

Lesson 12

SPECIFIC USE OF CONSONANTS (HK) AND (HT)



e ayāyahk	▽ <ḡḡḡ ^x	as we have it, as we are
e tōtamahk	▽ ḡCL ^x	as we do it
e tōtahk	▽ ḡC ^x	as he does it
ayamihewikamikohk	<ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ^x	in the church
e sākihiht	▽ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	as he is loved
e iteyimiht	▽ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	as he is thought of

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

What is the sound of (w)? _____

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

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

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

___ ___ ___ (English letters)

___ ___ ___ (Syllabics)

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

___ ___ ___ ___ (English letters)

___ ___ ___ ___ (Syllabics)

In what three places is the (w) used?

1) _____ a vowel

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

2. Check your answers with the last page of Lesson 11.

Today we want to learn some specific uses of some of the consonants.

- 1) when (h) and (k) are used together.
- 2) when (h) and (t) are used together.
- 3) six Cree words, e ayāyahk, e tōtamahk, e tōtahk, ayamihewikamikohk, e sākihiht, e iteyimiht.

Let us look at the things we have learned about the sounds of (h), and (k).

What is the sound of (h) when it is used before a vowel?

What is the sound of (h) when it is used after a vowel or at the end of the syllable?

3. The sound of (h) when it is used before a vowel is like the English (h). When it is used after a vowel, or at the end of a syllable, you bring your tongue almost to the roof of your mouth and breath out the (h).

What is the sound of the letter (**k**) when it is used with the vowels?

What is the sound of the letter (**k**) when it is used at the end of a word?

- 4. The sound of the letter (**k**) is a voiceless stop. It is between the English hard (**g**) and (**k**). When it is used at the end of a word, it is a closed stop.

The (**h**) and the (**k**) are used together at the end of many words. Now let us look at the syllabics for (**h**) and (**k**).

How is (**h**) written in syllabics? _____

How is the (**k**) written when it is at the end of a word? _____

- 5. (**H**) is written ("). (**K**) is written (˘) when it comes at the end of a word.

But when the two are used together at the end of a word, it is written (ˆ) in syllabics.

How is (**hk**) written when it comes at the end of a word? _____

- 6. When (**hk**) comes at the end of a word, it is written (ˆ).

When this ending is used it tells us that what is said about (us) or (**him/her** or it). It may also tell us where something happens. Let us look at some words which use this ending.

e ayāyahk	e a-yā-yahk	as we have it, or as we are
▽ ◁↳↳ˆ	▽ ◁↳↳ˆ	

e tōtamahk	e tō-ta-mahk	as we do it
▽ ɔCL ^x	▽ ɔ C L ^x	
e tōtahk	e tōtahk	as he, she or it does it
▽ ɔC ^x	▽ ɔ C ^x	
ayamihewikamikohk	a-ya-mi-he-wi-ka-mi-kohk	in church
◁↳Γ"▽Δ·bΓd ^x	◁↳Γ "▽ Δ· b Γ d ^x	
waskahikanihk	was-ka-hi-ka-nihk	in the house
◁· ^o b"Δbσ ^x	◁· ^o b "Δ b σ ^x	

In all these words, the **(hk)** uses the same sound of **(h)** as it uses at the end of a syllable. The **(k)** uses the closed stop sound, or the same as at the end of the word.

Which is right? Write the right words on the line. The **(hk)** sound is found (in the middle of a word) (at the end of a word).

7. The **(hk)** sound is found at the end of a word.

What is the sound of the **(hk)**?

8. The sound of the **(hk)** is the sound of the **(h)** when you put your tongue just about to the roof of your mouth and breathe out the **(h)** followed by the closed stop **(k)**.

How is **(hk)** written in syllabics at the end of a word? _____

wāpahki	wā-pah-ki	tomorrow
◁·<"ρ	◁· <" ρ	
wāpahtam	wā-pah-tam	he sees it
◁·<"C ^c	◁· <" C ^c	

What happens when there is a vowel after the (k) or (t) in hk or ht?

14. When there is a vowel after the **(k)** or **(t)** in the **(hk)** or **(ht)** group, the **(h)** becomes part of the vowel or syllable before the **(h)**. The **(k)** forms a syllable with the vowel which follows it. The same is true with the **(t)**. It forms a syllable with the vowel which follows. The same is true in the syllabics.

Look at these words which use **(hk)**.

e tōtahk	e tō-tahk	▽ ▷C ^x
wāpahki	wā-pah-ki	◁·<"ρ

Now look at words ending with **(ht)**.

e sākihiht	e sā-ki-hiht	▽ ħρ"Δ"∕
wāpahtam	wā-pah-tam	◁·<"C ^c

When a vowel follows the **(k)** or **(t)**, with which syllable does the **(h)** form a syllable?

