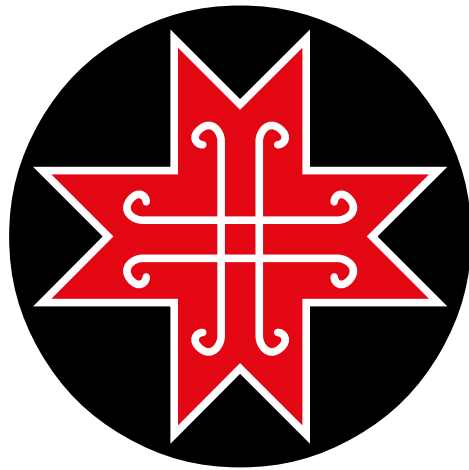


No'kmaq Village
Mi'kmaw
Language Project



Supplementary Guide

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Ke' siawi-L'nui'sultinej!
Please continue speaking Mi'kmaw!

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Introduction

Pjila'si! Welcome! Kwe'! Hello! As part of the No'kmaq Village Language Project, this document has been created to help guide new speakers through an introduction to the Mi'kmaw language. Mi'kmaw is an Algonquin language with many differences to English, including new sounds, and is based on a very different world view. Learning this language also means learning to think of the world around you in a way that is based more on action, as opposed to centring on the person speaking. It is for this reason that Mi'kmaw is considered a *verb-based* language, which this text will discuss in brief.

This document serves as a supplement to a series of videos produced by No'kmaq Village's film studio, Captive Expressions, presently available for free viewing on our YouTube channel: <https://goo.gl/YyFvtK>. Each level has its own playlist featuring ten lessons, ten short extras, and a story. There is also a Video Guide available containing direct links and descriptions. This entire collection is also incomplete in that the intention of No'kmaq Village is to continue to develop this body of work, expanding upon the topics introduced and moving towards more challenging levels of speech and writing, with the eventual goal of fluency in Mi'kmaw.

The materials in this document are the result of many hands, most of whom are listed on the acknowledgements page, but also include two language apprentices from the Bay St. George region in Newfoundland: Dean Simon, of Flat Bay, and Marcella Williams, of Stephenville. Each is on their own journey with the Mi'kmaw language, and we all may benefit from their hard work.

Finally, please keep in mind that while all attempts have been made to catch and correct errors within the text and videos, there may be need for future errata. If you are ever uncertain, please verify with another source. In light of that, we have provided a few external resources, which are listed in Appendix D. You may also wish to seek out fluent speakers, who would be in a better position to answer your questions.

Your journey begins here. Ke', siawa'sit! Please, continue!

Chapter 1 • Basic Sounds

The following pages act as a simple guide to the variations of sound you will hear in Mi'kmaw. Not all of them sound the same as you might expect in English however, and some have been marked as either uncommon or rare to Mi'kmaw.

Here are the vowels and consonants that make up the initial basic sounds. Note that the schwa (ɨ) does not have a long form. Be aware of the use of the apostrophe, which can completely change a word's meaning. Finally, in the consonants, notice how some change sound when there are two of the same adjacent.

Short Vowels

A E I O U ɨ

A sounds like the A in AMEN.

E sounds like the E in BED.

I sounds like the EE as in BEET.

O sounds like the O in ALSO.

U sounds like OU as in YOU.

ɨ sounds like UH as in HUH.

Long Vowels

A' E' I' O' U'

These long vowels sound the same as the short version, but are extended. Where A sounds like AH, A' sounds like AHH. And where E sounds like EH, E' sounds like EHH.

Consonants

P T K J L M N Q S W Y

P sounds like B as in BALL.

T sounds like D as in DOG.

K sounds like G as in GO.

J sounds like J as in JOG.

PP sounds like P as in PUT.

TT sounds like T as in TOY.

KK sounds like K as in KICK.

JJ sounds like CH as in CHURCH.

L sounds like L as in LIKE.

N sounds like N as in NEW.

S sounds like S as in SIT.

Y sounds like Y as in YES

M sounds like M as in ME.

Q sounds like HK as in the ACH in BACH.

W sounds like W as in WILL.

Try this to help remember: **Peter Took Karate, Just Like Mary, Never Quit School Will You**

Tip! Check out *Appendix A • Sound Combinations* to practice all the variations you may hear in Mi'kmaw.

Command Verbs

Try some of these simple words in combination with the command verbs below. Some contain exceptions to the rules in this chapter. Keep reading to learn more about these variations.

ke	please	pe!	shh!
e'e	yes	moho	no
jiptuk	maybe	mukk	don't
aq	and	kisna	or
nike'	now	ansma-nike'	right now

piskwa'	come in	lie	go
juku'e	come here	tu'e	get out
apaja'si	come back here	jikla'si	go away
minja'si	get up	maja'si	leave
jukwa'ten	bring it	eliey	I'm going
iknmu	give it to him/her	ika'tu	put that down
mukk-sama'tu	don't touch	jikleke	throw it away
tepiaq	that's enough	asma'si	going too far
ika'li	leave me alone	ika'la	let me go
leke	throw it	jimsin	catch it
pa'si	sit down	qama'si	stand up
jena'si	calm down	minaqa'si	hurry up
pawa'si	slow down	naqa'si	stop
ajimpa	go to bed	waqma'tukrum	go clean your room
naji-kina'masi	go study	mijisi	eat
tuopa'si	look outside	ankapte'n	look at it
panta'tu	open	ilta'tu	close
wasoqa'tu	turn it on	nqasua'tu	turn it off
nastaqa'tu	plug it in	mntaqa'tu	unplug it
waqma'tu	clean it	sispa'tu	wash it
nasa'tu	put it on	puntoqsi	shut up (stop talking, rude)
tetpaqa'n	you're right	mukk wi'tmu	don't mention it

Chapter 2 • Diphthongs

Diphthongs are vowel-consonant combinations where the resulting sound is different from the basic rules laid out in Chapter 1. While most of these sounds will be familiar to English speakers, please note that some do not have direct correlations in English. You therefore may wish to listen carefully to the videos, and seek out other fluent speakers to train your ear. Finally, remember the apostrophe, which lengthens the sound of a vowel.

AW sounds like the OU in OUT.
A'W sounds like the OW in COW.
AY sounds like the I in BIKE.
AI sounds like EYE.

Awti is Road.
Mia'wj is Cat.
Pu'tay is Bottle.
A'tlai is Shirt.

EW has no English equivalent.
E'W also has no English equivalent.
EY sounds like the A in BAKE.
EI sounds like the AY in DAY.

Ewle'jit means She or He is poor.
Ne'wt is One (1).
Eliey means I am going.
Welei means I am fine/well.

IW sounds like the EW in VIEW

Iapjiw is Forever.

OW sounds like the OA in OAK.

Te'sipow is Horse.

The following are examples of food-related words and phrases, which contain diphthongs. Try using them around the dinner table in everyday conversation.

Tips!

Ewey is often used at the end of food words, but you may also see *uey*. *O'q* turns something in to a holder for that thing. *Apu* to make something into a liquid or juice.

Mijipjewey	food
Miawula'kewey	lunch
Saluey	salt
Pitewey	tea
Tipu'lewey	butter
Pitew	broth
Tia'mewey	moose meat
Kulkw'sewey	bacon, ham, pork
Peltekwewey	oatmeal
Alawey	pea
Klitaw	raspberry
Sapte'kney	fork

Eksitpu'kewey	breakfast
Wula'kewey	supper
Tepi'sewey	pepper
Piteweyo'q	tea pot
Kakkinewe'l	cookie
Keltikewey	ice cream
Wa'wl	eggs
Apli'kmujewey	rabbit meat
Klumkewe'l	cereal
Alawe'l	peas
Sewlukowey	rhubarb
Wow	cooking pot

Chapter 3 • Glides

Glides are consonant-consonant combinations that sound different when the letters are together. Imagine there are small and subtle vowels in each. Pay close attention to the videos to hear some examples. The glides are organized by the ending letter: L, M or N. There are also some exceptions to these rules, which can be found on the following page.

TL

NKWATL (my feet)
Sounds like DIL

TM

TMI'KN (axe)
Sounds like DIM

TN

KWITN (canoe)
Sounds like DIN

KL

NANKL (5 inanimate things)
Sounds like GUL

KM

KM'TN (mountain)
Sounds like GUM

KN

KNA'JIJ (sesame seeds *or* nit)
Sounds like GIN

JL

WUJJL (his/her father)
Sounds like JIL

QM

NO'QM (cough)
Sounds like HUM

QN

KA'QN (door)
Sounds like hun

ML

MLAKEJ (milk)
Sounds like MUL

MN

MN'TU (devil *or* spirit)
Sounds like MIN

NL

SU'NL (cranberries)
Sounds like NIL

NM

JI'NM (man)
Sounds like NIM

WL

WLA (this thing)
Sounds like WUL

SL

WKWISL (his/her son)
Sounds like SIL

SN

JU'SN (wind)
Sounds like SIN

PL

PLAMU (salmon)
Sounds like BUL

PN

WAPNA'KI (Eastern Confederacy)
Sounds like BIN

LN

KASKMTLNAQN (100)
Sounds like LIN

Exceptions to the Glide Rules

The following words are exceptions that fall outside of the regular rules for glides. Sometimes you will get a P, T, K, L, M, N, or W at the front of a word followed by another consonant. This letter combination will not form a glide. When this happens, the single consonant in the front takes on a different sound, as if there was an invisible schwa before the consonant. Refer to Level 1, Video 4 to hear examples. You will also hear more in Level 2, Video 1, which deals with Ownership & Possessive nouns.

Today, you will hear many younger speakers drop the first letter entirely, but this is not correct and is often mentioned by Elders and fluent speakers.

Kjikank	in town / in the city	Ksin	last winter
Ktinin	your body	Ksinuk	next winter
Lmiey	I'm going home	Lketu	mushroom
Lkwetuk	female cow	Lpa'tuj	boy
Ntlu'tewamu'k	grey (inanimate)	Ntinin	my body
Ntukwejan	my forehead	Ntun	my mouth
Mkopit	beaver	Msamu	shad (a type of fish)
Msikue'j	sparrow	Mte'skm	snake
Pkwimann	blueberries	Pkwimu	loon
Pse'sis (person)	onion	Pjila'si	welcome (to 1
Tkɨsnuk	west	Tknu	sweat
Tku'k	ocean waves	Tkaqniktuk	in the cradle
Wjaqma'taq	it's simmering	Wmusti	his/her stomach
Wjipenuk	east	Wtinin	his/her body

Chapter 4 • Animate Singular

Mi'kmaw is similar to French in that words may fall into one of two categories. Whereas French has feminine and masculine, Mi'kmaw has animate and inanimate. One thing to keep in mind however, is that it may not always be obvious to English speakers when an object is animate or inanimate. You may be able to tell depending on how the word is pluralized, but when in doubt, seek the assistance of a fluent speaker.

This chapter contains a number of animate nouns, which you can combine with other words, such as colours or verbs to begin forming simple sentences.

Animate Word List

Na'ku'set	sun	Tepknu'set	moon
Kloqoej	star	Walqwan	rainbow
Aluk	cloud		
E'pit	woman	Ji'nm	man
E'pite'ji'j	girl	Lpa'tuj	boy
Mijua'ji'j	baby	Nijan	my child
Nsis	my big brother	Nmis	my big sister
Njiknam	my little brother	Nkwe'ji'j	my little sister
Saqmaw	Chief (male)	Saqmawi'skw	Chief (female)
Kisiku	elderly man	Kisikui'skw	elderly woman
Tapatat	potato	Klitaw	raspberry
Stoqn	fir tree		
Tia'm	moose	Lentuk	deer
Weti	worm	Juji'j	bug
Qalipu	caribou	Mkopit	beaver
Te'sipow	horse	Muin	bear
Kitpu	eagle	Ples	pigeon
Katew	eel		

Animate Verbs

Here are two animate verbs using the first person singular present tense that you can practice with.

Nemi'k	I see	Nutaq	I hear
--------	-------	-------	--------

E.g,

Nemi'k kitpu.	I see an eagle.
Nutaq tia'm.	I hear a moose.

Note: Refer to Appendix B • Names & Titles for more animate words to increase your vocabulary.

