we saw it
we saw them 2
we saw them all

they saw it
they saw them 2
they saw them

they (human) saw it/him/her
they (human) saw them 2
they (human) saw them

dé bón:
nèn bón:
gyàt bón:

2nd Person and 3rd Person OBJECTS (to you, to you 2, to you all, to me, to us)

you saw me
you 2 saw me
you all saw me
s/he saw me
they 2 saw me

they saw me
they (humans) saw me

you saw us
you 2 saw us
you all saw us
s/he saw us
they 2 saw us
they saw us
they (humans) saw us

I saw you
we saw you
s/he saw you
they 2 saw you
they saw you
they (humans) saw you

I saw you 2
we saw you 2
s/he saw you 2
they 2 saw you 2
they saw you 2
they (humans) saw you 2

I saw you all
we saw you all
s/he saw you all
they 2 saw you all
they saw you all
they (humans) saw you all

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
à	è	bà	èm	mà	bà	# (anim) è (plant)	èn	è (anim) gyà (plant) á (human)

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
dè	ét	bé	bè	mé	bé	èm	én	ét ém (human)

Abstract Mental Pronouns <i>(abstract dative pronominals)</i>							
I (they for me)	we/let's (they for us)	you (they for you)	you 2 (they for you 2)	you all (they for you all)	it/he/she (they for him,her,it)	they 2 (they for them 2)	they (they for them)
yán	gyát	yán	mán	bát	án	mén	bét gyà (human)

Abstract 2part Pronouns / "Go off" Pronouns <i>(abstract transitive pronominals for verb áí:)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
gyà	ét	bà	bà	màn	bà	gyà	én	ét gyâ (human)

Simple Sentence Types

(Basic, Abstract Mental, Self, Abstract 2part)

hó:ài	[<i>v. abstract 2part</i>]	drive off; go drive
há:	[<i>v. self</i>]	got up
dón:zánmà	[<i>v. abstract mental</i>]	talking; speaking
tsán	[<i>v. basic</i>]	arrived; came

1. I drove off
2. you drove off
3. s/he drove off
4. you 2 drove off
5. they 2 drove off
6. we drove off
7. you all drove off
8. they drove off
9. they drove off (human)

10. I got up
11. you got up
12. s/he got up
13. you 2 got up
14. they 2 got up
15. we got up
16. you all got up
17. they got up
18. they got up (human)

19. "they" were spoken by me
20. "they" were spoken by you
21. "they" were spoken by him/her
22. "they" were spoken by you 2
23. "they" were spoken by them 2
24. "they" were spoken by us
25. "they" were spoken by you all
26. "they" were spoken by them
27. "they" were spoken by them (human)

28. I arrived
29. you arrived
30. s/he arrived
31. It arrived (plant)
32. you 2 arrived
33. they 2 arrived
34. we arrived
35. you all arrived
36. they arrived
37. they arrived (human)
38. They arrived (plant/abstract)

Simple Sentence Types

(Basic, Mental, Self, Ai)

gàuét:ài	[<i>v. abstract 2part</i>]	go off fearfully
dáu:tsài	[<i>v. self</i>]	prayed
gó:yì	[<i>v. abstract mental</i>]	bored; boring
bánmà	[<i>v. basic</i>]	going

1. I went off fearfully
2. you went off fearfully
3. s/he went off fearfully
4. you 2 went off fearfully
5. they 2 went off fearfully
6. we went off fearfully
7. you went off fearfully
8. they went off fearfully
9. they went off fearfully (human)

10. I prayed
11. you prayed
12. s/he prayed
13. you 2 prayed
14. they 2 prayed
15. we prayed
16. you all prayed
17. they prayed
18. they prayed (human)

- 19. "they" were boring to me
- 20. "they" were boring to you
- 21. "they" were boring to him/her
- 22. "they" were boring to you 2
- 23. "they" were boring to them 2
- 24. "they" were boring to us
- 25. "they" were boring to you all
- 26. "they" were boring to them
- 27. "they" were boring to them (human)

- 28. I am going
- 29. you are going
- 30. s/he is going
- 31. It is going (plant)
- 32. you 2 are going
- 33. they 2 are going
- 34. we are going
- 35. you all are going
- 36. they are going
- 37. they are going (human)
- 38. They are going (plant/abstract)

Notecard Project

(Beginning Kiowa-Continued)

NOTECARDS

General Catagories

Animal Nouns – Category made up of animate nouns and nouns with animate qualities including humans, animals, celestial beings like the sun, moon, stars and clouds, objects like cars and dolls, liquids like water and river, some bodyparts and some “inanimate” objects one might not think in this category like scissors, knife, fork, spoon.

These can be further categorized into several other categories in the following based on how they interact with Pronoun-Verb sets

- **Anim.** – fits the normal singular, dual, triplural pronoun pattern for an Anim. noun
- **Anim. Singular** – usually with singular & dual pronouns but never uses the triplural pronoun
- **Anim. Human** – the triplural pronoun is different than the normal Anim. pronouns pattern. Singular & dual stay the same

Plant Nouns – Category made up of inanimate nouns and nouns with inanimate qualities including plants, objects made from plants, most inanimate objects, non-living natural objects and some bodyparts

These can be further categorized into several other categories in the following based on how they interact with Pronoun-Verb sets

- **Inanim.** - fits the normal singular, dual, triplural pronoun pattern for an Plant noun
- **Inanim. Singular** – noun usually used with the singular & dual pronouns for the plant noun even if the object is looks triplural
- **Inanim. Triplural** – noun usually used with the triplural and dual pronouns for a plant noun even if the object looks singular
- **Inanim. Tree** – triplural has no pronoun therefore marked with (#). Singular and dual fit the normal plant pronoun pattern.

