

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

Next assignment is word part assignment:

- Be inspired by daily life
 - E.g. you like to cook, so you look up cooking, you find cooking angrily, relate it to your own stuff. Then take angry, look through all of those, then click another word and link it to why you clicked it. So you're telling us a story of your search of words
 - Pick a word for first presentation slide, info about it. List maximum 10 words

Due in March:

- Picture book! Publishable.
 - lulu.com good for pictures, canva good for constructing
- **So not a word document,** but a PDF.
- Should be a story. A picture with a sentence or two that makes sense, leads to next one.
- Minimum 10 pages

Family and friends presentation:

- In-class, presented in ojibwe, will be given all the sentences you need
-

Final Exam, pass or fail, done in class

Websites:

- nsp.lol/cvai

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

Lecture # 1

Intro to Course

NAME na aya	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
- **cutumaya** 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	yii	too	te
g	ga	gi	go	gaa	gii	goo	ge
k	ka	ki	ko	caa	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:

' - glottal stop (the stop in uh'oh)
aaw - sounds like the **ou** in ouch
a - but or up
i - fit, bit or it.
o - obey, book
aa - father or ox

aw / ow - sound like oo
aay - sounds like the **i** in ice
ii - feet or meat
oo - boat or boot
e - way or say or eh

Note: **oo** is more often like "boat"

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

Example: Some combination sounds:

Anishinaabe indaaw	I am Anishinaabe	[aaw, like "ou"ch]
O'ow	this / that	[ow]
Bibaa-ayaayin	when/if you're around	[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)		Bezhig (1)
Niizhwaak (200)		Niiztana (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 its 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: Ngodwaakshibezhig [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
niwing	- 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]

niwing midaaswaak-shi-niiwaak-shi-niimdana-shi-niiwin [4444]

niizhwaaching midaaswaak-shi-niizhwaak-shi-nshwaasimdana-shi-nswe [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

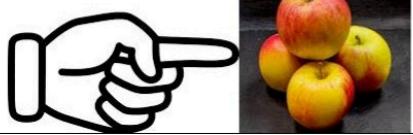
Notice how the **ngo-** is similar to the **Ngod-** in **Ngodwaak**, both relating to one.

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)
This is an apple. 	That is an apple. 
Many & Near (Plural)	Many & away (Plural)
These are apples. 	Those 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]
bakade maaba	[s/he 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,	this	maanda, ow, o'ow, o'o,
wa, aw, a'aw, a'awe,	that	wi, iw, i'we
agondag, ogow, ongowe, ogowe,	these	nonda, nanda, ninda, onow, onowe,
giwi , ingiw, agiwi, igiweg,	those	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- d-(V) <hr/> wii- ga- da- ji-	Past tense Present tense Present tense Voluntative Future Definite Future Definite Future Definite Future (B form only)	did, -ed do, doing (V- if starts with a vowel) do, doing want to/going to will/shall will/shall 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-		
His/Her		— wii-		(V)-wan, (N/M)-oon
Unspecified / X		da-		(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-	gii- — wii- da-		(V)-m, (N)-im, (M)-am
They				(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!
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				(V)-yaanh, (N/M)-aanh
You				(V)-yin/-yan, (N/M)-an
S/he, it				(V)-d, (N)-g, (M)->ng
His/Her				(V)-nid, (N)-inid, (M)-anid
Unspecified / X		gii-		(V)-ng, (N)-g, (M)->ng
We (exclusive)		wii-		(V)-yaang, (N/M)-aang
We (inclusive)		ji-		(V)-ying/-yang, (N/M)-ing/-ang
Y'all				(V)-yig/-yeg, (N/M)-iig/-eg
They				(V)-waad/-yaad, (N/M)-owaad

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 niwijikewenyig	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 maajaa (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 □
mazinaatesijiganid □
mazinaatesijigang □
mazinaatesijiganaang □
mazinaatesijiganing □
mazinaatesijigiig □
mazinaatesijiganowaad □

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

indoojaanimiz □
 gidoogaanimiz □
 ojaanimizi □
 ojaanimiziwan □
 ojaanimizim □
 indoojaanimizimin □
 gidoogaanimizimin □
 giojaanimizim □
 ojaanimiziwag □

