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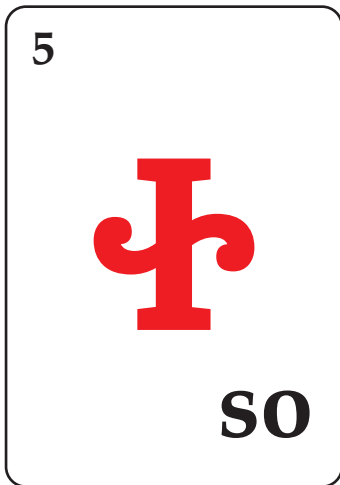
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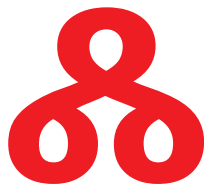
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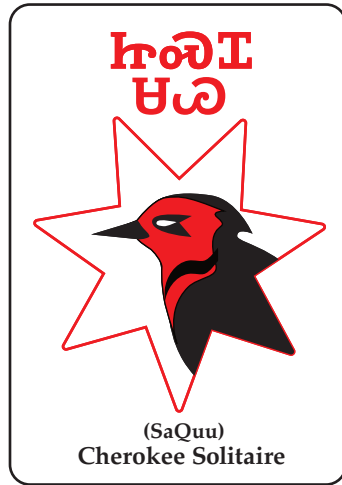
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Back of Cards



Instructions

ᏊᏍ Saquu Level 1:

Note: The game consists of 86 cards. The symbols on the card correspond to the enclosed Cherokee Syllabary chart. Keep a copy of the chart where you can see it when you first start playing the game. You may need to look at it often at first as you learn what the syllabary looks like. You may use only half the cards if you wish to split the deck. The cards that belong to the top part of the syllabary represent the first 7 rows of the Cherokee syllabary chart. It is preferred you start playing only using the top half of the deck until you learn the order of those characters. Then after you become familiar with the characters of the top half of the deck, you can add the second half of the deck for added challenge.

Begin by holding the deck in one hand and laying a card down with the other. Look at the next top card; is it “connected” to the card you just laid down? Refer to the syllabary chart to see the connections.

For example: If the first card laid down was “Go” (A), you can play either “O” (Ꮝ), “Ho” (Ꮒ), “Gi” (Ꮝ) or “Gu” (Ꮝ). If the second card is “Gi” (Ꮝ) then you can begin to also play cards connected to “Gi” (Ꮝ), for example, “I” (Ꮝ), “Hi” (Ꮒ), “Go” (A), and “Ge” (Ꮒ). If the card doesn’t connect to the first or second card you must put it to the back of the deck and so on until you have gone through the whole deck. You cannot reverse the card order and must play the cards from the top of the deck. Soon a complete picture of the entire syllabary will emerge. In this way the game is like a game but also a puzzle. Play often and soon you will remember the order of the syllabary. Level 1 of the game is completed when the player knows both the first half of the syllabary and the second half and can successfully place the cards without looking at the syllabary chart.

ᏍᏍ Tali Level 2:

Tali is where you can take what you have learned and begin to make words. Use the cards and lay out the entire syllabary. You and a friend will take turns making two syllable words. Only two-syllable words are allowed in this game. Players have a few minutes to look at the suggested words to choose from. The game begins and each player has to make 2-syllable words from memory. A “score” sheet is used to record the word that player one has played. The cards are placed back to the syllabary. Player 2 then chooses his 2 syllable word and it is written under his name to count towards a score. His cards are placed back to the syllabary. It is not necessary to hold or hide the cards. Play continues until no other

words can be made. Finally when no other words can be made the winner is declared by the person that has made the most two-syllable words. The game will be short at first but as you memorize new words the game will last longer. It is okay to give and receive help from your opponent when you are first learning the game. Variations in this game can be played by playing food first, or animal names first etc. In Advanced play instead of writing down the English word on the score sheet, you can write down the Cherokee syllabary characters in place of the English words, this will give you practice in writing the symbols. Level II is completed when the player is adept at making two syllable word combinations.

