



## Lesson 9

### THE CONSONANT (S)

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**SA**

ㄣ̄

**SĀ**

ㄣ

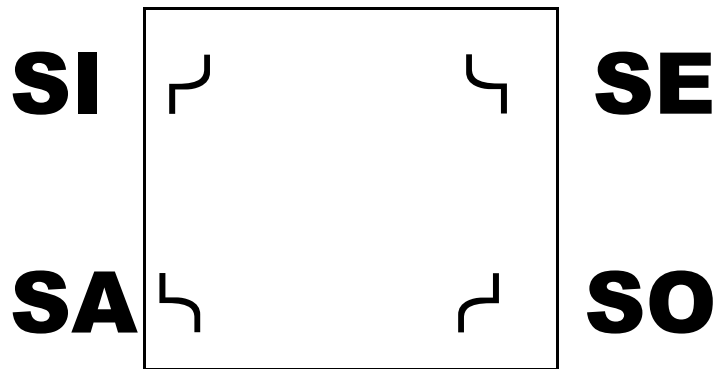
**SO**

ㄣ

**SE**

ㄣ

**SI**



ekosi	▽ㄉㄣ	thank you, okay
Kisemanito	ㄣㄣㄣ	loving God
kīsik	ㄣㄣ	sky
Cisas	ㄣㄣ	Jesus
sīsīp	ㄣㄣ	duck
ni sākīhik	σ ㄣㄣ	he loves me

1. Look at the consonants. What does each one sound like when used before a vowel?

- 1) (c) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) (h) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) (k) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) (m) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) (n) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) (p) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) (t) \_\_\_\_\_

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- 2.
- 1) (**C**) sounds like the English (ch).
  - 2) (**H**) sounds like the English (**h**) when it is before a vowel.
  - 3) (**K**) is a voiceless stop. It is between the English hard (**g**) and (**k**).
  - 4) (**M**) sounds the same as in English.
  - 5) (**N**) is the same as the English (**n**).
  - 6) (**P**) is a voiceless stop, and is somewhat between the English (**b**) and (**p**).
  - 7) (**T**) is a voiceless stop and is between the English (**d**) and (**t**).

What does the (**h**) sound like when it is used after a vowel?

\_\_\_\_\_

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3. After a vowel the (**h**) is like breathing out through the mouth with the tongue quite close to the roof of the mouth.

What do these consonants sound like when they **are** used at the end of a word?

1) (**c**) \_\_\_\_\_

2) (**k**) \_\_\_\_\_

3) (**p**) \_\_\_\_\_

4) (**t**) \_\_\_\_\_

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4. 1) (**C**) sounds like the English (**ch**).
- 2) (**K**) is a closed stop. It is between the English hard (g) and (k).
- 3) (**P**) is a closed stop, and is somewhat between the English (b) and (p).
- 4) (**T**) is a closed stop and is between the English (**d**) and (**t**).

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

manito \_\_\_\_\_

tōta \_\_\_\_\_

ekote \_\_\_\_\_

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

tahto \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Check your answers.

tōta	ᑕᑕ	ekote	ᑦᑲᑲ
mSanito	ᑭᑭᑲ	e itohtet	ᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ
tahto	ᑕᑲ		

Where is the (t) used?

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

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

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6. Check your answers with the last page of Lesson 8.

Today we want to learn

- 1) the consonant - (s)
- 2) six Cree words: ekosi, Kisemanito, kīsik, Cisas, sīsīp, ni sākihik

The (s) has the sound of the (s) we have in the English word (see). It is always the same and does not change.

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

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7. The sound of (s) is the same as in the English word (see).

The (s) can be used before a vowel, after a vowel and at the end of a word. Remember the (h) was like this too.

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	
s	s	s	s	s	

Where is the (s) sound used? Think of the four places.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel
- 3) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a syllable
- 4) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word

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When it comes after a vowel, it is written (ᓃ) in Cree. Did you notice this in the words used?

In these words, is there a vowel after the (s) or is it a consonant?

