

# **Biskaabiiyang Level 3**

## **Instructions**

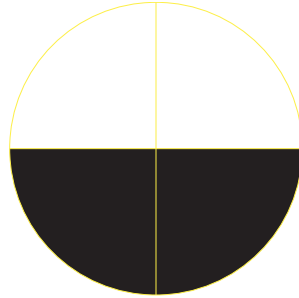
**Same game play and rules as level 1  
New verbs card decks to choose from**

**New 7 Beings particles to use!**

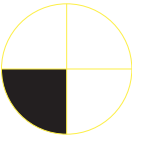
**Biskaabiiyang  
Level 3**

**Grammar reference**

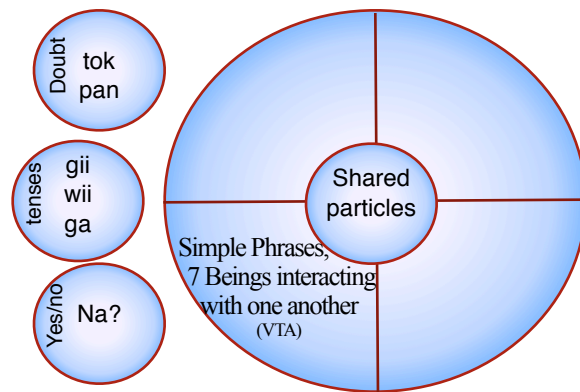
## Southern Hemisphere



Anishinaabe ishinaamowin is built upon relationships between one another in the Bimaatis world and between the Bimaatis and Bimaatan worlds. These interactions make up the bulk of what is expressed in everyday use, in ceremonies, traditional stories and philosophical discourse. Abstract concepts are generally not discussed in isolation as many western philosophies are, but rather are embedded in our relationships to the land, ancestors, community, clan, family and to all of creation.



## Bimaatis Quadrant Three



Quadrant three consists of the Niishiwaasook (7 Beings) interacting with another. There are approximately 70 interactions in simple positive phrases and another 70 for the negative, and approximately 210 ways they can act on one another using different levels of uncertainty. Learning the 350 possible variations in Quadrant 3 (and another 350 in Quadrant 4) requires an understanding of the highly efficient and logical system for representing the 7 Beings in interactive verbs. Learning the thousands of verbs that make up the Southern hemisphere is however another matter.

Verbs for the Southern hemisphere include any verbs of action, motion, aspect, state, quality, quantity, making, possession as long as they describe an action where the one being is doing something to another. These are often referred to as Transitive verbs, however they are referred to here as Southern Quadrant Verbs.

For example, “I see him/her” would be:

**Ni waapam aa**

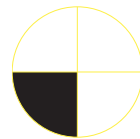
I + Southern Quadrant Verb + *him*

The Main subject does not always appear at the beginning of the phrase, here is “I see you”:

**Gi waapam in**

you (one seen) + Southern Quadrant Verb + *me (actor)*





## Bimaatis Quadrant Three

### The order of relationships

In English, “Me, myself and I” are called first person and often comes first in the interaction (e.g. *I see you* rather than *you are seen by me*). In Quadrant 3, the order that the Beings appear in is also important but the ordering is based on very different principles:

	Anishinaabe order of relationships
1	you
2	I
3	S/he
4	We (excl)
5	You (pl)
6	We (incl)
7	Them

Gi waapamin

1            2

**I** see you

Gi waapamihsh

1            2

you see **me**

Gi waapam in inaawaa

1            2            5

we (excl) see yous

Gi waapam ihshi naawaa

1            2            5

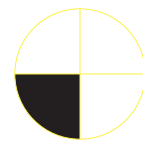
yous see **me**

Anishinaabe-ishinaamowin positions the order of relationships in a philosophically different space than English. In Anishinaabemowin, when there is an interaction between “you and I”, it is “you” that always comes first, or is a prefix regardless of who is the actor. Because of this the suffix particle that represents “I” changes depending on whether or not “I” is the actor, or the one being acted upon.

Many of the particles that represent the 7 Beings change depending on whether they are the actor or the one acted upon. Moreover, Anishinaabe kendaasowin (philosophy) is embedded in narrative leading to an intricate structuring of relationships between unidentified Beings, plural Beings, multiple third person Beings and Bimaataan Beings in a way that is very different from English.

