

The book ends with a complete listing of Saskatchewan's war dead honoured up to the time of publication, including names, dates of death, and the appropriate latitude and longitude of the commemorating geographical feature. In another of the book's many "curiosities," RCAF and RAF are used for branch of service in this listing, but Navy substitutes for RCN or RN. A brief selected bibliography is a hodgepodge, more notable for what it omits than what it includes.

Despite its mostly avoidable flaws, *Their Names Live On* is a deeply touching account of sacrifice, and of loss, grief, and pride ... pride of parents and family and most appropriately, pride of province. Disproportionately, it commemorates the sacrifice of the very young — 46 of those whose stories are recounted were aged 20 to 23 when they died. The 89 stories will leave few readers unmoved. Chisholm's admirable efforts to commemorate these lives lived all too briefly constitutes, in its own way, as remarkable and fitting a memorial as the lakes, islands, bays and streams bearing the names of the province's World War II dead that dot Saskatchewan's northern landscape. While *Their Names Live On* would have been well served by a thorough editing by someone expert in Canadian military history, the book's flaws are far outweighed by its strengths, and certainly by its remarkable contribution to our remembering.

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*Cree: Words/nêhiyawêwin:itwêwina*, compiled by Arok Wolkvengrey (Volume 1 – Cree-English, Volume 2 – English-Cree). Regina: Canadian Plains Research Center, 2001.

This dictionary is a contribution to the growing literature on the Cree language, and on Plains Cree in particular. In just the past few years, a new dictionary (LeClaire and Cardinal 1998), a literary Plains Cree dictionary (Wolfart and Ahenakew 1998), a text, workbook, and tape set (Okimasis and Ratt 1999), and some major texts (Ahenakew and Wolfart 1997, 1998a, b) have appeared, adding to the material already available on the language. Despite the fact that two dictionaries have appeared in recent years, this one is a welcome addition to the literature on Plains Cree.

The dictionary opens with the following statement:

No dictionary is ever complete, and this is certainly true of the current volume. Languages change continually, so as soon as a dictionary or descriptive grammar is ready for publication, no matter how comprehensive it may be, it begins to fall out of date. New words are continually being added to a language, while old vocabulary is lost through disuse, and ultimately forgotten. Sounds, word formation, sentence patterns change over time. The differences that arise in these ways are not always obvious to speakers of a language, but become quite evident when that language is spoken in different areas leading to distinct dialects. Attempts to capture every vocabulary item and every difference of dialect for a language before the final publication of a dictionary would result in a futile wait through eternity. Not wanting to wait quite that long, we offer this volume as the first edition of an ongoing project which will evolve and be updated with continued research and observation (p. ix).

We are fortunate that Arok Wolvengrey took this stand; it is all too easy to postpone publication of something as complex as a dictionary because it is incomplete. And it is important to remember that a dictionary for a language like Cree will always be incomplete in the sense that it can never contain all the words of the language. Forming a word in a language like Cree is comparable to forming a sentence in languages like English and French. Thus, not only is it difficult to list all words, given how languages change, but it is also impossible to list all words in a language like Cree because of the wonderful productivity of word formation.

The dictionary is divided into two volumes. The first includes an introduction and approximately 15,000 Cree to English entries, including information about dialect variation; the second, English-Cree, contains around 35,000 English to Cree entries.

In the introduction, Wolvengrey discusses Cree dialects and differences between them. He sets out the writing systems, Roman and syllabic, and takes the reader through a discussion of how to interpret the orthography, including a detailed and welcome discussion of stress. He explains parts of speech (particles, nouns, verbs) and a range of necessary concepts (e.g., transitivity, animacy) in a lucid way, with numerous examples. In addition, he discusses forming new words through prefixation and suffixation. More detail on the grammar of Cree is available in other sources (e.g., Ahenakew 1987, Okimâsis and Ratt 1999), and Wolvengrey does not attempt a full grammar, but an introduction that allows the reader to use the dictionary.

Perhaps the best way to proceed is to introduce the reader to the dictionary by examining some entries. I begin with nouns. The first three entries of Volume 1 concern stars. I omit the syllabics which are included in all entries in Volume 1.

The first entry is *acâhoks*, labelled NA for "animate noun" (p. 1). Its gloss is given — "star" — and it is labelled as the diminutive of *atâhk*. The second entry is related, *acâhkos kâ-osôsit*, "comet, tailed star." It is labelled INM, indeclinable nominal. It is a diminutive form, and has an alternative form, *atâhk kâ-osoyit*. The third entry is another indeclinable nominal, *acâhkosa kâ-otakohpit*, *Starblanket*, a Cree Chief. An alternative form is given (*acâkosa k-ôtakohpit*) along with a literal translation, "one who has stars as a blanket." The reader is further referred to the English entry for more information about *Starblanket* (a reserve as well as a chief). Next, a verbal entry is given, *acâhkosiwiw*, an animate intransitive verb meaning "it is a star; s/he is a star (e.g. movie, sports, etc.)." Returning to the first entry, the related word, *atâhk*, is listed in its location (p. 12) further on in the dictionary, and the plural form is given; it is also cross-referenced to the first entry. In addition, other forms built on the form "star" are listed.

