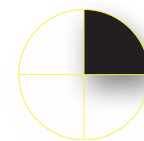
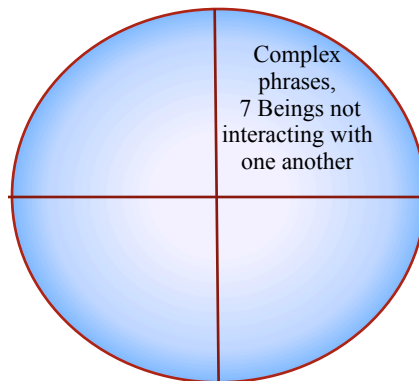


## **Level 2 Introduction**



## Bimaatis Quadrant Two



What is a complex phrase? Complex phrases, or Q2 phrases, can be any of the following:

1. Questions formed with question words like who, what, where, when, why, how.
2. Phrases that in English would occur with a comma. In this sentence type, the part of the phrase that cannot stand as its own simple sentence is the ‘complex’ phrase, or dependent clause.
3. Phrases that contain certain connecting words like ci (that, so that), taa (would should could), toonci (in order to), e (that), while, and if.

Linguists call the verbs in Quadrants 2 and 4 conjunct forms. We will call them complex phrases.

Niishwaasook (7 Beings) appear in Quadrant Two at the end of the verb. There is some regional variation for how they appear but the variation is usually very subtle and can be easily adjusted.

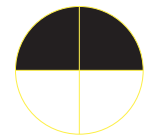
Here are two common ways that Niishwaasook are expressed in Q2:

			Kiiwetinonk:		Shaawanong:
⊗ ○	Niin	verb +	<b>(y)aan</b>	or	yaan
⊗ ○	Giin	verb +	<b>(y)an</b>	or	yin
⊗ ○	Wiin	verb +	<b>j/nk/ch</b>	or	d
⊗ ○	We (excl)	verb +	<b>(y)aank</b>	or	(y)aang
⊗ ○	You (pl)	verb +	<b>(y)ek</b>	or	(y)eg
⊗ ○	They	verb +	<b>(o)waaj</b>	or	waad
⊗ ○	We (incl)	verb +	<b>(y)ank</b>	or	yang

⊗ If a verb ends in “m”, drop the (y) from the 7 beings and use nk for s/he. i.e. Entootam (doing) Aan entootamaan (what am I doing)? or Aan entootank (what is s/he doing)?

⊗ They: only use the (o) if the verb ends in a consonant: Aan entootamowaaj (what are they doing)?

⊗ In rare occurrences, if the verb ends in “n”, add an “i” before the 7 Beings.



# The Northern Hemisphere: Combining the Quadrants

## Complex Phrases:

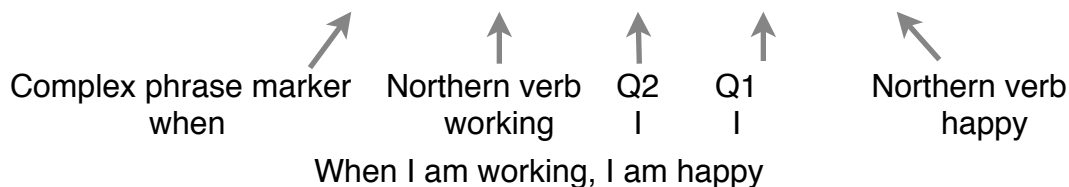
Complex phrases (Quadrant 2) are the parts of sentences that require a simple phrase (Quadrant 1) to complete them as well as content questions. Left alone, a complex phrase does not usually make a complete sentence: *Ahpii Anohkiiyaan*, (when I am working) does not usually stand alone as a whole phrase. It is incomplete, or dependent.

The most common words that are used to create a complex phrases are as follows:

Giishpin	If	Megwaaj	while
Ahpil	When	Weshkaaj	Long ago
Mwaye/jipwaa	before	Ishkwaa	after
Amihimaa	There in a certain location ( in time, space or thought)	Gegonen/wegonen	what
Amihiwe	That is it	Aaniish	because
Ji	that, will, would , could, should, in order to, so that	Gaa	The one that
E	The one who	Taa	Should/can do something

