

Em ōpunayes 'He/She is speaking to/for (someone)': Dative em

Vocabulary

em vliketv clan
hvsvtkē clean
ākħōtkē closed
(v)hōlōcē cloudy; cloud
vpelkv-hayv clown
vteloyetv to collect

rākkuce colt
rvtetv to come back
ehvrpe his/her/its skin
emetv to give
vnicetv to help

With non-relational nouns, **vm**, **cem**, **em**, and **pum** are used for possession. With verbs, they indicate that an action was done to or for someone:

vm ōpunayes
cem ōpunayes
em ōpunayes
pum ōpunayes

he/she is speaking to/for me
he/she is speaking to/for you
he/she is speaking to/for him/her
he/she is speaking to/for us

vm vnices
cem vnices
em vnices
pum vnices

he/she is helping me
he/she is helping you
he/she is helping him/her
he/she is helping us

As with nouns, the prefixes are **vn**, **cen**, **en**, and **pun** before all consonants except **p** and **m**.

The verb **emetv** is a little different:

emetv
vmetv

to give
to give me

ames
cēmes
ēmes
pomes

he/she is giving me
he/she is giving you
he/she is giving him/her
he/she is giving us

Exercises

Ōh-ōnvkv: At someone's home

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| a | Uewv ôcētskv? | Do you have water? |
| b | Ehe, Cewvnhkēte?
Cem vcvnarēs. | Yes. Are you thirsty?
I'll pour it for you. |
| a | Enkâ. | Okay. |

Eshōmpes 'He/She is eating with (something)': Instrumental es-

Vocabulary

kōnhē bent	fākke dirt
ōsahwv crow	vhōlwvkē dirty
tv cetv to cut	enōk ketv disease
tvckē cut	kvrpē dry
ōpv nk v dance	kvmōksē sour (of a lemon)
ecuce fawn	celayetv to use (money), touch, feel
ehute its den, home, container	vcōkrvnwv spider
'mvrāhkē different	

A prefix **es-** is added to verbs to mean 'with (often a tool)':

Hōmpes. He/She is eating.

Eslafkvn eshōmpes. He/She is eating with a knife.

Before vowels, the prefix is often shortened to **s-**. The **es-** prefix has many different uses:

vyetv to go

vretv to go about

'svyetv to take, go with (someone)

'svretv to go about with, date

Exercises

Efv̄t alētkes 'A dog is running this way': Directional prefixes

Vocabulary

ehvckō his/her ear
ēkv̄nv land
hvsossv east
hvsăklatkv west
ekuce his/her elbow
eyōksv its end
tayē enough

cvpofv field
neha fat, grease
wvnhē firm, hard
(e)cēyetv to enter | **acēyetv** to come in
ōssetv to go out | **aōssetv** to come out

A few prefixes are used in Creek to indicate direction. With verbs that can be directed, the prefix **a-** is often used to mean 'this way':

letketv to run
vtetv to come
vcemketv to climb
hecetv to look

aletketv to run this way
avtetv to come this way
avcemketv to climb this way
ahcetv to look this way

With some verbs, **a-** means 'from' or 'out of':

lvtketv to fall
esetv to catch, take

alvtketv to fall from, fall off
aesetv to take out, take off

With verbs referring to positions, **a-** means 'up' or 'in the visible distance':

liketv to sit
hueretv to stand

aliketv to sit up, sit in the visible distance
ahueretv to stand up, stand in the visible distance

The prefix **ra-** is often used to mean 'back':

hecetv to look
vtetv to come
letketv to run

rahecetv to look back at
ravtetv to come back to
raletketv to run back to

A prefix **res-** is sometimes used to mean that someone went a distance and performed the action:

liketv to sit, live

resliketv to go a distance and sit, live

Exercises

1 Change the following sentences by adding **ra-**. Discuss the change in meaning.

a Rākkō lētkes.

b Rākkō ates.

c Rākko hēces.

Avm ōpanes 'He/She is dancing with me'

Vocabulary

pvlākiv dish
vhayetv to draw
vpuecetv to dream
hacē drunk
lvmhe eagle
etemvretv to race
etemvrkv race

wakv-hvrpe cowhide
wakv-neha cream
Ōhfvnkv the One Above
tōfketv to spit
vhōpvnetv to wreck, spoil
hākiv spoon

The **a-** prefix is used with **vm**, **cem**, **em**, **pum** to mean 'with me, you, him/her, us':

Ōpanes.	He/She is dancing.
Avm ōpanes.	He/She is dancing with me.
Yvhikes.	He/She is singing.
Avn yvhikes.	He/She is singing with me.

The markers **cem** and **pum** have special forms **ecem** and **epum** after **a-**, however, and **a-** changes to **i-** before **e**:

avm ōpanes	he/she is dancing with me
iecem ōpanes	he/she is dancing with you
iem ōpanes	he/she is dancing with him/her
iepum ōpanes	he/she is dancing with us
avn yvhikes	he/she is singing with me
iecen yvhikes	he/she is singing with you
ien yvhikes	he/she is singing with him/her
iepun yvhikes	he/she is singing with us

Exercises

- 1 Add the person in parentheses to whatever's being done:
- Ex. Yvhikes. (ēme) Ien yvhikes.
- a Vtotkes. (vne) _____
- b Nōrices. (pome) _____

- c Mēces. (ēme)
- d Yvhiketskv? (vne)
- e Ūpanv? (cēme)

'Svm mahēt ôs 'He/She is taller than me'

Vocabulary

enhvteceskv the first time
tvpeksē flat
păkpvkuce flower
căk-vyetv to follow
etepők fight
eshcetv to find
enke-wesakv finger

lőkety to eat up, devour
höntety to sprout
hörköpetv to steal
etuce stick
'tő-könhe stickball stick(s)
hvsvtectv to clean
cuntv worm

The **es-** prefix combines with **vm**, **cem**, **em**, **pum** to indicate comparison:

mahē	tall
'svm mahē	taller than me
escem mahē	taller than you
'sem mahē	taller than him/her
espum mahē	taller than us

Here are some examples in sentences:

Bill yv ető 'sem mahēt ôs.	Bill is taller than this tree.
Mary 'svm mahēt ôs.	Mary is taller than me.
Yv etuce 'sen cvpkekot ôs.	It's not as long as this stick.

For 'I', 'we', etc., agent person markers are used:

Bill 'sem mahiyēt ôs.	I'm taller than Bill.
Mary 'sem mahvkot ôs.	I'm not taller than Mary.
Yv cvtő 'sen răkketskē te?	Are you bigger than this rock?

Exercises

1 Use a comparative statement in each case to describe the object (for example, *Heyv 'sem mahēt ôs.*)



b



c



d



e



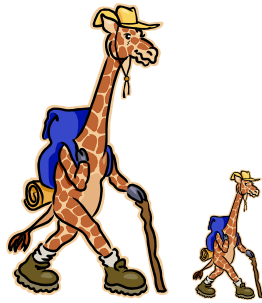
f



2

Write a sentence describing the difference:

a



Bill

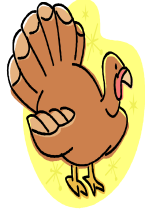
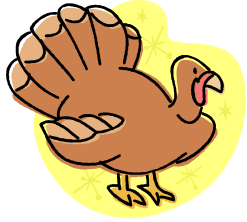
Sam

b



cem atvme

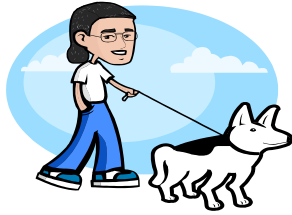
cepuse em atvme



c

heyv penwv

mv penwv



d

vne

Sarah

Punayvyēs 'I speak': Habits; löcv tat 'now the turtle'

Vocabulary

sicetv to lay (an egg), give birth to
pönvttv wild animal
vpuekv tame animal, livestock
culv fox
enhesse his/her friend
köte small frog
hetutē frozen

nak-lökce fruit
täklīke-säkmorke frybread
ökhacē funny
'sesketv glass
Hesaketvmesē God
hvtvpketv to step down

When an action refers to a habit or recurring event, the I-grade is used with **-ē**:

Svtvn wiyis.	I'm selling an apple.
Svtvn wiyiyēs.	I sell apples. (short way)
Svtvn wiyiyēt ôs.	I sell apples. (long way)

Statements about objective facts take **ôwēs** rather than **ôs**:

Lucv rvrön hömpēt ôs.	The turtle (a particular one) eats fish.
Lucv rvrön hömpēt ôwēs.	The turtle (all turtles) eats fish.

A common word in Creek stories is **tat**. It follows a noun phrase and indicates that that noun phrase has slight emphasis. Sometimes an expression like **löcv tat** seems best translated as 'now the turtle'. Pronouns contract with **tat**:

vntat I
centat you
entat he/she
pöntat we

Exercises

Öh-önvkv: Löcv

Löcv pönvttvt ôwēs.
Löcv tat hvlvlatkēn arēt ôwēs.
Löcv letkekot ôwēs.
Löcv custake sicēt ôwēs.
Löcv tat en cukö era öhlicēt arēt ôwēs.
Löcv uewvn äk-ömiyēt ôwēs.

Löcv nak-lanen hõmpēt ôwēs.
Löcv rvrõ hõmpēt ôwēs.
Löcv 'tõ-essen hõmpēt ôwēs.
Löcv nake sulkēn en penkvlēt ôwēs.
Löcv penkalen owât, en cukõn cēyēt ôwēs.

Nēsē wītēs 'He/She might buy it', Cem vnicvko tâyes 'I can't help you'

Vocabulary

söpăkhvtekē gray
hvlvtetv to hold
cukō-răkkō ceremonial ground
eccv gun
afvcketv happiness
cvfeknē healthy, well
hvlwe-tvlofv heaven

eyvpe its horn
estekene horned owl
enōkktv-cukō hospital
cukō-tvlvme motel, hotel
môwis but
ōtvketv to hug

An auxiliary **wītē** 'might' appears with stems in the I-grade ending in **-ē**:

Nēsē	wītēs.
buy	might
He/She might buy it.	

Agent person markers go on the auxiliary:

Ayē	wītiyēs.
go	I might
I might go.	

A different pattern is used to mean 'can' or 'can't':

Vyvko	tâyes.
I'm not going	can
I can't go.	

In the 'can' pattern, agent person markers go on the main verb.

We saw before that **-u** is used to mean 'also, too': **vneu** 'me, too'. This ending is not used with words ending in u, ō, or o. Instead, mvō 'that one, too' is used:

răkkō mvō	the horse, too
------------------	----------------

Ōh-ōnvkv: Tōlōse en hōktē catuce

Tōlōse en hōktē catusēt arvtēs.
Yvkapôf, telekōt tăk-ôcen eshēcvtēs.

Afvckē tatēs.

"Estimvt vĥocetvn vm vnicvhanâ?" maket vpohvtēs.

