

ililîmotâ ! / ininîmotâ !
ΔɾĕᑭĈ ! / ΔσσᑭĈ !

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

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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 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 and www.spokencree.org.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
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1. Greetings

Hello. (How are you doing?)	·ᑕᑎᑦ wâcê.	·ᑕᑎᑦᑦ wâciyê.
All right. OK. Bye.	σ ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦ ·ᑕᑎᑦ nimilopalin. wâcê.	σ ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦ ·ᑕᑎᑦᑦ niminopanin. wâciyê.
Goodbye.	·ᑕᑎᑦ wâcê.	·ᑕᑎᑦᑦ wâciyê.
Thank you.	ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ mîkwêc.	ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ mîkwêc.
What are you doing?	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦ? tâni ê-itôtaman?	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦ? tân ê tôtamán?
Nothing in particular.	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦ môla kêkwân nitôtên.	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦ / ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦ môna kêkwân. / môna wîyêš. ¹
What about you?	ᑎᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦ ·ᑕᑎᑦ? kîla mâka wîla?	ᑎᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦ ·ᑕᑎᑦ? kîna mâka wîna?
What's your name?	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? tâni ê-išinihkâsoyan?	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? tân ê išinihkâsoyan?
My name is... (Alex).	ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ êlsi nitišinihkâson.	ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ Mary Lou nitišinihkâson.
What about you, what's your name?	ᑎᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦ ·ᑕᑎᑦ, ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? kîla mâka wîla, tâni ê-išinihkâsoyan?	ᑎᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦ ·ᑕᑎᑦ, ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? kîna mâka wîna, tân ê išinihkâsoyan?
Who is this?	ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦ? awênihkân awa?	ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦ? awênihkân awa?
I don't know. ²	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ môla nikiskêlihtên.	ᑕᑦ ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ môna kiskênimaw.
Who are you?	ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑎᑦᑕᑦ? awênihkân kîla?	ᑎᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦ ·ᑕᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? kîna mâka wîna awênihkân?
I am... (Alex).	ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦ êlsi nîla.	ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦ Mary Lou nîna.
Where are you from?	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ·ᑎᑦᑎᑦᑦᑦᑦ? tântê wêhciyan?	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ·ᑎᑦᑎᑦᑦᑦᑦ? tântê wêhciyan?
I am from... (Ottawa).	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ / (ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ) môspâktori nitôhcîn. / (môspatri nitôhcîn.)	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ 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
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2.1 Family – My Relatives

This is my mother.	∇d·∇ σ̄b̄·Δ ^h _x êkowa nikâwiy.	σLL ∇·∇ _x nimâmâ awa.
This is my father.	∇d·∇ ɸ̄"Ĉ·Δ ^h _x êkowa nôhtâwiy.	σ<< ∇·∇ _x nipâpâ awa.
This is my older sister.	∇d·∇ σ̄Γ ^h _x êkowa nimis.	σΓ ^h ∇·∇ _x nimis awa.
This is my older brother.	∇d·∇ σ̄ ^h U ^h _x êkowa nistês.	σ ^h U ^h ∇·∇ _x nistês awa.
This is my younger brother or sister.	∇d·∇ σ̄ ^h Ĵ ^h _x êkowa nišîm.	σ ^h Ĵ ^h ∇·∇ _x nišîm awa.
This is my child.	∇d·∇ σ̄ ∇·∇ĴΓ ^h _x êkowa nitawâšimiš.	ɔ̄Ĉ·∇ĴΓ ^h ∇·∇ _x n'tawâšimiš awa. ³
These are my children.	∇d̄d σ̄ ∇·∇ĴΓ ^h ɔ̄ ^h _x êkôko nitawâšimišak.	(unavailable)
This is my daughter.	∇d·∇ σ̄Ĉσ̄ ^h _x êkowa nitânis.	σĈσ̄ ^h ∇·∇ _x nitânis awa.
This is my son.	∇d·∇ σ̄d ^h _x êkowa nikosis.	σd ^h ∇·∇ _x nikosis awa.
This is my wife.	∇d·∇ σ̄·Δ̄P̄Lb̄ ^a _x êkowa niwikimâkan.	σ·Δ̄P̄Lb̄ ^h ∇·∇ _x niwikimâkan awa.
This is my husband.	∇d·∇ σ̄·V̄ ^h _x êkowa ninâpêm.	σ·V̄ ^h ∇·∇ _x ninâpêm awa.
This is my grandmother.	∇d·∇ ɸ̄"Ċ ^h _x êkowa nôhkom.	ɸ̄"Ċ ^h ∇·∇ _x nôhkom awa.
This is my grandfather.	∇d·∇ σ̄Ĵ ^h _x êkowa nimošôm.	σĴ ^h ∇·∇ _x nimošôm awa.
This is my grandchild. (female or male)	∇d·∇ ɸ̄ ^h Ĵ ^h _x êkowa nôsisim.	ɸ̄ ^h Ĵ ^h ∇·∇ _x nôsisim awa.

