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Michael's Cherokee Reader

Michael W S Joyner

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Cherokee Syllabary

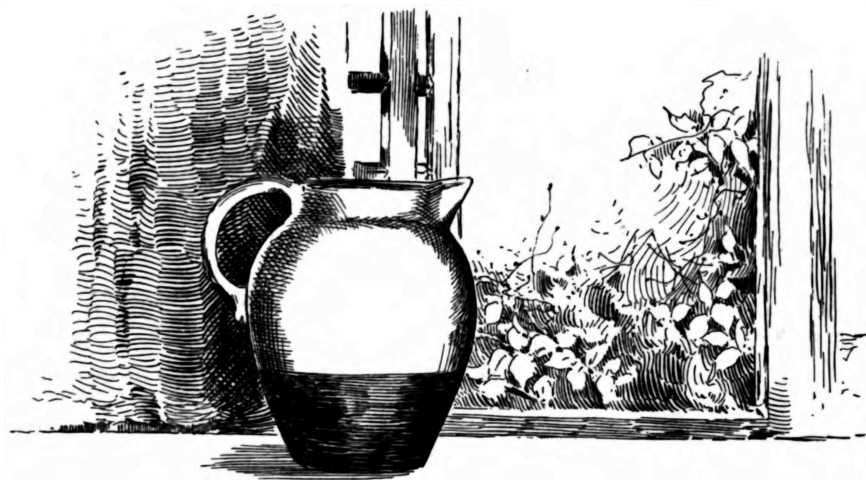
D _a	R _e	T _i	Ꮘ _o	Ꮚ _u	i _v
Ꮝ _{ga} Ꮕ _{ka}	Ꮮ _{ge}	Ꮪ _{gi}	A _{go}	J _{gu}	E _{gv}
Ꮘ _{ha}	Ꮮ _{he}	Ꮘ _{hi}	Ꮮ _{ho}	Ꮮ _{hu}	Ꮮ _{hv}
W _{la}	Ꮝ _{le}	Ꮮ _{li}	Ꮘ _{lo}	M _{lu}	Ꮮ _{lv}
Ꮮ _{ma}	Ꮮ _{me}	H _{mi}	Ꮮ _{mo}	Ꮮ _{mu}	
Ꮮ _{na} Ꮮ _{hna} Ꮮ _{nah}	Ꮮ _{ne}	h _{ni}	Z _{no}	Ꮮ _{nu}	Ꮮ _{nv}
I _{gwa}	Ꮮ _{gwe}	Ꮮ _{gwi}	Ꮮ _{gwo}	Ꮮ _{gwu}	Ꮮ _{gwv}
Ꮮ _{sa} Ꮮ _s	Ꮮ _{se}	b _{si}	Ꮮ _{so}	Ꮮ _{su}	R _{sv}
Ꮮ _{da} W _{ta}	Ꮮ _{de} Ꮮ _{te}	J _{di} Ꮮ _{ti}	V _{do}	S _{du}	Ꮮ _{dv}
Ꮮ _{dla} Ꮮ _{tla}	L _{tle}	C _{tli}	Ꮮ _{tlo}	Ꮮ _{tlu}	P _{tlv}
Ꮮ _{ja}	Ꮮ _{je}	Ꮮ _{ji}	K _{jo}	Ꮮ _{ju}	Ꮮ _{jv}
Ꮮ _{wa}	Ꮮ _{we}	Ꮮ _{wi}	Ꮮ _{wo}	Ꮮ _{wu}	Ꮮ _{wv}
Ꮮ _{ya}	Ꮮ _{ye}	Ꮮ _{yi}	Ꮮ _{yo}	Ꮮ _{yu}	B _{yv}

Preface

Designed for those who have completed “*Cherokee Language Lessons*”. Contains both vocabulary and translations.

You will occasionally see entries similar to “(EG + O’ZYᏉᏪ)” after the English translations. These were added to indicate suffix and prefix combinations that many beginners find more difficult to break apart. It is expected that the reader has gained sufficient skill from “*Cherokee Language Lessons*” or other sources of grammar information such as the official Cherokee Nation “*Cherokee-English Dictionary*” to be able determine the meaning and impact of each prefix and suffix without additional explanations being needed.

DCṁVJ



DCṁVJ DYṁ.

DCṁVJ ḥAGJ.

DCṁVJṁ DYṁ?

DCṁVJṁ?

DCṁVJ. A tool for pouring. A pitcher.

DCṁVJ DYṁ. I have a pitcher.

DCṁVJ ḤAGJ. I see a pitcher.

DCṁVJṁ DYṁ? Do I have a pitcher?

DCṁVJṁ? Is it a pitcher?



DdG AAGW.

DB HJG.

DdG HAGJ.

HJGød?

DdG ᄁAGW. See the boy.

DB ᄁᄁG. I'm a boy.

DdG ᄁAGᄁ. I see the boy.

ᄁᄁGᄁ? Am I a boy?



ഇരട്ടി ഇറുക്കി.

ഇരട്ടിതെ Eളുഴുതാ?

ഇരട്ടി Eളുഴുതാ.

ഇരട്ടിതെ DCതവ്വ Eളുറുക്കി?

ኩሳፒ ኩላሊ. I see a bird.

ኩሳፒህ ሃላላላላ? Is the bird able to sing? (*EG + ሃላላላላ*).

ኩሳፒ ሃላላላላ. The bird is able to sing.

ኩሳፒህ ድላላላላ ሃላላላላ? Is the bird able to see the pitcher?



ଠଞ୍ଜ ଖାଘଘ.
ଠଞ୍ଜଢ଼ ଟଫ ଟଢ଼ଠ?
ଠଞ୍ଜଢ଼ ଠଘଞ୍ଜଢ଼?
ଠଞ୍ଜ ଢ଼ଘଞ୍ଜଢ଼.

ŌJJ AAGW. See the hoot owl.

ዐጋጋዕ ዩቱ ኩዕፒ? Is the owl a bird?

ଓଜ୍ଜ୍ଵା ଶୁଭାସିଂହ? Is the owl able to sing?

೬ ಾಞ್ಜ ವೇಗ್ಯವಾ. No, the owl is not able to sing.



ඉඒ ඒඒඒ.
ඒඒඒඒ ඉඒ ඒඒඒ?
ඒඒඒඒ ඉඒ?
ඒ ඒඒඒ ඉඒ ඒඒ.

የዩ ዙላጂ፡፡ I see a tree.

ወገገገ የዩ ወላጂ? Does the girl see the tree?

ዐገገገ የዩ? Is it a little tree?

ፎ ዐገገገ የዩ ሕሃ. No, it is not a little tree.



АҢ ДУҢ ИАҢА.

ДІГ АҢ ОҢА.

АҢ ОҢО ОҢА.

АҢ ОҢОЗ ИАҢ.

A\$ DYb hAGJ. I see a female crow.

DjG A\$ O'Ap. The boy saw the crow.

A\$ O'JJ O'Ap. The crow saw an owl.

A\$ O'JJZ \$hA@. I saw the crow and the owl.

Dቶ ኩላጂ.
ዐፊ ወገኑ ስኩላጂ.
ወገኑ ዐረጃ?
ዐፊ ወገኑ ዐረጃ.
ዐረጃዎች ዐፊ ወገኑ.
ላፊ ዐረጃ?
ዐፊ ወገኑ ገላጃ.

Dṣṣ ḥAGḂ. I see water.
Oṃ Dṣṣ ṢḥAḂ. I see rocks in the water.
DḍGḡ OṔṢY? Is the boy thirsty?
OḡḂ DḍG OṔṢY. The little boy is thirsty.
OṔṢṢOṔ OḡḂ DḍG. A thirsty little boy.
AṢḡ OṔṢY? Is the crow thirsty?
Oṃ Dṣṣ ḂAGW. See the rocks in the water.

ՕՅԵ ԺԶԻԹԱ ՕՆՇՄՆ.

ՕԳԳՆ.

ԱՏ ԺԶԻԹԱ ՕՆՇՄՆ.

ՕԳԳՆ.

ՕԹԱ ԸԺԸ ԺԶԻԹԱ ՕՆՇՄՆ.

ՉՐՆԺ.

Ը ՕՅԵ ՕԱԸՐՈՂ ՎԷԷ ԸԺԸ.

ଠଞଞ ଢଞଞଞଞ ଠଞଞଞଞ. The owl tried to sing.

ଠଞଞଞ. He failed.

ଠଞଞ ଢଞଞଞଞ ଠଞଞଞଞ. The crow tried to sing.

ଠଞଞଞ. She failed.

ଠଞଞ ଢଞଞ ଢଞଞଞଞ ଠଞଞଞଞ. The little boy tried to sing.

ଞଞଞଞ. He did it.

ଞ ଠଞଞ ଠଞଞଞଞ ଞଞଞ ଢଞଞ. The owl was not able to see the boy.

DJG DCᄁVJ ᄁAᄁ.
ᄁᄁC Dᄁᄁ DCᄁVJ ᄁᄁT ᄁ4.
ᄁᄁᄁVJ ᄁᄁCᄁᄁ.
ᄁᄁᄁᄁ.
ᄁCᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁCᄁᄁ.
ᄁᄁᄁᄁ.
ᄁAᄁ DJG ᄁCᄁᄁᄁ.

DdG DCᄁVJ O'Aᄁ. The boy saw a pitcher.

ᄁᄁC Dᄁ DCᄁVJ O'GT ᄁ4. A small amount of water was inside the pitcher.

OᄁᄁVJ O'ᄁCWᄁ. He tried to break it.

O'ᄁᄁᄁ. He failed.

ᄁCᄁᄁO'ᄁ O'ᄁCWᄁ. He tried to turn it over.

ᄁᄁᄁᄁ. He did it.

ᄁAᄁ DdG SCTᄁO'R. I saw the boy turn it over.

ማዕ ይሃሃጃ፡
 ማዕ ዐፀዙፀሃፀ ወጃ፡
 ወጃጃ ማዕ ይሃሃጃ?
 ዐፀ ወጃ ሃጃ ዐፀሃፀ፡
 ለ ዐፀ ወጃ ሃ፡
 ወጃ ዐፀ ዐፀጃፀ ዐፀሃ፡
 ዐፀ ሃፀ ዐፀሃ፡

ဝဏ် EY Yမိၤ. I am able to get a rock. (EY + ဝဏ်)
 ဝဏ် ဝဗ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်. He made a rock fall into the water.
 DdGမိ ဝဏ် EY Yမိၤ? Is the boy able to get a rock?
 ဝဏ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်. The owl flew towards the water.
 င် ဝဏ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်. The owl did not see the boy.
 DdG ဝဏ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်. The boy tried to pick up the owl.
 ဝဏ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်ဝ်. The owl flew into the tree.

Aፍ ደሮ ዐጋጋ ገዢ ኩሙኒ.
Aፍ ደርጃህ ዐላፅ
ደሮ ዐቴ ገደ ዐረጃህ.
ደርጃህ ዐረጃህ ዐረጃህ.
ዐረጃህ. ዐረጃህ ደርጃ ዐቴ ዐረጃህ.
ዐረጃህ ዐረጃህ.
Aፍ ዐረጃህ ዐረጃህ.

AS Dó OJJ ÍÍ ÍóT. The crow and the owl are birds.

AS DCóVJ OAP Dó OÉ JÓ O'ZóFVó. The crow saw the pitcher and flew towards there.

DCóVJ OóóVJ O'NCWJ. She tried to break the pitcher.

O'qJ. OóJ DJG OÉ O'óO'4. She failed. The little boy went there.

O'YóJ O'SqP. He wanted to get it.

AS O'Eó O'ZóFVó. The crow flew into the tree.

ለፍ ወፍ ወርሃ



ወፍፍፍፍ ለፍ ወርሃ ወፍ. ፍፍ
 ወፍ ወፍ ፍ.

ወፍ ወፍፍፍ ወፍ ወፍፍፍ
 ወፍፍፍ. ወፍፍፍ.

ወፍፍፍ ወፍፍፍ ወፍፍፍ. ወፍፍፍ.
 ወፍፍፍ ወፍፍፍ. ወፍፍፍ.

ወፍ ወፍፍፍ ወፍ ወፍፍፍ. ወፍ
 ወፍፍፍ ወፍ ለፍ ወፍፍፍ.

AS Də DCəVJ. The Crow and the Pitcher.

OWSOT AS DCəVJ OAP. SəC Də OT ɪ. A thirsty crow saw a pitcher. A small amount of water was inside.

OT OZəVə Də ONYə ONCW. Oq. She flew there and tried to get it. She failed.

DCVə ONəVJ ONCW. Oq. She tried to break the pitcher. She failed.

ɔCLO ONCW. Oq. She tried to turn it over. She failed.

Oə SəFOW DəC DCVə. Də OFəWL Də AS ONY. She dropped rocks into the center of the pitcher. The water ascended and the crow got it.

၂၁



၂၁မ ဝှံး?
ဝှံးန့မ?
ဝှံး ငဝှံး ဝှံးန့.
ငဝှံး ဝှံးန့မ ဝှံးန့.
မဝှံး ဝှံးန့မ ငဝှံး မဝှံး.
ဝှံးန့မ ၂၁?
၂၁ အန့ ဝှံး ဝှံး ဝှံး.
၂၁ ဝှံး ဝှံးန့မ?

ᐃᑃᐃ ᑖᑦᑲᑦ? Is the fox hungry?
ᑖᑃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? Is he thirsty?
ᑖᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑖ ᑖᑃᑦᑦᑦᑦ. He is hungry and thirsty.
ᐃᑖ ᑖᑃᑆᑦᑦᑦ ᑖᑃᑦᑦᑆᑆ. He failed to get water.
ᑲᑖ ᑖᑃᑆᑃᑃᑆ ᐃᑖ ᑲᑖ. Again he tried and again.
ᑖᑆᑆᑆᑆ ᐃᑃ? Is he a little fox?
ᐃᑃ ᐱᑖ ᑖᑖᑆᑖ ᑖᑃᐱᑖ. The fox saw the crow in the tree.
ᐃᑃ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑆᑆᑆᑆ? Is a fox able to climb a tree?

DdG Oṽ OṽOṽ.
 DCṽVṽ OṽVṽ.
 Dṽ OṽYṽ OṽSṽ.
 ḽW DdG Oṽ Zṽ Oṽṽ.
 DdG Tṽ Oṽ Dṽṽ SAṽ.
 Oṽ ḽṽṽ OṽCṽ.
 ḽ OṽCṽ Dṽ ḽ.
 Oṽ ḽṽṽ Oṽṽ.
 DCṽVṽ Oṽṽṽṽ Dṽṽ.
 DdG Oṽṽ ṽṽ Oṽ.
 Oṽṽ Oṽ Dṽṽ SAṽ?
 ḽ Oṽṽ Oṽ ṽSAṽ.
 ḽ Oṽṽ DdG ḽṽ.
 Dṽ ḽṽ Oṽṽ Oṽṽṽ.
 DdG Oṽṽ.

DdG Oṽ OṽOṽ. A boy went there.
 DCṽVṽ OṽVṽ. He had a pitcher in hand.
 Dṽ OṽYṽ OṽSṽ. He wanted to get water.
 ḽW DdG Oṽ Zṽ Oṽṽ. The fox saw the boy and ran away.
 DdG Tṽ Oṽ Dṽṽ SAṽ. The boy saw some rocks in the water.
 Oṽ ḽṽṽ Oṽṽ. He tried to pick them up.
 ḽ Oṽṽ Dṽ. Again he tried and again.
 Oṽ ḽṽṽ Oṽṽ. He failed to pick up the rocks.
 DCṽVṽ OṽOṽṽ Dṽṽ. He dropped the pitcher into the wa-
 ter.
 DdG Oṽṽ Oṽ. The boy saw an owl in a tree.
 Oṽṽ Oṽ Dṽṽ SAṽ? Did the owl see the rocks in the water?
 ḽ Oṽṽ Oṽ ṽSAṽ. The owl did not see the rocks.
 ḽ Oṽṽ DdG ḽAṽ. The owl did not see the boy.
 Dṽ ḽṽ Oṽṽ OṽṽVṽ. The owl flew towards the water.
 DdG Oṽṽ. The boy ran away.



IMB JAGW.
Omb DJG SAP.
J9Tmb DC4.
JEGYmb?
IMB JEYUmb.
Hmb LhYmbA.
JWmb IMB Rfmb mb.
JW mbLYmbA mbLYmbA.

TMB JAGW. See the muscadine grapes.
 OꞑA DdG SAP. The little boy saw them.
 d9TꞑA DCt. He was running to pick them up.
 JEGYꞑA? Is he able to get them?
 TMB JEYYꞑA. I am able to get muscadine grapes.
 IrꞑT UhYꞑA. Birds eat them.
 dWꞑ TMB RFꞑ ꞑLS. Might a fox eat the grapes?
 dW ꞑLYꞑA ꞑLYꞑA. If the fox gets them he eats them.

[illegible]

𑀓𑀡𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 𑀲𑀲𑀸? Are the grapes sour?
 𑀓𑀓𑀲 𑀓𑀡𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀲𑀲𑀸 𑀶𑀲𑀲𑀸. Maybe the boy will eat sour grapes.
 𑀓𑀲 𑀓𑀡𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀲𑀲𑀸 𑀶𑀲𑀲𑀸. Maybe the fox will eat sour grapes.
 𑀬 𑀓𑀡𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀲𑀲𑀸 𑀶𑀲𑀲𑀸. The grapes are not sour.
 𑀓𑀓𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸? Is the boy able to get them?
 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸? Are birds able to get them?
 𑀓𑀲𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸? Is the fox able to get them?
 𑀓𑀓𑀲 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸 𑀓𑀲𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸. The boy said he failed to get them.
 𑀓𑀲𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸. 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸. He tried to get them. He failed.
 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸. Therefore he ran away.
 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀸? Are the grapes in a tree?
 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀸. The grapes are in a tree.
 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸 𑀓𑀓𑀲 𑀓𑀲𑀲 𑀓𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸. Therefore the boy and
 the fox failed to get them.
 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸. Birds are able to get them.
 𑀲𑀲𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸𑀲𑀸. The owl is able to get them.

JW Dd TMb



O'HBODET JW TSL TMB OE SA?

ဝဲဒ် DC4 ဒ်ဝဲ ဒဲးမဲးမဲး ဝဲးမဲးမဲး
 ဝဲးမဲးမဲး.

ክፍል ዐቢርወዝ ድሮ ክፍል. ገደብኩሉ
ዐባቢ.

බයොටෙක් ආර්ථික, “ෆ්‍රෑන්චයිස්. උපදෙස්”, 2014.

ጋወ ደሮ ፒጤ. The fox and the muscadine grapes.

ዐፍፍፊጥ ጋወ ፒጤ ጥይጃ ልፂ. A hungry fox saw some muscadine grapes in a tree.

ዐፍ ድርፉ ደሮ ጋጃፍፊጥ ዐገርወለ. ዐሳሳለ. He ran there and tried to get them. He failed.

ፍፊ ዐገርወለ ደሮ ፍፊ. ጋጃፍፊጥ ዐሳሳለ. Again he tried and again. He failed to get them.

ፊሃዐፍፊጥ ዐገለ, “ፒጤ ጋፍፍፊ. ረ ፊህህሃ.”, ረሮ ደፍለፉ. Therefore he said, “Sour grapes. I will not eat them.”, and he ran away.

ഓർമ്മ



കുറുപ്പു ഓർമ്മ കറുപ്പു.
തടലു മലർക്കു കറുപ്പു.
മലർക്കു ഓർമ്മ ഓർമ്മ?
ഓർമ്മ മറ്റു ഓർമ്മ ഓർമ്മ.
മറ്റു മലർക്കു കറുപ്പു.
കുറുപ്പു ഓർമ്മ കറുപ്പു.
മലർക്കു കറുപ്പു കറുപ്പു.
കുറുപ്പു മലർക്കു ഓർമ്മ കറുപ്പു.

ဝဲပဲခိၤ. A place for entering and being.

နီၤဝဲပဲခိၤ ဣၤအိၤ. I see a horse barn.

တီၤခိၤခိၤ နီၤအိၤ. I see some hay.

ခိၤခိၤခိၤ ဝဲပဲခိၤ ဝဲဟဲၤ? Is the hay inside the barn?

ဝဲခိၤ ဝဲဟဲၤ ဝဲပဲခိၤ ဝဲဟဲၤ. A little boy went inside the barn.

(ဝဲဟဲၤ + ဝဲဟဲၤ)

ဝဲဟဲၤ ဝဲဟဲၤ နီၤ ဣၤ. I saw the boy on top of the hay.

ဣၤဝဲပဲခိၤ နီၤ ဣၤ. I see a bird on top of the barn.

ခိၤခိၤ နီၤ ဣၤ. I am able to be on top of the hay.

ခိၤ ဝဲဟဲၤ ဝဲပဲခိၤ ဝဲဟဲၤ နီၤ. The hay is not inside the barn.