### Plural Forms:

As mentioned in the introduction to Bimaatis Beings, it is important to know what plural form belongs to what Singular Being. Most of them are self explanatory: *they* is the plural form of *s/he*, and *you*s is the plural form of *you*. The tricky ones to understand are the alternate plural of you (*we inclusive* because it includes you in the group) and the plural of I, *we exclusive*, because “I” am speaking on behalf of my group, and not including you in the group while doing so. The plural forms fall in the same order as the singular Beings do in the chart listed above with 4 and 5 being the plural of 1(you), 6 being the plural of 2 (me) and 7 being the plural of 3(s/he).



## The Bîmaatis Beings in Quadrant 3

The chart below gives the ways that the Beings appear in Quadrant 3. The “Actors” column shows all the ways a Being can appear when they are doing something to someone else and the “acted upon” column shows the ways that Beings appear when someone else is doing something to them.

The particles in bold represent forms that are the same as Quadrant one.

Like Quadrant one, it is possible to divide s/he into two sets when they both appear in the same sentence. The first s/he is the main Being and s/he^ is the Being who is not the focus of the story or conversation--not the main character, but the supporting actor. A new possibility in Quadrant 3 is that there can be plural forms for the supporting actors. In the Legend of Ayaash, the main character may be Ayaash, but his father, his aunt, the seagulls, the fox and the old woman are all supporting characters, represented here by *they^*.

Another important thing to note is that, like in Quadrant one, there can be an unspecified Being. In Quadrant one *\_naaniwank* translates to something going on, or someone doing x. In Quadrant 3 the unspecified forms allow for a Being to have something happen to them without acknowledging the actors (e.g. *Kikawaapamiko you will be seen*). However, there is usually another meaning attached to having an unspecified actor. In this case, *kiwaapamiko* can also imply that we (excl) will see you, or more accurately, you will be seen by us.

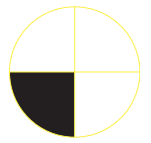
### The 7 Beings in Quadrant 3

order	Niishwaasook	Actors	Acted upon
1	You	<b>Gi_</b>	<b>Gi_</b>
2	I	<b>Ni_</b> , <i>_in</i>	<b>Ni_</b> , <i>_ihsh</i>
3	S/he	<i>_ik</i> , <i>_iko</i> , <i>o_</i>	<i>_aa</i>
	S/he^	<i>O_ikoon</i> , <i>O_ikowaa(n)</i>	<i>_imaa(n)</i> , <i>_aan</i>
	unspecified	<i>_ikoo</i> , <i>_kaniwi</i>	
	Self-reflective	<i>_itiso_</i>	
4	We (excl)	<b>_min</b> , <i>_ikoo</i>	<b>_min</b> , <i>_ihshinaap</i>
5	You (pl)	<b>_naawaa</b> , <i>_naa(n)</i> , <i>_aawaa</i>	<b>(in)inaawaa</b> , <i>_waa</i> ,
6	We (incl)	<b>_min</b>	<b>_min</b>
7	They	<i>_k</i> , <b>_wag</b> , <i>_ak</i> , <i>_ok</i>	<i>_k</i> , <b>_wag</b> , <i>_ak</i>
	They^	<i>_ikowaa(n)</i>	

The *italicized* particles in the chart represent “I” when I am in an interaction with you. This is the only place where “I” is not represented by **ni**.

The particles used to represent each being do not exist alone with the verb; they must be combined with the other being who is part of the interaction. They can be combined to make up approximately 70 different interactions.

If you enjoy RPGs (role-playing games), I developed this mathematical equation based a common weapons/spell level up system: learn each component (i.e. The 7 Beings as either passive or active), know the way they fit together (order of relationships and the singular to plural equation) and you will have myriad combo skills (Q3 Anishinaabemowin x70 bonus).



