

ililîmotâ ! / ininîmotâ !
Δσσᑭᑦ ! / Δσσᑭᑦ !

**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 & 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 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^h*, *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 ᐅ vs. ᐅ̇) 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 and www.spokencree.org.

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

1. Greetings

Hello. (How are you doing?)	·ᑖᑎ _x wâcê.	·ᑖᑎᑖ _x wâciyê.
All right. OK. Bye.	σ ᑎᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x ·ᑖᑎ _x nimilopalin. wâcê.	σ ᑎᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x ·ᑖᑎᑖ _x niminopanin. wâciyê.
Goodbye.	·ᑖᑎ _x wâcê.	·ᑖᑎᑖ _x wâciyê.
Thank you.	ᑎᑖᑖ _x mîkwêc.	ᑎᑖᑖ _x mîkwêc.
What are you doing?	ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? tâni ê-itôtaman?	ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? tân ê tôtamán?
Nothing in particular.	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ _x môla kêkwân nitôtên.	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ _x / ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ _x môna kêkwân. / môna wîyêš. ¹
What about you?	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ? kîla mâka wîla?	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ? kîna mâka wîna?
What's your name?	ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? tâni ê-išinihkâsoyan?	ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? tân ê išinihkâsoyan?
My name is... (Alex).	ᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x êlsi nitišinihkâson.	ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x Mary Lou nitišinihkâson.
What about you, what's your name?	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ, ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? kîla mâka wîla, tâni ê-išinihkâsoyan?	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ, ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? kîna mâka wîna, tân ê išinihkâsoyan?
Who is this?	ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖ? awênihkân awa?	ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖ? awênihkân awa?
I don't know. ²	ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x môla nikiskêlihtên.	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x môna kiskênimaw.
Who are you?	ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ? awênihkân kîla?	ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? kîna mâka wîna awênihkân?
I am... (Alex).	ᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ _x êlsi nîla.	ᑖᑖ ᑖ ᑖᑖᑖ _x Mary Lou nîna.
Where are you from?	ᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? tântê wêhciyan?	ᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ? tântê wêhciyan?
I am from... (Ottawa).	ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x / (ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x) môspâctori nitôhcîn. / (môspatri nitôhcîn.)	ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ _x Âtawâpiskâtohk nitôhcîn.

¹ Alternate versions of a word or phrase are separated by a slash (/).

² The speakers interpreted the phrase differently. The L-dialect speaker gave a general answer using the verb with an inanimate object ('I do not know it') while the N-dialect speaker answered the previous question 'Who is this?' using the verb with an animate object 'I do not know him/her'.

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

2.1 Family – My Relatives

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

2.2 Family – Calling My Relatives (vocatives)

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

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

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
My daughter!	σĆσʰ! nitânis!	σCσʰ! nitânis!
My son!	σdʳʰ! nikosis!	σdʳʰ! nikosis!
My wife!	σ·Δ̇ṖL̇ḃ! niwîkimâkan!	σ·Δ̇ṖL̇ḃʔ! niwîkimâkan!
My husband!	σ̇V̇! ninâpêm!	σ̇V̇ʑ! ninâpêm!
Grandmother!	σ̇"̇ḋ! nôhkom!	σ̇"̇ḋ! nôhkom!
Grandfather!	σ̇J̇ç̇! nimošôm!	σ̇J̇ʑ̇! nimošôm!
My grandchild! (male or female)	σ̇ʳ̇ʳ̇! nôsisim!	σ̇ʳ̇ʳ̇ʑ̇! nôsisim!

3. Numbers

one	V̇ʒ̇ pêyak	V̇ʒ̇ pêyak
two	σ̇ç̇ nîšo	σ̇ç̇ nîšo
three	σ̇ʰ̇ nisto	σ̇ʰ̇ ništo
four	σ̇° nêw	σ̇° nêw
five	σ̇ʒ̇ç̇ niyâlan	σ̇ʒ̇ç̇ʔ niyânan
six	σ̇ḋ·Ç̇ʰ̇ nikotwâs	σ̇ḋ·Ċʰ̇ nikotwâs
seven	σ̇·ʒ̇ʰ̇ nîswâs	σ̇·ʒ̇ʰ̇ nîswâs
eight	σ̇ʒ̇ç̇σ̇° niyânânêw	σ̇ʒ̇ç̇σ̇° niyânânêw
nine	ç̇ʳ̇Ç̇ç̇ šâkitât	ç̇ʳ̇ʰ̇ šânkw
ten	Γ̇Ç̇"̇ç̇ mitâht	Γ̇ĊĊ"̇ mitâhtaht
eleven	V̇ʒ̇ḋç̇ç̇< pêyakošâp	V̇ʒ̇ḋç̇ʑ̇ pêyakošâp
one hundred	V̇ʒ̇° Γ̇Ç̇"̇)Γ̇Ċç̇ pêyak mitâhtomitana	Γ̇Ċ"̇)Γ̇Ċç̇ mitâhtomitana

