



Beginning
Anishinaabemowin
(Ojibwe) Series

Week 2, 3 & 4

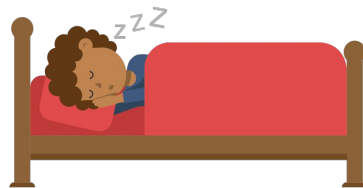
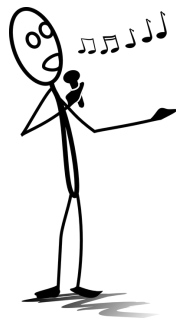
Imperatives

- Words that “tell” someone what to do
- commands

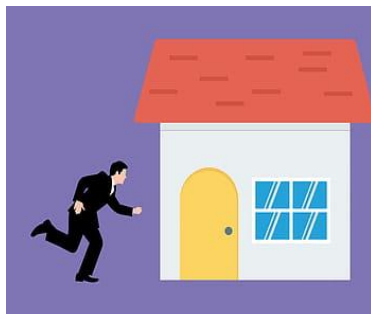
Come in!	Biindigen!	Biin di gen
Sit down!	Namadabin!	Na ma da bin
Stand up!	Niibawin!	Nii ba win
Come here!	Biizhaan!	Bii zhaan
Go away or Leave!	Maajaan!	Maa jaan
Build a fire!	Boodawen!	Boo da wen
Go Home!	Giiwen!	Gii wen
Sing!	Nagamon!	Na ga mon
Go to sleep!	Nibaan!	Ni baan
Get up!	Wanishkaan!	Wa ni shkaan

Imperatives

1.



2.



Imperatives

3.



4.



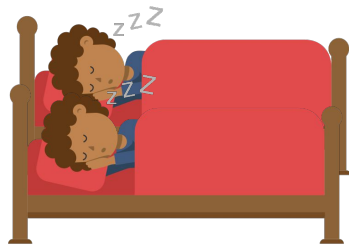
Plural Imperatives

→ Words that “tell” more than one person what to do

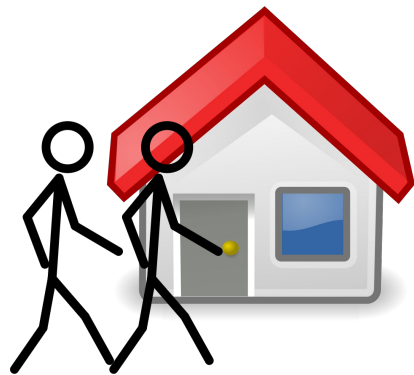
Come in! (pl)	Biindigeyok!	Biin di ge yok
Sit down! (pl)	Namadabiyok!	Na ma da bi yok
Stand up! (pl)	Niibawiyok!	Nii ba wi yok
Come here! (pl)	Biizhaayok!	Bii zhaa yok
Go away or Leave! (pl)	Maajaayok!	Maa jaa yok
Build a fire! (pl)	Boodaweyok!	Boo da we yok
Go Home! (pl)	Giiweyok!	Gii we yok
Sing! (pl)	Nagamoyok!	Na ga mo yok
Go to sleep! (pl)	Nibaayok!	Ni baa yok
Get up! (pl)	Wanishkaayok!	Wa ni shkaa yok

Imperatives

1.



2.





adoopowin
a-doo-po-win



apabiwin
a-pa-bi-win

More nouns!



waasechigan
waa-se-chi-gan



ishkwaandem
ish-kwaan-dem



waakaa'igan
waa-kaa-'i-gan



bajiishka'ogaa
ba-jiish-ka-'o-gaan



gizhaabikizigan
gi-zhaa-bi-ki-zi-gan



wiigiwaam
wiig-i-waam

Bemisemagak (be-mis-e-ma-gak)
or ombaasin' (om-baa-sin')



jiimaan
jii-maan



odaabaan
(o-daa-baan)

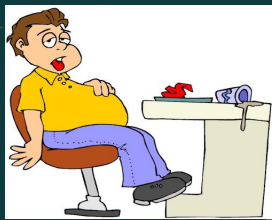


Introduction to Intransitive Verbs (VAI)

An Intransitive verb is a word that:

- Describes what the activity is
- Describes what the state is
- Describes what the condition is

All intransitive verbs are complete sentences.
For example, Anokii means he/she is working



debisinii -
(de-bi-si-nii)

Intransitive Verbs (VAI)



nibaa -
(ni-baa)



aakozi -
(aa-ko-zi)



jiibaakwe -
(jii-baa-kwe)



nagamo -
(na-ga-mo)



niimi -
(nii-mii)



boodawe -
(boo-da-we)



giiwe -
(gii-we)



odamino -
(o-da-mi-no)



anokii -
(a-no-kii)



Nishkaadizi -
(nish-kaa-di-zi)



Wiisini -
(wii-si-ni)

VAI's - What is he/she doing?

