Introduction to Cherokee

A Primer for learning to read, write and speak the Cherokee Language

Narrated by Gregg Howard

with

Cherokee Speaker: Sam Hider



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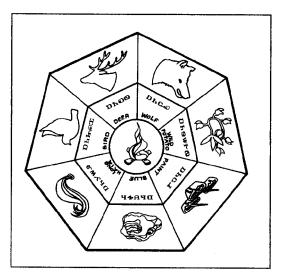
The Seal of the Cherokee Nation



In the center of the seal is a large seven pointed star surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. The outside border bears the words, "Seal of the Cherokee Nation." First in English, then written in Cherokee GWYADBP pronounced, "Tsa-La-Gi-Hi A-Ye-Li. At the lower center is the date, Sept. 6, 1893, the date the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, was adopted.

Because the oak tree is associated with the mysteries of the sacred fire, the wreath of oak leaves symbolizes the dauntless spirit of the courageous Cherokee people. The seal was adopted by the National Council and approved by Lewis Downing, Principal Chief, on December 11, 1871.

The Seven Cherokee Clans



The Cherokee have seven clans; Ani-Tsisqua, Bird Clan; Ani-Sahani, Blue Clan; Ani-Kawi, Deer Clan; Ani-Gilahi, Hair Clan; Ani-Wadi, Paint Clan; Ani-Gatagewi, Wild Potato Clan, and Ani-Wahya, Wolf Clan.² These Seven Clans were the legendary beginnings of the Cherokee People, Ani-Yun'wiya, the leading or principal peoples. A sacred fire was kept perpetually burning in the "town house" at a central point in the Nation. The live oak, the principal timber of the Carolinas, was used in this fire. Today the flame is burning at Red Clay, TN. The "Seven clans" are frequently mentioned in the sacred formulas, and even in some of the tribal laws promulgated within the century. There is evidence that originally there

were fourteen clans, which by extinction or absorption, have been reduced to seven. The ancient Turtle-Dove and Raven clans now constitute a single Ani-Tsisqua (Bird) Clan.

The Wolf Clan is the largest and most important in the tribe. It is probable each clan formerly had hereditary duties and privileges, but no trace of these now remains. Children belong to the clan of the mother and the law forbidding marriage between persons of the same clan is still enforced among the full-bloods.

¹Chronicles of Oklahoma - Vol XVIII, No.4, December, 1940

²These are Eastern or Kituwah pronunciations.

| Introduction | to | Chero | kee |
|---|-----|-------|-----|
| 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 | ı w | CHUIO | NUU |

Introduction

In this workbook and using the audio cassettes, you're about to learn the fundamentals of the Cherokee tongue from one who spoke, wrote and fluently read the language, Mr. Sam Hider. You'll learn each of the 85 Cherokee syllables, how to pronounce them and how to write them. You will also learn certain everyday phrases that will permit you to carry on a conversation in Cherokee.

Sam Hider, a full blood Cherokee also known as Di-gah-doo-hnah-i, "Many Towns", was born in Delaware County, Oklahoma to Tom and Ella Hider on November 25, 1907, the same year Oklahoma became a state. His grandmother came to Oklahoma in 1838, along the "Trail of Tears" during what is known to the Cherokee as the "Removal". For most of his life, Sam lived in Delaware County, receiving his education at the Chilocco Indian School where he learned English. He was married to Sarah (Davis) Hider and raised one daughter, Ella Marie Cummings.

Sam was ordained into the ministry in 1942. For over 35 years he was the pastor of a Baptist church in Jay, Oklahoma where these recordings were made. Working closely with former Chief W. W. Keeler, Sam worked to lay the foundation for the present day Cherokee Nation helping to develop Rural Indian Education, Community Action, and other programs. He also taught the Cherokee language for many years showing many people the beauty of being able to speak and write in Cherokee.

Before his death on July 10, 1990, Sam was honored by having the Jay Community Health Clinic in Jay, Oklahoma, renamed the Sam Hider Health Clinic. Wilma Mankiller, Cherokee Nation Principal Chief said at the time, it was only fitting to name a community clinic, a place of healing, after him because he had helped to heal the spirit of so many Cherokees. Sam Hider is still helping Cherokees. A portion of the money of every language or legend program recorded by Sam Hider is sent to the clinic in his name.

The master tapes for this program were recorded by Gregg Howard in the early seventies. In 1987, he met Alfred Houser (brother of Alan Houser) who became interested in the Cherokee language project Gregg and Rick Eby were working on. Together they formed Various Indian Peoples (VIP) Publishing Co. and dedicated the company to the preservation of American Indian languages and legends. Al Houser was a great help and inspiration until his death in 1991. His brother Alan passed on in 1995. They are both remembered as great men who continue to inspire us today.

Gregg Howard, Cherokee/Powhattan/Swedish/English, was born in Kentucky in 1934. His heritage is traced through his grandmother Sophie Kenner. Her father was Powhattan /Swedish and her mother was Cherokee/English. Gregg discovered his Indian roots in the 60's when he and his family moved to Oklahoma and his mother revealed the secret. Since then he has been studying the language and heritage of the Cherokee People. In 1994, he discovered his Powhattan heritage. He now teaches Cherokee language and history. He's taught at Texas A&M - Commerce, Texas; Collin Creek Community College in Plano, Texas; and Eastfield and El Centro Colleges in Dallas.

THE WRITTEN CHEROKEE LANGUAGE

A legacy worth preserving

The early nineteenth century was a new era for Cherokee Indians. Missionaries moved into Cherokee country in the 1800s and brought with them knowledge not only of Christianity but of something more important - education in English, arithmetic and the domestic arts. The accelerating force for Cherokees to acquire and use this knowledge was the eighty-six character written syllabary developed by Sequoyah in 1821. For the first time, the Cherokee had a written language. Sequoyah's invention was unique in the annals of history. His syllabary is the only alphabet in man's history to be developed by one person. Sequoyah created it using "phonetics," or the "sounds" of the Cherokee language.

According to James Wafford, Sequoyah's second cousin, Sequoyah was born about 1760 -62, just to the west of Chillhowee Mountain located about one and a half miles east of Tasgigi in Monroe county, Tennessee. His mother was a Cherokee woman by the name of Wurtehe (of the Red Paint clan). This we know for sure. Wurtehe was a descendant of Moy-toy and Oconostota and her brothers were Tahlonteeska and Tahnoyanteehee. His exact father is still shrouded in forgotten memories. Some historians say George Gist, but he didn't arrive in Cherokee country until 1768, about eight years too late to be Sequoyah's father. Another popular theory is that Nathaniel Gist, a friend of George Washington and later an ancestor of the Blair family in Washington DC. Not possible. He was in the wrong part of Tennessee (the area of the Long Island) as shown by War Department reports. On August 13, 1828, there was an article in the Cherokee Phoenix that his paternal grandfather was a white man. That means his father would be half-white and half-Cherokee. This information, within his lifetime and by his own people, seems to be the most authentic available.

As a youngster, Sequoyah was afflicted with a disease (hydroarthritic trouble of the knee joint, commonly called "white swelling") which made him permanently lame. Because he couldn't get around as well as the other boys, he became skilled at silverworking and the blacksmith's art. He also took up his father's profession of trading and his home near Willstown soon became a gathering place for Indians from miles around. In 1809, while watching some traders, Sequoyah had an idea. If the white man could make marks on "leaves" (paper) and then later the same marks could "talk" back, why couldn't the Indians do the same thing? At first he tried to create a symbol for each word, but due to the sheer number of words, it became impossible to remember. He was also searching for a way to identify his silver pieces.

Finding that way was later to become one of the most important contributions anyone could make for his people, giving them the ability to read and write in their own language. Although he was scoffed at by the missionaries, who had been

unsuccessful in their attempts, as well as by some of the chiefs and villagers, he was not dissuaded. For twelve long years he experimented, collected and discarded shapes until he realized his dream. Sequoyah borrowed letters from the Greek and English alphabets for some of his modified syllabary shapes. His original syllabary was resplendent with flourishes and swirls. Sequoyah never attended school and never learned to read, write, or speak the English language.

Eventually Sequoyah isolated the eighty-six syllables and gave each one a symbol of his own design. It was later reduced to eighty-five. His first students were his daughter DRO (Ayoka) and his brother-in-law Mike Waters. Ayoka was the first to learn to read and write the syllabary. But not everyone was pleased with the accomplishment. There were some superstitious Jhloody (dinidahnvwisgimedicine men) of the Alabama Cherokees who charged him and DRO (Ayoka) with witchcraft and wanted them put to death. Sequoyah and Ayoka were brought before George Lowry, the town chief, for trial - the Cherokee Law of 1811. Chief Lowry called for a group of warriors from the Chickamauga towns, the fiercest warriors of the nation, to judge the sorcery trial. After a seven-day hearing, the young chiefs could read and write Cherokee! They proudly presented Sequoyah to the Council where he was given great honor. More importantly, his invention was officially proclaimed as the national Cherokee language syllabary.

Within months, several thousand Cherokees had learned to read and write the symbols and were teaching others. No school houses were built and no teachers hired, but the whole Nation became an academy for the study of the system, until "in the course of a few months, without school or expense of time or money, the Cherokee were reading and writing in their own language." Some members of the tribe were enthusiastic about being able to converse with relatives feared lost forever due to their moving westward into Arkansas as a result of the Treaty of 1817. They could now keep records of their families and businesses, and even more important, was the realization by leading Cherokees that here was a great opportunity to record forever Cherokee institutions and culture. The invention of the syllabary made the proposed Cherokee constitution an even more feasible project, because now the law of the land could be written so every Cherokee could read and understand it. Hopes of cultural growth also quickened as the council began to speak of plans for a national literature, a national library and museum, a national press and a national academy.

It didn't take long to recognize the importance of the new Cherokee syllabary. Now the idea of a Cherokee "national free school," the first of its kind in history, was possible.

³Gilmore, Sequoyah

⁴Mooney, Myths of the Cherokee and Their Sacred Legends

| Introduction to Cheroke | Introd | luction | to Che | roke |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|
|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|

On October 15, 1825, a resolution by John Ross was accepted by the National Cherokee Committee and Council which projected a national female academy as a future development.

Three years later a Schools Inspections Act was passed, providing for committees who would inspect the various mission and private schools within the Cherokee nation.

Of primary importance to the Cherokee leaders during this era, however, was the growing clamor in Washington and the states of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina to remove the Cherokee Nation westward. In the whiteman's camp, the fact that the Cherokee could now communicate in their own written language was very disquieting.

With their new syllabary, the Cherokees formed a constitutional republic, and with missionary help created a nationalistic press and newspaper. The Cherokee Phoenix newspaper using Sequoyah's syllabary was active in asserting Cherokee rights, defending the progress of the nation, printing correspondence, articles condemning the states and federal government's policies, and denying rumors of an immediate intention on the part of the Cherokees to move to the western country. It was Cherokee journalists who produced thousands of pages of bilingual print which hastened the enlightenment of the Cherokees, both politically and socially. But, it was too late and over six thousand Cherokees were forced into migration to the west during the "Removal".

Historians write that Sequoyah died in Mexico in August of 1842 while on a journey to Mexico seeking the return of Cherokees who had fled Texas in 1839. The news of Sequoyah's death did not reach the Cherokee Nation until two years later.



As you begin to learn the language, study it well and be proud of your heritage. Remember what it means to be Cherokee, one of the most advanced Indian Nations on earth. But with it comes a realization and a responsibility. A realization that your perspective on life will change. Your respect and appreciation for people, places, animals, and plants given to us by the Creator, will increase. You will recognize the work of the Creator as a harmonizing force in the world. I'm not talking about religion here. I am merely saying that as you study the language, you will realize "different priorities" of what is important to you. It will affect your life, so be prepared. I can't tell you when, but one day, you will realize that you have changed.

Your responsibility is to teach someone the language as the Cherokee people did in 1821. Pass it on. Keep it alive. Hold onto and share what it means to be Cherokee.

Gregg Howard
Executive Producer

Grammar Notes

Before you begin the program, here are a few grammar notes that will prove helpful. One of the principal differences between the Kituwah Dialect spoken by the Eastern Band and the Western Dialect spoken in Oklahoma is found in the syllable **Ir** (tsi). The Qualla Dialect is more toward a "z" sound while the Western Dialect is more of a "ch" or "j" sound. The other dialectal difference is in the syllable **B** (si). The Eastern Cherokee pronounce it "shi." The syllabary is identical in both cases.

A silent character will be indicated by a parentheses () around the silent vowel. You will notice that the consonant then becomes attached to the preceding syllable and the accent is often placed on the following syllable, but not always.

For example: May **DhoDEJ** A-n(i)-sgv-ti (ahn-SGUHN-tee) Seven **SPV'Y** ga-l(i)-quo-gi (gahl-QUOH-gee)

A colon (:) after a vowel means that the vowel sound is held longer than usual.

For example: fine, good & o:-s-da⁵ (OH-sdah) crow A\$ go:-ga (KOH-gah)

A question mark (?) denotes a glottal stop. In other words, you momentarily stop when pronouncing this word, then continue. For example:

Thank you **GV** wa?-do (wah DOH) or (wa-DOHN)
No **if** v?-tla (uhn tlah)

NOTE: While learning Cherokee, placing a (^) over the silent syllable will assist you in correctly pronouncing and recognizing silent syllables.

There are several ways to ask questions in Cherokee. One is by raising the voice at the end of the sentence, much the same way you do in English and using the Cherokee words: Ka:-go (who?), ha:-dlv (where), ga?-do u-sdi (what? or which?), hila-yv (when?), etc. Another way is to use question suffixes attached to verbs or nouns in Cherokee.

For instance, "tsu", "sgo," "s" [short form], or "sgo-hv"; and "ke (ge)". "-ge" is used only right after the first word.

OB&F VA

Is it cold outside? U-hyv:dla-ke DO-yi? or U-hyv:dla-ge DO-yi?

⁵ The colon (:) indicates a slightly extended sound to the syllable.

Another questioner, "na" is used when a statement which has just been made about a certain party is also true of the second party.

For example: And what about you? **LDOW** ni-hi-na-hv (nee-hee-nah-huhn). "-na", in this instance, functions like the English phrase "how about" or "what if."

The demonstrative pronoun DD "hi-a" (this) is used to refer to an object or person near the speaker. English sentences such as "This is a man." always have a form of the linking verb "to be". Cherokee sentences do not ordinarily contain linking verbs, although there is one which is used for emphasis and in forming certain complex verb constructions. For instance, DDOOA "This is a shirt." (hi-a a-na-wo-hi)*, when translated reads, "This shirt." Likewise, the question, SV OOA DD "What is this?" (ga-do u-s-di hi-a) translates to "What this?"

* When two a's come together, they are sometimes pronounced as "v". For instance, hi-a a-na-wo-hi conversationally becomes, hi-v-na-wo-hi.

In modern Cherokee, sometimes the first or final vowels are dropped in casual conversation. This gives rise to long and short variations of the same word, such as &b& "o-si-yo" which becomes b& "si-yo" or VOLA&T "do-na-da-go-hv-i" which often becomes just simply VOLA& "do-na-da-go-hv."

The suffix "i" is added to a verb to create nominal verbs, noun forms of the verb such as the "er" in English (Ski - skier; walk - walker).

(Si) and (se) sometimes change to (sh) at the end of a word; frog: **GGb** "wa-lo-si" is often pronounced (wah-LOSH) when spoken conversationally. This is an example of the blending of dialects that occurred during the Removal to Indian Territory in 1838.

Most inanimate nouns in Cherokee do not change their forms to indicate plurality. However, there is a plural prefix in the verb that frequently indicates whether the noun is singular or plural. For instance:

I want a bottle. JJ DTSP+ "gu-gu a-qua-du-li-ha" (gu-gu ah-qwah-DOO-lee-hah)

I want some bottles. JJ LTSP4 "gu-gu da-qua-du-li-ha" (gu-gu dah-qwah-DOO-lee-hah)

*There is, of course, more to the pluralization of nouns in Cherokee but it is not necessary to go into that at this time.

There are only two pronouns in Cherokee that are not attached as prefixes to verbs. They are "a-ya" (I or me) and "ni-hi" (you, singular).

For instance: I understand **D** AP\$ "a-ya go-li-ga" means the same as AP\$ "go-li-ga" only more emphasis is implied in the statement using the pronoun **D** "a-ya." You might interpret it as "I really do understand."

