

Ojibway Lessons

with Madeleine Whitehawk

released 2021-2025

The recorded lessons to accompany this document are available
on YouTube:

https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLhZJBP5VdxCmNfB1M_Agyacv2P1g1LzRV

Scan to access the YouTube playlist of the Ojibway lessons on
your mobile device

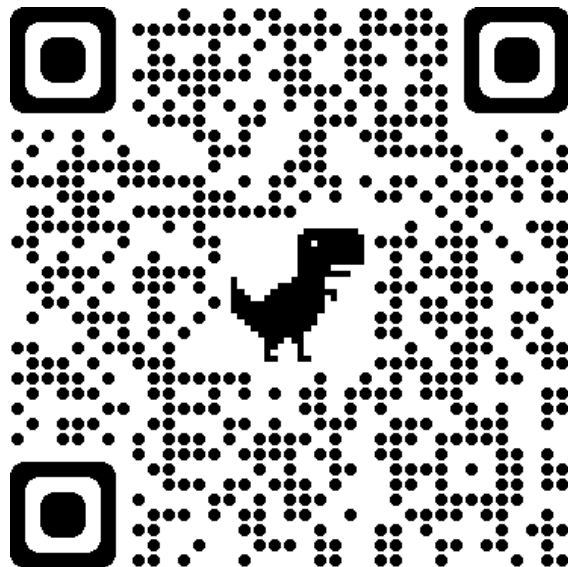


Table of Contents

If you are viewing a digital copy of this document, click each link to view the lesson:

About the Author	2
Lesson 1: Cīpākwēwigamikikonk omā. This is the kitchen area.	4
Lesson 2: Āndi wā-izāyan? Where are you going?	7
Lesson 3: Weather Words	9
Lesson 4: Otaminotā. Let's play.	11
Lesson 5: Commands	
Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/2Q_7Y2QgkFA?si=PD6ouHDx_EqVCriS	13
Lesson 6: Nouns	
Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/98tWhfbLU1k?si=4cExtt6xQAVXkcQV	15
Lesson 7: Ni mi no-wī cī wā gan a wē. This is my good friend. (female)	
Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/RTEbsr1ruW0?si=6J5TbJYfICQIFzj	18
Lesson 8: Ni mi no-wī cī wā gan a wē. This is my good friend. (male)	19
Lesson 9: Ailments/Discomforts	
Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/cuUY-LYfgs0?si=Q2BS3YaS7jIEFjAP	20
Lesson 10: Kici-maci-ākoziwin. The bad sickness. COVID.	23
Ojibway Opening Exercises	
Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/8_vO5c9jXcM?si=42lkgeib5sfNP_rp	25
Division of The Days Epici-kizigang	26
Kizisok Moons	27
Weather Terms - January	
Apita-piponiwi-kizis Mid winter moon	31
Clothes Ayowinan	34
Verbs in the Third Person	36
Dialoguing at meal time	39

About the Author

Madeleine Whitehawk is a teacher and elder from Cote First Nations in Saskatchewan, Canada. She teaches at Waywayseecappo Community School. The Ojibway language is being lost, so we need to teach Ojibway reading, writing, listening and speaking. Madeleine works to pass on the language to others through her teaching, both in the community and the school.

Madeleine's students helped with this project by providing their input. Leah Obach, the Literacy with ICT Teacher Leader for Park West School Division, helped with the technology for this project.

Lesson 1: Cīpākwēwigamikikonk omā. This is the kitchen area.

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/8_vO5c9jXcM?si=gHI3Ib17Wa6Sswcc

A wē go nēn o wē?

A wē go nēn o wē?

What is this?

Cī pā kwē wi ga mik o wē.

Cī pā kwē wi ga mik o wē.

This is the kitchen.

A wē go nēn o no wē?

A wē go nēn o no wē?

What are these?

O nā gan o wē.

O nā gan o wē.

This is a dish.

O nā ga nan o no wē.

O nā ga nan o no wē.

These are dishes.

Mi ni kwā ci gan o wē.

Mi ni kwā ci gan o wē.

This is a cup.

Mi ni kwā ci gan an o no wē.

Mi ni kwā ci gan an o no wē.

These are cups.

Mō ko mān o wē.

Mō ko mān o wē.

This is a knife.

Mō ko mā nan o no wē.

Mō ko mā nan o no wē.

These are knives.

Ē mi kwān a wē.

Ē mi kwān a wē.

This is a spoon.

Ē mi kwā nak on ko wē.

Ē mi kwā nak on ko wē.

These are spoons.

Pa ta ka hi gan o wē.