2.2 Family – Calling My Relatives (vocatives)

Mother! Mommy!	LL! mama!	σb̄·Δ ^h ! / σLL! nikâwiy! / nimâmâ!
Father! Daddy!	ɸ̄"Ĉ·Δ ^h ! / σ<<Ĵ! nôhtâwiy! / nipâpâm!	ɸ̄"Ĉ·Δ ^h ! / σ<<! nôhtâwiy! / nipâpâ!
(Older) sister!	σ̄Γ ^h ! nimis!	σΓ ^h ! nimis!
(Older) brother!	σ̄ ^h U ^h ! nistês!	σ ^h U ^h ! nistês!
Younger brother or sister!	σ̄ ^h Ĵ ^h ! nišîm!	σ ^h Ĵ ^h ! nišîm!
My child!	σ̄ ∇·∇ĴΓ ^h ! nitawâšimiš!	ɔ̄Ĉ·∇ĴΓ ^h ! n'tawâšimiš!
My children!	σ̄ ∇·∇ĴΓ ^h ɔ̄ ^h ! nitawâšimišak!	ɔ̄Ĉ·∇ĴΓ ^h ɔ̄ ^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!	σĆσʰ! nitânis!
My son!	σdʀʰ! nikosis!	σdʀʰ! nikosis!
My wife!	σ·Δ̇ṖL̇ḃ! niwîkimâkan!	σ·Δ̇ṖL̇ḃ! niwîkimâkan!
My husband!	σ̇V̇! ninâpêm!	σ̇V̇! ninâpêm!
Grandmother!	σʰdʰ! nôhkom!	σʰdʰ! nôhkom!
Grandfather!	σ̇J̇σ̇! nimošôm!	σ̇J̇σ̇! nimošôm!
My grandchild! (male or female)	σ̇ʀ̇ʀ̇! nôsisim!	σ̇ʀ̇ʀ̇! nôsisim!

3. Numbers

one	V̇ʱḃ pêyak	V̇ʱ pêyak
two	σ̇σ̇ nîšo	σ̇ nîšo
three	σ̇ʰ nisto	σ̇ʰ ništo
four	σ̇° nêw	σ̇° nêw
five	σ̇ʱσ̇° niyâlan	σ̇ʱσ̇° niyânan
six	σ̇ḋ·Ĉ̇ʰ nikotwâs	σ̇ḋ·Ĉ̇ʰ nikotwâs
seven	σ̇·Ĥ̇ʰ nîswâs	σ̇·Ĥ̇ʰ nîswâs
eight	σ̇ʱσ̇°σ̇° niyânânêw	σ̇ʱσ̇°σ̇° niyânânêw
nine	ṧṗĈ̇Ĉ̇ šâkitât	ṧʰ šânkw
ten	Γ̇Ĉ̇ʰ mitâht	Γ̇Ĉ̇ʰ mitâhtaht
eleven	V̇ʱḋṧ< pêyakošâp	V̇ʱḋṧ' pêyakošâp
one hundred	V̇ʱḃ Γ̇Ĉ̇ʰ)Γ̇Ĉ̇° pêyak mitâhtomitana	Γ̇Ĉ̇ʰ)Γ̇Ĉ̇° mitâhtomitana

