

**ililîmotâ ! / ininîmotâ !**  
**Δσσ-ᑭᑭ ! / Δσσ-ᑭᑭ !**

**Moose (L-dialect) and Swampy (N-dialect) Cree  
Conversation Manual**

**Adapted for Moose & Swampy Cree by:** Elsie Chilton (L-dialect), Mary Lou Iahtail (N-dialect), and C. Douglas Ellis

**Originally written for East Cree by:** Louise Blacksmith, Marie-Odile Junker, Marguerite MacKenzie, Luci Salt, and Annie Whiskeychan

**Voices of:** Marguerite MacKenzie (English), Elsie Chilton (L-dialect), and Mary Lou Iahtail (N-dialect)

**Formatting, cover design, graphic design by:** Omushkego Education – Mushkegowuk Council

**Edited by:** Marie-Odile Junker, C. Douglas Ellis, and Claire Owen

ISBN: 9780770905989

© 2016, [www.atlas-ling.ca](http://www.atlas-ling.ca) & Omushkego Education – Mushkegowuk Council

## **Table of Contents**

Acknowledgements.....	iii
Introduction .....	iii
1. Greetings .....	1
2.1 Family – My Relatives.....	2
2.2 Family – Calling My Relatives (vocatives) .....	2
3. Numbers .....	3
4. Days.....	3
5. Weather.....	4
6. Seasons .....	4
7.1 Physical Characteristics – Description .....	5
7.2 Physical Characteristics – The Body.....	5
8. Comforts and Discomforts .....	6
9. Feelings .....	6
10.1 Social Events – Cultural Events.....	7
10.2 Social Events – Seeing People .....	7
11. Comings and Goings .....	8
12. Location and Travel.....	10
13. At Work.....	12
14. At the Store .....	13
15. At the School .....	14
16. Clothing .....	14
17. Money.....	15
18. Questions and Answers .....	15
19.1 Orders and Requests – Various .....	16
19.2 Orders and Requests – Eating.....	18
20. Hunting.....	19
21. Time .....	20
Resources .....	22
Syllabic Chart: Swampy Cree, N-dialect .....	23
Syllabic Chart: Moose Cree, L-dialect .....	24

## Acknowledgements

The adaptation of the Moose (L-dialect) and Swampy (N-dialect) Cree Conversation Manual was developed by the Algonquian Linguistic Atlas project [www.atlas-ling.ca](http://www.atlas-ling.ca) in partnership with Omushkego Education – Mushkegowuk Council, and partially funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, grant #435-2014-1199 directed by Marie-Odile Junker. All recordings and transcriptions were done by the Linguistic Atlas project team. The recordings of Elsie Chilton were done by Elaine Gold, accompanied by Kevin Brousseau, who generously donated their time in Moose Factory in the summer of 2015, and by Marie-Odile Junker and Claire Owen in Timmins in February 2016. Mary Lou Iahtail was recorded at CKCU FM at Carleton University by Mimie Neacappo. Special thanks to Marguerite MacKenzie for help with proofreading. This manual and the web pages to download the sound files were developed with and partially supported by Omushkego Education – Mushkegowuk Council. The original Cree Conversation Manual and CD would not exist without the help and support from many individuals and institutions. These include: the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (#856-2004-1028), Cree Programs of the Cree School Board of Quebec; and Carleton University.

## Introduction

This Conversation Manual of the Moose and Swampy Cree languages accompanies the conversation sound files downloadable from <http://resources.atlas-ling.ca/downloads/moose-and-swampy-downloads/>. The words and sentences represent 21 different topics of everyday life interactions in a Cree community. This manual and its sound files represent the Cree languages spoken on the west coast of James Bay. From greetings to social gatherings, from school to hunting and trapping, each phrase is first given in English, then in Moose Cree (L-dialect), and then in Swampy Cree (N-dialect).

The Cree language is traditionally an oral language. Syllabics were introduced in the late 19th century, but many people today use a corresponding roman orthography. A standard orthography has been developed, but not fully adopted, and there are many interferences with English orthography for bilingual people who try to write in Cree. For example, the distinction between *p* and *b* does not matter in Cree (it is not phonemic), while it does in English (*pet* vs. *bet*). So, in the standard Cree orthography, there is only one letter *p*, used for the sounds *p<sup>h</sup>*, *p* and *b*. On the other hand, the distinction between long and short vowels does matter in Cree. Cree has seven vowels, and the long ones are marked with a dot over the syllabics ("pointed syllabics" such as ᐃ vs. ᐃ̇) or a "hat" over the roman character; a, â, i, î, o, ô and ê (always long). When people

first learned the syllabics and were very fluent, they did not "point" the syllabics and even today, some people do not. Today, many people who speak and write English use English vowels to try to represent Cree vowels; for example, sometimes *o* is written *oo*, *ê* is written *a*, and *i* is written *ee*. This can be very confusing. Another particular sound of Cree is the pre-aspirated *h* (*h* heard before *p*, *tp*, *c*, *k*) which is written here following the standardisation decisions for Ontario Cree dialects adopted in 1996. More discussion of orthography can be found on this page: <http://resources.atlas-ling.ca/orthography/>

Both roman and syllabic orthographies are given here; in the roman orthography we always indicate vowel length. We use pointed syllabics for Moose Cree (L-dialect) but not for Swampy Cree (N-dialect), to exemplify different traditions. To this end, we have adopted a more conservative spelling for the L-dialect, and a more relaxed spelling for the N-dialect, including contractions (compare English *I do not know* versus *I dunno*). The type of syllabics also differs for small characters, called finals. The N-dialect uses western finals, while the L-dialect uses mostly eastern finals. See the syllabic charts at the end of this manual.

To compare with other dialects, to learn more, or to listen to some stories and songs, visit [www.atlas-ling.ca](http://www.atlas-ling.ca) and [www.spokencree.org](http://www.spokencree.org).



