



## Lesson 14 Review

<b>CI</b>		<b>CE</b>	<b>HI</b>		<b>HE</b>
<b>CA</b>		<b>CO</b>	<b>HA</b>		<b>HO</b>
<b>KI</b>		<b>KE</b>	<b>PI</b>		<b>PE</b>
<b>KA</b>		<b>KO</b>	<b>PA</b>		<b>PO</b>
<b>TI</b>		<b>TE</b>	<b>WI</b>		<b>WE</b>
<b>TA</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>WA</b>		<b>WO</b>
<b>NI</b>		<b>NE</b>	<b>MI</b>		<b>ME</b>
<b>NA</b>		<b>NO</b>	<b>MA</b>		<b>MO</b>
<b>YI</b>		<b>YE</b>	<b>SI</b>		<b>SE</b>
<b>YA</b>		<b>YO</b>	<b>SA</b>		<b>SO</b>

In this lesson we want to review all the material we have studied about the Cree language and the syllabics.

1. What is a syllable?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. A vowel is a letter which can \_\_\_\_\_ alone to make a syllable or it can be used with a consonant to make a syllable.
3. A vowel can be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
4. In Cree the vowels which are both short and long are:  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The short (<math>\langle a \rangle</math>, **a**) sounds:  
as (<math>\langle a \rangle</math>, **a**) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_  
or in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_  
The short (<math>\langle i \rangle</math>, **i**) sounds:  
as (<math>\langle i \rangle</math>, **i**) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_  
or in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_  
The short (<math>\langle o \rangle</math>, **o**) sounds:  
as (<math>\langle o \rangle</math>, **o**) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_  
or in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_
6. The long vowels are: \_\_\_\_\_
7. The (<math>\langle e \rangle</math>, **e**) sounds:  
as (ay) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_  
as (<math>\langle e \rangle</math>, **e**) in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_  
The long (<math>\langle a \rangle</math>, **a**) sounds:  
as (ou) when a (**w**) is close  
as in the English word \_\_\_\_\_  
as (<math>\langle \bar{a} \rangle</math>, **\bar{a}**) in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

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

The long (Δ, i) sounds:

as (ee) in the English word \_\_\_\_\_

as (Δ, ī) in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

The long (▷, ō) sounds:

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

as (▷, ō) in the Cree word \_\_\_\_\_

8. What is a consonant?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Write the Cree consonants.

— — — — — — — — — —

10. What is the sound of each consonant when it is used **before** a vowel?

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

2) (h) \_\_\_\_\_

3) (k) \_\_\_\_\_

4) (m) \_\_\_\_\_

5) (n) \_\_\_\_\_

6) (p) \_\_\_\_\_

7) (s) \_\_\_\_\_

8) (t) \_\_\_\_\_

9) (w) \_\_\_\_\_

10) (y) \_\_\_\_\_

11. What is the sound of **(h)** when it is used at the end of a syllable?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. What is the sound of these consonants when they are used at the end of a word?

1) **(k)** \_\_\_\_\_

2) **(p)** \_\_\_\_\_

3) **(t)** \_\_\_\_\_

4) **(w)** \_\_\_\_\_

5) **(y)** \_\_\_\_\_

13. Write the syllabic symbols for these consonants when used at the end of a word or after a vowel.

c \_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_ k \_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_

n \_\_\_\_ p \_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_

w \_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_ hk \_\_\_\_ ht \_\_\_\_

14. Write the syllabics symbols for

l \_\_\_\_ r \_\_\_\_ Christ \_\_\_\_

15. In what way are the consonants in Cree used? Fill in this chart.

Consonant	Before a vowel	After a vowel	End of syllable	End of word	Between consonant and vowel
<b>c</b>					
<b>h</b>					
<b>k</b>					
<b>m</b>					
<b>p</b>					
<b>n</b>					
<b>s</b>					
<b>t</b>					
<b>w</b>					
<b>y</b>					

16. What is a syllabic? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How are syllables in Cree syllabics written?

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Write all the syllables in English letters and also in syllabics in the chart on the next page.

consonant short vowels

long vowels

	<b>a</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>ā</b>	<b>ī</b>	<b>ō</b>
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>c</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>c</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>h</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>h</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>k</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>k</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>m</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>m</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>n</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>n</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>p</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>p</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>s</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>s</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>t</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>t</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>w</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>w</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>y</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>y</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

19. When can the consonants other than (**h**) in Cree be written separately?

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

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21. Write these syllables in syllabics.