4. Days

Monday	▷σ̇ṗ ʀ̇ʱḃ° oški-kîšikâw	▷σ̇ṗ ʀ̇ʱḃ° oški-kîšikâw
Tuesday	σ̇σ̇ ʀ̇ʱḃ° nîšo-kîšikâw	σ̇σ̇ ʀ̇ʱḃ° nîšo-kîšikâw

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
I'm afraid.	σ ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nisêkisin.	ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ n'kostâcin.
I'm worried.	σᑦ ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nitalimêihten.	σᑦᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nimikoškâtêntên.
I'm nervous.	σ ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwawânêihtên.	σᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nininihkênimon.

10.1 Social Events – Cultural Events

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

10.2 Social Events – Seeing People

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

⁹ -kî (ᑎᑎ) 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
We (you and I) see a young woman.	ᑭᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpamânaw oškinikiškwêw. ¹²	(unavailable)
He sees a man.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kî-wâpamêw nâpêwa. ¹³	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ wâpamêw nâpêwa.
He sees a woman.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kî-wâpamêw iskwêwa. ¹⁴	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ wâpamêw iskwêwa.
You all see an old man.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ki-wâpamâwâw kišê-ililiw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamâwâw kišêininiw.
You all see an old woman.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ki-wâpamâwâw kišê- iskwêw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamâwâw kišêiskwêw.
You see me.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpamin. ¹⁵	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamin.
You see us.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminân.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminân.
You all see me.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpaminâwâw. ¹⁶	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminâwâw.
You all see us.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpaminâwâw. ¹⁷	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminân.
I see you (singular).	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitin.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitin.
We see you (singular).	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinân.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinân.
I see you all.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinâwâw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinâwâw.
We see you all.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinâwâw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinân.

11. Comings and Goings

Where are you going?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? tântê ê-itohtêyan?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? tântê ê tohtêyan?
Can I come with you?	ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ? kika-kî-wîcêwitin nâ?	ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦ? k'ka kî wîcêwitin nâ?
Are you going now?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? âšay nâ kikihtohtân?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ? âšay nâ kikihtohtân? ¹⁸
I'm going now.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay nikihtohtân.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay nikihtohtân.
I'm going soon.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ anohc nikihtohtân. ¹⁹	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay wîpac nikakihtohtân.

¹² idem

¹³ idem

¹⁴ idem

¹⁵ idem

¹⁶ idem

¹⁷ idem

¹⁸ The speaker actually says *kitatakihtohtân*.

¹⁹ Here the speaker actually says *anohc* meaning 'now'; 'soon' would be *wîpac*.