English	L-dialect	N-dialect
---------	-----------	-----------

## 2.1 Family – My Relatives

This is my mother.	∇d·∆ σḃ·∆ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nikâwiy.	σLL ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nimâmâ awa.
This is my father.	∇d·∆ ɸ"Ĉ·∆ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nôhtâwiy.	σ<< ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nipâpâ awa.
This is my older sister.	∇d·∆ σΓ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nimis.	σΓ <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nimis awa.
This is my older brother.	∇d·∆ σ <sup>h</sup> U <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nistês.	σ <sup>h</sup> U <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nistês awa.
This is my younger brother or sister.	∇d·∆ σĴ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nišîm.	σĴ <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nišîm awa.
This is my child.	∇d·∆ σ <sup>c</sup> ∆·∆ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nitawâšimiš.	ɹĈ·∆ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> n'tawâšimiš awa. <sup>3</sup>
These are my children.	∇d·∆ σ <sup>c</sup> ∆·∆ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkôko nitawâšimišak.	(unavailable)
This is my daughter.	∇d·∆ σĈσ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nitânis.	σĈσ <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nitânis awa.
This is my son.	∇d·∆ σd <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nikosis.	σd <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nikosis awa.
This is my wife.	∇d·∆ σ·∆PĴb <sup>a</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa niwikimâkan.	σ·∆PĴb <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> niwikimâkan awa.
This is my husband.	∇d·∆ σ·∆V <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa ninâpêm.	σ·∆V <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> ninâpêm awa.
This is my grandmother.	∇d·∆ ɸ"d <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nôhkom.	ɸ"d <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nôhkom awa.
This is my grandfather.	∇d·∆ σĴ <sup>h</sup> Ĉ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nimošôm.	σĴ <sup>h</sup> Ĉ <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nimošôm awa.
This is my grandchild. (female or male)	∇d·∆ ɸ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nôsisim.	ɸ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> ∆·∆ <sub>x</sub> nôsisim awa.

## 2.2 Family – Calling My Relatives (vocatives)

Mother! Mommy!	LL! mama!	σb·∆ <sup>h</sup> ! / σLL! nikâwiy! / nimâmâ!
Father! Daddy!	ɸ"Ĉ·∆ <sup>h</sup> ! / σ<<Ĉ <sup>h</sup> ! nôhtâwiy! / nipâpâm!	ɸ"Ĉ·∆ <sup>h</sup> ! / σ<<! nôhtâwiy! / nipâpâ!
(Older) sister!	σΓ <sup>h</sup> ! nimis!	σΓ <sup>h</sup> ! nimis!
(Older) brother!	σ <sup>h</sup> U <sup>h</sup> ! nistês!	σ <sup>h</sup> U <sup>h</sup> ! nistês!
Younger brother or sister!	σĴ <sup>h</sup> ! nišîm!	σĴ <sup>h</sup> ! nišîm!
My child!	σ <sup>c</sup> ∆·∆ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ! nitawâšimiš!	ɹĈ·∆ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ! n'tawâšimiš!
My children!	σ <sup>c</sup> ∆·∆ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> ! nitawâšimišak!	ɹĈ·∆ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> ! n'tawâšimišak!

<sup>3</sup> Notice how very often the *ni* personal prefix is abbreviated to *n'*.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
My daughter!	σĈσʰ! nitânis!	σĈσʰ! nitânis!
My son!	σdʳʰ! nikosis!	σdʳʰ! nikosis!
My wife!	σ·Δ̂P̂L̂b̂! niwîkimâkan!	σ·Δ̂P̂L̂b̂! niwîkimâkan!
My husband!	σ̂V̂! ninâpêm!	σ̂V̂! ninâpêm!
Grandmother!	σ̂"̂! nôhkom!	σ̂"̂! nôhkom!
Grandfather!	σ̂Ĵ! nimošôm!	σ̂Ĵ! nimošôm!
My grandchild! (male or female)	σ̂ʳ̂! nôsisim!	σ̂ʳ̂! nôsisim!

### 3. Numbers

one	V̂ʰ pêyak	V̂ʰ pêyak
two	σ̂ nîšo	σ̂ nîšo
three	σ̂ʰ nisto	σ̂ʰ ništo
four	σ̂° nêw	σ̂° nêw
five	σ̂·L̂ niyâlan	σ̂·L̂ niyânan
six	σ̂·Ĉʰ nikotwâs	σ̂·Ĉʰ nikotwâs
seven	σ̂·L̂ʰ nîswâs	σ̂·L̂ʰ nîswâs
eight	σ̂·L̂σ̂° niyânânêw	σ̂·L̂σ̂° niyânânêw
nine	σ̂·P̂Ĉ̂ šâkitât	σ̂·P̂Ĉ̂ šânkw
ten	Γ̂Ĉ̂ mitâht	Γ̂Ĉ̂ mitâhtaht
eleven	V̂ʰd̂σ̂< pêyakošâp	V̂ʰd̂σ̂< pêyakošâp
one hundred	V̂ʰ Γ̂Ĉ̂)Γ̂Ĉ̂ pêyak mitâhtomitana	Γ̂Ĉ̂)Γ̂Ĉ̂ mitâhtomitana

### 4. Days

Monday	▷σ̂p̂ Ṗ̂ʰ oški-kîšikâw	▷σ̂p̂ Ṗ̂ʰ oški-kîšikâw
Tuesday	σ̂ σ̂ Ṗ̂ʰ nîšo-kîšikâw	σ̂ σ̂ Ṗ̂ʰ nîšo-kîšikâw













