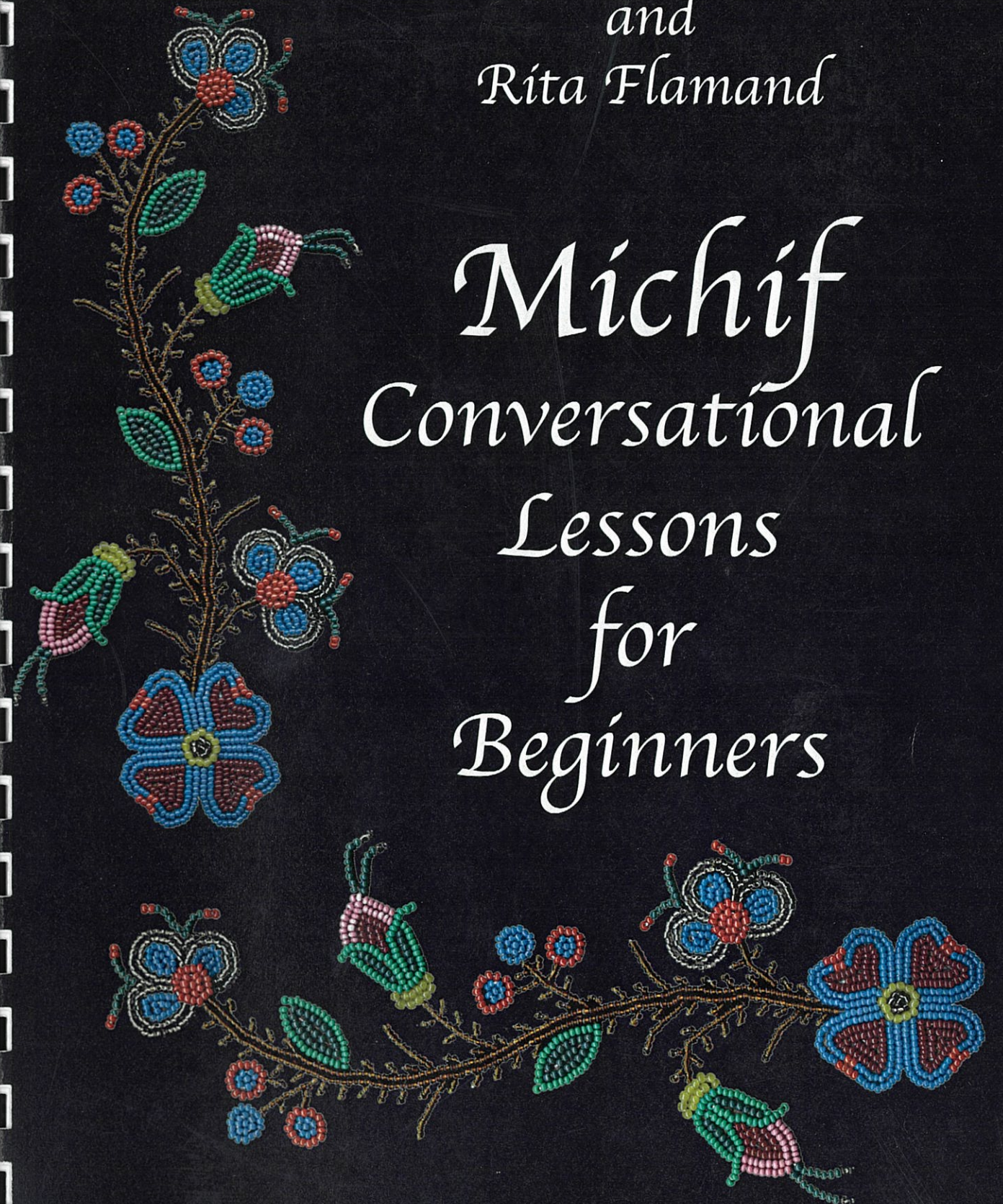


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From The  
Metis Resource Centre Inc.  
and  
Rita Flamand

Michif  
Conversational  
Lessons  
for  
Beginners



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The Metis Resource Centre Inc. was incorporated in the fall of 1996 as a non-profit, charitable organization working towards the preservation and restoration of Metis history, culture and Metis genealogy. Through these ten Michif Language Lessons the Metis Resource Centre will attempt to provide basic conversational language lessons for those who want to have an interactive experience of the spoken and written language. Due to the many regional and cultural dialects, this language is not "written in stone" although there is on-going work being done for the preservation of our Michif language.

#### Dedication

The Michif language lessons are dedicated to my parents and grandparents.

Peter Flamand-1886	Anne Fagnan-1905
Joseph Flamand-1860	Joseph Fagnan-1883
Agath Fleury-1862	Cathrine Chartrand-1882

All of whom have influenced the Michif language of French, Plains Cree and Ojibwe that I speak.

Rita Flamand

#### Rita Flamand Brief History

I am a Metis woman from Camperville M.B. I am a mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. I am very concerned that the oral language of Michif from our area will become extinct before it is in written form. The course I took at Red River College on the double vowel aboriginal writing system has encouraged me to translate that system into the Michif language spoken in my area.

Cover beadwork design courteous of: Jennine Krauchi

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# "Language of Our Own"

By Peter Bakker:

## The Problem of Michif

The Michif language is spoken by Metis, the descendants of European fur traders (often French Canadians) and Cree-speaking Amerindian women. It is spoken in scattered Metis communities in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Canada and in North Dakota and Montana in the United States. There are also pockets of speakers in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories in Canada and in Minnesota and Oregon in the United States. It is spoken outside the French-speaking part of Canada and the Cree-speaking areas of North America. At present, the number of speakers is estimated at fewer than 1,000. It was probably double or triple this number around the turn of the century but never much higher. Michif is a rather peculiar language. It is half Cree (an Amerindian language) and half French. It is a mixed language, drawing its nouns from a European language and its verbs from an Amerindian language. It has been called the "nec plus ultra of grammars in contact" (Papen 1987c). Michif speakers, however, rarely know both Cree and French. No such mixture of two languages has been reported from any other part of the world. There are some other mixed languages, but these are all of a different type, dissimilar to Michif. Michif is unusual, if not unique, in several respects among the languages of the world. It poses challenges for all theories of language and of language contact.

First, it is a problem for the "family tree" model of language. In this model, every language has one parent language, from which it differs slightly. One "parent" can have different "daughter" languages. These daughter languages and the parent language are said to be "genetically related": they belong to the same "branch" of a "language family." Michif cannot be classified by this model. Being a mixture of Cree and French, it cannot be classified as an Algonquian (Amerindian) language or as an Indo-European (or Romance) language. Therefore, Michif is a problem for classification and a challenge to this model.

(Orser 1984).

Second, Michif is a problem for theories of language contact. A number of processes of contact-induced change and a number of types of contact languages have been formulated by scholars in this field, but Michif appears to be different from all these, as I show. Mixed languages are rare, but Michif appears to differ strikingly even from those.

