

Seneca Language Supplement



Seneca Sounds and How They are Written

Most Seneca sounds are easy to learn because they are either just like English sounds or very close. There are just a few that are very different from anything in English. Some of the sounds, even though they may be familiar, occur in places where they don't occur in English. So you will have to learn to hear and pronounce some combinations of sounds that will seem unusual. Fortunately, everything in the Seneca sound system can be learned with a few hours of practice, or at the most, a few days. The important thing is to listen closely to what you teacher is saying, and to keep trying hard to imitate her. Even if you don't succeed right away, if you keep trying you will be able to do it right before long.

There is various ways in which Seneca sounds have been written. You will see the language spelled in different ways on signs, in newspapers and in books. The system we will use here is intended to make the pronunciation of Seneca as easy as possible for you. Most of the letters will be familiar to you from English spelling, though a few of them will be used in somewhat unfamiliar ways. There are a few new letters that you will need to learn, but you will find that they are not difficult to get used to.

There are also various ways of saying things according to locality. Cattaraugus will be different from Allegany and Tonawanda. Also, sections of a reservation will differ, but don't worry, you will be understood.

SENECA ALPHABETVOWELS

<u>LETTER</u>	<u>SOUND</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
a	a as in f <u>a</u> ther	dago:ji' gajë' nya:wëh	cat dish thank you
e	e as in th <u>e</u> y	asdeh neogë' se:nö:h	outside deer skunk
i	i as in pol <u>i</u> ce	wis ji:yäh gisgwi:s	five dog pig
o	o as in n <u>o</u> te	hakso:d we:so' o'o:wa:'	grandfather alot owl
u	u as in t <u>u</u> ne	niwu'u:h niyugu'u:h	tiny she's tiny
ä	a as in cat	gä:ha' so:wäk oähgwa'	it's windy duck bread
ë	e as in m <u>e</u> n (nasal)	sëh dagä:ë:' hë'ëh	three chicken no
ö	o as in <u>o</u> wn (nasal)	ö:gweh se:nö:h gwa'yö:'	person skunk rabbit

C O N S O N A N T S

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Sound</u>
w	w as in <u>w</u> ash
n	n as in <u>n</u> ot
y	y as in <u>y</u> es
d	d as in <u>d</u> og
t	t as in <u>t</u> ail
g	g as in <u>g</u> irl
k	k as in <u>k</u> ite
s	s as in <u>s</u> it
š	sh as in <u>sh</u> ow
h	h as in <u>h</u> at
j	j as in <u>j</u> ob
dz	dz as in <u>ad</u> ze
tš	ch as in <u>ch</u> alk
'	glottal stop (after a letter)
:	long vowel
'	accent (over a letter)

EXAMPLES For CONSONANTS

The Consonants w, n, y, d, t, g, k, s and j require no special comment. They are pronounced just as they are in English.

w	<u>w</u> ahda'	maple
n	n <u>ë</u> :gë:h	this
y	Ohi: <u>y</u> o'	Allegheny
d	<u>d</u> osgëh	nearby
t	<u>t</u> e:dë'	yesterday
g	g <u>ë</u> hë:de'	river
k	n <u>ë</u> koh	here
s	<u>s</u> ajë:h	you sit
j	<u>j</u> i'dë'öh	bird

š is similar to the English sound spelled sh in show & ashes.

š	šyadö:h	you write
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h is pronounced like the h in English hen or hat. In Seneca it is found in positions where it does not occur in English. In Seneca, h often comes after a vowel.

h	wahda'	maple
	gegöhsa'	my face

h is also pronounced after t and s. Be sure to pronounce each letter separately. The combinations are easy, since we usually pronounce t in English with a slight puff of breath as in the word tight. In Seneca the puff of breath just needs to be a little stronger.