Other – very small category of nouns that grammatically have a singular form like animates and a triplural form like inanimates, including shoes, socks, boots, moccasins, rope, rock, and earring. While some seem to fit the pattern as things in pairs others do not

- **Other** – singular pronoun like Anim. / triplural pronoun like Plant dual form is like the other classes

• áuñ:gáubhĩ: • đâi • kàu:lék'yâlé • k'áunkĩñ: • ôik'yàđól • pòlãñ:yĩñ: • sétgút • sét:tséyò: • tsènbô • tónàut'àiuiñ • t'áp • t'è:nét:tsèyò: • zontâbé	• gáuimà • gáuik'ĩ • ì:p'áu:gyá • sân • tàlyí: • mátàun • đógúl • yáugáui • k'yãñ:hĩñ • mà:yĩñ • êlk'ĩ: • êlmà: • k'yáptàu: • ts'ályì:ts'òñhĩñ
• hêñ:ì: • k'áudál • k'âu • hĩñ:tsóñ: • t'áuñ: • t'áiñkautá: • hâi • p'áu: (1st meaning • đãñ: • pán • tón: • p'áu: (2nd meaning)	• tóñ • tóñ:t'ólauñ:tòñ: • tsói • tsóigúl • gául:zep • hénàñ: • p'áu: • áu:tãñt'áiñ • tsóiséñóñ:gyá • hĩñ:gyá • gòm:é • é:sân

• k'áu:t'ényi:gàu • á:dàu • pép • é:góp • sóñ:dàu • áidèñ:gàu • á:kiñ:gàut • dóñ:gàut • é:gáu • álàu:gàu • k'óp	• t'áiñkáu Holtâgàu • háuñ:đòñ:gùtgàu • háuñ:gùgàu • máu:ts'áiñmàu • tàupbáa:dàu • gút:à:dàu • bĩñ:á:dàu • té:đáu • dàuâđàu • k'âuâđàu • álàu:gàu
• hólà • káu:dé • t'óñ:gyà • k'ólpañ: • gút • đò:hĩn • đó: • pán • đéñ:gyà • dáu:gyá • p'áu: • hólnàun	• đó:dé • đògí:nyí: • đòđôñdè • đò:hĩñ • t'àuá: • ts'ó: • yáibáu • álàu:bàu • tóñ:t'ólàuñ:bàu • k'âuñdàu • dáum • k'yàgóp

Pronoun Patterns for Noun classes

(2part Pronoun-Verb examples)

**darkened boxes are deviation from the normal pattern*

Anim. Noun - Pronoun Pattern Examples

	It/He/She	They 2	They (3+) <i>Longer Noun form in this category</i>
Anim.	tségùn gyà bóṅ: (dog I saw it)	tségùn nèn bóṅ: (dogs I saw them 2)	tségùn:ḁàù dé bóṅ: (dogs I saw them)
Anim. Singular	tón gyà bóṅ: (water I saw it)	tón nèn bóṅ: (water I saw them 2)	tón gyà bóṅ: (water I saw it)
Anim. Human	tàlí: gyà bóṅ: (boy I saw him)	tàlí: nèn bóṅ: (boy I saw them 2)	tàlyóp dé bóṅ: (boys I saw them)

Plant Noun - Pronoun Pattern Examples

	It/He/She <i>Longer Noun form in this category</i>	They 2	They (3+)
Plant	á:ḁàù dé bóṅ: (stick I saw it)	á:ḁàù nèn bóṅ: (sticks I saw them 2)	á: gyà t bóṅ: (sticks I saw them)
Plant Singular	álàù:gàù dé bóṅ: (plum I saw it)	álàù:gàù nèn bóṅ: (plums I saw them 2)	álàù:gàù dé bóṅ: (plums I saw them)
Plant Triplural	káu:dé gyà t bóṅ: (pants I saw them)	káu:dé nèn bóṅ: (pants I saw them 2)	káu:dé gyà t bóṅ: (pants I saw them)
Plant Trees	á:ḁàù dé bóṅ: (tree I saw it)	á:ḁàù nèn bóṅ: (trees I saw them 2)	á: gyà bóṅ: (trees I saw them)

Other Noun - Pronoun Pattern Examples

	It/He/She <i>Longer Noun form in this category</i>	They 2	They (3+)
Plant	ts'ó: gyà bóṅ: (rock I saw it)	ts'ó: nèn bóṅ: (rocks I saw them 2)	ts'ó: gyà t bóṅ: (rocks I saw them)

Selected 3part Pronouns

Anim.			
	Anim.	Anim. Singular	Anim. Human
I to it	én	én	én
I to them 2	né	né	né
I to them	náu	én	né

