

# Ioway~Otoe~Missouria Indian Traditional Stories

## Báxoje-Jiwére-Ñútʔačhi Wéka<sup>n</sup>

### Orthographic Updates

The following changes in any forthcoming written materials will be utilized in order to render a more precise transcription of the spoken Ioway-Otoe-Missouria word(s) and to clarify pronunciation.

Consonants:

ñ/ Ñ	replaces	ny/ Ny.	As in English “cany <u>o</u> n”.	shúñe	(horse) [I.].
ŋ	replaces	ng.	As in English “sing <u>e</u> r”.	suné(horse)	[O.].
r/ R	replaces	l/ L.	As in Spanish “rojo (red)”.	ráye	(name).

[Note: This sound does not occur in English. It is common in many Native American languages. It is made with a quick single trill with the tip of the tongue, somewhat similar to the “tt” in English “kitty” in rapid speech. When it begins a word, it sometimes sounds to be a “dh” as in English “the”, or even as “d/ l/ n” by some speakers. As such, in the example above, “ráye (name)” may also be heard as if saying “dháye”. However, as it occurs within the word, as in “warúje (eat something)”, it always maintains a clear rendition of “r”.]

š/ Š	equals	s ~ sh.	As in English “snow” or “show”.	gasú <sup>n</sup> (or) gashú <sup>n</sup> .
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[Note: A word that is *always* pronounced with either an “s” or a “sh” is written as such. Only words which permit individual variance will be indicated with “š/ Š”. As a general rule, Ioway tends toward use of “sh”, while in Otoe-Missouria tends toward use of “s”.]

Nasal Vowels:

a <sup>n</sup>	replaces	an.	As in English “rib <u>o</u> n”.	ayá <sup>n</sup>	(bed).
i <sup>n</sup>	replaces	in.	As in English “dr <u>i</u> nk”.	i <sup>n</sup> thwé	(axe).
u <sup>n</sup>	replaces	un.	As in English “ <u>o</u> o”.	gashú <sup>n</sup>	(now).

Glottal Stops:

In Ioway- Otoe Language Books I & II, the glottal stop, such as occurs in English “oh-oh”, and after the Ioway-Otoe “ch/ k/ p/ s/ x”, is rendered as an apostrophe, which may be confused with an accented syllable. As such, in later publications, the stop is indicated by a circumflex “^” or as “ʔ”, which is the universal glottal stop symbol –“ch^, k^, p^, s^, x^”or “chʔ, kʔ, pʔ, sʔ, xʔ”.

K^ó máñi ke. (or) Kʔó máñi ke. It is thundering.

Bájegit^a<sup>n</sup> máshi máñimáñi ke. The airplane is gliding.

### Ioway Community Hall

Há<sup>n</sup>we thréje chí<sup>n</sup>dóíñe náhùje gigéjeñe ke. Ník^é hédá<sup>n</sup> pi ^u<sup>n</sup>ñe ke. Chí aháda^íñe iyá<sup>n</sup>ki ^u<sup>n</sup>ñe ke. Máwagik^e ída jína há<sup>n</sup>we thréje wawágaxe ^u<sup>n</sup> ke. Ná-gíxe hédá<sup>n</sup> náhùje hédá<sup>n</sup> bróge dasénawahiñe ke. Máhak^òje k^áñe ke. Madhéíñe ristójeñe ke. Nóbrahge th^ídawère madhéíñe arás^ogeñe ke. Bímási hi<sup>n</sup>wárujéwi ke. Chí é^sa<sup>n</sup> bróge rujéjeñe ke. Bigú<sup>n</sup>dhe tháta<sup>n</sup>gi hi<sup>n</sup>gúwi ke. Gasú<sup>n</sup> wá^u<sup>n</sup> bróge rustá<sup>n</sup>ñe hñe ke. Úta ha<sup>n</sup>wégi wá^u<sup>n</sup>ñe ke. *MañiHú. Mejíraje. 1936.*

All day long, the boys have been digging stumps. They also fixed the well. They built an outhouse. The government farmer came over there and wrote all day long. They have also been burning the brushwood and stumps. They have been digging a pit. They have been pulling nails. The old boards, had a lot of nails in (them). At noon we ate. They raked all around the house/ hall. At five o'clock we started back (home). They are about all finished working. Some (of them) worked today.

*Comes Walking (From Creation), Robert Small. Wolf Clan.  
Near Perkins, Okla. 1936.*