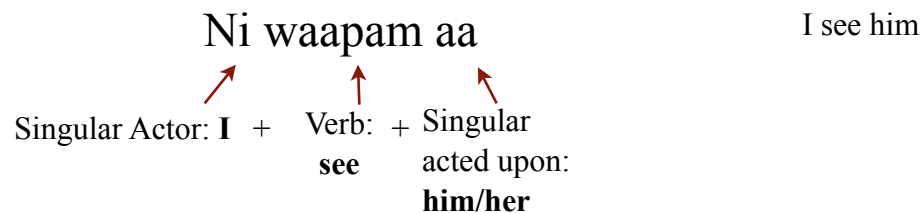
## 7 Beings interacting: singular and plural orders

In order to create different interactions, the 7 Beings as shown in the chart must be combined with one another. In quadrant one, we saw that the plural forms have endings added to the Being (**kinipaa** *you are sleeping*, **kinipaanaawaa** *you[pl] are sleeping*). The same applies in Quadrant 3; plural forms must be added to their singular forms. So while *they* is represented by the *\_k, \_wag, \_ak* or *\_ok* ending, the interaction must also contain the singular form of they--s/he. However, the particles that represent the Beings do not get added in a random manner. The order that the particles appear follows an additive pattern:

### Singular +Verb+Singular +Plural+Plural

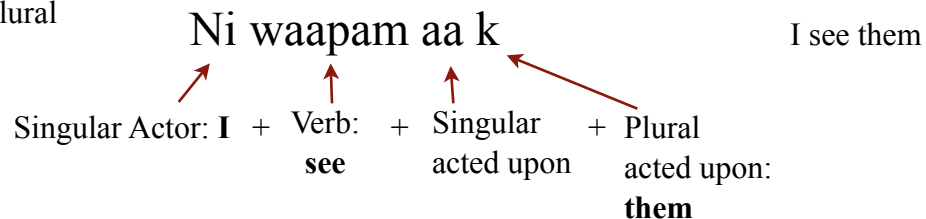
If you have one singular Being interacting with one other Being, the pattern is simply:

Singular+Singular



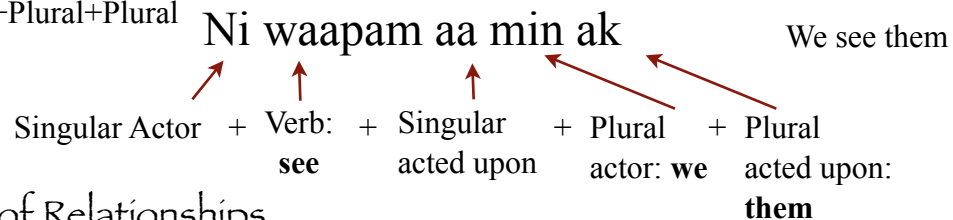
If you have one singular acting on one plural the pattern is:

Singular+Singular+Plural



If you have one plural Being acting on another plural Being the combination will be:

Singular +Singular+Plural+Plural



## 7 Beings: order of Relationships

This additive pattern for the particles that represent the 7 Beings follows the order of relationships regardless of who is acting on whom. So the order always stays the same in Quadrant 3, but the particles representing the being may change depending if one is committing the act, or being acted upon.

	Order
1	you
2	I
3	S/he
4	We excl
5	You (pl)
6	We incl.
7	Them

If the interaction is going to be between you and s/he, no matter who is the actor, “you” would appear first in the phrase:

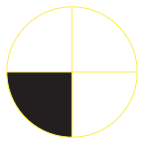
Gi waapam ik                      S/he sees you                      Gi waapam aa                      You see her  
 1    3    1    3

If the plural form of you was interacting with s/he plural, the order would still follow: you+verb+s/he+you plural+them

Gi waapam iko waa k                      they see yous                      Gi waapam aa waa k                      yous see them  
 1    3    5    7    1    3    5    7







# Kinitinaahkoominaanak

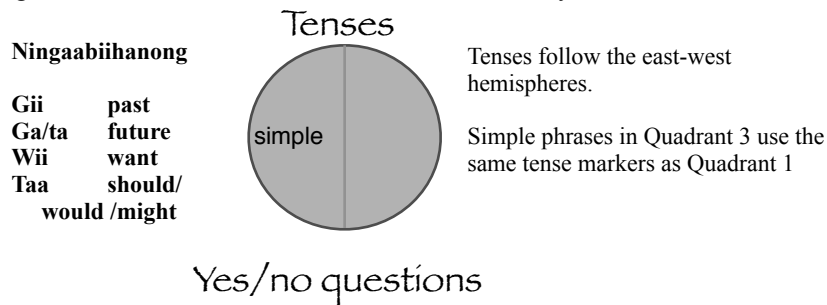
## Our relations: Quadrant Three

Here is a basic chart for the 7 Beings interacting in simple phrases (Q3). The Being who is doing the action is on the vertical column, and the Being who is have the action done to them is on the horizontal column. Some boxes are not filled. The ^ forms only occur when there is a wiin or aheweniwan Being, so these boxes are empty. In other cases, the forms are not compatible. For instance, a Niin cannot act on Niinawint or Kinawent since Niin is included in these.