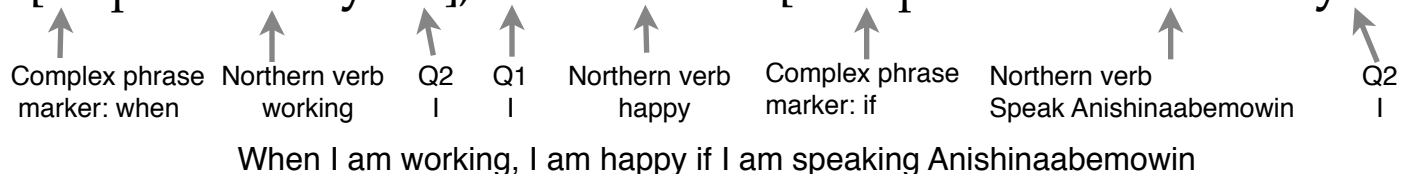
Any Northern Hemisphere verb can be used to make complex phrases. Complex phrases are almost always accompanied by a simple phrase. The complex phrase is in square brackets ( [ ] ) to make it easy to find:

**[Ahpil anohkiiyaan], niminwentan**



Complex phrases (Q2) can come at the beginning of the sentence, before the simple phrase, or at the end, after the simple phrase. There can be many complex phrases in one sentence, but they usually needs a simple sentence (Q1 or Q3) to be complete.

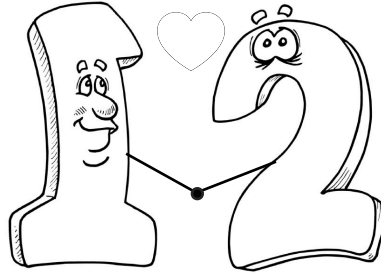
**[Ahpil anohkiiyaan], niminwentan [kiishpin Anishinaabemoyaan]**





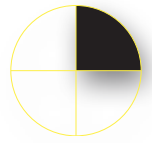
Pimaatis Kiiwetinakeyaan: Pimaatis Northern Hemisphere - Combining the Quadrants  
 Translate the following Q2 phrases!

	<i>Q1 7Beings</i>	
Ni_	I	
Gi_	You	
(o)	S/he	
Ni_min	We (excl.)	
Gi_min	We (incl.)	
Gi_naawaa	Yous	
(o)_wag	They	



	<i>Q2 7Beings</i>	
(y)aan	I	
(y)an	You	
ch,j,ng	S/he	
(y)aang	We (excl.)	
(y)ang	We (incl.)	
(y)eg	Yous	
(o)waaaj	They	

<i>Complex (Q2: conjunct)</i>	<i>Simple (Q1)</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1. Ahpii boogidingwaamij,	niwaawii'agishkiz.	1. _____ _____
2. _____,		2. When yous leave, they are afraid.
3. Ahpii kiishiwaasi,	nikohtaaj.	3. _____ _____
4. _____,		4. Before they rest, they sit quietly.
5. Ahpii ontamiihkeyaang,	nimaamakaadiz.	5. _____ _____
6. _____,		6. While she is drinking, I eat sweets.
7. Megwaaaj aakosiyang,	gimaji-naakosimin.	7. _____ _____
8. _____,		8. When I save money, you cry while drunk.
9. Ahpii kitimiwaaaj,	maanisekwewak.	9. _____ _____



## Quadrant Two: Asking Content Questions

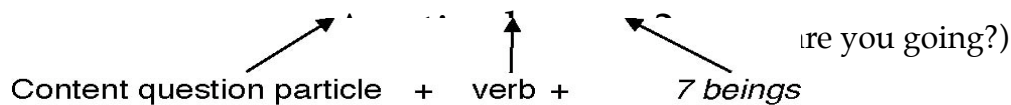
Content questions are those that ask for information that requires more than a yes/no answer. These are sometimes called *wh-* questions in English because they generally contain words that begin with the letters *wh-* (who, what, where, why, when; and how). There is a lot of community-specific variation in the words used to express who, what, where, when and how. Word choices vary from region to region, but also within a community. It is important to listen carefully to the what the Elders and speakers prefer and adjust to their choices. Learning as many variations as possible will allow for more flexible relationships.

Here are some examples:

Who (Bimaatis) Awenen/Wenesh  
 Who (Bimaatan) Kekonen/Wegonen  
 What/how Aan/Aanii/Aaniish  
 Where Aanti/Aapiish  
 When\* Aanahpii/Aaniish pii  
 Why Kekonen wenji/Wegonesh wenji  
 What source Aanti wenji

\* *When* (aanahpii?) in question form is different than *when* (ahpii) in sentence form.

