

Enagindaasong Miinawaa Ezhibii'igeng
'Reading & Writing'
Kindergarten through Second Grade Reading and Writing
Created by Gimiwan

[1] Boozhoo akina! Mii wa'aw Gimiwan. Miinawaa mezinaateseg ingii-ozhitoon gegoo da-waabanda'inaan. Noongom giga-wiindamoon aanind ge-izhi-gikinoo'amawindwaa abinoojiinyag da-ani-agindaasowaad miinawaa da-ani-ozhibii'igewaad.

[1] Hello everybody! This is Gimiwan. I made another movie to show you something. Today I'm going to tell you some strategies as to how to teach your children how to read and write.

[2] Nitam agindaasowin ninga-dazhindaan.

[2] I'm going to talk about reading first.

[3] Aanind izhi-bakaanadoon agindaman gegoo wejibwewibii'igaadeg awashime dash gegoo zhayaaganaashiiwibii'igaadeg. Nawaj wenipanad da-aginjigaadeg gegoo wejibwewibii'igaadeg bebezhiig eta inwemagak ozhibii'iganan. Aaniish naa 7 bakaan inwemagad i'iw ozhibii'igan "a" zhaaganaashiiwibii'igaadeg. 1 eta inwemagad ojibwewibii'igaadeg. "Ah" gidinagindaamin. "ii" waabandamang "ee" gidinwemin agindamang.

Nawaj agaasiinadoon iniw ozhibii'iganan ayaabajitooyang ojibwewibii'igeyang awashime dash onow ayaabajitooyang zhaaganaashiiwibii'igeyang. Gaawiin ojibwewibii'igeyang gidaabajitoosiimin f, l, q, r, u, v, miinawaa x.

Ayaapii abinoojiinyag ozanagendaanaawaa ani-agindamowaad gegoo wejibwewibii'igaadeg. Onzaam akina ingoji ozhibii'igaade zhaaganaashiimowin. Gaawiin aapiji ojibwemowin giwaabandanziiimin endazhikeyang. Aadaawe-wigamigong eyaayang zhaaganaashiimowin giwaabandaamin. Mii go naasaab mezinaateseg ganawaabanadmang. Geget owiidookaagon wayaabandang gegoo wezhibii'igaadeg awiia waa-nitaa-agindaasod. Gaawiin dash Ojibwemowin miziwe gigiknoo'amaaganinaanig owaabandanzinaawaa.

[3] Some things are different when reading something written in Ojibwe as opposed to something written in English. It's easier to read something written in Ojibwe as the letter each only make one sound. In English the letter 'a' makes seven different sounds when written (actually nine!). It only makes one sound in Ojibwe writing. We read it as "ah". When we see 'ii' we read it as 'ee'.

The Ojibwe alphabet is shorter than the English alphabet. We don't use the letters f, l, q, r, u, v, or x when writing in Ojibwe.

From time to time students struggle reading in Ojibwe. You see, English is written everywhere. You don't see Ojibwe written where we live. You only see English at the grocery store. The same thing happens when you watch a movie. It helps young readers to see print. Our students don't see Ojibwe print everywhere around them.

[4] Mii onow aanind ikidowinan apane gii-aabajitooyaan weshki-agindaasojig da-gikinoo'amawagwaa. Agindaaso, agindan, ozhibii'ige, ozhibii'an, initaagwad apane wii-aabajitooyan gagwedweyan "aaniin enitaagwak", nitamitaagwad miinawaa iskwetaagwad. Apiitendaagwadoon onow da-gikendaagwak ikidowin ge-izhi-maadaginjigaadeg miinawaa ge-izhi-giizhi-aginjigaadeg. Miinawaa omaa aanikebii'igaadewan: ozhibii'igaade, nitamibii'igaade, ishkwebii'igaade, miinawaa izhibii'igaade.

Wenda-apiitendaagwadoon onow ikidowinan agindaasowin endazhiikameg. Niibowa ikidowinan atewan omaa gii-pakitebii'anziwaan. Baanimaa ani-ishkwaayaateseg aanind ingii-aanikebii'aanan nawaj onow dino ikidowinan ge-dazhi-mikaman waasamoo-asabiing.

[4] These are some words I always used when teaching new readers. Read, read it, write, write it, I always used 'how it sounds' to ask 'how does it sound', initial sound and final sound. It is important that students know words about how to read the beginning and ends of words. I also used these: it is written, it is written at the front, it is written at the back, and 'how it is written'.

