

**ililîmotâ ! / ininîmotâ !**  
**Δɾĭ-JĈ ! / Δσσ-JĈ !**

**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·∇ σ̄b̄·Δ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nikâwiy.	σLL ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nimâmâ awa.
This is my father.	∇d·∇ ɸ̄"Ĉ·Δ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nôhtâwiy.	σ<< ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nipâpâ awa.
This is my older sister.	∇d·∇ σ̄Γ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nimis.	σΓ <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nimis awa.
This is my older brother.	∇d·∇ σ̄ <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·∇ σ̄ <sup>h</sup> Ĵ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nišîm.	σ <sup>h</sup> Ĵ <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nišîm awa.
This is my child.	∇d·∇ σ̄ ∇·∇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.	∇d̄d̄ σ̄ ∇·∇ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkôko nitawâšimišak.	(unavailable)
This is my daughter.	∇d·∇ σ̄Ĉσ̄ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nitânis.	σĈσ̄ <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nitânis awa.
This is my son.	∇d·∇ σ̄d <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nikosis.	σd <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nikosis awa.
This is my wife.	∇d·∇ σ̄·Δ̄P̄Lb̄ <sup>a</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa niwikimâkan.	σ·Δ̄P̄Lb̄ <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> niwikimâkan awa.
This is my husband.	∇d·∇ σ̄·V <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa ninâpêm.	σ·V <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> ninâpêm awa.
This is my grandmother.	∇d·∇ ɸ̄"d <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nôhkom.	ɸ̄"d <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nôhkom awa.
This is my grandfather.	∇d·∇ σ̄Ĵ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nimošôm.	σĴ <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nimošôm awa.
This is my grandchild. (female or male)	∇d·∇ ɸ̄ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> <sub>x</sub> êkowa nôsisim.	ɸ̄ <sup>h</sup> ɹ <sup>h</sup> ∇·∇ <sub>x</sub> nôsisim awa.

## 2.2 Family – Calling My Relatives (vocatives)

Mother! Mommy!	LL! mama!	σb̄·Δ <sup>h</sup> ! / σLL! nikâwiy! / nimâmâ!
Father! Daddy!	ɸ̄"Ĉ·Δ <sup>h</sup> ! / σ<<Ĵ! nôhtâwiy! / nipâpâm!	ɸ̄"Ĉ·Δ <sup>h</sup> ! / σ<<! nôhtâwiy! / nipâpâ!
(Older) sister!	σ̄Γ <sup>h</sup> ! nimis!	σΓ <sup>h</sup> ! nimis!
(Older) brother!	σ̄ <sup>h</sup> U <sup>h</sup> ! nistês!	σ <sup>h</sup> U <sup>h</sup> ! nistês!
Younger brother or sister!	σ̄ <sup>h</sup> Ĵ <sup>h</sup> ! nišîm!	σ <sup>h</sup> Ĵ <sup>h</sup> ! nišîm!
My child!	σ̄ ∇·∇ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ! nitawâšimiš!	ɹĈ·∇ĴΓ <sup>h</sup> ! n'tawâšimiš!
My children!	σ̄ ∇·∇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!	σĆσʰ! nitânis!	σĆσʰ! nitânis!
My son!	σdʰʰ! nikosis!	σdʰʰ! 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)	σ̇ʰʰʰ! nôsisim!	σ̇ʰʰʰ! nôsisim!

### 3. Numbers

one	V̇ʰḃ pêyak	V̇ʰ pêyak
two	σ̇e nîšo	σ̇ nîšo
three	σ̇ʰ) nisto	σ̇ʰ) ništo
four	σ̇° nêw	σ̇° nêw
five	σ̇ʰė niyâlan	σ̇ʰė niyânan
six	σ̇d·Ĉʰ nikotwâs	σ̇d·Ĉʰ nikotwâs
seven	σ̇·Ĥʰ nîswâs	σ̇·Ĥʰ nîswâs
eight	σ̇ʰėσ̇° niyânânêw	σ̇ʰėσ̇° niyânânêw
nine	ṧṗĈ̇ šâkitât	ṧʰ šânkw
ten	Γ̇Ĉ̇" mitâht	Γ̇Ĉ̇" mitâhtaht
eleven	V̇ʰḋṧ< pêyakošâp	V̇ʰḋṧ' pêyakošâp
one hundred	V̇ʰḃ Γ̇Ĉ̇")Γ̇Ĉ̇ė pêyak mitâhtomitana	Γ̇Ĉ̇")Γ̇Ĉ̇ė mitâhtomitana