Sōkhvn em pohen, "Mōnks, cem vnicvko tâyes," kicvtēs.

Ayôf, cōwatvt hūeren, mvō, em pohvtēs.

"Heyv telekō vĥocetv vm vnicvhanetskv?" kicet em pohen,

"Mōnks, cem vnicvko tâyes," kicvtēs.

Hvtvm ayôf, rākkōt hūeren hēcvtēs.

Mvō, "Heyv telekō vĥocetv vm vnicvhanetskv?" kicet em pohen,

"Mōnks, cem vnicvko tâyes," kicvtēs.

"Mon owât, vnet vĥocarēs," makvtēs.

Tōlōse en hōktē catuce en tȳlkusēt telekō vĥocvtēs.

Hōfōnekōn telekō tat en lokcvtēs!

"Estimvt waretv vm vnicvhanâ?" maket vpohvtēs.

Sōkhv tat em vniceko tâyvtēs.

Cōwatvō, em vniceko tâyvtēs.

Rākkō mvō, em vniceko tâyvtēs.

'Tōlōse en hōktē catuce en tȳlkusēt warvtēs.

Tāklīken herēn, cvmpusēn hayvtēs.

"Tāklīke tat, vn tȳlkusēt hōmpvhanis cē!" afvckēt makvtēs.

Exercises

1 Change the following sentences into 'might' sentences:

- a Ēskes.
- b Mēces.
- c Mēcīs.

2 Change the following sentences into 'can' sentences:

- a Yvhikīs.
- b Mēcetskes.

Expanding your vocabulary: Kaces 'He's breaking it', Kvckēs 'It's broken'

Vocabulary

cvlvpētv to mix
cesvpētv to crumble
hōcefētv to name
fvlvpētv to split (one)
ēhetv to hide (something)
hōcētv to pound
kvctv to snap (a stick)
vkueyētv to move (something)
vpoyetv to set (three or more)

vhōpvnetv to ruin
wvkecētv to lay (one)
hōmāhtētv to lead
wiketv to leave
vnōkecētv to love
vnōkeckv love
kasetv to scrape
vhōretv to sew

Intransitive verbs are sometimes formed from transitive verbs by adding **-k-**:

ēhetv to hide (something) **ēhketv** to hide (oneself)
vkueyētv to move (something) **vkueketv** to move (oneself)
vpoyetv to set (three or more) **vpoketv** to sit (of three or more)

The forms in **-k-** are often most natural as adjectives (ending in **-ē**):

cvlvpētv to mix **cvlvpkē** mixed
cesvpētv to crumble **cesvpkē** crumbled
hōcefētv to name **hōcefkē** named

Exercises

1 Guess the meanings of the forms below:

fvlvpētv to split (one)	fvlvpkē _____
hōcētv to pound	hōckē _____
kvctv to snap (a stick)	kvckē _____
vhōpvnetv to ruin	vhōpvnkē _____
kasetv to scrape	kaskē _____
vhōretv to sew	vhōrkē _____

Higher numbers

Vocabulary

palen hvmköntvlâken	eleven
palen hökkölöhkâken	twelve
palen tuccenöhkâken	thirteen
palen östöhkâken	fourteen
palen cähkepöhkâken	fifteen
palen ěpöhkâken	sixteen
palen kölvpöhkâken	seventeen
palen cenvpöhkâken	eighteen
palen östvpöhkâken	nineteen
pale-hökkôlen	twenty
cökpe hvmken	one hundred
cökpe-räkkö hvmken	one thousand
cökpe-räkkö-vcule	million

Here are the numbers for 11-19:

11	palen hvmköntvlâken
12	palen hökkölöhkâken
13	palen tuccenöhkâken
14	palen östöhkâken
15	palen cähkepöhkâken
16	palen ěpöhkâken
17	palen kölvpöhkâken
18	palen cenvpöhkâken
19	palen östvpöhkâken

The numbers 12-19 all include **öhkâken**, which looks like 'sits on (of two)'.

The numbers 20, 30, 40, etc. have the following form:

20	pale-hökkôlen
30	pale-tuccênen
40	pale-ôsten
50	pale-cähkêpen
60	pale-ěpâken
70	pale-kölvpâken
80	pale-cenvpâken
90	pale-östvpâken

Note that the decades above are compounded, while the teens are separate words.

The numbers 21-29, 31-39, etc. are similar to the teens:

21 **pale-hökkôlen hvmköntvlâken**
22 **pale-hökkôlen hökkölöhkâken**

Here are the higher numbers:

100 **cökpe hvmken**
101 **cökpe hvmken hvmket vpâken**
200 **cökpe hökkôlen**
1,000 **cökpe-räkkö hvmken**
2,000 **cökpe-räkkö hökkôlen**
1,000,000 **cökpe-räkkö-vcule hvmken**

Exercises

Ecõt tasket ares 'A deer is going about jumping': Non-final clauses

Vocabulary

em pvlse his/her spouse, partner

vkĕrkv any measure (esp. mile, gallon)

heleswv medicine

etöhkviketv to gather together, meet

wakv-pesē milk

fus-svhayv mockingbird

hvse hvmken next month

nak-heckv something watched for fun (movie, TV)

When one clause is at the same time as another clause and the two clauses share the same subject, the first clause ends in **-et**:

Ecõt tasket ares.

A deer is going about jumping.
("jumping and going around")

Ecõt lĕtket, tasket ares.

A deer is running, and jumping about.
("running, jumping, going about")

Lucv efvn hĕcet likvtēs.

Turtle sat looking at the dog.

Yvhvt efvn nafket elĕces.

A wolf is hitting a dog to death.

If the first clause happens before the second clause, the first clause is in the h-grade:

Ecõt letĭket, taskvtēs.

A deer ran and jumped.

This is the sequential use of the h-grade: to indicate that one action occurs before another.

If the two clauses have different subjects, the ending **-en** is used:

Ecõt letĭken, cufet taskvtēs. A deer ran and a rabbit jumped.

Another question marker in Creek is **-eha**. This ending expresses a doubtful question ('could it be?'):

Mĕceha?

Could he be doing it?

The ending **-eha** contracts with **ōmetv** 'to be': **ōmeha?** > **ōha?**.

The second person agent markers **-etsk-** and **-atsk-** are often pronounced **-ecc-** and **-acc-** in ordinary conversation.

Ŏh-ŏnvkv: After meeting someone

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| a | Mary kêrreccv? | Do you know Mary? |
| b | Kerrvkot ôs. | No, I don't. |
| a | O. Uewohkv likēt ont,
mvhayvt owēs. | Oh. She lives in Wewoka
and is a teacher. |
| b | Dan Harjo cen nak't ôhạ? | Is Dan Harjo your kin? |
| a | 'Stvn likēt? | Where does he live? |
| b | Uetumhkv. | Wetumka. |
| a | Cvppvvt owēs. | He would be my uncle. |

Exercises

Mv cvpofv ähyet eroran 'When he got to the field'

Vocabulary

laksv liar

läksetv to lie

vtökyehattē lightning

lvce limb

em apohicetv to mind, listen to

kvnsvlatkv lizard

pucase master, lord, owner

sömecetv to lose (one)

este-hövnwv man

satetv to sign, mark

We've seen that **-at(e)** can be used for definiteness: **mv efv lvstat(e)**. The same ending can be used at the end of a clause:

Mv cvpofv ähyet erorâten... When he got to the field...

A word like **erorâten** is often shortened to **erorân**. A clause like this ending in **-n** generally signals a change in subject. For a continuation of the same subject, **erorâtet (erorât)** is used.

Exercises

Vtotkof 'When she's working', Vtotkekv 'Because she's working': Adverbial clauses

Vocabulary

rvfö winter

meskē summer

tasāhcē spring

āklōvvhē muddy

pvtö mushroom

vcopv nail

tafvmpē onion

tafvmpuce wild onions

hvökē open

hvwecetv to open

öp owl

essiyetv to paint ... with

Creek has several endings that can turn sentences into adverbial clauses. To say 'when (something happens)', a suffix **-of** is added to an l-grade stem:

Vtotkof, **örēn** **oskvtēs.**
she's working-when greatly it rained (long ago)
While/When he was working, it rained a lot.

The word **ômof** 'when it is' can be used with time words:

Rvfö ômof, ... When it is winter, ...

To say 'so' or 'because', a suffix **-ekv** is used with an l-grade stem:

Vtotkekv, **vhoyēko tayet omes.**
she's working-because we can't go
She's working, so we can't go.

The sequence **-eko (e)mônken** means 'before (doing something)':

Mēceko mônken Before he does it

Ōh-önvkv: Rvfö ômof

Rvfö ômof, ksvppēt ôwēs.

Rvfö ômof, hetutēt ôwēs.

Rvfö ômof, hōtalēt ôwēs.

Rvfö ômof, hōtvlē ksvppēt ôwēs.

Rvfö ômof, kafe herēt ôwēs.

Rvfö ômof, fayiyēt ôwēs.

Rvfö ômof, Cettö nocēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, cettö nōcicēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, Nōköse nocēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, nōköse nōcicēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, ösafke hiyēn ēskiyēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, pvrkö-afken cvyacēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, cehecarēs!

Meskē ômof, hiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, pusketvn ariyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, *vacation* ariyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, uewvn äk-ömiyiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, rvrön 'mäkwiyiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, *barbecue* ociyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, vcn hömpiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, vsse sulkēn ēskiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, vpvskēn ēskiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, 'stekene fullēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, pvhen wariyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, yekcēn vtotkiyēt ôwēs!

Tasähcē ômof, tafvmpucen hömpiyēt ôwēs!
Tasähcē ômof, pvhe lanēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, 'to-esse hakēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, wēso höpoyiyēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, fuswv sulkēt fullēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, leköthē hakēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, cvpofucen hayiyēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, vcn vhociyēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, tōmatvn vhociyēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, nake sulkēn vhociyēt ôwēs.
Tasähcē ômof, öskē sulkēt oskēt ôwēs.
Tasahcôf, cehecarēs!

Exercises

Vtotkis 'Even though she's working', Vtotken owat 'If she's working'

Vocabulary

höyvnetv to pass by
'sem vtehkv pie
pvce pigeon
cule pine
hecepăkwv pipe

sukcv bag, sack
vcvnetv to pour
ēleskē pouty, sulky
mēkusvpetv to pray

To say 'even though', an ending **-îs** is added to an I-grade stem:

Yekcēn vtotkeyîs, **fēketv cutkēt os.**
hard we work-though pay is small
Even though we work hard, the pay is small.

To say 'if', the expression **-en owat** is added to an I-grade stem:

Yekcēn vtotketsken owat, **cen fēkarēs.**
hard you work if I'll pay you
If you work hard, I'll pay you.

Notice that the agent person markers occur on the main verb (not on **owat**).

To say 'before' something happens, use **-eko (e)mônken**:

Yömöckeko mônken ayvtēs. He left before it got dark.

