



## Lesson 7

### THE CONSONANT (N)

𐌆      𐌆̄      𐌆      𐌆̅      𐌆̅  
**NA**      **NĀ**      **NO**      **NE**      **NI**

<b>NI</b>	𐌆̅	𐌆̅	<b>NE</b>
<b>NA</b>	𐌆	𐌆	<b>NO</b>

mīna	𐌆𐌆	and
kanāci	b̅𐌆̅	holy
nipī	𐌆̅	water
nīpi	𐌆̅	leaf
nīkān	𐌆̅𐌆̅	first, before

1 Let us first review what we have learned yesterday about the (p).

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 (p) which use the long vowels.

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

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

Write the syllabic of (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 \_\_\_\_\_

Write the words in syllabics which we have learned last lesson.

\_\_\_\_\_ ki papa

\_\_\_\_\_ ahpo

\_\_\_\_\_ piko

\_\_\_\_\_ api

\_\_\_\_\_ apahā

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2. Check your answers with the last page of Lesson 6.

Let us review some of the things which we have learned about vowels, consonants, and syllables.

What is a vowel? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a consonant?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is a syllable?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Which is right? Write down the right word.

A vowel (can) (cannot) \_\_\_\_\_ stand alone to make a syllable.

A consonant (can) (cannot) \_\_\_\_\_ stand alone to make a syllable.

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3. A vowel is an open sound and it can stand alone to make a syllable. A consonant is a partly closed sound in speech and it cannot stand by itself to make a syllable. A syllable is a single full sound in a language. All languages are made up of separate full sounds or syllables.

Today we want to learn:

- 1) the consonant (**n**)
- 2) five Cree words: mīna, nipī, nīpi, nīkān, kanāci

Write the three short vowels we have talked about.

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

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

Write the four long vowels we have talked about.

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

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

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4. The three short vowels are:

◁ a      Δ i      ▷ o

The four long vowels are:

▽ e    ◁ ā    Δ ī      ▷ ō

The (n) has the same sound as the English (n).

It can be used with all short and long vowels, at the end of a word, and sometimes at the end of a syllable, especially in the (n) dialect.

The syllables of (n) which use the short vowels are:

◡ **na**      σ **ni**      ◡ **no**

**na**      na      mīna      mī-na      and

◡      ◡      Γ◡      Γ ◡

**ni**      ni      manito      ma-ni-to      god

σ      σ      Lσ⊔      L σ ⊔

**no**      no      notinew      no-ti-ne-w      he fights him

◡      ◡      ◡Π◡°      ◡ Π ◡ °

Write the syllables of (n) which use the short vowels.

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

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

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5. The syllables of (n) which use the short vowels are:

◡ **na**      σ **ni**      ◡ **no**

(N) also has four syllables which use the long vowels.

	ṭ	ne	á	nā	σ	nī	ḍ	nō	
<b>ne</b>	ne	notinew			no-ti-ne-w				he fights him
ṭ	ṭ	ḍṇṭ°			ḍ ṇ ṭ °				
<b>nā</b>	nā	nātew			nā-te-w				he goes and gets him
á	á	áU°			á U °				
<b>nī</b>	nī	nīpawew			nī-pa-wew				he stands
σ	σ	σ<∇·°			σ < ∇· °				
<b>nō</b>	nō	nōhcikesiw			nōh-ci-ke-si-w				old lady
ḍ	ḍ	ḍ"ṇḍṇ°			ḍ" ṇ ḍ ṇ °				

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

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

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

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6. The four syllables of (n) which use the long vowels are:

ṭ **ne**      á **nā**      σ **nī**      ḍ **nō**

The (n) is used at the end of a word as well. For example, see how it is used in e mīcisoyān. When it is at the end of a word, it forms a syllable with the syllable or vowel before it. In the syllabics it is written (ṇ).

Try to write in the end (n) written in these Cree words.

nitōn            nīkān

σᓃ\_\_            σᓃ\_\_

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7. The syllabic words should look like this:

nitōn σᓃᓃ            nīkān σᓃᓃ

The (n) is used in three ways -

- 1) before a vowel
- 2) at the end of a word
- 3) in the (n) dialect areas, at the end of a syllable

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	
m	m		m	m	
p	p			p	
n			n	n	

An example is (ni kis-ke-yih-ten) in plains Cree as compared with (ni kis-ken-ten) in the (n) dialect.

Look at the way the words are written in syllabics.

ni kis-ke-yih-ten    ni kis-ken-ten

σ ᓃᓃ ᓃ ᓃᓃ ᓃᓃ    σ ᓃᓃ ᓃᓃ ᓃᓃ

In what three ways is the (n) used?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel
- 2) at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) in the (n) dialect at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_

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8. The (n) is used in three ways -

- 1) before a vowel
- 2) at the end of a word
- 3) in the (n) dialect areas, at the end of a syllable

We are ready to learn the new words today. Our words are:

mīna	mī-na	Γα	and
nipī	ni-pī	σΛ	water
nīpi	nī-pi	σΛ	leaf
nīkān	nī-kān	σḃᵛ	first, before
kanāci	ka-nā-ci	ḃᵛΓ	holy

Which two words are written the same in the syllabics?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

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9. When you read these two words in the syllabics, you have to know what the rest of the sentence says to know which meaning is used.

The words are:

nipī	σΛ	water	nīpi	σΛ	leaf
------	----	-------	------	----	------



Write the words in syllabics on the blanks to match with the words written in English letters.

_____ nīpi	Γa
_____ nipī	bôΓ
_____ mīna	σḃɔ
_____ kanāci	σ^
_____ nīkān	σ^

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10. Check with frame #8 to make sure you have them right. Write these words on cards and learn them.

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11. Let us review what we have learned today.

What is the sound of (n)? \_\_\_\_\_

Where is the (n) used?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel and
- 2) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word
- 3) and in the (n) dialect at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write the syllabic of (n) when it is used at the end of a word. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the Cree words in English letters and in syllabics.

_____	_____	and
_____	_____	water
_____	_____	leaf
_____	_____	before, first
_____	_____	holy

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### CONSONANT of (N)

The sound of (n) is the same as the English.

The (n) is used with 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. In the (n) dialect it is also used at the end of a syllable. The syllables of (n) which use the short vowels are:

ᓇ **na**      ᓂ **ni**      ᓄ **no**

(N) also has four syllables which use the long vowels. They are:

ᓃ **ne**      ᓇ **nā**      ᓂ **nī**      ᓄ **nō**

When it is at the end of a word, it is written (ᓃ) in syllabics.

The words we learned today are:

mīna	mī-na	ᓂᓄ	and
nipī	ni-pī	ᓂᓇ	water
nīpi	nī-pi	ᓂᓇ	leaf
nīkān	nī-kān	ᓂᓇᓃ	first, before
kanāci	ka-nā-ci	ᓃᓇᓂ	holy

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