### 4. Days

Monday	▷σ̇ṗ ʰʰḃ° oški-kîšikâw	▷σ̇ṗ ʰʰḃ° oški-kîšikâw
Tuesday	σ̇e ʰʰḃ° nîšo-kîšikâw	σ̇e ʰʰḃ° nîšo-kîšikâw

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
Wednesday	ᐱᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ âpihtawan	ᐱᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ âpihtawan
Thursday	ᑦᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ nêw-kîšikâw	ᑦᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ nêwi-kîšikâw
Friday	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ pahkwêšikani-kîšikâw	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ cîpayâhtiko-kîšikâw
Saturday	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mâtinawê-kîšikâw	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mâtinawê-kîšikâw
Sunday	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ ayamihêwi-kîšikâw	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ ayamihê-kîšikâw

## 5. Weather

It's raining.	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ kimiwan.	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ kimiwan.
It's snowing.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ sôhkispon.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mispon.
It's windy.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ lôtin.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ nôtin.
It's cold.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ tahkâyâw.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ tahkâyâw.
It was raining.	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ kî-kimiwan.	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ kimiwanôpan.
It was snowing.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ kî-sôhkispon.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ misponôpan.
It was windy.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ kî-lôtin.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ nôtinôpan.
It was cold.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ kî-tahkâyâw.	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ tahkâyâpan.

## 6. Seasons

It's winter.	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ pipon.	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ pipon.
It's spring. <sup>4</sup>	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ sîkwan.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ sîkwan.
It's summer.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ nîpin.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ nîpin.
It's autumn.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ takwâkin.	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ takwâkin.
next winter	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mîna pipohkê	ᐱᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mîna pipohkê
next spring	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mîna sîkwahkê	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mîna sîkwahkê
next summer	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mîna nîpikhê	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ mîna nîpikhê

<sup>4</sup> 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 takwâkihê	ᑦᑲ ᑕᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ mîna takwakihê

## 7.1 Physical Characteristics – Description

He is fat. (She is fat.) <sup>5</sup>	ᑕᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ tâhcipow.	ᑕᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ tâhcipow.
She is skinny. (He is skinny.)	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑲᑦ kawahkâtêw wîla.	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ oskanisiw.
He is tall. (She is tall.)	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ kâ-kinokâpawit.	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ kinokâpawiw.
She is short. (He is short.)	ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ tahkokâpawiw.	ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ tahkokâpawiw.
He is big. (She is big.)	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ mišikitiw.	ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ 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

<sup>5</sup> 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 ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nisêkisin.	ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ n'kostâcin.
I'm worried.	σᑦ ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nitalimêlihten.	σᑦᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nimikoškâtêntên.
I'm nervous.	σ ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwawânêlihtên.	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 ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ 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. <sup>9</sup>	ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwâpamanân nâpêšiš.
We (but not you) see a girl.	ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ nikî-wâpamânân iškwešiš. <sup>10</sup>	ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ niwâpamanân iškwešiš.
We (you and I) see a young man.	ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ kikî-wâpamânaw oškinîkiw. <sup>11</sup>	(unavailable)

<sup>9</sup> -kî (ᑎᑎ) is an aspectual preverb indicating a completed action. It could also be translated here as 'can'.

<sup>10</sup> idem

<sup>11</sup> idem

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
We (you and I) see a young woman.	ᑭᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpamânaw oškinikiškwêw. <sup>12</sup>	(unavailable)
He sees a man.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kî-wâpamêw nâpêwa. <sup>13</sup>	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ wâpamêw nâpêwa.
He sees a woman.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kî-wâpamêw iskwêwa. <sup>14</sup>	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ wâpamêw iskwêwa.
You all see an old man.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ki-wâpamâwâw kišê-ililiw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamâwâw kišêininiw.
You all see an old woman.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ki-wâpamâwâw kišê- iskwêw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamâwâw kišêiskwêw.
You see me.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpamin. <sup>15</sup>	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamin.
You see us.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminân.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminân.
You all see me.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpaminâwâw. <sup>16</sup>	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminâwâw.
You all see us.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikî-wâpaminâwâw. <sup>17</sup>	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpaminân.
I see you (singular).	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitin.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitin.
We see you (singular).	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinân.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinân.
I see you all.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinâwâw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinâwâw.
We see you all.	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinâwâw.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kiwâpamitinân.

## 11. Comings and Goings

Where are you going?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ tântê ê-itohtêyan?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ tântê ê tohtêyan?
Can I come with you?	ᑭᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kika-kî-wîcêwitin nâ?	ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ k'ka kî wîcêwitin nâ?
Are you going now?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay nâ kikihtohtân?	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay nâ kikihtohtân? <sup>18</sup>
I'm going now.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay nikihtohtân.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay nikihtohtân.
I'm going soon.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ anohc nikihtohtân. <sup>19</sup>	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ âšay wîpac nikakihtohtân.