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

— — — — — — — — — —

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

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

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24. Write these sentences in Cree syllabics. Then give the meaning in English.

1) Nīya cīkī ayamihewikamikohk.

---

---

2) Jesus Christ kākike ni sākihik.

---

---

3) Kisemanito tahto kekway kiskeyihtam.

---

---



4) Wīwa āsay itōtam.

---

---

5) Tāpwe Pāl e sākihiht.

---

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6) Wahwa! Pitar nīkān e itohtet ekote.

---

---

7) Ekwa api!

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---

8) Kekway Mark e itōtahk?

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---

9) Ehe, ki papa piko wīcewew ki māma.

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---

10) Keko oma?

---

---

11) Kekway ohci e maci tōtamahk?

---

---

12) Mīyo ahpo maci kekway cī e ayāyahk?

---

---

13) Ekosi mīna tōta!

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25. Write the Cree words in Syllabics and give the meaning of each word in English.

oho	_____	_____
ohō	_____	_____
ohi	_____	_____
cihcī	_____	_____
āhci	_____	_____
kekāc	_____	_____
kihci	_____	_____
kioke	_____	_____
māka	_____	_____
māci	_____	_____
oma	_____	_____
apahā	_____	_____
nipī	_____	_____
nīpi	_____	_____
manito	_____	_____
kīsik	_____	_____
sīsīp	_____	_____

e ayāyān \_\_\_\_\_  
 e iteyimiht \_\_\_\_\_  
 Luke \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jerusalem \_\_\_\_\_

26. Write all the syllabics for the song.

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-kahk 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  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

Here are the correct answers - - -

1. A syllable is a single full sound in a language.
2. A vowel is a letter which can stand alone to make a syllable or it can be used with a consonant to make a syllable.
3. A vowel can be both short and long.
4. The Cree vowels which are short and long are: <math>\triangleleft a \quad \Delta i \quad \triangleright o</math>
5. The short (<math>\triangleleft, a</math>) sounds:
  - a** as (a) in the English word **appeal**
  - <math>\triangleleft</math> or as in the Cree word **api**

The short (<math>\Delta, i</math>) sounds:

- i** as (i) in the English word **bit**
- $\Delta$  or as in the Cree word **itohtew**

The short (<math>\triangleright, o</math>) sounds:

- o** as (o) in the English word **cold**
- $\triangleright$  or as in the Cree word **kotak**

6. The long vowels are: **e, ā, ī, and ō.**

7. The (<math>\nabla, e</math>) sounds:

- e** as (**ay**) in the English word **day**
- $\nabla$  as (<math>\nabla, e</math>) in the Cree word **peyak**

The long (<math>\triangleleft, \bar{a}</math>) sounds:

- $\bar{a}$  like as (**ou**) when a (**w**) is close as in the English word **ouch**
- <math>\triangleleft</math> as (<math>\triangleleft, \bar{a}</math>) in the Cree word **nipāw**
- as (<math>\triangleleft, a-a</math>) in the Cree word **e mīcisoyān**

The long (<math>\Delta, \bar{i}</math>) sounds:

- $\bar{i}$  as (**ee**) in the English word **beet**
- $\Delta$  as (<math>\Delta, \bar{i}</math>) in the Cree word **kīya**

The long (<math>\triangleright, o</math>) sounds:

ō as (ō) in the English word **obey**

▷ as (▷, ō) in the Cree word **tōta**

8. A consonant is a partly closed sound in speech. A consonant cannot stand by itself, it always needs a vowel helper.
9. Cree has 10 consonants. c, h, k, m, n, p, s, t, w, y.
10.
  - 1) c - . (**C**) always sound like (**ch**) as in church
  - 2) h - before a vowel sounds much like the English (**h**)
  - 3) k - The (k) sound is a voiceless stop. It is somewhat between the hard (g) and (k) of the English
  - 4) m - The sound of (**m**) is the same as the English
  - 5) n - The sound of (**n**) is the same as the English
  - 6) p - The sound of (**p**) is a voiceless stop, and is somewhat between a (**p**) and a (**b**) in the English
  - 7) s - The sound of (**s**) is the same as the English sound of (**s**).
  - 8) t - The sound of (**t**) is a voiceless stop and is between the English (**d**) and (**t**).
  - 9) w - (**W**) sounds like the English (**w**) when it is used before a vowel.
  - 10) y - The sound of (**y**) is much like the English sound of (**y**) as used in yet or yes when it is used before a vowel.
11. (" **H**) at the end of a syllable, the (h) with tongue close to roof of mouth, breathe out.
12.
  - 1) k - at the end of a word. Then it is a closed stop. This means that you stop the sound with your tongue
  - 2) p - When it is used at the end of a word, it is a closed stop - p - b sound
  - 3) t - When it is used at the end of a word, it is a closed stop - d - t sound.
  - 4) w - at the end of a word. Then it sounds like the round (▷, **o**) or

like the (w).