Acted upon →

Actor ↓	Niin Me	Giin You	Wiin Him/her	Ahaweniwan Him/her^	Niinawint Us (excl)	Giinawint Us (incl)	Giinaawaa You (pl)	Wiinaawaa Them
Niin I	Ni_itis	Gi_in	Ni_aa	Ni_imaan			Gi_(in)inaawaa	ni_aak
Giin you	Gi_ishsh	Gi_itis	Gi_aa	Gi_imaan	Gi_ishinaap			gi_aak
Wiin S/he	Ni_ik	Gi_ik	_itiso	O_aan	ni_ikomin	Gi_ikomin	Gi_ikowaa	
Ahaweniwan S/he^			O_ikon	_itisowaan				o_ikowaan
Niinawint We (excl)		Gi_ikoo	Ni_aamin	Ni_imaamin	Ni_itisomin		Gi_ikoonaawaa	ni_aaminak
Giinawint We (incl)			Gi_aamin	gi_imaamin		gi_itisomin		gi_aaminak
Giinaawaa You (pl)	gi_ishinaawaa		gi_aawaa	gi_imaawaa	gi_ishinaap		Gi_itisonaawaa	gi_aawaak
Wiinawaa They	Ni_ikook	Gi_ikook			Ni_ikominak	Gi_ikominak	Gi_ikowaak	_itisowag
Ahaweniwan They^			O_ikowaan					O_ikowaan
Awiya Someone	Ni_ikoo	Gi_ikoo	_aakaniwi	_imaawan	Ni_ikoomin	gi_ikoomin	Gi_ikoonaawaa	_aakaniwiwag

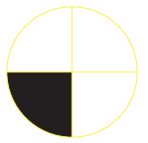
\* it is possible to fill in many of the blank boxes. However, this is where I noticed the most regional variation and differences of opinion, so for ease of use, I left them out. There are also regional variations in the suffixes in the above chart and several cases where communities have shortened the original form. In these cases, the math and order will likely be the same, but the list of prefixes and suffixes for the actor/acted upon Beings would have to be modified to suit the community.



Just Like in Quadrant two, yes/no questions are created by adding “na” to the end of the phrase and using a certain intonation. Some speakers drop the “na” and only use intonation to indicate that they are asking a question.

Below are examples of yes/no question using tenses:

- |                    |                 |                          |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Gi waapamihsh na?  | Do you see me?  | Gi waapamihshinaan na?   | Do you see us?      |
| Gigii waapamin na? | Did I see you?  | Gigii waapaaminaawaa na? | Did I see you (pl)? |
| Niga waapamaa na?  | Will I see him? | Niga waapamaak na?       | Will I see them?    |



## Quadrant Three: Negative

Again following the western hemisphere, negative responses to yes/no questions are indicated by adding “sii(n)” to the phrase. Like in Quadrant two, “sii(n)” is added between the singular and plural being to make this pattern: **Singular+Singular+Negative+Plural+Plural**

Kiwaapamaa na? Do you see him?

Eha, ni waapamaa yes, I see him      Gaawin niwaapamaa**siin** no, I don't see him

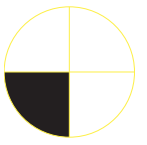
Ki waapamaak na? Do you see them?

Eha, ni waapamaak yes, I see them      Gaawin niwaapamaa**siik** no, I don't see them

If two Singular Beings are interacting, the negative comes at the end as “siin”; if there is a plural Being involved, the “n” is dropped, using “sii” instead. As with any grammatical rule, there are exceptions. In this case, the exception is in interactions between *Me* and *you*.