Cherokee Syllabary

| $ m R_e$ | \mathbf{T}_{i} | $ \delta$ | 02. | liv |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| F ge | \mathbf{y}_{gi} | " - " | 1 - | $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{gv}$ |
| Phe | . Ohi | 1 | | Orhy |
| P le | \mathbf{P}_{li} | į . | l . | Aiv |
| Olme | Hmi | | 1 | |
| $oldsymbol{\Lambda}_{ne}$ | \mathbf{h}_{ni} | i | i . | Onv / |
| \mathcal{Q}_{que} | Pqui | 1 | i . | |
| 4_{se} | $\mathbf{b}_{s_{i}}$ | 4 | | |
| $\mathbf{S}_{de}\mathbf{T}_{te}$ | Adi Ati | 1 | | 1 |
| \mathbf{L}_{tle} | $oldsymbol{C}_{tli}$ | 1 | | l ' i |
| T /tse | \mathbf{h}_{tsi} | \mathbf{K}_{tso} | \mathbf{J}_{tsu} | C"tsv |
| W we | $0_{w^{i}}$ | Owo | \mathfrak{g}_{wu} | 6wv |
| $oldsymbol{eta}_{ye}$ | $oldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}_{yi}$ | \mathbf{f}^{Ao} | G yu | \mathbf{B}_{yv} |
| | Fige Phe Cle Clme Ane Que 4se Sde Tte Ltle Ttse Wwe | Fge Phe Phe Phe Phe Pli Phi Phi Phi Phi Phi Phi Phi Phi Phi Ph | Fige Jgi Ago Phe Phe Phi Pho Cle Pli Glo Ome Hmi Jmo Ane Pqui Vquo Ase Bsi Fso Sde Tte Idi Iti Vdo Ctli Htsi Vtse Wwe Owi | Fige Jgi Ago Jgu The Phe Phi Pho Pho Mu Pho Phi Pho Mu Pmu Pmu Pquo Pqui Pquo Pqui Pse Sde Tte Itile Ptlo Ptlu Ttse Ptsi Wwe Owi Pwu |

Sounds Represented by Vowels

- a as \underline{a} in father, or short as \underline{a} in rival
- e as <u>a</u> in cake, or short as <u>e</u> in met
- i as $\underline{\underline{e}}$ in peak, or short as $\underline{\underline{i}}$ in pit
- o as o in note, or sort as aw in law
- u as <u>oo</u> in moon, or shsort as <u>u</u> in pull
- v as <u>un</u> in under

Consonant Sounds

Syllables beginning with \underline{g} , except \underline{ga} , are pronounced hard approaching \underline{k} ; \underline{g} in gate is sometimes pronounced as kate. \underline{d} , as in day, is sometimes pronounced as \underline{t} in today. Syllables do, du, and dv are sometimes pronounced as to, tu, and tv. Syllables written with \underline{tl} , except \underline{tla} , are sometimes pronounced as \underline{dl} .

(Begin Tape One, side 1)

SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY VOWELS

D (ah) as "a" in FATHER, or short (a) as "a" in RIVAL.

R (ay) as "a" in MATE, or short (eh) as "e" in MET.

T (ee) as "i" in PIQUE (peak), or short (eh) as "i" in PIT

δ (oh) as "o" in NOTE, but as approaching (au) as in LAW.

O (oo) as "oo" in FOOL, or short (uh) as "u" in PULL.

i (uhn) as "un" in UNDER (but nasalized)

CONSONANT SOUNDS

The letter (g) has a hard sound, similar to (k) and is often heard as (k). (d) has a sound between the English d and t. Before o, u and v, and when written before I and s, the sound is similar to "t." Syllables beginning with (ts) are pronounced as "ch", sometimes "j." Syllables written with "tl", sometimes vary the sound to "dl." Syllables (do), (du) & (dv) sometimes change to "to", "tu" and "tv." Nasalization is heard in the "v" sound and sometimes on the last syllable of words. In some dialects, this is done for emphasis. All other letters are pronounced as they are in English.

To assist you in learning Cherokee, we will indicate the written emphasized syllable (if there is one) by capitalizing that syllable. For instance, **DAL** a-hi-da (easy) would be written in the pronunciation column as (a-HEE-dah) or **SCL** ga-tli-dah (arrow) would be written as (GAH-hleh-DAH) - indicating how the word should be pronounced, not written. If you attempt to write to another Cherokee using the pronunciation instead of the syllabary, no one will know what you're writing about. Use the syllabary.

You will also notice an "h" occasionally appearing in the pronunciation column. This is an intrusive "h" that often happens when the syllable is pronounced. This "h" is never written - only heard as a slight breath preceding or following the syllable.

As you become more fluent with the language, you will find that for many words will almost sound as though they are written in music. Cherokee is a beautiful language, one described as, "sounding like waves washing up on a beach." You should listen to any legends tape spoken in the Cherokee language to hear the ebb and flow of the language.

| Introduction to Cherokee | |
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|--------------------------|--|

NUMBERS - J400J (di-SE-sdi)

As you listen to Sam pronounce the words, underline the dominant syllable so you'll be able to say it correctly. (Answers to exercises begin on page 37.)

| English Cherokee | | Pronunciation | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | One | | Sa-quu-(i) | (sah-QWOO-ee) |
| 2. | Two | | Ta-li | (TA?-lee) |
| 3. | Three | | Tso-(i) | (CHOH?-ee) |
| 4. | Four | | Nvh-gi | (NUHN:-gee) |
| 5. | Five | | Hi-s-gi | (HEE:-sgee) |
| 6. | Six | | Su-da-li | (soo-DAH-lee) |
| 7. | Seven | | Ga-l(i)-quo-gi | (gahl-QWOH:-gee) |
| 8. | Eight | | Tsa-ne-la ¹ | (chah-NAY:-lah) |
| 9. | Nine | | So-ne-la | (SOH?-hnay:-lah) |
| 10. | Ten | | S-go-hi | (SGOH-hee) |
| 11. | Eleven | | Sa-du-(i) | (SAH?-doo-ee) |
| 12. | Twelve | | Ta-l(i)-du-(i) | (TAHL?-doo-ee) |
| 13. | Thirteen | | Tso-ga-du-(i) | (CHOH?-gah?-doo-ee) |
| 14. | Fourteen | | Ni-ga-du-(i) | (NEE-kah?-doo-ee) |
| 15. | Fifteen | | S-gi-ga-du-(i) | (SGEE-gah?-doo-ee) |
| 16. | Sixteen | - W 2/1 | Da-la-du-(i) | (DAH-lah-doo-ee) |
| 17. | Seventeer | 1 | Ga-l(i)-qua-du-(i) | (gahl-QWAH-doo-ee) |
| 18. | Eighteen | | Ne-la-du-(i) | (NAY-lah-doo-ee) |
| 19. | Nineteen | | So-ne-la-du-(i) | (SOH?-NAY-lah-doo-ee) |
| 20. | Twenty | | Ta-l(i)-s-go-hi | (tahl?-SGOH-hee) |
| | | | | |

NOTE: To quickly become familiar with the usage of the Cherokee Syllabary, it is recommended that you write the Cherokee symbols for the words given in each lesson at least five times each.

¹Another pronunciation is "Tsu-ne-la." Remember the final syllable is often dropped in conversation.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR OAT (ka?-LV?-i)

| English | | Cherokee | Pronunciation |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| January | - And Andrews | U-no-lv-ta-ni ² | (oo-noh-luhn-ta-nee) |
| February | | Ka-ga-li | (kah-ga?-lee) |
| March | | A-nv-yi | (ah-nuhn-yee) |
| April | | Ka-wo-ni | (ka-woh-hnee) |
| May | | A-n(i)-s-gv-ti | (ahn-sguhn-tee) |
| June | | Di-ha-lu-yi ³ | (dee-ha-loo-yee) |
| July | *** | Gu-ye-quo-ni | (goo-yay-qwoh:-hnee) |
| August | | Ga-lo-ni | (gah-loh-neh) |
| September | | Du-li-s-di | (doo-lee:-sdee) |
| October | | Du-ni-n(v)-di | (doo-neen?-dee) |
| November | | Nv-da-de-wi | (nuhn-da-day:-hwee) |
| December | · | V-s-gi-yi | (uhn-sgeh-hyee) |
| | | | |
| NOTE: Stop tape and w | rite the follow | ving characters in Ch | nerokee. |
| 1. quo | 11. yo | | 21. a |
| 2. nv | 12. tso | | 22. mu |
| 3. mo | 13. tla | | 23. gu |
| 4. hu | 14. mi | | 24. te |
| 5. hi | 15. wa | | 25. dla |
| 6. le | 16. da | | 26. tlu |
| 7. ka | 17. tsi | | 27. tsi |
| | | | |
| | _ | | |
| | | | • |
| 8. su 9. qui 10. e | 18. yi 19. we 20. qua | | 28. tsa 29. que 30. ho |

²In some dialects, the word for January is U-no-lv-ta-na.

³In some dialects, June is pronounced De-ha-lu-yi.

| DAYS OF T | HE WEEK - RO | JVJ LGTJV | ©ET (Sv-na-do-d | a-qwa-sdi da-do-da-sgv-i) |
|--------------|---|---------------|--|--|
| | e blanks with the C word as you hear CHER | Sam pronoun | ce it. | er to accent the dominant |
| Monday | | | U-na-do-d (oo-nah-do | a-quo-nv-i oh-dah-qwoh-hnuhn?-ee) |
| Tuesday | - | | Ta-li-ne-i- (Tah-lee-n | ga ay-ee-gah) |
| Wednesday | | | Tso-i-ne-i- (choh?-ee- | -ga -nay-ee-gah) |
| Thursday | | | Nv-gi-ne-i (nuhn?-ge | -ga e-nay-ee-gah) |
| Friday | | | Tsu-n(a)-g (choon-geo | ;i-lo-sdi e-loh:-sdee) |
| Saturday | | | | a-qui-de:-na bh-dah-qwee?-day-nah) |
| Sunday | | | | a-qua-s-gv-i bh-dah-qwah-sguhn?-ee) |
| ¥ Stop tape. | Practice writing | the following | in Cherokee: | |
| 1. ge | | 11. gi | | 21. lo |
| 2. me | | 12. la | ter V - Januaria des | 22. hna |
| 3. ma | | 13. tle | | 23 he |
| 4. ha | | 14. tlo | | 24. lv |
| 5. no | | 15. tli | The second secon | 25. sv |
| 6. se | | 16. dv | | 26. ti |
| 7. o | | 17. so | - | 27. de |
| 8. i | **** | 18. sa | | 28. gv |
| 9. go | | 19. s | | 29. wu |
| 10. wv | | 20. ya | | 30. ye |

Introduction to Cherokee —

| Introd | luction | to C | hara | kaa |
|--------|---------|------|-------|-----|
| muroo | luction | TO U | .nero | кее |

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES #1: Write the Cherokee for the following sentences.

| 1. | Hello. | |
|-----|---|---|
| 2. | How are you? | (O-si-yo) |
| 3. | I am fine. | (to-hi-tsu) |
| 4. | What is your name? | (O-si-quu), or just (o-si) ⁴ |
| 5. | (What - you called) My name is | (ga-TO de-tsa-TO-a) |
| 6. | Let's meet again. (To one person) | (da-wa?-to:-a) |
| 7. | (To more than one person) | (do-na-DA-go-hv?-i) |
| 8. | What is your address? | (do-da-DA-go-hv?-i) |
| 9. | (Where-written materials-it {pl}-you-get) My address is | (HA-dlv go-hwe-li ⁵ di-tsa-ne:-sdi) ⁶ |
| 10. | (Written materials-I-get-it {pl}) Are you Cherokee? | (go-hwe:-li di-gi-ne:-sdi) |
| 11. | Do you speak Cherokee? | (hi-tsa-la-gi-s) |
| 12. | • | (tsa-la-gi-s hi-wo-ni)(ha) |
| | I speak some (a little) Cherokee. | (tsa-la-gi ga-yo:-tli tsi-wo:-ni-sgi) |
| 13. | I understand some (a little) Cherokee. | (tsa-la-gi ga-yo:-tli go-li-ga) |
| 14. | Be careful! | (tsa-g(a)-se-sde-sdi) |
| 15. | Thank you | (wa-do) |
| 16. | No thank you | (v-tla) or more emphatic (tla-hv) |

⁴As in English, there are several ways to indicate you are feeling fine.

⁵Short form of the word "gi-lo-ni-da-yu-nv-nv go-hwe-li" meaning *letters*.

 $^{^6\}mathrm{From}$ the word "ga-ne-a" meaning he's getting it.

VOCABULARY WORDS: Fill in blanks with Cherokee Syllabary. Accent the dominant syllable or syllables. Check your writing on page 35.

| Chicken | Tsi-ta-ga | (chee-TAH:-GAH) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cow | Wa-ga | (wah-GAH) |
| Little (something) | U-sdi-i | (oo-SDEE-ee) |
| Here | A-ha-ni | (AH-hah-NEE) |
| Field | Tlo-ge-si | (tloh-GAY-see) |
| Raining (now) | A-ga-s-ga | (AH-gah-SGAH) |
| Ducks (April) | Ka-wo-ni | (kah-woh:-nee) |
| Goose | Sa-sa | (sah:-SAH) |
| Snow (noun) | U-n(u)-tsi | (uhn-CHEE) |
| Cold | U-yv-tli ⁷ | (oo-yuhn-DLEE) |
| What? | Ga-do-na | (gah-doh-NAH) |
| Deer | A-hwi | (a?-HWEE) |
| Boys | A-ni-tsu-tsa | (ah-nee-CHOO-chah) |
| Passenger car | A-tso-do-ti | (AH-choh-doh-TEE) |
| Girls | A-ni-ge-yu-tsa | (ah-nee-gay-YOO-chah) |
| Night | U-sv-i | (oo?-SUHN-EE) |
| Kick (I will kick) | A-yv-te-sti | (AH-hyuh-TAY-stee) |
| Eagle | A-wo-ha-li | (ah-WOH-hah-LEE) |
| Huckleberry | Ka-wa-ya | (kah-wah-YAH) |
| Pain (hurt) | E-hi-sti-yu | (ay-hee-STEE-yoo) |
| Large 8 | E-quo-hi-yu | (AY-qwoh-hee-YOO) |
| Blood | Gi-gv / gi-ga | (gee-GUHN) / gee-GAH) |
| Red | Gi-ga-ge-i | (gee-gah-GAY-ee) |
| Hurry (come) | Nu-la | (NOO-LAH) |
| Enough | E-li-quu | (ay-LEE-qwoo) |
| | | |

Next is a Cherokee legend of the Rabbit and the Bear plus a brief history of the Cherokee people and the language. Listen to the flow of the language and the speed of how Sam says the words.

⁷Also "U-yv-dla."

⁸Another word for "large" or "huge" is e-qua.

MORE VOCABULARY: Repeat each word slowly and distinctly as Sam pronounces it. Speed in speaking will come only from practice. Do not attempt to speak too quickly or you may say something you didn't intend to say. Take your time. Fill in the blanks with the Cherokee syllabary.

| Wolf | Wa-ya | (wa-HYAH) |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Six | Su-da-li | (SOO?-da-LEE) |
| Man | A-s-ga-ya | (a-sga-YAH) |
| Raining (it is) | A-ga-s-ga | (ah-gah-SGAH) |
| Hummingbird | Wa-le-li | (wah-lay-lee) |
| Baby (little thing) ⁹ | U-s-di-i | (oo-SDEE-ee) |
| a) Little (small amount) | Ga-yo-tli | (gah-YOH-tlee) |
| b) Just a little (slang) | S-di-gi-da | (SDEE-geh-dah) |
| Flag | Ga-da-di | (gah-DA?-DEE) |
| Two | Ta-li | (TAH?-lee) |
| Watch (clock) | Wa-tsi | (wah-CHEE) |
| Five | Hi-s-gi | (heh-sgee) |
| Alligator (kettle) | Tsu-la-s-gi | (choo-lah-SGEE) |
| Fish (noun) | A-tsa-di | (a-cha?-dee) |
| Fire | A-tsi-la | (a-chee-LAH) |
| Pig (hog) | Si-qua | (seh-qwah) |
| Money | A-de-la | (ah-DAY-lah) |
| Spoon , | A-di-to-di | (AH-dee-TOH-DEE) |
| My hands | Di-quo-ye-ni | (dee-qwoh-YAY:-nee) |
| Ten | S-go-hi | (SGOH-hee) |
| All right (okay) | Ho-wa | (hoh-WAH) |
| Robin | Tsi-s-quo-quo | (chee-SQUOH-QWOH) |
| nine | So-ne-la | (SOH?-HNAY:-lah) |

⁹Items a) & b) are not on the tape. I have added them to show you two other words that have similar but different meanings.

