

# Introduction to Anishinaabemowin



[Main Document Link](#)

[Game you can play](#)

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Office Hours: via [Zoom](#)

No late penalty, but pls do the presentations on time

Penpals: done in class

Resource Book: NOT due march 17th, but Dec 2nd

Final Exam, pass or fail, done in class

Websites:

- nsp.lol/nouns
  - typo on naabkwaagan(an), should be (ag), animate

## Lecture # 1

## Intro to Course

NAME na ayaa 

Is NAME here?
---------------

Indayaa 

I'm present
-------------

Kaay ayaasii 

s/he is not here
------------------

Aanii NAME 

Thank you (?) NAME
--------------------

Bescherelle: book of conjugated verbs (compiled, many, more tedious than scary lol)

- 25 for each verb class
- B: did what i told you to do, meets expectations
- A: has organization (table of contents), has things that help us use it better (descriptions, hints, tips, how you dropped a short "i" here, not having "too much white space" e.g. not detailed) can be in a different section
- Due before we get back from winter break
- **cutullemaya** bescherelle has useful tricks (ask for after due)
  - beforehand, look at other bescherelles (french)

- fun idea: make small python code to load this data in from json (or maybe something more readable) and bump it to SQL
  - bump this to nice pdf output (latex pages to be linked)

Lecture starting song: Eb major 6/4 + 5/4

Miigwech indikid nookomisag

Miigwech indikid nimishoomisag

Miigwech indikid indawenmaaganag

We he ya he ya he yo

Miigwech	thank you
indikid	say
nookomis	my Grandmother
nookomisa	my Grandmothers
nimishoomis	my Grandfather
indawenmaaganag	my relatives

## Sounds

[Link](#)

Anishinaabe Izhibii'igewin							
	a	i	o	aa	ii	oo	e
b	ba	bi	bo	baa	bii	boo	be
p	pa	pi	po	paa	pii	poo	pe
d	da	di	do	daa	dii	doo	de
t	ta	ti	to	taa	tii	too	te
g	ga	gi	go	gaa	gii	goo	ge
k	ka	ki	ko	kaa	kii	koo	ke
j	ja	ji	jo	jaa	jii	joo	je
ch	cha	chi	cho	chaa	chii	choo	che
z	za	zi	zo	zaa	zii	zoo	ze
s	sa	si	so	saa	sii	soo	se
zh	zha	zhi	zho	zhaa	zhii	zhoo	zhe
sh	sha	shi	sho	shaa	shii	shoo	she
m	ma	mi	mo	maa	mii	moo	me
n	na	ni	no	naa	nii	noo	ne
w	wa	wi	wo	waa	wii	woo	we
y	ya	yi	yo	yaa	yii	yoo	ye

Vowels:

- First three columns are short or weak vowels
- Four on the right are long or strong vowels

Consonants:

- At the end of words:
  - b's like p's

- d's like t's
- g's like k's
- j's like ch
- z like s
- zh like sh
- H like ' (glottal stop)
- m and n are quite salient
- w and y are not interchangeable, but kinda close
  - **Example:** giiwe s/he goes home, giiye and gii'e are same

To get a sense for what they sound like, alongside some combination sounds:

<b>‘</b> - glottal stop (the stop in uh’oh)	<b>aw / ow</b> - sound like oo
<b>aaw</b> - sounds like the <b>ou</b> in ouch	<b>aay</b> - sounds like the <b>i</b> in ice
<b>a</b> - but or up	<b>ii</b> - feet or meat
<b>i</b> - fit, bit or it.	<b>oo</b> - boat or boot
<b>o</b> - obey, book	<b>e</b> - way or say or eh
<b>aa</b> - father or ox	

If singing twinkle twinkle little star to it, first three are short, last four are longer.

**Example:** Some combination sounds:

<span style="color: purple;">Anishinaabe indaaw</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">I am Anishinaabe</span>	[aaw, like "ou"ch]
<span style="color: purple;">O'ow</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">this / that</span>	[ow]
<span style="color: purple;">Bibaa-ayaayin</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">when/if you're around</span>	[aay, like "eye"]

To get more help with sounds, look up "Ojibwe Sound Chart" on YouTube.

## Numbers

To make numbers from 1 to 1999:

Gindaasowinag				
Ngodwaak (100)		Midaaswi (10)		Bezbig (1)
Niizhwaak (200)		Niizhtana (20)		Niizh (2)
Nswaak (300)		Nsimdana (30)		Nswi (3)
Niiwaak (400)		Niimdana (40)		Niiwin (4)
Naanwaak (500)		Naanmidna (50)		Naanan (5)
Ngodwaaswaak (600)	-shi-	Ngodwaasimdana (60)	-shi-	Ngodwaaswi (6)
Niizhwaaswaak (700)		Niizhwaasimdana (70)		Niizhwaaswi (7)
Nshwaaswaak (800)		Nshwaasimdana (80)		Nshwaaswi (8)
Zhaangswaak (900)		Zhaangsimdana (90)		Zhaangswi (9)
Midaaswaak (1000)				

Construct in three columns, "-shi-" joining, saying the words left to right.

Tens: (roughly) add -tana or -dana

Hundreds: (roughly) add -waak

**Note:** Midaaswaak should have it's own column - just imagine it

**Note:** Codeswitching sometimes occurs into English spoken numerals?

**Note:** Midaaswi and other -swi words are also kinda pronounced -swe?

**Example:** Ngodwaakshibezbig one hundred and one

To practice, try out Google Random number generator!