ᏍᏍ Nvgi Up to 4 players

It is played similar to dominoes. The first player lays down a card and points are given depending on the points in the upper left hand corner. The next player, lays down a card that connects to the first card. It must connect either vertical or horizontal, it cannot connect diagonally. The player who plays the last card in a horizontal row will receive 5 extra points. The ᏍᏍ Mv card has no value unless it is played as the last card in the row then it has 5 points. Play continues until all cards are laid down. If a player can’t play, they just say “pass” and maybe they can play next time. The score is tallied and the person with the highest score wins.

ᏂᏍᏍᏍ Geyatahi Wild Card

A wild card lets the player convert that card into any character on the syllabary chart. There are four wild cards in the deck. Each card’s point value is listed in the upper left corner.

About

This game was designed by Dione & Ramona Byrd. Dione is a full blood Cherokee from Sally Bull Hollow in Oklahoma and fluent in the Cherokee language. Ramona is a second language learner and helped create the gameplay & card design. We recommend players study Cherokee online or take a course to get a broader understanding of the Cherokee language. The artwork and manufacturing of the deck were provided by the Cherokee Nation Cherokee Language Department. For more information on the Cherokee Language Department please visit our website or send us a message.

<https://language.cherokee.org> email: language@cherokee.org. **ᏍᏍ!**

Sample List of Two Syllable Words

Dᵓ a-da/wood
 Dᵑ a-li/sweat
 Dᶇ a-ma/salt
 Dh a-ni/strawberry
 Dᵑ a-le/and
 Dᵓ a-wi/deer

ᵓᵓ Da-qua/whale
 Vᵓ Do-sa/mosquito
 Vᵓ Do-ya/beaver
 Sh Du-ni/ton
 Sᵓ Du-na/tuna

Sᵓ Ga-lo/gun
 Sh Ga-ni/bullet
 YE Gi-gv/blood
 SA Ga-hi/ground
 Sᵓ Ga-da/dirt
 SS Ga-du/bread
 Yᵓ Gi-ya/armadillo
 YC Gi-tli/dog
 AT Go-i/grease
 AS Go-ga/crow
 AW Go-la/winter or bone
 AP Go-tlv/butter
 Jᵑ Gu-le/acorn
 JJ Gu-gu/bottle or glass
 JY Gu-gi/tick
 Jᵓ Gu-na/turkey
 Jᵓ Gu-que/quail
 Jᵓ Gu-wa/mulberry
 EP Gv-li/coon
 EP Gv-he/bobcat
 YW Gi-la/yet

ᵓᵓ Tsi-yu/boat
 ᵓᵓ Hi-yu/pestilence
 ᵓᵓ Hv-wa/okay
 ᵓᵓ Hna-na/on

Tᵓ i-ga/day
 Tᵓ i-nv/far
 Tᵓ i-ya/pumpkin
 Tᵓ i-tsu/new

ᵓᵓ ka-wi/coffee
 ᵓᵓ ka-li/full
 ᵓᵓ ka-lv/month

ᵓᵓ nv-ya/rock
 ᵓᵓ na-quu/now
 Zᵓ no-ya/sand
 ᵓᵓ na-hna/on
 ᵓᵓ ne-quv/magnitude
 ᵓᵓ nv-gi/four
 Zᵓ no-tsi/pine
 Zᵓ no-na/hemlock
 ᵓᵓ nv-da/sun or moon
 ᵓᵓ nu-na/potato
 ᵓᵓ ni-hi/you

ᵓᵓ o-ni/last
 ᵓᵓ o-si/stove
 ᵓᵓ o-tla/soap

ᵓᵓ qua-nv/peach
 ᵓᵓ que-di/Betty
 ᵓᵓ qui-da/Peter

ᵓᵓ Sa-du/eleven
 ᵓᵓ Sa-wu/one
 ᵓᵓ Sa-sa/goose
 4ᵓ Se-di/walnut
 4M Se-lu/corn
 ᵓᵓ Su-li/buzzard
 ᵓᵓ Si-qua/pig
 ᵓᵓ Su-di/hook
 RY Sv-gi/onion
 ᵓᵓ si-wu/more, again
 ᵓᵓ si-yo/hello