These words are really important if you are working on reading. There are a lot of words out there that I didn't put here. Later at the end of this movie I'll list more words that you can find on the Internet.

[5] Mii onow aanind ikidowinan ge-aabajitooyan da-dazhindaman mazina'iganan. Gaawiin akina yo'ow mazina'igan giwaabandanziin. Badagwaniigin eta giwaabandaan. Giwaabandaan yo'ow mazina'igan ezhiwiinjigaadeg. Awesiinyensag DIBAAJIMOWIN JI-GIKINOO'AMAAGENG izhi-wiinde. Gii-shishoobii'ige a'aw Wesley Ballinger. Mii wa'aw "Gaa-mazinibii'ang" ezhi-gikenimind. Ogii-ozhibii'aanaawaa niibowaa ongow netaa-ojibwemojig.

Naanaagadawendan mazina'igan menwendaman. Aaniin ezhi-wiindeg? Awenen gaa-ozhibii'ang? Gegoo na mazinibii'igaade? Awenen gaa-mazinibii'ang?

[5] These are some words you can use to talk about a book. You don't see all of this book. You only see the cover. You see the name of the book. It's called Awesiinyensag DIBAAJIMOWIN JI-GIKINOO'AMAAGENG . Wesley Ballinger painted it. That's the person "Gaa-mazinibii'ang". A lot of speakers contributed to writing this book.

Think about a book you like. What is it called? Who wrote it? Is it illustrated? Who illustrated it?

[6] Mii onow aanind ge-giknoo'amawangwaa gigikinoo'amaaganinaanig.

Namanjinikaang biinish gichinikaang gidinagindaasomin.

Ikidowinan gibigishkidoomin, omaa gaa-toodamaan i'iw ikidowin 'bigishkisidoon'. Mii imaa gashkitooyang bebangii da-inagindamang yo'ow ikidowin.

Bi, gi, shki, si, miinawaa doon gidinagindaamin.

Gekendamang ge-inweyang gidaa-maamawisidoomin enweyang "bigishkisidoon" ekidoyang.

Wenda-wawiingeziwag abinoojiinyag yo'ow izhichigewaad. Gaawiin dash onzaam da-ginwaabiigasinoon mashi onow waa-agindamowaad.

[6] These are some things we should teach our students.

We read from left to right.

We break words up, as I've done to the word 'bigishkisidoon'. This is how we are able to read the words a little at a time.

We read it as, bi, gi, shki, si, and doon.

When we know how it sounds we put it together to say, 'bigishkisidoon'.

Students who do this are very capable readers. We shouldn't use words that are too long for this.

[7] Mii onow aanind gaa-aabajitooyaan gii-kikinoo'amawagwaa abinoojiinyag da-ani-agindaasowaad. Nitam giwaabandaanan ba, baa, be, bi, bii, bo, miinawaa boo. Yo'ow ningii-izhi-nagamomin, ba, baa, be, bi, bii, bo, boo, b, ba, baa, be, bi, bii, bo, boo.

Bebakaan da-nitamibii'igaadewan. Miinawaa da-napaajibii'igaadeg. Ab, aab, eb, ib, iib, ob, oob, ' . Da-izhi-nagamom "ab, aab, eb, ib, iib, ob, oob, ' , ab, aab, eb, ib, iib, ob, oob".

Apane yo'ow nagamowin da-ayaamagad ingoji gidabiwining waabandamowaad gikinoo'amaaganag. Giishpin gegoo wanendamowaad ge-izhi-ozhibii'amowaad da-nagamowag. Manoomin. Aaniin netamibii'igaadeg manoomin? "ma". Aanin ezhibii'igaadeg "ma"? Giishpin gikendanzig da-nagamom izhinoo'ang iniw wezhibii'igaadeg, "ma, maa, me, mi, mii, mo, moo, m". Giizhi-nagamod odaa-gikendaan i'iw bezhig "ma" eginjigaadeg.

Gaawiin memwech bezhig kaansonant eta da-nitamibii'igaadesinoon. Awashime bezhig kaansonant da-nitamibii'igaadewan yo'ow dibishkoo: kwa, kwaa, kwe, kwi, kwii, kwo, kwoo, kw. Naasaab da-izhi-nagamom. Miinawaa nwa, nwaa, nwe, nwi, nwii, nwo, nwoo, miinawaa nw.

Onow endaso-giizhik dazhiikamowaad gikinoo'amaaganag eshkam nawaj oganisdawinaanaawaan wii-izhi-wiidookaagowaad da-ani-agindaasowaad.

