



Kimzowi Awighiganis

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Featuring Expansions of the *Abenaki MinCourse* by Conor McDonough Quinn

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Our title for this document now honors the great works of Pierre Paul Osunkherhine (c. 1800-1890). Born in the Adirondacks in Raquette River, New York, called in the Abenaki language, Mosliakik (At the Moose Call). Among several other extremely important books, Pïal Pol wrote *Kimzowi Awighigan* in 1830 at Odanak, Quebec. He later lived among the Seneca Nation in western New York, and then in Michigan. The title of his book is literally *kim-* (what's earthed, covered, hidden, taught) + *-zo* (to oneself) + *-wi* (denominalizer, do) = "Teach oneself book." With our new MinCourse, we add the minimalizing diminutive suffix *-s*: *Kimzowi Awighiganis* ("Teach oneself little book"), an accurate title that reminds us of where this work, in its written form, begins.

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Part 1: Fundamentals

ADVERBS, OBJECTS, SUBJECTS, & EVENTS

Modules 1-7

(e)L-, Li = to/towards (the way/how; future *implied*)

Od-, Wji = from/for (changed/askew; past *implied*)

Adverbs

Liwi = in such a way; (name, call *implied*)

Ojiwi = for/from; recent; camp (for the day/night *implied*)

Lagwiwi = to/towards, in a direction, a way, region, vicinity

Odagwiwi = for/from; damp, moist (from water *implied*)

Alnakaiwi = to the right, on the right side; doing commonly

Pôjiwi = to the left, on the left side; arriving from (heart side *implied*)

Alnôbaiwi = Indigenously / **Iglismôniwi** = In English

Alômiwi = in / **Kwajemiwi** = out [Papwôgan Klozowôganal]

Wliwi = do well / **Majiwi** = do badly

Module 1: Awani na | Kagwi ni



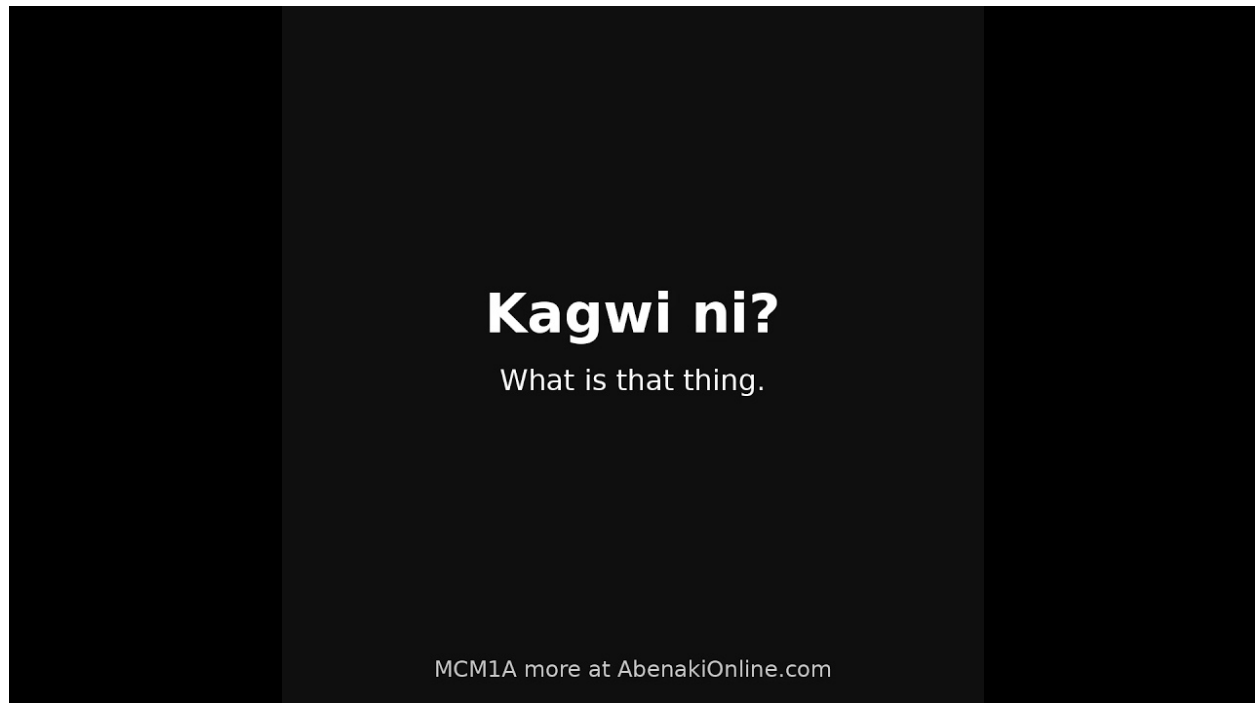
Awani na = Who is that one? / That one is someone. / A who that / That's a who.

Kagwi ni = What is that thing? / That thing is something. / A what that / That's a what.

This lesson introduces **OBJECTS** (nouns) and offers us these two essential questions: "**Awani na?**" (Who is that one?) and "**Kagwi ni?**" (What is that thing?). In Algonquian languages, we differentiate between referring to people or animals as **ones** and most other objects as **things**. Linguistically, these categories are often labeled as **animate** and **inanimate**. [*The Who's and What's of Animacy*].

Word Order: In Algonquian languages, the most important information typically comes first, following the **principle of front-loading**, where key ideas lead the sentence. Understanding this pattern—and its flexibility—helps learners grasp meaning quickly, communicate effectively, and avoid getting caught up in worrying about perfect word order.

MCM1A: Loopback Swap-in objects (nouns).



Try to swap-in other objects in either Abenaki or English to internalize this pattern. In general, NA = anyONE that walks, runs, swims, or can fly, and anyTHING that draws our attention (the focus), NI = everyTHING else (the field).

Awani na? - Who is that one?

Namas na. - A fish that one. = That's a fish.

Kagwi ni? - What is that thing.

Abaznoda ni. - A basket that thing. = That's a basket.

LINKERS: ta (and), achi (also), taachi (and also), ala (or), kanwa (but)

- **Awani na, ala kagwi ni?** - Someone is that one, or something is that thing? = Is that a **who** or a **what**?
- **Namas na, ta sibs na.** - That's a fish, and that's a bird.

- **Awani namas, taachi awani sibs.** - A fish is a who, and a bird is a who too.
- **Abaznoda ni, ta lintowôgan ni.** - That's a basket, and that's a song.
- **Kagwi abaznoda, taachi kagwi lintowôgan.** - A basket is a what, and a song is a what too.
- **Migwen na, ta pilaskw ni.** - That's a pen/feather, and that's a paper/fresh bark.
- **Awani migwen, kanwa kagwi pilaskw.** - A pen is a who, but a paper is a what.
- **Pakholigan na, ta sisiwan ni.** - That's a drum, and that's a rattle.
- **Awani pakholigan, kanwa kagwi sisiwan.** - A drum is a who, but a rattle is a what.

Expanding and Reinforcing

- **Awani na, na awani?** - *Who is that one, that someone/that who?*
- **Skotam na, na namas.** - *That's a trout, that fish.*
- **Kagwi ni, ni kagwi?** - *What is that thing, that something?*
- **Maskwainoda ni, ni abaznoda.** - *That's a birchbark basket, that basket.*

MCM1B: Loopback Expand (pronouns), Nia ta Kia



Awani kia - Who are you? ____ **nia.** - [name] I am.

Awani nia - Who am I? ____ **kia.** - [name] you are.

Kia awani - Your someone. / You are someone. / Are you someone?

Nia ____ - My [name] / I am [name] / Am I [name]?

Nia awani - My someone / I am someone. / Am I someone?

Kia ____ - Your [name] / You are [name]

Tools Not Rules: As these examples clearly illustrate, word order and translation in the language are flexible and variable, so there's no need to worry about getting it "right" or "wrong" at this stage. [Algonquian Language Word Order and Flexibility].

Module 2: Kia na | Kia ni



- **Kia na** = Is that one you? / You are that one. / Is that one yours? / That one is yours.
- **Kia ni** = Is that thing yours? / That thing is yours.
- **Nia na** = Is that one me? / I am that one. / Is that one mine? / That one is mine.
- **Nia ni** = Is that thing mine? / That thing is mine.

This module introduces **SUBJECTS** (personal pronouns) and explores how subjects relate to objects, focusing on **kia** for "you" and **nia** for "me."