DdG Vሕ ዐዳዐፋ.
 ፀላር ወለሐኛ ኛS ኛዐፑ.
 ኩሐፒ ዐፀሐ
 EፌSፀሊ ዐፂሎፕሪ.
 ኩሐፒ ኩላፊ.
 ር DdG ኩሐፒ ርላፑ.
 ፓወ ዐወኛኛሊ.
 ዐፀሐ ዐፀሊ ፈፍ ፈፍ
 ዐላሃሐሊ ፈላረወሊ.
 ፈፍ ዐላሃሐሊ ዐላላሊ.
 ፓወ DdG ዐላፑ ፈፍ ዐፑላፋ.
 ዐፓ ዐፀሐ ላጼ ዐፂሎፕሪ ፂፍ ዐፀሊ.
 Vሕ ዐዳዐፋ.
 ዐሐሊ DdG ዐፓ ዐላፑ
 ፈፍ ዐሐሊ DdG ዐፑላፋ.
 ዐፓ ሞፂላ ዐፂሎፕሪ.

DdG Vሕ ዐሳዐፋ. The boy went outside.
 ፀጸ ገሰጸ ፍፍ ያዐፋ. Then he was lying on top of the hay.
 ኩፎ ዐፀጸ ፎፍ ያዐፋ. A bird flew all around.
 ኩፎ ኩፍ. I saw the bird.
 ር DdG ኩፎ ርፋ. The boy did not see the bird.
 ፈ ዐሳዐፋ. A fox was thirsty.
 ዐፀጸ ዐፀ Dፍ Dፍ ዐሳዐፋ ዐፍፍ. He entered the barn
 and tried to get water.
 Dፍ ዐሳዐፋ ዐፍፍ. He failed to get water.
 ፈ DdG ዐፋ Dፍ ዐፍፍ. The fox saw the boy and ran away.
 ዐፍ ዐፀጸ ፈ ዐሳዐፋ ር ዐፀጸ. An owl flew towards the barn
 and entered it.
 ኩፍ Vሕ ዐሳዐፋ. He went outside again.
 ዐፍ DdG ዐፍ ዐፋ Dፍ ዐፍፍ DdG ዐፍፍ. The little boy saw the
 owl and the little boy ran away.
 ዐፍ ፍፍ ዐሳዐፋ. The owl flew into a tree.



ዐጫ ልጅ ተሾሞ ዐጫ ዐፀ፣
ፕሪ ጠጠኛ ንፍ ያወ፣
ዐጸ ዐፀ ልጅ
ፎፍሪ ዐፀ።
ጠጸ ዐጫ ልጅ ልጸ።

ዐጻጸ ወገን ተገዝ ዐጻጸ ዐጻጸ, ጥሩ ጸሐፊ ጽ ጽዕኑ; The little boy
went into the horse barn, and was lying on some hay;

ዐጽ ዐጻጸ ወገን ደግሞ. An owl entered and all around
he flew.

ጸሐፊ ዐጻጸ ወገን ወገን. And then the little boy ran away.

ቶጦፊ DEቶብሊ DY.
ቶጦፊፊ DEቶብሊ GY?
ዐፊፊ DEቶብሊ.
ቶጦፊፊ Rፑፊ ሕኛ?
ኩፊፊፊ Rፑፊ ሕኛ?
ፐኛሊ ኩፊፊ Rፑፊ ሕኛ.
Aኛፊ Rፑፊ ሕሃ?
ፓWፊ Rፑፊ ሕሃ?
Aኛ ቶጦፊ ሊሃ ፊፊZ ፓW.
ኩAፊ ኩፊፊ ቶጦፊ DEቶብሊ ዐፑ.
ዐJJ ኩፊፊ ዐAፑ
Dፑ ቶጦፊ ዐሃፊፊ ዐፓCWL.
ዐJJ ዐሃፊፊ ዐቃቃፊ.
ኩፊፊ ህ ዐፑ Dፑ ዐፈፊፊፑ.

ቶፍ ወይም ተቀባይ ልሳን. I have a cut piece of meat.

ቶፍ ወይም ተቀባይ ልሳን? Do you have a cut piece of meat?

ወይም ተቀባይ. A small cut piece.

ቶፍ ወይም ተቀባይ ልሳን? Might you eat the meat? (ሕ + ልሳን)

ሌሎች ወይም ልሳን? Might birds eat meat?

ተከታይ ወይም ልሳን. Some birds might eat meat.

ለሰው ወይም ልሳን? Might a crow eat the meat?

ገረግረግ ወይም ልሳን? Might a fox eat the meat?

ለሰው ተቀባይ ልሳን እና ገረግረግ ወይም ልሳን. A crow will eat meat and also a fox will eat it.

አሁን ወይም ተቀባይ ልሳን አየሁ. I saw a bird with a cut piece of meat.

ወይም ወይም ልሳን ወይም ልሳን. An owl saw the bird and tried to get the meat.

ወይም ወይም ልሳን. The owl failed to get it.

ወይም ወይም ልሳን ወይም ልሳን. The bird still had it and took off flying.

JW Dd AŒ



As ቅጹል DEቅቢ ዐዮ Dሮ ዘይፈ
ዐጊፍፍፍ.

ሆከኔህET ጋW Aፍ ሆAፑ Dሶ ዝE
 DCሕሃ I4. ሆፑጋ, “ወ Aፍ! ፀKSፊ
 ልክሕE! ፍGZYሕጋሕ?”

As JZY and OLCWL Dc 4600
OOLHOL.

JW O'y4 Dd' OfA4.

ᐃᑃ ᐃᑦ ᐱᑦ. The fox and the crow.

ᐱᑦ ᐅᑦᐃ ᐃᑦᐅᐱ ᑦᐅ ᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᐃ ᑦᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ. A crow had a cut piece of meat and flew into a tree.

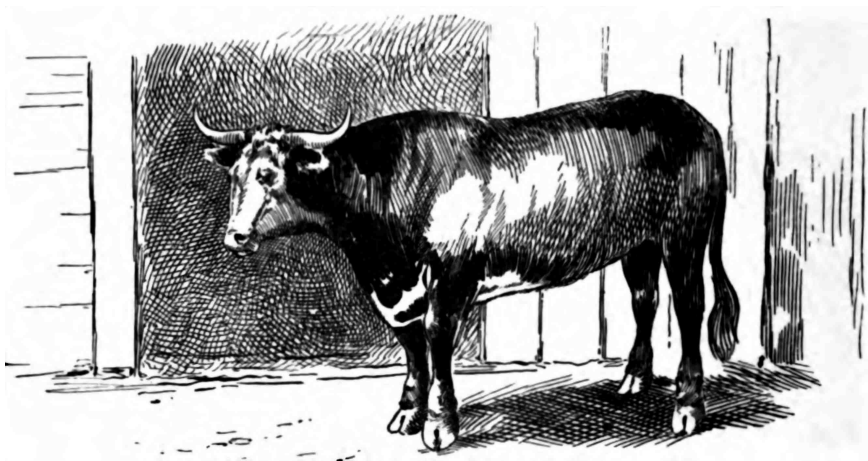
ᑦᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃᑃ ᐱᑦ ᑦᐅᐅ ᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᐅ ᐃᑦᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ. A hungry fox saw the crow and ran to the tree.

ᑦᐅᐅ, “ᑦ ᐱᑦ! ᑦᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ! ᐅᑦᐅᐅᐅᐅ?” He said, “Hey crow! You are the most pretty bird! Can you sing?” (ᑦ + ᐅᐅ + ᐅᐅᐅ) (ᐅᑦ + ᑦᐅᐅᐅ)

ᐱᑦ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᑦᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᐅ ᑦᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ. The crow tried to sing and dropped the meat.

ᐃᑃ ᑦᐅᐅ ᐃᑦ ᑦᐅᐅᐅ. The fox got it and ran away.

GS



ഒടുവിലെ ചോദ്യം?

ፌዴሬሽን ቦል ዲዛይን ህጻን ጽሑፍ ዕውቀት
ፎቶ.

ငွေ ဖုလ ဝါသနာ ဗဒဏှ.

ກ່າວ ດຳ ທັງ ທີ່ ບໍ່ ສາມາດ ສະ ພາ ດ້ານ ນີ້. ອັນ ນີ້
 ອັນ ນີ້ ດ້ານ ນີ້.

ඉහත සඳහන් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ දැක්ම.

DdG O'fadaqulldo Gs Tsl jladj
 DdZ L Gs Ghdh.

ഒ. Cow. Bull. Calf.

ഒ. Do you see the cow?

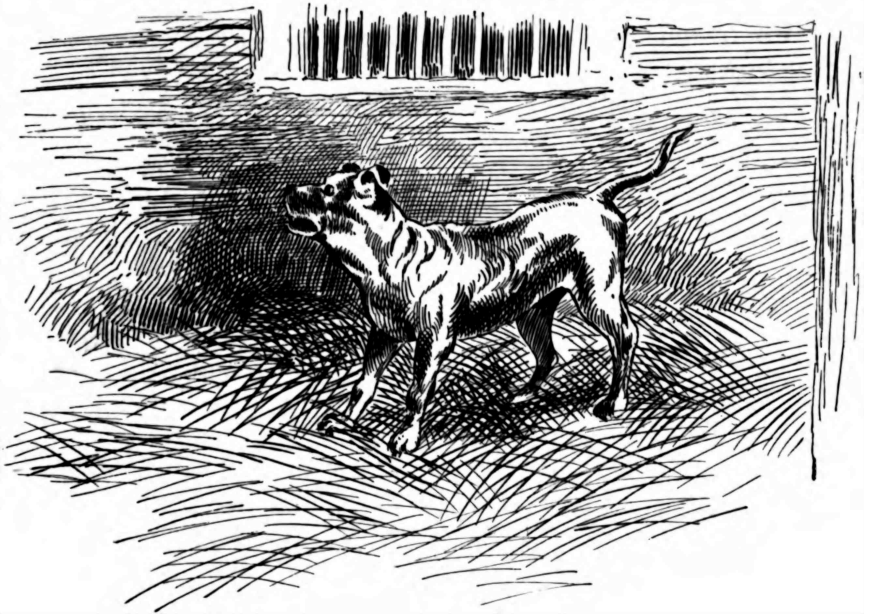
ഒ. The cow went into the barn then went outside again.

Let the cow get some hay. (+ +).

I saw the cow eat some hay. He went into the barn to get it.

He tried to get hay but he failed.

The boy allowed the cow to get some but the cow wasn't hungry.



බයුඹ යුස.

යුස ඔ රාආ? ලෙස රබබය රුගි.

ලෙස වඛ රාඞරරා Dර යුස රුහ ආඞර.

යුසඔ ඔලඔස Eරබබය?

ල ඛEරබබය.

යුසඔ ආඔඔ Eරබබය?

Dරග රරඔරරලලර යුස රසල රයුබය.

ဆယဇာ ယဇာ. That's a dog.

ယဇာ ဇာ ဇာ? ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ. The dog saw that the cow was inside the barn.

ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ. The cow went outside and the dog made a bad utterance.

ယဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ? Is the dog able to eat hay? (ဇာ + ဇာ)

ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ. He is not able eat it.

ယဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ? Is the dog able to eat meat?

ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ ဇာ. The boy allowed the dog to have some.

YC O'BOL DOL



YC O'BOL O'BL DOL TSL O'LOL SO'F.
OL O'BL O'LOL O'LOL.

YC O'OL O'LOL.

“O'LOL O'LOL O'LOL?” O'LOL OL.

“iL,” O'LOL YC.

“LOLLOL,” O'LOL OL. “DYOL.”

OL O'LOL O'LOL O'LOL O'LOL, DOL
YC O'OL O'LOL OL ZOL OL VLO O'LOL.

iඔYΘ F4 L YC ඔෆඨි ටEෂඔJ Dථ
L GෆඔAෆLෆථ ළඨ ථෂඔJ.

YC O'Bḙḙḙ DḙT. The dog, the one who is in the barn. The inside barn dog.

YC O'Bḙḙḙ O'BL Dḙ Tḙḙ ḙḙḙḙ ḙOḙ. The dog entered the barn and was lying on some hay.

ḙḙ O'BL ḙḙḙḙ O'ḙḙḙḙ. The cow entered to eat hay.

YC O'ḙ ḙḙḙ. The dog made a bad sound.

“ḙḙḙḙḙ Rḙḙ ḙḙḙḙ?” O'ḙḙḙ ḙḙ. “May I eat hay?” said the cow.

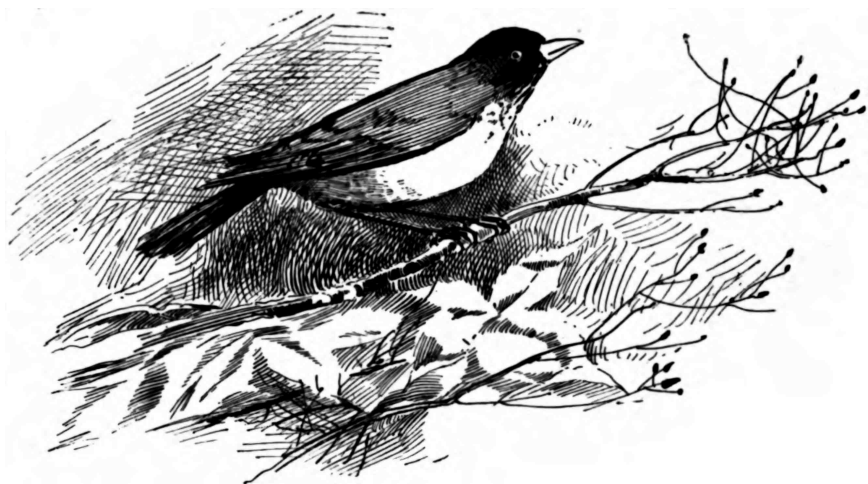
“iḙ,” ḙḙḙ YC. “No,” uttered the dog.

“ḙḙḙḙḙ,” O'ḙḙḙ ḙḙ. “DYḙḙ.” “I am able to eat hay,” said the cow. “I’m hungry.”

ḙḙḙ O'ḙḙḙḙ ḙḙḙḙ ḙḙḙḙ, DḙZ YC O'ḙ ḙḙḙ ḙḙ Zḙ ḙḙ Vḙḙ O'ḙḙḙ. Then he tried to get hay, but the dog uttered a bad sound again and the cow went outside.

iḙYḙḙḙ ḙḙ ḙḙ ḙḙḙḙ ḙḙḙḙḙḙ Dḙ ḙ ḙḙḙḙḙḙḙḙ ḙḙ ḙḙḙḙḙḙ. It was that the dog is not able to eat hay and he did not permit the cow to eat it.

ကုမ္ပဏီ



ItōY²Y² AAGW.

ኩፊላላ ሃይል ያለኩት ነው።

ကုမ္ပဏီကုမ္ပဏီ?

Aፄ, ዐጋጋ, ልጅ ከጋላላ ሆኑ ከጋጥ።

ကံသုဗ္ဗံ ညေဇ္ဇယသမာ?

ITOMVSVS ITAGW.

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸ ᐸᐸ ᐸᐸ.

RT O'w D'v' L D'f O'q'q' n D'Y A'G'f' J'.

ኩቅላላ. A robin.
 ኩቅላላ ልገረ. See the robin.
 ኩቅላላ ሃጽ ደብዳቤ. A robin is red breasted.
 ኩቅላላ ኩቅላ? Is a robin a bird?
 ልጽ, ዐጋጋ, ወጥ ኩቅላላ የዩ ኩቅላ. Crows, owls, and robins are birds.
 ኩቅላላ ላይገር? Is a robin able to sing?
 ኩቅላላ ኩቅላ. Let me see the robin.
 ኩቅላላ ላይ ስለ ዐጋጋ. A robin is sitting on top of a tree.
 ገደ ላይ ወጥ ላይ ወጥ ላይ. I sat on a large rock and he failed to see me.



የዘመ ልላጌገ?

የዘ ኩላጌገ.

የዘመ ኩላጌገ ዐክራገ ሊገሰገ?

የዘ ኩላጌገ ዐክራገ ሊገሰገ.

ፈ ሕገገገገገገገ የዘ ኩላጌገ
ዐክራገ.

የዘ ገገ ዐገገ ፈገገ ኩላጌገ ዐገገገ.

የዘመ ኩላጌገ ዐገገገ ሕገገገገ
ገገገ?

የህይወት ልዩነት? Do you see the cat?

የህይወት ልዩነት. I see the cat.

የህይወት ልዩነትን ማሳወቅ ለማለት? Will the cat want to catch the robin? (L + ማሳወቅ + T)

የህይወት ልዩነትን ማሳወቅ ለማለት. The cat will want to catch the robin.

ከ ማሳወቅ ልዩነት ህይወት ልዩነት ማሳወቅ. I did not allow the cat to catch the robin.

የህይወት ልዩነት ማሳወቅ ለማለት. The cat climbed the tree but the robin took off flying.

የህይወት ልዩነትን ማሳወቅ ለማለት ማሳወቅ? Will the cat eat the robin if he caught it?



ဝဲဃါ ဟဲဃ်ဃ် ဖဲ နံ ညံ ဝဲဃါ.
ဃဲ နံဃါ ဝဲဃါ, ဟဲဃ်ဃ် ဝဲဃါ
ဝဲဃါ.
ဃဲ ဝဲဃါ ဝဲဃါ, ဟဲဃ်ဃ် ဝဲဃါ.
“iL ဃဲဃါ!”, ဝဲဃါ ဟဲဃ်ဃ်.

ዐጪገ ሱጫላላ ላይ ጽጌ ጋራ ላይ. A little robin sat towards the top of a tree.

ላይ ጽጌ ጋራ ላይ, ሱጫላላ ላይ ላይ. A cat climbed high, down the robin went.

ላይ ላይ ላይ, ሱጫላላ ላይ. The cat went down, the robin flew away.

“ከላይ አይወጥም!” ሲሉ ሱጫላላ. “He is not catching me!”, said the robin.

ဝဲခါး Dၵ်ၵ်း နီၵ်း ဝဲၵ်း. A little boy is in a house.

ဝဲၵ်း. He is sick.

Dၵ်းဝဲၵ်း နီၵ်း ဝဲၵ်း. A doctor is in the house.

ဝဲၵ်း ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း ဝဲၵ်း Dၵ်း ဝဲၵ်း. He went there to see the sick boy.

နီၵ်း ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း, Dၵ်း Dၵ်း ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း. All around the house birds sing, but the boy fails to see them.

Dၵ်းဝဲၵ်း ဝဲၵ်း, “ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း ဝဲၵ်းဝဲၵ်း”. The doctor said, “I will allow him to get up if he will eat.”. (ၵ်း + ဝဲၵ်း + ဝဲၵ်း).

ጋራው ስም ይጻፉ
 ጋራው አድራሻ ይጻፉ

ስለሚሆንበት ሁኔታ ለሀገሪቱ ልማት ማስተጋባዝ
 ማስቀጠል ይገባል።

THE SAY.

TSL ከፊት ጋር ተፋ.

[illegible]

ሆኖታ ነጋሃ ዘጠፒ ዑል? ቼፍ ጸፅ ዑፎጢ. ዑዋቹፍገ ዓፄ ር ምጽጦ.
 He thought that he saw a bird towards the top of the barn. He was
 thirsty but was not hungry.

ᐱᓂᙯᚲ ᐱᔭ ᐅᑦᐱ ᐅᑦᐱᐱ ᐱᙯᐅᑦᐸᐱ ᐴᓄ ᕿᐅᑦ. And it was that he failed to eat therefore he was lying down again.

SE SAʔ. He saw trees.

TSL hooɪ Oʔ I4. Some birds were there.

ዕጩ ወገ ዕዳዳ, “ኩኩጥ ሕዳ ፀገ ረ ሕግሃሃ.” The little boy thought, “If I was a bird then I will not be sick.” (ሕ + ረ + DYPET + T)

ມຸ ມ ດ ຕ ສ ລ ກ ມ ຕ



ຕ ສ ລ ກ ມ ຕ ອ ຕ ປ ກ.

ມຸ ມ ອ າ ພ ຕ ດ ສ ອ ສ າ ດ ຕ ສ າ ດ.

ອ ບ ມ າ ອ ນ ຕ ວ ນ ກ ມ ຕ ຕ ດ າ ຂ ອ ຈ າ ນ.

ມ ຍ ອ ຕ ມ າ ອ ຣ ນ, “ ກ ບ ຕ. ດ ມ ຣ ມ ຍ ອ ຕ ກ ປ ກ. າ ມ ລ ກ ສ ອ ສ າ ດ.”

ກ ມ ຕ ມຸ ມ ອ ກ າ ດ.

ອ ກ ຣ ນ ຂ, “ ຶ ຕ ບ ມ າ າ ຕ ມ ຣ ມ າ ິ ລ ນ. ຕ ສ ລ ກ ມ ຕ ອ ກ ປ ສ, ດ າ ຂ ຶ ຕ

၍အင်္ဂါအင်္ဂါ၌ ငါတို့၏ ဝိသေသ
သိပ္ပံနိပါတ်။”

ሣህ ልፍ ፐሪ ኩሪ። A cat and some birds.

