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LEARN TO WRITE IN  
CREE SYLABICS

Lesson 8

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## Lesson 8

### THE CONSONANT (T)

ㄷ	ㄷ̇	ㄷ	U	ㄴ
TA	TĀ	TO	TE	TI

<b>TI</b>	ㄴ	U	<b>TE</b>
<b>TA</b>	ㄷ	ㄷ	<b>TO</b>

manito	ㄴσㄷ	god
ekote	▽dU	there
tōta	ㄷㄷ	do it!
e itohtet	▽ Δㄷ"U↘	as he goes
tahto	ㄷ"ㄷ	every one

1. First, let us review what we learned about the (n) consonant.

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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2. Check your answers with the last page of Lesson 7.

Today we want to learn:

- 1) the consonant - (**t**)
- 2) five Cree words: Manito, ekote, tōta, e itohtet, tahto

The sound of (t) is not the same as the English (t). The (t) is a voiceless stop like (k) and (p). This too sits between the sound of two English letters. Listen to someone say this (t). Try to repeat it.

Cree  
d - - - t - - - t

What is the sound of the Cree (**t**)?

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3. The sound of the Cree (**t**) is a voiceless stop and it is between the English (**d**) and (**t**). When it is used at the end of a word, it is a closed stop.

The (**t**) is usually used before a vowel, or at the end of a word. Once in a while when people elide (shorten) words, it is used 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	
t	t		t	t	

Where is the (t) used?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel
- 2) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word
- 3) once in a while at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_

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4. The (t) is used before a vowel, at the end of a word, and once in a while at the end of a syllable.

The (t) uses all the short vowels to make syllables. Look at these.

	⊃	<b>ta</b>	∩	<b>ti</b>	⊃	<b>to</b>	
<b>ta</b>		ta	tōta	tō-ta		do it	
⊃	⊃	⊃⊃		⊃ ⊃			
<b>ti</b>		ti	māhti	māh-ti		please or let us	
∩	∩	l"∩		l" ∩			
<b>to</b>		to	māto	mā-to		cry	
⊃	⊃	l"⊃		l" ⊃			

Write the syllables of (t) which use the short vowels

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

\_\_\_\_ (Syllabics)

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

⊃ **ta**      ∩ **ti**      ⊃ **to**

The (t) also works with all the long vowels.

	U	te	ċ	tā	ᑎ	tī	ᑭ	tō	
<b>te</b>	te	e itohtet	e	i-toh-tet				he goes	
U	U	▽ Δᑭ"U↘	▽ Δ	ᑭ" U↘					
<b>tā</b>	tā	wāpahtā	wā	pah-tā				see it	
ċ	ċ	◁·<"ċ	◁·	<" ċ					
<b>tī</b>	tī	tī	tī					tea	
ᑎ	ᑎ	ᑎ	ᑎ						
<b>tō</b>	tō	tōta	tō	ta				do it	
ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ					

Write the syllables of (t) which use the long vowels.

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

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

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

U te      ċ tā      ᑎ tī      ᑭ tō

The (tī) syllable is not used very often in Cree. It is used in words which are taken directly from the English, like (tea) or in names like (Tina).

When names are translated from other languages which use a (d) sound, the Cree uses the (t) sound. David is written or spoken as Tepit U↘.

When people elide words, that is shorten them, they sometimes use the (t) at the end of a syllable. This word (pimātisiwin) is often

shortened. Look at it. (Pi-mā-ti-si-win) is shortened to (pi-māt-si-win).

When is the (t) sound used at the end of a syllable?

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- 7. The (t) sound is used at the end of a syllable when a word is shortened or elided.

The (t) sound is also used at the end of a word.