The sentence for what is he/she doing? =

Aaniin endoodang? (en-doo-dang)

Doodaw = do something

Now we can ask questions such as:

Is Mary **Going Home**?

(**Giiwe** na Mary?)

You can reply with either:

Yes (Eya) or **No (Gaawiin)**

Yes, Mary is going home

(**Eya, giiwe** Mary)

Locative Noun Endings

<http://imp.lss.wisc.edu/~jrvalent/ais301/Grammar/InfIMorphology/nouns004.htm>

Turn a noun into a location!

Suffix - “ng”

(at, in, on, to, and by)

Often look like:

“Ang”

“Eng”

> If word ends in a vowel, just add “-ng”

“Ong” – use this if noun ends in a “-g”

“Ing” – usually add this

1. Adoopowin = Table – Adoopowin**ing** = **On** the Table
2. Zaaga’igan = Lake – Zaaga’igan**ing** = **at/on/in** the lake
3. Makak = Box – Makako**ong** = **at/on/in** the box
4. Miikana = Road – Miikana**ang** = **at/on/by** the road

Locative Noun Endings

Turn a noun into a location!

When you learn the names of the items with the locative endings, you can learn the word for “Where”

Where = Aandi

You can ask questions such as:

Aandi waabooz? (*Where is the rabbit?*)

Or

Aandi mookomaan? (*Where is the knife?*)



adoopowining



apabiwining

Aandi? (where?)



waasechiganing



nibaaganing



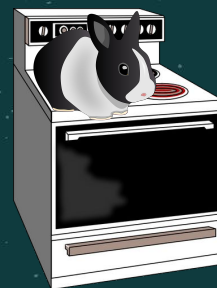
ishkwaandeming



waakaa'iganing



bajiishka'ogaaning



gizhaabikiziganing



wiigiwaaming

bemisemagakoong or
ombaasining



jiimaaning



odaabaaning



New vocabulary

- Along side it – opimeya'ii
- On top of it – wagijiya'ii
- Under it – anaamiya'ii
- Beyond it – awasaya'ii
- Inside it – biinjayi'ii
- Under it – zhiibaaya'ii
- Closer to it – beshonjiya'ii
- By it – jiigayi'ii

- Put him! (animate) – ashi!
- Put it! (inanimate) – atoon!
- Look! – na!
- A little bit – bangii
- Only – eta
- Only a little bit – Bangii eta
- Emphatic Particle – (o)sha!
- There – i'maa, imaa or wedi
- Here – o'omaa, omaa
- Over here, This way – omwaadi'
- That (inanimate) over there – i'wedi
- Way over there, far – waasa
- Over there? – Awenen a'a?

Work in pairs taking turns with the mini dialogues

Mini #1

Na! Wedi! – Look! There!

Aandi? – Where?

Iwidi! – Over there!

Awenen a'a? – Who is that?

Waabooz gaye bine – Rabbit and partridge

Aazha ninisdotaan! – Say it again!

Bine gaye wabooze – Partridge and rabbit

Aazha ninisidotaan – I understand now

Miigwech – Thank you

Mini # 2:

Biizhaan! – Come here!

Aandi? – Where?

Owedi! Namadabin omwaadi! – Over here! Sit right here!

Atoon miijim adoopowining – Put food on the kitchen table

Aandi zhiiwitaagan gaye wiisagad? – Where the salt and pepper?

Imaa opimeya'ii onaaganing – Right there beside the plate

Biizh bakwezhiganikaan gaye bimide – Pass the bannock and lard

Gegiin wiisinin! – You too eat!

Ahaaw, miigwech – Okay, thank you.

