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Chapter 1

Greet Others - ཨཱཱ་མྲུཾཤཾཧྲཱཾ

What You Will Learn

In this unit you will learn:

- How to greet people
- How to make short descriptive phrases
- About definites and indefinites
- Say "hello" and "goodbye"
- Ask how someone is doing

Dialog -

ፊከዮ: ሐፔፊ. ፊከዮ ሌፍህድ. ምህ ምህህ?
Danili: **Osiyo. Danili dawadoa. Gado dejadoa?**
ኃህክ: ሐፔፊ. ኃህክ ሌፍህድ. ህፃፅ?
Susani: **Osiyo. Susani dawadoa. Dohiju?**
ፊከዮ: ሐፔፊ. ከፃፀፅ?
Danili: **Osigwu. Nihinahv?**
ኃህክ: ሐፔፊ. ህፃፅፈፅፀፅ.
Susani: **Osda. Donadagohvi.**
ፊከዮ: ህፃፅፈፅፀፅ.
Danili: **Donadagohvi.**

Daniel: Hello. My name is Daniel. What is your name?
Susan: Hello. My name is Susan. How are you?
Daniel: I'm fine. And you?
Susan: Good. Goodbye.
Daniel: Goodbye.

Vocabulary - ገፅገፅፅፅ

Titus	ፊፊፊ Dadasi
Timothy	ፊፂፂፂ Dimadi
Mary	ፀፀፀ Meli
Mark	ፂፂፂ Maga
Daniel	ፊከዮ Danili
Susan	ኃህክ Susani
John	ፀፂፂ Jani
Hello	(ሐ)ፔፊ (o)siyo
And	ድፀፀ or ሂፀፀ ale <e>or nole
Good	ሐፔፊ osda
Well/Fine	ሐፔፊ osigwu

Chapter 2

What is your name? - \$V \$CVD?

What You Will Learn

In this unit you will learn:

Dialog -

Mary: Hello. How are you? My name is Mary. What is your name?
Daniel: I am fine. My name is Daniel. This is my friend. His name is John.
Mary: Hello. My name is Mary. What is your name?
Daniel: Hi. My name is daniel. How are you?
Mary: I am fine. And you?
Daniel: I am fine too. Is everything ok with you? (Is everything fine?)
Mary: Yes everything is fine. I am happy that I have seen you.
Daniel: I am happy to have seen you too.
Mary: Who is that?
Daniel: That is John. His name is John.

Vocabulary - 𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌸

Chapter 3

Numbers - 14001

What You Will Learn

In this unit you will learn:

- REMOVE

Dialog -

Vocabulary - ၂၀၂၁

one	ሀፊ saquu
two	ዋየ tali
three	ክፒ tsoi
four	ዑላሃ nvhigi
five	ለልሃ hisgi
six	ኢጼየ sudali
seven	ናየሓሃ galiquogi
eight	ርበወ tsanela
nine	ቶበወ sonela
ten	ልለሐ sgohi
first	ፔይጳፕ igvyii
second	ዋየበፕ talinei
third	ክፒበፕ tsoinei
fourth	ዑልሃበፕ nvsginei
fifth	ለልሃበፕ hisginei
sixth	ኢጼየበፕ sudalinei
seventh	ናየሓሃበፕ galiquoginei
eighth	ጸበየበፕ tsunelnei
ninth	ቶበየበፕ sonelinei
tenth	ልለሐበፕ sgohinei

Dialect Breakdown - ໔W/P - YSG

The Giduwah, or Eastern, dialect of Cherokee varies in some ways from the Otali, or Western, dialect of Cherokee. A simple example is ᎡᎦ (G) vs ᎠᎦ (O). Different spellings, same word. Both mean

"ok, alright, sure". The word "ᏩᏍ" is an affirmative response and can be understood to mean different things depending on how it is used. Two of the more common meanings are "Okay" and "You are welcome".[1]

Word Breakdown - ᏩᏍ and ᏩᏍ Tohi and Osi

Altman and Belt (pp91-92) have this to say about Tohi and Osi: Tohi is a Cherokee morpheme that indicates the state in which nature is flowing at its appropriate pace and everything is as it should be. This fundamental concept is used in greetings and responses (Tohigwatsv? and Tohigwu.), and in a variety of other instances and constructions that indicate an underlying concern with the notion that things be flowing well in the Cherokee world. Tohi can be glossed variously as "well," "peaceful," "unhurried," and "health." In the Cherokee speakers' view, if the state of tohi becomes disrupted there can be disastrous consequences, and communities that are disrupted in this way can be dangerous or unhealthy places to live.

In addition to and as an adjunct to tohi, the concept of osi describes the proper state of the individual person. Visualized as upright, facing forward, and resting on a single point of balance, osi is also used in greetings and replies (osigwatsv? and osigwu.), and in other contexts that indicate that the notion of an individual's state of being is crucial in ensuring that all is flowing well in the larger Cherokee world. Osi is properly understood as referring to the state of neutrality and balance, but it is most often glossed as "good." If individuals are out of balance, they can cause problems in the larger system.[2]

Reader -

Answer Key -

?chaptername? 4

Document Changelist

10Jun21	Added date section and times, organized table of content
8Jun21	Added reader section, answer key, updated exercises to have English, phonetic, and syllabary displays
7Jun21	Made adjustments for page rendering in HTML and XELATEX

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[1] Cherokee Lessons Michael Joyner

[2] Altman, H.M., & Belt, T.N. (2008). Reading History: Cherokee History through a Cherokee Lens. Native South 1, 90-98. <http://doi.org/10.1353/nso.0.0003>

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