4. Days

Monday	▷ç̇ʳ̇ ʳ̇ʒ̇ḃ° oški-kîšikâw	▷ç̇ʳ̇ ʳ̇ʒ̇ḃ° oški-kîšikâw
Tuesday	σ̇ç̇ ʳ̇ʒ̇ḃ° nîšo-kîšikâw	σ̇ç̇ ʳ̇ʒ̇ḃ° nîšo-kîšikâw

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
Wednesday	ᑏᐱᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ âpihtawan	ᑏᐱᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ âpihtawan
Thursday	ᑦᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ nêw-kîšikâw	ᑦᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ nêwi-kîšikâw
Friday	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ pahkwêšikani-kîšikâw	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ cîpayâhtiko-kîšikâw
Saturday	ᑏᐱᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mâtinawê-kîšikâw	ᑏᐱᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mâtinawê-kîšikâw
Sunday	ᑏᐱᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ ayamihêwi-kîšikâw	ᑏᐱᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ ayamihê-kîšikâw

5. Weather

It's raining.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ kimiwan.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ kimiwan.
It's snowing.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ sôhkispon.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mispon.
It's windy.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ lôtin.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ nôtin.
It's cold.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ tahkâyâw.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ tahkâyâw.
It was raining.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ kî-kimiwan.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ kimiwanôpan.
It was snowing.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ kî-sôhkispon.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ misponôpan.
It was windy.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ kî-lôtin.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ nôtinôpan.
It was cold.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ kî-tahkâyâw.	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ tahkâyâpan.

6. Seasons

It's winter.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ pipon.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ pipon.
It's spring. ⁴	ᑦᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ sîkwan.	ᑦᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ sîkwan.
It's summer.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ nîpin.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ nîpin.
It's autumn.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ takwâkin.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ takwâkin.
next winter	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mîna pipohkê	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mîna pipohkê
next spring	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mîna sîkwahkê	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mîna sîkwahkê
next summer	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mîna nîpihkê	ᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦᑕᑦᑏᑦ mîna nîpihkê

⁴ Traditionally there are six seasons in Cree: the four listed above plus two others, *miloskamin* / *minoskamin* and *mikiskâw*. *Sîkwan* traditionally refers to the period in March and April, while *miloskamin* / *minoskamin* means 'open water' to refer to the period in May and June. *Takwâkin* traditionally refers to the period in September and October, while *mikiskâw* refers to the period in November and December.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
next autumn	ᑦᑲ ᑕᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ mîna takwâkihkê	ᑦᑲ ᑕᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ mîna takwakihkê

7.1 Physical Characteristics – Description

He is fat. (She is fat.) ⁵	ᑕᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ tâhcipow.	ᑕᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ tâhcipow.
She is skinny. (He is skinny.)	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦ kawahkâtêw wîla.	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ oskanisiw.
He is tall. (She is tall.)	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦ kâ-kinokâpawit.	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦ kinokâpawiw.
She is short. (He is short.)	ᑕᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦ tahkokâpawiw.	ᑕᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦ tahkokâpawiw.
He is big. (She is big.)	ᑦᑲᑲᑲᑦ mišikitiw.	ᑦᑲᑲᑲᑦ mišikitiw.

7.2 Physical Characteristics – The Body

my eyes	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ niškîšikwa	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ niškîšikwa
my forehead	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ niskahtik	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ niskahtik
my hair	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nipîwaya	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nipîwaya
my nose	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nikot	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nicâš
my neck	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nikwayaw	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nikwayaw
my head	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nistikwân	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nistikwân
my skin	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nišakay	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nišakay
my arm	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nispiton	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nispiton
my leg	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ niskât	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ niskât
my thigh	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nipwâm	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nipwâm
my foot	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nisit	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nisit
my feet	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nisita	ᑲᑲᑲᑦ nisita
my hand	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nicihciy	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nicihciy
my hands	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nicihciya	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nicihciya

⁵ The Cree language does not make a grammatical distinction between masculine and feminine. Therefore, the Cree sentences translate either as 'He is...' or 'She is...' in English.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
I'm afraid.	σ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nisêkisin.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ n'kostâcin.
I'm worried.	σᑦ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nitalimêlihten.	σᑦᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nimikoškâtêntên.
I'm nervous.	σ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwawânêlihtên.	σᑦᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nininihkênimon.