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

ji-jiishda'igeyaanh 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

mayaajaayaanh □
mayaajaayin □
mayaajaad □
mayaajaanid □
mayaajaang □
mayaajaayaang □
mayaajaaying □
mayaajaayig □
mayaajaawaad □

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

gii-izhaayaanh → gaa-izhaayaanh

Form Use Examples

Example: Some examples of form

When I'm hungry (B), I eat (A)
You snore (A) when you sleep (B)
I'm well (A) if you're well (B)
If you go (B), I will leave (A)
When you went to the store (B), I slept (A)
If you want to eat (B), I will eat too (A)

Example:

pii bakadeyaanh niwiisin When I'm hungry, I eat

giishpin bibaambatooyaanh indayekoz If I run, I get tired

Anishinaabe'bii'igen maampii Write in Anishinabemowin here

Zhaganaashii'bii'aan maampii Write it in English here

Example: Examples from the class

Wii-minikwed giga-zaakam If she wants to drink, you will go to the bathroom

Gii-wiinchiged, gii-biinchigewan When s/he made a mess, s/he (4) cleaned the mess

[The two people are different]

Gii-bakaded, ingii-naajmijjme When she is hungry, I go to get groceries

Nagamwinan (Songs)

Songs

Nagamwinan

Boozhoo Boozhoo by Georgian Toulouse

C
Boozhoo Boozhoo, Aaniish naa

G
Boozhoo Boozhoo, Aaniish naa

C
Boozhoo Boozhoo, Aaniish naa

F G C
Aaniish naa ge gii?

C
Niminoyaa, giin dash?

G
Niminoyaa, giin dash?

C
Niminoyaa, giin dash?

F G C
Boozhoo Boozhoo Boozhoo

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?
Niminoyaay	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?

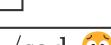
ingii-gagiibaazishim	I crazy danced???
ingii-niimi	I danced
ingii-zhooshkwaade	I played hockey
ingii-minikwen nibi	I drank water

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 
[vai] minoayaa s/he is well (after being sick)
[vai] mino-bimaadizi s/he lives well

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)-noon (D/N)-oon
H/				(V)-ni (D/N)-ini
H/s				(V)-niwan (D/N)-iniwan

VII - B Form - () It is

	Person	Tense	VII	Person
It		gii- — wii- ji-		
They				(V/N)-g (D)→g
H/				
H/s				(V)-nig (D/N)-inig

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				(V/N)-g (D)→g
They		gii- wii- ji-		(V/N)-gin (D)→gin or (V/N)-gin (D)-igin
H/				
H/s				(V)-nig (D/N)-inig
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'gindenii
gii-gagwetaan'gindeniwaa

B Form

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

C Form

gaa-gagwetaan'gindeg
gaa-gagwetaan'gindegin
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] **zaamgwaaam** [s/he sleeps in]

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

giigidoo-biiyaapkoons(an) phone(s)

[vii] gagwetaan'ginde it is exceedingly expensive

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

pii giigidoo-biiyaapkoons gagwetaan'ginde 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	
What	Aaniish Aaniin Aan Wenesh Wenen Wegonen Wegonesh Wegnen Wegnesh Waagnen	a- (which, that which)
Where	Aabiish Aapiish Aapii 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 mayaajaayin? 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?

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] midwewechehige s/he plays music

Aaniish gaazhi-midwewechehigeying? 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 frm 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]

Endanakiyyaan 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
- freeling.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-			(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)			(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- wii- ji-		(oon) ->ooyaanh, (in)->iyaanh, (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/nid
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 (giishpin), 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] Bishgendaan 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-jiiabaakweyin 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 beshgendang NAME izhichiged? What does NAME like to do?
Bishgendaan wiisinid S/he likes to eat
[vti] bishgendaan really like it
ingii-bishgendaan Ninaatig gii-nagamod I really liked it when Ninaatig sang
inbihgendaan nibaayaanh! I really like sleeping!

