

Chapter 6

ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ

6.1 Syllabary Writing Practice

Exercise 6.1. Practice writing the letters “Ꭰ”, “Ꭱ”, “Ꭲ”, “Ꭳ”, “Ꭴ”, “Ꭵ”, and “Ꭶ” using the dictation practice audio. Refer to Figure 6.1 on the next page for the step by step diagrams showing how to write each letter. When doing your practice, be sure to sound out each letter as you write it. Remember to keep the tip of your tongue against your lower front teeth as you say aloud each letter.

6.2 Cherokee Reading

Read the following Cherokee paragraph aloud. Try and pick out as many words as you can that you recognize.

ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ.

Waya dulasutla.

ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ. ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ. ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ. ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ.

Nav uweyvi dunotla jisdu ale saloli. Jisdu salolino aniwoniha. Doya anigotiha jisdu ale saloli. Jisdu salolino didla ega doya.

ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ, ᎠᎵᎠᎵ, “Ꭰ! Ꭰ!”. ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ, “ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ?”. ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ, “ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ!”. ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ, “ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎠᎵ!”.

Gehluhvsga doya, adihano, “Ni! Ni!”. Adiha jisdu, “Gado usdi doya?”. Adiha doya, “Gohusdi ijei nav uweyvi!”. Adiha doya, “Sdena ale sdigowata!”.

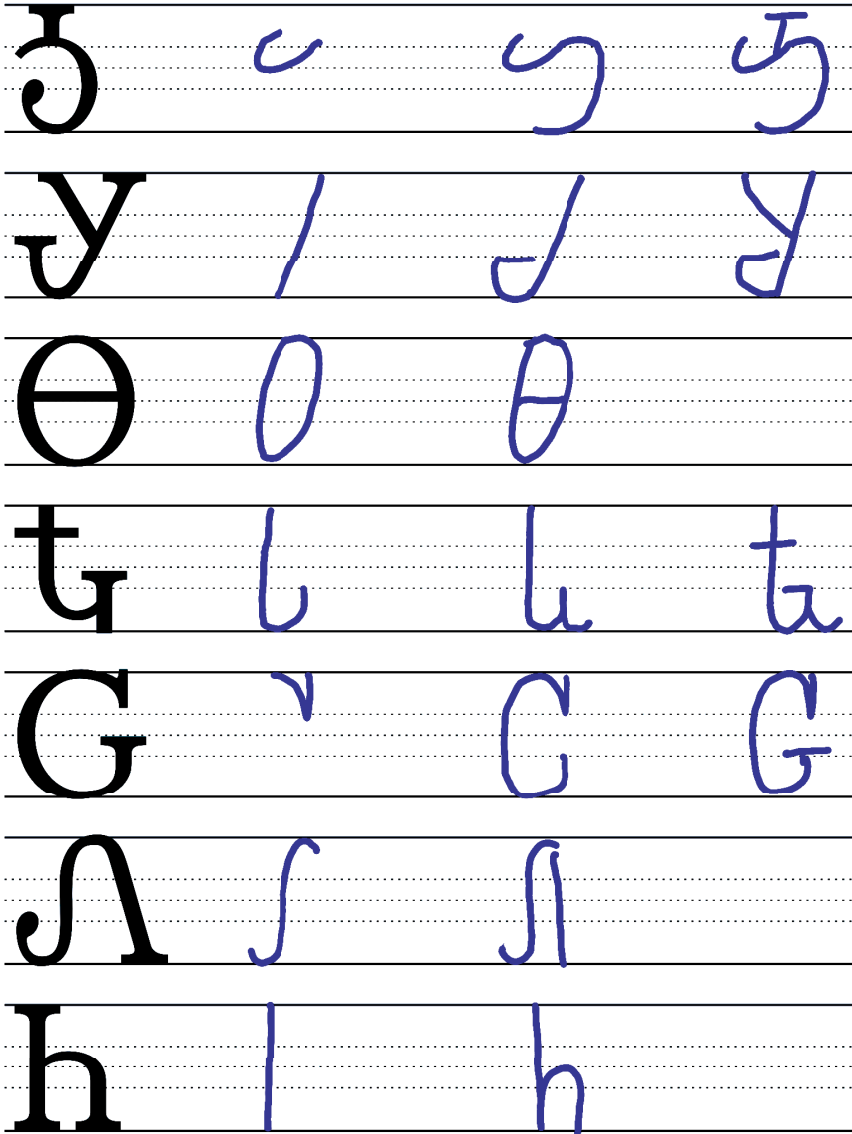


Figure 6.1: “Ꭰ”, “Ꭱ”, “Ꭲ”, “Ꭳ”, “Ꭴ”, “Ꭵ”, “Ꭶ”, and “Ꭷ”