10.1 Social Events – Cultural Events

There's a wedding.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ wîkitonâniwan.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ayamihêwîkitonâniwan.
There's a feast.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ makošâniwan.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ makošâniwan.
There's a dance.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nîminâniwan.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nîminâniwan.
There's a meeting.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kata-nakiškâtonâniwan.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nakiškâtonâniwan.
There's a church service.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kata-ayamihâniwan.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ayamihcikâniwan.
There's a pow-wow (festival, sports day).	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ mêtawê-kîškâw.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ pâwâw tôcikâtêw.
There's going to be a dance.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kata-nîminâniwan.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ta nîminâniwan.
Those are the ones who danced.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kata-ihtâwak nêsta kâ- nîmicik.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ eko ko kâ kî nîmicik.
We arrived before the boys did.	σ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nikî-takošininân pwâmoši nâpêšišak.	σᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nînanân nîstam ni(kî) takošininân pwamaši nâpêšišik.

10.2 Social Events – Seeing People

I see a baby.	σ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwâpamâw apistawâšiš.	σᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwâpamâw cîcîš.
You see a child.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kiwâpamâw (a)na awâšiš.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kiwâpamâw awâšiš.
We (but not you) see a boy.	σ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nikî-wâpamânân nâpêšiš. ⁹	σᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwâpamanân nâpêšiš.
We (but not you) see a girl.	σ ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nikî-wâpamânân iškwešiš. ¹⁰	σᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwâpamanân iškwešiš.
We (you and I) see a young man.	ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kikî-wâpamânaw oškinîkiw. ¹¹	(unavailable)

⁹ -kî (ᑎᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ) is an aspectual preverb indicating a completed action. It could also be translated here as 'can'.

¹⁰ idem

¹¹ idem

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
When are you leaving?	ĆσḥĀ ∇ P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶ? tânispi ê-kihtohtêyan?	ĈσḥĀ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ"UḶḶḶ? / ĈσḥĀ ḶḶḶ"UḶḶḶ? tânispi mweci kekihtohtêyan? / tânispi kekihtohtêyan?
I'm leaving, on foot.	σ ḶḶ"ĈḶḶḶ _x nipimohtân.	σ ḶḶ"ĈḶḶ ḶḶḶ _x nipimohtân piko.
Are you leaving, by canoe?	ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ∇P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶ? cîmân nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	ḶḶḶḶ ḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶ? cîman nâ kipôsin?
I'm leaving, by canoe.	σ P"Ḷ"ĈḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶ σ b ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x nikihtohtân, cîmân nika-âpacihtân.	ḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x cîman n'tâpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by vehicle?	PḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ? kipimipalin nâ otâpânišiš?	ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ? ocâpâniš nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by vehicle.	σ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶ _x nipimipalin ê-kihtohtêyan.	ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x ocâpâniš nika âpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by plane?	ḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶḶ? kâ-milâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	bḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ? kâminâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by plane.	ḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶḶ _x kâ-milâmakahk nitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan.	bḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x kâminâmakahk n'kapôsin.
I'll come back tomorrow.	ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x wâpahkê nika-pêci-kîwân.	ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x wâpahkê n'ka pêci kîwan.
Wait for me!	ḶḶḶḶḶḶ! pêhin!	ḶḶḶḶḶḶ! pêhin!
Let's go!	P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶḶ! kihtohtêta!	ḶḶḶ P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶḶ! êko kihtohtêta!
Come with me!	ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ! pêci-wîcêwin!	ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ! pêci wîcêwin!
Is he here?	ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ? ihtâw nâ ôta?	ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ? ihtâw nâ ôta?
She's not here.	ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x môla ôta ihtâw.	ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶ _x matêw ôta.
Where is he?	ĈḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ? tântê mâka êhtât?	ĈḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ? tântê êhtât?
She went out.	ḶḶḶ P"Ḷ"UḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶ _x kî-kihtohtêw aspin.	ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x kîwanawîw aspin.
Is he coming back soon?	ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ? wîpac nâ pêci-kîwêw?	ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ? wîpac nâ tatakošin?
She'll be back soon.	ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x wîpac kata-pêci-takošin.	ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ _x wîpac ta pêci kîwêw.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
She will not come back.	ᑭᑦ ᑲᑕ ᑕᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ 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?	ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ âšay nâ kitakošin?
Where did you go?	ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê kâ-itohtêyan?	ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê kâ itohtêyan?