English	L-dialect	N-dialect
When are you leaving?	ĆσḥĀ ∇ P"Ḑ"Uḥ? / tânispi ê-kihtohtêyan?	ĈσḥĀ ḡḡ 9P"Ḑ"Uḥ? / ĈσḥĀ 9P"Ḑ"Uḥ? tânispi mweci kekihtohtêyan? / tânispi kekihtohtêyan?
I'm leaving, on foot.	σ ḂḐ"Ĉḗ <sub>x</sub> nipimohtân.	σ ḂḐ"Ĉḗ ḂḐ <sub>x</sub> nipimohtân piko.
Are you leaving, by canoe?	ḡḐḗ ḡ ḡḐ ḑḑḡḡ"Ĉḗ <sub>x</sub> ∇P"Ḑ"Uḥ? / cîmân nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	ḡḐḗ ḡ ḡḑḑḗ? cîman nâ kipôsin?
I'm leaving, by canoe.	σ P"Ḑ"Ĉḗ ḡḐḗ σ ḑ ḑḑḡḡ"Ĉḗ <sub>x</sub> nikihtohtân, cîmân nika-âpacihtân.	ḡḐḗ ḗĈḑḑḡḡ"Ĉḗ <sub>x</sub> cîman n'tâpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by vehicle?	PḂḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ? kipimipalin nâ otâpânišiš?	ḑḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḡĈḑḑḑḑ"Ĉḗ? ocâpâniš nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by vehicle.	σ Ḃḑḑḑḑḑ ∇ P"Ḑ"Uḥ <sub>x</sub> nipimipalin ê-kihtohtêyan.	ḑḑḑḑḑḑ σ ḑ ḑḑḑḑḑ"Ĉḗ <sub>x</sub> ocâpâniš nika âpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by plane?	ḑ ḡḑḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḡĈḑḑḑḑ"Ĉḗ <sub>x</sub> ∇ P"Ḑ"Uḥ? / kâ-milâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	ḑḡḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḡĈḑḑḑḑ"Ĉḗ? kâminâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by plane.	ḑ ḡḑḑḑḑḑḑ σĈḑḑḑḑ"Ĉḗ <sub>x</sub> ∇ P"Ḑ"Uḥ <sub>x</sub> kâ-milâmakahk nitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan.	ḑḡḑḑḑḑḑ ḗḑḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> kâminâmakahk n'kapôsin.
I'll come back tomorrow.	ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ σ ḑ ḑḡḡ ḡḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> wâpahkê nika-pêci-kîwân.	ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ ḗḑ ḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> wâpahkê n'ka pêci kîwan.
Wait for me!	ḑḑḑḑḑ! pêhin!	ḑḑḑḑḑ! pêhin!
Let's go!	P"Ḑ"UĈḗ! kihtohtêta!	∇ḑ P"Ḑ"UĈḗ! êko kihtohtêta!
Come with me!	ḑḡḡ ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ! pêci-wîcêwin!	ḑḡḡ ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ! pêci wîcêwin!
Is he here?	ḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḑḑḑḑ? ihtâw nâ ôta?	ḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḑḑḑḑ? ihtâw nâ ôta?
She's not here.	ḑḑ ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ ḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> môla ôta ihtâw.	ḑḑḑḑḑ ḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> matêw ôta.
Where is he?	Ĉḗḑ ḑḑḑ ḑḑḑḑḑ? tântê mâka êhtât?	Ĉḗḑ ḑḑḑḑḑ? tântê êhtât?
She went out.	ḡ P"Ḑ"Uḥ ḑḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> kî-kihtohtêw aspin.	ḡḑḑḑḑḑ ḑḑḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> kîwanawîw aspin.
Is he coming back soon?	ḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḑḑḑ ḡḑḑḑḑ? wîpac nâ pêci-kîwêw?	ḑḑḑḑḑ ḡ ḑḑḑḑḑḑ? wîpac nâ tatakošin?
She'll be back soon.	ḑḑḑḑḑ ḑḑḑ ḑḑḑ ḑḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> wîpac kata-pêci-takošin.	ḑḑḑḑḑ ḑ ḑḑḑ ḡḑḑḑḑ <sub>x</sub> wîpac ta pêci kîwêw.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
She will not come back.	ᑭᑦ ᑲᑕ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ môla kata-pêci-kîwêw.	ᑭᑦ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ môna ta pêci kîwêw.
Is he back yet?	ᑭᑦ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ môla nâ êškâwâ pêci-kîwêw?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ âšay nâ kitakošin?
Where did you go?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê kâ-itohtêyan?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê kâ itohtêyan?

## 12. Location and Travel

Have you ever been to...?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ wîskâc nâ ... kîkî-itohtân?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ wîskâc nâ ... kitohtan?
Have you ever seen...?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ wîskâc nâ kîkî-wâpahtên ...?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ wîskâc nâ kiwâpahtên ...?
north	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ kîwêhtinohk	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ kîwêtinohk
south	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ šâwanohk	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ šâwanohk
east	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ wâpanohk	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ wâpanohk
west	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ pakišimohk / (nakâpêhanohk)	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ nakâpêhanohk
Where?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê?
Where is he? <sup>20</sup>	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê mâka êhtât?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê êhtât?
store	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ atâwêwikamikw	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ atâwêwikamikw
Where is the store? <sup>21</sup>	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê ê-ihwakwahk atâwêwikamikw?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê êhtakwahk atâwêwikamikw?
church	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ayamihêwikamikw	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ayamihêwikamikw
Where is the church?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê ê-ihwakwahk ayamihêwikamikw?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê êhtakwahk ayamihêwikamikw?
health clinic, hospital	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ âhkosîwikamikw	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ âhkosîwikamikw
Where is the health clinic? / Where is the hospital?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê ê-ihwakwahk âhkosîwikamikw?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê êhtakwahk âhkosîwikamikw?

<sup>20</sup> Cree uses different verbs for animate beings or things and inanimate things. This question is for an animate being (a person).