Miinawaa mazina'igaansan apane da-aabadadoon dazhiikamowaad gikinoo'amaaganag. Mii onow wayaabandaman anaamayi'ii.

[7] These are some things that I used to teach children who were beginning readers. First you see ba, baa, be, bi, bii, bo and boo. We sang this, ba, baa, be, bi, bii, bo, boo, b, ba, baa, be, bi, bii, bo, boo. You can have different consonants written at the front. You can switch it around too. Ab, aab, eb, ib, iib, ob, oob'. You can sing it like 'ab, aab, eb, ib, iib, ob, oob, ' , a, aab, eb, ib, iib, ob, oob'.

You should always have this song on display in your classroom for your students to see. If your students forget how to spell something they can sing it. Manoomin. What is written at the front? 'Ma'. How do you write "ma"? If the student doesn't know, s/he can point at the written song: 'ma, maa, me, mi, mii, mo, moo, m'. When they are done singing they will know the one they are pointing at when they sing 'ma' is how you write it.

You don't have to use only one consonant at the beginning of the song. You can use consonant clusters at the beginning like this: kwa, kwaa, kwe, kwi, kwii, kwo, kwoo, kw. You can sing it like that. You can also have nwa, nwaa, new, nwi, nwii, now, nwoo and nw.

This will help your students understand how to read if you keep at it every day.

You can also use flashcards to work on these. That's what you see at the bottom of the page.

[8] Aanind ikidowinan odaa-nisidawinaanaawaan gikinoo'amagaanag. Mii ezhichigeyang nitaa-agindaasoyang. Giishpin iniw ikidowinan "Thank You" ingoji wayaabandaman ginisidawinaanan. Gaawiin memwech enwemagak iniw ozhibii'iganan gidaa-naanaagadawendanziinan. Naasaab da-izhi-agindaasowag gigikinoo'amaaganinaanig.

Nawaj onow ikidowinan gikendamowaad agindaasosigwaa nawaj weweni wii-agindaasowaad. Mii geget ezhichiged awiia agindaasod. Endaso-dawateg oshki-ikidowinan odaa-dazhiikaanaawaan da-ani-nisdawinamowaad. Gaawiin onzaam da-ginwaabiigasinoon. Apane da-aabajichigaadewan onow ikidowinan gaagiigidoyeg miinawaa agindaasoyeg. Mii onow aanind ikidowinan ge-nisidawinamowaad gikinoo'amaaganag: yo'ow, i'iw, a'aw, wa'aw, niin, giin, wiin, boozhoo, miigwech, aaniin, apii, awenen, awegonen, ikido, ikwe, inini, giizis, bezhig, niizh, niswi, niwin, naanan.

Nawaj ginwaabiigadoon onow ikidowinan ge-nisidawinamowaad awshime dash iniw zhayaaganaashiiwibii'igaadeg. Aaniish naa nawaj ginwaabiigad akina ekidoyang Ojibwemoyang!

Apane gidaa-naanaagadawendaanan iniw dino ikidowinan aabajitooyeg anishinaabewichigeyeg. Awegonenan iniw dino ikidowinan dekwaabiigakin miinawaa apane enaabadakin manoominikeng? Mii onow ge-gikinoo'amawadwaa dabwaa-manoominikeyeg miinawaa megwaa manoominikeyeg. Baanimaa ani-biboong wanii'igewin ganabaj gidaa-dazhindaanaawaan biinish iskgamizigewin ziigwang. Gabe-gikinoonowining gidaabajitoonan ezhichiged a'aw Anishinaabe da-giknoo'amaageyan.

[8] Your students should recognize some words. This is what we do when we begin to read. If we know the words 'thank you' when we see it we recognize it. we don't have to think about how the letters sound. Our students should read the same way.

The more of these words that they know without having to sound them out the better they'll read. This is what readers do. Every week you should work on new words for them to recognize. They can't be too long. Use the words they are always using when they are talking. Here are some of the words your students should recognize: this, that,

this person, that person, me, you, her/him, hello, thank you, how, when, who, say, woman, man, sun, one, two, three, four, five, etc.

Our sight words are a lot longer than in English. I mean everything is longer when we speak Ojibwe!

You should always be thinking about words that are essential to our Anishinaabe activities. What are the words that belong to ricing? Those are the words you should teach your students before you go ricing. Later, when it's almost winter you should talk about trapping and sugar bush in spring. You should use Ojibwe people's activities to guide your teaching all year.

[9] Mii 'iw minik agindaasowin ge-dazhindamaan. Daga ozhibii'igewin bangii dazhiikandaa.