Exercises

Mv este hûerat 'the man standing there': Relative clauses

Vocabulary

noksetv to consume (crops)
vnr̥vpetv to meet (someone), run
into (someone)
fiketv to turn (right or left)
vkerricetv to think about
vkerrickv thought

tör-öpuswv tear, teardrop
fölotetv to turn ... around
fölotketv to turn around
vpoktv twin(s)
recvpetv to untie
recvpkē untied

We've previously seen **-at(e)** used with adjectives:

mv efv lvstat(e) the black dog

The same ending can be used with verbs when they modify a noun:

mv este hûerat(e) the man standing there

When more than one verb modifies a noun, each ends in **-ē**, and **-at(e)** appears on the last one:

mv nake arat(e) the thing going around

mv nake noksē arat(e) the thing going around consuming crops

mv este vnrapē hûerat(e) the man standing there who'd met them

Öh-önkv: Höfönof, Cvcutkusof

Höfönof, cvcutkusof, nâke nököse omēn hêcimvts.

Meskēt ôwen, nerē hvr̥essusēt ôwēmvts.

Cvrvhv 'tepâket, pupuse encukön rvthoyet welakēn,

nenen nâke lvstet aöhhûeren hêcēmvts.

"Nâken aöhhûera?" cvrvhvt maken,

"Kerräks," kicimvts.

Fekhönnet sehökēn, mv nâkeu, nekēyeköt aöhhûeremvts.

"Nâk 'stowvhaneya?" maken,

"Cvtön vfvllvkēs," kihcen,

nene vfopken cvtön höpoyeyân, sepekön,

fäkke-cerēhe tylkusēt ôcen, mvn cawēt vfvllēmvts.

Hvmket nvfikvcöken, ahueren hehcēt, tökorkvhaneyôf,

"Hey!" maken pohhēt, vfvllēyât wîkēmvts.

Sehōkeyat fvccvn aten owîsan, pōrket aret ōhwvten vpelicēmvtš!
Nerē welākekōt cekīcvkiyēt ōnt owâten,
welaket owatskes cê," pukicemvts.

Exercises

Expanding your vocabulary: **eletv** 'to die', **elēcetv** 'to kill'

Vocabulary

vpōhkv question
telōmhv quilt
kvwvpetv to raise
cetto-mēkkō rattlesnake
pōknvkv nest

cokv-tvleme newspaper
kvsvppofv north
lekōthofv south
vhvmkvtkv number
lākcvpē oak tree

Creek has many pairs of intransitive and transitive verbs in which the transitive verb ends in **-ic-**, **-ēc-**, or **-uec-**:

hōmpetv to eat
eletv to die (of one)
fekhōnnetv to cease, stop
hecetv to see, look
esketv to drink
nōretv to get done, cooked
āklōpetv to take a bath

hōmpicetv to feed
elēcetv to kill (one)
fekhōnnicetv to stop ...
hecicetv to show
eskuecetv to give a drink
nōricetv to cook
āklōpēcetv to give a bath

The same endings are also used with adjectives:

kvsvppē cold
lvstē black
rākkē big

kvsvppēcetv to chill
lvstēcetv to blacken
rākkuecetv to raise (an animal)

It's hard to predict what the transitive or intransitive form of a verb will be, so it's best just to memorize them.

Exercises

Cufet okat: Quoting someone.

Vocabulary

etetakē ready
ōrēn really
enliketv his/her residence
vpvlwv the rest
fēkvpstv to rest
hōmpstv-cukō restaurant
tākfulwv ribbon

sētstv to tear, rip
lōkcē ripe
lekwē rotten
tatēs was
cuehstv to freeze
nak-ōnvkuce story

Creek uses a special frame for quoting someone:

Cufet okat, "Cettōt wākkes cē!" posen kicvtēs.
rabbit saying snake is lying! cat said to him
"There's a snake!" Rabbit said to the cat.

The intransitive verb **ōketv** 'to say, mean' is used first with the **-at(e)** ending. The quote comes second, followed by a more specific verb of saying (usually **kicstv** 'to say to' or **makstv** 'to say').

Here are some more examples:

Lōcvt okat, "Fuswvt yvhikvcōks," makvtēs.
Turtle said, "There's a bird singing."

Hōktēt okat, "Rākkōt lētkvcōks," ecken kicvtēs.
The woman said to her mother, "There's a horse running."

In the above sentences, a quotation functions as the object of **makvtēs** or **kicvtēs**. That is, the quotation is what was said. Other verbs can take clauses (sentences) as objects. The verb **hecstv** 'to see', for example, can be used when someone sees someone doing something:

Tvkōcat fullen hēcis. I see ants going about.

Notice the form of the object clause: it ends in **-n**.

The verb **hakstv** 'to become, turn, get' is often used with adjectives:

Cvtkōlē hakes. I'm getting cold.

Nak-õnvkuce: Tvffõ

Tvffõ-mvnettēt arvtēs. 'Pvnetv yacēt ôwvtēs.
Netta õmylknv 'panet vrēpēt ôwvtēs.
Meskē ômof, netta herakusof vtõtkekõt, äkkõpvnêtt vrēpvtēs.
Äkkõpanet arõf, tvkõcat fullen hēcvtēs.
Õmylkvtt vtõtķētt fullētt owen hēcvtēs.
"Nâk 'stowen yecēn vtotatska?" kicet em põhaktēs.
"Hõmpetvn hericet owēs," kicaktēs.
"Nâk 'stowen?" Tvffõ maket vpohvtēs.
"Rvfõt vlvkvhanēt ôwēs," kicakēt em õnyaktēs.
"Rvfõ? Nâket rvfõ tē?" Tvffõ maket vpohvtēs.
"Rvfõ tat kvsvppēt ôwet, hetotēt ôwēs," kicaktēs.
"Kvsvppē? Nâket kvsvppēt ôwa?" maket vpohvtēs.
"Nâke õmylkvtt cuehakēt ôwēs, rvfõ ômof.
Momet fettv vretv herekot ôwēs, kicaktēs.
"Mon owât, rvfõ vlakõf, fettv õssekõt likarēs," mähket vyēpvtēs.
Tvffõ tat äkkõpanet, vrēpen rvfõ vlakvtēs.
Kvsvppēt ômen 'pvnetv en yekcē hakvtēs.
Etkõlēt tatēs. Hetutēpen arvtēs.
Ayõf, ēkvn-hvõket līken hēcvtēs.
Yõmuckēt ôwen cēyetv yacekatēs.
Mõwis cēyvtēs. Heceko tâyvtēs.
Yvkapet ayõf, nõkõset wâkken rvcakhvtēs.
"Estimvt ara?" Nõkõse makvtēs.
"Tvffõt aret owis," kicen...
"Õssvs! Õssvs! Fettvn õssvs!" Nõkõset kicvtēs.
Tvffõ tat penklēt fettvn õsīyet ayvtēs.
Etkõlēt elwē tatēs. Tvkõcan vkerricvtēs.
"Tvkõca en cukõn vyvhanis," makvtēs.
Ayõf, kvsvppēt hetoten, Tvffõ tat cuehēpvtēs. Mvn elēpvtēs.

Exercises

Āhyetskvs! 'Don't go!'; **Āhyvkos** 'I will not go'; **Mēcvcvcs** 'you must do it'

Vocabulary

vhvmkv once	pōcase master, owner, lord
mōnkv so	uewv-vcvkv water container
em vsehetv to warn against, forbid	ōhletketv to run toward
hōfōnekon before long	tōhopke fence
cōmottetv to hop	rōpottetv to go through
cvpofuce garden	rōketv to take off (a piece of clothing)
setaphō cabbage	ehvnetv to scold
lane-papkv lettuce	rōretv to get to (a place), reach
nake thing nanvke things	

One way to form negative commands is to add **-ekōt** to a zero grade stem: **vyekōt (ōwvs)** 'don't go!', **hōmpekōt (ōwvs)** 'don't eat!'. Another way is to use an h-grade stem, **-etsk-** 'you (agent)', and **-vs**:

āhyetskvs!	don't go!
hōmīpetskvs!	don't eat!

When the h-grade is used with a negative, it indicates a negative future:

āhyvkos	I will not go
mehcvkos	I will not do it
hōmīpekos	he/she will not eat it

A suffix **-vccvs** is used to mean 'must' or 'should':

hōmpvccvs	you must eat
vyvccvs	you must go

Exercises

Nak-ōnvkuce: Cufuce

Vhvmkv cufucet arvtēs. Ecket okât, "Tvlofvn vyvhanis," kicvtēs.
"Mōnkv, mucv-nettv mv este en cukō āhyetskvs!" kicet em vsēhvtēs.
Ecke tat vyēpvtēs.

Hõfõnekõn, Cufuce kapv vcîyet, ossvtēs.
Lētket, lētket, cõmottet arvtēs.
Ākkõpanet arõf, ākhvsē likēt õwen hēcvtēs.
Hvtvm ayõf, este en cukõn rorvtēs.
Cvpofucen este tat ocēt õwvtēs.
Nak-lõkce sulkēn hēcvtēs.
Cufuce tat afvckē tatēs.
Este en cvpofucen õhcēyvtēs.
Setaphõ õcen, lane-papkv õcen, nanvke sulkēt õcen hēcvtēs.
Nanvke õmylkv õcat hõmpet afvckēt arvtēs.
Hõmpet arõf, Cvpofv-põcaset Cufucen hēcvtēs.
Esetvn kowet assēcvtēs.
Cufuce tat penkvlēt, pvfnēn lētkvtēs.
Lētket ayõf, cukucet lîken hehcet, mvn cēyvtēs.
Uewv-vcvkvvt tākliken hēcvtēs.
Tasîket vpikvtēs. Ēhkēt lîkof, hãktēskvtēs!
Cvpofv-põcase tat Cufuce hãktēskân põhhet, õhlētkvtēs!
Cufuce tasîket letkēpvtēs.
'Tõhopken rõpottõf, kapuce en hvlatvtēs!
Lvpkēn rõhket lētkvtēs.
Kapuce ocekot en cukõn rorvtēs.
Ecket õrēn ehanvtēs!

Exercises

Estimv 'who, someone, anyone': Indefinite pronouns

Vocabulary

nak-vpvlvtkv trash
etö-hvrpe tree bark
fvccē true, honest
vslēcetv to turn off (a lamp)
cuköpericetv to visit

cuköpericv visitor
vwötetv to vomit
em ehaketv to wait
vhönetv to wake up

The question words **nâke**, **estimv**, **estvmî**, **estv**, and **estî** can be used for wh-words ('what', 'who', etc.), any-words ('anything', 'anyone'), and some-words ('something', 'someone'):

Estimvn hēca?
Estimvn hēcv?
Estimvn hecekö?

Who is he/she looking at?
Is he/she looking at someone?
Isn't he looking at anyone?