5) y - When the (y) is used at the end of a word, it may sound as (y) in yet, or as (uy) in buy, or it may sound different than both of these sounds.

13.    **c** -            **h** "            **k** \            **m** <sup>c</sup>  
           **n** <sup>ɔ</sup>            **p** <sup>l</sup>            **s** <sup>n</sup>            **t** /  
           **w** <sup>o</sup>            **y** <sup>.</sup>            **hk** ×            **ht** " /  
           **l** ≤            **r** ≥            **Christ**            **X**

14.    Syllabics for **l** ≤            **r** ≥

15.

Consonant	Before a vowel	After a vowel	End of syllable	End of word	Between consonant and vowel
<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>			<b>c</b>	
<b>h</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>h</b>	
<b>k</b>	<b>k</b>			<b>k</b>	
<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>		<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	
<b>p</b>	<b>p</b>			<b>p</b>	
<b>n</b>			<b>n</b>	<b>n</b>	
<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	
<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>		<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	
<b>w</b>				<b>w</b>	<b>w</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>y</b>		<b>y</b>	<b>y</b>	

16.    A "syllabic" is a syllable.

17.    A syllable is written as a syllabic.

18. See charts in the introduction on pages 8 and 9

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

l ɛ                      r ɜ      Christ      X

19. All the consonants except (**h**) in Cree syllabics can only be written separately when they come at the end of a syllable, or at the end of a word.

20. (**w**) when used between a consonant and a vowel becomes part of that syllable. It keeps the (**w**) sound.

21. kwa    kwe    mwa    mwe    pwa    pwe    swa    swe    twa    twe  
       ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·    ᑕ·





Yes, your father is with your mother only.

- 10) Keko oma?  
ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ?  
What is this?
- 11) Kekway ohci e maci tōtamahk?  
ᑲᑲ: ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ?  
Why do we do bad?
- 12) Mīyo ahpo maci kekway cī e ayāyahk?  
ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ: ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ?  
Do we have a good or bad thing?
- 13) Ekosi mīna tōta!  
ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ!  
Now you too do it!
25. oho these ᑲᑲᑲ  
ohō owl ᑲᑲᑲ  
ohi these ᑲᑲᑲ  
cihcī hand ᑲᑲᑲ  
āhci afresh, anew ᑲᑲᑲ  
kekāc almost ᑲᑲ-  
kihci great ᑲᑲᑲ  
kioke visit ᑲᑲᑲ  
māka but ᑲᑲ  
māci beginning ᑲᑲ  
oma this one ᑲᑲ  
apahā untie it ᑲᑲᑲᑲ  
nipī water ᑲᑲ  
nīpi leaf ᑲᑲ  
msanito god ᑲᑲᑲ  
kīsik sky ᑲᑲᑲ  
sīsīp duck ᑲᑲᑲ  
e ayāyān as I have it ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲ  
e iteyimiht as he is thought of ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ  
Lok Luke ᑲᑲᑲ  
Cerosalem Jerusalem ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

26. Introduction, page 10.

PC V Pp<sup>o</sup> q ΓG·P"Čb·<sup>x</sup>  
∇b q LḲ<sup>x</sup> ∇b q σΛ<sup>x</sup>  
b"p<sup>o</sup> Γč·P<sup>o</sup> P"r Ppδ<sup>o</sup>·P<sup>x</sup>  
ČV· PC Γč Pp<sup>o</sup>

q Γč Pp<sup>b</sup><sup>x</sup> č·<LP r<sup>h</sup>  
q b<sub>a</sub>č·<L<sup>\</sup> <<sub>a</sub> b ΛLr"Δ<sup>✓</sup>  
∇ ḡP<sup>o</sup>·P<sup>o</sup> ∇ P<sup>o</sup>·P<sup>o</sup>"C"Δ<sup>✓</sup>  
ČV· PC Γč Pp<sup>b</sup><sup>\</sup>

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