Look at these words. When the (t) is used at the end of the word, it is written (´) in the syllabics.

e itohtet	e i-toh-tet	as he goes
▽ Δɔ"U´	▽ Δ ɔ" U´	
e mīyit	e mī-yit	as he gives
▽ Γɾ´	▽ Γ ɾ´	
e sākihāt	e sā-ki-hāt	as he loves him
▽ ĩp"◁´	▽ ĩ p "◁´	

When the (t) is at the end of the word it belongs to the syllable before it. We could write these words like this:

e itoh-tet	e mī-yit	e sā-ki-hāt
▽ Δɔ"U´	▽ Γɾ´	▽ ĩp"◁´

When a (t) is used at the end of a word, to which syllable does it belong? \_\_\_\_\_

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- 8. When the (t) is used at the end of a word, it belongs to the syllable before it.

Now we have learned 7 consonants. Only three more to learn! Fill in the chart to bring it up to date. Write in the syllabics.

consonant	short vowels			long vowels			
	a	i	o	e	ā	ī	ō
c	ca	ci	co	ce	cā	cī	cō
h	ha	hi	ho	he	hā	hī	hō
k	ka	ki	ko	ke	kā	kī	kō
m	ma	mi	mo	me	mā	mī	mō
n	na	ni	no	ne	nā	nī	nō
p	pa	pi	po	pe	pā	pī	pō
t	ta	ti	to	te	tā	tī	tō

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9. Turn to page 8 and check it out with the big chart of syllabics.

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

manito      ma-ni-to      ᐅᓄᓂ      can refer to any god



ekote	e-ko-te	▽dU	there
tōta	tō-ta	ㄉㄘ	do it!
e itohtet	e i-toh-tet	▽ Δㄉ"U	as he goes
tahto	tah-to	ㄘ"ㄉ	every one

Write these words on little cards and learn them well.

What do these sentences or phrases mean in English?

Ìb ▽ Δㄉ"U ▽dU. \_\_\_\_\_

bàr P"r Lσㄉ. \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Ìb ▽ Δㄉ"U ▽dU. means But he goes there.

bàr P"r Lσㄉ. means Holy great God.

Write the words in syllabics on the blanks.

Also write the meaning of these words in English.

\_\_\_\_\_ manito

\_\_\_\_\_ tōta

\_\_\_\_\_ ekote

\_\_\_\_\_ e itohtet

\_\_\_\_\_ tahto

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11. Check the answers with the words in frame # 9.

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

\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ° \_\_ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ \_\_ b·x

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

\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʃx \_\_ \_\_ ʃx

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

\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʃ° \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ʃ·n \_\_ x

Tā-pwe ki-ta mī-yo kī-si-kaw

\_\_ ʋ· \_\_ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ °

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

\_\_ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ° ʃ· \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʃ n

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

\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ ʃ· \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

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

\_\_ ʃ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ n \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

Tā-pwe ki-ta mī-yo kī-si- kāk

\_\_ ʋ· \_\_ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ ʃ \_\_ \_\_

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12. Check the song with the song on page 10. Did you notice that you were able to write some complete words?

Now, let us review what we have learned today.

What is the sound of the Cree (t)?

\_\_\_\_\_

Where is the (t) used?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel
- 2) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word
- 3) once in a while \_\_\_\_\_ of a syllable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write the Cree words in English letters and in syllabics.

\_\_\_\_\_ god

\_\_\_\_\_ there

\_\_\_\_\_ do it!

\_\_\_\_\_ every one

\_\_\_\_\_ as he goes

\*\*\*\*\*

## THE CONSONANT (T)

The sound of (t) is a voiceless stop and is between the English (d) and (t). When it is used at the end of a word, it is a closed stop.

The (t) sound is used before a vowel or at the end of a word, and once in a while at the end of a syllable. This usually happens when a word is elided.

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

ᑕ ta      ᑎ ti      ᑭ to

(T) also has four syllables which use the long vowels:

ᑭ te      ᑕ tā      ᑎ tī      ᑭ tō

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

manito	ᑭσᑭ	god
ekote	ᑭdᑭ	there
tōta	ᑭᑕ	do it!
e itohtet	ᑭ ᑕᑭ"ᑭᑭ	as he goes
tahto	ᑕ"ᑭ	every one

The word "god" can refer to any god - as  
- the devil is the bad god - maci manito  
- gods - manitowak  
- idol - manitokaan  
- the great God - Kihci Manito  
- the loving, gracious God - Kisemanito