- **Kia na k'namasem?** – *Is that your fish?*
- **Ôhô, nia wa n'namasem.** – *Yes, this is my fish.*
- **Kia ni kd'abaznodam?** – *Is that your basket?*
- **Ôhô, nia io nd'abaznodam.** – *Yes, this is my basket.*

The **-m** suffix adds a relational meaning, often indicating possession. However, it is rarely used with words ending in **-gan**, as well as terms for events, body parts, and family members, or when the relationship is already clear from context.

Additionally, this module introduces **proximity pronouns**: **ni/na** for objects farther away, **io/wa** for objects nearby.

- **Kia na, na namas?** – *Is that yours, that fish?*
- **Kia ni, ni abaznoda?** – *Is that yours, that basket?*
- **Kia wa k'namasem?** – *Is this your fish?*
- **Kia io kd'abaznodam?** – *Is this your basket?*

Module 3: Events / Verbs

Kagwi kd'eliwizi? = What is your name

Nd'eliwizi _____ = I am called

This module introduces **EVENTS** (verbs), a core aspect of Algonquian languages. You'll continue to see the use of *k-* for "you" and *n-* for "me," now applied to events rather than objects.

Kagwi kdeliwizi?
What is your name?

Ndeliwizi Sozap.
I am called Joseph.

Aln8ba8dwada

This recording is of Stephen Laurent, son of Joseph Laurent author of New Familiar Abenakis and English Dialogues, 1884.

• Loopback and Swap-In an Events

Kd'elosa | Kodosa

Kd'elosa? = Are going to a place?

Kodosa? = Are you coming from a place?

Koligi | Noligi

Koligi = Are you good? / You are good.

Noligi = Am I good? / I am good.

- **Kolidahôzi?** - *Are you happy?*
- **Ôhô, nolidahôzi.** - *Yes, I'm happy.*

Swap-In an Event

You can substitute other events to practice:

- **Kosigidahôzi?** - *Are you sad?*
- **Ôhô, nosigidahôzi.** - *Yes, I'm sad.*
- **Kd'aloka?** - *Are you working?*
- **Ôhô, nd'aloka.** - *Yes, I'm working.*

Loopback and Expand

- **K'namaska?** - *Are you fishing?*
- **Ôhô, n'namaska.** - *Yes, I'm fishing.*
- **Kd'abaznodaka?** - *Are you basketmaking?*
- **Ôhô, nd'abaznodaka.** - *Yes, I am basketmaking.*

This expansion introduces **denominalization**, changing an object into an event by adding the suffix **-ka**. By doing so, you can create events using the objects you know. Explored further in Module 25.

• Loopback and Swap-In Adverbs & Events

Lagosa alnakaiwi = go to the right

Lagosa pôjiwi = go to the left

Odagosa alnakaiwi = come from the right

Odagosa pôjiwi = come from the left

Module 4: Ôda koligiw | Ôda noligiw

Ôda koligiw = Are you not good? / You are not good.

Ôda noligiw = Am I not good? / I am not good.

In this module, we explore how to express **NEGATIVE WHOLE EVENTS**.

To do this, we make two changes:

1. Add ôda (no, not, don't) before the event.
2. Add a suffix -w.

Together, these two sounds signal a negative event.

Example:

- **Ôda kolidahôziw?** - Are you not happy?
- **Ôhô, ôda nolidahôziw.** - Yes, I am not happy.

Swap-In an Event

You can practice with other events, such as:

- **Ôda kosigidahôziw?** - Are you not sad?
- **Ôhô, ôda nosigidahôziw.** - Yes, I'm not sad.
- **Ôda kd'alokaw?** - Are you not working?
- **Ôhô, ôda nd'alokaw.** - Yes, I'm not working.

Loopback and Expand

- **Ôda k'namaskaw?** - You're not fishing?
- **Ôhô, ôda n'namaskaw.** - Yes, I'm not fishing.
- **Ôda kd'abaznodakaw?** - You're not basketmaking?
- **Ôhô, ôda nd'abaznodakaw.** - Yes, I'm not basketmaking.

This expansion explores how to turn an object into a **negative event** by adding **ôda** before the object and the suffix **-kaw**. By doing so, you can create events using the objects you know. Explored further in Module 25.

Module 5: Waligian | Waligia

Waligian = ...that you are good.

Waligia = ...that I am good.

This module introduces the concept of **PARTIAL EVENTS**, which provide additional information about the whole event. Partial events are formed using *-an* instead of *k'* for "you" and *-a* instead of *n'* for "me."

INITIAL CHANGE is a linguistic feature in Algonquian languages that affects the first part of a partial event. It changes an initial **e** to **a**. This change only occurs once per statement.

- **Kagwi waji wlidahôzian?** - Why are you happy?
- **____, ni waji wlidahôzia.** - _____, that's why I'm happy.

You can apply this concept by connecting partial events with other events.

- **Nolidahôzi walidahôzian.** - I'm happy that you're happy.
- **Kolidahôzi walidahôzia.** - You're happy that I'm happy.

Loopback and Expand

Expanding the question and answer structures:

- **Kolidahôzi namaskaan?** - Are you happy that you're fishing?
- **Ôhô, nolidahôzi namaskaa.** - Yes, I am happy that I'm fishing.

Another example with a different activity:

- **Kolidahôzi abaznodakaan?** - Are you happy that you're making baskets?
- **Ôhô, nolidahôzi abaznodakaa.** - Yes, I'm happy, that I'm basket-making.

Module 6: Ôda waligiwwan | Ôda waligiwwa

Ôda waligiwwan = ...that you are not good.

Ôda waligiwwa = ...that I am not good.

In this module, we explore how to express **NEGATIVE PARTIAL EVENTS**. As we did in Module 4, we add *ôda* (no, not, don't) before the event and the suffix *-w*.

INITIAL CHANGE As explored in Module 5, this feature changes only the initial **e** to an initial **a**.

- **Kagwi waji ôda wlidahôziwwan?** - Why aren't you happy?
- **____, ni waji ôda wlidahôziwwa.** - _____, that's why I'm not happy.

Connecting negative Whole and Partial Events:

- **Ôda nolidahôziw ôda walidahôziwwan.** - I'm not happy that you're unhappy.
- **Ôda kolidahôziw ôda walidahôziwwa.** - You're not happy that I'm unhappy.

To expand the structure, you can include specific activities and reasons for the negative emotions:

- **Ôda kolidahôziw ôda namaskawwan?** - Are you unhappy that you're not fishing?
- **Ôhô, ôda nolidahôziw ôda namaskawwa.** - Yes, I'm unhappy that I'm not fishing.

Another example, using a different activity:

- **Ôda kolidahôziw ôda abaznodakawwan?** - Are you unhappy that you're not basket-making?
- **Ôhô, ôda nolidahôziw ôda abaznodakawwa.** - Yes, I'm unhappy that I'm not basket-making.

Module 7: Wligi | Akwi Wligi

wligi = be good

akwi wligi = don't be good

The **IMPERATIVE MOOD** is used to quickly request, suggest, or command someone to take action. It is generally used from the speaker to the person being addressed (i.e., from me to you). It can be used with NO, SO, and DO Events.

SO (NA)

nodawa

Hear someone

namiha

See someone

kezalma

Love someone

NO/SO (NI)

noda

Hear / Hear Something

namito

See / See something

kezalda

Love / Love something

DO

nodamawa

Hear something of someone

namitawa

See something of someone

kezaldamawa

Love something of someone

PART 2: Relational Events

THE CORE FOUR

Modules 8-11

Modules 8-11 Digital Companions:

- **Event Ending Pairs**
- **Double Object Events (DO)**
- **Transitivity (Valency) expansion in Abenaki**
- **The Giving Song**
- **Modules 8-9: Core-4 Song**

Modules 8 and 9 explore how, in Algonquian languages, an event often involves additional objects beyond the subject. These objects are reflected in the event through different final suffix forms, which indicate who or what the action is affecting.

Module 8

1: **-i** (to me)

2: **-ô/-a** (to someone)

Module 9

3: **-l** (from me to you)

4: **-gw** (from)

H-PATTERN WHOLE EVENT FORMS

Module 8:

Nolihô | Nolito

I make someone | something

Kolihi

You make me

Kolihô | Kolito

You make someone | something

Wliha | Wlito

Someone makes someone | something

Module 9:

Nolihogw

I'm made

Kolihol

You're made by me

Kolihogw

You're made

Wlihogw

Someone is made

- Activity: Swap in other SO (NA), **H-Pattern** Events. The effects of these pattern-types are only seen in Module 9.