Third, Michif challenges all theoretical models of language. It is a language with two completely different components, with separate sound systems, morphological endings, and syntactic rules. For psycholinguists this is a challenge: how does this work in the brain? For language theoreticians it is also a problem: how can one make a grammatical model that combines two grammatical systems in one language? How can one construct a model that accounts for different phrase structures in one language depending on the source language from which the morphemes are drawn? How can one account for the presence of two phonological systems in one language?

In many respects, Michif is an impossible language. I know several professional linguists who contest its existence since it does not fit into their model of how a language, or a mixed language, should look. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we study, describe, and preserve this unique language. In this book I do not deal with all the challenges just formulated. I limit myself to the question of the genesis of Michif: how, why, and when did this language come into being? Although my background in linguistics is obvious throughout the book, this study is interdisciplinary in its approach. There are historical, anthropological, and psychological aspects to the genesis of this language. I hope to show that Michif came about as the result of a process of language mixture I call "language intertwining," which has led to this peculiar case because of the typological properties of the languages in contact. The impetus for its emergence was the fact that the bilingual Metis were no longer accepted as Indians or as French, and they formulated their own ethnic identity, which was mixed and in which a mixed "language of our own" was considered part of their ethnicity.

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A Language of Our Own ISBN 0-19-509711-4; 0-19-509712-2 (PBK.)

## Beginners Conversational Michif

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### Michif Sounds and Spellings

- A The letter a represents the short vowel sound, much like the English words: about, around, astray. Michif words: Sapiroñ (have to) ashtam (come) La (the) apiw (he/she sits)
- Á In sequence á is the long sound of a, sounds like the English words, father, ajar, car. Michif words Kákéyaw (all) máshkóch (maybe) Ayáw (she/he has it) ásha (already)
- E The short letter e sounds like the English words, met, vet, and pet. Michif words itwew (he/she says) set (seven), wewepishó (she/he is swinging).
- É In sequence é is the long sound of e, sounds like the English words free, beet, and feet. Michif words kéyawaw (all of you), wé (yes) awéyak (some one)
- I The i sounds like the English words bit, sit, it, Michif words, michin (medicine) Michif, mishkum (he/she finds it)
- O The letter o represents the short vowel sound of o, sounds like the English words cook, book, took. Michif words omámáwa (his/her mother), ota (here), záyoñ (onion).
- Ó In sequence the ó is the long sound of o sounds like the English words food, mood, brood. Michif words sóré (mouse), wewepishó (he/she swings) mátó (she/he is crying, ota (here)
- U The letter u sounds like the English words hut, nut, but. Michif words ashum (feed him/her), áshtum (come).
- Ñ The letter ñ represents the nasal sound of n like the French words button (buttin), pain (bread), cochon (pig). Michif words kateñ (cat) shiyeyñ (dog), táñt (tent), larzháñ (money)
- NN The nn sound comes to an abrupt sound like the English words, in, pin, tin. Michif words farinn (flour), la pochinn (pudding)
- Ř The letter r with an accent ř represents the rolling of tongue: marčo (hammer) boñjour (hello) soře

### Michif pronunciation guide

Vowels	Short	Long
A	a-as in after	á-as in father
E	e-as in met	é-as in geese
I	i-as in bit	
O	o-as in book	ó-as in food
U	u-as in gut	

#### Vowel sounds

A	English sound: about, around, astray. Michif sound: ashtum/alóñ (come) saprañ (have to)
Á	English sound: far, car, about. Michif sound: māmá (mother) ayáw (have) máshkoch (maybe)
E	English sound: vet, pet, set. Michif sound: wewepishó (she/he is swinging) pe péhtikwe (come on in)
É	English sound: free, see, beet. Michif sound: ména (again) suyé (shoe) wé (yes)
I	English sound: sit, it, bit. Michif sound: nidé (idea), nipaw (sleeps) itwew (he/she says)
O	English sound: cook, book, took. Michif sound: tomát (tomato), zayoñ (onion), otina (take it).
Ó	English sound: mood, food, brood. Michif sound: sóré (mouse), la bró (froth), mátó (she/he is crying)
U	English sound: hut, but, nut Michif sound: nashkumew (responds), ukwunáwew (he/she covers him/her).

### Michif verbs: with Prefixes, Suffixes and Tenses

1. Verb -	Pétikwe: Come in. Pepétikwew - He/she is coming in. Present tense Pepétikwew - Pe - prefix Pepétikwewak - They are coming in. Present tense Pepétikwewak - wak - suffix Képepétikwewak - they came in. Past tense. Ke - prefix Wak - suffix Tapepétikwewak - They will come in - Future tense. Tape - prefix Wak - suffix.
2. Verb -	Pimote: Walk. Pimotew: He/she is walking. Present tense. Pepimotew: Pe - prefix Pimotewak: They are walking. Present tense. Pimotewak: wak - suffix Képipimotewak: They walked. Past tense. Ke - prefix Wak - suffix Tapimotewak: They will walk. Future tense Ta - prefix Wak - suffix.
3. Verb -	Mató: Cry Mató: He/she is crying. Present tense. Pemató: Pe - prefix (She /he is coming crying.) Matówak: They are crying. Present tense. Matówak - wak - suffix Kématówak: They cried. Past tense. Ké - prefix Wak - suffix Tamatówak: They will cry. Future tense Ta - prefix Wak - suffix

4. Verb – Méchiw: eat  
 Méchishó: He/she is eating. Present tense.  
 Peméchisho: Come and eat. Present tense.  
 Pe – prefix  
 Méchishówak: They are eating. Present tense.  
 Wak – suffix.  
 Kéméchishówak: They ate. Past tense.  
 Ké – prefix  
 Wak – suffix  
 Wéméchishowak: They are going to eat. Future tense.  
 Wé – prefix  
 Wak - suffix

5. Verb – Atoshkewin: work  
 Atoshkew: He/she is working. Present tense.  
 Pe'atoshkew: He/she is coming to work. Present tense.  
 Pe – prefix.  
 Atoshkewak: They are working. Present tense.  
 Wak – suffix.  
 Ké'atoshkewak: They worked. Past tense  
 Ké – prefix  
 Wak – suffix  
 Wé'atoshkewak: They will be working.  
 Wé – prefix  
 Wak - suffix.

