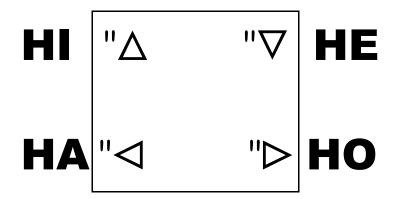


Lesson 2
CONSONANTS, AND THE CONSONANT ("H)

" $\triangleleft$  " $\triangleleft$  " $\triangleright$  " $\Diamond$  " $\triangle$  HA HĀ HO HE HI



oho ho"> these ohō ho"> owl ohi ho"ho these ehe ho"ho yes

1.	Do you remember all the things we learned about vowels?
	What is a syllable?
	A vowel is a letter which can alone to make a syllable or it can be used with a consonant to make a syllable.
	A vowel can be or
	In Cree the vowels which are both short and long are:
	The short (⊲, <b>a</b> ) sounds:
	as (a) in the English word
	or in the Cree word
	The short $(\Delta, i)$ sounds:
	as (i) in the English word
	or in the Cree word
	The short (▷, o) sounds:
	as ( <b>o</b> ) in the English word
	or in the Cree word
	The long vowels are
	The $(\nabla, \mathbf{e})$ sounds:
	as ( <b>ay</b> ) in the English word
	as (∇, <b>e</b> ) in the Cree word
	The long (⊲, <b>a</b> ) sounds:
	as ( <b>ou</b> ) when a ( <b>w</b> ) is close
	as in the English word

	as (◁, <b>ā</b> ) in the Cree word
	as (⋖i, <b>a-a</b> ) in the Cree word
	The long (△, i) sounds:
	(∆, <b>ee</b> ) as in the English word
	as (∆, ī) in the Cree word
	The long (▷, o) sounds:
	as (ō) in the English word
	as (▷, ō) in the Cree word
* * * *	****************
2.	Look at the last page of lesson 1 to see if you have answered correctly
	Today we want to learn:
	<ol> <li>what a consonant is</li> <li>ten consonants in Cree</li> <li>one consonant (" h)</li> <li>four Cree words, ehe, ohi, oho and ohō</li> </ol>
* * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
3.	A consonant is a partly closed sound in speech. A consonant cannot stand by itself to make a syllable. It always needs a vowel helper.
	Remember we learned: A vowel is a letter which can stand alone to make a syllable or can be used with a consonant to make a syllable.
	Can a consonant stand alone to make a syllable?
* * * *	**************

4.	No, a consonant cannot stand alone to make a syllable. It always needs a vowel helper. In the English language we have 21
	consonants. They are: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z. In the Cree we have only 10 consonants. These are: c, h, k, m, n, p, s, t, w, y. How many fingers are on your hands? One consonant for each finger.

	Н	ow n	nan	y (	cor	ISC	na	ant	ts	ar	е	ir	ו ו	th	е	Cı	re	e I	ar	ıgı	ua	ge	?										
* * *	* * *	* * *	k * 1	* *	* *	* *	*	* *	· *	*	*	*	*	* *	* *	*	*	* *	* *	*	* *	*	*	* :	k	* *	*	*	*	* :	* *	*	*

5. There are 10 consonants in the Cree language. We will learn about (h) today. In the Cree it is written (").

The letter (" h) can be used in four ways. It can be used before all the short and long vowels. It can be used after a vowel. It also can be used as the last letter of a syllable, or at the end of the word.

	Before a vowel	After a vowel			Between consonant and vowel
h	h	h	h	h	

In	ho	w r	naı	าy	W	ay	s (	са	n	th	e	le	et	te	r	("	ł	1)	b	Эι	JS	e	<b>?</b> t	_											_		
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	k *	*	* *	* *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	* :	k *	*	*	* :	* *	k :	t *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	,

6. The letter (" h) can be used in four ways. Let us look at the syllables of (" h) which use the short vowels. Here the (" h) sounds much like the English (h).

ha	ha	ayamiha	a-ya-mi-ha	pray
"⊲	"⊲	<>>□ </th <th></th> <th></th>		
hi	hi	ohi	o-hi	these
"Δ	"Δ	⊳"∆	⊳ "∆	
ho	ho	oho	o-ho	these
" <b>&gt;</b>	" <b>&gt;</b>	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	

	Write the 3 s	syllables of (" h	) which	use the short vowels.	
		· <del></del>	(Engli	sh)	
			(Syllal	pics)	
* * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * *	* * * * *	******	* * * * * * * *
7.	The three sy	llables which ι	ise the	short vowels are:	
	" <b>⊲ h</b> a	a "∆ hi		"⊳ <b>ho</b>	
	Now let us lo vowels.	ook at the four	syllable	s of ( <b>" h</b> ) which use the	long
he	he	ehe	e-he	yes	
"∇	"∇	$\nabla$ " $\nabla$	∇ "∇		
hā	hā	apahā	a-pa-h	ā untie it	
" <b>\</b>	"⊲ਂ	<"₫	< <	Ä	
hī	hī	mawacihītow	vin	ma-wa-ci-hī-to-win ga	athering
"Δ	"Δ	L⊲·C"∆⊃∆·ɔ		$\vdash \triangleleft \cdot \lor \ \square \lor \supset \lor \neg$	
hō	hō	ohō	o-hō	owl	
" <b>&gt;</b>	" <b>&gt;</b>	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	▷ "▷		
	Write the fou	ır syllables of (	( <b>" h</b> ) wh	ch use the long vowels	
			<del></del>	(English)	
				(Syllabics)	
* * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * *

8.	The four syll	ables of (" h) wh	ich use the lo	ng vowels	are:
	"∇ he	e "⊲ਂ hā	"∆ hī	"⊳	hō
	the sound is roof of your	somewhat differ mouth and breath his sound is used	rent. You bring he out the ( <b>" l</b>	g your tong <b>h</b> ). Listen v	f a syllable. Then gue almost to the when someone eas. Other areas
	Try to say th	ese words:			
	wahwa	wah-wa		<b>⊲</b> ."⊲·	oh boy
	wīhtamaw	wīh-ta-r	na-w	Δ·"CL°	tell it
	ahcāhk	ah-cāhl	<	⊲"i×	spirit
	In what four	ways can the let	ter (" h) be us	ed?	
	1)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del> </del>
	2)				
	3)				<del></del>
	4)				<del></del>
* * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * *	*****	* * * * * * * * * *
9.	The letter ("	h) can be used			
	1) 2) 3) 4)	before a vower also after a vor at the end of a at the end of a	wel syllable		
	Let us catch	up on our chart	now.		
* * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * *	*****	* * * * * * * * * *

10.	You should vowels:	have ac	lded the sylla	bles of (" h) w	hich use the short
	" <b>⊲ h</b>	a	"∆ hi	"⊳ <b>ho</b>	
	Also the syll	ables o	f (" h) which t	ake the long v	rowels are:
	"∇ he	€	"⊲ਂ hā	"∆ <b>hī</b>	"⊳ hō
	Now let us n will take four			m the sounds	we have learned. We
	These words	s are: e	he, ohi, oho,	ohō	
	What letter	do we fi	nd in all four	of these words	s?
* * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * *	******
11.	We find the meaning of			words. Now le	et us look at the
	ehe	$\nabla$ " $\nabla$	yes		
	oho	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	these		
	ohi	⊳"∆	these		
	ohō	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	owl		
	Which two v	vords a	re written the	same in the s	syllabics?
				<del> </del>	
* * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
12.	must know t	the mea		the pronuncia	s are oho and ohō. We ation of these two
	Match the m	neaning	with the wor	d.	
	oho		owl		
	ohi		yes		

	ehe		these			
	ohō		these			
* * * *	* * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * *
13.	Did you get t	hem right?				
	oho - these;	ohi - these;	ehe -	yes;	and	ohō - owl.
		he words up w vords on the b		words	in the s	yllabics by writing
	ohi		$\nabla$ " $\nabla$			
	ehe		$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$			
	ohō		⊳"∆			
	oho		$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$			
* * * *	* * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * *
14.	Your answer	should look lik	ke this:			
	ohi	⊳"∆	ehe	$\nabla$ " $\nabla$		
	ohō	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	oho	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$		
	Let us look a	t a song in Cre	ee:			
	Ekā ke mā Kahkiyaw Tāpwe kita Ke m Ke ka E sal	sikaw ke mīy ātoyahk ekā mīwāsin kih a mīyo kīsika nīyo kīsikāhk anawāpama kicihcenit e l ve kita mīyo	ke nip aci kīsi aw wāpa k ana kiskin	oiyahk ikowas amaki kā pir ohtahit	skīhk Jesus nācihi	

15.	Can yo	u rem	ember	all we lear	rned about	the ("	h)?							
	What is	s a co	nsonai	nt?										
	Write the Cree consonants													
	What is	s the s	sound	of (" <b>h</b> )?										
								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	In wha	t four v	ways c	an the (" <b>h</b>	) be used?	)								
	1)							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	2)							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	3)							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	4)							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	Write t	he syll	abics	for the sylla	ables of ( <b>h</b>	).								
	h	ha	hi	ho	he	hā	hī	hō						
* * * 16.		he Cre						* * * * * * * * * ng of each wo	rd					
		ehe												
		ohi												
		oho		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<del></del>							
		ohō												

Correct your answers from the next page.

## **CONSONANTS**

A consonant is a partly closed sound in speech. A consonant cannot stand by itself, it always needs a vowel helper.

In the Cree we have only 10 consonants. These are: c, h, k, m, n, p, s, t, w, y.

(" H) before a vowel sounds much like the English (h).

After a vowel the (h) is like breathing out through the mouth with the tongue quite close to the roof of the mouth. (" H) can be used in four ways, before a vowel or after a vowel, at the end of a syllable, and at the end of a word.

The Cree words we learned are these:

ehe	$\nabla$ " $\nabla$	yes
ohi	⊳"∆	these
oho	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	these
ohō	$\triangleright$ " $\triangleright$	owl

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