Animate Colours

With this first set, there are no differences between animate and inanimate.

MEKWE'K	RED	WAPE'K	WHITE
MAQTEWE'K	BLACK	MAQTEWIMKWE'K	BURGUNDY

With this set however, the words change between animate and inanimate.

WATAPSIT	YELLOW	STOQNAMUKSIT	GREEN
TUPKWANAMUKSIT	BROWN	MUSQUNAMUKSIT	BLUE
NISQUNAMUKSIT	PURPLE	NIJINJEWAMUKSIT	PINK
NIKJAWIKNEJEWAMUKSIT	ORANGE	NTLU'TEWAMUKSIT	GREY
SULIEWEYEWAMUKSIT	SILVER	WISAWSULIEWEYEWAMUKSIT	GOLD
JIJJUAQITEWAMUKSIT	RUST	AMALAMUKSIT	MULTI-COLOUR

Using the provided word list and sample verbs, you can now add detail to your simple sentences.

E.g.,

Nemi'k stoqnamuksit juji'j.

I see a green bug.

Nutaq tupkwanamuksit tia'm.

I hear a brown moose.

More Animate Verbs

Next, try adding another verb so that the animate object you see or hear is doing something. These verbs are therefore in the third person singular present tense. Do not worry about conjugating verbs yet. That will come in later lessons. But you should note that third person singular can refer to male or female subjects.

Kaqamit
walking.
Pemkopit
running.

S/he is standing.

S/he is sitting.

Pemlika't

Pemtukwi'k

S/he is

S/he is

E.g.,

Nemi'k wape'k qaliqu pemlika't.

I see a white caribou walking.

Nutaq maqtewek muin pemtukwi'k.

I hear a black bear running.

Chapter 5 • Inanimate Singular

Now that you are familiar with animate nouns, consider the following inanimate nouns. Also, be sure to notice how most of the colours and one of the sample verbs have changed. Remember, if you are ever in doubt as to whether an object is animate or inanimate, seek out a fluent speaker.

Inanimate Word List

Sipu	river	Qospem	lake
Km'tn	mountain	Miniku	island
Wasuek	flower	Wskitqamu'k	earth
Samqwan	water	Puktew	fire
Apaqt	ocean	Mtasog	cliff
Kapsku	waterfall	Kuntew	rock
Awti	road	Ka'qn	door
Tuo'piti	window	Tu'sati	porch
Tmoqta'wi'kan	log cabin	Wenjikuom	house
Wikuom	wigwam	Kina'muo'kuom	school
Kwitn	canoe	Pleku	nail
Tmi'kn	axe	Tmi'knji'j	hatchet
Pui'kney	broom	Kmu'jl	stick
Tepaqn	tobbogan <i>or</i> car	Sapte'kney	fork

Inanimate Verbs

Nemitu	I see	Nutaq	I hear
<i>E.g.,</i>			
Nemitu sipu.	I see a river.		
Nutaq puktew.	I hear a fire.		

Inanimate Colours

With this first set, there are no differences between animate and inanimate.

MEKWE'K	RED	WAPE'K	WHITE
MAQTEWE'K	BLACK	MAQTEWIMKWE'K	BURGUNDY

With the following set however, the words change between animate and inanimate.

WATAPTEK	YELLOW	STOQNAMU'K	GREEN
TUPKWANAMU'K	BROWN	MUSQUNAMU'K	BLUE
NISQUNAMU'K	PURPLE	NIJINJEWAMU'K	PINK
NIKJAWIKNEJEWAMU'K	ORANGE	NTLU'TEWAMU'K	GREY
SULIEWEYEWAMU'K	SILVER	WISAWSULIEWEYEWAMU'K	GOLD
JJJUAQITEWAMU'K	RUST	AMALAMU'K	MULTI-COLOUR

Building on the simple sentences from the lists on the previous page, you can now add colour.

E.g.,

Nemitu sulieweyewamu'k plegu.
Nutaq watapek tepaqn.

I see a silver nail.
I hear a yellow car.

The next step is to add an action to your object. Note how *It* is used instead of *S/he* since the object is inanimate.

Inanimate Verbs & Adjectives

Kewjik
Nisiaq

It is cold.
It is falling.

Pawe'k

It is slow.

E.g.,

Nemitu kewjik musqunamu'k qospem.
Nutaq pawe'k tupkwanamu'k sipu.
Nemitu nisiaq wape'k wasuek.

I see a cold blue lake.
I hear a slow brown river.
I see a falling white flower.

Chapter 6 • Animate Pluralization

Using the word list from Chapter 4, look for the patterns using the examples below, and consider the similarities in sound, despite the variance in the rules and exceptions.

First, if a word ends in a vowel, add 'k.

Weti	worm	Weti'k	worms
Kitpu	eagle	Kitpu'k	eagles

Next, for nouns that end in a consonant, simply add a k.

Tapatat	potato	Taptatk	potatoes
---------	--------	---------	----------

If a word ends in the letter *m* however, add *uk*.

Ji'nm	man	Ji'nmuk	men
Tia'm	moose (1)	Tia'muk	moose (2+)

Another exception is if a word ends with the diphthongs *aw* or *ew*, then replace it with *aq*.

Klitaw	raspberry	Klitaq	raspberries
Katew	eel	Kataq	eels

A further set of exceptions include certain animals, such as dogs, cat, or clams. For these, add *ik*.

Sqolj	frog	Sqoljik	frogs
L'mu'j	dog	L'mu'jik	dogs
Mia'wj	cat	Mia'wjik	cats
E's	clam	E'sik	clams

For some nouns that refer to people, *jik* is used to pluralize.

Ansale'wit	angel	Ansale'witjik	angels
Malpale'wit	doctor	Malpale'witjik	doctors
Eleke'wit	king	Eleke'witjik	kings
E'pit	woman	E'pitjik	women

Now you can apply verbs, but these indicate pluralization as well, so notice how *I see* has changed.

Nemi'kik. I see them.

E.g.,
Nemi'kik klitaq. I see raspberries.

Animate Numbers

To build on your simple sentences, use the following set of numbers. Keep in mind that like most colours, numbers differ when counting animate versus inanimate objects.

Newte'jit	1
Tapu'sijik	2
Ne'sijik	3
Newijik	4
Nanijik	5
Asukom-te'sijik	6
L'ui'knek-te'sijik	7
Ukumuljin-te'sijik	8
Pesqunatek-te'sijik	9
Newtiska'q-te'sijik	10

Next, expand your simple sentences by specifying how many of an object you are talking about.

E.g.,

Nemi'kik tapu'sijik klitaq.

I see two raspberries.

Chapter 7 • Inanimate Pluralization

Using the word list from Chapter 5, look for the patterns and apply the following rules.

If an inanimate object ends in a vowel, add 'l.

Pleku	nail	Pleku'l	nails
Sipu	river	Sipu'l	rivers

If the object ends in a consonant, add an *l*.

Wasuek	flower	Wasuekl	flowers
Qospem	lake	Qospeml	lakes

If however, the word ends in *n*, add another *n*.

Tepaqn	car/toboggan	Tepaqnn	cars / toboggans
Km'tn	mountain	Km'tnn	mountains

If the object ends with the diphthong *ew*, replace it with *al*.

Kuntew	rock	Kuntal	rocks
Puktew	fire	Puktal	fires

If the object ends with the diphthong *ey*, drop the *y* and add an *l*.

Pui'kney	broom	Pui'knel	brooms
Sapte'kney	fork	Sapte'knel	forks

Now you can apply a verb to these objects, though keep in mind once again, that the verb itself has changed to indicate pluralization.

Nemituan I see <inanimate> things.

E.g.,

Nemituan kuntal. I see rocks.

On the following page, you will find the inanimate numbers from 1 to 10 to build on this simple sentence.

Inanimate Numbers

Notice how the suffix of these numbers has changed compared to the animate numbers in Chapter 6.

Newte'j	1
Tapu'kl	2
Ne'sikl	3
Newkl	4
Nankl	5
Asukom-te'sikl	6
L'ui'knek-te'sikl	7
Ukumuljin-te'sikl	8
Pesqunatek-te'sikl	9
Newtiska'q-te'sikl	10

The next step is to add these numbers to the simple sentence to be more specific.

E.g.,

Nemituan ne'sikl kuntal. I see three rocks.

This chapter concludes the material covered in Level 1, Videos 1-10. At this point, you should be familiar with the sounds of the Mi'kmaw language, have a basic vocabulary to build on, and have some comprehension of animate vs. inanimate. nouns. The next step is to build upon this by examining first, second and third person points of view, with singular, dual and plural (3+) subjects.

Remember, Mi'kmaw works by adding prefixes and suffixes to word roots, so look for patterns in the words you will encounter in the following chapter. And if you are ever uncertain, seek out a fluent speaker. To this end, the final video in the series, as well as an appendix in this text, contains other sources of information, particularly online resources.

Next up: Ownership & Possessive Nouns—Mine, Yours, His/Hers, Ours and Theirs.

Chapter 8 • Ownership & Possessive Nouns

This chapter introduces ownership and possession. To start, consider how English categorizes singular and plural for first, second and third person pronouns.

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person	
Singular	I/Me My/Mine	You Your/Yours	She Her/Hers	He Him/His
Plural (2+)	We Our/Ours	You Your/Yours	They Their/Theirs	

In Mi'kmaq, there are two major differences, resulting in more pronouns:

1. the use of two plural forms—dual, for two people, and then three or more people;
2. the use of *inclusive* versus *exclusive* language for first person plural.

	First Person		Second Person	Third Person
Singular	Ni'n		Ki'l	Nekm
Dual (2)	Kinu (inclusive)	Ninen (exclusive)	Kilew	Nekmow
Plural (3+)				

Later, you will learn more about how to apply these terms, but for now, simply compare them against the following word list to see the pattern in determining who owns the object being discussed.

Ownership in the Singular Form

Starting with singular forms, consider the following body parts and see how a simple prefix can indicate whose body part it is.

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Body	Ntinin	Ktinin	Wtinin
Head	Nunji	Kunji	Wunji
Mouth	Ntun	Ktun	Wtun
Stomach	Nmusti	Kmusti	Wmusti
Hand	Npitn	Kpitn	Wpitn
Belly-button	Nili	Kili	Wili
Heart	Nkamulamun	Kkamulamun	Wkamulamun
Teeth	Nipitl	Kipitl	Wipitl

Thus, by simply taking a word root like body (*-tinin*), you can specify “my body” by adding an *n*; use a *k* to say “your body”; or use a *w* to say “his/her body”. This pattern extends to other objects as well, as you will see in the word list on the following page.

Ownership Word List

These words all indicate singular forms of the three pronoun categories. Some show slight variations on the N/K/W rule from the previous page, like “my car” (nutepaqn), or “his/her male friend” (witapl), which also adds a suffix. As in the pluralization lessons, some differences occur due to the starting letter, and eventually, as your ear becomes more familiar with the sound of Mi'kmaw, these variations will make greater sense.

In the case of the third person however, the *l* on the end is there to indicate that you are speaking about *another person* entirely who is connected to him or her. This is sometimes referred to as the *fourth person*. Once again, this pattern shows a shift in thinking between English speakers and Mi'kmaw speakers.