Pa ta ka hi gan o wē.

This is a fork.

Pa ta ka hi gan an o no wē.

Pa ta ka hi gan an o no wē.

These are forks.

A tō po wi nāk o wē.

A tō po wi nāk o wē.

This is a table.

A tō po wi na kōn o no wē.

A tō po wi na kōn o no wē.

These are tables.

Tē si ti yē p iwin o wē.

Tē si ti yē p iwin o wē.

This is a chair.

Tē si ti yē pi wi nan o no wē.

Tē si ti yē pi wi nan o no wē.

These are chairs.

Sā sā pi ko kān.

Sā sā pi ko kān.

This is a frying pan.

Sā sā pi ko kā nan.

Sā sā pi ko kā nan.

These are frying pans.

Ta ki si cin gan o we.

Ta ki si cin gan o we.

This is a freezer.

Ta ki si cin gan an o no we.

Ta ki si cin gan an o no we.

These are freezers.

Lesson 2: Āndi wā-izāyan? Where are you going?

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/8_vO5c9jXcM?si=1VABVot6gb_ck7Ar

1. Ān di wā-i z āyan?
Ān di wā-i zā yan?
Āndi wā-izāyan? Where are you going?
2. I sko ni gan ink
I sko ni gan ink
Iskoniganink to the reserve
3. O tē nāng
O tē nāng
Otēnāng to town
4. Ki ci-ō tē na
Ki ci-ō tē na
Kici-ōtēna to the city
5. Ā ko z iwi kam i konk
Ā ko zi wi kam i konk
Ākoziwikamikonk to the hospital
6. O zi bī wi kam i konk
O zi bī wi kam i konk
Ozibīwikamikonk to the band office
7. Sō ni yā wi kam i konk
Sō ni yā wi kam i konk
Sōniyāwikamikonk to the bank
8. Ka ki na wā tē wi kam i konk
Ka ki na wā tē wi kam i konk
Kakinawātēwikamikonk to the school
9. Ni wī-an da ma wa ci si wē.
Ni wī-an da ma wa ci si wē.

Niwī-anda mawacisiwē. I'm going to go and visit.

10. Wī si nī wi kam i konk

Wī si nī wi kam i konk

Wīsinīwikamikonk to the restaurant

11. Nī gi hi gōk ni wī-an da wā pa māk

Nī gi hi gōk ni wī-an da wā pa māk

Nīgihigōk niwī-anda wāpamāk I'm going to see my parents.

12. Ni ca zā nak ni wī-an da wā pa mak.

Nī ca zā nak ni wī-an da wā pa mak.

Nīcazānak niwī-anda wāpamak. I'm going to see my siblings.

13. K ici-a ni si nā pēk ni wī-an da wā pa māk

Ki ci-a ni si nā pēk ni wī-an da wā pa māk.

Kici-anisināpēk niwī-anda wāpamāk. I'm going to see the Elders.

14. O ki mā kān ni wī-an da wā pa mā.

O ki mā kān ni wī-an da wā pa mā.

Okimākān niwī-anda wāpamā. I'm going to see the chief.

15. Ma ski kī wi ni ni ni wī-an da wā pa mā.

Ma ski kī wi ni ni ni wī-an da wā pa mā.

Maskikīwinini niwī-anda wāpamā. I'm going to see the doctor.

16. Mi mi nik a ka wē.

Mi m inik a ka wē.

Miminik akawē. That's all for now.

17. Mi no-kī zi gan i kēn.

Mi no-kī zi gan ikēn.

Mino-kīziganikēn. You have a nice day.

18. Ki ga-wā pa min mi na wā.

Ki ga-wā pa min mi na wā.

Kiga-wāpamin minawā. I'll see you again.

Lesson 3: Weather Words

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/oKJqSpcy8K8?si=6FN3Y0a-hRYSt5GH>

1. Ā nīn ē zi-wē pak a kwa cīng?
Ā nīn ē zi-wē pak a kwa cīng?
Ānīn ēzi-wēpak akwacīng? What is happening outside?
2. Kim i wan.
Kim i wan.
Kimiwan. It is raining.
3. Ki ci-kim i wan.
Ki ci-kim i wan.
Kici-kimiwan. It is raining very hard.
4. Nō tin.
Nō tin.
Nōtin. It is windy.
5. Ko tā mi kwan.
Ko tā mi kwan.
Kotāmikwan. It is storming.
6. Sō ki pon.
Sō ki pon.
Sōkipon. It is snowing.
7. Ki si nā.
Ki si nā.
Kisinā. It is cold.
8. A wan.
A wan.
Awan. It is foggy.
9. Wā sē yā.
Wā sē yā.

