**3.0 Workin’ Day and Night**

Totsuwa and Molly are meeting in Paint Town, and end up discussing work and family.

**.:**  ᎹᎵ! Ꭳ?

**:** ᎥᎥ, Ꭳ, Ꭿ?

**.ᏙᏧᏩ**: Ꭳ. ᎩᎸᎭ.

**ᎹᎵ**: Ꭰ! ᎩᎦ!

**.ᏙᏧᏩ**: ᎥᎥ, ᎠᎯᎭ! Ꭳ.Ꭸ ?

**ᎹᎵ**: ᎥᎥ, Ꭳ.

**.ᏙᏧᏩ**: Ꭶ ᎦᎳ ?

**ᎹᎵ**: Ꭿ ᎦᎳ.

**.ᏙᏧᏩ**: Ꭳ, ? ᎠᎵᎮᎵᎦᎪ Ꭴ?

**ᎹᎵ**: ᎥᎥ, ᎨᎵᎠ. Ꭶ ᎸᎭ?

**.ᏙᏧᏩ**: Ꭲ Ꭹ Ꮆ ᎩᎸᎭ. Ꭿ?

ᎹᎵ: Ꮅ ᎩᎸᎭ.

.ᏙᏧᏩ: Ꭽ! Ꭴ Ꮇ.

ᎹᎵ: ᎪᎲ!

.ᏙᏧᏩ: Ꭽ!

**Terms:**

a lot Ꭲ Ꭹ New Kituwah

- (**set B)-** -ᎸᎭ to be working Ꮆ School

- (**set B)-** -Ꭶ to be tired Ꮇ I’m going back

(**set B)** -ᎣᎯᎭ to believe

(**set A**) -Ꮃ to live/reside

Ꭿ Wolf Town

really? / is that so?

(**set A**) -ᎵᎮᎵᎦ to be happy/thankful

Ꭴ there / at that place

(**set A**) -ᎡᎵᎠ to think

Ꮅ the Ginger Lynne Welch building in Cherokee, NC

**3.1 Exercise!**

Answer the following questions based on Molly and Totsuwa’s discussion:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ᎸᎭ . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Ꭶ C. Ꭶ
   2. D.
2. ᎤᎯ\*.Ꭸ? ᎹᎵ Ꭶ! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \*true
   1. ᎥᎥ! ᎤᎯ!
   2. Ꭽ. Ꭸ Ꭿ
3. Ꭶ ᎸᎭ ᎹᎵ? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Ꭿ C. Ꭲ Ꭹ Ꮆ
   2. ᎡᎳ D. Ꮅ
4. Ꭳ.Ꭸ Ꭴ ᎹᎵ? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. ᎥᎥ, Ꭳ. C. ᎸᎭ
   2. Ꭽ… ᎤᎯ ᎤᎦ! D. Ꭶ
5. Ꭶ ᎦᎳ Ꭴ ᎹᎵ? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Ꭿ C. Ꮅ Ꮅ
   2. Ꭿ D. ᎡᎳ
6. Ꭶ ᎸᏍᎭ .? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Ꭿ C. Ꭴ
   2. Ꮅ Ꮅ D. Ꭲ Ꭹ Ꮆ
7. ᎠᎵᎮᎵᎦ Ꭴ ᎹᎵ? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. ᎥᎥ, ᎠᎵᎮᎵᎦ! C. ᎤᎭ
   2. Ꭽ D. ᎸᎭ.

**3.2 Taking Action**

There are three **sets** of prefixes in Cherokee, generally called **set A, set B**, and the **Combined set**, which we will refer to as **set C**. We have already discussed some prefixes in **set B**, commonly used with verbs that express (among other things) *states* or *conditions*. Verbs that indicate taking *actions*, on the other hand, often use **set A** prefixes. (As in most languages, there are exceptions, but we will try to give a general sketch of these rules. For more details, see Montgomery-Anderson’s *Cherokee Reference Grammar*). The **set A** prefixes for the first 3 persons are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular |  | Plural |
| 1Ᏹ | Ꮵ- / Ꭶ-  tsi- / g- |  |  |
| 2Ꮑ ᏴᏫ | Ꭿ-  h(i)- |  |  |
| 3Ꮑ ᏴᏫ | Ꭰ- / Ꭶ-  a - / g(a)- |  | ᎠᏂ-  an(i)- |

Verbs whose *stems* or *roots* begin with a **consonant** will take - in the first person singular and will include the [i] in the *Ꭿ* and *ᎠᏂ*- prefixes.

Ex: tsi- + -gowatiha ‘to see’ 🡺 tsigowatiha but:

g- + -osvsga ‘to make/construct’ 🡺 gosvsga

hi- + -gowatiha ‘to see’ 🡺 higowatiha

but:

h- + -alsgi’a ‘to dance’ 🡺 halsgi’a

This preserves the language’s “preference” for not having 2 vowels occur directly next to one another without something in between. The typical structure in Cherokee is **consonant vowel consonant vowel**. (CVCV) The *glottal stop* (‘) counts as a consonant, and can divide vowels.

**3.3 Practice!**

Write the forms of the following **set A** verbs:

1. -Ꭶ.Ꭽ ‘to watch something’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular |  | Plural |
| 1Ᏹ |  |  |  |
| 2Ꮑ ᏴᏫ |  |  |  |
| 3Ꮑ ᏴᏫ | ᎠᎦ.Ꭽ |  |  |

2. -ᎲᎦ ‘to place/set something down’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular |  | Plural |
| 1Ᏹ |  |  |  |
| 2Ꮑ ᏴᏫ |  |  |  |
| 3Ꮑ ᏴᏫ | ᎠᎲᎦ |  |  |

3. -ᎠᎠ ‘to swim/bathe’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular |  | Plural |
| 1Ᏹ ᏴᏫ |  |  |  |
| 2Ꮑ ᏴᏫ |  |  |  |
| 3Ꮑ ᏴᏫ | Ꭰ:Ꭰ |  |  |

4. -ᎡᎭ ‘to be at a place’ (lit. ‘to be walking around somewhere’)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular |  | Plural |
| 1Ᏹ ᏴᏫ |  |  |  |
| 2Ꮑ ᏴᏫ |  |  |  |
| 3Ꮑ ᏴᏫ | Ꭱ:Ꭽ |  |  |

**3.4 Lifestyle and Custom**

The name of the Cherokee territory in western North Carolina is the Qualla Boundary. Although it is frequently referred to as a “reservation,” this is technically incorrect. Because the land was not “reserved” for Eastern Band Cherokees by the federal government, it is not a reservation. Still, the term “reservation” or “the rez” is effective shorthand for the territory, and many people on the Boundary still use it. In fact, the Eastern Band *purchased* the land (much of which had been taken from them during the Removal Era) in the 1870s and it was placed under federal trust. Today, the Qualla Boundary consists of 6 main Townships:

Big Cove .ᎳᏅ

Yellow Hill ᎡᎳ

Paint Town ᎠᏂ

Bird Town Ꭿ

Wolf Town Ꭿ

Snowbird .

Many of these townships were named after the Cherokee Clans, and historically had many members of those clans living in the area. The name ‘ᎪᎳᏅ,’ Big Cove, is named after ‘ᎪᎳᏅ’ – the raven. Although referred to as “Yellow Hill,” the township of ‘ᎡᎳ’ is often locally translated as “land of the painted earth.” The Yellow Hill township contains most of downtown Cherokee, NC, and is the seat of the tribal government.