Plants			
	Plant	Plant Singular	Plant Triplural Plant Abstract
I to it	náu	náu	<i>gyát</i>
I to them 2	né	né	né
I to them	gyát	<i>náu</i>	gyát

Other	
I to it	<i>én</i>
I to them 2	né
I to them	<i>yán</i>

Selected Mental/Possessive Pronouns

Anim.			
	Anim.	Anim. Singular	Anim. Human
it for me it is my	én	én	én
they 2 for me they 2 are my	né	né	né
they for me they are my	náu	<i>én</i>	<i>né</i>

Plants			
	Plant	Plant Singular	Plant Triplural Plant Abstract
it for me it is my	náu	náu	<i>yán</i>
they 2 for me they 2 are my	né	né	né
they for me they are my	yán	<i>náu</i>	yán

Other	
it for me it is my	<i>gyà</i>
they 2 for me they 2 are my	né
they for me they are my	<i>yán</i>

Selected 2part Pronouns (I to...)

Anim.			
	Anim.	Anim. Singular	Anim. Human
I to it	gyà	gyà	gyà
I to them 2	nèn	nèn	nèn
I to them	dé	<i>gyà</i>	<i>dè</i>

Plants			
	Plant	Plant Singular	Plant Triplural Plant Abstract
I to it	dé	dé	<i>gyàt</i>
I to them 2	nèn	nèn	nèn
I to them	gyàt	<i>dé</i>	gyàt

Other	
I to it	<i>gyà</i>
I to them 2	nèn
I to them	<i>gyàt</i>

Selected 2part Pronouns (you to...)

Anim.			
	Anim.	Anim. Singular	Anim. Human
you to it	à	à	à
you to them 2	mèn	mèn	mèn
you to them	bé	<i>à</i>	<i>dè</i>

Plants			
	Plant	Plant Singular	Plant Triplural Plant Abstract
you to it	bé	bé	<i>bàt</i>
you to them 2	mèn	mèn	mèn
you to them	bàt	<i>bé</i>	bàt

Other	
you to it	<i>à</i>
you to them 2	mèn
you to them	<i>bàt</i>

Selected basic Pronouns

Anim.			
	Anim.	Anim. Singular	Anim. Human
it	#	#	#
they 2	èn	èn	èn
they	è	#	á

Plants			
	Plant	Plant Singular	Plant Triplural Plant Abstract
it	è	è	<i>gyà</i>
they 2	èn	èn	èn
they	gyà	<i>è</i>	gyà

Other	
it	#
they 2	èn
they	<i>gyà</i>

Subject Lessons

Family & Possession

Family and Possessions

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS							
TYPE OF VERB USED		O B J E C T S					
		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/he/she	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental
<i>(basic verb)</i> my	<i>(mental verb)</i> for me	anim→ plant→	én <i>náu</i>		né		náu <i>yáñ</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> your	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you	anim→ plant→	gyá <i>gáu</i>		nén		gáu <i>yán</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> his/her	<i>(mental verb)</i> for him/her/it	anim→ plant→	á <i>áu</i>		én		áu <i>án</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> our	<i>(mental verb)</i> for us	anim→ plant→					
<i>(basic verb)</i> your 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you 2	anim→ plant→					
<i>(basic verb)</i> your all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you all	anim→ plant→					
<i>(basic verb)</i> their 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them 2	anim→ plant→					
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them	anim→ plant→					
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's human	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them human	anim→ plant→					

ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ: [tdawñ] *n. anim. KRO* – Opposite Gender sibling; a Male’s sister or a Female’s brother (Kiowa Relationship Order); term extends to any opposite sex siblings and cousins as well

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
Brother/Sister! (calling to)	(by name only)	
Brother/Sister (reference)	(by name only)	
my brother/sister	ᑎᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑎᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
your brothersister	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
his sister / her brother	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:

ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ: [pbah-bee] *n. anim. KRO* – male’s brother (Kiowa Relationship Order); term extends to a man’s brother or his male cousin

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
Brother! (calling to)	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:!	
Brother (reference)	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	
my brother	ᑎᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑎᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
your brother	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
his/her brother	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ

ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ: [p’ee] *n. anim. KRO* – female’s sister (Kiowa Relationship Order); term extends to a woman’s sister or her female cousin

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
Sister! (calling to)	(by name only)	
Sister (reference)	(by name only)	
my sister	ᑎᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑎᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
your sister	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ
his/her sister	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ	ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ:ᑭᑦᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ

ḑául [tdaw] *n. anim. KRO* – Father; Dad (who are also fathers per the Kiowa Relationship Order); term also extends your father’s brothers and their male cousins

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	ḑául	ḑáutḑául
Father! (calling to)	ḑáu:	
Father (reference)	ḑáu:ḑáui:	
my father	náutḑaul	náutḑáutḑául
your father	áḑáu:ḑául	áḑáu:ḑaut
his/her father	á:ḑáulḑè	áḑául:dáu:

tsáu: [tsaw] *n. anim. KRO* – Mother; Mom (Kiowa Relationship Order); term also extends your mother’s sisters and her female cousins