January	Spirit Moon	Manidoo-giizis
February	Bear Moon	Mkwa Giizis
March ---- March/April	Snowcrust Moon ----- Broken Snowshoe Moon	Naabidin Giizis ----- Bopogaame Giizis
April	Maple Sugar Moon	Ziisibaakdake Giizis
May	Sucker Moon	Nmebine Giizis
June	Blooming Moon	Waabgonii Giizis
July	Berry Moon	Miin Giizis
August	Ricing/Grain Moon	Mnoomni Giizis
September	Leaves Changing Colour Moon	Waabbagga Giizis
October	Falling Leaves Moon	Bnaakwii Giizis
November	Freezing Moon	Baashkaakodin Giizis
December	Little Spirit Moon	Mnidoo Giisoonhs



Months (Giizis) of the Year

<https://www.anishinaabemdaa.com/#/about/13-moons/13%20Moons>

Barbra Nolan Months &
Days

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmG5xb5BJ2>

4





WEEK 3

Introduction to Person: Personal Pronouns

- ❑ Anishinaabemowin is a language focused on describing the world and the action that takes place in it.
- ❑ To use the verbs you will need to know the pronouns.
- ❑ These are the basic ingredients of speech: a root verb and words to show who is doing whatever you are describing.
- ❑ It is important to learn the seven pronouns and how they are used.

1st Person	I, Me, My	Niin	N'
2nd Person	You, Your	Giin (kiin)	G'
3rd Person	He, She, They	Wiin	No contraction
4th Person	Us/We(exc)	Niinwi	→
5th Person	Us (inc)	Giinwi	→
6th Person	All of you	Giinwaa	
7th Person	All of them	Wiinwaa	

Everyone in the room except the person you're talking to

Everyone in the room is included



Personal Pronouns

Fill in the blanks:

“I” or “me” or “my” first person is called _____

“You” or “Your” second person is called _____

“He/She” or “Him/Her” or “they” third person is called _____

Locative Endings Part 2

(how they work with personal pronouns!)

→ **Personal Pronoun** with a locative ending:

- ◆ Jiimaan = Boat
 - Jiimaan**ing** = **in, on** the boat
 - **Niin**jiimaan = **My** Boat
 - ◆ **Niin**jiimaan**ing** = **On, In My** Boat

→ For nouns that end in **long vowels**, the first vowel of the locative suffix is deleted:

- ◆ Anishinaabe = Ojibwe Person
 - Anishinaab**e**g = **in/on** the Ojibwe person
- ◆ Ikwe = woman
 - Ikwe**e**ng = **in/on** the Ojibwe person

Intransitive Verbs (VAI) with Personal Pronouns



1. (n)indebisinii
2. gidebisinii - (gi-de-bi-si-nii)
3. debisinii



1. ninibaa
2. Ginibaa
3. nibaa



1. nijiiibaakwe
2. gijiiibaakwe
3. jiibaakwe

1. ninagam
2. ginagam
3. nagamo



1. niniim
2. giniim
3. niimi



1. niboodawe
2. giboodawe
3. boodawe

1. (n)indaakoz
2. gidaakoz
3. aakozi



1. (n)indoodamin
2. gidoodamin
3. odamino

1. (n)indanokii
2. gidanokii
3. anokii

1. ninishkaadiz
(nin-ish-kaa-diz)
2. ginishkaadiz
3. Nishkaadizi

1. Niwiisin
2. giwiisin
3. Wiisini



1. nigiiwe
2. giiwe
3. giwe



VAI's with Personal Pronouns - Asking questions

First you have to learn some phrases for asking questions:

- **Aaniin endoodaman?** (What are you doing?)
- **Aaniin endoodamaan?** (What am I doing?)
- **Aaniin endoodang?** (What is he/she doing?)

Ina: a yes or no question word that can be added to the end of a question:

Gidaakoz **ina?** (Are you sick?)

Gaawiin (n)indaakozi **Sii** (No, I am not sick)

Introduction to Negatives:

There an Activity for
this lesson!

Now we can ask questions such as:

Is Mary Going Home?

(Giiwe na Mary?)

You can reply with either Yes (Eya) or No (Gaawiin)

Yes, Mary is going Home

Eya, giiwe Mary

1. Nagamo na Jane? (*Is Jane singing?*)
 - a. If yes: Eya, Nagamo Jane (*yes, Jane is singing*)
 - b. IF NO: Gaawiin nagamo **sii** Jane (*No, Jane is not singing*)
 - i. (GAAWIIN + VERB + **sii**)

Negative answers always follow this pattern: Gaawiin nagamo+sii Jane.