Michif Nouns: Plural and Singular

- |                  |   |  |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1. Tomato:       | tomát<br>aen tomát:<br>li tomát:<br>lé tomát:                         | a tomato (singular)<br>the tomato (singular)<br>the tomatoes. (plural) |
| 2. Skunk:        | shikauk<br>aen shikauk:<br>li shikauk:<br>lé shikauk:                 | a skunk. (singular)<br>the skunk. (singular)<br>the skunks. (plural)   |
| 3. Onion:        | Zayoñ<br>aen zayoñ<br>li zayoñ<br>lé zayoñ:                           | an onion. (singular)<br>the onion. (singular)<br>the onions. (plural)  |
| 4. Bee:          | Amó<br>aen amó:<br>li amó<br>lé amó                                   | a bee. (singular)<br>the bee. (singular)<br>the bees (plural)          |
| 5. Hat:          | bonne/shapó<br>aen bonne/shapó:<br>li bonne/shapó:<br>lé bonne/shapó: | a hat. (singular.)<br>the hat. (singular.)<br>the hats. (plural.)      |
| 6. Hooded Parka: | kapishoñ<br>aen kapishoñ:<br>li kapishoñ:<br>lé kapishon:             | a parka. (singular)<br>the parka. (singular)<br>the parkas. (plural)   |
| 7. Doll:         | kateñ.<br>aen kateñ:<br>li kateñ:<br>lé kateñ:                        | a doll. (singular.)<br>the doll. (singular.)<br>the dolls. (plural.)   |
| 8. Pig:          | kwáshoñ<br>aen kwáshoñ:<br>li kwáshoñ:<br>lé kwáshoñ:                 | a pig. (singular)<br>the pig. (singular)<br>the pigs. (plural)         |

### Michif Consonant/vowel blends

1. Sht - oshtikwán (his/her head)
2. Shp - ishpatinaw (uphill)
3. Zh - roozh (red) zhwal (horse)
4. Nd - tánde (where)
5. Ch - pichi (small) pchi
6. Sh - késhpin (if) ásha (already)
7. Nn - farinn (flour)
8. Ndo - ndototán (I come from)
9. Nda - ndawápamaw (I am going to see him/her)
10. Iw - pápiw (she/he laughs)
11. Eu - deu (two)
12. Oeu - boeur (butter)
13. Uy - kekwyu (something)
14. Oe - doekteur (doctor) (toe, Joe)
15. Aw- vawntf (stomach)

### Lesson 1 – Words from Michif Sounds and Spellings.

1. Pétikwe: come in.  
Come in before you get cold.  
Pepétikwe chibwa kawachéyan.
2. Kiya: you.  
I mean you.  
Kiya ká'ididan.
3. Tánishi: Hello  
How are you?  
Tánishi kiya?
4. Li: the  
Bring the hammer  
Petá li martó
5. Míchín: medicine  
take the medicine  
otina la michin
6. Wé: Yes.  
Yes, I'll take it.  
Wé, nka otinen.
7. Kiyawáw: All of you.  
(All of you) take the medicine.  
Kakéyaw kiyawaw otinámok la michin.
8. Ména: again.  
Say it again, Sam.  
Ména itwe, Sam.
9. Tomát: Tomato.  
He/she eats the tomato.  
Mówew li tomát.
10. Zayoñ: Onion.  
He/she is biting an onion.  
Aen zayoñ takwámew
11. Soyé: Shoe.  
He/she is wearing shoes.  
Pochishkum lé soyé.
12. Shapó/bonne: Hat/cap.  
He/she lost his/her cap/hat.  
Wanitaw sa/só bonne/shapó.
13. Sóre: Mouse.  
There's a mouse in the cellar.  
Aen sóré ayáw dañ la cáv.
14. Mátó: He/she cries.  
The little girl is crying.  
La pitit fé mátó.
15. Áshtum óta: Come here. Alóñ  
Come over here.  
Áshtum óta pe'itote

*Lesson 1 - Vocabulary*

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Chipwá     | before       |
| 2. Kawachéyan | you get cold |
| 3. Petá       | bring        |
| 4. Maftó      | hammer       |
| 5. Otina      | take         |
| 6. Otinamok   | take it all  |
| 7. Itwe       | say it       |
| 8. Mówew      | ate it       |
| 9. Takwámew   | bit it       |
| 10. Óta       | here         |
| 11. La cáv    | the cellar   |
| 12. Wanitaw   | lost it      |

*Lesson 1 - Michif Conversation-Getting to know you.*

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hello/Hi                     | Tánishi/boñjour.            |
| 2. How are you?                 | Tánishi kiya?               |
| 3. I am fine.                   | Nimiyou'ayan/zhi baen.      |
| 4. What is your name?           | Tánishi eyishinikashoyan?   |
| 5. My name is                   | Dishinikáshon.              |
| 6. Where do you come from?      | Tánde ototayán?             |
| 7. Where were you born?         | Tánde ka nitáwikiyan?       |
| 8. I was born in Camerville.    | Camperville nki nitáwikin.  |
| 9. What kind of work do you do? | Tánishi e'iyitatoshkeyan?   |
| 10. I work at                   | Ndatoshkan.                 |
| 11. Are you married?            | Kiwékiton chéñ?             |
| 12. Do you have children?       | Lé zañfañ chéñ kitayáwáwak? |
| 13. Where do you live?          | Tánde wékéyan?              |
| 14. I live in town.             | Dañ la vil niwékin.         |
| 15. Thank you for coming.       | Marsé eki pe'itoteyek.      |
| 16. Come again.                 | Pe'itotekek ména.           |



*Lesson 1 - Fill in the blanks*

1. Petá li \_\_\_\_\_  
hammer
2. Pe \_\_\_\_\_ chipwá kawachéyan.  
come in
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ká ititán.  
You
4. \_\_\_\_\_ itwe Sam.  
again
5. Tánishi \_\_\_\_\_  
are you
6. Wé \_\_\_\_\_ otinen.  
I'll
7. \_\_\_\_\_ la michin.  
take
8. Áshtum ati \_\_\_\_\_  
go
9. La \_\_\_\_\_ fé mátó.  
little
10. Aen \_\_\_\_\_ ayaw dañ lakáv.  
sófé
11. Wanitaw soñ \_\_\_\_\_  
hat
12. \_\_\_\_\_ lé soyé.  
he wears
13. Aen \_\_\_\_\_ takwamew.  
onion
14. \_\_\_\_\_ li tomát  
eats
15. Pochishkam lé \_\_\_\_\_  
shoes

*Lesson 2 - Kinship*

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. My mother            | ni mama              |
| 2. My father            | ni papa              |
| 3. My brother           | moñ freyr            |
| 4. My sister            | ma seur              |
| 5. My grandfather       | ni moshóm            |
| 6. My grandmother       | nókom                |
| 7. Our grandfather      | ki moshóminán        |
| 8. Our grandmother      | nókominán/kókominán  |
| 9. Your grandmother     | kókomiwaw            |
| 10. His/her grandmother | ókoma                |
| 11. Their grandmother   | ókomiwawa            |
| 12. My grandchild       | nóshishim            |
| 13. My grandchildren    | nóshishimak          |
| 14. My uncle            | moñ nók              |
| 15. My aunt             | ma tánt              |
| 16. My cousin (m)       | moñ kózeñ            |
| 17. My cousin (f)       | ma kozin             |
| 18. My brother in law   | moñ bofreyr/nétim    |
| 19. My sister in law    | ma belsoeur/nzhikosh |
| 20. Mother in law       | la belmayr/nishikosh |
| 21. Father in law       | li boñ payr/nishish  |

## Lesson 2 - Vocabulary

1. Baking	kézhitepówin
2. Bannock	la gallet
3. All	kakêyaw
4. He/she ate it	kémówew
5. They ate it	kémówewak
6. Her	Sa (f)
7. His	Soñ (m)
8. Chopped	nikotew
9. Made supper (they)	soupékewak
10. I love my	nzháweymáwak / nzhákéyáwak
11. They love us	nzháweymikonánik
12. We go	ndó/nidó
13. We go skating	ndo shóshkotawáwanán
14. Our cousins	mé kozeñinánik
15. Good at	nitá
16. Dances	némiw
17. Step dance	la jig
18. He/she is related	wákomew
19. Brought (they had)	petáyiwa
20. Has good sense of humor	móchikeyitákoshiw
21. He/she is a good cook	nitá kézhitepó
22. He/she is kind	méyotishiw
23. Helps him/her	wéjéhkó