Example: Class examples

Inbihgendaan dagwaagig I really like when it's fall
Inbihgendaan giziigbiignaagneyaanah I really like to wash dishes
Inbihgendaan naajmijjmeyaanh I really like to get groceries
Inbihgendaan bibaambatooyaanh I really like it when I run
Inbihgendaan wiisiniyaanh I really like to eat
Inbihgendaan midwewechechigeyaanh 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			(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/'-innaa (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] **asham** feed h/ (full vowel form)

A Form

[vta] **gidashamin** I feed you

[vta] **indashamaa** I feed h/

[vta] **gidasham** you feed me

[vta] **gidashamaa** you feed h/

[vta] **indashamig** s/he feeds me

[vta] **gidashamig** s/he feeds you

[vta] **widashamaan** s/he feeds 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: Mjikaawananan	

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

Lecture # 7

Pen pal

Lecture # 8

Negation

Conjugating verbs for "everyone" uses the 3rd person singular (s/he).

Kina gwaya	everyone
Gegoo	something / anything
Gwaya	someone / anyone
[adv] Mashi	yet
[adv] Geyaabi	still / more
[adv] Ngoji	somewhere / anywhere
[adv] Wiikaa	ever / late
[adv] Njida	on purpose
Kaawiin njida	not on purpose (sorry)

Negatives of these:

Kaay gegoo	nothing
Kaay gwaya	no one / no body
Kaay mashi	not yet
Kaay geyaabi	no more, no longer
Kaay ngoji	nowhere
Kaay wiikaa	never

Example:

Gegoo na gigii-ikid?	Did you say something?
Mii na wi gaa-ikidayin?	Is that what you said?
Kaay gegoo ingii-ikidasii?	I didn't say anything
Gwaya na bakade?	Is anyone hungry? / Is someone hungry?
Kaay gwaya bakadesii	No one is hungry
Gigii-wiisin na mashi?	Did you eat yet?
Kaay mashi ingii-wiisinisii	I didn't eat yet
Geyaabi na gibakade?	Are you still hungry?
Kaay geyaabi inbakadesii	I'm not still hungry; I'm no longer hungry
Ngoji na gidizhaa?	Are you going somewhere?
Kaay ngoji indizhaasii	I'm going nowhere
Wiikaa na gigii-giigoonkwe?	Have you ever fished?
Kaawiin, Kaay wiikaa ingii-giigonkwasii	No, I have never fished

For negating, we use **Kaawiin** and **-sii**.

Kaawiin / Gaawiin	-sii
kaay / gaay	-zii
kaa / gaa	-sinoo
kaa yii / gaa yii	-zinoo
kaa wii / gaa wii	-si -zi

There are two forms for negation:

- A form requires two pieces: **Kaawiin** which is in front of the sentence, and **-sii** which is attached to the verb
 - Ingii-wiisin [I ate] becomes **Kaawiin ingii-wiisinisii** [I did not eat]
- B and C form only require the correct conjugation where the **-sii** is built in:
 - ingikendaan bizhaad [I know that s/he is coming] becomes
ingikendaan bizhaasig [I know that s/he is not coming]

These have the typical tables for VAI, VII, VTI, VTA:

Lecture # 9

Aniish gaa-izhichigeyin nongwa? [What did you do today?]

ingii-anokii miinawaa ingii-wiisin [I worked and ate]

Wenen gaa-skoonwid? [Who went to school?]

Preston gii-skoonwi [Preston went to school.]

skoonwi [be at school, go to school, study]

Aaniish gaa-izhichiged Zenaya? [What did Zenaya do?]

Wenen geyaabi gaa-anakiid? [Who else worked today?]

Tristan gii-anakii. [Tristan worked.]

Wenen gaa-anakiisig? [Who did not work?]

Kaawiin Gaby gii-anakiisii [Gaby did not work]

Aaniish geyaabi gaa-izhichged? [What else did you do?]

Wenen gaa-izhaamaad mishkikii-niniwan? □

izhaa [s/he goes to a certain place]

Wenen dash? [Who?]