H-PATTERN WHOLE EVENT FORMS

Module 8:

N'namihô | N'namito

I see someone | something

K'namihi

You see me

K'namihô | K'namito

You see someone | something

Namiha | Namito

Someone sees someone | something

Module 9:

N'namihogw

I'm seen [in general, by someone, by something]

K'namihol

You're seen by me

K'namihogw

You're seen

Namihogw

Someone is seen

H-PATTERN PARTIAL EVENT FORMS

Module 8

Namihok | Namitoa

when I see someone | something

Namihian

when you see me.

Namihôan | Namitoan

when you see someone | something

Namihôt | Namitok/-ôkw

when someone sees someone | something

Module 9

Namihit

when I'm seen [in general, by someone, by something]

Namiholan

when you're seen by me

Namihogoan

when you're seen

Namihogot

when someone is seen

- Now let's repeat the Core-4 with **W-Pattern Whole Events**.

Module 8:

N'nodawô | N'nodam

I hear someone | something

K'nodawi

You hear me

K'nodawô | K'nodam

You hear someone | something

Nodawa | Nodam

Someone hears someone | something

Module 9:

N'nodôgw

I'm heard

K'nodol

You're heard by me

K'nodôgw

You're heard

Nodôgw

Someone is heard

W-PATTERN PARTIAL EVENT FORMS

Module 8

Nodawok | Nodama

when I hear someone | something

Nodawian

when you hear me.

Nodawôan | Nodaman

when you hear someone | something

Nodawôt | Nodak

when someone hears someone | something

Module 9

Nodawit

when I'm heard

Nodolan

when you're heard by me

Nodôgoan

when you're heard

Nodôgot

when someone is heard

- Now let's repeat the Core-4 with **E-Pattern Whole Events**.

Module 8:

N'kezalmô | N'kezaldam

I love someone | something

K'kezalmi

You love me

K'kezalmô | K'kezaldam

You love someone | something

Kezalma | Kezaldam

Someone loves someone | something

Module 9:

N'kezalmegw

I'm loved

K'kezalmel

You're loved by me

K'kezalmegw

You're loved

Kezalmegw

Someone is loved

E-PATTERN PARTIAL EVENT FORMS

Module 8

Kazalmok | Kazaldama

when I love someone | something

Kazalmian

when you love me.

Kazalmôan | Kazaldaman

when you love someone | something

Kazalmôt | Kazaldak

when someone loves someone | something

Module 9

Kzalmit

when I'm loved

Kzalmelan

when you're loved by me

Kzalmegoan

when you're loved

Kzalmegot

when someone is loved

Now lets add another object, the Double Object of DO, which puts all our events in W-Pattern (here is their Whole Event Forms).

M8:1 Kolutawi

you make something for/of me

M8:2 Kolutawô

You make something for/of someone

M9:3 Kolutol

you're made something by me

M9:4 Kolutôgw

you're made something

- Activity: Swap in other Single Object (SO), **H-Pattern** Events. For example:

M8:1 K'namitawi

You see something for/of me

M8:2 K'namitawô

You see something for/of someone

M9:3 K'namitol

something of you is seen by me

M9:4 K'namitôgw

something of you is seen

- Now let's repeat the Core-4 with **W-Pattern** Events.

M8:1 K'nodamawi

You hear something for/of me

M8:2 K'nodamawô

You hear something for/of someone

M9:3 K'nodamol

something of you is heard by me

M9:4 K'nodamôgw

something of you is heard

- Now let's repeat the Core-4 with **E-Pattern** Events.

M8:1 K'kezaldamawi

You love something for/of me

M8:2 K'kezaldamawô

You love something for/of someone

M9:3 K'kezaldamol

something of you is loved by me

M9:4 K'kezaldamôgw

something of you is loved

- **K'nodawi kalozia?** – Do you hear me speaking?
- **Ôhô, k'nodol kalozian.** Yes, I hear you speaking.
- **K'nodamawi idama?** – Do you hear what I'm saying?
- **Ôhô, k'nodamol idaman.** Yes, I hear what you're saying.
- **K'nodawô kalozit?** – Do you hear someone speaking?
- **Ôhô, n'nodawô kalozit.** Yes, I hear someone speaking.
- **K'nodamawô idak?** – Do you hear what someone is saying?
- **Ôhô, n'nodamawô idak.** Yes, I hear what someone is saying.
- **K'nodôgw idaman?** Is what you're saying being heard?
- **Ôhô, n'nodôgw idama.** Yes, what I'm saying is heard.

- **K'namihi alokaa?** – Do you see me working?
- **K'namihô alokat?** – Do you see someone working?
- **K'namitawi alokaa?** – Do you see what I'm doing?
- **K'namitawô alokat?** – Do you see what someone is doing?

- **K'namito mijowôgan?** – Do you see any food?
- **Ôda n'namitow mijowôgan.** – I don't see any food.
- **K'namitawi n'mijowôgan?** – Do you see my food?
- **Ôda k'namitolo k'mijowôgan.** I don't see your food.

- **K'namihô nokemes?** Do you see my grandmother?
- **Ôda n'namihôw kokemes.** I don't see your grandmother.
- **K'namitawi nokemes wd'awighigan?** Do you see my grandmother's book?
- **Ôda k'namitolo kokemes wd'awighigan.** I don't see your grandmother's book.

- **K'kezalmi alokaa?** – Do you love me when I work?
- **K'kezalmô alokat?** – Do you love someone when they work?
- **K'kezaldamawi alokaa?** – Do you love what I'm doing?
- **K'kezaldamawô alokat?** – Do you love what someone is doing?

- **Kagwi askawitoakw?** What are youPL waiting for?
- **Nd'askawihô nidôba.** - I'm waiting for my friend.
- **Nd'askawito awighigan.** - I'm waiting for a book.
- **Nd'askawitawô nidôba wd'awighigan.** - I'm waiting for a book of/for my friend.

- **K'namitol awasos.** I see your bear. I see a bear for you.
- **K'namihol Awasos.** I see you bear. I see that you're a bear.
- **K'nodamol lintowôgan.** I hear a song for you.
- **K'nodol Lintowôgan.** I hear you song. I hear you're a song.
- **K'kezaldamol niwaskw.** I love your spirit.
- **K'kezalmel Niwaskw.** I love you Spirit.

PART 3: MEDIALS
Adding Attributes to Objects and Events
Modules 12-15

WHOLE EVENT FORMS

1 MOUTH: -pogwzo / -pogwat (*adjective endings*)

VERB ending: NO: -po

2 EYE: -nôgwzo / -nôgwat (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -nawa (W-pattern) / -nam I DO: -namawa (W-pattern)

3 EAR: -tôgwzo / -tôgwat (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -tawa (W-pattern) / -tam I DO: -tamawa (W-pattern)

4 HEART/MIND: -dahômgwzo / -dahômgwat (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -dahôma (E-pattern) / -dahôdam I DO: -dahôdamawa (W-pattern) / -dahôzi (NO)

5 NOSE: -môgwzo / -môgwat (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -lôma (E-pattern) / -lôdam I DO: -lôdamawa (W-pattern)

6 BODY: -mam(e)gwzo / -mam(e)gwat (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -mama (E-pattern) / -madam I DO: -madamawa (W-pattern)

7 THOUGHT: -almegwzo / -almegwat (*adjective forms*)

VERB endings: SO: -alma (E-pattern) / -aldam I DO: -aldamawa (W-pattern) / -alsi (NO)

PARTIAL EVENT FORMS

1 MOUTH: -pogwzit / -pogwak (*adjective endings*)

VERB ending: NO: -pit

2 EYE: -nôgwzit / -nôgwak (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -nawôt (W-pattern) / -nak | DO: -namawôt (W-pattern)

3 EAR: -tôgwzit / -tôgwak (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -tawôt (W-pattern) / -tak | DO: -tamawôt (W-pattern)

4 HEART/MIND: -dahômgwzit / -dahômgwak (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -dahômôt (E-pattern) / -dahôdak | DO: -dahôdamawôt (W-pattern)

5 NOSE: -môgwzit / -môgwak (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -lômôt (E-pattern) / -lôdak | DO: -lôdamawôt (W-pattern)

6 BODY: -mam(e)gwzit / -mam(e)gwak (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -mamôt (E-pattern) / -madak | DO: -madamawôt (W-pattern)

7 THOUGHT: -almegwzit / -almegwak (*adjective endings*)

VERB endings: SO: -almôt (E-pattern) / -aldak | DO: -aldamawôt (W-pattern)

Module 12: Wlipogwat | Majimôgwat

Wlipogwat = something tastes good

Majimôgwat = something smells bad

This module explores how word formation relies on the combination of beginnings and endings, specifically the suffixes "-pogwat" and "-môgwat." It highlights how co-learners tend to focus more on the beginnings of words and provides examples, such as "w(e)l + i" forming "oo-LEE" and "mad + i" sounding like "mad-ZEE." Additionally, the module examines the relationship between the suffixes "-pogwat" and "-môgwat," reinforcing their role in word construction.