<sup>12</sup> idem

<sup>13</sup> idem

<sup>14</sup> idem

<sup>15</sup> idem

<sup>16</sup> idem

<sup>17</sup> idem

<sup>18</sup> The speaker actually says *kitatakihtohtân*.

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

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
When are you leaving?	ĆšĥĀ ∇ P"Ń"UŁŃ? / tânispi ê-kihtohtêyan?	ĈšĥĀ ·ġŕ 9P"Ń"UŁŃ? / ĈšĥĀ 9P"Ń"UŁŃ? tânispi mweci kekihtohtêyan? / tânispi kekihtohtêyan?
I'm leaving, on foot.	š ĤĴ"ĈŃ <sub>x</sub> nipimohtân.	šĤĴ"ĈŃ Ĥd <sub>x</sub> nipimohtân piko.
Are you leaving, by canoe?	ŕĴŃ Ń PĈ Ąċŕ"ĈŃ <sub>x</sub> ∇P"Ń"UŁŃ? cîmân nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	ŕĴŃ Ń P>ŕŃ? cîman nâ kipôsin?
I'm leaving, by canoe.	š P"Ń"ĈŃŃ ŕĴŃ š b Ąċŕ"ĈŃ <sub>x</sub> nikihtohtân, cîmân nika-âpacihtân.	ŕĴŃ ŃĈċŕ"ĈŃ <sub>x</sub> cîman n'tâpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by vehicle?	PĤĤĈĈŃ Ń ∇Ĉċŕ"ĈŃŃ? kipimipalin nâ otâpânišiš?	∇ĤĤĈĈŃ Ń PĈĈŕ"ĈŃ? ocâpâniš nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by vehicle.	š ĤĤĈĈŃ ∇ P"Ń"UŁŃ <sub>x</sub> nipimipalin ê-kihtohtêyan.	∇ĤĤĈĈŃ š b Ąċŕ"ĈŃ <sub>x</sub> ocâpâniš nika âpacihtân.
Are you leaving, by plane?	ĥ ĤĤĤĤŃŃ Ń PĈĈŕ"ĈŃŃ ∇ P"Ń"UŁŃ? kâ-milâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan?	bĤŃĤĤŃŃ Ń PĈĈŕ"ĈŃ? kâminâmakahk nâ kitâpacihtân?
I'm leaving, by plane.	ĥ ĤĤĤĤŃŃ šĈċŕ"ĈŃŃ ∇ P"Ń"UŁŃ <sub>x</sub> kâ-milâmakahk nitâpacihtân ê-kihtohtêyan.	bĤŃĤĤŃŃ Ń b>ŕŃ <sub>x</sub> kâminâmakahk n'kapôsin.
I'll come back tomorrow.	·Ąċŕ"Ń š b Vŕ ŕ·Ąċ <sub>x</sub> wâpahkê nika-pêci-kîwân.	·Ąċŕ"Ń Ń b Vŕ ŕ·Ąċ <sub>x</sub> wâpahkê n'ka pêci kîwan.
Wait for me!	V"ΔŃ! pêhin!	V"ΔŃ! pêhin!
Let's go!	P"Ń"UĈĴ! kihtohtêtâ!	∇ĵ P"Ń"UĈĴ! êko kihtohtêtâ!
Come with me!	Vŕ ·ΔĴ·ΔŃ! pêci-wîcêwin!	Vŕ ·ΔĴ·ΔŃ! pêci wîcêwin!
Is he here?	Δ"ĈŃ Ń ∇Ĉ? ihtâw nâ ôta?	Δ"ĈŃ Ń ∇Ĉ? ihtâw nâ ôta?
She's not here.	ĴĈ ∇Ĉ Δ"ĈŃ <sub>x</sub> môla ôta ihtâw.	ĴUŃ ∇Ĉ <sub>x</sub> matêw ôta.
Where is he?	ĈŃU Ĵb ∇"ĈŃ? tântê mâka êhtât?	ĈŃU ∇"ĈŃ? tântê êhtât?
She went out.	ŕ P"Ń"UŃŃ ĄċĤŃ <sub>x</sub> kî-kihtohtêw aspin.	ŕ·ĄŃŃ·ΔŃŃ ĄċĤŃ <sub>x</sub> kîwanawîw aspin.
Is he coming back soon?	·ΔĈŃ Ń Vŕ ŕ·∇Ń? wîpac nâ pêci-kîwêw?	·ΔĈŃ Ń ĈĈĵŕŃ? wîpac nâ tatakošin?
She'll be back soon.	·ΔĈŃŃ bĈ Vŕ ĈĵŕŃ <sub>x</sub> wîpac kata-pêci-takošin.	·ΔĈŃŃ Ĉ Vŕ ŕ·ĄŃ <sub>x</sub> wîpac ta pêci kîwêw.

