

Aaniin. Please take a moment to read about the peculiarities of the Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary. It will help you navigate the program and the associated modules. In addition, please remember that Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary is for reference use only. Please learn Anishinaabemowin from your elders and teachers, as they will teach you the language that is more complex than what could ever be reflected here. Now the points:

1. Anishinaabemowin is the fourth widely spoken indigenous language of the North American continent, estimated at 76,100 speakers, exceeded in number only by Navajo, Cree, and Cherokee. Along with Cree, Sac-Fox-Kickapoo, Menominee, Shawnee, Miami-Illini and Potawatomi, it is considered a member of the Central Algonquian group of the Algic Language super-family; some linguists place Anishinaabemowin and few other Algonquian languages as the Central Lakes Branch of the Algonquian languages, while others acknowledging the shifting geographies and shifting inter-Algic language borrowings prefer to not group any of these Central Algonquian languages. Since there is no single standardized form of Anishinaabemowin, we here at Freelang Ojibwe have divided into ten broad dialects for the purposes of the Freelang Dictionary project, grouped by similarities in community traditions and the vocabulary associated with them:

AL – Algonkin & Eastern Ojibwe: The Algonkin dialect is spoken in the South-western Region of Quebec, northwest of Ottawa and in the adjoining areas of Maniwaki and around Golden Lake, Ontario. Eastern Ojibwe—closely related to Algonkin—is spoken in Southern Ontario, north of Lake Ontario and to the east of Georgian Bay and also east of a line running North-South through the base of the Bruce Peninsula. Algonkin is generally divided into three sub-dialects: Northern Algonkin, Western Algonkin and Maniwaki Algonkin. According to Canadian National Statistics there are 2,275 speakers of Algonkin out of a total ethnic population of 5,000 (1987, SIL - Ethnologue) while the 2006 Canadian Census estimates 2,680 speakers. For Eastern Ojibwe, 25,885 are listed by the Canadian government as members of this ethnic and linguistic affiliation. Since Eastern Ojibwe serves as a transition group between Algonkin and rest of Anishinaabemowin, often this sub-dialect is instead grouped with Ottawa and South-eastern Ojibwe dialect. Eastern Ojibwe is also known as Mississauga Ojibwe. This dialect is of the eastern-peripheral group.

NE – Manitoulin Ojibwe (North-eastern Ojibwe): Often this dialect is considered a subset of the South-eastern Ojibwe, identical in its sound morphology as Ottawa and South-eastern Ojibwe but sharing its vocabulary uses with Central-Southern and Central-Northern dialects along both shores of Lake Superior. It is spoken around Georgian Bay of Lake Huron and serves as a transition dialect between Eastern Ojibwe, South-eastern Ojibwe, Central-Southern and Central-Northern dialects of Ojibwe. This dialect is also known as Central Ojibwe, Manitoulin Island Ojibwe or Birch Island Ojibwe. This dialect is of the central-peripheral group.

SE – Ottawa & South-eastern Ojibwe: Spoken on the islands located in Lake Huron and in adjacent areas, from Manitoulin Island on into Southern Ontario to the Northern reaches of Lake Erie. It is also spoken on Walpole Island Reserve and to the West of a North-South line running through the base of the Bruce Peninsula (Rhodes 1976; 131). According to the 2000 US Census, out of 872 speakers, 490 people reported speaking Ottawa in Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin in the United States. No breakdown of data were given for number of speakers in their diasporic community in Oklahoma or areas outside of these traditional community areas, though the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma claims only 3 first-language speakers, and does not cite how many second-language speakers they have. No current estimates are available for the number of South-eastern Ojibwe speakers. This dialect is of the southern-peripheral group.

PO – Potawatomi (non-divergent) & Southern Ojibwe: Potawatomi communities of Ontario, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin and those Ojibwe communities historically documented in parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and their diasporic population inhabiting Kansas and Oklahoma. According to a survey done in 1995 by the Potawatomi Language Institute (ref. Ethnologue), only 50 first-language speakers of this language remained in the United States out of an ethnic population of 25,000 persons (1997-Laura Buszard Welcher). According to the 2000 US

Census, out of 998 speakers in the United States, 330 people reported speaking Potawatomi in Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin. Their form of non-divergent Potawatomi, often called Northern Potawatomi, has been included in the Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary. The Census also reports 150 speakers in Kansas, which was not included in the Freelang Dictionary due their forms being too divergent from Ojibwe that their form of Potawatomi, often called Southern Potawatomi, is now considered a distinct and separate language from Ojibwe. The same 2000 US Census reports 190 speakers distributed in other areas of the United States, without differentiating which form of Potawatomi they speak. Though significantly reduced in number of speakers and range of communities that speak Potawatomi, Potawatomi is making slow progress in revitalization. No statistical data on number of Potawatomi speakers in Canada were available. Southern Ojibwe dialect, also known as vehicular Ojibwe, on the other hand, is considered extinct. At one time, Southern Ojibwe was the lingua franca for trade and diplomatic negotiations. Together with Potawatomi, this dialect similar to the Odaawaa dialect, fostered creation of a pidgin language called Broken Ojibwe. Southern Ojibwe information in Freelang were gleaned from various historical and anthropological records, to aid in identifying the concepts associated with plant names, toponyms, and cognate words found in the Menominee, Sac-Fox-Kickapoo, Miami- Illini and Shawnee Languages.

CS – Central-South or Wisconsin Ojibwe: Spoken in the Western portion of the Upper- peninsula of Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota. This dialect has two sub- dialects, differentiated only by pronunciation: Eastern sub-dialect, spoken in the Keweenaw Bay, Ontonagon, Lac Vieux Desert, Mole Lake and Lac du Flambeau Reservations, estimated at 520 speakers, but with only about 20 first-language speakers; and Western sub-dialect, spoken on Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, St. Croix and Mille Lacs (District III) Reservations, estimated at 230 speakers, of which only about 80 are first-language speakers. There is a current estimate of additional 900 speakers of this dialect outside of their traditional areas. This dialect is often combined with the South-western dialect by Canadian scholars, calling this grouping as the “Chippewa Dialect”. This dialect is of the southern-peripheral group.

SW – South-western or Minnesota Ojibwe: Spoken on the White Earth, Leech Lake, Fond du Lac and Mille Lacs (Districts I & II) Reservations in the United States. This dialect was formed by the blending of the Central-Southern Ojibwe with the Central-Northern Ojibwe 450 years ago. Also due to being the group that eventually brought peace between the parties involved in the Chippewa-Sioux Wars, this dialect have higher instances of words borrowed from the Dakota language, with many people being Mdewakanton Dakota adopted as Ojibwe, and now forming the Ma`ingan Dodem. Current estimates from the 2000 US Census are 1,365 speakers of this dialect in their traditional areas and additional 2,200 speakers outside of their traditional range, but only estimated total 250 first-language speakers. This dialect is often combined with the Wisconsin dialect by Canadian scholars, calling this grouping as the “Chippewa Dialect”. This dialect is of the southern-peripheral group.