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	tsáu:	tsáu:dáu
Mother! (calling to)	Gau:	
Mother (reference)	Gáu:gáui	
my mother	náugáu:gáu	náugáu:gáut
your mother	ágáu:gáu	ágáu:gáut
his/her mother	átsáu:de	átsáu:gáu

t’éñ: [t’ayñ] *n. anim. KRO* – Uncle (Kiowa Relationship Order); term only extends your mother’s brothers and her male cousins

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	t’éñ:	t’éñ:dáu
Uncle! (calling to)	Sègí:!	
Uncle (reference)	Sègyái	
my uncle	náut’éñ:	náut’éñ:dáu
your uncle	át’éñ: / ásègyá	át’éñ:dáu
his/her uncle	át’éñ:ḑè	át’éñ:dáu

tsái [tsigh] *n. anim. KRO* – Aunt; Auntie (Kiowa Relationship Order); term only extends your father’s sisters and his female cousins

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	tsái	tsáigú
Aunty! (calling to)	Tsà:yí:!	
Aunt (reference)	Tsà:yói:	
my aunt	náutsà:yí	náutsà:yóp
your aunt	átsà:yí	átsà:yóp
his/her aunt	átsàide	átsàigáu

kóñ:gí [ee] *n. anim. KRO* – Grandfather; Grandpa (Kiowa Relationship Order); the term extends grandfather, male siblings of grandparents, male cousins of grandparents

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	kóñ:gí	kóñ:gyóp
Grandpa! (calling to)	Kóñ:!! / Koñ:gí:!!	
Grandpa (reference)	Kòñ:de	
my grandfather	náukòñ:gí	náukòñ:gyóp
your grandfather	ákòñ:gí	ákòñ:gyóp
his/her grandfather	á:kòñ:gyòi	ákòñ:gyòp

Tál [tahl] *n. anim. KRO* – Paternal Grandmother; Grandma (Kiowa Relationship Order); the term extends grandmother on father's side, female siblings of grandparents on father's side, female cousins of grandparents on father's side; (term for Paternal grandmother is **tàñ:gí:**)

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	tál	tá:lyóp
Grandma! (calling to)	Tà:lyí:!!	
Grandma (reference)	Tà:lyói:	Tà:lyópgàu
my grandmother	náutà:lyí	náutà:lyóp
your grandmother	átà:lyí	átà:lyóp
his/her grandmother	átà:lyòi	átà:lyòp

tàñ:gí [tahñ-gkee] *n. anim. KRO* – Maternal Grandmother; Grandma (Kiowa Relationship Order); the term extends grandmother on motherside, female siblings of grandparents on mothers side, female cousins of grandparents on mothers side; (term for Paternal grandmother is **tà:lí:**)

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	tàñ:gí	tàñgyóp
Grandma! (calling to)	Tàñ:!! / Táñ:gí:!!	
Grandma (reference)	Tàñ:de	
my grandmother	náutàñ:gí	náutàñ:gyóp
your grandmother	átàñ:gí	átàñ:gyóp
his/her grandmother	átàñgyòi	átàñgyòp

tsáu: [tsaw] *n. anim. KRO* – Mother; Mom (Kiowa Relationship Order); term also extends your mother’s sisters and her female cousins

Noun #	1 or 2	3 or more
base word	tsáu:	tsáu:dàu
Mother! (calling to)	Gau:	
Mother (reference)	Gàu:gáui	
my mother	náutsáu:	náutsáu:dàu
your mother	ágàu:gáu	ágàugáut
his/her mother	átsàu:de	átsàu:gàu

Gáu! Èm áñ!

Gáu! Háundé èm tsái:dàu.

Gáu! Gótdé èm do!

Gàu:gáui # bòñhyômdàu:

Gàu:gáui èm gúnmàu

Gàu:gáui # gíl déèñ à bánmà

Náutsáu: éñ dáu:

Náutsáu: gyà hoai

Náutsáu: bñ:gyà gyà gáun

Háu ágàu:gáu gyá dáu:?

ágàu:gáu gyà k’áu:dé.

ágàu:gáu gyá dáu:dè gyà bóñ, kidel.

Hadel átsàu:dè á dáu:?

átsàu:dè gyà hoai, sabegu.

átsàu:dè á dáu:dè # đón:gyà “bé đó:bé!”

Body Parts & Possession

Body Parts & Possession

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS					
TYPE OF VERB USED		O B J E C T S			
		Animacy	basic mental 1 object it/he/she	basic mental 2 objects they 2	basic mental 3+ objects they
<i>(basic verb)</i> my	<i>(mental verb)</i> for me	anim→ plant→	én <i>náu</i>	né	náu <i>yáñ</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> your	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you	anim→ plant→	gyá <i>gáu</i>	nén	gáu <i>yán</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> his/her	<i>(mental verb)</i> for him/her/it	anim→ plant→	á <i>áu</i>	én	áu <i>án</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> our	<i>(mental verb)</i> for us	anim→ plant→	dáu <i>dáut</i>	dét	dáut <i>gyát</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> your 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you 2	anim→ plant→	máu <i>máun</i>	mén	máun <i>mán</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> your all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you all	anim→ plant→	báu <i>báut</i>	bét	báut <i>bát</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> their 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them 2	anim→ plant→			
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them	anim→ plant→			
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's human	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them human	anim→ plant→			