Wāsēyā. It is sunny/bright.

10. Ā pa wā.

Ā pa wā.

Āpawā. It is warm.

11. Kī zi gā tē.

Ki zi gā tē.

Kīzigātē. It is moonlight.

12. Ti pi gat.

Ti pi gat.

Tipigat. It is night.

13. Kī zi gat.

Kī zi gat.

Kīzigat. It is day.

14. Ki zi tē.

Ki zi tē.

Kizitē. It is hot (use indoors)

15. Ki zā tē.

Ki zā tē.

Kizātē. It is hot. (use for outside)

16. Mi no-kī zi gat.

Mi no-kī zi gat.

Mino-kīzigat. It is a nice day.

Miminik akawē. That's all for now.

Mino-kīziganikēn. You have a nice day.

Kiga-wāpamin mīnawā. I'll see you again.

Lesson 4: Otaminotā. Let's play.

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/qmBZ5_WH4OU?si=BMrRi_EA_FvoOLwY

1. Ā nīn wā tō ta man nōn gom?
Ā nīn wā tō ta man nōn gom?
Ānīn wātōtaman nōn gom? What are you going to do today?
2. Ni wī- an ta wi ta min nōn gom>
Nī wī- an ta wi ta min. nōn gom.
Nīwī-antawitamin nongom. I am going to go and play.
3. Am pē an da-wi ta mi no tā.
Am pē an da -wi ta mi no tā.
Am pē anda-witaminotā. Let's all go and play.
4. A wē go nēn kē-wi ta mi no yink?
A wē go nēn kē-wi ta mi no yink?
Awēgonen kē-witaminoyink? What are we going to play?
5. Ki ga- an da-sō skwā ta yē min.
Ki ga- an da-sō skwā ta yē min.
Kiga-anda-sōskwātayēmin. We will go and skate.
6. A hām sa, ni ga-wī cī wē.
A hām sa, ni ga-wī cī wē.
Ahāmsa, niga-wīcīwē. Okay, I will go with you.
7. Ka kwē jim ki nī gi hi gōk.
Ka kwē jim ki nī gi hi gōk.
Kakwējim kinīgihigōk. Ask your parents for permission to go.
8. Kē kīn kē, an da-ka wē jim ki nī gi hi gōk
Kē kīn kē, an da-ka wē jim ki nī gi hi gōk.
Kēkīn kē, anda-kakwējim kinīgihigōk. You too, go and ask your parents for

permission.

9. Ē ti wē, ka mō ci ki tō min.
Ē ti wē, ka mō ci gi tō min.
Ētiwē, ka mōcigitōmin. Hurrah ,we will have fun.

10. Mī nan gē, ki ga-mō ci ki tō min.
Mī nan gē, ki ga-mō ci ki tō min.
Mīnangē kiga-mōcigitōmin. Yes we will have fun.

11. Ki ga-wā pa min mī na wā.
Ki ga- wā pa min mī na wā.
Kiga-wāpamin mīnawā. I'll see you again.

Lesson 5: Commands

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/2Q_7Y2QgkFA?si=PD6ouHDx_EqVCriS

Pāpi. He/she laughs.

Pāpin. You laugh.(sg) Pāpik. You all laugh.(pl) Pāpitā. Let's laugh.

Kēko pāpikēn. (n.sg.) Don't laugh. Kēko pāpikēk. (n.pl.) Don't all laugh.

1. Nipān. You sleep. Nipāk. You all sleep. Nipātā. Let's sleep.
2. Kēko nipākēn Don't sleep. Kēko nipākēk. Don't all sleep.
3. Wīsinin. You eat. Wīsinik. You all eat. Wīsinitā. Let's eat.
4. Kēko wīsinikēn. Don't eat. Kēko wīsinikēk. Don't all eat.
5. Waniskān. Wake up. Waniskāk. You wake up. Waniskātā. Let's all wake up.
6. Kēko waniskākēn. Don't wake up. Kēko waniskākēk. Don't all wake up.
7. Anamicigēn. You read. Anamicigēk. You all read. Anamicigētā. Let's read.
8. Kēko anamicigēmmkēn. Don't read. Kēko anamicigēkēk. Don't all read.
9. Pimosēn. You walk. Pimosēk. You all walk. Pimosētā. Let's walk.
10. Pimipatōn. You run. Pimipatōk. You all run. Pimipatōtā. Let's all run.
11. Kēko pimipatōkēn. Don't run. Kēko pimipatōkēk.
12. Nagamon. You sing. Nagamok. You all sing. Nagamotā. Let's sing.
13. Kēko nagamokēn. Don't sing. Kēko nagamokēk. Don't all sing.
14. Mawin. Cry Mawik. You all cry. Mawita. Let's cry.
15. Kēko mawikēn. Don't cry. Kēko mawikēk. Don't all cry.