## Lesson 2 - Kinship Conversation

1. My mother is backing bannock.  
Ni mamá késhishew la gallet
2. My father ate it all.  
Ni pápá kakéyaw ki mówew.
3. My brother and my sister ate grandma's biscuits.  
Moñ fréyř pi ma soeur ki mówewak kókom sa gallet.
4. My grandfather chopped wood.  
Ni moshóm ké nikótew li bwá.
5. Her grandmother made supper.  
Ókoma ké li soupékeywa.
6. I love my grandchildren.  
Nshákéyáwak nóshishimak.
7. My uncle and my aunt came to visit.  
Moñ nók pi ma tánt ké pe kéwkewak.
8. We go skating with our cousins.  
Ndo shóshkotáwanan avic nó kozeñ.
9. Our grandfather is a good step dancer.  
Ni moshóm nitá némew la jig
10. Your grandmother is related to my grandmother.  
Kókoméwaw wákomew nókoma.
11. Their grandmother brought medicine.  
Ókoméwawa ké petáyiwa la michin.
12. My brother-in-law has a good sense of humor.  
Moñ bo fréyř móchikey'itákoshiw.
13. My sister in law is a good cook.  
Ma bel soeur nitá kézhitepó.
14. Your mother-in-law is very kind.  
Ta bel meyr méyotishew.
15. His father-in-law will help him.  
Soñ boñ per ta wéchékó.

*Lesson 2 - Fill in the blanks*

1. Moñ \_\_\_\_\_ ké pe kéwkewak.  
aunt and uncle
2. Ni māmá \_\_\_\_\_ la gallet  
baking
3. Ni \_\_\_\_\_ ki nikotew li bwá  
grandfather
4. Moñ fryer pi ma seour ki mówewak \_\_\_\_\_ sa gallet.  
grandmas
5. Ókoméwewa képetáyiwa la \_\_\_\_\_.  
medicine
6. Ndo shóshkotawanán avic \_\_\_\_\_.  
my cousins
7. Moñ \_\_\_\_\_ móchikeyitákoshiw.  
brother in law
8. Ta \_\_\_\_\_ miyotishew.  
mother in law
9. Ni \_\_\_\_\_ nitá némew la jig  
moshóm
10. Nzháweyimáwak \_\_\_\_\_.  
grandchildren
11. \_\_\_\_\_ kakéyaw ki mówew.  
my father
12. Soñ \_\_\_\_\_ ta wéjéhkó.  
father in law
13. \_\_\_\_\_ wákómew \_\_\_\_\_.  
your grandma my grandma
14. Ma \_\_\_\_\_ nitá kézhitepó.  
sister in law
15. \_\_\_\_\_ ké li soupékeyéwa.  
her grandmother

*Lesson 3 - Days, Months and Seasons and out door conditions*

Days of the week:

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. Monday    | Laenjé   |
| 2. Tuesday   | Mořjé    |
| 3. Wednesday | Mikářjé  |
| 4. Thursday  | Zhwéjé   |
| 5. Friday    | Véndařjé |
| 6. Saturday  | Samjé    |
| 7. Sunday    | Jimásh   |

Months of the year:

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. January   | Zhářvyé  |
| 2. February  | Fevřéyé  |
| 3. March     | Már      |
| 4. April     | Avřé     |
| 5. May       | Mé       |
| 6. June      | Jweañ    |
| 7. July      | Jouyet   |
| 8. August    | Áhou     |
| 9. September | Septámbř |
| 10. October  | Octóbř   |
| 11. November | Novámbř  |
| 12. December | Disámbř  |

### Lesson 3 - Vocabulary

1. Mass	la mess
2. Dress up	oshétá
3. Right (way)	kwayeshk
4. We dance	néminán
5. To night	ósweí
6. Everything/body, all	kakéyaw
7. That right?	Aeñ? chéñ
8. Always	takine
9. Month	mowáñ
10. Soon	wépatch
11. In	dañ
12. Starts	máchipahin
13. Of/and	pi
14. Sound scary	shekitákoshew
15. To day	anoch
16. For/to	chi
17. Pick (berries)	máwishók

### Seasons:

1. Winter	Ivayí / Pipon
2. Spring	Li Přeñtáñ / Shékwan
3. Summer	L'ité / Népin
4. Fall	L'automn / Takwákan

### Our door conditions:

1. It's raining	kimiwan
2. The weather is bad	néshkátan / machi kэшikaw
3. It's cold	kishinaw
4. It's chilly	takáyáw
5. It's snowing	mishpon
6. Thunder	li tonneur
7. Northern lights	lé chéráñ
8. It's hot (weather)	kishitew
9. It's a nice day	méyoukэшikaw
10. Hail	la grél
11. It's cloudy	ikwáshkwan
12. Mild weather	ápáwáw

### Lesson 3 - Conversation

1. She/he is going to mass on Sunday.  
Wé itotew la mess a Jimásh.
2. Dress warm its cold out side.  
keshóho kishinaw dahour.
3. We are going dancing on Saturday night.  
Niwé ndo néminán Samjé osweí.
4. Everything melts in spring.  
Kakéyaw kekwiw tikitew dañ li Přeñtáñ/Shékwáki.
5. Did you see the Northern lights on Friday night?  
Kiké wápaten chéñ lé chéráñ Vanderjé osweí?
6. It is always cold in the months of January and February.  
Takine kishinaw dañ lé mowád Zháñvyé pi Fevriyé.
7. It will be summer soon and it will get hot.  
Wépach wé Népin ekwa ta kizhitew.
8. Fall begins in the month of September.  
L'automn máchipáhin dañ li mowád Septámbí.
9. Thunder sounds scary in summer.  
Shekitákoshew li tonneur dañ l'té / népik.
10. It's a nice day to day for picking berries.  
Méyókeshikáw anoch chi máwéshuk.