I, wlipogwat/wlimôgwat ni!

Ee, that tastes good/smells good!

Wli-pogwat ni?

Does that thing taste good?

Wli-môgwat ni?

Does that thing smell good?

Maji-pogwat ni?

Does that thing taste bad?

Maji-môgwat ni?

Does that thing smell bad?

I, majipogwat/majimôgwat ni!

Ee, that tastes bad/smells bad!

Ôhô, wli-pogwat ni.

Yes, that thing tastes good.

Ôhô, wli-môgwat ni.

Yes, that thing smells good.

Ôhô, maji-pogwat ni.

Yes, that thing tastes bad.

Ôhô, maji-môgwat ni.

Yes, that thing smells bad.

Swap-In the ending -gen in order to describe an attribute of an inanimate object. Literally -gen adds the meaning "growing/shaped/caused/characterized by" initial attributes.

Wli-gen. Something is good, grows well. / It is good, grows well.

Maji-gen. Something is bad, grows poorly / It is bad, grows poorly.

Module 13: -ipogwat | -imôgwat

Learning Through Context

Wlimôgwat ni.	Majimôgwat ni.	...I, namasimôgwat ni!
That smells good.	That smells bad.	...Ee, that smells fishy!

Limôgwat = the smell of something, it has a certain odor, how it smells, the way it smells.

Tôni limôgwat ni?	Wlimôgwat ni.
How does that thing smell?	That thing smells good.

Loopback and Expand to include other causal means:

Linôgwat = the look of something, it has a certain appearance, how it looks, the way it appears.

Tôni linôgwat ni?	Wlinôgwat ni.
How does that thing look?	That thing looks good.

Litôgwat = the sound of something, it is heard in a certain way, how it sounds, the way it is heard.

Tôni litôgwat ni?	Majitôgwat ni.
How does that thing sound?	That thing sounds bad.

As in Module 12, **swap-In the ending -gen in order to** describe an attribute of an object (forming an adjective). Literally -gen adds the meaning "growing/shaped/caused/characterized by" initial attributes.

Li-gen. = The way something is, grows. / The way it is, grows.

Fun word constructions:

fishy-pogwat ni	=	namasipogwat ni
deery-pogwat	=	nolkaipogwat
moosey-pogwat	=	mozipogwat
squirrely-pogwat	=	mikowaipogwat
oniony-môgwat	=	winosimôgwat
dirty-môgwat	=	agwejagimôgwat
woody-môgwat	=	abaziimôgwat
skunky-môgwat	=	skôgwimôgwat

Module 13 illustrates the use of suffixes in forming descriptive words. Similar to English, where "luck" becomes "lucky," an -i sound is added to a word to indicate an attribute, with further additions specifying characteristics like taste. For example, "be lucky" can extend to "smell lucky." Without an additional ending, -i simply conveys the meaning of "be" in relation to the root word, such as *Nolka-i* ("be a deer"). However, when expanded to *Nolka-i-pogwat*, it expresses "something/it tastes deery." The suffix -gen signifies that an object possesses the quality described by the root word, as in *wligen* ("it is good"). Meanwhile, the ending -gwat characterizes not the object itself but rather the perception of it through the senses (acting as a third-person), typically associated with a body part.

osagipogwat it tastes bitter	osagigen it is bitter/hard
sowipogwat it tastes sour	ôsowigen it is askew/slanted
adbipogwat it tastes puckery	adbigen it is rolled up/dry
saskipogwat it tastes unusual	ôsaskigen it is strangely new
ôshagipogwat it tastes strange	ôshagigen it is strange
msalijebipogwat it tastes flavory	msalijebigen it is many kinds/sorts
pahakwipogwat it tastes familiar	pahakwigen it is anew
alnipogwat it tastes ordinary	alnigen it is common, usual
lipogwat it tastes a certain way	ligen it is in a certain state/how it grows

Module 14: Wlipogwat | Wlipogwzo

Wlipogwat = something tastes good

Wlipogwzo = someone tastes good

This module explores a core pattern in word formation, where endings track noun classification: "-pogwzo na" and "-môgwzo na" correspond to NA (animate nouns), while "-pogwat ni" and "-môgwat ni" correspond to NI (inanimate nouns). Similar to Module 12, this lesson shifts the focus to include NA.

Wlipogwat__ni.

That NI tastes good.

Wlipogwzo__na.

That NA tastes good.

Wlimôgwat__ni.

That NI smells good.

Wlimôgwzo__na.

That NA smells good.

Majipogwat__ni.

Does NI tastes bad.

Majipogwzo__na.

Yes, that NA tastes bad.

Majimôgwat__ni.

That NI smells bad.

Majimôgwzo__na.

That NA smells bad.

Swap-In the ending -go in order to describe an attribute of an animate object. Literally -go adds the meaning "grows/shaped/caused/characterized by" initial attributes.

Wli-go. - Someone is good, grows well. / The one is good, grows well.

Maji-go. - Someone is bad, grow poorly. / The one is bad, grows poorly.

Module 15: Wlipogwzo na, na namas

This module introduces additional **CAUSAL MEANS**, which identify the body part associated with a particular sense. While seven examples are provided here, the language includes several more.

-po- by mouth

Wlipogwzo na, na namas.

That tastes good, that fish.

Wlipogwat ni, ni wios.

That tastes good, that meat.

-mô- by nose

Wlimôgwzo na, na winos.

That smells good, that onion.

Wlimôgwat ni, ni todosnôbo.

That smells good, that milk.

-tô- by ear

Wlitôgwzo na, na pakholigan.

That sounds good, that drum.

Wlitôgwat ni, ni lintowôgan.

That sounds good, that song.

-nô- by eye

Wlinôgwzo na, na chijis.

That looks good, that baby.

Wlinôgwat ni, ni pmegawôgan.

That looks good, that dance.

-mam- by body/feel

Wlimamgwzo na, na almos.

That feels good, that dog.

Wlimamgwat ni, ni maskwa.

That feels good, that bark.

-dahôm- by mind/heart

Wlidahômgwzo na, na koa.

That's considered good, that pine.

Wlidahômgwat ni, ni pikwôgan.

That's considered good, that flute.

-alem- by thought/wish

Wlalemegwzo na, na awôssis.

That's wished well, that child.

Wlalemegwat ni, ni wigwôm.

That's wished well, that home.

Modules 12-15 Loopback Expand Negative Attribute Endings:

1. Negative **Whole Events** add **-wi**.
2. Negative **Partial Events** add **-kw**.
3. NI starts with "o-" = -owi / -okw, NA starts with "i-" = -iwi / -ikw
4. Song: "Ôda ni -nowi -nokw, ni -dowi -donokw, na -iwi ikw"

Majinôgwat ni.

That thing looks bad.

Majinôgwzo na.

That one looks bad.

Ôda majinôgwadowi ni.

That thing doesn't look bad.

Ôda majinôgwziwi na.

That one doesn't look bad.

Ni majinôgwak.

That thing that looks bad.

Na majinôgwzit.

That one who looks bad.

Ni ôda majinôgwadonokw.

That thing that doesn't look bad.

Na ôda majinôgwzikw.

That one who doesn't look bad.

Majigen ni.

That thing is bad.

Majigo na.

That one is bad.

Ôda majigenowi ni.

That thing is not bad.

Ôda majigiwi na

That one is not bad.

Ni majigek.

That thing that is bad.

Na majigit.

That one who is bad.

Ni ôda majigenokw.

That thing that is not bad.

Na ôda majigikw.

That one who is not bad.

PART 4: THE FOURTH-PERSON

Absent 4th Person (Obviative) – Modern Usage Note:

The effects of the fourth person were diminished in 20th century speech. Cécile, fully aware of its usage, restricted it to familial nouns. She emphasized its rarity and optional presence among speakers of her generation, and mostly omitted it from her lessons.

However, its historical usage is thoroughly examined in the following pages. It is important to note that we speak English without a fourth person and can do the same in Abenaki while remaining fully understood. For this reason, Part 4 of the *Kimzowi Awighiganis* is optional—you may skip ahead to Part 5 and return to this section as needed.

Module 16: Awani | Awanihi | Na | Nihi

Awani = someone

Awanihi = someone of some other one

Na = that one

Nihi = that one of some other one

The **Fourth-person** is also called the **Obviative**.