Estvmîn aya?
Estvmîn ayv?
Estvmîn vyeckö?

Where is he/she going?
Is he/she going somewhere?
Isn't he going anywhere?

When the sentence ends in -a, the translation is probably a wh-word. If the sentence is not a question or if it's a question ending in a short vowel, the translation is probably a some-word. When the sentence is negative, it's probably an any-word.

Öh-önvkv: Fus' Svhayv (The Mockingbird)

A Apöhicvkes! Puetake omÿlvt.
C Cen yvhiket,
E Etön öhlîket,
F Fus' svhayvt yvhikvcöks.
H Herēn fuswv tat 'svhayet,
I Ien-yvhiketv yekcēt owēs!
K Kerretv kōwvkis,
L Lvpkēn yvhiketv 'teyöpushuecet
M Meskē ômof afvckēt arēt ôwēs.
N Nerē ômof svhayeko tâyēt ôwēs.
P Penwv mvö, svhayeko tâyēt ôwēs.

- R** RvřŃ ômf, lekŃtkan vyĕpĕt ôwĕs.
S Sepekon owât, cvyayakusĕt ôwĕs.
T Tuskuce owĕt haket,
U Ue-fuswv vpvlwv svhayet
V VcewekŃn tasahcĕt ôwĕs, rvlaken owât
W Wenahokuce 'ste-naŃricvkusan hŃmpĕt ôwĕs.
Y Yvmvĕcetv yekcĕt ôwet, momen estimvt
en yvhiketv yvhikēkos!

Exercises

Reporting speech, thought, and perception

Vocabulary

hõrre war
õkkõsetv to wash
cvstvlē watermelon
lõwakē limber, flexible
lvcpē wet

fotketv to whistle
tvphē wide
hõnecē wild
hõtvletv to blow

Creek often uses direct quotations. The verb **kicetv** 'to say to' is one verb that is used to report direct quotations:

"Põkkõ avnwikvs," hõvnwvt cēpānan kices.

"Throw me the ball," the man said to the boy. =Direct report

Notice that the quotation occurs before the subject **hõvnwvt** 'the man'. This is the usual pattern.

The verb **kicetv** can also be used for indirect reports. Here are two different ways to say the same thing:

"Hõmpetv hayetskvrēs" Mary'n kices.

"Cook a meal," he said to Mary. =Direct report

Mary't hõmpetv hayvrēn kices.

He said that Mary is to cook a meal. =Indirect report

Notice in the above sentence that the ending **-ēn** is used for indirect reports.

One stylistic difference between Creek and English is that English uses more indirect reporting. In Creek it's more common for direct reporting to be used, even for thoughts:

"Mary hõmpetv hayvrēs" kōmes.

He thinks, "Mary will cook." =Direct report

It would be more normal in English to say, 'He thinks that Mary will cook', i.e., to use an indirect report.

The verb **kicetv** can be used for direct or indirect reports, but the verb **maketv** can only be used with direct reports:

"Hõmpetv hayarēs" makes.

He said, "I will cook a meal."

We've previously seen examples like the following:

Atvmen nesetvn eyâces.

He wants to buy a car.

In the above sentence, the person doing the buying is the same as the person doing the wanting. When one person wants someone else to do something, **-ēn** must be used:

Mary't atvmen nesvrēn eyâces.

He wants Mary to buy a car.

The above sentence is literally, 'He wants that Mary will buy a car.'

Verbs like **hecetv** 'to see' and **põhetv** 'to hear' use a slightly different pattern:

Etõt latken hêcis.

I see a tree falling.

Etõt latken pôhis.

I hear a tree falling.

Summary. There are several different ways to report speech, thought, or perceptions:

direct report	"Hõmpetv hayetskvrēs" (kices)
indirect report	Atvmen nesvrēn (eyâces)
	Etõt latken (hêcis)
verbal noun	Atvmen nesetvn (eyâces)

Exercises

'Casual' activities: -ep-

Vocabulary

hōrkopv thief
vwiketv to throw out, away
tenētkē thunder
ōketv time
em etektvnkē having free time

hece tobacco
etōlaswv his/her/its tongue
mētke-lētkv train
etvrpv its wing

A suffix **-ep-** is used with verbs to indicate a casual or spontaneous action. With a verb like **liketv** 'to sit', the translation is 'sit back' or 'settle down':

Likēpvtēs.

He/She sat back. (n-grade)

Likepvrans.

He/She is going to settle down.

The suffix **-ep-** is often used with things that have happened accidentally or spontaneously:

Elēpet os.

(> **Elēttos**)

He's dead.

Kvrpēpet os.

(> **Kvrpētτος**)

It's dried.

As shown in the above, **-ep-** is often contracted.

With **vyetv** 'to go' and other verbs of motion, **-ep-** indicates an event occurring as a consequence of another event:

Esīket vyēpvtēs.

He drank it and left.

The translation is usually 'took off', 'went off', 'departed', or 'left'.

Exercises

Appendix

Be-sentences

Be-sentences with noun phrases:

<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Verb</u>
Heyv este(t)	vnhesset	ôs.
this person-T	my friend-T	is
'This person is my friend.'		

Be-sentences with adjectives:

<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Adjective -t</u>	<u>Verb</u>
Mv efv(t)	lvstēt	ôs.
that dog-T	black-T	is
'That dog is black.'		

Noun phrases

Within noun phrases, demonstratives and possessors precede the noun. Adjectives and numerals follow:

<u>Demonstrative/Possessor</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Numeral</u>
mv	efv	cutkē	
that	dog	small	
'that small dog'			
	efv	lvstē	hvmket
	dog	black	one-T
'one black dog'			
Bill	em efv lvstē		
	his dog	black	
'Bill's black dog'			

Overview of the sentence

A sentence has the order subject (-t), object (-n), verb:

<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Noun phrase -n</u>	<u>Verb</u>
Efv	posen	assēces.
dog-T	cat-N	is chasing
'A dog is chasing a cat.'		

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

Hiyôwat	efvt	posen	assēces.
now	dog-T	cat-N	is chasing
'Right now a dog is chasing a cat.'			

Overview of the verb

A verb consists of prefixes, a root, and suffixes:

Dir.	Inst.	Dative	Patient	Loc.	Spont.	Pl.	Fut1	Agent	Neg	Tense	Dur	Mood	
a-	es-	em	cv-	öh-	ROOT-	-ep-	-vk-	-vhan-	-i-	-ekö-	-vnk-	-ē-	-s
Stem for grades													

A stem is larger than a root, consisting of all prefixes, the root, and **-ep-**, **-vk-**, and **-vhan-**. The stem is what grades apply to.

Some terminology:

- directional prefixes: prefixes indicating 'this way', 'over there', etc.
- instrumental: a prefix es- meaning 'with (a knife, etc.)'
- dative: prefixes indicating 'to' or 'for' someone
- patient: person markers for object ('me') or non-deliberate subject
- root: the most elemental portion of a verb (containing most of the meaning)
- spontaneous: a suffix (-ep-) indicating casual manner
- plural: a suffix on verbs indicating a plural subject or object
- future 1: a suffix indicating a near future
- agent: person markers for a deliberate subject ('I')
- negation: a suffix meaning 'not'
- tense: suffixes indicating past tense (-vnk-, -emvt(e)-, -vtē-) or open-ended future (-vrē-)
- mood: suffixes indicating a statement (-s), question (-v), or command (-vs)
- grade: a process changing the internal shape of a stem

Overview of the grades

L-grade: lengthen a short vowel (v, ä > a; u, ö > o; e > ē). Don't lengthen long vowels, diphthongs, or VIC, VmC, or VnC.

F-grade: same as l-grade but add falling tone.

N-grade: same as l-grade but add nasalization.

H-grade: if stem ends VC, add h before C and shorten V. If stem ends VC₁C₂ or Vkk, insert î. If stem ends VC₁C₁-, change to VC₁îy-.

	stem	L-grade	F-grade	N-grade	H-grade
see	hec-	hēc-	hêc-	hęc-	hehc-
pay	fēk-	fēk-	fêk-	fęc-	fehkc-
sit	lik-	lik-	lîk-	lîk-	lihk-
eat	hōmp-	hōmp-	hôm̄p-	hõmp-	hõmîp-
lie	wăkk-	wakk-	wâkk-	wăkk-	wăkîk-
run	letk-	lēt̄k-	lēt̄k-	lēt̄k-	letîk-
hit	nvfk-	nafk-	nâfk-	naḥk-	nvfik-
know	kerr-	kērr-	kêrr-	kęc̄rr-	kerîy-

Numerals

1	hvmken
2	hōkkôlen
3	tuccēnen
4	ôsten
5	căhkêpen
6	ēpâken
7	kōlvpâken
8	cenvpâken
9	östvpâken
10	palen
11	palen hvmköntvlâken
12	palen hōkkôlöhkâken
13	palen tuccenöhkâken
14	palen östöhkâken
15	palen căhkepöhkâken
16	palen ēpöhkâken
17	palen kōlvpöhkâken
18	palen cenvpöhkâken
19	palen östvpöhkâken
20	pale-hōkkôlen
21	pale-hōkkôlen hvmköntvlâken
22	pale-hōkkôlen hōkkôlöhkâken
30	pale-tuccēnen
40	pale-ôsten
50	pale-căhkêpen
60	pale-ēpâken
70	pale-kōlvpâken
80	pale-cenvpâken
90	pale-östvpâken
100	cōkpe hvmken
101	cōkpe hvmken hvmket vpâken

200	cőkpe hökkôlen
1,000	cőkpe-räkkö hvmken
2,000	cőkpe-räkkö hökkôlen
20,000	cőkpe-räkkö pale-hökkôlen
100,000	cőkpe-räkkö cőkpe hvmken
1,000,000	cőkpe-räkkö-vcule hvmken

Ordinals

the first	'svhvmkat
the second	'svhökkôlat
the third	'svtuccênat
the fourth	'sôstat
the fifth	'svcăhkêpat
the sixth	'sēpâkat
the seventh	eskölvpâkat
the eighth	escenvpâkat
the ninth	'söstvpâkat
the tenth	espalat
the eleventh	palen eshvmköntvlâkat
the twelfth	palen eshökkölöhkâkat
the twentieth	pale-svhökkôlat
the twenty-first	pale-hökkôlen eshvmköntvlâkat