<u>th</u>	oth <u>o</u> :we'	it's cold
<u>sh</u>	wash <u>ë</u> :h	ten

dz is the only combination in which z is used.

dz	dza:dak	seven
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tš is similar to the English sound ch in church.

tš	hot <u>š</u> yo:wi:h	he has told about it.
	wë:nit <u>š</u> i:yo:h	it's a nice day

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

' represents the glottal stop which is made by stopping your breath in your throat. We do it in English in the middle of exclamations like oh-oh or unh-unh. In Seneca the glottal stop is a full-fledged consonant, just as common as t or k or h. Try to get used to hearing and pronouncing it in different positions within a word.

gají'ga:ya' chair

gayá'da' doll

: is used to show that a vowel is pronounced twice as long as a vowel without a colon after it.

gagwe:göh all

ga:wé:gwa:h which way

' is another mark that is useful in writing Seneca to indicate where the accent goes within a word. This is usually done with an accent mark over a vowel. Not all Seneca words have an accent.

ögwé'ö:weh Indian

Ga'dä:gésgë:ö' Cattaraugus

VOCABULARY

1. hae'	greeting (hi;hello)
2. ni:'gya:söh	I am called
3. Dë'ë ni:s šya:söh	What are you called?
4. ë:h	yes
5. hë'ëh	no
6. Ga:jih.	You come here.
7. Sajë:h.	You sit.
8. Desda't	You stand.
9. Go'geh.	You hurry.
10. i:s	you
11. ne:wa'	this time
12. sga:d	1
13. dekni:h	2
14. sëh	3
15. ge:ih	4
16. wis	5

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dē'ēh | what |
| 2. nē:gē:h | this |
| 3. hi:gē:h | that |
| 4. nékoh | here |
| 5. gaji'ga:ya' | chair |
| 6. gaji'ga:ya' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> the chair |
| 7. adekwá:hgwa' | table |
| 8. adekwá:hgwa' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> the table |

SENTENCES FROM LESSONS 1 & 2

1. _____ ni:' gya:söh.
_____ I am called.
2. Dë'ë ni:s šya:söh?
What are you called?
3. Dë'ë ni:' gya:söh?
What am I called?
4. I:s né:wa' ga:jih
You this time, come.
5. I:s néwa' desda't.
you this time, stand up.
6. Ga:jih. Sajë: nékoh.
Come. You sit here.
7. Ga:jih. Desda't nékoh.
Come. You stand here.
8. Go'geh, sajë:h.
Hurry, you sit.
9. Go'geh, desda't.
Hurry, you stand.
10. Dë'ë në:gë:h?
What's this?
11. Gají'ga:ya' në:gë:h?
Is this a chair?
12. Adekwá:hgwa' në:gë:h?
Is this a table?
13. Ga:jih. Sajë: néko gají'ga:yá'geh.
Come. You sit here on the chair.
14. Ga:jih. Sajë: néko adekwá:hgwa'geh.
Come. You sit here on the table.
15. (Student), i:s né:wa' ga:jih. Sajë:néko
gaji'ga:yá'geh.
_____, you this time, come. Sit here on the chair.

VOCABULARY

1. Sö:h?	Who?
2. Sö: ni:'?	Who am I?
3. Sö: ni:s?	Who are you?
4. Sö: nē:gē:h?	Who is this?
5. Sö: hi:gē:h?	Who is that?
6. gayádoshä'	paper
7. yeyádöhgwa'	pencil, pen
8. De:sek.	You pick it up.
9. Dasgöh.	You give it to me.
10. Nya:wēh.	Thank you.
11. Nyoh.	All right.
12. do:h	how many, how much
13. Do: ni:yö:h?	How many in number?
14. ye:i'	6
15. dza:dak	7
16. degyö'	8
17. johdö:h	9
18. washē:h	10

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dajöh; dadzöh. (var.) | You come in. |
| 2. Sajë:h. | You sit down. |
| 3. Sgä:nö' nä:h? | Are you well? |
| 4. Ę:h. I:s dis? | Yes. You then? |
| 5. Ę:h. | Yes. |
| 6. Hö'seh. | You go on. |
| 7. Satga:toh. | You look at it. |
| 8. gaísda'es | clock |
| 9. Do: niyóísda:'e:h? | What time is it? |

