

INTERMEDIARY
BOOK 5

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Disclaimer

Some of the educational materials in this language program have been edited, adapted, and modified from their original form to ensure compatibility with the local dialect.

Uses of the Conjunct Verb

Conjunct verbs are found most often in content questions, after predicators, and in subordinate clauses (including adverbial clauses, verb complement clauses, and relative clauses.)

Content questions:

Content questions are questions containing a question word such as 'who', 'what', 'where', 'when', 'how', etc. Changed conjunct is used in these questions.

a. Questions with interrogative pronouns ('what', 'who'):

Awenen gaa-waabamig?

Who saw you?

Awenen gaa-mawadisaad aakoziwigamigong?

Whom did you visit in the hospital?

Wegonen waa-miijiyan?

What do you want to eat?

b. Questions with interrogative adverb.

These questions ask about the location, time, or nature of an act or event. . The verb often contains a relative root or prefix:

Aandii ezhaayan?

Where are you going?

Aaniin enakamigak agwajiing?

What is going on outside?

Aaniin apii gaa-dagoshinoog?

When did they arrive?

C. Questions with interrogative word asking for a reason. These questions ask about the reason for an act or event.

Verbs in them usually contain /onji-/, 'from':

Aaniin gaa-onji-ganoonind? -

Why were they speaking to him?

Wegonen wenji-izhiyan?

Why are you saying it to me?

Wegonen wenji-baapiyan?

Why are you laughing?

Clauses with Predicators

Verbs used in clauses introduced by a predicator are usually in the conjunct order.

a. Clauses with focus word *mii*.

The verb in a clause introduced by a focus word *mii* is in the conjunct order unless a negative particle is present. Plain conjunct is used, unless the verb contains a relative root.

Mii awiya gaa-ikidod

That's what somebody said.

b. Clauses with other predicators.

Some other particles may serve as predicators as well.

Booch igo gaa-izhi-odaapinang

And still he went and picked it up.

Apegish gimiwang

I wish it would rain.

Complement clauses

Some verbs, notably verbs of speaking, thinking, and feeling, can be complemented by a clause containing a conjunct verb. Plain conjunct is used, unless the verb contains a relative root.

Ninzegiz wii-niskaadaak

I'm afraid there will be a storm.

Wen ikido odaabanen gii-giishpinadood aw Mani

Wayne says that Mary bought a car.

Gigikenimaa na ezhi-bimaadizid?

Do you know how she is doing?

Subordinate clauses:

Adverbial clauses:

These are clauses that take on an adverbial function to specify time, location, or manner. Plain conjunct is used in adverbial clauses, unless the verb contains a relative root.

a. Adverbial clauses of time.

Megwaa nibaayaan, gii-bi-dagoshin

She arrived, while I was sleeping.

Gego zaaga'angen, jibwaa-dagoshinaan

Don't go outside, until I arrive.

Oodenaang jibwa-izhaayaan, niwii-jiibaakwe

Before I go to town, I'll cook.

b. Adverbial clauses of place, or locative clauses.

These clauses perform the function of an adverb of place or a locative noun. Verbs in them often contain relative roots or prefixes:

Endaad nindizhaa

I'm going to his place. (literally: I'm going where he lives).

Conditional clauses:

Conditional clauses state a condition that restricts the action of the verb in the main clause. Conditional clauses often occur with the 'giishpin'. Plain conjunct is used.

Giishpin zoogipong, gaawiin nidaa-izhaasii

If it snows, I shouldn't go.

Waabamagiban, nidaa-gii-giiwe-diba'amawaa

If I had seen him, I would have paid him back.

Clauses of purpose or result:

Clauses of purpose or result describe the goal or outcome of the action specified in the main clause. These clauses often contain 'ji-':

Weweni wiisinin ji-mino-bimaadiziyan

Eat properly so you will be healthy.

Niwii-gagwejimaa awiya ji-ozhibii'iged.

I want to ask someone to take notes.

Oodenaang niwii-izhaa, wiisiniwin ji-giishpinadooyaan.

I am going to town in order to buy food.

