

Grade 2: Introduction.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], [s.d.]

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INTRODUCTION

This curriculum contains the objectives and vocabulary for the second grade year. It presupposes that students have had Oneida classes in kindergarten and the first grade, but recognizes the need for substantial review in each unit.

The school year has been divided into 15 two week units with week long review periods allowed after units 4, 8, 12, and 15. Each unit assumes daily half-hour classes to cover the material adequately.

The curriculum is keyed to TAPes (for both review and new items) of Native Speakers pronouncing the vocabulary and other prepared materials such as booklets are also in the curriculum.

ONEIDA SPELLING SYSTEM

Vowels:

Oneida has six vowel sounds. Unlike English each letter stands for one and only one sound. Here are the letters used and the sounds they represent.

‘a’ has the sound of the ‘a’ in ah or father

‘e’ has the sound of the ‘e’ in egg and eight

‘i’ has the sound of the ‘i’ in skii or machine

‘o’ has the sound of the ‘o’ in hope or low

The remaining two vowels are nasalized. That means they are pronounced more through the nose than the usual English sounds. Roughly then:

‘u’ has the sound of the ‘un’ in tune

‘ʌ’ has the sound of the ‘on’ in son

Consonants:

Most of the consonants have the same sound as they usually do in English. This is true for:

h, l, n, w, and y

The letters ‘t’, ‘k’, and ‘s’ each have the two pronunciations depending on the other sounds near them.

‘t’ normally has the sound of the ‘t’ in city, water, or stove.

Notice in those words ‘t’ sounds more like ‘d’. If a ‘k’, ‘h’, or ‘s’ follows then the ‘t’ has the usual English sound as in top.

‘k’ normally has a g-like sound as in skill but if a ‘t’, or ‘s’, or ‘h’ follows, it sounds like the usual English ‘k’ as in kill.

Consonants: (cont)

's' often has a sound halfway between the 's' in sea and the z-like

Sound of the 's' in was. When it comes between two vowels it always has the z-like sound and when it comes before or after 'h', then it has the sound of the 's' in sea.

Other symbols used in writing Oneida:

'?' is used to represent a special consonant sound (called a glottal stop) that English doesn't have. The sound is made by quickly stopping the flow of air in the throat, a kind of catch.

'/' this symbol is written above to indicate the vowel is lengthened or dragged out a bit. (Vowels marked with both the dot and the stress mark have a slightly falling tone.)

'_' underlined sounds are whispered and not said aloud.

This, then, is the Oneida alpha bet used in this booklet.

a, e, h, I, k, l, n, o, s, t, u, w, y, ?, ^

Some special combinations are:

'tsy' or 'tsi' sound the 'j' in jam or judge

'tshy' or 'tshi' sound like the 'ch' in church

'sy' sounds like the 'sh' in shoe or hush

GRADE 2 SUMMARY
(Review Items in Parentheses)

UNIT

1	(Astehtsi Book) Counting 11-100	(Foods)	(Greetings)	(Relatives)	(Counting)	Relatives
2	(ÁtyΛ ni·káhle? Book)	(Nouns -shúha)	Plural	This is my family-booklet		
3	(Body Parts)	“wash”	(“Hurt”)	“They” with verbs		
4	(Verbs)	“Work”	“Lie Down”	“How many are __ing”		
5	(Counting)	Nouns	Math Problems			
6	(Jobs)	(Clothes)	(“Put On Clothes”)	“Use”	Job Stories	
7	(Adjective Suffixes)		Verbs	“Kind Of”		
8	(“Buy”)	(“Sell”)	Transitive Prefixes	(Money)	(Storekeeper)	
9	(Past)	(Future)	Verbs	Command Form	Storm Story	
10	(Time Expressions)		Parts of House	Purposive		
11	(Possessives)	Household Items	Purposive			
12	(Locatives)	(“Put”)	Incorporation - “plant”	“eat”	“like”	“pick”
13	Animals	Where Animals Live		“Where”		
14	(Indefinite Tense)		“be Ready to”	Beaver Story		
15	(Weather		Raccoon Story			