Aaniin endoodaman?

What are you doing? (I, or me 1st person)



Aaniin endoodamaan?
What am I doing? (You, second person)



Aaniin endoodang?
What is he/she doing? (3rd)



New Vocabulary: Personal Pronouns

Giin Dash (Wiin) – How about you?

Often shorted to Niin Dash and Wiin Dash?

1. Me too: geniin
2. You too: gegiin
3. Her/Him too: gewiin
4. Also James: Gaye James
5. Not me: gaawiin niin
6. Not you: gaawiin giin
7. Not him/her: gaawiin wiin
8. Not Joan: gaawiin Joan
9. Yes Me: Eya, niin
10. Yes you: Eya, giin
11. Yes her/him: Eya, wiin
12. Yes Mary: Eya, Mary
13. My Turn: niinitam
14. Your Turn: giinitam
15. Him/her turn: wiinitam
16. Jim's turn: wiinitam Jim

Useful Phrases:

Some useful phrases:

1. Minnawaa: Again, and
2. Gaye: Also, too
3. Wiiba! Hurry! Quick!
4. Geyaabi: More, Still
5. Aazha: Now, Then, Yet, Already
6. Debwe: Really (“It’s the truth”)
7. Debwe na?: Really? (“Is that true?”)
8. Baabige: Right Away
9. Maagizhaa: Maybe, Perhaps

Dialogues!

Read the follow mini-dialogue:

a. Henry Biizhaan! (*Henry, Come here!*)

b. Bi-wiisinin! (*Come and eat!*)

a. Namadabin, wiisinin! (*Sit Down, eat!*)

b. Biizh giigoo gaye opin! Miigwech. (*Pass the fish, also potato. Thank you.*)

a. Gayaabi na opin? (*More potato?*)

b. Gaawiin, aazha (n)indebisinii (*No, I am Already full*)

Dialogues! - Now you must work in pairs to translate this dialogue to english

a. Gidanokii na? _____

b. Eya, giin dash wiin? _____

a. Gaawiin, (n)indaakoz _____

b. Gigiiwe na baabige? _____

a. Eya, nigiiwe wiiba _____

b. Gaawiin niin. Maagizhaa geyaabi (n)indanokii





Week 4

Day Before = waasnaago (waas-naa-go)

Yesterday = Jiinaagwa (jii-naa-gwa)

Today = Nongwa (non-gwa)

Tomorrow = Waabang (waa-bang)

Day After = Waaswaabang (waas-waa-bang)

Dawn - waaseyaaban (waa-se-yaa-ban)

Morning - gigizheb (gi-gi-zheb)

Noon - naakwe (naa-kwe)

Afternoon - ishkwa-naakwe

Evening - naakshi

Dusk - epngishmo

Night - dibik

Midnight - aapta dibik

What Time is it? - Aaniin endaso-diba'igane

Noon: **naawakwe** 12:00 Midaaso shi niish - diba'igane)

1. Ngo or Bezhigo - diba'igane (di-ba-'igan-e)
2. Niizho - diba'igane
3. Niso - diba'igane
4. Niiwo - diba'igane
5. Naano - diba'igane
6. Ningodaaso - diba'igane
7. Niizhwaaso - diba'igane
8. Nishwaaswo - diba'igane
9. Zhaangswo - diba'igane
10. Madaaso - diba'igane
11. Midaaso shi bezhig - diba'igane

Aaniin endaso-diba'iganek - aapta = half hour (30)

1:30 = Bezhigo **sha** aapta- diba'igane (di-ba-'igan-e)

2:30= Niizho **sha** aapta -diba'igane

3:30 = Niso **sha** aapta -diba'igane

4:30 = Niiyo **sha** aapta - diba'igane

5:30 = Naano **sha** aapta - diba'igane

6:30 = Ningodwaaso **sha** aapta - diba'igane

7:30 = Niizhwaaso **sha** aapta - diba'igane

8:30 = Nishwaaso **sha** aapta - diba'igane

9:30 = Zhaangaso **sha** aapta- diba'igane

10:30 = Midaaswi **sha** aapta - diba'igane

11:30 = Midaaswi **sha** bezhigo aapta - diba'igane

12:30 = Midaaswi **sha** niizho aapta - diba'igane

Week 4 - Lessons on Time (watch after class)