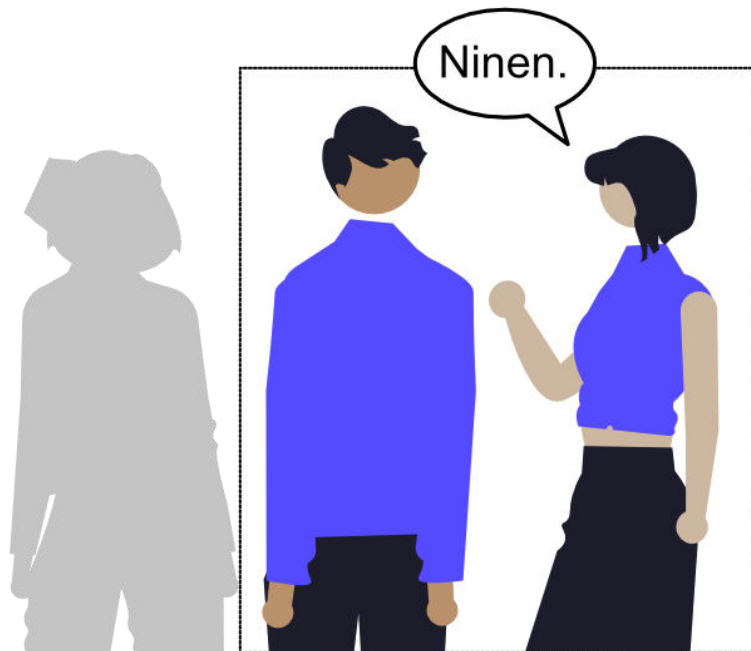
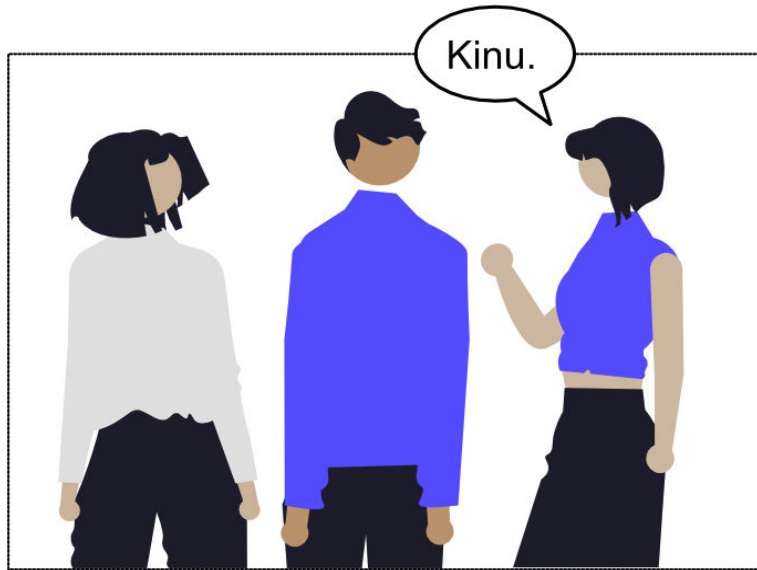
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Food	Nilu My food	Kilu Your food	Wilu His/Her food
Male friend	Nitap My male friend	Kitap Your friend	Witapl His/Her male friend
Female Friend	Nitape'skw My female friend	Kitape'skw Your female friend	Witape'skw His/Her female friend
Son	Nkwis My son	Kkwis Your son	Wkwisl His/Her son
Daughter	Ntus My daughter	Ktus Your daughter	Wtusl His/Her daughter
Father	Nujj My father	Kujj Your father	Wujjl His/her father
Mother	Nkij My mother	Kkij Your mother	Wkijl His/Her mother
House	Ni'k My house	Ki'k Your house	Wi'k His/Her house
At ... house	Nikuaq At my house	Kikuaq At your house	Wikuaq At his/Her house
Hat	Nta'kwesn My hat	Kta'kwesn Your hat	Wta'kwesn His/Her hat
Clothes	Nutapsun My clothes	Kutapsun Your clothes	Wutapsun His/Her clothes
Car/Toboggan	Nutepaqn My car	Kutepaqn Your car	Wutepaqn His/Her car

Finally, there are words that do not follow the standard N/K/W ownership rules, such as *wa'qi* (skin), which keeps the same form regardless of the subject of the sentence. When in doubt, seek out a fluent speaker.

Note! Refer to *Appendix B • Names & Titles* for more words to build up your ownership vocabulary.

Inclusive vs. Exclusive

While in English, we may or may not include the person or people being spoken to, in Mi'kmaw, one can be more specific through the use of *kinu* and *ninen*, and related prefixes and suffixes. For a better understanding of the concept, compare these two illustrations:



The first illustration on the previous page uses *kinu*, the inclusive form of *we*. This is used to indicate two or more people and *includes* the person being spoken to. The second illustration uses *ninen*, which is also for two or more people, but *excludes* the person being spoken to.

Chapter 9 • Verb Conjugation

“The Mi'kmaw language is verb based. The development of the language does not revolve around the object, as in English, but rather, centres on the action being discussed.”

Source: *Mi'kmaw Language, Spirituality & Medicine – Mi'kmaw – Tlo'ti*
<https://www.cbu.ca/indigenous-affairs/unamaki-college/mikmaq-resource-centre/mikmaq-resource-guide/mikmaw-language-spirituality-medicine-mikmaw-tloti/>
 (Last accessed: May 25, 2017)

Since Mi'kmaw is a verb based language, conjugation can seem very complex. The following pages begin to explore this rich topic by examining some *i verbs*. That is, action words that end in the letter *i*, such as *mijisi*, meaning *to eat*. This builds upon the ownership and possession material in the previous chapter, and with that in mind, consider the following chart, which describes the suffixes to be applied to a verb when speaking in the present tense. Moving across, we have the number of subjects, which may be singular, dual (2 people), or plural (3+). From top to bottom, we have first, second and third person.

Present Tense

	Singular (1)	Dual (2)	Plural (3+)
First Person	I I am	I'KW We are (incl.)	ULTI'KW We are (incl.)
		IEK We are (excl.)	ULTIEK We are (excl.)
Second Person	IN You are	IOQ You are	ULTIOQ You are
Third Person	IT S/he is	IJIK They are	ULTIJK They are

Next, let's take a word root and add it into the table. As in Videos 8 and 9 of Level 2, we will use *epps*, which means *hot*, as in *I am hot*. Remember however, that *epps* is a word root but not a word in itself. By adding one of the suffixes above, it becomes complete.

	Singular (1)	Dual (2)	Plural (3+)
First Person	EPPSI I am hot	EPPSI'KW We are hot (incl.)	EPPSULTI'KW We are hot (incl.)
		EPPSIEK We are hot (excl.)	EPPSULTIEK We are hot (excl.)
Second Person	EPPSIN You are hot	EPPSIOQ You are hot	EPPSULTIOQ You are hot
Third Person	EPPSIT S/he is hot	EPPSIJK They are hot	EPPSULTIJK They are hot

Past Tense

Switching to the past tense in Mi'kmaw adds even more possibilities to conjugation when speaking about two or more people. Specifically, one can indicate an event that happened recently as opposed to a more distant past with just a slight variation in emphasis in the same way that there are short and long vowels.

Examine this chart and then look at the example below for a further explanation.

	Singular (1)	Dual (2)	Plural (3+)
First Person	IAP I was	I'KĪP We were (incl.)	ULTI'KĪP We were (incl.)
		IEKĪP We were (excl.)	ULTIEKĪP We were (excl.)
Second Person	I'TĪP You were	IOQĪP You were	ULTIOQĪP You were
Third Person	IP S/he was	IPNI'K They were	ULTIIPNI'K They were
		IPNIK They were recently	ULTIPNIK They were recently

Now we can apply the same word root (*epps*) to this chart to talk about being hot in the past tense.

	Singular (1)	Dual (2)	Plural (3+)
First Person	EPPSIAP I was hot	EPPSI'KĪP We were hot (incl.)	EPPSULTI'KĪP We were hot (incl.)
		EPPSIEKĪP We were hot (excl.)	EPPSULTIEKĪP We were hot (excl.)
Second Person	EPPSI'TĪP You were hot	EPPSIOQĪP You were hot	EPPSULTIOQĪP You were hot
Third Person	EPPSIP S/he was hot	EPPSIPNI'K They were hot	EPPSULTIIPNI'K They were hot
		EPPSIPNIK They were recently hot	EPPSULTIPNIK They were recently hot

Notice how an apostrophe is used to inform the listener that the subject(s) were hot versus were *recently* hot. To hear examples of the difference in sound, refer to Video 9 in Level 2.

Future Tense

Here is the chart for the future tense suffixes, followed by the application of the *epps* word root.

	Singular (1)	Dual (2)	Plural (3+)
First Person	ITES I will be	ITESNU We will be (incl.)	ULTITESNU We will be (incl.)
		ITESNEN We will be (excl.)	ULTITESNEN We will be (excl.)
Second Person	ITISK You will be	IOQSIP You will be	ULTIOQSIP You will be
Third Person	ITOW S/he will be	ITAQ They will be	ULTITAQ They will be

	Singular (1)	Dual (2)	Plural (3+)
First Person	EPPSITES I will be hot	EPPSITESNU We will be hot (incl.)	EPPSULTITESNU We will be hot (incl.)
		EPPSITESNEN We will be hot (excl.)	EPPSULTITESNEN We will be hot (excl.)
Second Person	EPPSITISK You will be hot	EPPSIOQSIP You will be hot	EPPSULTIOQSIP You will be hot
Third Person	EPPSITOW S/he will be hot	EPPSITAQ They will be hot	EPPSULTITAQ They will be hot

Verb List

The final video in the series also looks at *i* verb conjugation, providing more examples for you to listen to and practice with. And while not all *i* verbs you will encounter will work with these charts, below are some that will. Remember, like *epps*, these are word roots, and not complete until you add a suffix. The reason we call them *i verbs* is because the first suffix we use is *i*, for the first person singular. Finally, some may not seem like verbs, like *pitoqs*, which means *tall*, but it is because *pitoqsi* means *I am tall* that they are verbs.

Mijis	eating	Jipas	afraid	We'kwata's	scared
Atkitem	crying	Kiwals	spooked	Welta's	happy
Ki'kals	sulking	Pitoqs	tall	Toqaqji'j	short
Welams	conceited	Kaqam	standing	Pemkop	sitting
Ketuks	sleepy	Wetnu'kwals	trying	Attikna's	trying hard
Ewle'j	poor	Welap	have good eyes	Ewlap	have bad eyes
Kesikawa's	fast	Pawa's	slow	Tekism	swimming
Kewj	cold	Kelj	frozen	Awanta's	forget
L'nui's	speak Mi'kmaw	Aklasie'wi's	speak English	Wenjui's	speak French

Questions & Answers

One final note on the examples from this chapter that can also be applied to many of the other examples you have encountered: turning a statement into a question is often as simple as changing your intonation. Consider the following.

E.g.,

Epsi.	I am hot.	Epsi?	Am I hot?
Epsin.	You are hot.	Epsin?	Are you hot?
Epsit.	S/he is hot.	Epsit?	Is s/he hot?

The same goes for past and future tenses as well.

E.g.,

Epsites.	I will be hot.	Epsites?	Will I be hot?
Epsiap.	I was hot.	Epsiap?	Was I hot?

While you are working your way through the verb list on the previous page, try using them as both statements and questions. Then, combine them with other common words and you can begin forming basic conversations, like:

Epsit?	Were you hot?
E'e, epsi.	Yes, I was hot.

For more on basic conversation, refer to Chapter 11, and also check out Videos 2, 3 and 4 in Level 2.

Chapter 10 • Time and Space

Here are some words to add to your vocabulary that deal with the passage of time, and the environment around you. On pages 23 & 24, and in the following Chapter, you will find simple questions and answers that will allow you to build upon these terms.

Na'tami. Msit-tami.	Somewhere. Everywhere.	Mu-tami.	Nowhere.
Nike'. Kiskik. Sapo'nuk. Sepay. Tiki-sapo'nuk. Te'si-kisik. Poqoninpa'q.	Now. Today. Tomorrow. This morning. Two days from now. Every day. Starting to get dark.	Apukjik. Welo'nuk. Wlaku. Eksitpu'nuk. Tiki-wlaku. Te'sitpa'q. Kejikaw.	Soon. Tonight. Yesterday. Tomorrow morning. Two days ago. Every night. A little while ago.
Na'kwek. Piskiaq. Tepkik. Wejkwapniaq or Kisapniaq.	Day. Dusk. Night. Dawn.	Wela'kw. Aqtaqpa'q. Ittuk. Newtitpa'q.	Evening. Midnight. After midnight. All night.

Hours

Na'kusetewey.	Clock.	Ta's ajiet?	What time is it?
Ne'wt-ajiet. Si'st-ajiet. Na'n-ajiet. L'nui'knek-ajiet. Pesquatek-ajiet. Newtiska'q jel ne'wt-ajiet.	1 o'clock. 3 o'clock. 5 o'clock. 7 o'clock. 9 o'clock. 11 o'clock.	Ta'pu-ajiet. Ne'w-ajiet. Askuom-ajiet. Ukumuljin-ajiet. Newtiska'q-ajiet. Newtiska'q jel ta'pu-ajiet.	2 o'clock. 4 o'clock. 6 o'clock. 8 o'clock. 10 o'clock. 12 o'clock.