Vocabulary: Creek-English

accvkē clothes	cökpe-räkkö-vcule million	eccuste his daughter
afvckē happy	cokv book, newspaper, paper, letter	eccuswv her son/daughter
afvcketv happiness	cokv-hayv secretary	eccv gun
afvnkē sticking out	cokv-hēcv student	ecerwv her brother
āk-eletv to drown	cokv-tvleme newspaper	(e)cēyetv to enter acēyetv to come in
ākhötkē closed	cömottetv to hop	ecke his/her mother
ākhöttetv to shut, close	cöwatv goat	eckuce his/her aunt (on mother's side) ("little mother")
ākhvsē pond	cuehetv to freeze	ecö deer 'Cövlke Deer clan
ākhvsē-räkkö lake	cufe rabbit	ecökhesse his beard
ākketv to bite	cukö house	ecök-hvrpe his/her lip
ākköpvnetv to play	cuköpericetv to visit	ecökwv his/her mouth
āklöpetv to take a bath	cuköpericv visitor	ecö-vpeswv venison
āklöwvhē muddy	cukö-räkkö ceremonial ground	ecuce fawn
āksömketv to sink, disappear (in water)	cukö-tvlvme motel, hotel	ecuse his/her younger same-sex sibling
äktöpv bridge	cukö-yēkcv jail	efēke his/her heart
äkyvkvetv to walk (in water), wade	cukuce bathroom, small building	ēfkvcö tick
assēcetv to chase	cule pine	efölowv his/her shoulder
atvme car	culv fox	eföne his/her bone
ayö hawk	cuntv worm	efv dog
cähkēpen five	custake egg	ehe her husband
Cahtv Choctaw Cahtvlke the Choctaw	cutkē / löpöckē small	ehę yes
cäk-vyetv to follow	cvfeknē healthy, well	ehiwv his wife
canv fly	'cv-kötäksē bow	ēhketv to hide (oneself)
catē red	Cvlakke Cherokee	ehökpe his/her chest
Cehecarēs I'll see you	cvlvpetv to mix	ehute its den, home, container
cekfē thick	cvlvpkē mixed	ehvckö his/her ear
Cekvsv Chickasaw	cvmhcakv bell	ehvfe his/her thigh
celayetv to use (money), touch, feel	cvmpē sweet	ehvnetv to scold
cēme you	cvpäckē angry	ehvpo camp
cenvpâken eight	cvpofuce garden	ehvrpe his/her/its skin
cēpvñē boy cēpvñvke boys	cvpofv field	ekuce his/her elbow
cesse mouse	cvstvlē watermelon	ekv his/her head
cesvpetv to crumble	cvstvlē watermelon	ekv-esse, ekisse his/her hair (on head) ("head-hair")
cettö snake	cvtö rock, stone, iron, stove	ēkvñv land
cettö-mēkko rattlesnake	cvyayvkē quiet	ele his/her leg, foot
cökpe hundred	ecatv his/her blood	
cökpe-räkkö thousand	eccaswv beaver	
	eccetv to shoot	

ele-ceskv his/her heel
 ("foot-edge")
elēcetv to kill
ele-ecke his/her big toe
 ("foot-mother")
ele-pakkō his/her calf
 (of leg)
ēleskē pouty, sulky
ele-toktuswv his/her
 ankle
eletv / pvsvtketv to die
ele-wesakuce his/her
 little toe
ele-wesakv his/her toe
elvwē hungry
em apohicetv to mind,
 listen to
em ehaketv to wait
em etektvnkē having
 free time
em pvlse his/her spouse,
 partner
em vliketv clan
em vsehetv to warn
 against, forbid
ēme he/she
emetv to give
emōsuswv his/her
 grandchild |
emōsustake his/her
 grandchildren
en cakē stingy
en hōmecē angry with
 (someone)
ena his/her body
ena-esse his/her body
 hair
enhecketv-nettv
 birthday
enhesse his/her friend
enhvtceskv the first
 time
enkâ okay
enke his/her hand

enke-ecke his/her
 thumb ("hand-
 mother")
enke-wesakv finger
enliketv his/her
 residence
enōkkē sick
enōkketv disease
enōkketv sickness
enokketv-cukō hospital
enōkwv his/her neck
envrke his/her stomach
ēpâken six
eppuce his son
epuca his/her
 grandfather
epuse his/her
 grandmother
epvwv his/her uncle (on
 mother's side)
era his/her back
erke his/her father
erkenkv preacher
erkuce his/her uncle (on
 father's side) ("little
 father")
erō squirrel
ervhv his/her older
 same-sex sibling
esăkp his/her arm
escunēkuce small truck
escunēkv truck
esetv / cvwetv to catch,
 take
eshecetv to find
eshoccickv pen, pencil
esketv to drink
eslafkv knife
esletketv bicycle
esōksō his/her hip
essiyetv to paint ... with
ēssō ashes
este person
este-cate Indian
este-hōvnwv man
este-hvtke white person

estekene horned owl
este-lane Asian
este-lvste black person
este-Maskoke
 Muskogee, Creek
este-ōmvlkv everyone
este-Semvnole
 Seminole
este-wvnayv police
 officer
estî, estimv who
estofis forever, always
estofv when
estōnkis os I'm fine
estōnkō how are you?
estōwē which
estowen how
estuce baby ("little
 person")
estv, estvmimv where
etemvretv to race
etemvrkv race
etenrvwv between
etepōkv fight
etepōyetv to fight
etetakē ready
etkōlē (feeling) cold
etō wood, tree
etōhkviketv to gather
 together, meet
etō-hvrpe tree bark
etō-hvrpe tree bark
etōlaswv his/her/its
 tongue
(e)tō-ōhnanopv giraffe
etorkōwv his/her knee
etōrofv his/her face
etuce stick
eturwv his/her eye
ētv another
etvlwv tribal town
etvrpv its wing
ewvnhkē thirsty
ēwvnwv his sister (of a
 man) | **ēwvntake** his
 sisters

(e)yacetv to want
ēyökkofketv shirt
ēyökkofketv shirt
eyöksv its end
eyupo his/her nose
eyvvnwv his/her cheek
eyvpe its horn
fäkke dirt
fayetv to hunt
fayv hunter
fekcäkhē jealous
fēketv salary, pay
fēketv to pay
fekhönnetv to stop
fekhvmkē brave
feknökkē broken-
hearted, sad
fēkvpstv to rest
fo bee
fo-cate red wasp
fotketv to whistle
fucö duck
fus-svhayv mockingbird
fuswv bird | **Fuswvlke**
Bird clan
fvccē true, honest
fvccv toward
fvccv-likat noon
fvccv-lik-höyanat after
noon, past noon
fvcecē full (after eating)
fvckē full
fvlvpetv to split (one)
fvmecē scented, having a
smell
fvmēcv cantaloupe
fvmpē stinky
fvskē sharp
hacē drunk
haketv to become
hakkuce little spoon,
teaspoon
häkkv spoon
hayetv to make
hērusē beautiful
hece tobacco

hecepäckwv pipe
hecetv to look at
hecketv to be born
heles-hayv medicine
maker
heleswv medicine
helökkwv chewing gum
herē good
here-mahē very good
hēr's ci hello
hesaketv to breathe; life
Hesaketvmesē God
hetutē frozen; snow, ice
hetutē-afke ice cream
heyv, yv this
hiyē hot
hiyowat now
hoccivetv to write
höcefetv to name
höcefkv name |
cvhöcefkv my name
höcetv to pound
höckvtē flour
höfönē a long time
höfönekön before long
hökkölen two
höktē female, woman |
höktvke women
höktuce girl ("little
woman")
höktvlē old (of a female)
höktvlwv old woman |
höktvlvke old
women
hölattē blue
hölvvyēcē bad, mean
hömähtetv to lead
hömē bitter
hömpetv to eat; food,
groceries
hömpetv-cukö
restaurant
hömpetv-hak-cukö
kitchen
hömpetv-hayv cook,
food maker

homuce pepper
hömv (in) front
hönecē wild
hönnv dress
hönnv-lecv skirt
höntetv to sprout
hövnwv man, male |
hövntake men
höpörrenē sensible,
smart
höpörrenkv,
höpörrenkuce cent,
penny
höpöyetv to look for
höpuewv child |
höpuetake children
höpvye far
hörköpetv to steal
hörkopv thief
hörrē war
hötöpetv to roast, bake,
barbecue
hötöpkē roasted
hötösē weary, fatigued,
tired out
höttöpē itchy
hötvlē wind
hötvlē-räkkö tornado
hötvletv to blow
höyvnetv to pass by
huehketv to call, holler
hueretv / sehoketv /
svpäkletv to stand
hvcce river
hvcuce creek, stream
hvkihketv /
hvkihhöketv /
hvkahcetv to cry
hvlketv / hvlihöketv /
hvlcetv to crawl
hvlvlatkē slow
hvlvtetv to hold
hvlwē high, expensive
hvlwe-tvlofv heaven
hvmken one

hvõ okay (in answer to a request)
hvokē open
hvrēssē moon
hvsāklatkv west
hvse sun; month
hvse hvmken next month
hvse-eskēruce watch
hvse-eskērkv clock
hvsossv east
hvsvtcetv to clean
hvsvtkē clean
hvte just now
hvtehakē early
hvtekpikv pants
hvthvyvtke morning
hvtkē white
hvtvm again
hvtvpketv to step down
hvwecetv to open
hvyayvkē light, bright
kaccv tiger
kafe coffee
kapv coat
kapv-rākkō overcoat
kasetv to scrape
kaskē scraped
kepalv strawberry
kerretv to learn, know
kicetv to say to (someone)
kinte candy
köcöcvmpv star(s)
köcöknē short
kōhv cane, reed
kōlvpāken seven
kōnawv bead, necklace
kōnhē bent
kōnō skunk
kōte small frog
kōwākkuce bobcat
kulkē lamp
kvcetv to snap (a stick)
kvckē broken, snapped
kvco berries

kvfkō flea
kvläksuce nickel
kvmöksē sour (of a lemon)
kvncvpē low (adj.)
'kvn-hvlwe hill ("ground-high")
'kvn-hvlwe-rākkō mountain
kvnsatkv quarter
kvnsvlatkv lizard
kvpe soap
kvpvketv to separate
kvrpē dry
kvsvppe cold
kvsvppefv north
kvtpōkv, kvpōtōkv hat, cap
kvwvpetv to raise
läkcvpe oak tree
läksetv to lie
laksv liar
lanē green, yellow, brown
lane-papkv lettuce
lecv under
lekōthē warm
lekōthofv south
lekwē rotten
lentappetv to trip
leskē old (of a thing)
letketv / tōkōrketv / pefatketv to run
liketv / kaketv / vpoketv to sit
löcv turtle
lökcē ripe
löketv to eat up, devour
löpicē nice, well-behaved
löwakē limber, flexible
löwvckē soft
lvce limb
lvcpē wet
lvme eagle
lvpkē quick
lvpkuce minute

lvstē black
mahē tall
māhhe real, true
maketv to say (no audience)
mēcetv to do
mēkko chief, king
mēkusvpetv to pray
mēkusvkv-cukō church
meskē summer
mētke-lētkv train
möcvse new
momē like that
mönks, mönko no
mōnkv so
mōnkv so
morecetv to boil
mowis but
mucv-nerē tonight
mucv-nettv today
mv that
mvhkv-cukō school
mvhayetv to teach
mvhayv teacher
mvnettē young
'mvrāhkē different
mvto thank you
nāk(e) estowen why
nake thing | **nanvke** things
nāke what
nak-heckv something watched for fun (movie, TV)
nak-lōkce fruit
nak-ōmvlkv everything
nak-ōnvkuce story
nak-vpvlvtkv trash
neha fat, grease
nekretv to burn
nene road
nenuce trail
nerē night
nerē-fullv coyote ("night roamers")

nērv seed
nesetv to buy
neskv-cukö store, shop
nettv, netta day
(net)tvcakö week
Nettv-cakö-cuse
 Saturday
Nettv-cakö-räkkö
 Christmas
**nöcetv / nöchöyetv /
 nöcicetv** to sleep
nöckelē sleepy
nököse bear
nökösuce cub
nöricetv to cook ...
noricv cook
nvcömē, nvcöwē few,
 not many, not much;
 how many
nvfketv to hit
nvrkvpuce dime
nvrkvvp center, middle
öcē nut, pecan
ocetv to have
ofv inside
ofv-piketv underwear
öhfvcv regarding, about
Öhfvnk the One Above
öhhömpetv table; to eat
 on
öhletketv to run toward
öhliketv chair; to sit on
öhliketv-öhlikv
 chairperson
öh-önvyetv to read
öhrölöpē year
öhtasketv to jump
 toward /jump onto
oh-vtetv to come toward
ökcvnwv salt
öketv time
öketv to say, mean
ökhacē funny
ökkösetv to wash
öktahv sand
ökyeha mosquito