1

| Introduction to Cherokee | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| People (The) | | Yv-wi | (yuhn-WEE) |
| Numbers | | Di-se-s-di | (dee-say:-SDEE) |
| Onion | | Sv-gi | (suhn?-GEE) |
| Woman | | A-ge-ya | (AH-gay-YAH) |
| Bullet | | Ga-ni | (gah?-NEE) |
| Men | | A-ni-s-ga-ya | (AH-nee-sgah-YAH) |
| Pumpkin (pumpkins) | | I:-ya | (ee:YAH) |
| Cane | | I-hi-ya | (ee-hee-YAH) |
| Chickadee (newsbird) | ye. 1. 10 Marie 12 | Tsi-gi-li-li | (CHEE-kee-lee:-lee) |
| Cherry | | Gi-ta-ya | (GEE-tah-YAH) |
| Monday | U-na- | -do-da-quo-hnv-i (| oo-nah-DOH-da-QWO-nuhn?-ee) |
| Bird | | Tsi-s-qua | (CHEE-sqwah) |
| A Dress | | A-sa-no | (ah-sah-NOH) |
| Spade (shovel) | | Go-de-s-di | (goh-DAY-sdee) |
| Sheep | | U-no-de-na | (oo-noh-DAY-nah) |
| World | | E-lo-hi | (AY-loh-HEE) |
| Pipe (smoking) | | Ga-nv-no-wa | (ga-NUHN-noh-WAH) |
| Tuesday | _ | Ta-li-ne-i-ga | (tah-lee-NAY:-ee-GAH) |
| Come | | E-he-na | (ay-HEH-nah) |
| Nail (fork, needle) | | Yv-gi | (yuhn:-KEY) |
| Trap | | Sa-dv-di | (sa-DUHN-DEE) |
| Quail | | Gu-que | (goo:-QWEH) |
| Boat (airplane) | | Tsi-yu | (chee-YOO) |
| Arrow | | Ga-tli-da | (GAH-hleh-DAH) |

Suggestion: Use these words and make up your own sentences. The more you use the language, the quicker and easier it will become for you.

| Introduction to Cherokee — | |
|----------------------------|--|
|----------------------------|--|

FOOD WORDS - Fill in the blanks. Some of these words you have heard before. Cover the pronounciation column and see if you can write the sounds based on hearing Sam read them and then translate into Cherokee. Answers on page 38.

| ENGLISH | CHEROKEE | PRONUNCIATIO | N |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Apple | | sv-g(a)-ta | (suhk-TAH) |
| Pear (scale) | | di-ga-dv-di | (DEH-gah-DUHN?-dee) |
| Peach | | qua-na | (qwa-nah) |
| Prunes (plums) | | qua-nu-n(a)-s-ti-i | (qwa-NOON-steh-ee) |
| Tomato (tomatoes) | | ta-ma-tli | (tah-MAH-tlee) |
| Potato (potatoes) | #1100 | nu-na | (noo-nah) |
| Cucumber (cucumbe | ers) | ga-ga-mi ¹⁰ | (gah-ga-meh) |
| Onion | - | sv-gi | (suhn-GEE) |
| Green beans | | i-ni-tse tu-ya | (eh-NEE-chay TOO-yah) |
| Lettuce | | I-go-s-di a-gi-s-di | (eh-GOH-sdee ah-GEE-sdee) |
| Corn | | Se-lu | (SAY-loo) |
| Pumpkin (pumpkins) | | I-ya-(i) | (ee:-YAH-(ee) |
| Meat | | Ha-wi-ya-(i) | (ha-wee-yah) |
| Flour (wheat) | Haller Control of the | I-sa u-tsa-le-s-di | (EE:-sah oo-chah-lay-sdee) |

Use for notes:

¹⁰Another pronunciation is "ga-ga-ma."

| Use them as guides for writing your ow of the syllables by now and recognize the | ere are some sentences for you to study and learn on sentences. You should know the pronunciation he sound of the character. Listen carefully as Same would be for you to turn to the answer page for slate the Cherokee. |
|--|---|
| ENGLISH | CHEROKEE TRANSLATION |
| 1. I see a chicken. Tsi-ta:-ga tsi-go-w(a)-ti-ha. ¹¹ (Chicken - I see [it]) | · |
| The cow is standing. Wa-ga ga-to-ga. (Cow - [it is] standing) | |
| 3. Pretty baby, or The baby is pretty.U-s-di-i u-wo-du-hv.(Baby - [it] pretty) | |
| 4. Here I stand, or I am standing here. A-ha-ni tsi-to-ga. (Here - I stand) | |
| 5. I am going to the field. Tlo-ge-si da-ge-si (Field - I am going) | |
| 6. It is raining today. A-ga-s-ga go-hi-i-ga (Raining today) | |
| | |
| | |
| Af you are using the audio cassette versi | on of the program, this concludes side 2 of tape 1) |

Introduction to Cherokee —

¹¹You will notice that the third syllable (wa) is silent in the pronunciation of the Western dialect. Even though it is silent, it must be shown in order for the word to be correct when written. In the Kituwah dialect the syllable is pronounced - tsi-go-wa-ti-ha.

| Introduction | to | Cherokee |
|--------------|----|----------|
|--------------|----|----------|

(Begin tape 2, side 1)

CHEROKEE FAMILY NAMES

Write the words in Cherokee .IGWY JOAC HOAS (di-tsa-la-gi di-ka-ne-tsv ho-hwe-lv-ga)

| | la-gi di-ka-ne av no nve iv ga) |
|------------------------------|--|
| CHEROKEE | PRONUNCIATION |
| A-we-qwa | (a-HWAY-qwah) |
| Yo-na gv-na-ge-i | (YOH:-nah guh-nah-gay-ee) |
| Ko-la-na | (koh:-lah-NAH) |
| Sa-lo-la-wo-di ¹² | (sa-LOH-lah-woh-DEE) |
| Tsi-s-qua a-ni-da | (CHEE-sqwah a-NEE-dah) |
| Ka-ne-s-ga | (kah-NAY:-sgah) |
| U-yo-ni | (oo-yoh-nee) |
| Gu-le e-qua | (goo-lay ay-qwah) |
| Ga-la-gi-na | (gah-lah-gee:-nah) |
| Yo-na e-qua | (YOH-nah AY-qwah) |
| Ga-n(i)-sda tsi-ya | (gahn-SDAH chee-YAH) |
| Tsi-s-qua ga-lu-ya | (chee-sqwah gah-loo-yah) |
| Tsi-squa da-lo-ni | (chee-sqwah dah-loh-neh) |
| Wa-ya a-tli | (wah-yah ah-tlee) |
| A-qua-de-gi | (ah-qwah-DAY-gee) |
| Nv-gi-di-hi-hi | (nuhn-gee?-dee-hee-hee) |
| Su-hv-s-gi | (SOO-huhn-SGEE) |
| Di-ta-yo-hi-hi | (DEE-tah-YOH-hee-hee) |
| U-gi-da-tli | (oo-gee-dah-tlee) |
| Di-so-yo-hi | (dee-soh-yoh-hee) |
| A-ma a-tsa-na | (ah-mah ah-chah-nah) |
| Ga-lv-na | (gah-luh:-nah) |
| Wu-ta-le-sv-i | (woo?-tah-lay-suh-ee) |
| A-ma u-ka-yo-di | (ah-mah oo-kah-yoh:-dee) |
| | CHEROKEE A-we-qwa Yo-na gv-na-ge-i Ko-la-na Sa-lo-la-wo-di ¹² Tsi-s-qua a-ni-da Ka-ne-s-ga U-yo-ni Gu-le e-qua Ga-la-gi-na Yo-na e-qua Ga-n(i)-sda tsi-ya Tsi-s-qua ga-lu-ya Tsi-s-qua da-lo-ni Wa-ya a-tli A-qua-de-gi Nv-gi-di-hi-hi Su-hv-s-gi Di-ta-yo-hi-hi U-gi-da-tli Di-so-yo-hi A-ma a-tsa-na Ga-lv-na Wu-ta-le-sv-i |

 $^{^{12}}$ Actually the word translates to "Brown Squirrel" because it is more brown than red.

| Introduction to Cherokee ——————————————————————————————————— |
|---|
| |
| 1. Today is May 6th. |
| Go-hi-i-ga a-n(i)-s-gv-ti su-da-li. (Today – May - 6.) |
| 2 The woman is very pretty. |
| A-ge-hya u-do-hi-yu-hi u-wo-du-hi-yu. (Woman - really [very] - pretty) |
| 3. The hummingbird is a fast flyer. |
| Wa-le-li a-ya-nu-li ga-no-hi-li-so-i. (Hummingbird – fast - flyer) |
| 4. A bullet was found in the field. (He found a bullet in the field.) ¹³ |
| Ga-ni u-wa-tv-hv-gi tlo-ge-si. (Bullet – found - field) |
| 5. A baby child came. (or you could say, "A baby was born.") |
| U-s-ti a-yo-tli u-lu-tsv-i. (Baby – child - came) |
| 6. My home and school are two miles apart. |
| Di-que-nv-sv-i a-le tsu-na-de-lo-qua-s-di ta-li yu-tli-lo-da. (My home and school two miles) |
| 7. The geese are flying high. |
| Sa:-sa a-ni-no-hi-li ga-lv?-la-di. (Goose - [they are] flying - high) |
| 8. On July fourth, the flags will be flying. |

Gu-ye-quo-ni nv-gi-ne i-ga ga-da-di de-ga-no-hi-li-to-he-s-di.

flag

fourth day

(July

[it] will be flying

¹³A Cherokee sentence can be interpreted in several ways. Remember, Cherokee does not translate directly across into English. To translate either into Cherokee or into English, you must interpret what you are writing. Think Cherokee.

| Introduction to Cherokee — |
|---|
| 9. I lost my watch somewhere. |
| Wa-tsi hi-lv-tlv-i a-gi-yo-u-si. (Watch – somewhere - [it is] lost) |
| 10. The cherries will soon be ripe. |
| Gi-ta-ya tle-gi-quv gv-n(i)-s-ge-s-di. (Cherries soon [they] will be ripe) |
| 11. The alligator will wrestle him on Saturday. |
| Tsu-la-s-gi da-tsi-ya-ne-s-ta-ni u-na-do-da-qui?-de-na. (Alligator [he] will wrestle him Saturday) |
| 12. The bird is singing pretty. |
| Tsi-s-qua u-wo-du-hi-yu da-ni-no-gi-a. (Bird - pretty - [it] is singing) |
| 13. Oklahoma is seventy years old. |
| Ga-l(i)-qua-s-go-hi i-yu-de-ti-yv-da O-ga-li-ho-ma (mi) (Seventy - years - Oklahoma) |
| Use for notes: |

| Introduction to Cherokee | | | |
|---------------------------|--|------|--|
| Introduction to Liberakee | | | |

VERB CONJUGATIONS: Fill in the blanks. Underline the pronouns.

| Singular: "to d | o'' | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| (I or me) | What am I doing? | |
| | Ga-do ga-dv-ne-ha | |
| (you) | What are you doing? | |
| | Ga-do ha-dv-ne-ha | |
| (he or she) | What is he/she doing? | |
| | Ga-do a-dv-ne-ha | |
| Dual: (two people | le) | |
| (we: you and I) | What are we (you & I) doing? | |
| | Ga-do i-na-dv-ne-ha | |
| (you two) | What are you (two) doing? | |
| | Ga-do i-sda-dv-ne-ha ¹⁴ | |
| Plural: (three or | · more people) | |
| (they) | What are they doing? | |
| | Ga-to a-na-dv-ne-ha | |
| Singular: "to g | ω'' | |
| (I or me) | Where am I going? | |
| (r or me) | Ha-dly ge:-ga | |
| (you) | Where are you going? | |
| (304) | Ha-dlv he:-ga | |
| (he or she) | Where is he/she going? | |
| (ne or sne) | Ha-dly e:-ga | |
| Dual: | | |
| (you and I) | Where are we (you & l) going? | |
| (you and 1) | | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , |
| (200 | Ha-dly i-ne-ga | |
| (we) | Where are we (you & I) going? ¹⁵ Ha-dly da-ne-si | |
| (you two) | Where are you two going? | |
| you (wo) | Ha-dly i-sde-ga | |
| | 11u ur 1 5uo gu | |

¹⁴In some dialects, this second person dual pronoun prefix is simply "s-d." In this case: What are you two doing? would be "ga-do sda-dv-ne-ha." Refer to the Cherokee Dictionary for more on verb prefixes.

¹⁵ This is the future tense of "you and I" – Where will you and I be going? Refer to page 249 of the dictionary.

| Introduction to Ch | erokee ———— | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Plural: | | |
| (others, not me) | Where are they going? | |
| | Ha-dlv a-ne-ga | |
| | | |
| Singular: "to e | at" | |
| (I or me) | I am eating [it]. | |
| | tsi-gi-a | |
| (you) | You are eating [it]. | |
| | hi-gi-a | |
| (he/she/or it) | He/she is eating [it]. | |
| | a-gi-a | |
| Dual: (two peo | ple) | |
| (you and I) | You and I (we) are eating. | |
| | i-ni-gi-a | |
| (you two) | You two are eating. | |
| | i-sdi-gi-a | |
| Plural: (three o | or more people) | |
| (others and I) | We are eating. | |
| (| o-tsi-gi-a | |
| (they) | They are eating. | |
| • | a-ni-gi-a | |
| (End of Tape Two | o, side 1) | |
| Lise for notes: | | |

| Introduction to Cherokee — | 1 64 64 : | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Remember, the syllables | | g phrases, then fill in the blanks. unded as (to), (tu), and (tv). The verbs last. |
| SEEKING HELP PHR | ASES | |
| Pronunciation 1. I understand. | A-ya go:-li-ga ¹⁶ | Cherokee interpretation |
| 2. I don't understand. (no understand) | V-tla yi-go-li-ga | |
| 3. Do you understand? | Ho-l(i)-ga-tsu ¹⁷ | |
| 4. Speak slowly please. (slowly you-speak) | U-s-ga-no-li hi-ne-gi | |
| 5. Please say again. (again - [I] you-speak) | Si-quu tsi-hi-ne-gi | |
| ASKING DIRECTION | S | |
| 1. Will you help me? | Ye-li-quu-s-go yi-g(i)-s-de-la | |
| 2. I am lost. | A-qua-le-na-hi-da | |
| 3. How far is it? | I-nv-hi-s-go | |
| 4. Is it near? | E-s-ga-ni-quu-s-go | |
| 5. Is it far? | I-nv-hi-ge | |
| 6. Is it to the right? | A-g(a)-ti-si-s-go i-di-la | |
| 7. Is it to the left? | A-g(a)?-s-ga-ni-ge i-di-la | |
| 8. Is it straight ahead? | Tsi-yu-g(o)-ti-quu-ge | |
| 9. Please show me. | S-que-yo-hv-ga | |
| 10. How many miles is it | to?hi-la yu-tli-lo-da | |
| 11. Clothing store? | Di-na-wo a-da-na?-nv-i | |
| 12. Drugstore? | Nv-wo-ti a-da-na?-nv-i | |
| 13. Garage? | Da-qua-le-la a?-ti-yi | |
| 14. Grocery? | A-l(i)-s-da-y(v)-di | |

NOTE: Remember, the subject is always first. In the last sentence, it would read: How many miles is it to the grocery? A-l(i)-s-da-y(v)-di hi-la yu-tli-lo-da.

¹⁶All that is needed to say "I understand" is "Goliga." Adding "Aya" to the beginning of the sentence only emphasizes you "really do" understand even if no one else does.