More words! For days (adverbs):

[adv]	Waasnaagwa	the day before yesterday
[adv]	Jiinaagwa	yesterday
[adv]	Nongwa	today, now
[adv]	Waabang	tomorrow
[adv]	Waasaabang	overmorrow / the day after tomorrow

For times of day:

[noun]	gigizheb	morning
[vii]	Naawakwe	it is noon
[vii]	ishkwaa-naawakwe	it is afternoon
[vii]	Naagshii	it is evening

Note: Noon is only the exact time 12:00 to 12:01, those 60 seconds

Can combine these:

[adv]	zhebaa	this morning
nongwa ishkwaa-naawakweg		this afternoon
nongwa naagshig		this evening
nongwa dikibag		tonight
waabang gigzheb		tomorrow morning
waabang ishkwaa-naawakweg		tomorrow afternoon
waabang naagshig		tomorrow evening
waabang dibikag		tomorrow night
[vii]	Dibikad	it is dark / night
[adv]	dibik	night
[adv]	dibikoong	last night

Example:

Giga-waabmin naawakweg	I will see you at noon
------------------------	------------------------

□

Example: 2cents

ingii-bibaamase jiinaagwa	I went for a walk yesterday
niwii-minongwaam dibik	I will sleep well at night

Gaawiin na gigii-naawakwe-wiisin? You didn't eat lunch?

miinawaa and, again

miinawaa connects two like things: **A form miinawaa A form**

We can work in B form with **mii:** **mii B form miinawaa B form** **Then B form and B form**

Example:

Mii dash miinawaa gii-gagwejitooyaanh **And so I tried again**

(literal translation, "and so again I tried")

Onzaam + A form => Because

Zaamgwaam	s/he oversleeps
Biniish	until
Ko / kwa	usually
Zaamgii-maajaa	Because s/he left
Zaam	Because
Gaye	and, also

Note: Sometimes it's said **ge**, not **Gaye**.

Lecture # 10

Ke-naagdawendan waa-ikidayin. **Think about what you're going to say.**

niminoayaa miinawaa ingichi-nendam **I am well and happy**
ingii-anokii mii dash maampii gii-dagoshinaanh **I worked then arrived here**

Then, to ask someone else:

Aanii NAME **Hello NAME**
Aaniish naa ge gii **How are you?**
Aaniish gaa-izhichigeyin nongwa? **What did you do today?**

Aanii giiyenh? **How's that? (unable to hear)**

gii-giziibiignaagne □
gii-biinchige □

Useful small words:

Gaawiin □

[vai] Bakinaage	s/he wins
Begish bakinaageyaanh	I hope to win
[adv] Ambegish	expression of hope or wish
Begish nakweshkawag	I hope to meet /h
Begish zoogpwasinoog wiiba	I hope that it doesn't snow
Begish boozibii'igeyig	I hope y'all register
[vai] boozi	s/he boards a vehicle

Example: Kaay maamdaa + wii-B form.

Kaawiin maamdaa	Can't, impossible, unable
Kaay maamdaa wii-miiziiyaanh	I can't poop
Kaay maamdaa wii-miiziid	S/he can't poop
Kaay maamdaa wii-agindaasoyaanh	I can't read
Kaay maamdaa wii-nibaayaanh	I can't sleep

Note: Here, the **wii-** is unrelated to voluntative future. Kind of means "to"?

Example: One "hope" sentence, and one "can't" sentence

Begish wayiiba nibaayaanh	I hope to sleep soon
Kaay maamdaa wii-niimiying	We (incl.) can't dance

Note: Double g turns to single k (aspirated), same with b to p (aspirated), and d to t (aspirated).

- E.g. gigiigid → k^h ii

Lecture # 11

[vai] niminoayaa	I am well
ingii-anakii	I worked

<https://barbaranolan.com/>

mino-izhiwebizi	s/he is kind
gizhe'aadizi	s/he is generous/kind
kaay zaagi'aasiin giigoonyin	□
[vta] zaiagi'	love h/; be stingy with h/
[vti] zaagtoon	love loti; be stingy with it
[vai] zaagizi	s/he is stingy

Song written by Ninaatig:

Zhaagwenimo, zhaagwenimo, zhaagwenimo Anishinaabe X2

Gashkitoo, gashkitoo, gashkitoo Anishinaabe X2

Lecture # 12

gichi- [big, notable, really]

gichi-miigwech [thank you very much]

Aaniish gaa-izhichigeyin gii-anwebiyin biboong?

