

Ojibwemowin Parts of Speech Defined in English

Adjective	A word that modifies a noun or pronoun, placed right before the words they qualify, such as: <i>blue</i> book, <i>shy</i> child, <i>rotten</i> apple.	aapiji	very, really
Adverb	A word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence, such as: <i>very</i> , <i>quickly</i> , <i>well</i> , <i>easily</i> .	gigizheb agwajiing	in the morning outside
Adverb - Conjunctive	Adverb that connects two clauses. Shows cause and effect, sequence, contrast, comparison, or other relationship such as: <i>instead</i> , <i>then</i> , <i>otherwise</i> , <i>however</i> .	miinwaa giishpin	and, also, again if
Adverb - evidential	Used to indicate the nature or reliability of information, and are frequently used when the events reported are not firsthand knowledge to the speaker.	iidog	maybe, must be
Adverb - interrogative	Used to form a question.	aaniish	what
Adverb - Locational	Indicates the location of an action, state or event. Sometimes called quantificational pronouns.	Jiigibiig	along the shore, by the water
Adverb - Manner	Indicate the manner or way that an action or event is undertaken.	gegaa weweni	nearly, almost properly, correctly
Adverb - Negative	Have either a negative meaning or function to create negation with verbs.	gego gaawiin	don't no, not
Adverb - quantificational	Specify in general terms how much or how many. Also include numbers.	bangii niizh	a little, few two
Adverbs of degree	Indicate intensity or degree. Some overlap with quantificational adverbs.	aapiji onzaam	very, really too much, excessively
Affix	To secure to something, attach such as a prefix (in front) or a suffix (at the end)		Syntax
Affix – Inflectional	When appears with an inflected noun. Personal prefix + noun stem + diminutive suffix + possessive suffix + pejorative suffix + personal suffix + preterit suffix + basic suffix or vocative plural suffix		Syntax
Animate plural	Relating to a living noun, only one, individual, or	ikwewag	women

suffix	unique. Ends in -g	makwag gwiiwizensag	bears boys												
Animate singular	Relating to a living noun with more than one of the things.	ikwe makwa gwiiwizens	woman bear boy												
Conjugate	To modify the form of a verb according to 1) tense (past , present or future), 2) person (who or what), 3) number (how many), 4) mood (manner the verb is used)		Syntax												
Conjunction	A word that joins other words, parts of sentences, or whole sentences (and, that, because).		Syntax												
Derivation	Process of assembling or building stems out of elements or existing word stems. Three main ways of assembling word stems: primary derivation, secondary derivation, and through composition.		Syntax												
Diminutive dim	Indicates relative small size (a small one - small for the kind of thing named). Diminutive forms are omitted for nouns naming abstractions.		Syntax												
Exhortative	One or two adverbial words that express emotions or attitude. Encourages others to take on an activity.	ambe!	come on, let's . . .												
Inanimate plural suffix	Relating to a non-living noun, only one, individual, or unique. Ends in -n	wiiwikwaan	hats												
Inanimate singular	Relating to a non-living noun with more than one of the things.	wiiwikwaan	hat												
Inflection	The word stem carries the basic meaning of a word. Inflections are affixes (prefixes and/or suffixes) or sound changes applied to the core word stem which express grammatical information about them.		Syntax Prefix + Noun Stem + Suffix												
Initial Change	Process has the verb undergoing an initial change in certain phrases. When the process applies, it causes the first vowel in the verb to change. The change affects the first syllable of the first prefix, if there is one in the verb, or the first syllable of the stem, if there is no prefix in the verb.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Unchanged</td> <td>Changed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>e</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aa</td> <td>ayaa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e</td> <td>aye</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>e</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>aa</td> </tr> </table>	Unchanged	Changed	a	e	aa	ayaa	e	aye	i	e	ii	aa	Syntax
Unchanged	Changed														
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		o oo	we waa	
Interjection	One or two adverbial words that express emotions or attitude.	boozhoo! ahaaw		hello okay
Locative loc	An adverbial form of a noun stem indicating location (in, at, to, from, etc.) or comparison. Locative nouns naming living things are uncommon. Locative forms ending in -ng are diminutive form.			
Medials	Usually refer to things or kinds of things and may be divided into several groups.			Syntax
Medials – Body Parts	Many verbs that describe or in some way involve a part of the body contain a medial that refers to that part of the body. Example describes a person with a swelling, the medial names the body part. The root (baag-) and final (-e) remains the same.	baagishangwane baagigaade baagiingwe		he/she has a swollen nose he/she has a swollen leg he/she has a swollen face
Medials – Classificatory	Medials that loosely describe the thing associated with the verb are classifiers. In the examples, the medial gives an indication of the nature of the thing (subject of the verb).	ginwegad ginwaabiigad ginwaabikad ginwaakwad/ginwaakod		(something sheet-like) is long (something string-like) is long it (something of metal or stone) is long it (something of wood or stick-like) is long
Medials – Denominal	Some verb roots with a noun stem as a medial. Used as a form of noun incorporation because the noun stem is taken into the body of the verb as a medial. Noun stem may change, in examples the first sound is dropped when the noun stem is taken into the verb.	makizin aandakizine		moccasin, shoe he/she changes shoes
Noun	A word indicating a person, place, thing, idea, or emotion. A content word: <i>town, street, computer, house, school.</i> (see also noun stem)	animosh zaagi'iwewin waaka'igan		dog love house
Noun – animate na	Noun referring to people, animals, trees, spirits.	a'aw inini		that man
Noun – animate	Noun of the animate gender that is obligatorily			Syntax