¹⁷Remember, the last syllable of a sentence is often nasalized.

| | Introduction to Cherokee — | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 15. | Laundry? | Tsu-n(a)-gi-lo-sdi-yi | | | | |
| | 16. | Barber shop? | Di-da-sto-ti-yi | | | | |
| | 17. | Bakery? | Tsu-ni-n(v)-ti-yi | | | | |
| | 18. | Restaurant? | Tsu-na-l(i)-sda-y(v)-ti-yi | | | | |
| | 19. | House? | A-da-ne-lv-i ¹⁸ | | | | |
| | 20. | Road? | Nv:-no-hi | | | | |
| | 21. | Police station | A-ni-qua-li-si u-ni-yv-sti-yi | | | | |
| | 22. | Telephone? | Di-tla-no-he? di-yi19 | | | | |
| | 23. | Market? | Ga-n(v)-to?-ti-yi | | | | |
| | 24. | Hospital? | Tsu-ni-tlv-gi u-ni-yv-sti-yi | | | | |
| | 25. | Church? | Di-ga-la-wi?-sti-yi | | | | |
| | 26. | Bus | U-ta-na da-qua-le-lu a-tso-to-ti | | | | |
| | 27. | Automobile? | A-ya-nu-la da-qua-le-la | 11-10-1 | | | |
| | 28. | Horse? | So-qui-li | | | | |
| | 29. | River? | E-quo-ni | | | | |
| | 30. | Mountain? | O-da-lv?-i | | | | |
| | 31. | Valley? | U-ge-da-li-yv?-i | The Management of the Control of the | | | |
| | ASKING FOR PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE 1. Where can I find aha-dlv yi-tsi-wa-dv | | | | | | |
| | 2d | lentist? | Di-da-n(v)? de-sgi | | | | |
| 3doctor? | | loctor? | A-ga-na-g(v)?-ti | | | | |
| 4mechanic? | | nechanic? | Da-qua-le-la o-sda i-di-gv-ne-hi | | | | |
| | 5p | ooliceman? | Di-qua-li-si | | | | |
| | 6b | earber? | Di-da-sto-ye:-sgi ²⁰ | | | | |
| | 7r | estroom? | Do-yi e-da-sti-yi | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

¹⁸Another word for "house" is "gahl-tso-de." ¹⁹Another pronunciation is Di-tli-no-he-di-i.

²⁰Notice the difference between "barber" and "barber shop." Most "worker" names end in -sgi.

| Introduction to Cherokee | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| ASKING FOR FOO | | |
| 1. I want | a-qua-du-li-ha ²¹ | Consider the Constitution of the Constitution |
| 2. You want (one ite | , | |
| You want (more | than one)de-tsa-du-li-ha ²² | |
| 3. I would like (one | item) <u>ya</u> -qua-du-lv-quu | |
| I would like (more | e than one) | <u>yi</u> -da-qua-du-lv-quu |
| 4something to eat. | Go-hu-s-di a-gi-gi-sdi | |
| Example: I would like | e something to eat. DISAO A | LOJ DYYOJ |
| | ya-qua-du-lv- | quu <u>go-hu-s-di a-gi-gi-sdi</u> |
| 5some bread. | Ga-du i-yi-gi | |
| 6some butter. | Go-tlv-nv-hi | |
| 7some soup. | U:-ga-ma | - ALL PARTIES AND |
| 8some beef. | Wa-ga ha-wi-ya | |
| 9some lamb. | U-no:-de-na | |
| 10bacon. | Di-g(a)-sv-sda-nv ha-wi-ya ²³ | |
| 11pork. | Si-qua ha-wi-ya | |
| 12chicken. | Tsi-ta:-ga | Appropriate to the second seco |
| 13fried chicken. | Gv-tsa-tla-nv tsi-ta:-ga | |
| 14egg | U-we-tsi | |
| 15eggs | Tsu-we-tsi | |
| 16fried eggs | Di-gv-tsa-tla-nv tsu-we-tsi | |
| 17vegetables | A-wi-sv-nv u-dv-sv-i | |
| 18potato/potatoes | Nu-na | |
| 19string beans | Tu-ya a-ni-tse-i | |
| 20cabbage | Tsu-qua-n(v)-de-na | |
| 21peas | U-tlv:-da-li | |
| 22salad | A?-su-ye-hv-i | |
| 23some sugar | Ka-l(i)-se-tsi | |
| _ | | |

 $^{^{21}\}mbox{Another pronunciation}$ is "a-wa-du-li-ha," sometimes pronounced as "wa-du-li." $^{22}\mbox{When}$ asking for more than one item. $^{23}\mbox{Means}$ "smoked meat." Could also refer to "ham."

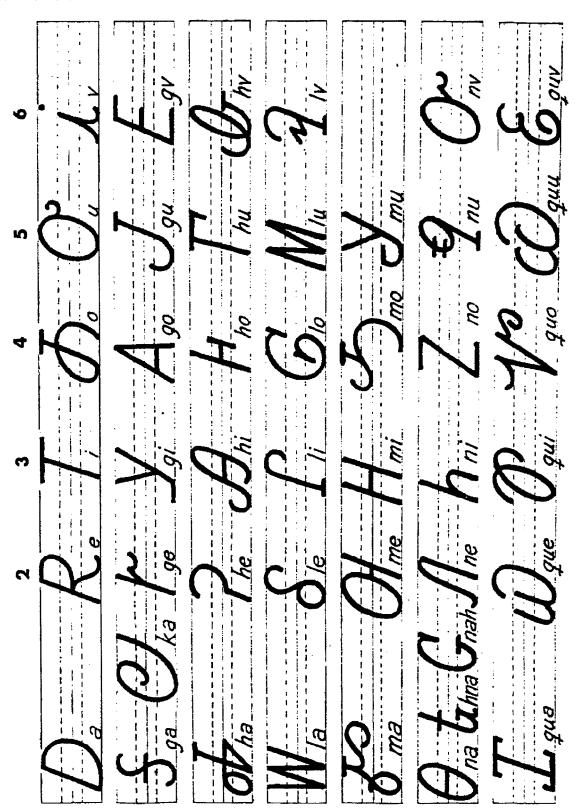
| Introduction to Cherokee | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| 24some salt | A:-ma | |
| 25some pepper | Di-qua-yo-di | |
| 26milk | U-nv-di | |
| 27coffee | Ka-wi | |
| 28tea | U-qua-lo-gi a-ga-nv-hi | |
| 29. Please bring me | e-s-gi-ne-hv-si (asking for something liquid) | |
| 30a drink of water | | |
| Please bring me | a drink of water. [][[][[][[][[][[][[][[][[][[][[][[][[][| |
| | U-li-s-qui-di ²⁴ a-tli-s-dv ka-wi | |
| Please bring me | a cup of coffee. R®EA&b 0 | Logi Degle 60 |
| 32. Please bring me a | plate. te-li-do e-s-gv-si | |
| | (asking for something solid) | |
| 33a plate (e-s-g | v-si) te-li-do | |
| 34a glass (e-s-g | (v-si) u-lv-sa-da ²⁵ | |
| Please hand me a | knife. ROYJb +BPOJ | |
| | i-di-si) ha-ye-l(i)-s-di | |
| | i-di-si) yv-gi | |
| Please hand me a | fork. Rody Jb By | |
| 38a spoon (e-s-g | i-di-si) a-di-to-di | |
| | | |
| NECESSARIES | | |
| 1. I'd like to | Ya-qua-du-lv-quu | |
| 2wash up. | a-qua-gv-s-quo?-sti-yi | |
| 3go to my room. | a-gi-yv-s-ti wa-gi-yv-s-ti-yi | |
| 4clean up. | a-qua-da-na-ga?-s-ti-yi | |
| 5take a bath. | a-qua-da-wo-s-ti-yi | |
| 6rest. | a-qua-tsa-we-so-lv s-to-ti-yi | |
| 7eat. | a-qua-l(i)-s-da-y(v)-di-yi | |
| 8use the telephone. | di-tla-no:-he-ti a-g(i)-to-di-yi | |
| | | |

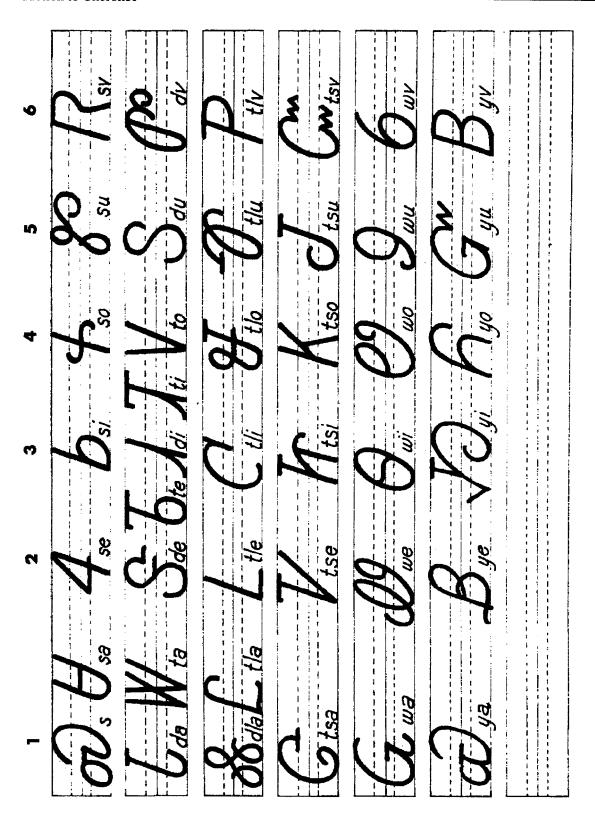
²⁴ Another name for "cup" is "a-gu-gi-sdi."

²⁵Another pronunciation is "**u-lv-sa-di**."

| Introduction to Cherokee | ; |
|--|--|
| BUYING THINGS. | ••••• |
| 1. I'd like to buy (or Ya-qua-du-lv-quu | |
| 2. I'd like to buy (m Ya-qua-du-lv-quu | ore than one item) di-gi-wa-hi-sti-yi |
| y | ike to buy some shoes. IWEG @ISW@ IYG.9@IA ya-qua-du-lv-quu di-la-su-lo di-gi-wa-hi-sti-yi (I would like - shoes - I to buy - [plural form- future tense]) |
| 3some shoes | Di-la-su-lo (la) ²⁶ |
| 4some shirts | Ha-wi-na di-hna-wo ²⁷ |
| 5a dress | A-sa-no |
| 6some dresses | Di-sa-no |
| 7some medicine | Nv-wo:-ti |
| 8some food | A-l(i)-s-da-y(v)-ti |
| 9some buttons | Di-ka-ne:-sti |
| 10some blankets | Tsu-ne-gv-ha-i |
| 1 2 | here as you learn and use them. |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 7. | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| 10 | |

 ²⁶In some dialects, it is pronounced di-la-su-la.
 ²⁷Actually translates to "under shirt" or T-shirt. Di-na-wo also means "clothing."





| language for many years and has worked as a | LS #2 Here are some more phrases for you. Our speaker is a, he grew up speaking Cherokee. Levi taught the Cherokee a researcher and translator with many organizations. ²⁸ pronunciations and definitions on a separate piece of paper. |
|--|--|
| 1. Come in! (ga-l(i)-tso-de e-hi-yv-ha) | |
| 2. Come in! (2 or more people) (e-sdi-yv-ha) | |
| 3. Go out! (hi-nv-go-i) 1 person / sdi-nv-go-i) | 2 or more people |
| 4. Do you know how? (hi-g(a)-ta-has) | |
| 5. I know how. (tsi-ga-ta-ha) | |
| 6. I don't know how. (tla yi-tsi-ga-ta-ha) | |
| 7. No good. Bad. (u-yo-i) | |
| 8. I see (something) (tsi-go-w(a)-ti-ha) | |
| 9. We see. (you & I) (i-ni-go-w(a)-ti-ha) | |
| 10. What do you see? (ga-do u-sdi hi-go-w(a)-ti-ha) | |
| 11. I am happy. (a-ya ga-li-e-li-ga) | |
| 12. I am hungry. (a-gi-yo-si-ha) | |
| 13. Are you hungry? (tsa-yo-si-has) | |
| 14. Do you want some bread? (ga-dus tsa-du-li-ha) | |
| 15. Yes, I would like some bread. (v, ga-du a-qua-du-li-ha) | |
| | |

Introduction to Cherokee

²⁸ Be sure to make notes on the definitions Levi gives you. There is more information on Levi on page 36.

| Introduction to Cherokee ——————————————————————————————————— | |
|--|----|
| 17. This is milk. (a-ha-ni u-nv-di) | |
| 18. Yes, I am thirsty) (vv, a-ma a-g(i)-ta-de-gi-a) | |
| 19. Here's some water. (a-ha-ni-dv a-ma) | |
| 20. Who are you looking for? (ga-go-i hi-yo-ha | |
| 21. How far is it to town? (hì-la-yv-i ga-du-hv?-i) | |
| 22. I am here. (a-ha-ni ge-do-a) | |
| 23. I am awake. (a-gi-ye-tsv-i) | |
| 24. What is the man doing? (ga-do a-dv-ne na a-sga-ya) | |
| 25. What is the woman doing? (ga-do a-dv-ne na a-ge-ya) | |
| 26. What is the boy doing? (ga-do a-dv-ne na a-tsu-tsa) | |
| 27. What is the girl doing? (ga-do a-dv-ne na a-ge-yu-tsa) | |
| 28. How old are you? (hi-la yi-tsa-de-ti-yv-da) | |
| 29. What is this? (ga-do u-s-di) | |
| 30. This is a school. (hi-a tsu-na-de-tlo-qua-sdi-i) | |
| 31. This is a church. (hi-a tsu-ni-la-wi-sdi-i) | |
| 32. It is not expensive. (hla u-go-di tsu-gv-wa-l(i)-di yi g | i) |

| Introduction to Cherokee — | |
|--|--|
| WEATHER PHRASES: | |
| 1. It is cold today. (u-hyv-dla go-hi-i-ga) | |
| 2. It is really cold. (u-do-hi-yu u-hyv-dla) | |
| 3. The water will freeze tonight. (a-ma da-ga-ne-sda-la-di go-hi-u-sv-i) | |
| 4. It is raining. (a-ga-sga) | |
| 5. Is it going to rain? (dv-ga-hna-nis) or (da-ga-hna-ni-tsu) | |
| 6. Will it rain tomorrow? (da-ga-hna-ni-s su-na-le-i) | |
| 7. It will rain tomorrow. (da-ga-hna-ni su-na-le-i) | |
| 8. It will snow tomorrow. (da-gu-ta-hni su-na-le-i) | |
| 9. The rain is beautiful. (nu-wo-du ni-ga-l(i)-sdi a-ga-sgv-i) | |
| 10. The sun is shinning. (nu-da a-ga-li-ha) or (nv-da a-ga-li-ha) | |
| 11. It is nice today. (u-do-hi-yu-ge o-s-da go-hi-i-ga) | |
| 12. A storm is coming. (u-no-le da-ya-i / dv-hi-li) | |
| 13. A hurricane is coming. (u-no-le a-ma-yi e-do-hi da-ya-i) | |
| 14. The clouds are black. (gv-hna-ge-i u-lo-gi-la-i) | |
| 15. The clouds are beautiful. (nu-wo-du u-lo-gi-la-i) | |
| 16. It will be warm tomorrow. (u-ga-no-we-s-ti su-na-le-i) | |

MONEY CLASSIFICATION

| ENGLISH | PRONOUNCIATION | CHEROKEE |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Money | a-de-la or a-de-lv-(i) | |
| One dollar | u-hno-sda | |
| Several dollars | u-ni-hno-sda | |
| | | |
| One cent | sa?-quu i-da-n(i)?-te-di | |
| Two cents | ta?-li i-da-n(i)?-te-di | |
| Three cents | tso-i-da-n(i)?-te-di | |
| Four cents | nv-gi-da-n(i)?-te-di | |
| Five cents (nickle) | hi-sgi i-da-n(i)?-te-di | |
| Ten cents (dime) | s-go-da-n(i)?-te-di | |
| Twenty-five cents (quarter) | gi-nu-t(i)?-di | |
| Fifty cents (half) | a-ye:-hli | |
| | | |
| One dollar | u-hno-sda | |
| Two dollars | ta-l(i)?-de-lv-(i) | |
| Three dollars | tso?-a-de-lv-(i) | |
| Four dollars | nv-ga-de-lv-(i) | |
| Five dollars | hi-sga-de-lv-(i) | |
| Six dollars | su-da-l(i)?-de-lv-(i) | |
| Seven dollars | ga-l(i)?-qwo-ga-de-lv-(i) | |
| | | |
| Eleven dollars | sa-du-a-de-lv-(i) | |
| Twelve dollars | ta-l(i)?-du-a-de-lv-(i) | |
| Thirteen dollars | tso-ga-du-a-de-lv-(i) | |
| Twenty dollars | ta-l(i)?-s-go-a-de-lv-(i) | |
| Fifty dollars | hi-sgo-a-de-lv-(i) | |
| | | |
| | o-hi-ts(i)-qua a-de-la | |
| | vu?-i-ya-ga-yv-la a-de-la | |
| One million dollars sa-v | vu?-i-yu-qua-di-nv-da a-de-la | |
| | | |

Levi grew up among the Cherokee people in eastern Oklahoma. All of his immediate family were full-bloods and spoke mainly Cherokee. As a child, he was fascinated by the old Cherokee stories told to him by his grandparents and great uncles. One of his uncles, Cherokee Bread, was a popular medicine man. He had a beautiful way of writing the Cherokee syllabary. Levi tried his hand at reading the sacred Cherokee formulas, but the elders who were glad to see him using the syllabary thought it would be better if he learned to read the Cherokee testament. So from an early age, Cherokee was and is his first language. He still reads from the old formula book given to him by his grandmother.