Body Parts (Anim. Class)	Body Parts (Plant Class)	Body Parts (Plant Singular Class)
đá:dè t'áu:dé tón:dé dén k'ól	máun máu:dáu máu:k'áun áultêm àunsôi	áu:dáu đá:áu:dàu đá:pàugàu k'yàgóp

Commands & Movement

Commands and Movement

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	éñ	né	náu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>náu</i>		<i>yáñ</i>	←(plant)
I	for you				←(animal)
	for him/her				←(plant)
you	for him / her	á	én	áu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>áu</i>		<i>án</i>	←(plant)
any (except I)	for you				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for us	gáu	dét	gáut	←(animal)
		<i>gáut</i>		<i>gyát</i>	←(plant)
anyone	for you 2				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal)
					←(plant)
anyone	for them 2	mé	mén		←(animal)
		<i>mén</i>			←(plant)
anyone	for them	bé	bét		←(animal)
		<i>bét</i>			←(plant)
any	for them (humans)	à	èñ	á	←(animal)
		<i>á</i>		<i>gyà</i>	←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me	mâ	ménê	máunâu	←(animal)
		<i>máunâu</i>		<i>mání</i>	←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me	bâ	bédê	báudâu	←(animal)
		<i>báudâu</i>		<i>bágî</i>	←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they all	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)
they all (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal)
					←(plant)

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
S U B J E C T	I	anim→ plant→								
	You	anim→ plant→	à bé	mèn	bé bàt	én				dáu
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→								
	They 2	anim→ plant→								
	They We	anim→ plant→								
	They (human)	anim→ plant→								
	You 2	anim→ plant→	mâ mên	mén	mên mân	mâ				dáu
	You all We	anim→ plant→	bâ bét	bèt	bét bàt	bâ				dáu

Basic Pronouns								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		bà	èm	mà	bà			

Self Pronouns								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		bé	bè	mé	bé			

"Abstract" Mental Pronouns							
I (they for me)	we/let's (they for us)	you (they for you)	you 2 (they for you 2)	you all (they for you all)	it/he/she (they for him,her,it)	they 2 (they for them 2)	they (they for them)
	gyát	yán	mán	bát			

"to go off" Pronouns								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		bàt	bàt	màn	bàt			

Common Commands (with singular you pronouns)		
gáui:ðòŋ:gyà	Literal	"Free"
bàt gúl!	you draw/write them!	<i>"draw it! write it!"</i>
bàt áum!	you do/make them!	<i>"do it! make it!"</i>
à bóŋ:!	you look at it!	<i>"look at it!"</i>
bè sáu!	you sit!	<i>"sit down!"</i>
bè hâ!	you get up!	<i>"get up!"</i>
bè mâu!	you lie down!	<i>"lay down!"</i>
bè dèŋ:mâu!	you sleep lie down!	<i>"go to bed!" "go to sleep!"</i>
bè t'áu:hál!	you listen!	<i>"listen up" "pay attention"</i>
bè đó:bè!	you calm down!	<i>"calm down!" "quiet down!"</i>
bè hén:dè	you be gone!	<i>"get out of here!" "scram!"</i>
èm án!	you come!	<i>"come here!" "get over here!"</i>
èm bá!	you go!	<i>"go!" "go over there!"</i>
èm hé:bè!	you enter!	<i>"come in!" "go in!"</i>
èm kíl!	you exit!	<i>"come out!" "go out!"</i>
èm sô!	you descend!	<i>"come down!" "get down!" "get down from there!"</i>
èm híl	you ascend!	<i>"go up!"</i>

		<i>"come up!"</i> <i>get up on there/here!"</i>
è̀m âuidóin!	you say again!	<i>"repeat"</i> <i>"say it again"</i>
bàt âi!	you go/start off!	<i>"go!"</i>
bàt àunsóâi!	you walk off!	<i>"go walk!"</i>
bàt hó:ài!	you drive off!	<i>"go drive!"</i>
bàt kopþéái!	you run off!	<i>"go run!"</i>
bàt pìhótái!	you fly off!	<i>"go fly!"</i>

Giving/Bringing Objects

Giving/Bringing Objects

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	éñ	né	náu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>náu</i>		<i>yáñ</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
I	for you	gyá	nén	gáu	←(animal)
	for him/her	<i>gáu</i>		<i>yán</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
you	for him / her	á	én	áu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>áu</i>		<i>án</i>	<i>←(plant)</i>
any (except I)	for you				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for us	gáu	dét	gáut	←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
		<i>gáut</i>		<i>gyát</i>	
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for you all				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
anyone	for them				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
any	for them (humans)	à	èñ	á	←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
		<i>á</i>		<i>gyà</i>	
you 2	for him/her/me	mâ	ménê	máunâu	←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
		<i>máunâu</i>		<i>mánî</i>	
you all	for him/her/me	bâ	bédê	báudâu	←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
		<i>báudâu</i>		<i>bágî</i>	
they 2	for him/her/me				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
they all	for him/her/me				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>
they all (human)	for him/her/me				←(animal) <i>←(plant)</i>

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
SUBJECT	I	anim→ plant→								
	You	anim→ plant→	à bé	mèn	bé bàt					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→								
	They 2	anim→ plant→								
	They We	anim→ plant→								
	They (human)	anim→ plant→								
	You 2	anim→ plant→	mâ mên	mén	mên mân					
	You all We	anim→ plant→	bâ bét	bèt	bét bàt					

