Activity 5 Vowel Differences in Plains Cree "Y" Dialects

In activity 4, you were introduced to the **vowel sounds** of the Cree-Innu dialect continuum. In particular you observed how the Proto-Algonquian long vowel **e*: (often spelled *e*, *ee*, \hat{e} , or \bar{e}) can differ across the dialects. However, sometimes that variation can cross-cut what is otherwise a major dialect difference based on other features. In Saskatchewan, a major dialect difference is usually recognized between Plains Cree or the "Y" dialect and Woodland Cree or the "TH" dialect (see also activity 1). With this in mind, let's take a look at the occurrence or non-occurrence of \bar{e} in the dialects of Saskatchewan.

Instructions:

- Open the Linguistic Atlas found at www.atlas-ling.ca.
- Go to the 'family' category.
- Select the phrase "this is my older brother".
- Click on each marker on the map and listen carefully.
- When you find the speakers listed below, copy the first word on the corresponding line.

What do you notice about the last vowel of the first word for each speaker?

- Martha Michell Woodland Cree North Kinosaoo
- Minnie Mckenzie Woodland Cree South La Ronge
- ► Leda Corrigal Plains Cree Northern Beauval
- ► Robert Eyahpaise Plains Cree Southern Beardy's
- ► Jean Okimasis Plains Cree Southern White Bear
- Butch Carriere Swampy Cree Western Cumberland

Answer:

* * * * * *	Woodland Cree - North - Kinosaoo Woodland Cree - South - La Ronge Plains Cree - Northern - Beauval Plains Cree - Southern - Beardy's Plains Cree - Southern - White Bear Swampy Cree - Western - Cumberland		nistīs nistīs nistīs nistēs nistēs nistēs
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Plains Cree - Northern		Plains Cree - Southern	
Woodland Cree		Swampy Cree	