What helped him retain the use of the language living so far fom Cherokee country was the fact that his wife, Virginia, is also a Cherokee speaker.

Levi taught Cherokee for many years in elementary schools with materials he prepared. He enjoyed those sessions with the children and also, as a researcher and translator, working with organizations in the California area. He is continuing his work of teaching and writing books on the Cherokee language.

We at Various Indian Peoples Publishing Co. are very proud to have Levi working with us to preserve and share the language with you.



Answers

| Page 11 | Page 12 | Page 13 | | Pa | ige 14 | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| H@T | OZAWK | OOVLV | OТ | 1. 8 | _ | |
| WP | 0 S P | WP.AT S | | 2. V | 7. . 9J | |
| KT | DO Y | KT/IT S | | 3. ď | ы / ы | |
| СУ | ось ОСР | ОУЛТ \$ | | | V SCVD | |
| .A.O.Y | DЬ _Ф ЕЛ | J 0 YG ₀ J | | 5. U | TVD | |
| &rb | J&MA | OOVIOS | | | ТФАЛО Т | |
| spvy | JBV~h | OOVIT | | 7. | VUS&T | |
| GЛW | 96 H | | | | P AWP JGA | LGO. |
| I ЛW | SPOJ | | | | LGOLKE AMA | |
| 771 W | ShOJ | | | | .acwy@ | |
| UST | O USO | | | | CMAY TOP | |
| WPST | i ₀ OYA | | | 12. | CWY SAC he | ∂ L₀∂ Y |
| KSST | 1000 15 | | | | GWY SEC AF | |
| h s st | | | | | il Japs | |
| ₀oy s st | | | | 15. | if or fo | |
| LWST | | | | | | |
| SPTST | | | | | Page 17 | |
| ЛWST | | | | | ± ΛW | DUZ |
| ₹AWST | | | | | B 0 | ASol |
| WP _v A.A | | | | | J400J | OZSO |
| | | Page 1 | 6 | | RУ | RGA |
| Page 15 hWS | DKVJ | Geo | JWOY | | Drw | SOZG |
| G S | DAYGC | વાજ | DGJ | | S h | WP AT S |
| Coolt | ORT | D.086 | DhW | | Dh ₀ OScO | RPO |
| D&P | DBT ₆ OJ | DS@S | ьт | | T& / T&T | $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ |
| APP DAV | DO46 | GCP | DSW | | T.A. | Lon |
| DS ₀ OS | OG & | TLGOO | LVLD | | hУPP | JQ |
| 00k | R.A.O.I.G | \$ 6C | JVBh | | yw <i>&</i> | hG |
| UU | RV-9G | опу олу | OA.A | | OOVLVOT | SCL |
| OAk | YE / YS | SLI | FG | | LooL | |
| O'BC | ysrt | WP | IrouV V | - | | |
| SVO | ₽W | Gh | | | | |
| D0 | RPW | .A.O.Y | | | | |
| DPAG | 111 00 | | | | | |
| DUGG | | | | | | |

Answers (con't)

| | Answers (con't) |
|------------------------|---|
| Page 18 | Page 21/22 |
| R \$W | 1. ATS DECET & LP. |
| L°78L | 2. DEG OV.GG. OCS.GG. |
| ТO | 3. GCP DOAP SZAPIT. |
| TLOOPT | 4. Sh Ogray yrb . |
| ₩ở∽C | 5. OOJ DRC OMCT. |
| ₽₽ | 6. JOORT DO JOSGTOJ WP GCGL. |
| 88 H | 7. UU DKZOP SAWJ. |
| $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{y}$ | 8. JBV'H CYA TS SLI SSZAPVPOJ. |
| ThV Sw | 9. Gh AAT DYGO'b. |
| TAOJ DYOJ | 10. YWW LYE ELOPFOL. |
| 4M | 11. JWOY UKWAOWK OOVUOSO. |
| TOT | 12. HoOT OCSAG UKZYD. |
| 40@T | 13. SPT. A.A TGSJB L & SPF-3 -/ H |
| TH OCCOL | 14. Мыб. , V.Э. , Мыс. / Мыс. / Мыс. / Мы / etc |
| | |

| Page 20 | | | Page 19 | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| DUT | Toot | SM & | hws hagjų | |
| кө бөут | Toot | LGPL | GS SVS | |
| AWO | G& I | OC | Codit oesa | |
| FGM5A | DISY | - | D | |
| Y₩₩ | ОУЛ. | a.a | ብጉР ՐጉР | |
| hoot Dhi | 8 Co | \mathbf{y} | DSOS A.TS | |
| 0.A.OS | JWR. | 9.9 | | |
| OBP | OYLO | ; | page 23 | |
| Je RT | eatl | | SV SOA | §V TOPA₽ |
| SMYO | D& I | осө | S V ቀንግቀ | SV TOUTA |
| RO RI | 840 | | §V D6°A₩ | §V DOFA |
| Shool had | ୬ ₩¢R | T | | |
| | D& O | Lag | ₽ P ₽ \$ | ♦P TΛ S |
| | | | ₽P ₽\$ | ₽P T₀OSS |
| Page 24 | | | ₽P R\$ | ₽ P T\$ \$ |
| hУD | Thyd | δŀРД | | |
| ЭУD | Тоблур | DLYD | | |

DYD

Page 25

- 2. i W AAPS
- 3. **FPS**J
- 4. Tooszp any
- 5. b@ hh/1y
- 6. BPCOOA BYOSW
- 7. DECO.OL
- AGO&OT 8
- 9. Roshcooa
- 10. TO AF
- 11. **DSJЬ**дА Т**JW**
- 12. DSOOSHF TJW
- 13. hGAJCP
- 14. DORGS
- 15..... **AW GCGU**
- 1. JOU DLOOT
- 2. OUT DIOOT
- 3. **LIAW**
- 4. DPoUBJ

Page 28

- 24. **D**5
- 25. **JEGJ**
- 26. OOJ
- 27. 00
- 28. O'TGY DSO'.

Page 26

- 15. ЈӨУСФЈЉ
- 16. JLoUVJA
- 17. dhOJA
- 18. ЈӨРОГВЛЉ
- 19. **DLAAT**
- 20. OZ.
- 21. **DLIPL OFBOIL**
- 22. JCZ?JA
- 23. **SO VJ**A
- 24. ЛЬРУ ОЪВОЛЬ
- 25. **J\$WQ@J**/3
- 26. OWO LICH DKVI
- 27. DOTW LICW
- 28. **47P**
- 29. SUAT
- 30. **OF LPBT**
- 1. IP Args
- 3. DSOET
- 4. LICW SOU TIEAD
- **5. ЈТРЬ**
- 6. JLOOVBODY
- 7. VARLOJA

1. **R**о**Э**Л**&**Ь

- 2. **D**♂ **JW**᠗**J**
- 3. OPOTA DOOT DO
- 4. TPV RODEL
- 5. **TPV**
- 6. OAHL
- 7. ROYJb +BPOJ
- 8. Rodyjb By
- 9. ROYJb DJVJ

Page 27

- 1. **DISP**
- 2. CSPI
- **SCSP**
- 3. EDISACO
 - **SETIA**
- 4. АГоЛ РУУоЛ
- 5. SS TAY
- 6. APCA
- 7. OSS
- 8. G\$ +0@
- 9. OZSO
- 10. **ISRATO 40**6
- 11. ЬТ № Ф
- 12. IrWS
- 13. ECCO hws
- 14. OWh
- 15. J&h
- 16. JECLO JUH
- 18. **40**
- 19. S& DhVT
- 20. JTO'SO
- 21. **OPLP**
- 22. D&B&T
- 23. **OP4**Ir
- 1. DISACO
- 2. DIE OV OILS
- 3. рувол суволл
- 4. DILOS 07/3
- 5. DILUGIA
- 6. DICAMIA OVIA
- 7. DIPOUBJA
- 8. JCZP@J DYVJA

Page 29

- 1. **DYG**.30373
- 2. ЈУСЉОЈЉ
- 3. **JW&W**
- 4. 400 Jte
- 5. DUZ
- 6. JUZ
- 7. OUJ
- 8. DPoUBJ
- P. JOAGI
- 10. JAE4T

Page 32-33

- 1. SPKS RABY
- 2. RoJJB4
- 3. ACAT / OJOAT
- 4. ASW 4-00
- 5. **Ir\$W**₩
- 6. L 3hsw4
- 7. Of T
- 8. hAGJ4
- 9. Thagj4
- 10. SV Owl AAGII
- 11. De SPRPS
- 12. **ДУ**КЬ₩
- 13. СбЬ№0
- 14. **\$Soo GSP**
- 15. i, \$S DISP\

- 17. D&k OOJ
- 18. ii, **D**& **D**YWSYD
- 19. **D**\$\text{h}\$\text{f}^* \text{D}\$\text{s}^*
- 20. SAT A64
- 21. **AWBT J\$S&T**
- 22. D&h FV&
- 23. **DУВС**Т
- 24. SV DO A O DOSE
- 25. SV DOA O DE
- 26. **SV D5** A O DJC
- 27. SV DO'A O DEGG
- 28. AW ACSTBL
- 29. SV Ood J
- 30. AD JOSTIOJT
- 31. AD JhwowJT
- 32. L OAT JECUJ AY

Page 34

- 1. OB& AATS
- 2. O'V.AG" O'B&
- 3. D& LSAQUWI AGORT
- 4. **DSoOS**
- 5. USTHO / USTHI
- 6. USTAG FOOT
- 7. LSth &OCT
- 8. LJWh &OCT
- 9. **4CS KSPOJ DSOST**
- 10. **C'U DSPD** (♣)
- 11. OVAGI AATS
- 12. OZC PAP (LOT)
- 13. OZC DS A RVA PAP (LOT)
- 14. Etpt (EOPT) OGYWT
- 15. 900° 900 00 00 00 W
- 16. OSOWNI FOCT

Glossary

In this glossary we have combined words from both dialects, what has become known as the Western dialect of the Cherokees living west of the Mississippi, and the Eastern or Kituwah dialect spoken by Cherokees of the Qualla Boundary in North Carolina.

Note: All verbs will be shown in the third person singular tense unless noted. There is no gender difference in Cherokee and therefore he, she, and it are the same pronoun. Also you will notice an "h" in front of some syllables. This is an "intrusive h" that is heard in the pronunciation.

| A | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | above | 1LWes | ga-lv-la-di-hla |
| | ache | OUDOLAH | u-we-hi-sda-ne-ha |
| | acorn | Jo | gu-le |
| | across | LG.A.LOSLD | a-di-ga-na-di-hi-sdi |
| | admire | L V∨r <i>p</i> 8 | ga-lv-quo-do-di |
| | adult | DCL | a-nv-da |
| | adultery | LLAJU | a-da-yo-ne-di |
| | afraid | Do0\$4 | a-sga-ha |
| | again | ЬС | si-quu |
| | air | OZO | u-no-le |
| | airplane | hG | tsi-yu |
| | all | h \$ U | ni-ga-da |
| | alligator | d Woody | tsu-la-sgi |
| | alone | O G U | u-wa-sa |
| | angry | ota ₩ | u-hna-lv-ha |
| | animals | RtT | e-hna? i |
| | antlers | SPE | duhl-gv |
| | apron | DLUV | a-hle-sa-do |
| | apple | R\$W | svk-ta |
| | argue | DJ6.94 | a-ti-yo-hi-ha |
| | arm (his/her) | 0ZFh | ka-no-ge-ni |
| | army | DHEODY | a-ni-yo-sgi "many warriors" |
| | arrows | 18CL | di-ga-hli-da |
| | | Calel | di-ga-da-hla-da (K) |
| | arowhead | Loosp Aols | da-wi-sga-li go-sda-yi |
| | ashes | AooS | go-sdu |
| | asleep | \$C4 - | ga-hli-ha |
| | attack | LSICS | dak-ti-le-ga |
| | attorney | JWR.A.A | di-ta-yo-hi-hi |
| | aunt | OHY | u-hlo-gi |
| | | | |

B

baby TLG₀O u-sdi?-i SLG₀O u-sdi-ga bad ORT u-yo?-i bag SSGJ de-gahl-di baked **SSOT** ga-du-nv?-i

ball LGOLITGO squa-hle-sdi DW@SGJ a-la-sga-lo-di (K) ballfield LPSGW990 u-na-la-sga-lv-di ball player DWoOSPoDY a-la-sga-li-sgi bark (verb) રજ્જી da-su-wi-sga

bark (of a tree) Oww u-ya-la-dv

barn TOP OFBOID so-qui-li u-ni-yv-sdi-yi barrel RVh sv-do-ni basket

WMG ta-lu-tsa bath DLCD a-da-wo-a batter (cooking) L43d a-su-ge-di

beads DSM T&C:1 a-de-la di-ya-tsv-di

beans S₩ tu-ya bear Rt/RO yo-hna V& beaver do-ya bed **SPC** ga-ni-hli **S**hb ga-ni-shi (K)

bedroom DROJ OO89 a-sv-sdi ka-nv-su-lv bee (honey)