<sup>21</sup> Cree uses different verbs for animate beings or things and inanimate things. This question is for an inanimate thing like the store, the church, etc.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
band office	Lʔə"Δ9∇·ΔbΓ <sup>d</sup> masinahikêwikamikw	Δσσ·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ <sup>\</sup> ininiwiâpatisîwikamikw
Where is the band office?	Ĉ <sup>ə</sup> U ∇ Δ"C·b" <sup>b</sup> Lʔə"Δ9∇·ΔbΓ <sup>d</sup> ? tântê ê-ihetakwahk masinahikêwikamikw?	C\U ∇"C·b" <sup>\</sup> Δσσ·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ <sup>\</sup> ? tântê êhtakwahk ininiwiâpatisîwikamikw?
post office	Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·ΔbΓ <sup>d</sup> masinahamâtôwikamikw	Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·ΔbΓ <sup>\</sup> masinahamâtôwikamikw
Where is the post office?	Ĉ <sup>ə</sup> U ∇ Δ"C·b" <sup>b</sup> Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·ΔbΓ <sup>d</sup> ? tântê ê-ihetakwahk masinahamâtôwikamikw?	C\U ∇"C·b" <sup>\</sup> Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ <sup>\</sup> ? tântê êhtakwahk masinahamâtôwiâpatisîwika mikw?
airstrip	▷"◁"▷ <sub>ə</sub> σ·◁" <sup>b</sup> ohpahonâniwahk	·U"▷·Δ <sup>ɔ</sup> twêhowin
Where is the airstrip?	Ĉ <sup>ə</sup> U ·∇"ʔ ▷"◁"▷ <sub>ə</sub> σ·◁" <sup>b</sup> ? tântê wêhci- ohpahonâniwahk?	C\U ∇"C·b" <sup>\</sup> ·U"▷·Δ <sup>ɔ</sup> ? tântê êhtakwahk twêhowin?
How far is it?	ċ·Δ <sub>ə</sub> ·b <sup>ə</sup> ə? lâwinâkwan nâ?	C <sup>ə</sup> ∇ <sup>ə</sup> Λʔə·b" <sup>\</sup> ? tân êspisina <sup>k</sup> wahk?
Can I get a ride to town? / Can you take me to town?	σ b ʔ ΛΓ<C <sup>ə</sup> (ə) Δ"Ĉ·Δσ" <sup>b</sup> ? / ʔ b ʔ Δʔ·ΔC <sup>ə</sup> ə Δ"Ĉ·Δσ" <sup>b</sup> ? nika-kî-pimipalin (nâ) ihtâwinihk? / kika-kî- išiwilin nâ ihtâwinihk?	b ʔ ɔ"C"Δ <sup>ɔ</sup> ə Δ"C·Δσ" <sup>\</sup> ? ka kî tohtahîn nâ ihtâwinihk?
Can you take me to the airport?	b ʔ Δʔ·ΔC <sup>ə</sup> ə ∇ ·Δ ▷"◁"▷ <sub>ə</sub> ? ka-kî-išiwilin nâ ê-wî-ohpahoyân?	b ʔ ɔ"C"Δ <sup>ɔ</sup> ə ·U"▷·Δσ <sup>\</sup> ? ka kî tohtahîn nâ twêhowinik?
right there	ĴC ôta	<ɔC ·ŋʔ anta mwêci
over there	ɔU nêtê	ɔU nêtê
anywhere	Ĉ <sup>ə</sup> U Λd tântê piko	Λd C\U piko tântê
near, close	∇ <sup>ɔ</sup> ɔ <sup>ɔ</sup> pêšoc	∇ <sup>ɔ</sup> ɔ <sup>ɔ</sup> / əσ pêšoc / nâni
far away	·Δċ <sup>ə</sup> wâlaw	·Δċ <sup>ə</sup> wânaw
indoors	Λ"∇d <sup>L</sup> pîhtikom	Λ"ɔbΓ" <sup>\</sup> pîhtokamihk
outside	·Δċ ·Δ∇ <sup>L</sup> walawîtim	·Δċ ·Δ∇Γ" <sup>\</sup> wanawîtimihk
in town	Δ"Ĉ·Δσ" <sup>b</sup> ihtâwinihk	Δ"C·Δσ" <sup>\</sup> ihtâwinihk
in the bush	ɔ"ʔΓ" <sup>b</sup> nôh <sup>c</sup> imihk	ɔ"ʔΓ" <sup>\</sup> nôh <sup>c</sup> imihk





English	L-dialect	N-dialect
I work at the school.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kiskinohamâtêwikamikohk nitâpatisin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kiskinohamâtôwikamikohk n'tiši âpatisîn.
I'm a teacher.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ nikiskinohamâkân.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ nikiskinohamâkân.
I work at the band office.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ pânt wâpisihk nitâpatisin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ininiwiâpatisîwikamikohk n'tiši âpatisîn.
I work at the hospital (health clinic).	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ âhkosîwikamikohk nitâpatisin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ akosîwikamikohk n'tiši âpatisîn.
I don't work.	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môla nitâpatisin.	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môna n'tâpatisîn.
Finished?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kikî-kîšihtân nâ?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ âša nâ kikîšihtân?
I have finished.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ nikî-kîšihtân.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ âša nikîkîšihtân.
Not yet.	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môla êškwa.	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môna êškwa.
Help me.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ wîcihin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ wîcihin.
Can you help me?	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kika-kî-wîcihin nâ? / kiwî-wîcihin nâ kîla?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ k'kakî wîcihin nâ?

## 14. At the Store

I want to look at it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-kanawâpahtên.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî wâpahtên.
I want to try it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-kocihtân.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî kocihtan.
I want to try it on.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-kociškên.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî kocişikên.
I'll buy it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-otinikân.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ n'ka otinikân. <sup>22</sup>
What do you want (to buy)?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kêkwân kitawêlihtaman?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kêkwân wâ otinikêyan?
Do you want (to buy) it?	(unavailable)	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kinatawênihtân nâ? / kiwî otinikân nâ?
I want it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ninatawêlihtên.	(unavailable)

<sup>22</sup> Notice how the first *i* (of the personal prefix *ni* or *ki*) is often dropped in the pronunciation: *nika* > *n'ka*, *kika* > *k'ka*, *ninitohtên* > *n'titohtên*.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
I don't want (to buy) it.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môla niwî-otnikân.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ / ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môna natawên(ih)tên. / môna niwî otnikân.
Are you going to the store?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kititohtân nâ âtawêwikamikohk?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ k'ka itohtên nâ atâwêwikamikohk?
I am going.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nititohtân nîla.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nititohtên nînâ.
I am not going.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môla nititohtân.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môna nititohtên.
I will go with you.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kika-wîcêwitin.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ k'ka wîcêwitin.