Content question structure:



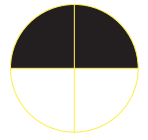
7 Beings	Q2	Question examples	Translation
<b>Niin</b> I	(y)aan	Anahpii ishaayaan?	When am I going?
<b>Kiin</b> You	(y)an	Gekonen wenji paahpiyan	Why are you laughing
<b>Wiin</b> S/he	j/nk	Aanti ishitaaj?	Where does s/he live
<b>Niinawint</b> We (excl.)	(y)ak	Aan entootamank?	What are we (excl) doing?
<b>Kiinawint</b> We (incl.)	(y)aak	Aan ishicikeyaank?	What are we doing/making?
<b>Kiinawaa</b> You (pl.)	(y)ek	Aan eshiyaayeg?	How are you (pl)?
<b>Wiinawaa</b> Them	(o)waa	gekonen wenji tootamowaa?	Why are they doing that?
<b>Ahaweniwan</b> S/he^	inij	Anahpii kiiweinij	When is s/he^ going home
<b>Awia</b> Someone indefinite	(n)aaniwank	Anahpii ge potawenaaniwank	When is the fire being made?

Any northern hemisphere verb can be used as a content question.

**Level 2**

**Level Challenge**

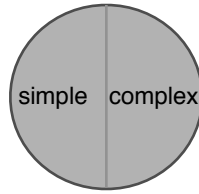
**Use tenses in your complex sentences**



# Northern Hemisphere: Complex sentences with tenses

## Ningaabiihanong

Gii past  
 Ga/ta future  
 Wii want  
 Taa should/  
 would /might



## Waabanong

Gaa past  
 Ge future  
 Waa want  
 Ta should  
 would/might

## Adding tenses

The two kinds of tense markers--simple and complex--can be found in any sentence where simple (Q1) and complex (Q2) phrases are combined. Generally, simple phrases use the simple tense markers and complex phrases use the complex tense markers. There are however certain instances when simple tense markers are added to complex tense markers in a complex phrase. The following examples are phrases that keep the simple and complex tense markers separate. Remember that the complex phrase is written inside square brackets ([ ]) to make it easy to identify.

**Niga** kiiwe [ahpii *waa* anwepiyaan].  
 I *will* go home [when I *want* to rest].

[Mekwaaj *gaa* nipaayan], *gii* maajaawag  
 [While **you** *were* sleeping], **they** left.

## Ta in complex phrases

*Ta* (should, would, might) can be used in complex phrases to express a sense of consequence or obligation.

**Gigii** nipaa [ahpi *ta* anohkiiyanipan]  
**You** were sleeping when **you** should have been working.

*Ta* can also be combined with certain tense markers to create a different sense of possibility. It can be expressed in the past as something that did not, but could have happened.

## Unrealized consequences: combining simple tense markers with a complex phrase

*Ta gii* is used when something in the past did not happen but certainly could have. In these sentences *ta gii* is part of a simple phrase.

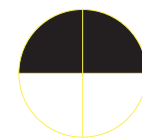
**Nigii** zegaahokoo, [aaniish *ta gii* nisaabaaweyaampan]  
 I *was* scared by choppy water because I *might have* drowned

Or,

[Ahp*ii gaa* gabashimoyaampan], [nin *taa gii* nisaabaaweyaampan].  
 When I *was* swimming about, I *could have* drowned.







## Northern Hemisphere: Negative Complex phrases

The complex part of a phrase (Q2) can be made into a negative phrase by adding the particle *egaa*. It comes after the particle that marks the complex phrase (e.g. if, when, while).

[Giishpin *ekaa* anohkiiyaan], ninipaa.  
[If I am not working], I am sleeping.

[Ahpil *ekaa* nipaayaan], nitanohkii.  
[When I am not sleeping], I am working.

The sentences above demonstrate a negative complex phrase with a positive simple phrase to complete it. It is also possible to have a negative complex phrase and a negative simple phrase:

[Giishpin *ekaa* naasipiiyaank], gaawin niga kwashkwepinesii~~min~~.  
[If we don't go to the shore], we *will not* fish.

### Adding a yes/no question to a complex phrase

While yes/no questions are simple phrases, in quadrant 1, it is possible to add more complex details to the question with a complex phrase. The *na* always remains with the simple phrase.

[Ahpil ishkwaa anohkiiyan], Kiwii kiiwe na?  
When **you** are finished working, do **you** *want* to go home?

Kigii nipaa na [mekwaac *gaa* anohkiiyan]?  
*Did you* sleep while **you** *were* working?

### Adding pre-verbs

Since pre-verbs are shared throughout the circle, they can be added to both the simple and complex parts of a sentence to allow for as much detail as the speaker needs.