### Lesson 3 - Fill in the blanks

1. Niwé ndo néminán \_\_\_\_\_ óswer.  
Saturday
2. Nitá kishinaw dañ lé mowád \_\_\_\_\_ pi \_\_\_\_\_.  
December February
3. Keshóho \_\_\_\_\_ dahour.  
its cold
4. Wépach wé \_\_\_\_\_ ekwa ta kishitew.  
summer
5. Shekitákoshew li tonneur dañ \_\_\_\_\_.  
summer
6. Wé itotew la mess \_\_\_\_\_.  
Sunday
7. Kiké wápaten chéñ lé chéráñ \_\_\_\_\_ óswer  
Friday
8. Méyo keshikaw \_\_\_\_\_ chi máwishok.  
today
9. Kakéyaw kekwiw tikitew dañ \_\_\_\_\_.  
Spring
10. L'automn máchipáhin dañ li mowád \_\_\_\_\_.  
September

Lesson 4 - The body

1. Head	tet / óshtihwán
2. Hair	lé zhveu
3. Eyes	lé ziou
4. Nose	ochán
5. Mouth	la boush / otón
6. Teeth	lé dawn
7. Neck	li kó
8. Shoulder	li nipol
9. Chest	áshkikan (my chest) náshkikan
10. Stomach	váñwtr / wátaiy
11. Tongue	láng
12. Legs	lé shánb / oshkáta
13. Knee	aen zhinó
14. Heel	li talon
15. Foot	aen pé / ozhit
16. Toes	zarítey
17. Arm	li braw
18. Back	opishkwan / li dó

Lesson 4 - Vocabulary

1. Pochishkam	He/she wears it
2. Oshtkwánik	on his/her head
3. Wéshakeyitam	he/she is sore
4. Kitayan	you have
5. Ákoshkatew	she/he has a sore stomach/stomach ache
6. Ápishichánew	she/he has a small nose
7. Káshéya	wipe
8. Kitón	your mouth
9. Wápitáhin	show me
10. Wéshakeyitam	she/he has a sore
11. Máka	what about, but, then
12. Ákwatin	frozen
13. Ákwatinéwa	his/her (feet, hands etc.) are frozen
14. Ayáw	has
15. Mitoni	thoroughly
16. Nanawachéhik ni	tease, he/she is teasing me
17. Opishkwanák	on his/her back

#### Lesson 4 - Michif Conversation

1. He wears his hat on his head.  
Pochishkam soñ bonne oshtikwanik/sá sa tet
2. She has sore teeth.  
Wéshakeyitam sé dawn.
3. You have big feet.  
Li gró pé kitayán / kimákizhitán
4. She/he is sick to her stomach.  
Ákóshkátew/wéshakeyitam sa fántr,
5. She/he has a small nose.  
Apisháshiniyiw soñ né /apishishichánew.
6. Wipe your mouth.  
Káshéya ki tón / ta bosh.
7. Show me your tongue.  
Wápitahin ta láng.
8. She/he has sore knees and legs.  
Wéshakeyitam sé shnó pi sé shánb.
9. What about his heels and feet?  
Sé talóñ pi sé pé maka?
10. They look fine, but his toes froze.  
Noya nandaw ishinákwanéyiwa, sé zartey maka ki ákwatinéwa.
11. She/he has a sore back.  
Wéshakeyitam opishkwan / sóñ dó.
12. She/he has brown eyes.  
Lé zeu bfun ayáw.
13. Her hair flows down her back.  
Mitoni opishwanák sé zhveu ishkozyiwa.

#### Lesson 4 - Fill in the blanks

1. Lé zeu \_\_\_\_\_ ayáw  
brown
2. Noya nandaw ishinákonéwa, \_\_\_\_\_ maka ki ákwatinéwa.  
His toes
3. Wéshákeyitam \_\_\_\_\_ pi sé \_\_\_\_\_  
knee legs
4. Mitoni opishkonák \_\_\_\_\_ ishkozyiwa.  
Her hair
5. Wápitahin \_\_\_\_\_  
Your tongue
6. Wéshákeyitam \_\_\_\_\_ (ákoshkátew)  
his/her stomach
7. Pochishkam \_\_\_\_\_ oshtikwánik (sa tet)  
his hat
8. Káshéya \_\_\_\_\_  
Your mouth
9. Wéshakeyitam \_\_\_\_\_  
His teeth
10. Apisháshinéyiw \_\_\_\_\_ (apishichánew)  
his/her nose
11. \_\_\_\_\_ kitayán  
big feet
12. Sé \_\_\_\_\_ pi \_\_\_\_\_ maka.  
Heels feet
13. Wéshakeyitam \_\_\_\_\_  
His back

Lesson 5 - Numbers and Money

1. One	Aeñ / peyak
2. Two	Deu / nésho
3. Three	Trwá / nishto
4. Four	kátf / neyo
5. Five	Saeñk / niyánan
6. Six	Sis
7. Seven	Set
8. Eight	wit
9. Nine	naef
10. Ten	Jis
11. Eleven	óñz
12. Twelve	dóz
13. Thirteen	tráy
14. Fourteen	katořz
15. Fifteen	kaeñz
16. Sixteen	saeñz
17. Seventeen	jis set
18. Eighteen	jis wit
19. Nineteen	jis naef
20. Twenty	vaeñ
21. Thirty	tráñt
22. Forty	kařánt
23. Fifty	saeñkánt
24. Sixty	swesáñt
25. Seventy	swesáñty jis
26. Eighty	katávaeñ
27. Ninety	katávaen jis
28. Hundred	sáñ

Money\_ Larjáñh \_ Shóniyaw.

1. One cent	aen sen
2. Five cents	saeñ só
3. Ten cents	jis só
4. One dollar	aen piyasaeñ doller
5. Ten dollars	ji piyas
6. Twenty dollars	vaeñ piyas
7. Fifty dollars	saeñkant piyas
8. One hundred dollars	sáñ piyas

Lesson 5 - Vocabulary

1. Lots	misháhi
2. Lend	awéyin
3. Only	pihko
4. Week	simen
5. Costs	itahkitew
6. Dollar	piyas
7. Hooded parks	kahpishóñ
8. The cow	en vásh
9. A chicken	asen pol
10. My aunt	ma tánt
11. My uncle	moñ ók
12. The children	Lé Záñfañ
13. Years old	itapipónew



*Lesson 5 - Conversation*

1. The government has lots of money.  
Li goveřmáñ mishtáhi lařzháñ ayáwew.
2. Lend me ten dollars.  
Ayawéyin ji piyas.
3. I only have five dollars.  
Yaenk saen piyas nda yáwaw.
4. He gave me seven fish.  
Set lé pwásoñ nkémiyhik.
5. There were twelve of them.  
Dóz ké itázhwak.
6. It cost only one dollar.  
Yaenk aeñ piyas ké itakitew.
7. My parka cost one hundred dollars.  
Moñ capishoñ sáñ piyas ké itakitew.
8. My grandmother has two cows, four pigs and twenty chickens.  
Nókom deu vásh, kátr kwashóñ pi vaeñ lé pol ayáwew.
9. My aunt Marie and uncle Charles have eight children.  
Ma táñt Maré pi moñ nók Shál wit lé záñfáñ ayáwewak.
10. My grandfather is eighty years old.  
Ni moshóm katřavaen zañ itapipónew.