## 15. At the School

pencil or pen	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinahikanâhtikw	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinahikanâhtikw
book	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinahikan
paper	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinahikêkanon	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinihikanowin
door	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ iškwahtêm	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ iškwahtêm
light	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ wâstênamâkan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ wâstênamâkan
chair	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ têhtapiwin	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ têhtapiwin
table	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisôwinâhtik	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisôwinâhtikw
my pen or pencil	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nimasinahikanâhtik	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nimasinahikanâhtikw
your pen or pencil	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimasinahikanâhtik	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimasinahikanâhtikw
his (her) pen or pencil	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ wîla omasinahikanâhtik	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ omasinahikanâhtikw
my book	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nimasinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nimasinahikan
your book	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimasinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimasinahikan
his or her book	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ wîla omasinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ omasinahikan

## 16. Clothing

shoes	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ maskisina	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ maskisina
-------	-----------------------	-----------------------



English	L-dialect	N-dialect
How will I do this?	ĈʷU 9 ΔǫĈĬʷ ǂL? tântê kê-itôtamân ôma?	ĈʷU 9ǫĈĬǂ ǂL? tântê kêtôtaman ôma?
How does one do this?	ĈʷU ∇ ΔǫŕĭbUʷ ǂL? tântê ê-itôcikâtêk ôma?	ĈʷU ǂŕĭbUʷ ǂL? tântê tôcikâtêk ôma?
What is this?	9·bʷ ǂL? kêkwân ôma?	9·bʷ ǂL? kêkwân ôma?
What's that?	9·bʷ ɔL? kêkwân nêma?	9·bʷ <ɔL? kêkwân anima?
Who's this?	<∇σ"ĭʷ <∇<? awênihkân awa?	<∇σ"bʷ <∇<? awênihkân awa?
Who's that?	<∇σ"bʷ <ǫ? awênihkân ana?	<∇σ"bʷ <ǫ? awênihkân ana?
Which one? (inanimate)	ǂL ǫ? ôma nâ?	Ĉσ·<? tâniwâ?
Which ones? (inanimate)	ǂ"ǂ ǫ? ôho nâ?	Ĉσ·∇ŕ? tâniwêki?
Where does it hurt?	ĈʷU ∇ Δŕ ·Δĭ9L"ŕ"ǂǂʷ? tântê ê-iši-wîsakêmahcihoyan?	ĈʷU ∇ŕ <"ǂŕǂʷ? tântê êši âhkohsîyan?
Did your son see that canoe?	ŕ ·<Ĭ"ĈĬ ǫ ŕdŕʷ ŕĬσĈʷ? kî-wâpahtam nâ kikosis cîmâniliw?	ŕ ·<Ĭ"ĈĈ ǫ ŕdŕʷ <σŕσʷ ŕĬσĈʷ? kî wâpahtam nâ kikosis animiniw cîmâniniw?
Those canoes are big.	ŕǂʷ·< <σ"Δ ŕĬǫx mišâwa anihî cîmâna.	Lŕǂʷ·< <σ"Δ ŕĬǫx mâmišâwa anihî cîmâna.
Do you like me?	ŕ ŕ·ǂĈŕǂ ǫ? kimilwêlimin nâ?	ŕŕ·ǂσŕǂ ǫ? kiminênimin nâ?
Why didn't you guys dance?	9·bʷ ·∇"ŕ ∇b ǂ"ŕ ǫŕǂʷ ŕĈ·<ŕ ǫ ∇·<ǂʷ? kêkwân wêhci êkâ ohci- nîmiyêk kîlawâw nâpêwak?	9·bʷ ∇b ·∇"ŕ ŕ σŕǂʷ? kêkwân êka wêhci kî nîmiyêk?

## 19.1 Orders and Requests – Various

yes	∇"∇ êhê	∇"∇ êhê
no	ǂĈ môla	ǂǫ môna
Sit down!	<∧! api!	<∧! api!
All of you, sit down! <sup>23</sup>	ŕŕ·∇ ∇ ΔĈŕǂʷ, <∧b! misiwê ê-itašiyêk, apik!	ŕŕ·∇ <∧ʷ! misiwê apik!
All of you, listen to me!	ŕŕ·∇ ∇ ΔĈŕǂʷ, ǫǂ"Ĉ·Δb! misiwê ê-itašiyêk, natohtawik!	ŕŕ·∇ ǫǂ"Ĉ·Δʷ! misiwê natohtawik!

<sup>23</sup> Like French, Cree distinguishes between singular *you* and plural *you*. We noted this difference here in English by keeping *you* for singular, and saying *all of you* or *you all* for plural. Notice the different verb ending: *api*, *apik*.



English	L-dialect	N-dialect
That's enough!	∇·b̄σ! êkwâni!	∇·b̄σ Δσd" êkwâni inikohk!
That's enough for now!	∇·b̄σ Δ <sup>σ</sup> Λ <sup>σ</sup> ! êkwâni išpiš!	∇·b̄σ Λ∩L Δσd" êkwâni pitimâ inikohk!
Don't do it!	∇b̄·Δ̄c Δ̄c! êkâwîla itôta!	b̄·Δ̄c <σL c! kâwîna anima tôta!
Don't touch it!	∇b̄·Δ̄c h̄Γ <sup>σ</sup> ! êkâwîla sâmîna!	b̄·Δ̄c h̄Γ <sup>σ</sup> ! kâwîna sâmîna!
Look at it!	b̄σ·Δ̄<"C! kanawâpahta!	b̄σ·Δ̄<"C! kanawâpahta!
Read it!	<h̄Γ" ayamihtâ!	<h̄Γ" ayamihtâ!
Erase it!	b̄r̄" kâsîha!	b̄r̄" kâsîha!
Try it!	d̄r̄" kocihtâ!	d̄r̄" kocihtâ!
Do it well!	·b̄h̄ <sup>b</sup> Δ̄c! kwayask itôta!	·b̄h̄ <sup>σ</sup> c! kwayask tôta!
You did it well!	·b̄h̄ <sup>b</sup> ρ Ṗ Δ̄cU <sup>σ</sup> ! kwayask kikî-itôtên!	·b̄h̄ <sup>σ</sup> Ṗ cU <sup>σ</sup> ! kwayask k'kî tôtên!
Do you see it?	ρ ·Δ̄<"U <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kiwâpahtên nâ?	ρ·Δ̄<"U <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kiwâpahtên nâ?
It's nice.	Γ·c̄J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> milwâšin.	Γ·Δ̄J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> minwâšin.
It's very nice.	̄c̄r̄Δ̄ <sup>b</sup> Γ·c̄J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> nâspic milwâšin.	ρ"r̄ Γ·Δ̄J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> kihci minwâšin.
Are you going to bed?	ρ b̄·Δ̄J <sup>σ</sup> J <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kikawîšimon nâ?	<σ ̄ ρb̄·Δ̄J <sup>σ</sup> J <sup>σ</sup> ? âša nâ kikawîšimon?
I'll go to bed.	σ b̄ b̄·Δ̄J <sup>σ</sup> J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> nika-kawîšimon.	σ b̄ b̄·Δ̄J <sup>σ</sup> J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> n'ka kawîšimon.
Do you want to sleep?	ρ ·Δ̄ σ< <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kiwî-nipân nâ?	ρ·Δ̄ σ< <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kiwî nipân nâ?
I want to sleep.	σ ·Δ̄ σ< <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> niwî-nipân.	σ·Δ̄ σ< <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> niwî nipân.
Don't fall asleep!	∇b̄·Δ̄c b̄·Δ̄d̄J! êkâwîla kawâkoši!	b̄·Δ̄c σ<! kâwîna nipâ!

