

# Consonants Pronunciation

Ten consonants are used to write Northern Michif/Cree in the Standard Roman Orthography (SRO) in combination with the michif language.

These are: w, p, t, k, c, m, n, s, w, and y

In Northern Alberta r and l are often used in regular nouns and proper nouns.

E.g. lapatâkwa (potatoes); lapalîts (cap); lîpôpôsisâ (little balls of yarn on mukluks). Etôwâr (Edward) etc.

Almost the consonants are pronounced like their English counterparts with the exception of p, t, k, and c.

P is pronounced as a sound between p and b,

T is pronounced as a sound between t and d

K is pronounced as a sound between k and hard g

C is pronounced a ts



## Examples:

**P** is unaspirated\* as the p in the word spin

I. pîyak one IV. asapâp thread

II. pîsim sun V. pâhpi laugh (imp.)

III. apoy paddle VI. nîsôsâp twelve

**T** is unaspirated\* as the t in stand

I. timîw it is deep (lake/river) IV. mîstik stick/tree

II. atim dog V. misîta feet

III. mîstatim horse VI. mîpit tooth

**K** is unaspirated\* as the k in skin

I. kîsikâw day IV. kiyâm it's alright (it doesn't matter)

II. mîskîsik eye V. mikot nose

III. kîkâc almost VI. akotâ hang it up (imp.)

**C** is pronounced like ts

I. cîpay ghost/spirit IV. ocîk fisher (fur bearing animal)

II. acimowin a story V. mîciwin food

III. cîskwa just wait VI. acimosís puppy