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

## 12. Location and Travel

Have you ever been to...?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wîskâc nâ ... kîkî-itohtân?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wîskâc nâ ... kitohtan?
Have you ever seen...?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wîskâc nâ kîkî-wâpahtên ...?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wîskâc nâ kiwâpahtên ...?
north	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ kîwêhtinohk	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ kîwêtinohk
south	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ šâwanohk	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ šâwanohk
east	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wâpanohk	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ wâpanohk
west	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ / (ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ) pakišimohk / (nakâpêhanohk)	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ nakâpêhanohk
Where?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕ? tântê?	ᑕᑕᑕ? tântê?
Where is he? <sup>20</sup>	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ tântê mâka êhtât?	ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ tântê êhtât?
store	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ atâwêwikamikw	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ atâwêwikamikw
Where is the store? <sup>21</sup>	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ tântê ê-ihwakwahk atâwêwikamikw?	ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ tântê êhtakwahk atâwêwikamikw?
church	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ayamihêwikamikw	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ayamihêwikamikw
Where is the church?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ tântê ê-ihwakwahk ayamihêwikamikw?	ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ tântê êhtakwahk ayamihêwikamikw?
health clinic, hospital	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ âhkosîwikamikw	ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕ âhkosîwikamikw
Where is the health clinic? / Where is the hospital?	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ tântê ê-ihwakwahk âhkosîwikamikw?	ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ ᑕᑕ 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-ihwakwahk masinahikêwikamikw?	C <sup>\</sup> U ∇"C·b <sup>"\</sup> Δσσ·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ <sup>\</sup> ? tântê êhtakwahk ininiwiâpatisîwikamikw?
post office	Lʔə"Δ<L̄>·ΔbΓ <sup>d</sup> masinahamâtôwikamikw	Lʔə"Δ<L>·ΔbΓ <sup>\</sup> masinahamâtôwikamikw
Where is the post office?	Ĉ <sup>ə</sup> U ∇ Δ"C·b <sup>"b</sup> Lʔə"Δ<L̄>·ΔbΓ <sup>d</sup> ? tântê ê-ihwakwahk masinahamâtôwikamikw?	C <sup>\</sup> U ∇"C·b <sup>"\</sup> Lʔə"Δ<L>·Δ<<∇ʔ·ΔbΓ <sup>\</sup> ? tântê êhtakwahk masinahamâtôwiâpatisîwikamikw?
airstrip	▷"Δ<▷̄>σ·Δ <sup>"b</sup> ohpahonâniwahk	·U"▷·Δ <sup>ʔ</sup> twêhowin
Where is the airstrip?	Ĉ <sup>ə</sup> U ·∇"ʔ ▷"Δ<▷̄>σ·Δ <sup>"b</sup> ? tântê wêhci- ohpahonâniwahk?	C <sup>\</sup> U ∇"C·b <sup>"\</sup> ·U"▷·Δ <sup>ʔ</sup> ? tântê êhtakwahk twêhowin?
How far is it?	ċ·Δ̄·b <sup>ə</sup> ċ? / lâwinâkwan nâ?	C <sup>ə</sup> ∇ <sup>ʔ</sup> Λʔə·b <sup>"\</sup> ? tân êspisakwahk?
Can I get a ride to town? / Can you take me to town?	σ b ʔ ΛΓ<σ <sup>ə</sup> (ċ) Δ"Ĉ·Δσ <sup>"b</sup> ? / ʔ b ʔ Δʔ·Δσ <sup>ə</sup> ċ Δ"Ĉ·Δσ <sup>"b</sup> ? nika-kî-pimipalin (nâ) ihtâwinihk? / kika-kî- išiwilin nâ ihtâwinihk?	b ʔ ʔ"C"Δ <sup>ʔ</sup> ə Δ"C·Δσ <sup>"\</sup> ? ka kî tohtahîn nâ ihtâwinihk?
Can you take me to the airport?	b ʔ Δʔ·Δσ <sup>ə</sup> ċ ∇ ·Δ̄ ▷"Δ<▷̄>ʔ? ka-kî-išiwilin nâ ê-wî-ohpahoyân?	b ʔ ʔ"C"Δ <sup>ʔ</sup> ə ·U"▷·Δσ <sup>\</sup> ? ka kî tohtahîn nâ twêhowinik?
right there	▷C ôta	<ʔC ·ʔʔ anta mwêci
over there	ʔU nêtê	ʔU nêtê
anywhere	Ĉ <sup>ə</sup> U Λd tântê piko	Λd C <sup>\</sup> U piko tântê
near, close	∇σ <sup>ə</sup> pêšoc	∇σ <sup>-</sup> / əσ pêšoc / nâni
far away	·Δ̄<σ <sup>ə</sup> wâlaw	·Δ̄<σ <sup>ə</sup> wânaw
indoors	Λ"∇d <sup>L</sup> pîhtikom	Λ"ʔbΓ <sup>"\</sup> pîhtokamihk
outside	·Δ̄<σ·Δ̄∇ <sup>L</sup> walawîtim	·Δ̄<σ·Δ̄∇Γ <sup>"\</sup> wanawîtimihk
in town	Δ"Ĉ·Δσ <sup>"b</sup> ihtâwinihk	Δ"C·Δσ <sup>"\</sup> ihtâwinihk
in the bush	σ"ʔΓ <sup>"b</sup> nôhcmihk	σ"ʔΓ <sup>"\</sup> nôhcmihk