CN – Central-Northern Ojibwe: Spoken from Central Ontario from Mississagi River in the East to Lake Nipigon in the West, extending South-westerly to include the areas around Rainy Lake in Canada, and Bois Forte and Grand Portage Reservations in the United States. Current estimate is 50 speakers in the United States and 420 speakers in Canada. Bois Forte Reservation, in order to reverse the trend of declining number of speakers, have begun an aggressive cultural and language education program. This dialect is of the southern-peripheral group.

NO – Oji-Cree & Northern Ojibwe: North-Northwest Ontario into Manitoba. This dialect of the Ojibwe language is also known as Severn, or Severn River Ojibwe. Three sub-dialects exist for this dialect group: Northern Ojibwe, Eastern Oji-Cree and Western Oji-Cree. According to the 2006 Canadian Census, there are estimated 12,600 speakers of Oji-Cree. This dialect has high degree of words borrowed from Cree, and often classed as a transition language between Anishinaabemowin and Nii`inaamowin (Cree), under the name “Anishiniimowin”. Though this blending has been happening over centuries, actions by the Canadian Educational Ministry within the last century have accelerated this rate, often leaving the younger generations speaking Cree. This dialect is of the northern-peripheral group.

NW – North-western Ojibwe and Ontario Sauleaux: Spoken in southern portion of North-western Ontario and on into Red Lake of Minnesota, Pembina Bands of North Dakota and Montana. According to UBS, 20,000 people are counted under this ethnic affiliation. Often the northern sub-dialect is called “North-western Ojibwe” while the southern sub-dialect is called “Ontario Sauleaux”. Other names used for this dialect are: Berens River Ojibwe, Sauleaux, Lac Seul Ojibwe, and Rainy River Ojibwe. Within the United States, the 2000 US Census estimates 1,475 speakers of this dialect in their traditional areas and additional 950 speakers elsewhere. This dialect serves as the transition between the northern- and southern-peripheral groups where some place the North-western sub-dialect in the northern-peripheral group and the Ontario Sauleaux sub-dialect in the southern-peripheral group.

WO – Western Ojibwe: According to a study completed by Poser in 2002, there were 10,000 speakers out of an ethnic total population of 60,000 (1997 SIL). This dialect is spoken to the west of Lake Winnipeg into Saskatchewan with some far-flung groups as far as British Columbia. This dialect is also known as Plains Ojibwe; it is the sole member of the western-peripheral group. Due to the relatively recent settlement of the Plains, this dialect shows the most diversity from community to community, unlike other Ojibwe dialects where the transition is smoother and their sub-dialects compliment surrounding dialects and their sub-dialects.

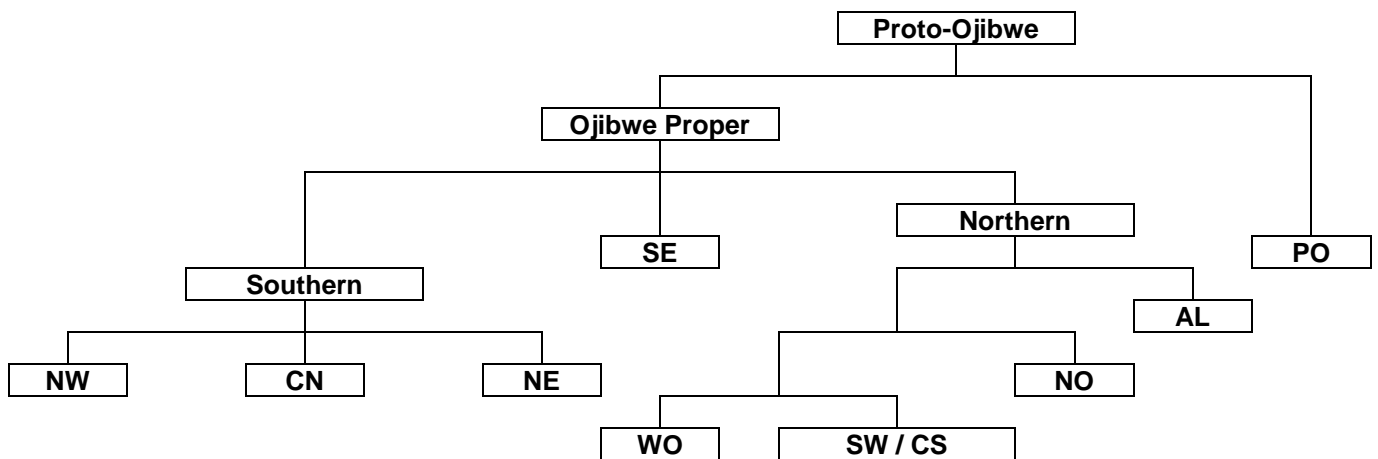


Figure 1. Language Tree according to Richard Rhodes based on J Rand Valentine.

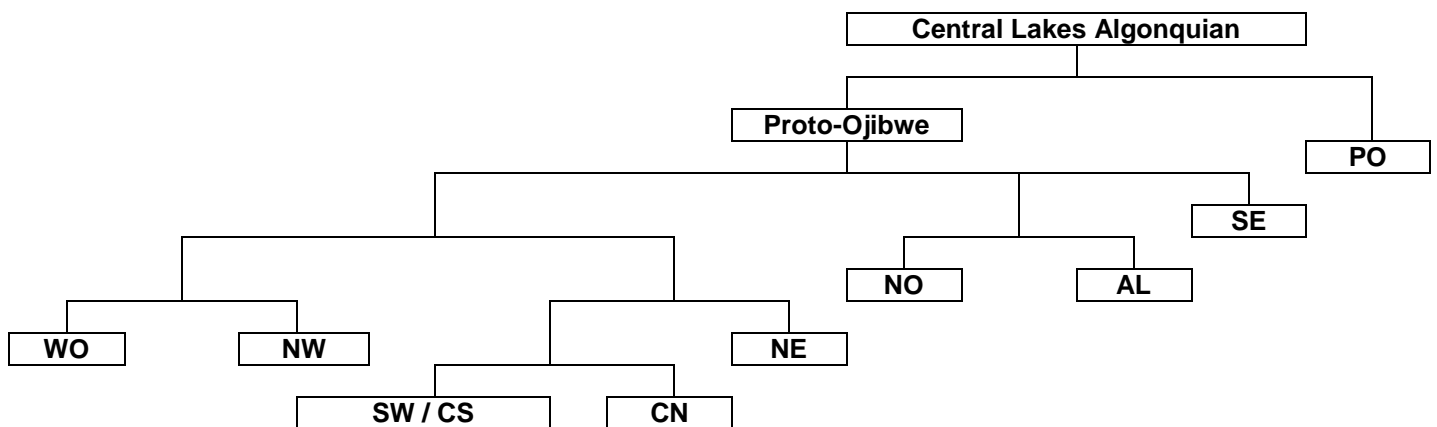


Figure 2. Language Tree according to Richard Rhodes and Evelyn Todd.