Seasons

Kesik. Ittikipun.	Winter. Winter before last.	Ksin. Ksinuk.	Last winter. Next winter.
Siwkw or Paniaq. Ittiki-sikun.	Spring. Spring before last.	Sikun. Sikunuk.	Last spring. Next spring.
Nipk. Ittiki-nipn.	Summer. Summer before last.	Nipn. Nipnuk.	Last summer. Next summer.
Toqwa'q or toqa'q. Ittiki-tqoq.	Autumn. Autumn before last.	Ittoq. Itto'nuk.	Last autumn. Next autumn.

Tepknu'setewe'l • Months/Moons

Punamujuiku's January

- Given this name because of the tommy cod that runs during this time.

Apuknajit February

- Given this name because of the winter spirit *Apuknajit*. The root word here is *Apuknapi* which means I am snow blinded. It also known as the last month before spring, and then the thawing begins.

Siwkewiku's March

- The name comes from *Siwkw* which means spring

Penatmuiku's April

- Given this name because of the birds eggs hatching during this time.

Sqoljewiku's May

- Given this name because of frog croaking time.

Nipniku's June

- Means time of summer. The root word here could be *Nipi*, *Nipi'k*, *Nipi'jk* meaning leaf and leaves. Leaf budding time.

Peskewiku's July

- Means birds' feathers shed, or shedding time.

Kisikwekewiku's August

- The time when certain foods that were gathered by the Mi'kmaq people would be ready to harvest. The root here is *Kisikwek*—it has grown. It is also a time where many Mi'kmaq people travel to Maine and other places to pick blueberries known to most as *naji-mkenasultimk*—to pick, or picking time. Another older name for the August moon is *Kisaqewiku's*, meaning month of the fledgling; root word here is *Kisaqat*, which means fledge (*e.g.*, when a bird is grown and ready to leave its nest).

Wikumkewiku's September

- Means mate calling time. The root here is *Wikum*—to call on someone.

Wikewiku's October

- Fattening time. The animals begin to fatten up before the harsh cold winter months.

Keptekewiku's November

- Frost month.

Kesikewiku's December

- The winter moon.

Days

Koqwey wula nakwek?	What day is it?	Kiskuk na...	Today is...
Amskwesewey	Monday	Ta'puewey	Tuesday
Si'stewey	Wednesday	Ne'wewey	Thursday
Kweltamultimk	Friday	Kespitek	Saturday
Ekntie'wimk	Sunday		

Compass Points

Oqwatnuk	North	Wjipenuk	East
Pekte'snuk	South	Tk'snuk	West

Weather

Remember: many of the responses can also be used as questions. *E.g., Kikpesatew* as a statement means *It's going to rain*, but as a question means *Is it going to rain?* These questions and answers will come in handy in the next chapter, *Basic Conversation*.

Tali-kiskik?	What's the weather like?
Tali-kiskitew?	What's the weather going to be like?
Kikpesatew.	It's going to rain.
İpsatew.	It's going to snow.
Weli-kiskitew.	It's going to be a nice day.
Ewne'tew.	It will be foggy.
Ju'satew.	It's going to be windy.
Welieksitpuk.	It's a good morning.
Weli-kiskik.	Nice day.
Wini-kiskik.	Not a nice day.
Weli-wula'k.	Nice evening.
Wini-wula'k.	Not a nice evening.
Tepkik.	Night.
Weli-tepkik.	Good night.
Pesaq.	Snowing.
Kikpesaq or kispesaq.	Raining.
Weju'sik.	Windy.
U'n.	Fog.
Ewne'k.	Foggy.

Aluk.	Cloud.
Alukwiaq.	Clouding over.
Epptek.	Hot day.
Teke'k.	Cold day.
Teke'k tata'n.	I'll say it's cold.
Walqwan.	Rainbow.
Welaqna'ma'q.	Downpouring.
Wasoqitesk.	Lightning.
Kaqtukowik.	Thundering.
Na'ku'setewik.	Sunny.
Metu'naq.	Stormy.
Na'kuset	Sun.
Tepknu'set.	Moon.
Kloqoej.	Star.
Puktewit.	Comet.
Skite'kmujuawti	Milky Way.
Wekatesk.	Northern Lights.
Poqoninpa'q.	Starting to get dark.
Ju'sn.	Wind.
Walqupaqtek.	Mud puddle.
Apli'kmujuipsaq.	Rabbit snow (fluffy flakes).
Wassitpa'q.	Moonlit night.
Kloqoejuitpa'q.	Starry night.
Nujkima'q.	Snow melting.
Wastew.	Snow (on the ground).
Musqun.	Sky.
Kiwkw.	Earthquake.
Kejitoq pesaq.	S/he knows it's snowing.

Tip! *Pa'q* at the end of a word means it has to do with *night*.

Holidays

Mui'walujik L'nu'k

- L'nu'k are praised and honoured.

Aboriginal Day

Note: variations vary from speakers or communities since it is still a new concept.

Kujjinaq Na'kwekmuow

Kkijinaq Na'kwekmuow

Esmut Apuknajit

Mnumkwej Na'kwekm

Skite'kmujua'timk or Amikale'maq or Skite'kmujuitpa'q

Pusu'newimk

Mikwite'Imnej sma'knisk / Sma'knisk Mui'walujik

Mui'waltimk

Nipi Alasutmamk or Nuelewimk

Maltikle'wimk

Tupkwa'ntimk

Niskam Klujjiewkto't or Se'sus Klutjewto's

Keskmna'q mu Pa'kewimk

Pa'kewimk

Kale'mewimk

Pa'kaji'jewimk

Lapatko'tekemk

- On this day in Mi'kma'ki, the Grand Council meets on the Mniku Potlotek (Chapel Island), Cape Breton. Not only is this day celebrated because of Pentecost, it is also the first meeting of three held by the Sante Mawio'mi (Grand Council) to discuss issues across Mi'kma'ki.

Se't a'newimk

- Celebrated all across Mi'kma'ki usually for 5 days. Mostly celebrated on Mniku Potlotek (Chapel Island). This was also a time where Mi'kmaq gathered since time immemorial, it is also the 2nd meeting of the Sante Mawio'mi where they usually discuss which new Keptins are picked and further discuss any issues within the Mi'kmaq Nation.

Pa'tliksite'wimk

Ankukamkewei Na'kwek

Kesaltultimkewey Na'kwek

Father's Day

Mother's Day

Feeding the February moon

Groundhog Day

Halloween

New Year's

Remembrance Day

Thanksgiving

Christmas

Shrove Tuesday/Pancake Day

Ash Wednesday

Good Friday

Easter Saturday

Easter Sunday

Lent

Palm Sunday

Pentecost Sunday

Saint Anne's Day

Saint Patrick's Day

Treaty Day

Valentine's Day

Chapter 11 • Basic Conversation

Now that you have encountered nouns, verbs, colours, numbers, time and the environment, you can begin to attempt basic conversations. What follows are common phrases and sentences that you can use and combine, which have been collected into thematic sets. One thing to remember, is there is no way to say *goodbye* in Mi'kmaw.

Mu-l'nui'su.	I do not speak Mi'kmaw.
Ketu'-kina'masi l'nui'suti.	I want to learn the Mi'kmaq language.
Wetnu'kwalsi l'nui'si.	I am trying to speak Mi'kmaw.
Tal-teluen l'nuituk ...?	How do you say ... in Mi'kmaw?

Greetings & Farewells

Kwe'.	Hello.		
Pjila'si.	Welcome. (to 1 person)	Pjilita'q	Welcome. (to more than 1)
Nmu'ltes.	See you. (to 1 person)	Nmu'ltoqsiq.	See you. (to more than 1)
Nmu'ltes sapo'nuk.	See you tomorrow.	Nmu'ltesnen.	See you then.
Nmu'ltes apukjik.	See you later.	Nmu'ltes app.	See you again.
Tlewistutisun app.	I'll be talking to you again.		
Juku'etisk.	Come again.	Juku'etisk app.	Come back again.
Wela'lin.	Thank-you. (to 1 person)	Wela'lioq.	Thank-you. (to more than 1)
Wela'liek.	Thank-you. (from many to 1)		
Weliaq.	You're welcome.	Mukk-wi'tmu.	Don't mention it.
Taliaq?	What's happening?	Mu-talianuk.	Nothing is happening.
Sa'q kespi nmu'l.	It's been a while since I've seen you.		
Welta'si na nemu'l app.	I'm glad to see you again.		
Welta'si emittukwalin.	I'm glad you came to visit me.		
Welta'si na nike' pekisin.	I'm glad you came.		
Kisi nmu'ltes?	Can I see you?		
Kisi nmu'ltes welo'nuk?	Can I see you tonight?		
Kisi nmu'ltes sapo'nuk?	Can I see you tomorrow?		
Kiskajein?	Are you ready?	Suel kiskajein?	Are you almost ready?
Kiskajei.	I am ready.	Mu-kiskajei.	I am not ready.
Kiskaje'k	S/he is ready.	Mu-kiskaje'k.	S/he is not ready.
Eskma.	Wait.	Eskmali.	Wait for me.
Miamuj eliey.	I must go.	Ketu' maja'si.	I want to leave.

Getting to Know Someone

Refer to Appendix B for a refresher on pronouns, plus a list of names and titles.

Taluisin?	What is your name?	Ni'n teluisi ...	My name is ...
Taluisit?	What is her/his name?	Nekm teluisi ...	Her/his name is ...
Wen ...?	Who ...?	Wen na ...?	Who is ...?
Wula na ...	This is ...		
Me'talwulein?	How are you?	Welei.	I am well.
Katu ki'l?	What about you?	Mu-weleyu.	I am not well.
Me'tale'k?	How is s/he?	Wele'k.	S/he is well.
		Mu-wele'k.	S/he is not well.
Metalo'ltijik kikmaq?	How is your family?	Welo'ltijik.	They are well.
Me'tale'k kujj?	How is your father?	Me'tale'k kkij?	How is your mother?
Tala'teken?	What is the matter?	Tala'teket?	What's wrong with him/her?
Tleyawin?	Where are you from? (to 1 person)	Tleyawi ...	I am from ...
Tleyawit?	Where is s/he from?	Tleyawit ...	S/he is from ...
Tleyawioq?	Where are you from? (to 2+)	Tleyawi'kw ...	We are from ... (inclusive)
		Tleyawiek ...	We are from ... (exclusive)
Tleyawijik?	Where is it from?	Tleyawik ...	It is / Those are from ...
Tami-wetapekksin?	Where are your roots/ancestors from?		
Wetapekksi ...	My ancestors are from ...		
Tami-wikin?	Where do you live?	Wiki ...	I live at ... (local)

Time & Space

Refer to Chapter 10 for a more in-depth look at Time & Space, where you will also find more responses to these basic questions.

Tami-eymn?	Where are you?		
Tami elien?	Where are you going?	Ni'n eliey ...	I am going ...
Tami-wejien?	Where are you coming from?	Wejiey ...	I am coming from ...
Tami-eyk ...?	Where is ...? (animate)	Tami-etek ...?	Where is ...? (inanimate)
Nikuaq.	My house.	Kikuaq.	Your house.
Wikuaq.	His/her house.		
Ketu' l'mien?	Do you want to go home?	E'e, ketu' l'miey nike'.	Yes, I want to go home now.
Kujjewijik teluejik, "Elmie ansma-nike'."		Your parents said, "Go home right now."	

