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## Chapter 4: Word Classes

### Cherokee

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#### I. Cherokee

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|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | u:-li:ye:t-ihá<br>3SG-moan-PRES               | 'S/he's moaning.'     |
| 2. | uw-otú:hi<br>3SG-pretty                       | 'S/he's pretty.'      |
| 3. | hla y-u:-li:ye:t-ihá<br>not NEG-3SG-moan-PRES | 'S/he's not moaning.' |
| 4. | hla uw-otú:hi yi-ki<br>not 3SG-pretty NEG-be  | 'S/he's not pretty.'  |
| 5. | u:-li:ye:t-i:sk-v:ʔi<br>3SG-moan-IMPERF-PAST  | 'S/he was moaning.'   |
| 6. | uw-otú:hi ke:s-v:ʔi<br>3SG-pretty be-PAST     | 'S/he was pretty.'    |
| 7. | u:yo:sihá                                     | 'S/he's hungry.'      |
| 8. | hla yu:yo:sihá                                |                       |
| 9. | u:yo:si:skv:ʔi                                |                       |

Notes: Do not be concerned with the morphophonemics in this problem. Forms that have the same English gloss are the same morpheme (for this problem only!).

PRES = 'present tense'; IMPERF = 'imperfective' aspect, a kind of 'ongoing event';  
NEG = negation

[v] = a nasalized [ə]; : = length

A. What language family does Cherokee belong to? \_\_\_\_\_

Where is it currently spoken? \_\_\_\_\_

B. Fill in the missing translations.

C. In Cherokee, is there a distinction between the class of verbs and the class of adjectives? What is the syntactic and morphological evidence that supports your answer? (You should be able to give at least 3 pieces of evidence.)

D. What do 7 - 9 tell us about the root translated as "hungry"? Is it a verb or an adjective in Cherokee? Give your evidence.