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# Mohawk Language in the Workplace

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

2015





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**Canada**

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# Introduction

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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.

# Table of Contents

<b>LESSON 1 - PRONUNCIATION OF THE MOHAWK VOWELS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>LESSON 2 - PRONUNCIATION OF THE MOHAWK CONSONANTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LESSON 3 - CONSONANT COMBINATIONS AND VOWEL COMBINATIONS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>LESSON 4 - GREETINGS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>LESSON 5 - WHERE ARE YOU FROM?.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>LESSON 6 - GOING PLACES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>LESSON 7 - DAYS, MONTHS, DATES.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>LESSON 8 - NUMBERS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>LESSON 9 - TIME.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>LESSON 10 - COST AND MONEY.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>LESSON 11 - WEATHER AND SEASONS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>LESSON 12 - HOW ARE YOU DOING?.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>LESSON 13 - WHAT ARE YOU DOING?.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>LESSON 14 - PEOPLE AND FAMILY.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>LESSON 15- COLOURS.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>LESSON 16 - THINGS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>LESSON 17 - MORE PLACES TO GO .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>LESSON 18 -MORE WEATHER.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>LESSON 19 - MORE PEOPLE .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>LESSON 20 - MORE CITIES.....</b>	<b>25</b>

## 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 [ˈ] 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 [ˌ] 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:tá's	skunk

## **O sounds like the "o" in note or toe**

### *Short vowel O*

yoyánere	good
kahnhóha	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?

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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'nyenhénhse?  
\_\_\_\_\_ yén:ke.  
Kaná:takon yén:ke.

Ka'nyenhénhse enyórhén'ne?  
\_\_\_\_\_ yén:ke enyórhén'ne.  
Tsi yontaweya'tákhwa yén:ke enyórhén'ne.

Ka'nyenhénhse 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 ehaskahtén: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  
Tékenihatón  
Áhsenhatón  
Kayé:rihatón  
Wískhatón  
Yenaktóhahes

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?

Áhsenhatón Enniskó:wa tsyá:ta'k yawén:re  
Tékenihatón 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?

What time is it?

áhsen niyohwistá:e'

3:00

oyé:ri niyohwistá:e'

10:00

wísk nikahíktare yotohétston áhsen niyohwistá:e'

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

wísk yawén:re yotohétston áhsen niyohwistá:e'

3:15(15 after 3 o'clock)

sha'tewahsén:nen áhsen niyohwistá:e'

3:30 (half past 3 o'clock)

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

3:45 (15 before 4 o'clock)

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

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

éntye ní:kare

noon

ahsónthen

midnight

thetén:re

yesterday

shiyó:kara's

last night

shisewén:te

last week

ón:wa'k

today

shyorhón'ke

this morning

enyó:karahwe

tonight

kénh wén:te

this week

enyórhen'ne

tomorrow

ensewén:te

next week

orhonké:ne

morning

yotohétstonh néntyé

afternoon

okarahsnéha

evening

ahsonthén:ne'

night time

tsi niwenhníseres

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 kǐ:ken?  
\_\_\_\_\_ ne kǐ:ken.  
Jason ne kǐ:ken.

Who is this?  
This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
This is Jason.

Ónkha thǐ:ken?  
\_\_\_\_\_ ne thǐ:ken.  
Wendy ne thǐ: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  
 kahwistá: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)