How to get to two thousand?

Aaniish minik nching?
ngoding - once, one time
niizhing - twice, two times
nswing - thrice, three times
niiwing - four times
naaning - five times
ngodwaaching - six times
niizhwaaching - seven times
nshwaaching - eight times
zhaangching - nine times
midaaching - ten times

Aaniish minik nching? How many times?

niibiniching lots of times

**Example:**

niizhing midaaswaak-shi-bezhig 2001  
nswing midaaswaak-shi-nsimdana-shi-nswi 3333  
niiwing midaaswaak-shi-niiwaak-shi-niimdana-shi-niiwin 4444  
niizhwaaching midaaswaak-shi-niizhwaak-shi-nshwaasimdana-shi-nswi 7283  
midaaching midaaswaak-shi-nswaak-ngodwaasimdana-shi-naanan 10365  
nshwaaching midaaswaak-shi-niizhwaaswaak-shi-ngodwaaswi 8706

When we add numbers to verbs, we may add them in front as such:



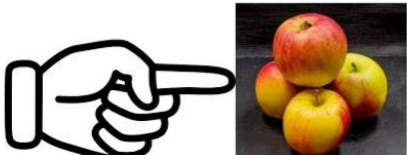

Niigaan'biigaansag	
ngo- / bezhigo-	one
niizho-	two
nso-	three
nii'o-	four
naano-	five
ngodwaaso-	six
niizhwaaso-	seven
nshwaaso-	eight
zhaangso-	nine
midaaso-	ten

Notice how the ngo- is similar to the Ngod- in Ngodwaak, both relating to one.

**Example:** Showing off some front number usage

ngodwaaso-dibagane it is 6 o'clock  
Midaaso-biboon'igizi s/he is ten years old

## Demonstrative Pronouns/Determiners

One & Near (Singular)	One & away (Singular)
<b>This</b> is an apple. 	<b>That</b> is an apple. 
Many & Near (Plural)	Many & away (Plural)
<b>These</b> are apples. 	<b>Those</b> are apples. 

Anishinaabemowin has animate and inanimate as classifications. Things that end in **g** are animate, things that end in **n** are inanimate (roughly speaking).

Animate:

maaba	this
wa	that
gondag	these
giwi	those

Inanimate:

maanda	this
wi	that
nonda	these
niwin	those

Table:

### Demonstrative (Pronouns/Determiners)

maaba	this	maanda
wa	that	wi
gondag	these	nonda
giwi	those	niwin

We also somewhat use these to convey the word "the". If I walk into a room and say "Did you see the cat?", it's like... what cat? That's a specific cat. But if it's "Did you see a cat?" then that's more general.

Can also use the words to point out who someone is:

Andrew maaba    This is Andrew

Other pronouns, usually not used unless trying to be very emphatic (e.g. "I'm hungry", "I'm the one who said it"):

Niin    I/my/me/mine

Giin    you/your/your/yours

Wiin    s/he / h/ / h/ / h/

**Example:** The "this/that" words are used to replace the pronouns, and can refer to closeness:

Maaba nimosh bakade    This dog is hungry

bakade maaba nimosh    This dog is hungry

bakade wa    s/he is hungry    [that one is hungry]

bakade maaba    s/he is hungry    [this one is hungry]

Can say just **bakade** if you're answering a question.

Other possibilities:

### The Possibilities

maaba, baaba, aw, wa'aw, wa'awe, a'aw, awe, awi,	<b>this</b>	maanda, ow, o'ow, o'o,
wa, aw, a'aw, a'awe,	<b>that</b>	wi, iw, i'iwe
agondag, ogow, ongowe, ogowe,	<b>these</b>	nonda, nanda, ninda, onow, onowe,
giwi , ingiw, agiwi, igiweg,	<b>those</b>	niwin, iniwe, aniwi

## Tenses

[Link](#)

[Conjugation PDF](#)

VAI (Verb animate intransitive), VII (Verb inanimate intransitive)

Some strange things can be animate! Cars, apples. Carrots sometimes?

VTa (Verb transitive animate), VTI (Verb transitive inanimate)

## Verb Chart

Some basic tenses:

gii-	Past tense	did, -ed
d-(V)	Present tense	do, doing (V- if starts with a vowel)
---	Present tense	do, doing
wii-	Voluntative Future	want to/going to
ga-	Definite Future	will/shall
da-	Definite Future	will/shall
ji-	Definite Future (B form only)	will/shall

**Note:** If using d-(V) and the first letter is **o**, then lengthen to **doo**

**Note:** When using the persons I and You, drop a short vowel at the end.

**Note:** To remember **wii-** is the "want to\going to" future, just raise your arms and say "wee!", like yay i want to go to disneyland

Also recall the following rules for (V)-, (N)-, (M)-, and (N/M)-:

VAIs can end in a vowel (long or short), a N or M. Depending on the ending, our conjugation changes a little bit. (V) means that if a verb ends in a vowel, to add the ending immediately following. (N) means if a verb ends in an N, to add the ending immediately following. (M) means if a verb ends in a M, to add the ending