Try this with the following verbs.

Kimōdi. Helse steals. Mīkāzo. He/she fights. Kīwē. He/she goes home.

Note: In the Ojibway language there is no differentiation between he/she.

Lesson 6: Nouns

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/98tWhfbLU1k?si=4cExtt6xQAVXkcQV>

1. Pō zīns
Pō zīns
Pōzīns Cat

2. Pō zīns ak
Pō zīns ak
Pōzīnsak Cats

3. Wā pōs
Wā pōs
Wāpōs Rabbit

4. Wā pō sōk
Wā pō sōk
Wāpōsōk Rabbits

5. Kō kōs
Kō kōs
Kōkōs Pig

6. Kō kō sak
Kō kō sak
Kōkōsak Pigs

7. Pi zi ki
Pi zi ki
Piziki cow

8. Pi zi ki wak
Pi zi ki wak
Pizikiwak Cows

9. A ni mos
A ni mos
Animos Dog

- 10.A ni mo sak
A ni mo sak
Animosak Dogs

11. Ma kwa
Ma kwa
Makwa Bear

- 12.Ma kwak
Ma kwak
Makwak Bears

- 13.Mōnz
Mōnz
Mōnz Moose

- 14.Mōnz ōk
Mōnz ōk
Mōnzōk More than one moose

- 15.Si gi mē
Si gi mē
Sigimē Mosquito

16.Si gi mēk
Si gi mēk
Sigimēk Mosquitos

17.O ma ga kī
O ma ga kī
Omagakī Frogs

18.O ma ga kīk
O ma ga kīk
Omagakīk Frog

19.Ā mō
A mō
Amō Bee

20.A mōk
A mōk
Amōk Bees

Lesson 7: Ni mi no-wī cī wā gan a wē. This is my good friend. (female)

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/RTEbsr1ruW0?si=6J5TbJYfICQIFzxi>

1. A wē nēn awē?
A wē nēn awē?
Awēnēn awē? Who is this?
2. O ski nī ki kwē awē.
O ski nī ki kwē awē.
Oskinīki kwē awē. This is an adolescent girl.
3. Ni mi no- wī cī wā gan awē.
Ni mi no -wī cī wā gan awē.
Nimino-wīcīwāgan awē. This is my good friend.
4. Ā nīn ē zi ni kā zot?
Ā nīn ē zi ni kā zot?
Ānīn ēzinikāzot What is her name?
5. Name _____ i zi ni kā zo.
Name _____ i zi ni kā zo.
Name _____ izinikāzo. Her name is _____
6. Kīn tas, ā nīn ē zi ni kā zo yan?
Kīn tas, ā nīn ē zi ni kā zo yan?
Kīn tas, ānīn ēzinikāzoyan? You then what is your name?
7. Name _____ ni ti zi ni kāz.
Name _____ ni ti zi ni kāz.
Name _____ nitizinikāz. My name is _____

Lesson 8: Ni mi no-wī cī wā gan a wē. This is my good friend. (male)

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/hvsY5XelfHM?si=A85X1DgcO8nAxY2m>

1. A wē nēn a wē?
A wē nēn a wē?
Awēnēn awē? Who is this?
2. O ski-i ni ni a wē.
O ski-i ni ni a wē.
Oski-inini awē. This is an adolescent boy.
3. Ni mi no-wī cī wā gan a wē.
Ni mi no -wī cī wā gan a wē.
Nimino-wīcīwāgan awē. This is my good friend.
4. Ā nīn ē zi ni kā zot?
Ā nīn ē zi ni kā zot?
Ānīn ēzinikāzot? What is his name?
5. Name _____ i zi ni kā zo.
Name _____ i zi ni kā zo.
Name _____ izinikāzo. His name is _____
6. Kīn tas, ā nīn ē zi ni kā zo yan?
Kīn tas, ā nīn ē zi ni kā zo yan?
Kīn tas, ānīn ēzinikāzoyan? You then what is your name?
7. Name _____ ni ti zi ni kāz.
Name _____ ni ti zi ni kāz.
Name _____ nitizini kāz. My name is _____

Lesson 9: Ailments/Discomforts

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/cuUY-LYfgs0?si=Q2BS3YaS7jIEFjAP>

1. A yē ko zi.
A yē ko zi.
Ayēkozi. He/she is tired.

2. A yē ko zi wak.
A yē ko zi wak.
Ayēkoziwak. They are tired.

3. Ki zi zo.
Ki zi zo.
Kizizo. He/she is fevered.

4. Ki zi zo wak.
Ki zi zo wak.
Kizizowak. They are fevered.

5. Ā ko ska dē.
Ā ko ska dē.
Ākoskadē. He/she has a stomach-ache.