Dubitative statements:

Dubitative statements beginning with a dubitative word require the conjunct-order form of the verb. The conjunct verb in this type of statement is usually in the dubitative mode. Changed conjunct is used in these statements.

a. Dubitative statements with dubitative pronoun.

Awegwen omaa gaa-bi-izhaagwen.

I wonder who came here.

Awegwen gaa-gidamwaagwen minbakwezhiganiman.

I wonder who ate up my bannock.

b. Dubitative statements with dubitative adverb.

Dibi iidog ategwen niwiiwakwaan

I wonder where my hat is.

Amanj enendamogwen noongom nimaamaa.

I wonder what my mother thinks.

Summary

Content questions

Predicators

Complement clauses

Dubitative statements

Adverbial clauses

Conditional clauses

Clauses of purpose or result

Relative clauses

changed conjunct

plain conjunct

plain conjunct

changed conjunct

Subordinate clauses

plain conjunct

plain conjunct

plain conjunct

participle

interrogative pronouns, interrogative adverbs, onji-mii, some other predicators
main clause often contains verbs of speaking, thinking, feeling
dubitative pronouns, dubitative adverbs

time, location, or manner; relative roots
giishpin
ji-

Relative Roots

Conjunct verbs are found most often in content questions, after predicators, and in subordinate clauses (including adverbial clauses, verb complement clauses, and relative clauses.)

Relative roots refer to ideas of circumstances, reason, manner, location, quantity, degree, extent, number of times, or other such (adverbial) ideas, but relate these ideas to some other words or phrases associated with the verb.

Relative roots usually force initial change in verbs inflected for the conjunct order.

Relative roots may also occur as preverbs.

There are six relative roots:

Basic Form

/akw-/

/apiit-/

/daN-/

/daSw-/

/iN-/

/ond-/

Written forms

akw-, ako-

apiit-, apiich-

dan-, dazh-

dasw-, daso-

i-, in-, izh-

ond-, onj-

Preverbs

ako-

apiichi-

dazhi-

daso-

izhi-

onji-

Initial change

eko-

epiichi-

endazhi-

endaso-

ezhi-

wenji-

Translation

extent: since, so far, for a long time

extent: to the extent that, in the process of

location: at a certain place, there

number: so many, so many times, every time
to, in such a way

from a certain direction, for a certain reason

Note. The relative root /iN-/ also appears in such words as ikido, inendam, inaabi, izhaa, etc.

daso-biboonagizi - he/she is of a certain age
(literally: he/she is of a certain number of winters)

Adaawewigamigong bi-onjibattoo - He is running here from the store.

Aaniin epiichi-gizhaateg? - How hot it (the weather) is?

Aaniin epiichi-kiziteek? - How hot is (indoors) it?

Note. Some relative roots may also be used as separate words, especially 'onji' (from).

Gaa-okoteg onji. - From Winnipeg.

Story Time

**Let's get used to the
Ojibway words...**

**Read and compare with the English version
and remember what you have learned so far...**

Lynx and the She-Skunk. Bizhiw Zhigaagokwe gaye.

from Ojibwa texts collected by William Jones (1919).

Ningoding giiwenh gii-aayindaa bizhiw.

Once on a time, they say, there lived a Lynx.

Zhigaagokwen owiidigemaan.

A She-Skunk he had for a wife.

Mii dash imaanh endazhi-nandawenjiged aw bizhiw;

It was there that Lynx hunted for game;

anooji gegoo onitooon - waaboozoon, pinewan, zhiishiiban - waa-ashamaad wiiwan;

every kind of thing he killed, — rabbits, ruffed grouse, ducks, —
what he wanted to feed his wife on;

naningodinong gaye amikwan onisaan.

sometimes a beaver too he killed.

Api idash eni-biboong onooji'aan amikwan aapiji wiininowan.

And when winter was coming on, he obtained some beavers that
were very fat.

Aapiji omisawenimaan wii-amwaad wiiwan.

He very much desired to eat his wife.

Gaawiin ogii-nisaasiin amikwan.

He had not killed a beaver (for some time).

Ningoding idash odinaan wiiwan: "Gidaa-nibaa gosha go gaazhigakin," odinaan.