The volutative Preverb: (a prespective tense)

Putting “wii” on most verbs gives the idea of
“want to” or “intend to”
(is going to, will, want to)

Remember
Personal Pronouns

- 3rd Person = kiiwe - He/she's going home
 - Wii-kiiwe - He/she wants to go home
 - Wii-giiwe na? - Does he/she want to go home?
 - kaawiin wii-kiiwesii - No, he/she does not want to go home.
- 3rd Personal Plural : Nibaawag - They're sleeping
 - Wii-nibaawag - They want to sleep
 - Wii-nibaawag na? - Do they want to sleep?
 - Gaawiin wii-nibaasiiwag - No they don't want to sleep.
- 2nd Person - Gidanokii - You are working
 - Giwii-anokii - You want to work
 - Giwii-anokii na? - Do you want to work?
 - Gaawiin giwii-anokiisii

Personal Prefix + Tense
Prefix + verb stem +
plural ending

Two Types of Nouns

SINGULAR

- **SINGULAR ANIMATE**
 - ◆ IKWE (ONE WOMAN)
- **SINGULAR INANIMATE**
 - ◆ MAKAK (ONE BOX)

PLURAL

- **PLURAL ANIMATE**
 - ◆ IKWE **WAG** (MORE THAN ONE WOMAN)
- **PLURAL INANIMATE**
 - ◆ MAKAK **OON** (MORE THAN ONE BOX)

In Anishinaabemowin nouns become plural in a very consistent manner and also show gender along with number:

Animate words that end

- o In a vowel: "wag" or "g"
- o In a consonant: "ag" or "oog"

Inanimate words that end

- o In a consonant: "n", "oon", or "an" at the end
- o In a vowel: "wan"

The volutative Preverb: (a prespective tense)

Putting “wii” on most verbs gives the idea of
“want to” or “intend to”
(is going to, will, want to)

*Remember
Personal Pronouns*

- 3rd Person = boodawe - He/she is building a fire
 - Wii-boodawe - He/she wants to build a fire.
 - Wii-boodawe na? - Does he/she want to build a fire?
 - Gaawiin wii-boodawesii - No, he/she does not want to build a fire.

Personal Prefix + Tense
Prefix + verb stem +
plural ending

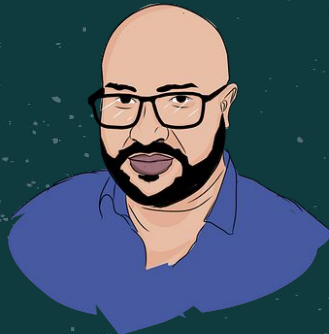
Singular & Plural Nouns combined with VAI's

Woman



1. Ikwe
2. ikwewag

Man



1. inini
2. ininiwag

Boy



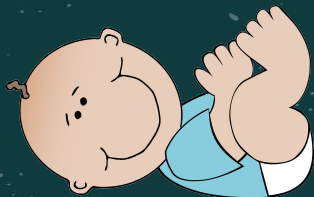
1. gwiiwizens
2. gwiiwizensag

Girl



1. Ikwezens
2. ikwezensag

Child



1. abinoojii
2. abinoojiyag

Diminutives: How to make a Noun Smaller

Noun

Ikwe = Woman

Child = abinoojii

Gaazhag = Cat

Zaaga'igan = Lake

Mooz = Moose

Diminutive Noun

Ikwez**ehns** = Young Woman or Girl

abinooji**inyens** = Baby

Gaazhag**ehns** = Small Cat or Kitten

Zaaga'iga**ans** = Small Lake

Moozoons = Small/Young Moose

Suffix will look like: "**hns**" or "**ns**"

Ehns, ahns, ihns, ohns

This is pronounced with a "nasal tone"
(pinch your nose)

It can have a, e, i, or o in-front of the "hns"
"ns"

Sometimes there are words that already have the diminutive built into it:

Makoons = Bear Cub

Animoshens = Puppy

The plural ending after it is always either -ag (animate) or -an (inanimate), depending on the gender of the noun.

What are they doing?

