
Mohawk Language in the Workplace

Short Lessons to Learn Words and Phrases You Can Use Daily at Work and Home

2015





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Canada

Introduction

Shé:kon! Welcome to Mohawk Language in the Workplace. The following lessons are designed to provide short language lessons that can be learned and practiced on weekly basis to gradually build up your language vocabulary and skills. They provide language you can use at work as well as at home or in the community.

The lessons are designed for those with little to no Mohawk language experience and are provided in print and audio. The words and phrases are pronounced with pauses in between for you to pronounce the words yourself. Basic phrases are introduced upon which you will build in subsequent lessons.

Keys to success in learning and remembering the terms and phrases are to review them often and to speak as much as you can with others to use what you have learned. Consider doing the lessons with a friend or co-worker so you can speak with each other.

As you listen to the lessons, pronounce the words and phrases out loud. Listening and speaking daily, even a few minutes every day, consistently progressing through the lessons, and referring back to lessons when you need to, will help you to retain what you have learned and build on your vocabulary and phrases.

The main objective of the lessons is to get you speaking and using words and phrases as much as possible. The audio follows the written material so while you listen you can read along and become familiar with the written language.

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Lesson 1 – Pronunciation of the Mohawk Vowels

The Vowels

The Mohawk vowels consist of **a, e, i, o, en** and **on**.

In written Mohawk, diacritical marks indicate how vowel sounds are affected. This is important for the proper pronunciation of Mohawk words.

Vowels can be ‘long’ or ‘short’ sounding. As you listen to the audio and follow along with the written material, you will notice the difference in the sound of the long and short vowels and how they are marked.

- To indicate a ‘long’ vowel sound, the vowel will be followed by a colon [:]. In this case, the colon will "drag out" the vowel to lengthen the sound.
- Vowels that are followed by a consonant, or that are on their own, are ‘short’ vowels and their sound is not lengthened.
- When a vowel is followed by a glottal stop [ʔ], the sound of that vowel will end abruptly.

For certain vowel sounds, your voice will take a rising tone. This will be indicated in writing by an up stress [ˀ] over the vowel. For other vowel sounds, your voice may take a falling tone. This will be indicated in writing by an up ‘down’ stress [ˁ] over the vowel. As you listen to the audio and follow along with the written material, you will notice the difference in the sound of the up and down stresses on certain vowels and how they are marked.

To demonstrate the pronunciation of each of the Mohawk vowels, an English word having a similarly pronounced sound is given as a recognizable example. Then a list of Mohawk words containing that specific vowel and sound is given along with its equivalent English translation.

A sounds like the "a" in father and ball

Short vowel A

áhskwa	bridge
athén:no	ball
atókwa	spoon



atókwa

Long vowel A

á:are	net
á:share	knife
kaná:ta	village

E sounds like the "e" in they

Short vowel E

áhsire	blanket
kà:sere	car
ká:yare	bag

Long vowel E

é:so	much
kayé:ri	four
é:rhar	dog

I sounds like the "ee" in bee or see

Short vowel I

ókwire	whip
rake'níha	my father
oná:wi	teeth

Long vowel I

ohsí:ta	foot
thí:ken	that
aní:ta's	skunk

O sounds like the "o" in note or toe

Short vowel O

yoyánere	good
kahn hóha	door
onékwa	peas

Long vowel O

ató:ken	axe
e'thó:ne	then
ó:wise	ice/glass

EN has no English equivalent but this nasalised sound is similar to the "on" in song

Short vowel EN

Ahsenháton	Wednesday
wenhní:tare	moon
énhska	one



wenhní:tare

Long vowel EN

sewén:ta	one week
okaryén:ta	rag
owén:na	word/voice

ON has no English equivalent but this nasalized sound is similar to the "oo" in too

Short vowel ON

oséhton	woodtick
kahyatónhsera	paper/book
niyohontéhsa	strawberries

Long vowel ON

orón:ya	blue
kahòn:tsi	black
otsi'nón:wa	bug

Lesson 2 – Pronunciation of the Mohawk Consonants

The Consonants

In Mohawk, the consonants are: **h, k, n, r, s, t, w** and **y**.

