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| **Anishinaabemowin Structures and Conventions** | |
| **Nouns** | - singular and plural use of regular nouns |
| - singular and plural of irregular nouns |
| - grammatical gender of animate and inanimate nouns |
| - possessive form of nouns (e.g. ninik, nookomis, inday) |
| - collective nouns and agreement with verb (e.g. ikwewag matched with the verb conjugation for ‘they’) |
| - abstract nouns (e.g. debwewin, gizhewaadiziwin) |
| **Pronouns** | - personal pronouns, singular and plural (e.g. niin, giin, wiin, niinawind, giinawind, giinawaa, wiinawaa) |
| - interrogative pronouns (e.g. awenen, awegonen, aaniin, aaniin apii) |
| - demonstrative pronouns (e.g. owe, iwe, awe, igiwe) |
| - dubitative pronouns used to express concepts that are uncertain (e.g. awegwen) |
| - indefinite pronouns (e.g. gegoo, anooj gegoo) |
| **Verbs** | - inanimate intransitive verb  - vii |
| - animate intransitive verb  - vai |
| - inanimate transitive verb  - vti |
| - animate transitive verb  - vta |
| - imperative verbs (e.g. commands like namadabin, wiiji’ishin) |
| - use of negative on verbs (e.g. gaawiin ningii-izhaasiin) |
| **Adverbs**  **Adverbs** | - conjunctive adverb connecting words, phrases, clauses, or sentences (e.g. miinawaa, mii dash, giishpin, namanj, mii) |
| - adverb specifying degree or intensity (e.g. gegaa, eta, aapiji, onzaam, igo, sa ) |
| - evidential adverb specifying the speaker’s nature and reliability of their report or story (e.g. geget, giiwenh, ganabaj, maagizhaa) |
| - interrogative adverb (e.g. aaniin, aandi, aaniin dash, aaniin apii, awenen, wegonen) |
| - locational adverb specifying the location of an action, event or state (e.g. noopimiing, agwajiing, besho, biindig, waasa, omaa, iwidi, imaa) |
| - manner adverb specifying a way or manner (e.g. gwayak, weweni, wewiib, bebezhig, dibishkoo) |
| - number adverb (e.g. bezhig, niizh,naanan) |
| - negative adverb (e.g. gego, gaawiin,) |
| - quantitative adverb specifying how much or many (e.g. niibowa, bangii, gakina, neniizh) |
| - temporal adverb specifying time or duration (e.g. wiikaa, mashi, baamaa, geyaabi, ajina, aabiding) |
| **Preverbs** | - aspectual preverbs to make reference to the start or conclusion of an event, or its frequency (e.g. gagwe-, maajii-, noonde-, oshki-, ishkwaa-) |
| - directional preverb specifying the orientation of the action in time or space relative to the time and location of speaking (e.g. bi-, ani-, babaa-, bimi-) |
| - preverbs of manner and degree specifying the way and to what degree of intensity an action is carried out (e.g. bizaani-, gichi-, maamawi-, wiiji-,) |
| - quantitative preverbs express units of time attached to a verb (e.g. aabita-, bezhigo--, niiyo-) |
| - preverb of evaluation of quality (e.g. maji-, mino-) |
| - lexical preverbs, also known as prenouns, specify various relations including location, number, and colour (e.g. misko-, niso-, jiigi-, baate-, gete-, oshki-) |
| - relative preverbs specify how the verb relates to the associated circumstances (e.g. apiichi-, izhi-, onji-, dazhi-, daso-) |
| - preverbs as subordinators specify tense relations (e.g. gaa-, waa-,  ji-) |
| **Particles** | - interjectional particles to express emotional and evaluative attitudes (e.g. ambe, daga, boozhoo, gaa!, ahaaw, miigwech) |
| - emphatic particles to add various kinds of emphasis to statements (e.g. go, naa, sa, sha) |
| - mii particle used as a deictic particle, an aspectual marker, and/or a veridical marker |
| **Syntax & Other Elements** | - word order in simple and compound sentences |
| - subject-verb agreement |
| - punctuation as used in Anishinaabemowin (e.g. period, glottal, hyphen, comma, quotation marks, exclamation mark) |
| - capitalization as used in Anishinaabemowin (e.g. names, beginning of new sentence) |