GSPb wa-du-li-si bell OFFI u-ha-lv-ni belt rofada Tofada a-da-hlo-sdi

bench SO AL SOYG ga-nv-hi-da ga-sgi-lo

beside TYLYO uhl-di-hlv?i best (excellent) LGoldo o-hi-sdi

Bible JAWP J4FL di-go-hwe-li tsu-ha-ge-da

birthday u-de-ti-yi-sgv OSJADE biscuit OPCCOT 22 u-ni-tsa-le-sdi ga-du

bite DooSCS a-sgahl-ga "she is biting (it)" blackbird

J699TH tsqua-li-sda

blackbird PAGE EOFL tsi-squa gv-na-ge-i (K) **S**cy blacksnake ga-le-gi

blackberries 098C ka-nu-ga-hli blanket ОЛЕНТ u-ne-gv-ha?i &OTO: tsu-squa-nv-hi (K)

| Introduction to | Unerokee |
|-----------------|----------|

C

| | blouse | DIFI DF& SS OOCY | a-tihl-di a-ge-ya ga-du u-na-wo-gi (K) |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | blue | UALPT | sa-ko-ni-ge?i |
| | bluebird | GA_Mf | tsa-quol-da |
| | bluejay | &AS or ChS | dlay-ga or tsa-yo-ga |
| | boat (canoe) | hG | tsi-yu |
| | bobcat | EP | gv-he |
| | book | JA U P | di-go-hwe-li |
| | boot | Derwy Dasad | a-li-yo-sdi a-la-su-lo |
| | box | O.AUT | ka-ne-sa?i |
| | bow | SPGJ | gahl-tsa-di |
| | bowl | JWOO VAJ | te-li-do u-nv-we-da |
| | branch (a stream) | O W BT | u-we-yv?i |
| | brave (adj) | JPC:000J | tsu-li-tsv-ya-sdi |
| | breast | SC JT | ga-nv-di?i |
| | bridge | DRPT | a-sv-tlv?i |
| | brilliant | Cholmyol | u-tsi-sda-lu-gi-sdi |
| | bright | $\mathbf{O} \circ \mathbf{O} \mathbf{A} \circ \mathbf{O} \mathbf{J}$ | u-sgo-sdi |
| | broom | EZUJ | gv-no-sa-di |
| | brother (my) | DYVT | a-gi-do?i (by his sister) |
| | | ₀ JYO⁺C | sgi-nv-hli (by his brother) |
| | brown | THEO | u-wo-di-ge?i |
| | buffalo | ⊕ k⊎ | yan-sa |
| | bug | ŀA₩ | tsi-go-ya |
| | bull | J ୭ ℃₀\$ 0 | tsu-ka-nv-sde-na |
| | bullfrog | ⊕ P ⊙ | ka-nu-na |
| | | 044 | ka-nu-nu |
| | burn | DLWWYD | a-da-we-la-gi?a "it is burning" |
| | butterfly | \$ ፞፞፞ | ga-ma-ma |
| | buzzard | የ የ | su-li |
| • | | | |
| - | cabbage | J \$ O\$ 0 | tsu-gahn-de-na |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 0.010 | u-sge-wi (K) |
| | cabin | DLAA | a-da-ne-lv |
| | calf | G\$ DYO | wa-ga a-gi-na |
| | candle | 0-000 DC-0J | u-ka-na-wi a-tsv-sdi |
| | validio | 0.000 DC.0711 | u-ka-na-wi a-tsv-sdo-di |
| | candy | 0P4h | kahl-se-tsi |
| | vailay | | |

| | canvas cap cat catch catfish | IOU DPOSG WH or Wb Shao JPOLOP | ti-na-wo a-li-sdu-lo we-sa or we-si ga-ni-yi-ha "he's catching him" tsu-li-sda-na-li |
|---|---|--|---|
| | cardinal cave cedar cemetery center | VJG O-DLSAT DI FO JKLK I -JT DBC | to-tsu-wa u-sda-ga-lv?i a-tsin tsun-da-ni-soh-di?i a-ye-hli (middle) |
| | chair Cherokee Christmas Choctaw people | SOYG GWY JGWY UKOWRAWT DGU | ga-sgi-lo tsa-la-gi "spoken language" di-tsa-la-gi "written language" da-ni-sta-yo-hi-hv?i ²⁹ a-tsa-da |
| | cornbread cotton cough Creek people cry | 4M SS OHAT Obgads DJU D4.9& | se-lu ga-du u-tsi-lv?i u-si-wa-sga "he is coughing" a-gu-sa a-hlo-hi-ya "she is crying" |
| D | damp dangerous dark dawn daughter death | OCSOS SOBOY OPBS OYHOSA OWIT DICC DRIAGA | u-wo-de-hwi-ga ga-na-ye-sgi uhl-si-ga "it is dark" u-gits-de-yi u-we-tsi a-ge-yu-tsa a-yo-hu-hi-sdi |
| | demon (devil) Democrat dewberries die | D&YO OSOG OTLOU SPOS | a-sgi-na u-ga-na-wa same as "warm" u-hlo-si-nv-da ga-li-wo-ga |
| | dig dirt dirty distance dishonest | D@A@\$ \$U \$U#T QUAT LSGAPO | a-sgo-sga "he is digging" ga-da ga-da-ha?i nu-da-lv?i ni-du-yu-go-dv-na |

²⁹ Actually means "when they shoot off fireworks" – a common way of colonial settlers celebrating Christmas.

| doctor | L eos u | a-ga-nak-ti |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | ALCOONY | di-da-nv-wi-sgi "medicine man' |
| dog | y C | gi-hli |
| dogwood | 9CPr | ka-nv-si-da |
| doll | DAPI | a-nehl-di |
| don | Di II A | a-nem-ui |
| dollar | OZool | u-hno-sda |
| dollars | J. O. Z. A.O. | u-ni-hno-sda |
| door | LZGo | sdu-di "gate" |
| downhill | D S1 00ET | ak-so-sgv?i |
| downstream | I /T | ge?i |
| drawing | LO4oDE | gu-na-se-sgv |
| dream | D.0YJ.08 | a-sgit-sga |
| drink | LG ₀ WLG | a-di-ta-sdi "a drink" |
| drink (verb) | DJW ₆ OS | a-di-ta-sga "he is drinking" |
| Drink up! | OR Cool | u-sv-hv-sdi |
| | 770 | |
| drum | Dre | a-hu-li |
| dry | OORL | u-ka-yo-da |
| (a) dry place | COACO | u-ka-yo-dv?i |
| dust | A ₀ OS | ko-sdu |
| dusty | A₀∂S₩T | ko-sdu-ha?i |
| | | |
| each other | TEU | i-gv-sa "ourselves" |
| | TCU | i-tsv-sa "yourselves" |
| | &YO H | o-gi-nv-sa "he & I" |
| eager | D \$ C.5 | a-ga-hli-yi "he's eager" |
| eagle | DC♣P | a-wo-ha-li |
| ear | SCO | ga-le-na "his/her ear" |
| earth | RG.9 | e-lo-hi |
| early | TEAT | |
| • | | i-gv-yi?i "first" |
| east | Tapar | di-ka-lv-gv?i |
| | OAET | ka-lv-gv?i (K) |
| easy | D.JL | a-hi-da "it is easy" |
| eat | hyD | tsi-gi-a "I am eating it" |
| eel | PST | hlv-de-qua |
| | 6°SY | dv-de-gi (K) |
| elbow (my) | D YG @Fh | a-gi-yu-sge-ni |
| electricity | DOSP ₆ OY | a-na-ga-li-sgi "lightning" |
| elm | LGhW | da-wa-tsi-la |
| | D\$F.360.14 | a-de-ho-hi-sdi-ha |

| Intro | oduction to Cherokee - | | |
|-------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | embarrassment | OSF.9.0.1 | u-de-ho-hi-sdi |
| | empty | ОРС | u-si-hwa |
| | end | OLTG-9Q | al-squa-di?a |
| | endure | SP6.08 | de-ge-tv-sga |
| | enemies | Throo | di-ni-da-hna-wi |
| | enemy | КЬГӨС | tso-tsi-da-na-wa |
| | English | урЬ | gi-li-si |
| | enjoy | Deseat | a-li-he-li-sdi |
| | | TL~VP 2 | ga-lv-quo-di?i (K) |
| | enraged | OWLEGOS | u-ta-hla-wo-sga "he's getting mad" |
| | enter | RB.94 | e-yv-hi-ha "come in" |
| | entice | L&WAJU | a-da-ni-la-de-di |
| | escape | DEAD | a-li-ti?a |
| | everywhere | LET | ni-kv-?i |
| | evening | R.93/5 | sv-hi-ye-yi |
| | examine | DAPBD | a-go-li-ye-a "to get to know" |
| | excuse | LV@V9L | di-hlv-qui-sdo-di |
| | explain | \$ АЬЬ # | de-go-si-si-ha |
| | explode | DW ₀ OYD | a-ta-sgi?a "it's exploding" |
| - | | DW ODY OD JA | a-ta-sgi-sdi-ha "he's exploding it" |
| F | | | |
| | face | OOT | u-ka-tv?i "his/her face" |
| | fall | \$0 \$ | ga-nv-ga "he's falling" |
| | fall (the season) | OPA (bod) J | u-li-go-hv-sdi |
| | family | SLJ O iT | du-da-ti-hna-v?i |
| | famine | DAO | a-go-na |
| | farmer | ISCY OY | di-ga-lo-gi-sgi |
| | fast (verb) | D₽₽P | a-ya-nu-li |
| | father (my) | DYVL | a-gi-do-da |
| | | JVYC | sgi-do-da "when speaking to him" |
| | fawn | DO DYO | a-hwi a-gi-na |
| | feather | OYLC | u-gi-da-hli |
| | feel | OLOW . | u-da-nv-ta |
| | female animal | D У Ь | a-gi-si |
| | fence | D I BT | a-so-hyv?i |
| | finger | S BUOT | ga-ye-sa-dv?i "his finger" |
| | fire | DhW | a-tsi-la |
| | flat | D₽WO | a-ya-ta-na |
| | | | √ |

| | flint | W e‰oj | da-wi-sga-la |
|---|---|--|---|
| | floor | DALL&T | da-yo-da-hla-hv?i |
| | flower | Dka.Jy | a-tsi-lv-sgi |
| | flowers | Dhhaoy | a-ni-tsi-lv-sgi |
| | fly | La~s | da-ma-ga |
| | | જ્ક | dv-ga (K) |
| | (to) fly | SZ.AP | ga-no-hi-li "it is flying" |
| | forest | T OP T | i-na-ge?i |
| | | DV.9 | a-do-hi (K) |
| | foggy | OE4-C | u-kv-ha-da |
| | frost | O-Dr.Ar | u-ya-dv-hi-dv |
| | | O. €O. O. P. | u-ya-dv-ha (K) |
| | fruit | e.owjo | u-da-ta-nv-hi |
| | full | T96 | ka-li?i "it is full" |
| | furniture | SPKS DOJ | gahl-tso-de a-nv-di |
| | furry | COOJ | u-wu-ya-ti |
| G | - | | |
| | game | LAVI | di-nehl-di |
| | garden | 4kP | hlo-ge-si "field" |
| | | DOROT | a-wi-shv-dv?i (K) |
| | garter | Loof al | di-ni-hlo-sdi |
| | (to) gather | \$ CЬ ₽ | ga-hli-si-ha "she's gathering it" |
| | gathering | DO CP4 | a-na-da-hli-si-ha "they are gathering" |
| | gentle | rojo | u-dan-ti |
| | glass (drinking) | CHEO | u-lv-sa-di |
| | goat | DO D4 44.9 | a-hwi a-ha nu-lv-hi "bearded deer" |
| | goai | | |
| | godi | ∂\$1€. ∕\\$ | uk-so-tsa-ne-da |
| | gold | OSHGVI DSM reph | uk-so-tsa-ne-da a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" |
| | | | |
| | gold | DSW LGHP | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" |
| | gold gopher | DSW LGHP | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga |
| | gold gopher | SK TAMT | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga te-lv-la-di |
| | gold gopher grape | AMP TAMT TWP TWP | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga te-lv-la-di qua-lu-si (K) |
| | gold gopher grape grass | YS TAWJ TMB DSW LGAP | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga te-lv-la-di qua-lu-si (K) ga-nu-lv |
| | gold gopher grape grass | AMP AMP AMP AMP AMP AMP AMP AMP AMP AMP | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga te-lv-la-di qua-lu-si (K) ga-nu-lv do-lats-ga |
| | gold gopher grape grass grasshopper | ys TAWJ TMB SAA VWHS VWHS | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga te-lv-la-di qua-lu-si (K) ga-nu-lv do-lats-ga do-la-tsu-ga (K) o-ga-na u-na-da-li-gv?i |
| | gold gopher grape grass grasshopper | ASO ASO ASO ASO ASO ASO ASO ASO | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga te-lv-la-di qua-lu-si (K) ga-nu-lv do-lats-ga do-la-tsu-ga (K) o-ga-na |
| Н | gold gopher grape grass grasshopper groundhog group | ASO OOLOET | a-de-la da-lo-ni-ge "yellow money" gi-ga te-lv-la-di qua-lu-si (K) ga-nu-lv do-lats-ga do-la-tsu-ga (K) o-ga-na u-na-da-li-gv?i |

| Intro | duction to Cherokee - | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | hammer | SC/IGD | ga-nv-qua-lo?a |
| | | EAPL _O L | gv-ni-li-da-sda (K) |
| | hair | O.OJET | u-sti-gv?i "her hair" |
| | (my) hand | Deb | a-wo-ye-ni |
| | (his/her) hand | о е вь | u-wo-ye-ni |
| | happy | sprps | ga-li-e-li-ga "I am happy" |
| | Happy Birthday | DPPPOJ OSJAGE | a-li-he-li-sdi u-de-ti-yi-sgv |
| | hard | லிட் | sda-ya "as stone" |
| | hat | DPOOSE | al-sque-tu-wo |
| | | DP@WW.A | al-sque-ta-wo-hi (K) |
| | hawk | wej. | ta-wo-di |
| | head | CoOS | u-sga "as in head of lettuce" |
| | (my) head | IroOAP | _ |
| | (my) neud | HOOKI - | tsi-sgo-li |
| | heart | Of C.A. | u-dan-to "her heart" |
| | heaven | LWP 8 | ga-lv-la-di |
| | hell | C-OYZ | tsv-sgi-no |
| | herb | ⊘ t₀∂\$₩ | u-hna-sde-la |
| | heron | ∂O ₀∂AG | ka-na-sgo-wa |
| | highway | OWO OZ. | u-ta-na nv-no-hi |
| | hip | Doorh | a-ka-sge-ni "her hip" |
| | hoe | SGA.I | ga-lo-go-di |
| | (my) home | J W ORT | tsu-we-nv-sv?i |
| | () 1101110 | DOORT | |
| | honey | GSPb | a-que-nv-sv?i (K) wa-du-li-si |
| | hospital | Ј БРЕТ | ton ni bly ov?i |
| | hotel | Jhr@jt | tsu-ni-hlv-gv?i |
| | house | SPKS | tsu-ni-sv-sdi?i |
| | huckleberry | | gahl-tso-de |
| | • | JG& | gu-wa-ya |
| | hummingbird | G&W | wa-le-la |
| I | hunter | SZ.9PV.9 | ga-no-hi-li-do-hi |
| _ | ice | OA WW | u-ne-sta-la |
| | idea | DLCTPT | a-dan-te-hly?i |
| | identify | ACoO.IT | go-hli-sdi?i |
| | idiot | OMGCT | u-lu-lo-tsv?i |
| | ignite | TL60PHQ | a-tsi-lv-sdi?i "start a fire" |
| | ill | СГРА | u do mi lo |
| | imagine | | u-da-ni-la |
| | • | TLGO98T | i-ye-li-sdi?i |
| | immediately | YWW TBL | ki-la-quu i-yv-da |
| | important | OP@PL | uhl-sge-da |
| | | | |

| Intro | duction to Cherokee | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | improve | UVP TEAJ | da-tse-hlv i-gv-ne-di |
| | inch | L.G.L.W.J. | i-si-ta-di-sdi |
| | Indian | DBO⊕T | a-yv-wi-ya?i |
| | | BOGA | yv-wi-ya-hi (K) |
| | | | j · · · · · · j · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | include | D400.J4 | a-se-sdi-ha |
| | individual | D B 0 | a-si-yv-wi "one person" |
| | infant | DUFT | a-da-ge?i "young child" |
| | inject | \$C | ga-tsa-yo-hi-ha |
| | insane | Proje | nu-dahn-tv-na |
| | | | |
| | insect | lrA↔ | tsi-go-ya "same as bug" |
| | inside | o c t | u-tsa-da "he's inside it" |
| | instead | 0E0G ♣ | u-gv-wi-yu-ha |
| | interesting | O THY I | u-squa-nik-di |
| | interpret | DVCIA | a-nehl-di-ha "she's translating" |
| | - | | |
| | invite | D⊌h₩ | a-hya-ni-ha |
| | in bed | O'h∳ | u-ni-ha "he is in bed" |
| | in the evening | R.98-5 | sv-hi-ye-yi |
| | in the water | D ኇ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ | a-ma-yi also "from the water" |
| | into | OtT | na-hna?i |
| | | | |
| | iron | LT₀ OS | da-te-sga "she's ironing it" |
| | | LGoJL | di-te-sdi (K) "to iron with" |
| | iron (metal) | LGodl | di-si-sdi |
| | island | ℺℄Ϻϭ℉ | u-hna-lu-dv?i |
| | | D⋠∽₿₽ | a-ma-ye-li (K) "between water" |
| | | | |
| | itch | O'R\$D | u-yo-de?a "she's itching" |
| | | OhlrW | u-ni-tsi-la (K) |
| _ | ivy | LPO | u-lv-di |
| J | / | 707 00 7m | 1 1 10 |
| | (a) jail | TLEGGJOL | tsu-na-da-sdu-di?i |
| | jar | JJ | gu-gu |
| | jay (bird) | &AET | dlay-gv?i |
| | jealous | Jozu.av.a | tsu-dv-nosa-hi-do-hi |
| | Jesus | ht. | tsi-sa |
| | job | LAJGOFEL | di-ga-lv-wi-sda-ne-di |
| | jobs | TV10°064P | tsu-ni-lv-wi-sda-ne-di |
| | iolro | SWC4 | ga wa hii ha |
| | joke | ЪЬУ Ф. Т | ga-we-hli-ha a-ni-gi-sdi |
| | journey | ргу отд 8.ЛФ | ga-ne-hv |
| | juice | SLJJ | ga-ne-nv ga-da-gu-gu "earth bottle" |
| | jug | 3644 | ga-ua-gu-gu carui bottic |