So once he said to his wife: "You should really sometimes sleep
during the day," he said to her.

A'aw idash ikwe ogikenimaan wii-nisigod onaabeman.

Now, the woman knew that it was the desire of her husband to kill her.

Giimooj obi-naazikaan endaawaad nandawaabamaad wiiwan ji-nibaanid.

In secret would he approach where they lived, to see if his wife was asleep.

Ningoding idash gaazhigak nibinaadid a'aw ikwe, owaabamaan onaabeman babaamosenid, agaaming babaamosenid.

Now, once in the day-time, when the woman went to get some water, she saw her husband walking from place to place, round-about on the other shore was he walking.

Aw idash ikwe amikwan gii-mooshkamowan imaanh onda'ibaaning.

And while the woman (was there), a beaver came up out of the water at the hole in the ice.

Ogii-nawadinaan ozidaanig iniw amikwan, ominjiminaan, mii iw ezhi-biibaagimaad onaabeman, "Biizhiw, ondaas! amikwa awe! minimjiminaa!"

She seized the beaver by the feet, she held it tight, and then she called aloud to her husband: "O Lynx, hither! Here is a beaver! I have hold of him!"

Bizhiw idash bi-inaabi.

Now, Lynx looked over to where she was.

"Bagidin megwaa ninooji'aa!"

"Let it go, for I am hunting it!"

Mii dash gaa-izhi-bagidinaad gii-giiwe a'aw ikwe endaawaad.

And so, when she let it go, back went the woman to where they lived.

Ogii-atoonan misan gaye dash asiniin ogii-asaan imaanh ch-oshtigwaaniban; ogii-badagwana'aan idash.

She put some fire-wood in place, and a stone she laid there for the head; and she covered up (the figure).

Mii idash gaa-izhi-gaazod biindig endaawaad.

Thereupon she hid inside of where they lived.

Apii dash ba-dagwishing bekaa obi-naazikaan endaawaad.

And when Lynx was arriving home, softly he approached where they lived.

Mii dash waabamaad awiia nibaanid, mii dash odeskan ba-dakonang.

And when he saw someone asleep, he then took his horn (chisel) up in his hand.

Mii dash ezhi-bazhibawaad iniw asiniin mii dash gii-gikendang asiniin bazhibawaad, misan gaye atenig imaanh.

And when he stabbed the stone, he then learned that it was a stone he had stabbed, and that some fire-wood too was there.

Mii dash gaa-izhi-nandawaabamaad wiiwan dibi gaa-izhaanigwen; agwajiing gaye miziwe gii-nan-dawaabanjiged, gawiin ogii-mikawaasiin.

Thereupon he sought for his wife, who had gone he knew not where; and everywhere out of doors he sought, but he did not find her.

Gii-biindige dash.

Then he went inside.

"Anooj ningad-izhichige; maagizhaa da-baapi dibi gaazowen."

"All sorts of capers will I do; perhaps she will laugh, wherever she may be concealed."

Mii dash gaa-doodang: ogii-zaagisitoon odininiwiwin; ogii-makadewinaan onakwaya'ii.

Now, this was what he did: he stuck out his manhood; he blackened it at the end.

"Zhigaagokwe oga-wii-baapitoon odaya'iim dibi ayaagwen, endoo, endoo, endoo, endoo!"

"Let She-Skunk laugh at what is her own, wherever she may be, where, where, where, where!"

Aw idash ikwe gegapii gii-baapi ganawaabamaad endodaminid.

Now, the woman at last did laugh when she observed what he was doing.

Nwaandawaad baapinid wiiwan, gii-zaagijise, gii-andawaabanjige giwitaya'ii endaawaad; gaawiin ogii-mikawaasiin.

On hearing the sound of his wife laughing, he rushed out of doors, he went seeking everywhere roundabout where they dwelt; but he did not find her.

Miinawaa gii-biindige; biinish nising i'iw gii-doodam, aanawi miinawaa gii-bapiwan.

Back within he returned; even a third time he did it, still again she would laugh.

Gegapii idash gii-de-baapi a'aw ikwe, gaawiin miinawaa gii-bapisii.