dependent nad	possessed.		
Noun – Animate participle na-pt	Participle form of a verb functioning as a noun of the animate gender.		Syntax
Noun – Dependent	A group of nouns that includes the names of body parts or relatives appears in possessed form with a personal prefix. Stems cannot appear alone.	ginik omisevan	your arm his/her older sister
Noun – Dependent inanimate nid	Noun of the inanimate gender that is obligatorily possessed.		Syntax
Noun – Inanimate ni	Noun referring to most non-living things; is not obligatorily possessed.	i'iw makizin	that shoe
Noun - inanimate, plural	The prefix identifies the possessor person. A possessed noun may have a basic suffix showing its gender, or number. This example is inanimate and plural. Noun is mazina'igan (book).	gimazina'iganan *prefix gi- and suffix -an added to noun stem	your books
Noun - Mass	Represent things that are usually undifferentiated in number.	nibi	Water
Noun – Phrases	A group of words that are tied together in some way and that function as a unit in the sentence. Usually consists of a noun that may be modified; the noun is referred to as the head noun. Sometimes the head noun may be missing and the noun phrase may have one or more modifying words or the entire noun phrase may be represented by a personal pronoun.	A noun phrase may contain another noun phrase serving as a possessor or a subordinate clause functioning as a relative clause. Is not a sentence by itself, but often used alone in conversation as a fragmented answer.	Syntax
Noun – Phrases as a Possessor	Any type of noun phrase may appear as the possessor of a noun. The affixes on the possessed noun agree in person, number, and obviation with the noun or pronoun designating the possessor.	Abinoojiinh omakizin ingii-mikaan. Aandi gimisenh oidaanakaan?	I found the baby's shoe. Where's your sister's hat?
Noun – Phrases Demonstrative Pronoun with Noun in Noun Phrase	A demonstrative pronoun may modify a head noun, agreeing with it in number, gender, and obviation. May appear with the head noun or in place of it.	Aakozi a'aw ikwezens. Aandi gaa-ondinaman iwe?	That girl is sick. Where did you get that?
Noun – Phrases in Lists	Noun phrases can be connected without the use of conjunctions.	Ningitigaadaanan noojigo bigo gegoonan – opiniin,	I'm planting all sorts of things – potatoes, carrots, tomatoes,

		okaadaakwag, oginiig, gichi-aniibiishan.	cabbage.
Noun – Phrases Nominal Pronoun in Noun Phrase	A nominal pronoun can act as a noun phrase	Awenesh gaa-bi-izhaad noongom? Giishpin andawendaman gegoon, wiindamawishinaam.	Who came today? If you want anything, just tell us.
Noun – Phrases Noun in Noun Phrase	A noun used alone can act as a noun phrase.	Naadimawshin bakwezhigan. Aazha na gigii-waabamaa mashkikiwinini?	Get me the bread. Did you see the doctor yet?
Noun – Phrases Personal Pronoun in Noun Phrase	A personal pronoun used to provide emphasis can act as a noun phrase. Often used with an emphatic particle or a conjunction.	Gidayekoz na gegiin? Geniin bangii biidamawishin.	And you, are you tired, too? Bring me a little, too.
Noun – Phrases Quantifier or other Particle in Noun Phrase	A quantifier or some other particle can act as a noun phrase or it can form a part of a noun phrase.	Kina ina go naa gegoo miijim gii-ate. Ninga-miinaa nishiimenh bangii.	There were all kinds of food there. I'm going to give my younger brother a little bit.
Noun – Phrases with Conjunctions	Noun phrases may be connected by conjunctions.	Wii-gitigewag nisayenh owiiwan idash.	My older brother and his wife are going to plant a garden.
Noun – plural third person obviative	A personal suffix may appear between the stem and the basic suffix to show that the possessor is plural or, if third person, obviative. In the example the noun ending has both a personal suffix and a basic suffix. Noun is jiimaan (boat)	gijiimaaniwaan = gi + iwaa + n you+boat+more than one of you + more than one thing	your boats
Noun – possessed prefix	Nouns that have one or more affixes indicating a relationship of possession. The possessor is shown by a personal prefix or a personal suffix added to the noun. Noun is jiimaan (boat).	ninjiimaan *personal prefix added to noun stem	my boat
Noun – possessive suffix	Some possessed nouns take on the possessive suffix - (i) immediately after the stem. Noun is Ishkode (fire)	nin-jiimaan gi-jiimaan o-jiimaan nin-jiimaan-i-naan gi-jiimaan-i-naan gi-jiimaan-i-waa	my boat (inanimate noun) your boat his/her boat our boat (exclusive) our boat (inclusive) your boat (plural)

		o-jiimaan-i-waa	their boat
Noun – Prenoun Compounds	Composed of a modifying pronoun and a noun stem. Many are identical to preverbs. Prenoun(s) + Noun Stem	jiimaan gichi-jiimaan mazinaakizigan gete-mazinaakizigan	Boat big boat picture old-style picture
Noun – Primary Noun Stems	Many noun stems can't be broken down into identifiable elements and so they are seen as having only one element in the stem.	ishkode	fire
Noun – Primary Noun Stems	A few primary noun stems have two elements (initial and final). Example has a root followed by a final (bold)	biiwaabik	iron
Noun – Secondary Noun Stems 2/2	Even if a noun is a secondary noun, it may be the initial element of a secondary noun stem. Example has a primary noun first then underlying nouns formed by secondary derivation.	aniibiish aniibiishaaboo mazina'igan mazina'iganaak	leaf tea book, document pencil
Noun – Secondary Noun Stems 1/2	Many are derived from verb stems by adding a secondary final. The finals used in noun stems generally differ from those used in verb stems. One or more medials may also be used. Form: Initial + Medial(s) + Final (word stem)	baashkizige baashkizigan wiisini wiisiniwigamig	he/she shoots gun he/she eats restaurant
Noun – Stem Compounds	Composed of a modifying noun or verb stem and a noun stem. Connective sounds may be used. Word Stem + Noun Stem (noun/verb)	wiigwaas makak wiigwaasi-makak aki mazina'igan akii-mazina'igan	birch bark box birch-bark box land book, document map
Noun Gender	A noun must agree with any demonstrative that accompanies it. A demonstrative used with an animate (inanimate) noun must in the animate (inanimate) gender.		Syntax
Noun Pattern	Only the personal prefix will appear on every possessed noun.	personal prefix + noun stem + possessive suffix + personal suffix + basic suffix	Syntax