**Example:** Let's try out this chart using the verb **ikida**, with the intent of "I will say"



# VAI - A Form - Independent - I am

	Person	Tense	VAI	Person
I	ni- in-(b,d,g)	gii- d-(V) wii- ga-		(Drop short vowels: a, i, o)
You	gi-			(Drop short vowels: a, i, o)
S/he, it		gii- — wii- da-		
His/Her				(V)-wan, (N/M)-oon
Unspecified / X				(V)-m, (N)-im, (M)-am
We (exclusive)	ni- in-(b,d,g)	gii- d-(V) wii- ga-		(V)-min, (N)-imin, (M)-amin
We (inclusive)	gi-			(V)-min, (N)-imin, (M)-amin
Y'all	gi-			(V)-m, (N)-im, (M)-am
They		gii- — wii- da-		(V)-wag, (N/M)-oog

When the verb starts with a single 'o' and you're using a d-(V), the single 'o' lengthens to 'oo'

1. Place **ikida** in the middle column for VAI.
2. Select the I from the leftmost column
3. Now work leftward from the middle.
  1. **ga-**, because "will"
  2. **in-**, because the "g" from **ga-**
4. Now work rightward from the middle
  1. Drop the short vowel **-a**
5. Result! **inga-ikid**

**Example:** More **ikida** examples

da-ikida	s/he will say
wii-ikidawag	they want to say
inga-ikidamin	we (exclusive) will say
giga-ikidamin	we (inclusive) will say
da-ikidawag	they will say

## Persons

**Definition:** Fourth person (in the chart, his/her): I (1) can be talking to you (2), about someone else (3) and they know somebody else (4), thus fourth person.

**Example:** "A man (3) was talking to a woman (4).", "Did you (2) hear about John's (3) grandfather (4)?"

**Definition:** Unspecified person, so kind of hiding the person or taking the person out of it

- Also used in questions "How does one say? / How is it said?"

**Example:** "I was given tobacco", "There was sickness around"

**Definition:** Two different "we"'s

- Exclusive: Just you and some other people, telling a person who was not there
  - "We saw this person"
- Inclusive: All of us together
  - "I'm so excited for us to go rock climbing"
- So either excluding or including the person you're speaking to

## Orders / Verb Forms

In Anishinaabemowin, there are a couple forms that verbs can take. We'll be looking at A, B, C, and D form: Independent, Conjunct, Changed Conjunct, and Imperative. Above was form "A".

**Definition:** Independent order (A) is used to make simple declarative statements and frequently yes/no questions

**Definition:** Conjunct order (B) is used to create subordinate clauses (sentences inside sentences) and some content questions

- Words that fit if, when, that, to

**Definition:** Changed conjunct order (C) is used to formulate relative clauses (sentences inside sentences) and content questions

**Definition:** Imperative order (D) is used to give commands

We can see the uses for these forms here:

A - D Chart

A Form	B Form	C Form	D form
Independent Declarative Simple Yes/no questions	Dependent Subordinate Complex Content questions	Dependent Relative Complex Content questions	Independent Direct Simple / Complex Commands
	if that to before	who what how why	Do! Don't!
	when where after		
I am	( ) I am	( ) I am	Be

**Example:** Take this sentence:

I know that you know that I know what you know

In English, we use the words **that** and **what** in this sentence to express the difference sentences inside the larger sentence. In Anishinaabemowin, we use the different forms to differentiate the sentence and the sentences inside that sentence.

### [Word List / Form A and B Charts](#)

Let's check out form B:

VAI - B Form - Dependent - ( ) I am

	Person	Tense	VAI	Person
I		gii- wii- ji-		(V)- <b>yaanh</b> , (N/M)- <b>aanh</b>
You				(V)- <b>yin/-yan</b> , (N/M)- <b>an</b>
S/he, it				(V)- <b>d</b> , (N)- <b>g</b> , (M)-> <b>ng</b>
His/Her				(V)- <b>nid</b> , (N)- <b>inid</b> , (M)- <b>anid</b>
Unspecified / X				(V)- <b>ng</b> , (N)- <b>g</b> , (M)-> <b>ng</b>
We (exclusive)				(V)- <b>yaang</b> , (N/M)- <b>aang</b>
We (inclusive)				(V)- <b>ying/-yang</b> , (N/M)- <b>ing/-ang</b>
Y'all				(V)- <b>yig/-yeg</b> , (N/M)- <b>iig/-eg</b>
They				(V)- <b>waad/-yaad</b> , (N/M)- <b>owaad</b>

Words that fit ( ): if (giishpin), when (pii), that, to.

**Note:** An arrow (e.g. (M)->ng) means to change the "-m" to "-ng"

You'll often use this form for words with if, when, that, to.

**Example:** Let's try out some words:

niwii-niim	i want to dance
gichi-nendam	s/he is happy
giishpin gichi-nendang	if s/he is happy

Ending the class!