[9] That's all I'll talk about reading. Lets work on writing a bit.

[10] Aaniin wenji-ozhibii'igeyang? Booch gidaa-nitaa-objibwewibii'igemin. Onzaam apiitendaagwad gashkitooyang bebakaan da-izhi-waawiindamaageyang. Geget dash daminonaagwad wezhibii'amang. Da-aginjigaade. Gaawiin awiia owii-kashkitoosiin da-agindang giishpin onzaam gii-wewiibibii'igaadeg. Geget gidoozhibii'igemin gegoo da-gikendaagwak. Gaawiin gegoo da-gikendaagwasinon gaa-onji-ozhibii'igaadeg giishpin gashkitoosiwang da-agindamang.

[10] Why do we write? We have to know how to write in Ojibwe. It is too important that we are able to communicate in different ways. Our writing should look nice too. It should be readable. Nobody would be able to read if we all were all in too much of a rush while writing. We write so that we can communicate something and it can be known. Also, nothing could be communicated through writing if we couldn't read.

[11] Mii onow aanind ikidowinan "bii" enitaagwakin. "bii" noondamang gigikendaamin ge-ozhibii'igeng. Mii onow ikidowinan "bii" enitaagwak omaa ayaanikesijigaadegin (gii-aanikebii'amaan): ozhibii'ige, izhibii'ige, objibwewibii'ige, gaasiibii'ige, mii ezhichigeyan wanibii'igeyan, giizhibii'ige, gwayakobii'ige, maajibii'ige, mazinibii'ige, aanikebii'ige, onow ikidowinan ningii-aanikebii'anaan, naasaabibii'ige, nitaawibii'ige, wanibii'ige, waawiyebii'ige, zhaaganaashiiwibii'ige, miinawaa zhizhoobii'ige.

"ige" ishkwetaagwadoon onow akina gii-agindamaan. Mii onow ezhichigeng. Giishpin gegoo wii-toodaman "an" da-ishkwetaagwak onow ikidowinan. Onow ikidowinan

ningii-aanikebii'aanan. Waaka'igan gigii-mazinabii'aan. Giwiinzowininaanin gidoojibwewibii'aamin.

“igaade” dash gidaa-aabajitoomin da-dazhindamang gegoo gaa-izhi-ayaamagak. Wanibii'igaade. Gwayakobii'igaade. Naasaabibii'igaade.

Niibowa nawaj atewan onow dino ikidowinan “bii” ayaabajichigaadeg. Ozhibii'igaadewan aanind ge-dazhi-mikaman onow ikidowinan waasamoo-asabiing baanimaani-ishwaayaateseg.

[11] These are some words that have the word part “bii”. When we hear “bii” we know we are talking about writing. I've listed here some words that have this word part: write, write it a certain way, write in Ojibwe, erase, this is what you do when you make a mistake while writing, finish writing, write correctly, start writing, draw, list things, like I listed these words, copy, write well, make a mistake while writing, draw a circle, write in English, and paint.

Almost all the words ended with the sound 'ige'. These are VAIs. If you want to do an action to something the word should end with 'an'. I listed some of these words. I drew a house. We wrote our names in Ojibwe.

Use 'igaade' for VIIs. It is written incorrectly. It is written correctly. It is copied.

There are a lot more words that use “bii”. More are written at the end of this video that you can find online.

[12] Niwii-ozhibii'ige! Mii omaa gii-ozhibii'aamaan aanind ikidowinan ge-gikendaman gikino'amaageyan. Beshibii'iganan niizh edawebii'igaadewan. Naawayi'ii dash bepehibii'igan ate. Mii imaa endazhibii'igaadeg “Niwii-ozhibii'ige”. Nawaj michaamagad i'iw ozhibii'igan netamibii'igaadeg. Mangibii'igaade. Mangibii'igan izhi-gikendaagwad i'iw dino ozhibii'igan. Nawaj agaasaawan onow ozhibii'iganan ayaanikebii'igaadegin. Agaasibii'igaadewan. Agaasibii'iganan izhi-gikendaagwadoon.

Aanikebii'igan inaabadad da-aanikesidooyan ikidowinan miinawaa ikidowinensan. Gibichitaagobii'igan, dookibii'igan, ishkwebii'igan, zoongibii'igan, gagwedwebii'igan miinawaa anwebibii'igan omaa giwaabandaanan.