ፐሪ ኩሪ ዐፀቶ. Some birds were sick.

ሣህ ዐላፀ ወጽዕኛ ሸዕኛ? A cat went and saw if they wanted a doctor. (ዐላፀ + ሸ)

ዐፀኛ ዐገርወገ ኩሪፐ ወፋኛ ዐሳሳ. He tried to enter the bird place but failed.

ሳህዐርሳሳ ዐሸገ, “ዐኩፀፉ. ወፈሪ ሳህ ፐሪቶ. ልሲ ኩሪዕኛ.” So he said, “Let me in. I thought that you all were sick. I’m a good doctor.”

ኩሪ ሣህ ዐከላ? The birds saw the cat.

ዐከሸገ, “ከ ሸዕኛ ሳርሳሳሳሳ. ፐሪ ኩሪ ዐከፆ, ወፋኛ ከ ሳርሳሳሳሳ ወጽዕኛ ዐከላርሸገ ከሳህ ሲሸዕ።” And they said, “We are not allowing you to enter. Some birds are sick, but we are not allowing them to see a doctor that will eat them.”

ᐃᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦ
ᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ.

ᐃᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ. That's a river.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ. See the water in the river.

ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ. I see a tree's shadow there, in the middle of the river.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ. In the middle of the river he dropped a rock.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ. He tried to get a bigger rock.
(ᑦᑦᑦᑦ + ᑦᑦ)

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ. I saw a bigger rock down in the water.

ሃር ደፍ ዐረፍጸጸ



ሃር ቅፅፊ ደፍጸጸ ዐፃ ደፍ ዐረፍጸጸ
ዐረፍጸጸ.

ገጸ ደፍጸጸ ዐረፍጸጸ ገጸፍ ፍጸ
ሃር ደፍ ፍጸ ደፍጸጸ.

ገጸፍጸጸ ዐረፍጸጸ ደፍጸጸ
ዐረፍጸጸ ደፍ ፍጸ ዐረፍጸጸ.

ዐረፍጸጸ ደፍጸጸ ገጸፍጸጸ ፍጸጸ
ፍጸጸ.

ዐፀዮወወጥ ዐይቲሊ ገደል ወጽኦ
የፋ.

ገሃጸል ዐብርወል ወፋሪ ሰርዳጸይ
ከየፋ.

YC Dɔ ɔ'UGAɔET. A dog and his shadow.

YC ɕQɔ DEɕAL ɔP Dɔ ɔ'ɔB ɔ'ɔOɕ. A dog had a piece of meat and went to the river.

RWJ Dɕɕ ɔ'ɔPɕ iɔYΘ SA? ɕT YC Dɔ ɕT ɕQɔ DEɕAL. Down in the middle of the water he thought that he saw them, another dog and another piece of meat.

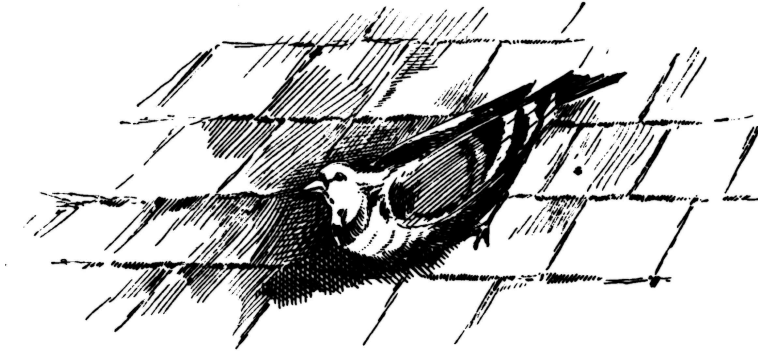
ɔYO'GɔJ ɔ'Vɔ DEɕAL ɔ'ɔFO'WJ Dɔ ɕT ɔYɔJ ɔ'NCWJ. So he dropped his piece of meat and tried to get the other one.

ɔYɔJ ɔ'ɕɕJ Dɔ ɔYO'GɔJ L ɕQɔ G? He failed to get it and so he didn't have meat.

ɔ'ɔFO'WO'T ɔ'EɕAL RWJ Dɕɕ ɕɕ. The fallen piece was down in the water.

ɕYɔJ ɔ'NCWJ DɕZ SUGAɔE ɕɕ. He tried to get them but they were only shadows. (ɕ + ɕRT)

ጋፍ ጋፍላክ



ዐረሰላ ጋፍ ጋፍላክ ልላፍሠ.
 ደፈፍፍ ጋፍ ጋፍላክ ሆከር?
 ለ ጋፍ ጋፍላክ ሄሊከከር.
 ጋፍ ጋፍላክ ገከር?
 ቶፐ ፐፍ ጋፍ ጋፍላክ ከላፊ.
 ዐረሰ ጋፍ ጋፍላክ ደፍ ዐረሰፋፀ.
 ደሰፋ ጋፍ ጋፍላክ ፃረፀሆፑ.
 ደፈፍ ዐረሰሰ ልላ ፐፍ.
 ፍረሰሰ ልላ ፐፍ?

Jɔ̃ ʒɔ̃Aɦ. An acorn mourner. A morning dove.
 ƆʋSɔ̃ Jɔ̃ ʒɔ̃Aɦ ɔ̃AGW. See the pretty acorn mourner.
 Dɔ̃Gɔ̃ Jɔ̃ ʒɔ̃Aɦ ʃɔ̃ɦC? Will the boy shoot the acorn mourner?
 ɛ Jɔ̃ ʒɔ̃Aɦ ɔ̃ɛɦɦC. I will not shoot an acorn mourner.
 Jɔ̃ɦ ʒɔ̃Aɦ ʒɦC? Will you shoot an acorn mourner?
 ɦT Tʒ Jɔ̃ ʒɔ̃Aɦ ɦAɛ. Another day I saw an acorn mourner.
 ƆʋB ʒɔ̃ Jɔ̃ ʒɔ̃Aɦ Dɔ̃ Ɔ̃ɛY4Θ. The acorn mourner went to the
 river and got water. (Ɔ̃ɛYRT + RΘ)
 Dɔ̃ɦ4 Jɔ̃ ʒɔ̃Aɦ ʒɛΘʃɔ̃. I thought the acorn mourner took off
 flying away from here.
 Dɔ̃G Ɔ̃WʒY Aɔ̃ Tʒ. The boy is thirsty today.
 GʒʒYɦ Aɔ̃ Tʒ? Are you thirsty today?

ዐጮ ፀፀክጋኑክ ኩላፍጊ.
ፓላጊጋ?
ፀፀክጋኑክ ዐሣፀ ፃፒፀፓ?
ፀፀክጋኑክ ፐፍፒ ፐፓ ዐፒሣፋፀ.
ዐጮ ፐፓፍ ዐላፓ.
ፐፓፍ ፐፓፍጋኑክ ዐሣፀ ዐሣፀፋ.
ፐፓፍ ፀፀክጋኑክ ዐከጋፓ ዐፒፍፒፒ.
ፀፀክጋኑክ ዐፍፍፍፍ.
ፋፐ ዐጮ ፐፓፍ ዐሣፀ ዐሣፀፋ.
ፀፀክጋኑክ ዐከጋፓ ዐፒፍፒፒ ፐፓ
ፀፀክጋኑክ ዐፍፍፍፍ.
ፐፐፐ ፐፓ ፐከፓፍ ዐፋ ፋፋ?
ፋፒ, ዐከፓፍ ዐሣፀ ፃከሣፀፋ ፐፓ ፍፋፍፍ
ኩፐፐፐፐ.

ဝဏ်းပိတ်စိတ်ကလေးကလေး။ I see a little wasp.

ආඥා? Do you see it?

ፅፀፍፍፍፍ ሆኖ ይረፍ። The wasp took off flying away to the river.

ፀፀክ።፳ክ ፐሪ ደፍ ዐጠሃፋፀ. The wasp went and got some water.

ဝဲသ့ၤ ငါးငါး ဝဲအံ့. A little boy saw it.

ᐃᑭ ᐃᑭᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸ. The little boy was running when he went to the river.

DdG 00Hr00Sfr 0rh0l 0nCWn. The boy tried to catch the wasp.

၈၈၈၈၈၈၈ ၀၆၆၆. The wasp stung him.

†T OꞑA DdG OꞑB OꞑO⁴. Another little boy went to the river.

ተገደረው ፀሐይን ታየችና ይህም ልግ የፀሐይን ጥቃት አስቆመውት ነበር።
The other boy tried to catch the wasp and the wasp stung him also.

DBɔ̃ Dɔ̃ DhdG ɔ̃tɪ I4? Was I with the boys there?

iL, O'hJG O'W B 9hW O'4 Dc' 3'K 3' BLØ. No, the boys went away to the river and I went and entered the house. (Ir + O'BPT + RØ)

ገፍ ገጠላክ ልፍ ዐጠጋ ወፀክጠፍክ



ዐሠፍኛዐፕ ዐጠጋ ወፀክጠፍክ ዐጠጋ
 ዐሠፀ ፐፍረ ልፍ ዐጠፃፃፋ.

ልፍጠ ዐፈፋ.

ገፍ ገጠላክ ዐላፃ.

ገፍ ገጠላክ ፐፍረ ገፍፍ ሸዐሠገ
 ዐሠፀፐ.

ልክፍፍፍፍፍ ፋፋ ልፍ ወፀክጠፍክ ፍፍ
 ዐፋፋ.

ᐅᑦ ᐱᑖᐱᐱ ᐃᑦ ᑦᑖᐱ ᑖᑖᐱᑖᐱᐱ. The acorn mourner and the little wasp.

ᑦᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑦᑖᐱ ᑖᑖᐱᑖᐱᐱ ᑦᑖᐱ ᑦᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᐱ ᐃᑦ ᑦᐱᑖᑖᑖ. A thirsty little wasp went to a little river to get some water. (ᑦᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖ + ᐱᑖᑖ)

ᐃᑦᑖᑖ ᑦᑖᑖᑖ. She fell into the water.

ᐅᑦ ᐱᑖᐱᐱ ᑦᐱᑖ. An acorn mourner saw her.

ᐅᑦ ᐱᑖᐱᐱ ᑖᑖᐱ ᐃᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑦᑖᑖᑖᑖ. The acorn mourner dropped some leaves into the river.

ᐃᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐱᑖ ᐃᑦ ᑖᑖᐱᑖᐱᐱ ᑖᑖ ᑦᑖᑖᑖ. There were helpers and the wasp climbed on top.



ፀፀኩጦኛኩ ደቦፀላ ፋፋ.

ገፅ ጸፀኩ ሀጸጸ ፀፀኩጦኛኩ ሀፀፀኛ.

ቶፕ ፕኛ ፀፀኩጦኛኩ ሀፀፀ ደገገ ገፅ ጸፀኩ
ጸፀ ጸፀ.

ሀፀፀ ፀፀ ሀፀፀ.

ደገገ ሀፀፀ ሀፀፀ ሀፀፀ ገፅ ገፅ ጸፀኩ
ሀፀፀ.

ገፅ ጸፀኩ ደቦፀላ ፋፋ.

ሀጸጸ ፀፀኩጦኛኩ ገፅ ጸፀኩ ሀፀፀኛ.

ፀፀኩፊኛኩ ደቆላጋጋ ፋፋ. The wasp was a saved one.

ጋሪ ጋፊላክ ዐፊጋ ፀፀኩፊኛኩ ዐቆላጋጋ. The acorn mourner saved the little wasp.

ፋፋ ፐኛ ፀፀኩፊኛኩ ዐፋፋ ደጋጋ ጋሪ ጋፊላክ ጸፊፊ ፊክፊፋ. Another day the wasp saw a boy about to shoot the acorn mourner.

ዐፊፊፊፊፊ ጋሪ ዐፊፊፊፊፊ. She took off flying and stung him.

ደጋጋ ዐፊፊፊፊ ዐፊፊፊፊ ጋሪ ጋሪ ጋፊላክ ጋፊፊፊፊፊ. The boy failed to shoot it and the acorn mourner took off flying away.

ጋሪ ጋፊላክ ደቆላጋጋ ፋፋ. The acorn mourner was a saved one.

ዐፊጋ ፀፀኩፊኛኩ ጋሪ ጋፊላክ ዐቆላጋጋ. The little wasp saved the acorn mourner.

Dṫṫ



Dṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫ?

ṫṫṫṫ Dṫṫṫ Dṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫ, “ṫṫṫṫ. ṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫ. ṫṫṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫṫ.”

Dṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫ, “ṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫṫṫ.”

ṫṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫ Dṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫṫṫ?

DIʻŌ. A woman.

DIʻŌŌ ʻĀAGĀ? Do you see the woman?

ŌʻĀ DĀG DIʻŌ ŌʻŌʻŌ, “EĪĠ. ĪŌT ŠĪĪĠ. EYĪĠB ŠĪĪĠ.”

The little boy said, “I love you. I love birds. I love lovers of me.”

DIʻŌ ŌʻŌʻŌ, “GĀĀ ʻĀĠG ĤŠĻ ŠĀĪĠB.” The woman said, “You are a little boy who is a lover of all.”

ĤŠĻŌ ĠĤŌĀ DĤĠG ĠĤĠĠB? Are all little boys ones who love?

[illegible]

SA ልጅ? Who do you love?

ሕይወጅህ፣ ሕይወጅህ. Maybe you will love them, the ones who will love you. (ሕ + ሕ + ሕ + ዐገገገገ + T), (ሕ + ገገ + ዐገገገገ + T)

ሃር ከገ ገሃ. The dog is walking all about.

DhJG ስገገገ ከገ ገሃ. The boys are walking all about in the house.

ከገገ ስገገገ ስገገገ. I saw birds in the trees.

ከገገ ገሃገገገ? Did they fly all about?

SA ገገ ከገ ገሃገገገ? Who and you were walking?

ገሃገገ ስገገገ? Do you see the sea?

RZሕገ ገገ ዐገ ስገገገ? Do you see the midnight sky orb? Do you see the moon?

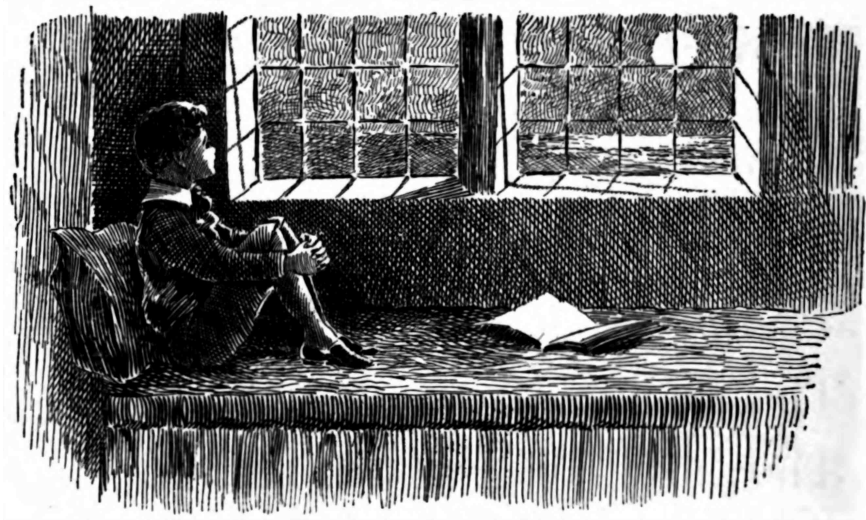
ዐገ ገሃገገ ስገገገገ ገሃገገገ. The moon is rising high over the sea.

ዐገገ ገሃገገ ዐገ ዐገገገ, “ከ! ዐገገ ገሃገገ!” The little boy saw the moon and said, “Look! A rabbit in the moon!”

SA ገገ ዐገገ ገሃገገ ዐገገገ? Who and the little boy were walking?

ገሃገገ ገገ ገሃገገ. The boy and the woman were walking.

OrVA IoT-S



RZᵇ Rₐ Oₗ HAGJ Dᶜ Oₗ
DAGJᵇY DYAGJ.

O'VA ItoS, O'VA ItoS, 4P PA?

“**ਭਾਵਨਾ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਰਾਜ ਲਾਗੂ**”

OVÄ HÖS, OVÄ HÖS, SV& PA?

“ဒီအ. ဂေ့စ် ငါ့နာမည် ဝတ်. ငါ့နာမည်.
ငါ့နာမည် အသိအမှတ်? ငါ့နာမည်...”

ඌවෘ ිිඔS. The rabbit in the moon.

RZඔ Rඔ ඌ ිිඔ ිිඔ ඌ ිිඔ Dඔ ඌ ිිඔ Dඔ ිිඔ DYඔ ිිඔ. I see the moon and the moon as one who sees is seeing me.

ඌවෘ ිිඔS, ඌවෘ ිිඔS, ඔP ිඔ? Rabbit in the moon, rabbit in the moon, where are you going?

“ඔඔඔඔ ඔඔඔඔ RWඔ LYඔ ිිඔ” “Towards high I am rising to see all about.”

ඌවෘ ිිඔS, ඌවෘ ිිඔS, ඔVඔ ිඔ? Rabbit in the moon, rabbit in the moon, why are you going?

“ඔඔ. ිිඔ DTඔඔ ඌඔ. ිිඔඔ. ිිඔඔ ඔඔඔ? Dඔඔ...”
“I am running away. The wolf wants to eat me. He is howling. Do you hear the wolf? Ah-ooo...”

ᐃᓄᓈᓂᓄ ᐃᐱፍᐱ?

ᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅፍᐱᓄᐱ ᐃᐱፍᐱ?

ᐃᓄᓈᓂ ᐅᐅ ᐅᓂᓂᐱ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ.

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ, “ᐅᐅ ᐅᓂᓂᐱ”, ᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ
ᓈᓈᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᓄᐅᐅᐅᓄᐱ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ.

ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ ᐅᓂᓂᐱ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ
ᐅᐅ ᓈᓈᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᓄᐅᐅᐅᓄᐱ ᐅ ᐅᐅ
ᐅᓂᐅ.

ᐃᓄᓴᓄᓄ ᓇᐱᐸᐱ? Do you see the man?

ᐅᐃᓴᓄ ᐅᓴᐸᐱᓄᓄ ᓇᐱᐸᐱ? Do you see his shadow?

ᐃᓄᓴᓄ ᓴᑦ ᐅᓴᓄᓄ ᐅᓴᐸᑦᑦ. The man tried to catch a fox.

ᐅᓴᓴᓴ, “ᓴᑦ ᓴᓴᓴᓴ”, ᐃᓴᑦ ᓴᑦ ᓴᐸᓴᓴ ᐅᓴᓴᓴ ᓇᑦᐅᐅᓴᓴ ᐅᓴᓴᓴ. He thought, “I will catch a fox”, but the fox ran away fast so he failed.

ᑦᐸ ᓴᑦ ᐅᓴᓄᓄ ᐅᓴᐸᑦᑦ ᐃᓴᑦ ᓴᑦ ᓴᐸᓴᓴ ᐅᓴᓴᓴ ᓇᑦᐅᐅᓴᓴ ᓴ ᑦᐸ ᓴᓴᓴᓴ. The dog tried to catch the fox but again the fox ran away fast so the dog did not catch him.

A black and white woodcut-style illustration of a man running. He is wearing a dark vest over a light shirt, dark trousers, and boots. He is running towards the left, with his right leg forward and arms swinging. The background shows a simple landscape with a thatched-roof building and some foliage.

ዕኩል ዕብርሃኑ ወደ ዕግዳላው
ወደቀው ነው።

[illegible]

91

ዐር ዐጃዐፋ ወፍ ዐፕፍ ዐረጪገፅፎ
ወፕፕ ወፍ.

ደብዳቤ ደፍ ዐገላ ማረጋገጥ. A man and his shadow.

ደብዳቤ ዐላቅ ሕይወት ዐገላ ማረጋገጥ ሊከታ. A man thought that he will catch his shadow.

ዐላቅ ዐገላ ደፍ ማረጋገጥ ደፍ ሕይወት. He tried to catch it but the shadow was as one who ran away.

ከዐ ዐገላ ሕይወት ደፍ. Again he tried running most fast. (ፀ + ማረጋገጥ + iT)

ማረጋገጥ ሕይወት ዐገላ ሕይወት. The shadow was the fastest one who ran away. (ፀ + ደፍ + iT)

ሕይወት ደብዳቤ ዐገላ, “ደፍ ሕይወት ሊከታ. ከዐ ደፍ ደፍ ደፍ ደፍ.” So the man said, “I thought that I will catch it. Again, I tried and again. But I failed.”

ዐገላ ሕይወት ደፍ ማረጋገጥ ደፍ. Away he went and his shadow as one who chases chased him.