| | jump | LPW5 s | dahl-ta-de-ga "she is jumping" |
|---|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | junk | COUT | u-we-ti also "old thing" |
| K | | | a we sa was old timig |
| | katydid | ЬУУ | si-gi-gi |
| | kettle | ժ ₩ ℴ⅌ У | tsu-la-sgi <i>also</i> "alligator" |
| | key | LG.TZG. | sdu-i-sdi |
| | | LGoT2GoQ | a-sdu-i-sdi (K) |
| | kick | DBTD | a-hyv-te-a "he's kicking it" |
| | kill | D.A. | a-hi-ha "he's killing it" |
| | killer | DL.a.a | a-da-hi-hi |
| | kind | COJO | u-da-nv-ti "she's kind" |
| | king | OEOG.A | u-gv-wi-yu-hi "chief" |
| | kiss | DWWVi@8 | a-ta-we-do? v-sga "he's kissing her |
| | (my) knee | ሁ ሉ ሥ | tsi-ni-ge-ni |
| | (my) knees | Jhhhh | di-tsi-ni-ge-ni |
| | kneel | TEPTOT | di-qua-ni-hla-nv-di |
| | knife | 4BPoJ1 | ha-yehl-sdi |
| | | LG ₀ W8 | yehl-sdi (K) |
| | knock | Eh∳ | gv-hni-ha "he's hitting him" |
| | knot | ₩ | da-ka-ne-ha |
| | know | OOW | unh-ta "he knows" |
| | know how | D\$₩₩ | ak-ta-ha "she knows how" |
| | lack | SMGS | ga-lu-lo-ga |
| | lake | 9Ji | v-da-li |
| | lamp | DC-oOJ | a-tsv-sdi |
| | | DC ₀ OJ AT | a-tsv-sdi go-i "oil lamp" |
| | land | \$ L | ga-da <i>also</i> "soil" |
| | last | øР | o-hni |
| | late | ФАЬ6\$ | u-go-ni-yo-ga |
| | laugh | ОВЛЮS | u-ye-tsga "he's laughing" |
| | law | lozgr _@ J | di-ka-no-wa-dv-sdi |
| | lazy | \$0 P | ga-na-li "he is lazy" |
| | leader | JUJA V.A | di-da-ti-hni-do-hi |
| | leaf | ⊘\$G\$ | u-ga-lo-ga |
| | leaves | J S G\$ | tsu-ga-lo-ga |
| | left | D\$@Yh | ak-sgi-ni "to the left" |
| | (my) leg | hooph | tsi-nv-sge-ni |
| | | | |

| Intro | duction to Cherokee — | | |
|-------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | letter | AWP | go-hwe-li "she's writing a letter" |
| | liar | SBAY | ga-yv-go-gi |
| | lie down | \$ C^ \$ | gahn-ga |
| | life | ECT | gv-nv?i |
| | lightning | Dosp4 | a-na-ga-li-ha "it is lightning" |
| | | | |
| | like | L.Abo | u-lv-kwdi "he likes her" |
| | listen | LGJeo | u-tv-da-sdi "she's listening" |
| | lizard | SO LT | ga-na-hla?i |
| | lock | L\$B | dak-si also "terrapin" |
| | log | Jalpo | tsu-lv-da-ge-wi |
| | long | SC:AL | ga-nv-hi-da |
| | look | h | ni |
| | look at (it) | DSV _® J.I | a-ga-to-sdi |
| | loom | JEJ | di-gv-di |
| | love | DUPGJ | a-da-geyh-di |
| | I love you | EFG+ | gv-ge-yu-ha |
| M | 1 love you | mro v | gv-gc-yu-na |
| IVI | mad | Ota l | u-hna-lv-ha (same as "angry") |
| | magican | DL.C.A | a-da-we-hi also "wiseman & angel" |
| | many | િજમ | tskwi-sdi |
| | marble | Loale | ga-da-yo-sdi |
| | me (I) | DB / De | a-yv or a-ya |
| | () | · | • |
| | meadow | ЯРЬ | hlo-ge-si "field" |
| | medicine | COL | nv-wo-ti |
| | | OOW | nv-wo-ta (K) |
| | medicine man | L&OOJL | di-da-nv-wi-sdi "doctor" |
| | metal | WMY ₀ 0J | ta-lu-gi-sdi |
| | minister | DPG V& ody | al-tsa-do-hv-sgi |
| | minute | TOWCOWOT | i-ya-ta-hwo-sta-nv-i |
| | mist | SPLOT | ga-li-da-sdv |
| | | JCOL | tsu-tsa-wo-da |
| | moccasin | OJOJ | u-tsu-wo-di (K) |
| | 1. | | ` ' |
| | mole | IAI | ti-ne-qua a-de-la |
| | money | D \$W | a-de-ia |
| | month | OAT | ka-lv?i "a specific month" |
| | | DOAT | a-ka-lv?i (K) |
| | moon | OURZARAGV | nv-da sv-no-yi e-hi-hv-do |
| | morning | гос т | su-na-le?i |
| | mosquito | VH OTO | do-sa u-dv-na |
| | (my) mother | D y Ir | a-gi-tsi "speaking about her" |
| | · • | | |

| Intr | oduction to Cherokee — | | |
|------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | (my) mother | ₀ ⊙ Yh | sgi-tsi "speaking to her" |
| | mountain | очат | u-da-lv?i |
| | | OO LOT | u-nv-da-shv?i (K) |
| | mouse | lroOShr | tsi-sde-tsi |
| | (my) mouth | ብ ተ ብ | tsi-ho-li |
| | (his/her) mouth | Dŀb | a-ho-li |
| | mud | Les | hla-wo-tu |
| | mulberries | JG | ku-wa |
| | mushroom | LOP | da-wo-li |
| | | ୯ ଜ୍ଜେ | u-lo-que (K) |
| | muskmelon | SGRY | gaw-sv-gi |
| | muskrat | 4.W7008 | se-la-kwsga |
| | | 4₩7₀₀ У | se-la-kwsgi (K) |
| N | | | so m kwsgr (II) |
| | nail also needle | $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ | yv-gi |
| | naked | GBA₽T | u-ye-lv-ha?i |
| | navel | Carro | u-di-yv-da-dv-di |
| | (his) neck | DBVh | a-hyvh-tse-ni |
| | necklace | D&PT | a-yahl-di |
| | nest | O.A.O.L.O.T | ka-ne-sda-hla-hv?i |
| | never | L TA.9G | hla i-lv-hi-yu |
| | new | DLPT also TVT | a-da-ge?i / i-tse?i |
| | news | OZPL | ka-no-he-da "story" |
| | new year (happy) | Loggy Jockedyt | i-tse-a-de-ti-yi-sgv ha-li-he-li-sdi |
| | nighthawk | DRZ.5 | a-sv-no-yi |
| | no luck | ovos | u-quo-le-ga |
| | no one | L Y 6 | hla ki-lo |
| | north | OB& | u-hyv-dla |
| | North Carolina | GWJ <i>W</i> JT | tsa-la-gu-we-ti?i |
| | northeast | OB& OAE | u-hyv-dla ka-lv-gv |
| | northwest | OB& OSPE | u-hyv-dla u-de-li-gv |
| | nose (her) | 0B₽ P | ka-yv-so-li |
| | now | Z© | no-quu |
| | numbers | J400J | di-se-sdi |
| | nurse | everson reos | ga-nak-ti a-sde-lv-hi-do-hi |
| Ο | | | <u> </u> |
| | oar also paddle | ક્ક્ષ્મિસ | ga-ga-we-sdi |
| | ocean | DONT | a-me-quo?i |
| | odor | SGRY | ga-wa-sv-gi |
| | often | TGLP | i-yu-da-li |
| | oil | AT | go?i |
| | | | 0 |

| Intro | duction to Cherokee | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ma | old (thing) | OWI | u-we-ti |
| | old man | LG.6.70 | u-tv-hi-sdi |
| | old woman | D\$BPFT | a-ga-yv-li-ge?i |
| | | | |
| | onion | $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{y}$ | sv-gi |
| | only | $\mathbf{O}\mathbf{G}\mathbf{H}$ | u-wa-sa |
| | open | DoOSTD | a-sdu-i?a "he is opening it" |
| | open | O&O l | u-dla-nv-da "there is an opening" |
| | opossum | PT OGLOOT | si-qua u-tsa-tse-sdi |
| | - | | |
| | oriole | GL S | wa-da-ga |
| | orphan | ԵՐԻԴՐ | u-da-ni-yi-da |
| | otter | Irco | tsi-ya |
| | our home | TPO'RT | i-ge-nv-sv?I |
| | outside | VЉ | do-yi |
| | | V23 | doheyi (K) |
| | oven | TLL&L | di-ga-ti-di?i |
| | | | |
| | over there | DF | a-ge |
| | overalls | ያ ለኩል D&G | ga-nets-dla a-su-lo |
| | | ONAT DR.C | u-tse-sa-di a-su-lo (K) |
| | owe | DYS\$ | ak-tu-ga |
| | owl | OJJ | u-gu-gu |
| | oyster | LEO | da-gv-na |
| P | | | |
| | page | OSO LIT | u-ga-nv-da-dv?i "of a book" |
| | paid | DOBL | a-qui-yv-da |
| | pain | DYC68 | a-gi-hli-yo-ga "she's in pain" |
| | paint (noun) | LGO3L | di-su-wi-sdi |
| | | D&O@A | a-su-wi-sti (K) |
| | (to) paint | D&0@8 | a-su-wi-sga "he is painting" |
| | nain | JPA.9 | tsu-li-go-hi |
| | pair | J\$O+JT | di-ga-nv-so-di?i |
| | pantry pants | D&C | a-su-lo |
| | * | OGR _® J | u-lo-sv-sdi "as in past the hour) |
| | past | OG V.J.OL | nv-wto-hi-ya-da |
| | peace pear | 180.1 | di-ga-dv-di |
| | pear | ator at | ar ga av ar |
| | pecans | 4.0 Dhgop | so-hi a-ni-wa-na-ge |
| | pencil | JAWGJ | di-go-hwe-lo-di |
| | F | A&GJ | go-hwe-lo-di (K) |
| | penny | LFOJT WH | sa-quu i-dan-te-di |
| | pepper | LATL | di-qua-yo-di |
| | persimmon | НЬ | sa-li |
| | L | _ | |

| Int | roduction to Cherokee | | |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | pickles | \$\$ \$~ | ga-ga-ma |
| | pie | ГР ОЛУ | ge-list-gi |
| | piece | DEFAL | a-gv-ha-lv-da |
| | pill | DYoOJ | ak-sdi |
| | pillow | DT OV | a-qui-sdo |
| | | DJoOV | a-gu-sdo (K) |
| | | | u gu suo (II) |
| | pin | CoOTI | u-squa-ti |
| | pint | Zŀr | no-tsi |
| | pink | YSPT ODAAT | gi-ga-ge?i u-sgo-lv?i |
| | pitcher | 0\$Y | u-de-gi "tosses something" |
| | pitcher | DC _© OV.J | a-hli-sdo-di "liquid container" |
| | | O W 4.I | u-we-se-di (K) |
| | | | (-2) |
| | plate | DTPV | a-te-li-do |
| | | O ·O·O | u-na-wi (K) |
| | plum | T9O°OJ | qua-nun-sti |
| | pocket | D&G %T | a-dla-wa-dv?i |
| | pond | Ji | v-da-li same as "lake" |
| | pony | 9 64 L&O | u-sdi so-qui-li "little horse" |
| | _ | | ŕ |
| | pork | PT 4.0 € | si-qua ha-wi-ya |
| | pottery | 18UJ | di-ga-da-gu-gu |
| | priarie | TAJ | i-go-di |
| | preacher | DPC V.Co.DY | al-tsa-do-hv-sgi |
| | puddle | O L Λ . θ | u-da-ne-hv?i |
| | munil (atridicut) | TA-TTI ON | |
| | pupil (student) | Teal | di-de-hlo-qua-sgi |
| | pure | OLOSAL DICAHOL | u-da-nv-ga-lv-da |
| | purse | LAHVOIG | a-da-hli-ne-sahl-di |
| | push | SUV _{OS} | ga-sa-do-sga |
| \circ | put on | PEO 14 | ni-gvnh-di-ha "she's putting it on" |
| Q | quail | T O | |
| | Qualla | Jい TAA | gu-que |
| | quarrel | DJ6 ₀ 0J | qua-lv-yi |
| | question | | a-ti-yo-sdi "argument" |
| • | quickly | DF F&®S OCOL | a-tv-dv-hv-sga |
| | quickly | OCOUL | u-hli-sda |
| | quiet | O LW T | u-hla-hwe?i |
| | • | RGUT | e-lo-we?i |
| | quilt | BSC | hye-ga-hli |
| | quilting | D8SP @S | a-hye-ga-hlv-sga |
| | quit | D&PAS | a-nye-ga-mv-sga a-su-li-go-ga |
| | • | haad Joean | tsi-yo-hi-sda (K) |
| R | | | ы-у0-ш-sua (К) |

R

| Introd | luction to Cherokee — | , a | |
|--------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| muot | race | DVYQD | a-to-gi-ya?a |
| | rag | DOC ORT | a-hna-wo u-yo-i "bad cloth" |
| | railroad | DhW OZ.9 | a-tsi-la nv-no-hi "fire road" |
| | rainbow | OO WOT | u-nv-quo-la-tv?i |
| | | OOW WL | u-nv-quo-la-da (K) |
| | rasberry | RJGP | sv-di-wa-li |
| | mot. | oh v H | ka-ni-kwsa |
| | rat | hosh owo | |
| | rattle | SOVJ | tsi-sde-tsi u-ta-na (K) gahn-tse-di |
| | rattlesnake | ОКӨЛ | u-tso-na-ti |
| | raven | AWC | ko-la-nv "war bird" |
| | redbird | VJG | |
| | leabila | VOG | to-tsu-wa same as cardinal |
| | repair | SOL TEAIT | o-sda i-gv-ne-di?i |
| | republican | O'B& | u-hyv-dla ³⁰ |
| | restraurant | JOPOLBIT | tsu-nal-sday-di?i |
| | rich | OULT | u-we-hna?i |
| | river | RVL | e-quo-ni |
| | | | 1 |
| | ring (jewelry) | DP88°®V | a-li-ye-su-sdo |
| | <i>C C C C C C C C C C</i> | DP8&@W© | a-li-ye-su-sta-wo (K) |
| | road | OZ.9 | nv-no-hi |
| | roof | Տ Մ Օ Р | ga-sa-na-li |
| | | | |
| | room | DC/874 | ka-nv-su-lv |
| | root | ᢕᡶ᠗ᢒᢌ | u-hna-sde-dla "of a plant" |
| | round | SUIAT | ga-sa-qua-lv?i "it is round" |
| | rubber | D& | a-dla |
| S | | | |
| | Sabbath | OOVLIDET | u-na-do-da-qua-sgv?i |
| | sack | LO82 | de-gahl-di |
| | saddle | S⊷TG | de-hya-hu-lo |
| | sand | Z & | no-ya |
| | Sant Clause | €. AWG₀L | di-sta-yo-hi |
| | | | |
| | sassafrass | 900 od Ur | kan-sda-tsi |
| | saw | SO'VY | ganh-doh-gi "a tool" |
| | scalp | ODJA84T | u-sdi-ne-ga?lv?i "his scapl" |
| | school | LGTF30 L | tsu-na-de-hlo-qua-sdi |
| | | LGOTOVL | di-do-le-qua-sdi (K) |