Note: some Mohawk speakers use the letter "i" as both a consonant and a vowel, and the letter "y" would be replaced by the letter "i" in written material. For the purposes of these lessons, the letter "y" will be used. This does not change the pronunciation of the words and the use of either is generally accepted.

There are three consonants that have different sounds depending on where they occur in relation to other consonants or vowels. These differences will be explained through example.

H sounds like the "h" in he when occurring before a vowel

oháha	road
tékenihaton	second
yo'taríhen	hot

H is an aspirated sound when appearing in the "tsh" consonant combination

katshé:nen	domestic animal
atshó:kten	hoe
satsherón:ni	you get dressed

H can also be silent and shortens the sound of the vowel that precedes it, similar to, but not to the same degree as the glottal stop

kanónhsa	house
káhnyon	come here
yáh	no

K sounds like a "g" in good when occurring before a vowel

yoká:ronte	hole
kowá:nen	big
shé:kon	hello

K sounds like the "k" in king when occurring before another consonant

onónhkwis	hair
kheyén:'a	my daughter
otsikhé:ta	candy

N is pronounced as the "n" in no

karén:na	song
tékeni	two
onén:ya	stone

R in the local dialects is an "l" sound as in laugh, or a very subtle "rl" combination

oríte	pigeon
atí:ron	raccoon
ro'níha	his father

S is pronounced as the "s" in sad when occurring before a vowel

aksótha	my grandmother
yókste	heavy
raksá:'a	boy

S is pronounced as a soft "z" as in zipper after a long stress and, depending on the dialect, at the beginning of some words

ká:sere	car
atkón:sera	pillow
só:ra	duck

T sounds like the "d" in doll when occurring before a vowel

tóhsa	don't
onekwén:ta	stomach
kaya'tákeras	goat

T sounds like the "t" in talk when occurring before a consonant

yostáthen	dry
yóhskats	beautiful
thentén:re	yesterday

W is pronounced as the "w" in way

akwá:wen	mine
ohwísta	money
wákeras	stink

Y is pronounced as the "y" in yes

yá:ya'k	six
óhstyen	bone
yawékon	tastes good

Lesson 3 – Consonant Combinations and Vowel Combinations

Consonant Combinations

As in English, there are clusters of letters that will take on a distinct sound.

KHW has a similar sound to "qu" in quiet

kákhwa	food
atekhwá:ra	table
yekhwayentáhkwa	cupboard

TS has the sound of a "j" as in junk

otsí:tsya	flower
kahòn:tsi	black
tsí'ks	fly

TSH does not have an English equivalent but can be learned by listening to the recording and to speakers of the language

kátshe	bottle
onéntsha	arm
tsítsho	fox

WH has a sound similar to the "f" in soft

óhwhare	fur
sentá:wha	go to bed

Vowel Combinations

These combinations of letters do not occur often. The sound of each blend can be acquired by listening to the recording and talking to speakers.

AI most commonly occurs as a prefix

aitewayéntho we should plant

AO is the least commonly occurring

yaó:te it is windy

AON

ráonha him
tyaonhá:'a the best one

Lesson 4 - Greetings

Shé:kon, yoyanerátye ken?
Enhen yoyanerátye, nok ní:se?

Oh nahò:ten yesá:ya'ts?
_____ yónkya'ts.
Julie yónkya'ts.

Oh niyohtonhátye?
Yoyanerátye.
Yáh teyoyánere.
Nok ní:se?
Yoyanerátye ní:'i.
I:i ó:ni.

Oh nihsonhwentsyò:ten?
Wakenyen'kehá:ka.
Kayenkwe'há:ka niwakonhwentsyò:ten.

Oh nihsen'tarò:ten?
Wakathahyón:ni.
Wakenyáhten.
Wakskaré:wake.

Hello, are things going well?
Yes, things are going well. And you?

What is your name? (What are you called by?)
_____ is my name.
Julie is my name.

How are things going?/How is it going?
Things are going well.
It is not going along good.
And you?
Things are going along just fine.
Me too.

What nation are you from?
I am of the people of the flint (Mohawk).
I am of the people of the pipe (Cayuga).