12. Location and Travel

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

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

²¹ 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 ^d masinahikêwikamikw	Δσσ·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ [\] ininiwiâpatisîwikamikw
Where is the band office?	Ĉ ^ə U ∇ Δ"C·b" ^b Lʔə"Δ9∇·ΔbΓ ^d ? tântê ê-ihetakwahk masinahikêwikamikw?	C\U ∇"C·b" [\] Δσσ·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ [\] ? tântê êhtakwahk ininiwiâpatisîwikamikw?
post office	Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·ΔbΓ ^d masinahamâtôwikamikw	Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·ΔbΓ [\] masinahamâtôwikamikw
Where is the post office?	Ĉ ^ə U ∇ Δ"C·b" ^b Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·ΔbΓ ^d ? tântê ê-ihetakwahk masinahamâtôwikamikw?	C\U ∇"C·b" [\] Lʔə"ΔĹĴ·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ [\] ? tântê êhtakwahk masinahamâtôwiâpatisîwika mikw?
airstrip	▷"◁"▷ _ə σ·◁" ^b ohpahonâniwahk	·U"▷·Δ ^ɔ twêhowin
Where is the airstrip?	Ĉ ^ə U ·∇"ʔ ▷"◁"▷ _ə σ·◁" ^b ? tântê wêhci- ohpahonâniwahk?	C\U ∇"C·b" [\] ·U"▷·Δ ^ɔ ? tântê êhtakwahk twêhowin?
How far is it?	ċ·Δ _ə ·b ^ə ə? lâwinâkwan nâ?	C ^ə ∇ ^ə Λʔə·b" [\] ? tân êspisina ^w ahk?
Can I get a ride to town? / Can you take me to town?	σ b ʔ ΛΓ<C ^ə (ə) Δ"Ĉ·Δσ" ^b ? / ʔ b ʔ Δʃ·ΔC ^ə ə Δ"Ĉ·Δσ" ^b ? nika-kî-pimipalin (nâ) ihtâwinihk? / kika-kî- išiwilin nâ ihtâwinihk?	b ʔ ɔ"C"Δ ^ɔ ə Δ"C·Δσ" [\] ? ka kî tohtahîn nâ ihtâwinihk?
Can you take me to the airport?	b ʔ Δʃ·ΔC ^ə ə ∇ ·Δ ▷"◁"▷ _ə ? ka-kî-išiwilin nâ ê-wî-ohpahoyân?	b ʔ ɔ"C"Δ ^ɔ ə ·U"▷·Δσ [\] ? ka kî tohtahîn nâ twêhowinik?
right there	ĴC ôta	<ɔC ·ŋʔ anta mwêci
over there	ɔU nêtê	ɔU nêtê
anywhere	Ĉ ^ə U Λd tântê piko	Λd C\U piko tântê
near, close	∇ _ə ^ɔ pêšoc	∇ _ə ^ɔ / əσ pêšoc / nâni
far away	·◁ _ə ^ə wâlaw	·◁ _ə ^ə wânaw
indoors	Λ"∇d ^L pîhtikom	Λ"ɔbΓ" [\] pîhtokamihk
outside	·◁ _ə ·Δ∇ ^L walawîtim	·◁ _ə ·Δ∇Γ" [\] wanawîtimihk
in town	Δ"Ĉ·Δσ" ^b ihtâwinihk	Δ"C·Δσ" [\] ihtâwinihk
in the bush	ɔ"ʔΓ" ^b nôh ^c imihk	ɔ"ʔΓ" [\] nôh ^c imihk

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
on the road	ᐘᑦᑕ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ anta mēskanâhk	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ mēskanâhk
at the shore	ᐘᑦᑕ ᑕᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ anta lâlakâm	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ cîkâskopêkw
along the shore	ᑕᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ lâlakâm	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ cîkapêkw
across the river or lake	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ îᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ akâmihk sîpîhk nêstapiko sâkahikanihk	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ / ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ / ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ akâmihk / akâmihk sîpîhk / akâmihk sâkahikanihk
on this side of it	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ôta itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ôtê itêhke
around the edge of it	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑦᑕ wâskâ anta	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ / ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ kêkišipâh / kêkat kišipâh
all around	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ misiwê itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ misiwê wâskâ
in the middle	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ tastawic	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ âpihtaw
inside something	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ pîhci itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ pîhci kêkwânihk
in between	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ tastawic	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ taštawic
in front	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nîkân	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nîkân
in a line or (in) a row	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nêtê ê-îši-pimamohk	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ nîpitê
the other way	ᐘᑦᑕ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ anta itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ kwêskitê itêhke
upstairs	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ îšpimihk	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ îšpimihk
over it, beyond it	ᐘᑦᑕ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ awasitê	(unavailable)
on top of it	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ wakic	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ / ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ wakic / tahkohc
below or down	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ --- tapašiš nêstapiko...	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ capašiš
under	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ šîpâ	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ šîpâ
underwater	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ atâmpêkw	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ atâmpêkw
under the snow	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ atâmihk kônihk	ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ atâmâkonak
under the bushes	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ šîpâyâhtik	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ šîpâ nôhcmiskomihk