SENTENCES FROM LESSONS 3 & 4

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Sö: ni:'? | Who am I? |
| 2. Sö: ni:s? | Who are you? |
| 3. Sö: nē:gē:h? | Who is this? |
| 4. Sö: hi:gē:h? | Who is that? |
| 5. Dē'ë nē:gē:h? | What is this? |
| 6. Dē'ë hi:gē:h? | What is that? |
| 7. De:sek. | You pick it up. |
| 8. Dasgöh. | You give it to me. |
| 9. Do: ni:yö: yeyádöhgwa'? | How many pencils? |
| 10. Do: ni:yö: gayádoshä'? | How many papers? |
| 11. Dajöh; dadzöh. | You come in. |
| 12. Sgä:nö' nä:h? | Are you well? |
| 13. Ę:h. I:s dih? | Yes. You then? |
| 14. I:s né:wa' hö'seh. | You this time, go. |
| 15. Satga:toh gaísda'es. | You look at the clock. |
| 16. Do: niyoísda:'e:h? | What time is it? |

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | ganya'ó:ya' | apple |
| 2. | gaya:söh | it's called |
| 3. | Ganya'ó:ya' gaya:söh. | it's called apple. |
| 4. | Dë'ë në:gë:h? | What's this? |
| 5. | Dë'ë gaya:söh? | What is it called? |
| 6. | Dë'ë në:gë: gaya:söh? | What is this called? |
| 7. | Ganya' ó:ya' gaya:söh? | Is it called apple? |
| 8. | Ganya' ó:ya' gaya:sö në:gë:h? | Is this called apple? |
| 9. | Do: ni:yö: ganya'ó:ya'? | How many apples? |
| 10. | I:se:k. | You eat it. |
| 11. | Ogá'öh. | It's good tasting |
| 12. | De'óga'öh. | It's not good tasting |
| 13. | Sade:yë:s | You read. |
| 14. | I:s né:wa' sade:yë:s | You read this time. |

VOCABULARY

1. sgá:sga:e'	11
2. dekní: sga:e'	12
3. sē sga:e'	13
4. ge:í sga:e'	14
5. wísga:e'	15
6. ye:i' sga:e'	16
7. dza:dák sga:e'	17
8. degyö' sga:e'	18
9. johdö: sga:e'	19
10. dewáshë:h	20
11. Sada:ödö:h.	You ask.
12. ha'gwísdë'	something

SENTENCES FROM LESSONS 5 AND 6

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ganya'ó:ya' gaya:söh. | It's called an apple. |
| 2. Dë'ë gaya:söh? | What is it called? |
| 3. Dë'ë në:gë: gaya:söh? | What is this called? |
| 4. Ganya'ó:ya' gaya:söh? | Is it called an apple? |
| 5. Ganya'ó:ya' gaya:sö në:gë:h? | Is this called an apple? |
| 6. Do: ni:yö: ganya'ó:ya'? | How many apples? |
| 7. Ogá'öh. | It's good tasting. |
| 8. De'óga'öh. | It's not good tasting. |
| 9. Sade:yë:s. | You read. |
| 10. I:s né:wa' sade:yë:s. | You read this time. |
| 11. Sada:ödö: ha'gwísdë'. | You ask something. |
| 12. I:s né:wa' sada:ödö: ha'gwísdë'. | you ask something
this time. |

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | ögwé'ö:wéh | Indian |
| 2. | ögwé'öwe:ka:' | characteristic of Indian |
| 3. | ha:nyö'öh | white man |
| 4. | ga:nyö'öka:' | characteristic of whites |
| 5. | sa:öka' | you understand |
| 6. | de'sá:öka' | you don't understand |
| 7. | sesnye's | you speak |
| 8. | de'sésnye's | you don't speak |
| 9. | osthö:h | a little bit |
| 10. | shö:h | just; only |
| 11. | sě niwáshë:h | 30 |
| 12. | ge:i niwáshë:h | 40 |
| 13. | wis niwáshë:h | 50 |

VOCABULARY

1.	ogwe:nyö:h	be able to; possible
2.	asdeh	outside
3.	ögyeh	inside
4.	hë:ge:d	I will go there
5.	ga:öka'	I understand
6.	de'gá:öka'	I don't understand
7.	gesnye's	I speak
8.	de'gésnye's	I don't speak
9.	gwëhdä:ë:'	red
10.	gagë:n	white
11.	niyóhsohgo'dë:h	the color it is
12.	oä'da'	feather
13.	gwa'yö:'	rabbit
14.	joni:sgyö:n	squirrel

vocabulary

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|------------------|------------|
| 1. Sadaöhdi:yos. | You listen |
| 2. no'yëh | mother |
| 3. ha'nih | father |
| 4. jë:sdá'ë:' | black |
| 5. jitgwä:ë:' | yellow |
| 6. dago:ji' | cat |
| 7. awëö' | flower |

