



## Lesson 11

### THE CONSONANT (W)

◁·	◁̇·	▷·	▽·	△·
<b>WA</b>	<b>WĀ</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>WE</b>	<b>WI</b>

<b>WI</b>	<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>△·</td> <td>▽·</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◁·</td> <td>▷·</td> </tr> </table>	△·	▽·	◁·	▷·	<b>WE</b>
△·	▽·					
◁·	▷·					
<b>WA</b>		<b>WO</b>				

wīwa	△·◁·	his wife
wīcewew	△·ᵐ▽·°	he is with him
tāpwe	Ċ·▽·	certainly
wahwa	◁·"◁·	oh boy!
itōtamwak	△ᵐCL·˘	they do it
ekwa	▽b·	now
kekway	ᵑb:	what, thing

1. What is the sound of (y) in Cree?

\_\_\_\_\_

Write all the syllables of (y) which use the short vowels.

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

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

Write all the syllables of (y) which use the long vowels.

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

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

Where can the (y) be used?

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

2) at the end of \_\_\_\_\_

3) at end of a \_\_\_\_\_

What is the sound of (y) when it is used at the end of a syllable?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the sound of (y) when it is used at the end of a word?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

nīya \_\_\_\_\_

kiskeyihtam \_\_\_\_\_

e ayāyān \_\_\_\_\_

mīyo \_\_\_\_\_

āsāy \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Check your answers with the last page of Lesson 10.

Today we will review the sound of the vowels. What is the sound of each vowel?

(◁, a) as in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

and in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

(Δ, i) as in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

and in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

(▷, o) as in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

and in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

(∇, e) as (ay) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

and in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

(◁̇, ā) as (ou) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

and in Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

(◁̇, ā) as (◁̇, a-a) in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

(Δ, ī) as (ee) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

and in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

(▷, ō) as in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

and in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Check these with your answers.

(◁, a) as in the English word **appeal**  
and in the Cree word **api**

(Δ, i) as in the English word **bit**  
and in the Cree word **itohtew**

(▷, o) as in the English word **cold**  
and in the Cree word **kotak**

(∇, e) as (**ay**) in the English word **day**  
and in the Cree word **peyak**

(◁̇, ā) as (**ou**) in the English word **ouch**  
and in the Cree word **nipāw**

(◁̇, ā) as (◁̇, **a-a**) in the Cree word **e mīcisoyān**

(Δ, ī) as (ee) in the English word **beet**  
and in the Cree word **kīya**

(▷, ō) as in the English word **obey**  
and in the Cree word **tōta**

Today we want to learn:

- 1) the consonant (**w**).
- 2) seven Cree words: wīwa, wīcewew, tāpwe, wahwa, itōtamwak, ekwa, kekway

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4. The (**w**) has the same sound as the English (**w**) when it is used before a vowel. Later we will talk about its sound when it is used at the end of a word. (**W**) works with all the short vowels.

◁· **wa**      Δ· **wi**      ▷· **wo**

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	n	
t	t		t	t	
s	s	s	s	s	
y	y		y	y	
w	w			w	w

Write the syllables for the short vowels in English letters and in syllabics.

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

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

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5. The short vowels are:

◁ a      Δ i      ▷ o

Now look at the way the (w) syllabics are written. You place a dot behind the vowel, and it makes a syllabic of (w). Look at them together.

◁ a      Δ i      ▷ o  
 ◁· wa      Δ· wi      ▷· wo

**wa**      wa      wahwa      wah-wa      Oh boy!

◁·      ◁·      ◁·"◁·      ◁·" ◁·

**wi**      wi      apiwin      a-pi-win      seat

△·      △·      ◁^△·◁·      ◁ ^ △·◁·

**wo**      wo

▷·      ▷·

Write all the syllables of (w) which use the short vowels.

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

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

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

◁· **wa**      △· **wi**      ▷· **wo**

Did you notice that we have no example of a word using (wo)? This is rarely, if ever, used in Cree.

Let us look at the syllables of (w) which use the long vowels.

▽· **we**      ◁· **wā**      △· **wī**      ▷· **wō**

How were the syllabics of (w) which use the long vowels formed?