ጐሃፀ ለገጐሃ ገጐሃ ገጐሃ ተገገ.
ገጐሃ ጐሃገገ?
ጐሃ ጐሃገገ ጐሃ ጐሃገገገገ.
ገጐሃ ጐሃገገ ጐሃ ጐሃገገገገ.
ጐሃ ጐሃገገ ጐሃ ጐሃገገገገ
ጐሃገገገገ ጐሃገገገገ ጐሃገገገገ.
ጐሃ ጐሃገገ ጐሃገገገገ?

ጐሃ ጐሃገገ ጐሃ ጐሃገገገገ.
ጐሃ ጐሃገገገገ.
ጐሃ ጐሃገገገገ.
ጐሃ ጐሃገገገገ.

බයථ ඇබ්බා ටිසිංගු ටිසිංගු ටි. That thing is as long as the other.
 ඒබ්බා ටිවුලු? Are you good all day?
 ඔබ්බා බ්බාබ්බා ටිබ්බා බ්බාබ්බා. If you are doing good people
 will love you. (බ් + හ් + බ්බාබ්බා), (බ් + ට් + ට්බ්බා + ට්)
 ඒබ්බා ටිබ්බාබ්බා ට් බ්බා බ්බාබ්බා. The birds were thinking that
 the cat will not will catch them.
 ටිබ්බා ටිබ්බා ටිබ්බා ටිබ්බා ටිබ්බා ටිබ්බා. People
 saw the moon up high as one rising and the sea underneath.
 බ්බාබ්බා ටිබ්බා? Where are all the people?
 ටිබ්බා ටිබ්බාබ්බා ටිබ්බාබ්බා. You must do good things for doing.
 (හ් + ට් + ටිබ්බා), (හ් + ට් + ට් + ටිබ්බා)
 හ්බ්බා ටිබ්බාබ්බා. Everywhere you need to do it.
 හ්බ්බා බ්බාබ්බා. You need to help all.
 ටිබ්බාබ්බා ටිබ්බාබ්බා. The longest time you need to do it. (ට් +
 බ්බා)

ၵီၵ်ႈ Rၵ်ႈ PLY ၵၢၵ်ႈ.
 ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ?
 ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ?
 ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ PLY ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ VLY?
 ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ, ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈVLY?
 PLY ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ?
 DLY DLY ၵၢၵ်ႈ, “ၵၢၵ်ႈ.”
 DLY ၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ DLY ၵၢၵ်ႈ.
 Jၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ Dၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ
 ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ.
 ၵၢၵ်ႈၵၢၵ်ႈ ၵၢၵ်ႈ.

ධූූ Rඹ PLY ිිAඹ. I see a great cat that dwells in the mountain.
I see a mountain lion.

ිඹඹිඹ ඹAඹ? Do you see the mouse?

ඓඹඹඹ? Are they hungry?

ඓඹඹETඹ PLි ිඹඹි Vිඹඹ? Will the hungry lion let it go?
(ඒ + ූ + ඓිRT + T)

ඹPLි ජY, ිඹඹිඹ ජVිඹඹ? If you are a lion, maybe you will
let the mouse go? (ඒ + ූ + G + ඓිRT + T)

PLිඹ ිඹඹි ූඹT? Will the lion eat the mouse? (ූ + ඓිiT
+ T)

DඳG Dඹඹඹ ඓඹඹ, “ඹූඹූ.” A boy said to a man, “I will do
it.” (ඹ + ූ + DY + ඓූඹT + T)

Dඹඹඹ ඓඹඹ ඓඹ DඳG ජඹූ ිි. The man thought the little boy
was good.

Jඓ JඹAඹ ඹඹඹි ඓඹඹ Dඓ ඹ ඹඹඹි ඓඹඹ ඹ Jඓ
JඹAඹ. An acorn mourner saved a wasp and the wasp saved the acorn
mourner.

ජVිඹYඹ ජූEYි. If you will let me go I will get it for you.
(ජ + ඒ + ූ + ඹY + ඓිRT + T), (ජ + ූ + E + ඓYRT + Rඓ)

PLH Dó HóðSkr



ÓhóðET PLH HóðSkr Óðóð? Dó
ÓGóðóó ÓSó?

HóðSkr ÓÁ? íóóó L ÓFóóó óó
óó PLH RFó óóóóó.

óóÓGóóó PLH Óóóó, “óóóóóóóó
óóóóóóóó.”

PLH Óóóó, “íóóó HóðSkr L
DYóóóóóóóó”, Dóóóóóóóóó.

óóóóóó HóðSkr ÓÁ? óóóó PLH
Dóóóóóóóóó Dó L ÓFóóóóóóóóó.

ኩልኛኩ ድጃጃጃ ማህጽ ርጅጅጅ
ሆላሆላ.

“VLEHB,” ማህጽ ሆላ ኩልኛኩ.

ኩልኛኩ ሆላ ስላ ድ ሆላ ሆላ.

ሆላ ኩልኛኩ ሆላጅ ሆላ ማህጽ.

ኛ ማህጽ ኩልኛኩ ሆላ ሆላጅ?

ኛ ሆላ ኩልኛኩ ማህጽ?

PLH Dō̃ h̃m̃ṣ̃h̃. The great cat and the mouse.

ማህተም የጋራ ትምህርት ዓመቱን በፊት ለማድረግ ነው። A hungry great
 cat had a mouse and wanted to eat it.

ກ່ອນທີ່ ອ້າງ ເລີຍໄປ ລູ ອຳໄພ ຈຶ່ງ ກັບໄປ ເລີຍໄປ ປູກ ກິນ
 ຈຶ່ງເລີຍ. The mouse saw that he was not able to run and also that
 the great cat might be about to eat him. (ຈຶ່ງ + ສ + ກັບໄປ)

ስሃዐግጧ፤ ስፍሱ፤ ሆሊኑ ዐሃፋ፣ “ከህሊኒሃ ስኔ ትፍ ክሊፍኛላ።”
 So the mouse said to the great cat, “If you will let me go another day
 I will help you.”

PUr OʻWf4, “iəYΘ kəʃh L DYəʃʌJ f4”, D4Z b Sɦ4. The great cat thought, “That mouse is not able to help me”, but still he released him.

† Tṣ̃ Ḥṇṣ̃ḥ O'Aṗ ṁYΘ PLḥ DṢ̃ṂMḤ O'GR Dō L O'FḤṁḤ F4.
Another day the mouse saw that the great cat was inside a net and he
was not able to escape.

ኩፊክር ድጃጠጢ ዐሃቱ ጭፍላሳ ዐላዐፋ. The mouse went his fastest to the net.

“VLEhB,” O’O’A O’bA IrbS Ir. “I will set you free.”, said the little mouse.

ከጐጅኩ ሆኑ ስፋ ወ' ሆኑ ዐባጧ. The mouse set the great cat free and the great cat escaped.

ሆኔ ለጥቅም ሆኖ ለገረጸው ሰጠው፡፡ The little mouse saved him
 because he said so.

၌V ဝဲဝဲၵဲၵဲ ကဲကဲၵဲၵဲ PLၵဲ ဝဲဝဲဝဲVJ? What did the mouse do to save the great cat?

ၔV ဝဲမၤ ကဲမဲၤ ဝဲၤ? What is the mouse able to do?

ቶፖ ከፍረ?



ፊ, ቶፖ ከፍረ ጽግ ገጽጽ ልጅ? ቶፖ
ገጽጽ ልጅ ገጽ?

ፊ ቶፖ ከፍረ ጽግ ገጽጽ ልጅ? ቶፖ
ገጽጽ ልጅ ገጽ?

ቅጥ ከቆረ? Where is everyone?

ዕ, ቅጥ ከቆረ ገጠጠ ልጅጅ? ቅጥ ስላለች ልጅ? Oh, where are all the good little girls? Where are they today?

ዕ ቅጥ ከቆረ ገጠጠ ልጅጅ? ቅጥ ስላለች ልጅ? And where are all the good little boys? Where are they today?

၎W Dဝ် PLH နှာAGJ?
၎Wခ Dခန PLH?
၎W PLH Sဖု Dဝ် ဝခနဝ်.
PLHခ ဝှာခခဝ် ၎W Sဖု?
ခခ ၎W PLH Sဖု.
နT Tန ဖု.
HခနHခ ဝခနဝ် PLH ဝA?
DနခMJA?

ᐃᑎ ᐃᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᐃᐃᐃ? Do you see the fox and the great cat?

ᐃᑎ ᐃᐃᑭ ᑭᑦ? Is the fox afraid of the great cat?

ᐃᑎ ᑭᑦ ᑭᐃ ᐃᑦ ᐃᐃᑭᑦ. The fox met the great cat and he was afraid.

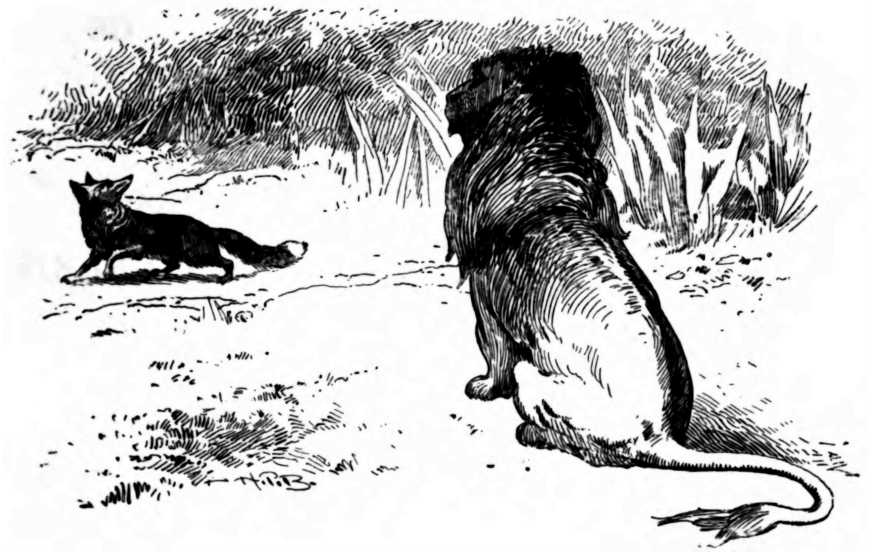
ᑭᑦ ᐃᐃᐃᐃ ᐃᑎ ᑭᐃ? Was the great cat hungry when he met the fox?

ᐃᐃ ᐃᑎ ᑭᑦ ᑭᐃ. Again the fox met the great cat.

ᐃᑦ ᑦᑭ ᑦᐃ. Another day it was.

ᑦᐃᑭᑦ ᐃᐃ ᐃᐃᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᐃᐃ ᐃᑭᐃᐃᐃ? Was the mouse afraid of the great cat when he saw him in the net?

ጋወ ድፍ ሆኑ



ፈ ጥላግ ጋወ ሆኑ ምላ.

ፀላግጊ ህፊ ጥፍ ዐላፉ ድፍ ዐወፀ ዐፅኖ.
ዐፕፍ ራፊቅቅጥ ዐፍገላ.

ቶጥ ጥፍ ጋወ ሆኑ ህፊ ምላ.

ህፊ ዐፅኖ ድፍ ዐላፉ ዐሃፍፋ ድፍገገ
“ፍጥገገ ዐወከፍ ፍገ.”

ላጸጥ ህፊ ምላ ድፍ ፈ ፍፅኖ. ሆኑ
ገጸ ዐሃዐፋ ድፍ ዐፍዐፉ ፍገ.

ᐃᑎ ᐃᑦ ᑭᑦ. A fox and a great cat.

ᑕ ᑕᐱᐱᑦ ᐃᑎ ᑭᑦ ᑭᐱ. Never had the fox met the great cat.

ᑕᐱᑦᑕ ᑭᐱ ᑕᑦ ᑕᐱ ᐃᑦ ᑕᑎᑕ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ. ᑕᑎᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ. And then one day he saw him and was greatly afraid. His fastest he ran away.

ᑦᑕ ᑕᑦ ᐃᑎ ᑭᑦ ᑭᐱ ᑭᐱ. Another day the fox saw the great cat again.

ᑭᐱ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ ᐃᑦᑕ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ ᐃᑦᑦᑦ “ᑕᑕᑦᑕ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ ᑦᑕ.” Again he was afraid and he thought as he was running away, “When I ran away last time, it was bigger.” (ᑕᑦ + ᐃᑦ + ᑕᑎᑦᑦ)

ᐱᐱᑕ ᑭᐱ ᑭᐱ ᐃᑕ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ. ᑭᑦ ᑕᑎ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ ᐃᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑦ. Later, again he met the great cat but was not afraid. He went towards the great cat and started speaking.

ራዕዮ ልዩ ከጠቅሱ ሊከከል፡፡
 ራዕዮ ልዩ ከጠቅሱ ሊቃል፡፡
 የሆነ ፀ ልዩ ከጠቅሱ ሊቃል ርክ፡፡
 ከጠቅሱ ልዩ ልዩ፡፡
 የሆነ ከጠቅሱ ሆከጠቅሱ ልዩ፡፡
 ሆከጠቅሱ ሆከ፡፡
 ልዩ ሆከጠቅሱ ሆከጠቅሱ ልዩ
 ሆከጠቅሱ ከጠቅሱ ሆከ፡፡
 ሆከጠቅሱ, “ፍ ሆከጠቅሱ፡፡”
 ሆከጠቅሱ ከጠቅሱ ሆከጠቅሱ, “ፍ ሆከጠቅሱ
 ሆከ፡፡”
 ፍ ሆከጠቅሱ ሆከጠቅሱ, “ፍ ልዩ? ሆከጠቅሱ.
 ሆከጠቅሱ ሆከ፡፡”

GO'W ၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ. You know that cats catch mice.

GO'W ၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ? Do you know cats eat mice?

ၵၵ ၵ ၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ? Do you think that a cat will catch a mouse if it is hungry?

ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵ. Mice are afraid of a cat.

ၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵ? Do you think the birds were afraid of the cat?

ၵၵၵ ၵၵ. They were afraid I think.

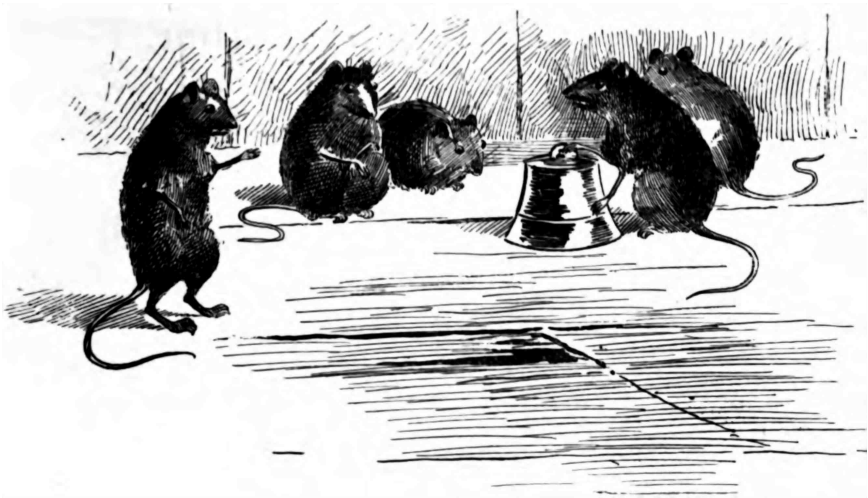
ၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ. The cat tried to think of something to do to get the birds.

ၵၵၵ, “ၵ ၵၵၵၵၵၵၵ.” They said, “You will not get us.”

ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ, “ၵၵ ၵၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ.” A sick bird said, “Let us all get another doctor.”

ၵၵ ၵၵၵ ၵၵၵ, “ၵၵ ၵၵ? ၵၵၵၵ. ၵၵၵ ၵၵ.” Another bird said, “Where is the cat? Let all of us see. I know it is around here.”

ሣህ ልዕ ፐሪ ኩፊክ



ፐሪ ኩፊክ ንፑክኛ ዓሠፀ ዓከፊኛ ሣህ.

ሕሃዐፎጳ ሰፀፋ ዐፀሎጌ ለፍጳ ፐፀፀጌጌ.

“ሣህ ፀከጐራ ዐፋቅከ.”, ዐጐጌ ሄፊ ኩፊክ.

“ከሕሃፀ ፊፊፊ ልሎጌ! ከሆኛ!”, ከኒ ዐፀጐጌ.

“ዐፋቅከ ክፐፕ,” ዐጐጌ ቶፐ, “ኛ ለ ኩፊክ ፐፍፍዐፕ ሣህ?”

D4Z ረ ሃገ ሸሸፈ ሆቲላ ፕሮጀክት
ግዛ.

ላላ ወጥ ጥፍ ስጦት። A cat and some mice.

ጥፍ ስጦት ጥፍጥፍ ወጥ ወጥፍ ላላ። Some mice in a house were greatly afraid of a cat.

ላላውን ላላ ወጥ ወጥፍ ላላ ጥፍ ጥፍ። So they met to think of something to do.

“ላላ ወጥፍ ወጥፍ።”, ወጥ ጥፍ ስጦት። “Let us all put a bell on the cat.”, said one mouse. (ጥ + ስ + ጥፍ + ወጥ)

“ላላውን ጥፍ። ወጥ።”, ላላ ወጥ። “That’s a good thought! Let us all do it!”, they all said.

“ወጥፍ ስጦት”, ወጥ ጥፍ, “ላላ ስጦት ጥፍ። ላላ?” “I have the bell in hand”, said another, “Who is the mouse to put it on the cat?”

ጥፍ ጥፍ ጥፍ ወጥፍ ጥፍ። But no one wanted to put the bell on the cat.

“AΓခဲၤ တူၤနီၣ်ၤ ဝဲၤလီၤ,” ဝဲၤဝဲၤ
DhJG.

ဝဲၤဝဲၤ ဝဲၤဝဲၤ.

“တူၤနီၣ်ၤ ဝဲၤဝဲၤ? ဝဲၤဝဲၤ? ဝဲၤ
ဝဲၤဝဲၤ တူၤနီၣ်ၤ,” ဝဲၤဝဲၤ.

တူၤနီၣ်ၤ DhJG ဝဲၤဝဲၤ.

DhḡḠ Dḡ TṢṢ ፅፃፀ



TṢṢ DhḡḠ ልገገገ ግግግግ. ግግ TṢṢ
ፅፃፀ ገገ.

ፅፃፀ ስፍፍ ለግግግግ ግግ DhḡḠ ለግግ
ግግ ፍግ.

“DhḡḠ,” ግግግ ፍግ ፅፃፀ, “ፍግ
ግግግግ ግግግግ ግግግ ግግግግ
ግግግግ.”

DhḥG Dḥ TṣL ፅፃፀ. The boys and some frogs.

TṣL DhḥG ጸጠፋ ዐጃፅ. ዐፄ TṣL ፅፃፀ ቶ. Some boys went away to the river. There were some bull frogs there.

ፅፃፀ ከET ሆፑፕፑ Zḥ DhḥG ሊከፑ ዐፅ Eፈ. The bull frogs were jumping everywhere and the boys were killing them with rocks.

“DhḥG,” ዐፑገ ህፅ ፅፃፀ, “ፊD ፕፊፑገገ ዐከፃፑገ DፋZ ፐፑፀፍ ፕፊፕፊ.” “Boys,” said one frog, “You all like this thing for doing but you all are forgetting you all are killing us.”

ኩታክ ኩላል ክጋሃር ቅጠካ.
ቅጋ ልሃ ሱ?
ወ ልሃ! ቅጋ ከላ ሱ?
ሬክ ፐታጋጋ ሃሃ? ክጋ ሃሃ?
ወ, ሃክክ.
ወ ኩታክ ድሃ? ወላ ሱ ሱ.
ሬ ልጋጋ ወቴ ልሃ.
ሬ ሃ ሱ ልሃ ልሃ.
ክ ሱ? ክ ሱ ኩታክ?
ወ ሱ ኩታክ ክጋሃር ቅጠካ ሱ.

ኩሰኛኩ ኩላፊ ንጠሃር ቶፀክ. I saw a mouse under the table.

ቶፀ ሳህ ሱፋ? Where was the cat?

ወ ሳህ! ቶፀ ከፊ ሱፋ? Hey cat! Where were you?

ፎክሪ ፐቢሊ ሸሪ? ንፕሪ ሸሪ? Were you inside the cow barn?

Why were you inside?

ዕ, ሸኛኛ. Oh, you were thirsty.

ፀ ኩሰኛኩ ድሃላ? ፀፊር ዐቂላ. I saw that mouse then it ran away.

ፎ ጠፀው ፀፊ ዓሳው. I don't know where it went away to.

ፎ ሸኛ ኩሰኛ ሳህ ጠሃ. You are not a very good cat.

ንፕ ዐቢላ? ንፕ ዐቢላ ኩሰኛኩ? What? Which mouse?

ፀ ዐቢላ ኩሰኛኩ ንጠሃር ቶፀክ ሱፋ. That little mouse that was under the table.

ቶፖ ፀፕዐፋ?



ሄዞ! ሄዞ! ቶፖ ፀፕዐፋ?

ቶፖ ፀፕዐፋ ደወደ.