What did you do over winter break?

waabam [see h/]

waabandan [see it]

ginoozh [talk to h/]

gana-waabam [watch h/]

dibaajim [talk about h/]

dibaatan [talk about it]

izhaa [s/he goes to (a certain place)]

inbazgim [my sweetheart]

ingii-izhaa Calgary [I went to Calgary]

gii-ashange [s/he feed people]

asham [feed h/]

asham + ige = ashange [s/he feeds people]

Example: Write about my winter break:

I slept a lot. I did not go anywhere. I saw my grandfather and friends. We played board games and had dinner. I talked and played video games with my brother. We celebrated my mother's birthday. I watched Squid Game 2.

Ingii-gichi-nibaa. Kaay ngoji ingii-izhaasii. Ingii-waabamaag nimishoomis miinawaa niikaanag. Ingii-inatawaag ogidadoopowinaak miinawaa gigii-naawakwe-wiisinimin. Ingii-ginoonaa miinawaa ingii-inatawaa mazinaabikiwebinigan. Gii-dibishkaa nimaamaa. Ingii-mazinaatesijigemin Squid Game 2.

Next assignment is word part assignment:

- Be inspired by daily life
 - E.g. you like to cook, so you look up cooking, you find cooking angrily, relate it to your own stuff. Then take angry, look through all of those, then click another word and link it to why you clicked it. So you're telling us a story of your search of words
 - Pick a word for first presentation slide, info about it. List maximum 10 words

Example:

biinitawage	s/he has a clean ear
biin-	clean initial
-tawag-	ear medial
-e	incorporating final

The word parts can be **initial**, **medial**, or **final**.

Lecture # 13 | Speaking about family

Tutorial 10

Aaniish gaa-izhichigeyin What did you do this winter break?

Ingii-waabamaag nimishoomis miinawaa niwijjikewenyik

I saw my grandfather and friends

To do plural vta, take 3rd person singular and swap out to g (???)

S/he - h/	wi	gii-d-(V) wii-da-	(zh)->naan (m/n/'aw)-aan
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Lecture # 14

Ways to say there and here:

iwedi – maampii

imaa – omaa

zhiwi – zhinda

Aabiish ayaad NAME? [Where is NAME?]

Dibi iidik [I don't know where...]

Ishkode-daabaaning [Train]

Note: Show to watch "acting good show ctv", has nishnaabemowin in season 3

Imperatives: Immediate, Delayed, and Prohibitive

Tables for VAI, VTA, VTI. Not for VII cause can't command something inanimate.

Note: The break between tables means its a whole separate word

Example: Wiisini - s/he eats

Immediate

wiisinin [eat, you!]

wiisinik [eat, y'all!]

wiisinidaa [let's eat!]

Delayed

wiisinikan pii [eat later, you!]

wiisinikeg pii [eat later, y'all!]

giga-wiisinimin pii [let's eat later!]

Prohibitive

gego wiisiniken [don't eat, you!]

gego wiisinikegwā [don't eat, y'all!]

gego wiisinisiidaa [let's not eat]

Note: Can also think about **wiisinikan pii** as eat when it's later, thus connecting it to the first use of **pii** we saw (when).

Example: naagdawendan - take care of it

Immediate

naagdawendan take care of it, you!

naagdawendumok take care of it, y'all!

naagdawendandaa let's take care of it!

naagdawendandaanin let's take care of them!

Delayed

naagdawendamookan pii take care of it later, you!

naagdawendamookeg pii take care of it later, y'all!

naagdawendamookang pii let's take care of it later!

naagdawendamookan pii let's take care of them later!

Prohibitive

gego naagdawendangen don't take care of it, you!

gego naagdawendangegwa don't take care of it, y'all!

gego naagdawendanziidaa let's not take care of it!

gego naagdawendanziidaanin let's not take care of them!