<b>English</b>	<b>L-dialect</b>	<b>N-dialect</b>
on the road	◁°C ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ anta mēskanâhk	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ mēskanâhk
at the shore	◁°C ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ anta lâlakâm	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ cîkâskopêkw
along the shore	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ lâlakâm	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ cîkapêkw
across the river or lake	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ îᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ akâmihk sîpîhk nêstapiko sâkahikanihk	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ / ◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ / ◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ akâmihk / akâmihk sîpîhk / akâmihk sâkahikanihk
on this side of it	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ôta itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ôtê itêhke
around the edge of it	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ wâskâ anta	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ / ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ kêkišipâh / kêkat kišipâh
all around	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ misiwê itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ misiwê wâskâ
in the middle	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ tastawic	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ âpihtaw
inside something	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ pîhci itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ pîhci kêkwânihk
in between	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ tastawic	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ taštawic
in front	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ nîkân	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ nîkân
in a line or (in) a row	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ nêtê ê-îši-pimamohk	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ nîpitê
the other way	◁°C ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ anta itêhkê	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ kwêskitê itêhke
upstairs	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ išpimiᑲᑲ	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ îšpimiᑲᑲ
over it, beyond it	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ awasitê	(unavailable)
on top of it	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ wakic	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ / ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ wakic / tahkohc
below or down	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ tapašiš nêstapiko...	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ capašiš
under	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ šîpâ	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ šîpâ
underwater	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ atâ mipêkw	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ atâ mipêkw
under the snow	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ atâmiᑲᑲ kôniᑲᑲ	◁ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ atâmâkonak
under the bushes	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ šîpâyâhtik	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ šîpâ nôhcimiskomiᑲᑲ

### 13. At Work

Where do you work?

ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ  
tântê ê-îši-âpatisiyan?

ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ  
tântê êši âpatisiyan?





English	L-dialect	N-dialect
I don't want (to buy) it.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môla niwî-otinikân.	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ / ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ môna natawên(ih)tên. / môna niwî otinikân.
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
-------	-----------------------	-----------------------

