Introduction to Anishinaabemowin

Prof Email: ninaatig.staaspangowish@utoronto.ca

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

Lecture # 1

Intro to Course

NAME na ayaa	Is NAME here?
Indayaa	I'm present
Kaay ayaasii	s/he is not here
Aanii NAME	??? 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:

' - 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

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)		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: 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
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-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:

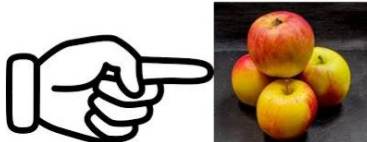| Niigaan'biigaansag	
ngo- / bezhigo-	one
niizho-	two
nso-	three
nii'o-	four
naano-	five
ngodwaaso-	six
niizhwaaso-	seven
nshwaaso-	eight
zhaangso-	nine
midaaso-	ten

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
giw*i*	**those**	niw*in*

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"):

<table>
<tr><td>Niin</td><td>I/my/me/mine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Giin</td><td>you/your/your/yours</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiin</td><td>s/he / h/ / h/ / h/</td></tr>
</table>

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 Possiblities

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'iwe
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-	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-		(Drop short vowels: a, i, o)
You	gi-	ga-		(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)-**mi*n***, (N)-**imi*n***, (M)-**ami*n***
We (inclusive)	gi-			(V)-**mi*n***, (N)-**imi*n***, (M)-**ami*n***
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 Declaritive 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

Take this sentence:

<div align="center">

I know that you know that I know what you know

</div>

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)-yaa*nh*, (N/M)-aa*nh*
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- ――― wii- ji-		(V)-ng, (N)-g, (M)->ng
We (exclusive)				(V)-yaang, (N/M)-aang
We (inclusive)				(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.

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.

Let's try out some words:

niwii-niim $\boxed{\text{i want to dance}}$

gichi-nendam $\boxed{\text{s/he is happy}}$

giishpin gichi-nendang $\boxed{\text{if s/he is happy}}$

Ending the class!

Baamaanpii niwiijikewenyig $\boxed{\text{Later my friends}}$

Baamaanpii giga-waabaminim $\boxed{\text{I will see y'all later}}$

Baamaanpii giga-waabamin $\boxed{\text{I will see you}}$

$\boxed{\text{Lecture \# 2}}$

$\boxed{\text{Example:}}$ More examples of VAI words:

ayekozi $\boxed{\text{s/he is tired}}$

indayekoz_ $\boxed{\text{I am tired}}$

bakade $\boxed{\text{s/he is hungry}}$

inbakade $\boxed{\text{I am hungry}}$

izhaa $\boxed{\text{s/he goes}}$

indizhaa $\boxed{\text{I go}}$

$\boxed{\text{Example:}}$ 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 ☐

$\boxed{\text{Example:}}$ 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'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-	

nibaayaanh → nebaayaanh

nibaayan → nebaayan

nibaad → nebaad

nibaanid → nebaanid

nibaang → nebaang

nibaayaang → nebaayaang

nibaayang → nebaayang

nibaayeg → nebaayeg

nibaawaad → nebaawaad

C form for maajaa (s/he leaves)

C form

mayaajaayaanh □

mayaajaayin □

mayaajaad □

mayaajaanid □

mayaajaang □

mayaajaayaang □

mayaajaaying □

mayaajaayig □

mayaajaawaad □

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

Nagamwinan (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? |

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 |

*Am*begish | expression of a hope/wish |

Gaye | and/too | [Long form of ge]

Gii*n* | 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) |

□