WW Ta-la/cricket
 WP Ta-li/two
 ᵓᵓ Ti-na/louse
 ᵓᵓ Tlu-do/pluto
 ᵓᵓ Tsa-yi/copper or brass
 ᵓᵓ Tse-li/jelly
 ᵓᵓ Tsi-ya/poplar or sea otter
 KT tso-i/three
 KW Tso-la/tobacco
 Jᵓ Tsu-wa/noodling
 Jᵓ Tsu-tsi/porcupine
 ᵓᵓ Tsi-li/chili
 ᵓᵓ Tsi-tsi/thistle
 Jᵓ Tsu-la/fox
 ᵓᵓ Tv-ga/fly
 Sᵓ Tu-ya/bean

ᵓᵓ u-yo/bad

iᵑ v-le/young locust
 iᵓ v-tla/no (emphatic)
 ii v-v/yes

Gᵓ vado/thank you

Gᵓ wa-ga/cow
 Gᵓ wani/hickory
 Gᵓ wa-tsi/clock
 Gᵓ wa-ya/wolf
 ᵓᵓ we-sa/cat
 ᵓᵓ we-na/go away
 ᵓᵓ wi-si/mushroom
 ᵓᵓ wo-yi/phoenix or pigeon

BY Yv-gi/fork
 Bᵓ Yv-su/buffalo
 Bᵓ Yv-wi/people
 ᵓᵓ Yo-na bear
 BY Yv-gi/fork
 Bᵓ Yv-su/buffalo
 Bᵓ Yv-wi/people
 ᵓᵓ Yo-na bear

*Please visit
language.chokeee.org
 where there are free down-
 loadable word lists and other
 language materials to help
 you learn more Cherokee.*

CHEROKEE SYLLABARY

D _a	R _e	T _i	o _o	o _u	i _v
S _{ga} o _{ka}	k _{ge}	y _{gi}	A _{go}	J _{gu}	E _{gv}
o _{ha}	p _{he}	A _{hi}	F _{ho}	Γ _{hu}	o _{hv}
W _{la}	o _{le}	F _{li}	G _{lo}	M _{lu}	o _{lv}
o _{ma}	o _{me}	H _{mi}	o _{mo}	y _{mu}	G _{mv}
o _{na} t _{hna} G _{nah}	o _{ne}	h _{ni}	Z _{no}	o _{nu}	o _{nv}
I _{qua}	o _{que}	o _{qui}	o _{quo}	o _{quu}	E _{quv}
o _{sa} o _s	4 _{se}	b _{si}	o _{so}	o _{su}	R _{sv}
o _{da} W _{ta}	S _{de} t _{te}	J _{di} J _{ti}	V _{do}	S _{du}	o _{dv}
o _{dla} L _{tla}	L _{ttle}	C _{tli}	o _{tlo}	o _{tlv}	P _{tlv}
G _{tsa}	V _{tse}	o _{tsi}	K _{tso}	o _{tsu}	C _{tsv}
G _{wa}	o _{we}	o _{wi}	o _{wo}	o _{wu}	o _{wv}
o _{ya}	o _{ye}	o _{yi}	o _{yo}	G _{yu}	B _{yv}

SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY VOWELS

a, as a in father, or short as a in rival
 e, as a in late, or short as e in met
 i, as i in pique, or short as i in pit

o, as o in note, approaching aw in law
 u, as oo in fool, or short as u in pull
 v, as u in but, nasalized

CONSONANT SOUNDS

‘g’ is nearly as in English, but approaching ‘k’. ‘d’ nearly as in English, but approaching to t.
 ‘h,’ ‘k,’ ‘l,’ ‘m,’ ‘n,’ ‘q,’ ‘s,’ ‘t,’ ‘w,’ and ‘y’ as in English. Syllables beginning with ‘g’ except
 ‘ga’ have sometimes the power of ‘k.’ ‘go,’ ‘du,’ and ‘dv’ are sometimes sounded ‘to,’ ‘tu,’ and
 ‘tv’ and syllables written with tl except ‘tla’ sometimes vary to ‘dl.’