## Quadrant Three Negative

Actor ↓	Acted upon →							
	Niin Me	Giin You	Wiin Him/her	Ahaweniwan Him/her <sup>^</sup>	Niinawint Us (excl)	Giinawint Us (incl)	Giinaawaa You (pl)	Wiinaawaa Them
Niin I	Ni_itisosiin	Gi_isinoon	Ni_aasiin	Ni_imaasiin			Gi_siinaawaa	ni_aasiik
Giin you	Gi_ishisiin	Gi_itisosiin	Gi_aasiin	Gi_imaasiin	Gi_ishisiinaap			gi_aasiik
Wiin S/he	Ni_ikosiin	Gi_ikosiin	_itisosiin	O_aasiin	ni_ikosiimin	Gi_ikosiimin	Gi_ikosiwaa	
Ahaweniwan S/he <sup>^</sup>			O_ikosiin	_itisosiwaan				o_ikosiwaan
Niinawint We (excl)		Gi_ikoosiin	Ni_aasiimin	Ni_imaasiimin	Ni_itisosiimin		Gi_ikoosiinaawaa	ni_aasiiminak
Giinawint We (incl)			Gi_aasiimin	gi_imaasiimin		gi_itisosiimin		gi_aasiiminak
Giinaawaa You (pl)	gi_ishisiinaawaa		gi_aasiwaa	gi_imaasiwaa	gi_ishisiinaap		Gi_itisosiinaawaa	gi_aasiwaa
Wiinawaa They	Ni_ikoosiik	Gi_ikoosiik			Ni_ikosiiminak	Gi_ikosiiminak	Gi_ikosiwaa	_itisosiiwag
Ahaweniwan They <sup>^</sup>			O_ikosiwaan					O_ikosiwaan
Awiya Someone	Ni_ikoosiin	Gi_ikoosiin	_aakaniwisiiin	_imaasiwan	Ni_ikoosiimin	gi_ikoosiimin	Gi_ikoosiinaawaa	_aakaniwisiiwag



## Quadrant Three: Commands

Commands for Beings interacting with each other can be positive or negative. Here are some examples of possible commands using the verb *wijjih* (help):

Often the Plural command forms (anywhere that there is the word *let's* in English) is preceded by the word *ekwaa*.

Actor ↓	Acted upon →						
	Niin Me	Giin You	Wiin Him/her	Niinawint Us (excl)	Giinawint Us (incl)	Giinaawaa You (pl)	Wiinaawaa Them
Giin you	<u>ihshin</u> Wijjihishin Help me	<u>itison</u> Wijjihitison Help yourself	<u>Wijjih</u> Help Him/Her	<u>ihshinaap</u> Wiihishinaap Help us			<u>ik</u> Wijjihik Help them
Giinawint Us (incl)			<u>Gi ga aamin</u> Giga wijjhaamin Lets help him		<u>itisotaa</u> Wijjihitisotaa Lets help ourselves		<u>Giga aaminak</u> Giga wijjhaaminak Lets help them
Giinaawaa You (pl)	<u>ishik</u> Wijjihishik Help me		<u>ik</u> Wijjihik Help them	<u>ishinaank</u> Wijjihishinaank Help us		<u>itisokek</u> Wijjihitisokek Help yourselves	<u>ik</u> Wijjihik Help them

Positive commands:

Actor	Niin Me	Giin You	Wiin Him/her	Niinawint Us (excl)	Giinawint Us (incl)	Giinaawaa You (pl)	Wiinaawaa Them
Giin you	<u>ishiken</u> Gaawiin Wijjihishike Don't Help me	<u>itisoken</u> Gaawiin Wijjihitison Don't Help yourself	<u>aken</u> Gaawiin Wijjihaken Don't Help Him/Her	<u>ishinaap</u> Gaawiin Wiihishinaap Don't Help us			<u>aaken</u> Gaawiin Wijjhaaken Don't Help them
Giinawint Us (incl)			<u>aasiinaan</u> Gaawiin wijjhaasiinaan Lets not help him		<u>itisosiimin</u> Gaawiin Wijjihitisiimin Lets not help ourselves		<u>aasiinaan</u> Gaawiin wijjhaasiinaan Lets not help them
Giinaawaa You (pl)	<u>ishikek</u> Gaawiin Wijjihishikek Don't Help me		<u>aaken</u> Wijjhaaken Don't Help them	<u>ishinaap</u> Wijjihishinaap Don't Help us			<u>aaken</u> Wijjhaaken Don't Help them

**Biskaabiiyang  
Level 3**

**Practice**

Quadrant Three: Pimaatis - Seeing



Using the verb *\_waapam\_* (see s.o.) translate the following phrases in Q3 using the **Singular+Singular+Plural+Plural** formula. Below is the order chart for the 7 beings.

1. You see them.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. S/he sees me.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You see us (not you).

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I see you.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. S/he sees yous (pl).