ሄዞ! ሄዞ! ፍፕ ዐፀፋ ልፖ?

ዐፀፋ ከፀፍኩ ፍፀሃር ቶፀከ ገጽ ከላፊ.

ፍፕሃገ, ፕሃገ! ፍፕሃገ, ፕሃገ!

ቁፆ ጭፋ? Where did you go away to?

ሳይ! ሳይ! ቁፆ ጭፋ? Cat! Cat! Where did you go away to?

ቶፖፑ ፐቤል ደሰዐ። I went to the horse barn.

ሳይ! ሳይ! ሄፕ ዐቤል ገለፑ? Cat! Cat! What did you see?

ዐቤል ከጠፍኩ ከላይ ፍጥረት ተፈከ. I saw a little mouse under a table.

ፍጥረት, ፍጥረት! ፍጥረት, ፍጥረት! Towards high, down! Towards high, down!

၂၇ ၵုၵုၵု ၵုၵု



၂၇ ၵုၵုၵု ၵုၵု. နှစ် ၵု ၵုၵု ၵု.
ၵုၵု ၵု ၵုၵု ၵု. ၵုၵုၵု
ၵုၵုၵု ၵုၵု ၵုၵု.

ၵုၵု ၵုၵု ၵုၵု ၵုၵု ၵုၵု ၵုၵု.
“ၵုၵု”, ၵု ၵုၵု ၵု ၵု ၵု ၵု
ၵုၵု. “ၵုၵု ၵုၵု. ၵုၵုၵု.”

ၵုၵု ၵု ၵုၵု ၵုၵု, “ၵုၵု ၵုၵု,
ၵုၵုၵုၵု?”

“ၵု, ၵု,” ၵုၵု ၵု, “ၵုၵု ၵု?”

“ဇာတိဇာနည် ငွေချာအိမ်၊” ဝဇ္ဇာ ဝေ၊
 “ဇာတိဇာနည် ငွေချာအိမ်၊ ငွေချာအိမ် ဝေ၊
 ငွေချာအိမ် ငွေချာအိမ်၊”



AD O'බඩ DඳG බඔඪVබL.

බහඪඪ?

ඨ, ජඹබඩ හඹT බAGW.

ඡP DඳG O'Vඪ DඪබධSඹ?

DඪබධSඹබඪ ජGAGඪ?

ඪඪබ ටබL DඳG?

ඪV ඪඪඪඪ O'Vඪ DඪබධSඹ?

၁၀၀ ဝတ်ပြု၍ ငါ့အား ကြည့်ပါ။ Look at this little boy.
 သိလားနော်? Do you recognize him? Do you know him?
 ခု, ငါ့အား ကြည့်ပါ။ Oh, see the little birds.
 ဘုရား ငါ့အား ဘယ်ဘက်မှာ ရှိသလဲ? Where is the boy's hat?
 ငါ့အား ကြည့်ပါ။ Are you able to see into the hat? (၆၆ +
 ဝတ်ပြုပါ)
 ခုက သိလား ငါ့အား? Do you think he is good boy?
 ခုက ဘုရား ငါ့အား ဘယ်ဘက်မှာ ရှိသလဲ? What will he do with his hat?

ဒိဋ္ဌိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်?
ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဝိပဿနာ?
ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ကံမာတု တုလောကီ?
ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ကံမာတု တုလောကီ?
နာမ ရူပံ ပဋိပညာ?
ဤ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဖြစ်၏။
ဝိပဿနာ? ဤပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဝိပဿနာ ဖြစ်၏။
ဤ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ပဋိပညာ ဖြစ်၏။
ဝိပဿနာ ပဋိပညာ ဝိပဿနာ ဤပုဂ္ဂိုလ်
ဝိပဿနာ ဖြစ်၏။

SGZPAA? Are you able to tell?

Pfai PfaiaSh? Do you think he will put on the hat?

Rfai kail Tafaia? Does he think it is a good thing to do?

Raiaia Dafa kail Tafaia? Do the birds think it is a good thing to do?

P DhFT DhjG? Where are the other boys?

L Dfh aY. They are not here.

Oaiaia? Oaia Raia Oaia Ia. Do they know? That birds were there.

L Oaia DdG DhFT aSZPL. The little boy did not tell the others.

Oaia DdG Oaiaiaia iaYΘ AΓaia θaΘ Oaiaia. The little boy is forgetting what the bull frog spoke.

DdG Dd TSL HmT

DdG TSL OOmA HmT SPWl OVf
DfmdS.

OmG OfmdS Zd HmT fOm Jk
f.

DdG Ofyf L YG vLGOf
DfmdS fOm Jk Afmd f.

SSd yOf Dd L GfmdSY vSf.
hSL OfA?

L GOf iOfO OfLOf.

OfOGmd Hd Dmd OfO, “OVf
DfmdS LfmdSYf.”

Dmd hEOfmf Dd hSL HmT
OfLOf.

OmG hSL OffJf.

ZdZ hSL Dlfmd iOfO L DdG
vOfmdSYb TGmd Ofmd HmT fOm
Jk.

DdG Dd TſL IſT. A boy and some birds.

DdG TſL O'ŌmJ IſT S'WJ O'V' D'ſmSŴ. A boy put some birds into his hat.

ŌmG O'ſmSŴJ Zd' IſT ōŌh Jſ Iſ. Then he put the hat on and the birds were underneath.

DdG O'Ŵſſ L YG ſLŴO'J D'ſmSŴ ōŌh Jſ AſmJ Iſ. The boy thought no one will know that something was under the hat.

ſSŴ ōŴO'ſ Dd' L G'ſmSYſ YG ſSŴſ. Away to town he went and he did not take off his hat when meeting someone.

hſL O'hAſ. Everyone saw it.

L G'ŌO'ſ iſYŴ O'ŴLO'ſJ. They didn't know what to think.

ſYO'GſmJ ŴŴ DſſŴ O'ŴJ, "O'V' D'ſmSŴ LſſmSYſſ." So one man said, "I will take off his hat for him." (L + ſ + O'ſmSYRT + Rſ)

DſſŴ O'ſmSYſſ Dd' hſL IſT O'ŴLO'ſſ. The man took of the hat for him and all the birds took off flying. (O'ſmSYRT + RſT)

ŌmG hſL O'hſſſſ. Then everyone laughed.

ZŴZ hſL DſſŴA iſYŴ L DdG ſŴſſmSYſ TŴſmJ ſŴſmJ IſT ōŌh Jſ. And now every thinks that when a boy does not take off his hat it is because some birds are underneath.

Θ hſL!

Θ h\$U!
That's All!

Vocabulary List

The following vocabulary list covers most of the words used in this reader. Many of these words you should already be familiar with as they are taught in the book “Cherokee Language Lessons” and are only included here for convenience.

The words are listed in Syllabary order, not English order.

D

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [a²ga²³na²kti] “A doctor.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [a²ni²ga²³na²kti] “Doctors.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [a¹kto²³sdi] “He is looking at him, it.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [ji²ya²ga¹to²³sdi] “I am looking at him.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [ga²ga¹to²³sdi] “I am looking at it.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚᏍᏚ [u¹kto²³sdi³sgo³ʔi] “He looked at him, it.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚᏍᏚ [a¹kto²³sdi³sgo³ʔi] “He habitually looks at him, it.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [hi²ya²ga¹to²³sda] “Let you look at him.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [ha²kto²³sda] “Let you look at it.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [u²kto²³sdoh³di] “He to look at him, it.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [a²ga²ya²lu³di] “A net. A seine.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [di²ga²ya²lu³di] “Nets. Seines.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [a²ke²³he³²ga] “He is chasing him, it.”

ᏈᏍᏍᏚ [ji¹ke²³he³²ga] “I am chasing him, it.”

ᎠᎩᎠᎵᎠ [u¹ke²³hv³²sv²³ʔi] “He chased him, it.”

ᎠᎩᎠᎵᎠ [a¹ke²³he³²go³ʔi] “He habitually chases him, it.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [hi¹ke²hu¹ga] “Let you chase him.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [hi²ke²hu¹ga] “Let you chase it.”

ᎠᎩᎠᎵᎠ [u²ke²³hv³²sdi] “He to chase him, it.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a²ge²³hya] “A woman.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a²ni²ge²³hya] “Women”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a²ge²hyu⁴ja] “A girl.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a²ni²ge²hyu⁴ja] “Girls.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a¹gi³ʔa] “He is picking it up. He is getting it.” - *Something solid or neutral.*

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [ji²gi³ʔa] “I am getting it.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [u¹gi³sv²³ʔi] “He got it.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a¹gi³sgo³ʔi] “He habitually gets it.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [hi²gi] “Let you get it.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [u²gi¹sdi] “He to get it.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a¹gi³ʔa] “He is eating something solid.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [ji²gi³ʔa] “I am eating something solid.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [u¹gv²³ʔi] “He ate something solid.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a¹gi³sgo³ʔi] “He eats something solid.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [hi²ga] “Let you eat something solid.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [u²gi¹sdi] “He to eat something solid.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a²gi²³si] “A female.”

ᎠᎩᎵᎠ [a¹go²li²³ye³ʔa] “He is reading it. He is examining him, it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [ji²go²li²³ye³ʔa] “I am examining him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [ji²go²li²³ye³ʔa] “I am examining it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [u¹go²li²³ye³ʔv²³ʔi] “He examined him, it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [a¹go²li²³ye³²sgo³ʔi] “He habitually examines him, it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠ [hi²go²li²³ya] “Let you examine him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠ [hi²go²li²³ya] “Let you examine it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [u²go²li²³ye³²di] “He to examine him, it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [a¹gowh²ti³ha] “He sees him or her or it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [ji²gowh¹ti³ha] “I see him or her or it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [u¹go²hv²³ʔi] “He saw him or her or it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [a¹gowh²ti²³sgo³ʔi] “He usually sees him or her or it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [hi²go¹wah²ta] “Let you see him or her or it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [u²gowh²tvh³di] “Him to see him or her or it.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [a²gv²ha²lv⁴da] “A piece of something that has been cut.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [di²gv²ha²lv⁴da] “Cut pieces of something.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠ [a¹hi³ha] “He is killing him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [ji²ʔi³ha] “I am killing him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [u¹hlv²³ʔi] “He killed him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [a¹hi²ho³ʔi] “He habitually kills him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [hi²lu¹ga] “Let you kill him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ [u²hi²sdi] “He to kill him.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠ [a²hi⁴da] “Easy.”

ᎠᎠᎠᎠ [di²hi⁴da] “Easy.” *Plural.*

D.ṂVṂ [a¹hi²³do³²ha] “He is handling it. He has it in hand.”

ḤTVṂ [ji²ṛi²³do³²ha] “I am handling it. I have it in hand.”

ṂṂVṂT [u¹hi²³do³²lv²³ṛi] “He handled it. He had it in hand.”

D.ṂVFT [a¹hi²³do³²ho³ṛi] “He habitually handles it. He habitually has it in hand.”

ḤḤ [hi²hi²³da] “Let you handle it. Let you have it in hand.”

ṂḤḤ [u²hi²³da³²sdi] “He to handle it. He to have it in hand.”

DṁḤṂ [a¹le²ni³ha] “He is starting. He is beginning.”

ṢṁḤD [ga²le²ni³ṛa] “I starting.”

ṂṁṂṂT [u¹le²nv²hv²³ṛi] “He started.”

DṁḤṂAT [a¹le²ni²³sgo³ṛi] “He habitually starts.”

ṂṁṂ [ha²le²³na] “Let you start.”

ṂṁṂ [u²lenh²di] “He to start.”

DṁWḤD [al¹sa²la²di³ṛa] “He or it is ascending, rising.”

ṢṁWḤD [ga²li¹sa²la²di³ṛi] “I am ascending, rising.”

ṂṁWḤṂT [ul¹sa²la²da³²nv²³ṛi] “He ascended, rose.”

DṁWḤṂAT [al¹sa²la²di³²sgo³ṛi] “He habitually ascends, rises.”

ṂṁWḤṂ [hal²sa²la²dv¹ga] “Let you ascend, rise.”

ṂṁWḤ [ul²sa²la²do¹di] “He to ascend, rise.”

DṁḤḤḤḤ [al¹sgohl²da³²ne²ha] “He is permitting him.” - *Animate only*.

ḤḤḤḤḤḤ [ji²ya²li¹sgohl²da³²ne²ha] “I am permitting ...”

ṂḤḤḤḤḤḤT [ul¹sgohl²da³²ne²lv²³ṛi] “He permitted ...”

DṁḤḤḤḤḤḤFT [al¹sgohl²da³²ne²ho³ṛi] “He habitually permits ...”

အသိအာရုံ [hi²ya²li¹sgohl²da¹si] “Let you permit ...”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ul²sgohl²da¹neh³di] “He to permit ...”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al¹sgwe³tuh²gi³za] “He is taking off his hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ga²li¹sgwe³tuh²gi³za] “I am taking off my hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ul¹sgwe³tuh²gi³sv²³zi] “He took off his hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al¹sgwe³tuh²gi²sgo³zi] “He habitually takes off his hat.”

အသိအာရုံ [hal²sgwe¹tuh²gi] “Let you take off your hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ul²sgwe¹tuh²gi¹sdi] “He to take off his hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al¹sgwe³tု²hy³sga] “He is putting on his hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ga²li¹sgwe³tု²hy³sga] “I am putting on my hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ul¹sgwe³tု²hmv²³zi] “He put on his hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al¹sgwe³tု²hy³sgo³zi] “He habitually puts on a hat.”

အသိအာရုံ [hal²sgwe¹tု²hv¹ga] “Let you put on a hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ul²sgwe¹tု³sdi] “He to put on a hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al²sgwe¹tု²wo] “A hat.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [dil²sgwe¹tု²wo] “Hats.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al¹sde²li³ha] “He is helping.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ga²li¹sde²li³ha] “I am helping.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ul¹sde²lv²hv²³zi] “He helped.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al¹sde²li²³sgo³zi] “He habitually helps.”

အသိအာရုံ [hal²sde²³la] “Let you help.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [ul²sdehl²di] “He to help.”

ဝိသိအာရုံ [al²sinh²di²ha] “He is saving it.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀ [gal²sinh²dj²ha] “I am saving it.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀꨀ [u¹lsinh²dv³ɿ] ”He saved it.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [al²sinh²dj²sgo³ɿ] “He habitually saves it.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀ [hal²sinh²da] “Let you save it.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀꨀ [u¹lsinh²doh²di] ”He to save it.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀ [a¹li²ti³ɿa] “He is running away. He is escaping.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀ [ga²li¹ti³ɿa] “I am running away.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [u¹li²ti³sv²³ɿ] “He ran away.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [a¹li²ti³sgo³ɿ] “He habitually runs away.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀ [ha²li²ti] “Let you run away.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀꨀ [u²li²ti¹sdi] “He to run away.”

ꨀꨃꨀ [a²ma] “Water.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀ [a²ma²³yi] “In water. Into the water.”

ꨀꨃꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [a²mahl³di⁴ɿ] “A water well.”

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [a²me³gwo⁴ɿ] “An ocean. The ocean.”

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [a¹na²da³hli²si³ha] “They are gathering together.” - *This verb requires the use of a bound pronoun that indicates at least two people to form a group.*

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [o¹ja²da³hli²si³ha] “They and I are gathering together.”

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [u¹na²da³hli²sa²hmv²³ɿ] “They gathered together.”

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [a¹na²da³hli²si²³sgo³ɿ] “They habitually gather together.”

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [i¹ja²da¹hli²³sa] “Let you all gather together.”

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [u²na²da¹hli²³soh³di] “They to gather together.”

ꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀꨀ [a²nehl²di³ha] “He is trying to ... He is attempting to ...”

ꯊꯣꯛꯅ [ga³nehl²dɨ³ha] “I am trying to ...”

ꯀꯣꯛꯍꯅ [u³nehl²tə³nv³ɨ] “He tried to ...”

ꯂꯣꯛꯅꯂꯅ [a³nehl²dɨ²³sgo³ɨ] “He habitually tries to ...”

ꯀꯣꯛꯅ [ha¹nehl²da] “Let you try to ...”

ꯀꯣꯛꯅ [u¹nehl²³doh²di] “He to try to ...”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅ [a¹sga³²ha] “He is afraid.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅ [ji¹sga³²ha] “I am afraid.”

ꯀꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [u¹sga³lv²³ɨ] “He was afraid.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [a¹sga³hoɨ] “He is habitually afraid.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅ [hi²sga²³ya] “Let you be afraid.”

ꯀꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [u²sga¹sdi] “He to be afraid.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅ [a²sga²ya] “A man.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅ [a²ni²sga²ya] “Men.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [a¹sde²li³ha] “He is helping him.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [ji¹sde²li³ha] “I am helping him.”

ꯀꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅꯂꯅ [u¹sde²lv²hv²³ɨ] “He helped him.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅꯂꯅ [a¹sde²li²³sgo³ɨ] “He habitually helps him.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅ [hi¹sde²³la] “Let you help him.”

ꯀꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [u²sdehl²di] “He to help him.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅ, ꯂꯅꯊꯅ [a²se³hno, a²se³hmv] “But.”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [a¹danh²tɛ³ha] “He is thinking ...”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [ga²da²nv¹tɛ³ha] “I am thinking ...”

ꯀꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅꯂꯅ [u¹danh²te²³hlv³ɨ] “He thought ...”

ꯂꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅꯂꯅ [a¹danh²te²³sgo³ɨ] “He habitually thinks ...”

ꯀꯅꯊꯅꯂꯅ [ha²danh²tv²³la] “Let you think ...”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [u²danh²teh²di] “He to think ...”

ᑭᑭᑭ [a¹di²ha] “He is saying it.”

ᑭᑭᑭ [ga²di³ʔa] “I am saying it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [u¹dv²hnv²³ʔi] “He said it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [a¹di²³sgo³ʔi] “He usually says it.”

ᑭᑭ [ha²da] “Let you say it.”

ᑭᑭᑭ [ut²di] “Him to say it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [a¹di²di³ha] “He is getting up. He is rising from a prone position.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [ga²di²di³ʔa] “I am getting up.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [u¹di²dv²hv²³ʔi] “He got up.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [a¹di²di²³sgo³ʔi] “He habitually gets up.”

ᑭᑭ [ha²di²³da] “Let you get up.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [u²di²tdi] “He to get up.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [a¹tv²gi³ʔa] “He hears him, it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [ji²ya¹tv²gi³ʔa] “I hear him.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [ga¹tv²gi³ʔa] “I hear it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [u¹tv²ga³²nv²³ʔi] “He heard him, it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [a¹tv²gi³sgo³ʔi] “He habitually hears him, it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [hi²ya¹tv²gv¹ga] “Let you hear him.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [ha²tv²gv¹ga] “Let you hear it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [u²tv²³go³²di] “He to hear him, it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [a¹dv³ne²ha] “He is doing it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [ga²dv³ne²ha] “I am doing it.”

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [u¹dv³ne²lv²³ʔi] “He did it.”

Dᵀᵀᵀᵀ [a¹dv³ne²ho³ᵂi] “He does it.”

ᵀᵀᵀᵀ [ha²dv¹ga] “Let you do it.”

ᵀᵀᵀᵀ [u²dvn¹di] “He to do it.”

DLᵀᵀᵀᵀ [a¹hlᵂ²wi²dᵂ³ha] “He is taking off flying. He is flying away.”

ᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ [ga²dlᵂ²wi²dᵂ³ha] “I am taking off flying.”

ᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ [u¹hlᵂ²wi²dv²hv²³ᵂi] “He took off flying.”

DLᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ [a¹hlᵂ²wi²di²³sgo³ᵂi] “He habitually takes off flying.”

ᵀᵀᵀᵀ [hᵂ²hlᵂ²wi²³da] “Let you take off flying.”

ᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ [u²hlᵂ²wi²tdi] “He to take off flying.”

DC [a²tli] “He is running.”

ᵀᵀᵀᵀ [ga²di¹tli] “I am running.”

Dᵀᵀᵀᵀ, DCᵀᵀᵀᵀ [a¹dtli³sv²³ᵂi, a¹tli³sv²³ᵂi] “He was running.”
- *This is a “Set A” past tense form.*

Dᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ, DCᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ [a¹dtli³sgo³ᵂi, a¹tli³sgo³ᵂi] “He habitually runs.”

DCᵀᵀᵀᵀ [a²dli⁴sdi] “Something for pouring. A pitcher’s contents. A pitcher.”

DCᵀᵀᵀᵀ [di²dli⁴sdi] “Things for pouring.”

DCᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ [a²dli¹sdoh²di] “A tool or device for pouring. A pitcher.”

DCᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀᵀ [di²dli¹sdoh²di] “Pitchers.”

Dᵂᵂᵂ [ᵂ²chu⁴ja] “A boy.”

Dᵂᵂᵂᵂ [ᵂ²ni²chu⁴ja] “Boys.”

DCᵂᵂ [ᵂ²chv²ya] “A male.”