## 19.2 Orders and Requests – Eating

Are you hungry?	ρ J̄·Δ̄C <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kišîwatân nâ?	ρJ̄·Δ̄C <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kišîwatân nâ?
I'm hungry.	σ J̄·Δ̄C <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> nišîwatân.	σJ̄·Δ̄C <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> nišîwatân.
I'm not hungry.	J̄c̄ σ J̄·Δ̄C <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> môla nišîwatân.	J̄c̄ σJ̄·Δ̄C <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> môna nišîwatân.
Do you want to eat?	ρ ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄J <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kiwî-mîcison nâ?	ρ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄J <sup>σ</sup> ̄? kiwî mîcison nâ?
I want to eat.	σ ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> niwî-mîcison.	σ·Δ̄ σr̄J <sup>σ</sup> <sub>x</sub> niwî mîcison.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
I don't want to eat.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môla niwî-mîcison.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môna niwî mîcison.
I'll eat.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nika-mîcison.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ n'ka mîcison.
I'll eat a little bit.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ apišiš nika-mîcison.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ apišîs n'ka mîcison.
I'm cooking.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nikîšinawân.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ niminawân.
Are you full?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kikîšpon nâ?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kikîšpon nâ kîna?
I'm full.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nikîšpon.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ n'kîšpon.
Eat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîciso!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîciso!
Don't eat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ êkâ mîciso!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kâwîna mîciso!
Don't eat this meat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ êkâwîla mîci ôma mîcim!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kâwîna mîci ôma wîyâs!
Let's eat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisotâ!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisotâ!
(You guys) eat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kîlawâw mîcisok!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisok!
Are you guys eating?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimîcisonâwâw nâ kîlawâw?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimîcisonâwâw nâ?
Give me a fork!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin cîstahamâpon!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin cîstahîkan!
Give me a knife!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin môhkomân!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin môhkoman!
Give me a spoon!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin êmihkwân!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin êmihkwân!
Give me a cup!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin minihkwâkan!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin minihkwâkan!
Drink!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê!
Drink this milk!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê ôma côcôšinâpoy!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê ôma cocošinâpoy!

## 20. Hunting

Are you hunting?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimanâhon nâ?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kinatawahon nâ?
I'm hunting.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nimanâhon.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ninatawahon.
He's hunting. <sup>25</sup>	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ manâhow.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ natawahow.

<sup>25</sup> We alternated between *she* and *he* in the English sentences, but remember that Cree makes no grammatical distinction between masculine and feminine.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
Let's go hunting!	Ī"ŋ Lâ"▷Ċ! mâhti manâhotâ!	œC·<"▷Ċ! natawahotâ!
I'm trapping. (I'm setting my traps.)	σ ·<œ"Ĥœ σ ·<œ"Δbœ <sub>x</sub> niwalastân niwanahikana.	σ·<œ"Δb <sup>3</sup> <sub>x</sub> niwanahikân.
She's trapping.	·<œ"Δq° ·Δœ <sub>x</sub> wanahikêw wîla.	·<œ"Δq° <sub>x</sub> wanahikêw.
Let's go trapping!	Ī"ŋ œC·<œ"ΔqĊ! mâhti natawanahikêtâ!	œC·Δ ·<œ"ΔqĊ! natawi wanahikêtâ!
He's trapping for fox.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° L"qŋ·<œ <sub>x</sub> wanahamawêw mahkêšîwa.	L"qŋ·<œ"Δ·q° <sub>x</sub> mahkwêšîwanahikêw.
She's trapping for beaver.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° <Γ <sup>h</sup> ·b <sub>x</sub> wanahamawêw amiskwa.	<Γ <sup>h</sup> ·bœ"Δq° <sub>x</sub> amiskwanahikêw.
He's trapping for muskrat.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° ·<L <sup>h</sup> ·b <sub>x</sub> wanahamawêw wacaskwa.	·<L <sup>h</sup> ·bœ"Δq° <sub>x</sub> wacaskwanahikêw.
She's trapping for mink.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° ſ·qŋ·<œ <sub>x</sub> wanahamawêw šâkwêšîwa.	ſ·qŋ·<œ"Δq° <sub>x</sub> šâkwêšîwanahikêw.
He's setting snares.	·<œ"Δq° <sub>x</sub> wanahikêw.	C<·q° <sub>x</sub> tâpakwêw.
She's checking her snares.	œC·<Ċ"œĊ ▷·<œ"Δbœ <sub>x</sub> natawâpahtam owanahikana.	œC·q° <sub>x</sub> nâtakwêw.
I'm setting snares.	σ ·<œ"Δbœ <sub>x</sub> niwanahikân.	σC<·b <sup>3</sup> <sub>x</sub> nitâpakwân.
I'm checking my snares.	σ œC·<Ċ"Uœ σ ·<œ"Δbœ <sub>x</sub> ninatawâpahtên niwanahikana.	σœC·b <sup>3</sup> <sub>x</sub> ninâtakwân.
I'm fishing (angling).	σ ·b <sup>h</sup> ·qŋŋbœ <sub>x</sub> nikwâškwêpicikân.	·b <sup>h</sup> ·qŋŋb <sup>3</sup> <sub>x</sub> kwâškwêpicikân.
I'm setting a net.	σ <PC"·Ċœ <œΛ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> nipakitahwân alapiy.	σ<PC"·<œ <sub>x</sub> nipakitahwân.
I'm checking my net.	σ œC·<Ċ<Ċ° σCœΛ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> ninatawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σœCœ<œ <sup>3</sup> <sub>x</sub> ninâtanapân.
I'll check my net.	σ b œC·<Ċ<Ċ° σCœΛ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> nika-natawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σbC ·Δ œCœ<œ <sup>3</sup> <sub>x</sub> nikata wî nâtanapân.