\_\_\_\_\_

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7. To form the (w) syllabics we add a dot behind the vowel syllabics.

Now write the syllables of (w) which use the long vowels.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (English letters)

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

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8. The syllables of (w) which use the long vowels are:

∇· **we**      ◁· **wā**      Δ· **wī**      ▷· **wō**

Now look at these words.

**wē**      we      wīcewew      wī-ce-we-w      he is with him

∇·      ∇·      Δ·∇·°      Δ· ∇· °

**wā**      wā      awāsis      a-wā-sis      child

◁·      ◁·      ◁◁·ᵀᵀ      ◁ ◁· ᵀᵀ

**wī**      wī      wīwa      wī-wa      his wife

Δ·      Δ·      Δ·◁·      Δ· ◁·

**wō**      wō

▷·      ▷·

Notice again that we have no example for the syllable (▷·, **wō**).  
 Now we will consider the sound of (w) when it is at the end of a word. The sound often becomes more like that of a round (▷, o).  
 To really get this sound we have to listen to someone speak it. Watch for it. Ask someone how these words are pronounced.

wīcewew      wī-ce-we-w      he is with him  
 Δ·∇·°      Δ· ∇· °

itohtew      i-toh-te-w      he goes  
 Δᵀ"ᵀ°      Δ ᵀ" ᵀ °



wīhtamawew	wīh-ta-ma-we-w	he tells him
Δ·"CL∇·°	Δ·" C L ∇· °	

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9. There is another group of words where the (w) sounds like the round (▷, o) but just a bit different. Listen to these:

apiw	a-piw	he sits
◁∧°	◁ ∧°	
mīcisow	mī-ci-sow	he eats
Γ∩∩°	Γ ∩ ∩°	
nipiw	ni-piw	he is dead
σ∧°	σ ∧°	

What is often the sound of (**w**) when it is at the end of a word?

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10. When the (**w**) is at the end of a word it often sounds like a round (▷, o). In syllabics it is written (°).

But sometimes it keeps the (**w**) sound. Look at these words:

waniskaw	wa-nis-kaw	he rises
◁·σ <sup>h</sup> b°	◁· σ <sup>h</sup> b°	
ayāw	a-yāw	he has
◁ḡ°	◁ ḡ°	

When (**w**) is at the end of a word, it sounds like

\_\_\_\_\_ or like \_\_\_\_\_

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11. When (**w**) is at the end of a word, it sounds like a round (▷, ◉) or like a (**w**).

How is the (**w**) written in syllabics when it is at the end of a word?

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12. When a (**w**) is at the end of a word, it is written (°).

Write these words in syllabics to practice writing the end (**w**).

apiw          nipiw          mīcisow          nipāw          ayāw  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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13. This is what your words should look like.

apiw          nipiw          mīcisow          nipāw          ayāw  
 ◁∧°          σ∧°          ΓΓɾ°          σ<°          ◁ḣ°

We have another interesting thing about the (**w**) which we want to learn today.

Frequently the (**w**) is used between a consonant and a vowel. Look at these:

kwa   kwe   mwa   mwe   pwa   pwe   swa   swe   twa   twe  
 ʙ·   ɣ·   ʟ·   ɥ·   <·   ʋ·   ɥ·   ɥ·   ʞ·   ʉ·

When the (**w**) is used in this way, it sounds the same as the English (**w**). The (**kwe**) would sound much like the (**qua**) in (**quail**).

What consonant can be used between another consonant and a vowel? \_\_\_\_\_

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14. The (w) can be used between a consonant and a vowel.

Let us look at a number of words which use this sound. See how the (w) is written in the syllabics.

You write the syllabic as if you forget the (w) and then you add the dot afterwards. When you pronounce it, the (w) comes between the consonant and the vowel.

kekwaya	ke-kwa-ya	ᑭ ᑲ· ᓃ	things
iskwewak	is-kwe-wak	ᐃᑦ ᑭ· ᐱ· ᓃ	women
mwayes	mwa-yes	ᓄ· ᐱᑦ	before
mwehci	mweh-ci	ᓄᑦ ᑭ· ᑭ	while
tāpwan	tā-pwan	ᑕ· ᐱ· ᓃ	it is true
tāpwe	tā-pwe	ᑕ· ᓄ·	certainly
nit itwān	nit i-twān	ᑦ ᐃ ᑕ· ᓃ	I say
itwew	i-twe-w	ᐃ ᓄ· ᓃ	he says

What is the sound of the (w) when it is used between a consonant and a vowel?