What clan are you?
I am of the Wolf clan.
I am of the Turtle clan.
I am of the Bear clan.

Lesson 5 – Where Are You From?

Ka' nón:we nitisé:nonh?
Tsi _____ nitiwaké:non.
Tsi Thatitsyenhayestákhwa nitiwaké:non.

Where are you from?
I am from _____.
I am from Six Nations.

Ka' nón:we nithawé:nonh?
Tsi _____ nithawé:nonh.
Tsi Tkanatáhere nithawé:nonh.

Where is he from?
He is from _____.
He is from Brantford.

Ka' nón:we nityakawé:nonh?
Tsi _____ nityakawé:nonh.
Tsi Ohrón:wakon nityakawé:nonh.

Where is she from?
She is from _____.
She is from Hamilton (below the mountain).

Ohswé:ken / Ohswekénha / Tsyentsyentákhwa
Thatitsyenhayestákhwa
Tsyayentákhwa
Kahyonha'kowáhne
Ené:ken Nonká:ti
Tkanatáhere
Tkannennyo'kóhare
Ohrón:wakon
Tyonón:tote
Tekahyonháke
Wahstonronnón:ke

Ohsweken (the village)
Six Nations (the place where they council)
Six Nations - Ohsweken
Down Below (Six Nations)
Upper End (Six Nations)
Brantford (Ontario)
Hagersville (Ontario)
Hamilton - below mountain (Ontario)
Hamilton - on the mountain (Ontario)
London (Ontario)
United States

Lesson 6 – Going Places

Ka'ní:se's?
Ken'en í:ke's.
Kén:tho í:ke's.
Tsi Tkanatáhere í:ke's.

Ken íhse's?
Hen, í:ke's.

Ka'wáhse?
_____ wá:ke.
Tsi tkì:teron wá:ke.

Ka'nyenhéhse?
_____ yén:ke.
Kaná:takon yén:ke.

Ka'nyenhéhse enyórhén'ne?
_____ yén:ke enyórhén'ne.
Tsi yontaweya'tákhwa yén:ke enyórhén'ne.

Ka'nyenhéhse tsi Yenaktóhares?
_____ yén:ke tsi Yenaktóhares.
Tsi Tekahyonkáke yén:ke tsi Yenaktóhares.

tsi tkì:teron
tsi tewakenónhsote
kaná:takon
tsi yontaweya'tákhwa
Yáh káneka.

Ó:nen enhskahtén:ti.

Where are you?
I am here (right here specifically).
I am here (at this place/locale).
I am in Brantford.

Are you here?
Yes, I am here.

Where are you going?
I am going to _____.
I am going to where I live.

Where will you go?
I will go to _____.
I will go to town.

Where will you go tomorrow?
I will go to _____ tomorrow.
I will go to school tomorrow.

Where will you go on Saturday?
I will go to _____ on Saturday.
I will go to London on Saturday.

to where I reside/live
to/at my house/home
in/to town
to the school
Nowhere.

I am going home now.

Lesson 7 – Days, Months, Dates

Oh niwenhniserá:te?

Yawentatokénhti
Yawententá:onh
Tékenihaton
Áhsenhaton
Kayé:rihaton
Wiskhaton
Yenaktóhares

What day is it?

Sunday (the sacred day/occasion)
Monday (end of the week/day/occasion)
Tuesday (the second day)
Wednesday (the third day)
Thursday (the fourth day)
Friday (the fifth day)
Saturday (day to clean you space/bed)

Oh niwenhní:take?

Tsyothorkó:wa
Enníska
Enniskó:wa
Onerahtókha
Onerahtokó:wa
Ohyaríha
Ohyarihkó:wa
Seskéha
Seskehkó:wa
Kenténha
Kentenhkó:wa
Tsyothórha

What month is it?

January (time of great cold)
February (to see through the forest)
March (to see through the forest a long way)
April (time of buds/growth)
May (time of buds/growth going to bloom)
June (time of ripe fruit)
July (time of much ripe fruit)
August (time of harvest)
September (time of great harvest)
October (time of some poverty in nature)
November (time of great poverty in nature)
December (time of cold)

To: sískare?