Noun stem	Core part that carries the basic meaning of a word. The singular form of a noun is considered to be its stem. Prefixes and/or suffixes can be added: prefix + noun stem + suffix		Syntax
Number nm	Uninflectable number particle		Syntax
Obviation	Mechanism to distinguish between two third persons in a sentence.		Syntax
Obviative	Noun with suffix that distinguishes it from the unmarked proximate third person. (Fred)	John ogii-waabamaan Fred an .	John saw Fred.
Participle	A nonfinite form of a verb. Refers to participation in the action or state of a verb, does not specify person or number, but may have a subject or object, show tense, tec. As <i>burning</i> candle, <i>devoted</i> friend, Relative clauses modify nouns by describing or saying something about the noun that identifies it or they function as noun phrases. The verb in a relative clause is introduced by the prefix –gaa. Sometimes the verb in a relative clause is a participle. The first examples shows the relative clauses modify nouns; in the second they serve as noun phrases. Relative clauses are bold.	Biidoon i'iw mechaag mazina'igan. Awe sa bineshiinh gabenaagosh gaa-noondaagozid gii-maajiise. Niwii-shamaag nayaadmaagejig . Anishinaabemowin gaa-anokaadamaang miziwe nindoonjiimin.	Bring that big book! The bird that's been chirping all evening flew away. I'll feed the helpers (literally those who have helped). Those of us who work on the Native language come from all over.
Particle pc	Uninflected particle (adverb, conjunction, exclamation, etc) words that can be divided into several subclasses. May be cross-classified with adverbs.		Syntax
Particle – Emphatic	Add emphasis to statements and phrases.	go sha sa	heightening assertiveness contradiction novelty
Particle – Questions	Question particle is used with typical yes/no type answers and appears after the first word in a sentence.	ina na	
Particles – Sequencing	Serve to pace and sequence discourse and narration. The particle dash is very common and is often joined to a preceding word.	dash	and, so then
Prefix pf	Personal prefix appearing on nouns and verbs. To put or attach before or in front of.		Syntax

Prefix - Preverb 1 - Aspectual	Encompass references to beginning or ending of events, frequency or habituality of events or to bring about an event	maajii- de- gagwe- niizhoo-	start, begin, start off sufficient, suitable, enough try
Prefix - Preverb 4 - Number	Indicate units of time and measurement. Often have corresponding stand alone root words.		two
Prefix - Preverb 4 - Quality	Include preverbs that indicate a negative quality or an evaluative quality such as good or bad	aano- bwaa- mino- maji-	in vain, without result not able to, not before good, nice, well bad
Prenoun pn	Lexical prefix forming a particle from a noun stem		Syntax
Preverb	A prefix or particle preceding the root or stem of a verb, as <i>for-</i> in <i>forget</i> . Prefixes added to verbs to indicate secondary ideas such as time/direction. Are not words by themselves. There are 4 classes of preverbs.	nindizhiwidoon nindizhi-bagidinaan	i take it to a certain place i put it down in a certain place
Preverb 1 - Subordinative	Only occur with the conjunct order of verbs, where they subordinate one verb to another.	e- gaa- ji- gaa-	timeless Ojibwe that, so that, in order to When, where, who
Preverb 1 - Tense & Mood pv1	Prefix added indicates time other than present, tense, aspect, mood, or syntactic prefix appearing on verbs. If a personal prefix is used with the verb, the preverb follows it.	gii- ga- da- wii- daa- onji-	past completed action future after personal prefix future not after pers prefix future, intensitive possibility, obligation, would past tense w/negative verb
Preverb 2 pv2	Directional prefix occurring on verbs, indicate space and time orientation of action.	bi- baba- ani- awi- bi-biindge ando-wiisini	toward speaker, this way going about going away/along, on the way go over to he/she comes inside he/she goes over to eat
Preverb 3 pv3	Relative prefix occurring on verbs (and on some nouns and particles) refers to the event of surrounding circumstances, such as where it takes place or the way it takes place. Ideas of manner, place, number.	ako- apiichi- izhi- onji-	since, certain length, as far as certain extent, as much as certain way/place, so, there from certain place, because

		dazhi- daso- onji-googii daso-biboonwe	in certain place, there certain no., so many, every (s)he dives from certain place (s)he is of certain age
Preverb 4 – Manner, Degree & Intensity pv4	Lexical prefix occurring on verbs, nouns, or particles. Indicate various manners and degrees of intensity in which an action is carried out	gichi- wiiji-	big, great, very with, in company with
Preverb Order	Subordinative – tense and mood – directional – relative – aspectual – manner, quality number		Syntax
Pronoun	A word that functions like a noun, as a subject, object, or complement, often refers to a noun previously mentioned (her, we, I, he, she, whom, it, or this).	Typically expressed in the form of an affix on nouns or verbs.	Syntax
Pronoun pr	Stand in place of persons or nouns and indicate various roles. First person (I), second person (you), third person (s/he/it). Can be demonstrative, dubitative, indefinite, interrogative, pausal, or personal.	niin giin wiin niinawind giinawind giinawaa wiinawaa	I, me you he, she we (exclusive, without you, me) we (inclusive, with you, me) you plural (you all) they
Pronoun – Demonstrative	Can be used with nouns or stand in place of nouns that are used to point out or designate specific persons or things.	Can be animate or inanimate, singular or plural or obviative	
Pronoun – Nominal	Refer to nouns or stand in place of nouns. Five types.		Syntax
Pronoun – Nominal Dubitative	Express doubt or uncertainty about the identity of a being or thing. May be inflected with suffixes showing number.	awegwen (animate) awegodogwen (inanimate)	whoever whatever
Pronoun – Nominal Indefinite	Refer to unspecified persons or things. May be animate or inanimate.	awiiva (animate) gegoo (inanimate)	someone something
Pronoun – Nominal Interrogative	Used in questions that try to identify a person or thing. May be animate or inanimate.	awenen (animate) awegonen (inanimate)	who what
Pronoun – Nominal Pausal	Used as substitutes for nouns that the speaker cannot momentarily recall. Are inflected like nouns.	aya’aa (animate) aya’ii (inanimate)	some being “what’s his name” something “whatchamacallit”
Pronoun – Nominal Pronoun of Kind	Express notions or similarity or kind.	awegonen dinowa?	what kind?
Proximate	Noun, the main one of two third persons. (John)	John ogii-waabamaan Fredan.	John saw Fred.