Basic Pronouns (intransitive pronominals)								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
à	è	bà	èm	mà	bà	# (anim) è (plant)	èn	è (anim) gyà (plant) á (human)

Verbs
áun: (3part) báu: (2part/3part) tsé: / sáu: (2part) k'óp / ts'ó: (2part)

Directions & Location

Giving Directions

"to go off" Pronouns (abstract transitive pronominals for verb <i>ái:</i>)								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		bàt	bàt	màn	bàt			

Self Pronouns (reflexive pronominals)								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		bé	bè	mé	bé			

Basic Pronouns (intransitive pronominals)								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
		bà	èm	mà	bà			

Verbs
hòai (v. ài)
àunsòai (v. ài)

Directions
sá:bé:gù hàibè:gù hàibàudèpdèbè:gù hàiyi:yàdèbè:gù -dèen

Tségùn # gíl déen à bánmà

Tségùn	#	gíl	déen	à	bánmà

àunsòâigù [igh-goo], v. âi go off – going off for a walk

PAST (perfective)	àunsòâi	went off for a walk
PRESENT (continuous)	àunsòâigù	going off for a walk
FUTURE	àunsòâidàu	will go off for a walk
COMMAND	àunsòâi!	GO OFF FOR A WALK!
NEGATIVE	àunsòâ:yâu	not go off for a walk
HEARSAY "storytelling"	àunsòâihèl	reportedly went off for a walk
FUTURE (continuous)	àunsòâyì:đàu:	will continuously take off for walks
COMMAND(continuous)	àunsòâyì:!	CONTINUOUSLY GO OFF FOR WALKS!
HEARSAY (continuous)	àunsòâyì:	reportedly went off for walks
NEGATIVE (future)	àunsòâ:yâuđàu:	will not go off for a walk

hóàigù [hoh-igh-goo], v. âi go off – drive off (as by car, horse, train, etc.)

PAST (perfective)	hóài	drove off
PRESENT (continuous)	hóàigù	driving off
FUTURE	hóàidàu	will drive off
COMMAND	hóài!	DRIVE OFF! GO DRIVING!
NEGATIVE	hóà:yâu	not drive off
HEARSAY "storytelling"	hóàihèl	reportedly drove off
FUTURE (continuous)	hóâyì:đàu:	will continually drive off
COMMAND(continuous)	hóâyì:!	CONTINUOUSLY DRIVE OFF / GO DRIVING
HEARSAY (continuous)	hóâyì:	reportedly continued to drive off
NEGATIVE (future)	hóà:yâuđàu:	will not drive off

Locations

Numbers

Numbers

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
à	è	bà	èm	mà	bà	# <i>(anim)</i> è <i>(plant)</i>	èn	è <i>(anim)</i> gyà <i>(plant)</i> á <i>(human)</i>

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS						
		O B J E C T S				
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/he/she	basic mental	2 objects they 2
<i>(basic verb)</i> my	<i>(mental verb)</i> for me	anim→ plant→		én náu		
<i>(basic verb)</i> your	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you	anim→ plant→		gyá gáu		
<i>(basic verb)</i> his/her	<i>(mental verb)</i> for him/her/it	anim→ plant→		á áu		
<i>(basic verb)</i> our	<i>(mental verb)</i> for us	anim→ plant→				
<i>(basic verb)</i> your 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you 2	anim→ plant→				
<i>(basic verb)</i> your all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you all	anim→ plant→				
<i>(basic verb)</i> their 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them 2	anim→ plant→				
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them	anim→ plant→				
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's human	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them human	anim→ plant→				

1. **bá:gàu** (~~bá~~: in multiple digit numbers for 1's place only)
2. **yí:**
3. **pán:ò:**
4. **yí:gyá** (~~yát~~gyá in multiple digit numbers for 1's / 10's place)
5. **áunt'àu**
6. **máusáu**
7. **pânsén:**
8. **yátsén:**
9. **gáutsén**
10. **gáu:kìn:**

Digits

ONE	1000's place (- démàungàu:dòkìn)	100's place (- gáu:dòkìn)	10's place (- kìn:)	1's place (- tàn)
1				bá:gàu
11				bá:tàn
111		gáu:dòkìn	<i>n/a</i>	bá:tàn
1111	démàungàu:dòkìn	gáu:dòkìn	<i>n/a</i>	bá:tàn
10			bá:kìn:	
100		gáu:dòkìn		
1000	démàungàu:dòkìn			

four	1000's place	100's place	10's place	1's place
4				yí:gýá
14				yátgyátàn
44			yátgyákìn:	yátgyátàn
444		yí:gýá gáu:dòkìn	yátgyákìn:	yátgyátàn
4444	yí:gýá démàungàu:dòkìn	yí:gýá gáu:dòkìn	yátgyákìn:	yátgyátàn
40			yátgyákìn:	
400		yí:gýá gáu:dòkìn		
4000	yí:gýá démàungàu:dòkìn			

TWO	1000's place	100's place	10's place	1's place
2				yí:
12			<i>n/a</i>	yí:tàn
22			yí:kìn:	yí:tàn
222		yí: gáu:dòkìn	yí:kìn:	yí:tàn
2222	yí: démàung gáu:dòkìn	yí: gáu:dòkìn	yí:kìn:	yí:tàn
20			yí:kìn:	
200		yí: gáu:dòkìn		
2000	yí: démàung gáu:dòkìn			

Háò:đè gyá sá:dáu:?

