



mînisa



Written by
Connie Twin and Tanya Fontaine



Acknowledgement

The inspiration for this book originated when the authors attended the late Emily Hunter's nîhiyawîwin (Cree language) class in 1989. Traditionally, reading and writing Cree was uncommon, as the language was primarily transmitted orally. Over time, however, the use of nîhiyawîwin has decreased significantly. Given the fundamental connection between language and identity, the decline of nîhiyawîwin is a matter of serious concern. Incorporating nîhiyawasinahikîwin (written Cree) provides an additional way to engage with the language and ensure its preservation for future generations. May this book serve as a bridge connecting generations, honoring those who came before us and empowering those yet to come to carry nîhiyawîwin proudly into the future.

mistahi ninanâskomonân

Connie and Tanya



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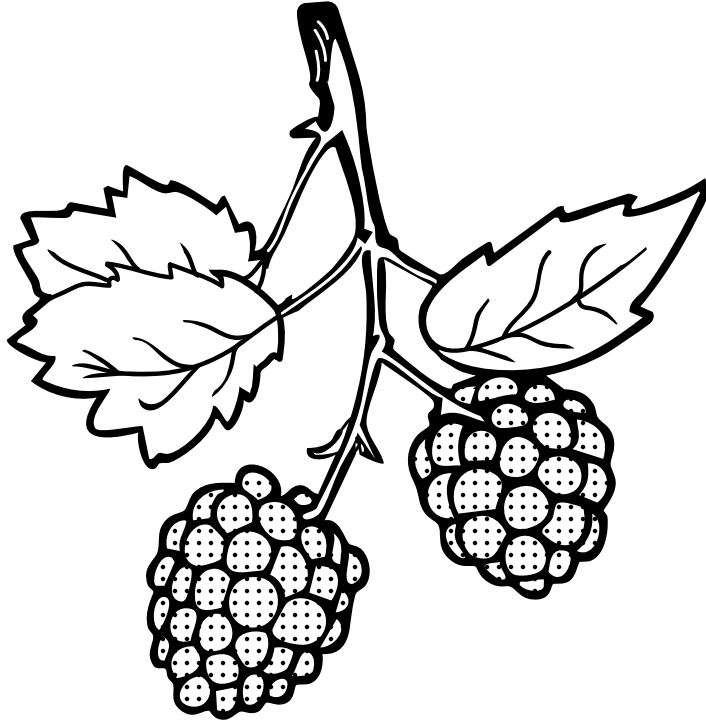
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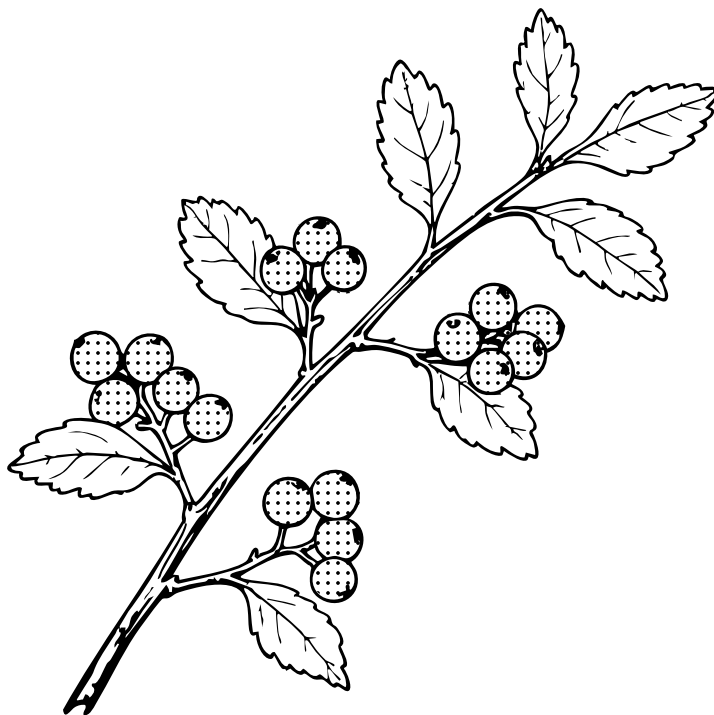
ayôskanak ôki.