Reduplication	A reduplicated verb has the first element of a verb stem that has been extended by reduplication – a process that adds the idea of repetition, distribution I space or time, or plurality to the original verb stem. Formed by adding a prefix to the stem, can have more than one pattern of reduplication, with different meanings. Translation varies depending on how a reduplicated verb is used in a sentence. Reduplication underlined with a double rule.	niimi naaniimi ozhaashishin wawizhaashishin	he/she dances he/she dances and dances he/she slips and falls he/she slips and falls over and over
Subject	The subject of a verb is the main person or thing involved in the action described by the verb. Some verbs can have two objects. The affixes attached identify the subject or object by giving information such as gender, number, person, and obviation. The inflected verb appears with one or two optional noun phrases in addition to the required verbal affixes.	Geniin ingii-waabamaag ingiw gwiwizensag.	I, too, saw those boys.
Suffix	An affix added to the end of a word or stem, serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending such as:	-ness in gentleness -ing in walking	Syntax
Suffix – Diminutive	Indicates small size relative to other items of its kind. Noun is mookomaan (table knife)	mookomaanens	small table knife
Suffix – Pejorative	Indicates the thing or person is in some way unsatisfactory or in disfavor. Noun is mookomaan (table knife)	mookomaanish	useless table knife
Suffix - Preterit	Indicates past state or absence or deceased.	nimishoomisiban Odaabaaniban	my late grandfather the vehicle that used to be
Suffix – Vocative Plural	Designates the group addressed. No basic suffix. Shorten the full word to indicate a person or kinship.	nindanishinaabedog nimishoomis	o, my fellow Natives my grandfather
Suffixes	Ingii-waabamaag Suffixes overlap	-g -aa	object is animate plural direction of the action
Temporal adverb	Indicate the time or duration of an action, state, or event	baamaa	later
Verb	A word indicating action, existence, or occurrence. such as: run, make, sing, do.	Two types transitive verbs (have objects) and intransitive verbs (no objects). Verb stem differs	Syntax

		and inflectional affixes that occur with them.	
Verb – Inanimate Intransitive vii	Verb with an intransitive stem, and inanimate subject, and no object.		Syntax
Verb – Adverbial Clauses of Place	a/k/a locative clauses, perform the function of an adverb or place or a locative noun. Verb may be introduced by a tense or subordinating prefix.	Gaa-izhi-daad nindizhaa.	I'm going to his place (literally I'm going where he lives).
Verb – Adverbial Clauses of Time	Perform the function of an adverb of time, restricting the focus of verbal action in the main clause to a specific period or point in time. Often introduced by a grammatical particle.	Gego zaaga'angen jibwaa-dagoshinaan.	Don't go outside until I arrive.
Verb - Animate	Verbs take on different affixes to show agreement with nouns. The form of "I see" varies in accordance with the gender (animate or inanimate) of the noun involved.	Ikwezens niwaabamaa.	I see a girl.
Verb – Animate Intransitive vai	Verb with an intransitive stem, an animate subject, and no object.	ningizo nibo	it melts (it refers here to an animate noun – ice, for instance) s/he dies
Verb – Animate Intransitive – Class2 vai2	Verb with a transitive stem (as for an inanimate object), an animate subject, and no object; inflected as intransitive. When used intransitively, endings begin with the class marker –am (or –an, -aa)	zaaga'am nindinendam ozosodam Nizaga'am. Nininendaamin.	s/he goes outside I think so s/he coughs I'm going outside. We think so.
Verb – Animate Intransitive with Object vai+o	Animate intransitive verb with object. Have the stem of animate intransitive class.	niminikwen	I drink it
Verb – Augmentive	An optional final (inanimate augment) can be added to an inanimate intransitive stem. If added to an animate	gizhaate or gizhaatemagad	it is hot weather

	intransitive stem an inanimate intransitive stem is formed when the animate intransitive verb has no inanimate counterpart (-magad). The first example shows the optional use of this final on an inanimate intransitive stem; the second shows how it can be added to animate intransitive stems.	dagoshin dagoshinoomagad	he/she arrives it arrives
Verb – Class 2 Transitive Inanimate vti2	Class 2 Transitive Inanimate Verb is a verb with an inanimate object but with a different characteristic set of inflections.		Syntax
Verb – Class 3 Transitive Inanimate vti3	Class 3 Transitive Inanimate Verb is a verb with an inanimate object but with a different characteristic set of inflections.		Syntax
Verb – Classes	Identified by gender. Intransitive verbs by their subject and transitive verbs by the gender of their object.	Four classes (vai) animate intransitive verb (vii) inanimate intransitive verb (vti) transitive inanimate verb (vta) transitive animate verb	Syntax
Verb – Clauses of Purpose	Clauses of purpose. Purpose or result clauses describe the goal or outcome of the action specified in the main clause. Usually contain a future or subordinating preverb.	Weweni wiisnin ji-mino-bimaadiziyān. Niwii-gagwejimaa awiya ji-ozhibii'iged.	Eat properly so you will be healthy. I want to ask someone to take notes.
Verb - Clauses with Focus Word	The verb in a clause introduced by a focus word is in the conjunct order unless a negative particle is present.	Mii awiya gaa-ikidod. Amii e-gichi-anokiid enaak John.	That's what somebody said. This is the first time that John is working hard.
Verb – Clauses with Other Predicators	Certain other particles may serve as predicators and introduce a clause with a conjunct-order ver.	Apāne gaa-ni-maajaad. Booch igo gaa-izhi-odaapinang.	And finally he went. And still he went and picked it up.
Verb – Complement Clauses	Some verbs, mainly those of speaking, thinking, and feeling, can be complemented by a clause containing a conjunct verb.	Inzegiz wii-niiskaadak. Ningikenimaag e-aakoziwaad.	I'm afraid there will be a storm. I know they are sick.
Verb – Compound Stem	Formed by adding a noun/verb stem to the front of a verb stem. The result extends the meaning of the	naawakwe wiisni	it is noon he/she eats