So at length the woman had her fill of laughing, no more did she laugh.

Bizhiw idash gii-aanawenjige indawaa.

And Lynx ceased his merriment in consequence.

Aanawi oganawaabamigoon wiiwan, gaawiin dash wiin owaabamaasiin.

Even though he was observed by his wife, yet he himself did not see her.

Mii dash gaa-izhi-gawishimod jiig-ishikode, a'aw bizhiw odagoozitoon okaad ogidigwaang.

And when he lay down to sleep beside the fire, Lynx hung one leg over the other knee.

Mii dash naanaazhinag onaazidi, mii dahs gaa-ikidod:

Accordingly, as he rubbed the underside of his hip, this was what he said:

"Nindaa-baapii'igoo maawiin Nengaawi-zaaga'iganiing niimi'iding neneyaashkinaazidiyegoojinaan."

"I should doubtless be made fun of if I were at the dance at Sandy Lake with the hair on my rump hanging down."

Mii dash gaa-izhi-odaapinang mookomaan ogii-maan-izhaan idash obwaam.

Whereupon, picking up a knife, he sliced a piece off his ham.

Gaa-izhi-dakonand idash, "Ninga-miijiin," inendam.

Then taking up (a piece) in his hand, "I will eat it," he thought.

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Then taking up (a piece) in his hand, "I will eat it," he thought.

Mii dash gaa-izhi-abwed.

Thereupon he roasted it upon a spit.

Gaa-giizhidenig ogii-miijiin.

After it was done cooking, he ate it.

Aapiji ominopidaan.

Very savory he found the taste of it.

Miinawaa gwekaya'ii ogii-maanizhaan, miinawaa ogii-miijiin.

Another piece from the other side he sliced off, again he ate of it.

Mii iw gii-debisiniid.

Thereupon he had all he wanted to eat.

Miinawaa dash gii-gawishimo;

So once more he lay down to sleep;

mizhiwe gagwedidizo;

all over was he feeling of himself;

wisagendam omisad, ozaam gii-debisiniid.

he had a pain in his belly, for too much had he eaten.

Omikoojinaan omisad baapaaganig.

He felt that his belly was hard.

"Ganabaj niminiw," inendam.

"Perhaps I have pus in me," he thought.

Mii dash gaa-izhi-maadizhang omisad, geget gegoon omikoojiinaan.

And so when he lanced his belly, sure enough, he felt hold of something.

Mii dash waa-wiikobidood ikwaagatese.

And when he tried to pull on it, he flinched.

Nawach enigok owiikobidoon, mii iw gii-bakibinaad omisadan.

Still harder he pulled on it, whereupon he tore apart his belly.

Mii dash gii-ajijised shkodeng.

And then he fell headlong into the fire.

Zhigaagokwe dash gii-basigonjise gii-agwaawebinaad, aazha aapiji gii-jaagizowan.

Now She-Skunk sprang to her feet to pull him out, but already was he very much burned.

Mii dash aanawi gaa-izhi-bimaaji'aad onaabeman.

But nevertheless she rescued her husband.

Mii dash i'iw gaa-izhinaagozid bizhiw;

And that was how Lynx came to look so;

giinwosaawiingwed, mii iw gaa-inaagozid.

he became yellow-eyed, for that was how he was burned.



Ningoding dash babaa-andawenjiged, bizhiw ogii-waabandaan binewidis gii-agodenig!

Now once, when he was out on a hunt for game, Lynx saw the gizzard of a ruffed grouse hanging aloft!

Mii sa ekoozid.

And that is the end of (the story).

Gaawiin dash ogii-minwenimaasiin i'iw izhinaagozinid.

But she did not like the way he looked.

Ningoding dash mashkawaagonewading gii-maajaa a'aw ikwe gii-webinaad onaabeman.

So once, when the snow was frozen hard, the woman departed, forsaking her husband.

Gaye wiin dash bizhiw nizhiwe gii-ayaa.

And so Lynx too was all alone.

Mii dash apane nizhikewizid, gaa wiikaa owiijiwaasiin wiiwan.

Thereupon was he always alone, never was he in the company of his wife.