\_\_\_\_\_

6. You see him/her.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. I see them.

\_\_\_\_\_

Order	
1	you
2	I
3	S/he
4	We excl
5	You (pl)
6	We (excl)
7	Them



order	The Beings	Actors	Acted upon
1	You	Ki_	Ki_
2	I	Ni_, <i>_in</i>	Ni_, <i>_ihsh</i>
3	S/he	<i>_ik, _iko, o_</i>	<i>_aa</i>
	S/he^	O_ikoon, O_ikowaa(n)	<i>_imaa(n), _aan</i>
	unspecified	<i>_ikoo, _kaniwi</i>	
	Self-reflective	<i>_itiso_</i>	

4	We (excl)	Ni_min, <i>_ikoo</i>	Ni_min, <i>_ihshinaap</i>
5	You (pl)	Ki_naawaa, ki_naa(n), ki_aawaa	Ki (in)jinaawaa, Ki_waa,
6	We (incl)	ki_min	ki_min
7	They	<i>_k, _wak, _ak, _ok</i>	<i>_k, _wak, _ak</i>
	They^	O_ikowaan	

Just like in Quadrant 1, the tenses for Q3 remain the same. So do the yes/no questions, which can be created by adding “na” to the end of the phrase. Try some phrases with both!

1. Did she see yous?

2. Will you see him?

3. Do you want to see us (not you)?

4. Do I want to see you?

5. Did you see them?

6. Will she see me?

7. Did I see them?

8. Will you want to see me?

9. Did she see us?

10. Do I want to see him?

11. Will I see yous?

12. Did she see you?

## Pimaatis Quadrant Three: Who sees Who?

The following is a useful layout of Q3 relations from singular to plural. An example has been given for each interaction using the verb *\_waapam\_* (see him/her). From the following list of Q3 Pimaatis verbs, create your own phrases and translate by filling the blanks.

### Quadrant Three Pimaatis Verbs

afraid of him/her, is...	-goshi- (ogosaan)	amazed by him/her, is	-maamakaadendam-
answer him/her	-nakwetaw- (onakwetawaan)	argue with him/her	-giikaam- (ogiikaamaan)
ask him/her	-gagwejim- (ogagwejimaan)	believe him/her	-debwetaw- (odebwetawaan)
chase him/her away	-maajiinizha'o- (omaajiinizhawaan)	catch sight of him/her	-gesikowaabam-
cook him/her	-giizizo- (ogiizizwaan)	dream of him/her	-bawaazh- (obawaanaan)
eat with him/her	-wiidoopam- (owiidoopamaan)	embarrass him/her	-agaji'- (odagaji'aan)
exhaust him/her	-jaagji'- (ojaagji'aan)	forget about him/her	-waniikenindaw- (owaniikenindawaan)
goes after him/her	-nooji'- (onooji'aan)	hear him/her	-noondaw- (onoondawaan)

#### SINGULAR

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ in**  
'I \_\_\_\_\_ you'

**Kiwaapamin**  
'I see you'

#### PLURAL

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ inaawaa**  
'I \_\_\_\_\_ you (pl)'

**Kiwaapaminaawaa**  
'I see yous'

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ ihsh**  
'You \_\_\_\_\_ me'

**Kiwaapamihsh**  
'You see me'

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ ihshinaan**  
You \_\_\_\_\_ us (excl.)

**Kiwaapaamishinaan**  
You see us (not you)

**Ni \_\_\_\_\_ aa**  
'I \_\_\_\_\_ him/her'

**Niwaapamaa**  
'I see him/her'

**Ni \_\_\_\_\_ aak**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ them

**Ni waapamaak**  
I see them

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ aa**  
'You \_\_\_\_\_ him/her'

**Kiwaapamaa**  
'You see him/her'

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ aak**  
You \_\_\_\_\_ them

**Kiwaapaamaak**  
You see them

**Ni \_\_\_\_\_ ik**  
'S/he \_\_\_\_\_ me'

**Niwaapamik**  
'S/he sees me'

**Ni \_\_\_\_\_ ikomin**  
S/he \_\_\_\_\_ us (excl/incl)

**Niwaapaamikomin**  
S/he sees us

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ ik**  
'S/he \_\_\_\_\_ you'

**Kiwaapamik**  
'S/he sees you'

**Ki \_\_\_\_\_ ikowaa**  
S/he \_\_\_\_\_ you(pl)

**Kiwaapaamikowaa**  
S/he sees yous (pl)