ዑወይቲ ገቆ ደሊያ ደገፍ፣ ህገፍ፣ ደግ ህጋ። ደገፍ፣ ህገፍ፣ ህጋጊ ሌላቶ ራጋ። ደገፍ ራጋ፣ “ጋኑክ! ህግ ዑወይቲ?”። ደገፍ ደገፍ፣ “ህጋ ደገፍ ለገጠገ ገገገ ፀገ ዑወይቲ!”።

Uweyvi didla anega jisdu, saloli, ale doya. Jisdu, saloli, doyano dagotiha waya. Adiha waya, “Osiyo! Gado usdi?”. Adiha jisdu, “Doya adiha gohusdi ijei nav uweyvi!”።

6.3 ale/-hno

ale (Dግ) “and”

“Ale” is used to join things, actions, or entire sentences together they same way “and” is used in English.

Examples:

- In the following sentence, “ale” is used to join the two who are seeing.

ገገገ	ጋኑፀ	ሌላቶ	ህጋ	ደግ	ደፀ.
Igada	ogana	danigotiha	doya	ale	awi.
Some	groundhogs	they see them	a beaver	and	a deer
A beaver and a deer see some groundhogs.					

- In the following sentence, “ale” is used to join two sentences showing separate actions by the same actor.

ደፀ	ዑጋ	ደላቶ	ደግ	ገገገ	ገገ	ሌላቶ.
Awi	nvyā	agotiha	ale	igada	gugu	dagotiha.
A deer	a rock	he sees it	and	some	bottles	he sees them.
A deer sees a rock and he also sees some bottles.						

- Here, “ale” is used to join to separate sentences together to indicate concurrent or consecutive action.

ደፀ	ዑጋ	ደላቶ	ደግ	ህጋ	ገፍ	ዑሆቶ.
Awi	nvyā	agotiha	ale	doya	dili	uduliha.
A deer	a rock	he sees it	and	a beaver	a skunk	he wants it.
A deer sees a rock and a beaver wants a skunk.						

-hno (ገ) “also”

The word ending “-hno” is also used to join things together. It can be considered to be a combination of “and” and “also”.

Carefully consider the positioning of “-hno” in the following sentences. Note that “-hno” is expressed as “and” in the final English sentences, even though using “also” will sometimes make more sense when looking at the word for word breakdown.

Examples:

This example demonstrates how “-hno” can be used in a sentence with three or more things.

TSU	oḡSΘ	ḡhAḡḡ	VΘ	DΘ	RCZ.
Igada	ogana	danigotiha	doya	awi	etlino.
Some	groundhogs	they see them	a beaver	a deer	a mink also
A beaver, a deer and a mink see some groundhogs.					

Notice how “-hno” follows the action words “sees” and “wants” in the following sentence. This indicates that the same person or thing is performing more than one action either consecutively or concurrently.

DΘ	TSU	OḡΘ	ḡAḡḡ	SSPḡZ.
Awi	igada	nvyā	dagotiha	dudulihano.
A deer	some	rocks	he sees them	he wants them also
A deer sees some rocks that he is also wanting.				

Here “-hno” is added to the end of first word of the second together to indicate concurrent or consecutive actions or events.

DΘ	OḡΘ	DAḡḡ	VΘZ	ḡP	OḡSPḡ.
Awi	nvyā	agotiha	doyano	dili	uduliha.
{A deer}	{a rock}	{he sees it}	{a beaver - also}	{a skunk}	{he wants it}
A deer sees a rock and a beaver wants a skunk.					

