Tsalagi Gawonihisdi Aksasdohdi Kagi Iyusdi Nihi Explanation

Example dialog:	Personal	presentations
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Tsani:	Siyo. Osigwutsu?	Hello. Is it good?
Meli:	Siyo. Osigwu. Ihina?	Hello. It's good. And you?
Tsani:	Ayasgwu osigwu. Gedo detsado'a?	It's good. What is your name?
Meli:	Meli dagwado'a. Do detsado'a nihi?	My name is Mary. What's your name?
Tsani:	Tsani dagwado'a. Kagi iyusdi tsatsi?	My name is John. Who is your mother?
Meli:	Gweti Gagama agitsi. Gedo dudo'a tsatsi?	Betty Cucumber is my mother. What is your mother's name?
Tsani:	Sali Tsisgwa dodo'a agitsi. Gatsv hinigilo'i?	My mother's name is Sally Bird. Where do you live?
Meli:	Wahyohi tsinigilo'i. Ihina?	I live in Wolftown. And you?
Tsani:	Tsisgwohi tsinigilo'i.	I live in Birdtown.
Meli:	Hvga itsadetiyvda?	How old are you?
Tsani:	Talsgo-sogwu iyagwadetiyvda.	I am twenty-one.
Meli:	Gali'eliga tsigvgowahta. Denadagohvya.	I am happy that I have seen you. We two will see each other soon.
Tsani:	Hawa. Denadagohvya.	Okay. We two will see each other soon.

Write your answers to the following questions.

Gedo detsado'a? Gedo dudo'a tsatsi? Gedo dudo'a tsadoda? Gatsv hinigilo'i? Hvga itsadetiyvda? Tsalagi Gawonihisdi Aksasdohdi Kagi Iyusdi Nihi Explanation

Dialog Analysis

Independent pronouns aya I ihi you

The basic independent pronouns are aya 'I' and ihi 'you.' Independent pronouns are only used for emphasis. The basic pronouns can be expanded as follows. aya-sgwu 'me too'

nihi 'and you' nihi-na, ihi-na 'and as for you'

Verbs carry information about people involved in the activity, so independent pronouns are not necessary. Non-independent pronouns are prefixes that are attached to the verb. agi-/agw- pronouns

d-agw-ado'a	de-ts-ado'a	d-u-do'a
My name is	Your name is	Her/his name is
iy-agw-adetiyvda	i-ts-adetiyvda	iy-u-detiyvda
I am x years old.	You are x years old.	She is x years old.
Agi-yosiha.	Tsa-yosiha.	U-yosiha.
I am hungry.	You are hungry.	He is hungry.

Compare *Agiyosiha*. *I'm hungry*, without emphasis on the participant, and *Agiyosiha aya*. *As for me, I'm hungry*, with emphasis on the participant.

Kin terms like *mother* and *father* require pronouns in Cherokee in order to indicate the relationship.

agi-tsi	tsa-tsi	u-tsi
my-mother	your-mother	his/her-mother
agi-doda	tsa-doda	u-doda
my-father	your-father	his/her-father

Note that the kin terms take the agi-/agw- pronouns.

Yes/no questions are questions for which the answer is 'yes' or 'no.' These questions are formed by adding the question marker to the end of the first word of the sentence. We see the yes/no question marker *-tsu* in the basic greetings.

Osigwu-tsu?	Is it good?
Tohigwu-tsu?	Is it calm, right, good?
Hayolda-tsu?	Is it super?

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The question marker *-tsu* can be attached to a verb to create a complete Cherokee question.

Tsayosiha-tsu? Are you hungry?

Information questions ask for more than just yes or no. Information questions require that the listener supply some information.

Gedo 'what'	
Gedo dudo'a tsatsi?	What is your mother's name?
Gedo iyusdi hi'a?	What is this?
Kagi 'who'	

Kagi iyusdi hi'a?	Who is this?
Kagi iyusdi tsatsi?	Who is your mother?
Kagi iyusdi utsi?	Who is her mother?

Gatsv 'where' Gatsv hinigilo'i? Where do you live?

For now simply note that *hinigilo'i* 'you live' takes tsi-/g- pronouns. The tsi-/g- pronouns contrast with the agi-/agw- pronouns.

tsi-nigilo'i I live	hi-nigilo'i You live	ga-nigilo'i She/he lives
Hvga 'how many' Hvga itsadetiyvda? Hvga iga svgta detsaha?	How many years have How many apples do y	•
Sample answers		
Gedo detsado'a? What is your name?	Hartwell dagwado'a.	
Gedo dudo'a tsatsi?	Barbara dudo'a agitsi	
What is your father's name? Gedo dudo'a tsadoda? What is your mother's name?	Doug dudo'a agidoda	
Gatsv hinigilo'i? Where do you live?	Waynesville tsinigilo	'i.
Hvga itsadetiyvda? How old are you?	Nvgsgo sogwu iyagw	vadetiyvda.

Numbers: https://media.wcu.edu/groups/cherokeelanguage/wiki/6f1f4/Numbers.html