



## Lesson 4

### THE CONSONANT (K)

b            ḃ            d            ɣ            ʀ  
**KA**        **KĀ**        **KO**        **KE**        **KI**

<b>KI</b>	ʀ	ɣ	<b>KE</b>
<b>KA</b>	b	d	<b>KO</b>

kākike	ḃɣ	eternal
kekāc	ɣb-	almost
kihci	ʀ"ɿ	great
cīkī	ɿʀ	close by
kīoke	ʀ>ɣ	visit
keko	ɣd	what kind

1. Think about the things you learned in the last lesson and write in the answers.

What is a syllabic? \_\_\_\_\_

How are syllables in Cree syllabics written? \_\_\_\_\_

When only can most consonants in Cree be written separately?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What does (c) always sound like in Cree? \_\_\_\_\_

Write the 3 syllables of (c) which use the short vowels.

\_\_\_\_\_ (English letters)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Syllabics)

Write the four syllables of (c) which use the long vowels.

\_\_\_\_\_ (English letters)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Syllabics)

Write the final (c) in syllabics. \_\_\_\_\_

In what ways is the (c) used?

1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel

2) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word

Write the syllabics and the meaning of these words.

cī \_\_\_\_\_

āhci \_\_\_\_\_

ohci \_\_\_\_\_

cihcī \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Look at the last page of Lesson 3 and correct your answers.

Today we want to learn:

- 1) the consonant (**k**)
- 2) six Cree words: kākike, kekāc, kihci, cīkī, keko, and kīoke

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3. Let us look at the (**k**) sound and syllabics.

The (**k**) gives most English speaking people some trouble. The (**k**) sound is a voiceless stop. It is somewhat between the hard (g) and (**k**) of the English. It is used very often in Cree.

Cree  
g --- k ---- k

Have you listened to someone say the Cree (**k**)? Can you say it just the same?

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4. The (**k**) forms syllables with all the short vowels.

In the syllabics it is written much like the (**c**) syllabics, but we make (crooks) out of the (candy canes). This is the way the (**k**) syllables with the short vowels look.

b **ka**      p **ki**      d **ko**

Write the three syllables of (k) which use the short vowels.

\_\_\_\_ \_ (English letters)

\_\_\_\_ \_ (Syllabics)

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5. Your answers should be like this:

b **ka**      p **ki**      d **ko**

Now let us look at some words which the (k) syllables make.

**ka**      ka      kika      ki-ka      you shall

b      b      pb      p b

**ki**      ki      ki      ki      you (prefix)

p      p      p      p

**ko**      ko      keko      ke-ko      what kind

d      d      qd      q d

Write the three syllables of (k) which use the short vowels.

\_\_\_\_ \_      (English letters)

\_\_\_\_ \_      (Syllabics)

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6. The three syllables of (k) which use the short vowels are:

b **ka**      p **ki**      d **ko**

The (k) also uses the four syllables with the long vowels. They are written this way in syllabics:

q **ke**      b **kā**      p **kī**      d **kō**

**ke**      ke      kākike      kā-ki-ke      eternal

q      q      b p q      b p q

<b>kā</b>	kā	kā	kā	as, who
ḱ	ḱ	ḱ	ḱ	
<b>kī</b>	kī	kī	kī	shows the past
ṙ	ṙ	ṙ	ṙ	
<b>kō</b>	kō	kōkos	kō-kos	pig
d	d	dd <sup>n</sup>	d d <sup>n</sup>	

Look at some Cree writing. How many times do you see these short words?

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7. Most of these short syllables of (k) also make words. They are short words, but they help you know if something happened yesterday, or if it will happen later. (Ki) helps you know if (you) did something!

Write the four syllables of (k) which use the long vowels.

\_\_\_\_ \_ (English letters)

\_\_\_\_ \_ (Syllabics)

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8. The four syllables of (k) which use the long vowel look like this:

ᑭ **ke**      ḱ **kā**      ṙ **kī**      d **kō**

(K) can also be used at the end of a word. Then it is a closed stop. This means that you stop the sound with your tongue.

Consonant	Before a vowel	After a vowel	End of syllable	End of word	Between consonant and vowel
h	h	h	h	h	
c	c			c	
k	k			k	

Here are some words which have a (k) at the end.

In the syllabics a (k) is written (ᑭ) when it is at the end of a word.

Look at these words.

kā kīsikāk      kā kī-si-kāk      as it is day.

ᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ      ᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

e mīcisocik      e mī-ci-so-cik      as they eat.

ᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ      ᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

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9. Let us add to the chart you have started.

	consonant short vowels			long vowels			
	a	i	o	e	ā	ī	ō
<b>c</b>	ca	ci	co	ce	cā	cī	cō
-	ᑭ	ᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭ
<b>h</b>	ha	hi	ho	he	hā	hī	hō
"	"ᑭ	"ᑭᑭ	"ᑭᑭᑭ	"ᑭ	"ᑭᑭ	"ᑭᑭᑭ	"ᑭᑭᑭ
<b>k</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\	--	--	---	--	--	--	---

Learn these well.

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10. Correct your answers using the big chart in "Introduction."

Now let us look at the words we want to learn.

kākike	kā-ki-ke	ḡᑭᑭ	eternal
kekāc	ke-kāc	ᑭḡ-	almost
kihci	kih-ci	ᑭᑭᑭ	great
cīkī	cī-kī	ᑭᑭ	close by
kīoke	kī-o-ke	ᑭᑭᑭ	visit
keko	ke-ko	ᑭᑭ	what kind

One word has two long vowels in it. Write this one.

\_\_\_\_\_ (English letters)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Syllabics)

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11. The word with two long vowels is cī-kī, ᑭᑭ.

Write all these words on cards and learn them. Write the English letters and the meaning in English on one side and the syllabics on the other side.

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12. Match the right words by writing the syllabics in the spaces.

_____	kihci	ᑭᑭ
_____	kekāc	ᑭᑭ
_____	kākike	ᑭᑭᑭ
_____	cīkī	ᑭᑭᑭ
_____	kīoke	ᑭḡ-
_____	keko	ᑭᑭᑭ

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13. Check your answers with the first page of this lesson.

Let us look at a song in Cree again. This time write the syllabics in the spaces left open.

Ki- ta pe kī- si- kaw ke mīy- we- yih- tā- kwahk

\_ C V \_\_ ʃ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ Γ ʃ ʔ \_\_ Ċ b˙ˣ

E- kā ke mā- to-yahk e-kā ke ni-pi-yahk

\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ Ĭ ɔ ʔˣ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ σ ʌ ʔˣ

Kah- ki- yaw mī-wa-sin kih- ci kī-si-ko- was- kīhk

\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʔ° Γ ʃ ʔ ɔ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ʃ˙ˣ \_\_ ˣ

Tā-pwe ki- ta mī-yo kī- si- kaw

Ċ V˙ \_\_ C Γ ʃ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ °

Ke mī-yo kī-si- kaw wā-pa- ma-ki Je-sus

\_\_ Γ ʃ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ° ʃ˙ < L \_\_ Γ ʃ ʃ ˣ

Ke ka-na-wā-pa-mak a-na kā pi-mā- ci- hit

\_\_ \_\_ ˙ ʃ˙ < L \_\_ \_\_ ˙ \_\_ ʌ Ĭ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ˙

E sa- ki- cih- ce- nit e kis- ki- noh- ta- hit

\_\_ ʃ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ σ ˙ \_\_ \_\_ ˣ \_\_ ɔ \_\_ C \_\_ \_\_ ˙

Tā-pwe ki- ta mī-yo kī-si- kāk

Ċ V˙ \_\_ C Γ ʃ \_\_ ʃ \_\_

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14. Check your answers to the song with the song on page 10.

Let us review what we have learned today.

What is the sound of (k) in Cree?

\_\_\_\_\_

Write the three syllables of (k) which use the short vowels.

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ (English letters)

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ (Syllabics)

Write the four syllables of (k) which use the long vowels.

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ (English letters)

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ (Syllabics)

In what ways is the (k) used?

1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel

2) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word

Write the syllabics and the meaning of these words.

kihci \_\_\_\_\_

kekāc \_\_\_\_\_

kākike \_\_\_\_\_

cīkī \_\_\_\_\_

keko \_\_\_\_\_

kīoke \_\_\_\_\_

## SYLLABICS, CONSONANT (K)

The (k) sound is a voiceless stop. It is somewhat between the hard (g) and (k) of the English.

The (k) can be used before a vowel and at the end of a word.

consonant	short vowels			long vowels			
	<b>a</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>ā</b>	<b>ī</b>	<b>ō</b>
	◁	△	▷	▽	◁	△	▷
<b>k</b>	<b>ka</b>	<b>ki</b>	<b>ko</b>	<b>ke</b>	<b>kā</b>	<b>kī</b>	<b>kō</b>
\	b	p	d	q	ḅ	p̣	ḍ

The words we learned today are:

kākike	kā-ki-ke	ḅp̣q	eternal
kekāc	ke-kāc	q̣ḅ-	almost
kihci	kih-ci	p̣"r	great
cīkī	cī-kī	ṛp̣	close by
kīoke	ki-o-ke	p̣▷q	visit
keko	ke-ko	q̣d	what kind