*Lesson 5 - Fill in the blanks*

1. Moñ kapishoñ \_\_\_\_\_ ké itakitew.  
Hundred dollars
2. \_\_\_\_\_ piko itakitew.  
One dollar
3. Ayáwéyin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ten dollars
4. Nké mihik \_\_\_\_\_ lé pwásoñ  
Seven
5. Li govarnimáñ mishtáhi \_\_\_\_\_ ayawew.  
Money
6. Ma tánt Maré pi moñ nók Shál \_\_\_\_\_ lé záñfáñ ayáwewak  
Eight
7. Ni moshóm \_\_\_\_\_ itapipónew.  
Eighty years
8. \_\_\_\_\_ ké itáshiwak  
Twelve
9. Nókom \_\_\_\_\_ lé vásh \_\_\_\_\_ kwashóñ pi \_\_\_\_\_ lé pol ayáwew.  
Two three twenty
10. \_\_\_\_\_ piyas piko ndayáwaw.  
Five

Lesson 6 - Clothing

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A shirt   | en shmézh          |
| 2. Scar      | fkrimon            |
| 3. Gloves    | lé gáwñi           |
| 4. Moccasin  | slé soyémo         |
| 5. A coat    | aen kapó           |
| 6. Hooded    | parksaen kapishóñi |
| 7. Sashes    | aenchiur fleshey   |
| 8. Shoes     | lé sóyé            |
| 9. Socks     | lé báw             |
| 10. Pants    | en kilot           |
| 11. Belts    | aeñchiur           |
| 12. Moccasin | rubberslé klak     |
| 13. Dress    | en róob            |
| 14. Slip     | (garment)en zhiup  |
| 15. Long     | underwearkansóñi   |

Lesson 6 - Match the words

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Shoes          | wéchewákano       |
| 2. Match          | lé soyémo         |
| 3. Dress          | saeñchiur         |
| 4. Outside        | kishinaw          |
| 5. Have to/should | aeñ kapishoñi     |
| 6. Shirt          | en kilot          |
| 7. See through    | saeñchiur fleshey |
| 8. Long underwear | lé báw            |
| 9. Belt           | lé gawn           |
| 10. Its cold      | en krimon         |
| 11. Moccasins     | lé soyé           |
| 12. Gloves        | en shmézh         |
| 13. Wear it       | aeñ kapó          |
| 14. Slip          | sháponákon        |
| 15. Pants         | en róob           |
| 16. Hooded parka  | dahour            |
| 17. Scarf         | kansoñi           |
| 18. Sox           | en zhiup          |
| 19. Sash          | saprañ/pihko      |
| 20. Coat          | pochishka         |

### *Lesson 6 - New words from conversation*

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mitoni              | really              |
| 2. Ki takakishken      | fits you well       |
| 3. Ké ozhitaw          | she made            |
| 4. Pochishka           | wear it             |
| 5. Kishinaw            | its cold            |
| 6. Dahó                | outside             |
| 7. Pochishkam          | he/she wears it     |
| 8. Chi pochishkamán    | I have to wear it   |
| 9. Pochishkawew        | he/she wears it     |
| 10. Piko               | have to/should      |
| 11. Chi pochishkaman   | you have to wear it |
| 12. Wéchewákano        | match               |
| 13. Eyishi nákwak      | looks like          |
| 14. Nashpich miyaushin | its very nice       |
| 15. Shaponákwan        | see through         |

### *Lesson 6 - Conversation*

1. Mitoni ki takakshken ta shmézh.  
You really fit your shirt well.
2. Ni mamá ki ozhitaw moñ saenchiur fleshy.  
My mother made my Metis sash.
3. Pochishka toñ kapishóñ kishinaw dahó.  
Wear your parka it's cold outside.
4. Aen saenchiur pochishkam.  
He wears a belt.
5. Piko chi pochishkaman té soyémo dañ té klak.  
You have to wear your moccasins in your moccasin rubbers.
6. Toñ kapó, té gáwn, pi tóñ křimon wéchewákano.  
Your coat, gloves and scarf match,
7. Tanishi ta róbyishi nákwak?  
What does your dress look like?
8. Náshpich méyaushin maka sháponákwan.  
It's very nice but it's see-through.
9. Ma zhiup piko chi pochishkaman  
I have to wear my slip.
10. Aen kansóñ blán kikishawew.  
He wears white underwear.

*Lesson 6 - Fill in the blanks*

1. Mitoni ki takakishken \_\_\_\_\_  
shirt
2. Ni máma ké \_\_\_\_\_ ma saenchiur fleshy.  
made
3. Pochishka toñ \_\_\_\_\_ kishinaw dahor.  
hooded parka
4. Aen saenchiur \_\_\_\_\_  
put on
5. Piko chi pochishkaman \_\_\_\_\_ dañ té \_\_\_\_\_  
moccasins moccasin rubbers
6. Toñ \_\_\_\_\_ ,té \_\_\_\_\_ pi \_\_\_\_\_ wéchwákono.  
coat gloves scarf
7. Tánishi \_\_\_\_\_ eyishi nákwak?  
your dress
8. Nashpich miyoshin maka \_\_\_\_\_  
its see through
9. Ma \_\_\_\_\_ piko chi pochishkaman.  
slip
10. Aen \_\_\_\_\_ blawñ pochishkawew.  
underwear

Lesson 7 - What Where When Who Why

WHAT KEKWIY

1. What is this?  
Kekwiya oma?
2. What is that?  
Kekwiya ánima?
3. What is that over there?  
Kekwiya nema?
4. What are these?  
Kekwiya oñhi?
5. What are you doing?  
Kekwiya azhitáyan?
6. What did you eat?  
Kekwiya ka méchéyan
7. What did you drink?  
Kekwiya ka minikweyan?
8. What did you come to get?  
Kekwiya pe nátaman?

WHERE TÁNDE

1. Where are the keys?  
Tánde té klé?
2. Where are shoes?  
Tánde té sóyé?
3. Where did you go?  
Tánde ka itoteyan?
4. Where is he going?  
Tánde eyitoteyan?
5. Where are you coming from?  
Tánde pe'ototeyan?
6. Where is he/she?  
Tánéwá?

*Lesson 7 - What Where When Who Why*

WHEN      TÁNISHPÉ

1. When are you coming to visit?  
Tánishpé wé pekéwkeyan?
2. When are you (all) coming to visit?  
Tánishpé wé pekéwikeyek?
3. When I go home, I'll eat grandmas bannock.  
Ashpé kéweyáni, kokoum sa gallet nka máwaw.
4. When you go home, wash the dishes.  
Ati kéweyani, kishépekina la visel.
5. When he gets home, he'll chop wood.  
Ati kéwechi, ta'ati nikotew.
6. When you see him/her, tell him/her to call me.  
Ashpi wápamachi wétamaw chi pe kitozhit.
7. When I see him, I'll tell him.  
Ashpé wápamáki, nka wétamáwaw.
8. When he sees her, he'll kiss her.  
Ashpi wápamáchi ta ojemew.

*Lesson 7 - What Where When Who Why*

WHO      AWENA

1. Who are you?  
Awena kéya?
2. Who are they?  
Awena aniki?
3. Who told you?  
Awena káwétamáshk?
4. Who said that?  
Awena ekoshi ká'itwet?
5. Who broke it?  
Awena ká pékonak?
6. Who made it?  
Awena ká ozhitát?
7. Who loves you baby?  
Awena shákéyishk bibi?

WHY      TÁNEKI

1. Why are you crying?  
Táneki wechi mátoyan
2. Why did you get angry?  
Táneki wechi kishéwáshiyán?
3. Why did he/she give it to you?  
Táneki ka ochi méyishk?
4. Why is he/she not talking?  
Táneki eká wechi pékishkwet?
5. Why won't she wear a hat?  
Táneki eká wechi pochishkak aen bonne?