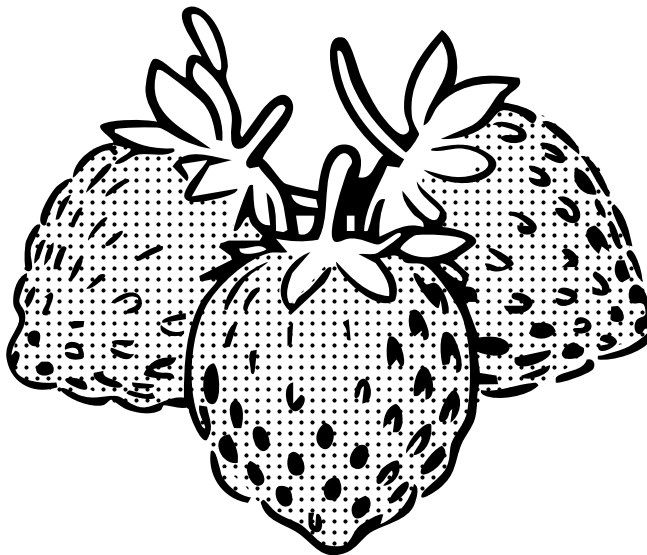
iyinimina ôhi.





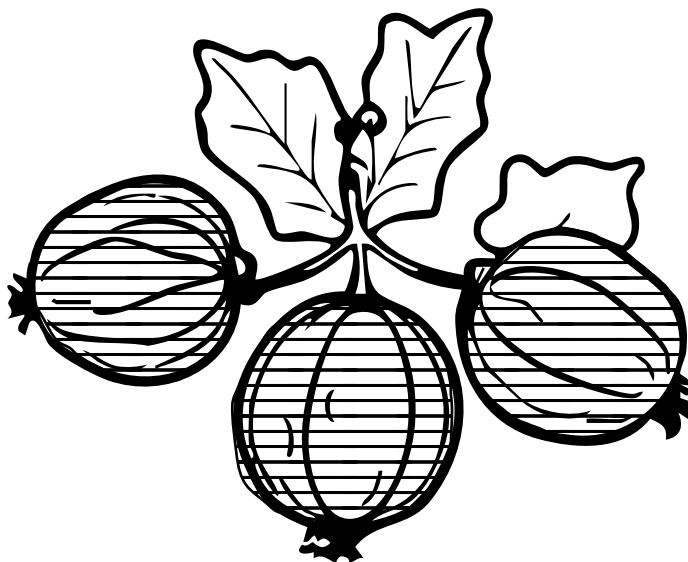
misisâskotowimina ôhi.





otîhimina ôhi.





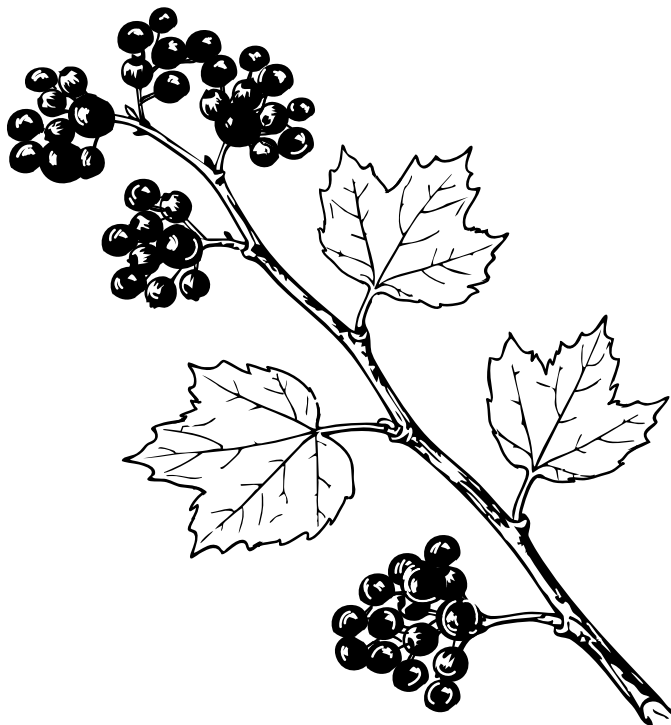
sâpômina ôhi.