13. At Work

Where do you work?

ᑕᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ?
tântê ê-îši-âpatisiyan?

ᑕᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐘᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ?
tântê êši âpatisiyan?

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

15. At the School

pencil or pen	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ masinahikanâhtikw	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ masinahikanâtihk
book	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ masinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ masinahikan
paper	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ masinahikêkanon	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ masinihikanowin
door	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ iškwhâhtêm	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ iškwhâhtêm
light	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wâstênamâkan	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wâstênamâkan
chair	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ têhtapiwin	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ têhtapiwin
table	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ mîcisôwinâhtik	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ mîcisôwinâhtikw
my pen or pencil	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ nimasinahikanâhtik	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ nimasinahikanâtihk
your pen or pencil	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ kimasinahikanâhtik	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ kimasinahikanâtihk
his (her) pen or pencil	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wîla omasinahikanâhtik	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ omasinahikanâtihk
my book	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ nimasinahikan	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ nimasinahikan
your book	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ kimasinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ kimasinahikan
his or her book	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wîla omasinahikan	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ omasinahikan

16. Clothing

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

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
coat	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ pîskâkan	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ pîskâkan
hat	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ astotin	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ astotin
mittens	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ astisak	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ astisak
shirt	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ pakwayân	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ pakiwayân
socks	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ mitâsa	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ašikanak
scarf	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ tâpiskâkan	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ tâpiškâkan
pants	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ palacîs	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ panacîsak

17. Money

Do you have money?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ? kitayâwâw nâ šôliyân?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ? kitayâwâw na šôniyân?
I have money.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦᑦ nitayâwâw nîla šôliyân.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦᑦ nitayâwâw šôniyân.
I have no money.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦᑦ môla nitayâwâw šôliyân.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦᑦ môna nitayâwâw šôniyân.
I have only a little bit of money.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ apišîš piko nitayâwâw šôliyân.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ apišîš piko nitayâwâw šôniyân.
Where is the bank?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ tântê ê-ihatakwahk šôliyânikamikw?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ tântê wîna šôniyânikamikw?
My grandfather was paid yesterday.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦᑦ nimošôm kî-tipahâmwâkaniwiw otâkošîhk.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦᑦ nimošôm kî tipahâmâkaniwiw otâkošîhk.

18. Questions and Answers

What are you doing?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ? tâni ê-itôtaman?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ? tân ê tôtaman?
Do you know how to do it?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ? kikiskêihtên nâ kê-itôtaman?	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ? kikiskêihtên nâ ê tôcikatêk?
I don't know how, I am not good at it.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ, ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ môla tâpwê, môla nikaškihon.	ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ, ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑲᑲᑦ mônâ nikiskêihtên tântê tôcikatêk, mônâ našpic nikaškihon.