ömiyetv to swim
ömvlv all, everything
önvvp (on) top
önvyetv to tell
(ö)panv dancer
öpunvkv language
(ö)punvyetv to talk,
 speak
öpuswuce soup
öpuswv juice
öpv owl
(ö)pvnetv to dance
öpvnkv dance
örēn really
öretv to reach
(ö)safke sofkey
ösahwv crow
öskē rain
ösketv to rain
össetv to go out |
aössetv to come out
östen four
östvpâken nine
ötvketv to hug
päkpvkuce flower
päkse tomorrow
päksvnkē yesterday
palen ten
pen-hölocv peacock
penkvilē afraid, fearful
penkvilēcetv to scare
penwv turkey
perrö boat
perrö-tvmkv airplane
pöcase master, owner,
 lord
pofketv to blow on
pöhetv to listen
pöhyvkē lonely,
 lonesome
pökkēccv ball player
pökkö ball
pökkö-nvfketv baseball
pökkö-räkkö basketball
pöknkv nest
pölöksē round

pome we
pönvttv wild animal
pose cat
pöyvfekcv spirit
pucase master, lord,
 owner
pvce pigeon
pvcēssetv to veer
pvfnē fast (adj.)
pvhe grass, hay
pvkanuce plum
pvkanv peach
pvläknv dish
pvletv to borrow from
pvrkö grape(s)
pvrkö-öpuswv wine
 ("grape juice")
pvtö mushroom
räkkē big, large
räkkö horse
räkkuce colt
rē arrow
röketv to take off (a
 piece of clothing)
röpottetv to go through
röretv to get to (a
 place), reach
rvcce-köphe camel
rvfö winter
rvfö-tvhvyv acorn
 squash ("winter
 squash")
rvhetv to shoot, hit
rvlvketv to get back,
 come back
rvrö fish
rvtetv to come back
säkpv-sekö vest
sapetv to scratch (for
 medicine or
 punishment)
säsäkwv goose
satetv to sign, mark
'sem vlömhv button
'sem vtehk pie
'sesketv glass

setaphō cabbage
sētetv to tear, rip
sēwvvnketv belt
sicetv to lay (an egg),
 give birth to
'skotkv scissors
'sōhtēhkv boots
sōkhv hog
sōkhv-hatkv opossum
sōkhv-pes' hōtōpke
 roast beef
sōkhv-pes' sākmorke
 fried pork (chops, etc.)
sōkhv-peswv pork
sōmecetv to lose (one)
sōmketv to disappear
sōpākhvtkē gray
'stelepikv shoe(s)
'stenke-hute glove(s)
'stenke-sākpikv ring
'ste-papv lion
sukcv bag, sack
sule buzzard
sulkē many, a lot, much
sutv sky
svhōcackv sock(s)
svmpv basket
svtahē square
'svtetv to bring
svtv apple
tafvmpē onion
tafvmpuce wild onions
tākfulwv ribbon
takketv to kick
tāklik-cvmpuce cookie
tāklik-cvmpv cake
 ("sweet bread")
tāklīke bread
tāklīke-sākmorke
 frybread
tāklik-kvrpe crackers
tasāhcē spring
tasketv to jump
tasketv / tashōketv /
tasecetv to jump
tatēs was

tawv probably
tayē enough
tefnē dull
telōmhv quilt
tempe near
tenētkē thunder
tōfketv to spit
tōhopke fence
tōknap-hute bank,
 purse
tōknawv money, dollar
'tō-kōnhe stickball
 stick(s)
tōlōse chicken
tōmatv tomato
tōpv bed
tōpvr behind
tōr-sākkakv eyeglasses
totkuce matches ("little
 fire")
totkv fire
tuccēnen three
tvacetv to cut
tvacetv to cut
tvckē cut
tvkōca ant
tvlakō bean(s)
tvlof-rākkō city
tvlofv town
tvmketv / tvmhōketv /
tvmecectv to fly
tvnkē empty
tvpeksē flat
tvphē wide
tvsekvvy citizen
tvskōcē thin (of a thing)
tvstvnvke warrior
Ue-āksumkv Baptist |
Ue-āksumkvīke the
 Baptists
ue-sōkhv hippo
uewv water
uewv-cvvnkv water
 container
vccakv ladder

vccayetv to lean ...
 against
vccectv to put on (a
 dress)
vce corn
vcemketv / vcemhōketv
 / **vcemecetv** to climb
vcenv cedar
vcōkrvnwv spider
vcopv nail
vculē old (usually of a
 male); old man |
vculvke old people
vculkv age
vcvnetv to pour
vfvnketv to kiss
vfvtetv to take care of
vhakv law
vhakv-hayv attorney,
 lawyer
vhayetv to draw
vhericē careful
(v)hōlōcē cloudy; cloud
vhōlwvkē dirty
vhōnecetv to wake up
vhōpvketv to shove,
 push
vhōpvnetv to ruin
vhōpvnetv to wreck,
 spoil
vhōretv to sew
vhōrkē sewn
vhv-cerēhe potato
vhv-cvmpv sweet
 potato, yam
vhvmkv once
vhvmkvtkv number
vhvōke door
vhvōkuce window
vkērkv any measure
 (esp. mile, gallon)
vkerricetv to think about
vkueketv to move
vkueyetv to move ...
vkvsvmetv to believe,
 praise

vlēkcv doctor
vlicēcetv to begin
vlvketv to arrive
vne I
vnicetv to help
vnicv assistant
vnōkecetv to love
vnōkeckv love
vncvōmē, vncvōwē
 several
vpeletv to laugh
vpelictv to laugh at
vpelkv-hayv clown
vpeswv meat
vpēttē arbor, shade
vpiketv to get or be in
vpōhetv to ask
vpōhkv question
vpuecetv to dream
vpuekv tame animal,
 livestock
vpvlwv the rest
vpvyetv to add
vrāhkv for the purpose
 of
vretv / welvketv /
fulletv to go about
vsēketv to shake hands
 with, greet

vslēcetv to turn off (a
 lamp)
vsse tea
vtākretv to hang
vteloyetv to collect
vtetv / vthōyetv /
vwetv to come
vtokyehattē lightning
vtōtetv to send
vtōtketv to work
vwiketv to throw out,
 away
vwōlē near
vwōtetv to vomit
vyetv / vhōyetv /
vpeyetv to go
wākketv / wākhōketv /
lōmhetv to lie
wakuce calf
wakv cow
wakv-hvrpe cowhide
wakv-nehā cream
wakv-pesē milk
wakv-peswv beef
wēsō saffron
wiketv to leave
wiyetv to sell
wohketv to bark

wotkō raccoon |
Wotkvike Raccoon
 clan
wotkō-este monkey
wvkecetv to lay (one)
wvnhē firm, hard
wvnyetv to tie
yafkat evening
yekcē strong; hard
yekcetv authority
yekcicē loud
yōmuckat dusk (getting
 dark)
yōmuckē dark (not
 color--only as night)
yōpāklvtkē late, falling
 behind
yōpo-lōwake elephant
yōpo-yvpe rhino
yōpv behind
yvhiketv to sing
yvhv wolf
yvkvetv to walk
yvlahv orange
yvsv buffalo
yvpfikv sheep
yvtekv interpreter

Vocabulary: English-Creek

acorn squash rvfö-tvhvyv	Baptist Ue-äksumkv Ue-äksumkvike the Baptists	blood, his/her ecatv
add, to vpvyetv	bark, to wohketv	blow on, to pofketv
afraid, fearful penkvlē	baseball pökkö-nvfketv	blow, to hötvletv
after noon, past noon fvccv-lik-höyanat	basket svmpv	blue hölattē
again hvtvm	basketball pökkö-räkkö	boat perrö
age vculkv	bathroom, small building cukuce	bobcat köwäkkuce
airplane perrö-tvmkv	be alive, to hesaketv	body hair, his/her ena-esse
all, everything ömvkv	be born, to heketv	body, his/her ena
angry cvpökkē	bead, necklace könawv	boil, to morecetv
angry with (someone) en hōmecē	bean(s) tvlakö	bone, his/her efōne
ankle, his/her ele-toktuswv	bear nökköse	book, newspaper, paper, letter cokv
another ēt	beard, his ecökhesse	boots 'söhtēhkv
ant tvköca	beautiful hērusē	borrow from, to pvletv
any measure (esp. mile, gallon) vkērkv	beaver eccaswv	bow 'cv-kötäkse
apple svtv	become, to haketv	boy cēpvnē cēpvnvke boys
arbor, shade vpēttē	bed töpv	brave fekhvmkē
arm, his/her esäkp	bee fo	bread täklīke
arrive, to vlvketv	beef wakv-peswv	breathe, to hesaketv
arrow rē	before long höfōnekon	bridge äktöpv
ashes ēssö	begin, to vlicēcetv	bring, to 'svtetv
Asian este-lane	behind töpvrv	broken, snapped kvckē
ask, to vpöhetv	behind yöpv	broken-hearted, sad feknökkē
assistant vnicv	believe, praise, to vkvsvmetv	brother, her ecerwv
attorney, lawyer vhakv-hayv	bell cvmhcakv	brown lanē
aunt (on mother's side), his/her ekuce	belt sēwvvnketv	buffalo yvnsvv
authority yekcetv	bent könhē	burn, to nekretv
baby ("little person") estuce	berries kvco	but mowis
back, his/her era	between etenrvwv	button 'sem vlömhv
bad, mean hölwvyēcē	bicycle esletketv	buy, to nesetv
bag, sack sukcv	big toe, his/her ele-ecke	buzzard sule
ball pökkö	big, large räkkē	cabbage setaphö
ball player pökkēccv	bird fuswv Fuswvike Bird clan	cake täklik-cvmpv
bank, purse töknaphute	birthday enheketv-nettv	calf wakuce
	bite, to äkketv	calf (of leg), his/her ele-pakkö
	bitter hömē	call, holler, to huehketv
	black lvstē	camel rvcce-köphe
	black person este-lvste	camp ehvpo
		candy kinte