Baamaanpii niwiijikewenyig	Later my friends
Baamaanpii giga-waabaminim	I will see y'all later
Baamaanpii giga-waabamin	I will see you

## Lecture # 2

**Example:** More examples of VAI words:

ayekozi	s/he is tired
indayekoz_	I am tired
bakade	s/he is hungry
inbakade	I am hungry
izhaa	s/he goes
indizhaa	I go

**Example:** Showing all the persons for maaajaa (s/he leaves)

A form

- nimaajaa ☐
- gimaajaa ☐
- maajaa ☐
- maajaawan ☐
- maajaam ☐
- nimaajaamin ☐
- gimaajaamin ☐
- gimaajaam ☐
- maajaawag ☐

B form

- maajaayaanh ☐
- maajaayin ☐
- maajaad ☐
- maajaanid ☐
- maajaang ☐
- maajaayaang ☐
- maajaaying ☐
- maajaayig ☐
- maajaawaad ☐

**Example:** Showing all the persons for mazinaatesijigan (s/he watches movie / tv)

A form

- nimazinaatesijigan ☐
- gimazinaatesijigan ☐
- mazinaatesijigan ☐
- mazinaatesijiganoon ☐
- mazinaatesijiganim ☐
- nimazinaatesijiganimin ☐
- gimazinaatesijiganimin ☐
- gimazinaatesijiganim ☐
- mazinaatesijiganoog ☐

B form

- mazinaatesijiganaanh ☐
- mazinaatesijiganan ☐
- mazinaatesijigang ☐
- mazinaatesijiganinid ☐
- mazinaatesijigang ☐
- mazinaatesijiganaang ☐
- mazinaatesijiganing ☐
- mazinaatesijiganiig ☐
- mazinaatesijiganowaad ☐

**Example:** Showing all the persons for ojaanimizi (s/he is busy)

- indoojaanimiz ☐
- gidoojaanimiz ☐
- ojaanimizi ☐
- ojaanimiziwan ☐
- ojaanimizim ☐
- indoojaanimizimin ☐
- gidoojaanimizimin ☐
- giojaanimizim ☐
- ojaanimiziwag ☐

**Example:** A few for Jiishda'ige (s/he sweeps)

ji-jiishda'igeyanh so that I can sweep

## Deriving C Form

This form can be derived using a process called Initial Vowel Change. Since the true name for B form is conjunct, and C form is changed conjunct, we can see that it's just a change. We'll change the **very first vowel of the root**.

Initial Vowel Change	
Short Vowels	Long Vowels
a -> e	aa -> ayaa
i -> e	ii -> aa
o -> we	oo -> waa
	e -> aye
ji -> ge-	

**Example:**

nibaayaanh → nebaayaanh  
 nibaayan → nebaayan  
 nibaad → nebaad  
 nibaanid → nebaanid  
 nibaang → nebaang  
 nibaayaang → nebaayaang  
 nibaayang → nebaayang  
 nibaayeg → nebaayeg  
 nibaawaad → nebaawaad

**Example:** C form for maajaa (s/he leaves)

### C form

- mayaaajaayaan ☐
- mayaaajaayin ☐
- mayaaajaad ☐
- mayaaajaanid ☐
- mayaaajaang ☐
- mayaaajaayaang ☐
- mayaaajaaying ☐
- mayaaajaayig ☐
- mayaaajaawaad ☐

**Example:** B and C form for zhooshkwaade (s/he skates/plays hockey)

### B form

- zhooshkwaadeyaanh ☐
- zhooshkwaadeyin ☐
- zhooshkwaaded ☐
- zhooshkwaadenid ☐
- zhooshkwaadeng ☐
- zhooshkwaadeyaang ☐
- zhooshkwaadeying ☐
- zhooshkwaadeyig ☐
- zhooshkwaadewaad ☐

### C form

- zhwaashkwaadeyaanh ☐
- zhwaashkwaadeyin ☐
- zhwaashkwaaded ☐
- zhwaashkwaadenid ☐
- zhwaashkwaadeng ☐
- zhwaashkwaadeyaang ☐
- zhwaashkwaadeying ☐
- zhwaashkwaadeyig ☐
- zhwaashkwaadewaad ☐

**Example:** Other examples of C form

ingii-izhaa → gaa-izhaayaan

## Form Use Examples

**Example:** Some examples of form

Example:

Zhaganaashii'pii'aan maampii

Write it in English here
--------------------------

Gii-bakaded, ingii-naajmijime

When she is hungry, I go to get groceries
---

C  
Begish ge gii minoyaayin  
G  
Begish ge gii minoyaayin  
C  
Begish ge gii minoyaayin  
F            G            C  
Boozhoo Boozhoo Boozhoo



	Boozhoo	Hello
	Aaniish naa	How is it?
	[Bit broad, be ready for long convo]	
	Aaniish naa ge gii	How are you?
	Niminoyaa	I'm well
	Giin dash	How about you? What about you? And you?
dash	And / what about / a change in direction from the last sentence	
	Begish ge gii minoyaayin	I hope that you are well too
	Ambegish	expression of a hope/wish
	Gaye	and/too
	[Long form of ge]	
	Giin	you
ayaa	(as a lexical preverb) s/he is in a state or condition	

To start an email:

	Begish minoyaayin	I hope you are well
	Aaniish ezhinikaazoyin (C)	What is your name?
	Izhinikaazo	s/he is called in a certain way
	NAME indizhinikaaz_	My name is NAME

**Example:** More studies of words

	Aaniish gaa-izhichigeyin nongwa?	What did you do today?
	Izhichige	s/he does something specific
	Aaniish	WH word
	nongwa	today / now

We can pick out **-yin** for you (B), **gaa** for C form **gii-** past tense. How to respond?

ingii-gagiibaazishim	I crazy danced???
ingii-niimi	I danced
ingii-zhooshkwaade	I played hockey
ingii-minikwen nibi	I drank water

Another song:

# Aaniish gaa-izhichigeyin nongwa Gaa-izhichigeyin gaa-izhichigeyin Aaniish gaa-izhichigeyin nongwa Jibwaa gii-bizhaayin

Jibwaa gii-bizhaayin Before you came (here)

nongwa today/now

izhichige s/he does something specific

## Lecture # 3

Aaniish ezhi-ayaad (C) How is s/he?