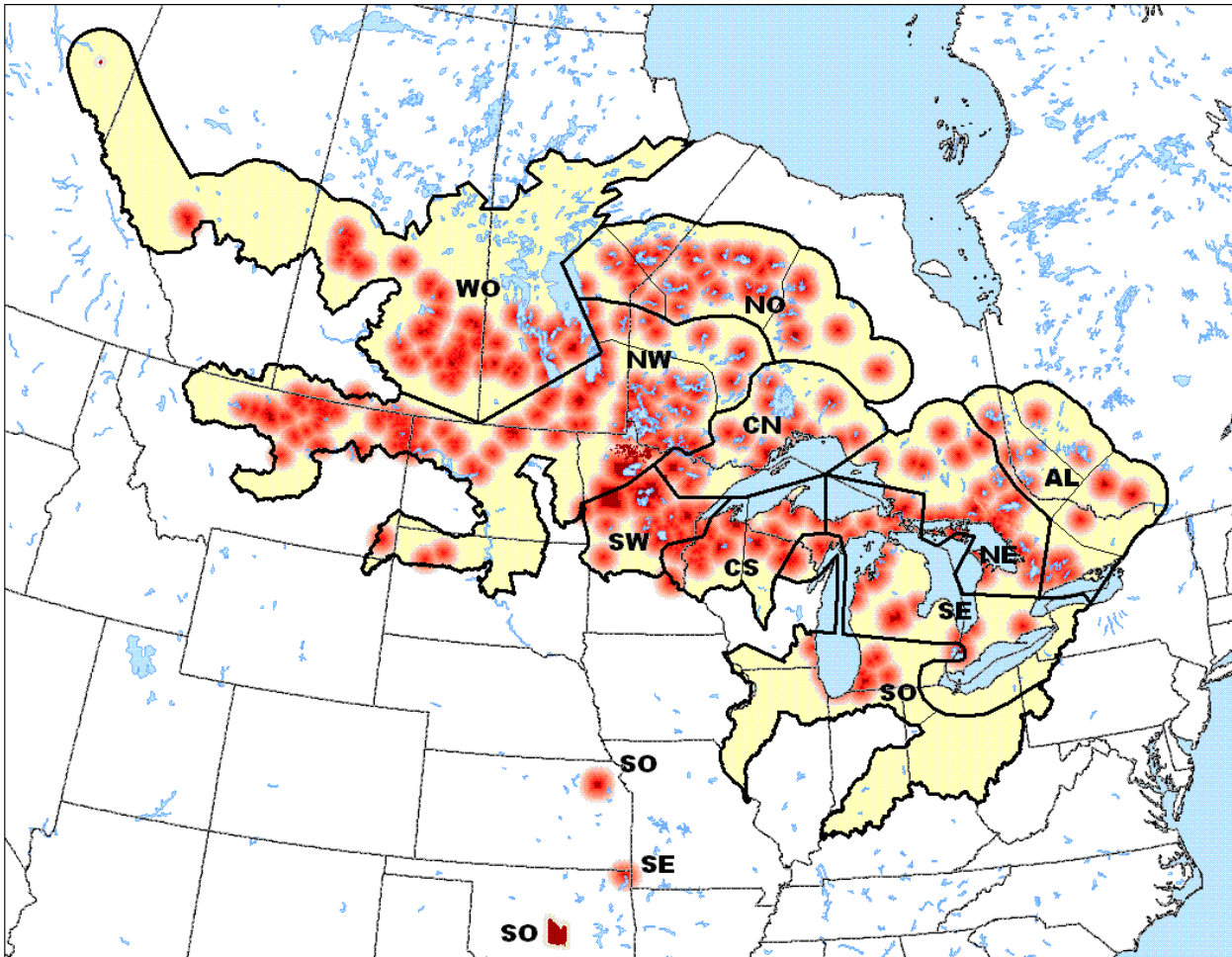


Figure 3. Freelang Ojibwe dialect map of Anishinaabemowin

2. South-western or Minnesota Ojibwe is the primary or default dialect used for this edition of the Freelang dictionary due to the decidedly high literary presence achieved by members of the Leech Lake and Mille Lacs Bands of Ojibwe in Minnesota. Since this dialect uses the Fiero- Nichols Double-vowel Romanization as their primary orthography, all dialects of Anishinaabemowin represented in the Freelang dictionary have been systematically converted to this orthography. In addition to writers, many educators, grammarians and lexicographers also have worked—and continue to work—in the Minnesota dialect. Deserving of special mention are Earl Nyholm, Charles E. Fiero, Maude Kegg, John D. Nichols, James Clark, Anton Treuer and Rick Greczyck. If a lexical entry is unmarked, it may be assumed to be of this dialect. If the word is specifically marked as (SW), then the South-western dialect form is the exception and not the common form. Due to this reason, the default flag shown for “Ojibwe” is that of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, consisting of Bois Forte, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs and White Earth Bands of Ojibwe. However, if you wish to change the displayed icon to a dream-catcher, you may go to the \icons subfolder and after re-naming or deleting the default icon (ojibwe.ico), re-name the dream-catcher icon (ojibwe-dc.ico) as the new ojibwe.ico. Since the format is modeled after *Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwe* (ISBN-13: 978-0-8166-2428-7), please refer to its “Key to Entries” and “Sounds and Orthography” found as its front matter for details.