Awani na?

Who is that?

Pakholigan na.

That one is a drum.

Awani nihi w'pakholigana?

Whose drum is that?

Agma nihi w'pakholigana.

That's their drum.

Nodawa pakholigana?

Do they hear a drum?

Ôhô, nodawa pakholigana.

Yes, they hear a drum.

W'nodawô pakholigana?

Do they hear the drum?

Ôhô, w'nodawô pakholigana.

Yes, they hear the drum.

- Introduces us to the unique Algonquian third person in relation to the fourth person, someone in relation to someone else.

The suffix **-a** marks both the fourth-person object (as seen above) and the whole event.

Wlidahôzo - *Someone is happy / The one is happy*

Wlidahôzoa - *Someone of some other one is happy
/ The one of some other one is happy*

FOURTH-PERSON PARTIAL EVENTS

Add the suffix **-lit**, while **nominalized** fourth-person partial events use the suffix **-liji**. Added only to NO events. The suffix -a is only added to DO when the direct object is both specific and animate.

- **Nodawa idamlit.** – Someone hears someone else speak.
- **W'nodamawôn idamliji.** – Someone hears what someone else says.
- **W'nodamawôna w'pakholigana.** – Someone hears someone else's drum.
- **Namiha alokalit.** – Someone sees someone else working.
- **W'namitawôn alokaliji.** – Someone sees what someone else does.
- **W'namitawôna w'pakholigana.** – Someone sees someone else's drum.
- **Kezalma alokalit.** – Someone loves someone else when they work.
- **W'kezaldamawôn alokaliji.** – Someone loves what someone else does.
- **W'kezaldamawôna w'pakholigana.** – Someone loves someone else's drum.
- **Nodôgw idamlit.** – Someone is heard speaking by someone else.
- **W'nodamôgon idamliji.** – What someone says is heard by someone else.
- **W'nodamôgona w'pakholigana.** – Someone's drum is heard by someone else.
- **Namihogw alokalit.** – Someone is seen working by someone else.
- **W'namitôgon alokaliji.** – Someone's work is seen by someone else.
- **W'namitôgona w'pakholigana.** – Someone's drum is seen by someone else.
- **Kezalmegw alokalit.** – Someone is loved by someone else when they work.
- **W'kezaldamôgon alokaliji.** – What someone is doing is loved by someone else.
- **W'kezaldamôgona pakholigana.** – Someone's drum is loved by someone else.

PART 5: Nuance
PLACE, DEGREE, TIME, & NUMBER
Modules 17-25

Module 17: Ni-agwa waji | Ni-ato waji

Ni-agwa waji - it's said to be from that. REPORTED INFO

Ni-ato waji - it's probably from that. UNREPORTED INFO

- **Kagwi waji wlidahôzian?** - Why are you happy?
- **____, ni-agwa waji wlidahôzia.** - ____, that's why I'm happy (they say).
- **Kagwi waji wlidahôzian?** - Why are you happy?
- **____, ni-ato waji wlidahôzia.** - ____, that's why I'm happy (I guess).

N'kizi nodawô awani, ni-ato waji wlidahôzia.

I can hear someone, that's why I'm happy.

ôda n'kizi nodamo kagwi, ni-ato waji ôda wlidahôziwwa.

I can't hear something, that's why I'm not happy.

N'tali tbestam kagwi, ni-agwa ali wlidahôzia.

I'm listening to something, that the way I'm happy.

N'tali tbestawô awani, ni-ato waji toji wlidahôzia.

I'm listening to someone, that I guess is why I'm so happy.

N'kadi tbestamen ni lintowôgan, ni-agwa waji wlidahôzia.

I'm about to listen to that song, that's they say is why I'm happy.

Module 18: Kd'elosa | Kodosa

Kd'elosa - you go to a place

Kodosa - you come from a place

Learning Through Context

Wigwômek kodosa?

Are you coming from the house?

ôhô, wigwômek nodosa.

Yes, I'm coming from the house.

Wigwômek kd'elosa?

Are you going to the house?

ôhô, wigwômek nd'elosa.

Yes, I'm going to the house.

TO a place/in a way

li **kia li**
the way/how you are

li kiak
to you

li wigwômek
to the house

li k'wigwômek
to your house

l- **losa**
go to [place]; in [way]

kd'elosa
you go to; in

wigwômek kd'elosa
you go to the house

k'wigwômek kd'elosa
you go to your house

FROM a place/for a reason

wji **kia wji**
for you

wji kiak
from/of you

wji wigwômek
from the house

wji k'wigwômek
from your house

od- **odosa**
come from [place]; for [purpose]

kodosa
you come from; for

wigwômek kodosa
you come from the house

k'wigwômek kodosa
you come from your house

Locative Pattern Plurals

Used to mark a location (in/at - to/from with event below).

Explored in **Module 18**.

wigwômek

at the house

wigwômikok

at the houses

n'wigwômek

at my house

n'wigwômnok

at our house ^{ex.}

n'wigwômikok

at my houses

n'wigwômikwenok

at our houses ^{ex.}

k'wigwômnok

at our house ^{in.}

k'wigwômikwenok

at our houses ^{in.}

k'wigwômek

at your house

k'wigwômwôk

at your^{PL} house

k'wigwômikok

at your houses

k'wigwômikwôk

at your^{PL} houses

w'wigwômek

at their house

w'wigwômwôk

at their^{PL} house

w'wigwômikok

at their houses

w'wigwômikwôk

at their^{PL} houses

OTHER PLACES

Adverbs end in -wi

kpiwi the woods
senojiwi the shore
nopaiwi far
pasojiwi near
agwedaiwi upstream
naaiwi downstream
pemiwi here and there, around about
pôzidôkiwi over the hill
kskamiwi a shortcut
kwajemiwi outside
alômiwi inside
alnakaiwi the right
pôjiwi the left

Only Objects add locative

Pebonkik - The northland
Nibenakik - The southland
Pitawbagok - Lake Champlain
Agômenokik - On the other shore
Wigwômek - At home
Masajosek - Massachusetts
Kwenitegok - Connecticut
Mazipskoik - Missisquoi
Salônek - Saranac
Tmahiganek - Albany
Walastekok - Saint John River
Alsigontegok - Saint Francis River
Nebizonbik - At the Spring

Nominalized partial events

nahilôt east
nakihlôt west
wigia my home
nadialia my hunt
namaskaa my fishing
pmegôan your dance
askahipozia my skiing
takasmia my swimming
papia my playing
alintoa my singing
alokaa my working
manohigaa my shopping
agakimziakw our studying

Loan words

Salatogi - Saratoga
Palitan - Burlington
Molian - Montreal
Kanada - Canada
Otawa - Ottawa

Module 19: Waji | Ali | Adali | Adoji

Hli **kagwi waji**, **tôni ali**, **tôni adali**, **tôni adoji**.

Tell me **why** (for/from what), **how** (which way event), **where** (which place/engaged/the most), **when** (so much/engaged in event). All followed by a *partial event* (see Module #5) without initial change, which has already been included in each of these four helping events.

Hli tôni alosaan.

Tell me how you walk.

Hli kagwi wadosaan.

Tell me why you walk.

Hli kagwi waji losaan...

Tell me why you go to...

Hli kagwi waji odosaan...

Tell me why you come from...

Hli ali losaan...

Tell me how you go to...

Hli ali odosaan...

Tell me how you come from...

Hli tôni adali losaan.

Tell me where you go to.

Hli tôni adali odosaan.

Tell me where you come from.

Hli tôni adoji losaan.

Tell me when you go to.

Hli tôni adoji odosaan.

Tell me when you come from.

Tôni **alosaan**?

Where are you going?

Tôni **wadosaan**?

Where have you been?

Wigwômek, ni **adali losaa**.

I'm going to the house.

Sibok, ni **adali odosaa**.

I'm coming from the river.

19A Other Endings (Causal means finals)

kd'elidoi fly / **kd'elaksi** sail / **kd'elagwiji** swim / **kd'elaka** throw /
kd'elibia paddle / **kd'eligwzi** crawl / **kd'elômahlô** run /
kd'elikanni travel / **kd'eliawi** commence / **kd'elega** dance /
kd'elihlô go

kojidoi fly / **kodaksi** sail / **kodagwiji** swim / **kodaka** throw /
kojibia paddle / **kojigwzi** crawl / **kodômahlô** run / **kodkanni**
travel / **kojiawi** originate / **kodega** dance / **kojihlô** come

For a complete list of Initials, Finals, and Medials check ROOT SOUNDS

Module 20: Ni, Ni-ji | -N

WHOLE EVENT CONDITIONAL

Ni _____ N.... (Ni nolidahôziN.)