	original verb stem. Inflectional suffixes are added to the end. Pattern is: Word Stem + Verb Stem (noun or verb stem)	naawkwe-wiisni ojiinidiwag giizhigad ojiinidiwi-giizhigad	he/she eats the noon meal they kiss each other it is a day it is New Year's Day						
Verb – Conditional Clauses	Conditional Clauses. State a condition that restricts the action of the verb. Often occur with the conjunction giishpin.	Giishpin enendaman , mii go oodi ge-zhaaying. Waabamagiban , nindaa-gii-giawe-diba'amawaa.	If you agree, we'll go. If I had seen him, I would have paid him back.						
Verb – Conjunct Inflected for Tense	One or more tense prefixes may be used to indicate time other than the present, other ideas relating to the completion of the action, or such ideas as intention, possibility, or obligation. If the tense prefix is the first element of a verb, it may be changed. The most common form are used with conjunct verbs.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Unchanged gii-/gii'-</td> <td>Changed gaa-/gaa'-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ji-</td> <td>ge-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>wii-/wii'-</td> <td>waa-/waa'-</td> </tr> </table>	Unchanged gii-/gii'-	Changed gaa-/gaa'-	ji-	ge-	wii-/wii'-	waa-/waa'-	completed action (past tense) future/modal desiderative
Unchanged gii-/gii'-	Changed gaa-/gaa'-								
ji-	ge-								
wii-/wii'-	waa-/waa'-								
Verb – Conjunct Inflection for Inanimate Intransitive	For Subject and Object conjunct-order verbs have same range of subject-object combinations as independent verbs, but no personal prefixes are used. Information concerning subject/object is in the suffix. There are many variations. Inanimate intransitive conjunct inflect has the 3 rd person inanimate subject of an inanimate intransitive verb in the ending.	Aaniindi eteg makakoon? Ambegish gimiwang.	Where are the boxes? I wish it would rain.						
Verb - Conjunct Inflection for Transitive Inanimate	Inflection of the Conjunct Verb for Subject and Order: Same range of subject-object combinations as independent verbs, but no personal prefixes are used. All information on subject/object is conveyed by suffixes. Transitive Inanimate Conjunct Inflection: Animate subject of transitive inanimate verb is indicated in the ending. Class marker appears at the beginning of the ending. Suffixes for subject are the same as those for animate intransitive verb.	Aaniish apii waa-wezhtooyan ishkaandem? Giishpin andawendaman gegoon, bizaan igo wiindamawishinaan.	When are you going to fix the door? If you want anything, just tell us.						
Verb – Conjunct Inflections for Animate	Have the same range of subject-order combinations as independent verbs, but no personal prefixes are used – all information is conveyed by suffixes. Can be 1 st , 2 nd	Ingii-kenimaa aakoqid. Aaniindi gaa-bi-onjiivaad	I know she is sick. Where did your grandfathers come						

Intransitive	or 3d person, singular or plural. 3 rd person may be obviative. Subject is indicated in the ending. The object of an animate intransitive verb (VAI+O) is not expressed in the ending, so they have the same endings as animate intransitive verbs with subjects. VAI2 Verbs follow the same pattern and can be distinguished from transitive inanimate verbs with an an -am marker	gimishoomisag. Aaniish apii gaa-zaag'ang. Aaniin enendaman noongom gaa-giizhigak	here from? When did he go out? What are you thinking today?
Verb – Conjunct Order	Often found in content questions, after predicators, in subordinate clauses. Order is used for different purposes in different languages.		Syntax
Verb – Content Questions.	Begins with who, what, where...	Awenesh gaa-waabamik? Awenenan gaa-mawadisaad aakoziwigamigong?	Who saw you? Whom did he visit in the hospital?
Verb – Detransitivized Verb Stems	An intransitive final is added to an underlying transitive stem. Eliminates the idea of a specific object by directing the action of the verb to a generalized goal. Final suffixes in detransitivized verb stems are most often -ge and -we	omawadisaan mawadishiwe	he/she visits him/her he/she visits people
Verb – Dubitative Statements	Expresses doubt or uncertainty about identity or location. Requires conjunct-order form of the verb.		Syntax
Verb – Dubitative Statements with Dubitative Adverb	Conjunct verb is linked to a dubitative adverb (doubt about location, time, or manner ...)	Amanj enendamogwen noongom nimaamaa.	I wonder what my mother thinks (literally how my mother is thinking).
Verb – Dubitative Statements with Dubitative Pronoun	Conjunct verb is linked to a dubitative pronoun to express doubt about identity	Awegwen gaa-gidamwaagwen nimbakwezhiganiman.	I wonder who ate up my bannock.
Verb – Imperative Inflection for Animate Intransitive Verbs	In the imperative order express commands or requests. The subject is always second person. Immediate Mode VAI Inflection has animate subject, but no object. Person and number of second-person animate subject are indicated in the imperative ending. Delayed or future imperative mode expresses commands or requests to be carried out in the future.	Wewiib onishkaag! Daga giigidon! Izhaadaa agwajjiing! Baamaa bi-izhaakan.	Hurry up and get ready! Call immediately! Let's go outside! Come back (later).