cane, reed **kōhv**
cantaloupe **fvmēcv**
car **atvme**
careful **vhericē**
cat **pose**
catch, take, to **esetv /
cvwetv**
cedar **vcenv**
cent, penny **hōpörrenkv,
hōpörrenkuce**
center, middle **nvrkvpv**
ceremonial ground **cukö-
räkkö**
chair; to sit on **öhliketv**
chairperson **öhliketv-
öhlkv**
chase, to **assēcetv**
cheek, his/her **eyvvnv**
Cherokee **Cvlakke**
chest, his/her **ehökpe**
chewing gum **helökvv**
Chickasaw **Cekvsv**
chicken **tölōse**
chief, king **mēkko**
child **hōpuewv |
hōpuetake** children
Choctaw **Cahtv |
Cahtvike** the
Choctaw
Christmas **Nettv-cakö-
räkkö**
church **mēkusvkv-
cukö**
citizen **tvsekvv**
city **tvlof-räkkö**
clan **em vliketv**
clean **hsvtkē**
clean, to **hsvtecetv**
climb, to **vcemketv /
vcemhöketv /
vcemecetv**
clock **hvse-eskērkv**
closed **ākhötkē**
clothes **accvkē**
cloudy; cloud **(v)hölöcē**
clown **vpelkv-hayv**

coat **kapv**
coffee **kafe**
cold **etkölē**
cold **kvsppē**
collect, to **vteloyetv**
colt **räkkuce**
come back, to **rvtetv**
come toward, to **oh-
vtetv**
come, to **vtetv /
vthöyetv / vwetv**
cook **noricv**
cook ..., to **nöricetv**
cook, food maker
hömpetv-hayv
cookie **täklkv-cvmpuce**
corn **vce**
cow **wakv**
cowhide **wakv-hvrpe**
coyote **nerē-fullv**
crackers **täklkv-kvrpe**
crawl, to **hvlketv /
hvlhöketv /
hvlecetv**
cream **wakv-neha**
creek, stream **hvccuce**
crow **ösahvv**
crumble, to **cesvpetv**
cry, to **hvkikhketv /
hvkikhöketv /
hvkahecetv**
cub **nökösuce**
cut **tvckē**
cut, to **tvctetv**
cut, to **tvctetv**
dance **öpvnkv**
dance, to **(ö)pvnetv**
dancer **(ö)panv**
dark (not color--only as
night) **yömuckē**
daughter, his **eccuste**
day **nettv, netta**
deer **ecö | 'Cövlke** Deer
clan
den, home, container, its
ehute

die, to **eletv / psvtketv**
different **'mvrähkē**
dime **nvrkvpuce**
dirt **fäkke**
dirty **vhölvvkē**
disappear, to **sömketv**
disease **enökketv**
dish **pvläknv**
do, to **mēcetv**
doctor **vlēkv**
dog **efv**
door **vhvöke**
draw, to **vhayetv**
dream, to **vpuecetv**
dress **hönnv**
drink, to **esketv**
drown, to **äk-eletv**
drunk **hacē**
dry **kvrpē**
duck **fucö**
dull **tefnē**
dusk (getting dark)
yömuckat
eagle **lvmhē**
ear, his/her **ehvckö**
early **hvtehakē**
east **hvsossv**
eat up, devour, to **löketv**
eat;, to food, groceries, to
hömpetv
egg **custake**
eight **cenvpâken**
elbow, his/her **ekuce**
elephant **yöpo-löwake**
empty **tvnkē**
end, its **eyöksv**
enough **tayē**
enter **(e)cēyetv |
acēyetv**, to to come
in
evening **yafkat**
everyone **este-ömvkv**
everything **nak-ömvkv**
eye, his/her **eturvv**
eyeglasses **tör-säkkakv**
face, his/her **etörof**

far **höpvye**
 fast (adj.) **pvfnē**
 fat, grease **neha**
 father, his/her **erke**
 fawn **ecuce**
 female, woman **höktē** |
höktvke women
 fence **töhopke**
 few, not many, not much;
 how many **nvcömē,**
nvcöwē
 field **cvpofv**
 fight **etepökv**
 fight, to **etepöyev**
 find, to **eshecetv**
 finger **enke-wesakv**
 fire **totkv**
 firm, hard **wvnhē**
 first time, the
enhvteceskv
 fish **rvrö**
 five **cähkêpen**
 flat **tvpeksē**
 flea **kvfkö**
 flour **höckvtē**
 flower **päkpvkuce**
 fly **canv**
 fly, to **tvmketv** /
tvmhöketv /
tvmecetv
 follow, to **cäk-vyev**
 for the purpose of
vrähkv
 forever, always **estofis**
 four **östen**
 fox **culv**
 freeze, to **cuehetv**
 fried pork (chops, etc.)
sökhv-pes'
säkmorke
 friend, his/her **enhesse**
 front **hömv**
 frozen; snow, ice **hetutē**
 fruit **nak-lökke**
 frybread **täklke-**
säkmorke

full **fvckē**
 full (after eating) **fvcece**
 funny **ökhacē**
 garden **cvpofuce**
 gather together, meet, to
etökhvketv
 get back, come back, to
rvlvketv
 get or be in, to **vpiketv**
 get to (a place), reach, to
röretv
 giraffe **(e)tö-öhnanopv**
 girl **höktuce**
 give, to **emetv**
 glass **'sesketv**
 glove(s) **'stenke-hute**
 go about, to **vretv** /
welvketv / **fulletv**
 go out, to **össetv** |
aössetv, to to come
 out
 go through, to **röpottetv**
 go, to **vyetv** / **vhöyev** /
vpeyev
 goat **cöwatv**
 God **Hesaketvmesē**
 good **herē**
 goose **säsäkwv**
 grandchild, his/her
emösuswv |
emösustake his/her
 grandchildren
 grandfather, his/her
epuca
 grandmother, his/her
epuse
 grape(s) **pvrkö**
 grass, hay **pvhe**
 gray **söpäkhvktē**
 green, yellow, brown
lanē
 gun **eccv**
 hair (on head), his/her
ekv-esse, ekisse
 hand, his/her **enke**
 hang, to **vtäkretv**

happiness **afvcketv**
 happy **afvckē**
 hat, cap **kvtpökv,**
kvptökv
 have, to **ocetv**
 having free time **em**
etektvnkē
 hawk **ayö**
 he/she **ēme**
 head, his/her **ekv**
 healthy, well **cvfeknē**
 heart, his/her **efēke**
 heaven **hvlwe-tvlofv**
 heel, his/her **ele-ceskv**
 hello **hēr's ci**
 help, to **vnicetv**
 hide (oneself), to **ēhketv**
 high, expensive **hvlwē**
 hill **'kvn-hvlwe**
 hip, his/her **esöksö**
 hippo **ue-sökhv**
 hit, to **nvfketv**
 hog **sökhv**
 hold, to **hvlvtetv**
 hop, to **cömottetv**
 horn, its **eyvpe**
 horned owl **estekene**
 horse **räkkö**
 hospital **enokketv-cukö**
 hot **hiyē**
 house **cukö**
 how **estowen**
 how are you? **estönkö**
 hug, to **ötvketv**
 hundred **cökpe**
 hungry **elvwē**
 hunt, to **fayetv**
 hunter **fayv**
 husband, her **ehe**
 I **vne**
 ice **hetutē**
 ice cream **hetutē-afke**
 I'm fine **estönkis os**
 Indian **este-cate**
 inside **ofv**
 interpreter **yvtekv**

itchy **höttöpē**
 jail **cukö-yēkcv**
 jealous **fekcäkhē**
 juice **öpusv**
 jump toward /jump onto,
 to **öhtasketv**
 jump, to **tasketv**
 jump, to **tasketv /**
tashöketv /
tasecetv
 just now **hvte**
 kick, to **takketv**
 kill, to **elēcetv**
 kiss, to **vfvnketv**
 kitchen **hömpetv-hak-**
cukö
 knee, his/her **etorköwv**
 knife **eslafkv**
 ladder **vccakv**
 lake **äkhvse-räkkö**
 lamp **kulkē**
 land **ēkvnv**
 language **öpunvkv**
 late, falling behind
yöpäklvtkē
 laugh at, to **vpelicutv**
 laugh, to **vpeletv**
 law **vhakv**
 lay (an egg), give birth to,
 to **sicetv**
 lay (one), to **wvkecetv**
 lead, to **hömähtetv**
 lean ... against, to
vccayetv
 learn, know, to **kerretv**
 leave, to **wiketv**
 leg, foot, his/her **ele**
 lettuce **lane-papkv**
 liar **laksv**
 lie, to **läksetv**
 lie, to **wäkketv /**
wäkhöketv /
lömhetv
 light, bright **hvyayvkē**
 lightning **vtokyehattē**
 like that **momē**

limb **lvcce**
 limber, flexible **löwakē**
 lion **'ste-papv**
 lip, his/her **ecök-hvrpe**
 listen, to **pöhetv**
 little spoon, teaspoon
hakkuce
 little toe, his/her **ele-**
wesakuce
 lizard **kvnsvlatkv**
 lonely, lonesome
pöhyvkē
 long time **höfönē**
 look at, to **hecetv**
 look for, to **höpöyetv**
 lose (one), to **sömecetv**
 loud **yekicē**
 love **vnökeckv**
 love, to **vnökecetv**
 low (adj.) **kvncvpē**
 make, to **hayetv**
 man **este-hövnwv**
 man, male **hövnwv |**
hövnvntake men
 many, a lot, much **sulkē**
 master, lord, owner
pucase
 master, owner, lord
pöcase
 matches **totkuce**
 meat **vpeswv**
 medicine **heleswv**
 medicine maker **heles-**
hayv
 milk **wakv-pesē**
 million **cökpe-räkkö-**
vcule
 mind, listen to **em**
apohicetv
 minute **lvpkuce**
 mix, to **cvlvpetv**
 mixed **cvlvpkē**
 mockingbird **fus-svhayv**
 money, dollar **töknawv**
 monkey **wotkö-este**
 month **hvse**

