

SIYO NIGADV - hello everyone

Attached is Cherokee language lesson 7 & 8 will follow . These are tough ones but I do not know how to continue with the language unless I present this. If I do not get to the hard stuff, all I would be doing is giving you lists of words to remember, and that will not give you the essence of the language, will not give you any idea of how a Cherokee thinks.

So take your time with these. You will probly need to go over them some few times. Look for the patterns. Keep in mind that this is as tough as it gets. Any further language study will be totally easier once yall have a grasp of these two lessons.

I assume yall have access to some kind of Cherokee language dictionary & syllabary. If not, you can google them and find them online. I can give you some online resources too.

tsaktseesedi - safe journeys

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Lesson Seven

Galvgwogi Adelogwasdi

Clarifiers

Cherokee speakers have a dozen or more verbs where clarifiers (or classifiers) are used. These are verbs that involve handling something in your hands, and the clarifier denotes what kind of thing it is being handled. The clarifiers are underlined here.

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| Hand me (lump) s-g <u>v</u> -si | I have (lump) a-gi-ha (t <u>s</u> a, u) |
| Hand me (rigid) s-gi- <u>d</u> i-si | I have (rigid) a-gwv- <u>y</u> v (t <u>s</u> v, u) |
| Hand me (liquid) s-gi- <u>n</u> e- <u>h</u> v-si | I have (liquid) a-gi- <u>n</u> e-ha (t <u>s</u> a, u) |
| Hand me (flex) s-gi- <u>n</u> v- <u>v</u> -si | I have (flex) a-gi- <u>n</u> a-a (t <u>s</u> a, u) |
| Hand me (animate) s-gi- <u>k</u> a-si | I have (animate) a-gi- <u>k</u> a-a (t <u>s</u> i, u) |

'Lumpy' or 'neutral' means no real shape to it, a baseball or empty coffee cup would fit the description. 'Rigid' refers to something long or straight like a pencil or fishing pole. 'Liquid' refers to liquids. If the cup was full of coffee, this clarifier would be used. 'Flexible' would refer to an animal hide or paper money, something that bends. 'Animate' refers to anything living. 'U-s-di s-gi-ka-si' (oo stee skee kah shee); 'hand me the baby.' 'Ka-wi a-gi-ne-ha'

(kahwee ah ghee nay ah) 'I have (or am holding) coffee.' We presume the coffee is in a cup. This is a list of verbs which use these clarifiers:

ga-ne-hwa-ti-ha (gah nay hwah tee hah) = 'He is finding something liquid.'

a-yi-ha (ah yee hah) = 'He is being handed something rigid.'

a-hye-ga (ah hyay gah) = 'He is carrying something neutral somewhere.'

ga-nv-tse-ha (gah hnuh chay hah) = 'He has something liquid with him.'

ga-ka-ne-ha (gah kah nay hah) = 'He's giving him a living thing.'

u-na-a (oo nah ah) = 'He has something flexible.'

wa-di-a (wah dee ah) = 'He's sending something rigid.'

da-hv-tv-s-ga (dah huh tuh skah) = 'He's putting something rigid in the fire.'

gu-hv-s-ga (goo huh skah) = 'He's putting something neutral in water.'

ga-ne-a (gah nay ah) = 'He's picking up something flexible.'

ga-le-yv-s-ga (gah lay hyuh skah) = 'He's dropping something rigid.'

ga-ne-gi-a (gah nay ghee ah) = 'He's getting (fetching) something liquid.'

Do not try to memorize these clarifiers. You can familiarize yourself with these when you speak the words, and the way these words are spoken will help you to know what clarifier is being used. Cherokee is basically a spoken language, and some of these clarifiers may not be noticed in print. My purpose is to let you know these clarifiers are out there, and this is why you will notice 'he is carrying' in Cherokee sometimes spoken in different ways. It is the clarifier making that difference. Cherokee speakers like to have an idea of what is being handled, and the syllable that describes it is added to the word.

You may have noticed the two different sets of clarifiers at the beginning, one for 'hand me...,' and another for 'I am holding...,' There is an explanation for this and it has to do with what is in motion and what is not. Hmmm sounds like the next lesson

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