You will find that some speakers prefer “-hno” over “ale”, some use them about equally, and some who prefer “ale” over “-hno”.

As a general rule, the exercises will be using “-hno” for basic sentences. If a sentence would end in “-hno”, “ale” will be used instead. Combined and more complex sentences will be also be using “ale”, unless style or convention dictate otherwise. It is through the exercises that you will learn when to use each form, not by trying to memorize these basic guidelines.

You will also encounter “nole (Zḡ)” in the lesson material, this is a variant of “ale (Dḡ)”, and the two can normally be treated as having equal meaning and function.

Exercise 6.2. Translate the following Cherokee sentences into English. If necessary, you can refer to the bound pronoun prefixes table in

Section 4.3 on page 32 and the basic verb plural rules in Section 5.9 on page 54. (Answers on page 142).

1. Gugu doyano dagotiha etli.

2. Nvya sadvdino dagotiha etli.

3. Awi guguno duduliha etli.

4. Nvya doyano dagotiha etli.

5. Awi nvvano duduliha ogana.

6. Anigotiha ogana ale dili.

7. Sadvdi anigotiha doya ale dili.

8. Nvya doyano dunaduliha awi ale dili.

Exercise 6.3. Translate the following into Cherokee. If necessary, you can refer to the bound pronoun prefixes table in Section 4.3 on page 32 and the basic verb plural rules in Section 5.9 on page 54. Keep in mind that you have learned enough grammar to be able to answer the challenges correctly, and still have an answer that is different than the one provided. (Answers on page 142).

1. A deer sees a rock and a beaver.

2. A groundhog wants a bottle and a trap.

3. A deer wants a bottle and a beaver.

4. A groundhog sees a bottle and a skunk.

5. A deer wants a beaver and a rock.

6. A beaver and a mink want it.

7. A beaver and a mink see a skunk.

8. A beaver and a mink want a trap and a bottle.

6.4 Vocabulary

Exercise 6.4. Start a new deck of vocabulary flash cards with the following vocabulary. With your study group, practice saying the Cherokee for the English, and the English for the Cherokee with the flash cards.

Pronunciation	Syllabary	English Translation
a-di-ha	DJᵛ	He is saying.
a-gwo-tla	Dᵛᵛᵛ	I am sitting.
da-gwa-la-su-tla	ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	I am wearing shoes.
de-ja-la-su-tle-s-di	ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Wear shoes.
du-la-su-tla	ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	He is wearing shoes.
e:ga	RS	He is going.
ga-di?a	ᵛᵛᵛ	I am saying.
ge-ga	ᵛᵛᵛ	I am going.
ge-lu-hv-s-ga	ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	I am yelling.
ge-tlu-hv-s-ga	ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	He is yelling.
ha-da	ᵛᵛ	Say it.
he-na	ᵛᵛ	Go.
he-tlu-hv-ga	ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Yell.
jo-tle-s-di	KLᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Sit.
u-wo-tla	ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	He is sitting (in his place).

Please take note that “uwotla” counts both the number of those who are sitting, and implies a count of the places sat down. As a result, when you indicate that more than individual is sitting, you also have to indicate plurality in the number of places sat.

Examples:

Uwotla He is sitting.

Jotla You are sitting.

Dunotla They are sitting.

Desdotla You two are sitting.

Exercise 6.5. Translate the following into English. If necessary, you can refer to the bound pronoun prefixes table on page 32 and the basic verb plural rules in Section 5.9 on page 54. (Answers on page 143).

1. Hega ale hadia, “Donadagohvi”.

2. Deginotla ale deginalasutla.

3. Inetluhvsga ale inega.

4. Doginotla ale osdadia, “Hena!”.

5. Dogalasutla ale ojetluhvsga.

6. Ijega ale ijadia, “Dodadagohvi”.

7. Dunotla ale dunalasutla.

8. Ijetluhvsga ale ijega.

Exercise 6.6. Translate the following into Cherokee. If necessary, you can refer to the bound pronoun prefixes table in Section 4.3 on page 32 and the basic verb plural rules in Section 5.9 on page 54. Keep in mind that you have learned enough grammar to be able to answer the challenges correctly, and still have an answer that is different than the one provided. (Answers on page 143)

1. You are going.

2. You and I are sitting and saying “Look! A deer!”

3. You two are saying, “No.”

4. She and I are yelling and wearing shoes.

5. They and I are wearing shoes and going.

6. You all are going.

7. They are sitting and saying “We all see a rock.”

8. You all and I are yelling and wearing shoes.

6.4.1 Other

Exercise 6.7. Start a new deck of vocabulary flash cards with the following vocabulary. With your study group, practice saying the Cherokee for the English, and the English for the Cherokee with the flash cards.