(Age #) én: sá:dáu:.

Háòđè á sá:dáu:?

(Age #) á sá:dáu:.

Write then literal translation for each word then write the free translation

Háò:đè	gyá	sá:dáu:?
Free Translation:		

yí:kìn yí:tàn	én	sá:dáu:
Free Translation:		

Háò:đè	á	sá:dáu:?
Free Translation:		

pán:ò:kìn bá:tàn	á	sá:dáu:
Free Translation:		

Weather & Tense

Weather and Tense

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we <i>(they&I)</i>	we/let's <i>(you&I)</i>	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
						# <i>(anim)</i>		
								gyà <i>(plant)</i>

VERBS Weather Terms	
Weather Terms (Anim. Pronoun)	Weather Terms (Plant Triplural Pronoun)
pàndáu: sépdàu: t'ólsépdàu: t'énsépdàu: t'énpà:gyàsèpdàu:	t'ó: sál t'ópòt

Tenses			
	PAST kidel (yesterday) éñ:hàudèkì (today)	PRESENT éñ:hàudèkì (today)	FUTURE kyahinṅgau (tomorrow) éñ:hàudèkì (today)
Rain	sépàumgyà	sépdàu:	sépdàu:t'àu
	t'ólsépàumgyà	t'ólsépdàu:	t'ólsépdàu:t'àu
	t'énsépàumgyà	t'énsépdàu:	t'énsépdàu:t'àu
	t'énpà:gyàsépàumgyà	t'énpà:gyàsépdàu:	t'énpà:gyàsépdàu:t'àu
	pànáumgyà	tpàndáu:	pàndáu:t'àu
Cold	t'ó:àumgyà	t'ó:	tó:àumdèt'àu:
	sálàumgyà	sál	sálàumdèt'àu:
	t'ópòtàumgyà	t'ópòt	t'ópòtàumdèt'àu:

Basic Description

Description & Basic Verb Adjective

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
à	è	bà	èm	mà	bà	# (anim) è (plant)	èn	è (anim) gyà (plant) á (human)

Color	size	singular/plural verbs
gúldáu:	ét / bîn	tó:yà / zé:mà (basic)
kón:gyádáu:	gín:nyí / gyóin	án:gyà / k'úl (basic)
t'áindáu:	tsé: / tsá:dó:	k'áu: / k'úl (basic)
sáuihyé:dàu:		tsél / sául (basic)
gùtk'ódàu:		k'óp / ts'ó: (2part)
hâigùldàu:		tsé: / sáu: (2part)
pí:séldàu:		t'át / tá: (2part)
pèpt'àindáu:		
sét:é:dau:		

RELATIVE CLAUSE

Tségùn èn gúldàu:dè gyà bôn:

Tségùn	èn	gúldàu:dè	gyà	bôn
Free Translation :				

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
SUBJECT	I	anim→ plant→	gyà dé	nèn	dé gyàt					
	You	anim→ plant→	à bé	mèn	bé bàt					
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→	# é	èn	é gyà					
	They 2	anim→ plant→								
	They We	anim→ plant→								
	They (human)	anim→ plant→								
	You 2	anim→ plant→								
	You all We	anim→ plant→								

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/he/she	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
<i>(basic verb)</i> my	<i>(mental verb)</i> for me	anim→ plant→		én <i>náu</i>		né		náu <i>yán</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> your	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you	anim→ plant→		gyá <i>gáu</i>		nén		gáu <i>yán</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> his/her	<i>(mental verb)</i> for him/her/it	anim→ plant→		á <i>áu</i>		én		áu <i>án</i>
<i>(basic verb)</i> our	<i>(mental verb)</i> for us	anim→ plant→						
<i>(basic verb)</i> your 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you 2	anim→ plant→						
<i>(basic verb)</i> your all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you all	anim→ plant→						
<i>(basic verb)</i> their 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them 2	anim→ plant→						
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them	anim→ plant→						
<i>(basic verb)</i> their all's human	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them human	anim→ plant→						

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	éñ	né	náu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>náu</i>		<i>yáñ</i>	←(plant)
I	for you	gyá	nén	gáu	←(animal)
	for him/her	<i>gáu</i>		<i>yán</i>	←(plant)
you	for him/her	á	én	áu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>áu</i>		<i>án</i>	←(plant)
any (except I)	for you				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for us	gáu	dét	gáut	←(animal) ←(plant)
		<i>gáut</i>		<i>gyát</i>	
anyone	for you 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for you all				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them 2				←(animal) ←(plant)
anyone	for them all (anim)				←(animal) ←(plant)
any	for them all (humans)				←(animal) ←(plant)
you 2	for me / him,her	mâ	ménê	máunâu	←(animal) ←(plant)
		<i>máunâu</i>		<i>mánî</i>	
you all	for me / him,/her	bâ	bédê	báudâu	←(animal) ←(plant)
		<i>báudâu</i>		<i>bágî</i>	
they 2	for me / him,her				←(animal) ←(plant)
they all	for me / him,her				←(animal) ←(plant)
they all (human)	for me / him,her				←(animal) ←(plant)