[12] I want to write! I wrote some word here that you should know if you are going to be teaching reading. There are lines written on either side. In the middle there is a dotted line. This is where I've written 'I want to write!' The first letter is capitalized. It is

known as a capital. The other letters are written smaller. They are written in lowercase. They are called lowercase letters.

We use a hyphen to connect the word and word parts. You also see a glottal stop, a period, an exclamation mark, a question mark, a comma, and a dot.

[13] Mii yo'ow apii wii-waabanda'inaan ge-izhi-ozhibii'iged awiia aabajitood onow beshibii'iganan.

Apane da-maajibii'igem ingoji beshibii'iganing. "Niwii-ozhibii'ige.", ninga-ozhibii'aan. "N" da-mangibii'igaade. Nimaajibii'ige anaami-beshibii'iganing. Nimbeshibii'ige da-gwayakosing biinish iwidi bezhig beshibii'igan ezhi-azhebii'igeyaan miinawaaa iwidi anaami-beshibii'iganing. Miinawaa aabiding nimbeshibii'ige gwayak imaa ogiji-beshibii'iganing.

"i" nimaajibii'aan bepeshibii'iganing beshibii'igeyaan biinish anaami-beshibii'iganing. Mii dash nindookibii'aan. "w" ozhibii'amaan niwing nindayazhebii'ige gii-maajibii'igeyaan bepeshibii'iganing. Booshke giin aanikebii'igan ge-ateg. Aanind bepeshibii'iganing odoozhibii'aanaawaa. Gaawiin weweni niwaabandanziin imaa wenji-ozhibii'amaan anaamayi'ii dash i'iw bepeshibii'igan. "o" ozhibii'amaan miinawaa nimaajibii'ige bepeshibii'iganing waawiyebii'igeyaan. Mii imaa giizhibii'igeyaan.

Mii i'iw bangii ezhi-dazhindjigaadeg ge-izhi-ozhibii'igeng.

[13] Now I want to show you how someone should write using these lines. Writing should always start on one of the lines. I'm going to write 'Niwii-ozhibii'ige.'. 'N' should be capitalized. I start writing at the bottom line. I draw a straight line to the top line and bring it back down to the bottom line. I bring it back straight up to the top line.

I start writing 'I' on the dotted line and bring it down to the bottom line. Then I dot it. When I write 'w' I go back and forth four times starting at the dotted line. It's up to you where the hyphen should go. Some put it on the dotted line. I don't see it well if it's there so I write it right below the dotted line. When I write 'o' I start at the dotted line and draw a circle.

That is a little bit about how you can talk about how to write.

[14] Mii onow aanind mazina'iganan gii-aabajitooyaan omaa Waadookodaading netamising miinawaa eko-niizhing epiichi-gikinoo'amaagozijig gii-kikinoo'amawagwaa. I'iw namanajinikaang eteg nitam gii-aabadad. Netamibii'igaadeg beshwaabandan.

Biiminigan mezinaakideg miinawaa ozhibii'igaade. Da-naasaabibii'igaade. Mii naasaab ge-izhichigewaad endaso-ozhibii'iganing.

Baanimaa oadaa-aanikesidoonaawaan iniw biisi-ikidowinan minjimendamowaad ezhinikaadeg onow mezinaakidegin. Gichinikaang inaabiyan giwaabandaanan biisi-ikidowinan wayaawiyebii'igaadegin. "mi, ni, gan, miinawaa bii" giwaabandaanan. Da-gikendaagwad biiminigan ezhinikaadeg i'iw aabajichigan. Mii imaa abinoojiinh inaabajitood iniw biisi-ikidowinan da-gikendang ge-izhibii'igaadeg. Mii naasaab ge-izhichiged biinish giizhibii'iged.

[14] This is some work I used at Waadookodaading when I taught first and second grades. I used the one on the left first. Look at the first word that is written there. Hand drill is written and pictured there. It needs to be copied on the dotted line. This is what they do for each word on this paper.

Later they use the word parts to try to remember what the pictures are called. On the right side you see word parts that are circled. 'mi, ni, gan, and bii'. It should be known that that tool is a biiminigan. This is how the students use the word parts to know how the word is written. This is what they do for every word on this paper.

[15] Giizhi-dazhiikameg onow ikidowinan oadaa-nitaawibii'anaawaan. Gaawiin gegoo omaa ozhibii'igaadesinon da-maamikwenimigowaad abinoojinyag ge-izhibii'igewaad. Mii yo'ow ishkwaaj ayaabajichigaadeg.

[15] When you are done working on these words they should be good at writing them. There is nothing on this paper to remind students what to write. This is the last one we use.