Áhsenhaton Enniskó:wa tsyá:ta'k yawén:re
Tékenihaton Tsyothórha tékeni

What is the date?

Wednesday, March 17
Tuesday, December 2

Lesson 8 – Numbers

To: ní:kon?
_____ ní:kon.
Kayé:ri ní:kon.

How many (are there)?
There are _____ of them.
There are four of them.

To: nitisá:yon?
_____ na'tewakaohseriyá:kon.
Tewáhsen na'tewakaohseriyá:kon.

How old are you? (How many years are you?)
I am _____ years.
I am 20 years.

énhska
tékeni
áhsen
kayé:ri
wisk
yá:ya'k
tsyá:ta'k
sha'té:kon
tyóhton
oyé:ri
énhska yawén:re
tékeni yawén:re
áhsen yawén:re
kayé:ri yawén:re
wisk yawén:re
yá:ya'k yawén:re
tsyá:ta'k yawén:re
sha'té:kon yawén:re
tyóhton yawén:re
tewáhsen
tewáhsen énhska
tewáhsen tékeni
tewáhsen áhsen
tewáhsen kayé:ri
tewáhsen wisk
tewáhsen yá:ya'k
tewáhsen tsyá:ta'k
tewáhsen sha'té:kon
tewáhsen tyóhton
áhsen niwáhsen
kayé:ri niwáhsen

one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten
eleven
twelve
thirteen
fourteen
fifteen
sixteen
seventeen
eighteen
nineteen
twenty (two groups of ten)
twenty-one
twenty-two
twenty-three
twenty-four
twenty-five
twenty-six
twenty-seven
twenty-eight
twenty-nine
thirty (three groups of ten)
forty

Lesson 9 – Time

To: niyohwistá:e?

áhsen niyohwistá:e'

oyé:ri niyohwistá:e'

wísk nikahíktare yotohétston áhsen niyohwistá:e'

wísk yawén:re yotohétston áhsen niyohwistá:e'

sha'tewahsén:nen áhsen niyohwistá:e'

wísk yawén:re ká:ron kayé:ri niyohwistá:e'

wísk nikahíktare ká:ron kayé:ri niyohwistá:e'

éntye ní:kare

ahsónthen

thetén:re

shiyó:kara's

shisewén:te

ón:wa'k

shyorhón'ke

enyó:karahwe

kénh wén:te

enyórhen'ne

ensewén:te

orhonké:ne

yotohétstonh néntyé

okarahsnéha

ahsonthén:ne'

tsi niwenhníseres

What time is it?

3:00

10:00

3:05 (5 minutes past 3 o'clock)

3:15(15 after 3 o'clock)

3:30 (half past 3 o'clock)

3:45 (15 before 4 o'clock)

3:55 (5 minutes before 4 o'clock)

noon

midnight

yesterday

last night

last week

today

this morning

tonight

this week

tomorrow

next week

morning

afternoon

evening

night time

day time

Lesson 10 – Cost and Money

To: nikanó:ron?

To: nikanó:ron thí:ken?

To: nikanó:ron kí:ken?

To: nikanó:ron thí:ken _____?

To: nikanó:ron kí:ken _____?

To: nikanó:ron kí:ken ká:yare?

Oyé:ri nikahwístake nikanó:ron ne ká:yare.

kwenni/énhska sent

tékeni sent

áhsen sent

wisk niwáhsen sent

tyóhton niwáhsen tyóhton sent

skahwíshta't

tekahwíshstake

áhsen nikahwístake

wisk niwáhsen nikahwístake

tyóhton niwáhsen tyóhton nikahwístake

Tekahwíshstake nikanó:ron.

Skahwíshta't táhnon wisk niwáhsen nikanó:ron.

Kayé:ri nikahwístake táhnon tyóhton niwáhsen

tyóhton nikanó:ron.

How much/how expensive is it?

How much is that?

How much is this?

How much is that _____ (item)?

How much is this _____ (item)?

How much is this bag?

The bag cost \$10. (Ten dollars costs the bag.)