## 21. Time

What time is it?	Ċœ ∇ Δ <sup>h</sup> ŋŋr<œ <sup>h</sup> ? tân' ê-ispîhcialik?	Cσ <sup>h</sup> Λσ <sup>h</sup> ? tânispinik?
It's almost lunchtime (noon).	q <sup>h</sup> b <sup>c</sup> <ĊΛ"Ċ ŋŋbœ <sub>x</sub> kêkât âpihtâ-kîšîkâw.	q <sup>h</sup> b <sup>c</sup> <œ <sup>h</sup> <Λ"CPŋbœ <sub>x</sub> kêkât âšay âpihtâkîšîkâw.
It's lunchtime (noon) now.	<œ <sup>h</sup> <ĊΛ"Ċ ŋŋbœ <sub>x</sub> âšay âpihtâ-kîšîkâw.	<œ <sup>h</sup> <Λ"CPŋbœ <sub>x</sub> âšay âpihtâkîšîkâw.
today	<œ <sup>h</sup> ∇ ŋŋbœ <sup>h</sup> anohc ê-kîšîkâk	<œ <sup>h</sup> - b ŋŋbœ <sup>h</sup> anohc kê-kîšîkâk
tomorrow	·<œ"q wâpahkê	·<œ"q wâpahkê



English	L-dialect	N-dialect
yesterday	▷Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> otâkošîhk	▷Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> otâkošîhk
the day after tomorrow	◁◁ĊŕU ◁◁ <sup>ı̄</sup> ŕ awasitê-wâpahkê	◁◁Ċŕ◁◁ <sup>ı̄</sup> ŕ awasiwâpahkê
the day before yesterday	◁◁Ċŕ Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> / ◁◁ĊŕU Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> awasi-tâkošîhk / awasitê-tâkošîhk	◁◁ĊŕĊđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> awasitâkošîhk
this week	▷L ▽ Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> ôma ê-tawâstêk	◁◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> - b Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> anohc kâ-tawâstêk
next week	Ġ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> mîna tawâstêkê	Ġ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> mîna tawâstêkê
last week	Ġ <sup>ı̄</sup> ŕ <sup>ı̄</sup> b Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> mâhcic kâ-tawâstêk	▷Ċ◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> b Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> otânâhk kâ-tawâstêk
this month	◁◁Ċ Ĥŕ <sup>ı̄</sup> awa pîsim	◁◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◁◁Ċ Ĥŕ <sup>ı̄</sup> anohc awa pîsim
next month	Ġ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ Ĥŕ <sup>ı̄</sup> mîna pîsim	đĊ <sup>ı̄</sup> Ĥŕ <sup>ı̄</sup> kotak pîsim
this (coming) year	▷L 9 ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> ôma kê-pipohk	◁◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> - 9 ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> <sup>ı̄</sup> anohc kê-pipohk
next year	Ġ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> ŕ mîna pipohkê	Ġ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> ŕ mîna pipohkê
the year before last	◁◁Ċŕ ô-^ <sup>ı̄</sup> awasi-nîpin	◁◁Ċŕ ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> awasi piponohk
soon	◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> wîpac	◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> wîpac
long ago	◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> b <sup>ı̄</sup> wêskac	◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> b <sup>ı̄</sup> wêškac

## Resources

**Algonquian Linguistic Atlas** ([www.atlas-ling.ca](http://www.atlas-ling.ca)): collaborative project that began in 2005 with several Algonquian speech communities across Canada. It contains 22 topics of conversation in over 38 languages and dialects within the Algonquian family. Recent additions include Moose Cree (L-dialect) and Swampy Cree (N-dialect) from Ontario. The Atlas offers interactive maps, pedagogical activities, and downloadable texts with corresponding sound files, as well as language learning exercises and apps.

**Spoken Cree** ([www.spokencree.org](http://www.spokencree.org)): contains an oral stories database, a dictionary and language practice drills that accompany the three-level Spoken Cree course by Dr. Doug Ellis. This site is dedicated to Moose Cree (L-dialect) and Mushkegowuk (Swampy) Cree (N-dialect) from Ontario.

**Path of the Elders** ([www.pathoftheelders.com](http://www.pathoftheelders.com)): interactive game based on Elder/traditional knowledge to explore the historical context of Treaty 9 signed by the Mushkegowuk and Anishinaabe peoples. The site also includes archival photographs, videos of elders, and stories (from [www.spokencree.org](http://www.spokencree.org)).

### Language games:

[jeux.tshakapesh.ca](http://jeux.tshakapesh.ca)  
[lessons.eastcree.org](http://lessons.eastcree.org)

### Oral stories databases:

[spokencree.org/Stories](http://spokencree.org/Stories)  
[stories.eastcree.org](http://stories.eastcree.org)  
[histoires.tshakapesh.ca](http://histoires.tshakapesh.ca)

### Spelling resources:

[resources.atlas-ling.ca/fonts](http://resources.atlas-ling.ca/fonts)  
[resources.atlas-ling.ca/orthography](http://resources.atlas-ling.ca/orthography)  
[resources.atlas-ling.ca/cree-syllabics-convertor](http://resources.atlas-ling.ca/cree-syllabics-convertor)

### Dictionaries:

Moose and Swampy Cree Dictionary: <http://www.spokencree.org/glossary>  
Fort Severn (Swampy Cree) Dictionary: [fortsevern.atlas-ling.ca](http://fortsevern.atlas-ling.ca) – *Beta version*  
Eastern James Bay Dictionaries (Northern & Southern dialects): [dictionary.eastcree.org](http://dictionary.eastcree.org)  
Innu Dictionary: [dictionary.innu-aimun.ca](http://dictionary.innu-aimun.ca)  
Other dictionaries of interest: [resources.atlas-ling.ca](http://resources.atlas-ling.ca)

### Verb conjugation guides:

East Cree Verb Conjugation Guide (Southern dialect): [verbs.eastcree.org](http://verbs.eastcree.org)  
East Cree Verb Conjugation Guide (Northern dialect): [verbn.eastcree.org](http://verbn.eastcree.org)  
Innu Verb Conjugation Guide: [verb.innu-aimun.ca](http://verb.innu-aimun.ca)