LESSON 10

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sehodö:goh. | you open the door. |
| 2. Seho:dö:h. | you shut the door. |
| 3. akso:d | grandmother |
| 4. hakso:d | grandfather |
| 5. jinyówae' | blue |
| 6. o:yá'ë:' | orange (color) |
| 7. ogwa:' | orange (fruit) |
| 8. aja'dawí'shä' | dress |

LESSON 11

VOCABULARY

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|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sahnë:dih. | You get going. |
| 2. Sëni:hë:h. | You stop doing it. |
| 3. o'gë:'ë:' | gray |
| 4. o'shéä'ë:' | purple |
| 5. gayáhdowí'shä' | pants |
| 6. ahdáhgwa' | shoes |

LESSON 12

VOCABULARY

1. goshé:neh winter
2. Odë:hgo:d. The sun is shining.
3. Otho:we'. It's cold.
4. O'gyö:jö:h. It's snowing
5. Osdëöjöö:h. It's raining
6. ga:wa:sa' snowsnake
7. Dë'ë niyoje:ëh? What's happening?

LESSON 13

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | o:wísda' | money |
| 2. | sga:wísda:d | one dollar |
| 3. | degá:wísda:ge:h | two dollars |
| 4. | së nigá:wísda:ge:h | three dollars |
| 5. | Do: nigá:wísda:ge:h? | How many dollars? |
| 6. | Sa:wísdáyë'? | You have money? |
| 7. | De'sá:wísda:yë' | You don't have money? |
| 8. | Sa:wísdaga'de' | You have a lot of money? |
| 9. | Do: nisá:wísda:yë'? | How much money do you have? |

LESSON 14

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. | sgagwënishä:d | penny |
| 2. | wís gwënis | five pennies; nickel |
| 3. | washë: gwënis | ten pennies; dime |
| 4. | degašyö'shäge:h | quarter |
| 5. | ge:i nigašge:h | fifty cents |
| 6. | De'ákwisda:yë'. | I don't have money. |
| 7. | Dewagajá'gi:h. | I'm broke. |
| 8. | Gathá'dö:h | Let me borrow. |
| 9. | Daskwi:sdöh. | Give me money. |
| 10. | Do: nigánö:'? | How much does it cost? |

LESSON 15

YOU AND I VERBS (past tense)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Sajë:h.</u>
O' <u>sa:jë:'</u> .
O' <u>ga:jë:'</u> . | <u>You</u> sit.
<u>You</u> sat.
<u>I</u> sat. |
| 2. <u>Satga:toh.</u>
O' <u>sátgato'</u> .
O' <u>gátgato'</u> . | <u>You</u> look at it.
<u>you</u> looked at it.
<u>I</u> looked at it. |
| 3. <u>sadékö:nih.</u>
O' <u>sádekö:ni'</u> .
O' <u>gádeko:ni'</u> . | <u>You</u> eat.
<u>You</u> ate.
<u>I</u> ate. |
| 4. <u>Sade:yë:s</u>
O' <u>sade:yë:s.</u>
O' <u>gade:yë:s.</u> | <u>You</u> read.
<u>You</u> read. (past tense)
<u>I</u> read. (past tense) |
| 5. <u>Sada:ödö:h.</u>
O' <u>sáda:ödö:'</u> .
O' <u>gáda:ödö:'</u> . | <u>You</u> ask.
<u>You</u> asked.
<u>I</u> asked. |
| 6. <u>Sadaöhdi:yos</u>
O' <u>sádaöhdi:yos</u>
O' <u>gádaöhdi:yos</u> | <u>You</u> listen.
<u>You</u> listened.
<u>I</u> listened. |
| 7. <u>Sahdë:dih.</u>
O' <u>sáhdë:di'</u> .
O' <u>gáhdë:di'</u> . | <u>You</u> go.
<u>You</u> went.
<u>I</u> went. |
| 8. <u>Satha'dö:h.</u>
O' <u>sátha'dö:'</u> .
O' <u>gátha'dö:'</u> . | <u>You</u> borrow.
<u>You</u> borrowed.
<u>I</u> borrowed. |