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
When are you leaving?	ĆσḥĀ ∇ P"ጋ"Uጥ? / tânispi ê-kihtohtêyan?	ĈσḥĀ ጋጥ ᑲP"ጋ"Uጥ? / ĈσḥĀ ᑲP"ጋ"Uጥ? tânispi mweci kekihtohtêyan? / tânispi kekihtohtêyan?
I'm leaving, on foot.	σ ለጋ"Ĉᑦᑦ _x nipimohtân.	σ ለጋ"Ĉጋ ለd _x nipimohtân piko.
Are you leaving, by canoe?	ᑲጥጥጥ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ጋጥ ጋ"Uጥ? cîmân nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	ᑲጥጥ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ? cîman nâ kipôsin?
I'm leaving, by canoe.	σ P"ጋ"Ĉᑦᑦ ᑲጥጥ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ _x nikihtohtân, cîmân nika-âpacihtân.	ᑲጥጥ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ _x cîman n'tâpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by vehicle?	P ለ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ kipimipalin nâ otâpânišîš?	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ocâpâniš nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by vehicle.	σ ለ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ nipimipalin ê-kihtohtêyan.	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ocâpâniš nika âpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by plane?	ᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ P"ጋ"Uጥ? kâ-milâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	ᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ kâminâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by plane.	ᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ P"ጋ"Uጥᑦ _x kâ-milâmakahk nitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan.	ᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ kâminâmakahk n'kapôsin.
I'll come back tomorrow.	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ wâpahkê nika-pêci-kîwân.	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ wâpahkê n'ka pêci kîwan.
Wait for me!	V"Δᑦ! pêhin!	V"Δጋ! pêhin!
Let's go!	P"ጋ"UĈ! kihtohtêtâ!	ጋጥ P"ጋ"UĈ! êko kihtohtêtâ!
Come with me!	Vᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ pêci-wîcêwin!	Vᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ pêci wîcêwin!
Is he here?	Δ"Ĉᑦ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ihtâw nâ ôta?	Δ"Ĉᑦ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ihtâw nâ ôta?
She's not here.	ጋᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ môla ôta ihtâw.	ጋᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ matêw ôta.
Where is he?	Ĉᑦ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ tântê mâka êhtât?	Ĉጋ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ tântê êhtât?
She went out.	ᑲᑲ P"ጋ"Uᑦ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ kî-kihtohtêw aspin.	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ kîwanawîw aspin.
Is he coming back soon?	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ wîpac nâ pêci-kîwêw?	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ wîpac nâ tatakošin?
She'll be back soon.	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ wîpac kata-pêci-takošin.	ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ ᑲᑲ 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 kê-itohtêyan?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê kê 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 kîwêhtinohk	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ kîwêtinohk
south	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ šâwanohk	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ šâwanohk
east	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ wâpanohk	ᑕᑕᑕ 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 tântê?	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ ᑕ tântê?
Where is he? ²⁰	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? ²¹	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?

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∇·ΔbΓᵈ masinahikêwikamikw	Δσσ·Δ<<Nʔ'ΔbΓ˘ ininiwiâpatisîwikamikw
Where is the band office?	ĈəU ∇ Δ"C·b"ᵇ Lʔə"Δ9∇·ΔbΓᵈ? tântê ê-ihwakwahk masinahikêwikamikw?	C˘U ∇"C·b"˘ Δσσ·Δ<<Nʔ'ΔbΓ˘? tântê êhtakwahk ininiwiâpatisîwikamikw?
post office	Lʔə"ΔLᵈ·ΔbΓᵈ masinahamâtôwikamikw	Lʔə"ΔLᵈ·ΔbΓ˘ masinahamâtôwikamikw
Where is the post office?	ĈəU ∇ Δ"C·b"ᵇ Lʔə"ΔLᵈ·ΔbΓᵈ? tântê ê-ihwakwahk masinahamâtôwikamikw?	C˘U ∇"C·b"˘ Lʔə"ΔLᵈ·Δ<<Nʔ'ΔbΓ˘? tântê êhtakwahk masinahamâtôwiâpatisîwika mikw?
airstrip	▷"◁"▷ᵈσ·Δ"ᵇ ohpahonâniwahk	·U"▷·Δᵈ twêhowin
Where is the airstrip?	ĈəU ·∇"ʔ ▷"◁"▷ᵈσ·Δ"ᵇ? tântê wêhci- ohpahonâniwahk?	C˘U ∇"C·b"˘ ·U"▷·Δᵈ? tântê êhtakwahk twêhowin?
How far is it?	Ĉ·Δᵈ·bᵃ ᵈ? lâwinâkwan nâ?	Cᵃ ∇"Λʔə·b"˘? tân êspisnakwahk?
Can I get a ride to town? / Can you take me to town?	σ b ʔ ΛΓ<ᵃ (ᵈ) Δ"Ĉ·Δσ"ᵇ? / ʔ b ʔ Δʔ·Δᵃ ᵈ Δ"Ĉ·Δσ"ᵇ? nika-kî-pimipalin (nâ) ihtâwinihk? / kika-kî- išiwilin nâ ihtâwinihk?	b ʔ ɔ"C"Δᵈ ᵃ Δ"C·Δσ"˘? ka kî tohtahîn nâ ihtâwinihk?
Can you take me to the airport?	b ʔ Δʔ·Δᵃ ᵈ ∇ ·Δ ▷"◁"▷ᵈᵈ? ka-kî-išiwilin nâ ê-wî-ohpahoyân?	b ʔ ɔ"C"Δᵈ ᵃ ·U"▷·Δσ"˘? ka kî tohtahîn nâ twêhowinik?
right there	ᵈC ôta	<ᵈC ·ᵈʔ anta mwêci
over there	ᵇU nêtê	ᵇU nêtê
anywhere	ĈəU Λᵈ tântê piko	Λᵈ C˘U piko tântê
near, close	∇ᵈᵇ pêšoc	∇ᵈ˘ / ᵃσ pêšoc / nâni
far away	·Δᵈᵃ wâlaw	·Δᵈᵃ wânaw
indoors	Λ"ᵈᵈᵈ pîhtikom	Λ"ᵈᵈᵈ pîhtokamihk
outside	·Δᵈ·Δᵈᵈ walawîtim	·Δᵈ·Δᵈᵈ wanawîtimihk
in town	Δ"Ĉ·Δσ"ᵇ ihtâwinihk	Δ"C·Δσ"˘ ihtâwinihk
in the bush	ᵈ"ʔᵈᵇ nôhcmihk	ᵈ"ʔᵈᵇ nôhcmihk