\$0.01 (one cent)

\$0.02 (two cents)

\$0.03 (three cents)

\$0.50 (fifty cents)

\$0.99 (ninety-nine cents)

\$1.00 (one dollar, Loonie)

\$2.00 (two dollars, Two-nie)

\$3.00 (three dollars)

\$50.00 (fifty dollars)

\$99.00 (ninety-nine dollars)

It costs \$2.00.

It costs \$1.50.

It costs \$4.99.

Lesson 11 – Weather and Seasons

Oh niwenhniserò:ten átste?

Wenhniserí:yo.
Wenhniseráksen.
Yo'taríhen.
Yo'kerén:en'.
Yothó:re.

Yoráhkote.
Yoronhyó:ron.
Ya'ó:te'.
Teyotshá:tayen.
Yokennó:ron.
Tewanine'karahwányons.
Yowé:ron.
Tewanine'karahwányons táhnon yowé:ron.

kenkwi'té:ne
akenha'ké:ne
kannena'ké:ne
akohsera'kén:ne

What is it like outside?

It is a nice day.
It is a poor day to be outside.
It is hot.
It is snowing.
It is cold.

It is sunny.
It is cloudy.
It is windy.
It is foggy.
It is raining.
It is lightning.
It is thundering.
It is lightning and thundering.

spring
summer
fall
winter

Lesson 12 – How are you doing?

Oh nihsonhò:ten?

Wakatshennón:ni.
Wake'nikonhráksens.
Wakerí:wayen.
Wakena'khwén:'onh.
Wakenehrákwas.
Wakeryen'tí:yo.
Wakeryen'táksen.
Wake'nikonhrí:yo.
Yokwennyonhátýe.

Wakata'karí:te.
Wakenya'táthen's.
Wakenonhwáktani.
Tewakhwishenhé:yon.
Katonhkárya'ks.
Wakahtá:onh.

Oh niyohtonhátýe?
Yoyanerátýe.

Katátýes.
Ok thikatátýe.

How are you (feeling)?

I am happy.
I am sad.
I am concerned (have business).
I am angry.
I surprised/amazed.
I am pleased.
I am in a bad mood.
I am in a good mood.
I am managing okay.

I am healthy/well.
I am thirsty.
I am sick.
I am tired.
I am hungry.
I am full.

How is it going?
It is going along good.

I'm up and about. \ what we say when just
Only up and about./ managing along

Lesson 13 – What are you doing?

Oh nihsatyérha?
Oh nahsátyere?
Oh nenhsátyere?

Wakyo'te
Sayo'te.
Royo'te.
Yakoyo'te.
Rotiyo'te.
Yotiyo'te.

Yah tewakyo'te.
Yah tehoyo'te.
Yah teyakoyo'te.
Yah tehotiyo'te.
Yah teyotiyo'te.

Oh nahò:ten wakyo'te?
Oh nahò:ten sayo'te.?
Oh nahò:ten royo'te?
Oh nahò:ten yakoyo'te?
Oh nahò:ten rotiyo'te?
Oh nahò:ten yotiyo'te?

Oh nahò:ten yakoyo'te ne Sara?

What are you doing?
What did you do?
What will you do?

I am working.
You are working.
He is working.
She is working.
They are working.
They (females) are working.

I am not working.
He is not working.
She is not working.
They are not working.
They (females) are not working.

What am I working at?
What are you working at?
What is he working at?
What is she working at?
What are they working at?
What are they (females) working at?

What is Sara working at?

Lesson 14 – People and Family

Ónkha kí:ken?
_____ ne kí:ken.
Jason ne kí:ken.

Who is this?
This is _____.
This is Jason.

Ónkha thí:ken?
_____ ne thí:ken.
Wendy ne thí:ken

Who is that?
That is _____.
That is Wendy.

Onkha nen' ne:'e?
_____ nen' ne:'e.
Kheyén:a' nen' ne:'e.

Who is that?
That is _____.
That is my daughter.

Oh nahò:ten yontátya'ts?
_____ yontátya'ts.
Sheila yontátya'ts.

What is her name? (What is she called by?)
Her name is _____.
Her name is Sheila.

Oh nahò:ten ronwá:ya'ts?
_____ ronwá:ya'ts.
Paul ronwá:ya'ts.