	The endings contain a delayed-mode suffix: -k Prohibitive Imperative Mode expresses negative commands or requests. Negative adverb in the beginning of the sentence usually used with a prohibitive verb. The endings of a prohibitive verb contain the prohibitive suffix -k (-g after n).	Wiji'aakeg gimaamaa. Gego biigooshkaaken onaagan! Gego zaaga'angen!	Help your mother. Don't break that dish! Don't go outside!
Verb – Imperative Inflection for Transitive Inanimate	Imperative order expresses commands or requests. Subject is always 2 nd person. Immediate Mode VTI Inflection – transitive inanimate verb has an animate subject and an inanimate object (singular or plural). The person is indicated by an imperative ending. Delayed (future) Imperative Mode is used to express commands or requests to be carried out in the future. End with a delayed-mode suffix -k Prohibitive (negative) Imperative Mode expresses negative commands or requests. Negative adverb appears at the beginning of the sentence, usually with a prohibitive verb. Endings contain prohibitive suffix: -k (-g after n)	Zagakisidoon gidaya'iiman. Baamaa bi-izhaakan. Wiji'aakeg gimaamaa. Gego biigooshkaaken onaagan! Gego zaaga'angen!	Tidy up your things. Come back (later). Help your mother. Don't break that dish! Don't go outside!
Verb – Imperative Order	Express commands or requests. Inflectional endings contain suffixes registering the subject which is animate and second person. Subject must be animate and the second person inanimate, intransitive verbs have no imperative forms. Personal prefixes are not used.	Structure: Verb Stem + Imperative Ending	Syntax
Verb – Imperative Order – Main Modes	Three: Immediate imperative (expresses commands and requests to be executive as some point in the future), Delayed Imperative (expresses commands & requests to be executed in the future, Prohibitive Imperative (expresses negative commands).		Syntax
Verb - inanimate	Verbs take on different affixes to show agreement with nouns. The form of "I see" varies in accordance with the gender (animate or inanimate) of the noun	Jiimaan niwaabandaan.	I see a boat.

	involved.		
Verb – Inanimate Intransitive	VII have subject but no objects.	ningide	it melts (it refers here to an inanimate noun – butter, for instance)
Verb – Independent Inflection for Inanimate Intransitive	VII Independent Inflection – subject of inanimate intransitive verb is inanimate and 3 rd person. Number and obviation of subject is in the end. Inanimate intransitive verbs, especially those describing natural conditions, may be used impersonally, without a subject. Are inflected as singular.	Aapaji michaani owiigwaam. Biigoshkaawan nindooshkiinzhigokaanan. Zagimekaa. Gii-kichi-gimiwan dibikong.	His house is very big. My glasses are broken. There are a lot of mosquitoes. It rained hard last night.
Verb – Independent Inflection for Transitive Inanimate	Personal prefix may be required. Other information about the subject is indicated in the ending. VTI Independent Inflection – Subject is typically animate. Object is inanimate, 3 rd person. Stems belong to specific classes each with its own marker. Class 1 stems (VTI) are in the form of –am, -an, or –aa in the ending. Class marker VTI2 is –oo. The 3 rd person prefix (w-) may be deleted.	Joe ogii-biidoon nimazina’igan. Ingii-adaawen wiingashk. Ojiimaan oda-adaawaagen.	Joe brought my book. I bought some sweetgrass. He’s going to sell his boat.
Verb – Independent Inflections for Animate Intransitive	Personal prefix indicates the subject is required, other information is indicated in the ending. VAI Independent Inflection can be 1 st , 2 nd , or 3 rd person, singular or plural. 1 st or 2 nd uses personal prefix. The short vowel is dropped at the end of the stem when subject is 1 st or 2 nd person singular. An indefinite subject is indicated by the indefinite suffix in the verb ending.	niimi niniim Wii-niimi’idim.	s/he dances I dance There’s going to be a dance.
Verb – Mode Order	Verbal orders have various modes. Each form has a distinct set of inflectional endings.		Syntax
Verb – Mode Order - Imperative	Imperative Inflection for Mode Three mode types: 1) Immediate Imperative (present or regular imperative) – Expresses commands and request to be executed immediately. 2) Delayed Imperative (future or deferred imperative) - Expresses commands and		

	request to be executed at some point in the future. 3) Prohibitive Imperative (negative imperative) - Expresses negative commands		
Verb – Mode Order – Conjunct Inflection	Indicated by suffixes. Preterit Mode emphasizes completed action or unrealized action. Verb ending includes the preterit suffix -ba(a)(n). Dubitative Mode emphasizes doubt or uncertainty about an action or event. verb ending includes the dubitative suffixes -w and -en/-enh Preterit-Dubitative Mode emphasizes uncertainty about past actions or events. The ending includes both preterit and dubitative suffixes.	Giishpin waabaminaambaa, gidaa-gii-wiindamoon. Awegwen gaa-gidamwaagwen nimbakwezhiganiman. Amii iinzan imaa gaa-dazhi- manoominikegobanen.	If I had seen you, I would have told you. I wonder who ate up my bannock. That’s where he must have once made rice.
Verb – Mode Order – Independent	Independent Inflection for Mode (independent order verbs). The verb ending includes a preterit suffix: -ba(n) Preterit Mode emphasizes completed action, action not continuing into the present. Dubitative mode emphasizes doubt about the action or state expressed by the verb.	Miziwe ningii-babaa- ayaanaa ban . Ogii-meshkwadoonaanaa dog awiya o’owe mazina’iganens. The verb ending includes a dubitative suffix: -dog(en) Gii-ozhaashishin ogoban . Verb ending includes preterit- dubitative suffix which incorporates a preterit suffix.	I had been all over the place. Somebody must have cashed this check. He must have slipped.
Verb – Negation Inflection of the Conjunct Verb for Negation	Conjunct verbs may be negative. The ending includes the negative suffixes –w (often deleted) and –si(i) a negative adverb is not required.	Gii-giizisekwesig, gaawiin wiisinisii.	When he doesn’t cook, he doesn’t eat.
Verb – Negation Inflection of the	Negation is expressed with the use of a negative adverb at the beginning of the sentence and a negative suffix in	Gaawiin nimino-ayaasii.	I’m not feeling well.

