

Waniyetu yammi omakihe.  
(winters three he follows me)

He is three years younger than I.

This, however, is not a comparative in the true sense.

- c) The comparative is expressed also by using two contrasting clauses, one with a positive, the other with a negative adjective or verb, as in

Masti'heala kin waste', tka sintehla kin sfee.  
(rabbit the is good but rattlesnake the is bad)

The rabbit is better than the rattlesnake.

- d) The degree of diminution, "less", must be expressed in the manner described above. The adverb "kitanla" a little (less) is often used. Something that is "less good" is a little good, kitanla waste'.

#62

#### The Superlative Degree

- a) The superlative is formed by placing the adverb "iyotan", most, before the adjective, as in

ak'cite iyotan chitika kin  
(soldier most brave the)  
the bravest soldier

- b) The superlative is expressed very often by using the adverb "lila", very, which precedes the adjective, as in

lila tamahaca, very lean

The adverbial suffix "hea" (hoe), very, is also used, as in

tak'kahca, very big

For the sake of emphasis it is also used with "lila", as in  
lilahoe tak'ka, extraordinarily big

- c) The corresponding degree of diminution, least, is formed or expressed in like manner, as in

iyotan ciscila, most small, smallest  
lila ciscila, very small  
lilahoe ciscila, extraordinarily small

(#61, 62)

### LIMITING ADJECTIVES

#### The Articles

#63

- 1) The definite article, the, is "kin" in Lakota (pronounced "ki") Sometimes, however, especially in certain phrases, "ci" (pronounced "ci") is used instead. This occurs when the preceding word ends in an "a" which had been "a" originally. Old-timers often use "kinhan" instead of "kin".

The article always follows the word or group of words to which it belongs, as in

wowapi kin, the book  
wowapi waste' kin, the good book

The article, in turn, is followed very often by the demonstrative pronouns, he, hena, le, leha, when these pronouns are to be emphasized, as in

wicasa kin he, that man.

When the noun has been mentioned before or is known, kin, kin he, and kin hena, become k'un (k'on), k'un he, and k'un hena. These expressions are equivalent to "the above-mentioned the afore-said", as in

ak'cita k'un hena, the soldiers mentioned before

Sometimes, where "kin" would be replaced by "ci", k'un is changed into c'un, as in

Yuhkan emakiye c'un weksuye.  
(then he said to me the I remembered)

Then I remembered what he had told me before.

- 2) The indefinite article, a, an, is "wan", an abbreviation of the numeral "wanji", one.

Like the definite article, it follows the word or group of words to which it belongs, as in

can wan, a tree

#64

#### Pronominal Adjectives

When pronouns are used adjectively, that is, when as adjectives they modify nouns, they are called pronominal adjectives. There are

- 1) Possessive adjectives
- 2) Demonstrative adjectives
- 3) Interrogative adjectives
- 4) Indefinite adjectives

(#63, 64)