[vai] Biingeji S/he is cold ❄️

[vai] Nishkaadizi S/he is angry 😡

[vai] Gizhizi S/he is hot 🔥

[vai] Ayekozi S/he is tired 😴

[vai] Aakozi S/he is sick/ill 🤒

[vai] Maanaadendam S/he is unhappy/sad 😞

[vai] Gichi-nendam S/he is happy 😊

Aaniish ezhi-ayaayin (C) How are you?

Aaniish naa ge wii? And how is s/he?

Aaniish naa NAME? How is NAME? [vai] inbiingej I am cold

[vai] ninishkaadiz I am angry

[vai] gizhizi I am hot

[vai] indayekoz I am tired

[vai] indaakoz I am sick/ill

[vai] nimaanaadendam I am unhappy/sad

[vai] ingichi-nendam I am happy

Ge wii and s/he?

## VII: Verb Inanimate Intransitive

Lots of weather terms, seasons...

**VII - A Form - It is**

	Person	Tense	VII	Person
It		gii- wii- da-		
They				(V)- <b>noon</b> (D/N)- <b>oon</b>
H/				(V)- <b>ni</b> (D/N)- <b>ini</b>
H/s				(V)- <b>niwan</b> (D/N)- <b>iniwan</b>

**VII - B Form - ( ) It is**

	Person	Tense	VII	Person
It		gii- <u>      </u> wii- ji-		(V/N)- <b>g</b> (D)→ <b>g</b>
They				(V)- <b>nig</b> (D/N)- <b>inig</b>
H/				
H/s				
Words that fit (___): if (giishpin), when (pii), that, to.				

**Note:** (D/N) is when the word ends with a **d** or an **n**

**Note:** H/ means a thing belongs to someone

- Example:** His or her shirt is blue → H/ shirt is blue

**Note:** H/s means multiple things belong to someone

- Example:** His or her shoes are blue → H/s shoes are blue

**Note:** For B form, it and they are classed together, h/ and h/s are classed together

## VII - C Form - (\_\_) It is

	Person	Tense	VII	Person
It		gii- wii- ji-		(V/N)- <b>g</b> (D)→ <b>g</b>
They				(V/N)- <b>gin</b> (D)→ <b>gin</b> or (V/N)- <b>gin</b> (D)- <b>igin</b>
H/				(V)- <b>nig</b> (D/N)- <b>inig</b>
H/s				
Words that fit (___): who, what, why, how				

**Note:** For C form, they is modified as well

**Note:** There is a typo in the above table for the tenses (should be initial vowel change)

**Example:**

da-debse    It is going to be sufficient

## Plurals and Animacy

pabwin(an)    chair(s)  
 ikwe(wag)    woman(women)  
 akik(oog)    pot(s)  
 giigidoo-biiyaapkoons(an)    phone(s)

**Note:** If it ends with a -g/-k in the plural, it's animate. If it ends with an -n, it's inanimate.

People and animals are always animate.

**Example:**

giigidoo-biiyaapkoonsan gii-gagwetaan'gindenoon sa  
 Phones were exceedingly expensive!

### A Form

gii-gagwetaan'ginde  
gii-gagwetaan'gindenoon  
gii-gagwetaan'ginden  
gii-gagwetaan'gideniwan

### B Form

gii-gagwetaan'gindeg  
gii-gagwetaan'gindeg  
gii-gagwetaan'gindenig  
gii-gagwetaan'gindenig

### C Form

gaa-gagwetaan'gindeg  
gaa-gagwetaan'gindeg  
gaa-gagwetaan'gindenig  
gaa-gagwetaan'gindenig

## Combining the two VAI and VII

[vai] **Giiwse** s/he hunts

[vii] **Dagwaagi** it is fall

**Giiwsewag pii dagwaaginoon** They hunt (A) when it is fall (B)

[vai] **Zhooshkwaade** s/he skates

[vii] **Biboon** it is winter

**gizhooshkwaademin pii biboon** We skate (A) when it is winter (B)

[vai] **Naagshi-wiisini** s/he eats dindin

[vii] **Naano-dibaganed** it is 5 o'clock

**pii naano-dibaganeg ininaagshi-wiisin** When it is 5 o'clock (B) I eat dindin (A)

[vii] **nso-giizhigad** it is wednesday

[vai] **zaamgwaam** s/he sleeps in

**pii nso-giizhigadg ninso-giizhigad** When it is Wednesday (B) I sleep in (A)

giigidoo-biiyaapkoon(s) [phone(s)]  
 [vii] gagwetaan'ginde [it is exceedingly expensive]  
 [vai] Maanaadendam [S/he is unhappy/sad 😞]  
 pii giigidoo-biiyaapkoon gagwetaan'gindeg nimaanaadendam  
 [When the phone is exceedingly expensive, I am sad]

abiwin [room]  
 [vii] agaasaa [it is small]  
 [vai] Gizhizi [S/he is hot 🥵]  
 giishpin abiwin gichi-agaasaag gigizhizimin  
 [If the room is very small, we are hot]  
 giishpin abiwin gichi-gizhideg gigizhizimin  
 [If the room is very hot, we are hot]

## Lecture # 4

giga-nagamamin [We (inc) will sing]

## Questions

Do you want something to drink? vs. What do you want to drink?