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11. In such words the (s) follows the vowel and it is followed by a consonant. When the (s) is used in this way, it becomes a part of the syllable before it. We can write it in this way to show that it belongs to the syllable before it.

kis-ke-yih-tam      ᓃᓃ ᓃ ᓃᓃ ᓃᓃ

kīs-pin              ᓃᓃ ᓃᓃ

mās-kōc             ᓃᓃ ᓃ-

When a (s) is used after a vowel, to which syllable will it belong?

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12. The (s) when used after a vowel belongs to the syllable before it.

The (s) can also be used at the end of a word.

Look at these words. It is written the same as when it followed a vowel.

awāsis      ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ      child

apisīs      ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ      a little

When it is used at the end of a word, it becomes part of the syllable before it. We could write the words in this way.

a-wā-sis      a-pi-sīs

ᓃᓃ ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ      ᓃᓃ ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ

In what four places is the (s) used?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel
- 3) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a syllable
- 4) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word

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13. The (s) is used before a vowel, after a vowel, at the end of a syllable, and at the end of a word.

Now let us look at the words we want to learn today. They are:

ekosi	e-ko-si	∇dP	thank you, okay
Kisemanito	Ki-se-ma-ni-to	P4LσD	loving God
kīsik	kī-sik	P4\	sky
Cisas	Ci-sas	r4n	Jesus
sīsīp	sī-sīp	P4i	duck
ni sākihik	ni sā-ki-hik	σ 4P"Δ\	he loves me

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14. Write the Cree words in English letters and also in syllabics.

okay \_\_\_\_\_

loving God \_\_\_\_\_

sky \_\_\_\_\_

Jesus \_\_\_\_\_

duck \_\_\_\_\_

he loves me \_\_\_\_\_

Write the words on cards to learn them.

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15. Look at the frame before and correct your answers.

What do these sentences mean in English?

ᠷᠡ ᠰᠢ ᠬᠢᠷᠢᠳᠠᠨ \_\_\_\_\_

ᠫᠤᠯᠤᠰᠣᠳᠤ ᠰᠢ ᠬᠢᠷᠢᠳᠠᠨ \_\_\_\_\_

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16. ᠷᠡ ᠰᠢ ᠬᠢᠷᠢᠳᠠᠨ means Jesus loves me.

ᠫᠤᠯᠤᠰᠣᠳᠤ ᠰᠢ ᠬᠢᠷᠢᠳᠠᠨ means The loving God loves me.

Now it is time to check up on what we remember about today's lesson.

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

Where is the (s) sound used? Think of the four places.

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

2) \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel

3) at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a syllable

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

Write the (s) syllables which use the short vowels.

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

\_\_\_\_ (Syllabics)

Write all the (s) syllables which use the long vowels.

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

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

Write the final (s) in syllabics \_\_\_\_

When a (s) is used after a vowel, to which syllable will it belong?

\_\_\_\_\_

Write the English words and the syllabics for the words we learned today.

ekosi \_\_\_\_\_

Kisemanito \_\_\_\_\_

kīsik \_\_\_\_\_

Cisas \_\_\_\_\_

sīsīp \_\_\_\_\_

ni sākihik \_\_\_\_\_

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## CONSONANT of (S)

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

The (s) can be used before a vowel, after a vowel, at the end of a syllable, or at the end of a word. The (s) syllables which use the short vowels are:

↳ sa      ʀ si      ʀ so

The (s) syllables which use the long vowels are:

↳ se      ʀ sā      ʀ sī      ʀ sō

When the (s) follows a vowel, it becomes a part of the syllable before it.

When (s) is used at the end of a word, it becomes part of the syllable before it.

The final (s) is written (ʀ) in syllabics.

The words we learned today are:

ekosi	∇dʀ	thank you, okay
Kisemanito	ʀʀLσɔ	loving God
kīsik	ʀʀ˘	sky
Cisas	ʀʀʀ	Jesus
sīsīp	ʀʀʀ	duck
ni sākihik	σʀʀʀΔ˘	he loves me

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