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15. When a (w) is used between a consonant and a vowel, it sounds like the (w) of the English, or the same as when it is used before a vowel. Write these syllables in syllabics.

**kwa kwe mwa mwe pwa pwe swa swe twa twe**

— — — — — — — — — —

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16. Your syllabics should look like this.

**kwa kwe mwa mwe pwa pwe swa swe twa twe**

b· q· L· ᑭ· <· ᑭ· ᑭ· ᑭ· C· U·

Now let us learn the words for today.

wīwa Δ·ᑭ·	wī-wa Δ· ᑭ·	his wife
wīcewew Δ·ᑭ·ᑭ·°	wī-ce-wew Δ· ᑭ· ᑭ· °	he is with him
tāpwe ᑭ·ᑭ·	tā-pwe ᑭ· ᑭ·	certainly, true
wahwa ᑭ·"ᑭ·	wah-wa ᑭ·" ᑭ·	expression, "O, boy!"
itōtamwak Δᑭᑭᑭ·ᑭ·	i-tō-tam-wak Δ ᑭ ᑭ ᑭ ᑭ·ᑭ·	they do it
ekwa ᑭ·b·	e-kwa ᑭ· b·	now, and
kekway ᑭ·b:	ke-kway ᑭ· b:	what, thing

Write the Cree word for (they do it).

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

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

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17. "They do it" is written in the English letters as itōtamwak. In the syllabics it is written Δᑭᑭᑭ·ᑭ·.

To which syllable does the (m) belong in pronouncing the word?

\_\_\_\_\_

To which syllabic does the (m) belong in syllabics?

\_\_\_\_\_

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- 18. The (m) belongs to the syllable before in pronunciation, but to the syllable after in writing it in syllabics. Watch for this in reading Cree syllabics.

How well do you know your syllabics now? Write the syllabics for the words we have learned.

\_\_\_\_\_ wīwa

\_\_\_\_\_ wīcewew

\_\_\_\_\_ tāpwe

\_\_\_\_\_ wahwa

\_\_\_\_\_ itōtamwak

\_\_\_\_\_ ekwa

\_\_\_\_\_ kekway

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- 19. Your answers should look like this:

Δ·◁·	wīwa
Δ·ᑭᑭ·°	wīcewew
Ċ·V·	tāpwe
◁·"·◁·	wahwa
ΔᑭᑭL·\`	itōtamwak
▽b·	ekwa
ᑭb:	kekway



2) \_\_\_\_\_ a consonant and a vowel

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

Write these syllables in syllabics

**kwa kwe mwa mwe pwa pwe swa swe twa twe**

— — — — — — — — — —

Write the Cree words and syllabics for these English words.

_____	_____	his wife
_____	_____	he is with him
_____	_____	certainly, true
_____	_____	expression like, "O boy!"
_____	_____	they do it
_____	_____	now, and
_____	_____	what, thing

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21. Today we want to make a chart. This is an important chart - you will need it many times when you work with syllabics. Turn to the next page and fill in the chart.

consonant	short vowels			long vowels			
	a	i	o	e	ā	ī	ō
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c	ca	ci	co	ce	cā	cī	cō
c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h	ha	hi	ho	he	hā	hī	hō
h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
k	ka	ki	ko	ke	kā	kī	kō
k	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
m	ma	mi	mo	me	mā	mī	mō
m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n	na	ni	no	ne	nā	nī	nō
n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
p	pa	pi	po	pe	pā	pī	pō
p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
s	sa	si	so	se	sā	sī	sō
s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
t	ta	ti	to	te	tā	tī	tō
t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
w	wa	wi	wo	we	wā	wī	wō
w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
y	ya	yi	yo	ye	yā	yī	yō
y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