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

## 17. Money

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

## 18. Questions and Answers

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

English	L-dialect	N-dialect
How will I do this?	ĈʷU 9 ΔǫĈĬʷ ǁL? tântê kê-itôtamân ôma?	ĈʷU 9ǫĈĬǁ ǁL? tântê kêtôtaman ôma?
How does one do this?	ĈʷU ∇ ΔǫŕǂUʷ ǁL? tântê ê-itôcikâtêk ôma?	ĈʷU ǫŕǂUʷ ǁL? tântê tôcikâtêk ôma?
What is this?	9·ǂʷ ǁL? kêkwân ôma?	9·ǂʷ ǁL? kêkwân ôma?
What's that?	9·ǂʷ ǁL? kêkwân nêma?	9·ǂʷ <σL? kêkwân anima?
Who's this?	<∇σ"ǂʷ <∇<? awênihkân awa?	<∇σ"ǂʷ <∇<? awênihkân awa?
Who's that?	<∇σ"ǂʷ <∇<? awênihkân ana?	<∇σ"ǂʷ <∇<? awênihkân ana?
Which one? (inanimate)	ǁL ǂʷ? ôma nâ?	Ĉσ·<? tâniwâ?
Which ones? (inanimate)	ǁ"ǁ ǂʷ? ôho nâ?	Ĉσ·∇ŕ? tâniwêki?
Where does it hurt?	ĈʷU ∇ Δŕ ·ǂʷǂǂŕ"ŕ"ǁǁǁʷ? tântê ê-iši-wîsakêmahcihoyan?	ĈʷU ∇ŕ <"ǁŕǂʷ? tântê êši âhkohsiyan?
Did your son see that canoe?	ŕ ·<"ĈĬ ǂ ǂǁŕʷ ŕĬσσʷ? kî-wâpahtam nâ kikosis cîmâniw?	ŕ ·<"ĈĬ ǂ ǂǁŕʷ <σŕσʷ ŕĬσσʷ? kî wâpahtam nâ kikosis animiniw cîmâniw?
Those canoes are big.	ŕǂʷ·< <σ"ǂ ŕĬǂʷ mišâwa anihî cîmâna.	Lŕǂʷ·< <σ"ǂ ŕĬǂʷ mâmišâwa anihî cîmâna.
Do you like me?	ŕ ŕ·ǂσŕ ǂʷ? kimilwêlimin nâ?	ŕŕ·ǂσŕ ǂʷ? kiminênimin nâ?
Why didn't you guys dance?	9·ǂʷ ·∇"ŕ ∇ǂ ǁ"ŕ ǂ·ŕǂʷ ŕǂ·<" ǂ·∇·<ǂʷ? kêkwân wêhci êkâ ohci- nîmiyêk kîlawâw nâpêwak?	9·ǂʷ ∇ǂ ·∇"ŕ ŕ σŕǂʷ? kêkwân êka wêhci kî nîmiyêk?

## 19.1 Orders and Requests – Various

yes	∇"∇ êhê	∇"∇ êhê
no	ǂ môla	ǂ môna
Sit down!	<∧! api!	<∧! api!
All of you, sit down! <sup>23</sup>	ŕŕ·∇ ∇ ΔĈŕǂʷ, <∧! misiwê ê-itašiyêk, apik!	ŕŕ·∇ <∧! misiwê apik!
All of you, listen to me!	ŕŕ·∇ ∇ ΔĈŕǂʷ, ǂ"Ĉ·Δ! misiwê ê-itašiyêk, natohtawik!	ŕŕ·∇ ǂ"Ĉ·Δ! 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*.

<b>English</b>	<b>L-dialect</b>	<b>N-dialect</b>
Go out!	P"U! kihtohât!	·<△! wanawî!
All of you, go out!	Γ·∇ ∇ ΔCJ4b, P"U!b! misiwê ê-itašiyêk, kihtohât!	·<△! wanawîk!
Come in!	Λ"·9! pîhtokwê!	Λ"·9! pîhtokwê!
All of you, come in!	Γ·∇ P·<·<°, Λ"·9b! misiwê kîlawâw, pîhtokêk!	Λ"·9! pîhtokwêk!
Come here!	<·<! âstam!	<°C< ΔC! âstam ota!
All of you, come here!	<·<CΓb Γ·∇! âstamik misiwê!	Γ·∇ <°CΓ! misiwê âstamik!
Close the door!	P<"< Δ·b"U! kipaha iskwâhtêm!	P<"< Δ·b"U! kipaho iškwahtêm!
Open it!	<·<"<! âpaha!	<·<"<! âpaha!
Bring her or him in!	VJ° ΔC! pêsiw ôta!	Λ"·b! pîhtokwa!
Bring it in!	VĊ ΔC! pêtâ ôta!	Λ"·bC! pîhtokwata!
Bring it!	VĊ! pêtâ!	VĊ! pêtâ!
Let me see it!	L"·, ·<"·C°! mâhti, wâpahtilin!	·<"·C·Γ°! wâpahtinamwin! <sup>24</sup>
I want to see you.	P·Δ· ·<<Γ° <sub>x</sub> kiwi-wâpamitin.	P·Δ· ·<<Γ° <sub>x</sub> kiwî wâpamitin.
I want to see you all.	P·Δ· ·<<Γ° ·<"· <sub>x</sub> Γ·∇ <sub>x</sub> kiwi-wâpamitinâwâw misiwê.	P·Δ· ·<<Γ° ·<"· <sub>x</sub> kiwî wâpamitinâwâw.
I want to see him or her.	σ·Δ· ·<<L° <sub>x</sub> niwî-wâpamâw.	σ·Δ· ·<<L° <sub>x</sub> niwî wâpamâw.
I want to see them.	σ·Δ· ·<<L·<° <sub>x</sub> niwî-wâpamâwak.	σ·Δ· ·<<L·<° <sub>x</sub> niwî wâpamâwak.
Again!	Ĝ°! mîna!	Γ°! mîna!
Do it again!	Ĝ° ΔC! mîna itôta!	Γ° C! mîna tôta!
Say it again!	Ĝ° Δ·U! mîna itwê!	Γ° Δ·U! mîna itwê!
Write it again!	L°·< Ĝ°! masinaha mîna!	Γ° L°·<! mîna masinaha!
Once more, one more time!	Ĝ° V·b! mîna pêyakwâ!	Γ° V·b! mîna pêyakwâ!
Wait!	V"Δ°! pêhin!	∇°·b! êškwa!