3. Vowel elision common to South-eastern, Southern, Manitoulin and Wisconsin dialects due to syncope were “normalized” by adding back in appropriate vowel based on non-deleted cognate forms. Vowel changes common to Manitoulin, Wisconsin and North-western dialects due to syncope were left as is.
4. Generally, nouns are left unmarked—unlike in most conventional lexical works which employ the abbreviations “na” (for an animate noun), or “ni” (for an inanimate noun). By examining the suffix, the class of a given noun or pronoun can be ascertained. Animate nouns will form their plurals terminating in “-g”, while inanimate nouns will form their plural forms terminating with “-n”. In those cases where a plural form is not shown, or a special case usage is involved, the noun or pronoun will be specifically marked. For such markings, (n) and (pr) are used for noun and pronoun respectively and (na) and (ni) for unspecified animate and inanimate nouns respectively. For specified nouns, pronouns, and verbs, 0, 0X, 1, 2, 3, 3X, or X are used. Verb categories are:
 - (vta) – Transitive Animate verbs: These verbs take animate objects.
 - (vti) – Transitive Inanimate verbs: These verbs take an animate subject and an inanimate object.
 - (vai) – Animate Intransitive verbs: These verbs take an animate subject without inflectional references to an object.
 - (vii) – Inanimate Intransitive verbs: These verbs take an inanimate or impersonal subject but take no object.
5. Freelang Ojibwe uses Valance Code instead of words. Generally the valance corresponding to Actor / Agent / Subject is not marked, but if for clarity marking is needed, for (vii) it is indicated with IT (for inanimate agent), while for (vai), (vta), and (vti) are marked with HE (for animate agent). For Patient / Object, SO (for “someone / animate patient”) and ST (for “something / inanimate patient”) are used. For other valances, animate valances of OT (for “others”), OP (for “others—people/human focus”), OA (for reciprocatives, as “one another”), OS (for reflexive, as “one’s self”), and OO (for the middle, “on/for one’s own”) along with the inanimate valance of TH (for “thing(s)”) are used.
6. Generalized geographic place names have been labeled with (geo), while specific geographical place names have the two letter State\Province Codes as per the ANSI\FIPS standards, with the exception of the St. Pierre & Miquelon—whose national ANSI\FIPS is MB and thus identical with Manitoba—where SM was used instead.
7. Geographic place names outside of common Ojibwe areas have been incorporated if a) historical documents provide Ojibwe forms, b) other Almic languages have direct Ojibwe correspondences, or c) the area has significant Ojibwe influence such that an Ojibwe geographic place name exists.
8. For lookup of words, enter the words directly. On Computer applications, wildcard search may be conducted using (<*) to find the desired word or string not found in the beginning of an entry. On the web application look up (at <https://www.freelang.net/online/ojibwe.php?lg=gb>), uncheck the “Whole Word” selection box.
9. Many thanks to countless contributors proofing the text and suggesting better definitions or spot spelling errors. We have contributors from all around world, including some Anishinaabeg working abroad and some non-Anishinaabeg who deeply care in ensuring Anishinaabemowin will have the necessary language tools to strongly proceed into the future. Though great care has been taken to ensure proper reflection of the communities using these words, mistakes in Ojibwe or poor English translations may still be present. Some word forms common to certain Anishinaabemowin speaking communities may have also been missed. If you find these errors, poor translations or omissions, please contact the Dictionary Team and bring light to these problem areas so that we could make the necessary changes to improve the dictionary.

We would like to extend special thanks to Elders and teachers who were kind enough to answer questions Charlie Lippert had posed to them and guided in ways to better improve this project: Larry "Amik" Smallwood (Mille Lacs), Hank Goodsky (Bois Forte), Andy Mitchell (Mille Lacs), Leonard Sam (Mille Lacs), John Nichols, J. Rand Valentine, Jim Clark (Mille Lacs), Brenda Boyd (Mille Lacs), and Gerald Luskey (Grand Traverse Band).

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Included in this edition of the Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary:

`ojibwe_readme.pdf` (This document. A special thanks to Kees v. Kolmeschate for assistance in compiling the Orthographic Correspondence Chart and to Chris Harvey for the Anishinaabe Language Distribution Map.) This file is also available at

https://www.freelang.net/dictionary/docs/ojibwe_readme.pdf

`ojibwe.ico` (Default icon with Minnesota Chippewa Tribe flag.)

`ojibwe-dc.ico` (Alternative icon with a dream catcher.)

Brief history of the Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary project:

The Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary project began with Guy Gambill when he contributed to Freelang with Basque, Manx and Cornish dictionaries in early November 2003. Shortly after their releases, a friend commented about providing a similar resource for languages closer to home. Already active on the now defunct 2001—2007 First-Ojibwe site (<http://www.first-objibwe.net>), Svetlana Pedčenko (Светлана Педченко\Weshki') had begun compiling on her website a list of vocabulary words from the Southwestern Ojibwe dialect, based on the vocabulary from the former Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College site (<http://www.fdl.cc.mn.us/>) at their Anishinaabe Language Department resource page, totaling just under 4,000 words. (The current Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College website is <http://www.fdlccc.edu/> but their Anishinaabe Language Department no longer maintains resource page; copy of the former wordlist is still available at a website maintained by Kees van Kolmeschate (<http://home.kpn.nl/cvkolmes/objibwe/index.html>).) Contacting Weshki' for use of her compiled words, Guy released the Freelang Ojibwe, along with Bolivian Quechua dictionaries at the end of November 2003.

By March 2004, Guy took the initiative to merge all the words Weshki' had compiled, together with vocabulary words from several other sources, including the Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwe and somewhat Northwestern Ojibwe wordlist from Margo King's now defunct 2000—2009 Ojibway Sharing Circle MSN Group (<http://groups.msn.com/OjibwaySharingCircle/>) and with technical assistance from Kees van Kolmeschate, put out the first major revision to Freelang Ojibwe dictionary, specifying four different dialects (Berens River, Northwestern, Western and Chippewa (Southwestern)).

By October 2004, Charlie Lippert sent Guy several hundred plant names and place names, and since he had access to diverse amount of materials, he was brought onto the team and began the intensive data entry process, bringing the Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary from just under 9,000 words to over 45,000 words in over 80,000 entries. To better reflect the diversity in the Ojibwe language, the original four dialects were expanded to the current ten; the default module was switched from the English-Ojibwe to Ojibwe-English in order to facilitate quicker cross-referencing during data entry. However, due to data entry issues with entries beginning with a glottal stop, unlike other Fiero orthography products Freelang Ojibwe used ⟨ ʔ ⟩ rather than ⟨ ʔ' ⟩ to indicate a glottal stop.

In 2005, when the entries exceeded over 15,000 words, *Weshki'* noticed the dictionary program's self-extraction and reverse look-up file creation dropped several thousand entries and that long entries were unnaturally truncated; notifying Charlie of this technical issue, they devised a system to minimize the dropped entries. These long entries greater than 30 characters but less than 50 characters were marked with ⟨ § ⟩ symbol to cue the user to jockey between the Ojibwe-English and English-Ojibwe look-up files to see the non-truncated entries; enries longer than 50 characters were marked with the ⟨ § ⟩ symbol along with a fractional number to indicate these long entries were broken up into multiple entry lines. However, due to the Freelang Dictionary's 30-50 characters per line issues, if the charater 30 wasn't a blank, it caused portions of the 50-characters portion of the lines to be displayed in double.

In 2006, realising the crude flag icon provided by Guy for Freelang Ojibwe was that of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and Freelang Ojibwe have grown beyond Minnesota, Charlie generated two icon files: a higher-resolution Minnesota Chippewa Tribe flag icon and a dreamcatcher icon.