"Do you" is a yes/no question. "What do you" is a WH- question.

Not going to cover yes/no questions just yet!

### Content/Complex/WH Questions

Who	Wenesh + C form
What	Wegnesh + C form
When	Aaniish pii + C form
Why	Aaniish + onji-C form
How (in a certain way)	Aaniish + izhi-C form
How (to a certain degree)	Aaniish + apiichi-C form
Where	Aabiish + B form  if the main verb contains or uses a relative root, use C form

Default for C form is "who" and "what", so add that work. Same for "When".

The other small words are called relative roots. They stick on the verb before you put them in the chart.

Different communities use many different WH- words:

	Question Words	Pre-verbs
Who	Wenen Wenesh Wegnesh Wene	a- (which, that which)
What	Aaniish Aaniin Aan Wenesh Wenen Wegonen Wegonesh Wegnen Wegnesh Waagnen	
Where	Aabiish Apiish Apii Aandi Aaniindi Aanii pii(sh) Aaniish maa	dazhi- onji- a-
Why**	Aanii dash	onji-
When	Aanii piish Aaniish pii Aanii pii	a-
How	Aaniish Aaniin Aanii	izhi- apiichi- apiit- daso-

Lots of variation! But we'll stick with the ones in the first chart.

**Definition:** Here are the relative roots:

iN izhi	to such a place , in such a way (How)
onji ond	from such place, from such source, for such reason (why)
apiichi apiit	such extent, such degree (how)
ako	such time, since, so far, ago
daso	such quantity, such amount (how)
dazhi	there, at such a place (where)

They get stuck onto verbs, but also sometimes are built into the verb, and sometimes are even their own word. If there's two in a box, sometimes it sounds like one or the other.

**Note:** The big "N" in iN signals an alternation, where **n** changes to **zh**. We'll see this more in VTA.

**Note:** "to such a place" can also be read as "to a certain place", and for all other "such" we can also replace with "a certain"

**Example:** Forming questions:

[vai]	wiisini	s/he eats
Wenesh	gaa-wiisinid?	Who ate?
Wenesh	bekaded?	Who is hungry?
[vai]	ikido	s/he says [it]
Wegnesh	gaa-ikidoyin?	What did you say?
[vii]	jaagde	it is burnt
[vai]	jaagiza	s/he is burnt
Wegnesh	jayaagdeg?	What is burnt?
Aaniish pii	gaa-wiisiniyin?	When did you eat?
Aaniish pii	mayajaayin?	When are you leaving?

**Note:** We use "s/he" pronoun for "who?" conjugation.

**Example:** Exercise, make a "What" question and a "When"

[vai]	wiisini	s/he eats
Wegnesh	gaa-wiisiniyin?	What did you eat?
[vai]	gagwedwe	s/he asks, asks a question
Aaniish pii	gaa-gagwedweyaanh?	When did I ask?

**Example:** Examples from the class

Aaniish pii	gaa-wiisiniyin?	When did you eat?
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**Example:** Why: Aaniish + onji-C Form

Aaniish	gaanji-wiisinid?	Why did s/he eat?
Aaniish enji-bizikaamigag?		Why does it come from there?
Aaniish wenji-gagwedweyin?		Why do you ask?

**Example:** How: Aaniish + izhi-C Form

[vai]	Gikendam	s/he knows
Aaniish ezhi-gikendamaanh wi?		How do I know that?
[vai]	dagoshin	s/he arrives
Aaniish gaazhi-dagoshiniyin		How did you get here?

**Note:** "Get" is used a lot in English, many different contexts. Need to be more specific in Anishinaabemowin!

**Example:** How (to a certain degree): Aaniish apiichi-C Form



[vai] Aakozi s/he is sick

Aaniish epiichi-aakoziyin? How sick are you?

[vii] gisinaa it is cold

Aaniish epiichi-gisinaag? How cold is it? (weather)

**Example:** Making how and why questions exercise

[vai] giiskonye s/he gets undressed

Aaniish gaanji-giiskonyeyig?! Why did y'all get undressed?!

[vai] midwewechige s/he plays music

Aaniish gaazhi-midwewechigeying? How did we (incl.) play music?

**Example:** Where: Aabiish + B Form (unless relative root, then C)

[vai] wiisini s/he eats

Aabiish gii-wiisiniyin? Where did you eat?

[vai] ayaa s/he is present, s/he is located somewhere

Aabiish ayaayin? Where are you?

[vai] onjibaa s/he is from a certain place

Aabiish onjibaayin? Where are you from?

[vai] izhaa s/he goes somewhere

Aabiish ezhaayin? Where are you going?

[vai] daa s/he resides somewhere

Aabiish endaayin? Where do you live?

SONG TIME

Aandi Aandi Aabiish ezhaayin?

X2

|

Wiigwaamensing indizhaa

Endanakiyaanh indizhaa

Endaayaanh indizhaa

Nookomis endaad indizhaa

Aandi Aandi Aabiish ezhaayin? Where where are you going?

Wiigwaamensing indizhaa I'm going to the washroom

Endanakiiyaanh indizhaa I'm going to my workplace :(

Endaayaanh indizhaa I'm going to my home

Nookomis endaad indizhaa I'm going to my grandmother's place

izhaa s/he goes

Sort of like B form ending, with "en" or "end" at the start to indicate it's a place?

## Lecture # 5

Aaniish naa ge gii? How are you?