<sup>24</sup> A relational form of the verb is used: 'Let me see it (his/her thing)'.

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 h̄Γσ! êkâwîla sâmîna!	b̄Δc h̄Γσ! kâwîna sâmîna!
Look at it!	b̄σ·Δ<"C! kanawâpahta!	b̄σ·Δ<"C! kanawâpahta!
Read it!	<h̄Γ"C! ayamihtâ!	<h̄Γ"C! ayamihtâ!
Erase it!	b̄r̄"Δ! kâsîha!	b̄r̄"Δ! kâsîha!
Try it!	ɔr̄"C! kocihtâ!	ɔr̄"C! kocihtâ!
Do it well!	·b̄h̄b̄ ΔōC! kwayask itôta!	·b̄h̄b̄ C! kwayask tôta!
You did it well!	·b̄h̄b̄ ρ Ṗ ΔōUσ! kwayask kîkî-itôtên!	·b̄h̄b̄ Ṗ C Uσ! kwayask k'kî tôtên!
Do you see it?	ρ ·Δ<"Uσ ̇? kiwâpahtên nâ?	ρ·Δ<"Uσ ̇? kiwâpahtên nâ?
It's nice.	Γ·c̄σσ <sub>x</sub> milwâšin.	Γ·Δσσ <sub>x</sub> minwâšin.
It's very nice.	̇c̄r̄Δ <sup>b</sup> Γ·c̄σσ <sub>x</sub> nâspic milwâšin.	ρ"r̄ Γ·Δσσ <sub>x</sub> kihci minwâšin.
Are you going to bed?	ρ b̄·ΔσJσ ̇? kikawîšimon nâ?	<σ ̇ ρ b̄·ΔσJσ? âša nâ kikawîšimon?
I'll go to bed.	σ b̄ b̄·ΔσJσ <sub>x</sub> nika-kawîšimon.	σ b̄ b̄·ΔσJσ <sub>x</sub> n'ka kawîšimon.
Do you want to sleep?	ρ ·Δ σ<σ ̇? kiwî-nipân nâ?	ρΔ σ<σ ̇? kiwî nipân nâ?
I want to sleep.	σ ·Δ σ<σ <sub>x</sub> niwî-nipân.	σΔ σ<σ <sub>x</sub> niwî nipân.
Don't fall asleep!	∇b̄Δc b̄·Δdσ! êkâwîla kawâkoši!	b̄Δc σ<! kâwîna nipâ!

## 19.2 Orders and Requests – Eating

Are you hungry?	ρ J̄·ΔCσ ̇? kišîwatân nâ?	ρJ̄·ΔCσ ̇? kišîwatân nâ?
I'm hungry.	σ J̄·ΔCσ <sub>x</sub> nišîwatân.	σJ̄·ΔCσ <sub>x</sub> nišîwatân.
I'm not hungry.	J̄c σ J̄·ΔCσ <sub>x</sub> môla nišîwatân.	J̄c σJ̄·ΔCσ <sub>x</sub> môna nišîwatân.
Do you want to eat?	ρ ·Δ Γr̄σ ̇? kiwî-mîcison nâ?	ρΔ Γr̄σ ̇? kiwî mîcison nâ?
I want to eat.	σ ·Δ Γr̄σ <sub>x</sub> niwî-mîcison.	σΔ σr̄σ <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 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. <sup>25</sup>	ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ manâhow.	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"▷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 <sub>x</sub> 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 <sub>x</sub> wanahamawêw amiskwa.	<Γ·bœ"Δq°x amiskwanahikêw.
He's trapping for muskrat.	·<œ"ΔL·∇° ·<L·b <sub>x</sub> 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 <sup>l</sup> ▷·<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 nikwâškwêpicikân.	·b°·qŋŋb°x kwâškwêpicikân.
I'm setting a net.	σ <PC"·Δ° <cΛ <sup>z</sup> <sub>x</sub> nipakitahwân alapiy.	σ<PC"·Δ <sup>z</sup> <sub>x</sub> nipakitahwân.
I'm checking my net.	σ œC·<"L° σC<Λ <sup>z</sup> <sub>x</sub> ninatawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σœCœ< <sup>z</sup> <sub>x</sub> ninâtanapân.
I'll check my net.	σ b œC·<"L° σC<Λ <sup>z</sup> <sub>x</sub> nika-natawâpamâw nitalapiy.	σbC ·Δ œCœ< <sup>z</sup> <sub>x</sub> nikata wî nâtanapân.