LESSON 16

YOU AND I VERBS (future tense)

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | <u>Saj</u> ë:h.
Ĕ <u>sá</u> :jë:' .
Ĕ <u>gá</u> :jë:' . | <u>You</u> sit.
<u>You</u> will sit.
<u>I</u> will sit. |
| 2. | <u>Satga</u> :toh.
Ĕ <u>sátgato</u> ' .
Ĕ <u>gátgato</u> ' . | <u>You</u> look at it.
<u>You</u> will look at it.
<u>I</u> will look at it. |
| 3. | <u>Sadékö</u> :nih.
Ĕ <u>sádekö</u> :ni' .
Ĕ <u>gádekö</u> :ni' . | <u>You</u> eat.
<u>You</u> will eat.
<u>I</u> will eat. |
| 4. | <u>Sade</u> :yë:s.
Ĕ <u>sade</u> :yë:s.
Ĕ <u>gade</u> :yë:s. | <u>You</u> read.
<u>You</u> will read.
<u>I</u> will read. |
| 5. | <u>Sada</u> :ödö:h.
Ĕ <u>sáda</u> :ödö:' .
Ĕ <u>gáda</u> :ödö:' . | <u>You</u> ask.
<u>You</u> will ask.
<u>I</u> will ask. |
| 6. | <u>Sadaö</u> hdi:yos.
Ĕ <u>sádaö</u> hdi:yos.
Ĕ <u>gádaö</u> hdi:yos. | <u>You</u> listen.
<u>You</u> will listen.
<u>I</u> will listen. |
| 7. | <u>Sahdë</u> :dih.
Ĕ <u>sáhdë</u> :di' .
Ĕ <u>gáhdë</u> :di' . | <u>You</u> go.
<u>You</u> will go.
<u>I</u> will go. |
| 8. | <u>Satha</u> 'dö:h.
Ĕ <u>sátha</u> 'dö:' .
Ĕ <u>gátha</u> 'dö:' . | <u>You</u> borrow.
<u>You</u> will borrow.
<u>I</u> will borrow. |

LESSON 18

ON MY AND YOUR BODY

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | oyá'da' | body |
| | <u>šya'da'</u> | <u>your</u> body |
| | šya'dá' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your body |
| | <u>gya'dá'geh</u> | on <u>my</u> body |
| 2. | onö'ë:' | head |
| | <u>sanö'ë:'</u> | <u>your</u> head |
| | sanö'ë:' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your head |
| | <u>aknö'ë:'geh</u> | on <u>my</u> head |
| 3. | ogé'ä' | hair |
| | <u>sagé'ä'</u> | <u>your</u> hair |
| | sagé'ä' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your hair |
| | <u>agége'ä'geh</u> | on <u>my</u> hair |
| 4. | oga:' | eye |
| | <u>sega:'</u> | <u>your</u> eye |
| | segá:' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your eye |
| | <u>gegá:'geh</u> | on <u>my</u> eye |
| 5. | ogö:da' | nose |
| | <u>segö:da'</u> | <u>your</u> nose |
| | segöda' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your nose |
| | <u>gegöda'geh</u> | on <u>my</u> nose |

LESSON 18 cont.

ON MY AND YOUR BODY (cont.)

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|-----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 6. | ohsága:ën | mouth |
| | <u>sehs</u> ága:ën | <u>your</u> mouth |
| | sehsá' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your mouth |
| | <u>gehs</u> á'geh | on <u>my</u> mouth |
| 7. | onë:sha' | arm |
| | <u>snë</u> :sha' | <u>your</u> arm |
| | snë:shá' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your arm |
| | <u>knë</u> :shá'geh | on <u>my</u> arm |
| 8. | os'óhda' | hand |
| | <u>ses</u> 'óhda' | <u>your</u> hand |
| | ses'óhda' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your hand |
| | <u>ges</u> 'óhda'geh | on <u>my</u> hand |
| 9. | ohsi:nö' | leg |
| | <u>sehsi</u> :nö' | <u>your</u> leg |
| | sehsínö' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your leg |
| | <u>gehs</u> ínö'geh | on <u>my</u> leg |
| 10. | ohsí'da' | foot |
| | <u>sahsi</u> 'da' | <u>your</u> foot |
| | sahsi'da' <u>geh</u> | <u>on</u> your foot |
| | <u>gahsi</u> 'da'geh | on <u>my</u> foot |