Gagwejim ezhi-ayaad Ask how s/he is

## VTI: Verb Transitive Inanimate

VTI verbs read a lot like commands (e.g. use it, buy it, carry it).

There are three types of endings:

- -am
- -in
- -oon

**Note:** When you use a word from the Nishnaabemwin dictionary, make sure you use the "full vowel form"

Some dictionaries to know about:

- Nishnaabemwin dictionary
- Ojibwe peoples' dictionary
- [freelang.net](http://freelang.net) ojibwe

**VTI - A Form - I do to it**

	Person	Tense	VTI	person
I - it	ni- in-(d,b,g)	gii- d-(V) wii- ga-		(oon)->oon, (in)->in, (an)->aan
You - it	gi-			(oon)->oon, (in)->in, (an)->aan
S/he - it	wi-	gii- d-(V) wii- da-		(oon)->oon, (in)->in, (an)->aan
H/ - it	wi-			(oon)->oomini, (in)->imini, (an)->>amini
X - it				(oon)->oom, (in)->>im, (an)->>aam
We (exc) - it	ni- in-(d,b,g)	gii- d-(V) wii- ga-		(oon)->>oonaa, (in)->>inaa, (an)->>aanaa
We (inc) - it	gi-			(oon)->>oonaa, (in)->>inaa, (an)->>aanaa
Y'all - it	gi-			(oon)->>oonaawaa, (in)->>inaawaa, (an)->>aanaawaa
They - it	wi-			(oon)->>oonaawaa, (in)->>inaawaa, (an)->>aanaawaa
When the verb starts with a single 'o' and you're using a d-(V), the single 'o' lengthens to 'oo'				

Recall that the arrow (->) means to change. A couple of them are redundant, but are added for consistency.

**VTI - B Form - (\_\_) I do to it**

	Person	Tense	VTI	person
I - it		gii- <hr/> wii- ji-		(oon) ->ooyaaanh, (in)->iyaaanh, (an)->amaanh
You - it				(oon) ->ooyin, (in)->iyin, (an)->aman
S/he - it				(oon) ->ood, (in)->id, (an)-g
H/ - it				(oon) ->oonid, (in)->inid, (an)->am/inid
X - it				(oon) ->oong, (in)->ing, (an)->aming
We (exc) - it				(oon) ->ooyaang, (in)->iyaang, (an)->amaang
We (inc) - it				(oon) ->ooying, (in)->iying, (an)->amang
Y'all - it				(oon) ->ooyig, (in)->iyig, (an)->amiig
They - it				(oon) ->oowaad, (in)->iwaad, (an)->amowaad
Words that fit ( ): if (gliishpin), when (pii), that, to.				

**Example:** Conjugating 1 verb, 1 tense, all persons, A, B C forms:

dazhindan    discuss it

A Form

nidazhindaan    ☐  
gidazhindaan    ☐  
dazhindaan    ☐  
dazhindamini    ☐  
dazhindaam    ☐  
nidazhindaanaa    ☐  
gidazhindaanaa    ☐  
gidazhindaanaawaa    ☐  
dazhindaanaawaa    ☐

B Form

dazhindamaanh    ☐  
dazhindaman    ☐  
dazhindang    ☐  
dazhindaminid    ☐  
dazhindaming    ☐  
dazhindamaang    ☐  
dazhindamang    ☐  
dazhindamiig    ☐  
dazhindamowaad    ☐

C Form

dezhindamaanh    ☐  
dezhindaman    ☐  
dezhindang    ☐  
dezhindaminid    ☐  
dezhindaming    ☐  
dezhindamaang    ☐  
dezhindamang    ☐  
dezhindamiig    ☐  
dezhindamowaad    ☐

gaawiin ingikendam dezhindaman    I don't know (what you're talking about)

^^ this might be wrong

Another song:

# Maajiidoon maajiidoon gaa-biidooyin x3

## Maajiidoon gaa-biidooyin

[vti]	biidoon	take it
[vti]	maajiidoon	brought it?

Translates to:

take what you brought

[vti]	Bishgendan	really like it
Inbishgendaan	wiisiniyaanh	I really like to eat
[vti]	Jiibaakwe	s/he cooks
Inbishgendaan	jiibaakweyaanh	I really like to cook
Inbishgendaan	jiibaakweyin	I really like when you cook
Inbishgendaan	ezhi-jiibaakweyin	I really like how you cook
Gibishgendaan	na jiibaakweyaanh?	Do you really like (when/if) I cook?
Inbishgendaan	jiibaakwewaad	I really like when they cook

**Note:** The **na** makes it a yes/no question, and must go in the second spot in the sentence

Wegnesh beshgendaman	izhichigeyin?	What do you like to do?
Wegnesh beshgandang	NAME izhichiged?	What does NAME like to do?
Bishgendaan	wiisinid	S/he likes to eat
[vti]	bishgendan	really like it
ingii-bishgendaan	Ninaatig gii-nagamod	I really liked it when Ninaatig sang
inbishgendaan	nibaayaanh!	I really like sleeping!