Pronunciation	Syllabary	English Translation
ji-s-du	ᵐᵒᵔS	rabbit
sa-lo-li	ᵐᵒᵔP	squirrel
wa-hya	ᵐᵒᵔ	wolf
u-we-yv?i	ᵐᵒᵔᵐᵒᵔBT	river
i-je?i	Tᵐᵒᵔ	new (not alive)
di-je?i	Jᵐᵒᵔ	new (plural, not alive)
hi?a	ᵐᵒᵔD	this / these
na?v	ᵐᵒᵔi	near
di-dla	Jᵐᵒᵔ	towards

6.5 Wolf Wears Shoes

Exercise 6.8. Translate the following Cherokee into English (Answers on page 144):

1. Waya dulasutla.

2. Nav uweyvi dunotla jisdu ale saloli.

3. Jisdu salolino aniwoniha.

4. Doya anigotiha jisdu ale saloli.

5. Jisdu salolino didla ega doya.

6. Gehluhvsga doya, adihano, “Ni! Ni!”

7. Adiha jisdu, “Gado usdi doya?”

8. Adiha doya, “Gohusdi ijei nav uweyvi!”

9. Adiha doya, “Sdena ale sdigowata!”

10. Uweyvi didla anega jisdu, saloli, ale doya.

11. Jisdu, saloli, doyano dagotiha waya.

12. Adiha waya, “Osiyo! Gado usdi?”

13. Adiha jisdu, “Doya adiha gohusdi ijei nav uweyvi!”

Exercise 6.9. Answer the questions after each Cherokee sentence. Give your answers in Cherokee. (Answers on page 145)

1. Waya dulasutla.

(a) What is wolf doing?

2. Nav uweyvi dunotla jisdu ale saloli.

(a) Where is this happening?

(b) What is happening?

(c) Who is doing it?

3. Jisdu salolino aniwoniha.

(a) What is happening?

(b) Who is doing it?

4. Doya anigotiha jisdu ale saloli.

(a) What is happening?

(b) Who is seeing?

(c) Who is being seen?

5. Jisdu salolino didla ega doya.

(a) What is happening?

(b) Who is doing it?

(c) In what direction?

6. Gehluhvsga doya, adihano, "Ni! Ni!"

(a) What is happening?

(b) Who is doing it?

(c) What is being said?

(d) To whom is this being said?

7. Adiha jisdu, “Gado usdi doya?”
- (a) What is happening?

 - (b) Who is doing it?

 - (c) What is being asked?

 - (d) To whom is this being said?

8. Adiha doya, “Gohusdi ijei nav uweyvi!”
- (a) Where is being talked about?

 - (b) What is being talked about?

 - (c) Who is talking?

9. Adiha doya, “Sdena ale sdigowata!”
- (a) What is the first thing requested?

 - (b) What is the second thing requested?

 - (c) How many people are speaking?

 - (d) How many people are being spoken to?

10. Uweyvi didla anega jisdu, saloli, ale doya.
- (a) What is happening?

 - (b) Where are they going?

 - (c) How many are going?

 - (d) Who are going?

11. Jisdu, saloli, doyano dagotiha waya.

(a) What is happening?

(b) Who is seeing?

(c) Who is being seen?

12. Adiha waya, “Osiyo! Gado usdi?”

(a) What word is used to greet them?

(b) What is asked?

13. Adiha jisdu, “Doya adiha gohusdi ijei nav uweyvi!”

(a) What is being talked about?

(b) Where is being talked about?

Exercise 6.10. Do the dictation practice review audio. Be sure to say the name of the letter each time you *start* writing it.