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.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ nikiskinohamâkân.
I work at the band office.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ pânt wâpisihk nitâpatisin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ininiwiâpatisîwikamikohk n'tiši âpatisîn.
I work at the hospital (health clinic).	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ âhkosîwikamikohk nitâpatisin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ akosîwikamikohk n'tiši âpatisîn.
I don't work.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môla nitâpatisin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môna n'tâpatisîn.
Finished?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kikî-kîšihtân nâ?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ âša nâ kikîšihtân?
I have finished.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ nikî-kîšihtân.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ âša nikîkîšihtân.
Not yet.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môla êškwa.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ môna êškwa.
Help me.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ wîcihin.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ wîcihin.
Can you help me?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kika-kî-wîcihin nâ? / kiwî-wîcihin nâ kîla?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ k'kakî wîcihin nâ?

14. At the Store

I want to look at it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-kanawâphtên.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî wâphtên.
I want to try it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-kocihtân.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî kocihtan.
I want to try it on.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-kociškên.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî kocişikên.
I'll buy it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ niwî-otinikân.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ n'ka otinikân. ²²
What do you want (to buy)?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kêkwân kitawêlihtaman?	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kêkwân wâ otinikêyan? ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ kinatawênihtân nâ? / kiwî otinikân nâ?
Do you want (to buy) it?	(unavailable)	(unavailable)
I want it.	ᑭᑭᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ninatawêlihtên.	(unavailable)

²² 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-otiniġân.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ / ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môna natawên(ih)tên. / môna niwî otiniġân.
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 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 masinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinahikan
paper	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinahikêkanon	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ masinihikanowin
door	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ iškwahtêm	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ iškwahtêm
light	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ wâstênamâkan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ wâstênamâkan
chair	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ têhtapiwin	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 nimasinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nimasinahikan
your book	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimasinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimasinahikan
his or her book	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ wîla omasinahikan	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ omasinahikan

