

## Lesson 6

## THE CONSONANT (P)

| $<$ | $<$ | $>$ | $\vee$ | $\wedge$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PA | PĀ | PO | PE | PI |



| ki papa | $\rho \ll$ | your daddy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| piko | $\wedge d$ | only |
| ahpo | $\triangleleft$ ব" $>$ | or, and |
| api | $\triangleleft \wedge$ | sit down |
| apahā | $\triangleleft<$ "১ | untie it |

1. What is the sound of $(\mathrm{m})$ ? $\qquad$
Write the three syllables of $(m)$ which use the short vowels.
$\qquad$ (English letters)
$\qquad$ (Syllabics)

Write the four syllables of (m) which use the long vowels.
_-_
(English letters)
(Syllabics)

Write the syllabic form of $(\mathrm{m})$ when it is used at the end of a word.
$\qquad$
In what three ways is the (m) used?

1) $\qquad$ a vowel
2) at the end of a $\qquad$
3) sometimes at the end of a $\qquad$
Write the syllabics for the words we have learned in Lesson 5.

2. Check your work with the answers on the last page of the previous lesson.

Today we want to learn

1) the consonant of (p)
2) five Cree words: api, ki papa, piko, ahpo, apahā

The $(p)$ is not really like the English（p）．The（p）is a voiceless stop like the（k）．The（p）almost sounds like a（b）but not quite．Listen to someone say it and try to say it too．

What is the sound of the Cree（p）？ $\qquad$

3．Maybe this was hard to answer．It is a voiceless stop and sounds like an English（p）but also like an English（b）．

> Cree
> p ---------- b

When English names are used in Cree，the（p）is used for the（p） and it also replaces the letters（b），（f）and（v）．

## Barbara Parpara Frank Prank Victor Pictor

What English letters does the（p）replace in names？ $\qquad$

4．The（p）replaces the English letters（b），（f），and（v）as well as the （p）．The（p）has the three syllables of（p）which use the short vowels．

$$
<\text { pa } \quad \wedge \text { pi } \quad>\text { po }
$$

| pa | pa | ki papa | ki pa－pa | your daddy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $<$ | $<$ | $\rho \ll$ | $\rho \ll$ |  |
| pi | pi | piko | pi－ko | only |
| $\wedge$ | $\wedge$ | $\wedge d$ | $\wedge d$ |  |
| po | po | ahpo | ah－po | or，though |
| $>$ | $>$ | び $>$ | び $>$ |  |

Write the three syllables of $(p)$ which use the short vowels so you will not forget them.
English letters)
(Syllabics)
5. The three syllables of $(p)$ which use the short vowels are:

$$
<\text { pa } \quad \wedge \text { pi }>\text { po }
$$

Look at the four syllables of $(p)$ which use the long vowels.

|  | $\checkmark$ pe | $<$ pā | $\wedge \mathbf{p i ̄}>$ | pō > |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pe | pe | pe | pe | toward |
| V | V | V | V |  |
| pā | pā | pātimā | pā-ti-mā | later |
| < | $<$ | <̇○ட | $\dot{<}$ < L |  |
| pī | pī | pīhtokwe | pīh-to-kwe | enter |
| $\wedge$ | $\wedge$ | $\wedge$ "Ј9. |  |  |
| pō | pō | pōni | pō-ni | after |
| $>$ | > | $>\sigma$ | $>\sigma$ |  |

Write the four syllables of $(p)$ which use the long vowels.
(English letters)
(Syllabics)
6. The four syllables of $(p)$ which use the long vowels are:

$$
\vee \text { pe }<\text { pā } \quad \wedge \text { pī }>\text { pō }
$$

The ( $p$ ) also is used at the end of a word. Then it is a closed stop. Only a few Cree words end in (p).