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 ∇ ΔǫǎǎʷUʷ ǂL? tântê ê-itôcikâtêk ôma?	ĈʷU ǂǎǎʷUʷ ǂL? tântê tôcikâtêk ôma?
What is this?	9·bʷ ǂL? kêkwân ôma?	9·bʷ ǂL? kêkwân ôma?
What's that?	9·bʷ ǂL? kêkwân nêma?	9·bʷ ǂσL? kêkwân anima?
Who's this?	ǂ·∇σ"bʷ ǂ·ǂ? awênihkân awa?	ǂ·∇σ"bʷ ǂ·ǂ? awênihkân awa?
Who's that?	ǂ·∇σ"bʷ ǂǂ? awênihkân ana?	ǂ·∇σ"bʷ ǂǂ? awênihkân ana?
Which one? (inanimate)	ǂL ǂ? ôma nâ?	Ĉσ·ǂ? tâniwâ?
Which ones? (inanimate)	ǂ"ǂ ǂ? ôho nâ?	Ĉσ·∇P? tâniwêki?
Where does it hurt?	ĈʷU ∇ Δǂ .Δʷ9L"ǎ"ǂǂʷ? tântê ê-iši-wîsakêmahcihoyan?	ĈʷU ∇ǂ ǂ"ǂǂʷ? tântê êši âhkohsiyan?
Did your son see that canoe?	ǎ .ǂǂ"ĈL ǂ Pǂǂʷ ǎĬσσʷ? kî-wâpahtam nâ kikosis cîmâniliw?	P .ǂǂ"ĈĈ ǂ Pǂǂʷ ǂσǎσʷ ǎĬσσʷ? kî wâpahtam nâ kikosis animiniw cîmâniniw?
Those canoes are big.	ǎǂ·ǂ ǂσ"Δ ǎĬǂǂ mišâwa anihî cîmâna.	Lǎǂ·ǂ ǂσ"Δ ǎĬǂǂ mâmišâwa anihî cîmâna.
Do you like me?	P ǎǂσǎǎ ǂ? kimilwêlimin nâ?	Pǎǂσǎǎ ǂ? kiminênimin nâ?
Why didn't you guys dance?	9·bʷ .∇"ǎ ∇b ǂ"ǎ ǂσǎǂ ǎǂ·ǂ" ǂ∇·ǂǂ? kêkwân wêhci êkâ ohci- nîmiyêk kîlawâw nâpêwak?	9·bʷ ∇b .∇"ǎ P σǎǎǂ? kêkwân êka wêhci kî nîmiyêk?

19.1 Orders and Requests – Various

yes	∇"∇ êhê	∇"∇ êhê
no	ǂǂ môla	ǂǂ môna
Sit down!	ǂǎ! api!	ǂǎ! api!
All of you, sit down! ²³	ǎǎ·∇ ∇ ΔĈǎǎʷ, ǂǎ! misiwê ê-itašiyêk, apik!	ǎǎ·∇ ǂǎ! misiwê apik!
All of you, listen to me!	ǎǎ·∇ ∇ ΔĈǎǎʷ, ǂǂ"Ĉ·Δ! misiwê ê-itašiyêk, natohtawik!	ǎǎ·∇ ǂǂ"Ĉ·Δ! misiwê natohtawik!

²³ 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 ^σ Λ ^σ ! 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 ^a ! êkâwîla sâmina!	b̄·Δ̄c h̄Γ ^a ! kâwîna sâmina!
Look at it!	b̄c·Δ̄<"C! kanawâpahta!	b̄c·Δ̄<"C! kanawâpahta!
Read it!	<h̄Γ" ayamihtâ!	<h̄Γ" ayamihtâ!
Erase it!	b̄r" kâsîha!	b̄r" kâsîha!
Try it!	d̄r" kocihtâ!	d̄r" kocihtâ!
Do it well!	·b̄h̄ ^b Δ̄c! kwayask itôta!	·b̄h̄ ^a c! kwayask tôta!
You did it well!	·b̄h̄ ^b ρ Ṗ Δ̄cU ^a ! kwayask kikî-itôtên!	·b̄h̄ ^a Ṗ cU ^a ! kwayask k'kî tôtên!
Do you see it?	ρ ·Δ̄<"U ^a ̄? kiwâpahtên nâ?	ρ·Δ̄<"U ^a ̄? kiwâpahtên nâ?
It's nice.	Γ·c̄J ^a _x milwâšin.	Γ·Δ̄J ^a _x minwâšin.
It's very nice.	̄c̄r̄Δ̄ ^b Γ·c̄J ^a _x nâspic milwâšin.	ρ"r̄ Γ·Δ̄J ^a _x kihci minwâšin.
Are you going to bed?	ρ b̄·Δ̄J ^a ̄? kikawîšimon nâ?	<σ ̄ ρ b̄·Δ̄J ^a ̄? âša nâ kikawîšimon?
I'll go to bed.	σ b̄·Δ̄J ^a ̄ _x nika-kawîšimon.	Ṗ b̄·Δ̄J ^a ̄ _x n'ka kawîšimon.
Do you want to sleep?	ρ ·Δ̄ σ< ^a ̄? kiwî-nipân nâ?	ρ·Δ̄ σ< ^a ̄? kiwî nipân nâ?
I want to sleep.	σ ·Δ̄ σ< ^a _x niwî-nipân.	σ·Δ̄ σ< ^a _x 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 ^a ̄? kišîwatân nâ?	ρJ̄·Δ̄C ^a ̄? kišîwatân nâ?
I'm hungry.	σ J̄·Δ̄C ^a _x nišîwatân.	σJ̄·Δ̄C ^a _x nišîwatân.
I'm not hungry.	J̄c̄ σ J̄·Δ̄C ^a _x môla nišîwatân.	J̄c̄ σJ̄·Δ̄C ^a _x môna nišîwatân.
Do you want to eat?	ρ ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄J ^a ̄? kiwî-mîcison nâ?	ρ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄J ^a ̄? kiwî mîcison nâ?
I want to eat.	σ ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄J ^a _x niwî-mîcison.	σ·Δ̄ σr̄J ^a _x niwî mîcison.