Mixed Conversation

Jukwa'l. Talamu'k?	Bring something. (<i>anim.</i>) What [flavour/colour/type]? (<i>anim.</i>)	Jukwa'tui. Talamuksit?	Bring something. (<i>inanim.</i>) What [flavour/colour/type]? (<i>inanim.</i>)
Maqatui...? Iknumui. Wsua'tu.	Can I borrow...? Give it to me. Take this.	Ne'a'tui. Iknumu'l. Na ta'wen.	Show me. Give it to him/her. That one.
A'sa ni'n. O'pla'ketey.	It's up to me. I'm doing it wrong.	A'sa kil. O'pla'keten.	It's up to you. You're doing it wrong.
Apoqnmui. Tepaskmay.	Help me. I can do it.	Kisi apoqnmuin? Telte'tm.	Can I help you? I think so.
Telues? O'plwitm.	What did s/he say? I said it wrong.	Jiksitui. Ki's teluey.	Listen to me. I already said it.
Tal'lukwen? Wen ela'tioq?	What are you doing? Who are you going with?	Tal-lukwe'sip? Ta'sikl?	What did you do? How many are there?
Mukk-awantasiw. Awanta'sianek.	Don't forget. I forgot it.	Mukk-awanta'sualu. Mikwete'l mitisk.	Don't forget me. Remember me.
Ewlen. Ewlet etuk. Mektm.	You're lying. I think s/he is lying. I don't believe you.	Mu-ewlow. Telte'tm ewlet. Mu-sespate'tmu.	Don't lie. I think s/he is lying. I don't care.
Ketu'-amalkan? Talkaqlik?	Do you want to dance? How is the atmosphere there?	Ketu'-tekisemin? Welkaqlik.	Do you want to swim? Fun atmosphere.
Wen-meske'k? Wen-weskewe'k? Wen-jipasit?	Who is sad/sorry? Who is laughing? Who is scared?	We-atkitemit? Wen-wekayik?	Who is crying? Who is mad?
Ketu' maqatuwi na suliewey. Wela'qnmin?		I want to borrow some money. Do you have lots of change?	
Siwien? Welinpan? Welimpayek. Welimpanoq. Welne'pijik.	Are you tired? How did you sleep? I had a good sleep. S/he had a good sleep. They had a good sleep.	Welimpanek? Winimpayek. Winimpanoq. Wine'pijik.	Did you have a good sleep? I had a bad sleep. S/he had a bad sleep. They had a bad sleep.
Metu'ek. Tetuji naqamasiasq <u>or</u> Natli-naqamasiasq. Koqoey kisi-kinu'tmasin kiskuk?		It's hard/difficult. It's that easy. What did you learn today?	

The Next Step

Now that you have worked your way through the chapters of this text, and the related video series, what is your next step?

There are appendices to this text, which may provide help and the occasional challenge. They include tables with all the variations of sound you will hear in Mi'kmaw—Appendix A • Sound Combinations. Then comes Appendix B, which provides list of Names & Titles for people, plus animals, birds and fish. Appendix C • Fun & Games features puzzles, fill-in-the-blanks and other assorted challenges for those who wish to test themselves. Finally, as you may have seen in the last video in the series, Appendix D • External Resources, mainly those that can be found online, including apps for your phone or tablet.

This is not the end of the No'kmaq Village Mi'kmaw Language Program either, so stay tuned for future materials in this series, which will expand upon these introductory topics.

Ke' siawi-L'nui'sultinej!
Please continue speaking Mi'kmaw!

Appendix A • Sound Combinations

2-Letter Consonant Combinations

pa pa'	pe pe'	pi pi'	po po'	pu pu'	pɪ
ta ta'	te te'	ti ti'	to to'	tu tu'	tɪ
ka ka'	ke ke'	ki ki'	ko ko'	ku ku'	kɪ
ja ja'	je je'	ji ji'	jo jo'	ju ju'	jɪ
la la'	le le'	li li'	lo lo'	lu lu'	lɪ
ma ma'	me me'	mi mi'	mo mo'	mu mu'	mɪ
na na'	ne ne'	ni ni'	no no'	nu nu'	nɪ
qa qa'	qe qe'	qi qi'	qo qo'	qu qu'	qɪ
sa sa'	se se'	si si'	so so'	su su'	sɪ
wa wa'	we we'	wi wi'	wo wo'	wu wu'	wɪ
ya ya'	ye ye'	yi yi'	yo yo'	yu yu'	yɪ

2-Letter Vowel Combinations

Note: the sounds highlighted with yellow are uncommon or rarely used, and are here simply for you to practice with and get used to the sounds possible with Mi'kmaq.

ap a'p	at a't	ak a'k	aj a'j	al a'l	am a'm	an a'n	aq a'q	as a's	aw a'w	ay a'y
ep e'p	et e't	ek e'k	ej e'j	el e'l	em e'm	en e'n	eq e'q	es e's	ew e'w	ey e'y
ip i'p	it i't	ik i'k	ij i'j	il i'l	im i'm	in i'n	iq i'q	is i's	iw i'w	iy i'y
op o'p	ot o't	ok o'k	oj o'j	ol o'l	om o'm	on o'n	oq o'q	os o's	ow o'w	oy o'y
up u'p	ut u't	uk u'k	uj u'j	ul u'l	um u'm	un u'n	uq u'q	us u's	uw u'w	uy u'y
ip i'p	it i't	ik i'k	ij i'j	il i'l	im i'm	in i'n	iq i'q	is i's	iw i'w	iy i'y

3-letter combinations

Note: the sounds highlighted with yellow are uncommon or rarely used, and are here simply for you to practice with and get used to the sounds possible with Mi'kmaq. Those highlighted with green are *diphthongs*, which are vowel-consonant combinations, and are covered in greater detail in Chapter 2 (*see page 22*), as well as the second and third videos in Level 1 of this series.

A

apa	ape	api	apo	apu	apī	apa'	ape'	api'	apo'	apu'
ata	ate	ati	ato	atu	atī	ata'	ate'	ati'	ato'	atu'
aka	ake	aki	ako	aku	akī	aka'	ake'	aki'	ako'	aku'
aja	aje	aji	ajo	aju	ajī	aja'	aje'	aji'	ajo'	aju'
ala	ale	ali	alo	alu	alī	ala'	ale'	ali'	alo'	alu'
ama	ame	ami	amo	amu	amī	ama'	ame'	ami'	amo'	amu'
ana	ane	ani	ano	anu	anī	ana'	ane'	ani'	ano'	anu'
aqa	aqe	aqi	aqo	aqu	aqī	aqa'	aqe'	aqi'	aqo'	aqu'
asa	ase	asi	aso	asu	asī	asa'	ase'	asi'	aso'	asu'
awa	awe	awi	awo	awu	awī	awa'	awe'	awi'	awo'	awu'
aya	aye	ayi	ayo	ayu	ayī	aya'	aye'	ayi'	ayo'	ayu'

E

epa	epe	epi	epo	epu	epi	epa'	epe'	epi'	epo'	epu'
eta	ete	eti	eto	etu	eti	eta'	ete'	eti'	eto'	etu'
eka	eke	eki	eko	eku	eki	eka'	eke'	eki'	eko'	eku'
eja	eje	ejj	ejo	aju	ejj	eja'	eje'	ejj'	ejo'	aju'
ela	ele	eli	elo	elu	eli	ela'	ele'	eli'	elo'	elu'
ema	eme	emi	emo	emu	emi	ema'	eme'	emi'	emo'	emu'
ena	ene	eni	eno	enu	eni	ena'	ene'	eni'	eno'	enu'
eqa	eqe	eqi	eqo	equ	eqi	eqa'	eqe'	eqi'	eqo'	equ'
esa	ese	esi	eso	esu	esi	esa'	ese'	esi'	eso'	esu'
ewa	ewe	ewi	ewo	ewu	ewi	ewa'	ewe'	ewi'	ewo'	ewu'
eya	eye	eyi	eyo	eyu	eyi	eya'	eye'	eyi'	eyo'	eyu'

I

ipa	ipe	ipi	ipo	ipu	ipɪ	ipa'	ipe'	ipi'	ipo'	ipu'
ita	ite	iti	ito	itu	itɪ	ita'	ite'	iti'	ito'	itu'
ika	ike	iki	iko	iku	ikɪ	ika'	ike'	iki'	iko'	iku'
ija	ije	iji	ijo	iju	ijɪ	ija'	ije'	iji'	ijo'	iju'
ila	ile	ili	ilo	ilu	ilɪ	ila'	ile'	ili'	ilo'	ilu'
ima	ime	imi	imo	imu	imɪ	ima'	ime'	imi'	imo'	imu'
ina	ine	ini	ino	inu	inɪ	ina'	ine'	ini'	ino'	inu'
iqa	iqe	iqi	iqo	iqu	iqɪ	iqa'	iqe'	iqi'	iqo'	iqu'
isa	ise	isi	iso	isu	isɪ	isa'	ise'	isi'	iso'	isu'
iwa	iwe	iwi	iwo	iwu	iwɪ	iwa'	iwe'	iwi'	iwo'	iwu'
iya	ye	yi	yo	yu	yɪ	ya'	ye'	yi'	yo'	yu'

O

opa	ope	opi	opo	opu	opi	opa'	ope'	opi'	opo'	opu'
ota	ote	oti	oto	otu	oti	ota'	ote'	oti'	oto'	otu'
oka	oke	oki	oko	oku	oki	oka'	oke'	oki'	iko'	oku'
oja	oje	oji	oyo	oyu	oji	oja'	oje'	oji'	oyo'	oyu'
ola	ole	oli	olo	olu	oli	ola'	ole'	oli'	olo'	olu'
oma	ome	omi	omo	omu	omi	oma'	ome'	omi'	omo'	omu'
ona	one	oni	ono	onu	oni	ona'	one'	oni'	ono'	onu'
oqa	oqe	oqi	oqo	oqu	oqi	oqa'	oqe'	oqi'	oqo'	oqu'
osa	ose	osi	oso	osu	osi	osa'	ose'	osi'	oso'	osu'
owa	owe	owi	owo	owu	owi	owa'	owe'	owi'	owo'	owu'
oya	oye	oyi	oyo	oyu	oyi	oya'	oye'	oyi'	oyo'	oyu'

U

upa	upe	upi	upo	upu	upi	upa'	upe'	upi'	upo'	upu'
uta	ute	uti	uto	utu	uti	uta'	ute'	uti'	uto'	utu'
uka	uke	uki	uko	uku	uki	uka'	uke'	uki'	uko'	uku'
uja	uje	uji	ujo	uju	uji	uja'	uje'	uji'	ujo'	uju'
ula	ule	uli	ulo	ulu	uli	ula'	ule'	uli'	ulo'	ulu'
uma	ume	umi	umo	umu	umi	uma'	ume'	umi'	umo'	umu'
una	une	uni	uno	unu	uni	una'	une'	uni'	uno'	unu'
uqa	uqe	uqi	uqo	uqu	uqi	uqa'	uqe'	uqi'	uqo'	uqu'
usa	use	usi	uso	usu	usi	usa'	use'	usi'	uso'	usu'
uwa	uwe	uwi	uwo	uwu	uwi	uwa'	uwe'	uwi'	uwo'	uwu'
uya	uye	uyi	uyo	uyu	uyi	uya'	uye'	uyi'	uyo'	uyu'

†

ipa	ipe	ipi	ipo	ipu	ipi	ipa'	ipe'	ipi'	ipo'	ipu'
ita	ite	iti	ito	itu	iti	ita'	ite'	iti'	ito'	itu'
ika	ike	iki	iko	iku	iki	ika'	ike'	iki'	iko'	iku'
ija	ije	iji	ijo	iju	iji	ija'	ije'	iji'	ijo'	iju'
ila	ile	ili	ilo	ilu	ili	ila'	ile'	ili'	ilo'	ilu'
ima	ime	imi	imo	imu	imi	ima'	ime'	imi'	imo'	imu'
ina	ine	ini	ino	inu	ini	ina'	ine'	ini'	ino'	inu'
iqua	iqe	iqi	iqo	iqu	iqi	iqua'	iqe'	iqi'	iqo'	iqu'
isa	ise	isi	iso	isu	isi	isa'	ise'	isi'	iso'	isu'
iwa	iwe	iwi	owo	iwu	iwi	iwa'	iwe'	iwi'	owo'	iwu'
iya	eye	iyi	oyo	iyu	iyi	iya'	eye'	iyi'	oyo'	iyu'