[16] Mii onow aanind mazina'igaansan naasab inaabajichigaadeg. Mii onow waadookaagowaad abinoojiinyag da-nitaa-agindaasowaad miinawaa da-nitaawibii'igewaad. Nitam giwaabandaan i'iw mazina'igaans bizhishigobii'igaadeg miinawaa mazinaakizonan eteg.

Baanimaa nitaa-agindang i'iw mazina'igan odao-dazhiikaanaawaan i'iw eko-niizhing wayaabandaman. Mii imaa ge-dibaabamad giishpin nisidotang egindang. Endaso-mazina'igaansing odao-mazinibii'aan i'iw egindang.

Ishkwaaj odao-dazhiikaan i'iw mazina'igan eko-nising. Owaabandaanan iniw mazinaakizonan, gaawiin dash gegoo ozhibii'igaadesinon. Mii wiin ge-mooshkinebii'ang wezhibii'igaadesinok gagwe-naasaabibii'ang nitam gaa-agindang. Gaawiin aapiji zanagasinon onow dino ikidowinan apane ozhichigaadeg.

[16] These are some books that are used in the same way. These booklets help students to know how to read and write. First you see the book that is fully written and has pictures.

Later, when they know how to read the book they can work on the second one you see. This is the one where you check if they understand what they are reading. They should illustrate what is written on each page.

Finally, they should work on the third book. They see the pictures, but nothing is written. The student should fill in what isn't written and try to write it the same as they'd previously read it. This isn't too hard.

[17] Wewiib giga-waabanda'in ojibwemowin ezhi-wawaagibii'amaang omaa Waadookodaading. Geget geyaabi niwawaagibii'igemin! Niizh giga-waabanda'in ezhibii'igeyaang. "Niwii-ozhibii'ige" ninga-wawaagibii'aan.

Giwawaagibii'igemin da-gizhiibii'igeyang. Gaawiin onzaam ozhibii'iganaatig gidaa-ombinanziimin. Mii imaa nawaj dadaatabibii'igeyang. Ozhibii'iganaatig eta nindoombinaan wii-aanikebii'igeyaan. Gaawiin ingoji bakaan nindoombinanziin biinish giizhibii'igeyaan da-dookibii'igeyaan, da-gibichitaagobii'igeyaan miinawaa da-ishkwebii'igeyaan.

Ninzanagendaan wawagibii'amaan Ojibwemowin awashime dash Zhaaganaashiimowin. Zanagad da-ombinanziwaan nindoozhibii'iganaatig epiichi-ginwaabii'igaadeg yo'ow gidinwewininaan. Geget dash minwaabaminaagwad!

[17] I want to quickly show you how we write in cursive at Waadookodaading. We still write in cursive! I'll show you two things we do when we write. I'm going to write 'Niwii-ozhibii'ige' in cursive.

We write in cursive to write quickly. We don't have to lift our pencil that often. This is how we write more quickly. I only lift my pencil to write a hyphen. I don't lift it anywhere else until I've finished the word, then I dot my letters, put in glottal stops and punctuate.

I have more trouble writing in cursive in Ojibwe than in English. It's hard not to lift my pencil because the words are so long in our language. But it does look really nice.

[18] Mii omaa ge-dazhi-mikaman nawaj ikidowinan ge-aabajitooyamban gikinoo'amaageyan. Apane nindaabajitoonan onow akina.

[18] This is where you can find more words that you can use while teaching. I always use these.

[19] Bijiinag ogii-asiginaanan niibowa mazina'iganan wejibwewibii'igaadegin a'aw Waagosh. Mii i'iw netamibii'igaadeg. Wiigwaas Pressing endazhi-adaawaageng mazina'iganan wejibwewibii'igaadegin. Memindage nindaabajitoonan onow niwin mazina'iganan eshkwebii'igaadegin.

O-adaawen!

[19] Recently, Waagosh had compiled a list of books that are written in Ojibwe. This is the first thing listed here. You can also purchase books written in Ojibwe at Wiigwaas Press. I especially use the four books listed at the end here.

Go buy them!

[20] Miigwech aapiji bizindawiyen. Apegiish wiidookaagoyan yo'ow mezinaateseg. Daga gego wanendangen da-ganawaabandman onow bakaan mezinaatesegin gaa-ozhitooyaang. Mii 'iw. Miigwech.

[20] Thank you so much for listening to me. I hope this movie can help you. Please don't forget to watch our other movies that we've made. That's it. Miigwech!