 $^{^{30}}$ The close resemblance of the terms for "cold" and "Republican" is a characteristically Cherokee joke. The Cherokees fought for the Confederacy and many were Democrats for many years"

| Introduction to Cherokee - | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| screech owl | GIG | wa-huy-wa |
| search | DeooJT | a-hya-sdi?i |
| seat | TLGOV TOO T | ahl-sdv-hlu-sdi |
| see (to) | hAGJ4 | tsi-gow-ti-ha "I see it" |
| ` , | ŀAGJ₩ | tsi-go-wa-ti-ha (K) |
| | | tor go wa tr ha (11) |
| sew | \$ 80.0\$ | ga-yew-sga "she is sewing" |
| shawl | D4PJ | a-so-hlv-di |
| shave | L@V@AG | al-sdo-ya-di |
| shirt | DO 00 | |
| SHIIT | DOC | a-hna-wo - also means cloth |
| ala a a | Dole open | a-sge-ya u-hna-wo-hi "a man's shirt" |
| shoe | DO 94 | a-la-su-lo /di-la-su-lo (pl) |
| shoot | DR.94 | a-yo-hi-ha "he is shooting" |
| shotgun | ORSO | u-sv-de-na |
| skillet | Lute | ga-te-sa-di |
| skin | о л ят | u-ne-ga?lv?i "her skin" |
| skunk | JP | di-li |
| sky | S AGT | ga-lv-lo?i |
| sleep | SC ₩ | ga-hli-ha "she's sleeping" |
| snail | RWI | e-la-qua |
| snake | TOL/TOP | i-nv-da / i-nv-dv (K) |
| | | |
| snapping turtle | UPJ Y | sa-li-gu-gi |
| snow | JJ4 | gu-ti-ha "it is snowing" |
| snow | O'C'Ir | unh-tsi "snow on the ground" |
| | O-Altr | u-nu-tsi (K) |
| snowbird | SJ | tu-di |
| soap | δW | o-la |
| sock | A9L / A9D | a-li-yo / di-li-yo (pl) |
| soldier | Dhody / Dhhodi | a-yo-sgi / a-ni-yo-sgi (pl) |
| some | TSU | i-ga-da |
| | | Ç |
| song | OZY ₀ OJ | ka-no-gi-sdi |
| sore | ончат | u-tsi-da-lv?i |
| spirit | DLO V | a-dan-to "same as heart" |
| south | J\$Z6T | tsu-ga-no-wv?i |
| sparrow | Irou Teo | tsi-squa-ya |
| spider | Ot. A.O.Y | ka hna na sai |
| spouse | Thap | ka-hna-ne-sgi |
| spouse | ለዞ <i>አ</i> | i-ni-ne-li "you are my spouse" |
| spring star | Д У Э ZУ Ь | go-ge-yi "the season" |
| Stat | L UD | no-kw-si |

| Intro | duction to Cherokee — | | |
|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | strawberry | DŁ | a-ni |
| | steal | SZ₀∂YD | ga-no-sgi?a |
| | strong | осьуг | u-hli-ni-gi-da "powerful" |
| | stomp-ground | 53 6 T | ga-ti-yo?i |
| | stump | O'P DEL | u-hnihl-gv?i |
| | r | | 2 |
| | summer | Ay | go-gi |
| | sun | \mathbf{Of} | nv-da "also moon" |
| | | T\$ R.A O'L | i-ga e-hi nv-da (K) |
| | sunrise | Tapol Jo | nv-da di-ka-lv-gv?i |
| | sunset | OL SSPET | nv-da wu-de-li-gv?i |
| | sunshine | D \$ P _® E | a-ga-li-sgv |
| | | D \$P ₽ | a-ga-li-ha |
| | supper | OR DP@WBJ | u-sv al-stay-di |
| | swallow | Dy ₆₀ s | a-gi-sga "to swallow" |
| | swamp | D&AWP UMA | a-ma-yi-la-dv sa-lu-yi |
| | swan | HE CHAIN | sa-sa "same as goose" |
| | sweet | ૦ ૬૦ | u-ga-na-sda "same as cake, cookie" |
| | sweetheart | JOLLTY | tsuna-da-da-hlu-gi |
| | sweet potato | 40 DO AL | nu-na a-nv-hi-da "long potato" |
| | sweet potato | TO DOWS | na na a nv m aa nong pomio |
| | swell | AJ ₀ 08 | go-ti-sga "it's swelling" |
| | swim | DLCD | a-da-wo?a "she is swimming" |
| | swimming pool | LGOJ | a-da-wo-sdi?i |
| | sycamore | JC∕ \\$ | gu-tsa-ne-ga |
| | syrup | GSPb | wa-du-li-si |
| T | | O ONO | |
| | table | SOYG | ga-sgi-lo "also means chair" |
| | . •• | DW&UBJ S&YAT | al-sta-yv-di ga-sgi-lv?i (K) |
| | tail | SALOT | ga-ni-da?dv?i "his tail" |
| | . 1 | \$V\$ | ga-toh-ga "shirt tail, cat's tail" |
| | tales | OZPP&.A | ka-no-he-hlv-hv-hi "stories" |
| | | 6.OPAZ6 | ka-no-he-lv-nv-hi (K) |
| | tall | тө тул | i-na i-ga-ti |
| | teach | ₹ G₀&ARZJ | da-de-hyo-hv-sga "she's teaching" |
| | teacher | JSG@ ₀ DY | di-de-yo-hv-sgi "she is a teacher" |
| | tears | .ah9 8 | hi-tsi-lv-ga (K) "same as rips" |
| | tears | JYL AO | tsu-gi-hla-ne-nv "as in crying" |
| | | 4 s hor | tsu-ga-sa-wo-dv (K) |
| | teenage boy | DO4C | a-hwi-nu-tsa |
| | teenage girl | DW€C | a-ta-nu-tsa |
| | telephone | JCZ?JT | di-hli-no-he-di?i |
| | television | DLBWT®Y | a-da-yv-la-tv-sgi |

| Intro | duction to Cherokee | | |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| muc | tell | 0ZP₩ | ka-no-he-ha "she's telling it" |
| | temperature | 98Z6T | nu-ga-no-wv?i |
| | tender | GhľT | wa-ni-ge?i "soft" |
| | tent | SPKT | gahl-tso-dv?i |
| | Texas | Ofy | nv-da-gi "place of the sun" |
| | Thanksgiving | Co-9690 | u-na-li-he-li-sdi "they give thanks" |
| | | | a man mon sun unoj givo minino |
| | thistle | Ի ե | tsi-ts |
| | tobacco | KW | tso-la |
| | tomato | ₩ &^C / S&^C | ta-ma-hli <i>also</i> du-ma-hli |
| | tongue | I rO'AT | tsin-go?i "my tongue" |
| | · · | SC AT | ganh-go?i "her tongue" |
| | tonight | A.9OR | ko-hi-u-sv |
| | C | | |
| | too big | OWL / OWO | u-ta-ni / u-ta-na |
| | tooth | SO VET | ganh-doh-gv?i "his tooth" |
| | toolbox | TUAG LVOWA | gv-ta-nv-do-di ka-ne-sa?i |
| | touch | DRℎℯ | a-sv-hni-ha "she's touching him" |
| | tracks | SWРС | du-la-si-nv |
| | | | |
| | trap | H & T | sa-dv-di |
| | trail | TOOL LOO | u-sdi ga-nv-hnv?i |
| | | Coll CZ. | u-sdi nv-no-hi (K) |
| | tree | OET / SOET | hlgv?i / de-hl-gv?i (pl) |
| | trick | \$GO-0.14 | ga-lo-na-sdi-ha "he's deceiving her" |
| | turnip | Ր ՖՌԻ | da-kwsa-ni |
| | _ | | |
| | turtle | ЧРЈУ | sa-li-gu-gi "river turtle" |
| | twin | OFST. | di-ga-hlo-wi |
| | | JSEG | di-ga-hla-wa (K) |
| | twister | D SMS | a-ga-lu-ga "tornado" |
| U | | | |
| | ugly | DAYAJ | u-ne-gihl-di |
| | umbrella | LGTTDJJ | a-da-wa-dv-i-sdi |
| | uncle | RSIr | e-du-tsi |
| | | O'SIr | u-du-tsi "his/her uncle" |
| | under | 40h 18 | ha-wi-ni di-dla |
| | | D@PG | a-wi-ni-tsa (K) |
| | | | |
| | undress | Jt&D | di-hna-we-a |
| | United States | D⋠∽βC | a-ma-ye-hli "middle of waters" |
| | unripe | DAoOJ | a-go-sdi "raw" |
| | untie | し ⊘ЛЉ∳ | da-ka-ne-yi-ha |
| | until | TA.JL | i-go-hi-da |
| | | | |
| | up | &LWF2 | ga-lv-la-di-dla "above" |
| | | | |

| Intro | duction to Cherokee — | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11101 | | LWF2 | ga-lv-la-di (K) |
| | uphill | OM OET | ka-na-lu-sgv?i |
| | upstream | КУ | tso-gi |
| | urine | JOLO | a-di-ka-da |
| | use | E.J. | kdi-ha |
| V | 4.50 | | |
| • | vacant | OЪG | u-si-wa |
| | vacation | OOKWHAOT° | u-na-tso-we-so-lv-sdv |
| | vague | Գ <i>W</i> P₀ԾԾ | nu-we-li-sdv-na |
| | valley | OPLPBT | u-ge-da-li-yv?i |
| | valuable | OAJ JEGPJ | u-go-sdi tsu-gv-wahl-di |
| | vase | LVAL YMPHAD | a-ni-tsi-lv-sgi di-yo-do-di |
| | venison | D0 40@ | a-hwi ha-wi-ya |
| | very | V.OG | do-yu-hi |
| | victim | D-IrIO'O' | a-tsi-so-nv-nv |
| | village | DAC SS&T | a-go-hli ga-du-hv?i |
| | vine | O. CAMPA.O. | u-te-lv-la-dv "grape" |
| | visit | DLG™AV₩ | a-da-wa-dv-hi-do-ha |
| | visitor | DLG6°.AV.A | a-da-wa-dv-hi-do-hi |
| | vocal | DF6 OZBE | a-ho-li u-no-yv-gv |
| | voice | оле ozbe | ka-ne-gv u-no-yv-gv |
| | vomit | S\$@14 | duk-sdi-ha |
| | vote | OAC.9 | ka-ne-tsv-hi "he is voting" |
| | voted | S&BR | du-su-ye-sv "he voted" |
| | vouch | A.IGUA# | go-hiyh-da-ne-ha |
| W | waddle | CEN DWOEL | squa-la a-la-sgv-di |
| | wade | DSAKOJ | a-du-hi-ni-sdi |
| | wages | DL J R.3 | a-da-hlo-sv-hi |
| | wagon | LTCW | da-qua-le-la |
| | wail | D. AO.J | a-sgo-na-sdi |
| | waist | TLGHJO | a-da-hlo-sdi?i |
| | wake up | D3 \$ | a-ye-ga |
| | ·· ••••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | D&C: | a-ye-tsv (K) |
| | wall | D 1 B | a-so-yv |
| | | SPKS DBSPFT | ga-li-tso-de a-ye-gal-dv?i |
| | wanut | 4.J | se-di |
| | wane | DRGE | a-yo-lo-gv "to decrease, diminish" |
| | war | ььс | da-hna-wa |
| | warm | O\$ O G | u-ga-na-wa |

| warn | O'RCT | u-yo-tsv?i "he warns, cautions" |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| wash | J.9GD | gu-hi-lo?a |
| wash clothes | \$EYGD | dek-gi-lo?a |
| wash dishes | SEJBD | de-gv-di-ye?a |
| wash face | DE _O VD | a-gv-squo?a |
| wash hair | DPo0SO+ | al-sdu-le-ha |
| waste | DV Q D | a-tse-wi?a |
| watch | O\$4.0.1 | uk-se-sdi "she's watching it" |
| watch | O'GIr | u-wa-tsi "timepiece" |
| watermelon | EYOJ | gv-gi-sdi |
| water moccasin | \$0 \$ 0 | ganh-de-na |
| weak | Longo | u-li-sdi |
| wealth | JEGPJ | tsu-gv-wahhl-di |
| weave | SE ₀ OS | de-gv-sga "she's weaving" |
| weaver | TEODY | di-gy-sgi "she is a weaver" |
| wedge | LL48 | ga-hat-di |
| weeds | S 99T | ga-nu-lv?i |
| | \$ 99.0 | ga-nu-lv-hi (K) |
| week | rolivo3 | su-na-do-da-qua-sdi |
| well | V.A | do-hi |
| welcome | LGOPAJIL | di-da-ni-lv-sdi |
| | lrMy | tsi-lu-gi (K) |
| west | SSPET | wu-de-li-gv?i |
| wet | JASS | ga-du-li-da |
| wheat | O.C.O.I | u-tsa-le-sdi |
| wheel | LLE | ga-quat-di |
| when | AWBT | hi-la-yv?i |
| where | ₩P | ha-dlv |
| which | LGOO VE | ga-do u-sdi "what" |
| wife | OLPT | u-da-li?i "his wife" |
| | DITLP | a-qua-da-li "my wife" |
| (a) while ago | A.Đ | go-hi |
| whinny | h\$& D | ni-ga-we?a |
| whisker | D4-9aR | a-ha-nu-lv-sv |
| white | O A\$ | u-ne-ga |
| white person | ଜ∧ ୫ | yo-ne-ga |
| who | SY | ga-gi |
| whoever | SACO BY | ga-go-quu yi-gi |

| | whole | EGZ:0U | gv-wa-no-sda "the whole thing" |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | whoop | DV.AD | a-to-hi?a |
| | why | \$V& | ga-do-hv |
| | wide | $\Theta T\Theta$ | hya-te-na |
| | widow | OOFGC: | u-wo-su-lo-tsv |
| | | | |
| | window | КWЬ | tso-la-ni |
| | wine | yspt daw. | gi-ga-ge?i a-di-ta-sdi "red drink" |
| | wink | DSW _© J4 | ak-ta-sdi-ha |
| | winter | $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{W}$ | go-la |
| | wipe | \$C \$ 3.1 | ga-nv-gahl-di |
| | • | | |
| | wise | D \$W t,T | a-ga-ta-hna-i |
| | witch | DЬУР | ats-gi-li |
| | | DУР | a-gi-li (K) |
| | wood | DL | a-da |
| | wool | OGh | u-wa?ni |
| Y | | | |
| | yard | DFL | a-ho-ni |
| | yawn | | u-ha-hlo-ge-ha "he is yawning" |
| | years | ТЈЅЛВС | i-tsu-de-ti-yv-da |
| | yell | FTW 00S | ge-hlu-hv-sga |
| | yellow | LGAPT | da-lo-ni-ge?i |
| | , ·· | | 20 20 20 80 12 |
| | yours | GVP | tsa-tse-li |
| | yourself | C :A | tsv-sa |
| | youth | Df'oOY | a-tv-sgi |
| Z | • | | C |
| | zeal | OSY EJ | u-tu-gi gv-di |
| | zebra | ₽ 3 ₽ TG₀J | so-qui-li i-yu-sdi |
| | zero | SGR. OL OB& | wu-lo-sv-sdi u-yv-dla "cold" |
| | zinc | SV OWh | ga-do u-la-ni |
| | zone | RGA DOLOO | e-lo-hi a-sda-nv-nv |
| | 200 | JUCOL DBILOT | tsu-da-le-nv-da a-yv-di-da-nv-di |
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Sam Hider (Di-ga-du-na-i), Cherokee speaker and teacher, was born to Tom and Ella Hider in Delaware Co, Nov. 25, 1907, the same year Oklahoma became a state. His grandmother had come to Oklahoma in 1838 during the "Removal." Sam, a full-blood, received his education at the Chilocco Indian School where he learned to speak English. Cherokee was his first language. For over 35 years, he was pastor of various Baptist churches, the last being in Jay, Oklahoma. It was in this church that Sam recorded two delightful legends, both in Cherokee and English. These legends are available on audio cassette from Various Indian Peoples Publishing Company. Sam died on July 10, 1990.

Sam assisted Chief W. W. Keeler in laying the foundation for the present day Cherokee Nation including Rural Indian Education and many community action programs. Before his death he was honored for his service by having the Community Health Center in Jay, OK renamed the "Sam HIder Health Clinic. Wilma Mankiller, Cherokee Principal Chief at the time, said "it was only fitting to name a community clinic, a place of healing, after Rev. Hider because he has helped the spirit of so many Cherokees.

I first met Sam in 1970, the year he ran for Chief, while he was teaching the Cherokee language at the main library in Tulsa, OK. We collaborated on recording a language program which ultimately became the *Introduction to Cherokee* program. I wrote the accompanying workbook based on his notes and exercises he used in those classes.

This program is dedicated to his memory. A portion of the monies received from the sale of this and other Sam Hider programs (*Cherokee Legends*) is sent to the Sam Hider Clinic in his name. Even though Sam is no longer with us, he continues to teach his language to all who will listen.

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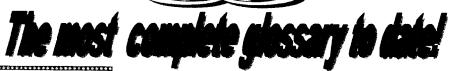
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