16. Clothing

shoes	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ maskisina	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ maskisina
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English	L-dialect	N-dialect
That's enough!	∇·b̄σ! êkwâni!	∇·b̄σ Δσd" êkwâni inikohk!
That's enough for now!	∇·b̄σ ΔσΛσ! êkwâni išpiš!	∇·b̄σ ΛΛL Δσd" êkwâni pitimâ inikohk!
Don't do it!	∇b̄Δc ΔōC! êkâwîla itôta!	b̄Δc ΔσL C! kâwîna anima tôta!
Don't touch it!	∇b̄Δc h̄Γc! êkâwîla sâmîna!	b̄Δc h̄Γc! kâwîna sâmîna!
Look at it!	b̄c·Δ<"C! kanawâpahta!	b̄c·Δ<"C! kanawâpahta!
Read it!	<h̄Γ"C! ayamihtâ!	<h̄Γ"C! ayamihtâ!
Erase it!	b̄r" kâsîha!	b̄r" kâsîha!
Try it!	d̄r" kocihtâ!	d̄r" kocihtâ!
Do it well!	·b̄h̄b̄ ΔōC! kwayask itôta!	·b̄h̄b̄ C! kwayask tôta!
You did it well!	·b̄h̄b̄ ρ ρ̄ ΔōUc! kwayask kîkî-itôtên!	·b̄h̄b̄ ρ̄ ρ̄ ΔōUc! kwayask k'kî tôtên!
Do you see it?	ρ̄ Δ<"Uc̄ ô? kiwâpahtên nâ?	ρ̄ Δ<"Uc̄ ô? kiwâpahtên nâ?
It's nice.	Γ̄·c̄σc̄x milwâšin.	Γ̄·Δσc̄x minwâšin.
It's very nice.	ô̄r̄Δb̄ Γ̄·c̄σc̄x nâspic milwâšin.	ρ̄r̄ Γ̄·Δσc̄x kihci minwâšin.
Are you going to bed?	ρ̄ b̄·ΔσJc̄ ô? kikawîšimon nâ?	<σ̄ c̄ ρ̄ b̄·ΔσJc̄? âša nâ kikawîšimon?
I'll go to bed.	σ̄ b̄ b̄·ΔσJc̄x nika-kawîšimon.	σ̄ b̄ b̄·ΔσJc̄x n'ka kawîšimon.
Do you want to sleep?	ρ̄ ·Δ̄ σ̄<c̄x ô? kiwî-nipân nâ?	ρ̄ Δ̄ σ̄<σ̄ c̄? kiwî nipân nâ?
I want to sleep.	σ̄ ·Δ̄ σ̄<c̄x niwî-nipân.	σ̄ Δ̄ σ̄<σ̄ c̄x niwî nipân.
Don't fall asleep!	∇b̄Δc b̄·Δ̄d̄σ! êkâwîla kawâkoši!	b̄Δc σ̄<! kâwîna nipâ!

19.2 Orders and Requests – Eating

Are you hungry?	ρ̄ J̄·Δ̄C̄c̄ ô? kišîwatân nâ?	ρ̄ J̄·Δ̄C̄c̄ c̄? kišîwatân nâ?
I'm hungry.	σ̄ J̄·Δ̄C̄c̄x nišîwatân.	σ̄ J̄·Δ̄C̄c̄x nišîwatân.
I'm not hungry.	J̄c̄ σ̄ J̄·Δ̄C̄c̄x môla nišîwatân.	J̄c̄ σ̄ J̄·Δ̄C̄c̄x môna nišîwatân.
Do you want to eat?	ρ̄ ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄c̄c̄ ô? kiwî-mîcison nâ?	ρ̄ Δ̄ Γ̄r̄c̄c̄ c̄? kiwî mîcison nâ?
I want to eat.	σ̄ ·Δ̄ Γ̄r̄c̄c̄x niwî-mîcison.	σ̄ Δ̄ σ̄r̄c̄c̄x 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 kikîšpon nâ?	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 êkâ mîciso!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kâwîna mîciso!
Don't eat this meat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ êkâwîla mîci ôma mîcim!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kâwîna mîci ôma wîyâs!
Let's eat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisotâ!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisotâ!
(You guys) eat!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kîlawâw mîcisok!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîcisok!
Are you guys eating?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimîcisonâwâw nâ kîlawâw?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimîcisonâwâw nâ?
Give me a fork!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin cîstahamâpon!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin cîstahîkan!
Give me a knife!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin môhkomân!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin môhkoman!
Give me a spoon!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin êmihkwân!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin êmihkwân!
Give me a cup!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ mîlin minihkwâkan!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ pêcimînin minihkwâkan!
Drink!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê!
Drink this milk!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê ôma côcôšinâpoy!	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ minihkwê ôma cocošinâpoy!