### Lesson 7 - Vocabulary

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nema           | that over there.            |
| 2. Ozhitáyan      | you doing                   |
| 3. Ká méchiyan    | you ate                     |
| 4. Nka mówaw      | I'll eat it                 |
| 5. Sa gallet      | his/her bannock             |
| 6. Kishépekina    | wash it/them                |
| 7. Nikotew        | chops wood                  |
| 8. Wétamáwákan    | tell him/her (past tense)   |
| 9. Pe kitoshit    | to call me/to speak to me   |
| 10. Nka wétamawaw | I'll tell him/her           |
| 11. Ojemew        | he/she kisses her           |
| 12. Pe ototeyan   | come from                   |
| 13. Tániwá        | where is he/she             |
| 14. Ká wétamashk  | tells you                   |
| 15. Ká ozhitát    | made it                     |
| 16. Ká méyishk    | gives you                   |
| 17. Pochishkak    | wears it                    |
| 18. kavalé        | boy/girl friend, sweetheart |
| 19. Shákéyishk    | loves you                   |
| 20. Némin         | dancing                     |

### Lesson 7 - Match the words

- |                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. what?                            | tánishpé               |
| 2. what is this?                    | Tániwá                 |
| 3. where?                           | taneki wechi mátoyan?  |
| 4. where are you going?             | Kavalé                 |
| 5. when?                            | ojemew                 |
| 6. when are you coming for a visit? | Nikotew                |
| 7. who?                             | nka méchin             |
| 8. who are you?                     | Kekwiw                 |
| 9. why?                             | nema                   |
| 10. why are you crying?             | Tánde e'itoteyan       |
| 11. girl/boy friend                 | sa gallet              |
| 12. he/she kisses him/her           | kishépekina            |
| 13. chops wood                      | tánishpi wépekiwkeyan? |
| 14. that over there                 | táneki                 |
| 15. call me/phone me                | awena kéya?            |
| 16. his/her bannak                  | kekwiw óma             |
| 17. I'll eat it                     | tánde                  |
| 18. wash it                         | awena                  |
| 19. where is she/he?                | Pe kitoshin            |

*Lesson 7 - Conversation*

1. When was the last time you saw him?  
Tánishpé ishkwach ka wapamat?
2. Tuesday night.  
Morjé oswer.
3. Where did you go on Saturday night?  
Tánde ka itoteyan samjé oswer?
4. I went dancing.  
nkédo némin.
5. Who loves you?  
Awena shákéyishk?
6. My girlfriend/boyfriend loves me.  
Moñ kavali nshákéyik.
7. What will you do when you get home?  
Kekwiw wa ozhitáyan ati kéweyani?
8. I'll wash my dishes.  
Ma visel nka kishépekinen.
9. Why are you sad?  
Táneki wechi kashkeyitaman?
10. Because I lost my Metis sash.  
Akoz nké wanitán moñ saeñchiur fleshy.

*Lesson 7 - Fill in the blanks*

1. Tánde ka itoteyan \_\_\_\_\_  
Saturday night
2. Ké ndo \_\_\_\_\_  
dance
3. \_\_\_\_\_ wé ozhitáyan ati kéweyani.  
what
4. Ma \_\_\_\_\_ ka kishépekinen  
dishes
5. Tánishpé ishkwach \_\_\_\_\_  
you saw him
6. \_\_\_\_\_ oswer  
Tuesday
7. Awena \_\_\_\_\_  
loves you
8. Moñ \_\_\_\_\_ kavalé shákéyik.  
boy/girl friend
9. \_\_\_\_\_ wechi kashkeyitáman.  
why
10. Akoz moñ \_\_\_\_\_ eké shipwetet.  
sweetheart

Lesson 8 - Animals wild and tame

1. Cows	lé vash
2. Calves	lé vó
3. Bulls	lé tóró
4. Steers	lé biu
5. Hen/chicken	en poul
6. Rooster	aen kouk
7. Chicks	lé pouley
8. A turkey hen	en dánd
9. Gobbler or turkey	en gwádánd
10. Horse	en zhwál
11. A mare	en zhomo
12. A colt	en pouleñ
13. A duck	en kanawf
14. A rabbit	en liyev
15. A squirrel	en swiss
16. Chipmunk	en swiss di baferó
17. A mink	en foutró
18. A skunk	en shikáwk
19. An elk	en bish
20. A moose	en nafiyánl
21. A fox	en fnawf
22. A wolf	en ló
23. A weasel	en blet
24. A deer	en shivriw
25. A dog	en shiyen
26. A cat	en shá / minoush / en pose

Lesson 8 - Vocabulary

1. Wékináwak	to milk
2. Pitama	but first
3. Ashiwayáwak	put them in
4. Li pawf	the pasture / fence
5. Nké áyimékok	gave me a hard time
6. Kóbeñ	how many
7. E'ayawachik	do you have
8. Kanáke wéya	at least
9. Wechishew	he/she is easy
10. Chi tetapik	to mount
11. Náshpich	very
12. pat kom	not like
13. Wékách	ever
14. Kemá/obeñ	or
15. Ki mówáwak	you're eating them
16. Hañha	yes
17. Áshkaw	sometimes
18. Kinwesh	long time
19. Chi atáwákeyan	to sell
20. Yaenk/piko	only



### Lesson 8 - Conversation

1. Are you milking the cows tonight?  
Kiwé wékináwak chéñ lé vásh aswer?
2. Yes but I'll have to find them first.  
Wé pitámá maka chi mishkawakik.
3. Did you put the bulls and the steers in the pasture?  
lé páwr?
4. Yes but they gave me a hard time.  
Wé maka nké áyiméhikok.
5. How many hens and chicks do you have?  
Kobeñ lé poul pi lé pouley e'yáwáchik?
6. I have at least twenty.  
Kanake wéya vaeñ nda yáwáwak.
7. Is your horse easy to mount?  
Wechishiw chéñ toñ shwál chi tetápi.
8. He's quite easy, not like the mare.  
Náshpich wechishiw, pat kom li zhamo.
9. Do you ever eat ducks or rabbits?  
Wékách chéñ lé kanáwr kemá lé liyev ki mówáwak?
10. Yes I did, some times I eat moose and elk meat too.  
Hañha! ashkaw ména la viyáñ di bish pi nañyal niméchin.
11. Do you stretch your mink and weasels long before you sell them?  
Kiniwesh chéñ ki shépawawak té foutró pi té blet chipwa a táwákeyan?
12. Not long about three days.  
Noya kiniwesh yaenk trwa jour.

