Ө DhKT ᏥᏯ DhT Dƨ ᏂᏔᏕ ᏥᏍᏗ

ᏣᏔᏅ-ᏂᏗᏕ ᏗᏕᏓᏕᏁᏍᏗ

The Three Kittens and Chicken Little

Cherokee-English Dictionary

ᏣᏔᏅ DAᏁᏃᏗ

Michael Joyner

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The Three Kittens and Chicken Little Cherokee-English Dictionary

Michael W S Joyner

Companion Vocabulary and Grammatical Forms

Ɵ DhKT ᏕᏌ DhL Dᏻ ᏂᏔᏚ ᎤᏍᏗ / ᏣᏔᎩ-ᏂᏎᏚ ᏗᏚᏌᏍᏙᏁᏗ

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Vocabulary

D

DT [a^{3}ʔi] (vi) “He is walking.”

> **ꞩT** [ga^{3}ʔi]
> **DTRT** [a^{3}ʔi^{2}sv^{23}ʔi]
> **DTꝸT** [a^{3}ʔi^{2}so^{3}ʔi]
> **—**
> **—**

DᎾհᏯᏄꞩ [ạ^{2}ka^{2}hyo^{3}sga] (vi) “It is drying out.”

> **ꓘᎾհᏯᏄꞩ** [jị^{2}ka^{2}hyo^{3}sga]
> **OᎩᎾհRT** [u^{2}ka^{2}hyo^{3}sv^{23}ʔi]
> **DᎾհᏯᏄAT** [ạ^{2}ka^{2}hyo^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]
> **ᏭᎾհᏭ** [hị^{2}ka^{2}hyo^{3}hi]
> **OᎩհᏭᏄᏘᏗ** [u^{2}ka^{2}hyo^{3}hịsdi]

DᎾհᏘᏬ [ạ^{2}ka^{2}hyọh^{3}dị^{2}ha] (vt) “He is drying it out.”

> **ꓘᎾհᏘᏬ** [jị^{2}ka^{2}hyọh^{3}dị^{2}ha]
> **OᎩհWOᎩT** [u^{2}ka^{2}hyọh^{3}tạnv^{23}ʔi]
> **DᎾհᏘᏄAT** [ạ^{2}ka^{2}hyọh^{3}dị^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]
> **ᏭᎾհᏁ** [hị^{2}ka^{2}hyọh^{3}da]
> **OᎩհVᏘ** [u^{2}ka^{2}hyọh^{3}doh^{2}di]

DꞨᏢᏬ [a^{1}ga^{3}lị^{2}ha] (vi) “It (the sun or moon) is shining.”

> **—**
> **OᎩꞨᏢRT** [u^{1}ga^{3}li^{2}sv^{23}ʔi]
> **DꞨᏢᏄAT** [a^{1}ga^{3}li^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]
> **ᏩꞨᏢᏭ** [wạ^{1}ga^{3}li^{2}hi]
> **OᎩꞨᏢᏭᏄᏘᏗ** [u^{2}ga^{2}li^{23}hị^{3}sdi]

DᚻᏀᏁ [ạ^{2}ge^{2}hyu^{4}ja] (n) “Girl.”

DᏂᚻᏀᏁ [ạ^{2}ni^{2}ge^{2}hyu^{4}ja]

DУЬ [ạ^{2}gi^{23}si] (n) “Female.”

DᏂУЬ [ạ^{2}ni^{2}gi^{23}si]

DУᏌRᏍᎫT [ạ^{2}kị^{2}hlọ^{3}sv^{1}sdi^{4}ʔi] (n) “Steps.”

ᎫУᏌRᏍᎫT [di^{2}kị^{2}hlọ^{3}sv^{1}sdi^{4}ʔi]

DAᏀᏗᎭ [a^{1}gowh^{2}tị^{3}ha] (vt) “He sees him.”

ᏂAᏀᏗᎭ, ᏂAᏀᏗᎭ [ji^{2}gowh^{1}tị^{3}ha, jị^{2}gowh^{1}tị^{2}ha]
OᎾAᏊT [u^{1}go^{2}hv^{23}ʔi]
DAᏀᏗᎭᏍAT [a^{1}gowh^{2}ti^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]
ᎯAᏀᏐ, ᎯAᏀᏐ [hi^{2}go^{1}wah^{2}ta, hị^{2}go^{2}hwah^{2}ta]
OᎾAᏀᏕᏗ [u^{2}gowh^{2}tvh^{3}di]

DAᏀᏕᏗᎭ [a^{1}gowh^{2}tvh^{2}dị^{3}ha] (vt) “He is showing it to him.; He is causing him to see it.”

ᏂAᏀᏕᏗᎭ [ji^{2}gowh^{1}tvh^{2}dị^{3}ha]
OᎾAᏀᏕᏗWOᏊT [u^{1}gowh^{2}tvh^{2}tạ^{2}nv^{3}ʔi]
DAᏀᏕᏗᎭᏍAT [a^{1}gowh^{2}tvh^{2}di^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]
ᎯAᏀᏕᏗᏓ [hi^{2}gowh^{1}tvh^{2}da]
OᎾAᏀᏕᏗVᎭ [u^{2}gowh^{2}tvh^{2}doh^{3}di]

DEᏍᏓᏕD [a^{1}gv^{2}sgwo^{3}ʔa] (vi) “He is washing his face”

ᏚEᏍᏓᏕD [gạ^{2}gv^{1}sgwo^{3}ʔa]
OᎾEᏍᏓᏕiT [u^{1}gv^{2}sgwo^{3}ʔv^{23}ʔi]
DEᏍᏓᏕᏍAT [a^{1}gv^{2}sgwo^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ᏌEᏍᏓᏕᏁ [hạ^{2}gv^{2}sgwo^{23}ja]
OᎾEᏍᏓᏕᏍᎭ [u^{2}gv^{2}sgwo^{1}sdi]

DᏌᏂ, DᏂ [ạ^{3}hạ^{2}ni, ạ^{3}hni] (part) “Here.”

DᏊᏍᏚ [a^{1}hỵ^{3}sga] (vt) “He is setting it down.”

ᏂiᏍᏚ [jị^{2}ʔỵ^{3}sga]
OᎾOᏊT [u^{1}hnv^{23}ʔi]
DᏊᏍAT [a^{1}hỵ^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ᎯᏊᏚ [hị^{2}hv^{1}ga]
OᎾᎭ [u^{2}hdi]

Dᗰ [ạ^{2}le] (part) “And.”

DᗰЂᗱ [a^{1}le^{2}nị^{3}ha] (vi) “He is starting.; He is beginning.”

ᗴᗰЂD [gạ^{2}le^{2}ni^{3}ʔa]
OᗰOᘐᗯT [u^{1}le^{2}nv^{2}hv^{23}ʔi]
DᗰЂᘓAT [a^{1}le^{2}ni^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]
ᗱDΘ [hạ^{2}le^{23}na]
OᗰOᘐᒧ [u^{2}lenh^{2}di]

Dᒋᕿᒋᕿ [a^{1}li^{2}he^{23}li^{32}ga] (vi) “He is happy.; He is thankful.”

ᕿᒋRᒋᕿ [gạ^{2}lị^{2}ʔe^{23}li^{32}ga]
OᒋᕿᒋᑕT [u^{1}li^{2}he^{23}li^{32}jv^{23}ʔi]
DᒋᕿᒋAT [a^{1}l^{2}ihe^{23}li^{32}go^{3}ʔi]
ᗱᒋᕿᒋУ [hạ^{2}li^{2}he^{2}li^{1}gi]
Oᒋᕿᒋᘓᒧ [u^{2}li^{2}he^{2}lị^{3}sdi]

Dᒋᘓᕿᒋᗱ [al^{1}sde^{2}lị^{3}ha] (vi) “He is helping.”

ᕿᒋᘓᕿᒋᗱ [gạ^{2}li^{1}sde^{2}lị^{3}ha]
OᒋᘓᕿᕿᘐᗯT [ul^{1}sde^{2}lv^{2}hv^{23}ʔi]
DᒋᘓᕿᒋᘓAT [al^{1}sde^{2}li^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]
ᗱᒋᘓᕿW [hal^{2}sde^{23}la]
Oᒋᘓᕿᕿᒧ [ul^{2}sdehl^{2}di]

DᒋWᘓD [ahl^{1}tạ^{2}wo^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He is combing his hair.”

ᕿᒋWᘓD [gạ^{2}li^{1}tạ^{2}wo^{3}ʔa]
OᒋWᘓiT [uhl^{1}tạ^{2}wo^{3}ʔv^{23}ʔi]
DᒋWᘓᘓAT [ahl^{1}tạ^{2}wo^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ᗱᒋWᘓᑕ [hahl^{2}tạ^{2}wo^{23}ja]
OᒋWᘓᘓᒧ [uhl^{2}tạ^{2}wo^{1}sdi]

DᒋᒧD [a^{1}lị^{2}ti^{3}ʔa] (vi) “He is running away.; He is escaping.”

ᕿᒋᒧD [gạ^{2}li^{1}ti^{3}ʔa]
OᒋᒧRT [u^{1}lị^{2}ti^{3}sv^{23}ʔi]
DᒋᒧᘓAT [a^{1}lị^{2}ti^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ᗱᒋᒧ [hạ^{2}lị^{2}ti]
Oᒋᒧᘓᒧ [u^{2}lị^{2}ti^{1}sdi]

DᒋCᗱ [a^{1}lị^{2}dlị^{3}ha] (vi) “It is boiling.”

—

ᎤᎵᏢᏯᎢ [u[1]liᵎ[2]dlv[2]hv[23]ʔi]

ᎠᎵᏟᏫᎪᎢ [a[1]liᵎ[2]dli[23]sgọ[3]ʔi]

ᏩᎵᏞ [wa[1]liᵎ[2]dla]

ᎤᎵᏟᏗ [u[2]lihl[2]di]

ᎠᎵᏟᏗᏂ [a[1]liᵎ[2]dliᵎ[3]di[2]ha] (vt) “He is boiling it.”

ᎦᎵᏟᏗᏂ [ga[2]liᵎ[2]dliᵎ[3]di[2]ha]

ᎤᎵᏢᏞᎤᎢ [u[1]liᵎ[2]dlv[2]dạ[2]nv[23]ʔi]

ᎠᎵᏟᏫᏗᏫᎪᎢ [a[1]liᵎ[2]dli[23]sdi[2]sgọ[3]ʔi]

ᏂᎵᏟᏞ [a[1]liᵎ[2]hlda]

ᎤᎵᏟᏙᏗ [u[2]lihl[2]do[2]di]

ᎠᎵᏰᏈᏩ [ạ[2]liᵎ[2]ye[1]su[2]lo] (n) “A glove.”

ᏗᎵᏰᏈᏩ [di[2]liᵎ[2]ye[1]su[2]lo]

ᎠᎾᎵᎪᏯᏍᎦ [a[1]nạ[2]li[3]go[2]hyᵎ[3]sga] (vi) “They are getting together.”

ᏯᏀᎵᎪᏯᏍᎦ [o[1]jạ[2]li[3]go[2]hyᵎ[3]sga]

ᎤᎾᎵᎪᎤᎢ [u[1]nạ[2]li[3]go[2]hnv[23]ʔi]

ᎠᎾᎵᎪᏯᏫᎪᎢ [a[1]nạ[2]li[3]go[2]hyᵎ[2]sgo[3]ʔi]

ᎢᏀᎵᎪᏯᏍ [i[1]jạ[2]li[1]go[2]hv[1]ga]

ᎤᎾᎵᎪᏗ [u[2]nạ[2]li[1]kdi]

ᎠᏁᏂ [a[1]hnẹ[2]ha] (vt) “He is giving it to him.”

ᏱᏁᏂ [ji[1]nẹ[2]ha]

ᎤᏁᏌᎢ [u[1]hne[23]lv[3]ʔi]

ᎠᏁᏐᎢ [a[1]hne[23]họ[3]ʔi]

ᏯᏆᏰ [hiᵎ[2]ʔvᵎ[2]si]

ᎤᏁᏗ [u[2]hneh[3]di]

ᎠᏁᏟᏗᏂ [a[3]nehl[2]diᵎ[3]ha] (vt) “He is attempting it.”

ᎦᏁᏟᏗᏂ [ga[3]nehl[2]diᵎ[3]ha]

ᎤᏁᏟᎳᎤᎢ [u[3]nehl[2]tạ[3]nv[3]ʔi]

ᎠᏁᏟᏗᏫᎪᎢ [a[3]nehl[2]di[23]sgọ[3]ʔi]

ᏂᏁᏟᏞ [ha[1]nehl[2]da]

ᎤᏁᏟᏙᏗ [u[1]nehl[23]doh[2]di]

ᎠᏫᎦᏂ [a[1]sga[32]ha] (vi) “He is afraid.”

ᏂᏍᏚᏌ [ji^{1}sga^{32}ha]

ᎧᏍᏚᏃᏐ [u^{1}sga^{3}lv^{23}ʔi]

ᎠᏍᏚᏂᏐ [a^{1}sga^{3}ho^{3}ʔi]

ᏱᏍᏚᏍ [hị^{2}sga^{23}ya]

ᎧᏍᏚᏍᏓ [u^{2}sga^{1}sdi]

ᎠᏍᎩ [ạ^{2}sko^{4}li] (n) “His head.”

ᏓᏂᏍᎩ [dị^{2}nị^{2}sgo^{4}li]

ᎠᏍᎩᏓᎠ [a^{1}sgo^{2}li^{23}yẹ^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He is rubbing it.”

ᏂᏍᏍᎩᏓᎠ, ᏚᏍᎩᏓᎠ [ji^{2}ya^{1}sgo^{2}li^{23}yẹ^{3}ʔa, ga^{1}sgo^{2}li^{23}yẹ^{3}ʔa]

ᎧᏍᎩᏓᏓᏐ [u^{1}sgo^{2}li^{23}yẹ^{3}ʔv^{23}ʔi]

ᎠᏍᎩᏓᏍᎩᏁ [a^{1}sgo^{2}li^{23}ye^{32}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᏱᏍᏍᎩᏓᏍ, ᏌᏍᎩᏓᏍ [hi^{2}ya^{1}sgo^{2}li^{23}ya, ha^{2}sgo^{2}li^{23}ya]

ᎧᏍᎩᏓᏓ [u^{2}sgo^{2}li^{23}ye^{32}di]

ᎠᏍᏚᏌᏌ [a^{1}sde^{2}lị^{3}ha] (vt) “He is helping him.”

ᏂᏍᏚᏌᏌ [ji^{1}sde^{2}lị^{3}ha]

ᎧᏍᏚᏃᏗᏐ [u^{1}sde^{2}lv^{2}hv^{23}ʔi]

ᎠᏍᏚᏌᏍᎩᏁ [a^{1}sde^{2}li^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]

ᏱᏍᏚᏎ [hi^{1}sde^{23}la]

ᎧᏍᏚᏃᏓ [u^{2}sdehl^{2}di]

ᎠᏗ [ạʔ^{4}da] (n) “A young animal (born in litter or hatched only).”

ᎠᏂᏗ [ạ^{2}ni^{4}da]

ᎠᏓᏌ [a^{1}dị^{2}ha] (vt) “He is saying it.”

ᏚᏓᎠ [gạ^{2}di^{3}ʔa]

ᎧᏁᎧᏐ [u^{1}dv^{2}hnv^{23}ʔi]

ᎠᏓᏍᎩᏁ [a^{1}di^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]

ᏌᏗ [hạ^{2}da]

ᎧᏔᏓ [u^{2}tdi]

ᎠᏔᏂ [a^{1}tị^{3}hni] (vt) “He is leading him.”

ᏂᏍᏔᏂ [ji^{2}ya^{1}tị^{3}hni]

ᎧᏔᎧᏐᏁ [u^{1}tị^{2}hnv^{3}sv^{23}ʔi]

ᎠᏔᏁᎩᏁ [a^{1}tị^{2}hne^{3}go^{3}ʔi]

ᏱᏍᏔᏃᏚ [hi^{2}ya^{1}tị^{2}hnu^{1}ga]

O'ꭻOᏫᏍᏗ [u²tᵢ²hnv¹sdi]

DᎤ'ᏯD [a¹tv²gi³ʔa] (vt) "He hears it."

ᏱᏣᎤ'ᏯD, ᎦᎤ'ᏯD [ji²ya¹tv²gi³ʔa, ga¹tv²gi³ʔa]
O'Ꭴ'ᎦOᐯT [u¹tv²ga³²nv²³ʔi]
DᎤ'ᏯᏍAT [a¹tv²gi³sgo³ʔi]
ᏰᏣᎤ'EᎦ, ᎭᎤ'EᎦ [hi²ya¹tv²gv¹ga, hᵩ²tv²gv¹ga]
O'Ꭴ'AᏗ [u²tv²³go³²di]

DᎤ'ᏁᎭ [a¹dv³nᵩ²ha] (vt) "He's doing it."

ᎦᎤ'ᏁᎭ [gᵩ²dv²nᵩ²ha]
O'Ꭴ'ᏁᏆT [u¹dv³ne²lv²³ʔi]
DᎤ'ᏁᏂT [a¹dv³ne²ho³ʔi]
ᎭᎤ'Ꭶ [hᵩ²dv¹ga]
O'Ꭴ'ᏁᏗ [u²dvnh¹di]

DᏝ&ᏫᏍᎦ [a¹lhlᵩ²hᵧ³sga] (vt) "He is placing it on something."

ᏱᏝ&ᏫᏍᎦ [ji¹hlᵩ²hᵧ³sga]
O'ᏝOᐯT [u¹hlᵩ²hnv²³ʔi]
DᏝ&ᏫᏍAT [a¹hlᵩ²hᵧ³sgǫ³ʔi]
ᏰᏝ&Ꭶ [hᵢ²hlᵩ²hv¹ga]
O'ᏭᏗ [u²hloh²di]

DᏝᎾᏗᎭ [a¹hlᵩ²wi²dᵢ³ha] (vi) "It is flying away."

ᎦᏎᎾᏗᎭ [gᵩ²dlᵩ²wi²dᵢ³ha]
O'ᏝᎾᎤ'&T [u²hlᵩ²wi²dv²hv²³ʔi]
DᏝᎾᏗᏫᏍAT [a¹hla²wi²di²³sgǫ³ʔi]
ᎭᏝᎾᏓ [hᵩ²hlᵩ²wi²³da]
O'ᏝᎾᏧᏗ [u²hlᵩ²wi²tdi]

DC [a¹tli] (vi) "He is running."

ᎦᏗC [gᵩ²di¹tli]
—
DCᏂT [a¹tli³so³ʔi]
—
—

DᏭᏉᎭ [a¹dlo²hyᵢ³ha] (vi) "He is crying."

ᏕᏌᏁᏂ [gạ^{2}dlo^{1}yị^{3}ha]
ᎤᏌᏃᏐ [u^{1}dlo^{2}hyị^{3}lv^{23}ʔi]
ᎠᏌᏁᏊᏐ [a^{1}dlo^{2}hyị^{3}họ^{3}ʔi]
ᏂᏌᏁᏕ [hạ^{2}dloyh^{2}ga]
ᎤᏌᏁᏍᏓ [u^{2}dloy^{2}sdi]

ᎠᏗᏓ [ạ^{2}chu^{4}ja] (n) "A boy."

ᎠᏂᏗᏓ [ạ^{2}ni^{2}chu^{4}ja]

ᎠᏕᏍᏁ [ạ^{2}chv^{2}ya] (n) "Male."

ᎠᏂᏕᏍᏁ [ạ^{2}ni^{2}chv^{2}ya]

ᎠᏓᏗᏂ [a^{1}hwah^{2}tị^{3}ha] (vt) "He is finding it."

ᏂᏓᏗᏂ [ji^{1}wah^{2}tị^{3}ha]
ᎤᏓᏛᏁᏐ [u^{1}hwah^{2}tv^{2}hv^{23}ʔi]
ᎠᏓᏗᏍᏐ [a^{1}hwah^{2}ti^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]
ᏘᏓᏔ, ᏘᏓᏔ [hi^{1}wah^{2}ta, hị^{2}hwah^{2}ta]
ᎤᏓᏛᏗ [u^{2}hwah^{2}tvh^{2}di]

ᎠᏍᏚᏕ [a^{1}hyạ^{2}le^{3}ga] (vt) "He is hunting (going and looking) for it."

ᏂᏍᏚᏕ [ji^{2}yạ^{2}le^{3}ga]
ᎤᏍᏃᏐ [u^{1}hyạ^{2}lv^{3}sv^{3}ʔi]
ᎠᏍᏚᏐ [a^{1}hyạ^{2}le^{3}go^{3}ʔi]
ᏘᏍᏘᏕ [hi^{2}yạ^{2}lu^{3}ga]
ᎤᏍᏃᏍᏗ [u^{1}hyạ^{2}lv^{3}sdi]

ᎠᏍᏓᏁᏂ [a^{1}hyạ^{2}li^{23}do^{32}ha] (vt) "He is looking for it all around."

ᏂᏍᏓᏁᏂ [ji^{2}yạ^{2}li^{23}do^{32}ha]
ᎤᏍᏓᏁᏃᏐ [u^{1}hyạ^{2}li^{23}do^{32}lv^{23}ʔi]
ᎠᏍᏓᏁᏊᏐ [a^{1}hyạ^{2}li^{23}do^{32}ho^{3}ʔi]
ᏘᏍᏓᏁ [hi^{2}yạ^{2}li^{23}da]
ᎤᏍᏓᏁᏍᏗ [u^{1}hyạ^{2}i^{2}dạ^{2}sdi]

ᎠᏍᏔᏅᏃᏐ [a^{1}hyah^{2}ta^{23}na^{23}lv^{4}ʔi] "A shelf."

ᏓᏍᏔᏅᏃᏐ [da^{1}hyah^{2}ta^{23}na^{23}lv^{4}ʔi]

ᎠᏓᏁ, ᎠᏓᏁ [ạ^{2}ye^{4}hli, ạ^{2}ye^{4}hli] (n) "Center.; Middle."

ᎠᏂᏂ [a^{1}hyọ^{3}ha] (vt) "He is looking for it."

ᏂᏂᏂ [ji^{2}yọ^{3}ha]
ᎤᏍᏃᏐ [u^{1}hyạ^{2}lv^{23}ʔi]
ᎠᏂᏊᏐ [a^{1}hyọ^{2}ho^{3}ʔi]
ᏘᏂᏕ [hiyh^{1}ga]
ᎤᏍᏍᏗ [uy^{2}sdi]

R

Rꭶ [e^{3}ga] (vi) “He is going.”

Ꭿꭶ [ge^{3}ga]
OᏭᏬᏅRT [u^{1}we^{2}nv^{3}sv^{23}ʔi]
RAT [e^{3}go^{3}ʔi]
ʔᎾ [he^{1}na]
OᏭᏬᏅᏍᏗ [ụ^{2}we^{2}nv^{1}sdi]

RWᏗ [e^{2}lạ^{2}di] (part) “Down.; On foot.”

RᎮD [e^{1}lị^{3}a] (vt) “He thinks so.”

ᎯᎮD [ge^{2}lị^{3}ʔa]
OᏭᏬᎮRT [u^{1}we^{2}li^{32}sv^{23}ʔi]
RᎮᏍAT [e^{1}li^{32}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ʔW [he^{23}la]
OᏭᏬᎮᏍᏗ [ụ^{2}we^{2}li^{1}sdi]

RᎮᏯ [e^{2}li^{4}gwu] (part) “Enough.; It’s possible.”

RVᏂ [e^{2}do^{3}ha] (vi) “He’s around.; He’s here.; He’s about.”

ᎯVD [ge^{23}do^{32}a]
OᏭᏬVᏆT [u^{1}we^{23}do^{32}lv^{23}ʔi]
RVᎯT [e^{1}do^{3}ho^{3}ʔi]
ʔᏞ [he^{23}da]
OᏭᏬᏞᏍᏗ [ụ^{2}we^{2}da^{1}sdi]

T

TᎾᎯT [i^{23}nạ^{3}ge^{4}ʔi] (n) “Woods.; Forest.; Wilderness.”

Ꭷ

ᎧᏍᏞ [o^{4}sda] (adj) “Good. ;Well.”

ᎧᏏ [o^{2}si^{3}] (part) “Fairly well.”

ᎧᏏᏯ [o^{2}si^{23}gwu] (part) “All right.; Just fine.; Just swell.”

ᎧᏝ [o^{2}hla] (n) “Soap.”

Ꮭ

ᏭᏫᏂᏓ [u^{2}ka^{2}hyo^{4}da] (adj) “Dry.”

ᏭᏂᏫᏂᏓ, ᏧᏫᏂᏓ [u^{2}ni^{2}kạ^{2}hyo^{4}da, ju^{2}kạ^{2}hyo^{4}da]

ᏭᎩᎳ [u^{2}kị^{2}la] (vi) “He is upon it.; He is on a horse.”

ᎠᏗᎩᎳ [a^{1}gwạ^{2}kị^{2}la]
ᏭᎩᏃᏭᏔ [u^{2}kị^{2}lv^{2}nv^{23}ʔi]
ᏭᎩᏆᏔ [u^{2}kị^{2}lo^{3}ʔi]
ᏣᎩᏃᏥᎩ [tsa^{2}kị^{2}lỵ^{2}ʔv^{2}gi]
ᏭᎩᏃᏗ [u^{2}kị^{2}lv^{2}di]

ᏭᏋᏫᏅᏘ [u^{2}gv^{2}wị^{2}yu^{2}hi] (n) “Chief.; King.”

ᏭᏂᏋᏫᏅᏘ [u^{2}ni^{2}gv^{2}wị^{2}yu^{2}hi]

ᏭᏣ [u^{23}ha] (vt) “He has it (something solid).”

ᎠᎩᏣ [a^{1}gị^{2}ha]
ᏭᏚᏔ [u^{1}hv^{23}ʔi]
ᏭᏂᏔ [u^{1}ho^{3}ʔi]
ᏣᏓᏍᏗ [jạ^{2}he^{3}sdi]
—

ᏭᏓᏍᏓᏁᏣ [ul^{1}sda^{32}hnẹ^{2}ha] (vi) “It is happening to him.”

ᎠᏗᏓᏍᏓᏁᏣ [a^{1}gwal^{2}sda^{32}hnẹ^{2}ha]
ᏭᏓᏍᏓᏁᏃᏔ [ul^{1}sda^{32}hne^{2}lv^{23}ʔi]
ᏭᏓᏍᏓᏁᏂᏔ [ul^{1}sda^{32}hne^{2}ho^{3}ʔi]
ᏣᏓᏍᏓᏃ [jal^{2}sda^{1}si]
ᏭᏓᏍᏓᏁᏗ [ul^{2}sda^{1}hneh^{3}di]

ᏭᏓᏍᏓᏭᏔ [ul^{1}sda^{32}hnv^{23}ʔi] (vi) “Something happened.”

ᎠᏍᏓᏍᏓᏭᏔ [a^{2}nal^{1}sda^{32}hnv^{23}ʔi]

ᏭᏓᏃᏭᏗᏣ [ul^{2}sinh^{2}di^{2}ha] (vt) “To cause it be protected.”

ᎠᏗᏓᏃᏭᏗᏣ [a^{1}gwal^{2}sinh^{2}di^{2}ha]
ᏭᏓᏃᏭᏔᏔ [ul^{2}sinh^{2}tạ^{2}nv^{23}ʔi]
ᏭᏓᏃᏭᏗᏍᏓᏁ [ul^{2}sinh^{2}di^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ᏣᏓᏃᏭᏓ [jal^{2}sinh^{2}da]
ᏭᏓᏃᏭᏔᏗ [ul^{2}sinh^{2}dọ^{2}di]

ᏅᏓᏳᎴ [u^{1}lv^{23}kwdi] (vi) “He likes it.”

ᏂᏓᏳᎴ, ᏗᏓᏳᎴ [ji^{2}lv^{23}gwo^{32}di, a^{1}gị^{2}lv^{23}kwdi]
ᏅᏓᏳᏭᏣ [u^{1}lv^{23}kwdv^{3}ʔi]
ᏅᏓᏳᏯᏣ [u^{1}lv^{23}kwdo^{3}ʔi]
ᏘᏓᏳᏗ, ᏘᏓᏳᏗ [hi^{2}lv^{2}gwo^{1}da, hị^{2}lv^{23}kwda]
ᏅᏓᏳᏯᏗ [u^{2}lv^{23}kwdoh^{2}di]

ᏅᏫᏗ [u^{1}nạ^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He has it (something flexible).”

ᏗᏫᏗ [a^{1}gị^{2}nạ^{3}a]
ᏅᏫᏥᏣ [u^{1}nạ^{3}v^{23}ʔi]
ᏅᏫᏕᏣ [u^{1}nạ^{3}o^{3}ʔi]
ᏋᏫᏁᏍᏗ [jạ^{2}nạ^{3}e^{3}sdi]
—

ᏅᏫᏩᏣ [u^{2}na^{2}li^{4}ʔi] (n) “His friend.; They are friends.”

ᏧᏩᏣ [ju^{2}li^{4}ʔi] “His friends.”
ᏧᏫᏩᏣ [ju^{2}na^{2}li^{4}ʔi] “Their friends.”

ᏅᏂ [u^{1}hna^{4}] (part) “There.”

ᏅᏁᏓ [u^{2}ne^{4}ga] (adj) “White.”

ᏅᏂᏁᏓ, ᏧᏁᏓ [u^{2}ni^{2}ne^{4}ga, ju^{2}ne^{4}ga]

ᏅᏃᏊ [u^{2}no^{2}le] (n) “Wind.; Air.”

ᏅᏅᏔ [unh^{1}ta] (vt) “He knows it.”

ᏗᏗᏅᏔ [a^{1}gwanh^{2}ta]
ᏅᏅᏭᏣ [unh^{1}tv^{23}ʔi]
ᏅᏅᏕᏣ [unh^{1}to^{3}ʔi]
ᏋᏅᏓᏍᏗ [janh^{2}te^{3}sdi]
—

ᏅᏍᏗᏓᏓᏳᏣ [u^{1}sda^{32}gạ^{2}lv^{4}ʔi] (n) “A cave.”

ᏕᏍᏗᏓᏓᏳᏣ [du^{1}sda^{32}gạ^{2}lv^{4}ʔi]

ᏅᏍᏗ [ụ^{2}sdi^{4}] (adj) “Little.”

ᏧᏫᏍᏗ, ᏧᏍᏗ [jun^{2}sdi, jụ^{2}sdi]

ᏅᏗᏅᏓᏓᏗ [u^{2}dạ^{2}nv^{2}gạ^{2}lv^{4}da] (adj) “Clean.”

ᏧᏫᏅᏓᏓᏗ, ᏧᏗᏅᏓᏓᏗ [ju^{2}nạ^{2}dạ^{2}nv^{2}gạ^{2}lv^{4}da, ju^{2}dạ^{2}nv^{2}gạ^{2}lv^{4}da]

ᎤᏁᎠ [u^{1}ja̤^{3}a] (vi) “He is inside it.”

ᎠᏗᏁᎠ [a^{1}gwa̤^{2}ja̤^{3}ʔa]
ᎤᏁᏥᏂ [u^{1}ja̤^{3}ʔv^{23}ʔi]
ᎤᏁᏍᏂ [u^{1}ja̤^{3}ʔo^{3}ʔi]
ᏁᏁᏅᏓᏥ [ja̤^{2}ja̤^{3}ʔe^{3}sdi]

—

ᎤᏂᎵ [u^{2}je^{2}li] (part) “His.; Her.”

ᎤᏂ [u^{2}ji] (n) “His mother.”

ᎤᏍᎵᏥ [ṳ^{2}wohl^{4}di] (adj) “Funny.; Silly.”

ᎤᏁᎵᏥ, ᏧᏍᎵᏥ [u^{2}nohl^{4}di, jṳ^{2}wohl^{4}di]

ᎤᏍᏗ [u^{1}wo^{23}hla] (vi) “He’s sitting.; He’s at home.”

ᎠᏎᏗ [a^{1}gwo^{23}hla]
ᎤᏍᏁᏂ [u^{1}wo^{23}hlv^{3}ʔi]
ᎤᏍᏓᏂ [u^{1}wo^{23}hlo̤^{3}ʔi]
ᏕᏗᏓᏥ [jo^{23}hle^{32}sdi]

—

ᎤᏘᏥᏍᏕ [u^{1}ye^{2}tsga] (vi) “He’s laughing.”

ᎠᏃᏘᏍᏕ [a^{1}gi̤^{2}ye^{2}tsga]
ᎤᏘᏥᏁᏂ [u^{1}ye^{2}tsv^{23}ʔi]
ᎤᏘᏥᏍᏁᏂ [u^{1}ye^{2}tsgo^{3}ʔi]
ᏁᏘᏥᏌ [ja̤^{2}ye^{23}tsa]
ᎤᏘᏥᏍᏥ [u^{2}ye^{2}tsdi]

ᎤᏘᏥᏓᏓ [u^{1}ye^{2}tse^{2}ha] (vi) “He’s laughing at him.”

ᎠᏃᏘᏓᏓ [a^{1}gi̤^{2}ye^{2}tse^{2}ha]
ᎤᏘᏥᏓᏁᏂ [u^{1}ye^{2}tse^{2}lv^{23}ʔi]
ᎤᏘᏥᏓᏂᏂ [u^{1}ye^{2}tse^{2}ho^{3}ʔi]
ᏁᏘᏥᏗ [ja̤^{2}ye^{1}tsi]
ᎤᏘᏥᏓᏥ [u^{2}ye^{2}tseh^{3}di]

ᎤᏂᏂ [u^{2}yo^{4}ʔi] (adj) “Bad.”

ᎤᏂᏂᏂ, ᏧᏂᏂ [u^{2}ni^{2}yo^{4}ʔi, ju^{2}yo^{4}ʔi]

ᎤᏂᏂᏓᏓ [u^{1}yo^{2}hu^{23}se̤^{3}ha] (vt) “He is losing it.”

DYɦΓϟᏱ [a[1]gi[2]yo[2]hu[23]se[3]a]

OʾɦΓϟᎯT [u[1]yo[2]hu[23]se[3]lv[23]ʔi]

OʾɦΓϟHT [u[1]yo[2]hu[23]se[3]ho[3]ʔi]

ᏳɦΓЬ [ja[2]yo[2]hu[23]si]

OʾɦΓϟᏗ [u[2]yo[2]hu[23]seh[3]di]

OʾɦЬᏱ [u[1]yo[3]si[2]ha] (vi) “He is hungry.”

DYɦЬᏱ [a[1]gi[2]yo[3]si[2]ha]

OʾɦЬᏍET [u[1]yo[3]si[2]sgv[23]ʔi]

OʾɦЬᏍAT [u[1]yo[3]si[2]sgo[3]ʔi]

ᏳɦЬᏬ [ja[2]yo[1]si[23]sa]

OʾɦЬϟᏗ [u[2]yo[1]si[23]soh[3]di]

i

iᏍᏯ, ᏍᏯ [v[1]sgwu[3], sgwu[3]] (part) “Also.”

Ꭰ

ᎠᏁᏬT [kạ[2]ne[1]sạ[3]ʔi] (n) “A box.”

ᏗᎠᏁᏬT [dị[2]kạ[2]ne[1]sạ[3]i]

ᎠZᏈᏱ [kạ[2]no[2]hẹ[3]ha] (vt) “He’s telling it.”

ᏂZᏈᏱ [ji[1]no[2]hẹ[3]ha]

OʾZᏈPT [u[1]hno[2]he[23]hlv[3]ʔi]

ᎠZᏈᏍAT [kạ[2]no[2]he[23]sgọ[3]ʔi]

ᏯZ&W [hị[2]hno[2]hv[23]la]

OʾZᏈᏗ [u[2]hno[2]heh[2]di]

ᎠZᏈLϟ [kạ[2]hno[2]he[23]hle[2]ha] (vt) “He’s telling him.”

ᏂZᏈLϟ [ji[1]hno[2]he[23]hle[2]ha]

OʾZᏈLᎯT [u[1]hno[2]he[23]hle[2]lv[23]ʔi]

ᎠZᏈLHT [kạ[2]hno[2]he[23]hle[2]ho[3]ʔi]

ᏯZᏈЬ [hị[2]hno[2]he[1]si]

OʾZᏈLᏗ [u[2]hno[2]he[23]hleh[3]di]

ᎠZᏈLᏧS [kạ[2]hno[2]he[23]hle[2]le[3]ga] (vt) “He’s departing to go tell him.”

ᏂZᏈLᏧS [ji[1]hno[2]he[23]hle[2]le[3]ga]

ᎧZᏁLᏨRT [u^{1}hno^{2}he^{23}hle^{2}lv^{3}sv^{3}ʔi]

ᏍZᏁLᏚAT [kạ^{2}hno^{2}he^{23}hle^{2}le^{3}go^{3}ʔi]

ᎯZᏁLMᏕ [hị^{2}hno^{2}he^{1}hle^{2}lu^{3}ga]

ᎧZᏁLᏨᏓᏗ [u^{2}hno^{2}he^{23}hle^{3}lv^{3}sdi]

ᏍᏓᏨ [kạ^{2}wo^{23}nu] (n) "A duck. Ducks."

Ꮥ

ᏕᏚᏕ [gạʔ^{3}le^{1}ga] (vt) "He is climbing it."

ᏂᏚᏕ [jịʔ^{3}le^{1}ga]

ᎧᏨRT [u^{1}lv^{32}sv^{23}ʔi]

ᏕᏚAT [gạʔ^{3}le^{1}go^{3}ʔi]

ᎯMᏕ [hịʔ^{2}lu^{1}ga]

ᎧᏨᏓᏗ [u^{2}lv^{1}sdi]

ᏕᏅᏗᏎ [gahl^{2}dị^{3}ha] (vt) "He is putting it into something."

ᏂᏆᏗᏎ [jị^{2}lo^{1}dị^{3}ha]

ᎧᏅWᎧT [uhl^{1}tạ^{2}nv^{3}ʔi]

ᏕᏅᏗᏓAT [gahl^{2}di^{23}sgọ^{3}ʔi]

ᎯᏅᏓ [hihl^{2}da]

ᎧᏅVᏗ [uhl^{2}doh^{3}di]

ᏕᏨWᏗ [gạ^{2}lv^{3}lạ^{2}di] (part) "High.; Upwards."

ᏕᏨᏆT [gạ^{2}lv^{2}lo^{4}ʔi] (n) "Sky."

ᏕᏨᏓᏕ [gạ^{2}lv^{3}sga] (vt) "He's putting it (something flexible) into something."

ᏂᏨᏓᏕ [jị^{2}lv^{3}sga]

ᎧᏨᎧT [u^{1}lv^{3}nv^{23}ʔi]

ᏕᏨᏓAT [gạ^{2}lv^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᎯᏨᏥᏕ [hị^{2}lṿ^{2}ʔv^{1}ga]

ᎧᏨᏗ [u^{2}lv^{1}di]

ᏕᏗD [gạ^{2}ne^{3}ʔa] (vt) "He is getting it (something flexible)."

ᏂᏗD, ᏂᏗD [ji^{2}ne^{3}ʔa, jị^{2}ne^{3}ʔa]

ᎧᏗRT [u^{1}ne^{2}sv^{23}ʔi]

ᏕᏗᏓAT [gạ^{2}ne^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᎯᏪY, ᎯᏪY [hi^{2}nạ^{2}gi, hị^{2}nạ^{2}gi]

ᎧᏗᏓᏗ [u^{2}ne^{1}sdi]

ᏚᏃᏱ [gạ^{2}no^{2}hi^{23}li] (vi) “It is flying.”

ᏂᏃᏔᏱ [jị^{2}nọ^{2}ʔi^{23}li]

—

ᏚᏃᏱᏂᏔ [gạ^{2}no^{2}hi^{23}li^{32}so^{3}ʔi]

ᏯᏃᏱᏔᏍᏗ [hị^{2}no^{2}hi^{23}li^{32}se^{3}sdi]

—

ᏚᏍᏗᏄᏁ [gạ^{2}no^{2}sgi^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He is stealing it.”

ᏂᏃᏍᏗᏄᏁ [jị^{2}no^{1}sgi^{3}ʔa]

ᎤᏃᏍᏗᏄᏅᏔ [u^{1}no^{2}sgi^{3}sv^{23}ʔi]

ᏚᏃᏍᏗᏍᏁᏔ [gạ^{2}no^{2}sgi^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᏯᏃᏍᏗ [hị^{2}no^{23}sgi]

ᎤᏃᏍᏗᏍᏍᏗ [u^{2}no^{2}sgi^{1}sdi]

ᏚᏌᏝᏱ [ga^{1}sạ^{2}na^{2}li] (n) “A roof. Rooves.”

ᏚᏍᏗᏓ [ga^{2}sgị^{2}lo] (n) “A chair.; A table.”

ᏗᏚᏍᏗᏓ [dị^{2}ga^{2}sgị^{2}lo]

ᏚᏗᏁ [gạ^{2}dạ^{3}ʔa] (vi) “It (something flexible) is hanging.”

ᏚᏗᏁ [gạ^{2}dạ^{3}ʔa]

—

ᏚᏗᏕᏔ [gạ^{2}dạ^{3}ʔo^{3}ʔi]

ᏣᏗᏅᏍᏗ [hạ^{2}dạ^{3}ʔe^{2}sdi]

—

ᏚᏗᏣᏔ [ga^{2}da^{2}ha^{4}ʔi] (adj) “Dirty.”

ᏗᏚᏗᏣᏔ [dị^{2}ga^{2}da^{2}ha^{4}ʔi]

ᏚᏚᏁ [gạ^{2}de^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He is removing it (something solid or flexible) from a hanging position.”

ᏚᏚᏁ [gạ^{2}de^{3}ʔa]

ᎤᏚᏅᏔ [u^{1}de^{3}sv^{23}ʔi]

ᏚᏚᏍᏁᏔ [ga^{2}de^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᏣᏗᏗ [hạ^{2}dạ^{2}gi]

ᎤᏚᏍᏗ [u^{2}de^{1}sdi]

ᏚᏣᏂᏍᏚ [gạ^{2}dv^{3}ʔṿ^{2}sga] (vt) “He is hanging it (something flexible) up.”

ᏂᏕᏣᏂᏍᏚ, ᏚᏣᏂᏍᏚ [ji^{2}yạ^{2}dv^{3}ʔṿ^{2}sga, gạ^{2}dv^{3}ʔṿ^{2}sga]

ᎤᏣᎤᏔ [u^{1}dv^{3}nv^{23}ʔi]

ᏚᎾᎩᏯᏍᎪᎢ [gạ²dv³ɔ́ỵ²sgo³ɔ́i]

ᏍᏆᎾᏍ [hạ²dỵ²ɔ́v¹ga]

ᎤᎾᏁᏗ [u²dv¹di]

ᏚᏢᏍᏕ [gạ²hlỵ³sga] (vt) “He is putting it into a hole or a container.”

ᏂᏣᏍᏕ [jiɔ́²lỵ³sga]

ᎤᏝᎤᎢ [u¹hlạ²nv³ɔ́i]

ᏚᏢᏍᎪᎢ [gạ²hlỵ³sgọ³ɔ́i]

ᏍᏢᏚ [hị²hlv¹ga]

ᎤᎵᏗ [uhl²di]

ᏚᏔᏣᏍ [gạ²we³hlị²ha] (vi) “He is joking.; He is teasing.”

ᏂᏔᏣᏍ [jị²we³hlị²ha]

ᎤᏔᏢᎤᎢ [u¹we³hlv²hnv²³ɔ́i]

ᏚᏔᏣᏍᎪᎢ [gạ²we³hli²sgo³ɔ́i]

ᏍᏔᏢᎾ [hị²we¹hlv²³na]

ᎤᏔᏢᏗ [u²we¹hlvh³di]

ᏚᏔᏢᏁᏍ [gạ²we³hlv²hne²ha] (vi) “He is playing a joke on him.; He is teasing him.”

ᏂᏔᏢᏁᏍ [jị²we³hlv²hne²ha]

ᎤᏔᏢᏁᏎᎢ [u¹we³hlv²hne²lv²³ɔ́i]

ᏚᏔᏢᏁᏆᎢ [gạ²we³hlv²hne²ho³ɔ́i]

ᏍᏔᏢᏏ [hị²we¹hlv¹si]

ᎤᏔᏢᏁᏗ [u²we¹hlv²hneh³di]

ᏚᏬᏂᏍ [gạ²wo³nị²ha] (vi) “He is speaking.”

ᏂᏬᏂᏍ [jị²wo³nị²ha]

ᎤᏬᏂᏒᎢ [u¹wo³ni²sv²³ɔ́i]

ᏚᏬᏂᎪᎢ [gạ²wo³ni²sgo³ɔ́i]

ᏍᏬᏂᎾ [hị²wo¹ni²³hi]

ᎤᏬᏂᎾᏍᏗ [u²wo¹ni²³hị³sdi]

Ꮀ

ᏀᏢᎪᏗᎩ [ge²li⁴stgi] (n) “A pie.”

ᎯᏀᏢᎪᏗᎩ [dị²ge²li⁴stgi]

ᏀᏉᏤᏍᏕ [ge²hlụ²hỵ³sga] (vi) “He is crying out.; He is yelling.”

ᏂᎴᏊᏍᏕ [ge^{1}lụ^{2}hṿ^{3}sga]

ᎤᏊᎵᎤᏁ [u^{1}we^{2}hlụ^{2}hnv^{23}ʔi]

ᏂᎵᏊᏍᏕᎯᏁ [ge^{2}hlụ^{2}hṿ^{3}sgọ^{3}ʔi]

ᏓᎵᏊᏕ [he^{2}hlụ^{2}hv^{1}ga]

ᎤᏊᎵᏊᏍᏕᏗ [ụ^{2}we^{2}hlụ^{2}hṿ^{3}sdi]

A

ᎠᏂᏍᏕ [go^{2}họ^{2}sga] (vi) "It (something solid or long) is falling."

ᎠᏍᏍᏕ [gọ^{2}ʔọ^{2}sga]

ᎤᏊᏂᏁ [u^{1}wo^{2}họ^{2}sv^{23}ʔi]

ᎠᏂᏍᏁ [go^{2}họ^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᏂᏂᏌ [ho^{2}họ^{2}hi]

ᎤᏊᏂᏌᏍᏕᏗ [ụ^{2}wo^{2}họ^{2}hị^{2}sdi]

ᎠᎵᏍᏕ [go^{1}hlv^{2}sga] (vt) "He is creating it."

ᎠᎵᏍᏕ [go^{1}hlv^{2}sga]

ᎤᏊᎵᎤᏁ [u^{1}wo^{2}hlv^{2}hnv^{23}ʔi]

ᎠᎵᏍᏁ [go^{2}hlv^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᏂᎵᏑ [ho^{2}hlv^{23}na]

ᎤᏊᎵᎤᏁᏗ [ụ^{2}wo^{2}hlvnh^{2}di]

J

ᏗᏊᏍᏕ [gu^{2}hṿ^{3}sga] (vt) "He is putting it into water."

ᏗᏍᏍᏕ [gụ^{2}ʔṿ^{3}sga]

ᎤᏓᎤᏁ [u^{1}wu^{2}hnv^{23}ʔi]

ᏗᏊᏍᏁ [gu^{2}hṿ^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]

ᏁᏊᏕ [hu^{2}hv^{1}ga]

ᎤᏓᏗ [ụ^{2}wuh^{2}di]

ᏗᏅ [gu^{2}le] (n) "An acorn. Acorns."

E

EΘ [kv^{2}na] (n) “A turkey. Turkeys.”

EᘓSᘓᘓS [gv^{2}sgạ^{3}lṿ^{32}sga] (vt) “He is hiding it (something flexible).”

> **ᏂBᘓSᘓᘓS, EᘓSᘓᘓS** [ji^{2}yv^{1}sgạ^{2}lv^{32}sga, gv^{1}sgạ^{2}lv^{32}sga]
> **OᘐᘓᘓSᘓOᘐT** [u^{1}wa^{2}sgạ^{2}lv^{32}nv^{23}ʔi]
> **EᘓSᘓᘓAT** [gv^{2}sgạ^{2}lv^{32}sgo^{3}ʔ i]
> **ᎯBᘓSᘓiS, ᏊᘓSᘓiS** [hi^{2}yv^{1}sgạ^{2}lṿ^{2}ʔv^{1}ga, hv^{2}sga^{2}lṿ^{2}ʔv^{1}ga]
> **OᘐᘓᘓSᘓᒧ** [ụ^{2}wa^{2}sgạ^{2}lv^{1}di]

H

HG̃ [mi^{2}yu^{2}] (part) “Mew.”

Ꮒ

Ꮒ [ni] (part) “Look!”

ᏂSᏁᘓᒧᏂ [nị^{2}gạ^{2}lsti^{2}ha] (vt) “He is becoming …”

> **ᏂSᏁᘓᒧᏂ** [nị^{2}ga^{1}lsti^{2}ha]
> **ᘓᏁᘓWOᘐT.** [nu^{1}lsta^{2}nv^{23}ʔi]
> **ᏂSᏁᘓᒧᘓAT.** [nị^{2}gạ^{2}lsdi^{2}sgọ^{3}ʔi]
> **ᏓᏁᘓᏓᏃ** [hnạ^{2}lsda^{2}si]
> **TG̃ᏁᘓVᒧ.** [ị^{2}yu^{2}lsdoh^{2}di]

ᏂSᏊD [nị^{2}gạ^{2}wẹ^{2}ʔa] (vi) “He is uttering it.”

> **ᏂᏂᏊD** [nị^{2}jị^{2}wẹ^{2}ʔa]
> **ᘓᏊRT** [nu^{1}we^{1}sv^{23}ʔi]
> **ᏂSᏊᘓAT** [nị^{2}gạ^{2}we^{1}sgo^{3}ʔi]
> **ᏂΘ** [hnị^{3}wi]
> **TG̃Ꮚᘓᒧ** [ị^{2}yu^{3}we^{1}sdi]

ᏂSᏊᏋᏂ [nị^{2}gạ^{2}we^{1}se^{2}ha] (vi) “He is uttering for him.”

> **ᏂᏂᏊᏋᏂ** [nị^{2}jị^{2}we^{1}se^{2}ha]
> **ᘓᏊᏋᘓT** [nu^{1}we^{1}se^{2}lv^{23}ʔi]
> **ᏂSᏊᏋᏂT** [nị^{2}gạ^{2}we^{1}se^{2}ho^{3}ʔi]
> **ᏂᏊᏃ** [hnị^{3}we^{1}si]
> **TG̃ᏊᏋᒧ** [ị^{2}yu^{3}we^{1}seh^{3}di]

OᘐᏓ [nv^{2}da] (n) “The sun or moon.”

Z

Zᘓ [no^{23}gwu] (part) “Now.”

Ꝗ

ꝗᘓᒧ [nu^{4}sdi] “His, its way.”

> **ᘐᒪᘓᒧ** [na^{1}gwa^{4}sdi]
>
> —
>
> **ꝗᘓVT** [nu^{4}sdo^{23}ʔi]
>
> **ᚺᑕᘓᕙᘓᒧ** [nị^{2}ja^{4}sdesdi]
>
> **Tᘔᘓᒧ** [ị^{2}yu^{4}sdi]

ꝗᒪᗰT [nu^{23}dạ^{3}le^{4}ʔi] (adj) “Another.; Different.”

ᵒ

ᵒᑕᒪᗰT [nṿ^{2}wa^{23}dạ^{3}le^{4}ʔi] (adj) “Again another.”

ᴜ

ᴜᴜ [sa^{2}sa] (n) “A goose. Geese.”

ᴜᘓ [sa^{1}gwu^{4}] (adj) “One.”

ᘓ

ᘓᒪᘓ, ᘓᒪᘓ [sda^{4}ya, sda^{4}yi] (adj) “Hard.; Difficult.”

ᘓᕙᘓᒪ [sde^{2}yị^{3}da] (n) “Rope.”

Ь

ЬᗰУ [sil^{2}gi] (adj) “Silk.”

R

RVᚺ [sv^{2}do^{2}ni] (n) “A barrel. Barrels.; A tub. Tubs.”

Ꮅ

ꮅꮒꮓꮕꮄ [da^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}le^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He is taking off his gloves.”

ꮕꮕꮒꮓꮕꮄ [de^{2}gạ^{3}lị^{3}ye^{32}su^{2}le^{3}ʔa]
ꮕꮒꮓꮕꮕꮔ [du^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}le^{3}sv^{23}ʔi]
ꮅꮒꮓꮕꮕꮗꮔ [da^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}le^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ꮕꮒꮓꮕꮕꮖ [tạ^{2}lị^{3}ye^{1}su^{2}lạ^{3}gi]
ꮙꮒꮓꮕꮕꮗꮙ [ju^{2}lị^{2}ye^{1}su^{23}le^{32}sdi]

ꮅꮒꮓꮕꮒꮄ [da^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}lị^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He is putting his gloves on.”

ꮕꮕꮒꮓꮕꮒꮄ [de^{2}gạ^{3}lị^{3}ye^{32}su^{2}lị^{3}ʔa]
ꮕꮒꮓꮕꮕꮕꮔ [du^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}la^{32}nv^{23}ʔi]
ꮅꮒꮓꮕꮒꮗꮔ [da^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}li^{32}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ꮕꮒꮓꮕꮕꮕꮕ [tạ^{2}lị^{3}ye^{1}su^{2}lv^{32}ga]
ꮙꮒꮓꮕꮖꮙ [ju^{2}lị^{2}ye^{1}su^{23}lo^{32}di]

ꮅꮑꮕꮗꮕ [da^{1}nạ^{2}dlo^{2}sga] (vt) “They are meeting.; They are meeting someone.”

ꮕꮖꮕꮗꮕ [do^{1}jạ^{2}dlo^{2}sga]
ꮕꮑꮕꮔ [du^{1}nạ^{2}dlo^{2}sv^{23}ʔi]
ꮅꮑꮕꮗꮔ [da^{1}nạ^{2}dlo^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ꮙꮖꮕꮘ [di^{1}jạ^{2}dlo^{3}hi]
ꮙꮑꮕꮘꮗꮙ [ju^{2}nạ^{2}dlo^{2}hị^{2}sdi]

ꮕ

ꮕꮕꮒꮙ [de^{3}gahl^{2}di] (n) “A bag. Bags.; A sack. Sacks.”

Ꮗ

ꮗꮒ [tạʔ^{3}li] (adj) “Two.”

ꮄꮓꮗꮒ [a^{1}ni^{2}tạʔ^{3}li]

ꮕ

ꮕꮔꮖꮄ [de^{3}kgi^{2}lo^{3}ʔa] (vt) “He is washing them (someting flexible).”

ꮕꮔꮖꮄ [de^{2}gv^{32}gi^{2}lo^{3}ʔa]
ꮕꮖꮖꮔ [duh^{1}gi^{2}lo^{3}ʔv^{23}ʔi]
ꮕꮔꮖꮗꮔ [de^{3}kgi^{2}lo^{3}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ꮕꮘꮖꮖ [tvh^{2}gi^{3}lo^{2}ja]
ꮙꮖꮖꮗꮙ [juh^{2}gi^{2}lo^{1}sdi]

S

SᎵᏓᏔW [du^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}la] (vt) “He is wearing gloves.”

ᏗᏕᎵᏓᏔW [da^{1}gwạ^{2}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}la]
SᎵᏓᏔᏃT [du^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}lv^{23}ʔi]
SᎵᏓᏔᏓT [du^{1}lị^{2}ye^{32}su^{2}lo^{3}ʔi]
ᏔᎵᏓᏔᏃᏕ [tạ^{2}lị^{3}ye^{1}su^{2}lv^{32}ga]
ᏧᎵᏓᏔᏓᏗ [ju^{2}lị^{2}ye^{1}su^{23}lo^{32}di]

SᏌᏍᏕ [du^{1}dlo^{2}sga] (vt) “He is meeting him.; He is confronted with it.”

ᏗᏕᏌᏍᏕ [da^{1}gwạ^{2}dlo^{2}sga]
SᏌRT [du^{1}dlo^{2}sv^{23}ʔi]
SᏌᏍAT [du^{1}dlo^{2}sgo^{3}ʔi]
ᏗᏓᏌᏘ [dị^{2}jạ^{3}dlo^{3}hi]
ᏧᏌᏘᏍᏗ [ju^{2}dlo^{2}hị^{2}sdi]

Ɩ

Ɩ [hla] (part) “No.; Not.”

Ᏺ

ᏲET [hlgv^{4}ʔi] (n) “A tree.”

ᏕᏲET [dehl^{23}gv^{4}ʔi]

Ꭱ

ꭱWᏕ [jị^{2}ta^{23}ga] (n) “A chicken. Chickens.”

K

KT [jọ^{2}ʔi] (adj) “Three.”

DꭱKT [a^{1}ni^{2}jọ^{2}ʔi]

Ꭵ

ᏧW, ᏧC [jụ^{2}la, jụ^{2}hli] (n) “A fox. Foxes.”

ᏧᏯᏫRT [jụ^{2}we^{3}nv^{1}sv^{4}ʔi] (n) “His home.”

Ꞓ

ꞒꞮꞖꞔ [wa^{2}tị^{2}ye^{2}li] (n) “A magpie.; Magpies.”

Ꝏ

ꝏꞒ [we^{23}sa] (n) “A cat. Cats.”

ꝏꞒ DꞮ [we^{23}sa ạʔ^{4}da] (n) “A kitten.”

ꝏꞒ DꞪꞮ [we^{23}sa ạ^{2}niʔ^{4}da] (n)

Grammatical Forms

Able to …, Can …

Form 1 - Using **Ꞩ** + bound pronoun + Deverbal stem.

To refer to someone's or something's ability to do something use one of the following combined prefixes on the infinitive form. These prefixes are a combination of "ga-" and an appropriate "Set B" bound pronoun.

ЕУ- [gv^{2}gị^2-] "I am able to …"

ꞨЄ- [ga^{2}jạ^2-] "You are able to …"

ЕЄ- [gv^{2}hwa^2-] "He is able to …"

ꞨУҺ- [ga^{2}gị^{2}ni^2-] "You and I are able to …"

ꞨҺУҺ- [gạ^{2}yo^{2}gị^{2}ni^2-] "He and I are able to …"

ꞨѡЈ- [ga^{2}sdi^2-] "You two are able to …"

ꞨУ- [ga^{2}gị^2-] "You all and I are able to …"

ꞨҺ- [ga^{1}ji^2-] "You all are able to …"

ꞨҺУ- [gạ^{2}yo^{2}gi^2-] "They and I are able to …"

ЕЄҺ- [gv^{2}wạ^{2}ni^2-] "They are able to …"

Form 2 - RҎѡ + ѵ- + bound pronoun + immediate past stem.

Able to if …, Can if …

For conditional ability, take the Immediate Tense stem and add the prefix "B-"

Examples:

- BҺЛУ "I can speak if …"
- BѦЛУ "You can speak if …"
- BѲЛУ "He/she can speak if …"
- BҺЛУ "We (you one and I) can speak if …"

- B + T => B

- ɦᘐᒧᒧᒍ “We (he/she and I) can speak if …”
- Bᘐᒧᒧᒍ “You two can speak if …”
- Bᒧᒧᒍ “We (you all and I) can speak if …”
  - B + T => B
- ɦᒥᒧᒍ “We (they and I) can speak if …”
  - B + ᘐ => ɦ
- Bᒥᒧᒍ “You all can speak if …”
  - B + T => B
- BDhᒧᒍ “They can speak if …”
  - B + D => BD

Going somewhere to … (Andative) (Departing)

To indicate that someone went *departing* from the point of view in order to do something.

This ending can also be used to indicate doing it at intervals

These endings are only used for “going” to indicate change of location. Do not use these suffixes for the English idiom “going to” which means “will be”.

-RƧ [-e^{3}ga] “is going somewhere to …”

-iRT [-v^{3}sv^{3}ʔi] “went somewhere to …” - *Uses “Set B”.*

-RAT [-e^{3}go^{3}ʔi] “habitually goes somewhere to …”

-OᘐƧ [-u^{3}ga] “let go somewhere to …”

-iᘐᒧ [-v^{3}sdi] “to go somewhere to …” - *Uses “Set B”.*

Examples:

- ᑫᘐᒧᑫT. “He did it.”
  - OᘐᘐB ΘᘐᒧᘐƧ. “He is going to the creek to do it.”
    - *h + D + OᘐᒧᑫT + RƧ.*
- OᘐET. “He ate something solid.”
  - DᒥAT. “He habitually goes to eat something solid.” or “He habitually eats something solid at intervals.”
    - *D + OᘐET + RAT.*
- Oᘐᓴ SCᒪᒧOᘐRT. “He turned it over there.”

- ᴼᵗ Vᒪᕐᑕᒥᒧᑕᐟᐊᒃ. “He will go there to turn it over.”

- ᴼᔕ ᴼᔅᑕᒋᑕ. “He got a rock.”
  - ᴼᔕ ᴼᔅᑕᒋᑕᒋᑕ. “He went to get a rock.” or “He got a rock at intervals.”
    - *ᴼᔅᑕᒋᑕ + iᑕᒋᑕ.*

- ᕿᔕ ᴼᐱᓕᒋ. “He saw the wolf.”
  - ᕿᔕ DAᕿᘐ^2. “He just now went to see the wolf.”
    - *D + ᴼᐱᓕᒋ + ᑕᘐ^2.*

- ᑯᑌᕈᒧ ᒧᐱᓕᕈ ᴼᐱᕈᓂiᒋ. “He read the comic.”
  - ᑯᑌᕈᒧ ᒧᐱᓕᕈ DAᕈᓂᴼᕐ. “Let him go to read the comic.”
    - *D + ᴼᐱᕈᓂiᒋ + ᴼᕐ.*

- ᴼᑲᑭᒋ. “He entered it.”
  - ᐧᕐᕈ ᴼᑲᓐᒧ DᓂLET. “He was going to enter the horse barn.”
    - *D + ᴼᑲᑭᒋ + ᑕᒋᑕ.*

- ᕐᕈᕈ ᴼᕐᑕᒋ. “He climbed the tree.”
  - ᕐᕈᕈ ᴼᕐᑕᓐᒧ DᒥSᕈ. “I want him to go climb the tree.” or “I want him to climb a tree periodically.”
    - *ᴼᕐᑕᒋ + iᓐᒧ.*

If it should (in the future) …

Add “B-” to the Completive Future form.

Examples:

- ᒐᓱᒍᓱ. “I will speak …”
  - Bᒐᓱᒍᓱ. “If I should speak …”

- ᒧᒍᓱ. “You will speak …”
  - Bᒧᒍᓱ. “If you should speak …”

- ᒐᘐᒍᓱ. “He/she will speak …”
  - Bᒐᘐᒍᓱ. “If he/she should speak …”

Might be about to do.

By adding both the prefix "yị-" and the word RᏁᏯ [e^{2}li^{4}gwu] "It's possible" to the *Recent Past* form you create the new meaning of "Might be about to", "Could do.", or "May do.".

Examples:

- ᏧᏂᏁᏁᏗᏍᏗ^{2}. "I'm about to see it."
  - RᏁᏯ ᏧᏂᏁᏁᏗᏍᏗ^{2}. "I might see it. I may see it. I could see it." *It's possible that I am about to see it.*
- ᏧᏓᏕᏗ^{2}. "You are about to want it."
  - RᏁᏯ ᏧᏓᏕᏗ^{2}. "You might want it. You may want it. You could want it." *It's possible that you are about to want it.*
- ᏧᏍᏂᏐᏗ^{2}. "You are about to speak."
  - RᏁᏯ ᏧᏍᏂᏐᏗ^{2}. "You might speak. You may speak. You could speak." *It's possible that you are about to speak it.*

Needs to …, Must do …

If you take the Infinitive form and add a high falling tone on its rightmost long vowel you imply a "need to do" something. ☞ *Knowing exactly where to add this tone requires practice. If you don't get it right, don't worry about it, context is usually enough.*

You can indicate that it is a "must do" instead of a "need to do" by adding the word DᏌ "a^{2}se".

Examples:

- ᎤᏁᏓᏁᏗ ᎤᏕᏁᏐᏗ. U^{2}gowh^{2}tvh^{3}di u^{1}du^{2}lị^{3}ha. "He/she wants to see it."
  - ᎤᏁᏓᏁᏗ. U^{32}gowh^{2}tvh^{3}di. "He/she needs to see it." - *Note the change in tones.*
  - DᏌ ᎤᏁᏓᏁᏗ. A^{2}se u^{32}gowh^{2}tvh^{3}di. "He/she must see it."
  - DᏌ ᎤᏁᏓᏁᏗ ᏓᏁᏔ. Ase ugowhtvhdi janhta. "You know he must see it."
- TᏥᏁᏁᏗ ᎤᏕᏁᏐᏗ. I^{2}yu^{2}dvnh^{1}di u^{1}du^{2}lị^{3}ha. "He/she wants to do it."
  - TᏥᏁᏁᏗ. I^{2}yu^{32}dvnh^{1}di. "He/she needs to do it." - *Note the change in tones.*
  - TᏥᏁᏁᏗ DᏗᏁᏔ. I^{2}yu^{32}dvnh^{1}di a^{1}gwanh^{2}ta. "I know he needs to do it."
  - DᏌ TᏥᏁᏁᏗ. Ase iyudvnhdi. "He/she must do it."

This form appears identical to the Facility and Infinitive forms when written. Context is required to determine correct meaning.

Not able to …, Cannot …

For negative ability, take the Immediate Tense stem and add "ᒪ" and use prefix "Bᕱ-"

Note: Bᕱ combines with an Tᕼ to become Bᕼᕼ, combines other T's to become Bᕱ-, combines with an D sound to become BE-, and combines with an Oʾ sound to become BJ-.

Examples:

- ᒪ Bᕱᕼᒍᒍ "I cannot speak." "I cannot speak if …"
- ᒪ Bᕱᕕᒍᒍ "You cannot speak." "You cannot speak if …"
- ᒪ BEᕼᒍᒍ "They cannot speak." "They cannot speak if …"

While "ᒪ" is commonly used with this prefix combinaton, its use is not required.

On, In, Into …

-ᕕ [-^{4}hị] "On. In. Into."

This ending allows you to indicate "on or in" for the word you modify.

When added to a word that ends in "-a", the "-a" changes into an "-o".

☞ *Make sure to always say the part before the final "-hi" with a high rising tone, even if you drop the final "-hi" as part of informal speech.*

☞ *Depending on context, if you drop the final "-hi" some speakers might understand you as indicating "Location." instead of "On." or "In.".*

Examples:

- Tᕱᒐ Oᔕ. JJ. "Some rocks. A bottle."
  - Tᕱᒐ Oᔕ JJ^{4}ᕕ. "Some rocks in a bottle."
- ᕮᔕ. ᕿᕐᒍ. "A wolf. A trap."
  - ᕮᔕ ᕿᕐᒍ^{4}ᕕ. "A wolf in a trap."
- Dᕝ. Oᔕ. "A deer. A rock."
  - Dᕝ Oᔕ^{4}ᕕ. "A deer in rocks. A deer in a rocky place."

In some cases the "-hi" ending is replaced with the location ending "-i".

- JJ. ᕱᕕᒍᕝ. "A bottle. A table."
  - JJ ᕱᕕᒍᕝ^{4}T. "A bottle on a table." "A bottle at the table's place."

Place Of, Location

-T, -ᴗᴑ [-^{4}ʔị, -^{4}yị] "Place of. Location is usually found at."

This ending allows you to create new words that indicate a place or location.

When added to a word that ends in an "-a", the "-a" usually changes into an "-v" though there are a few words that the "-a" changes into an "-o" instead. Unless otherwise instructed, you should change the "-a" into an "-v".

☞ *Make sure to always say the part before the final "-yi/-ʔi" with a high rising tone, even if you drop the final "-yi/-ʔi" as part of informal speech.*

Examples:

- ᴉᴓᴐS. "Rabbit."
  - ᴉᴓᴐS^{4}T. "The Rabbit Place." *The place where rabbits are found. Could be a warren or a hutch.*
  - ᴉᴓᴐS^{4}ᴗᴑ. "The Rabbit Place."
  - ᴉᴓᴐS^{4}. "The Rabbit Place." *The final "i" may be dropped in informal speech under the condition that the final high rising tone is maintained.*
- ᴊᴘSᴗᴓᴐᴙ. "One who bakes them. A baker."
  - ᴊᴘSᴗᴓᴐᴙ^{4}T. "A bakery. Bakeries."
  - ᴊᴘSᴗᴓᴐᴙ^{4}ᴗᴑ. "A bakery. Bakeries."
  - ᴊᴘSᴗᴓᴐᴙ^{4}. "A bakery. Bakeries."

Repeatedly (Repetitive) (Frequentative)

To indicate that something is being done "over and over" you take the PAST TENSE form and add one of the following special endings. *These endings are only for "over and over", not "again".*

-TᴓD [-i^{23}lọ^{3}ʔa] "is … over and over"

-TᴓiT [-i^{23}lọ^{3}v^{23}ʔi] "did … over and over"

-TᴓᴐAT [-i^{23}lo^{32}sgo^{3}ʔi] "habitually …-ing over and over"

-Tᴓᴄ [-i^{2}lo^{23}ja] "let … over and over"

-Tᴓᴐᴊ [-i^{23}lo^{32}sdi] "to … over and over"

Should …, Would …

This form may be used as a conditional future tense of the Indicative Mood (*would*), or as a mild expression of the Imperative Mood (*should*).

Take the PAST TENSE form and add "-iᴑ". *Uses "Set A" or "Set B" as parent verb.*

ᴉᴓᴖᴐᴑ "I should or would speak"

ᴐᴓᴖᴐᴑ "You should or would speak"

ᘐᒧᑕᓐᒻ “He/she should or would speak”

- ᘐ, ᘓᐅᔪᐟ ᐱᘓᑭᒻ. (ᐱ + ᘓ + ᐦᘓᑭT + iᒻ)
  - ka, just this you should utter.
  - say, I pray thee.
- ᘓᐅ ᕿᘓᔪT, ᘐᘐᔪᐟ ᒥᐱᒋ ᒧᑦᒥᒋᕐᕐ ᐅᔪᐟ ᒐᕐᒥᐸᑭᒋ Eᐱ ᒐᘐᒧᐯᒥᐦᐦᒻ. (ᕐ + Dᐱ + ᐦᒧᐯᘓT + ᘐᐦ + iᒻ)
  - this uttered, just those camels really of yours, water I will draw for them until they-drink-finishing-would
  - and saith, also for thy camels I draw till they have finished drinking
- iᒪ ᘓᒋᕐ Eᐱ ᐱᕐᒥᐟ ᐅᘐ ᐅᐱᑕᒐᐯᐦᒻ (ᐅᐱ + ᐦᘓᑕᒐᐦT + ᘐᐦ + iᒻ)
  - Not ᘓᒋᕐ until all deer they-gathering-it-finishing-would
  - We are not able, till that all the droves be gathered together
- ᐅᑦ ᑦᒥᒥᐦᐦᒻ, ᘓᐅ ᐱᕐᘓᑭᒻ, (ᑦ + ᐦᒥᒥᐦT + iᒻ, ᐱ + ᐦᘓᑭT + iᒻ)
  - and he-should-be-asking-you, this he-should-be-saying,
  - and hath asked thee, saying,
- ᐅᑦ ᒐᔪᔪᐟ ᐁᘐ ᐱᒪᒋᘐᐯᐦᐦᒻ (ᐱ + ᕐ + D + ᐦᒋᘐᐯᐦ + iᒻ)
  - and just one people
  - and have become one people

To … For …

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.

-Rᒻ [-e^{2}ha] “is doing for … is doing to …”

-RᕿT [-e^{2}lv^{23}ʔi] “did for … did to …”

-RᒥT [-e^{2}ho^{3}ʔi] “habitually does for … habitually does to …”

-Ь [-^{1}si] “let be doing for … let be doing to …”

-Rᒋ [-e^{2}li] “just did for … just doing to …”

-Rᒧ [-eh^{3}di] “to do for … to do to …”

Examples:

- ᕿᒥᒧᕿT. “He did it.”

- ᏫᏌᏁᏗᏚᏂ. “He is doing it for me.”
  - *Ꮒ + ᏗᏅ + ᏁᏁᏁᏓᏓ + ᏅᏂ.*

- SCᏌᏗᏁᏅRT. “He turned it over.”
  - VᏓᏣCᏌᏗᏁᏅᏓᏂ. “He will turn it over for you.”
    - *Ꮧ + Ꮣ + Ꮳ + ᏁᏣCᏌᏗᏁᏅRT + ᏅᏂ.*

- OᏁᏕ ᏁᏅRT. “He got a rock.”
  - OᏁᏕ ᏂᏅᏓᏓT. “I got a rock for him.”
    - *ᏂᏅ + ᏁᏅRT + ᏅᏓT.*

On some verbs one can add the prefix “Ꮻ-” to indicate “to” as in “towards someone or at someone”.
Example:

- ᏕAᏕᏂD. “He is writing them.”
  - ᏕAᏕᏂWᏗᏂ. “He is writing them for him.” - *ᏕAᏕᏂWᏁᏅ + ᏅᏂ. (Writing them on his behalf.)*
  - ᏫᏗAᏕᏂWᏗᏂ. “He is writing them to him.” - *Ꮻ + ᏕAᏕᏂWᏁᏅ + ᏅᏂ. (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:

- ᏓᏌᏁW ᏁᏂᏁ. “The car broke.”
  - ᏓᏌᏁW ᏁᏂᏁᏁ. “The car broke down on him.” - *Literally: The car broke for him.*
    - ᏁᏂᏣT + ᏅᏓT.

Without

☞ The Ꮒ- prefix can be combined with the special suffix -iᏫ (-v^{4}nạ) on past events to create a “without” meaning.

- ᏁᏕᏂRT. “He/she spoke.”
  - ᏓᏕᏂRᏫ. *(Ꮒ + ᏁᏕᏂRT + iᏫ.)*
    - “Without him speaking it.”
  - ᏣWᏅ ᏓᏕᏂRᏫ ᏁᏕᏂᏓT.
    - “He/she spoke without speaking Cherokee.”

- ᏁᏕᏓᏕT. “He/she wanted him/her/it.”
  - ᏓᏕᏓᏕᏫ. *(Ꮒ + ᏁᏕᏓᏕT + iᏫ.)*

    * “He/she is without want of it.”
  - ᴼᴾT ᑫSᑫᘓᘐ.
    * “He/she ate it without wanting it.”
  - DᔑD ᑫSᑫᘓᘐ.
    * “He/she is eating it without wanting it.”
- ᴼᘓSOᵛT. “He/she baked it.”
  - ᴼᴾT ᑫᘓSOᵛᘐ. *(ħ + ᴼᘓᴼᴼᵛT + iᘐ.)*
    * “He/she ate it without baking it.”

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ᏕᎠ ᏣᏔᎩ-ᏂᏁᏓ ᏗᏓᏌᏁᏙᏁ Ꮐ ᎠᏂᏕᏔ
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ᏗᏑᏓᏁᏁ ᏂᏛᏁᏀ. ᏗᏓᏌᏁᏙᏁᏍ.

This is the Cheroke-English dictionary for The Three Kittens and Chicken Little Cherokee reader.

This does not include the stories.
This is only a dictionary.

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