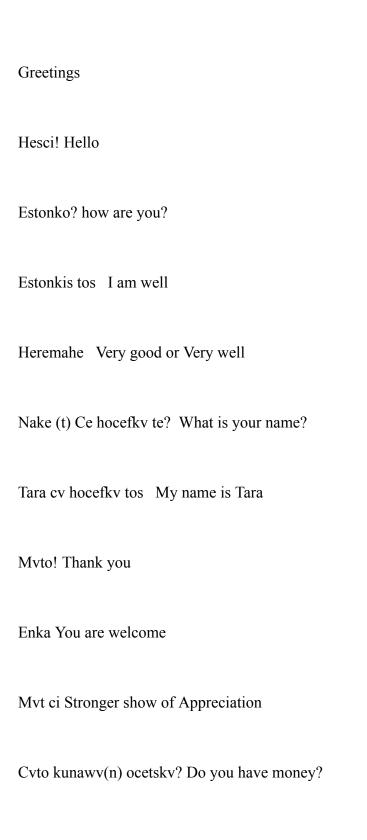
How to Learn the Mvskoke Language :)

ALPHABET A - ah C - ch E - can be eh or eeh F - Fe H - He I - ay k -ke L - Le M -Me N - Ne O - Oh P - pe R - Thle S -se T - te U- Ooh V - uh W - WE Y - YE

THE NUMBERS

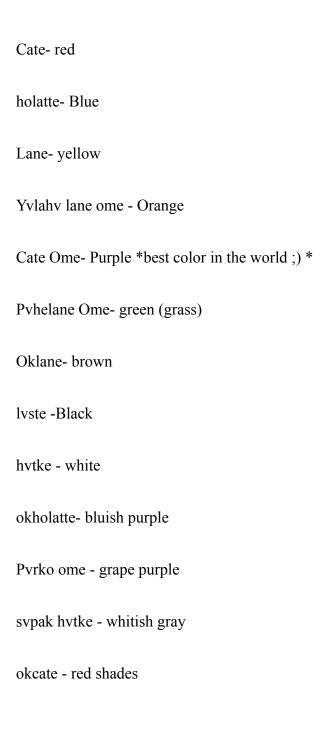
1. hvmken

hokkolen tuccenen osten 5. chenapaken 6. ephaken 7. kolvpaken 8. cenvpaken 9. ostvpaken 10. palen 11. palen hvmkvntvlaken 12. palen hokkolohaken 13. tuccenohaken 14. ostohaken 15. cahkepohaken 16. epohkaken 17. kulvpohkaken 18. cenvpohkaken 19. ostvpohkaken 20. pale hokkolen



Ehi, Cvto Kunawv (n) ocis Yes I have money Monko, Cuto Kunawv (n) ociseko No I do not have money Ce nuc' kele te? Are you sleepy? ehi, cvnuc' kele tos yes I am sleepy Monko, cv nuc' keleko tos No I am not sleepy Hompetv(n) ce yacv? Do you want to eat? Ehi, hompetv(n) cv Yacis yes I want to eat Monko, Hompetv(n) cv yaceseko No I do not want to eat Hvtvm, cehecares I will be seeing you again Myttat estonkis os That is alright

COLORS



Barnyai	rd a	nima	ıls

Efv - dog pose- cat cufe-rabbit Fuco- Duck Fuswv- bird Pvcelane- Parrot Rvro- fish

Wakv- Cow Sukhv- Pig Sasakwv - Domestic Goose Tolose- Chicken Rakko- horse

1, 2, 3 person

Vent- I Cemet- You Emet- He/ She/ It Pumet- We Emetaket- They

CLANS

Hotvlkvlke-wind

Katcvlke—tiger/panther

Ecovlke—deer

Fuswvlke—bird

Nokusvlke—bear

Wotkvlke—raccoon

Ecaswvlke—beaver

osvnvlke-otter

Culvlke—fox
Hvlpvtvlke—alligator
Vhvlvkvlke—potato
Vhvcvmpvlke—sweet potato
Aktayacvlke—snake
Okcvnvlke—salt (Alabama)
Rvrovlke—fish
Svpaktvlke—toad
Penwvlke—turkey
Takkovlke—mole
Heleswvlke—medicine
Lvmhvlke—eagle
Cufvlke—rabbit
Konvlkeskunk
ocevlke—hickory

mvskoke clan relationships and mvskoke clan membership are matriarchal. The mvskoke clan system is through the matrilineal connection—the mother's lineage.