### Lesson 8: Fill in the blanks.

1. Wechishiw chéñ toñ \_\_\_\_\_ chi tetápi?  
His toes horse
2. Náshpich \_\_\_\_\_, pat kom li zhamo.  
easy
3. Kiké ashiwáyáwak chéñ \_\_\_\_\_ pi \_\_\_\_\_ dáñ li páwr.  
the bulls steers
4. Wé maka nké \_\_\_\_\_.  
gave me hard time
5. Wékách chéñ \_\_\_\_\_ obeñ \_\_\_\_\_ ki mówáwak?  
ducks rabbits
6. Hañha, áshkaw ména la viyáñ di \_\_\_\_\_ pi \_\_\_\_\_ ni méchin.  
elk moose
7. Kiniwesh chéñ ki shépawáwak \_\_\_\_\_ pi \_\_\_\_\_ chipwá átáwakeyan  
your mink your weasels
8. Noya kiniwesh yaenk \_\_\_\_\_.  
three days
9. Kiwé wékináwak chéñ \_\_\_\_\_ aswer  
the cow
10. Wé, pitama maka \_\_\_\_\_.  
to find them
11. Kobeñ \_\_\_\_\_ pi \_\_\_\_\_ e'ayawachik?  
hens chicks
12. Kanake wéya \_\_\_\_\_ nda yáwáwak.  
twenty

Lesson 9 - Senses and colors

SENSES:

1. Seeing – sight: niwápaten – I see
2. Hearing – sound: n'peten – I hear.
3. Smelling – smell: ni meyáten – I smell.
4. Tasting – taste: nkochishpiten – I taste.
5. Touching – touch: samisen – I touch.

COLORS:

1. White blañ
2. Black nwaí
3. Red: rózh
4. Blue bleu
5. Brown bfun
6. Orange ofawnz
7. Yellow zhouñ
8. Green vayí

Lesson 9 - Vocabulary

1. He/she wore: képotchishkam
2. Dress: fob
3. Rotten: panátan
4. Something: kekwi
5. Road: le shmaeñ
6. Skunk: shikawk
7. Sugar: lí sik
8. Little girl: pchit fé
9. Eyes: lé zeux
10. Has: ayow
11. Boy: garsóñ
12. Shirt: shmézh
13. Strawberry jam: kóñfichure di fraze
14. Bread: le paeñ
15. Sister: soeur

### Lesson 9 - Conversation

1. She wore a green dress with black shoes.  
Aeñ rob vayř avik lé soyé nwayř képotchishkam.
2. I smell something rotten.  
Ni méyáten kekwiý epanáta.
3. I hear something coming up the road.  
Kekwiý mpeten epechitákwak suř li shime.
4. The skunk is black and white.  
Li shikawk nawyr pi blaň ishinaóshew.
5. He/she likes the taste of brown sugar.  
Mé oshpitam li sik bruň.
6. I see something yellow.  
Niwapaten kekwiý zhouň ayishinákwak.
7. The little girl has blue eyes.  
La p'chit fé lé zeux bleu ayow.
8. The boy is wearing a red shirt.  
Li garsó aen shmézh rózh pochishkam.
9. I taste my Grandmother's strawberry jam.  
Kochishpitan nókum sa kónfichure di frayz.
10. I like brown bread better than white bread.  
Nawatch li paen brun niméyayimow ashpétch li paen blaň.
11. My sister has an orange hat.  
Ma soeur aen boné/shapó orawnzh ayaw.
12. I touch my baby's cheek.  
Sháminen mó bebé sa zhó.

### Lesson 9 - Fill in the blanks

1. Kochishpiten nókum sa \_\_\_\_\_ di fraze.
2. La \_\_\_\_\_ lé zeux bleu ayow.
3. Li shikawk nwayř pi blaň \_\_\_\_\_.
4. En rob \_\_\_\_\_ avik lé soyé \_\_\_\_\_ képotchishkam.
5. Nawatch li paeň \_\_\_\_\_ niméyayimow \_\_\_\_\_ li paeň
6. \_\_\_\_\_ móň bebé sa zhó.
7. Niméyaten kekwiý \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Li \_\_\_\_\_ aen \_\_\_\_\_ rózh \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Ma soeur aen \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ orawnzh ayow.
10. Kekwiý mpeten \_\_\_\_\_ suř li \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ kekwiý \_\_\_\_\_ ayishinákwak.
12. Mé \_\_\_\_\_ li sik \_\_\_\_\_.

Lesson 10 - Eating utensils and food

1. a plate the plate the plates	aeñ nayet la siyet lé zasyet
2. saucer the saucer the saucers	aeñ nisop li skop lé ziskop
3. a knife the knife the knives	aeñ koutó li koutó lé koutó
4. a fork the fork the forks	en fourshet la fourshet lê fourshet
5. a spoon the spoon the spoons	en chouyer la chouyer lê chouyer
6. a bowl/cup the bowl/cup the bowls/cups	en bol la bol lê bol
7. a butcher knife the butcher knife the butcher knives	en grañ koutó li grañ koutó lé grañ koutó
FOODS	
1. Butter	li buer
2. Salt	li sel
3. Pepper	li pwayvr
4. Bread	li paeñ
5. Fried bread	lé bengn
6. Bannock	la gallet
7. Meat	la véyant
8. Potato(es)	aeñ paták, lé paták

*Lesson 10 - Vocabulary*

1. set the table	wéyashtasho
2. you will use it	kika ápachitán
3. I'll bring it	nka petán
4. around	alántór
5. can I borrow?	kitá awiyáshomitin?
6. take it	otina
7. use it	apachitá
8. to cut	késhkishut
9. I'll bring them	nka peshówáwak
10. I'm hungry	ni nótekatán
11. Our meal	nó ripá
12. or	abaeñdoñ/kemá
13. go to bed	káwishimo
14. let's go to bed	káwishimotak
15. help me	wéchéhin
16. are you hungry?	ki note katán chéñ?
17. eat	méchisho
18. I'm thirsty	ni nóte ápákwan
19. Are you thirsty?	ki nóte ápákwan?
20. drink water	minikwe di ló
21. laugh	pápi
22. run	pimipáta
23. run fast	shókepáta
24. be careful/take care	pe'atak/me'áñqwám
25. leave me alone	pónéhin
26. leave him/her alone	póné
27. read	ayámichike
28. he/she is reading	ayámichikew
29. write	oshipeya
30. he/she writes it	oshipeyam

### Lesson 10 - Conversation

1. Set the table, we'll eat my fried bread.  
Wéyashtásho, mé bengn ki ka mówánanik.
2. Will we need to use forks and knives?  
Ki ka nandáweyítánan ché lé fourshet pé lé koutó?
3. Put the chairs around the table, please.  
Ashtá lé sheyz alañtór la táb si vou plae.
4. Shall I bring the salt and pepper too?  
Nka petán ché li sel pé li pwayvr osé?
5. Can I borrow some bread and butter?  
Kitá awéyáshomitin ché li paeñ pi li buer.
6. Yes, you can take plates and saucers too.  
Wé, kitá otinen ména lé zásyet pi lé ziskop.
7. Use the butcher knife to cut the bread.  
Apachitá li grañ koutó chi késhkishut li paeñ.
8. Yes of course, shall I bring the spoons for the jam?  
Abaeñ wé, nka peshówáwak ché lé chouyer pour li kónficheur?
9. I am thirsty; can you bring tea or water for our meal?  
Ni nóte ábákwán, kitá petán ché li té abaeñdoñ di ló pour nó ripá?
10. Can we eat now? I'm hungry.  
Kitá méchishonan ché ekwa? Ni nótekatán.
11. Put the soup in a bowl.  
D'en bol ashta la soupe
12. I will eat bannock with meat and potatoes.  
La gallet n'ka mówow avik la véyant pi lé paták