Beginning in 2010, Freelang Ojibwe eliminated the auto-generated reverse look-up file by packing in the self-extraction both the Ojibwe-English and the English-Ojibwe modules. When the project is "complete", it was estimated the Freelang Ojibwe will have over 60,000 words in more than 110,000 entries. After becoming "complete", the Freelang Ojibwe goal was to be updated only annually. The suffix boundary marker was changed from ⟨ | ⟩ to ⟨ + ⟩,

In 2014, the Freelang Ojibwe database became over-bloated with nearly 300,000 lines with more than 102,000 lines cleared for release. Due to the large volume of words needing to be checked and frequent computer sorting for comparing fossilized words with living words, the computer hard disks housing the database experienced multiple fatal errors and the database was no longer recoverable. But weeks before the series of fatal hard disk errors, a version of Freelang Ojibwe was released with 102,052 lines of entries.

In 2015, the Freelang Ojibwe file was analyzed to determine the letter frequency for both Ojibwe version of Scrabble pre-analysis and for artificial intelligence word recognition analysis. Non-Freelang Dictionary sites also began hosting the Freelang Ojibwe.

In 2019, efforts went underway to restore the Freelang Ojibwe database, first by taking the 2014 edition with accumulated correction notices incorporated into it and converting it to a text file, checked for script errors, and other formatting errors. In the intervening years, the Freelang Dictionary Program had gone through a major revamp, so as part of the 2019 restoration project, changes were implemented to accommodate these changes in the Dictionary Program. These changes included changing the glottal stop from ⟨`⟩ to ⟨'⟩, changing the dialect code SO to PO in order to accommodate change of valance code SB to SO. Additionally, since the original 30-50 characters per line data requirement became obsolete and there no longer were entry length limits, all the long entries and multiple-lines entries requiring backward lookup (both noted with ⟨§⟩ symbol) were revamped, eliminating the need for the use of the notation symbol. Although the key-work-first format was retained, it is still advisable to also include a wildcard search. The Freelang Ojibwe Readme file was revamped to reflect these significant changes. The updated release contained 102,163 lines of entries.

About the editors:

Guy studied some Ojibwe when needing spiritual healing after his military service, but gained deeper understanding of Anishinaabemowin from his interactions with Weshki' and Kees. Today, Guy works on veterans' issues, homelessness issues and Native American issues in both Minnesota and in Washington, DC, with the three issues too often overlapping into a single issue. He serves as a one of eight moderators for the Ojibwe Language Society Miinawaa Yahoo Group (<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ojibwelanguagesocietymiinawaa/>). Guy is based out of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Weshki' (Svetlana Pedchenko) was born in Mari El Republic to a Ukrainian\Russian family. At that time, she had a vague interest in Native American languages, and tried to pick a language to learn by simply looking through a huge list of native communities. Since "Chippewa" appeared again and again, she was intrigued and finally chose it to learn. Originally located on the now defunct First-Ojibwe site, she now runs *Anishinaabemowin: Ojibwe Language* (<http://weshki.atwebpages.com/index.html>) which offers Ojibwe language information and references both in English and in Russian and serves as the moderator for the Anishinaabemowin Forum (<http://anishinabemowin.21.forumer.com/index.php>). *Weshki'* is based out of Riga, Latvia, and is active on Facebook user groups such as Ojibwe Language Fix of the Day.

Charlie studied Ojibwe under Roger Thomas of Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, when Roger, regularly an Ojibwe language instructor for the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, was invited by his sister Gladys Nahbenayash to guest instruct Ojibwe at Mount Scenario College, Ladysmith, WI, during the 1980's; Charlie continued with his Ojibwe even after moving to Connecticut and New Hampshire, and eventually to Minnesota. Today, Charlie is employed by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in their Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Charlie is based out of Pine City, Minnesota, and is active on Facebook user groups such as Ojibwe Language Fix of the Day.

Freelang Ojibwe dialect correspondence:

Dialect Name	Freelang Ojibwe	Ethnologue	Linguasphere	Wikipedia
general Anishinaabe	blank	oji general Anishinaabe	62-ADA-d Ojibwa+Anissinapek	Ojibwe
Broken Ojibwe	N/A	N/A	62-ADA-da Algonquin-Vehicular	Broken Ogghibbeway
Southern Ojibwe	PO	N/A		N/A
Northern Potawatomi		pot Potawatomi	62-ADA-dc Potawatomi	Potawatomi
Southern Potawatomi				
Old Algonquin	AL	N/A	N/A	
Northern Algonquin				Algonquin
Western Algonquin		alq Algonquin	62-ADA-db Anissinapek	
Maniwaki Algonquin	AL/NE			Nipissing Ojibwe
Nipissing Ojibwe				
North Shore Ojibwe	CN	ojc Ojibwa, Central	62-ADA-de Ojibwa-Eastern	North of Superior Ojibwe
North-eastern Ojibwe	NE	ojg Ojibwa, Eastern		Eastern Ojibwe
Manitoulin Ojibwe				
South-eastern Ojibwe	SE			
Ottawa-Ottawa		otw Ottawa	62-ADA-dd Odawa	Ottawa
Ottawa-Chippewa				
Manitoba Saulteaux	WO			Saulteaux
Western Saulteaux		ojw Ojibwa, Western		
Upper Michigan Chippewa	CS SW CN NW	ciw Chippewa	62-ADA-dg Ojibwa-Southwestern	Southwestern Ojibwe
Wisconsin Chippewa				
Central Minnesota Chippewa				
Minnesota Border Chippewa				
Red Lake Chippewa				
Pembina Chippewa				
Rainy River Ojibwe	CN			Border Lakes Ojibwe
Lake of the Woods Ojibwe	NW/WO	ojb Ojibwa, Northwestern	62-ADA-df Ojibwa-Southern	Northwestern Ojibwe
Lac Seul Ojibwe				
Albany River Ojibwe				
Berens River Ojibwe	NO/WO			Berens River Ojibwe
Winisk River Ojicree	NO	ojs Ojibwa, Severn	62-ADA-dha Ojibwa-Northeastern	Severn Ojibwe
Severn River Ojicree				
Deer Lake Ojicree			62-ADA-dhb Ojibwa-Northwestern	
Island Lake Ojicree				

Figure 4. Correspondence between Freelang Ojibwe, Ethnologue, Linguasphere and Wikipedia.

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 ——— *Manitoba Aboriginal Medical Glossary in Dakota, Dene, Cree, Island Lake Dialect, and Ojibwe*. (Winnipeg, MB: Aboriginal Languages of Manitoba Inc., 1993). **Oji-Cree mapped into (NO); Ojibwe mapped into both (NW) and (WO)**.
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Other dialectual mappings were based on specific examples provided by participants of the *First-Ojibwe* at <http://www.first-ojibwe.net> (now defunct, but replaced by a new site <http://anishinabemowin.21.forumer.com/>) and the *Ojibwe Language Society–Miinawaa* at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ojibwelanguagesocietymiinawaa> .

