



Twatati - you all and I are speaking

Oneida - Language Immersion, Culture & Teaching

The Oneida - Language Immersion, Culture and Teaching program is an Ontario College Advanced Diploma (Accelerated) offered in-community at the Oneida settlement, southwest of London, Ontario. This program includes immersive language learning that prepares students for a variety of language-related careers including teacher of Onyota'a:ka as a second language, translator, language consultant, language specialist or storyteller.

The program's unique structure supports the building of language skills and enables the immersive and cultural integration qualities of the curriculum. Students come to the program with pre-existing Onyota'a-ka language skills and will enhance their vocabulary as they progress through the program modules.

Students will learn good teaching practices such as classroom management, lesson planning and education theory, which will provide a pathway to further studies in teaching. The program is intensive by its very nature and requires a strong commitment from students to attend to each lesson and take advantage of practice opportunities. Students may find employment in school boards, communities, government agencies, educational facilities and more.

Recommended Personal Preparation

This program is highly intensive and it is recommended students be prepared to work hard on their language knowledge and skills.

As this is *not* an introductory language program—pre-existing skills in the Onyota'a:ka language are highly recommended for incoming students.

Students who are successful in this program can participate in basic conversations speaking the Onyota'a:ka language prior to beginning the program. Interested individuals can successfully this self-assessed speaking test of 40 words.

The following pages will guide interested students through some basic language understanding so that they may self-assess their skill level.

Visit www.fanshawec.ca/ONI1 for additional information about Fanshawe College's Oneida - Language Immersion, Culture & Teaching program

Onyota'a:ka Oneida Alphabet and Pronunciation

a e h i k l n o s t u w y ʌ ʔ

All of the sounds which make up the Oneida language can be easily acquired. There are six vowels, eight consonants, two semi-vowels, one glottal and an aspirate.

Vowels - There are six vowels in the Oneida language. Two of them have nasalized sound.

- a** as the 'a' in the English word 'father'
- e** as the 'e' in the English word 'egg'
- i** as the 'ee' in the English word 'ski'
- o** as the 'o' in the English word 'note'

These last two vowels have a slight nasal quality to them.

- u** as the 'oo' in the English word 'moon'
- ʌ** as the 'u' in the English word 'sun'

Consonants - There are eight consonants in the Oneida language.

- h** as the 'h' in the English word 'hay'
- k** as the 'g' in the English word 'gate'
- n** as the 'n' in the English word 'note'
- l** as the 'l' in the English word 'look'

Consonants continued

- s** a soft 'z' in the English word 'zebra'
- when occurring after a long stress marker as in the Oneida word ka·sléht
- s** as the 's' in the English word 'sun'
- when occurring before, between or after consonants
- t** as the 'd' in the English word 'day'
- y** as the 'y' in the English word 'yes'
- w** as the 'w' in the English word 'way'

A feature of Onyota'a:ka is the GLOTTAL STOP indicated in writing by an apostrophe ' or ʔ. A glottal stop occurs when a speaker abruptly "cuts" the end off a vowel by stopping air and sound coming out of their throat.

An important feature of Onyota'a:ka is the letter H, which works the same way as it does in English, with breath coming out of a speaker's throat but no sound. **h** as an ASPIRATE as in 'hello'

Up Stress is indicated by ´ over the vowel being stressed. It is pronounced with a rising tone. **á é í ó ú á**

Length is indicated by · vowels sound longer than other vowels without the length. **a· e· i· o· u· ʌ·**

Onyota'á·ka· Oneida Alphabet and Pronunciation continued

WHISPERED ENDING - This is a very unique feature of Onyota'a:ka which occurs only at the end of sentences, and single word answers. The whispered endings of some words are breathed out rather than spoken. These are typically words that have vowel endings. They are indicated by underlining the vowel. Onyota'a:ka

Double consonant sounds

- kh** as the 'c' in the English word 'cake'
- sh** as the 's' in the English word 'school'
- th** as the 't' in the English word 'table'

TWATATI

Words to study

Note that the following list has three sets of words:

- Words which express the relationship of people-to-objects (someone-to-something).
- Words which express the relationship of objects-to-people (something-to-someone).
- Words which express the relationship from person-to-person (someone-to-someone).