Then _____n... (And then I'm happy.)

- The subjunctive mood is employed to examine a hypothetical scenario (e.g., "If I were you") or to indicate a **sequence of events**.

...ni nd'elosan

...and then I go to

...ni nodosan

...and then I come from

N'wigwômek kd'elosa, ni sibok kd'elosan.

You go to my house, then you go to the river.

Sibok kodosa, ni k'wigwômek kd'elosan.

You come from the river, then you go to your house.

Kpiwi kd'elosa, ni k'nadialin.

You go to the woods, then you hunt.

Nebesek kd'elosa, ni kd'ôman.

You go to the lake, then you fish.

N'kadopi, ni sibok nd'elosan.

I'm hungry, so I go to the river.

N'kadgom, ni sibok nodosan.

I'm tired, so I come from the river.

Module 20B: Wijokamiana, ni-ji k'wijokamelen.

PARTIAL EVENT CONDITIONAL

Losaana, ni nd'elosan

If you go, then I go (to)

Odosaana, ni nodosan

If you come, then I come (from)

N'wigwômek losaana, ni-ji sibok nd'elosan.

If you go to my house, then I will go to the river.

Wigwômek odosaana, ni-ji sibok nodosan.

If you come from the house, then I will come from the river.

Module 21: Kadawelôn | Talelôn | Kizelôn

Kadawelôn - Talelôn - Kizelôn

It's going to rain - it's raining - it has rained

Kadosa

Want to walk

Talosa

Be engaged in walking

Kizosa

Have walked

21A: N'nôdaloka - Nd'ôbaloka.

I go to work - I come from work.

Nôdosaana, ni-agwa kolamalsin.

If you go walk, they say you'll feel good.

Ôbalokaana, ni-ato k'kadôdabin.

If you're coming from work, you'll probably want to rest.

Module 22: Experienced vs Reported Past Tense

Algonquian languages typically mark past tense only when context does not make the timeframe clear. In narratives set in the past, an explicit past marker may not be necessary. When a past marker is used, the speaker must choose between the P-past and the S-past. The P-past indicates that the speaker either witnessed the event firsthand or is highly confident in its occurrence. In contrast, the S-past suggests a lack of direct knowledge, making it common for questions or conjectures about past events. The P-past is often used for personal experiences or observations, while the S-past can sometimes function like an English "must have..." construction.

K'miliBôssa namasak?

YouPL must've given me some fish?

ôhô, k'mileleBnob namasak

Yes, we gave you some fish.

K'miliBza namasak?

You gave me some fish?

ôhô, k'mileleb namasak.

Yes, I gave you some fish.

- M (and in some cases W) is dropped before -b(an)-, as seen in Laurent (1884:142), where -(h)e-ban- remains unexplained.
- With ...anik, when the ending corresponds to *nihî*, it appears as ...ani.
- The precise distinctions in meaning and usage between the S-past and P-past are still being studied. Unlike in English, these markers are not required every time a past event is mentioned. Instead, they seem to be used primarily when emphasizing that an event took place in the past is particularly relevant to the conversation. When the past context is already understood, these markers are often omitted. This flexibility means that beginners can usually communicate effectively without them.

Module 23: -ga ABSENTATIVE/CERTAINTY

The Absentative in Abenaki appears to convey either the sense of 'not present,' or 'deceased or lost.' While examples are still being sought, other Algonquian languages frequently use this marker with individuals who are asleep, have just departed, or celestial bodies such as the sun and moon as they vanish. These events that refer to or involve them are often marked with the not-present endings. Similar to the S- and P-past markers, it is not necessary to use the Absentative every time a person has passed on or an object is no longer present, as is the case with English past tense. Instead, it seems to be used mainly when it is especially noticeable or significant to the conversation.

kokmess(e)ga = your (past) grandmother

k'mahom(e)ga = your (past) grandfather

kd'awighigana = your (past) book

- Notice for NA it is -ga, and for NI it is -a.

- It can refer to lost/missing possessions:

nd'awighigana = my (past/lost, missing) book

n'kaozemga = the cow I had (-(e)m = makes into a relation; kaoz = cow)

- Further endings add onto -ga- for both:

nd'awighigan(e)gal = my (past/lost, missing) books

kokmess(e)gak = your (past) grandmothers

k'mahom(e)gak = your (past) grandfathers

okmess(e)ga = their (past) grandmother (= nihi -a is not distinguished here)

In Abenaki, the suffix "-ga" is also utilized to indicate the established understanding of an event. Its meaning can frequently be equated to "it is" in the context of something being known. The use of "-ga" conveys that the information being shared is known and established. Used for both future and past tense.

Ni-ga wligen. Chaga chajabihlôda. Adio.

That's good. So let's head our separate ways. Goodbye.

cha-**ga** ...a'[suppose] if...' use of -ga triggers the subjunctive, explored in Module 20.

Nolidahôzi, chaga kolidahôzin.

I'm happy if you're happy.

Ibitta hli, chaga k'môjin nitta...

Just tell me, if you want to leave right now...

MODULE 24: EXTRAS

EMPHATIC (-tta)

The inclusion of this linguistic feature strengthens the impact of the message conveyed by entire events and can be applied to a wider range of sentence components beyond just verbs, unlike in English.

Kahala-tta (surely + tta)
very certainly, very true

Ni-tta (that/then + -tta)
exactly that/then, immediately

Kwina-tta (large/much + -tta)
Very much/large

Ôda(h)atta (no + -tta)
No indeed, definitely not

Nia-tta = myself

Niona-tta = ourselves (ex)

Kiona-tta = ourselves (in)

Kia-tta = thyself

Kiowô-tta = yourselves

Agma-tta = themself

Agmôwô-tta = themselves

EMPHATIC (-ki)

Just like -tta (see above), -ki is used to make a partial event stronger.

Kahala-ki (surely + ki)
Truly, really, it's true, that it is a fact

Ni-ki
Exactly that/that

Kôgizgak-ki (day + ki)
Every day

-ga-ki ...'as for... (in contrast)'

Future (-ji) & Conditional (-ba)

I shall go to Montreal Sunday:

N'-d-elosaji Molian Sandaga.
Sandagaji Molian n'-d-elosa.
Molianji n'-d-elosa Sandaga.
Sandagaji n'-d-elosa Molian.
Molianji Sandaga n'-d-elosa.
Nd'elosaji Sandaga Molian.

I would go to New-York if I had money:

Nd'elosaba New-York wajônemôshôna môni.
New-Yorkba n'-d-elosa wajônemôshôna môni.
Môniba wajônemôshôna n'-d-elosa New-York, N'-d-elosaba.
New-York môni wajônemôshôna, Môniba wajônemôshôna.
New-York n'-d-elosa, Wajônemôshônaba môni n'-d-elosa.
New-York, Wajônemôshônaba môni New-York n'-d-elosa.

Source: Laurent 1884

It can be observed that **-ji** and **-ba**, which indicate the future and conditional tense respectively, are applied to the FIRST word in the phrase.

To Be/Belong/Connect (-i)

Sôgmô

A chief

Sôgmôi.

Be a chief.

Namas

A fish

Namasowi.

Be a fish.

Nelgwan

My wing

Nelgwanowi.

I am winged.

Idam

They say something

Idamoi.

Have meaning.

Kizos

Sun

Kizosowi.

Be sunny.

Communicative Event

Namihodikw.

See each other.

N'namihodibna.

We see each other.

Namihodoak.

They see each other.

Inverse Event

Namihigwezi.

Be seen.

N'namihigwezibna.

We are seen.

Namihigwezoak.

They are seen.

Reflective Event

Namihози.

See yourself.

N'namihôzibna.

We see ourselves.

Namihozoak.

They see themselves.

Causing Event (-ka / -oka), NO Event

Moz Moose	<u>Mozoka</u> Moosing (Hunt Moose)
Sibs Bird	<u>Sibska</u> Birding (Watch birds)
Namas Fish	<u>Namaska</u> Fishing (Go Fishing)
Pego Gum	<u>Pegoka</u> (gum something, work gum) Gumming

Causing Object (-kha / -kto), SO Event

Pazôbi. Be able to see.	<u>Pazôbikha.</u> Make ONE sight / Somene makes ONE see	<u>Pazôbikto.</u> Make THING sight / Someone makes THING see
Noda. Hear.	<u>Nodamikha.</u> Cause ONE to hear.	<u>Nodamikto.</u> Cause THING to hear.