ACHES and PAINS

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Owënoih. | It is crazy. |
| 2. Oyë:'öh. | It is hurt. |
| 3. Ohsó'ka' | It limps. |
| 4. Otowinyö'se:h. | It has a cold. |
| 5. O'döhwä:öh. | It has a fever. |
| 6. O'sgöda'öh. | It has been burned. |
| 7. Onö'ë:gö's. | It has a headache. |
| 8. Onö:kda:nih. | It is sick. |
| 9. Ono'janö:wö:s. | It has a toothache. |
| 10. Ö:yagë:h. | It is in pain. |

LESSON 19 cont.

Many words contain the idea "it" or "it's". This can be changed to mean "he" by adding h to the beginning of the word.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. _owënoih. | He is crazy. |
| 2. _oyë:öh. | He is hurt. |
| 3. _ohso'ka'. | He limps. |
| 4. _otowinyö'se:h | He has a cold. |
| 5. _o'döhwä:öh. | He has a fever. |
| 6. _o'sgöda'öh. | He has been burned. |
| 7. _onö'ë:gö's | He has a headache. |
| 8. _onö:kda:nih | He is sick. |
| 9. _ono'janö:wö:s. | He has a toothache. |
| 10. _ö:yagë:h. | He is in pain. |

By adding g to the beginning of an "it" word, the meaning will be changed to she.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. _owënoih. | She is crazy. |
| 2. _oyë:'öh. | She is hurt. |
| 3. _ohsó'ka' | She limps. |
| 4. _otowinyö'se:h | She has a cold. |
| 5. _o'döhwä:öh. | She has a fever. |
| 6. _o'sgöda'öh. | She has been burned. |
| 7. _onö'ë:gö's. | She has a headache. |
| 8. _onö:kda:nih | She is sick. |
| 9. _onó'janö:wö:s | She has a toothache. |
| 10. _Ö:yagë:h. | She is in pain. |

LESSON 19 (cont.)

F E E L I N G S

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. <u>Agáts</u> ëhdöh. | I'm tired. |
| 2. <u>Agádoswé'</u> danih. | I'm hungry. |
| 3. <u>Agátowésth</u> ' | I'm cold. |
| 4. <u>Agáhjö'</u> ni:h. | I'm scared. |
| 5. <u>Agadóhö:e'</u> | I'm happy. |
| 6. <u>Agída'</u> was. | I'm sleepy. |
| 7. <u>Aknö:'</u> seh. | I'm lazy. |
| 8. <u>Aknö:kda:</u> nih. | I'm sick. |
| 9. <u>Aknenö:</u> ni:h. | I'm warm. |
| 10. <u>Aknö'</u> kwë' öh. | I'm angry. |

LESSON 20

The underlined syllables at the beginning of the previous 10 sentences, can be changed to "he" by substituting ho. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>H</u> otsëhdöh. | He's tired. |
| 2. __dóswe'da:nih. | He's hungry. |
| 3. __tówestha'. | He's cold. |
| 4. __hjö'ni:h. | He's scared. |
| 5. __döhö:e'. | He's happy. |
| 6. __da'was. | He's sleepy. |
| 7. __nö:'seh. | He's lazy. |
| 8. __nö:kda:nih. | He's sick. |
| 9. __nenö:ni:h. | He's warm. |
| 10. __nö'kwë'öh. | He's angry. |

Using the syllable go will change the meaning to she.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. __tsëhdöh. | She's tired. |
| 2. __dóswe'da:nih | She's hungry. |
| 3. __tówestha' | She's cold. |
| 4. __hjö'ni:h. | She's scared. |
| 5. __döhö:e'. | She's happy. |
| 6. __da'was. | She's sleepy. |
| 7. __nö:'seh. | She's lazy. |
| 8. __nö:kda:nih. | She's sick. |
| 9. __nenö:ni:h. | She's warm. |
| 10. __nö'kwë'öh. | She's angry. |

LESSON 21

GA:WEH? (Where?)