**Example:** Class examples

Inbishgendaan	dagwaagig	I really like when it's fall
Inbishgendaan	giziigbiignaagneyaanh	I really like to wash dishes
Inbishgendaan	naajmijmeyaanh	I really like to get groceries
Inbishgendaan	bibaambatooyaanh	I really like it when I run
Inbishgendaan	wiisiniyaanh	I really like to eat
Inbishgendaan	midwewechigeyaanh	I really like to play music

## VTa: Verb Transitive Animate

Recall, we tell if a verb is animate as such:

- If the plural ends in a g/k sound, it is considered animate (na)
- If the plural ends in a n sound, it is considered inanimate (ni)

**VTa - A Form - I do to h/**

	Person	Tense	VTA	Person
I - you	gi-	gii- d-(V) wii- ga-		(zh)->nin (m/n/'-in (aw)-n
I - h/	ni- in-(d,b,g)			(zh)->naa (m/n/'/aw)-aa
You - me	gi			(zh)- (m/n/'/aw)-
You - h/	gi-			(zh)->naa (m/n/'/aw)-aa
S/he - me	ni- in-(d,b,g)			(zh)->nig (m/n/'-ig (aw)->aag
S/he - you	gi-			(zh)->nig (m/n/'-ig (aw)->aag
S/he - h/	wi	gii- d-(V) wii- da-		(zh)->naan (m/n/'/aw)-aan
When the verb starts with a single 'o' and you're using a d-(V), the single 'o' lengthens to 'oo'				

**VTa - B Form - (\_\_) I do to h/**

	Person	Tense	VTA	Person
I - you		gii- — wii- ji-		(zh)->ninaa (m/n/'-inaa (aw)-naa
I - h/				(zh)->nag (m/n/'/aw)-ag
You - me				(zh)-iyin (m/n/'-iyin (aw)-yin
You - h/				(zh)->nad (m/n/'/aw)-ad
S/he - me				(zh)-id (m/n/'-id (aw)-id
S/he - you				(zh)->nik (m/n/'-ik (aw)->aak
S/he - h/				(zh)-> naad (m/n/'-aad (aw)-aad
Words that fit ( ): if (giishpin), when (pii), that, to.				

[vta]    sham    feed h/

#### A Form

[vta]    gidashamin    feed h/

[vta]    indashamaa    feed h/

[vta]    gidasham    feed h/

[vta]    gidashamaa    feed h/

[vta]    indashamig    feed h/

[vta]    gidashamig    feed h/

[vta]    *widashamaan*    feed h/

#### B Form

[vta]    ashaminaa    feed h/

[vta]    ashamag    feed h/

[vta]    ashamiyin    feed h/

[vta]    ashamad    feed h/

[vta]    ashamid    feed h/

[vta]    ashamik    feed h/

[vta]    ashamaad    feed h/

#### C Form

[vta]    eshaminaa    feed h/

[vta]    eshamag    feed h/

[vta]    eshamiyin    feed h/

[vta]    eshamad    feed h/

[vta]    eshamid    feed h/

[vta]    eshamik    feed h/

[vta]    eshamaad    feed h/

**Example for derivation:** The woman sees the man

S/he sees h/

S/he - h/

Some languages mark the person doing the action (the subject), others mark the person the action is done to (the object). In Anishinaabemowin, we mark the person the action is being done to, the **object**.

As a made up example, we can jumble around these words and add this "-OH" to the object:

The woman the man-OH sees  
 The woman sees the man-OH  
 Sees the woman the man-OH  
 See the man-OH, the woman  
 The man-OH the woman sees  
 The man-OH sees the woman

So how do we make this 4th person?

1. Make it plural
2. Chop off the g/k sound
3. Add an N

**Note:** Only animate things can be 4th person.

We can check the [noun list](#)

**Example:**

Anishinaabe(g)    Anishinaabe(s)  
 4th person: Anishinaaben  
 kwe(wag)    Woman (women)  
 4th person: kwewan  
 gwiiwzenhs(ag)    Boy(s)  
 4th person: gwiiwzenhsan  
 Giigoonh(yig)    Fish(es)  
 4th person: Giigoonhyin  
 mzin'igan(an)    Paper(s); Newspaper(s); Book(s)  
 4th person: Trick! This is inanimate.  
 Mjikaawan(ag)    Glove(s)  
 4th person: Mjikaawanan

**Example:** The man sees the woman

Nini    man  
 Kwe    woman  
 Waabaam    see h/  
 Wiwaabaamaan kwewan nini    The man sees the woman

**Example:** The snake kissed the cat

Ginebig    snake  
 Gaazhagens    cat  
 jiim    kiss /h  
 gii-jiimaan gaazhagensan ginebig    The snake kissed the cat

---



**Note:** The preferred word order is: verb, object, subject

**Example:**

Ginebig(oog)	snake(s)
binoojiinh(yig)	child(ren)
aagkwezh	hug h/ around the neck
gii-aagkwenaan binoojiinhyin ginebig	The snake hugged the child around the neck

giigoonh(yig)	fish(es)
ngig(wag)	otters
bwaazh	dream of h/
nongo	tonight
Nongo da-bwaanaan giigoonhyin ngig	The otter will dream of fish tonight

## Turning VTA into Yes/No Questions

ina	question particle
-----	-------------------

**Note:** The question particle must be the second word in the sentence.

**Example:**

gii-aagkwenaan binoojiinhyin ginebig	The snake hugged the child around the neck
gii-aagkwenaan na binoojiinhyin ginebig	Did the snake hug the child around the neck?
Nongo da-bwaanaan giigoonhyin ngig	The otter will dream of fish tonight
Nongo na da-bwaanaan giigoonhyin ngig	Will the otter dream of fish tonight?
Kaay mashi	not yet