## Syllabic Chart: Swampy Cree, N-dialect

										<b>Finals</b>	
	▽ ê	△ i	△̇ î	▷ o	▷̇ ô	◁ a	◁̇ â			° w	" h
	·▽ wê	·△ wi	·△̇ wî	·▷ wo	·▷̇ wô	·◁ wa	·◁̇ wâ				
∨ pê	·∨ pwê	∧ pi	∧̇ pî	> po	>̇ pô	< pa	<̇ pâ	·< pwa	·<̇ pwâ	' p	
∪ tê	·∪ twê	∩ ti	∩̇ tî	∪ to	∪̇ tô	∩ ta	∩̇ tâ	·∩ twa	·∩̇ twâ	' t	
q kê	·q kwê	ρ ki	ρ̇ kî	∫ ko	∫̇ kô	b ka	ḃ kâ	·b kwa	·ḃ kwâ	` k	
∩ cê	·∩ cwê	∩̇ ci	∩̇̇ cî	∩ co	∩̇ cô	∩̇ ca	∩̇̇ câ	·∩̇ cwa	·∩̇̇ cwâ	- c	
∩ mê	·∩ mwê	∩̇ mi	∩̇̇ mî	∩ mo	∩̇ mô	∩̇ ma	∩̇̇ mâ	·∩̇ mwa	·∩̇̇ mwâ	c m	
∩ nê	·∩ nwê	∩̇ ni	∩̇̇ nî	∩ no	∩̇ nô	∩̇ na	∩̇̇ nâ	·∩̇ nwa	·∩̇̇ nwâ	∩ n	
∩ lê	·∩ lwê	∩̇ li	∩̇̇ lî	∩ lo	∩̇ lô	∩̇ la	∩̇̇ lâ	·∩̇ lwa	·∩̇̇ lwâ	∩ l	
∩ sê	·∩ swê	∩̇ si	∩̇̇ sî	∩ so	∩̇ sô	∩̇ sa	∩̇̇ sâ	·∩̇ swa	·∩̇̇ swâ	∩ s	
∩ šê	·∩ šwê	∩̇ ši	∩̇̇ šî	∩ šo	∩̇ šô	∩̇ ša	∩̇̇ šâ	·∩̇ šwa	·∩̇̇ šwâ	∩ š	
∩ yê	·∩ ywê	∩̇ yi	∩̇̇ yî	∩ yo	∩̇ yô	∩̇ ya	∩̇̇ yâ	·∩̇ ywa	·∩̇̇ ywâ	∩ y	
∩ rê	·∩ rwê	∩̇ ri	∩̇̇ rî	∩ ro	∩̇ rô	∩̇ ra	∩̇̇ râ		·∩̇̇ rwâ	∩ r	

Note: If you choose to not indicate vowel length, then you will write without a dot on top of the character. For example pi and pî will both be written pi ∩. kw in final position is usually written as k (^). Some roman orthographies use sh instead of š.

## Syllabic Chart: Moose Cree, L-dialect

										<b>Finals</b>	
	▽ ê	△ i	△̇ î	▷ o	▷̇ ô	◁ a	◁̇ â			° w	" h
	·▽ wê	·△ wi	·△̇ wî	·▷ wo	·▷̇ wô	·◁ wa	·◁̇ wâ				
▽ pê	·▽ pwê	△ pi	△̇ pî	▷ po	▷̇ pô	◁ pa	◁̇ pâ	·◁ pwa	·◁̇ pwâ	<	
U tê	·U twê	∩ ti	∩̇ tî	∪ to	∪̇ tô	∩ ta	∩̇ tâ	·∩ twa	·∩̇ twâ	c	
q kê	·q kwê	ρ ki	ρ̇ kî	ɖ ko	ɖ̇ kô	b ka	ḃ kâ	·b kwa	·ḃ kwâ	b	ɖ kw
∩ cê	·∩ cwê	∩ ci	∩̇ cî	∪ co	∪̇ cô	∩ ca	∩̇ câ	·∩ cwa	·∩̇ cwâ	c	
∩ mê	·∩ mwê	∩ mi	∩̇ mî	∪ mo	∪̇ mô	∩ ma	∩̇ mâ	·∩ mwa	·∩̇ mwâ	c	
∩ nê	·∩ nwê	σ ni	σ̇ nî	ɔ no	ɔ̇ nô	σ na	σ̇ nâ	·σ nwa	·σ̇ nwâ	e	
∩ lê	·∩ lwê	∩ li	∩̇ lî	∪ lo	∪̇ lô	∩ la	∩̇ lâ	·∩ lwa	·∩̇ lwâ	c	
∩ sê	·∩ swê	∩ si	∩̇ sî	∪ so	∪̇ sô	∩ sa	∩̇ sâ	·∩ swa	·∩̇ swâ	∩	ḃ sk
∩ šê	·∩ šwê	∩ ši	∩̇ šî	∪ šo	∪̇ šô	∩ ša	∩̇ šâ	·∩ šwa	·∩̇ šwâ	s	
∩ yê	·∩ ywê	∩ yi	∩̇ yî	∪ yo	∪̇ yô	∩ ya	∩̇ yâ	·∩ ywa	·∩̇ ywâ	∩ (°)	
∩ rê	·∩ rwê	∩ ri	∩̇ rî	∪ ro	∪̇ rô	∩ ra	∩̇ râ	·∩ rwa	·∩̇ rwâ	c	

Traditional spelling of final or little ∩(y) is a circle above the preceding syllable. There is also an (sk) final ḃ. Some of the following more traditional Moose Cree characters are used in the *Spoken Cree* texts for example.

△̇ iy	◁̇ ay	·◁̇ wây		ρ̇ kiy	ḃ kay		σ̇ niy	σ̇ nay		∩̇ yiy	∩̇ yay
△̇ piy	◁̇ pay			ρ̇ ciy			σ̇ liy	σ̇ lay		∩̇ riy	
∩̇ tiy	∩̇ tay			∩̇ miy	∩̇ may		∩̇ siy	∩̇ say			∩̇ šay

Note: If you choose to not indicate vowel length, then you will write without a dot on top of the character. For example pi and pî will both be written pi ∩. Some roman orthographies use sh instead of š.