3 PART PRONOUNS (GIVER → ITEM → RECEIVER)					
GIVER <i>(subject)</i>	RECEIVER <i>(Indirect Object)</i> TO or FOR	ITEM TRANSFERRED <i>(Direct Object)</i>			ANIMACY OF ITEM
		1 item (it)	2 items (them 2)	3+ items (them)	
you	for me	éñ	né	náu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>náu</i>		<i>yáñ</i>	←(plant)
I	for you	gyá	nén	gáu	←(animal)
	for him/her	<i>gáu</i>		<i>yán</i>	←(plant)
you	for him / her	á	én	áu	←(animal)
s/he		<i>áu</i>		<i>án</i>	←(plant)
anyone (except I)	for you	gáu	dét	dáut	←(animal)
		<i>dáut</i>		<i>gyát</i>	←(plant)
anyone	for us	gáu	dét	gáut	←(animal)
		<i>gáut</i>		<i>gyát</i>	←(plant)
anyone	for you 2	máu	mén	máun	←(animal)
		<i>máun</i>		<i>mán</i>	←(plant)
anyone	for you all	báu	bét	báut	←(animal)
		<i>báut</i>		<i>bát</i>	←(plant)
anyone	for them 2	mé	mén		←(animal)
		<i>mén</i>			←(plant)
anyone	for them	bé	bét		←(animal)
		<i>bét</i>			←(plant)
anyone	for them (humans)	à	èñ	á	←(animal)
		<i>á</i>		<i>gyà</i>	←(plant)
you 2	for him/her/me	mâ	ménê	máunâu	←(animal)
		<i>máunâu</i>		<i>mánî</i>	←(plant)
you all	for him/her/me	bâ	bédê	báudâu	←(animal)
		<i>báudâu</i>		<i>bágî</i>	←(plant)
they 2	for him/her/me	êñ	énê	énâu	←(animal)
		<i>énâu</i>		<i>énî</i>	←(plant)
they	for him/her/me	ê	édê	édâu	←(animal)
		<i>édâu</i>		<i>égî</i>	←(plant)
they (human)	for him/her/me	â	dê	dâu	←(animal)
		<i>dâu</i>		<i>a</i>	←(plant)

2-part Pronouns (transitive pronominals)										
		O B J E C T								
		ANIMACY OF OBJECT	to it/him/her	to them 2	to them	to me	to you	to you 2	to you all	to us
SUBJECT	I	anim→ plant→	gyà dé	nèn	dé gyàt		èm	máu	báu	
	You	anim→ plant→	à bé	mèn	bé bàt	én				dáu
	He/she/It	anim→ plant→	# é	èn	é gyà	én	èm	máu	báu	dáu
	They 2	anim→ plant→	én én	én	én ên	én	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	They We	anim→ plant→	ê ét	èt	ét êt	ê	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	They (human)	anim→ plant→	â èt	â	èt â	ê	gáu	máu	báu	dáu
	You 2	anim→ plant→	mâ mên	mén	mên mân	mâ				dáu
	You all We	anim→ plant→	bâ bét	bèt	bét bàt	bâ				dáu

POSSESSIVE & MENTAL PRONOUNS								
		O B J E C T S						
TYPE OF VERB USED		Animacy	basic mental	1 object it/him/her	basic mental	2 objects they 2	basic mental	3+ objects they
<i>(basic verb)</i> my	<i>(mental verb)</i> for me	anim→ plant→		én náu		né		náu yán
<i>(basic verb)</i> your	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you	anim→ plant→		gyá gáu		nén		gáu yán
<i>(basic verb)</i> his/her	<i>(mental verb)</i> for him/her/it	anim→ plant→		á áu		én		áu án
<i>(basic verb)</i> our	<i>(mental verb)</i> for us	anim→ plant→		dáu dáu		dét		dáu gyát
<i>(basic verb)</i> your 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you 2	anim→ plant→		máu máun		mén		máun mán
<i>(basic verb)</i> your all's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for you all	anim→ plant→		báu báu		bét		báu bát
<i>(basic verb)</i> their 2's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them 2	anim→ plant→		mé mén		mén		mén mén
<i>(basic verb)</i> their's	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them	anim→ plant→		bé bét		bét		bét bét
<i>(basic verb)</i> their's human	<i>(mental verb)</i> for them human	anim→ plant→		à é		èñ		á gyá

Basic Pronouns <i>(intransitive pronominals)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
à	è	bà	èm	mà	bà	# (anim)	èn	è (anim)
						è (plant)		gyà (plant)
								á (human)

Self Pronouns <i>(reflexive pronominals)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
dè	ét	bé	bè	mé	bé	èm	én	ét
								ém (human)

"to go off" Pronouns <i>(abstract transitive pronominals for verb áí:)</i>								
I	we (they&I)	we/let's (you&I)	you	you 2	you all	it/he/she	they 2	they
gyàt	ét	bàt	bàt	màn	bàt	gyà	én	ét
								gyâ (human)