Phonetic table

Consonants

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar and palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive and affricate	b [p]~[b] p [pʰ] ¹	d [t]~[d] t [tʰ] ¹	c [tsʰ] ^{1 3}	j [tʃ]~[dʒ] ch [tʃʰ] ¹	g [k]~[g] k [kʰ] ¹	' [ʔ]
Fricative	v [ɸ]~[β] ² f [ɸʰ] ^{1 2}	dh [θ]~[ð] ^{2 4} th [θʰ] ^{1 2 4}	z [s]~[z] s [sʰ] ¹	zh [ʃ]~[ʒ] sh [ʃʰ] ¹		h [h]
Nasal	m [m] ([m̃] ⁵)	n [n] ([ñ] ⁵ [~n] ⁶)			n [ŋ] ⁷	
Lateral			l [l] ²			
Approximant			r [ɹ] ²	y [j] ([j̃] ³)	w [w] ([w̃] ⁸)	y [ɥ] ⁹ w [w̥] ⁹

¹ depending on the dialect, fortis value can be followed by [ʰ] but can also be preceded by [ʰ] or have the consonant be prolonged [ː].

² found mainly in loan words

³ found only in some Potawatomi words

⁴ found in Island Lake words as a variation of **z** and **s**

⁵ often long vowels and occasional short vowels following **m** or **n** become nasalized

⁶ vowels followed by **n** become nasalize by some speakers

⁷ before **g** and **k**

⁸ after **g** and **k**

⁹ as variation to [ʔ] in some dialects

Vowels (unstressed)

	front	central	back
close	ii [i:] [ɪ:]		
near-close	i [ɨ] [ə] [ɪ] [ɛ]		oo [o:]~[u:] [ʊ:]
mid			o [o] [ɨ] [ə] [ʊ]
near-open	e [e:]~[ɛ:] [æ:]	a [ə]~[ʌ] [a] [ɨ] [ɔ]	
open			aa [a:] [a:]

Vowels (stressed)

	front	central	back
close	ii [i:] [ɪ:]		
near-close	i [i] [ɪ] [ɨ]		oo [o:]~[u:] [ʊ:]
mid			o [o]~[ʊ] [ɔ]
near-open	e [e:]~[ɛ:] [æ:]	a [a] [a] [ʌ] [ɐ] [ɔ] [ɨ]	
open			aa [a:] [a:]

Vowels (nasaled)

	front	central	back
close	iinh [ĩ:]		
near-close			oonh [õ:]~[ũ:]
mid			
near-open	enh [ẽ:]~[ɛ̃:]		
open			aanh [ã:]

Freelang Ojibwe orthography mapping:

In general, Freelang uses the Fiero double vowel roman orthography. However, some non-common exceptions exist. They are:

`	glottal stop (usually in Fiero orthography as ')
`w	' / w varying root element
A	a/aa varying root element
c	ts (found in some Potawatomi words)
ë	short e (found in Potawatomi, Algonquin and Wisconsin dialects)
ï	diphthong i (found particularly in the Lac du Flambeau dialect of Wisconsin Ojibwe)
nN	n/nzh varying root element
N	n/zh varying root element
S	s/sh varying root element

Fiero	a	aa	a`i	e	i	ii	o	oo
ex.	makwa							
Baraga ⁸	a, (â)	â, a ¹⁰	ai	e, ê	i	i, (î)	o	o, (ô)
ex.	makwâ							
BarDict ⁹	a, (â)	â, a	ai	e, ê	i	i, (î)	o	o, (ô)
Jones ¹⁸	uh, ah, o, u ¹³	ah, au	uhe	a, ai, ay	e, i	e, i, ee	oo, o	oo, o
Wilson	uh, ah, u ¹³	ah, au	uhe	a	e, i	e, i, ee	o	o, oo
Cuoq Algonkin	a	a, (â)	ahi	e	i	i, (î)	o	o, (ô)
Lemoine Algonquin	a, (ä)	a, (â)	ahi	e	i, (ï)	i, (î)	o, (ö)	o, (ô)
McGregor Algonkin	a, (e)	à	ahi	è, e	i, (e)	ì	o	ò
Ningewance	a	aa	a`i	e	i	ii	o	oo, o
Ecklund	a	a	a.i	e	i	i	o, oo	oo, o
Evans	u	uu	ae	a	a, e	ee	o	oo
NALS	a	aa	ai	e	i	ii	o	oo
Saulteaux	a	â	ahi	ê	i	î	o	ô
Lac du Flambeau	a	aa	aa`i	e	i	ii	o	oo
Lac Courte Oreilles	a	aa	a`e	e	i	ii	o	oo
Red Lake	a	aa, aan ¹⁶	a`i	e	i, e	ii, iin ¹⁶	o	oo, oon ¹⁶
Bois Forte	a	aa	a`i	e	i	ii	o	oo
Rhodes ¹⁷	a, <none>	aa	hi	e	i, <none>	ii	o, w, <none>	oo
WNALP	e, <none>	a	`e	é (e')	e, <none>	i	o, w, <none>	o

Fiero	-aanh	-enh	-iinh	-oonh	-`i	-`o	-v/-vv/- Vw
ex.							
Baraga ⁸	a, â ⁵	e, ê	i, î	o, ô	i	o	V
ex.							
BarDict ⁹	a, â ⁵	e, ê	i, î	o, ô	i	o	V
Jones ¹⁸	ah	a, ai	e, ee	o, oo	i	o	V
Wilson	ah	a	e	o	e	o	V
Cuoq Algonkin	anh	enh	inh	onh	hi	ho	Vv
Lemoine Algonquin	a, â	e, ê	i, î	o, ô	hi	ho	Vv
McGregor Algonkin	à	è	ì	ò	yi	wo	V, Vw
Ningewance	aanh	enh	iinh	oonh	`i	`o	V, VV, Vw
Ecklund	a	e	i	oo, o	i	o	V, Vw
Evans	ūū	āā	ēē	ōō	e	o	V, VV
NALS	aa, aay	e, ey	ii, iiy	oo, ooy	i	o	V, VV
Saulteaux	â	ê	î	ô	yi	wo	V, Vw
Lac du Flambeau	aahn, aa	ehn, e	iihn, ii	oohn, oo	`i	`o	V, VV, Vw
Lac Courte Oreilles	aanh, aa	enh, e	iinh, ii	oonh, oo	`i	`o	V, VV, Vw
Red Lake	aanh, aay, aan'	enh, ey, en'	iinh, iiy, iin'	oonh, ooy, oon'	`i	`o	V, VV, Vw
Bois Forte	aanh, aa	enh, e	iinh, ii	oonh, oo	`i	`o	V, VV, Vw
Rhodes ¹⁷	aanh	enh	iinh	oonh	y	w	V, VV, Vw
WNALP	anzh	énzh	inzh	onzh	i	o	V