Dᵂᵂᵂ [a¹ya³ᵂi] “He is inside.”

ioḃw ḂAGW: OGD.

ḲḲḲ [ji²ya³ḃa] “I am inside.”

ḲḲḲḲ [a¹ya³ḃo³ḃi] “He is habitually inside.”

ḲḲḲḲ, ḲḲḲḲ [a²ya²nu⁴li, ga²ja²nu⁴li] “Fast.”

ḲḲḲḲḲ [di²ni²ya²nu⁴li] “Fast. (Plural).”

ḲḲḲ [a²ye⁴hli] “Center. Middle. Half. Half Dollar.”

ḲḲḲ [a¹yo³ga] “It is breaking. He is becoming spoiled.”

ḲḲḲ [ji²yo³ga] “I am becoming spoiled.”

ḲḲḲḲḲ [u¹yo³jv²³ḃi] “It broke. He became spoiled.”

ḲḲḲḲḲ [a¹yo³go³ḃi] “It habitually breaks. He habitually becomes spoiled.”

ḲḲḲ [hi²yo¹gi] ““Let you break. Let you become spoiled.”

ḲḲḲḲḲ [u²yo¹sdi] “It to break. He to become spoiled.”

In Cherokee a spoiled person is broken, not rotten. An English saying like “a bad apple in the bunch” when talking about people does not work well in Cherokee.

ḲḲḲḲḲ [a¹yo²hi³ha] “He is shooting him, it.”

ḲḲḲḲḲḲ [ji²yo²ḃi³ha] “I am shooting him.”

ḲḲḲḲḲḲ [ji²yo²ḃi³ha] “I am shooting it.”

ḲḲḲḲḲḲ [u¹yo²hlv²³ḃi] “He shot him, it.”

ḲḲḲḲḲḲ [a¹yo²hi²ho³ḃi] “He habitually shoots him, it.”

ḲḲḲḲ [hi²yo²ḃa] “Let you shoot him.”

ḲḲḲḲḲ [hi²yo²ḃa] “Let you shoot it.”

ḲḲḲḲḲḲ [u²yo²sdi] “He to shoot him, it.”

ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ [a¹yo³sdi²ḃa] “He is breaking it. He is spoiling him.” - *Not a long object. Not a flexible object.*

IrḥḥḍJḥ [ji²yo³sdi²ha] “I am spoiling him.”

IrḥḥḍJḥ [ji²yo³sdi²ha] “I am breaking it.”

OḥḥḍWOṬ [u¹yo³sta²nv²³ɿ] “He broke it.”

DḥḥḍJḥḍAT [a¹yo³sdi²sgo³ɿ] “He habitually breaks it.”

ḂḥḥḍḐ [hi²yo¹sda] “Let you spoil him.”

ḂḥḥḍḐ [hi²yo¹sda] “Let you break it.”

OḥḥḍVJ [u²yo¹sdoḥ³di] “He to break it.”

DBḂḥ [a¹yv²hi³ha] “He is entering it.”

IrBTḥ [ji²yv²ɿ³ha] “I am entering it.”

OḂPT [u¹yv²hlv²³ɿ] “He entered it.”

DBḂFT [a¹yv²hi²ho³ɿ] “He habitually enters it.”

ḂBḥ [hi²yv²³ha] “Let you enter it.”

OḂḥḍJ [u²yv²sdi] “He to enter it.”

DBḐ, BḐ [a²yv²wi, yv²wi] “A person.”

DḂBḐ [a²ni²yv²wi] “People.”

R

RṢ [e³ga] “He is going.”

RṢ [ge³ga] “I am going.”

OḥḐOṬRT [u¹we²nv³sv²³ɿ] “He went.”

RAT [e³gɔ³ɿ] “He usually goes.”

ṖḐ [he¹na] “Go.”

OḥḐOḥḍJ [u²we²nv¹sdi] “He to go.”

Rḥ [e²³ha] “He lives/dwells.”

FD [ge³ɿa] “I live/dwell.”

RFT [e¹ho³ɿ] “He habitually lives/dwells.”

ᲠᲞᲠ [he²he³sdi] “Let you live/dwell.”

RᲠ [e⁴hi] “Resident. Dweller.”

DᲠᲠ [a²ne⁴hi] “Residents. Dwellers.”

RWᲠ [e²la²di] “Down. On foot.”

RFD [e¹li³ɿa] “He thinks so”

FFD [ge²li³ɿa] “I think so”

OᲞᲠᲠᲠ [u¹we²li³²sv²³ɿi] “He thought so”

RᲞᲠᲠᲠ [e¹li³²sgo³ɿi] “He habitually thinks so”

ᲠW [he²³la] “Let you think so”

OᲞᲠᲠᲠ [u²we²li¹sdi] “He to think so”

RᲞᲠ [e²li⁴gwu] “It is possible that ...”

RT [e⁴gwa] “Huge. Large.”

GᲠᲠ [ja²ne⁴gwa] “Huge. Large.” *Animate plural.*

ᲠᲠ [je⁴gwa] “Huge. Large.” *Inanimate plural.*

RᲠᲠ [e²gwo²³ni] “A sea. Seas.”

RVᲠ [e¹do³ha] “He is walking around. He is around here.”

FVᲠ [ge²³do³²ha] “I am walking around. I am around here.”

OᲞᲠᲠᲠ [u¹we²³do³²lv²³ɿi] “He walked around. He was around here.”

RVFT [e¹do³ho³ɿi] “He habitually walks around. He is habitually around here.”

ᲠᲠ [he²³da] “Let you walk around. Let you be around here.”

OᲞᲠᲠᲠ [u²we²da¹sdi] “He to walk around. He to be around here.”

T

Tʂ [i²ga] “Day. Days.”

TʂO.ʌL [i²³ga³nv²hi⁴da] “Length.”

TJʂO.ʌL [i²³dɿ³ga²nv²hi⁴da] “Length.” - *Plural measurements.*

TʂL [i²³ga³da] “Some” - *Only used when referring to more than one of something.*

TY [i²³gi] “Is.”

ʋY [yɿ²gi] “If. Maybe.”

L ʋY [yɿ²gi] “Is not.”

TA.ʌL [i²³go³hi⁴da] “Until. A length of time.”

TʌŋGT [i²lv²³hi³yu⁴ɿi] “Ever.”

TGʌJ [i²yu⁴sdi] “Like. Similar. Because. Therefore.”

ʋ

ʋH [o²hni] “After.”

ʋʌIT [o¹də²lv⁴ɿi] “A mountain.”

VLIT [do¹də²lv⁴ɿi] “Mountains.”

O

OʂGS [u²ga²lo²³ga] “A leaf.”

JʂGS [ju²ga²lo²³ga] “Leaves.”

OʋHL [u²kə²hyo⁴da] “Dry.”

ᠣᠬ᠔ᠬᠢᠯ [u²ni²kə²hyo⁴da] “Dry.” *Plural animate.*

ᠵ᠔ᠬᠢᠯ [ju²kə²hyo⁴da] “Dry.” *Plural inanimate.*

ᠣᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰ [u¹ge²yü³ha] “He/she is possessive of it (inanimate). He, she loves him, her (animate).”

ᠢᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰ [ji²ge²yü³ʔa] “I love him, her.”

ᠳᠦᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰ [a¹gi²ge²yü³ha] “I am possessive of it.”

ᠣᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰᠦᠳᠦᠰ [u¹ge²yü³sv²³ʔi] “He was possessive of it. He loved him, her.”

ᠣᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰᠦᠳᠦᠰ [u¹ge²yü³so³ʔi] “He is habitually possessive of it. He habitually loves him, her.”

ᠠᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰᠦᠳᠦᠰ [hi²ge²yü³se³sdi] “Let you love him, her.”

ᠭᠡᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰᠦᠳᠦᠰ [ja²ge²yü³se³sdi] “Let you be possessive of it.”

ᠣᠲᠦᠭᠦᠰ [u²geyh²di] “He to be possessive of it. He to love him, her.”

ᠣᠭᠠᠰ [u¹go³²di] “More.”

ᠣᠴ [u¹dli] “More.”

ᠣᠵᠵ [u²gu¹ku] “A hoot owl.”

ᠣᠬᠵᠵ [u²ni²gu¹ku] “Hoot owls.”

ᠣᠰ [u²³ha] “He has a solid object.”

ᠳᠦᠰ [a¹gi²ha] “I have a solid object.”

ᠣᠰᠦᠳᠦᠰ [u¹hv²³ʔi] “He had a solid object.”

ᠣᠰᠦᠳᠦᠰ [u¹ho³ʔi] “He habitually has a solid object.”

ᠭᠡᠳᠦᠰ [ja²he³sdi] “Let you be having a solid object.”

ᠣᠰᠦᠰᠦᠰ [u²ha²lv²ni] “A bell.”

ᠵᠦᠰᠦᠰᠦᠰ [ju²ha²lv²ni] “Bells.”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠ [u¹lv²³kwdi] “He likes him, it.”

ᠢᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠ [ji²lv²³gwo³²di] “I like him.”

ᠳᠤᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠ [a¹gi²lv²³kwdi] “I like it.”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠᠳᠤ [u¹lv²³kwdv³ᠵi] “He liked him, it.”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠᠮᠤᠳᠤ [u¹lv²³kwdo³ᠵi] “He habitually likes him, it.”

ᠠᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠ [hi²lv²gwo¹da] “Let you like him.”

ᠠᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠ [hi²lv²kwda] “Let you like it.”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠᠮᠤᠳᠤ [u²lv²³kwdo^{h2}di] “He to like him, it.”

ioṇṇ ᠮᠠᠭᠠᠳᠤ ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠭᠠ.

ᠣᠲᠤ [u¹hna⁴] “There.”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠳᠤᠭᠠᠰᠤ [u¹nu²lv²³hy²sga] “He is failing to ...”

ᠳᠤᠶ᠋ᠠᠳᠤᠭᠠᠰᠤ [a¹gi²nu²lv²³hy²sga] “I am failing ...”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠳᠤᠭᠠᠳᠤ [u¹nu²lv²³hnv²³ᠵi] “He failed to ...”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠳᠤᠭᠠᠳᠤᠠ [u¹nu²³lv³²hy²sgo³ᠵi] “He habitually fails to ...”

ᠭᠠᠳᠤᠭᠠᠰᠤ [ja²nu²³lv³²hy²ᠵga] “Let you fail to ...”

ᠣᠶ᠋ᠠᠳᠤ [u¹nu²³ly²di] “He to fail to ...”

ᠣᠣᠰᠤ [unh¹ta] “He knows it.” *ᠠᠵᠤ Only refers to facts or information.*

ᠳᠤᠣᠰᠤ [a¹gwanh²ta] “I know it.”

ᠣᠣᠰᠤᠳᠤ [unh¹tv²³ᠵi] “He knew it.”

ᠣᠣᠰᠤᠮᠤᠳᠤ [unh¹to³ᠵi] “He usually knows it.”

ᠭᠣᠰᠤᠭᠠᠳᠤ [janh²te³sdi] “Let you know it.”

ᠣᠨᠠᠳᠤ [u²sdi⁴] “A baby.” *This is the same as “little”, except the leading “u” is long.*

ᠵᠣᠨᠠᠳᠤ [jun²sdi] “Babies.”

ᠣᠯᠠᠳᠤ [u²sdi⁴] “Little” *This is the same as “baby”, except the leading “u” is short.*

ᑭᓐᓂᑦ [jʊ²sdi⁴] “Little.” *Plural inanimate.*

ᐅᐤᐱᐃᐅᐤᐱᐅᐤᐱᐅᐤᐱ [u²da²lv⁴kwdi] “Snobbish.” - *He likes himself.*

O'OLIVJ [u²na²da²lv⁴kwdi] “Snobbish.” - *They like themselves.*

SLG·JəḏET [du¹da²³wa³di³²sgv⁴ʔi] “Shades. Shadows.”

ᐅᓴᕋᓄᐃᑦ [u¹da²³wə³di³²sdoɦ²di] “Something casting a shadow.”

ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ [u¹da²³wa³di³²sdi] “It to cast a shadow.”

ᑭᑯᑯᑯ [ju²³na²ta²na] “Big. Large.” - *Plural animate.*

ᑃᑃᑃ [ju²³ta²na] “Big. Large.” - *Plural inanimate.*

DYWSYD [ak¹ta²de²gi³ʔa] “I thirst. I am thirsty.”

O'WSSO'T [u¹ta²de²ga³²nv²³ɿi] “He thirsted. He was thirsty.”

O'WSYŋAT [u¹ta²de²gi³sgo³ʔi] "He habitually thirsts. He habitually is thirsty."

GWSES [tsta²de²gv¹ga] “Let you thirst. Let you be thirsty.”

O'W\$A.I [u²ta²de²³go³²di] “He to thirst. He to be thirsty.”

DTS [a¹gwa²de³ga] “I am throwing it.”

QJORT [u¹di²³nv³²sv²³ɹi] “He threw it.”

OʃAT [u¹de³go³ʔi] “He habitually throws it.”

GS [ja²du¹ga] “Let you throw it.”

OJO [u²di²³nv³²di] “He to throw it.”

OVA, VA, VG [u²do²hi²yu⁴, do²hi²yu⁴, do²yu⁴] “Very. Really.”

OVL [u²do²³da²gwa²da] “All day.”

OVLJRT [u¹do²³da³gwi²di³sv⁴ɿi] “During the day.”

OS [u¹du³ha] “He is standing in a liquid.”

DTS [a¹gwa²du³ha] “I am standing in a liquid.”

OSRT [u¹du³sv²³ɿi] “He stood in a liquid.”

OSFT [u¹du³so³ɿi] “He habitually stands in a liquid.”

GS [ja²du³se³sdi] “Let you stand in a liquid.”

OS [u²duh²di] “He to stand in a liquid.”

OSF [u¹du²li³ha] “He wants him or her or it.”

DTSF [a¹gwa²du²li³ha] “I want him or her or it.”

OS [u¹du²lv²³hv²³ɿi] “He wanted him or her or it.”

OSF [u¹du²li²³sgo³ɿi] “He normally wants him or her or it.”

GSW [ja²du²³la] “Let you want him or her or it.”

OS [u²duhl²di] “Him to want him or her or it.”

OC [u²dli] “Away from ...”

OPS [u¹dlv³ga] “He is sick.”

DYPS [a¹kdlv³ga] “I am sick.”

OPET [u¹dlv³gv²³ɿi] “He was sick.”

OPAT [u¹dlv³go³ɿi] “He is habitually sick.”

GPY [tsdlv¹gi] “Let you be sick.”

OPT [u²dly²ɿi³sdi] “He to be sick.”

ᠣᠭᠳ [u¹ja³ᠲa] “He is inside of ...”

ᠳᠡᠭᠳ [a¹gwa²ja³ᠲa] “I am inside of ...”

ᠣᠭᠢᠲ [u¹ja³ᠲv²³ᠲi] “He was inside of ...”

ᠣᠭᠳᠠᠲ [u¹ja³ᠲo³ᠲi] “He is habitually inside of ...”

ᠭᠭᠷᠠᠳᠠ [ja²ja³ᠲe³sdi] “Let you be inside of ...”

ᠣᠪᠲ [u²je²li⁴ᠲi] “His. It is his.”

ᠳᠪᠲ [ju²je²li⁴ᠲi] “They are his.”

ᠣᠭᠡᠫᠡᠳᠠ [u¹wa²kew²sga] “He is forgetting it.” - *The “v” changes to “a” after “u-” and “uni-”*

ᠳᠡᠫᠡᠳᠠ [a¹gww²kew²sga] “I am forgetting it.” - *Here the “v” stays.*

ᠣᠭᠡᠫᠡᠳᠠᠲ [u¹wa²kew²sv²³ᠲi] “He forgot it.” - *“v” changes to “a” after “uw”*

ᠣᠭᠡᠫᠡᠳᠠᠲᠠᠲ [u¹wa²kew²sgoᠲi] “He habitually forgets it.”

ᠣᠭᠡᠫᠡ [wi²jv²³ke³wa] “Let you forget it.” - *The imperative always gets the “ᠣ” prefix.*

ᠣᠭᠡᠫᠡᠳᠠ [u²wa²ke²hwi³sdi] - “He to forget it.”

ᠣᠭᠡ [u²wa⁴sa] “Alone. Only.”

ᠳᠭᠡ [u²nv⁴sa] “They are alone. Only them.”

ᠣᠪᠲᠠ [u¹we²ka³ha] “He has a living thing.”

ᠳᠪᠲᠠ [a¹gi²ka³ha] “I have a living thing.”

ᠣᠪᠲᠠᠲ [u¹we²ka²hv²³ᠲi] “He had a living thing.”

ᠣᠪᠲᠠᠲᠠᠲ [u¹we²ka²ho³ᠲi] “He habitually has a living thing.”

ᠲᠪᠲᠠᠲᠠ [je²ka²he³sdi] “Let you have a living thing.”

ᠣᠪᠲᠠ [u¹we³yv⁴ᠲi] “A creek. A river.” *The high rising tone on “yv” is very important.*

S᳚᳚BT [du¹we³yv⁴ʔi] “Creeks. Rivers.”

᳚᳚S᳚ [ʋ²wo²du⁴hi] “Pretty.”

᳚ZS᳚ [ju²no²du⁴hi] “Pretty.” *Plural animate.*

᳚᳚S᳚ [ʋ²wo²du⁴hi] “Pretty.” *Plural inanimate.*

᳚᳚᳚ [u¹wo²³hla] “He is sitting. He is at home.” - *You must use the “᳚-” prefix when there is more than one person is sitting*

D᳚᳚᳚ [a¹gwo²³hla] “I am sitting. I am at home.”

᳚᳚PT [u¹wo²³hlv³ʔi] “He sat. He was at home.”

᳚᳚᳚T [u¹wo²³tlo³ʔi] “He usually sits. He is usually at home.”

KL᳚᳚ [jo²³hle³²sdi] “Let you sit. Let you go home.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ [u¹ye²tsga] “He is laughing.”

DY᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ [a¹gi²ye²tsga] “I am laughing.”

᳚᳚᳚RT [u¹ye²tsv²³ʔi] “He laughed.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚AT [u¹ye²tsgo³ʔi] “He habitually laughs.”

G᳚᳚᳚᳚ [ja²ye²³tsa] “Let you laugh.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ [u²ye²tsdi] “He to laugh.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚ [u¹yo³si³ha] “He is hungry.”

DY᳚᳚᳚᳚ [a¹gi²yo³si³ha] “I am hungry.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ET [u¹yo³si²sgv²³ʔi] “He was hungry.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚AT [u¹yo³si²sgo³ʔi] “He is habitually hungry.”

G᳚᳚᳚᳚ [ja²yo¹si²³sa] “Let you be hungry.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ [u²yo¹si²³soh³di] “He to be hungry.”

᳚᳚᳚᳚ [u²yv³sdi] “Dwelling. House. Bedroom.” - *A place for entering inside of.*

i

ိဝေယဝ် တဂ္ဂေယျ [v¹sg²nv i²yu⁴sdi] “Therefore.”

ဝေယဝ်တဂ္ဂေယျ [sginh³yu²³sd] “Therefore.”

ိဝေဝ, ဝေဝ [v¹sgwu³, sgwu³] “Also.”

၌

၌အ [ga³go²] “Who?”

၌ဝံ၌ [ga²le¹ga] “He is climbing it.”

၌ဝံ၌ [ji²le¹ga] “I am climbing it.”

ဝံ၌ာတ [u¹lv³²sv²³zi] “He climbed it.”

၌ဝံ၌ာတ [ga²le¹go³zi] “He habitually climbs it.”

ဝံ၌ [hi²lu¹ga] “Let you climb it.”

ဝံ၌ာယ [u²lv¹sdi] “He to climb it.”

၌ာယ [gahl²di³ha] “He is putting it into a container.”

၌ာယ [ji²lo¹di³ha] “I am putting it into a container.”

ဝံ၌ာဝံ၌ာတ [uhl¹ta²nv³zi] “He put it into a container.”

၌ာယဝံ၌ာတ [gahl²di²³sgo³zi] “He habitually puts it into a container.”

ဝံ၌ာ [hihl²da] “Let you put it into a container.”

ဝံ၌ာယ [uhl²doh³di] “He to put it into a container.”

၌ာယ [gahl³doh²di] “Container.”

၌ာယာယ [di²gahl³doh²di] “Containers.”

၌ာယ [gahl²jo²³de] “A house. Houses”

၌ာယ [ga²lo³²sga] “He is falling from an elevated position.”

ᎠᎭᏅᏍ [jɪ²lo³sga] “I am falling from ...”

ᎠᎭᏅᏍ [u¹lo³sv²³ɪ] “He fell from ...”

ᏍᎭᏅᏍ [ga²lo³sgo³ɪ] “He habitually falls from ...”

ᎠᎭᏅ [hi²lo¹hi] “Let you fall from ...”

ᎠᎭᏅᏍ [u²lo¹hi³sdi] “He to fall from ...”