6. Ā ko ska dē wak.
Ā ko ska dē wak.
Ākoskadēwak. They have a stomach-ache.

7. O mi kī.
O mi kī.
Omikī. He/she has sores.

8. O mi kī wak.
O mi kī wak.
Omikīwak. They have sores.

9. Ki pi ta nē.
Ki pi ta nē.
Kipitanē. He/she has a nose bleed.
10. Ki pi ta nē wak.
Ki pi ta nē wak.
Kipitanēwak. They have a nose bleed.
11. Sī si ka ko wē.
Sī si ka ko wē.
Sīsikakowē. He/she is vomiting.
12. Sī si ka ko wē wak.
Sī si ka ko wē wak.
Sīsikakowēwak. They are vomiting.
13. Mi skī wi.
Mi skī wi.
Miskīwi. He/she is bleeding.
14. Mi skī wi wak.
Mi skī wi wak.
Miskīwiwak. They are bleeding.
15. Kī wa skew yā pa tam.
Kī wa skew yā pa tam.
Kīwaskwēyāpatam. He/she is dizzy.
16. Kī wa skew yā pa tam ōk.
Kī wa skew yā pa tam ōk.
Kīwaskwēyāpatamōk. They are dizzy.
17. Ka wa ci.
Ka wa ci.
Kawaci. He/she is cold.

18.Ka wa ci wak.

Ka wa ci wak

Kawaciwak. They are cold.

Lesson 10: Kici-maci-ākoziwin. The bad sickness. COVID.

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/W2vrEF_pHRY?si=VJxIkLwSfvppbXK9

1. Ā nīn ē zi-a yā yan?
Ā nīn ē zi-a yā yan?
Ānīn ēzi-ayāyan? What is the matter?
2. Ki ci-ā ko zi win o mā a yā ma gat.
Ki ci-ā ko zi win o mā a yā ma gat.
Kici-ākoziwin omā ayāmagat. The bad sickness is here. COVID is here.
3. Ki sīn cīn ni si nē.
Ki sīn cīn ni si nē.
Kisīncīn nisinē. Wash your hands all the time.
4. Wā wā sa nī pa wik.
Wā wā sa nī pa wik.
Wāwāsa nīpawik. Stand far apart.
5. A pin ā ko zi yan.
A pin ā ko zi yan.
Apin ākoziyan. Stay home when you are sick.
6. Ki pi tō nē hon.
Ki pi tō nē hon.
Kipitōnēhon. Cover your mouth.
7. Ki pi tō nē wi nan.
Ki pi tō nē wi nan.
Kipitōnēwinan. Masks

8. Pa cī sko tim.

Pa cī sko tim.

Pacīskotim. They are giving needles.

9. Kē ko sē ki zi kēn ci pa cī ska ho kō yan.

Kē ko sē ki z kēn ci pa cī ska ho kō yan.

Kēko sēkizikēn cipacīskahokōyan. Don't be afraid to get a needle.

Miminik akawē. That's all for now. Kiga-wāpamin mīnawā. I'll see you again.

Ojibway Opening Exercises

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/3AjSU-ONnel?si=wYQaEahYn1EByepE>

T (Teacher) to S (Student)

T. Anin sigwa kin? How are you?

S. Kawin kotino, kin tas? Fine, you then?

T. Kawin kotino kenin. Fine me too.

T-S Kiga-wapamin minawa. I'll see you again.

S (Student) to T (Teacher)

S. Anin sigwa kin? How are you?

T. Kawin kotino, kin tas? Fine You then?

S. Kawin kotino kenin. Fine me too.

S-T Kiga-wapamin minawa. I'll see you again.

Song: Nakamowin: Anin sigwa kin? (how are you?)

Anin sigwa, anin sigwa, anin sigwa kin?

Kakotino, kakotino, kakotino nin.

Kin tas, kin tas, anin sigwa kin?

Kawin kotino kenin.

Kawapamin, Kawapamin, Kawapamin minawa.

Kawapamin, kawapamin, kawapamin minawa.