P

pap	pat	pak	paj	pal	pam	pan	paq	pas	paw	pay
pa'p	pa't	pa'k	pa'j	pa'l	pa'm	pa'n	pa'q	pa's	pa'w	pa'y
pep	pet	pek	pej	pel	pem	pen	peq	pes	pew	pey
pe'p	pe't	pe'k	pe'j	pe'l	pe'm	pe'n	pe'q	pe's	pe'w	pe'y
pip	pit	pik	pij	pil	pim	pin	piq	pis	piw	piy
pi'p	pi't	pi'k	pi'j	pi'l	pi'm	pi'n	pi'q	pi's	pi'w	pi'y
pop	pot	pok	poj	pol	pom	pon	poq	pos	pow	poy
po'p	po't	po'k	po'j	po'l	po'm	po'n	po'q	po's	po'w	po'y
pup	put	puk	puj	pul	pum	pun	puq	pus	puw	puy
pu'p	pu't	pu'k	pu'j	pu'l	pu'm	pu'n	pu'q	pu's	pu'w	pu'y
pîp	pît	pîk	pîj	pîl	pîm	pîn	pîq	pîs	pîw	pîy

T

tap	tat	tak	taj	tal	tam	tan	taq	tas	taw	tay
ta'p	ta't	ta'k	ta'j	ta'l	ta'm	ta'n	ta'q	ta's	ta'w	ta'y
tep	tet	tek	tej	tel	tem	ten	teq	tes	tew	tey
te'p	te't	te'k	te'j	te'l	te'm	te'n	te'q	te's	te'w	te'y
tip	tit	tik	tij	til	tim	tin	tiq	tis	tiw	tiy
ti'p	ti't	ti'k	ti'j	ti'l	ti'm	ti'n	ti'q	ti's	ti'w	ti'y
top	tot	tok	toj	tol	tom	ton	toq	tos	tow	toy
to'p	to't	to'k	to'j	to'l	to'm	to'n	to'q	to's	to'w	to'y
tup	tut	tuk	tuj	tul	tum	tun	tuq	tus	tuw	tuy
tu'p	tu't	tu'k	tu'j	tu'l	tu'm	tu'n	tu'q	tu's	tu'w	tu'y
tìp	tìt	tìk	tìj	tìl	tìm	tìn	tìq	tìs	tìw	tìy

K

kap	kat	kak	kaj	kal	kam	kan	kaq	kas	kaw	kay
ka'p	ka't	ka'k	ka'j	ka'l	ka'm	ka'n	ka'q	ka's	ka'w	ka'y
kep	ket	kek	kej	kel	kem	ken	keq	kes	kew	key
ke'p	ke't	ke'k	ke'j	ke'l	ke'm	ke'n	ke'q	ke's	ke'w	ke'y
kip	kit	kik	kij	kil	kim	kin	kiq	kis	kiw	kiy
ki'p	ki't	ki'k	ki'j	ki'l	ki'm	ki'n	ki'q	ki's	ki'w	ki'y
kop	kot	kok	koj	kol	kom	kon	koq	kos	kow	koy
ko'p	ko't	ko'k	ko'j	ko'l	ko'm	ko'n	ko'q	ko's	ko'w	ko'y
kup	kut	kuk	kuj	kul	kum	kun	kuq	kus	kuw	kuy
ku'p	ku't	ku'k	ku'j	ku'l	ku'm	ku'n	ku'q	ku's	ku'w	ku'y
k̇ip	k̇it	k̇ik	k̇ij	k̇il	k̇im	k̇in	k̇iq	k̇is	k̇iw	k̇iy

J

jap	jat	jak	jaj	jal	jam	jan	jaq	jas	jaw	jay
ja'p	ja't	ja'k	ja'j	ja'l	ja'm	ja'n	ja'q	ja's	ja'w	ja'y
jep	jet	jek	jej	jel	jem	jen	jeq	jes	jew	jey
je'p	je't	je'k	je'j	je'l	je'm	je'n	je'q	je's	je'w	je'y
jip	jit	jik	jij	jil	jim	jin	jiq	jis	jiw	jiy
ji'p	ji't	ji'k	ji'j	ji'l	ji'm	ji'n	ji'q	ji's	ji'w	ji'y
jop	jot	jok	joj	jol	jom	jon	joq	jos	jow	joy
jo'p	jo't	jo'k	jo'j	jo'l	jo'm	jo'n	jo'q	jo's	jo'w	jo'y
jup	jut	juk	juj	jul	jum	jun	juq	jus	juw	juy
ju'p	ju't	ju'k	ju'j	ju'l	ju'm	ju'n	ju'q	ju's	ju'w	ju'y
jɪp	jɪt	jɪk	jɪj	jɪl	jɪm	jɪn	jɪq	jɪs	jɪw	jɪy

L

lap	lat	lak	laj	lal	lam	lan	laq	las	law	lay
la'p	la't	la'k	la'j	la'l	la'm	la'n	la'q	la's	la'w	la'y
lep	let	lek	lej	lel	lem	len	leq	les	lew	ley
le'p	le't	le'k	le'j	le'l	le'm	le'n	le'q	le's	le'w	le'y
lip	lit	lik	lij	lil	lim	lin	liq	lis	liw	liy
li'p	li't	li'k	li'j	li'l	li'm	li'n	li'q	li's	li'w	li'y
lop	lot	lok	loj	lol	lom	lon	loq	los	low	loy
lo'p	lo't	lo'k	lo'j	lo'l	lo'm	lo'n	lo'q	lo's	lo'w	lo'y
lup	lut	luk	luj	lul	lum	lun	luq	lus	luw	luy
lu'p	lu't	lu'k	lu'j	lu'l	lu'm	lu'n	lu'q	lu's	lu'w	lu'y
lɪp	lɪt	lɪk	lɪj	lɪl	lɪm	lɪn	lɪq	lɪs	lɪw	lɪy

M

map	mat	mak	maj	mal	mam	man	maq	mas	maw	may
ma'p	ma't	ma'k	ma'j	ma'l	ma'm	ma'n	ma'q	ma's	ma'w	ma'y
mep	met	mek	mej	mel	mem	men	meq	mes	mew	mey
me'p	me't	me'k	me'j	me'l	me'm	me'n	me'q	me's	me'w	me'y
mip	mit	mik	mij	mil	mim	min	miq	mis	miw	miy
mi'p	mi't	mi'k	mi'j	mi'l	mi'm	mi'n	mi'q	mi's	mi'w	mi'y
mop	mot	mok	moj	mol	mom	mon	moq	mos	mow	moy
mo'p	mo't	mo'k	mo'j	mo'l	mo'm	mo'n	mo'q	mo's	mo'w	mo'y
mup	mut	muk	muj	mul	mum	mun	muq	mus	muw	muy
mu'p	mu't	mu'k	mu'j	mu'l	mu'm	mu'n	mu'q	mu's	mu'w	mu'y
mĭp	mĭt	mĭk	mĭj	mĭl	mĭm	mĭn	mĭq	mĭs	mĭw	mĭy

N

nap	nat	nak	naj	nal	nam	nan	naq	nas	naw	nay
na'p	na't	na'k	na'j	na'l	na'm	na'n	na'q	na's	na'w	na'y
nep	net	nek	nej	nel	nem	nen	neq	nes	new	ney
ne'p	ne't	ne'k	ne'j	ne'l	ne'm	ne'n	ne'q	ne's	ne'w	ne'y
nip	nit	nik	nij	nil	nim	nin	niq	nis	niw	niy
ni'p	ni't	ni'k	ni'j	ni'l	ni'm	ni'n	ni'q	ni's	ni'w	ni'y
nop	not	nok	noj	nol	nom	non	noq	nos	now	noy
no'p	no't	no'k	no'j	no'l	no'm	no'n	no'q	no's	no'w	no'y
nup	nut	nuk	nuj	nul	num	nun	nuq	nus	nuw	nuy
nu'p	nu't	nu'k	nu'j	nu'l	nu'm	nu'n	nu'q	nu's	nu'w	nu'y
nɪp	nɪt	nɪk	nɪj	nɪl	nɪm	nɪn	nɪq	nɪs	nɪw	nɪy

Q

qap	qat	qak	qaj	qal	qam	qan	qaq	qas	qaw	qay
qa'p	qa't	qa'k	qa'j	qa'l	qa'm	qa'n	qa'q	qa's	qa'w	qa'y
qep	qet	qek	qej	qel	qem	qen	qeq	qes	qew	qey
qe'p	qe't	qe'k	qe'j	qe'l	qe'm	qe'n	qe'q	qe's	qe'w	qe'y
qip	qit	qik	qij	qil	qim	qin	qiq	qis	qiw	qiy
qi'p	qi't	qi'k	qi'j	qi'l	qi'm	qi'n	qi'q	qi's	qi'w	qi'y
qop	qot	qok	qoj	qol	qom	qon	qoq	qos	qow	qoy
qo'p	qo't	qo'k	qo'j	qo'l	qo'm	qo'n	qo'q	qo's	qo'w	qo'y
qup	qut	quk	quj	qul	qum	qun	quq	qus	quw	quy
qu'p	qu't	qu'k	qu'j	qu'l	qu'm	qu'n	qu'q	qu's	qu'w	qu'y
qip	qit	qik	qij	qil	qim	qin	qiq	qis	qiw	qiy

S

sap	sat	sak	saj	sal	sam	san	saq	sas	saw	say
sa'p	sa't	sa'k	sa'j	sa'l	sa'm	sa'n	sa'q	sa's	sa'w	sa'y
sep	set	sek	sej	sel	sem	sen	seq	ses	sew	sey
se'p	se't	se'k	se'j	se'l	se'm	se'n	se'q	se's	se'w	se'y
sip	sit	sik	sij	sil	sim	sin	siq	sis	siw	siy
si'p	si't	si'k	si'j	si'l	si'm	si'n	si'q	si's	si'w	si'y
sop	sot	sok	soj	sol	som	son	soq	sos	sow	soy
so'p	so't	so'k	so'j	so'l	so'm	so'n	so'q	so's	so'w	so'y
sup	sut	suk	su _j	sul	sum	sun	suq	sus	suw	suy
su'p	su't	su'k	su'j	su'l	su'm	su'n	su'q	su's	su'w	su'y
sip	sit	sik	sij	sil	sim	sin	siq	sis	siw	siy

W

wap	wat	wak	waj	wal	wam	wan	waq	was	waw	way
wa'p	wa't	wa'k	wa'j	wa'l	wa'm	wa'n	wa'q	wa's	wa'w	wa'y
wep	wet	wek	wej	wel	wem	wen	weq	wes	wew	wey
we'p	we't	we'k	we'j	we'l	we'm	we'n	we'q	we's	we'w	we'y
wip	wit	wik	wij	wil	wim	win	wiq	wis	wiw	wiy
wi'p	wi't	wi'k	wi'j	wi'l	wi'm	wi'n	wi'q	wi's	wi'w	wi'y
wop	wot	wok	woj	wol	wom	won	woq	wos	wow	woy
wo'p	wo't	wo'k	wo'j	wo'l	wo'm	wo'n	wo'q	wo's	wo'w	wo'y
wup	wut	wuk	wuj	wul	wum	wun	wuq	wus	wuw	wuy
wu'p	wu't	wu'k	wu'j	wu'l	wu'm	wu'n	wu'q	wu's	wu'w	wu'y
wɪp	wɪt	wɪk	wɪj	wɪl	wɪm	wɪn	wɪq	wɪs	wɪw	wɪy

Y

yap	yat	yak	yaj	yal	yam	yan	yaq	yas	yaw	yay
ya'p	ya't	ya'k	ya'j	ya'l	ya'm	ya'n	ya'q	ya's	ya'w	ya'y
yep	yet	yek	yej	yel	yem	yen	yeq	yes	yew	yey
ye'p	ye't	ye'k	ye'j	ye'l	ye'm	ye'n	ye'q	ye's	ye'w	ye'y
yip	yit	yik	yij	yil	yim	yin	yi'q	yis	yi'w	yi'y
yi'p	yi't	yi'k	yi'j	yi'l	yi'm	yi'n	yi'q	yi's	yi'w	yi'y
yop	yot	yok	yoj	yol	yom	yon	yoq	yos	yow	yoy
yo'p	yo't	yo'k	yo'j	yo'l	yo'm	yo'n	yo'q	yo's	yo'w	yo'y
yup	yut	yuk	yuj	yul	yum	yun	yuq	yus	yuw	yuy
yu'p	yu't	yu'k	yu'j	yu'l	yu'm	yu'n	yu'q	yu's	yu'w	yu'y
yip	yit	yik	yij	yil	yim	yin	yiq	ysis	yiw	yiy