Niga gakwe-manaaji-onsaami-noonte-gihci-kiimooji-kiiwaashkweyaatis [jipwaa ishkwaa-ishkoonooyaan]

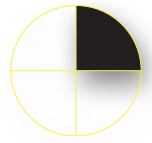
I *will* try to avoid going too crazy and not telling anybody about it before I finish school



**Level 2**

**Boss Battle**

**Complex Questions**



## Quadrant Two: Asking Content Questions

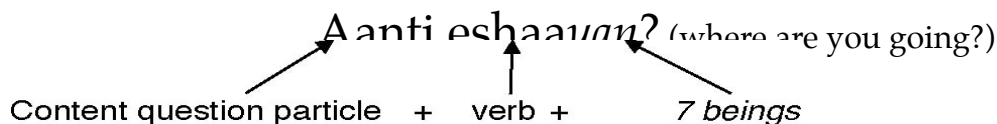
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 What source Aanti wenji

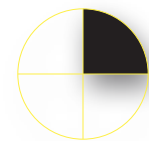
\* *When* (aanahpii?) in question form is different than *when* (ahpii) in sentence form.

Content question structure:



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<b>Kiin</b> You	(y)an	Gekonen wenji paahpiyan	Why are you laughing
<b>Wiin</b> S/he	j/nk	Aanti ishitaaj?	Where does s/he live
<b>Niinawint</b> We (excl.)	(y)ak	Aan entootamank?	What are we (excl) doing?
<b>Kiinawint</b> We (incl.)	(y)aak	Aan ishicideyaank?	What are we doing/making?
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<b>Wiinawaa</b> Them	(o)waa	gekonen wenji tootamowaa?	Why are they doing that?
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<b>Awiya</b> Someone indefinite	(n)aaniwank	Anahpii ge potawenaaniwank	When is the fire being made?

Any northern hemisphere verb can be used as a content question.

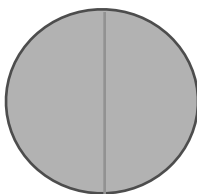


# Tenses

Tenses in complex phrases are marked differently than tenses in simple phrases. The tenses in the Western (simple phrases) and Eastern (complex phrases) hemispheres are compared here.

Ningaabiihanong

Kii past  
Ga/ta future  
Wii want  
Taa should/  
would /might



Waabanong

Gaa past  
Ge future  
Waa want  
Ta/ji should  
would/might



7 Beings	Q2	Tense example		Question examples	Translation
<b>Niin</b> I	(y)aan	<i>ta</i>	should	Anahpii <i>ta</i> ishaaya <b>aan</b> ?	When should I go?
<b>Kiin</b> You	(y)an	<i>gaa</i>	past	Gekonen wenji <i>gaa</i> paahpi <b>yan</b>	Why were you laughing
<b>Wiin</b> S/he	j/nk	<i>waa</i>	want	Aanti <i>waa</i> ishita <b>aj</b> ?	Where does s/he want to live
<b>Niinawint</b> We (excl.)	(y)ak	<i>ge</i>	future	Aan <i>ge</i> tootam <b>ank</b> ?	What will we (excl) do?
<b>Kiinawint</b> We (incl.)	(y)aak	<i>gaa</i>	past	Aan <i>gaa</i> ishijikeya <b>ank</b> ?	What did we do/make?
<b>Kiinawaa</b> You (pl.)	(y)ek	<i>gaa</i>	past	Aan <i>gaa</i> eshiya <b>yeg</b> ?	How were you (pl) feeling?
<b>Wiinawaa</b> Them	(o)waa <b>aj</b>	<i>gaa</i>	past	gekonen wenji <i>gaa</i> tootemowa <b>aj</b> ?	Why were they doing that?
<b>Ahaweniwan</b> S/he^	inij	<i>ge</i>	future	Anahpii <i>ke</i> kiiwey <b>inij</b>	When is s/he^ going home
<b>Awiya</b> Someone indefinite	(n)aaniwan k	<i>gaa</i>	past	Anahpii <i>gaa</i> potawenaani <b>wank</b>	When was the fire being made?

## Some question examples

The Niishwaasook are bolded in the example sentences.

Aanahpii *ge* pitakohsh**ink**?

Aanahpii *waa* kiiwey**an**?

Aani minikohk *gaa* aapajih**toowaaj** mashkihkini?

Aani minikohk ohomaa *ge* ayaay**ak**?

Aanti *gaa* ishi akootooy**an** kimakoot?

Awanen aha?

Gekonen ihi

Gekonen wenji *gaa* kishiwaasij?

Aanti wenji kikent**aman**?

Aanti wenji**yan**?

Aan *waa* tootam**ek** ahpii ishkwa**a** anohkii**yeg**?  
done working?

When is he/she arriving?

So when do you want to go home?

How much medication did they use?

How long are we going to be there?

Where did you hang your coat?

Who is that?

What is that?

Why was s/he angry?

How do you know?

(lit. where does your knowing come from?)

Where do you come from?

What do you (pl.) want to do when you (pl.) are

