

## Correspondences of Cree and Ojibwe Sounds

and Proto-Algonquian,  
as described by Leonard Bloomfield in  
Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology # 6 (New York - 1946)  
with modifications proposed by Ives Goddard in  
The west-to-east cline in Algonquian dialectology  
(Actes du 25e Congrès des Algonquistes, 1994)

VOWELS , SEMIVOWELS								
P-A	dial.	Cr	Oj	Proto-Algonquian	Gloss	dial.	Cree	Ojibwe
a		a	a	*aθemwa	dog		atim	anim, animosh
e		i	i	*aθemwa	dog		atim	anim, animosh
i		i	i	*pema:tes <i>i</i> wa	he lives		pimâtisiw	bimaadizi
o, we		o	o	*wetehkomari	his louse		otihkoma	odikoman
a:		â	aa	*pema:tes <i>i</i> wa	he lives		pimâtisiw	bimaadizi
e:		ê	e	*se:kesiwa	he is afraid		sêkisiw	zegizi
i:		î	ii	*ni:myiwa	he dances		nîmiw	niimi
o:		ô	oo	*no:hko	my grandmother!		nôhko	nooko
CyaC		CyaC	CiiC	*aqsenyari	stones		asiniya, asiniyak	asiniin, asiniig
Cya:		Câ	Caa	*kya:ta:wa	he hides it		kâtâw	o-gaadoon
<i>for -y- CF Ojibwe odaabaan vs Potawatomi dabyan</i>								
šye:	P M	sê shê	zhe	*ašye:namwa	he pushes it back	P M	asênam ashê=	od-azhenaan
Cye:		Cê	Cii	*pye:ta:wa	he brings it		pêtaw	o-biidoon
<i>for -y- CF Potawatomi wde-byédon</i>								

twi		to	di	*pi:ntwike:wa	he enters a lodge	P M	pîhtokêw pîhtokwêw	biindige
rwi		yo	ni					
Cwi		Co	Cwi	*akwinčinwa	he is in water		akohcin	agwinjin

### SIMPLE CONSONANTS

P-A	dial.	Cr	Oj	Proto-Algonquian	Gloss	dial.	Cree	Ojibwe
p		p	b	*papa:meška:wa	he goes about		papâmiskâw	babaamishkaa
t		t	d	*mete:wiwa	he takes part in the Mide		mitêwiw	midewi
k		k	g	*wekima:wa	chief		okimâw	ogimaa
č		c	j	*wi:čye:we:wa	he accompanies him		wîcêwêw	o-wiijjiwaan
s		s	z	*kosekwanwi	it is heavy		kosikwan	gozigwan
ğ	P M	s sh	zh	*ši:qši:pa	duck	P M	sîsîp shîshîp	zhiishiib
θ		t	n	*eθa:piwa	he looks thus		itâpiw	inaabi
r	P M	y l	n	*erenyiwa	man	P M	iyiniw ililiw	inini
n		n	n	*nenepe	I die		ninipin	ninib
m		m	m	*name:wa	sturgeon		namêw	name
h		h	'	*ešihe:wa	he makes him so	P M	isîhêw ishihêw	od-izhi'aan

### CONSONANT CLUSTERS

P-A	dial.	Cr	Oj	Proto-Algonquian	Gloss	dial.	Cree	Ojibwe
mp		hp	mb	*wempenamwa	he lifts it up		ohpinam	od-ombinaan
hp		hp	p	*ko:hpačihe:wa	he ruins him		kôhpacihêw	o-goopa'ji'aan
sp, čp		sp	p	*ato:spowa	he eats from upon something		atôspow	adoopo
šp		sp	shp	*ešpemenki	up above		ispimihk	ishpiming
nt		ht	nd	*a:ntapiwa	he changes place		âhtapiw	aandabi

ht		ht	t	*expahta:wa	he runs thither		ispahtâw	ipattoo
qt		st	t	*aqta:wa	he places it		astâw	od-atoon
št		st	sht	*weštikwa:ni	his head		ostikwân	oshtigwaan
nk		hk	ng	*θenkesiwa	he melts	P M	tihkisôw tihkisow	ningizo
hk		hk	k	*no:hkomehsa	my grandmother		nôhkom	nookomis
sk, θk		sk	k	*askyi	earth		askiy	aki
rk	W	hk sk	sk	*merkosiwa	he is read	W	mihkosiw, miskosiw	miskozi
čk, šk		sk	shk	*tankeškawe:wa	he kicks him		tahkiskawêw	o-dangishkawaan
nč		hc	nj	*wenči:wa	he comes from there		ohcîw	onjii
hč		hc	ch	*ešihčike:wa	he makes things so		isîhcikêw	izhichike
qč		hc	ch	*keqčineθki	right hand		kihcinisk	gichinik
ns		s	nz	*wensowa	he comes to a boil	P M	osôw osow	onzo
hs, qs		s	s	*nemihsa	my elder sister,		nimis,	nimisenh,
				*nekwiqsa	my son		nikosis	ningwis, ningos
nš	P M	s sh	nzh	*neški:nšekwi	my eye	P M	niskîsik nishkîshik	nishkiinzhig
hš	P M	s sh	sh	*wemehšoomesari,	his grandfather,	P M	omosôma omoshôma	omishoomisan,
qš				*kawenskwaqšwi	he is sleepy	P M	kawihkwasiw =hkwasiw	gawingwashi
nθ		ht	n	*-ahanθe:wa	trail/track		[wan]ahahtêw	o-[bim]a'anaan
hθ		ht	s	*ešihθenwi	it falls so		isihtin	izhisin
qθ		st	s	*koqθe:wa	he fears him		kostêw	o-gosaan
nr	P M	hy, h, y l	n	*wi:nre:wa	he names him	P M	wîhêw wîlêw	o-wiinaan
hr	P M	hy, h, y l	s	*re:hre:wa	he breathes	P M	yêhyêw lêlêw	nese

qr	P M	hy, h, y l	s	aqre:wa	he places him	P M	ahêw alêw	od-asaan
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remark 1:

In the columns "dial." P,M and W denote resp. Plains Cree, Moose Cree and Woods Cree

remark 2:

Bloomfield: "Clusters of two consonants occur medially. They consist of ordinary consonants preceded by obscure elements which we render by arbitrary symbols."

remark 3:

The correspondence between e.g. Cree sk and Ojibwe shk is as such not a reason to reconstruct two different P.A. clusters (čk and šk). This reason for these reconstructions originates with other Algonquian languages that have different reflexes for these two clusters (e.g. Fox, Menominee).

remark 4:

A number of derivational processes point in some cases to a less obscure origin than the one mentioned in remark 2; e.g.

sp < t-p            \*wi·t-pe·- > \*wi·spe·me·wa ; Oj. o-wiipemaan, he sleeps with him  
sp < θ-p            \*eθ-pahto·- > \*espahta·wa ; Oj. ipatoo, he runs thither  
θk < t-k,            \*ki·šekat-ki > \*ki·šekaθki ; Oj. giizhigak, when it is day  
nk < n-k            \*kemiwan-ki > \*kemiwanki ; Oj. gimiwang, when it rains