Fiero	b-	-b-	-b	p- ⁶	-p-	-p	-mb	-shp-
ex.				pane				
Baraga ⁸	b, p	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
ex.								
BarDict ⁹	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
Jones ¹⁸	p, b	b, p, (bb)	b	p	p	p	mb	shp, sp, sb
Wilson	p, b	b, p	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
Cuoq Algonkin	p	Vp, VVb	Vp, VVb	p	p	p	nb	cp
Lemoine Lemoine	p	Vp, VVb	Vp, VVb	p	p	p	nb	cp
McGregor Algonkin	p	Vp, VVb	Vp, VVb	p	p	p	nb	shp
Ningewance	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
Ecklund	b	b, p	b, p	p	p	p	mb	shp
Evans	b	b	b	b	b	b	mb	sb
NALS	p	p	p	p	hp	hp	mp	shp
Saulteaux	p	p	p	p	hp	hp	mp	šp
Lac du Flambeau	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
Lac Courte Oreilles	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
Red Lake	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
Bois Forte	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
Rhodes ¹⁷	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp
WNALP	b	b	b	p	p	p	mb	shp

Fiero	d-	-d-	-d	t- ⁶	-t-	-t	-nd-	-sht-
ex.				tayaa				
Baraga ⁸	d, t	d, t	d	t	t	t	nd	sht, (jt)
ex.								
BarDict ⁹	d	d, t	d	t	t	t	nd	sht
Jones ¹⁸	t, d	d, (t, dd)	d, dt	t	t, tt	t	nd	sht
Wilson	t, d	d, (t)	d	t	t	t	nd	sht
Cuoq Algonkin	t	t	t	t	t	t	nd !!	ct
Lemoine Algonquin	t	t	t	t	t	t	nd !!	ct
McGregor Algonkin	t	t	t	t	t	t	nd	sht
Ningewance	d	d	d	t	t	t	nd	sht
Ecklund	d	d, t	d, t	t	t, d	t, d	nd	sht
Evans	d	d	d	d	d	d	nd, -d ¹⁴	sd
NALS	t	t	t	t	ht	ht	nt	sht
Saulteaux	t	t	t	t	ht	ht	nt	št
Lac du Flambeau	d	d	d	t	t	t	nd	sht
Lac Courte Oreilles	d	d	d	t	t	t	nd	sht
Red Lake	d	d	d	t	t	t	nd	sht
Bois Forte	d	d	d	t	t	t	nd	sht
Rhodes ¹⁷	d, t	d, t	d, t	t	t	t	nd	sht
WNALP	d	d	d	t	t	t	nd	sht

Fiero	j-	-j-	-j	ch- ⁶	-ch-	-ch	-nj-
ex.				chi-			
Baraga ⁸	tch	dj	tch, dj ¹	tch	tch	tch	ndj
ex.							
BarDict ⁹	j	j	ch, j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Jones ¹⁸	ch	j, (ch, jj)	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Wilson	ch	j, (ch)	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Cuoq Algonkin	tc	tc, dj	tc	tc	tc	tc	ndj, ntc
Lemoine Algonquin	tc	tc, dj	tc	tc	tc	tc	ndj, ntc
McGregor Algonkin	ch	dj, ch	dj, ch	ch	ch, dj	ch, dj	dj, ch
Ningewance	j	j	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Ecklund	j	j, ch	j, ch	ch	ch, j	ch, j	nj
Evans	j	j	j	j	j	j	nj, -j ¹⁴
NALS	c	c	c	hc	hc	hc	nc
Saulteaux	c	c	c	hc	hc	hc	nc
Lac du Flambeau	j	j	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Lac Courte Oreilles	j	j	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Red Lake	j	j	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Bois Forte	j	j	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
Rhodes ¹⁷	j	j	j	ch	ch	ch	nj
WNALP	j	j	j	ch	ch	ch	nj

Fiero	g-	-g-	-g	k- ⁶	-k-	-k	-ng-	-shk-
ex.				keyaa				
Baraga ⁸	g, k	g	g	k	k, (kk) ⁴	k	ng	shk
ex.								
BarDict ⁹	g	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
Jones ¹⁸	k, g ¹²	g, (gg)	g	k ¹²	k ¹²	k	ng	shk, sk
Wilson	k, g ¹²	g	g	k ¹²	k ¹²	k	ng	shk
Cuoq Algonkin	k, g	k, g	k, g	k	k	k	ng	ck
Lemoine Algonquin	k	k, g	k, g	k	k	k	ng	ck
McGregor Algonkin	k	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
Ningewance	g	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
Ecklund	g	g, k	g	k	k	k, g	ng	shk
Evans	g	g	g	g	g	g	ng, -g ¹⁴	sg
NALS	k	k	k	hk	hk	hk	nk	shk
Saulteaux	k	k	k	hk	hk	hk	nk	šk
Lac du Flambeau	g	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
Lac Courte Oreilles	g	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
Red Lake	g	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
Bois Forte	g	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
Rhodes ¹⁷	g	g	g	k	k	k	ng	shk
WNALP	g, j	g, j	g, j	k, ch, c	k, ch, c	k, ch, c	ng	shk

Fiero	z-	-z-	-z	s- ⁶	-s-	-s	-nz-
ex.				sa			onzo
Baraga ⁸	s	s	s	s	ss	ss	ns
ex.				sa			onso
BarDict ⁹	z	z	z	s	s	s	nz
Jones ¹⁸	s	z, (zz)	s	s	s, ss	s	ns, nz
Wilson	s	z, (s)	s	s	s, ss	s	ns, nz
Cuoq Algonkin	s	z, s	s	s	s	s	nz
Lemoine Algonquin	s	s	s	s	s	s	ns
McGregor Algonkin	s	s	s	s	s	s	ns
Ningewance	z	z	z	s	s	s	nz
Ecklund	z, j	z, s, j	z, s, j	s, z	s, z	s, z	nz, nj
Evans	z	z	z	z	z	z	nz
NALS	s	s	s	hs	hs	hs	ns
Saulteaux	s	s	s	hs	hs	hs	ns
Lac du Flambeau	z	z	z	s	s	s	nz
Lac Courte Oreilles	z	z	z	s	s	s	nz
Red Lake	z	z	z	s	s	s	nz
Bois Forte	z, s	z, s	z, s	s	s	s	nz, ns
Rhodes ¹⁷	z	z	z	s	s	s	nz
WNALP	z	z	z	s	s	s	nz

Fiero	zh-	-zh-	-zh	sh- ⁶	-sh-	-sh	-nzh-
ex.				shi			
Baraga ⁸	j	j	j	sh	sh	sh	nj
ex.							
BarDict ⁹	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh
Jones ¹⁸	sh, zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh
Wilson	sh, zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh
Cuoq Algonkin	c	j, (c)	j	c	c	c	nj
Lemoine Algonquin	c	j, (c)	j	c	c	c	nc
McGregor Algonkin	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh
Ningewance	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh, nsh
Ecklund	j, sh, z	j, sh, z	j, sh, z	sh, j	sh, j	sh, j	nj
Evans	s	s	s	s	s	s	ns, s ¹⁴
NALS	sh	sh	sh	hsh	hsh	hsh	nsh
Saulteaux	š, s	š, s	š, s	hš, hs	hš, hs	hš, hs	nš, ns
Lac du Flambeau	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh, zh
Lac Courte Oreilles	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh
Red Lake	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh
Bois Forte	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh
Rhodes ¹⁷	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh
WNALP	zh	zh	zh	sh	sh	sh	nzh