moon **hvrēssē**
 morning **hvthvvyvtke**
 mosquito **ökyeha**
 motel, hotel **cukö-**
tvlvme
 mother, his/her **ecke**
 mountain **'kvn-hvlwe-**
räkkö
 mouse **cesse**
 mouth, his/her **ecökwv**
 move ..., to **vkueyetv**
 move, to **vkueketv**
 muddy **äklöwvhē**
 mushroom **pvtö**
 Muskogee, Creek **este-**
Maskoke
 nail **vcopv**
 name **höcefkv |**
cvhöcefkv my name
 name, to **höcefetv**
 near **tempe**
 near **vwölä**
 neck, his/her **enökwv**
 nest **pökvnkv**
 new **möcvse**
 newspaper **cokv-tvleme**
 next month **hvse**
hvmken
 nice, well-behaved **löpicē**
 nickel **kvläksuce**
 night **nerē**
 nine **östvpâken**
 no **mönks, mönko**
 noon **fvccv-likat**
 north **kvsvppofv**
 nose, his/her **eyupo**
 now **hiyowat**
 number **vhvmkvtkv**
 nut, pecan **öcē**
 oak tree **läkcvpe**
 okay **enkâ**
 okay (in answer to a
 request) **hvö**
 old (of a female) **höktvlē**
 old (of a thing) **leskē**

old (usually of a male); old man **vculē** | **vculvke**
old people
old woman **höktvlwv** | **höktvlvke** old women
older same-sex sibling, his/her **ervhv**
once **vhvmkv**
one **hvmken**
One Above **Öhfvnk**
onion **tafvmp**
open **hvkē**
open, to **hwecetv**
opossum **sökhv-hatkv**
orange **yvlahv**
overcoat **kapv-räkkö**
owl **öp**
paint ... with, to **essiyetv**
pants **hvtkepikv**
pass by, to **höyvnetv**
pay, to **fēketv**
peach **pvkanv**
peacock **pen-hölocv**
pen, pencil **eshoccickv**
pepper **homuce**
person **este**
pie **'sem vtehk**
pigeon **pvce**
pine **cule**
pipe **hecepäkwv**
play, to **äkköpvnetv**
plum **pvkanuce**
police officer **este-vwnayv**
pond **äkhvsē**
pork **sökhv-peswv**
potato **vhv-cerēhe**
pound, to **höcetv**
pour, to **vcvnetv**
pouty, sulky **ēleskē**
pray, to **mēkusvpetv**
preacher **erkenvkv**
probably **tawv**
put on (a dress), to **vcetv**

quarter **kvnsatkv**
question **vpöhhkv**
quick **lvpkē**
quiet **cvyayvkē**
quilt **telömhv**
rabbit **cufe**
raccoon **wotkö** | **Wotkvike** Raccoon clan
race **etemvrkv**
race, to **etemvretv**
rain **öskē**
rain, to **ösketv**
raise, to **kvwvpetv**
rattlesnake **cettö-mēkko**
reach, to **öretv**
read, to **öh-önvyetv**
ready **etetakē**
real, true **mähhe**
really **örēn**
red **catē**
red wasp **fo-cate**
regarding, about **öhfvcv**
residence, his/her **enliketv**
rest, the **vpvlwv**
rest, to **fēkvpetv**
restaurant **hömpetv-cukö**
rhino **yöpo-yvpe**
ribbon **täkfvlwv**
ring **'stenke-säkpikv**
ripe **lökcē**
river **hvcce**
road **nene**
roast beef **sökhv-pes' hötöpke**
roast, bake, barbecue, to **hötöpetv**
roasted **hötöpkē**
rock, stone, iron, stove **cvtö**
rotten **lekwē**
round **pölöksē**
ruin, to **vhöpvnetv**
run toward, to **öhletketv**

run, to **letketv** / **tökörketv** / **pefatketv**
salary, pay **fēketv**
salt **ökcvnwv**
sand **öktahv**
sassafras **wēsö**
Saturday **Nettv-cakö-cuse**
say (no audience), to **maketv**
say to (someone), to **kicetv**
say, mean, to **öketv**
scare, to **penkvlēcetv**
scented, having a smell **fvmece**
school **mvhakov-cukö**
scissors **'skotkv**
scold, to **ehvnetv**
scrape, to **kasetv**
scraped **kaskē**
scratch (for medicine or punishment), to **sapetv**
secretary **cokv-hayv**
see I'll see you **Cehecarēs**
seed **nērkv**
sell, to **wiyetv**
Seminole **este-Semvnole**
send, to **vtötetv**
sensible, smart **höpörrenē**
separate, to **kvpvketv**
seven **kölvpâken**
several **vncömē, vncowē**
sew, to **vhöretv**
sewn **vhörkē**
shake hands with, greet **vsēketv**
sharp **fvskē**
sheep **vypefikv**
shirt **ēyökkofketv**

shirt **ēyökkofketv**
 shoe(s) **'stelepikv**
 shoot, hit, to **rvhetv**
 shoot, to **eccetv**
 short **köcöknē**
 shoulder, his/her
efölöwv
 shove, push, to
vhöpvketv
 shut, close, to **äkhöttetv**
 sick **enökkē**
 sickness **enökketv**
 sign, mark, to **satetv**
 sing, to **yvhiketv**
 sink, disappear (in water),
 to **äksömketv**
 sister (of a man), his
ēwvvnwv |
ēwvntake his sisters
 sit, to **liketv** / **kaketv** /
vpoketv
 six **ēpâken**
 skin, his/her **ehvrpe**
 skirt **hönnv-lecv**
 skunk **könö**
 sky **sutv**
 sleep, to **nöcetv** /
nöchöyetv /
nöcicetv
 sleepy **nöckelē**
 slow **hvlvlatkē**
 small **cutkē** / **löpöckē**
 small frog **köte**
 small truck **escunēckuce**
 snake **cettö**
 snap (a stick), to **kvcetv**
 snow, ice **hetutē**
 so **mônkv**
 so **mönkv**
 soap **kvpe**
 sock(s) **svhöcackv**
 sofkey **(ö)safke**
 soft **löwvckē**
 something watched for fun
 (movie, TV) **nak-**
heckv

son, his **eppuce**
 son/daughter, her
eccuswv
 soup **öpuswuce**
 sour (of a lemon)
kvmöksē
 south **leköthofv**
 spider **vcökrvnwv**
 spirit **pöyvfekcv**
 spit, to **töfketv**
 split (one), to **fvlvpetv**
 spoon **häkkv**
 spouse, partner, his/her
em pvlse
 spring **tasähcē**
 sprout, to **höntetv**
 square **svtahē**
 squirrel **erö**
 stand, to **hueretv** /
sehoketv /
svpäkletv
 star(s) **köcöcvmpv**
 steal, to **hörköpetv**
 step down, to **hvtvpketv**
 stick **etuce**
 stickball stick(s) **'tö-**
könhe
 sticking out **afvnkē**
 stingy **en cakē**
 stinky **fvmpē**
 stomach, his/her **envrke**
 stop, to **fekhönnetv**
 store, shop **neskv-cukö**
 story **nak-önvkuce**
 strawberry **kepalv**
 strong; hard **yekcē**
 student **cokv-hēcv**
 summer **meskē**
 sun; month **hvse**
 sweet **cvmpē**
 sweet potato, yam **vhv-**
cvmpv
 swim, to **ömiyetv**
 table; to eat on
öhhömpetv
 take a bath, to **äklöpetv**

take care of, to **vfvstetv**
 take off (a piece of
 clothing), to **röketv**
 talk, speak, to
(ö)punvyetv
 tall **mahē**
 tame animal, livestock
vpuekv
 tea **vsse**
 teach, to **mvhayetv**
 teacher **mvhayv**
 tear, rip, to **sētetv**
 tell, to **önvyetv**
 ten **palen**
 thank you **mvtö**
 that **mv**
 thick **cekfē**
 thief **hörkopv**
 thigh, his/her **ehvfe**
 thin (of a thing) **tvsköcē**
 thing **nake** | **nanvke**
 things
 think about, to
vkerricetv
 thirsty **ewvnhkē**
 this **heyv, yv**
 thousand **cökpe-räkkö**
 three **tuccēnen**
 throw out, away, to
vwiketv
 thumb, his/her **enke-**
ecke
 thunder **tenētkē**
 tick **ēfkvncö**
 tie, to **wvnvyetv**
 tiger **kaccv**
 time **öketv**
 tobacco **hece**
 today **mucv-nettv**
 toe, his/her **ele-wesakv**
 tomato **tömatv**
 tomorrow **päkse**
 tongue, his/her **etölaswv**
 tonight **mucv-nerē**
 top **önvpv**
 tornado **hötvlē-räkkö**

toward **fvccv**
town **tvlofv**
trail **nenuce**
train **mētke-lētkv**
trash **nak-vpvlvtkv**
tree bark **etō-hvrpe**
tree bark **etō-hvrpe**
tribal town **etvlwv**
trip, to **lentappetv**
truck **escunēckv**
true, honest **fvccē**
turkey **penwv**
turn off (a lamp), to
vslēcetv
turtle **lōcv**
two **hōkkōlen**
uncle (on father's side),
his/her **erkuce**
uncle (on mother's side),
his/her **epwv**
under **lecv**
underwear **ofv-piketv**
use (money), touch, feel,
to **celayetv**
veer, to **pvcēssetv**
venison **ecō-vpeswv**
very good **here-mahē**
vest **sākp-vekō**
visit, to **cukōpericetv**
visitor **cukōpericv**

vomit, to **vwōtetv**
wait, to **em ehaketv**
wake up, to **vhōnecetv**
walk (in water), wade, to
ākyvkvpetv
walk, to **yvkvpetv**
want, to **(e)yacetv**
war **hōrre**
warm **lekōthē**
warn against, forbid, to
em vsehetv
warrior **tvstvnvke**
was **tatēs**
wash, to **ōkkōsetv**
watch **hvse-eskērkuce**
water **uewv**
water container **uewv-
vcvkv**
watermelon **cvstvlē**
watermelon **cvstvlē**
we **pome**
weary, fatigued, tired out
hōtōsē
week **(net)tvcakō**
west **hvsāklatkv**
wet **lvcpē**
what **nāke**
when **estofv**
where **estv, estvmimv**
which **estōwē**

whistle, to **fotketv**
white **hvtkē**
white person **este-hvtke**
who **estī, estimv**
why **nāk(e) estowen**
wide **tvphē**
wife, his **ehiwv**
wild **hōnecē**
wild animal **pōnvtv**
wild onions **tafvmpuce**
wind **hōtvlē**
window **vhvōkuce**
wine **pvrkō-ōpuswv**
wing, its **etvrpv**
winter **rvfō**
wolf **yvhv**
wood, tree **etō**
work **vtōtketv**
worm **cuntv**
wreck, spoil, to
vhōpvnetv
write, to **hoccicetv**
year **ōhrōlōpē**
yellow, brown **lanē**
yes **ehē**
yesterday **pāksvnekē**
you **cēme**
young **mvnettē**
younger same-sex sibling,
his/her **ecuse**