Appendix B • Names & Titles

Ni'n	Me <i>or</i> myself
Ki'l	You (singular)
Nekm	S/he
Ninen	We (exclusive)
Kinu	We (inclusive)
Kilew	You (plural)
Nekmow	They
E'pit	Woman
E'pijik	Women
Epite's	Young woman (teenager)
E'pite'ji'j	Little girl
E'pite'ji'jk	Little girls
Ji'nm	Man
Ji'nmuk	Men
L'pa'tus	Young man (teenager)
L'pa'tuj	Boy
L'pa'tujk	Boys
L'pa'tu'ji'j	Little boy
Kisiku	Elderly man
Kisikui'skw	Elderly woman
Mijua'ji'j	Baby
Pesaqnatkwe'j	Infant
Ji'j	Little one (a term of endearment)
Na'tuen	Someone
Mi'kmaw	Person
Mi'kmaq	People
Ni'kmaq	My family <i>or</i> my people
Ki'kmaq	Your people
Wi'kmaq	His/her people
Niskamij	My grandfather
Ta'ta	My grandfather/father (informal)
Nukumij	My grandmother
Nkijinen	My grandmother (new word)
Nujj	My father
Nkij	My mother
Kiju	Mom
Nujjewijik	My parents

Nmaqtm	My parent-in-law (same gender as speaker)
Nilmus	My parent-in-law (opp. gender as speaker)
Nukumij	My parent-in-law (usually mother-in-law)
Niskamij	My parent-in-law (usually father-in-law)
Nsukwis	My aunt
Nklamuksis	My uncle
Nmis	My big sister
Nsis	My big brother
Nkwe'ji'j	My little sister
Njiknam	My little brother
Wjiknamk	His/her little brothers
Nji'nmim	My man/husband
Nte'pitm	My woman/wife
Nl'tpa'tem	My boyfriend
Nte'pite'sm	My girlfriend
Ntus	My daughter
Nkwis	My son
Nijan	My child
Nuluks	My nephew
Nsim	My niece
No'kmaw	My cousin
Nuji'j	My grandchild
Nitape'skw	My female friend
Nitap	My male friend
Oqoti	Close friend
Nkekkunit	My godparent
Nklnikn	My godchild
Wunki'kuk	His/her parents
Ntwem	My pet
Ntwemuk	My pets
Niskam or Kisu'lkw	Creator (god)
Skite'kmuj	Spirit
Mn'tu	Devil or good spirit
Ansale'wit	Angel
Ojicate'j	Snowman or Jack Frost
Jenu	Giant
Jipijka'm	Monster
Njijaqamij	My soul /shadow
Nijkiteket	Healer
Malpale'wit	Doctor
Puoin	Medicine man
Puoini'skw	Medicine woman
Nuji-kina'muet	Teacher
Nuji-kina'muejik	Teachers

Patlia's	Priest
Saqmaw	Chief
Saqmawi'skw	Female Chief
Eleke'wit	King
Elekewi'skw	Queen
Oti	Honey <i>or</i> dear
Kinap	Powerful one
Wiklatmu'j	Little person
Ketkwi'te'w	Messenger/runner
Pustemite'w	Name calling (e.g., sookie)
Eskilalk	Raw meat eater
Eskimaqtmat	Pregnant (<i>i.e.</i> , she is waiting 9 months)
Pa'tal	Bastard
Elmaluejitk	Body snatchers
Kantaqwej	Person of colour

Women's Names

Ma'li	Mary
Mali	Marie
Pilsit	Bridget
Sanet	Janet
Aliet	Harriet
Matle'n	Madeline
Katlin	Catherine
Malklit	Margaret
Leste'l	Ester
Kalolin	Caroline
Santele's	Theresa
Pelonik	Veronica
Lo's	Rose

Men's Names

Mise'l	Michael
Sa'n	John
Pie'l	Peter
Tuma	Thomas
Nuel	Noel
Lo'li	Roddie
Kaplie'l	Gabriel
Lisa'l	Richard
Ta'pit	David
Silipay	Levi
Sulia'n	William
Pasmay	Benjamin
Plansue	Frank/Francis
Lu'pay	Rufus
Antle	Andrew

Waisisk • Animals

Wowkwis	Fox
Mia'wj	Cat
L'mu'j	Dog
Paqtism	Wolf
U'lukwej	Coyote
Kajuewj	Bobcat
Apuksikn	Lynx
Kmtney-pittalu	Mountain lion
Tia'm	Moose (singular)
Lentuk	Deer
Qalipu	Caribou
Mkopit	Beaver
Apli'kmuj	Rabbit
Matues	Porcupine
Amaljikwej	Raccoon
Putup	Whale
Wipitme'k	Killer whale
Waspu	Seal
Matto'law	Bull
Apikjilu	Skunk
Apukji'j	Mouse
Atu'tuej	Squirrel
Amalpaqmej	Chipmunk
Ki'kwesu	Muskrat
Ki'kwaju	Badger <i>or</i> wolverine
Mnumkwej	Groundhog
Wapskw	Polar bear
Jijklue'wj	Sheep
Anamaske'j	Mole
Te'plj	Goat
Te'sipow	Horse
Keskiaqasit	Husky dog <i>or</i> buffalo <i>or</i> mammoth
Muin	Bear
Mujpej	Porpoise <i>or</i> dolphin
Kiwnik	Otter
Wapus	Snow hare
Nti	My dog
U'lukwet	Animal howling
Jikimit	Growling

Fish

Nme'j	Fish
Nme'jk	Fish (plural)
Plamu	Salmon
Peju	Cod
Atoqwa'su	Trout
Siklati	Shark
Alanj	Herring
Kaspelaw	Gaspereau
Katew	Eel
Kantaliej	Flat fish
Anakwe'j	Flounder
Jakej	Lobster
Nmjinikej	Crab
Sata'siw	Shrimp
E's	Clam
Nkata'law	Mussel
Mntmu	Oyster
Tato'p <i>or</i> Wtato'p	Octopus
Sata'su	Squid
Amalamek	Mackerel
Ajoqlue'j	Perch
Ji'kaw	Bass
Kaqpesaw	Smelt
Qumqwej	Sucker fish
Wisawoqte'j	Goldfish
Kloq	Sculpin
So'qmu	Minnow
Sasap	Jellyfish
Kinisku'nej	Swordfish
Sasqale's	Scallop
Msamu	Shad
Ekwitamey.	I am fishing.
Ekwitamen?	Are you fishing?
Ekwitamet.	S/he is fishing.

Birds

Jipji'j	A bird
Sisip	Waterfowl
Kitpu	Eagle
Pipukwes	Hawk
Ku'ku'kwes	Owl
Wapi-ku'ku'kwes	Snowy owl
Ti'tikli	Horned owl
Ka'quej or ka'qakuj	Crow
Tities	Blue jay
Apji'jkmuj	Duck
Militaw	Humming bird
Ples	Pigeon
Ki'kli'kwej	Chicken
Jikijo'n	Rooster
Apitapikiejit	Turkey
Plawej	Pheasant
Kloqntiej	Sea gull
Jipjawej	Robin
Jijiwikate'j	Sand piper
Pkwimu	Loon
Sinumkw	Canada goose
Wape'w	Swan
Ni'kmawe'su	Osprey
Apo'qejit	Woodpecker
Tmkwaliknej	Crane
Istaqo'kej	Cardinal
Wisawoqsit	Fish hawk
Jiki'tki'kwej	King fisher
Msikue'j	Sparrow
Mikuna'sit	Peacock
Putali'skiej	Starling

Reptiles & Amphibians

Mte'skm	Snake
Sqolj	Frog
Aplekemu	Bullfrog
Taqtaloq	Lizard
Mikjikj	Turtle
Jipijka'm	Alligator or monster

Insects & Bugs

Juji'j	Bug
Juji'jk	Bugs
Amu	Bee
Mijipjamuej	Honey bee
Mimikej	Butterfly
Kume's	Moth
Wije's	House fly
Klumuej	Mosquito
Sa'qatiej	Dragonfly
Awo'kwejit	Spider
Awo'kwejituapi	Spider web
Weti	Worm
Pukumej	Centipede
Tetuejit	June bug
Enkejit	Inchworm
Jikiji'j	Snail <i>or</i> periwinkle
Sqmoqnej	Slug
Kinikwejit	Ant
Sismoqne'j	Small see through ant
Jipsunji'j	Black fly
Jijawe'j	Cricket
Piptoqnqwe'wj	Grasshopper
Misimisqanaw	Locust
Wa'kw	Lice
Wasoqwet	Firefly

Appendix C • Fun & Games

Command Verbs Find-a-Word

Find the words below, and then translate them to English.

J A J

J I Y D G S Z F L

E P Q B C N X I B I O K J

C C W K V E A B P O S S K M E C V

D Q V A N S I K M O I W ' K C N E P R

I Z X D Q E Y N F P M W F A A X O I D R D

Y I X A M K S Y N I I D I Q A J I M P A E

Y L B N Q A M H F X Y J U M A E E A K Y Z I Q

E C F R A ' C V R Q W I K B N W A F P J E H K

F I N L G D T G P T C J S L U I A S C P A G F K W

A L Z H L A U N R M Z U I E T M L K D N M R K Q G

B E E S L K K Q L M N K N R ' S U R Q X W V W V J

Y T H R N J U R P A C K T K V A P M L C C A K X M K D

K L E K I T T U E L W T I K Q T S M W J T Q A I P E T

K P B P S A P M U O D U J R J N J Y I C B H Z R A T R

Y A H T F I W Q T Q C B R K A R S ' E U G L U H J

J Y F V R J B X F ' B J M O P J U T ' A P S I S N

B L B M X C H I S ' A Q A N Y M E M P P I D H E U

B P I I V A E A S B U S C V T B U C D J Y O Y

E E T V N F F S R C Z S A P K J Y P M Y R Y A

F P Z L A S O O Q C R A U U T ' A T L I I

T T X U R Q C Z R Z Q M Q O X J V E P T P

E V Q O H A T C A L U I N A V H E Z K

Y M I J F ' ' P K K O ' P M A S A

V H N N S P I K S J B C O

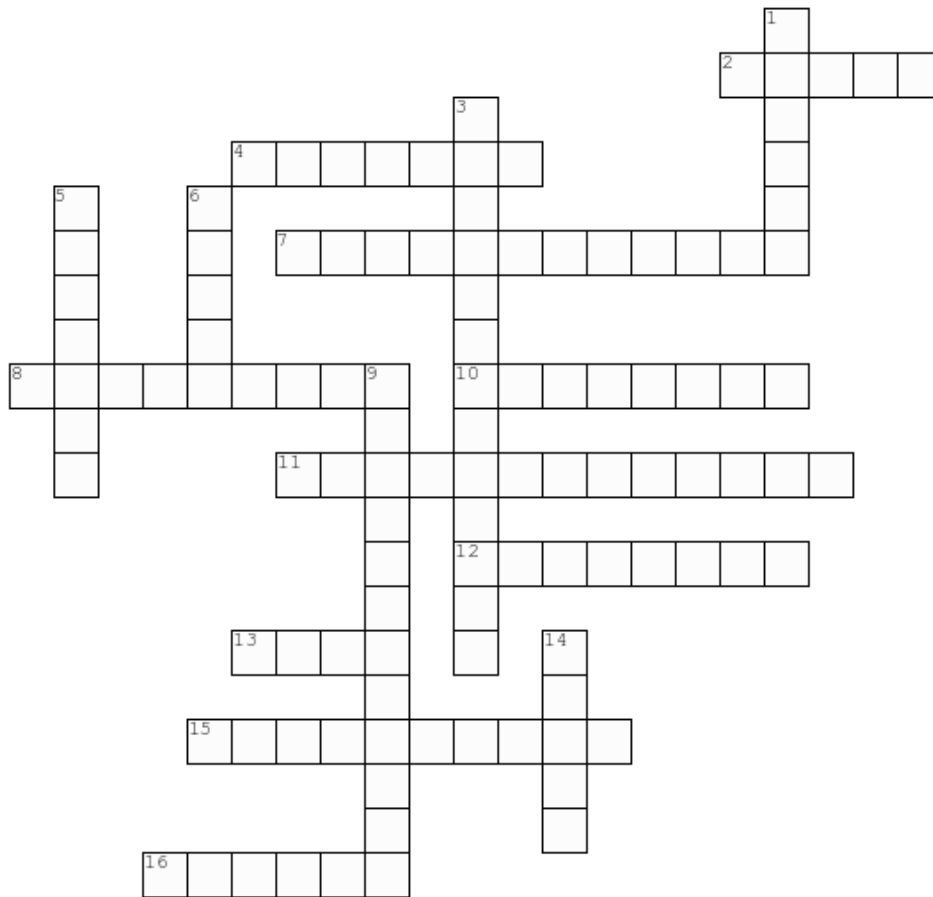
C W K I J I S Y V

Y N N

AJIMPA	APAJA'SI	ELIEY	ILTA'TU	JIPTUK
KISNA	LIE	MAJA'SI	MIJISI	MINAQA'SI
MINAQA'SI	MOQO	MUKK	NAQA'SI	NQASUA'TU
PANTA'TU	SISPA'TU	TEPIAQ	TETPAQA'N	WAQMA'TUKRUM
WI'TMU				

Crossword Puzzle

Complete the crossword below



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net [Crossword Puzzle Generator](#)

Across

- 2. yummy
- 4. you need this to make tea
- 7. what you eat if you made too much food the night before
- 8. when mom is busy you...'!...'
- 10. i made a pig of myself
- 11. most important meal of the day
- 12. when you bottle stuff you are making what?
- 13. cuts like a '...'
- 15. last meal of the day
- 16. cereal goes in a ..