Division of The Days Epici-kizigang

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/59F_noI4EOU?si=OXN7I52sxvKpiAzm

Division of the days in the Ojibway language are very sacred and are considered to be animate. Certain things happen in each division. Days are very busy as life revolves on these days. Night fall is when we rest our minds and bodies. It is also when evil spirits roam the earth. When the sun rises, we begin a new day.

In grammar, the days are considered sentences as they state a complete thought. Each begins with a capital and ends with a period.

Many years ago people retired for the night when the sun set, and they arose when the sun rose. No children were seen after dark.

1. Pitapan. It is dawn.
2. Mokahan. The sun is rising.
3. Pagisimon. It is sun set.
4. Onakosin. It is evening.
5. Tibikan. It is night.
6. Nongom tibikak. Tonight.
7. Apitatipik. It is late at night.
8. Apita-tipikak. It is mid night.
9. Tibikong. Last night.
10. Wapang. Tomorrow
11. Awaswabang. The day after tomorrow,
12. Picinago. Yesterday
13. Awasinago. the day before yesterday.
14. Ani-tibikan. It is getting dark.
15. Ani-onakosin. It is getting dark towards evening.
16. Kigizep. It is morning.
17. Kizigan. It is day,
18. Ispi-kizikan. It is late in the day.
19. Nawakwe. It is noon.
20. Kizibi-nawakwe. It is past
21. Iskwa-nawakwe. It is afternoon.

Kizisok Moons

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/ongmaXKkt2k?si=jasYU_3eyzEZkW49

Many moons ago, people predicted each month through the seasons, weather, animals, birds, temperature, wind and the heavenly bodies. Each moon describes the state of the present. People were very accurate in recognizing each moon. Our people consider the moons animate and they are very sacred. As the world revolves and as each moon changes, people were ever so grateful that life continues to grow. Each moon has a cultural story.

January Apita-piponiwi-kizis (Mid-winter moon)

This is a very cold month, children stayed inside their wigwams and were taught lessons from the Nenapos legends. The first week in January was called Wicindiwi-kizisigan. It was a traditional holiday that lasted a week during which you visited, shook hands and offered a gift. You had exactly a week to give back in return. Each home usually had a pot of soup and bannock readily available as visits were all day and night. People were generous and always gave their best.

February Migiziwi-kizis (Eagle moon)

The mating of the eagles. Eagle feathers are very sacred. They are used in ceremonies and dances.

March Nikii-kizis (goose moon)

The mating of the geese

April Omagakiwi-kizis (Frog moon)

The frogs begin to croak 24 hours a day to awaken each other as they are frozen to the ground. The mating begins. To control the population of frogs, their eggs were gathered and were eaten as delicacies.

May Sagibagawi-kizis (Budding moon)

This is the time of the year the Creator thaws out the trees and other plants to prepare for the blooming seasons. Some herbs were gathered from certain buds for medicines.

June Ozibinakawi-kizis (Blooming moon)

The plants have taken root and are producing. It is also berry picking time. Many gardens are planting many fruits and vegetables. The greatest and most sacred ceremonies are the Sun Dances which are held during this time.

July Apita-nipino-kizis (Mid-summer moon)

Everything has bloomed, birds are raising their flocks and grooming them for the long trip to come. Ducks are ready for a tasty meal. Plants are being picked for medicines and stored.

August Manizigewi-kizis (Hay cutting moon)

People with cattle or horses cut hay from meadows and stored them for the long winter to feed their animals. People joined forces to help another as there was no modern machinery. People were very kind and generous to each other.

September Atebagawi-kizis (Cease Blooming moon)

Leaves are beginning to change color. Animals are preparing for winter. Birds are gathering in flocks to prepare for the long flight. When we see and hear the ducks and geese gather in flocks. Our grandfathers use to say the birds are choosing a leader to lead the v formation and they make a lot of noise to strengthen their lungs to endure the long flight

October Pinibakawi-kizis (Falling leaves moon)

Trees are bare. Animals have their food supplies well hidden

November Skatinowi-kizis (Freezing moon)

The lakes and rivers are shallow and are frozen. Food supply is prepared and stored for the winter.

December Manitowi-kizis (Great Spirit moon)

According to Christianity ,it is the birth of Jesus.

December Nigikwanaki-kizis (Frost moon)

The earth is covered with white shiny crystals which helps hunters find their way while night hunting.

Kizisok Moons

A we nen a we ki zis ka-a ki mint non gom? What month is it today?

A we nen a we ki zis ka ki a ki mint pi ci na ko? What month was yesterday?

A we nen a we ki zis wa a ki mint wapank? What month is tomorrow?

A nin e ki mint nongom? What date is it today?

A nin ka a ki mint pi ci na ko? What date was yesterday?