## 21. Time

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



<b>English</b>	<b>L-dialect</b>	<b>N-dialect</b>
yesterday	▷Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> otâkošîhk	▷Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> otâkošîhk
the day after tomorrow	◁◁ĎU ◁◁ <sup>ı̄</sup> ŋ awasitê-wâpahkê	◁◁Ď◁◁ <sup>ı̄</sup> ŋ awasiwâpahkê
the day before yesterday	◁◁Ď Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> / ◁◁ĎU Ċđĵ <sup>ı̄</sup> awasi-tâkošîhk / awasitê-tâkošîhk	◁◁ĎĊđĵ <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	Ď◊ Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> ŋ mîna tawâstêkê	Ď◊ Ċ◁ĥU <sup>ı̄</sup> ŋ mîna tawâstêkê
last week	Ď <sup>ı̄</sup> Ď <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	◁◁ ĤĎ <sup>ı̄</sup> awa pîsim	◁◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> ◁◁ ĤĎ <sup>ı̄</sup> anohc awa pîsim
next month	Ď◊ ĤĎ <sup>ı̄</sup> mîna pîsim	đĊ ĤĎ <sup>ı̄</sup> kotak pîsim
this (coming) year	▷L 9 ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> ôma kê-pipohk	◁◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> 9 ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> anohc kê-pipohk
next year	Ď◊ ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> ŋ mîna pipohkê	Ď◊ ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> ŋ mîna pipohkê
the year before last	◁◁Ď 9-^> <sup>ı̄</sup> awasi-nîpin	◁◁Ď ^> <sup>ı̄</sup> ◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> awasi piponohk
soon	◊◁ <sup>ı̄</sup> wîpac	◊◁ <sup>ı̄</sup> wîpac
long ago	◊ <sup>ı̄</sup> b <sup>ı̄</sup> wêškac	◊ <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	
ŋ cê	·ŋ cwê	ʀ ci	ʀ̇ cî	ɟ co	ɟ̇ cô	ɬ ca	ɬ̇ câ	·ɬ cwa	·ɬ̇ cwâ	ɬ		
ʎ mê	·ʎ mwê	ʀ mi	ʀ̇ mî	ɟ mo	ɟ̇ mô	ɬ ma	ɬ̇ mâ	·ɬ mwa	·ɬ̇ mwâ	ɬ		
ɔ nê	·ɔ nwê	σ ni	σ̇ nî	ɔ no	ɔ̇ nô	ɛ na	ɛ̇ nâ	·ɛ nwa	·ɛ̇ nwâ	ɛ		
ɔ̃ lê	·ɔ̃ lwê	ɬ li	ɬ̇ lî	ɟ lo	ɟ̇ lô	ɬ la	ɬ̇ lâ	·ɬ lwa	·ɬ̇ lwâ	ɬ		
ɣ sê	·ɣ swê	ʀ si	ʀ̇ sî	ɟ so	ɟ̇ sô	ɬ sa	ɬ̇ sâ	·ɬ swa	·ɬ̇ swâ	ɬ	ɖ sk	
ʃ šê	·ʃ šwê	ʃ ši	ʃ̇ šî	ʃ̌ šo	ʃ̌̇ šô	ʃ̌ ša	ʃ̌̇ šâ	·ʃ̌ šwa	·ʃ̌̇ šwâ	ʃ̌		
ɥ yê	·ɥ ywê	ʀ yi	ʀ̇ yî	ɟ yo	ɟ̇ yô	ɬ ya	ɬ̇ yâ	·ɬ ywa	·ɬ̇ ywâ	ɬ (°)		
ɹ rê	·ɹ rwê	ɹ ri	ɹ̇ rî	ɹ ro	ɹ̇ rô	ɹ ra	ɹ̇ râ		·ɹ̇ rwâ	ɹ		

Traditional spelling of final or little ʎ(y) is a circle above the preceding syllable. There is also an (sk) final ɖ. 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	ɛ̇ nay		ʀ̇ yiy	ɹ̇ yay
△̇ piy	◁̇ pay			ʀ̇ ciy			ɬ̇ liy	ɬ̇ lay		ɬ̇ riy	
∩̇ tiy	∩̇ tay			ʀ̇ miy	ɬ̇ may		ʀ̇ siy	ɬ̇ say			ɬ̇ 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.