Causing OBJECT of/for other OBJECT (-ktawa), DO Event

Pmôwzi Live	<u>Pmôwziktawa</u> Cause OBJECT of OBJECT to live
Mikwalda Remember	<u>Mikwaldamiktawa</u> Cause OBJECT to remember OBJECT

Abundance Event (-ik[h]a), SO Event

Moz A moose	<u>Mozik[h]a</u> There are plenty of moose / someone is causing moose.
Pakesso A partridge	<u>Pakessoika</u> There are plenty of partridges.
Sata A blueberry	<u>Sataika</u> (pick blueberries) There are plenty of blueberries.
Sibs Bird	<u>Sibsika</u> There are plenty of birds
Pego Gum	<u>Pegoika</u> (gummy, pick gum) There is plenty of gum

Characterizational Ending (-ask-, -esk-)

Used to express one's nature, personality, or character.

N'wanaldam.

Forget something.

N'wanaldamaski.

I'm forgetful.

N'mikwaldam.

I remember something.

N'mikwaldamaski.

I'm a rememberer.

N'kakhigezi.

I am teasing.

N'kakhigezeski.

I am a teaser, a joker.

N'nosokozi.

I follow.

N'nosokozaski.

I am a follower.

Nodamidahôzi.

I worry.

Nodamidahôzeski

I am a worrier.

Nolidahôzi

I'm happy

Nolidahôzeski

I'm good-natured

Wlidahôzeskowi

Do something in a good-natured way

Wlidahôzeskidôbaiwi

Do something in the way of a good-natured human

Wlidahôzeskes

Be a good-natured person

Wlidahôzeskidôba

A good-natured human

Wlidahôzeskidôbawôgan

Good-nature

Module 25: Loopback Pluralization Patterns

Module 1: Object Loopback Plurals

Awanigik nigik = Who are those ones. / Those ones are some ones.
Kagwilil nilil = What are those things. / Those things are some things.

Namasak nigik = Those ones are fish.
Abaznodaal nilil = Those things are baskets.

Awanigik iogik = Who are these ones. / These ones are some ones.
Kagwilil iolil = What are these things. / These things are some things.

Namasak iogik = These ones are fish.
Abaznodaal iolil = These things are baskets.

Module 2: Subject Loopback Plurals

Niona nigik = Those ones are our^{ex}.
Kiona nigik = Those ones are ourⁱⁿ.
Kiowô nigik = Those ones are your^{PL}.
Agmôwô nihi = Those ones are some^{PL} ones

Niona iogik = These ones are our^{ex}.
Kiona iogik = These ones are ourⁱⁿ.
Kiowô iogik = These ones are your^{PL}.
Agmôwô iohi = These ones are some^{PL} ones

Niona nilil = Those things are our^{ex}.
Kiona nilil = Those things are ourⁱⁿ.
Kiowô nilil = Those things are your^{PL}.
Agmôwô nilil = Those things are some^{PL} ones

Niona iolil = These things are our^{ex}.
Kiona iolil = These things are ourⁱⁿ.
Kiowô iolil = These things are your^{PL}.
Agmôwô iolil = These things are some^{PL} ones

WHOLE EVENT SO (NA)

W-pattern also used to express SUBJECT/OBJECT relationality.

Explored in **Module 2**.

n'migwenom
my pen

n'migwenomna
ou^{ex.} pen

n'migwenomak
my pens

n'migwenomnawak
ou^{ex.} pens

k'migwenomna
ou^{in.} pen

k'migwenomnawak
ou^{in.} pens

k'migwenom
your pen

k'migwenomowô
your^{PL} pen

k'migwenomak
your pens

k'migwenomowôk
your^{PL} pens

w'migwenoma
someones pen

w'migwenomowô
some^{PL} ones pen

w'migwenoma
someons pens

w'migwenomowô
some^{PL} ones pens

n'pilaskom
my paper

n'pilaskomna
ou^{ex.} paper

n'pilaskomal
my papers

n'pilaskomnawal
ou^{ex.} papers

k'pilaskomna
ou^{in.} paper

k'pilaskomnawal
ou^{in.} papers

k'pilaskom
your paper

k'pilaskomowô
your^{PL} paper

k'pilaskomal
your papers

k'pilaskomowôl
your^{PL} papers

w'pilaskom
someones paper

w'pilaskomowô
some^{PL} ones paper

w'pilaskomal
someones papers

w'pilaskomowôl
some^{PL} ones papers

Whole Event NO + SO (KAGWI/AWANI)

B-pattern is used when there is no specific object or no object at all.

Module 3: No Object Whole Event Loopback Plurals

nolidahôzi

I'm happy

nolidahôzibna

we're happy^{ex.}

kolidahôzibna

we're happy^{in.}

kolidahôzi

you're happy

kolidahôziba

you^{PL} are happy

wlidahôzo

Someone is happy

wlidahôzoak

some^{PL} ones are happy

wlidahôzoa

someone else's one or ones are happy

Module 4: Negative No Object Whole Event Loopback Plurals

ôda nolidahôziw

I'm not happy

ôda nolidahôzipna

we're not happy^{ex.}

ôda kolidahôzipna

we're not happy^{in.}

ôda kolidahôziw

you're not happy

ôda kolidahôzipa

you^{PL} are not happy

ôda wlidahôziwi

someone is not happy

ôda wlidahôziwiak

some^{PL} ones are not happy

ôda wlidahôziwia

someone else's one or ones are not happy

PARTIAL EVENT PLURALS

Module 5: Partial Event Loopback Plurals

walidahôzia

... that I'm happy

walidahôziak

... that we^{ex}. are happy

walidahôziakw

... that weⁱⁿ. are happy

walidahôzian

... that you're happy

walidahôziakw

... that you^{PL}. are happy

walidahôzit

... that someone is happy

walidahôzihidit

... that some^{PL}. ones are happy.

walidahôzilit

... that someone else's one or ones are happy

Module 6: Negative Partial Event Loopback Plurals

ôda walidahôziwwa

... that I'm not happy

ôda walidahôziwwak

... that we^{ex}. aren't happy

ôda walidahôziwwakw

... that weⁱⁿ. aren't happy

ôda walidahôziwwan

... that you're not happy

ôda walidahôziwwakw

... that you^{PL}. aren't happy

ôda walidahôzikw

... that someone isn't happy

ôda walidahôzihidikw

... that some^{PL}. ones aren't happy.

ôda walidahôzilikw

... that someone else's one or ones aren't happy

Module 7 Imperative Loopback Plurals

noda
hear

nodamoda
let's hear

nodamokw
you^{PL}. hear

nodach
let someone hear

nodamoodich
let some^{PL}. ones hear

namito
see

namitoda
let's see

namitokw
you^{PL}. see

namitoch
let someone see

namitodich
let some^{PL}. ones see

kezalda
love

kezaldamoda
let's love

kezaldamokw
you^{PL}. love

kezaldach
let someone love

kezaldamoodich
let some^{PL}. ones love

nodawa
hear someone

nodawôda
let's hear someone

nodawokw
you^{PL}. hear someone

nodawôch
let someone hear

nodawôdich
let some^{PL}. ones hear

namiha
see someone

namihôda
let's see

namihokw
you^{PL}. see

namihoch
let someone see

namihôdich
let some^{PL}. ones see

kezalda
love someone

kezalmôda
let's love

kezalmokw
you^{PL}. love

kezalmôch
let someone love

kezalmôdich
let some^{PL}. ones love

nodawi

hear me

nodawina

hear us

nodawikw

you^{PL}. hear me

nodawich

let someone hear me

nodawinach

let someone hear us

nodawidich

let some^{PL}. hear me

namihi

see me

namihina

see us

namihikw

you^{PL}. see me

namihich

let someone see me

namihinach

let someone see us

namihidich

let some^{PL}. see me

kezalmi

love me

kezalmina

love us

kezalmikw

you^{PL}. love me

kezalmich

let someone love me

kezalminach

let someone love us

kezalmidich

let some^{PL}. love me

For Modules 8-11 Plurals, refer to these EVENT PATTERNS

<https://abenakionline.com/event-patterns>

M12-15 Loopback Plurals [-goak/-genol vs -gwzoak/-gwadol]

Wligoak nigik.

Those ones are good.

Wligenol nilil.

Those things are good.

Wlinôgwzoak nigik.

Those ones look good.

Wlinôgwadol nilil.

Those things look good.

Majigoak nigik.

Those ones are bad.

Majigenol nilil.

Those things are bad.

Majinôgwzoak nigik.