20. Hunting

Are you hunting?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kimanâhon nâ?	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ kinatawahon nâ?
I'm hunting.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ nimanâhon.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ninatawahon.
He's hunting. ²⁵	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ manâhow.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ 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"Ĉ° σ ·<œ"Δbœx niwalastân niwanahikana.	σ·<œ"Δb°x niwanahikân.
She's trapping.	·<œ"Δq° ·Δc_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·<x wanahamawêw mahkêšîwa.	L"qŋ·<œ"Δ·q°x mahkwêšîwanahikêw.
She's trapping for beaver.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° <Γ·b_x wanahamawêw amiskwa.	<Γ·bœ"Δq°x amiskwanahikêw.
He's trapping for muskrat.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° ·<L·b_x wanahamawêw wacaskwa.	·<L·bœ"Δq°x wacaskwanahikêw.
She's trapping for mink.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° ſ·qŋ·<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·<"C° >·<σ"Δbœx natawâpahtam owanahikana.	œC·q°x nâtakwêw.
I'm setting snares.	σ ·<œ"Δb°x niwanahikân.	σC<·b°x nitâpakwân.
I'm checking my snares.	σ œC·<"U° σ ·<œ"Δbœx ninatawâpahtên niwanahikana.	σœC·b°x ninâtakwân.
I'm fishing (angling).	σ ·b°·qŋŋb°x nikwâškewêpicikân.	·b°·qŋŋb°x kwâškewêpicikân.
I'm setting a net.	σ <PC"·Δ° <cΛ°x nipakitahwân alapiy.	σ<PC"·Δ°x nipakitahwân.
I'm checking my net.	σ œC·<"L° σC<Λ°x ninatawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σœCœ<°x ninâtanapân.
I'll check my net.	σ b œC·<"L° σC<Λ°x nika-natawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σbC ·Δ œCœ<°x nikata wî nâtanapân.

21. Time

What time is it?	Ĉ° ∇ Δ·Ā"ŋ<c·b? tân' ê-ispîhcialik?	Cσ°Λσ·? tânispinik?
It's almost lunchtime (noon).	q̄b°c <Ā"Ĉ° ŋŋb°x kêkât âpihtâ-kîšîkâw.	q̄b°c <ſ° <Λ"CPŋb°x kêkât âšay âpihtâkîšîkâw.
It's lunchtime (noon) now.	<ſ° <Ā"Ĉ° ŋŋb°x âšay âpihtâ-kîšîkâw.	<ſ° <Λ"CPŋb°x âšay âpihtâkîšîkâw.
today	<œ"° ∇ ŋŋb° anohc ê-kîšîkâk	<œ"° b ŋŋb° anohc kê-kîšîkâk
tomorrow	·<"q wâpahkê	·<"q wâpahkê

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
yesterday	▷Ċđĵ ^{ı̄} otâkošîhk	▷Ċđĵ ^{ı̄} otâkošîhk
the day after tomorrow	◁◁ĎU ◁◁ ^{ı̄} ŋ awasitê-wâpahkê	◁◁Ď◁◁ ^{ı̄} ŋ awasiwâpahkê
the day before yesterday	◁◁Ď Ċđĵ ^{ı̄} / ◁◁ĎU Ċđĵ ^{ı̄} awasi-tâkošîhk / awasitê-tâkošîhk	◁◁ĎĊđĵ ^{ı̄} awasitâkošîhk
this week	▷L ▽ Ċ◁ĥU ^{ı̄} ôma ê-tawâstêk	◁◊ ^{ı̄} b Ċ◁ĥU ^{ı̄} anohc kâ-tawâstêk
next week	Ď◊ Ċ◁ĥU ^{ı̄} ŋ mîna tawâstêkê	Ď◊ Ċ◁ĥU ^{ı̄} ŋ mîna tawâstêkê
last week	Ď ^{ı̄} ŋ b Ċ◁ĥU ^{ı̄} mâhcic kâ-tawâstêk	▷Ċ◊ ^{ı̄} b Ċ◁ĥU ^{ı̄} otânâhk kâ-tawâstêk
this month	◁◁ ĤĎ ^{ı̄} awa pîsim	◁◊ ^{ı̄} ◁◁ ĤĎ ^{ı̄} anohc awa pîsim
next month	Ď◊ ĤĎ ^{ı̄} mîna pîsim	đĊ ĤĎ ^{ı̄} kotak pîsim
this (coming) year	▷L 9 ^> ^{ı̄} ôma kê-pipohk	◁◊ ^{ı̄} 9 ^> ^{ı̄} anohc kê-pipohk
next year	Ď◊ ^> ^{ı̄} ŋ mîna pipohkê	Ď◊ ^> ^{ı̄} ŋ mîna pipohkê
the year before last	◁◁Ď ǝ-^ ^{ı̄} awasi-nîpin	◁◁Ď ^> ^{ı̄} ◊ ^{ı̄} awasi piponohk
soon	◊ ^{ı̄} wîpac	◊ ^{ı̄} wîpac
long ago	◊ ^{ı̄} b ^{ı̄} wêškac	◊ ^{ı̄} b ^{ı̄} wêškac

