http://giellatekno.uit.no/ped/crkdoc/oahpa/crk-oahpa.htmlsvnup

cd ..PART – NS/Wolvengrey Discrepancies

Tânisi – Wolvengrey – “how, in what way”; “hello, how are you”

tânisîyisi ‘Hi, how are you” – Page 104

Alternation, both correct.

cah, câh, cêh – Wolvengrey – “exclamation of disgust”

cwa “Just kidding” – Page 124

Dorothy tells me that this word has a wider meaning than either the NS152 definition or Wolvengrey’s. it is simply an expression, it can be used for both, or neither. I would suggest a new headword, or expanded definition, whichever is easier.

VERBS – NS/Wolvengrey Discrepancies

isiýihkâcikâtêw – Wolvengrey – “it is named thus”

isîyihkâtew II “NI is named/called” – Page 74 Alternation, completely interchangeable

isiýihkâtam – Wolvengrey – “it is named thus”

isîyihkâta TI “to name NI” – Page 74

Same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person.

isiýikâsow – Wolvengrey – “s/he is named thus, s/he has such a name”

isîyihkâs TA “to name NA” – Page 74

Same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person.

cacâstapipaýin – Wolvengrey – “it is fast, it is quick”

kakweyâhômakan II “NI is fast” – Page 107

New headword, synonym, completely interchangeable

wîposâwâw – Wolvengrey – “it is brown” VII

wîpôsâwisiw VAI “NA is brown” – Page 107

New headword, synonym, completely interchangeable

nîpâmâýâtisiw – Wolvengrey – “s/he is purple”

wîpisîpihkosiw VAI “NA is purple” – Page 108

New headword, synonym, completely interchangeable

nîpâmâýâtan – Wolvengrey – “it is purple”

wîpisîpihkwâw VII “NI is purple” – Page 108

new headword, synonym, completely interchangeable

?

Watôkimihkosiw VAI “NA is wine colour” – Page 108

New headword

?

Watôkimihkwâw VII “NI is wine colour” – Page 108

New headword

papêtan – Wolvengrey – “it is slow”

yikicikâwîmakan VII “NI is slow” – Page 109

New headword, synonym, completely interchangeable

nawacîw – Wolvengrey – “s/he roasts s.t., s/he cooks s.t. (i.e. in a wood stove or on a fire)

nawacîw VAI “s/he cooks it”

I am unsure why this showed up as a discrepancy, it is found in Wolvengrey

ayâw – Wolvengrey – “s/he has s.t., s/he owns s.t.”

ayâ TI “to have NI” – Page 123

Same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person.

pôh-pôtâtêw – Wolvengrey – “s/he blows on s.o.”

pôtâs TA “to blow on (animate)” – Page 123

Same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person

kâhcitinam – Wolvengrey – “s/he catches s.t., s/he procures s.t.; s/he holds s.t., s/he seizes s.t.; s/he reaches s.t., s/he gets s.t. with effort by hand”

kâcitina TI “to get/receive NI” – Page 152

Same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person.

nâtêw – Wolvengrey – “s/he fetches s.o.; s/he goes for s.o.; s/he goes to get s.o.”

nâs TA “to get NA” – Page 166

Same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person.

naskwênam – Wolvengrey – “s/he catches s.t. as it comes by”

naskwena TI “to pick up or get NI (distance) – Page 186

Same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person.

nakatêw – Wolvengrey – TA – leave behind – 3rd person hence change.

nakas TA “to leave NA” – Page 187

same word, Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated to 3rd person.

\*All page numbers reference the file in the Google Drive “NS152IntrCree”

For other spelling conventions, it is completely dialectal, in some dialects they do not mark long <i> before <y> (ie. [îy] vs. [iy]) (they do in Plains Cree). As well, the <y> is different in other dialects; it is [y] in Plains Cree, [n] in Swampy Cree, [l] in Moose Cree, [th] in Wood Cree, and [r] in Atihkamek Cree, which is why there is a [ˊ] over it sometimes in Wolvengrey’s dictionary [ý]. All of these can be marked as alternations which are all correct based on whichever dialect the person is speaking. Furthermore, some dialects do not mark long vowels at all, it is simply expected to know which word has long or short vowels where; that is something to be discussed with the Cree nation(s), I would think.

The reason for most of these discrepancies is that Wolvengrey’s dictionary is already conjugated into 3rd person forms, rather than the roots. There are a few words that need new headwords in the dictionaries, but they are completely interchangeable synonyms. Some words need new headwords because they are simply not in certain dialects of Cree (colours for example, are largely different dependent on dialect, and some have more distinctions in colour than others [see “wine coloured” above]).