

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

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:** **giwe** [s/he goes home], giye and gi'e are same

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

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

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)	-shi-	Midaaswi (10)	-shi-	Bezhiig (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)		Ngodwaasimdana (60)		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-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



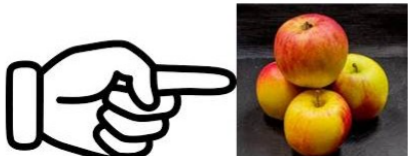

Notice how the ngo- is similar to the Ngod- in Ngodwaak, both relating to one.

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

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
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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,	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- 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)- yaanh , (N/M)- aanh
You				(V)- yini/-yan , (N/M)- an
S/he, it				(V)- d , (N)- g , (M)-> ng
His/Her				(V)- nid , (N)- inid , (M)- anid
Unspecified / X				(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.

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 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 ☐
- 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

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-naajmijme 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?
	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)

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)-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-		(V/N)-g (D)→g
They				(V)-nig (D/N)-inig
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)-g (D)→g
They				(V/N)-gin (D)→gin or (V/N)-gin (D)-igin
H/				(V)-nig (D/N)-inig
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'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-dibagane*d* 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-biiyaapkoons(an) phone(s)
[vii] gagwetaan'ginde it is exceedingly expensive
[vai] Maanaadendam S/he is unhappy/sad 😞
pii giigidoo-biiyaapkoons 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 Apiiish 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-wiisinyin?	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-wiisinyin?	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-wiisimid? 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: Aaniish + 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

Endanakiiyaanh indizhaa

Endaayaanh indizhaa

Nookomis endaad indizhaa

Aandi Aandi Aabiish ezhaayin?	Where where are you going?
Wiigwaamensing indizhaa	I'm going to the washroom
Endanakiyaanh 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