What is his name? (What is he called by?)
His name is _____.
His name is Paul.

akhwá:tsire
teyonkenrihwayenewá:kon
kheyén'okónha
kheyén:'a
riyén:'a
ake'nihsténha
rake'níha
onkyatén:ron
yonkyatén:ron

my family
my partner
my children
my daughter
my son
my mother
my father
my friend (either male or female)
my female friend

Lesson 15- Colours

Oh niwahsohkò:ten?

_____ niwahsohkò:ten.

Óhonte niwahsohkò:ten.

Oh niwahsohkò:ten ne kí:ken?

Ohéhsa niwahsohkò:ten ne kí:ken.

Oh niwahsohkò:ten ne thí:ken?

Otsí:nekwar niwahsohkò:ten ne thí:ken.

Oh niwahsohkò:ten ne kí:ken _____?

Oh niwahsohkò:ten ne kí:ken kahyatónhsera ?

_____ niwahsohkò:ten ne kí:ken _____.

Kenrà:ken niwahsohkò:ten ne kí:ken
kahyatónhsera.

Oh niwahsohkò:ten ne thí:ken _____?

Oh niwahsohkò:ten ne thí:ken kahyatónhkwa?

_____ niwahsohkò:ten ne thí:ken _____.

Orón:ya niwahsohkò:ten ne thí:ken
kahyatónhkwa.

onekwénhtara

otsí:nekwar

orón:ya

onekwenhtarà:ken

ata'kén:ra

kenrà:ken

óhonte

atyarén:ta

oharennátha

ohéhsa

kahòn:tsi

What colour is it?

_____ is the colour of it.

Green is the colour of it. (It is green.)

What colour is this?

Brown is the colour of this. (This is brown.)

What colour is that?

Yellow is the colour of that. (That is yellow.)

What colour is this _____?

What colour is this paper?

_____ is the colour of this _____.

White is the colour of this paper.

What colour is that _____?

What colour is that pen?

That _____ is _____.

That pen is blue.

red

yellow

blue

pink

grey

white

green

orange

purple

brown

black

Lesson 16 - Things

To: ní:kon?
 _____ ní:kon.
 Kayé:ri ní:kon.

To: ní:kon ne kahyatónhkwa?
 Kayé:ri ní:kon ne kahyatónhkwa.

_____ ken, sá:yen?
 Ohwísta ken, sá:yen?
 Hen, wákyen ne ohwísta.

atkahráhnha
 kà:sere
 ohwísta
 kahyatónhsera
 kahyatónhkwa
 kahwístá:e`ks
 atekhwá:ra
 ennitskwá:ra
 kanónhsa
 aké:ra
 á:share
 atókwa
 karón:ware
 áhta
 anón:warore
 atyá:tawi
 atátken
 ká:yare
 orón:ta
 atén:nits
 kahná:ta
 á:are
 a'nyá:nawen
 atháhsteren

How many (are there)?
 There are _____ of them.
 There are four of them.

How many pencils are there?
 There are four pencils.

Do you have _____?
 Do you have money?
 Yes, I have money.

glasses
 car
 money
 book/paper
 pen/pencil
 clock
 desk/table
 chair
 house
 dish
 knife
 spoon
 fork
 shoes
 hat
 coat/shirt/dress
 mirror
 bag
 a box
 cane
 purse
 curtain
 mittens
 pants



atkahráhnha



kanónhsa



áhta



ká:yare



atyá:tawi



kahná:ta

Lesson 17 – More Places to Go

Ka'wáhse?

Tsi _____ wá:ke.

Tsi tehonttsihkwa'eksthákhwa' wá:ke.

Where are you going?

I am going to _____.

I am going to the arena.

Ka'nyesenónhne?

Tsi _____ yewakenónhne.

Tsi tyakotyehstákhwa' yewakenónhne.

Where did you go?

I went to _____ (and now I am back).