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	p ki	ṗ kî	d ko	ḋ 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	<	
∪ tê	·∪ twê	∩ ti	∩̇ tî	⋈ to	⋈̇ tô	⊂ ta	⊂̇ tâ	·⊂ twa	·⊂̇ twâ	⊂	
q kê	·q kwê	ρ ki	ρ̇ kî	ɖ ko	ɖ̇ kô	b ka	ḃ kâ	·b kwa	·ḃ kwâ	b	ɖ kw
ɥ cê	·ɥ cwê	ɾ ci	ɾ̇ cî	ɟ co	ɟ̇ cô	ɭ ca	ɭ̇ câ	·ɭ cwa	·ɭ̇ cwâ	ɭ	
ɮ mê	·ɮ mwê	ɹ mi	ɹ̇ mî	ɻ mo	ɻ̇ mô	ɺ ma	ɺ̇ mâ	·ɺ mwa	·ɺ̇ mwâ	ɺ	
ɯ nê	·ɯ nwê	ɸ ni	ɸ̇ nî	ɰ no	ɰ̇ nô	ɱ na	ɱ̇ nâ	·ɱ nwa	·ɱ̇ nwâ	ɱ	
ɰ lê	·ɰ lwê	ɮ li	ɮ̇ lî	ɱ lo	ɱ̇ lô	ɮ la	ɮ̇ lâ	·ɮ lwa	·ɮ̇ lwâ	ɮ	
ɱ sê	·ɱ swê	ɮ si	ɮ̇ sî	ɮ so	ɮ̇ sô	ɮ sa	ɮ̇ sâ	·ɮ swa	·ɮ̇ swâ	ɮ	ɮ̇ sk
ɮ šê	·ɮ šwê	ɮ̇ ši	ɮ̇̇ šî	ɮ̇ šo	ɮ̇̇ šô	ɮ̇ ša	ɮ̇̇ šâ	·ɮ̇ šwa	·ɮ̇̇ šwâ	ɮ̇	
ɮ̇ yê	·ɮ̇ ywê	ɮ̇ yi	ɮ̇̇ yî	ɮ̇ yo	ɮ̇̇ yô	ɮ̇ ya	ɮ̇̇ yâ	·ɮ̇ ywa	·ɮ̇̇ ywâ	ɮ̇ (°)	
ɮ̇̇ rê	·ɮ̇̇ rwê	ɮ̇̇ ri	ɮ̇̇̇ rî	ɮ̇̇ ro	ɮ̇̇̇ rô	ɮ̇̇ ra	ɮ̇̇̇ râ	·ɮ̇̇̇ rwâ		ɮ̇̇̇	

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

Δ̇ iy	◁̇ ay	·◁̇ wây		ρ̇ kiy	ḃ kay		ɸ̇ niy	ɸ̇ nay		ɮ̇̇ yiy	ɮ̇̇ yay
∧̇ piy	<̇ pay			ɾ̇ ciy			ɮ̇̇ liy	ɮ̇̇ lay		ɮ̇̇ riy	
∩̇ tiy	⊂̇ tay			ɹ̇ miy	ɺ̇ may		ɮ̇̇ siy	ɮ̇̇ say			ɮ̇̇̇ 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.