Leafing through the dictionary, some of the complexities of the verbal system can be seen. Take the following examples (p. 176): *pâstaham VTI* "s/he cracks s.t. (by pressure)"; *pâstahtam VTI* "s/he breaks s.t. (by biting, with teeth)"; *pâstahtâw VAlt* "s/he cracks s.t. (with his/her teeth)"; *pâstahwêw VTA* "s/he cracks s.o. (by pressure)"; *pâstamêw VTA* "s/he cracks s.o. (by biting, with teeth)"; *pâstataham VTI* "s/he breaks s.t. (e.g. bones) by tool or shot." The verb root appears to be *pâsta-*, meaning something like "crack, break." The suffixes following the root indicate both the particular means of cracking or breaking along with information about the verb's transitivity and the animacy of its object.

The previous example shows how Cree forms multiple verbs from one root. Further illustration of the creativity of word formation is seen in the following entries, just a few of the words built around "eat animate object" (p. 112): *mîciw* VAI "s/he eats s.t.," *mîciwin* N "food, groceries; meal," *mîciwinis* "bit of food" NI; *mîciminak* NA "peas (pl)." Here we see a number of different nouns formed from the verb.

Another way of making verbs in Cree is through the addition of what are called preverbs, adverbial elements prefixed to a verb. Consider a typical preverb, *pê*-IPV (indeclinable preverb) "come and; towards, approaching; hither; thence; from there on down (towards focus)" (page 176). This preverb occurs in many verbs including the following. *pê-apiw* VAI "s/he comes and sits"; *pê-atoskêw* VAI "s/he comes to work," *pê-ispahkênam* VTI "s/he comes and raises s.t.," *pê-itisaham* VTI "s/he sends s.t. here"; *pê-itisahwêw* VTA "s/he sends s.o. here," for a total of 46 verbs with this preverb. The preverbs are separated from the root by a hyphen, making them easy to identify. In addition, an indeclinable particle is listed, *pêci* "hither, to here; thence, from there on down; approach" (p. 177), with a similar meaning, and several forms with this particle are listed. One gets a good notion of the richness of word structure by browsing through the dictionary, and the perspicuous use of hyphens makes it easy to identify the roots and look those up independently.

The English-Cree dictionary offers other types of riches, and may be preferred by many users, especially learners. Looking first at one of the words considered above, "star," we find not only the words under "*acâhkos*" (p. 546) in the Cree-English listing, but additional words with prefixes, namely "evening star, morning star, set (as a star)," and "tailed star," with a reference also to "comet." The English-Cree and the Cree-English thus offer different types of information, as word formation is not done in the same way in the two languages, and use of the two volumes together provides an abundance that is not so easily obtained from one alone.

The information available from the English-Cree dictionaries is well-illustrated with another noun, "bear" (p. 281). Here are singular and plural forms, diminutive and augmentative forms, and words for bear cub, bear dance, bear den, bear skin, be a bear, Big Bear (personal name of renowned Cree chief), black bear, brown bear, dance the bear dance, the Great Bear (constellation), grizzly bear, Little Bear Hills (with a cross-reference to Hobbema), Little Black Bear (Cree chief), polar bear, teddy bear, white bear, White Bear (Cree chief), and be many bears around.

Finally, consider the English verb "take" (pp. 558-60). Just as this verb has many entries in an English language dictionary, it has a large number in the English-Cree dictionary, and shows just how idiomatic the verb is in English. Here are just a few of the many verbs under the entry "take" — take a bath, take a drink along, take a knife from somewhere, take a little lunch along, take a look, take a nap during the day, take a new stand, take a portion of something and leave the rest, take a puff, take a risk and go through, take a steam bath, and many more.

The dictionary is a pleasure to browse through. I found it most interesting when I worked with the two volumes together, allowing me to see just how different the two languages are. The dictionary is easy to use. It does not always give the depth of cultural information of *LeClaire* and *Cardinal*, but that can be obtained by using that dictionary as well. This dictionary, like *LeClaire* and *Cardinal*, has one major

drawback for non-speakers. While one easily sees the derivational potential of the language, what is more difficult is to change grammatical subject, object, tense, and the like. For instance, verbs are given in third person present tense forms generally. Various affixes are required to change the subject and direct object, and to indicate tense. This information cannot all be included in a dictionary. Wolvengrey does not try to include it in the dictionary, but rather the introduction refers the reader to the grammars to sort this out. This is likely a wise decision, as the conjugation of verbs is quite complex in Cree. In a later edition, the compiler might consider providing each noun and verb entry with a code referring to a paradigm that shows how the various forms are made. Perhaps this is too complex to ask in a dictionary, and it is certainly premature to ask for it in this generation of dictionaries. I take as a model the Young and Morgan dictionary of Navajo, a dictionary that was decades in the making. In this dictionary, in each verbal entry the reader is referred to a paradigm that shows how that particular verb is realized in different forms. In many ways, Cree has more complex verbal morphology than Navajo. Yet it would be worthwhile to explore for later editions how such information might be included. While dreaming, I would also like to see example sentences in a dictionary, especially examples taken from texts and conversations. Such information is included in the Navajo dictionary mentioned above, and it serves to bring the language alive in a way different than words alone do.

*Cree: Words* is a wonderful contribution to the growing literature on the Cree language. The compiler, Arok Wolvengrey, is to be thanked for taking on this enormous task, and for creating a dictionary that will be of enormous value to speakers and learners alike.

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