Those ones look bad.

Majinôgwadol nilil.

Those things look bad.

ôda wligiwiak nigik

Those ones aren't good.

ôda wligenowial nilil

Those things aren't good.

ôda wlinôgwziwiak nigik.

Those ones don't look good.

ôda wlinôgwadowial nilil.

Those things don't look good.

ôda majigiwiak nigik

Those ones aren't bad.

ôda majigenowial nilil.

Those things aren't bad.

ôda majinôgwziwiak nigik.

Those ones don't look bad.

ôda majinôgwadowial nilil.

Those things don't look bad.

M12-15 Loopback [-gijik/-kkil vs -nôgwzijek/-nôgwakkil]:

Kagwi waji wligijik nigik?

Why are those ones good?

Kagwi waji wlikkil nilil?

Why are those things good?

Kagwi waji wlinôgwzijek nigik?

Why do those ones look good?

Kagwi waji wlinôgwakkil nilil?

Why do those things look good?

Kagwi waji majigijik nigik?

Why are those ones bad?

Kagwi waji majikkil nilil?

Why are those things bad?

Kagwi waji majinôgwzijek nigik?

Why do those ones look bad?

Kagwi waji majinôgwakkil nilil?

Why do those things look bad?

Kagwi waji

ôda wligikkwik nigik?

Why aren't those ones good?

Kagwi waji

ôda wlignokkwil nilil?

Why aren't those things good?

Kagwi waji

ôda wlinôgwzikkwik nigik?

Why don't those ones
look good?

Kagwi waji

ôda wlinôgwadonnokkwil nilil?

Why don't those things
look good?

Kagwi waji

ôda majigikkwik nigik?

Why aren't those ones bad?

Kagwi waji

ôda majignokkwil nilil?

Why aren't those things bad?

Kagwi waji ôda

majinôgwzikkwik nigik?

Why don't those ones
look bad?

Kagwi waji ôda

majinôgwadonnokkwil nilil?

Why don't those things
look bad?

M12-15 Loopback [-goak/-genol vs -nôgwzoak/-nôgwadol]

Mkwigoak nigik, nigik migwenok.

Those are red, those pens.

Mkwigenol nilil, nilil pilaskol.

Those are red, those papers.

Mkwigoak nigik migwenok.

Those pens are red.

Mkwigenol nilil pilaskol.

Those papers are red.

Mkwinôgwzoak nigik migwenok.

Those pens look red.

Mkwinôgwadol nilil pilaskol.

Those papers look red.

ôda mkwigiwiak nigik migwenok.

Those pens are not red.

ôda mkwignowial nilil pilaskol.

That papers are not red.

ôda mkwinôgwziwiak

nigik migwenok.

Those pens don't look red.

ôda mkwinôgwadowial

nilil pilaskol.

That papers don't look red.

#5/#6/#16 Loopback [-gijik/-kkil vs -nôgwzjik/-nôgwakkil]

Mili migwenok makwigijik.

Give me the pens that are red.

Mili pilaskol makwikkil.

Give me the papers that are red.

Mili migwenok makwinôgwzjik.

Give me the pens that look red.

Mili pilaskol makwinôgwakkil.

Give me the papers that look red.

Mili migwenok

ôda makwigikkwik.

Give me the pens that aren't red.

Mili pilaskol

ôda makwignokkwil.

Give me the papers that aren't red.

Mili migwenok

ôda makwinôgwzikkwik.

Give me the pens that don't look red.

Mili pilaskol ôda

makwinôgwadonnokkwil.

Give me the papers that don't look red.

Whole Event

N-pattern (w/no plurals) is also used to form a conditional whole event. Explored in **Module 20**.

ni nd'elosan

I walk to

ni nd'elosanana

we^{ex.} walk to

ni nodosan

I walk from

ni nodosanana

we^{ex.} walk from

ni kd'elosanana

so we^{in.} walk to

ni kodosanana

we^{in.} walk from

ni kd'elosan

you walk to

ni kd'elosanô

you^{PL.} walk to

ni kodosan

you walk from

ni kodosanô

you^{PL.} walk from

ni wd'elosan

so they walk to

ni wd'elosanô

some^{PL.} walk to

ni odosan

so they walk from

ni odosanô

some^{PL.} walk from

CONDITIONAL PARTIAL EVENT PLURALS

Explored in **Module 20B**.

nodamôna

if I hear

nodamaga

if we hear

nodamana

if you hear

nodamgwa

if you^{PL.} hear

nodaga

if someone hears

nodamoodida

if some^{PL.} ones hear

nodawoga

if I hear someone

nodawôaga

if we hear someone

nodawôana

if you hear someone

nodawôagwa

if you^{PL.} hear

nodawôda

if someone hears someone

nodawôôdida

if some^{PL.} ones hear someone

Abenaki Pronunciation Guide

- **ô** long ā, before a vowel (as in awe and saw); dawn, before a consonant (as in honk, don't and won't), (always long), IPA: /a/
- **a** hot, nominal, (always short)
- **b** bit, rub
- **ch** chat, etch; lets. A mix between "ch" (as in *change*) and "ts" (as in *hits, quartz*). IPA: /tʃ/
- **d** dig, rad
- **e** them, the, comma, bazaar, (shwa), IPA: /ə/
- **g** gum, lag
- **h** help, ahead (often voiceless)
- **i** feet, seat, me, happyy (always long)
- **j** jam, giant, page; pods. A blend of "j" (as in *jam*) and "dz" (as in *adz, ads*). IPA: /dʒ/
- **k** cup, sky, kick
- **l** love, pull
- **m** my, ham
- **n** not, can
- **o** moose, rude, cruel; so, open. IPA: /u/
- **p** pin, lip
- **s** say, pass
- **t** town, sit
- **w** we, swap (before a vowel); **o** moose, rude, cruel; so, open (as a vowel), IPA: /u/; voiceless, IPA: /m/
- **z** zap, jazz

Abenaki Pronunciation Tips and Tricks

Inspired by Conor M. Quinn's Minimalist Algonquian Course

A. Soundspell

Use these **five vowel-sound model words** to represent any word:

- **i** → **mili** = give me
- **o** → **odana** = town
- **a** → **sata** = blueberry
- **ô** → **ôhô** = yes
- **e** → **n[e]dep** = my head

B. Rhythm + Melody

- **Main Stress:** Falls on the 3rd full vowel from the end:
 - Example: **o-da-na**
- **Ending on a High Note:** Phrases conclude on a high pitch. A sharp drop usually follows the high point.
 - Example: **o-da-na**
- **Diphthongs:** Combinations like **ai, ao, aw, ia, io, wa, we, wô, aô, iô** count as one full vowel.
 - Example: **Al-nô-baô-dwa** = speak Indigenously
- **"Backward Buildup" Trick:** Break long words into smaller sections, building from the end:
 - Example: **dwa → baô-dwa → nô-baô-dwa → Al-nô-baô-dwa**

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abenaki Parts of Speech

- **OBJECT** someone or something (noun)

NI Living or non-living THINGS, often interdependent with other OBJECTS (noun inanimate).

NA Living or non-living ONES, often independent of other OBJECTS (noun animate).

- **SUBJECT** someone or something + an OBJECT or EVENT (pronoun/agent). *examples: that, this, what, who, me, you, them, theirs.*

- **EVENT** action, occurrence, or state of being (verb)

PARTIAL Do not form a complete sentence alone. They are interdependent with other EVENTS.

WHOLE Form a complete sentence alone. They are independent of other EVENTS.

- **NO = no object** (intransitive, AI/II): SUBJECT+EVENT.
 - **NO (NI)** a/the thing grows. No object, NI subject.
 - **NO (NA)** a/the one grows. No object, NA subject.
- **SO = single object** (transitive; TI/TA): SUBJECT+EVENT +1 OBJECT.
 - **SO (NI)** grow **the** plant.
 - **SO (KAGWI)** grow **a** plant.
 - **SO (NA)** grow **the** strawberry.
 - **SO (AWANI)** grow **a** strawberry.
- **DO = double object** (ditransitive) SUBJECT+EVENT+2 OBJECTS.
 - grow **strawberries** for **someone**.
- **Direct voice**, the subject performing the event.
- **Inverse voice**, the subject receiving the event or direct object.
- **Direct object**, who or what the subject acts upon.
- **Indirect object**, the recipient of a subject or event.
- **Inclusive Plural**, you and me (we, ours).
- **Exclusive Plural**, them and me (we, ours).
- **Nominalization**, changing an event into an object.
- **Denominalization**, changing, an object into an event.