

634. *The vowel Y, French u, is found here, although very rare in the aboriginal languages of North America. In our examples we add (in parentheses) the Dacòta equivalents, but placing Riggs' diacrits after instead of over the letters, as g' (which is compared with ghain,) s', English sh; h', 'a deep surd guttural;' c', Eng. tsh; z' Eng. dzh; n, as in English sing, and French bon, the two being confounded after eighteen years study by a number of missionaries. Probably both sounds occur, as in Kansa.*

<i>ear,</i>	nɛtá (nog'e)	<i>forehead,</i>	pĭèsɛsɛ (ité)
<i>eye,</i>	ɪrtátɛʋʃɛ (is'tá)	<i>fan,</i>	ĩcĭlǎɟɛ (ic'ádu)
<i>brow,</i>	ɪrtáhɪrǎbǎ (is'táh'e, eye-ridge.)	<i>pipe,</i>	nŏnóbǎ (c'andúhupa, c'andí, tobacco.)
<i>mouth,</i>	ihǎ (i)	<i>knife,</i>	mòhɛ (minná)
<i>tongue,</i>	jéssɛ* (c'ez'í)	<i>warm,</i>	mɛɪtɟɛa'v
<i>nose,</i>	pɪh* (póg'e)	<i>leggings,</i>	hyʋgǎ (hunská)
<i>nostril,</i>	pɪɪʋʀɛ (póg'e-oh'dó- ka, nose-hole.)	<i>shirt,</i>	ŏscŏ'scŏucɪdŏcudǎ (on- h'doh'da.)

\* Pronounce each s, and the h.