I went to the dump.

tehonttsihkwa'eksthákhwa'

tyehwistayentákhwa'

yehwihstatahkwáhtha

tehonthenno'óktha

yontatkothsyonnyà:tha

ononhsatokenhtí:ke

ohsahe'tákeri tsi yehnekihrá:tha'

yontenhninón:tha'

thatitsyenhayenstákhwa'

tyakotyehstákhwa'

yontenonkhwa'tsherahninóntha'

yontekhwahninóntha'

kanonhséhsne

tyakoyo'tenhstákhwa'

tehontska'hónkhwa'

yontaweya'tákhwa'

arena

bank

bank machine/ATM

baseball diamond

beauty salon

church

coffee shop

corner/convenience store

council building

dump

drugstore/pharmacy

grocery store

longhouse

offices/office building

restaurant

school



tehonttsihkwa'eksthákhwa'



thatitsyenhayenstákhwa'



yontaweya'tákhwa'

Lesson 18 –More Weather

Oh niwenhniserò:ten átste?

Yotón:ris.

Yowisóntyon.

Yowí:sayen.

Teyohsa'kén:seron.

Yo'áweyon.

Yonhwentsyaná:wen.

Tekanerahtaténnyons.

Tekanerahtá:sens.

Yohnyó:te.

What is it like outside?

It is damp(muggy).

It is sleeting.

It is icy.

It is frosty.

There is dew.

The ground is wet.

Leaves are changing.

Leaves are falling.

There is a rainbow.

To: niyo'taríhen átste?

_____ niyo'taríhen.

Tewáhsen niyo'taríhen.

How hot is it outside?

It is _____ degrees.

It is 20 degrees.

To: niyothó:re átste?

_____ niyothó:re.

Tékeni niyothó:re átste.

How cold is it outside?

It is _____ degrees.

It is two degrees outside.

Lesson 19 – More People

John ken, yesá:ya'ts?
Enh hen, John yónkya'ts.
Yah, Bob yónkya'ts.

Paul ken, ronwá:ya'ts?
Enh hen, Paul ronwá:ya'ts.

Sarah ken, yontátya'ts?
Enh hen, Sarah yontátya'ts.

Ka'nón:we nithawé:non ne rakhtsí:ya'?'
Tsi _____ nithawé:non.
Tsi Tekahyonháke nithawé:non.

khe'kén:'a
ri'kén:'a
akhtsí:'a
rakhtsí:'a
aksóhtha
raksóhtha
kheyonwatén:'a
riyonwatén:'a

Is your name John?
Yes, my name is John.
No, my name is Bob.

Is his name Paul?
Yes, his name is Paul.

Is her name Sarah?
Yes, her name is Sarah.

Where is your older brother from?
He is from _____.
He is from London.

my younger sister
my younger brother
my older sister
my older brother
my grandmother
my grandfather
my niece
my nephew

Lesson 20 – More Cities

Ka'wáhse?

Tsi _____ wá:ke.

Tsi Kana'tsyáhere wá:ke.

Where are you going?

I am going to _____.

I am going to Ancaster.

Ka'nyesenóhne?

Tsi _____ yewakenóhne.

Tsi Teyohseró:ron yewakenóhne.

Where did you go?

I went to _____ (and now I am back).

I went to Buffalo.

Ka'nyesenóhne thetén:re?

Tsi _____ yewakenóhne thetén:re.

Tsi Tekahyonhó:kon yewakenóhne thetén:re.

Where did you go yesterday?

I went to _____ yesterday.

I went to Paris yesterday.

Ka'nyesenonh?

Tsi _____ yewaké:nonh.

Tsi Aterónto yewaké:nonh.

Where have you gone?

I have gone to _____ (and I am still there).

I have gone to Toronto (and I am still there).

Anonhwarore'tsherahayón:ne

Koyo'kwenhaká:ke

Thkahnekanhò:ton

Yothahókwen

Tekahyonhó:kon

Tkahón:tayen

Kanatasé:ke

Tyonhnekahséntha

Ohnyá:kara

Kahehtyá:kon

Aterónto

Teyohseró:ron

Ancaster (Ontario)

Cayuga

Dunnville

Onondaga Village

Paris (Ontario)

Middleport

Mount Pleasant

Niagara Falls (Ontario)

Niagara Region (Ontario)

Simcoe (Ontario)

Toronto (Ontario)

Buffalo (New York)