HVSE HOCEFKV MONTHS OF THE YEAR

RVFO CUSE WINTER'S YOUNGER BROTHER **JANUARY** HOTVLE HVSE WIND MONTH **FEBRUARY** TASAHCUCE LITTLE SPRING MONTH **MARCH** TASAHCE RAKKO **BIG SPRING MONTH APRIL** KEHVSE **MULBERRY MONTH** MAY **KVCO HVSE BLACKBERRY MONTH JUNE** HIYUCE LITTLE HARVEST MONTH JULY HIYO RAKKO **BIG HARVEST MONTH AUGUST** OTOWOSKUCE LITTLE CHESTNUT MONTH **SEPTEMBER** OTOWOSKO RAKKO BIG CHESTNUT MONTH **OCTOBER**

FROST MONTH

NOVEMBER

EHOLE

RVFO RAKKO

BIG WINTER MONTH

DECEMBER

OKETY SEASONS

TASAHCE MARCH/APRIL/MAY SPRING

MESKE JUNE/JULY/AUGUST SUMMER

RVFO HAKOF SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER/NOVEMBER AUTUMN

RVFO DECEMBER/JANUARY/FEBRUARY WINTER

NATURE

Sutv = Sky

Ekvnv = Land and Earth

Akhvsse = pond

Akhvsee Rakko = Lake

Hvtce = River

Hvtcuce = Stream

kolaswv= stars

Aholoce = Clouds

Totkv = fire

Hetute = ice

FRUITS

KVCOHUERV BLACKBERRY BUSH

KVCO BLACKBERRY

KE MULBERRY

KEPALV STRAWBERRY

TOFVMPE CHERRY

PVRKO GRAPES

SVTVSEMENOLE PERSIMMON

SVTVLAKCVPE PERSIMMON

SVTV RAKKO APPLE

YVLAHV ORANGE

YVLAHV RAKKO GRAPEFRUIT

PVKANV PEACH

PVKANUCE PLUMS

SVTARKOMV PEAR

PVLANV BANANA

CVSTVLE WATERMELON

FVMECV CANTALOUPE

How to form a sentence!!!! singular plural vculē old (usually of a male) vculvkē afvckē happy afvckvkē cutkē small lŏpŏckē elē dead pvsvtkē Another group of adjectives forms plurals a different way: singular plural lvstē black lvslvtē lŏwvckē soft lŏwvclŏkē hvtkē white hvthvkē hvsvtkē clean hvsvthvkē afvnkē sticking out afvnfvkē cvpkē long cvpcvkē fvckē full fvcfvkē tvnkē empty tvntvkē

These plurals are formed as follows: copy the first consonant and immediately following vowel and place the copy before the last consonant of the root.

Here are some example sentences:

Vm estelepikv lystēt ôs. My shoe is black.

Vm estelepikv lvslvtēt ôs. My shoes are black. A verb is a complete sentence in Creek:

Oskes. It's raining.

Other types of sentences use a slightly different pattern. A sentence like 'A dog is chasing a cat' has the following order in Creek:

Noun phrase –t Noun phrase –n Verb

Efvt posen assēces.

dog-T cat-N is chasing

'A dog is chasing a cat.'

Notice that the subject noun phrase comes first and ends in -t, while the object noun phrase ends in -n. The main difference between 'be' sentences and sentences with other verbs is in the use of the -t/-t pattern or the -t/-n pattern. Of course, not all sentences have subjects and objects.

Time adverbs ('right now', 'yesterday', etc.) generally come first:

Hiyowat efvt posen assēces.

now dog-T cat-N is chasing

'Right now a dog is chasing a cat.'

A noun phrase may include a demonstrative (heyv 'this', mv 'that'), a noun, and an adjective

(lvstē 'black'):

Efv lystēt pose lanēn assēces.

dog black-T cat yellow-N is chasing

'A black dog is chasing a yellow cat.'

Numerals (hvmken 'one', etc.) may occur after adjectives. As part of the subject noun phrase, they end in -t; as part of the object noun phrase, they end in -n:

Efv lvstē hvmket pose lanē hŏkkôlen assēces.

dog black one-T cat yellow two-N is chasing

'One black dog is chasing two yellow cats.'

The Creek numbers from 1 to 10 are easier to remember if you arrange them five by five:

1 hvmken 6 ēpâken

2 hŏkkôlen 7 kŏlvpâken

3 tuccênen 8 cenvpâken

4 ôsten 9 ŏstvpâken

5 căhkêpen 10 palen

It helps to know that vpaken means 'added'. Six comes from 'added to itself', seven comes from 'two added', etc. No Creek speaker would ever take the numbers apart this way, but it helps those who are learning the language as adults.

When used in counting or as part of an object, numbers end in -n. As part of the subject, a number ends in -t. Within a noun phrase, the order is Noun -Adjective(s) - Numeral:

Efv lvstē hvmket pose lanē hŏkkôlen assēces.

dog black one-T cat yellow two-N is chasing

'One black dog is chasing two yellow cats.'