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

20. Hunting

Are you hunting?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ? kimanâhon nâ?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ? kinatawahon nâ?
I'm hunting.	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ nimanâhon.	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ninatawahon.
He's hunting. ²⁵	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ manâhow.	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ natawahow.

²⁵ 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"▷Ĉ! mâhti manâhotâ!	œC·<"▷Ĉ! natawahotâ!
I'm trapping. (I'm setting my traps.)	σ ·<œ"Ĥœ σ ·<œ"Δbœ _x niwalastân niwanahikana.	σ·<œ"Δb ³ _x niwanahikân.
She's trapping.	·<œ"Δq° ·Δœ _x wanahikêw wîla.	·<œ"Δq° _x wanahikêw.
Let's go trapping!	Ī"ŋ œC·<œ"ΔqĈ! mâhti natawanahikêtâ!	œC·Δ ·<œ"ΔqĈ! natawi wanahikêtâ!
He's trapping for fox.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° L"qŋ·<œ _x wanahamawêw mahkêšîwa.	L"qŋ·<œ"Δ·q° _x mahkwêšîwanahikêw.
She's trapping for beaver.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° <Γ ^h ·b _x wanahamawêw amiskwa.	<Γ ^h ·bœ"Δq° _x amiskwanahikêw.
He's trapping for muskrat.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° ·<L ^h ·b _x wanahamawêw wacaskwa.	·<L ^h ·bœ"Δq° _x wacaskwanahikêw.
She's trapping for mink.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° ſ·qŋ·<œ _x wanahamawêw šâkwêšîwa.	ſ·qŋ·<œ"Δq° _x šâkwêšîwanahikêw.
He's setting snares.	·<œ"Δq° _x wanahikêw.	C<·q° _x tâpakwêw.
She's checking her snares.	œC·<Ī"œĈ ▷·<σ"Δbœ _x natawâpahtam owanahikana.	œC·q° _x nâtakwêw.
I'm setting snares.	σ ·<œ"Δbœ _x niwanahikân.	σC<·b ³ _x nitâpakwân.
I'm checking my snares.	σ œC·<Ī"Uœ σ ·<œ"Δbœ _x ninatawâpahtên niwanahikana.	σœC·b ³ _x ninâtakwân.
I'm fishing (angling).	σ ·b ³ ·qŋŋbœ _x nikwâškwêpicikân.	·b ³ ·qŋŋb ³ _x kwâškwêpicikân.
I'm setting a net.	σ <PC"·Īœ <œΛ ^h _x nipakitahwân alapiy.	σ<PC"·Δ ³ _x nipakitahwân.
I'm checking my net.	σ œC·<Ī<Ī° σCœΛ ^h _x ninatawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σœCœ< ³ _x ninâtanapân.
I'll check my net.	σ b œC·<Ī<Ī° σCœΛ ^h _x nika-natawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σbC ·Δ œCœ< ³ _x nikata wî nâtanapân.

21. Time

What time is it?	Ĉœ ∇ Δ ^h ŋŋr<œ ^b ? tân' ê-ispîhcialik?	Cσ ^h Λσ ^h ? tânispinik?
It's almost lunchtime (noon).	q ^b c <ĪΛ"Ĉ ŋŋbœ _x kêkât âpihtâ-kîšîkâw.	q ^b c <œ ³ <Λ"CPŋbœ _x kêkât âšay âpihtâkîšîkâw.
It's lunchtime (noon) now.	<œ ³ <ĪΛ"Ĉ ŋŋbœ _x âšay âpihtâ-kîšîkâw.	<œ ³ <Λ"CPŋbœ _x âšay âpihtâkîšîkâw.
today	<œ ^h ∇ ŋŋbœ ^b anohc ê-kîšîkâk	<œ ^h - b ŋŋbœ ^h anohc kê-kîšîkâk
tomorrow	·<œ"q wâpahkê	·<œ"q wâpahkê