When the $(p)$ is used at the end of a word, it is written (') in syllabics.

| Consonant | Before a <br> vowel | After a <br> vowel | End of <br> syllable | End of wordBetween <br> consonant <br> and vowel |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| h | h | h | h | h |  |
| c | c |  |  | c |  |
| k | k |  |  | k |  |
| m | m |  | m | m |  |
| p | p |  |  | p |  |

One word which ends with $(p)$ is kekisep.
ke-ki-sep before noon
How is $(p)$ written in syllabics when it is at the end of a word? $\qquad$
7. When $(p)$ is at the end of a word, it is written in syllabics: (').

In what two ways is the (p) used?

1) $\qquad$
2) $\qquad$
8. The ( $\mathbf{p}$ ) is used before a vowel and at the end of a word.

Add the (p) syllables to your chart. consonant short vowels long vowels

|  | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| p | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| p | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

9. You should have added:

| $\mathbf{p a}$ | $\mathbf{p i}$ | po | pe | pā | pī | pō |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $<$ | $\wedge$ | $>$ | $\vee$ | $<$ | $\wedge$ | $>$ |

Try to read these words:

| ki papa | ki pa-pa | $\rho \ll$ | your daddy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| piko | pi-ko | $\wedge d$ | only |
| ahpo | ah-po | $\triangleleft ">$ | or |
| api | a-pi | $\triangleleft \wedge$ | sit down |
| apahā | a-pa-hā | $\triangleleft<$ "১j | untie it |

Did you read them to someone who understands Cree? Could they understand you?

Match the following words by writing the syllabics on the blanks.

| ki papa | $\wedge d$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| piko | $\triangleleft<$ " |


| ahpo | $\triangleleft \wedge$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| api | $\rho \ll$ |
| apahā | a" $>$ |

10. Let us review what we have learned today.

What is the sound of $(p)$ ?

Write the three syllables of $(p)$ which use the short vowels.
____ (English letters)
____ (Syllabics)

Write the four syllables of ( $\mathbf{p}$ ) which use the long vowels.
$\qquad$ (English letters)
$\qquad$ (Syllabics)

Write the syllabic of ( $\mathbf{p}$ ) when it is used at the end of a word.
In what two ways is the (p) used?

1) a vowel
2) at the end of a $\qquad$
Write the syllabics for the words we have learned today.

11. Check your work with the answers on the next page.

Let us look at the 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


E- kā ke mā- to- yahk e- kā ke ni- pi- yahk _- _- _- _- Ј | $\times$ |
| :--- |
| $\times-$ |

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


Tā-pwe ki- ta mī- yo kī- si- kaw
$\dot{C} \vee$ __ $\subset$ _- $\downarrow$ _- $\quad$ _ ${ }^{\circ}$
Ke mī- yo kī- si- kaw wā- pa- ma- ki Je-sus

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

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

Tā- pwe ki-ta mī- yo kī- si- kāk
$\dot{C} \quad V \cdot \quad$ _- $\subset$ _- $\downarrow$-- $\quad$ -

## THE CONSONANT (P)

The sound of $(\mathbf{p})$ is a voiceless stop, and is somewhat between a (p) and a (b) in the English. When it is used at the end of a word, it is a closed stop.

The ( $\mathbf{p}$ ) is used before all short and long vowels and at the end of a word. When it is used at the end of a word, it forms a syllable with the vowel or syllable before it.

The three syllables of $(\mathbf{p})$ which use the short vowels are:
$<$ pa
$\wedge \mathbf{p i}$
$>$ po

The four syllables of $(p)$ which use the long vowels are:
$\vee$ pe $<$ pā $\quad \wedge$ pī $\quad>$ pō
The syllabic form of $(p)$ when used at the end of a word is $\left({ }^{1}\right)$.
The words which we learned today are:

| ki papa | ki pa-pa | $\rho \ll$ | your daddy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| piko | pi-ko | $\wedge d$ | only |
| ahpo | ah-po | $\triangleleft$ " $>$ | or |
| api | a-pi | $\triangleleft \wedge$ | sit down |
| apahā | a-pa-hā | $\triangleleft<$ <" | untie |

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