ᏍᎠᎡᎠ [ga²lv³la²di] “High.”

ᏍᎠᎡᎠᏍ [ga²lv²³la³di²dla] “Above. Towards high.”

ᏍᎠᎡ [ga²ne³ɪa] “He is getting a flexible object. He is picking up a flexible object.”

ᎠᎡᎠ [ji²ne³ɪa] “I am getting a living flexible object. ...”

ᎠᎡᎠ [ji²ne³ɪa] “I am getting a flexible object. ...”

ᎠᎡᎠᏍ [u¹ne³sv²³ɪ] “He got a flexible ...”

ᏍᎠᎡᏍ [ga²ne³sgo³ɪ] “He habitually is getting a flexible ...”

ᎠᎡᎠ [hi²na²gi] “Let you get a living flexible ...”

ᎠᎡᎠ [hi²na²gi] “Let you get a flexible ...”

ᎠᎡᏍ [u²ne¹sdi] “He to get a flexible ...”

ᏍᎠᎡᎡ [ga²ne²gi³ɪa] “He is getting some liquid. He is picking up some liquid.”

ᎠᎡᎡᎡ [ji²ne²gi³ɪa] “I am getting some liquid.”

ᎠᎡᎡᎡᏍ [u¹ne²gi³sv²³ɪ] “He got some liquid.”

ᏍᎠᎡᎡᏍ [ga²ne²gi³sgo³ɪ] “He habitually gets some liquid.”

ᎠᎡᎡᎡ [hi²ne²³gi] “Let you get some liquid.”

ᎠᎡᎡᎡᏍ [u²ne²gi¹sdi] “He to get some liquid.”

ᏍᎠᎡᎡ [ga²ne²ji⁴ɪ] “His chest.”

ᏍᎠᎡᎡᏍ [ga²ni²yi³ha] “He is catching him, it. He is arresting him. He is playing catcher.”

ἮἮἮἮ [ji³ni²yi³ha] “I am catching him.”

ἮἮἮἮ [ji²ni²yi³ha] “I am catching it.”

ἮἮἮἮ [u¹ni³yv²hv²³ɿ] “He caught him, it.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [ga²ni²yi²³sgo³ɿ] “He habitually catches him.”

ἮἮἮ [hi²ni²³ya] “Let you catch him.”

ἮἮἮ [hi²ni²³ya] “Let you catch it.”

ἮἮἮἮ [u²niyh²³di] “He to catch him, it.”

ἮἮἮ [ga²no²ni²³li] “He is flying.”

ἮἮἮἮ [ji²no²ɿ²³li] “I am flying.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [u²no²hi²³li³²do²lv³ɿ] “He flew.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [ga²no²hi²³le³²go³ɿ] “He habitually is flying.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [hi²no²hi²³lv³²sv³ɿ] “Let you be flying.”

ἮἮἮ [ga²nu²go³ga] “He is exiting.”

ἮἮἮἮ [ji²nu²go³ga] “I am exiting.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [u¹nu²go³jv²³ɿ] “He exited.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [ga²nu²go³go³ɿ] “He habitually exits.”

ἮἮἮἮ [hi²nu²go²ɿ] “Let you exit.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [u²nu²go¹sdi] “He to exit.”

ἮἮἮ [ganh²ga] “He is lying down.”

ἮἮἮ [ji²nv¹ga] “I am lying down.”

ἮἮἮἮ [ganh²go³ɿ] “He habitually lies down.”

ἮἮἮἮἮ [hinh²ge³sdi] “Let you lie down.”

ἮἮἮἮ [ga²nv²hi⁴da] “Long.” - *As a description. Use ἮἮἮἮἮ when talking about length.*

ἮἮἮἮἮ [di²ga²nv²hi⁴da] “Long.”

နဉ်ယၢ် [ga²sgɪ²lo] “A table. A chair.”

ၵနဉ်ယၢ် [dɪ²ga²sgɪ²lo] “Tables. Chairs.”

နဉ်ယၢ်ၵ [ga²sgɪ²lv⁴ɪ] “On a chair or on a table.”

နဉ် [ga²do¹] “What?”

နဉ် ဝဉ်ဉ် [ga²do² u²sdi] “What?” *Used when asking about an object or something else similar. Pay special attention to the leading normal tone on “usdi”.*

နဉ် ဝဉ်ဉ် [ga²do² u⁴sdi] “Which one?”

နဉ် ဉ်ဉ် [ga²do² ju⁴sdi] “Which ones?” - *Inanimate.*

နဉ် ဝဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [ga²do² un⁴sdi] “Which ones?” - *Animate.*

နဉ်ဉ် [ga²do¹hv⁴] “Why?”

နဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [ga²doh³dɪ³ha] “He is dropping something flexible or alive.”

ၵနဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [ji²ya²doh³dɪ³ha] “I am dropping something alive.”

နဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [ga²doh³dɪ³ha] “I am dropping something flexible.”

ဝဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [u¹doh³tə³nv³ɪ] “He dropped something flexible or alive.”

နဉ်ဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [ga²doh³dɪ²³sgo³ɪ] “He habitually drops something flexible or alive.”

ၵနဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [hi²ya²doh¹da] “Let you drop something alive.”

နဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [hə²doh¹da] “Let you drop something flexible.”

ဝဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [u²doh¹doh³di] “He to drop something flexible or alive.”

နဉ်ဉ်ဉ် [ga²də³sga] “A flexible object is falling from a hanging position.”

SVဝဏ် [ga²dɔ³sga] “I, a flexible object, am falling from a hanging position.”

OVRT [u¹dɔ³sv²³ɿ] “A flexible object fell from a hanging position.”

SVဝဏ်AT [ga²dɔ³sgo³ɿ] “A flexible object habitually falls from a hanging position.”

•V• [ha²do¹hi] “Let you, a flexible object, fall from a hanging position.”

OV•ဝဏ်J [u²do¹hi³sdi] “A flexible object to fall from a hanging position.”

SS [ga²du³] “On top.”

SSဝ်T [ga²du³hv⁴ɿ] “A town. A city.” - *Place of on top.* **SS** + **ဝ်** + **T**

JSSဝ်T [di²ga²du³hv⁴ɿ] “A town. A city. Towns. Cities.”

SC•ဝဏ် [ga²jvy³sga] “He is stinging him, it.”

IC•ဝဏ် [ji²ya²jvy³sga] “I am stinging it.”

OG•BT [u¹wa²jv³hyv²³ɿ] “He stung it.”

SC•ဝဏ်AT [ga²jvy³sgo³ɿ] “He habitually stings it.”

•ဝဏ် [hi²ya²jv¹hya] “Let you sting it.”

OG•ဝဏ်J [u²wa²jvy¹sdi] “He to sting it.”

SH• [ga²wo³ni²ha] “He is speaking.”

IC•H• [ji²wo³ni²ha] “I am speaking.”

OVHRT [u¹wo³ni²sv²³ɿ] “He spoke.”

SH•ဝဏ်AT [ga²wo³ni²sgo³ɿ] “He usually speaks.”

•H• [hi²wo¹ni²³hi] “Let you speak.”

OVH•ဝဏ်J [u²wo¹ni²³hi³sdi] “Him to speak.”

SD [ga²hye³ɿ] “He is eating a flexible object.” (**S** + **BD**)

ꠤ

ꠤꠦꠤꠦꠤꠦ [ge²hlɯ²hv³sga] “He, it, is howling, screaming, yelling, etc.”

ꠤꠦꠤꠦꠤ [ge¹lɯ²hv³sga] “I am howling.”

ꠤꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦ [u¹we²hlɯ²hmv²³ɿi] “He howled.”

ꠤꠦꠤꠦꠤꠦꠦꠦ [ge²hlɯ²hv³sgo³ɿi] “He habitually howls.”

ꠤꠦꠤꠦ [he²hlɯ²hv¹ga] “Let you howl.”

ꠤꠦꠦꠦꠤꠦꠦꠦ [ɥ²we²hlɯ²hv³sdi] “Him to howl.”

ꠥ

ꠥꠦꠦꠦ, ꠥꠦ [gi²³ga³ge, gi²³ge] “Red.”

ꠥꠦ [ki²lo⁴] “Someone.”

ꠦ

ꠦꠦ [ko³ga] “A crow. Crows.”

ꠦꠦ [ko¹hi⁴] “A while ago.”

ꠦꠦ ꠦꠦ [ko¹hi⁴ i²ga] “Today.”

ꠦꠦꠦ [go²hi⁴da] “A long time.”

ꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦ [ko¹hi³²yv⁴ɿi] “Later. After a while.”

ꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦ [go²hoh²dɿ³ha] “He is making a round or long object fall.”

ꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦ [go²ɿoh²dɿ³ha] “I am making a round or long object fall.”

ꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦ [u¹wo²hoh²tɿ³nv³ɿi] “He made a round or long object fall.”

ꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦꠦ [go²hoh²dɿ²³sgo³ɿi] “He habitually makes a round or long object fall.”

HOUL [ho²hoh²da] “Let you make a round or long object fall.”

OOLHOVJ [u²wo²hoh²doh³di] “He to make a round or long object fall.”

AGOL, AOL [go²hu⁴sdi, go⁴sdi] “Something. A thing.”

AFS [gohl²ga] “He is recognizing him.”

IFIFS [ji²yo²li¹ga] “I recognize him.”

OOLFOCT [u¹wohl²ju²³zi] “He recognized him.”

AFAT [gohl²go³zi] “He habitually recognizes him.”

IFIFY [hi²yo²li¹gi] “Let you recognize him.”

OOLCOL [u²wo²hli³sdi] “He to recognize him.”

AFS [gohl²ga] “He understands it.”

AFS [go²li¹ga] “I understand it.”

OOLFOCT [u¹wohl²ju²³zi] “He understood it.”

AFAT [gohl²go³zi] “He habitually understands it.”

IFY [hohl²gi] “Let you understand it.”

OOLCOL [u²wo²hli³sdi] “He to understand it.”

A4OL [go¹se³ha] “He is saying to him.”

IF4OL [ji²yo¹se³ha] “I am saying to him.”

OOL4AT [u¹wo¹se²³lv³zi] “He said to him.”

A4AT [go¹se³hø³zi] “He habitually says to him.”

IF4B [hi²yo¹si] “Let you say to him.”

OOL4J [u²wo¹seh³di] “He to say to him.”

J

Jɔ̌ [gu²le] “An acorn. Acorns.”

Jɔ̌ ʡɔ̌Aɦɔ̌ [gu²le di²sgo²³ɦni²hi] “An acorn mourner. A morning dove.” - *Literally: “It is one who mourns acorns.”*

Jɔ̌ ʡɦɔ̌Aɦɔ̌ [gu²le di²ni²sgo²³ɦni²hi] “Acorn mourners.”

ʡɔ̌D [gu²te³ɔ̌a] “He is picking him or it up.”

ɦɔ̌ɔ̌D [ji²yu¹te³ɔ̌a] “I am picking him up.”

ʡɔ̌D [gu¹te³ɔ̌a] “I am picking it up.”

ɔ̌ɔ̌ɔ̌RT [u¹wu²te³sv²³ɔ̌i] “He picked him, it up.”

ʡɔ̌ɔ̌AT [gu²te³sgo³ɔ̌i] “He habitually picks him, it up.”

ɦɔ̌ɔ̌WY [hi²yu¹tə²gi] “Let you pick him up.”

ɦWY [hu²tə²gi] “Let you pick it up.”

ɔ̌ɔ̌ɔ̌ɔ̌ [u²wu²te¹sdi] “He to pick him, it up.”

E

Eɔ̌ [gvh⁴di] “With it. By means of it.” - *This word cannot be used like the “with” of English. It should only used when doing some action with something.*

Eɔ̌ɔ̌ [kdi³ha] “He is using it.”

Eɔ̌ɔ̌ [gv¹di³ha] “I am using it.”

ɔ̌ɔ̌WOT [uwh¹tə²nv³ɔ̌i] “He used it.”

Eɔ̌ɔ̌AT [kdi²³sgo³ɔ̌i] “He habitually uses it.”

ɦɔ̌ [hvh²da] “Let you use it.”

ɔ̌ɔ̌Vɔ̌ [uwh²doh³di] “He to use it.”

EGSOL [gv²wa²tu³hwɔ̌²da] “All around.”

⚡

⚡P [ha²dlv] “Where?”

⚡Θh [hə²wi⁴ni] “Under.”

⚡Θh Jɿ [hə²wi³ni³ di³dla] “Underneath.”

⚡Θω [hə²wi²ya] “Meat.”

ᐃ

ᐃW TS [hi²la⁴ i²³ga⁴] “How many?” - *Inanimate*.

ᐃW Tωh [hi²la⁴ i²ya³ni] “How many?” - *Animate*.

ᐃWBT [hi²la³²yv⁴ɿ] “When?”

Θ

Θt [na¹hna⁴] “That place.” - Θ + *Oʔt*. - *Some dialects use Oʔt and not Θt for this meaning.*

h

hɿʌ, hɿʋ [ni²ga⁴da, ni²ga⁴dv] “All. Everyone.”

hɿʋD [ni²ga²we²ɿa] “He is saying it. He is uttering, meowing, whinnying ...”

hɿʋD [ni²ji²we²ɿa] “I am uttering, saying, making an animal noise ...”

hɿʋRT [nu¹we¹sv²³ɿi] “He uttered, said, made an animal noise ...”

hɿʋωDAT [ni²ga²we¹sgo³ɿi] “He habitually utters, says, makes an animal noise ...”

hθ [hni³wi] “Let you utter, say, make an animal noise ...”

TGθθJ [i²yu³we¹sdi] “He to utter, say, make an animal noise ...”

hET [ni²kv⁴ɿ] “All over. Everywhere.”

hEJθ [ni²gv³ne²ha] “He is doing to it.”

hEJθ [ni²gv¹ne²ha] “I am doing to it.”

θ6JθT [nu¹wv³ne²lv³ɿ] “He did to it.”

hEJθT [ni²gv³ne²ho³ɿ] “He habitually does to it.”

θθ [hmv³ga] “Let you do to it.”

TGθθJ [i²yu¹wan²di] “He to do to it.”

Adding “θθθ” directly before this verb usually indicates “fixing or repairing”.

hEOθD [ni²gvnh³de³ɿa] “He is taking it off.” - *To take something off something.*

hEOθD [ni²gvnh³de³ɿa] “I am taking it off.”

θGOθRT [nu¹wanh³de³sv²³ɿi] “He took it off.”

hEOθθθAT [ni²gvnh³de³sgo³ɿi] “He habitually takes it off.”

θθLY [hmvnh³da³gi] “Let you take it off.”

TGθGOθθJ [i²yυ³wanh¹de¹sdi] “He to take it off.”

hEOJθ [ni²gvnh³dj³ha] “He is putting it on.” - *To put something on something.*

hEOJθ [ni²gvnh³dj³ha] “I am putting it on.”

θGOθWOT [nu¹wanh³tə²nv³ɿi] “He put it on.”

hEOJθθθAT [ni²gvnh³di²³sgo³ɿi] “He habitually puts it on.”

θθL [hmvnh³da] “Let you put it on.”

TGθGOθVJ [i²yυ³wanh¹doh³di] “He to put it on.”

Z

Zᵒᵑ [nɔ²kwsɪ] “A star. Stars.”

Zᵂ [no²³gwu] “Now”

O

Oᵒ [nv²da] “Moon. Sun.”

Oᵂᵂ [nv¹ya] “A rock. Rocks.”

Oᵒᵒᵂ [nv¹yo⁴hi] “A rocky place. In rocks.”

T

ᵒᵑᵑ [gwa²lɔ³si] “Muscadine Grape.” - *This is a grape native to North America and is not the same as the European grape usually bought at the grocery store.*

ᵂ

ᵂᵂᵂ, ᵂᵂᵂᵂ [sda⁴ya, sda⁴yi] “Hard. Difficult.”

B

B [si] “Wait! All the same (*still*). Even now (or then) as was formerly (*still*).”

ᵂᵂᵂ ᵒᵒᵑᵑᵑ ᵂᵂ, B ᵂᵂᵂᵂᵂ. That is an ugly beaver, still I want him.

ᵂᵂᵂ ᵂᵂ B ᵒᵂᵂ. That beaver is still there.

ᵂᵂ, ᵂᵂᵂ [hlɔ³si, vhlɔ³si] “Not all the same (*not still*). Not now as was formerly (*not still*).”

ᵂᵂᵂ ᵂᵂ ᵂᵂ ᵒᵂᵂ ᵂᵂᵂ. That beaver is no longer still there. That beaver is not still there.

ᠪᠠᠳ [si²³gwu] “Again. More.”

ᠲ

ᠲᠦ᠋᠋᠋ [so²³gwi³li] “A horse. Horses.”

ᠲᠦ᠋᠋᠋ ᠣᠪᠪᠠᠳ [so²³gwi³ u²ni²yv³sdi] “Horse barn.”

R

RZᠠᠳ [sv²no²³yi] “At midnight.”

ᠯ

ᠯᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠰᠠᠲ [dahl²ta²de³ga] “He is jumping.” - *This verb is always used with the “ᠰ-” prefix.*

ᠰᠰᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠰᠠᠲ [de²ga³li¹ta²de³ga] - “I am jumping.”

ᠰᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠯᠣ᠋᠋ᠲ [duhl¹ta²di²³nv³²sv²³ᠵi] - “He jumped.”

ᠯᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠰᠠᠲ [dahl¹ta²de³go³ᠵi] - “He habitually jumps.”

ᠠᠯᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠰᠠᠲ [tahl³ta²du¹ga] - “You jumped.”

ᠳᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠯᠣ᠋᠋ᠲ [juhl²a²di²³nv³²di] - “He to jump.”

ᠯᠣ᠋᠋᠋ᠳᠠ᠋᠋ᠰ [dana²dlo²sga] “They are meeting. They are meeting someone.”

ᠠᠯᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠳᠠ᠋᠋ᠰ [do¹ja²dlo²sga] “You all are meeting.”

ᠰᠣ᠋᠋᠋ᠲ [du¹na²dlo²sv²³ᠵi] “They met.”

ᠯᠣ᠋᠋᠋ᠳᠠ᠋᠋ᠲ [da¹na²dlo²sgo³ᠵi] “They habitually meet.”

ᠵᠠ᠋᠋᠋ᠳ [di¹ja²dlo³hi] “Let you all meet.”

ᠳᠣ᠋᠋᠋ᠳᠠ᠋᠋ᠲ [ju²na²dlo²hi²sdi] “They to meet.”

This verb is really ᠰᠦ᠋᠋᠋ᠳ.

ᠯᠠ᠋᠋᠋ᠰ [da¹yō³sga] “He is releasing him.” - *Animate only.*

S

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [du³sga²le³sdi²ha] “He is involuntarily releasing it.” - *Inanimate.*

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [da¹gwa³sga²le³sdi²ha] “I am involuntarily releasing it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [du³sga²le³sta²nv²³zi] “He involuntarily released it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [du³sga²le³sdi²sgo³zi] “He habitually involuntarily releases it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [di²ja³sga²le³sda] “Let you involuntarily release it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [ju¹sga²le¹doh³di] “He to involuntarily release it.”

This verb is used to indicate events like “it slipped out of my hand”, “he lost his grip on it”, etc.

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ်ၼ်: ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ်.

ၼံၼ် [du¹do²za] “He is called. He is named.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ် [da¹gwa²do³za] “I am called.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ် [du¹do³zv²³zi] “He was called.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ် [du¹do³zo³zi] “He is habitually called.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [de²³ja³do³ze³sdi] “Let you be called.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ် [ju²do¹sdi] “He to be called.”

ၼံၼ် [du¹dlo²sga] “He is being confronted with it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ် [da¹gwa²dlo²sga] “I am being confronted with it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ် [du¹dlo²sv²³zi] “He was confronted with it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [du¹dlo²sgo³zi] “He is habitually confronted with it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [di²ja³dlo³hi] “Let you be confronted with it.”

ၼံၼ်ၼ်ၼ် [ju²dlo²hi²sdi] “He to be confronted with it.”

SHOBS [du¹yɔ³sga] “He is voluntarily releasing it.” - *Inanimate*

LYHOBS [da¹gi³yɔ²sga] “I am voluntarily releasing it.”

SHRT [du¹yɔ³sv²³ɿ] “He voluntarily released it.”

SHOAT [du¹yɔ³sgo³ɿ] “He habitually voluntarily releases it.”

JGHA [di²ja³yɔ²hi] “Let you voluntarily release it.”

JHOSH [ju²yɔ³hi³sdi] “He to voluntarily release it.”

ioob AGW: LHOBS, SOBSOOLH.

L

L TLAG [hla³ i²lv²³hi³yu⁴] “Never.”

L TAP [hla³ i²lvh³dlv] “Nowhere.”

L P [hla³ dlv⁴] “Nowhere.”

L YG [hla² ki²lo] “No one.”

L ALOH [hla³ go²hu⁴sdi] “Nothing.”

H

HET [hlgv⁴ɿ] “A tree.”

