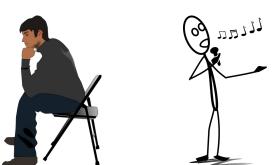


→ Words that "tell" someone what to do
→ commands

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	















1.



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













nibaagan ni-baa-gan

adoopowin a-doo-po-win apabiwin a-pa-bi-win waasechigan waa-se-chi-gan

ishkwaandem ish-kwaan-dem ish-kwaan-dem bajiishka'ogaan ba-jiish-ka-'o-gaan

gizhaabikizigan wiigiwaam gi-zhaa-bi-ki-zi-gan wiig-i-waam

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



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



Intransitive Verbs (VAI)

debisinii -(de-bi-si-nii)



Wiisini -

(wii-si-ni)





(gii-we)



anokii-(a-no-kii)

Nishka

Nishkaadizi-(nish-kaa-di-zi)

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)

<u>http://imp.lss.wisc.edu/~jrva</u> lent/ais301/Grammar/InfIMor phology/nouns004.htm

Locative Noun Endings

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

Adoopowin = Table - Adoopowin**ing** = **On** the Table
 Zaaga'igan = Lake - Zaaga'igan**ing** = **at/on/in** the lake
 Makak = Box - Makako**ong** = **at/on/in** the box
 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?)



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.

WEEK 4

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

 \bullet

- Jiimaan**ing** = **in, on** the boat
 - **Niin**jiimaan = **My** Boat
 - Niinjiimaaning = 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
 - Ikw**eng = in/on the Ojibwe person**



Intransitive Verbs (VAI) with Personal Pronouns

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

> 1.**ni**jiibaakwe 2.<mark>gi</mark>jiibaakwe 3.jiibaakwe

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



1.ninagam 2.ginagam 3. nagamo

> 1.<mark>ni</mark>niim 2.giniim 3.niimi

1. ninibaa

2. Ginibaa

3. nibaa



niboodawe
 giboodawe
 boodawe



1. nigiiwe 2.gigiiwe 3.giiwe 1.(n)indoodamin 2.gidoodamin 3.odamino 1.<mark>(n)ind</mark>anokii 2.<mark>gid</mark>anokii 3. anokii 1.**n**inishkaadiz (nin-ish-kaa-diz) 2.ginishkaadiz 3.Nishkaadizi

1. <mark>Ni</mark>wiisin 2.<mark>gi</mark>wiisin 3.Wiisini



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:

Now we can ask questions such as: Is Mary Going Home? (Giiwe na Mary?) <u>There an Activity for</u> <u>this lesson!</u>

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

<mark>Yes, Mary is going Home</mark> Eya, giiwe Mary

Nagamo na Jane? (Is Jane singing?)

 a. If yes: Eya, Nagamo Jane (yes, Jane is singing)
 b. IF NO: Gaawiin nagamosii 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?

Me too: geniin
 You too: gegiin
 Her/Him too: gewiin
 Also James: Gaye James
 Not me: gaawiin niin
 Not you: gaawiin giin
 Not him/her: gaawiin wiin
 Not Joan: gaawiin Joan
 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



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

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>	
	This	Maaba	Maanda	
near	That	Owaa	Iwi	
far	These	Gwanda (g)	Ninda	
	Those	Gewe	Newe	

<u>Animate Nouns:</u> That Man = Owaa Inini (Man)

<u>Inanimate Nouns:</u> 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 a
- → 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

<u>Noun</u> Ikwe = Woman Girl Gaazhag = Cat Kitten Zaaga'igan = Lake Mooz = Moose Moose

<u>Diminutive Noun</u> Ikwez<mark>ehns</mark> = Young Woman or

Gaazhag<mark>ehns</mark> = Small Cat or

Zaaga'igaan<mark>s</mark> = Small Lake Moozoons = Small/Young 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.

Diminutives: How to make a Noun Smaller



Video to watch after class on Diminutive endings: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EBkJE7TMiio&list=PL7XVz2qhjM dGe7C0zL5HdwSaao6JZIZjN&index=11

<u>Noun Stem:</u> Mookomaan = Table Knife <u>Pejorative:</u> Mookomaan**ish** = Useless Table Knife

biere - "K

Sh

aash

hish

→ 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"

ejorative Nouns

January	Spirit Moon	Manidoo-giizis	
February	Bear Moon	Mkwa Giizis	
March	Snowcrust Moon	Naabidin Giizis	
March/April	Broken Snowshoe Moon	Bopogaame Giizis	
April	Maple Sugar Moon	Ziisibaakdake Giizis	
May	Sucker Moon	Nmebine Giizis	M
June	Blooming Moon	Waabgonii Giizis	I lonins
July	Berry Moon	Miin Giizis	(Giizis) of the
August	Ricing/Grain Moon	Mnoomni Giizis	
September	Leaves Changing Colour Moon	Waabbagga Giizis	
October	Falling Leaves Moon	Bnaakwii Giizis	Icai
November	Freezing Moon	Baashkaakodin Giizis	https://www.anishinaabemdaa.
December	Little Spirit Moon	Mnidoo Giisoonhs	<u>com/#/about/13-moons/13%20</u> <u>Moons</u>

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Word Search Puzzle #1 - find the Anishinaabemowin words

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





Intransitive Verbs (VAI)