Study Tips

Using the words on the two pages which follow:

- Make a set of flashcards, with English on one side and Onyota'a:ka on the other.
- Say the Onyota'a:ka words aloud as you write them out.
- Study and learn the first five words which express the relationship of people-to-objects (singles).
- Then study and learn the second five words which express the relationship of people-to-objects (duals).
- And then study and learn the last five words which express the relationship of people-to-objects (plurals).
- Do the same for the words which express the relationship of objects-to-people (something-to-someone) and the words which express the relationship from person-to-person (someone-to-someone).

Note: You will note that several words of the 40-word study have more than one meaning.

Someone to Something

Words which express the relationship of people-to-objects

sninú·wehse?	you two like it
swanú·wehse?	you all like it

Something to Someone

Words which express the relationship of objects-to-people

sninú·wehse?	it likes you two
swanú·wehse?	it likes you all
lonú·wehse?	it likes him
yukninú·wehse?	It likes Someone and I It likes you and I
lotinú·wehse?	It like two males or It likes two of them, male and female
yotinú·wehse?	It likes two females It likes them, females only

Someone to Someone

Words which express the relationship from person-to-person

lonú·wehse?	he likes him
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Someone to Something

Words which express the relationship of people-to-objects

knú·wehse?	knú·wehse?	I like it
snú·wehse?	snú·wehse?	You like it
lanú·wehse?	lanú·wehse?	He likes it
yenú·wehse?	yenú·wehse?	She likes it
kanú·wehse?	kanú·wehse?	It likes it

tninú·wehse?	tninú·wehse?	You and I like it
yakninú·wehse?	yakninú·wehse?	Someone and I like it
sninú·wehse?	sninú·wehse?	You two like it
ninú·wehse?	ninú·wehse?	2 males like it or mixed male and female like it
kninú·wehse?	kninú·wehse?	2 females like it

twanú·wehse?	twanú·wehse?	You all and I like it
yakwanú·wehse?	yakwanú·wehse?	They and I like it
swanú·wehse?	swanú·wehse?	You all like it
latinú·wehse?	latinú·wehse?	They males like it or they mixed males & females like it
kutinú·wehse?	kutinú·wehse?	They females like it

Something to Someone

Words which express the relationship of objects-to-people

waknú·wehse?	waknú·wehse?	It likes me
sanú·wehse?	sanú·wehse?	It likes you
lonú·wehse?	lonú·wehse?	It likes him
yakonú·wehse?	yakonú·wehse?	It likes her
yonú·wehse?	yonú·wehse?	It likes it

yukninú·wehse?	yukninú·wehse?	It likes Someone and I
yukninú·wehse?	yukninú·wehse?	It likes you and I
sninú·wehse?	sninú·wehse?	It likes you two
lotinú·wehse?	lotinú·wehse?	It like two males or It likes mixed male & female
yotinú·wehse?	yotinú·wehse?	It likes two females

yukwanú·wehse?	yukwanú·wehse?	It likes them and I
yukwanú·wehse?	yukwanú·wehse?	It likes you all and I
swanú·wehse?	swanú·wehse?	It likes all of you
lotinú·wehse?	lotinú·wehse?	It likes them males or It likes them mixed males & females
yotinú·wehse?	yotinú·wehse?	It like them females

Someone to Someone

Words which express the relationship from person-to-person

kunú·wehse?	kunú·wehse?	I like you
linú·wehse?	linú·wehse?	I like him
khenú·wehse?	khenú·wehse?	I like her

sknú·wehse?	sknú·wehse?	You like me
etshnú·wehse?	etshnú·wehse?	You like him
shenú·wehse?	shenú·wehse?	You like her

yuknú·wehse?	yuknú·wehse?	She likes me
yesanú·wehse?	yesanú·wehse?	She likes you
luwanú·wehse?	luwanú·wehse?	She likes him
yutatnú·wehse?	yutatnú·wehse?	She likes her

laknú·wehse?	laknú·wehse?	He likes me
yanú·wehse?	yanú·wehse?	He likes you
lonú·wehse?	lonú·wehse?	He likes him
shakonú·wehse?	shakonú·wehse?	He likes her