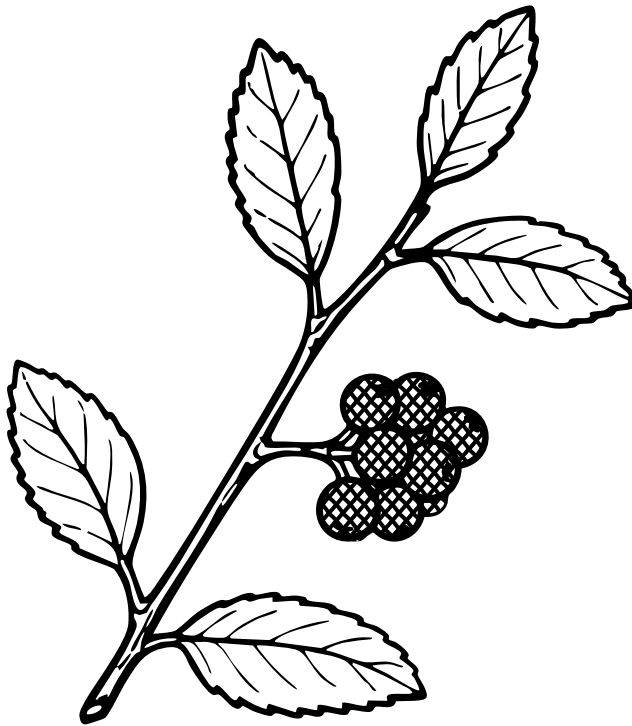
wīsakīmina ôhi.





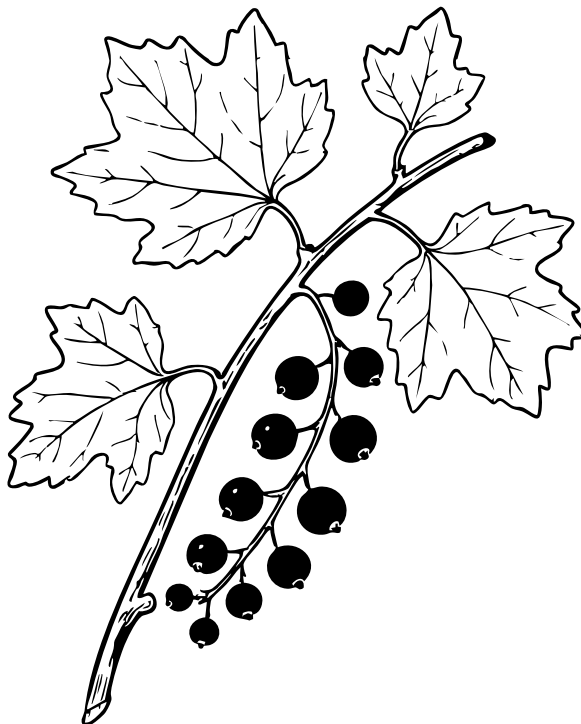
môsômina ôhi.





takwahiminâna ôhi.





amiskomina ôhi.





mistahi wîhkasinwa
kahkiyaw mînisâ.



Glossary



mīnisa

Berries (various kinds of berries)

ayōskanak ôhi.

These are raspberries.

iyinimina ôhi.

These are blueberries.

misîsâskotowimina ôhi.

These are Saskatoon berries.

otîhimina ôhi.

These are strawberries.

sâpômina ôhi.

These are gooseberries.

wîsakîmina ôhi.

These are cranberries.

môsômina ôhi.

These are highbush cranberries.

takwahiminâna ôhi.

These are chokecherries.

amiskomina ôhi.

These are black currants.

**mistahi wîhkasinwa kahkiyaw
mīnisa.**

All berries taste very good.



nîhiyawî