Independent Verb for Negation	the verb ending (usually =sii(n) or -si(n) Negative suffix is used even when the negative particle occurs with another particle or pronoun.	Gaawiin debwe ninanokiisiimin. Gaawiin awiia bakadesii. Gaawiin mashi ningikinoo'amaagesii.	We're not really working. Nobody is hungry. I haven't taught yet.
Verb – Order	Three basic: Imperative (give commands), Independent (in most statements and yes/no questions, and Conjunct (in content questions and in subordinate clauses)	Affixes vary according to the type of the verb (vai, vii, vti, vta) and the way the verb is used in the sentence.	Syntax
Verb – Other Finals	Other finals added to transitive stems contain the inverse direction marker. The underlying verb usually expresses ideas of perception or evaluation.	ogikendaan gikendaagozi	he/she knows it he/she is known to...,or is suspected of. . .
Verb – Preverb Compounds	Formed by adding a word or root-like prefix to a verb stem. First element of the compound modifies the verb stem. Inflectional suffixes are added to the end and most prefixes to the front of the compound stem.	More than one preverb may appear in a verb. Form: Preverb(s) + Verb Stem	Syntax
Verb – Primary Stem with 3 Elements	A root serves as the initial element, an intervening element (medial) and the final. One or more medials may appear.	Initial + Medial(s) + Final (root)	Syntax
Verb – Primary Verb Stems with One Element	Some primary stems cannot be broken down into identifiable units that can be traced in other stems.	abi	He/she sits, is at home
Verb – Questions with interrogative adverb	Linked to conjunct verb to ask about location, time, nature of an event...	Aaniindi ezhaayan? Aaniin enakamigak agwajiing?	Where are you going? What's going on outside? (literally how is the action outside)
Verb – Questions with interrogative word asking for a reason.	Linked to the verb prefix or root.	Aaniish gaa-onji-ganoonind. Wegonen wenji-inishiyin.	Why were they speaking to him? Why are you saying that to me?
Verb – Reciprocal	An animate intransitive final suffix is added to an	ninaadamawaa	I help him/her

	underlying transitive stem to indicate the action of the verb is reciprocal or mutual. Final suffix is often -di-. Sometimes the action is not obvious.	ninaadamaadimin ozaagi'aan zaagi'idiwag zagaswe'idiwag	we help each other he/she loves him/her they love each other they have a council meeting or formal ceremony (literally they have a mutual smoke)
Verb – Reflexive	An animate intransitive final is added to an underlying transitive stem to indicate the action of the verb is directed by the subject at him/herself. Reflexive final suffix in secondary stems is most often -dizo.	odoodwaan doodaadizo ogichi-inenimaan gichi-inenindizo	he/she does something to him/her he/she does something to himself/herself he/she thinks highly of him/her he/she thinks highly of himself/herself
Verb – Secondary Verb Stems	Made up of an underlying word stem and one or more stem-building element. Often creates a different word class or type than the original stem. The underlying word stem serves as the initial and appears with a final. Medials are optional. Examples show secondary stems the same as those used in primary stems. Initial + Medial(s) + Final (word stem)	giiwe giiwebatoo	he/she goes home he/she runs home primary verb stem (go home) serves as the initial of a secondary stem with the final run.
Verb – Secondary Verb Stems – Other Finals	Other finals used in secondary derivation that rarely appear in primary derivation. Example: -aw, -amaw can be added to a transitive inanimate stem to form a double-object transitive animate stem, often with the meaning do (something to) it for him/her.	odoozhtoon odoozhitamawaan	he/she makes it he/she makes it for him/her
Verb – Secondary Verb Stems – Verbs of Addiction	Used to indicate a habitual state or action, often with a negative flavor. Usually formed by adding an intransitive final suffix to an underlying verb stem (-shki)	gitimi gitimishki gimoodi gimoodishki	he/she is reluctant to do something he/she is habitually lazy he/she is stealing he/she is a thief
Verb – Secondary Verb Stems – Verbs	Used to express the idea that someone is pretending to be or to do something. Formed by adding an	abinoojiinh abinoojiinhkaazo	child he/she pretends to be a child

of Pretending	intransitive final suffix to an underlying verb/noun stem (-kaazo)	Anishinaabe anishinaabekaazo	native person he/she pretends to be a Native person
Verb – Transitive Animate vta	Verb with a transitive stem and an animate object.		Syntax
Verb – Transitive Animate	VTA have animate subjects.	niwaabamaa	I saw him/her/it (something animate)
Verb – Transitive Inanimate vti	Transitive Inanimate Verb is a verb with a transitive stem, and an inanimate object, and a characteristic set of inflections.		Syntax
Verb – Transitive Inanimate	VTI have inanimate objects. Subjects are usually animate. First class of transitive inanimate verb indicated in the ending: -an, -am, -aa VTI2 Indicated with the ending -oo VTI3 do not use a marker	niwaabandaan nimbiidoon	I see it I bring it
Verb – Transitive Verb Stems	A transitive final is added to an underlying verb stem, allowing inflection for an object or additional object	anokii odanokiitawaan	he/she works he/she works for him/her
Verb – Verbless	A particle called a predicator is used to focus on some part of a sentence.		Syntax
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Equational	Equational Sentences do not have verbs, but a noun phrase combines with another noun phrase to make a statement or ask a question.		Syntax
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Equational Content	An interrogative pronoun can combine with a noun phrase to form a question regarding identity or possession.	Awenen a’aw ikwe?	Who’s that woman?
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Equational with Demonstrative Pronoun	One of the noun phrases in an equational sentence is usually a demonstrative pronoun; the other is usually a noun, and may contain a possessed noun with its possessor (2 nd example)	Akikoog ingiw. Mary iniwan odoodaabaaniman.	Those are pails. That’s Mary’s car.
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Equational with	A dubitative pronoun and a noun phrase can combine to form a verbless sentences expressing doubt about the identity of a person or thing.	Awegwen a’aw inini.	I wonder who that man is.