15. Then the **(h)** forms a syllable with the syllable before it. Then it is always written as (").

Let us learn our new words now. They end with **(hk)** or with **(ht)**.

e ayāyahk e a-yā-yahk as we have it, or as we are

▽ < i ʔ x ▽ < i ʔ x

e tōtamahk e tō-ta-mahk as we do it

▽ > C L x ▽ > C L x

e tōtahk e tō-tahk as he does it

▽ > C x ▽ > C x

ayamihewikamikohk
a-ya-mi-he-wi-ka-mi-kohk in church

< b Γ " ▽ Δ · b Γ d x < b Γ " ▽ Δ · b Γ d x

e sākihiht e sā-ki-hiht as he is loved

▽ i p " Δ " / ▽ i p " Δ " /

e iteyimiht e i-te-yi-miht as he is thought of

▽ Δ U ʔ Γ " / ▽ Δ U ʔ Γ " /

All these words have (▽, e) in front of them. Only one word does not. When we talk about a place, we do not need to put the (▽, e) before it.

What two endings are used with these words? _____

16. The two endings used with these words are: **(hk)** and **(ht)**.

This time we are giving you the syllabics and you are asked to write the words in English letters and give the English meaning.

▽ < i ʔ x _____

▽ ∅CL^x _____
 ▽ ∅C^x _____
 ◀▷Γ"▽Δ·bΓd^x _____
 ▽ ħp"Δ"✓ _____
 ▽ ΔU▷Γ"✓ _____

17. Check with the previous frame for correcting your answers.

Let us look at a song in Cree again. This time you should be able to write in all the syllabics.

Ki-ta pe kī-si-kaw ke mīy-we-yih-tā-kwahk

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

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

Tā-pwe ki-ta mī-yo kī-si-kaw

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

18. Let us see if we can remember the things we have learned about the **(hk)** and **(ht)**.

What is the sound of **(h)** when it is used after a vowel or at the end of the syllable?

What is the sound of the letter **(k)** when it is used at the end of a word?

How is **(h)** written in syllabics? _____

How is the **(k)** written when it is at the end of a word? _____

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

When does the **(hk)** form a syllable with the syllable or vowel before it?

What is the sound of **(h)** when it is used as **(ht)**?

What is the sound of the **(t)** when it is used as **(ht)**?

How is (h) written in syllabics? _____

How is (t) written in syllabics? _____

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

When does the (ht) form a syllable with the syllable or vowel before it?

When a vowel follows the (hk) or (ht), with which syllable does the (h) form a syllable?

Write the syllabics and the meaning in English of these words.

e ayāyahk _____

e tōtamahk _____

e tōtahk _____

ayamihewikamikohk _____

e sākihiht _____

e iteyimiht _____

SPECIFIC USE OF (HK) and (HT)

The sound of (h) when it is used before a vowel is like the English (h). When it is used after a vowel, or at the end of a syllable, you bring your tongue almost to the roof of your mouth and breath out the (h).

The sound of the letter (k) is a voiceless stop. It is between the English hard (g) and (k). When it is used at the end of a word, it is

a closed stop. (**H**) is written ("). (K) is written (^) when it comes at the end of a word. But when the two are used together at the end of a word, it is written (x) in syllabics.

(**Hk**) when used at the end of a word forms a syllable with the syllable or vowel before it. (**Hk**) when a vowel follows the (**k**), the (**h**) forms a syllable with the vowel or syllable before it, and the (**k**) makes a syllable with the vowel after it.

The sound of the (**h**) in (**ht**) is the same as if it were used at the end of syllable. You bring your tongue almost to the roof of your mouth and breathe out the (**h**). The (**t**) is a sound between the English (**d**) and (**t**) and is a closed stop when it is used at the end of a word.

When the (ht) is at the end of a word, it is written in syllabics as ("^).

(**Ht**) when used at the end of a word form a syllable with the syllable or vowel before it. (**Ht**) when a vowel follows the (**ht**), the (**h**) forms a syllable with the syllable or vowel before it, and the (**t**) forms a syllable with the vowel which follows it.

The words we learned today are:

e ayāyahk ∇ <↳↳[×] as we have it, or as we are

e tōtamahk ∇ ∟CL[×] as we do it

e tōtahk ∇ ∟C[×] as he does it

ayamihewikamikohk <↳Γ"∇Δ·bΓd[×] in church

e sākihiht ∇ ḥp"Δ"∟ as he is loved

e iteyimiht ∇ ΔU↳Γ"∟ as he is thought of