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
yesterday	▷Ċđĵ ^{mb} otâkošîhk	▷Ċđĵ ^{nv} otâkošîhk
the day after tomorrow	◁◁ĎŮ ◁◁ ^{ng} awasitê-wâpahkê	◁◁ĎŮ◁◁ ^{ng} awasiwâpahkê
the day before yesterday	◁◁ĎŮ Ċđĵ ^{mb} / ◁◁ĎŮ Ċđĵ ^{mb} awasi-tâkošîhk / awasitê-tâkošîhk	◁◁ĎŮĊđĵ ^{nv} awasitâkošîhk
this week	▷L ▽Ĉ◁ĥŮ ^b ôma ê-tawâstêk	◁ᄌ ^{nv} b Ĉ◁ĥŮ ^v anohc kâ-tawâstêk
next week	Ġᄌ Ĉ◁ĥŮ ^g mîna tawâstêkê	Ġᄌ Ĉ◁ĥŮ ^g mîna tawâstêkê
last week	Ġ ^{nv} b Ĉ◁ĥŮ ^b mâhcic kâ-tawâstêk	▷Ĉᄌ ^{nv} b Ĉ◁ĥŮ ^v otânâhk kâ-tawâstêk
this month	◁◁Ď ᄌ ^{lv} awa pîsim	◁ᄌ ^{nv} ◁◁ ᄌ ^{lv} anohc awa pîsim
next month	Ġᄌ ᄌ ^{lv} mîna pîsim	ᄌĈ ^v ᄌ ^{lv} kotak pîsim
this (coming) year	▷L ᄌ ᄌ ^{nb} ôma kê-pipohk	◁ᄌ ^{nv} ᄌ ᄌ ^{nv} anohc kê-pipohk
next year	Ġᄌ ᄌ ^{ng} mîna pipohkê	Ġᄌ ᄌ ^{ng} mîna pipohkê
the year before last	◁◁ĎŮ ᄌ ^{nv} awasi-nîpin	◁◁ĎŮ ᄌ ^{nv} awasi piponohk
soon	◁ ^{lv} wîpac	◁ ^v wîpac
long ago	◁ ^{lv} wêskac	◁ ^{lv} wêskac

Resources

Algonquian Linguistic Atlas (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): 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): 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).

Language games:

jeux.tshakapesh.ca
lessons.eastcree.org

Oral stories databases:

spokencree.org/Stories
stories.eastcree.org
histoires.tshakapesh.ca

Spelling resources:

resources.atlas-ling.ca/fonts
resources.atlas-ling.ca/orthography
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 – *Beta version*
Eastern James Bay Dictionaries (Northern & Southern dialects): dictionary.eastcree.org
Innu Dictionary: dictionary.innu-aimun.ca
Other dictionaries of interest: resources.atlas-ling.ca

Verb conjugation guides:

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

Syllabic Chart: Swampy Cree, N-dialect

										Finals	
	▽ 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

										Finals		
	▽ 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	∩		
∩ nê	·∩ nwê	∩ ni	∩̇ nî	∪ no	∪̇ nô	∩ na	∩̇ nâ	·∩ nwa	·∩̇ nwâ	∩		
∩ lê	·∩ lwê	∩ li	∩̇ lî	∪ lo	∪̇ lô	∩ la	∩̇ lâ	·∩ lwa	·∩̇ lwâ	∩		
∩ sê	·∩ swê	∩ si	∩̇ sî	∪ so	∪̇ sô	∩ sa	∩̇ sâ	·∩ swa	·∩̇ swâ	∩	ḃ sk	
∩ šê	·∩ šwê	∩ ši	∩̇ šî	∪ šo	∪̇ šô	∩ ša	∩̇ šâ	·∩ šwa	·∩̇ šwâ	∩		
∩ yê	·∩ ywê	∩ yi	∩̇ yî	∪ yo	∪̇ yô	∩ ya	∩̇ yâ	·∩ ywa	·∩̇ ywâ	∩ (°)		
∩ rê	·∩ rwê	∩ ri	∩̇ rî	∪ ro	∪̇ rô	∩ ra	∩̇ râ	·∩ rwa	·∩̇ rwâ	∩		

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		∩̇ niy	∩̇ nay		∩̇ yiy	∩̇ yay
△̇ piy	◁̇ pay			∩̇ ciy			∩̇ liy	∩̇ 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.