Down

- 1. needed for salt beef dinner
- 3. has to be done after you eat but no one wants too
- 5. the bread is gone bad
- 6. frozen water
- 9. first question after your given tea or coffee
- 14. a fairy house

Word Match

Write the letter of the correct match next to each problem.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 01. _____ KASKMTLNAQN | A. SALMON |
| 02. _____ WAPNA'KI | B. DOOR |
| 03. _____ KWITN | C. DEVIL |
| 04. _____ TMI'KN | D. HIS/HER SON |
| 05. _____ NO'QM | E. SESAME SEEDS / NIT |
| 06. _____ JI'NM | F. THIS THING |
| 07. _____ KM'TN | G. HIS/HER FATHER |
| 08. _____ WKWISL | H. WIND |
| 09. _____ SU'NL | I. MOUNTAIN |
| 10. _____ MLAKEJ | J. COUGH |
| 11. _____ WLA | K. CANOE |
| 12. _____ JU'SN | L. AXE |
| 13. _____ WUJJL | M. 100 |
| 14. _____ KNA'JIJ | N. MY FEET |
| 15. _____ NANKL | O. MILK |
| 16. _____ MN'TU | P. MAN |
| 17. _____ PLAMU | Q. EASTERN CONFEDERACY |
| 18. _____ NKWATL | R. CRANBERRIES |
| 19. _____ KA'QN | S. 5 INANIMATE THINGS |

Fill-in-the-Blanks

Use the words in the list to complete the sentences below.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Nemi'k _____. | mijuaji'j |
| 2. Nemi'k _____. | ji'nm |
| 3. Nemi'k _____. | kloqoej |
| 4. Nemi'k _____. | e'pitejij |
| 5. Nemi'k _____. | pemtukwi'k |
| 6. Nemi'k _____. | na'kuset |
| 7. Nemi'k _____. | walqwan |
| 8. Nemi'k _____. | kaqamit |
| 9. Nemi'k _____. | wape'k |
| 10. Nemi'k _____. | e'pit |
| 11. Nemi'k _____ kloqoej. | tepknu'set |
| 12. Nemi'k _____ aluk. | lpa'tuj |
| 13. Nemi'k _____ tepknu'set. | aluk |
| 14. Nemi'k _____ na'kuset. | watapsit |
| 15. Nemi'k ji'nm _____. | pemlika't |
| 16. Nemi'k e'pit _____. | pemkopit |
| 17. Nemi'k lpa'tuj _____. | maqte'we'k |
| 18. Nemi'k e'pitejij _____. | mekwe'k |

Fill-in-the-Blanks

Use the words in the list to complete the sentences below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. Nemitu _____. | mekwe'k |
| 2. Nemitu _____. | km'tn |
| 3. Nemitu _____. | wenjikoum |
| 4. Nemitu _____. | maqte'we'k |
| 5. Nemitu _____. | watapte'k |
| 6. Nemitu _____. | qaspe'm |
| 7. Nemitu _____. | wape'k |
| 8. Nemitu _____. | tuo'piti |
| 9. Nemitu _____. | awti |
| 10. Nemitu _____. | miniku |
| 11. Nemitu _____ awti. | kwitn |
| 12. Nemitu _____ wenjikuom. | wikuom |
| 13. Nemitu _____ kwitn. | ka'qn |
| 14. Nemitu _____ ka'qn. | sipu |

Unscramble the Words

Hint: the starting letter is capitalized.

Animate

Nwete'ijt	_____
aiNknij	_____
moskuA-te'jkiis	_____
awekisNt'q-te'isjki	_____
eijiNwk	_____
aenuestkPq-et'siijk	_____
L'iu'nekk-et'sjiki	_____
jmlUikunu-te'skjii	_____
Ne'kijis	_____
uaTp'kisij	_____

Inanimate

kusoA-et'klsi	_____
Nklwe	_____
pTua'kl	_____
ulujimkUn-te'iksl	_____
aknNI	_____
teeNw'j	_____
Ne'klsi	_____
L'iu'eknk-et'sikl	_____
etnsPeukaq-te'silk	_____
kweaNsit'q-e'tslik	_____

Word Search

Find and circle the words from the list below.

V Q M
 N Z O J B Q Y K U
 W N W B L H U I Y C K Y M
 S C T G I T W M M T F J M S Z A N
 N H Y Z H L K R H V I G B V L M P B Z
 X T Q C T Q I C N U L L J E W C A E A Z B
 J M D A A Q J U G A Z I O Z Z P Y W F T V
 T D P Y G P A T H K S Q N O C T F I N Y J I B
 K U Y H S G E M Z S N N I Y J U S E J G L U N
 E V V U M S P D T A G D N U Y T R A Q H W B M Q J
 M P H Q Z A H T T U S T R K G W T B L H N N Q L G
 Y M D D Q I C J Z G K H M M I W L Y W U C D A V E
 R M B T N X C J T A F K G M E C T M L K I K N A Q B S
 E Q H W Q T V N M A S S W C M N D A M S O L H I M E P
 N S R X A O F S L K X K T L D N M T P ' X U P B F G S
 K Z U P K S X I L I L P V R W J H F E N M G G Y S
 I T D E N P K L F Q N L D C Q C S G P ' C W K N X
 Z E A T Z J Z B B A X M Q M S K I T A P S H G C M
 Y N U I G F A W N B W K S ' E P A T I N K N M
 X Q W F U B Q O K S G H B W W F G I N F X W K
 M D W L Q D L I L Y Y J I Q F P W X R A K
 D Q W E X C N W Y H B N T N A K F O D R I
 H M I H X N L N Y F P A M P I U E L F
 O Q M Z X Z D U C C P V P M A Q O
 Q Y K H F U I G L D R P S
 R L D B K I L I T
 D J Z

NILI	KILI	WILI	NITAP	KITAP
WITAPL	NITAPE'SKW	KITAPE'SKW	WITAPE'SKWL	NIKNAQ
KIKNAQ	WIKNAQ	NUTEP AQN	KUTEP AQN	WUTEP AQN

Word Match — Body Parts

Match the correct letter and number for each example.

___	1. Ntinin	A. My lips
___	2. Kipitl	B. Your mouth
___	3. Wunji	C. Her/His hand
___	4. Wpitn	D. My body
___	5. Nsi'l	E. My stomach
___	6. Nmusti	F. Your bellybutton
___	7. Wkamulamun	G. My bellybutton
___	8. Nili	H. His/Her head
___	9. Ktun	I. Your teeth
___	10. Kili	J. His/Her heart

Word Match — Animals

___	1. Tia'm	A. Owl
___	2. Kitpu	B. Moose
___	3. Mijipjamuej	C. Turkey
___	4. Muin	D. Oyster
___	5. Ku'ku'kwes	E. Bear
___	6. Mntmu	F. Honeybee
___	7. Apitapikiejit	G. Spider
___	8. Katew	H. Eagle
___	9. Awo'kwejit	I. Salmon
___	10. Plamu	J. Turtle
___	11. Qalipu	K. Eel
___	12. Mikjikj	L. Caribou

Fill-in-the-Blanks

Use the words in the list to complete the sentences below.

1. _____ ki'l?
2. Metalo'ltijik _____?
3. Me'talwule'in _____?
4. _____ musti.
5. Kesnukwik _____.
6. Kejitoq _____.
7. _____ eymn?
8. Tami _____?
9. Tami _____ wulo'nuk?
10. _____ elien?
11. Nmu'ltes _____.
12. Kwe', weltasi na _____ pekisin.

Kesnukwik	nitap	Tami	sapo'nuk
Tami	kikmaq	nike'	nipit
wejien	pesaq	Katu	elien

Word Jumble

Unscramble the word and then write in the English version.

kqKkwoiuat	_____	_____
ptpkEe	_____	_____
oasqWiktse	_____	_____
ekeT'k	_____	_____
alnqwWa	_____	_____
ipeqskaK	_____	_____
Pq eas	_____	_____
aN'ku'keewtsi	_____	_____
nU'	_____	_____
Wawste	_____	_____
uetM'anq	_____	_____
lWqenaa'm'q	_____	_____
qakAlwui	_____	_____
qaniopnoP'q	_____	_____
Ju'ns	_____	_____

Word Match – Command Verbs

Match the correct letter to the number for each example.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ___ | 1. Teluisi... | A. They spoke French. |
| ___ | 2. Akitemip. | B. I have good eyes. |
| ___ | 3. Winamuksin. | C. We will be swimming. |
| ___ | 4. Wenju'sipni'k. | D. Those two recently tried. |
| ___ | 5. Pitoqsultitaq. | E. You look good. |
| ___ | 6. Mijisultijik. | F. She will be happy. |
| ___ | 7. Welta'sitow. | G. They will be tall. |
| ___ | 8. Kewjitisk. | H. My name is... |
| ___ | 9. Wetnu'kwalsipnik. | I. She forgot. |
| ___ | 10. Welapi. | J. You will be cold. |
| ___ | 11. Awanta'si'tip. | K. He was crying. |
| ___ | 12. Tekismultitesnu | L. They are eating. |

Appendix D • External Resources

This list is not exhaustive, and is meant to provide you with a starting point beyond the materials this program offers. Another thing to keep in mind is that there are different systems used for writing Mi'kmaw. This project uses the Smith-Francis Orthography, so the first link below is provided so that you may see how it differs from other systems such as Listuguj. It is beyond the scope of this project to cover these variations in detail. If you have further questions, please seek out a fluent speaker.

1. **Mi'gmaq-Mi'kmaq Online** — mikmaqonline.org

A talking dictionary featuring over 3900 Mi'kmaw words spoken by fluent speakers. Although initiated in Listuguj, which is in the Gespe'g (Gaspé) territory of Mi'kma'ki, it offers a Voiced Pronunciation Guide with example words that explains the similarities and differences between Listuguj and Smith-Francis.

2. **First Nation Help Desk** — firstnationhelp.com

Another site with audio and video resources where you can hear fluent speakers. You can also find a talking dictionary, and download a copy of their lexicon—an alphabetical list of Mi'kmaw words, searchable when using a computer, and printable.

3. **Mi'kmaw Kina'matnewey** — kinu.ca

According to their website, they “a unified team of chiefs, staff, parents and educators who advocate on behalf of and represent the educational interests of our communities, and we protect the educational and Mi'kmaw language rights of the Mi'kmaq people.” Of particular interest are their apps for phones and tablets, available on Apple iOS and Google Android.

Finally, if you are on social networks such as Facebook, try searching there. Groups exist where people share knowledge of the language, and can be an excellent resource for all levels of fluency.



The No'kmaq Village Mi'kmaw Language Project
Supplementary Guide

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