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ga:weh? | Where? |
| 2. Ga:we ho'se'? | Where are you going? |
| 3. Ga:we hese'sgwa'? | Where have you been? |
| 4. ___hege'sgwa' | ___I have been to. |
| 5. Ga:we döda:se:'? | Where did you come from? |
| 6. Ga:we dise:hdöh? | Where do you come from? |
| 7. Ga:we tsi'jö'? | Where do you stay? |
| 8. Ga:we tsnöge'? | Where do you live? |
| 9. Ga:we ho'šyë:'? | Where did you put it? |
| 10. Ga:we ho'se:go'? | Where did you get it? |

LESSON 22

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sadóhswe'da:nih? | you hungry? |
| 2. Agádohswe'danih | I am hungry? |
| 3. Dedwa:dö:n. | You eat with us. |
| 4. Sahdá'öh? | You full? (from eating) |
| 5. Agáhda'öh. | I am full. |
| 6. Sakwënda'öh? | You finished eating? |

LESSON 23

PLURAL PRONOUNS with COMMANDS

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | <u>Sajë:h.</u>
<u>Swajë:h.</u> | <u>You sit.</u>
<u>You all sit.</u> |
| 2. | <u>Sade:yë:s.</u>
<u>Swade:yë:s.</u> | <u>You read.</u>
<u>You all read.</u> |
| 3. | <u>Satga:toh.</u>
<u>Swatga:toh.</u> | <u>You look at it.</u>
<u>You all look at it.</u> |
| 4. | <u>Sada:ödö:h.</u>
<u>Swada:ödö:h.</u> | <u>You ask.</u>
<u>You all ask.</u> |
| 5. | <u>Sadaöhdi:yos.</u>
<u>Swadaöhdi:yos.</u> | <u>You listen.</u>
<u>You all listen.</u> |
| 6. | <u>Sahdë:dih.</u>
<u>Swahdë:dih.</u> | <u>You get going.</u>
<u>You all get going.</u> |
| 7. | <u>Sadëkö:nih.</u>
<u>Swadëkö:nih.</u> | <u>You eat.</u>
<u>You all eat.</u> |
| 8. | <u>Sadóhswe'da:nih?</u>
<u>Swadóhswe'da:nih?</u> | <u>You hungry?</u>
<u>You all hungry?</u> |
| 9. | <u>Sahdá'öh?</u>
<u>Swahdá'öh?</u> | <u>You full? (from eating)</u>
<u>You all full?</u> |
| 10. | <u>Sëni:hë:h.</u>
<u>Swëni:hë:h.</u> | <u>You stop doing it.</u>
<u>You all stop doing it.</u> |

LESSON 24

WĚ:DÖ:H (When)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. wě:dö:h | when |
| 2. wě:dö:sö'öh | sometime |
| 3. wa'jih | recently |
| 4. jáwě'öh | all the time |
| 5. óněhjih | long ago |
| 6. ěyo:hě't | tomorrow |
| 7. te:dě' | yesterday |
| 8. sö:de' | last night |
| 9. jigwus; jigwas | in a little while |
| 10. ěsgö:gě' | I will see you |
| 11. o'gö:gě' | I saw you |
| 12. tgögě:nö' | since i've seen you |

LESSON 25

VERBS

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Odá'öh. | It's sleeping. |
| 2. Odë:no:d. | It's singing. |
| 3. Gaje'. | It's flying. |
| 4. Ga:nih. | It's barking. |
| 5. Gada:je's | It's standing around. |
| 6. Ganíšyo:d | It's sitting. |
| 7. Gayáhshë'. | It's laying down. |
| 8. Gada:ke' | It's running. |

NOUNS

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. ji:yäh | dog |
| 2. jinöhdaeyö:' | mouse |
| 3. ji'dë'öh | bird |
| 4. jó:sgwa:ön | cow |
| 5. gö:danëhgwih | horse |

ne; neh --- used before nouns to specify a certain article. Comparable to "the".