Fiero	-gw-	-kw-	-sk-	-sp- ⁶	-st- ⁶	-ns-	m	n
ex.						anwiins		
Baraga ⁸	gw	kw	sk			ns	m	n
ex.						anwins		
BarDict ⁹	gw	kw	sk			ns	m	n
Jones ¹⁸	gw	kw, qu	sk			ns	m	n
Wilson	gw	qu	sk			ns	m	n
Cuoq Algonkin	kw, gw	kw	sk	sp	st	ns	m	n
Lemoine Algonquin	kw	kw	sk	sp	st	ns	m	n
McGregor Algonkin	gw	kw	sk	sp	st	s	m	n
Ningewance	gw	kw	sk	sp	st	ns	m	n
Ecklund	gw	kw	sk			s, ns	m	n
Evans	go	go	zg			z ¹⁴	m	n
NALS	kw	hkw	sk			nhs	m	n
Saulteaux	kw	hkw	sk	sp	st	nhs, hs	m	n
Lac du Flambeau	gw	kw	sk			hns	m	n
Lac Courte Oreilles	gw	kw	sk			ns	m	n
Red Lake	gw	kw	sk			ns	m	n
Bois Forte	gw	kw	sk			ns, s	m	n
Rhodes ¹⁷	gw, ġ	kw, k.	sk	sp	st	ns	m	n, <none>
WNALP	gw, g	kw, k	sk	sp	st	s	m	n, y, <none>

Fiero	y	-y- ⁶	w	-wa	-waa	`, h	V`w-	syllable break
ex.	wiiyaas					nimbii'aa		
Baraga ⁸	i ²	<none>	w ³	wa	wa	<none>	Vw, Vow ⁷	<none>
ex.	wiiâs					nin bia		
BarDict ⁹	i ²	<none>	w ³	wa	wa	<none>	Vw	<none>
Jones ¹⁸	y ¹¹	<none>	w, wh ¹⁹	ua	ua	<none>, -, " ¹⁵	Vw	<none>
Wilson	y ¹¹	<none>	w ¹²	ua	ua	<none>	Vw	-
Cuoq Algonkin	i	<none>	w ³	wa	wa	h, (<none>)	Vv	<none>
Lemoine Algonquin	i, <none>	<none>	w ³	wa	wa	h, (<none>)	Vv	<none>
McGregor Algonkin	i	<none>	w ³	wa	wà	h, (<none>)	Vw	<none>
Ningewance	y, '	<none>	w, '	wa	waa	' , h	Vw	<none>
Ecklund	y	<none>	w	wa, o	wa, oo	<none>	Vw	.
Evans	e	<none>	o, oo	ou	ouu	.. , ^ ¹⁵	Vo, Voo	-
NALS	y	<none>	w	o, wa	oo, waa	h	Vw	<none>
Saulteaux	y	<none>	w	wa	waa	h	Vw	<none>
Lac du Flambeau	y, <none>	<none>	w	wa	waa	'	Vw	<none>
Lac Courte Oreilles	y, <none>	<none>	w	wa	waa	' , h	Vw	<none>
Red Lake	y, <none>	<none>	w	o, wa	waa	' , h	Vw	<none>
Bois Forte	y, <none>	<none>	w	o, wa	waa, oo	' , h	Vw	<none>
Rhodes ¹⁷	y	<none>	w	o, w	waa, oo	h	Vw	<none>
WNALP	y	y	w	o, w	wa, o	' , h	Vw	<none>

- 1 -tch especially in particles.
- 2 Fiero -yi- or -yii- is written -i-.
- 3 Fiero -iyo- or -iwo- is written -io-; rare, ex.: nio, giose.
- 4 incidentally written as -kk-; always so in ikkito and derivatives.
- 5 In this way it not clear whether ^ indicates length (or accent) or nasalization; Lacombe replaced Baraga's all 3 originally different accent marks by ^.
- 6 In non-syncopting dialects very rare: only a few interjections or enclitics.
- 7 Vw- in Baraga's Dictionary, Vow- in his Grammar.
- 8 The printed version of the dictionary.
- 9 Kees' electronic version of the Baraga Dictionary; note that to make searching easier â, î, and ô have been replaced by A, I, and O resp. When quoting from the dictionary one should however preferably use â, î and ô!
- 10 Where alternative spellings are given, the first one is the more frequent. An alternative between () is very rare.
- 11 Fiero -Cay is written by Wilson as -Cuy, but also sometimes as -Cy.
- 12 Instead of -kwV- Wilson writes -quV-.
- 13 Instead of -uhCV- Jones, Wilson, etc. often writes -uCCV-.
- 14 Evans wrote all nasals and some n-complexes as ^ˉ over the preceeding vowel.
- 15 Evans and Jones wrote glottal stops with ˀ over the vowel following the glottal stop medially; Evans placed the diacritic on both vowels if a long vowel. Evans placed ^ over the vowel as a final on the syllable before the glottal stop.
- 16 In Red Lake, often the long vowels followed by j, ch, z, s, zh or sh become nasaled.
- 17 In syncopted forms, unaccented short vowels are dropped, often causing changes to the consonant strength or color, or in rare cases, combine with another consonant to form an entirely different consonant.
- 18 Peter Jones, George Copway, Frederick O'Meara and other early Christian missionaries in Canada used this orthography, with the Wilson orthography being based on this orthography.
- 19 In Jones orthography, final w was often written as wh.

General Roman orthographic correspondence table

		Consonants										Vowels						
Lenis	E	h	b/p	d/t	g/k	dj/tc ¹			z/s	j/c ¹			Long	E	è/e ²	ì/î	ò/ô	à/â
	W	h	p	t	k	c			s	š				W	ē/ê	ī/î	ō/ô	ā/â
	N	h	p	t	k	c			s	sh				N	e	ii	oo	aa
	C	'	b	d	g	j			z	zh	nh ³			C	e/ë ²	ii	oo	aa
	S	'	b	d	g	j/tt ⁴			z	zh				S	é	i	o	a
Fortis	E	h	p	t	k	tc ¹	m	n	s	c ¹	y	w/ö ⁵	Short	E		i/e ²	o	a/e ²
	W	h	hp	ht	hk	hc	m	n	hs	hš	y	w		W		i	o	a
	N	h	hp	ht	hk	hc	m	n	hs	hsh	y	w		N		i	o	a
	C	h	p	t	k	ch	m	n	s	sh	y	w/. ