

KSP OVLP GWY DAΦβJ

Michael's Cherokee Reader

Michael W S Joyner

ᎠᏍᏚ Ꭶ'VP ጂWY DAΦβJ

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Cherokee Syllabary

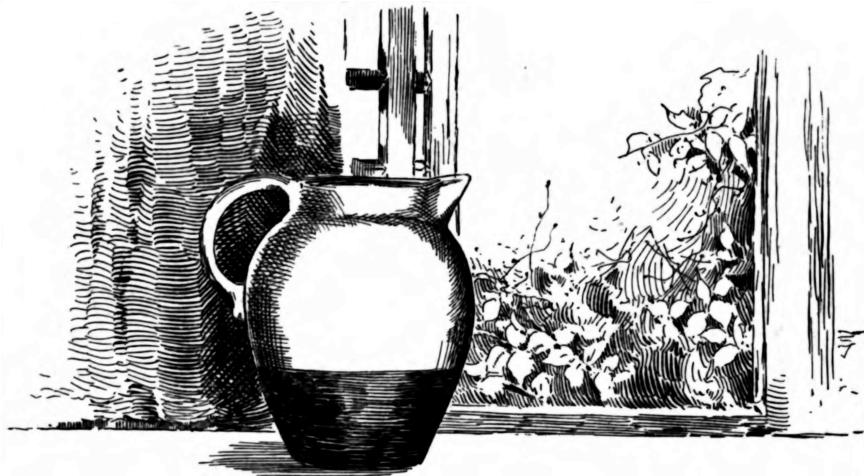
D a	R e	T i	Ꭰ o	Ꭶ u	Ꭵ v
Ꮥ ga Ꭷ ka	Ꮅ ge	Ꮉ gi	Ꭰ go	Ꮍ gu	Ꮎ gv
Ꮓ ha	Ꮅ he	Ꮈ hi	Ꮂ ho	Ꮇ hu	Ꮃ hv
Ꭷ la	Ꮆ le	Ꮄ li	Ꭾ lo	Ꭹ lu	Ꮋ lv
Ꮓ ma	Ꭰ me	Ꮁ mi	Ꮓ mo	Ꮉ mu	
Ꮎ na Ꭿ nna	Ꮅ ne	Ꮒ ni	Ꮗ no	Ꭽ nu	Ꮎ nv
I gwa	Ꮀ gwe	Ꭽ gwi	Ꭺ gwo	Ꭽ gwu	Ꭾ gwv
Ꮓ sa Ꭰ s	Ꭺ se	Ꮤ si	Ꮕ so	Ꮓ su	Ꭻ sv
Ꭲ da Ꭼ ta	Ꭾ de	Ꭲ te	Ꭲ di	Ꭲ ti	Ꭲ dv
Ꮓ dla Ꮏ tla	Ꮌ tle	Ꮝ tli	Ꮒ tlo	Ꭽ tlu	Ꭻ tlv
Ꮍ ja	Ꭸ je	Ꭿ ji	Ꭹ jo	Ꭽ ju	Ꮍ jv
Ꭶ wa	Ꭹ we	Ꭽ wi	Ꭽ wo	Ꭽ wu	Ꮆ wv
Ꭹ ya	Ꮄ ye	Ꮅ yi	Ꭽ yo	Ꭽ yu	᎚ 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’ZYJ)” 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.

DCӨVЛ



DCӨVЛ DYҢ.
DCӨVЛ KAGЛ.
DCӨVЛ Н DYҢ?
DCӨVЛ Н?

DCӨVJ. A tool for pouring. A pitcher.

DCӨVJ DYө. I have a pitcher.

DCӨVJ ҤАҪә. I see a pitcher.

DCӨVJә DYө? Do I have a pitcher?

DCӨVJә? Is it a pitcher?



Dж Гаг В.в
Дж Би Г.г
Дж Гаг Л.л
Гаг Оо?

DdG ڦAڳW. See the boy.

DB ۾dG. I'm a boy.

DdG ۾AڳJ. I see the boy.

۾dGو? Am I a boy?



Ի՞՞Ո ԻՐԱԾԼ.

Ի՞՞ՈՆ ԵՇՅՈՆԼ?

Ի՞՞Ո ԵՇՅՈՆԼ.

Ի՞՞ՈՆ ԴՇՎԼ ԵՇԱԳԹՈՆ?

ԻՐՈՒ ԻՐԱԳՈԼ. I see a bird.

ԻՐՈՒ՞Ն ԵՇԵՑԿՈՅՈՎ. Is the bird able to sing? (*ԵՇԵ* + *ՕՇԿՈՅՈՎ*).

ԻՐՈՒ ԵՇԵՑԿՈՅՈՎ. The bird is able to sing.

ԻՐՈՒ՞Ն ԴԿՈՎԱ ԵՇԵՑԿՈՅՈՎ. Is the bird able to see the pitcher?



OJJ AAGW.
OJJAL FT KOMI?
OJJAL EGZYAL?
L OJJ AEGZYAL.

OJJ ڦAڳW. See the hoot owl.

OJJڻ ۽F ۾rڻI? Is the owl a bird?

OJJڻ EGZYڻI? Is the owl able to sing?

L OJJ ڦEGZYڻI. No, the owl is not able to sing.



የE ከAGJ.
DFGCG ተE DAGJ?
OኬLኬ ተE?
L OኬL ተE ዘY.

የዚ አገልግሎት. I see a tree.

ዲጋጋጌ የዚ ፍቃድ? Does the girl see the tree?

ኦመለሁ የዚ? Is it a little tree?

ል ዓመለሁ የዚ እኔ. No, it is not a little tree.



А§ ДУЬ ИРАГЛ.
ДЖ А§ О'АР.
А§ О'JJ О'АР.
А§ О'JJZ §ИРА&.

A& DΥЬ IrA&J. I see a female crow.

DdG A& O'Ap. The boy saw the crow.

A& OJJ O'Ap. The crow saw an owl.

A& O'JJZ &hrA&J. I saw the crow and the owl.

D> ИАСЛ.

О'ѡ Д>в ё ИАЛ.

ДјСл О'W>y?

О'ѡл ДјG О'W>y.

О'W>SOT О'ѡл ДјG.

А>н О'W>y?

О'ѡ Д>в ЛАСW.

D&O HrAGJ. I see water.

O&O D&O& SHeAJ. I see rocks in the water.

DjG&O OWSY? Is the boy thirsty?

O&OJ DpG OWSY. The little boy is thirsty.

OWS&O'T O&OJ DpG. A thirsty little boy.

A&O OWSY? Is the crow thirsty?

O&O D&O& JAGW. See the rocks in the water.

ОЈЈ ЂЗУЊА ОЛСВА.

ОЧВА.

АЅ ЂЗУЊА ОЛСВА.

ОЧВА.

ОЊА ДДГ ЂЗУЊА ОЛСВА.

ЧРВА.

Л ОЈЈ ОАСРВА ВБРД ДДГ.

ОЈЈ ЂЗҮӘЛ ОЛСВЛ. The owl tried to sing.

Оғғл. He failed.

Ағ дЗҮӘЛ ОЛСВЛ. The crow tried to sing.

Оғғл. She failed.

ОңД ДДГ дЗҮӘЛ ОЛСВЛ. The little boy tried to sing.

Қрәл. He did it.

Л ОЈЈ ОАГӘРІ әІРДДГ. The owl was not able to see the boy.

DĐC DCđVđ OđAđ.

SđC Dđ C DCđVđ OđCđT Fđ4.

OđHđVđ OđL C Wđ L.

OđQđVđ L.

J C I L Ođ L OđL C Wđ L.

QđRđ L dđ.

HđAđ DĐC S C I L Ođ R.

Dж DCəVJ O'A&. The boy saw a pitcher.

ŞfC Df' DCəVJ O'GT F4. A small amount of water was inside the pitcher.

O'ñəVJ O'ñCWJ. He tried to break it.

O'qJL. He failed.

JCLJOJ O'ñCWJ. He tried to turn it over.

QñJL. He did it.

IrA& DdG SCTJO'R. I saw the boy turn it over.

Оѡ ЕҮҮଳ୍ଜ.

Оѡ Оପୁରୋତ୍ତମା ଦକ୍ଷିଣ.

ଦକ୍ଷେ ଓାହ ଏଗ୍ରୀଯଳ୍ଜ?

ଓଜ୍ଜ ଦକ୍ଷ ଲଙ୍ଘ ଓର୍ଜାଫିବ୍ରତ.

ଲ ଓଜ୍ଜ ଦକ୍ଷ ଗାଁପାତ୍ର.

ଦକ୍ଷ ଓଜ୍ଜ ଓର୍ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଓର୍ଜାଚାତ୍ମକ.

ଓଜ୍ଜ ମେଥ ଓର୍ଜାଫିବ୍ରତ.

Oວ Eຢ Yໝ ໂ. I am able to get a rock. (Eຢ + Oຢ Yໝ ໂ)

Oວ Oຫ I Oວ ໂ Dກ ດ. He made a rock fall into the water.

Dດ Gໝ Oວ Eຢ Yໝ ໂ? Is the boy able to get a rock?

Oັ J J Dດ Gໝ Oໜ Vົ. The owl flew towards the water.

L Oັ J J Dດ Gໝ Gາ Pີ. The owl did not see the boy.

Dດ Gໝ Oັ J J Oກ Tົ ໂ Oຈ C Wໝ ໂ. The boy tried to pick up the owl.

Oັ J J Pົ Eເ Oໜ Zຳ Vົ. The owl flew into the tree.

ԱՏ ԾԺ ՕՅՋ ԻՒ ԽՇԼ.
ԱՏ ԴԿՇՎԼ ՕԱՔ
ԾԺ ՕԵ ԱԺ ՕՇԺԲՎԺ.
ԴԿՇՎԼ ՕՀԺՎԼ ՕՆՑՎԼ.
ՕՎՎԼ. ՕՇԼ ԴԺԸ ՕԵ ՕՋՕԳ.
ՕՍՇԼ ՕՏՎՔ.
ԱՏ ՊԵԺ ՕՇԺԲՎԺ.

ԱՏ ՁԵՐ ՈՇՋ ԻՒԹՈՒ. The crow and the owl are birds.

ԱՏ ԴԿԵՎՀ ՈՇԱՊ ՁԵՐ ՈՒԵ ԱԺ ՕՇՅՓՎԾ. The crow saw the pitcher and flew towards there.

ԴԿԵՎՀ ՈՇԽԵՎՀ ՈՇԱԿՎՀՈՒ. She tried to break the pitcher.

ՕՇԳՈՒ. ՕՇՈՒ ԴՋԸ ՕՇԵ ՕՇՈՒՈՒ. She failed. The little boy went there.

ՕՇԿՈՒ ՕՇՏՊ. He wanted to get it.

ԱՏ ԹԵՇ ՕՇՅՓՎԾ. The crow flew into the tree.

A& D& DC&VJ



ՕՎՏՏՈՒ Ա& DC&VJ ՕԱՊ. ՖԻ
ԴՔ ՕՇՏ ԻՇ.

ՕԵ ՕՇԹՎԾ ԴՔ ՕՂՅՇԼ
ՕՂՉՎԼ. ՕՎՎԼ.

DCVՇԼ ՕԻՇՎԼ ՕՂՉՎԼ. ՕՎՎԼ.

ՃՇԼՕՎԼ ՕՂՉՎԼ. ՕՎՎԼ.

Օ՛Ջ ՏՎԻՇՎԼ ԴՔԾ DCVՇԼ. ԴՔ
ՕՐԵՎԼՆ ԴՅ Ա& ՕՂՅՎ.

AS Dø DCøðVJ. The Crow and the Pitcher.

O'WSSOT AS DCøðVJ O'Aø. SHC Dø' O'GT I4. A thirsty crow saw a pitcher. A small amount of water was inside.

O't O'ZøðVø Dø' O'LUñJ O'LCWJ. O'øøJ. She flew there and tried to get it. She failed.

DCVñJ O'ñøðVJ O'LCWJ. O'øøJ. She tried to break the pitcher. She failed.

DCLJOJ O'LCWJ. O'øøJ. She tried to turn it over. She failed.

O'ø SØHO'WJ DøC DCVñJ. Dø' O'PØWLJ Dø AS O'LUñ. She dropped rocks into the center of the pitcher. The water ascended and the crow got it.

JW



JWՆ ՕՒՅ?
ՕՎՏՅԱՆ?
ՕՒՅ ԾՅ ՕՎՏՅ.
ՃՅ ՕՂՄԱՆ ՕՎՊԱԼ.
ԵԹ ՕՂԿՎԱՆ ԾՅ ԵԹ.
ՕՎԼԱՆ ԺՎ?
ԺՎ ԱՖ ԹԵ ԼՖ ՕՎՐ.
ԺՎ ԹԵ ԵՎՎԱՆ?

ՃՎԵ՞ ՕՒԲԵ՞? Is the fox hungry?

ՕՎՏԵՍՆԵ՞? Is he thirsty?

ՕՒԲԵ ԾՅ ՕՎՏԵ. He is hungry and thirsty.

ՃՔ Օ՛ԼԵԿԵՐ Օ՛ՊՊԼ. He failed to get water.

ԵԱ Օ՛ԼԵՎՈՎ ԾՅ ԵԱ. Again he tried and again.

Օ՛ՌԵՋԵ ՃՎ? Is he a little fox?

ՃՎ ԱՏ ՊԵԹ Օ՛ԱՐ. The fox saw the crow in the tree.

ՃՎ ՊԵ ԵԳԵՑԵԼ? Is a fox able to climb a tree?

DжГ Овѣ ОвѣОвѣ.
ДСнВЛ ОвѣВн.
ДѢ ОвѣУнД ОвѣСАв.
ДW DжГ ОвѣАв Zн ОвѣЛ4.
ДЖ ТФЛ Овѣ ДѢНД SAв.
Овѣ джТНД ОвѣЛСWЛ.
Бн ОвѣЛСWЛ Dн Бн.
Овѣ джТНД ОвѣЧЛ.
ДСнВЛ ОвѣИОвWL DѢНД.
ДЖ ОвѣJJ ТЕн ОвѣAв.
ОвѣJJ Овѣ ДѢНД SAв?
Л ОвѣJJ Овѣ НДSAв.
Л ОвѣJJ DжГ ГАв.
ДѢ Л& ОвѣJJ ОвѣZАнВн.
ДЖ ОвѣЛ4.

Dж О'л О'шоу. A boy went there.

Джевј О'швј. He had a pitcher in hand.

Др' О'лујал О'шви. He wanted to get water.

дж Дж О'ај Зр' О'шј. The fox saw the boy and ran away.

Дж Тшј О'ш др'шви SAј. The boy saw some rocks in the water.

О'ш др'шви О'шви. He tried to pick them up.

Бш О'шви др'шви. Again he tried and again.

О'ш др'шви О'шви. He failed to pick up the rocks.

Джевј О'швишви др'шви. He dropped the pitcher into the water.

Дж О'јј шеј О'ај. The boy saw an owl in a tree.

О'јјш О'ш др'шви SAј? Did the owl see the rocks in the water?

Л О'јј О'ш шви. The owl did not see the rocks.

Л О'јј Дж ГАј. The owl did not see the boy.

Др' яш О'јј О'зашви. The owl flew towards the water.

Дж О'шј. The boy ran away.



ТМЬ ЛАСУ.
ОЧЛ ДДГ САР.
Д9ТЧЛ DC4.
ЛЕСУЧЛ?
ТМЬ ЛЕСУЧЛ.
ИЧЛ ЧУЧЛ.
ДWЧЛ ТМЬ РРЧЛ ЧЛ.
ДW ЧЛУЧЛ ЧЛУЧЛ.

ИМЬ ЛАС. See the muscadine grapes.

ОДЛ ДДГ СА?. The little boy saw them.

ДРБОЛ DC4. He was running to pick them up.

ЛЕСУОЛ? Is he able to get them?

ИМЬ ЛЕУУОЛ. I am able to get muscadine grapes.

ИРДЛ УХУОЛ. Birds eat them.

ДВО ИМЬ РФО ВЛ. Might a fox eat the grapes?

ДВ ВЛУОЛ ВЛУОЛ. If the fox gets them he eats them.

ДѣКѡЛѡ ТМЬ?

ДдG дѣКѡЛ ТМЬ ѹVѲУ.

ДW дѣКѡЛ ТМЬ ѹVѲУ.

Л дѣКѡЛ ТМЬ ѹУ.

ДdCѡ ЛЕGУѡЛ?

ИѡIѡ ЛЕGhУѡЛ?

ДWѡ ЛЕGУѡЛ?

ДdG OѲЛ дУѡЛ OѲвл.

дУѡЛ OѲLCWЛ. OѲвл.

дУOГѡЛ OѲЛ4.

ѲЕѲѡ ТМЬ?

ѲЕѲ ТМЬ.

дУOГѡЛ DdG Dd

ДW дhУѡЛ OѲчвл.

ИѡI ЛЕGhѡЛ.

OJJ EGУѡЛ.

ՃԵԿՈԼՆ ԻՄՅ? Are the grapes sour?

ՃԺ ՃԵԿՈԼ ԻՄՅ ՔՎՐՅ. Maybe the boy will eat sour grapes.

ՃՎ ՃԵԿՈԼ ԻՄՅ ՔՎՐՅ. Maybe the fox will eat sour grapes.

Լ ՃԵԿՈԼ ԻՄՅ ՔՅ. The grapes are not sour.

ՃԺԾՆ ԼԵԳՅՈԼ? Is the boy able to get them?

ԻՐՈՒՆ ԼԵԳՅՈԼ? Are birds able to get them?

ՃՎԾՆ ԼԵԳՅՈԼ? Is the fox able to get them?

ՃԺ ՕՐՈԼ ՋՍՈԼ ՕՊՈԼ. The boy said he failed to get them.

ՋՍՈԼ ՕՌԸՑՈԼ. ՕՊՈԼ. He tried to get them. He failed.

ՋՍՈՇՈԼ ՕՌԱԴ. Therefore he ran away.

ՊԵԹՆ ԻՄՅ? Are the grapes in a tree?

ՊԵԹ ԻՄՅ. The grapes are in a tree.

ՋՍՈՇՈԼ ՃԺ ՃՎ ճհՍՈԼ ՕՀՊՈԼ. Therefore the boy and the fox failed to get them.

ԻՐՈՒՆ ԼԵԳՅՈԼ. Birds are able to get them.

ՕՌՋ ԼԵԳՅՈԼ. The owl is able to get them.

ДВОЙНОЙ ТМЬ



ОБЫЧЕЙ ДВОЙНОЙ ТМЬ ПЕ САР.

ОТКУДА ДОИДОЛЫ ОЛСВЛ.
ОЧАЛ.

БОЛ ОЛСВЛ ДОИДОЛЫ. ДОИДОЛЫ
ОЧАЛ.

ОУОГДОЛ ОРДЛ, “ТМЬ ДЕКАДЛ. Л
ДВУХУ.”, ЗДОРИДЛ.

đW Dđ ɼMB. The fox and the muscadine grapes.

ОñБñET đW TSL ɼMB ÞE.đ SA. A hungry fox saw some muscadine grapes in a tree.

Оñt DC4 Dđ ñMñJL OñLCWJ. OñqñJ. He ran there and tried to get them. He failed.

Бñ OñLCWJ Dđ Бñ. ñMñJL OñqñJ. Again he tried and again. He failed to get them.

ñYOñGñJ OñPñJ, “ɼMB đtKñJ. L vñVñJñY.”, Zđ DñJ4. Therefore he said, “Sour grapes. I will not eat them.”, and he ran away.

O'ВoЭL



ФРР О'ВoЭЛ ИАСЛ.
ТfL ӨЛoНК ֆИАСЛ.
ӨЛoНКИ О'ВoЭЛ O'hCT?
О'ВoЭЛ DfC О'ВoЭЛ O'GRθ.
DfC ӨЛoНК ֆS ИАФ.
ИoНI О'ВoЭЛ ֆS ИАСЛ.
ӨЛoНК ֆS EFO'ВoЭЛ.
iЛ ӨЛoНК О'ВoЭЛ O'hCT ву.

O'BAL. A place for entering and being.

FRIF O'BAL IRACL. I see a horse barn.

TSL OLMS FIRACL. I see some hay.

OLMS O'BAL O'hGT? Is the hay inside the barn?

OALJ DDG O'BAL O'GRθ. A little boy went inside the barn.

(O'GiT + Rθ)

DDG OLMS SS IRAlr. I saw the boy on top of the hay.

IRLT O'BAL SS IRACL. I see a bird on top of the barn.

OLMS SS EFOOAL. I am able to be on top of the hay.

iL OLMS O'BAL O'hGT vay. The hay is not inside the barn.

DжГ VнД ОмОн4.
ОмГ ӨЛӨЛД ӮС СОнР.
ИнДИ ОмБиЛ
ЕгСӨЛ ОзАлРВи.
ИнДИ ИнАл.
Л DжГ ИнДИ ГиАп.
ДW ОвССЛ.
ОмБиЛ ОбЛ Dо Dи
ОлУиЛ DлСWЛ.
Dи ОлУиЛ ОшПЛ.
ДW DжГ ОаР Dо ОрЛ4.
ОжЖ ОмБиЛ Л8 ОзАлРВи Zо ОбЛ.
VнД ОмОн4.
ОмДИ DжГ ОжЖ ОаР
Dо ОмДИ DжГ ОрЛ4.
ОжЖ ӨЕж ОзАлРВи.

Dж Və 0'qlo'4. The boy went outside.

Theta' 0ləs ss so'l. Then he was lying on top of the hay.

Irəl 0'Bəl E&Səl 0'ZəfVə'. A bird flew all around.

Irəl IrA&. I saw the bird.

L DdG Irəl GəA&. The boy did not see the bird.

JW O'W&S&l. A fox was thirsty.

O'Bəl O'BL Də' D& 0'lyəl Dlcwəl. He entered the barn and tried to get water.

D& 0'lyəl 0'qəl. He failed to get water.

JW DdG O'A& Də' O'fJ4. The fox saw the boy and ran away.

O'JJ O'Bəl J& 0'ZəfVə' Zə' O'BL. An owl flew towards the barn and entered it.

İəl Və 0'qlo'4. He went outside again.

O'əl DdG O'JJ O'A& Də' O'əl DdG O'fJ4. The little boy saw the owl and the little boy ran away.

O'JJ əE.ə 0'ZəfVə'. The owl flew into a tree.



ଓଳା ଦିଗ୍ବିଜ୍ୟର ଓବଳା ଓ'ବି,
ତଶୁ ଥାନିକି ଶଶ ଶୋଇ;
ଓଜ୍ଜ ଓ'ବି ଦର
ଏଗ୍ରସତି ଓ'ଜାପିବି.
ଥାଗ୍ର ଓଳା ଦିଗ୍ବିଜ୍ୟ ଦରିଣୀ.

O'BL DdG FyF O'BnJ O'BL, TSL ӨЛӨЛӨН SS SO·F; The little boy went into the horse barn, and was lying on some hay;

OJJ O'BL Dd EG·SOL O'ZAFVd. An owl entered and all around he flew.

OAGZ O'BL DdG DFJ4. And then the little boy ran away.

ተብሔር ደዕቃሬል ፌያ.
ተብሔርና ደዕቃሬል ፍያ?
በዚህን ደዕቃሬል.
ተብሔርና የወጪ ትክ?
ከዚህን የወጪ ስክ?
ጥሩ አሁን የወጪ ትክ.
አቶ የወጪ ስያ?
ጃውን የወጪ ስያ?
አቶ ተብሔር ሆኖ ስለዚ ፌው.
ከአቶ አሁን ተብሔር ደዕቃሬል ብቻ.
በዚህን አሁን የወጪ
ደዱ ተብሔር ሆኖ ስለዚ በረሱ.
በዚህን ሆኖ ስለዚ በረሱ.
ከዚህን እና ብቻ የወጪ በረሱ.

ԳԵՎ ՏԵՎԱԼ ԾՅ. I have a cut piece of meat.

ԳԵՎԱՆ ՏԵՎԱԼ ԾՅ? Do you have a cut piece of meat?

ԾԱԼ ՏԵՎԱԼ. A small cut piece.

ԳԵՎԱՆ ՐԲՈՒ ՔՖ? Might you eat the meat? (Ք + ԲՖ)

ԻՌՈՒՆ ՐԲՈՒ ՔԻՖ? Might birds eat meat?

ՏՏԼ ԻՌՈՒ ՐԲՈՒ ՔԻՖ. Some birds might eat meat.

ԱՖՆ ՐԲՈՒ ՔԻՅ? Might a crow eat the meat?

ՃՎՆ ՐԲՈՒ ՔԻՅ? Might a fox eat the meat?

ԱՖ ԳԵՎ ԼՅ ՋԹՈՅ ՃՎ ԼՅ. A crow will eat meat and also a fox will eat it.

ԻՐԱԵ ԻՌՈՒ ԳԵՎ ՏԵՎԱԼ ՕՌ. I saw a bird with a cut piece of meat.

ՕՌՋ ԻՌՈՒ ՕԱՊ ՃԾ ԳԵՎ ՕԿԱՆ ՕՌՈՎՈՎԱԼ. An owl saw the bird and tried to get the meat.

ՕՌՋ ՕԿԱՆ ՕՎՎԱԼ. The owl failed to get it.

ԻՌՈՒ Ե ՕՌՊ ՃԾ ՕՌՈՎՈՎՈՎ. The bird still had it and took off flying.

JW DԾ AԾ



AԾ ԳԹՋ ՏԵԳՎԼ ՕՐ ԾԾ ՊԵՅ
ՕՇԹԲՎԾ.

ՕՒԵԹԵՏ յW ԱԾ ՕԱՐ ԾԾ ՊԵ
DCՋY Ի4. ՕՄԱ, “Թ ԱԾ! ՊԿՏ&
ԱԽՇՈ! ՏՑՅԱՆԼՈ՞”

ԱԾ ԺՑՅԱՆԼ ՕԼԿՎԱՆ ԾԾ ԳԹՋ
ՕՊԻՕՎԱՆ.

յW ՕՄԿ ԾԾ ՕՐԱ4.

đW Dđ A§. The fox and the crow.

A§ ተጥዕ DEተሄሉ ማቅረብ ደዕ ተደሃ ማዘጋጀች. A crow had a cut piece of meat and flew into a tree.

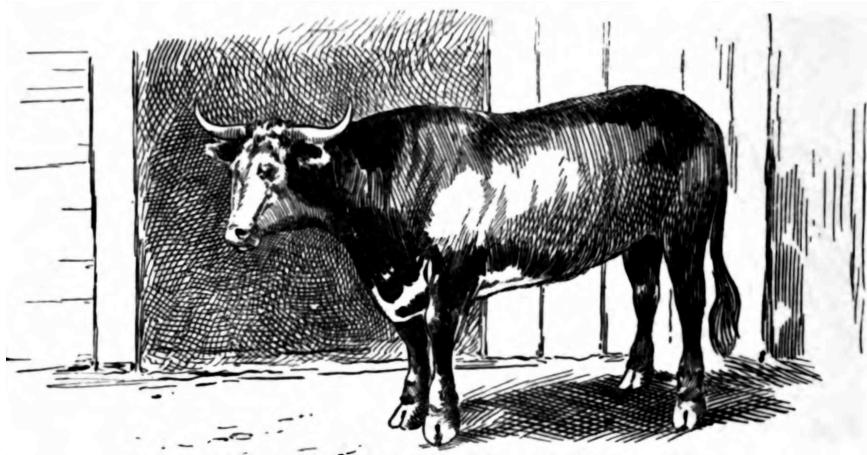
ኦኩዕስ ደዕ አሻ ማቅረብ ደዕ ተደሃ ፍርማ. A hungry fox saw the crow and ran to the tree.

ኦምለ, “ወ አሻ! ቅጽሬው ማከራል! ምርጥን ጥሩ?” He said, “Hey crow! You are the most pretty bird! Can you sing?” (ወ + ቅጽሬው + የመት) (ሙሉ + ምርጥን)

አሻ ደረሰኗል ማቅረብ ደዕ ተጥዕ ማዘጋጀች. The crow tried to sing and dropped the meat.

đW ይህን ደዕ የሚገኘ. The fox got it and ran away.

Gs



፲፻፲፭ ዓ.ም.
፲፭ ተብሎት ማስታወሻ አንቀጽ
፩.

କୁଳି. Cow. Bull. Calf.

କେବେ ହାତୁଳି? Do you see the cow?

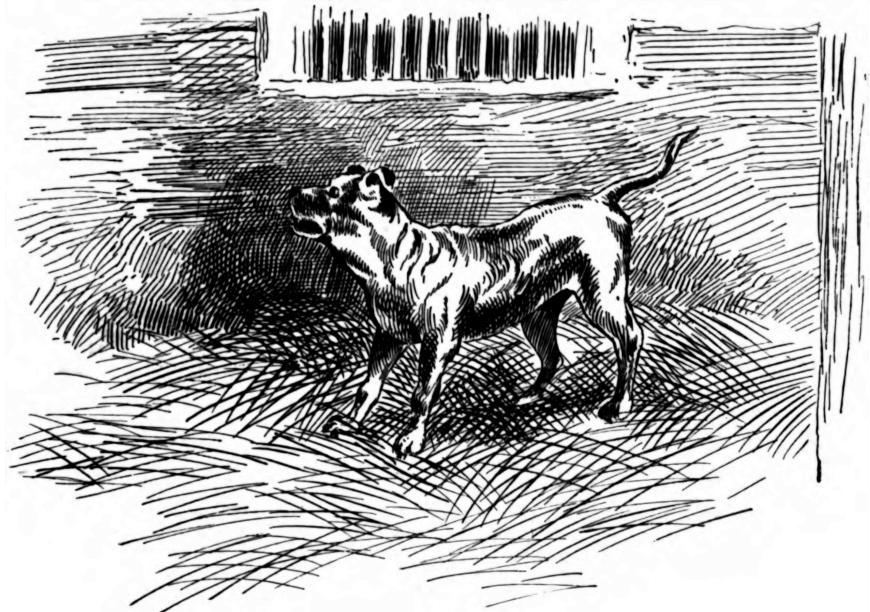
କୁଳି TBନ୍ଦୀ O'BL D4Z Vରେ Jାଗୁ O'Wର୍ଦ୍ଦୋଟ୍ ହୁଏ. The cow went into the barn then went outside again.

କୁଳି Tଶ୍ଲ ଥିଲାକି ଓଫ୍ଥୋଯ. Let the cow get some hay. (ଓ + ଶ + ଅଥ୍ୟ).

ହାତୁଳି କେବେ Tଶ୍ଲ ଥିଲାକି Sକ୍ରୋଷି. O'BL ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ. I saw the cow eat some hay. He went into the barn to get it.

ଥିଲାକି ପିଲାକି O'LCWର୍ଦ୍ଦୋଟ୍ D4Z O'ପାଣି. He tried to get hay but he failed.

Dିଗ୍ବିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଆଳିର୍ଦ୍ଦୋଟ୍ କୁଳି Tଶ୍ଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ D4Z ଲାଗୁ କୁଳି ଚମିଦିଲା. The boy allowed the cow to get some but the cow wasn't hungry.



ବ୍ୟୁଧ ଯୁ.

ଯୁ ଥ ପାହି କଷ ପାହିଲ ପାଇ.

କଷ ନାହିଁ ପାହିଲ ଦର୍ଶନ ପାହିଲ ପାଇ.

ଯୁଜୁ ପାହିଲ ଏବତାମା?

ଲାହାରି ଏବତାମା.

ଯୁଜୁ ପାହିଲ ଏବତାମା?

ଦିନ ପାହିଲ ଏବତାମା ଯୁ ତମି ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷମା.

ନ୍ୟୁ ଯୁ. That's a dog.

ଯୁ ଥେ ଓପାର୍ ଦେଖ ଓବଳି ଓଗି. The dog saw that the cow was inside the barn.

କେବୁ ଓହ ଓଫୋର୍ ଦେ ଯୁ ଓହ ପାହ୍ୟ. The cow went outside and the dog made a bad utterance.

ଯୁଳେ ଥିଲାବ ଏକୁବେଳି? Is the dog able to eat hay? (ଏକୁ + ଓକୁବେଳି)

ନ୍ ନେକୁବେଳି. He is not able eat it.

ଯୁଳେ ଏତାର ଏକୁଯଳି? Is the dog able to eat meat?

ଡଜ ଓଫାରାପିଲାର୍ ଯୁ ଟ୍ସଲ ଜ୍ୟଳି. The boy allowed the dog to have some.

ҮС О'ВӨЛДӨЛ ДӨТ



ҮС О'ВӨЛДӨЛ О'БЛ ДӨ ТӨЛ ӨЛӨНӨК СОՒ.

ГЭ О'БЛ ӨЛӨНӨК О'СҮБӨЛД.

ҮС О'Х ӨМҮҮ.

“ӨЛӨНӨК НЕ РӨЛД ҮҮХӨНӨК?” О'РӨЛ ГЭ.

“ИЛ,” ӨМҮҮ ҮС.

“ЛЕЛӨНӨЛ,” О'РӨЛ ГЭ. “ДҮХЬ.”

ӨАГ О'ЛСЧВЛ ӨЛӨНӨК ҈ЛӨЛД, Д4Z
ҮС О'Х ӨМҮҮ БӨЛ ZӨ ГЭ ВӨЛ О'ММОУ.

იმუზ წელი კი იყო დანართობის დრო
და გრძელების დრო.

ҮС О'БӨЛД ДӨТ. The dog, the one who is in the barn. The inside barn dog.

ҮС О'БӨЛД О'БЛ ДӨ ТӨЛ ӨЛӨНӨС СОՒ. The dog entered the barn and was lying on some hay.

ГЭ О'БЛ ӨЛӨНӨС О'ЧӨӨӨЛД. The cow entered to eat hay.

ҮС О'Н ӨЛӨН. The dog made a bad sound.

“ӨЛӨНӨС НАРДАХДАА?” О'М'Л ГЭ. “May I eat hay?” said the cow.

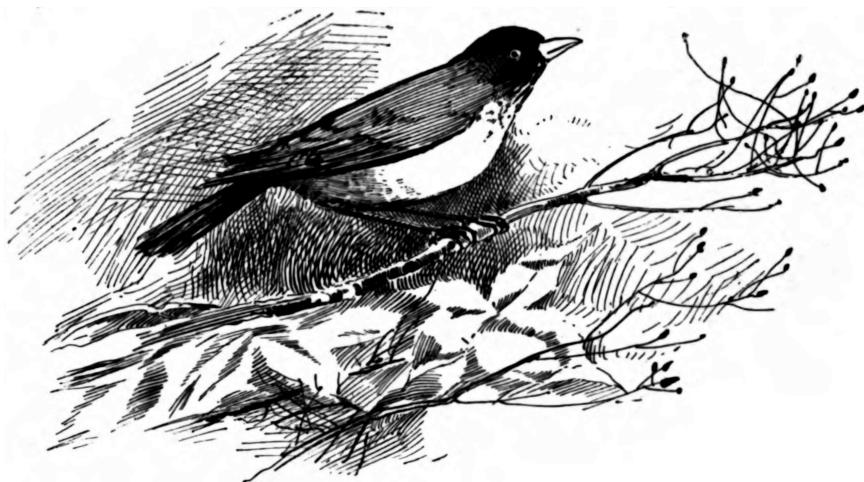
“ИЛ,” ӨЛӨН ҮС. “No,” uttered the dog.

“НЕТӨЛДАА,” О'М'Л ГЭ. “ДҮХБ.” “I am able to eat hay,” said the cow. “I'm hungry.”

ӨӨГ О'ЛСВАА ӨЛӨНӨС ДАЛАДАА, ДАЗ ҮС О'Н ӨЛӨНӨС БӨЛ ЗӨЛ ГЭС ВҮЕ О'М'ОА. Then he tried to get hay, but the dog uttered a bad sound again and the cow went outside.

ИДҮӨЛФАА ҮС ӨЛӨНӨС НАРДАХДАА ДӨЛ ГҮРӨЛДААЛДАА ГЭС ДАЛАДАА. It was that the dog is not able to eat hay and he did not permit the cow to eat it.

ԻՌԵՎԱՎ



ԻՌԵՎԱՎ ԹԱԳՎ.

ԻՌԵՎԱՎ ՍՏԻ ՏՄՒԻ ԻՒ.

ԻՌԵՎԱՎՆ ԻՌԵԼ?

ԱՏ, ՕՇ, Դօ՛ ԻՌԵՎԱՎ ԻՒ ԻՌԵԼ.

ԻՌԵՎԱՎ ԼԵՀԶՅՆԼՆ?

ԻՌԵՎԱՎ ԻՐԱԳՎ.

ԻՌԵՎԱՎ ՊԵ ՏՏ ՕՎԼ.

ՐԼ ՕՇ ԴՎԼ Դօ՛ ՕՎԱԼ ԴՅԱԳԲՈԼ.

ԻրօՎՎՎ. A robin.

ԻրօՎՎՎ ԹԱԳԵՎ. See the robin.

ԻրօՎՎՎ ՍՏ ՏԼԻՐ ԲՒ. A robin is red breasted.

ԻրօՎՎՎՆ ԻրօԼ? Is a robin a bird?

ԱՏ, ՕՇՅ, ԾՈ ԻրօՎՎՎ ԲՒ ԻրօԼ. Crows, owls, and robins are birds.

ԻրօՎՎՎՆ ԼԵՑԶԵՋ? Is a robin able to sing?

ԻրօՎՎՎ ԻՐԱԳԵՎ. Let me see the robin.

ԻրօՎՎՎ ԹԵ ՏՏ ՕՊՈԼ. A robin is sitting on top of a tree.

ՐԴ ՕՌՈ ՃՎՈԼ ԾՈ ՕՊՈԼ ԴՅԱԳԵՄՈԼ. I sat on a large rock and he failed to see me.



షమం కాగుల?
షమ క్రాగుల.
షమం క్రమవువు ఉహఁల లగ్సాల?
షమ క్రమవువు ఉహఁల లగ్సాల.
ల అట్టిపుట్టాపుల్లా షమ క్రమవువు
ఉహఁల.
షమ టె ఓఫి డిఎ క్రమవువు ఉలథ్య?
షమం క్రమవువు ఉచ్చాఫుల లగ్సాల
ఘబ్బ?

ወይሱ አልጋገል? Do you see the cat?

ወይ ከልጋገል. I see the cat.

ወይሱ ክፍያዎች በኩስዎት ለገመድ? Will the cat want to catch the robin? (L + O'Squel + T)

ወይ ክፍያዎች በኩስዎት ለገመድ. The cat will want to catch the robin.

ለ ወጥጥልአዋሁን ወይ ክፍያዎች በኩስዎት. I did not allow the cat to catch the robin.

ወይ ጥሩ በኩስዎት ክፍያዎች በረከት ለጠጥሪ? The cat climbed the tree but the robin took off flying.

ወይሱ ክፍያዎች በርሃቤዎት ድልግመድ ገብጥ? Will the cat eat the robin if he caught it?



Օ՛ՆԼ Ի՛ՌԵՎՎՄ ՊԵ ՖՏ ԱՃ Օ՛ՎԼ.
ՋԵ ՖՎՎԼ Օ՛ՎԿ, Ի՛ՌԵՎՎՄ ՐՎԼ
Օ՛ՎՈՎ.
ՋԵ ՐՎԼ Օ՛ՎՈՎ, Ի՛ՌԵՎՎՄ Օ՛ԼԾՈՒՔ.
“ԻԼ ՃՅԻՆԺԱ!”, Օ՛ՄՆ Ի՛ՌԵՎՎՄ.

ଓର୍ବଳ କ୍ରୋଧିତିରେ ଶୁଣାଯାଇଲା. A little robin sat towards the top of a tree.

ମୁହଁ ପାଇଁ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ, କ୍ରୋଧିତିରେ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ. A cat climbed high, down the robin went.

ମୁହଁ ପାଇଁ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ, କ୍ରୋଧିତି ଉଚ୍ଚରେ. The cat went down, the robin flew away.

“ମୁହଁ ନୀତିରେ ନୀତିରେ!”, ଉଚ୍ଚରେ କ୍ରୋଧିତି. “He is not catching me!”, said the robin.



ଓଲା ଦିଗ୍ବିନ୍ଦୁ ପରିମଳା
ଓପଣ.
ଦେଖିଲା ପରିମଳା
ଓତ୍ତିଥିଲା ପରିମଳା
ପରିମଳା ଏକାକିଳା
ଦେଖିଲା ପରିମଳା
ଦେଖିଲା ପରିମଳା
ଦେଖିଲା ପରିମଳା

Օ՛ՋԱ ՃԺ ՏՓԿՏ Օ՛Գ. A little boy is in a house.

Օ՛ՊՏ. He is sick.

ԴՑԹՏՀ ՏՓԿՏ Օ՛Գ. A doctor is in the house.

Օ՛Ե Օ՛ՎՈՒ Օ՛ՊԵՏ ՃԺ Օ՛ԱԳԵՄՀ. He went there to see the sick boy.

ՏՓԿՏ ԵՎԾՈՒ ԽԵՌԻ ԼՈՂՅԵՆԱ, ԴԿՇ ՃԺ ԼԱԳԵՄՀ Օ՛ՎԱԽԵՆԱ.
All around the house birds sing, but the boy fails to see them.

ԴՑԹՏՀ Օ՛ՐԱ, “ՎՐԱՌԵԱՎԱԼԻ Օ՛ՎԱԼ ՎՐԱՅ”. The doctor said,
“I will allow him to get up if he will eat.”. (Լ + Օ՛ԷՏ + Տ).

ՕՎԲԳ ի՞նչ կը լ Օ՞պ ֆս յօ
ՕՎԱԼ. ՕՎՖՖՆ ԴԳՀ և Գհեմի.

ի՞նչ թշ ի և օվալ օվալ
և օվալ եմ ֆօն.

ֆու ՏԱՊ.

ՏԸ կը Օ՛Ե Ի.

Օվալ ԴԺԵ ՕՎԲԳ, “ԿԿԿ ուր
ԹԱԳ և ուրայը.”

Օ՞ՖՊ ի՞ն Կրմա օ՞պ ՏՏ և օ՞բոյ. Օ՞ւ ՏՏ Լ Շի ե՞լ. He thought that he saw a bird towards the top of the barn. He was thirsty but was not hungry.

ի՞ն Յ Զ Ի Գ Օ ՞ Վ Ա Լ Ե Յ Օ Վ Ո Վ Ա Լ Ե Յ Օ Վ Ի. And it was that he failed to eat therefore he was lying down again.

ՏՊ Ե Ս Ա Պ. He saw trees.

ՏՏ Լ Կ ր մ ա Տ Ի Գ. Some birds were there.

Օ վ ա լ Դ Պ Գ Օ ՞ Փ Պ Գ, “Ի Ի Կ ր մ ա Տ Վ Ի Գ Թ Ա Գ Լ Վ Ո ՞ Վ Պ Վ.” The little boy thought, “If I was a bird then I will not be sick.” (Վ + Լ + DYPET + T)

ѠՒ ԾԸ ԽԾՏ



ԾԸ ԽԾՏ ՕՇՊԻ.

ѠՒ ՕԱՋՎ ԾՏԾՏԼ ԳՇՏԱՅ.

ՕԲՆԼ ՕԼԿՎԼ ԽԾՏՏ ԴՎԶ
ՕՎԲԼ.

ԵՍՈՎՆԼ ՕՄԼ, “ԽԲՓ. ԴՋՔՐ
ԵՍԹ ՏԽՊԻ. ԱՆԼ ԽՏԾՏԼ.”

ԽԾՏ ѠՒ ՕհԱՅ.

ՕհՄԼZ, “iԼ ԾԲՆԼ ԽԾԾՄՔՆԱՎԼ.
ԾԸ ԽԾՏ ՕհՊՏ, ԴՎԶ iԼ

ନୀରୁତିକାଳେ ଦେଶରେ ଓହାରୀ
କିମ୍ବୁ ବୁଝାଯାଇଲା.

እወዢ ፍዴራል ከዚት. A cat and some birds.

ጥሬ ከዚት የጥበቃ. Some birds were sick.

ወሂን በአዋጅ ደሰኗል ጽዑስና. A cat went and saw if they wanted a doctor. (የአ&ጥ + የጥ)

የቤት በረሱ ከዚት ደገኝ የሚገል. He tried to enter the bird place but failed.

እሂዢ የጊዜ በጥሩ, “በዚህ ደምር እኔ ተጥበቃ. አሁን ከዚት የጥበቃ.” So he said, “Let me in. I thought that you all were sick. I’m a good doctor.”

ከዚት ወሂን በአዋጅ. The birds saw the cat.

የጥሩን, “ይህንን የጊዜ የጥበቃ የሚገል. ተሬ ከዚት የአሃመድ, ደገኝ እና የጥበቃ የሚገል. ይህንን የጥበቃ የሚገል.” 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.”

ѠУѲ ОѠВ.

ОѠВ DѢC DѢ' ААГѡW.

ОւGѡE ѲЕ ИАГѡL Оt, ОѠВ
DѢC.

ОѠВ DѢC ОѠ ОѠFOѠL.

ОѠhF ОѠ ОуѠL ОѠCѠL.

ОѠhF ОѠ RWJ DѢ' DуA?

ԹԵՐ ՈՒՅՈՒ. That's a river.

ՈՒՅՈՒ ՃԲԸ ՃՔ ՋԱԳՈՎ. See the water in the river.

ՊԵ ՈՒԿԱՆԵ ԽՐԱԳՈՒ, ՈՒՅՈՒ ՃԲԸ. I see a tree's shadow there, in the middle of the river.

ՈՒՅՈՒ ՃԻԾ ՕՐՈ ՈՒՊԻՈՎՈՎՈՒ. In the middle of the river he dropped a rock.

ՈՒԽԻ ՕՐՈ ՈՒԿԱՆՈՒ ՈՒԼԿՈՎՈՒ. He tried to get a bigger rock.
(ՈՒՈՒ + ԻՒ)

ՈՒԽԻ ՕՐՈ ՌՈՋ ՃՔՆՈ ԴՅԱՊ. I saw a bigger rock down in the water.

YC Df OLGJET



YC ቍጥም ፍይሳል የቅ ፍስ የወብ
የወጪ.

RWJ ፍሻፏ የወያዣ ከሆነ ሰቅ ተ
YC Df ተ DEተሳል.

ከሆነ የቅ ፍይሳል የቅ ተ
የወብ የቅ ፍይሳል.

የቅ ፍይሳል ፍይሳል የቅ ፍይሳል
Gp.

OWIOWOT OEAL RWI DFAJ
F4.

JYAL OLCWL D4Z SUGAJE
HFF4.

YC D^o O'LG^oJ^oET. A dog and his shadow.

YC ȐQ^o DE^oYL O^oP D^o O^oWB O^oW^o4. A dog had a piece of meat and went to the river.

RWJ D^oY^o O^oW^o4 i^oY^oθ SA^o FT YC D^o FT ȐQ^o DE^oYL.
Down in the middle of the water he thought that he saw them, another dog and another piece of meat.

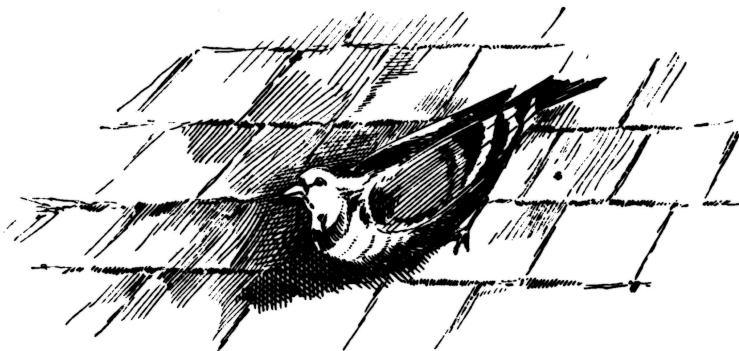
ȐYO^oG^oJ O^oV^o DE^oYL O^oW^oO^oW^o D^o FT O^oY^oJ O^oLCW^o.
So he dropped his piece of meat and tried to get the other one.

O^oY^oJ O^oq^oJ D^o ȐYO^oG^oJ L ȐQ^o G^o? He failed to get it and so he didn't have meat.

O^oW^oO^oT O^oE^oYL RWJ D^oY^o F4. The fallen piece was down in the water.

ȐY^oJ O^oLCW^o D^oZ SUG^oJ^oE IrF4. He tried to get them but they were only shadows. (Ir + FRT)

Jđ JɒθAh



OUSA JD JɒTHAH AGW.
DDCo JD JɒTHAH RHC?
L JD JɒTHAH VUHHC.
JD JɒTHAH JHC?
T TS JD JɒTHAH HAQ.
OWB Jæ JD JɒTHAH DF OLY4Θ.
DWF4 JD JɒTHAH QLQMP.
DDG OWSY Aθ TS.
GWSY Aθ TS?

Jو لواھ. An acorn mourner. A morning dove.

ووسو جو لواھ وواھ. See the pretty acorn mourner.

دوجونو جو لواھ هوك? Will the boy shoot the acorn mourner?

لو جو لواھ هولرھك. I will not shoot an acorn mourner.

جونو جو لواھ هوك? Will you shoot an acorn mourner?

هو تو جو لواھ هورآھ. Another day I saw an acorn mourner.

ووبو لو جو لواھ دورو وولويور. The acorn mourner went to the river and got water. (وولويور + رور)

دوهورو جو لواھ هولومو? I thought the acorn mourner took off flying away from here.

دوجو ووسويو آھ تو. The boy is thirsty today.

ووسويو آھ تو? Are you thirsty today?

Ծալ թթիռնքիր իրացլ.
ԹԱԼՆ?
Թթիռնքիր օլի յլորդ.
Թթիռնքիր տըւ դք օլուգու.
Ծալ ճյց օպար.
Ճյց ճյցներ օլի օլուգու.
Ճյց թթիռնքիր օհուլ օլուցալ.
Թթիռնքիր օշումբ.
Ի օլալ ճյց օլի օլուգու.
Թթիռնքիր օհուլ օլուցալ ճօ
Թթիռնքիր օշումբ.
Ճյու ճօ ճիճց օլու ի՞?
իլ, օհճց օլի յիլուգու ճօ ֆրկէ
իրելու.

Օ՛ՋԱ ԹԹԻՐԵՖԻՐ ԻՐԱԳԱ. I see a little wasp.

ԺԱԼՆ? Do you see it?

ԹԹԻՐԵՖԻՐ ՕՎԲ ԶԼԹՈ՞Պ. The wasp took off flying away to the river.

ԹԹԻՐԵՖԻՐ ՏՏԼ ԴՔ ՕՂՅԿԹ. The wasp went and got some water.

Օ՛ՋԱ ՃՃԳ Օ՛ԱՊ. A little boy saw it.

ՃՃԳ ՃՃԿՆԻ ՕՎԲ ՕՎՈԿ. The little boy was running when he went to the river.

ՃՃԳ ԹԹԻՐԵՖԻՐ Օ՛ՀԽԸԱ ՕՂԿՎԱԼ. The boy tried to catch the wasp.

ԹԹԻՐԵՖԻՐ Օ՛ԿԵԿՑԲ. The wasp stung him.

ԻՒ Օ՛ՋԱ ՃՃԳ ՕՎԲ ՕՎՈԿ. Another little boy went to the river.

ԻՒ ՃՃԳ ԹԹԻՐԵՖԻՐ Օ՛ՀԽԸԱ ՕՂԿՎԱԼ ՃՔ ԹԹԻՐԵՖԻՐ ՆԵՐ Օ՛ԿԵԿՑԲ.

The other boy tried to catch the wasp and the wasp stung him also.

ՃԵՎ ՃՔ ՃՃԳ Օ՛Ե ԻԿ? Was I with the boys there?

ԻՆ, Օ՛ՀՃԳ ՕՎԲ ԶԼՎՈԿ ՃՔ ՏՓԿՏ ԻՐԲԼԹ. No, the boys went away to the river and I went and entered the house. (ԻՐ + Օ՛ԲՊՏ + ՐԹ)



ՕՎՖՖՈՒ Օ՛ԱԼ ԹԹԻՇԻ Օ՛ԱԼ
ՕՋԲ ՏԸՆ ԴՔ՝ Օ՛ԱՅՐԳ.

DEFVE OG4.

Jō̄ Jō̄Ah ŌAƿ.

Jø JøAh TSL dSGS SVO·WΛ
ØØBT.

Dhರೂಢರೂಯ ಇಂದ್ರ ದಾಸ ಥಿರೂಢಿರ್ ಸಿ ಉಣಿ

Jō JōAh Dō Ōm̄l̄ ӨӨh̄n̄sh̄r̄. The acorn mourner and the little wasp.

ՕՎՖՖՈՒ Օ՛ՎԱ ԹԹԻՐՋԵՒ Օ՛ՎԱ ՕՎԲ ՏԸՆ ՃՔ ՕՂՄՐԴ. A thirsty little wasp went to a little river to get some water. (ՕՂՄՐԴ + ԻՐԴ)

DEREVO GA. She fell into the water.

Jó̄ JœAH ŌA?. An acorn mourner saw her.

JØ JØAH TØL ØSGØ SVO·WØ O·ØBT. The acorn mourner dropped some leaves into the river.

Dhରଣେକରୁ ଯେ ଦୋ ଥେବାରୁ କରିଲା ଓ ଏହାରୁ ଉପରେ ଚାମନ୍ତ ହେଲା. There were helpers and the wasp climbed on top.



ՅԹԻՌԾԻՌ ԴՔԵՕՎԼ ԻՒ.
ՅՇ ԱՌԱՀ ԾՌԼ ՅԹԻՌԾԻՌ ՕՔԵՕՖ.
Ի ՏՏ ՅԹԻՌԾԻՌ ՕԱՐ ԴԺԵ ՅՇ ԱՌԱՀ
ՐՔՋ ԸԲԻՎ.
ԾԼՑՐ՞ ԶՇ ԾԿԸՑԲ.
ԴԺԵ ԾԻՌԼ ԾՎՎԼ ԶՇ ՅՇ ԱՌԱՀ
ԾԼՑՐ՞.
ՅՇ ԱՌԱՀ ԴՔՌՕՎԼ ԻՒ.
ԾՌԼ ՅԹԻՌԾԻՌ ՅՇ ԱՌԱՀ ՕՔԵՕՖ.

ӨӨІРӨӨЅІР ДРІОВІ ІЧ. The wasp was a saved one.

Јо ЈӨАһ О’әІ ӨӨІРӨӨЅІР ОРІО’Ѕ. The acorn mourner saved the little wasp.

ТТ ТС ӨӨІРӨӨЅІР О’А? ДәГ Јо ЈӨАһ РРә әһіՎ. Another day the wasp saw a boy about to shoot the acorn mourner.

О’ЛӨМ? Зо О’Г. Сәб. She took off flying and stung him.

ДәГ О’һәІ О’ғәІ Зо Јо ЈӨАһ ӘЛӨМ?. The boy failed to shoot it and the acorn mourner took off flying away.

Јо ЈӨАһ ДРӨӨОВІ ІЧ. The acorn mourner was a saved one.

О’әІ ӨӨІРӨӨЅІР Јо ЈӨАһ ОРІО’Ѕ. The little wasp saved the acorn mourner.

DFѡ



DFѡ՞Ն ԹԱՇԱԼ?

Օ՞ՆՆԻ ԴԺԸ DFѡ ՕՎԳԾ, “ԵՒԳ. ԽԹԴ
ՏԿՐԳ. ԵՎԻԳԵ ՏԿՐԳ.”

DFѡ ՕՎԳԾ, “ՉՆՆԻ ԹՋԸ ԽՖԼ
ՏԹԻԳԵ.”

ԽՖԼՆ ՃԽՆՆԼ ԴՀՋԸ ՃԿՐԳԵ?

Defo. A woman.

DIወሻ አገል? Do you see the woman?

ՕՌՈՒ ՋՋԵ ՁԻՇ ՕՎՈՒԹ, “ԵՒԳ. ԽՌՈՒ ՏԻՒԳ. ԵՎԻԳԵ ՏԻՒԳ.”

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

DIѡ OѰAѠ, “COJ ADG hSL SAGB.” The woman said, “You are a little boy who is a lover of all.”

ହକ୍କିଲେ ଜହାଳୁ ଧର୍ଜା ଜହାଗିବ? Are all little boys ones who love?

ſA ⚠FG?
⠄LſA⠄G⠄B, ⚠G⠄G⠄B.
YC hE RV.
DhJG ſPKſA hE DΛV.
IſeI ſmE A ſhA&.
hE DhZA&F?
ſA Df hA ⚠YΛVf?
Rv̄hſ AAGJ?
RZſeI R A O L AAGJ?
O L Rv̄h ſA WJd D P E W J.
O eJ DfG O L O A p O mΛZ, “h!
O V A IſeS!”
ſA Df O eJ DfG O ΛVf?
DfG Df Df w O ΛVf.

§A MFG? Who do you love?

vhls.MFGb, LFGFGb. Maybe you will love them, the ones who will love you. (vh + l + §A + O'FGRT + T), (L + FG + O'FGRT + T) YC hE RV. The dog is walking all about.

DhdG SPKS.A hE DJV. The boys are walking all about in the house.

IrnIT §VE.A §IrA&. I saw birds in the trees.

hEo DhZ.MF? Did they fly all about?

§A Df hA gyLVd? Who and you were walking?

Rv"hr AAGJ? Do you see the sea?

RZhr R.A O'L AAGJ? Do you see the midnight sky orb? Do you see the moon?

O'L Rv"h §WJ& DFWJ. The moon is rising high over the sea.

O'mJ DjG O'L O'A? O'mJZ, "h! O'V.A IrnS!" The little boy saw the moon and said, "Look! A rabbit in the moon!"

§A Df O'mJ DjG O'JVd? Who and the little boy where walking?
DjG Df DFw O'JVd. The boy and the woman were walking.

OУА ИСІ



RZІ RІ OУ ИСІ DІ OУ
ДАГІ ДУАГІ.

OУА ИСІ, OУА ИСІ, АР ?
“ФАВЛІ ФРІВЛІ RWЛ LYАГРЛ”
OУА ИСІ, OУА ИСІ, ФV& ?
“ФРЛ. ГАІЛ DІВЛІ О'SР. FР&НК.
ГАІЛ НІМ? DO'О...”

O·V·A· IrəθS. The rabbit in the moon.

RZvə R·A O·U IrAG·J D·f O·U DAG·JəlY DYAG·J. I see the moon and the moon as one who sees is seeing me.

O·V·A· IrəθS, O·V·A· IrəθS, ʌP ɻA? Rabbit in the moon, rabbit in the moon, where are you going?

“S·qW·J·d S·P·U·W·J· RW·J LYAC·M·J” “Towards high I am rising to see all about.”

O·V·A· IrəθS, O·V·A· IrəθS, ɻV·d ɻA? Rabbit in the moon, rabbit in the moon, why are you going?

“S·P·J. ɻe·ɻe·d D·T·b·m·d O·S·P. F·P·k·m·d. ɻe·ɻe·m·d. Ah·m·Y? DO·O···”
“I am running away. The wolf wants to eat me. He is howling. Do you hear the wolf? Ah-ooo...”

ДժԸՆՆ ԹԱԳՅ?

ՕՎՔ ՕԼԳԵԼՆՆ ԹԱԳՅ?

ДժԸՆՆ ԺՎ ՕՒԽԵԼ ՕԼԿՎԼ.

ՕՄԲԴ, “ԺՎ ԼԻԽԲՅ”, ԴԳՀ ԺՎ
ՏԸՎՔ ՕՐԼԳ ՇՅՈՒՐԵԼ ՕՊԱԼ.

Կ ԺՎ ՕՒԽԵԼ ՕԼԿՎԼ ԴԳՀ Ե՛՛
ԺՎ ՏԸՎՔ ՕՐԼԳ ՇՅՈՒՐԵԼ Լ Կ
ՇԻԲՔ.

ਦੱਸਿਆ ਹਾਂਗਰ? Do you see the man?

ଓ'ବ୍ରାହ୍ମ ଓ'ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଙ୍କାଳ ହାତକ? Do you see his shadow?

Дэлхий дэвсгийн түүхийн эдийнүүдэл. The man tried to catch a fox.

ՕԹՊ4, “ԺՎ ԱրհԲՅ”, D4Z ԺՎ ՏԵՎՄ ՕՐԼ4 և ՅՕԳՆԼ ՕՎԽԼ.

He thought, “I will catch a fox”, but the fox ran away fast so he failed.

YC JW O'hw&J O'lwCW& D4Z b& JW SG&P O'RJ4 &YUO'G&J L YC G'hB?. The dog tried to catch the fox but again the fox ran away fast so the dog did not catch him.

Dନ୍ଦକଳ Dର୍ବ ଓଲାଙ୍ଗେତ



Dନ୍ଦକଳ ଓମପ୍ରଣ ଲୁଯଥ ଓନ୍ଦର ଓଲାଙ୍ଗେତ
ଲିଖିବା.

ଓହନ୍ତି ଓଲିଚାନ ଦର୍ବ ଓଲାଙ୍ଗେତ
ଦର୍ପାଳ୍ୟ ଫ୍ରେ.

କଥ ଓଲିଚାନ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟତ ଦିଜାନ୍.

ଓଲାଙ୍ଗେତ କେବଳିଷ୍ଟ ଓରାଳ୍ୟ ଫ୍ରେ.

ଲୁଯୋଗନ୍ତ ଦନ୍ଦକଳ ଓମନ୍, “ଦାରପ୍ର
ଲୁଯଥ ଲିଖିବା. କଥ ଦିଲିଚାନ୍ତ ଦର୍ବ କଥ.
ଦର୍ବ ଦ୍ୟୋଷା.”

ΟΓΚ ΟΩΛΟΥ ΔΩΡΕΑΝ ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗ
ΔΙΚΤΥΩΣΗ.

ଦେଖିଲା ଦୋଷ ଓ ଶକ୍ତିର ଅନ୍ଧାଳେଷ୍ଟ. A man and his shadow.

ÓhváL ÓúCWÁL D4Z ÓúCéJéE DfJéUY f4. He tried to catch it but the shadow was as one who ran away.

ԵՅ ՕԼԾՎԱՆ ԹՏԸՎԻԴ ՁԻԿԻ. Again he tried running most fast.(Յ + ՏՏԸՎԻ + ԻԴ)

ଓଲ୍ଲାମ୍ବିଦ୍ଧ କେହାନିଟ ଓପାଳୁ ଯାଇ. The shadow was the fastest one who ran away. (ଓ + ଦଖିଲି + iT)

ଓYO'Gଳି Dକଳ ଓର୍ମି, "Dାଫର ଓୟଥ ଲିରିବା. ବା ଡିଲ୍ଚାର୍
ଦୋ ବା. D4Z DYOA'O." So the man said, "I thought that I will catch
it. Again, I tried and again. But I failed."

ଓ'ଚ ହୋଇଦିଲେ ଓପରାକିମେ ଦିଲ୍ଲିଯ ଫାଣି. Away he went and his shadow as one who chases chased him.

ନୁଥ ଆଗଳି ତକ୍ଷାଳ ତକ୍ଷାଳ ଫ୍ଟ.
ଫଳିଲ ଦ୍ୱାରା ?
କାଳି କଥମାନ୍ତର ଧର୍ବତ କଥମାନ୍ତରିଙ୍ଗବ.
କାଳି ଦାର୍ଶନିକ କଥମାନ୍ତର କଥମାନ୍ତରିଙ୍ଗବ.
ଧର୍ବତ ଦ୍ୱାରା କଥମାନ୍ତର
ଦର୍ଶକାଳୀ ରଖି ଫଳିଲ.
ଫଳିଲ ଧର୍ବତ ?

କାଳି ତକ୍ଷାଳ ଦା ତକ୍ଷାଳ.
ଫଳିଲ ତକ୍ଷାଳ.
ଫଳିଲ କଥମାନ୍ତର.
କଥମାନ୍ତର ଦା ତକ୍ଷାଳ.

ବ୍ୟଥ ଆଗଳି ତ୍ୟୋମୁ ତଗଳି ଫିତ. That thing is as long as the other.
ହେଲେ ଓବୁଲେ? Are you good all day?

କାଳି ନେଥର୍ମନ୍ତି ଧବୁ ନେତଗିଗବ. If you are doing good people
will love you. (ନେ + ହ + ନେଥର୍ମନ୍ତି), (ନେ + ଲ + ଗି + ଓବୁଲ୍ଗର୍ତ୍ତ + ତ)

ହେଲି ଦିଲାଲି ଲ ଅଥ ନେବୁଗବାନ୍ତ. The birds were thinking that
the cat will not will catch them.

ଧବୁ ଓହାପ ଓଲ ଶାଵି ଦର୍ଶଵାଳୀୟ ଦର୍ଶ ରାଖ ଓଥ. People
saw the moon up high as one rising and the sea underneath.

ଓପ ହେଲ ଧବୁ? Where are all the people?

କାଳି ତାର୍ମନ୍ତି ଦା ତାଗର୍ମନ୍ତି. You must do good things for doing.
(ହ + ଜ + ଦର୍ମନ୍ତି), (ହ + ଜ + ଗ + ଦର୍ମନ୍ତି)

ହେତ ତାଗର୍ମନ୍ତି. Everywhere you need to do it.

ହେଲ ଶାନ୍ତିଷାଇ. You need to help all.

ଓାମୁ ଦା ତାଗର୍ମନ୍ତି. The longest time you need to do it. (ଓ +
ଆମୁ)

ՃԱՎԻ ԲՅԱ ՊԼՍ ԽԱԼ.
ԽՇԽԽՆԴ ԹԱԼ?
ՕՒԽԵ՛Ն?
ՕՐԽԵ՛ՆԵՏՆ ՊԼԻ ԽՇԽԻ ՎԼԽԵ?
ԹՊԼԻ ՆԵՍ, ԽՇԽԽՆ ՆՎԼՉԵ?
ՊԼԻՆ ԽՇԽԻ ԼՏՇԻ?
ՃՃ ՃՇԽԸ ՕՄԿՐ, “ԽՏՏՐԱԼՔ.”
ՃՇԽԸ ՕՄՔՐ ՕՆԱ ՃՃ ՃՆՆ ԻՔ.
ՅԺ ԼՇԱՀ ՅԹԽՇԽԻ ՕՐԵՈՒ ՃԺ Թ
ՅԹԽՇԽԻ ՕՐԵՈՒ Թ ՅԺ ԼՇԱՀ.
ՆՎԼՆԵՍԵ ՆԼԵՍԵԿՔ.

ՃԱՌ ՐՋ ՊԼՅ ԽՐԱՋ. I see a great cat that dwells in the mountain.
I see a mountain lion.

କେବଳ କେବଳ ମାଳ? Do you see the mouse?

Օհնե՞՞մ? Are they hungry?

ՕհԵՎԱՆ ՊԼԻՌ ԽՋՏԻՌ ՎԼԻԲ? Will the hungry lion let it go?
(Ֆ + Լ + ՕհՐՏ + Տ)

ՃՈՒՐ ՔՅ, ԻՇՎԻՇՎ ՔՎԼԵԺԲ? If you are a lion, maybe you will let the mouse go? (Ճ + Ո + Շ + Վ + Լ + Ե + Ժ + Բ)

PUhrəl hrəfəshr lʃəwT? Will the lion eat the mouse? (L + O'GəwəiT
+ T)

Dඋග Dඇණඅ Oආග, “Hඇල් මාල්.” A boy said to a man, “I will do it.” (H + L + DY + OMALAT + T)

ଦେଖିଲୁ ଓହିପା ଓହିଲୁ DdG କଲିଲୁ Ff. The man thought the little boy was good.

Јօ ԱՆԱՀ ԹԹԻՐԾԻՐ ՕՐԲՈՒԾ Ճօ Թ ԹԹԻՐԾԻՐ ՕՐԲՈՒԾ Թ Յօ ԱՆԱՀ. An acorn mourner saved a wasp and the wasp saved the acorn mourner.

வாலூய்ஹ வாLEY4P. If you will let me go I will get it for you.
(வ + அ + ல + யு + ஹ + ரத் + ட), (வ + ல + எ + யு + ரத் + ப)

PLԻՌ ՃԵՌԾԻՐ



ՕհԵ՛՛ՎԵՏ PLԻՌ Խ՛ՆԾԻՐ Օ՞ՋԹՔ ՃԵՌ
ՕՇԵՑՆԱԼ ՕՇՎՔ.

Խ՛ՆԾԻՐ Օ՞ԱՐ Ա՛ՆԿՈՒԹ և ՕՐԼԱՆԼ շՈՒ
ՌԱՆ PLԻՌ RՔԸ ՎԵԿԱՆԻՑ.

ԱՅՈՇՆԱԼ PLԻՌ ՕՎԳԲ, “ՎՎԼԵԿԱՀԵ
Ք ՏՏ ՎԵԿԱՆԻՑՎԱ.”

PLԻՌ ՕՎԳԲ, “Ա՛ՆԿՈՒԹ Խ՛ՆԾԻՐ և
ԴՎՆԿԱԼ ԻՒ”, D4Z և SH4.

Ք ՏՏ Խ՛ՆԾԻՐ Օ՞ԱՐ Ա՛ՆԿՈՒԹ ՊԼԻՌ
DՏՎՄԼ ՕՇՎՔ ՃԵՌ և ՕՐԼԱՆԼ ԻՒ.

Ի՛ՆՏԻ ԴՖՅՄԱ ՕՎԲ ԹՖՅՎՎ
ՕՖՊՎ.

“ՎԼԵՒՅ,” ՕՐԱ Օ՛ՆԼ Ի՛ՆՏԻ.

Ի՛ՆՏԻ ՌՈՒ ՏՀԿ ԴԸ ՌՈՒ ՕՎԼՎ.

Օ՛ՆԼ Ի՛ՆՏԻ ՕՎԲՕՎ ՏԳ՛ՆԼ ՕՐԱ.

ՏՎ ՕՐԱԾ Ի՛ՆՏԻ ՌՈՒ ՕՎԲՕՎԼ?
ՏՎ Օ՛ՆԼ Ի՛ՆՏԻ ՕՐԱԼ?

PLIr D^o Ir^oSHr. The great cat and the mouse.

O^hb^oET PLIr Ir^oSHr O^hoD^o D^o O^gb^oJ O^sp^o. A hungry great cat had a mouse and wanted to eat it.

Ir^oSHr O^Ap i^oy^oθ L O^FAl^oI v^oy i^oy^oθ PLIr R^ow v^oSH^oSH. The mouse saw that he was not able to run and also that the great cat might be about to eat him. (v + s + h^oSH)

v^oyO^GAl^oI Ir^oSHr PLIr O^W4o, “v^oVL^oy^oh^o FT T^o v^oLE^oSH^oo.” So the mouse said to the great cat, “If you will let me go another day I will help you.”

PLIr O^WP4, “i^oy^oθ Ir^oSHr L DY^oSH^oJ F4”, D^oZ b S^oh4. The great cat thought, “That mouse is not able to help me”, but still he released him.

F T^o Ir^oSHr O^Ap v^oy^oθ PLIr D^oSH^oMJ O^{GR} D^o L O^FAl^oL F4. Another day the mouse saw that the great cat was inside a net and he was not able to escape.

Ir^oSHr D^oSH^oMJ O^VP O^SC^oq^o O^WO⁴. The mouse went his fastest to the net.

“V^oLE^oh^o,” O^WoL O^oh^o Ir^oSHr. “I will set you free.”, said the little mouse.

Ir^oSHr PLIr S^oh4 D^o PLIr O^FAl^o. The mouse set the great cat free and the great cat escaped.

O^hoL Ir^oSHr O^Fbo^o TG^oh^o L O^WoL. The little mouse saved him because he said so.

SV O^WoL o^o Ir^oSHr PLIr O^Fbo^oVJ? What did the mouse do to save the great cat?

SV O^hoL Ir^oSHr O^WoLJ? What is the mouse able to do?

ଓପ ହୁଲ ?



କି, ଓପ ହୁଲ କାଳି ଜଥାଳୀ ଦିଗ୍ଗ? ଓପ
ଇଲୁଥ ଆହ ତୁ?

ଦର୍ଶ ଓପ ହୁଲ କାଳି ଜଥାଳୀ ଦିଗ୍ଗ? ଓପ
ଇଲୁଥ ଆହ ତୁ?

ଓପ ହୁଲ? Where is everyone?

କୁ, ଓପ ହୁଲ କାଳି ଜଥାଳି ଦିଗ୍ଗ? ଓପ ଇଲ୍ଲୁଥ ଆମ ତୁ? Oh, where
are all the good little girls? Where are they today?

ଦୋ ଓପ ହୁଲ କାଳି ଜଥାଳି ଦିଗ୍ଗ? ଓପ ଇଲ୍ଲୁଥ ଆମ ତୁ? And where are
all the good little boys? Where are they today?

ДВОІЧНІСТЬ ПЛІЧА
ДВОІЧНІСТЬ ПЛІЧА?
ДВОІЧНІСТЬ ПЛІЧА?
ДВОІЧНІСТЬ ПЛІЧА?
ДВОІЧНІСТЬ ПЛІЧА?
ДВОІЧНІСТЬ ПЛІЧА?
ДВОІЧНІСТЬ ПЛІЧА?

đW Dđ PLIr SđAGđJ? Do you see the fox and the great cat?

đWđ DđđS PLIr? Is the fox afraid of the great cat?

đW PLIr Sđ4 Dđ OđđSđ. The fox met the great cat and he was afraid.

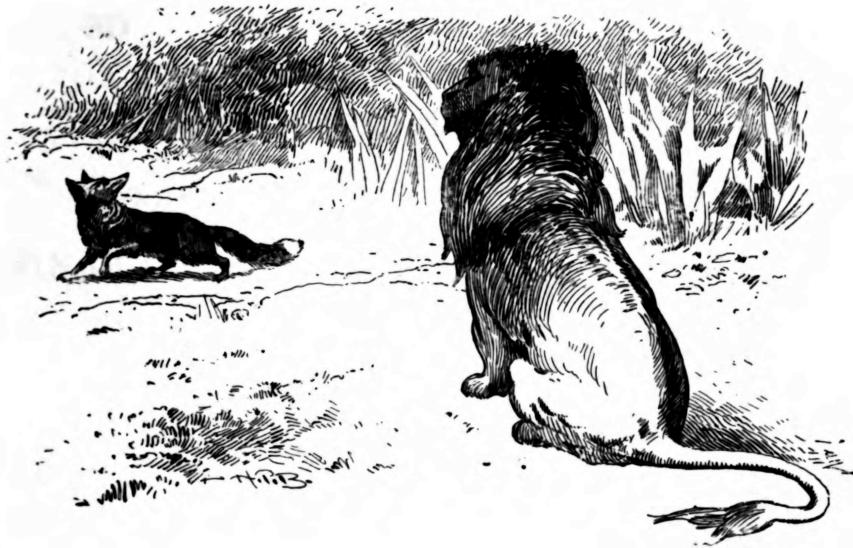
PLIrđ OđhđđF đW Sđ4? Was the great cat hungry when he met the fox?

bđ đW PLIr Sđ4. Again the fox met the great cat.

Ft Tđ Fđ. Another day it was.

IrđđIrđ OđđSđ PLIr OđAđ DđđMđJđ? Was the mouse afraid of the great cat when he saw him in the net?

JW D^or PL^r



Л Т^яАГ JW PL^r SH4.
Θ^яГZ Η^я TS O^яA^я D^яO^яWθ O^яж^як^я.
O^яV^я Г^яж^яТ O^яР^яЯ4.
FT TS JW PL^r Ь^я SH4.
Ь^я O^яж^як^я D^яZ O^яж^яР^я D^яР^яЛ^як^я
“Г^яР^яЯR O^яW^яh^я FR.”
А^яВТ Ь^я SH4 D^яZ L G^яж^як^я. PL^r
Я^я O^яж^яO^я4 D^яO^яР^я S^яW^яh.

đW Dđ PLIr. A fox and a great cat.

L TđAGđ JW PLIr SđF. Never had the fox met the great cat.

ThetaGđZ Eđ Tđ O'A? Dđ O'WđO' ĐđFđ. O'Vđ CđđđFđT O'PđJđ. And then one day he saw him and was greatly afraid. His fastest he ran away.

Ft Tđ JW PLIr bđ SđF. Another day the fox saw the great cat again.

bđ O'ĐđFđ DđZ O'WđFđ DđFđđđ "GđFđJđR O'Whđ FđR." Again he was afraid and he thought as he was running away, "When I ran away last time, it was bigger." (Ir + DY + O'FđJRT)

AđBT bđ SđF DđZ L GđđFđ. PLIr JđS O'WđO'Fđ Dđ O'đO? SđWđh. Later, again he met the great cat but was not afraid. He went towards the great cat and started speaking.

CO·W ፳፻ ከመኅ ለከከናል.
CO·Wኋ ሳ፻ ከመኅ ለከቃናል?
የዚህ ቁ ሳ፻ ከመኅ ለከባዕ ጽኑ?
ከመኅ ደኝና ሳ፻.
የዚህ ከመተ ማስቀል ሳ፻?
ማስቀል ፈጥ.
ማይ በለርዎን በጊዜነት አገል
ተወጥላለ ከመተ ፈለጊል.
በጥምን, “ለ ትራወሙለ.”
በPET ከመተ ማምን, “ጥ ፍቅር ይፈጸማ
ይለዣ.”
ጥ ከመተ ማምን, “ጥ ሳ፻? ይገልጻው.
DIO·W RV.”

GO·W ⲁ·H ՚rə·fɪ·r ՚uh·hə·mə·A. You know that cats catch mice.

GO·W·l ⲁ·H ՚rə·fɪ·r ՚uh·θə·mə·A? Do you know cats eat mice?

՚Rə·l ՚θ ⲁ·H ՚rə·fɪ·r ՚uh·B·θ ՚G·h·b? Do you think that a cat will catch a mouse if it is hungry?

՚rə·fɪ·r Dh·rə·f ՚u·H. Mice are afraid of a cat.

՚Rə·l ՚rə·l·T O·h·rə·f·r ⲁ·H? Do you think the birds were afraid of the cat?

O·h·rə·f·r ՚l·P. They were afraid I think.

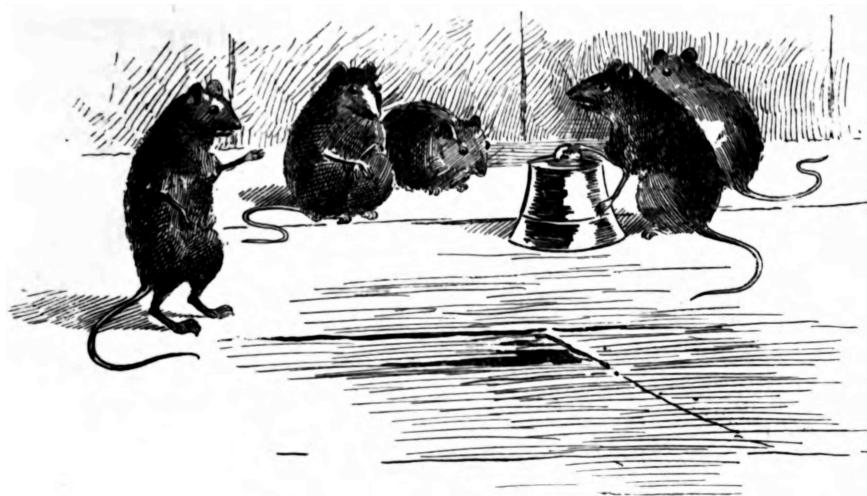
՚u·H ՚u·l·C·W·l ՚u·l·O·n·J A·G·n·l T·w·r·l·l ՚rə·l·T ՚d·l·n·l. The cat tried to think of something to do to get the birds.

O·w·r·l, “L ՚u·l·s·k·l·y·l·b.” They said, “You will not get us.”

O·P·E·T ՚rə·l·T O·w·r·l, “F·T D·s·o·s·l ՚o·l·t·y.” A sick bird said, “Let us all get another doctor.”

F·T ՚rə·l·T O·w·r·l, “՚P ⲁ·H? ՚o·j·a·g·w. D·t·o·w·r·v.” Another bird said, “Where is the cat? Let all of us see. I know it is around here.”

ԹԵ ՃԸ ԻՌԾԻ



ՏԸ ԻՌԾԻ ՏՐԿՏՅ ՕՎՈ ՕՒՆԾԾ
ԹԵ.

ԱՅՕՇԱԼ ՏԾԱԳ ՕՇԽՈՎԱԼ ԱՇԱԼ
ՏՅԹՄԱԼ.

“ԹԵ ԹԻՌՈՎ ՕՎԱՀ.”, ՕՐԱ ԱՋ
ԻՌԾԻ.

“ԻՆՍՅ ՎԱՆ ԴԼՈՎԱ! ԽԼՄԾ!”, ԽԾ
ՕՇԽՈՎԱԼ.

“ՕՎԱՀ ԻՎՎ,” ՕՐԱ ԻՎՎ, “ՖԱ ԻՌԾԻ
ՏՎԵՇՎԱ ԹԵ?”

D4Z L YG GS&P O&T&H TG&GOVJ
M&H.

ଓଥ ଦେବ ତୁ କ୍ରମିଶ୍ର. A cat and some mice.

ତୁ କ୍ରମିଶ୍ର ପକ୍ଷଦା ଓପଥ ଓହମିଶ୍ର ଓଥ. Some mice in a house were greatly afraid of a cat.

ନୀଯୋଗାଳୀ ସେହି ଓଥିଲେ ଆଗାଳୀ ତଥିରୁଲୀ. So they met to think of something to do.

“ଓଥ ଓହିରୁଲ ଓପାହ.”, ଓରୁଳ ଏବା କ୍ରମିଶ୍ର. “Let us all put a bell on the cat.”, said one mouse. (ଓ + ହ + ତି + ଓରୁଳ)

“ନୀଯୋଗାଳୀ ଦୁଇରୁଲ! ହଲିରୁଲ!”, ହରୁଳ ଓଥିରୁଲ. “That's a good thought! Let us all do it!”, they all said.

“ଓପାହ କ୍ରତିବ୍ୟ,” ଓରୁଳ ଫତ, “କାହା କ୍ରମିଶ୍ର ତଥାକ୍ରମିଶ୍ର ଓଥ?” “I have the bell in hand”, said another, “Who is the mouse to put it on the cat?”

ଦାରୁ ଯା କ୍ରମିଶ୍ର ଓପାହ ତଥାକ୍ରମିଶ୍ର ଓଥ . But no one wanted to put the bell on the cat.

“ΑΓΩΝΑΙ ΤΣΑΨΨΥΛ ΘΗΛΩΣ,” ΟΥΘΩΝ
DHJC.

ΟΥΛΒ ΚΛΟΥΦ.

“ΤΙΑΓΕΙΔΗ ΑΔ ΟΩ? ΟΥΣΑΔ? ΑΔ
ΚΑΙΣ ΤΩΡΗΛΙ.”, ΟΥΘΩΝ.

ΤΣΛ ΔΘΩΝΑ DHJC ΟΥΘΙΘΩΝΑ.

“ԱՐՁԱԼ ՏԱՎՄՎՀ ԹԻԼՄՇ,” ՕԹՄԱԼ ՃհՋ. “Let's do something we like,” said the boys.

ՕՄԲ ԶԼՈՒ. They went away to the river.

“ՏԼԱԾԵԼԵ ԱԴ Օ՛Յ? ՕՎՏՋՋ? ԱԴ կԵՍ ՏԵՐՄԱԼԱ.”, ՕԹՄԱԼ. “Do all of us see this rock? Isn't it pretty? This is a good thing for doing.”, they said.

ՏՑԼ ՃԹՆԱԼ ՃհՋ ՕԹԻՑՆԱ. Some little boys forget.

DhјC Dč TSL Әqθ



TSL DhјC әЛОу 0әлВТ. 0т TSL
Әqθ F4.

Әqθ hET LӨLPWSE Zč DhјC UhAP
0әл EJ.

“DhјC,” 0рмл Әә Әqθ, “AD
Tәрмлл 0hғашл D4Z TGfОлл
Tәуә.”

DhdG Dd' TSL Өqθ. The boys and some frogs.

TSL DhdG ӨlO'f O'wBT. O't TSL Өqθ f4. Some boys went away to the river. There were some bull frogs there.

Өqθ hET LӨFWsI Zd' DhdG Uh.wP O'w EJ. The bull frogs were jumping everywhere and the boys were killing them with rocks.

“DhdG,” O'wL Hw Өqθ, “wD TawwLJ O'hawJ D4Z TGFQwS TawYw.” “Boys,” said one frog, “You all like this thing for doing but you all are forgetting you all are killing us.”

Իռ՛ՏԻ ԻՐԱՋ Տ՛ԾՅԿ ԳԵՂ.
ԳԵ՛Պ ՋՄ Ի՞?
Ե ՋՄ! ԳԵ՛Պ Ի՞
Ա ՏԲ՛ՆԼՈ ՀՌ? ՏՎՋ ՀՌ?
Ո, ՀՎՖՖՆ.
Ե Ի՛ՏԻ ԴՅԱՊ ԹԱԳ ՕՌԱԿ.
Լ ՋԻՌՎ ԹԵ ՋՋՈՎ.
Լ ՎԳ Ի՛ՆԼ ՋՄ ՋՅ.
ՏՎ Օ՛ՆԼ? ՏՎ Օ՛ՆԼ Ի՛ՏԻ?
Ե Օ՛ՆԼ Ի՛ՏԻ Տ՛ԾՅԿ ԳԵՂ Ի՞.

ԻՌՈՇԻՐ ԻՐԱՋ ՏԵՂՅԱ ՎԹԻ. I saw a mouse under the table.

ՎՊ ՋԹԻ Ի՞Դ? Where was the cat?

Յ ՋԹ! ՎՊ ՀԹԻ Ի՞Դ? Hey cat! Where were you?

ԵՒՆԵ ՏԲՈԼԻ ԳԳՐ? ՏՎՋ ԳԳՐ? Were you inside the cow barn?

Why were you inside?

Ֆ, ՉՎՏՏԱ. Oh, you were thirsty.

Ե ԻՌՈՇԻՐ ԾՅԱՊ ԹԱՐԾ ՕՐՎԱԴ. I saw that mouse then it ran away.

Լ ԺՄՈՒՎ ԵՇ ԳՎՈՎ. I don't know where it went away to.

Լ ՎԳ ԻՌՈՇ ՋԹ ՖՅ. You are not a very good cat.

ՏՎ ՕՐՎԱ? ՏՎ ՕՐՎԱ ԻՌՈՇԻՐ? What? Which mouse?

Ե ՕՐՎԱ ԻՌՈՇԻՐ ՏԵՂՅԱ ՎԹԻ Ի՞Դ. That little mouse that was under the table.

ⒶP ⓁVO₄?



ⓂⓂ! ⓿Ⓜ! ⒶP ⓁVO₄?
ⓉⓉ P BₗL DₗO₄R.
ⓂⓂ! ⓿Ⓜ! Ⓜ V OₗL Gₗ?
OₗL HₗS Hₗ NₗY Gₗ ⒶΘₗ Lₗ Hₗ Aₗ.
ⓂWₗ, R Wₗ! ⓂWₗ, R Wₗ!

ΦP ΘVOΦ? Where did you go away to?

ΦΘ! ΦΘ! ΦP ΘVOΦ? Cat! Cat! Where did you go away to?

ΦΦΦ TBΦΛ DΦΦR. I went to the horse barn.

ΦΘ! ΦΘ! ΦV ΦΦΛ GAΦ? Cat! Cat! What did you see?

ΦΦΛ ΙrΦΦΙr ΙrA& ΦΦΥG ΦΘh. I saw a little mouse under a
table.

ΦΦWJ, RWJ! ΦΦWJ, RWJ! Towards high, down! Towards
high, down!

JW D&PJ O'G&



JW D&PJ O'G&. ፩HC D& O'GT ቁ. ፩
D&አ D& O'SJ ቁ. ፩ የቃልን
O'LCW& D&Z O'ቃዢ. ፩

Zወ ፈጻወ አD O'A? D& D&PJ ጥዣO'4.
“ኝሮ”, JW O'የን ስከ JW ፈጻወ
O'A?. “D&ከ ፈጻወ. የሆነናወሮ.”

ThetaG JW ፈጻወ O'በተ, “ኝሮ ፈጻወ,
ትሆናናወሮ?”

“F&, F&,” O'የን ፈጻወ, “D&አናር ደስ?”

“ΘεύλεW DYφΑλJ,” ΟΓΛ dW,
“ΘΑGZ hſL LEh4P. L ωΙSP O'VUL
Df'νd DTSJ.”

đW D&PJ O'Gđ. The fox inside the well.

đW D&PJ O'Gđ. S&C D& O'GT F4. A fox fell into a well. A little water was inside.

D&vđ D4 O'SJ F4. O'qA&J O'LCW& D4Z O'q&J. He had to stand in the water. He tried to get out but he failed.

Zđ C&vđ &D O'A& D& D&PJ O'&O4. Now a wolf saw this and went to the well.

“đ&L”, đW O'&J đ& đW C&vđ O'A&. “D&H C&vđ. O'Y&F&đ.” “Good”, the fox said after the fox saw the wolf. “Here is wolf. He will help me.”

ThetaG đW C&vđ O'&4đ, “I&L C&vđ, O'Y&F&đ?” Then the fox said to the wolf, “Good wolf, will you help me?”

“H&, H&,” O'&J C&, “D&vđ GS?” “Alright, alright,” said the wolf, “Aren't you standing in water?”

“O'Y&F& W DYqA&J,” O'&J đW, “ThetaG Z h&L LE&4P. L &TSP O'VLT& D&vđ DTSJ.” “Help me to get out,” said the fox, “And then I will tell you everything. I don't want to stand in water all day.”



AD OவL DdC அவ்வள்.
அப்பா?
வீ, குத்து குத்து அங்கு.
ஏP DdC O'V'R Dப்பிஸு?
Dப்பிஸுக்கு காக்குவா?
பூல் குல் DdC?
எவ் முமிலி O'V'R Dப்பிஸு?

ଓD O'ଳJ DJG ଅଳ୍ପVଳ. Look at this little boy.
ଅହିରଳ? Do you recognize him? Do you know him?
ହ, ହଥଳୀ ହଳୀ ହାଙ୍ଗୁ. Oh, see the little birds.
ଆP DJG O'Vଫ DଳଳିSଲ? Where is the boy's hat?
DଳଳିSଲମଳ ଶକାଳେମାଳ? Are you able to see into the hat? (ଶକ +
O'ଳୁମାଳ)
ଯଦି ହଳୀ ହଳୀ DJG? Do you think he is good boy?
ଶବ୍ଦ ମାତ୍ର ମାତ୍ର O'Vଫ DଳଳିSଲ? What will he do with his hat?

ՏԾՅԱ՞?
ՔԲՆ ՄՌՋԱՌԻՇ?
ՐԲՆ ԽԱԼ ՏՅԹԱԼ?
ԽԱԼ ԴԱԲ ԽԱԼ ՏՅԹԱԼ?
ՓՊ ՁհԵՏ ՁհՃ?
Հ ՁՓԻ ՎԵ.
ՕԹՕՖՆ? ԻՆՍԹ ԽԱԼ ՕԵ ԻՒ.
Հ ՕՆԱ ՁՃ ՁհԵՏ ՎԵՏՅԱԼ.
ՕՆԱ ՁՃ ՕԳԻՇՆ ԻՆՍԹ ԱՐՆԱ
ՅՎԹ ՕՄԻՒ.

ՏՑՅԱՆ? Are you able to tell?

ՔԲՈ ՄԲՈՋՇ? Do you think he will put on the hat?

ՐԲՈ ԸՆԸ ՏՅՄԱԼԱ? Does he think it is a good thing to do?

ԻՆՈՆ ԴԱԲ ԸՆԸ ՏՅՄԱԼԱ? Do the birds think it is a good thing to do?

ՓՊ ՁԻՒ ՁԻՋ? Where are the other boys?

Հ ՁԻՒ ՎԵՅ. They are not here.

ՕԹՈՒՆՆ? ԹԵՅ ԻՆՈՆ ՕՌ ԻՒ. Do they know? That birds were there.

Հ ՕՆՈՆ ՁԻՋ ՁԻՒ ՎԵՏԶՊԼ. The little boy did not tell the others.

ՕՆՈՆ ՁԻՋ ՕՇԵՒԹԵՖ ԽԵՅԹ ԱՐՈՆ ՍՊՈ ՕՄԻՒ. The little boy is forgetting what the bull frog spoke.

DdG Dd TSU HrəT

DdG TSU O'θəL HrəT SPWΛ O'VΡ
DΡədiSΛ.

ΘAG O'ΡədiSΛ Zd HrəT ԳԹհ ՃՑ
Է4.

DdG O'λP4 L YG հLGՕΛ
DΡədiSΛ ԳԹհ ՃՑ AΓəL Է4.

ՖՏ& ԳλՕ4 Dd L GՌədiSY4 հՏՄ4.
հՏL O'hAՊ.

L GθOՒ iկyθ O'θLOՒL.

կyՕՌՂՂL Աև DռնԺ Օ'ՐՂ, “O'VΡ
DΡədiSΛ ԼՏԲՌədiSY4Բ.”

DռնԺ հEO՞ՒՁԻ Դd հՏL HrəT
O'θLՈՐՊ.

ΘAG հՏL O'hՅԱ4.

ZԺZ հՏL DՂՐՂA iկyθ L DdG
հՄԲՌədiSYԵ TԳՂՂL ՃԹՂՂL HrəT ԳԹհ
ՃՑ.

DJG D^o TSL Ir^olT. A boy and some birds.

DJG TSL O^oθ^olJ Ir^olT SPW^ol O^oV^o D^oθ^ol^oS^o. A boy put some birds into his hat.

ΘΑΓ^o O^oθ^ol^oS^ol Z^o Ir^olT Θ^oh J^ol^o I^o. Then he put the hat on and the birds were underneath.

DJG O^oθ^oP^o L YG v^oLG^ol^o D^oθ^ol^oS^o Θ^oh J^ol^o A^oΓ^ol^o I^o. The boy thought no one will know that something was under the hat.

SS^o 9^oW^o4 D^o L G^oθ^ol^oSY^o4 YG v^oS^oH^o. Away to town he went and he did not take off his hat when meeting someone.

h^ol^o O^ohA^o. Everyone saw it.

L G^oθ^oT i^oY^oθ O^oθ^oO^oTJ. They didn't know what to think.

Θ^oY^oG^ol^o I^oθ^o D^oθ^ol^o O^oθ^ol^o, “O^oV^o D^oθ^ol^oS^o l^oθ^oθ^ol^oSY^o4P.” So one man said, “I will take off his hat for him.” (L + S + O^oθ^ol^oSYRT + R^oT)

D^oθ^ol^o O^oθ^ol^oSY^o4P D^o h^ol^o Ir^olT O^oθ^ol^oθ^o? The man took of the hat for him and all the birds took off flying. (O^oθ^ol^oSYRT + R^oT)

ΘΑΓ^o h^ol^o O^ohβ^oI^o. Then everyone laughed.

Z^ol^oZ h^ol^o D^oθ^ol^oA i^oY^oθ L DJG v^oθ^oθ^ol^oSY^o T^oΓ^ol^o J^oθ^ol^o Ir^olT Θ^oh J^ol^o. And now every thinks that when a boy does not take off his hat it is because some birds are underneath.

Θ hſL!

Θ hſt!
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

D^əS^əS^I [a²gą²ną²k̤i] “A doctor.”

D^hS^əS^I [a²ni²gą²ną²k̤i] “Doctors.”

D^əS^əV^əĐ^I [a¹k̤to²³sdi] “He is looking at him, it.”

I^rəS^əS^əV^əĐ^I [ji²yą²ga¹to²³sdi] “I am looking at him.”

S^əS^əV^əĐ^I [gą²ga¹to²³sdi] “I am looking at it.”

O^rS^əV^əĐW^OT [u¹k̤to²³sdi³sgo³?i] “He looked at him, it.”

D^əS^əV^əĐI^ĐAT [a¹k̤to²³sdi³sgo³?i] “He habitually looks at him, it.”

A^əS^əS^əV^əĐL [hi²yą²ga¹to²³sda] “Let you look at him.”

A^əS^əS^əV^əĐL [hą²k̤to²³sda] “Let you look at it.”

O^rS^əV^əĐV^I [u²k̤to²³sdoh³di] “He to look at him, it.”

D^əS^əĐM^I [a²ga²yą²lu³di] “A net. A seine.”

J^IS^əĐM^I [di²ga²yą²lu³di] “Nets. Seines.”

D^Iř^PS [a²ke²³he³²ga] “He is chasing him, it.”

I^rI^řř^PS [ji¹ke²³he³²ga] “I am chasing him, it.”

OՐՒՐՏ [u¹ke²³hv³²sv²³?i] “He chased him, it.”

ՁՐՊԱՏ [a¹ke²³he³²go³?i] “He habitually chases him, it.”

ՋԻՌՏ [hi¹ke²hu¹ga] “Let you chase him.”

ՋԻՌՏ [hi²ke²hu¹ga] “Let you chase it.”

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

ՁԻ՞Ջ [a²ge²³hya] “A woman.”

ՁԻՒԻ՞Ջ [a²ni²ge²³hya] “Women”

ՁԻԳՇ [a²ge²hyu⁴ja] “A girl.”

ՁԻՒԻԳՇ [a²ni²ge²hyu⁴ja] “Girls.”

ՁՅԴ [a¹gi³?a] “He is picking it up. He is getting it.” - *Something solid or neutral.*

ԻՐՅԴ [ji²gi³?a] “I am getting it.”

Օ՛ՅՐՏ [u¹gi³sv²³?i] “He got it.”

ՁՅՉՅԱՏ [a¹gi³sgo³?i] “He habitually gets it.”

ՋՅ [hi²gi] “Let you get it.”

Օ՛ՅՉՅԱԼ [u²gi¹sdi] “He to get it.”

ՁՅԴ [a¹gi³?a] “He is eating something solid.”

ԻՐՅԴ [ji²gi³?a] “I am eating something solid.”

Օ՛ԷՏ [u¹gv²³?i] “He ate something solid.”

ՁՅՉՅԱՏ [a¹gi³sgo³?i] “He eats something solid.”

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

Օ՛ՅՉՅԱԼ [u²gi¹sdi] “He to eat something solid.”

ՁՅԵ [a²gi²³si] “A female.”

ՁԱԲՑԾ [a¹go²li²³yę³?a] “He is reading it. He is examining him, it.”

IrAF&D [ji²go²li²³ye³?a] “I am examining him.”

IrAF&D [ji²go²li²³ye³?a] “I am examining it.”

O'AF&iT [u¹go²li²³ye³?v²³?i] “He examined him, it.”

DAF&e;DAT [a¹go²li²³ye³²sgo³?i] “He habitually examines him, it.”

AAF&D [hi²go²li²³ya] “Let you examine him.”

AAF&D [hi²go²li²³ya] “Let you examine it.”

O'AF&J [u²go²li²³ye³²di] “He to examine him, it.”

DAG.J&T [a¹gogh²ti³ha] “He sees him or her or it.”

IrAG.J&T [ji²gogh¹ti³ha] “I see him or her or it.”

O'A&T [u¹go²hv²³?i] “He saw him or her or it.”

DAG.J&DAT [a¹gogh²ti²³sgo³?i] “He usually sees him or her or it.”

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

O'AG.M&J [u²gogh²tvh³di] “Him to see him or her or it.”

DE&H&L [a²gv²ha²lv⁴da] “A piece of something that has been cut.”

JE&H&L [di²gv²ha²lv⁴da] “Cut pieces of something.”

D.&H&T [a¹hi³ha] “He is killing him.”

IrT&T [ji²?i³ha] “I am killing him.”

O'PT [u¹hlv²³?i] “He killed him.”

D.&HT [a¹hi²ho³?i] “He habitually kills him.”

AMS [hi²lu¹ga] “Let you kill him.”

O'&H&J [u²hi²sdi] “He to kill him.”

D.&L [a²hi⁴da] “Easy.”

J.&L [di²hi⁴da] “Easy.” *Plural.*

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

Irtvət [ji²i²³do³²ha] “I am handling it. I have it in hand.”

OəVət [u¹hi²³do³²lv²³?i] “He handled it. He had it in hand.”

DəVft [a¹hi²³do³²ho³?i] “He habitually handles it. He habitually has it in hand.”

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

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

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

Səhd [ga²le²ni³?a] “I starting.”

OəO&T [u¹le²nv²hv²³?i] “He started.”

Dəhədət [a¹le²ni²³sgo³?i] “He habitually starts.”

Ədəθ [ha²le²³na] “Let you start.”

OəO&J [u²lenh²di] “He to start.”

Dəwjd [al¹sə²la²dı³?a] “He or it is ascending, rising.”

Səwjd [ga²li¹sə²la²dı³?i] “I am ascending, rising.”

Oəwlo&T [ul¹sə²la²da³²nv²³?i] “He ascended, rose.”

DəwJədət [al¹sə²la²di³²sgo³?i] “He habitually ascends, rises.”

Əfəwro&S [hal²sə²la²dv¹ga] “Let you ascend, rise.”

OəwvJ [ul²sə²la²do¹di] “He to ascend, rise.”

Dəədəqələt [al¹sgohl²da³²nę²ha] “He is permitting him.” - *Animate only.*

Irdədəqələt [ji²yə²li¹sgohl²da³²nę²ha] “I am permitting ...”

Oədədəqələt [ul¹sgohl²da³²ne²lv²³?i] “He permitted ...”

Dədədəqələt [al¹sgohl²da³²ne²ho³?i] “He habitually permits ...”

ԱՎԹՈՅԱԱԼԵ [hi²yɑ²li¹sgohl²da¹si] “Let you permit ...”

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

ԴԲԹՈՅՍՅԴ [al¹sgwe³tuh²gi³?a] “He is taking off his hat.”

ՏԲԹՈՅՏԾՅԴ [ga²li¹sgwe³tuh²gi³?a] “I am taking off my hat.”

ՕՐԹՈՅՏԾՅՐՏ [ul¹sgwe³tuh²gi³sv²³?i] “He took off his hat.”

ԴԲԹՈՅՏԾՅԹԱՏ [al¹sgwe³tuh²gi²sgo³?i] “He habitually takes off his hat.”

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

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

ԴԲԹՈՅՏԾԵՐԸ [al¹sgwe³tụ²hy³sga] “He is putting on his hat.”

ՏԲԹՈՅՏԾԵՐԸ [ga²li¹sgwe³tụ²hy³sga] “I am putting on my hat.”

ՕՐԹՈՅՏԾԵՐԸՏ [ul¹sgwe³tụ²hnv²³?i] “He put on his hat.”

ԴԲԹՈՅՏԾԵՐԸԹԱՏ [al¹sgwe³tụ²hy³sgo³?i] “He habitually puts on a hat.”

ԳԲԹՈՅՏԾԵՐԸ [hal²sgwe¹tụ²hv¹ga] “Let you put on a hat.”

ՕՐԹՈՅՏԾԵՐԸԼ [ul²sgwe¹tụ³sdi] “He to put on a hat.”

ԴԲԹՈՅՏԾՈՒ [al²sgwe¹tụ²wo] “A hat.”

ԱԲԹՈՅՏԾՈՒ [dil²sgwe¹tụ²wo] “Hats.”

ԴԲԹԾՏՔՈՒ [al¹sde²li³ha] “He is helping.”

ՏԲԹԾՏՔՈՒ [ga²li¹sde²li³ha] “I am helping.”

ՕՐԹԾՏՔՈՒՏ [ul¹sde²lv²hv²³?i] “He helped.”

ԴԲԹԾՏՔԸԹԱՏ [al¹sde²li²³sgo³?i] “He habitually helps.”

ԳԲԹԾՏՔՈՒ [hal²sde²la] “Let you help.”

ՕՐԹԾՏՔՈՒԼ [ul²sdehl²di] “He to help.”

ԴԲՔՕՐՃՈՒ [al²sinh²dj²ha] “He is saving it.”

ՏՐԵՕՃԻ [gal²sinh²dj²ha] “I am saving it.”

ՕՐԵՕՐՊՏ [u¹lsinh²dv³?i] ”He saved it.”

ՁՐԵՕՃԹԱՏ [al²sinh²dj²sgo³?i] “He habitually saves it.”

ԿՐԵՕՆ [hal²sinh²da] “Let you save it.”

ՕՐԵՕՎԼ. [u¹lsinh²doh²di] ”He to save it.”

ՁՐՃ [a¹li²ti³?a] “He is running away. He is escaping.”

ՏՐՃ [ga²li¹ti³?a] “I am running away.”

ՕՐՃՐՏ [u¹li²ti³sv²³?i] ”He ran away.”

ՁՐՃԹԱՏ [a¹li²ti³sgo³?i] “He habitually runs away.”

ԿՐՃ [ha²li²ti] “Let you run away.”

ՕՐՃԹԱԼ [u²li²ti¹sdi] “He to run away.”

ՋՔ [a²ma] “Water.”

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

ՋՔՊՋՏ [a²mahl³di⁴?i] “A water well.”

DOIՎՏ [a²me³gwo⁴?i] “An ocean. The ocean.”

ԴԵԼԾԵՒ [a¹nɑ²da³hli²si³ha] “They are gathering together.” - *This verb requires the use of a bound pronoun that indicates at least two people to form a group.*

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

ՕՇԵԼԾԵՕՏ [u¹nɑ²da³hli²sɑ²hnv²³?i] “They gathered together.”

ԴԵԼԾԵԹԱՏ [a¹nɑ²da³hli²si²³sgo³?i] “They habitually gather together.”

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

ՕՇԵԼԾԵԼ [u²nɑ²da¹hli²³soh³di] “They to gather together.”

ԴԱԼԾՃԵՒ [a²nehl²dj³ha] “He is trying to … He is attempting to …”

ՏԱՅԻ [ga³nehl²di³ha] “I am trying to ...”

ՕԴԿՈՒ [u³nehl²tq³nv³?i] “He tried to ...”

ԴԱՅՈՅԱՏ [a³nehl²di²³sgo³?i] “He habitually tries to ...”

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

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

ԴԵՅՏՈՒ [a¹sga³²ha] “He is afraid.”

ԻՐԵՏՈՒ [ji¹sga³²ha] “I am afraid.”

ՕՐԵՏՊԻ [u¹sga³lv²³?i] “He was afraid.”

ԴԵՅՏԻ [a¹sga³ho?i] “He is habitually afraid.”

ԹԵՅՏՎՈՒ [hi²sga²³ya] “Let you be afraid.”

ՕՐԵՖԵՇԱ [u²sga¹sdi] “He to be afraid.”

ԴԵՅՏՎՈՒ [a²sga²ya] “A man.”

ԴԻՅԵՏՎՈՒ [a²ni²sga²ya] “Men.”

ԴԵՅՏԲՈՒ [a¹sde²li³ha] “He is helping him.”

ԻՐԵՏԲՈՒ [ji¹sde²li³ha] “I am helping him.”

ՕՐԵՏՊԵՏ [u¹sde²lv²hv²³?i] “He helped him.”

ԴԵՅՏԲՈՅԱՏ [a¹sde²li²³sgo³?i] “He habitually helps him.”

ԹԵՅՏՎՈՒ [hi¹sde²³la] “Let you help him.”

ՕՐԵՖԵՇԱ [u²sdehl²di] “He to help him.”

ԴԵՅ, **ԴԵՅՈՒ** [a²se³hno, a²se³hnv] “But.”

ԴԼՈՅԵՒ [a¹danh²te³ha] “He is thinking ...”

ՏԼՈՅԵՒ [ga²da²nv¹te³ha] “I am thinking ...”

ՕԼՈՅԵՊՏ [u¹danh²te²³hlv³?i] “He thought ...”

ԴԼՈՅԵՅԱՏ [a¹danh²te²³sgo³?i] “He habitually thinks ...”

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

O¹LO²T³I [u²danh²teh²di] “He to think ...”

DJ¹H² [a¹di²ha] “He is saying it.”

SJD [ga²di³?a] “I am saying it.”

O¹RV²O³T [u¹dv²hnv²³?i] “He said it.”

DJ¹o²AT [a¹di²³sgo³?i] “He usually says it.”

•H [ha²da] “Let you say it.”

O¹A²I [ut²di] “Him to say it.”

DJ¹J²H³ [a¹di²dj³ha] “He is getting up. He is rising from a prone position.”

SJD [ga²di²di?a] “I am getting up.”

O¹J²R³&T [u¹di²dv²hv²³?i] “He got up.”

DJ¹J²o³AT [a¹di²di²³sgo³?i] “He habitually gets up.”

•HJ¹L [ha²di²³da] “Let you get up.”

O¹A²J³T⁴ [u²di²tdi] “He to get up.”

D¹R²YD [a¹tv²gi³?a] “He hears him, it.”

I¹R²YD [ji²ya¹tv²gi³?a] “I hear him.”

S¹R²YD [ga¹tv²gi³?a] “I hear it.”

O¹RV²S³O⁴T [u¹tv²ga³²nv²³?i] “He heard him, it.”

D¹R²Y³o⁴AT [a¹tv²gi³sgo³?i] “He habitually hears him, it.”

•H¹R²E³S [hi²ya¹tv²gv¹ga] “Let you hear him.”

•H¹R²E³S [ha²tv²gv¹ga] “Let you hear it.”

O¹RV²A³J [u²tv²³go³²di] “He to hear him, it.”

D¹R²J³H⁴ [a¹dv³ne²ha] “He is doing it.”

S¹R²J³H⁴ [ga²dv³ne²ha] “I am doing it.”

O¹RV²J³F⁴T [u¹dv³ne²lv²³?i] “He did it.”

DəRəJəFT [a¹dv³ne²ho³?i] “He does it.”

ƏəRəS [ha²dv¹ga] “Let you do it.”

OəRəJəJ [u²dvnh¹di] “He to do it.”

DLəQəJəT [a¹hlɑ²wi²dj³ha] “He is taking off flying. He is flying away.”

SəSəQəJəT [gɑ²dlɑ²wi²dj³ha] “I am taking off flying.”

OəLəOəRəT [u¹hlɑ²wi²dv²hv²³?i] “He took off flying.”

DLəQəJəθAT [a¹hlɑ²wi²di²³sgo³?i] “He habitually takes off flying.”

ƏəLəQəL [hɑ²hlɑ²wi²³da] “Let you take off flying.”

OəLəQəJ [u²hlɑ²wi²tdi] “He to take off flying.”

DC [a²tli] “He is running.”

SəJC [gɑ²di¹tli] “I am running.”

DJCəRT, DCəRT [a¹dtli³sv²³?i, a¹tli³sv²³?i] “He was running.”
- *This is a “Set A” past tense form.*

DJCəθAT, DCəθAT [a¹dtli³sgo³?i, a¹tli³sgo³?i] “He habitually runs.”

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

DCəθJ [di²dli⁴sdi] “Things for pouring.”

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

DCəθVJ [di²dli¹sdoh²di] “Pitchers.”

DəGC [a²chu⁴ja] “A boy.”

DhəGC [a²ni²chu⁴ja] “Boys.”

DCəω [a²chv²ya] “A male.”

DəωD [a¹yɑ³?i] “He is inside.”

Ioñóñ AAGW: OG'D.

IñóñD [ji²yá³?a] “I am inside.”

DéñóñT [a¹yá³?o³?i] “He is habitually inside.”

DéñóñP, SGóñP [a²yá²nu⁴li, ga²ja²nu⁴li] “Fast.”

JIñóñP [di²ni²yá²nu⁴li] “Fast. (Plural).”

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

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

IñóñS [ji²yo³ga] “I am becoming spoiled.”

OñóñCóñT [u¹yo³jv²³?i] “It broke. He became spoiled.”

DóñAT [a¹yo³go³?i] “It habitually breaks. He habitually becomes spoiled.”

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

OñóñðAÍ [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.

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

IñóñTóñT [ji²yó²?i³ha] “I am shooting him.”

IñóñTóñT [ji²yó²?i³ha] “I am shooting it.”

OñóñPT [u¹yo²hlv²³?i] “He shot him, it.”

DóñðóñT [a¹yo²hi²ho³?i] “He habitually shoots him, it.”

ØñóñD [hi²yó²?a] “Let you shoot him.”

ØñóñT [hi²yo²ha] “Let you shoot it.”

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

DóñðóñTóñT [a¹yo³sdi²ha] “He is breaking it. He is spoiling him.” - *Not a long object. Not a flexible object.*

IrhiθJiθ [ji²yo³sdi²ha] “I am spoiling him.”

IrhiθJiθ [ji²yo³sdi²ha] “I am breaking it.”

O'hiθWO'T [u¹yo³stq²nv²³zi] “He broke it.”

DhiθJiθAT [a¹yo³sdi²sgo³zi] “He habitually breaks it.”

AhiθL [hi²yo¹sda] “Let you spoil him.”

AhiθL [hi²yo¹sda] “Let you break it.”

O'hiθVJ [u²yo¹sdoch³di] “He to break it.”

DB.θθθ [a¹yv²hi³ha] “He is entering it.”

IrBTθθ [ji²yy²zi³ha] “I am entering it.”

O'BPT [u¹yv²hlv²³zi] “He entered it.”

DB.θθFT [a¹yv²hi²ho³zi] “He habitually enters it.”

θBθθ [hi²yv²³ha] “Let you enter it.”

O'BθθJ [u²yv²sdi] “He to enter it.”

DBθ, Bθ [a²yv²wi, yv²wi] “A person.”

DhBθ [a²ni²yv²wi] “People.”

R

Rs [e³ga] “He is going.”

Iθs [ge³ga] “I am going.”

O'θθθORT [u¹we²nv³sv²³zi] “He went.”

RAT [e³go³zi] “He usually goes.”

θθ [he¹na] “Go.”

O'θθθθJ [u²we²nv¹sdi] “He to go.”

Rθθ [e²³ha] “He lives/dwells.”

ID [ge³za] “I live/dwell.”

RFT [e¹ho³?i] “He habitually lives/dwells.”

ῬΡΘΔΙ [he²he³sdi] “Let you live/dwell.”

RΘ [e⁴hi] “Resident. Dweller.”

ΔΛΘ [a²ne⁴hi] “Residents. Dwellers.”

RWJ [e²la²di] “Down. On foot.”

RFD [e¹li³?a] “He thinks so”

FFD [ge²li³?a] “I think so”

O&ΦPRT [u¹we²li³²sv²³?i] “He thought so”

RΦθAT [e¹li³²sgo³?i] “He habitually thinks so”

PW [he²³la] “Let you think so”

O'TθΔΙ [u²we²li¹sdi] “He to think so”

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

RT [e⁴gwa] “Huge. Large.”

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

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

RΨH [e²gwo²³ni] “A sea. Seas.”

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

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

O&ΦVAT [u¹we²³do³²lv²³?i] “He walked around. He was around here.”

RVFT [e¹do³ho³?i] “He habitually walks around. He is habitually around here.”

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

O&ΦLθΔΙ [u²we²da¹sdi] “He to walk around. He to be around here.”

T

T_S [i²ga] “Day. Days.”

T_{SO}·_AL [i²³gɑ³nv²hi⁴da] “Length.”

T_JSO·_AL [i²³dɪ³gɑ²nv²hi⁴da] “Length.” - *Plural measurements.*

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

TY [i²³gi] “Is.”

·_WY [yɪ²gi] “If. Maybe.”

L ·_WY [yɪ²gi] “Is not.”

TA_AL [i²³go³hi⁴da] “Until. A length of time.”

T_AGT [i²lv²³hi³yu⁴?i] “Ever.”

TG_o·_AJ [i²yu⁴sdi] “Like. Similar. Because. Therefore.”

ঝ

ঝାନ [o²hni] “After.”

ঝାନତ [o¹dɑ²lv⁴?i] “A mountain.”

V_Lାତ [dɔ¹dɑ²lv⁴?i] “Mountains.”

O'

O'S_GS [u²gɑ²lo²³ga] “A leaf.”

D_SGS [ju²gɑ²lo²³ga] “Leaves.”

O'_AH_L [u²kɑ²hyo⁴da] “Dry.”

O¹həf¹l [u²ni²k²hyo⁴da] “Dry.” *Plural animate.*

dəf¹l [ju²k²hyo⁴da] “Dry.” *Plural inanimate.*

O¹F²G³•t [u¹ge²yu³ha] “He/she is possessive of it (inanimate). He, she loves him, her (animate).”

I¹rF²G³D [ji²ge²yu³?a] “I love him, her.”

DY¹F²G³•t [a¹gi²ge²yu³ha] “I am possessive of it.”

O¹F²G³R⁴T [u¹ge²yu³sv²³?i] “He was possessive of it. He loved him, her.”

O¹F²G³I⁴T [u¹ge²yu³so³?i] “He is habitually possessive of it. He habitually loves him, her.”

θ¹F²G³•t⁴J [hi²ge²yu³se³sdi] “Let you love him, her.”

G¹F²G³•t⁴J [ja²ge²yu³se³sdi] “Let you be possessive of it.”

O¹F²G³J [u²geyh²di] “He to be possessive of it. He to love him, her.”

O¹A²J [u¹go³²di] “More.”

O¹C [u¹dli] “More.”

O¹J²J [u²gu¹ku] “A hoot owl.”

O¹hJJ [u²ni²gu¹ku] “Hoot owls.”

O¹•t [u²³ha] “He has a solid object.”

DY¹•t [a¹gi²ha] “I have a solid object.”

O¹•t²T [u¹hv²³?i] “He had a solid object.”

O¹IT [u¹ho³?i] “He habitually has a solid object.”

G¹•t²J [ja²he³sdi] “Let you be having a solid object.”

O¹•t²H [u²ha²lv²ni] “A bell.”

d¹•t²H [ju²ha²lv²ni] “Bells.”

O¹¶V²J [u¹lv²³kwdi] “He likes him, it.”

H¹¶V²J [ji²lv²³gwo³²di] “I like him.”

DY¹¶V²J [a¹gi²lv²³kwdi] “I like it.”

O¹¶V²PT [u¹lv²³kwdv³?i] “He liked him, it.”

O¹¶V²VT [u¹lv²³kwdo³?i] “He habitually likes him, it.”

¶V²L [hi²lv²gwo¹da] “Let you like him.”

¶V²L [hi²lv²kwda] “Let you like it.”

O¹¶V²VJ [u²lv²³kwdoch²di] “He to like him, it.”

iθθθθθAGW: O¹¶V²J

O¹¶t [u¹hna⁴] “There.”

O¹¶¶&θθS [u¹nu²lv²³hy²sga] “He is failing to ...”

DY¹¶¶&θθS [a¹gi²nu²lv²³hy²sga] “I am failing ...”

O¹¶¶OT [u¹nu²lv²³hnv²³?i] “He failed to ...”

O¹¶¶&θA [u¹nu²³lv³²hy²sgo³?i] “He habitually fails to ...”

¶¶&θS [ja²nu²³lv³²hy²?ga] “Let you fail to ...”

O¹¶¶J [u¹nu²³ly²di] “He to fail to ...”

O¹O²W [unh¹ta] “He knows it.” *Only refers to facts or information.*

DTO²W [a¹gwanh²ta] “I know it.”

O¹O²PT [unh¹tv²³?i] “He knew it.”

O¹O²VT [unh¹to³?i] “He usually knows it.”

CO¹teθθJ [janh²te³sdi] “Let you know it.”

O¹θθJ [u²sdi⁴] “A baby.” *This is the same as “little”, except the leading “u” is long.*

JP¹θθJ [jun²sdi] “Babies.”

O¹θθJ [u²sdi⁴] “Little” *This is the same as “baby”, except the leading “u” is short.*

DΘoθJ [jun²sdi] “Little.” *Plural animate.*

DəθJ [jy²sdi⁴] “Little.” *Plural inanimate.*

ORT [y²sv⁴?i] “Night. A night. Nights.”

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

OΘUAVJ [u²nɑ²da²lv⁴kwdi] “Snobbish.” - *They like themselves.*

OLG.IoθET [u¹da²³wɑ³di³²sgv⁴?i] “Shade. A shadow.”

SLG.IoθET [du¹da²³wɑ³di³²sgv⁴?i] “Shades. Shadows.”

OLG.IoθVR [u¹da²³wɑ³di³²sdoh²di] “Something casting a shadow.”

OLG.IoθR [u¹da²³wɑ³di³²sdi] “It to cast a shadow.”

OWΘ [u²³tɑ²na] “Big. Large.”

DΘWΘ [ju²³nɑ²tɑ²na] “Big. Large.” - *Plural animate.*

JWΘ [ju²³tɑ²na] “Big. Large.” - *Plural inanimate.*

OWSYD [u¹tɑ²de²gi³?a] “He thirsts. He is thirsty.”

DYWSYD [ak¹tɑ²de²gi³?a] “I thirst. I am thirsty.”

OWSSOT [u¹tɑ²de²ga³²nv²³?i] “He thirsted. He was thirsty.”

OWSYoθAT [u¹tɑ²de²gi³sgo³?i] “He habitually thirsts. He habitually is thirsty.”

GWSES [tstɑ²de²gv¹ga] “Let you thirst. Let you be thirsty.”

OWSAJ [u²tɑ²de²³go³²di] “He to thirst. He to be thirsty.”

OSS [u¹de³ga] “He is throwing it. He is pitching it.”

DISS [a¹gwɑ²de³ga] “I am throwing it.”

OJORT [u¹di²³nv³²sv²³?i] “He threw it.”

OSAT [u¹de³go³?i] “He habitually throws it.”

GSS [j^ä²du¹ga] “Let you throw it.”

O'JO·J [u²di²³nv³²di] “He to throw it.”

O'V·G, V·G, VG [u²do²hi²yu⁴, do²hi²yu⁴, do²yu⁴] “Very. Really.”

O'VLTU [u²do²³d^ä²gwa²da] “All day.”

O'VLPIRT [u¹do²³d^ä³gwi²di³sv⁴?i] “During the day.”

O'So·F [u¹d^ä³ha] “He is standing in a liquid.”

DTS·F [a¹gwa²d^ä³ha] “I am standing in a liquid.”

O'SRT [u¹du³sv²³?i] “He stood in a liquid.”

O'SFT [u¹du³so³?i] “He habitually stands in a liquid.”

CSF·D·J [j^ä²du³se³sdi] “Let you stand in a liquid.”

O'SJ [u²duh²di] “He to stand in a liquid.”

O'SF·O·F [u¹du²li³ha] “He wants him or her or it.”

DTSF·O·F [a¹gw^ä²du²li³ha] “I want him or her or it.”

O'SA&T [u¹du²lv²hv²³?i] “He wanted him or her or it.”

O'SF·D·AT [u¹du²li²³sgo³?i] “He normally wants him or her or it.”

CSW [j^ä²du²³la] “Let you want him or her or it.”

O'SA·J [u²duhl²di] “Him to want him or her or it.”

O'C [u²dli] “Away from ...”

O'PS [u¹dlv³ga] “He is sick.”

DYPS [a¹kdlv³ga] “I am sick.”

O'PET [u¹dlv³gv²³?i] “He was sick.”

O'PAT [u¹dlv³go³?i] “He is habitually sick.”

GPY [tsdlv¹gi] “Let you be sick.”

O'PT·D·J [u²dly²?i³sdi] “He to be sick.”

O'GD [u¹ja³?a] “He is inside of ...”

DIGD [a¹gwɑ²ja³?a] “I am inside of ...”

O'GiT [u¹ja³?v²³?i] “He was inside of ...”

O'GeT [u¹ja³?o³?i] “He is habitually inside of ...”

GeRoDJI [ja²ja³?e³sdi] “Let you be inside of ...”

O'VFT [u²je²li⁴?i] “His. It is his.”

IVFT [ju²je²li⁴?i] “They are his.”

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

DEFoDJS [a¹gwv²kew²sga] “I am forgetting it.” - *Here the “v” stays.*

O'GeFORT [u¹wa²kew²sv²³?i] “He forgot it.” - *“v” changes to “a” after “uw”*

O'GeFoDjAT [u¹wa²kew²sgo?i] “He habitually forgets it.”

GeFIC [wɪ²јv²³ke³wa] “Let you forget it.” - *The imperative always gets the “Θ” prefix.*

O'GeFoDJI [u²wa²ke²hwɪ³sdi] - “He to forget it.”

O'GeU [u²wa⁴sa] “Alone. Only.”

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

O'GeθoW [u¹we²kɑ³ha] “He has a living thing.”

DYθoW [a¹gi²kɑ³ha] “I have a living thing.”

O'GeθoWT [u¹we²kɑ²hv²³?i] “He had a living thing.”

O'GeθoFT [u¹we²kɑ²ho³?i] “He habitually has a living thing.”

VeθoDJI [je²kɑ²he³sdi] “Let you have a living thing.”

O'GeBT [u¹we³yv⁴?i] “A creek. A river.” *The high rising tone on “yv” is very important.*

S&BT [du¹we³yv⁴?i] “Creeks. Rivers.”

O&S.A [u²wo²du⁴hi] “Pretty.”

dZS.A [ju²no²du⁴hi] “Pretty.” *Plural animate.*

dWS.A [ju²wo²du⁴hi] “Pretty.” *Plural inanimate.*

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

D&L [a¹gwo²³hla] “I am sitting. I am at home.”

O&OPT [u¹wo²³hlv³?i] “He sat. He was at home.”

O&OHT [u¹wo²³tlo³?i] “He usually sits. He is usually at home.”

KLo&J [jo²³hle³²sdi] “Let you sit. Let you go home.”

O&J&S [u¹ye²tsga] “He is laughing.”

DY&J&S [a¹gi²ye²tsga] “I am laughing.”

O&J&RT [u¹ye²tsv²³?i] “He laughed.”

O&J&DAT [u¹ye²tsgo³?i] “He habitually laughs.”

C&J&L [ja²ye²³tsa] “Let you laugh.”

O&J&L [u²ye²tsdi] “He to laugh.”

O&H&W [u¹yo³si³ha] “He is hungry.”

DY&H&W [a¹gi²yo³si³ha] “I am hungry.”

O&H&DET [u¹yo³si²sgv²³?i] “He was hungry.”

O&H&DAT [u¹yo³si²sgo³?i] “He is habitually hungry.”

C&H&W [ja²yo¹si²³sa] “Let you be hungry.”

O&H&L [u²yo¹si²³soh³di] “He to be hungry.”

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

i

ἰΘΥΟ·ΤΓΘΔΙ [v¹sgi²nv i²yu⁴sdi] “Therefore.”

ΘΥΟ·ΓΘΔΙ [sginh³yu²³sd] “Therefore.”

ἰΘΔΘ, ΘΔΘ [v¹sgwu³, sgwu³] “Also.”

s

ΣΑ [ga³go²] “Who?”

ΣεΣ [ga²le¹ga] “He is climbing it.”

ΙρεΣ [ji²le¹ga] “I am climbing it.”

ΟΨΡΤ [u¹lv³²sv²³pi] “He climbed it.”

ΣεΑΤ [ga²le¹go³pi] “He habitually climbs it.”

ΘΜΣ [hi²lu¹ga] “Let you climb it.”

ΟΨΘΔΙ [u²lv¹sdi] “He to climb it.”

ΣΦΙ·Θ [gahl²di³ha] “He is putting it into a container.”

ΙρΓΙ·Θ [ji²lo¹di³ha] “I am putting it into a container.”

ΟΨΦΩ·Τ [uhl¹t²nv³pi] “He put it into a container.”

ΣΦΙ·ΘΔΑΤ [gahl²di²³sgo³pi] “He habitually puts it into a container.”

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

ΟΨΦ·Θ [uhl²doh³di] “He to put it into a container.”

ΣΦ·Θ [gahl³doh²di] “Container.”

ΙΣΦ·Θ [di²gahl³doh²di] “Containers.”

ΣΦΚΣ [gahl²jo²³de] “A house. Houses”

ΣΘΘ·Σ [ga²lo³²sga] “He is falling from an elevated position.”

IrGeθs [ji²lo³²sga] “I am falling from ...”

O'GRT [u¹lo³²sv²³?i] “He fell from ...”

SGeθAT [ga²lo³²sgo³?i] “He habitually falls from ...”

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

O'GeθθJ [u²lo¹hi³sdi] “He to fall from ...”

SqW.J [ga²lv³la²di] “High.”

SqW.Js [ga²lv²³la³di²dla] “Above. Towards high.”

SΛD [ga²ne³?a] “He is getting a flexible object. He is picking up a flexible object.”

IrΛD [ji²ne³?a] “I am getting a living flexible object. ...”

IrΛD [ji²ne³?a] “I am getting a flexible object. ...”

O'ΛRT [u¹ne³sv²³?i] “He got a flexible ...”

SΛeθAT [ga²ne³sgo³?i] “He habitually is getting a flexible ...”

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

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

O'ΛeθJ [u²ne¹sdi] “He to get a flexible ...”

SΛYD [ga²ne²gi³?a] “He is getting some liquid. He is picking up some liquid.”

IrΛYD [ji²ne²gi³?a] “I am getting some liquid.”

O'ΛYRT [u¹ne²gi³sv²³?i] “He got some liquid.”

SΛYeθAT [ga²ne²gi³sgo³?i] “He habitually gets some liquid.”

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

O'ΛYeθJ [u²ne²gi¹sdi] “He to get some liquid.”

SΛIrt [ga²ne²ji⁴?i] “His chest.”

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

Irhvət [ji³ni²yi³ha] “I am catching him.”

Irhvət [ji²ni²yi³ha] “I am catching it.”

O'hBət [u¹ni³yv²hv²³?i] “He caught him, it.”

Shvədət [gə²ni²yi²³sgo³?i] “He habitually catches him.”

Əhət [hi²ni²³ya] “Let you catch him.”

Əhət [hi²ni²³ya] “Let you catch it.”

O'hvət [u²nih²³di] “He to catch him, it.”

szhf [ga²no²ni²³li] “He is flying.”

IrZTf [ji²no²?i²³li] “I am flying.”

O'ZəfVət [u²no²hi²³li³²do²lv³?i] “He flew.”

Szədət [gə²no²hi²³le³²go³?i] “He habitually is flying.”

ƏZəfərt [hi²no²hi²³lv³²sv³?i] “Let you be flying.”

szas [ga²nu²go³ga] “He is exiting.”

Irqas [ji²nu²go³ga] “I am exiting.”

O'qacət [u¹nu²go³jv²³?i] “He exited.”

Sqaat [ga²nu²go³go³?i] “He habitually exits.”

Əqat [hi²nu²go²?i] “Let you exit.”

O'qatət [u²nu²go¹sdi] “He to exit.”

so·s [ganh²ga] “He is lying down.”

IrO·s [ji²nv¹ga] “I am lying down.”

so·at [ganh²go³?i] “He habitually lies down.”

Əo·sədət [hinh²ge³sdi] “Let you lie down.”

so·əl [ga²nv²hi⁴da] “Long.” - As a description. Use *Tso·əl* when talking about length.

İso·əl [di²ga²nv²hi⁴da] “Long.”

SGlobal [ga²sgi²lo] “A table. A chair.”

SGlobal [di²ga²sgi²lo] “Tables. Chairs.”

SGlobal [ga²sgi²lv⁴pi] “On a chair or on a table.”

SV [ga²do¹] “What?”

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

SV O'全局 [ga²do² u⁴sdi] “Which one?”

SV J全局 [ga²do² ju⁴sdi] “Which ones?” - *Inanimate.*

SV O'全局 [ga²do² un⁴sdi] “Which ones?” - *Animate.*

SV& [ga²do¹hv⁴] “Why?”

SVO-JI [ga²donth³di³ha] “He is dropping something flexible or alive.”

IraVO-JI [ji²yɑ²donth³di³ha] “I am dropping something alive.”

SVO-JI [ga²donth³di³ha] “I am dropping something flexible.”

O'VO-WOT [u¹donth³tɑ³nv³?i] “He dropped something flexible or alive.”

SVO-JIAT [ga²donth³di²³sgo³?i] “He habitually drops something flexible or alive.”

A&VO-L [hi²yɑ²donth¹da] “Let you drop something alive.”

AVO-L [ha²donth¹da] “Let you drop something flexible.”

O'VO-VJ [u²donth¹doh³di] “He to drop something flexible or alive.”

SVo&S [ga²dø³sga] “A flexible object is falling from a hanging position.”

SV₀D_S [ga²dɔ³sga] “I, a flexible object, am falling from a hanging position.”

O'VRT [u¹dɔ³sv²³?i] “A flexible object fell from a hanging position.”

SV₀D_{AT} [ga²dɔ³sgo³?i] “A flexible object habitually falls from a hanging position.”

•IV._A [hɔ²do¹hi] “Let you, a flexible object, fall from a hanging position.”

O'V.₀D₀J [u²do¹hi³sdi] “A flexible object to fall from a hanging position.”

SS [ga²du³] “On top.”

SS&T [ga²du³hv⁴?i] “A town. A city.” - *Place of on top.* **SS + A + T**

ISS&T [di²ga²du³hv⁴?i] “A town. A city. Towns. Cities.”

SC₀ω₀D_S [ga²jvy³sga] “He is stinging him, it.”

Iv₀C₀ω₀D_S [ji²ya²jvy³sga] “I am stinging it.”

O'G.C₀BT [u¹wa²jv³hyv²³?i] “He stung it.”

SC₀ω₀D_{AT} [ga²jvy³sgo³?i] “He habitually stings it.”

•ω₀C₀ω [hi²ya²jv¹hya] “Let you sting it.”

O'G.C₀ω₀J [u²wa²jvy¹sdi] “He to sting it.”

SOH₀T [ga²wo³ni²ha] “He is speaking.”

Iv₀H₀T [ji²wo³ni²ha] “I am speaking.”

O'W₀H₀RT [u¹wo³ni²sv²³?i] “He spoke.”

SOH₀D_{AT} [ga²wo³ni²sgo³?i] “He usually speaks.”

•W₀H₀._A [hi²wo¹ni²³hi] “Let you speak.”

O'W₀H₀D₀J [u²wo¹ni²³hi³sdi] “Him to speak.”

SB_D [ga²hye³?] “He is eating a flexible object.” (**S + βD**)

Ir&BD [ji²ya¹ye³?a] “I am eating a living flexible object.” (*Ir* + *βD*)

IrβD [ji¹ye³?a] “I am eating a flexible object.” (*Ir* + *βD*)

O'GəwiT [u¹wa²hya³?v²³?i] “He ate a flexible object.” (*O'* + *DəwiT*)

S&əθAT [ga²hye³sgo³?i] “He habitually eats a flexible object.” (*S* + *θəθAT*)

A&əθS [hi²ya¹yə²ga] “Let you eat a living flexible object.” (*θ* + *əθS*)

A&θS [hi²hyə²ga] “Let you eat a flexible object.” (*θ* + *əθS*)

O'GəθəθJ [u²wa²hye¹sdi] “He to eat a flexible object.” (*O'* + *DθəθJ*)

S&C [ga¹yo⁴hli] “A small amount.”

②

əθIrəθS Ir [kə²nə²ji¹sde²³?i] “A wasp. Wasps.”

əΛəθS [kə²ne¹sga] “Hay.”

əhṛU [kə²n̥i²kwsa] “A rat. Rats.”

əZpət [kə²no²he³ha] “He is telling it.”

IrZpət [ji¹no²he³ha] “I am telling it.”

O'ZpPT [u¹hno²he²³hlv³?i] “He told it.”

əZpəθAT [kə²no²he²³sgo³?i] “He habitually tells it.”

əZ&əW [hi²hno²hv²³la] “Let you tell it.”

O'ZpJ [u²hno²heh²di] “He to tell it.”

əqθ [kə²nu²na] “A bullfrog. Bullfrogs.”

F

Fየወጥስ [ge²hlu²hv³sga] “He, it, is howling, screaming, yelling, etc.”

Fወጥስ [ge¹lụ²hv³sga] “I am howling.”

Oወጥዎት [u¹we²hlu²hnv²³?i] “He howled.”

Fወጥወጥል [ge²hlu²hv³sgo³?i] “He habitually howls.”

Pወጥ&S [he²hlu²hv¹ga] “Let you howl.”

Oወጥ&ወጥል [u²we²hlu²hv³sdi] “Him to howl.”

Y

Yስተምር, Yተምር [gi²³ga³ge, gi²³ge] “Red.”

Yጊ [ki²lo⁴] “Someone.”

A

Aሸ [ko³ga] “A crow. Crows.”

Aወ [ko¹hi⁴] “A while ago.”

Aወ Tሮ [ko¹hi⁴ i²ga] “Today.”

Aወለ [go²hi⁴da] “A long time.”

AወBT [ko¹hi³²yv⁴?i] “Later. After a while.”

Aወመገን [go²honh²dị³ha] “He is making a round or long object fall.”

Aወመገን [go²ponh²dị³ha] “I am making a round or long object fall.”

Oወመገን [u¹wo²honh²tạ³nv³?i] “He made a round or long object fall.”

Aወመገን [go²honh²di²³sgo³?i] “He habitually makes a round or long object fall.”

FFO·L [ho²honh²da] “Let you make a round or long object fall.”

O·WFO·V·J [u²wo²honh²doh³di] “He to make a round or long object fall.”

AΓ·Θ·J, A·Θ·J [go²hu⁴sdi, go⁴sdi] “Something. A thing.”

A·F·S [gohl²ga] “He is recognizing him.”

I·R·F·S [ji²yo²li¹ga] “I recognize him.”

O·W·F·C·T [u¹wohl²jv²³?i] “He recognized him.”

A·F·A·T [gohl²go³?i] “He habitually recognizes him.”

A·H·F·Y [hi²yo²li¹gi] “Let you recognize him.”

O·W·C·Θ·J [u²wo²hli³sdi] “He to recognize him.”

A·F·S [gohl²ga] “He understands it.”

A·F·S [go²li¹ga] “I understand it.”

O·W·F·C·T [u¹wohl²jv²³?i] “He understood it.”

A·F·A·T [gohl²go³?i] “He habitually understands it.”

I·F·Y [hohl²gi] “Let you understand it.”

O·W·C·Θ·J [u²wo²hli³sdi] “He to understand it.”

A·4·F· [go¹se³ha] “He is saying to him.”

I·R·F·4·F· [ji²yo¹se³ha] “I am saying to him.”

O·W·4·F·T [u¹wo¹se²³lv³?i] “He said to him.”

A·4·F·T [go¹se³hq³?i] “He habitually says to him.”

A·H·B [hi²yo¹si] “Let you say to him.”

O·W·4·J [u²wo¹seh³di] “He to say to him.”

J

JØ [gu²le] “An acorn. Acorns.”

JØ JœðAh.Ø [gu²le di²sgo²³hnj²hi] “An acorn mourner. A morning dove.” - *Literally: ‘It is one who mourns acorns.’*

JØ JHœðAh.Ø [gu²le di²ni²sgo²³hnj²hi] “Acorn mourners.”

JØD [gu²te³?a] “He is picking him or it up.”

JrGØD [ji²yu¹te³?a] “I am picking him up.”

JØD [gu¹te³?a] “I am picking it up.”

O'9TØRT [u¹wu²te³sv²³?i] “He picked him, it up.”

JØðAT [gu²te³sgo³?i] “He habitually picks him, it up.”

ØGWY [hi²yu¹tq²gi] “Let you pick him up.”

FWY [hu²tq²gi] “Let you pick it up.”

O'9TøðJ [u²wu²te¹sdi] “He to pick him, it up.”

E

EJ [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.*

EJØ [kdi³ha] “He is using it.”

EJØ [gv¹dj³ha] “I am using it.”

O'6WØ-T [uwh¹tq²nv³?i] “He used it.”

EJØðAT [kdi²³sgo³?i] “He habitually uses it.”

ØL [hvh²da] “Let you use it.”

O'6VJ [uwh²doh³di] “He to use it.”

EG.SØL [gv²wa²tu³hwj²da] “All around.”

¶

•¶P [ha²dlv] “Where?”

•¶Θh [ha²wi⁴ni] “Under.”

•¶Θh J& [ha²wi³ni³ di³dla] “Underneath.”

•¶Θω [ha²wi²ya] “Meat.”

Ѳ

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

ѲW T&H [hi²la⁴ i²yɑ³ni] “How many?” - *Animate.*

ѲWBT [hi²la³²yv⁴?i] “When?”

Ө

Өt [na¹hna⁴] “That place.” - $\Theta + O^t$. - *Some dialects use O^t and not Өt for this meaning.*

һ

һsL, һsR [ni²ga⁴da, ni²ga⁴dv] “All. Everyone.”

һs&D [ni²gɑ²wę²?a] “He is saying it. He is uttering, meowing, whining ...”

һh&D [ni²ji²wę²?a] “I am uttering, saying, making an animal noise ...”

q&RT [nu¹we¹sv²³?i] “He uttered, said, made an animal noise ...”

һs&w&DAT [ni²gɑ²we¹sgo³?i] “He habitually utters, says, makes an animal noise ...”

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

TG&ӨJ [i²yu³we¹sdi] “He to utter, say, make an animal noise
...”

hET [ni²kv⁴gi] “All over. Everywhere.”

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

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

q6ЛИТ [nu¹wv³ne²lv³gi] “He did to it.”

hЕЛИТ [ni²gv³ne²ho³gi] “He habitually does to it.”

O·S [hnv³ga] “Let you do to it.”

TGС.ЛJ [i²yu¹wan²di] “He to do to it.”

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

hEO·SD [ni²gynh³de³ga] “He is taking it off.” - *To take something off something.*

hEO·SD [ni²gnvh³de³ga] “I am taking it off.”

qC.O·SRT [nu¹wanh³de³sv²³gi] “He took it off.”

hEO·SоDAT [ni²gynh³de³sgo³gi] “He habitually takes it off.”

O·O·LY [hnvnh³da³gi] “Let you take it off.”

TGС.O·SоDАJ [i²yu³wanh¹de¹sdi] “He to take it off.”

hEO·J·Ө [ni²gynh³dj³ha] “He is putting it on.” - *To put something on something.*

hEO·J·Ө [ni²gynh³dj³ha] “I am putting it on.”

qC.O·WО·T [nu¹wanh³tɑ²nv³gi] “He put it on.”

hEO·JоDАT [ni²gynh³di²³sgo³gi] “He habitually puts it on.”

O·O·L [hnvnh³da] “Let you put it on.”

TGС.O·V·J [i²yu³wanh¹doh³di] “He to put it on.”

Z

ZPb [nɔ²kwsɪ] “A star. Stars.”

Zəə [nɔ²³gwu] “Now”

O

Oul [nv²da] “Moon. Sun.”

Oučə [nv¹ya] “A rock. Rocks.”

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

T

TMb [gwɑ²lụ³si] “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.*

səč

səčə, səčəč [sda⁴ya, sda⁴yi] “Hard. Difficult.”

b

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

ΘəðY OuλΥFI Vəč, b KrəðSF. That is an ugly beaver, still I want him.

ΘəðY Vəč b Out. That beaver is still there.

čəb, ičəb [hlɑ³si, vhlɑ³si] “Not all the same (*not still*). Not now as was formerly (*not still*).”

ΘəðY Vəč Ləb Out vəčY. That beaver is no longer still there. That beaver is not still there.

biθ [si²³gwu] “Again. More.”

F

FIΡF [so²³gwı̥³li] “A horse. Horses.”

FIΡF OħBƏθJ [so²³gwı̥l³ u²nı̥²yv³sdi] “Horse barn.”

R

RZvθ [sv²no²³yi] “At midnight.”

L

LFWSS [dahl²tą̥²de³ga] “He is jumping.” - *This verb is always used with the “S-” prefix.*

SFWSS [de²gą̥³li¹tą̥²de³ga] - “I am jumping.”

SFWJORT [duhl¹tą̥²di²³nv³²sv²³ɔi] - “He jumped.”

LFWSAT [dahl¹tą̥²de³go³ɔi] - “He habitually jumps.”

WFWSSE [tahl³tą̥²du¹ga] - “You jumped.”

JFWJOJ [juhl²q̥²di²³nv³²di] - “He to jump.”

LEΦθθS [daną̥²dlo²sga] “They are meeting. They are meeting someone.”

VΦθθS [do¹ją̥²dlo²sga] “You all are meeting.”

SΦθRT [du¹ną̥²dlo²sv²³ɔi] “They met.”

LEΦθθAT [da¹ną̥²dlo²sgo³ɔi] “They habitually meet.”

JΦθθ [di¹ją̥²dlo³hi] “Let you all meet.”

JΦθθθθJ [ju²ną̥²dlo²hi²sdi] “They to meet.”

This verb is really SΦθθS.

LFθθS [da¹yq̥³sga] “He is releasing him.” - *Animate only.*

SHIRFØDS [de²ji³yø²sga] “I am releasing him.”
SHIRT [du¹yø³sv²³øi] “He released him.”
SHØDAT [da¹yø³sgo³øi] “He habitually releases him.”
JHØA [ti³yø²hi] “Let you release him.”
DHØDI [ju²yø³hi³sdi] “He to release him.”
iøðø ÆAGÆW: SHØDS.

S

SORTSS [de²kø³lih²gwø²de³ga] “He is turning him, it over.”
SHIRFTSS [de²ji³²lih²gwø²de³ga] “I am turning him, it over.”
SCTLJORT [du¹hlih²gwø²di²³nv³²sv²³øi] “He turned him, it over.”
SORTSAT [de²kø³lih²gwø²de³go³øi] “He habitually turns him, it over.”
JFTSS [ti³²lih²gwø²du³²ga] “Let you turn him over.”
JCTSS [tj²lih³gwø²du¹ga] “Let you turn it over.”
DCTLJORI [ju²hlih²gwø²di²³nv³²di] “He to turn him, it over.”

SOZYD [de²kø³no²gi³øa] “He is singing.”
SHIRZYD [de²ji³²no²gi³øa] “I am singing.”
SZYRT [du¹hno²gi³sv²³øi] “He sang.”
SOZYØDAT [de²kø³no²gi³sgo³øi] “He habitually sings.”
JZY [tj²hno³gi] “Let you sing.”
DZYØDI [ju²hno²gi¹sdi] “He to sing.”

V

VØ [do²ya] “A beaver. Beavers.”
VØB, VØ [do²³yi, do²³ya] “Outside.”

S

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

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

ՏԵԹԾԸՆՈՒԹ [du³sga²le³sta²nv²³?i] “He involuntarily released it.”

ՏԵԹԾԸՆԵԱՏ [du³sga²le³sdi²sgo³?i] “He habitually involuntarily releases it.”

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

ՃԵԹԾԸՆՎԼ [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.

ԽԵԹԾԸՆՎԼ

SVD [du¹do²?a] “He is called. He is named.”

ԼԵՎԴ [da¹gwɑ²do³?a] “I am called.”

ՏՎԻՏ [du¹do³?v²³?i] “He was called.”

ՏՎԵՏ [du¹do³?o³?i] “He is habitually called.”

ՏԳՎՐԵՋ [de²³ja³do³?e³sdi] “Let you be called.”

ՃՎԵՋ [ju²do¹sdi] “He to be called.”

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

ԼԵՄԵՅՏ [da¹gwɑ²dlo²sga] “I am being confronted with it.”

ՏՎԵՐՏ [du¹dlo²sv²³?i] “He was confronted with it.”

ՏՎԵՅԱՏ [du¹dlo²sgo?i] “He is habitually confronted with it.”

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

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

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

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

SHERT [du¹yɔ³sv²³?i] “He voluntarily released it.”

SHİOŞAT [du¹yɔ³sgo³?i] “He habitually voluntarily releases it.”

JCHAJ [dʒ²ja³yɔ²hi] “Let you voluntarily release it.”

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

iəθəθ AAGW: LHİOŞ, SOŞONDAJIYK.

L

L TAJG [hlɑ̡³ i²lv²³hi³yu⁴] “Never.”

L TAP [hlɑ̡³ i²lvh³dlv] “Nowhere.”

L P [hlɑ̡³ dlv⁴] “Nowhere.”

L YG [hlɑ̡² kɪ²lo] “No one.”

L AΓOŞ [hlɑ̡³ go²hu⁴sdi] “Nothing.”

Φ

ΦET [hlgv⁴?i] “A tree.”

SΦET [dehl²³gv⁴?i] “Trees.”

P

P, TAPT [dlv, i²lvh³dlv⁴?i] “Somewhere.”

PLİr, PLİr [hlv²dą²ji, tlv²dą²ji] “A great cat. Panther. Lion.”

ؤلە RƏ PLİr. [o¹dą²lv⁴ e⁴hi hlv²dą²ji] “A mountain lion.”

H

HRƏT [ji³sgwa] “A bird. Birds.”

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

HRƏSIR [ji²sde²ji] “A mouse. Mice.”

HRƏS [ji²sdu] A rabbit. Rabbits.

HRG [ji²³yu] “Boat. Airplane.”

D

DTRƏKƏJ [ju²hna²jo⁴sdi] “Sour.”

G

ÇƏS [wah²ga] “A cow. Cows.”

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

ÇƏW, ÇƏLƏW [wə²hya, wə²ha²ya] A wolf. Wolves.

Ə

ƏHƏ [we²³sa] “A cat. Cats.”

Ə

ƏHƏFƏLƏLƏFTƏ TƏPT [yi²nị²gal³sdi³ha²gwu i²lvh³dlv⁴?i] “Anywhere. Wherever.”

ƏHƏFƏLƏLƏFTƏ YG [yi²nị²gal³sdi³ha²gwu 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*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EGH- [gv²wɑ²ni²-] “They are able to ...” (*ga + uni*)

Example:

- DYAGØJ. “My ability to see it.”
 - EYAGØJ. “I am able to see it.”
 - L ØEYAGØJ. “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.

-RoF [-eha] “is doing for ... is doing to ...”

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

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

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

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

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

-RAT [-elvi] “did for ... did to ...”

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

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

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

Examples:

- qomolqT. “He did it.”

– ΘololoθoV. “He is doing it for me.”

* *h + DY + OololoθoT + RoF.*

- SCLJORT. “He turned it over.”

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

* *J + L + G + OoCCLJOθRT + Rf.*

- Ooθ OoYRT. “He got a rock.”

- **O^w IrY^tqT.** “I got a rock for him.”

* *Ir + O^wYRT + RqT.*

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

Example:

- **SA^ɬFD.** “He is writing them.”

- **SA^ɬW^lqT.** “He is writing them for him.” - *SA^ɬWOT + Ro^ł.* (*Writing them on his behalf.*)
- **ΘIA^ɬW^lqT.** “He is writing them to him.” - **Θ + SA^ɬWOT + Ro^ł.** (*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:

- **L^le^łW O^łhV.** “The car broke.”

- **L^le^łW O^łhV^ł.** “The car broke down on him.” - *Literally: The car broke for him.*

* *O^łhC^łT + RqT.*

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.*

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

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

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

-RAT [-e³go³?i] “habitually goes to ...” - *Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on.*

-RET [-e³gv³?i] “was going to ...” - *Uses “Set A” or “Set B” the same as the present tense form the ending is being added on.*

-iRT [-v³sv³?i] “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.*

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

Examples:

- ɬɻɻɻɻT. “He did it.”

– OɻɻB ΘɻɻɻɻS. “He is going to the creek to do it.”
* *h + D + OɻɻɻɻT + RS.*

- OɻET. “He ate something solid.”

– DɻAT. “He habitually goes to eat something solid.”
* *D + OɻET + RAT.*

- Oɻɻ SCTɻIOɻRT. “He turned it over there.”

– Oɻɻ VLGCTɻIOɻɻ. “He will go there to turn it over.”

- Oɻɻ OɻYRT. “He got a rock.”

- Ꮜ’^o Ꮜ’YRRT. “He went to get a rock.”
 * *O’YRT + iRT.*
- Ꮜ’^o Ꮜ’A&T. “He saw the wolf.”
- Ꮜ’^o DAΓ². “He just now went to see the wolf.”
 * *D + O’A&T + O’Γ².*
- Ꮜ’^o P¹J JA&P O’AFβiT. “He read the comic.”
- Ꮜ’^o P¹J JA&P DAFβO’S. “Let him go to read the comic.”
 * *D + O’AFβiT + O’S.*
- O’BPT. “He entered it.”
- Ꮜ’^o B¹ D²LET. “He was going to enter the horse barn.”
 * *D + O’BPT + RET.*
- Ꮜ’^o E O’²RT. “He climbed the tree.”
- Ꮜ’^o E O’²R¹J DTS². “I want him to go climb the tree.”
 * *O’²RT + iR¹J.*

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 “v̄b-”.

Example:

- O’W̄B v̄bθ̄m̄l̄d̄θ̄ IrAGeJ̄θ̄A. “When he goes to the creek to do it I see him.”

– v̄bθ̄m̄l̄d̄θ̄. v̄b + h + D + O’θ̄m̄l̄d̄T + 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 “v̄b-”.

Example:

- D̄θ̄ TAJ O’BLθ̄, D̄θ̄ Ḡw̄ O’AḠm̄l̄ O’q̄q̄l̄ q̄yO’Ḡn̄l̄ Ḡw̄ D̄θ̄ O’Ḡw̄R. “When the deer went to enter the prairie, the deer failed to see the wolf so the wolf ate the deer.”

– O’BLθ̄. O’BPT + 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 “v̄b-”. 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:

- H̄n̄l̄ D̄θ̄ TAJ DBLθ̄, D̄θ̄ Ḡw̄ O’AḠm̄l̄ O’q̄q̄l̄. 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.”

– DBLθ̄. D + O’BPT + 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 “-A-” 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 O⁴WSS⁴L. The fox was thirsty.
 - O⁴WSSOT JW. The thirsty fox.
 - JhWSSOT JW. The thirsty foxes.
- DJG O⁴h⁴b⁴θ⁴F. The boy was hungry.
 - O⁴h⁴b⁴θET DJG. The hungry boy.
 - Jh⁴h⁴b⁴θET DhJG. The hungry boys.
- G⁴Λ⁴. You escaped. You ran away.
 - G⁴ΛRT h⁴. You appear flighty. You look like you want to run away.
- SS O⁴G⁴S⁴L. He baked the bread.
 - O⁴GSOT SS. Baked bread.

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

Example:

- SS O⁴6GL⁴L. “He fried the bread.”
 - EGLO⁴θ 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”:

-IT⁴ [-ge⁴?i] - This is a common ending. *If the word ends with “-a” the “-a” is replaced with “-i”.*

Examples:

- **SHC**. “A small amount.”

– **SHCIT**. “Less. A smaller amount.” - **SHC + IT**.

- **SGIP**. “Fast.”

– **SGIPIT**. “Faster.” - **SGIP + IT**.

- **O'WΘ**. “Large.”

– **O'WHIT**. “Larger.” - **O'WΘ + IT**.

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

- **DUTJI**. “Smart”

– **DUTJIA**. “Smarter.” - **DUTJI + a**.

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

- **O'VΛI**. “Little.”

– **O'VΛIΘ**. “Littler.” - **O'VΛI + ə**.

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

O'C [u¹dli] “More.” - *This is a common variation of “O'AJ”.*

Examples:

- O'héET. “He/she was hungry.”
 - O'héET GóFw. “The hungry wolf.”
 - O'AJ O'héET GóFw. “The more hungry wolf. The hungrier wolf.”
- O'WSSOT. “He/she was thirsty.”
 - O'WSSOT ÆØ. “The thirsty cat.”
 - O'C O'WSSOT ÆØ. “The more thirsty cat. The thirstier cat.”
- O'Wθ GóFw. “The large wolf.”
 - O'AJ O'Wθ GóFw. “The larger wolf. The more large wolf.”
- O'ñJ IrñT. “The little bird.”
 - O'C O'ñJ IrñT. “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 “-FT” or the word “O'AJ”.

Most

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

Ø- + -i⁴T [wi- + -v⁴ɔi] - This is the most common form for words that do not end in “-L”. Any original final vowel sounds are removed.

Examples:

- **ShC.** “A small amount.”
 - **ΘshPT.** “Least. Smallest amount of.”
- **RT.** “Large.”
 - **ΘET.** “Largest.” - $\Theta + R T + iT$.
- **YsI.** “Red.”
 - **ΘYsET.** “Reddest.” - $\Theta + Y s I + iT$.
- **JYsI.** “They-Red.”
 - **ΘJYsET.** “They-Reddest.” - $\Theta + J + Y s I + iT$.
- **Dəqp.** “Fast.”
 - **ΘDəqpT.** “Fastest.” - $\Theta + D \partial q p + iT$.
- **OAJ.** “More.”
 - **ΘArT.** “Most.” - $\Theta + O A J + iT$.

Θ- + -B⁴T [wɪ- + -yv⁴?i] - This a common form to use on words that use “-ə” to form their “more” form. *The ending “-BT” is really “ə + iT”.*

Example:

- **DəBəJ.** “Smart”
 - **DəBəJəθ.** “Smarter.” - $D \partial \theta B \partial J + \partial \theta$.
 - **ΘDəBəJBT.** “Smartest.” - $\Theta + D \partial \theta B \partial J + \partial \theta + iT$.

Θ- + -E⁴T [wɪ- + -kv⁴?i] - This a common form to use on words that use “-ə” to form their “more” form. *The ending “-ET” is really “ə + iT”.*

Examples:

- Օ՛ԹԱԼ. “Little.”
 - Օ՛ԹԱԹ. “Littler.” - Օ + Օ՛ԹԱԼ + Թ
 - ԳԹԱՅԵՏ. “Littlest.” - Օ + Օ՛ԹԱԼ + Թ + iT.

- ԴԻԹԱԼ. “I-Little.”
 - ՀԻԹԱՅԵՏ. “I-Littlest.” - Օ + DY + Օ՛ԹԱԼ + ET.

Ց- [wi-] - This prefix is used by itself on many words that end in “-Լ”.

Example:

- Օ՛ԹԻՒԼ. “Dry.”
 - ԳԹԻՒԼ. “Driest.” - Օ + Օ՛ԹԻՒԼ.

ՑԱՐՇՏ [wu¹go³²dv⁴i] “Most.” - Use this word before derived forms like “ՕԲԱՇԵՏ”.

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

Examples:

- ՕԲԱՇԵՏ. “He/she was hungry.”
 - ՕԲԱՇԵՏ ԿՐԱՇ. “A hungry rabbit.”
 - ՑԱՐՇ ՕԲԱՇԵՏ ԿՐԱՇ. “The most hungry rabbit. The hungriest rabbit.”
- ՕՎՏՏՈՒՄ. “He/she was thirsty.”
 - ՕՎՏՏՈՒՄ ԿԵՎՈ. “The thirsty wolf.”
 - ՑՊ ՕՎՏՏՈՒՄ ԿԵՎՈ. “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 “Ց- + iT” 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 [-sv⁴?i] “More than usual.”

Examples:

- əlɔð. “Hard.”
 - əlɔðRT. “Really hard. Harder than most.”
- Dəl. “Easy.”
 - DəlRT. “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 “ʃhCIT” (smaller) and “θʃhPT” (smallest).

- əlɔð. “Hard.”
 - ʃhC əlɔð. “A little hard.”
 - ʃhCIT əlɔð. “Less hard.”
 - ʃhPT əlɔð. “Least hard.”
- ɔɦəðET. “He/she is thirsty.”
 - ɔɦəðET ɦðS. “A thirsty rabbit.”
 - ʃhCIT ɔɦəðET ɦðS. “A less thirsty rabbit.”
 - ʃhPT ɔɦəðET ɦðS. “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 **Θ-**, they go in the same place.
- If the prefix **Ir-** is used before a “w” sound it becomes “**D-**” (**jyu-**).
- If using **Ir-** to refer to a previously mentioned event it must be one that was *directly* experienced.

Examples:

- **Gh O^WhR.** “John spoke.”
 - **Gh R^A d^WhR.** “John spoke yesterday.” - (**Ir + O^WhRT**) - *Here the speaker is referring to a specific point in time that the speaker experienced.*
 - **Gh IrS^WhV.** “John just spoke.” - (**Ir + S + A^WhA + D²**)
 - **D^WS^W 9^WO⁴.** **Gh d^Wh4.** “The man went away. The one that John spoke with.” (**Ir + O^WhRT**) - *Here the prefix Ir- in the second sentence is used to refer to the man who went away in the first sentence.*
 - **Gh D^WS^W O^Wh4.** **D^WS^W J9^WO⁴** “John spoke with the man. That man is the one who went away.” (**Ir + S = O^WO⁴RT**) - *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.*
- **G^WhR.** “You spoke.”
 - **R^A IrG^WhR.** “You spoke yesterday.” - (**Ir + G + O^WhRT**)
 - **IrA^WhV.** “You just spoke.” - (**Ir + A^WhA + D²**)

- **Goθw IrA&.** “I saw a wolf.”
 - Rθ Goθw IrIrA&. “Yesterday I saw a wolf.” - (Ir + Ir + O’A&T)
 - Goθw IrIrAGW. “I saw a wolf just now.” - (Ir + Ir + θAGW + D²)
- **SV Goθl&d Rθ?** “What did you do yesterday?” - *The prefix Ir- 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.*
 - GYθhR. “I spoke.” - (Ir + DY + O’θhRT) - *Here the speaker is referring to a specific point in time and directly experienced the event so that the use of the prefix Ir- is expected.*
- **SV Goθl&d? “What did you do?”**
 - DYθhR. “I spoke.” - (DY + O’θhRT) - *Because there was no reference to a specific point in time, it is not appropriate to use the prefix Ir- here.*
- **EhF Goθw Dθ’ O’l& Goθw O’t IrF.** Ήω ΉGP dF. O’l& IrF. “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 Ir- is used twice. Its first use (dF from Ir + O’ET) refers back to the previously mentioned wolves and is translated as “of them” into English. Its second use (IrF from Ir + IRT) refers specifically to previously mentioned white wolf and is translated as “one”.*

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

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