A nin wa a ki mint wa pank? What date is tomorrow?

A na pi ti pi ska man? When is your birthday?

A na pi wa ti pi ska man? When is going to be your birthday?

A na pi ka ti pi ska man? When was your birthday?

A we nen ti pi skang? Whose birthday is it.

January- A pi ta-pi po n i wi-ki zi

February Mi gi zi wi-ki zis

March Ni ki-ki zis

April O ma ga ki wi-ki zis

May Sa gi ba ka wi-ki zis

June O zi bi na ka wi-ki zis

July A pi ta-ni pi no wi-ki zis

August Ma ni zi ge wi-k- zis

September A te pa ga wi-ki zis

October Pi na ba ga wi-ki zis

November Ska ti no-ki zis

December Ni gi kwa na ki-ki zis

Ma ni to wi-ki zis

Weather Terms - January

Apita-piponiwi-kizis Mid winter moon

Recorded Lesson: https://youtu.be/hK845XVcnBE?si=aZDPHp_R6bfzbGQt

Weather terms that happen during January.

1. Anin ezi-wepak mekwa? How is the weather now?
Anin ezi-wepak akwacing? How is the weather outside?
Anin ka-izi-wepak picinako? How was the weather yesterday?
Anin wa-izi-wepak wapank? How will the weather be tomorrow?
Anin ezi-wepak? What is happening? This phrase can also be used to inquire about the weather.
2. Kisina. It is cold.
Kici-kisina. It is very cold.
Kisina na? Is it cold?
Kici-kisina na? Is it very cold?
Minange kisina. Yes it is cold.
Kawin kisininon. No it is not cold.
3. Sokipon. It is snowing.
Kici-sokipon, It is snowing very hard.
Sokipon na? Is it snowing?
Minange sokipon. Yes it is snowing.
Kawin sokiponsinon. No it is not snowing.
4. Sokiponaniman. It is blowing snow.
Kici-sokiponaniman. The snow is blowing hard.
Sokiponaniman na? Is the snow blowing hard?
Minange sokiponaniman. Yes the snow is blowing hard.
Kawin sokiponanimansinon. No the snow is not blowing hard.
5. Ispagonaga. The snow is deep.
Kici-ispagonaga. The snow is very deep.
Ispagonaga na? Is the snow deep.
Kawin ispagonagasinon. No the snow is not deep.

6. Kizoteho-kizis. The sun is keeping the ears warm.Sundogs. Seen only very extreme cold days.

Kizoteho-kizis na? Is the sun keeping the ears warm?

Minange kizoteho-kizis. Yes the sun is keeping the ears warm.

Kawin kizotehosinon. The sun is not keeping the ears warm.

7. Kisinaniman. It is a cold wind.

Kici-kisinaniman. It is a very cold wind.

Kisinaniman na. Is it a cold wind.

Minange kisinaniman. Yes it is a cold wind.

Kawin kisinanimansinon. No it is not a cold wind.

8. Notin. It is windy.

Kici-notin. It is very windy.

Notin na? Is it windy?

Minange notin. Yes it is windy.

Kawin notinsinon. No it is not windy.

9. Awan. It is foggy.

Kici-awan. It is very foggy.

Awan na? Is it foggy?

Minange awan. Yes it is foggy.

Kawin awansinon. No it is not foggy.

10. Apawa. It is a warm winter day. Used only during a warm winter day.

Kici-apawa. It is very warm winter day.

Apawa na? Is it a warm winter day?

Minange apawa. Yes it is a warm winter day,

Kawin apawasinon. No it is not a warm winter day.

11. Mino-kiziganiken. Have a nice day.

Mino-kizigan. It is a nice day.

Maci-kizigan. It is a bad day.

Nikikawn. It is frosty.

Ozawaska. It is slippery

12. Kiwetinong ondaniman. North wind.
Osawanong. South wind.
Wabanong. East wind.
Pagsimonong ondaniman. West wind.

Clothes Ayowinan

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/2RnlpDFCRLU?si=ia0VyHRb8MP6q9g8>

The clothes when spoken in Ojibway are animate nouns. They are considered having life.

Phrases to use during conversation.

Awenen awe? Who is this?

Awenenak ongowe? Who are these?

Pizikow. Put it on.

Kizikow. Take it off.

Azi. Put it away.

To make animate plural add -ak, -wak

Mitas pants

Mitasak more than one pants.

Macigino-mitas jeans

Macigino-mitasak more than one jeans.

Anikamani-mitas coveralls

Anikamani-mitasak more than one coveralls.

Pitawe-mitasens panty/shorts

Pitawe-mitasensak panties/more than one mens shorts

Pitawetasan underwear

Pitawetasanak more than one underwear

Kiski-mitsa shorts/briefs

Kiski-mitasak more than shorts/briefs

Azigan sock/stocking

Aziganak socks/stockings

Sibatewi-azigan nylon/pantie hose

Sibatewi-aziganak more than one nylon/pantie hoses

Kizozigan-piponazigan azigan woolen sock

Kizozigan-piponazigan-aziganak more than one woolen sock

Verbs in the Third Person

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/9-YI-Y9x90OQ?si=iWj2Wy69Coa9Q4iR>

Ācimo	He/she tells a story.
Aki	land (inan.)
Akik	pail (anim.)
Akozi.	He/she is sick.
Apici	robin
Apikē.	He/she braids.
Apikwēsimon	pillow (inan.)
Apisimonīkin	bedspread
Asapāpis	thread
Azi.	Put/place it. (anim)
Asin	stone (anim)
Atawēpicikēn.	Put the light out.
Atē.	It's there.
Atōn.	Put/place it. (inan.)
Akōcigan	cupboard (inan)
Akōcikēn,	hang clothes
Kōtō.	He/sets snare.
Akwacīnk	outside
Akwanīwin	blanket (inan.)
Amik	beaver
Amo	eat it. (imperative sg. transitive. animate)

Āmō-omō	honey (inan.)
Amwātā.	Let's eat it. (anim.)
Ānapī	when
Ānamiyā.	He/she prays.
Anamiyāk.	Pray (imp.pl.)
Anamihān.	Pray (imp. sg.)
Anamiyātā.	Let's pray.
Anamicigē.	He/she reads.
Anamiyē-kīzikat.	Sunday
Anamiyēwikamik	Church
Anank	star
Ani-	begin too
Anīswīn	why
Anīminik	how many
Animos	dog
Animosak	dogs
Animosan	dog (obiative)
Anapī	when
Anicīminanak	beans (anim)
Ānīn ēpicikīsikak?	What part of the day is it?
Ānīn ēpītisiyan?	How old are you?
Ānīn ēntōtang?	What is he/she doing?
Ānīn ēzi-kīzikak nōngom?	What day is it today?

Ānīn taso?	How many?
Apawā.	It is warm.
Api.	He/she sits.
Āpita-pipōniwi-kīzis	January
Āpitawosē	Wednesday
Apik.	Sit (imp. pl.)
Apin.	Sit (imp. sg.)
Apinōcī	child
Apitā.	Let's all sit.
Āsa	already
Atāwēk.	Buy (imp. pl.)
Atāwēn.	Buy (imp. sg.)
Atawēncige.	He/she hunts.
Atawēwikamik	store (inan.)
Atōpowināk	table (inan.)
Awē	this (anim)
Awēnēn	who (anim)
Awēti	that in the distance, (anim)
Awiya	someone

Dialoguing at meal time

Recorded Lesson: <https://youtu.be/8Ng3-kAzg3I?si=UJQGGHfVRFSFhw9Q>

1. Ampe pi-wisinin. Come and eat. (sg.)
2. Ampe, p- wisinik. Come . (pl.)
3. Wisinita. Let's eat.
4. Nah, onakan owe. Here is a plate.
5. Nah, patakahigan owe. Here is a fork.
6. Nah, mokoman owe. Here is a knife,
7. Nah, minikwacigan owe. Here is a cup.
8. Oma apin tesitiyepiwinink Sit here on the chairs (sg.)
9. Oma apita tesitiyepiwinink. Let's sit on the chairs.
10. Oma apik tesitiyepiwinink. Sit here on the chairs. (pl.)
11. Kinonte minikwe na totosapo? Do you want to drink milk?
12. Nah owe totosapo. Here is the milk.
13. Kinonte minikwe na siwapo? Do you want to drink juice?
14. Nah owe siwapo. Here is the juice.
15. Kinonte minikwe na niti? Do you want to drink tea?
16. Nah owe niti. Here is the tea?
17. Kinonte micin na wiyas? Do you want you eat meat?
18. Nah owe wiyas. Here is the meat.
19. Kinonte amwa kitigan? You want to eat potatoes?
20. Nah awe kitigan. Here are the potatoes.

21. Kinonte amwa swikasiganens? Do you want to eat cake?

22. Mikwec asamiyan. Thank you for feeding me.

23. Ninonte wisini. I want to eat.

24. Ninonteskade. I am hungry.

25. Ninakotam miciwin awayink. I am grateful I have food.