SHET [dehl²³gv⁴ɿ] “Trees.”

P

P, TAPT [dlv, i²lvh³dlv⁴ɿ] “Somewhere.”

PLH, PLH [hlv²də²ji, tlv²də²ji] “A great cat. Panther. Lion.”

OLU RƏ PLH. [o¹də²lv⁴ e⁴hi hlv²də²ji] “A mountain lion.”

ከ

ኩፀፐ [ji³sgwa] “A bird. Birds.”

ኩፀሃሃ [ji²³sgwo³²gwo] “Robin.” - *The bird.*

ኩፀኛከ [ji²sde²ji] “A mouse. Mice.”

ኩፀሪ [ji²sdu] A rabbit. Rabbits.

ኩፐ [ji²³yu] “Boat. Airplane.”

ገ

ገቴክፀፐ [ju²hna²jo⁴sdi] “Sour.”

ፍ

ፍኛ [wah²ga] “A cow. Cows.”

ፍኛፑፑ (wa³du²li³si) “Syrup”, “Sorghum”, “Honey”, “Honey Bee”

ፍፂ, ፍፑፂ [wə²hya, wə²hə²ya] A wolf. Wolves.

ወ

ወሀ [we²³sa] “A cat. Cats.”

የ

የከኛፑፀፐፑፑፑ ፐፑፐፐ [yi²ni²gal³sdi³hə²gwu i²lvh³dlv⁴ɿ] “Any-where. Wherever.”

የከኛፑፀፐፑፑፑ ሃፍ [yi²ni²gal³sdi³hə²gwu ki²lo] “Anyone.”

Grammar

The following sections detail additional grammar rules to become familiar with before attempting any translations.

Currently able to do ...

To indicate if someone or something is *currently* able to do something use one of the following combined prefixes on the infinitive form.

EY- [gv²gi²-] “I am able to ...” (*ga + agi*)

SG- [ga²ja²-] “You are able to ...” (*ga + ja*)

ṣḏJ- [ga²sdi²-] “You two are able to ...” (*ga + sdi*)

ṣYh- [ga²gi²ni²-] “You and I are able to ...” (*ga + gini*)

ṣh- [ga¹ji²-] “You all are able to ...” (*ga + iji*)

ṣhYh- [ga²yo²gi²ni²-] “He and I are able to ...” (*ga + ogini*)

ṣhY- [ga²yo²gi²-] “They and I are able to ...” (*ga + ogi*)

EG- [gv²wa²-] “He is able to ...” (*ga + u*)

EGh- [gv²wa²ni²-] “They are able to ...” (*ga + uni*)

Example:

- DYAGṣJ. “My ability to see it.”
 - EYAGṣJ. “I am able to see it.”
 - Ɓ ṣEYAGṣJ. “I am not able to see it.”

Doing for ..., Doing to ...

To indicate that something is being done to someone else or being done for someone else, you take the past tense form and add one of the following special “doing for” endings.

You should only use pronouns that indicate animate to animate relationships when using this ending.

-Rᠬᠠ [-cha] “is doing for ... is doing to ...”

-ᠪ [-si] “let be doing for ... let be doing to ...”

-Rᠡ [-eli] “just did for ... just doing to ...”

-RFT [-ehoi] “habitually does for ... habitually does to ...”

-RFT [-ehvi] “was doing for ... was doing to ...”

-Rᠫᠠᠵᠢ [-ehesdi] “will be doing for ... will be doing to ...”

-Rᠠᠲ [-elvi] “did for ... did to ...”

-Rᠠᠲ [-elv²i] “later, do it for ... later, do it to ...”

-Rᠡ [-eli] “will do it for ... will do it to ...” - *Requires the use of the “L-” future prefix.*

-Rᠠ [-ehdi] “to do for ... to do to ...”

Examples:

- ᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ. “He did it.”

– ᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤᠬᠤᠭᠤ. “He is doing it for me.”

* $H + DY + ᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ + Rᠬᠠ$.

- ᠰᠴᠤᠯᠠᠵᠤᠨ. “He turned it over.”

– ᠰᠴᠤᠯᠠᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤ. “He will turn it over for you.”

* $J + L + G + ᠰᠴᠤᠯᠠᠵᠤᠨ + Rᠡ$.

- ᠣᠶᠢᠷᠲᠤ. “He got a rock.”

– Oʷᵛ ᵼʸᵛᵛᵀ. “I got a rock for him.”

* ᵼ + Oʷʸʀᵀ + ᵼᵀ.

On some verbs one can add the prefix “ᵀ-” to indicate “to” as in “to-wards someone or at someone”.

Example:

● ᵑᵅᵛᵀ. “He is writing them.”

– ᵑᵅᵛᵛᵀ. “He is writing them for him.” - ᵑᵅᵛᵛᵀ
+ ᵼ. (*Writing them on his behalf.*)

– ᵀᵅᵅᵅᵛᵛᵀ. “He is writing them to him.” - ᵀ +
ᵑᵅᵛᵛᵀ + ᵼ. (*Writing them for him to send to him.*)

These endings are also used to indicate “something bad happening by an unspecified actor to people” when used with verbs that indicate or could indicate something negative happening.

Example:

● ᵁᵀᵛ Oʰᵛ. “The car broke.”

– ᵁᵀᵛ Oʰᵛᵀ. “The car broke down on him.” - *Literally:*
The car broke for him.

* Oʰᵀ + ᵼᵀ.

More details can be found in the paper “Cherokee Grammar Applicative Suffix” published by Dr. Wyman Kirk.

Is going to do ..., Went to do ..., Will go to do

...

To indicate that someone or something will be going so they can do something, is going so they can do something, or was going so they could do something you take the past tense form and add one of the following special “is going to” endings. *These endings are only used when indicating that motion has occurred, is occurring, or will be expected to occur.*

-RṢ [-e³ga] “is going to ...” - Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on.

-OṢ [-u³ga] “let go to ...” - Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on.

-OṢ [-u²ga²] “just went to ...” - Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on.

-RAT [-e³go³ṛi] “habitually goes to ...” - Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on.

-RET [-e³gv³ṛi] “was going to ...” - Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on.

-iRT [-v³sv³ṛi] “went to ...” - Uses “Set B”.

-Rb [-e³si] “will go to ..., will be going to ...” - Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on and also requires the use of the “L-” future prefix.

-iṁJ [-v³sdi] “to go to ...” - Uses “Set B”.

Examples:

- ʔṚṚṚT. “He did it.”

– ʔṚṚB ʔṚṚṚṚ. “He is going to the creek to do it.”

* *h + D + ʔṚṚṚṚT + RṢ.*

- ʔET. “He ate something solid.”

– DṚAT. “He habitually goes to eat something solid.”

* *D + ʔET + RAT.*

- ʔṚ SCTṚJOṚT. “He turned it over there.”

– ʔṚ VṚṚCTṚJOṚṚ. “He will go there to turn it over.”

- ʔṚṚ ʔṚYRT. “He got a rock.”

- Oʷ OʷRRT. “He went to get a rock.”
* OʷRT + iRT.
- Gʷ OʷAʷT. “He saw the wolf.”
 - Gʷ DAFʷ². “He just now went to see the wolf.”
* D + OʷAʷT + Oʷ².
- JʷPJA JAʷP OʷAFβiT. “He read the comic.”
 - JʷPJA JAʷP DAFβOʷʳ. “Let him go to read the comic.”
* D + OʷAFβiT + Oʷʳ.
- OʷBPT. “He entered it.”
 - ʰʷP OʷBʷJA DβLET. “He was going to enter the horse barn.”
* D + OʷBPT + RET.
- ʷE OʷIRT. “He climbed the tree.”
 - ʷE OʷIRʷJA DTSʷ. “I want him to go climb the tree.”
* OʷIRT + iʷJA.

More details can be found in the first half of the paper “Cherokee Grammar Go Suffix ega” published by Dr. Wyman Kirk.

Is going and doing ..., Went and did ..., Will go and do ...

Related to the previous discussion for “Going To” is the related idea of doing something when doing another thing. There are three main forms which cover “when he goes he does”, “when he went he did”, and “when he goes he will” which will be shown by example.

“go and do”

This form is created replacing “-iT” with “-RΘ” [-e³na] on the past tense form and adding the prefix “ᵛᵔ-”.

Example:

- ᵛᵔᵛᵔB ᵛᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ. “When he goes to the creek to do it I see him.”

– ᵛᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ. ᵛᵔ + h + D + ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ + RΘ.

“went and did”

This form is created by replacing “-iT” with “-RΘ” [-e³na] on the past tense form. This form does not add the prefix “ᵛᵔ-”.

Example:

- DΘ ᵔᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ, DΘ ᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔ DΘ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ. “When the deer went to enter the prairie, the deer failed to see the wolf so the wolf ate the deer.”

– ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ. ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ + RΘ.

“will go and do”

This form is created replacing “-iT” with “-RΘ” [-e³na] on the past tense form. This form does not add the prefix “ᵛᵔ-”. This form uses “Set A” pronouns if the present tense uses “Set A” pronouns. *This form is identical to “went and did” in some circumstances and context must be used to tell them apart.*

Example:

- ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ DΘ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ, DΘ ᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ. When the deer goes to enter the prairie the deer will fail to see the wolf.
Literal: “It will be when the deer went to enter the prairie, the deer failed to see the wolf.”

– ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ. D + ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ + RΘ.

More details can be found in the second half of the paper “Cherokee Grammar Go Suffix ega” published by Dr. Wyman Kirk.

Creating descriptive words - “-i⁴T”

If you want to be able to describe something based on a state of being, like “jumpy” for “jumping” or “hungry” for “is hungry”, you can often take the *Past Tense* form and use the suffix “-i⁴T”. These new word forms use the “J-” prefix rules for making plurals and must be inflected for person. The word order normally reverses as the new word with the “-i⁴T” suffix is a descriptive word and normally goes in front of what it is describing. *Keeping the “⁴” tone is very important.*

Examples:

- JW O’WSSJL. The fox was thirsty.
 - O’WSSO’T JW. The thirsty fox.
 - JhWSSO’T JW. The thirsty foxes.
- DdG O’hBwF. The boy was hungry.
 - O’hBwET DdG. The hungry boy.
 - JhBwET DhG. The hungry boys.
- GFJt. You escaped. You ran away.
 - GFJRT h. You appear flighty. You look like you want to run away.
- SS O’GSJL. He baked the bread.
 - O’GSO’T SS. Baked bread.

Sometimes the final “T” is pronounced “⁴”.

Example:

- SS O’GGLJL. “He fried the bread.”
 - EGLO⁴ SS. “Fry bread.”

While not all verbs can be turned into descriptive words this way, many can.

More and Most

There are several different ways in Cherokee to express the idea of “more” and “most” when talking about attributes like color or size. Here are some of these ways:

More

There are three common endings which can be used to indicate “more”:

-ᎠᎹᎠ [-ge⁴Ꭰi] - This is a common ending. *If the word ends with “-a” the “-a” is replaced with “-i”.*

Examples:

- ᎠᎹᎠ. “A small amount.”
 - ᎠᎹᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Less. A smaller amount.” - ᎠᎹᎠ + ᎠᎠ.
- ᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Fast.”
 - ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Faster.” - ᎠᎠᎠᎠ + ᎠᎠ.
- ᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Large.”
 - ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Larger.” - ᎠᎠᎠᎠ + ᎠᎠ.

-ᎠᎠ [-ya] - This is a less common ending.

- ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Smart”
 - ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Smarter.” - ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ + ᎠᎠ.

-ᎠᎠ [-ka] - This is another less common ending.

- ᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Little.”
 - ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ. “Littler.” - ᎠᎠᎠᎠ + ᎠᎠ.

ᎠᎵ [u¹go³²di] “More.” - Use this word before any derived forms like “ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵ”. *This word can also be used in place of the other endings in many circumstances.*

ᎠᎵ [u¹dli] “More.” - *This is a common variation of “ᎠᎵ”.*

Examples:

- ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “He/she was hungry.”
 - ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The hungry wolf.”
 - ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The more hungry wolf. The hungrier wolf.”
- ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “He/she was thirsty.”
 - ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The thirsty cat.”
 - ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The more thirsty cat. The thirstier cat.”
- ᎠᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The large wolf.”
 - ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The larger wolf. The more large wolf.”
- ᎠᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The little bird.”
 - ᎠᎵ ᎠᎵᎵ ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ. “The littler bird. The more little bird.”

As there is no clear rule to determine which ending goes on which word when in doubt use either the ending “-ᎵᎵ” or the word “ᎠᎵ”.

Most

The forms for “most” work much like the forms for “more”.

ᎠᎵ + -ᎵᎵᎵᎵᎵ [wɪ- + -v⁴ɪ] - This is the most common form for words that do not end in “-Ꮅ”. Any original final vowel sounds are removed.

Examples:

- ᖃᖅC. “A small amount.”

– ᖃᖃᖅPT. “Least. Smallest amount of.”

- RT. “Large.”

– ᖃᖃᖅT. “Largest.” - $\Theta + RT + iT$.

- ᖃᖃᖅ. “Red.”

– ᖃᖃᖅET. “Reddest.” - $\Theta + ᖃᖃᖅ + iT$.

- ᖃᖃᖅ. “They-Red.”

– ᖃᖃᖅET. “They-Reddest.” - $\Theta + ᖃᖃᖅ + iT$.

- Dᖃᖃᖅ. “Fast.”

– ᖃᖃᖃᖅT. “Fastest.” - $\Theta + Dᖃᖃᖅ + iT$.

- O’AJ. “More.”

– ᖃᖃᖅT. “Most.” - $\Theta + O’AJ + iT$.

Θ- + -B⁴T [wᖃ- + -yv⁴ᖃi] - This a common form to use on words that use “-ᖃ” to form their “more” form. *The ending “-BT” is really “ᖃ + iT”.*

Example:

- DᖃᖃᖅJ. “Smart”

– DᖃᖃᖅJᖃ. “Smarter.” - $DᖃᖃᖅJ + ᖃ$.

– ᖃᖃᖃᖅJBT. “Smartest.” - $\Theta + DᖃᖃᖅJ + ᖃ + iT$.

Θ- + -E⁴T [wᖃ- + -kv⁴ᖃi] - This a common form to use on words that use “-ᖃ” to form their “more” form. *The ending “-ET” is really “ᖃ + iT”.*

Examples:

- **ဝဲမိၤ**. “Little.”

- **ဝဲမိၤမိၤ**. “Littler.” - **ဝဲ** + **ဝဲမိၤ** + **မိၤ**
- **မိၤမိၤမိၤ**. “Littlest.” - **ဝဲ** + **ဝဲမိၤ** + **မိၤ** + **ိၤ**.

- **ဒီမိၤ**. “I-Little.”

- **ဒီမိၤမိၤ**. “I-Littlest.” - **ဝဲ** + **ဒီ** + **ဝဲမိၤ** + **မိၤ**.

ဝဲ- [wɨ-] - This prefix is used by itself on many words that end in “-ၤ”.

Example:

- **ဝဲမိၤ**. “Dry.”

- **မိၤမိၤ**. “Driest.” - **ဝဲ** + **ဝဲမိၤ**.

မိၤမိၤ [wu¹go³²dv⁴i] “Most.” - Use this word before derived forms like “ဝဲမိၤမိၤ”.

မိၤမိၤ [wu¹dlv⁴i] “Most.” - *This is common variation of “မိၤမိၤ”.*

Examples:

- **ဝဲမိၤမိၤ**. “He/she was hungry.”

- **ဝဲမိၤမိၤ** **မိၤမိၤ**. “A hungry rabbit.”
- **မိၤမိၤ** **ဝဲမိၤမိၤ** **မိၤမိၤ**. “The most hungry rabbit. The hungriest rabbit.”

- **ဝဲမိၤမိၤ**. “He/she was thirsty.”

- **ဝဲမိၤမိၤ** **မိၤမိၤ**. “The thirsty wolf.”
- **မိၤမိၤ** **ဝဲမိၤမိၤ** **မိၤမိၤ**. “The most thirsty wolf. The thirstiest wolf.”

While not as arbitrary like the “more” forms, the rules to determine which “most” form to use is not always clear, so when in doubt use the “ဝဲ + ဝဲမိၤ” combination.

More Than Usual

Related to the idea of “more” and “most” is the idea of “more than usual”. In English this can be expressed by phrases like “really loud”, “extra hard”, “really bad”, “especially good”, and so forth.

-R⁴T [-sv⁴ʔi] “More than usual.”

Examples:

- **မဲလဲဝဲ**. “Hard.”
 - **မဲလဲဝဲRT**. “Really hard. Harder than most.”
- **ဒဲလဲ**. “Easy.”
 - **ဒဲလဲURT**. “Really easy. Easier than most.”

Less and Least

If you want to indicate something is “less” or “least” it is common to use the words “**နဲနဲCFT**” (smaller) and “**ဝဲနဲနဲPT**” (smallest).

- **မဲလဲဝဲ**. “Hard.”
 - **နဲနဲC မဲလဲဝဲ**. “A little hard.”
 - **နဲနဲCFT မဲလဲဝဲ**. “Less hard.”
 - **ဝဲနဲနဲPT မဲလဲဝဲ**. “Least hard.”
- **ဝဲနဲမဲET**. “He/she is thirsty.”
 - **ဝဲနဲမဲET ဣမဲS**. “A thirsty rabbit.”
 - **နဲနဲCFT ဝဲနဲမဲET ဣမဲS**. “A less thirsty rabbit.”
 - **ဝဲနဲနဲPT ဝဲနဲမဲET ဣမဲS**. “The least thirsty rabbit.”

Something already referenced ...

The prefix **Ir-** is used to refer to either a known and experienced point in time, or when referring back to something specific that was previously mentioned. This prefix works very much the same way “the time that”, “the one who”, “the place where”, “the thing that”, and so forth are used in English when they are *not* being used to ask a question.

Note:

- The prefix **Ir-** is never used with the prefix **ṽḁ-**, they go in the same place.
- If the prefix **Ir-** is used before a “w” sound it becomes “J-” (**jü-**).
- If using **Ir-** to refer to a previously mentioned event it must be one that was *directly* experienced.

Examples:

- **Gh O'ŋhR.** “John spoke.”
 - **Gh R.ḁ JŋhR.** “John spoke yesterday.” - (**Ir** + **O'ŋhRT**) - *Here the speaker is referring to a specific point in time that the speaker experienced.*
 - **Gh Irṣŋhṽ.** “John just spoke.” - (**Ir** + **ṣ** + **ḁŋh.ḁ** + **D²**)
 - **Dḁṣṽ ḁŋO⁴.** **Gh Jŋhḁ.** “The man went away. The one that John spoke with.” (**Ir** + **O'ŋhRT**) - *Here the prefix Ir- in the second sentence is used to refer to the man who went away in the first sentence.*
 - **Gh Dḁṣṽ O'ŋhḁ.** **Dḁṣṽ JḁŋO⁴** “John spoke with the man. That man is the one who went away.” (**Ir** + **Ḡ** = **O'ŋO⁴RT**) - *Here the prefix Ir- in the second sentence is used to clarify that the man who went away is the same as the one John spoke with in the first sentence.*
- **GŋhR.** “You spoke.”
 - **R.ḁ IrGŋhR.** “You spoke yesterday.” - (**Ir** + **G** + **O'ŋhRT**)
 - **Irḁŋhṽ.** “You just spoke.” - (**Ir** + **ḁŋh.ḁ** + **D²**)

- ፍቅሬታው ከላይ. “I saw a wolf.”
 - ጸሓፊ ፍቅሬታው ከላይ. “Yesterday I saw a wolf.” - (ከ + ከ + ዐላፊT)
 - ፍቅሬታው ከላይ. “I saw a wolf just now.” - (ከ + ከ + ልላፊW + D²)
- §V ምንጥል ጸሓፊ? “What did you do yesterday?” - *The prefix ከ- is not used here even though the speaker is referring to a specific point in time, as the question is about an event the speaker did not directly experience.*
 - ምንጥል. “I spoke.” - (ከ + ድሃ + ዐግላፊRT) - *Here the speaker is referring to a specific point in time and directly experienced the event so that the use of the prefix ከ- is expected.*
- §V ምንጥል? “What did you do?”
 - ድሃግላፊ. “I spoke.” - (ድሃ + ዐግላፊRT) - *Because there was no reference to a specific point in time, it is not appropriate to use the prefix ከ- here.*
- ይኸው ፍቅሬታው ድሃ ዐግላፊ ፍቅሬታው ዐግላፊ ነው። ይህ ይገልጻል ምንጥል. ዐግላፊ ከነው። “A white wolf and a black wolf were there. One of them ate a squirrel. It was the white one.” - *In this example the prefix ከ- is used twice. It's first use (ጋፍ from ከ + ዐፀT) refers back to the previously mentioned wolves and is translated as “of them” into English. It's second use (ከነው from ከ + ነፀT) refers specifically to previously mentioned white wolf and is translated as “one”.*

Other uses for the prefix ከ- is discussed in other lesson material.

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