Wiisini bine –
The partridge is eating



Anokiiwag ininiwag –
The men are working



Anokii ikwe –
The women is working

Nibaawag abinoojiiyag –
The children are sleeping



What are they doing? - New Verbs



I am drinking - niminikwe
You are drinking - giminikwe
He/She is drinking - minikwe
They're drinking - minikwewag



I am crying - nimaw
You are crying - gimaw
He/She is crying - mawi
They're crying - mawiwag



I am laughing - nibaap
You are laughing - gibaap
He/She is laughing - baapi
They're laughing - baapiwag

What are they doing? - New Verbs



I am drinking - niminikwe
You are drinking - giminikwe
He/She is drinking - minikwe
They're drinking - minikwewag

I want to drink - niwii - minikwe



I am crying - nimaw
You are crying - gimaw
He/She is crying - mawi
They're crying - mawiwag

You want to cry - giwii-baap



I am laughing - nibaap
You are laughing - gibaap
He/She is laughing - baapi
They're laughing - baapiwag

He/She want to laugh - mawi

These next slides please do in your
free time:

Demonstrative Pronouns

Once you are familiar with the forms of demonstrative, you will be able to determine the gender of unfamiliar nouns by looking at the demonstratives that modify them.

	<u>D.P</u>	<u>Animate</u>	<u>Inanimate</u>
near far	<i>This</i>	Maaba	Maanda
	<i>That</i>	Owaa	Iwi
	<i>These</i>	Gwanda (g)	Ninda
	<i>Those</i>	Gewe	Newe

Animate Nouns:
That Man = Owaa Inini (Man)

Inanimate Nouns:
That Shoe = Iwi Makizin

- A noun and any demonstrative that accompanies it must agree in gender.
- Thus a demonstrative used with an animate noun must be in the animate gender; a demonstrative used with an inanimate noun must be in the inanimate gender.
- This means that the gender of a noun is shown by the form of the words that are in agreement with it.

Diminutives: How to make a Noun Smaller



Video to watch after class on Diminutive endings:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EBkJE7TMiio&list=PL7XVz2qhjMdGe7C0zL5HdwSaa06JZIZjN&index=11>

Pejorative Nouns

→ A pejorative suffix can be added to a noun stem to indicate that the thing or the person named is in some way unsatisfactory or in disfavor. The pejorative suffix may also indicate affection.

→ Suffix - “sh”

◆ Looks like:

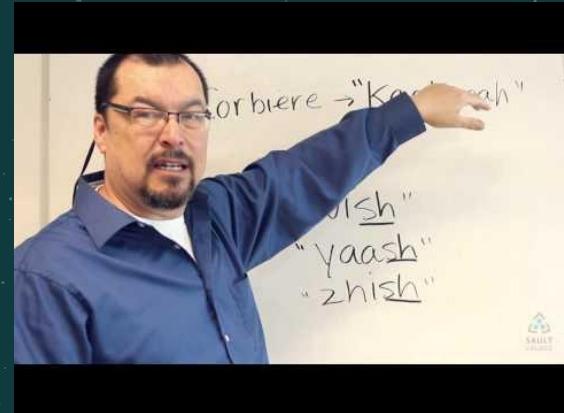
- “Wish”
- “Yaash”
- “Zhish”

Noun Stem:

Mookomaan = Table Knife

Pejorative:

Mookomaan**ish** = Useless Table Knife

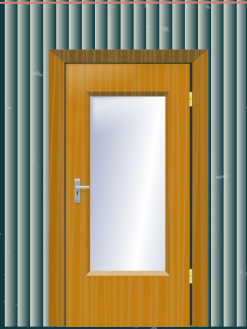
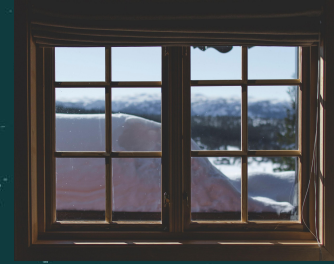


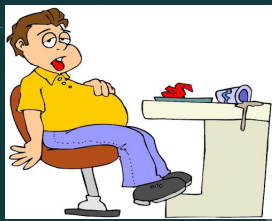
Word Search Puzzle #1 - find the Anishinaabemowin words

<https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/1805190/word-search-1/>



More nouns!





Intransitive Verbs (VAI)