Dubitative Pronoun			
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Equational Yes/No	To ask a yes/no question, the question particle ina/na is inserted in an equational statement	Gitigaanan ina iniw?	Are those plants?
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Focus Word with Adverb	A focus word can occur with an adverb to form a verbless statement or yes/no question about time, place, or manner.	Mii imaa.	Right there.
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Focus Word with Noun Phrase	A focus word may occur with a noun phrase.	Mii wa’aw.	It’s him; that’s the one.
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Focus word with Noun Phrase and Question Particle	A question particle can be used with a focus word and a noun phrase to form a question asking for confirmation of something.	Mii na o’ow gibiizikawaagan?	Is this your coat?
Verb – Verbless Sentence – Negative Equational	An equational sentence may contain a negative particle.	Gaawiin niin o’ow nimookomaan.	That’s not my table knife.
Verb – Verbless Sentence with adverb or other Particle with Noun Phrase	Some adverbs and other particles can combine with a noun phrase.	Nashke awe!	Look at that!
Verb – Verbless Sentence with Adverb or other Particle with Question Particle	A question particle can be added to an adverb or another particle to form a yes/no question.	Aazha na?	Ready?
Verb – Verbless Sentence with Adverb or Particles	One or several adverbs or other particles standing alone may function as a sentence.	Aaniin apii?	When ?
Verb – Verbless Sentence with Dubitative Adverb	A dubitative adverb can occur with a noun phrase to form a verbless sentence expressing doubt about the location of a person/thing.	Dibi apane nindaanis.	I wonder where my daughter has gone.

with Noun Phrase			
Verb – Verbless Sentence with Interrogative Adverb with Noun Phrase	An interrogative adverb can combine with a noun phrase to form a verbless locative question.	Aaniindi animosh?	Where’s the dog?
Verb – Verbs of Abundance	Used to express the idea that something referred to in the underlying stem is present in abundance. Can be formed by adding a secondary final to a noun stem (-kaa)	zagime zagimekaa manoomin manoominikaa	mosquito there are a lot mosquitoes wild rice there is a lot of wild rice
Verb – Verbs of Being	Can be formed by adding an intransitive final suffix to an underlying noun stem. Common finals are -(w)I and -(w)an	Anishinaabe anishinaabewi bingwi bingwiiwan	Native person he/she is a Native person ashes it is covered with ashes (literally it is ashy)
Verb – Verbs of Diminutive Action	Sometimes a diminutive verb is used to indicate that an action is performed on a small scale or that someone small is involved. Can be formed by making the underlying verb stem into a diminutive noun and adding suffix for a verb of being.	bimibatoo bimibatoonswi	he/she runs he/she runs a little
Verb – Verbs of Making or Processing	Can be formed by adding a secondary suffix to a noun stem (-ke)	naboob/maboob naboobiike/maboobiike jiimaan jiimaanike	soup he/she makes soup canoe he/she makes canoes
Verb – Verbs of Possession	Can be formed by adding a secondary suffix to a possessed noun with a 3 rd person prefix (or possessive suffix). Final is (-i)	zhooniyaa ozhooniyaaman ozhooniyaami waakaa’igan owaakaa’igan owaakaa’igani	money his/her money he/she has money house his/her house he/she has a house(s)
Verb – Verbs of Undergoing	A verb in which the subject undergoes some action by an unspecified agent – an intransitive final is added to an underlying transitive stem. Often translated by the passive voice or use of an indefinite subject. Finals often used are -gaade and -gaazo	odoozhibii’aan ozhibii’igaade	he/she writes (on) it it is written (on); “they” write (on) it

Verb Independent Order	<p>Main verb in a statement is usually independent. Determined by the way the verb is used. If it is the main verb or a yes/no question, it is in the independent order.</p> <p>Affixes may include a personal prefix, a suffix indicating the subject, or subject-object combinations. The affixes of the independent order register the subject and, in many cases an object.</p> <p>Structure: Personal Prefix + Tense Prefixes + Verb Stem + Independent ending</p>	<p>Ajina oodenaang babaamibizowag.</p> <p>Geyaabii na omaa ayaa Raymond?</p>	<p>They are riding around town for a while.</p> <p>Is Raymond still here?</p>
Verb stem	<p>The verb stem is the state or action described. Various inflectional affixes are used. Prefix + verb stem + suffix. The speaker did the seeing, the action already took place, more than one person was seen.</p>	<p>Ingii-waabamaag.</p>	<p>I saw them.</p>
Word Stem Formation	<p>Nouns and Verbs typically consist of a word stem and inflectional affixes. The stem carries the basic meaning of the word, the affixes show grammatical ideas and relationships. Many word stems are made up of smaller word parts, some of which are their own word stem. Examples all have (zhaabw- or zhabo-) in common that include the idea of through. Inflectional prefixes + Word Stem + Inflectional Suffixes</p>	<p>zhaabwaakade</p> <p>zhaabwaate</p> <p>zhaabonigan</p>	<p>it is burned through</p> <p>light filters through</p> <p>needle</p>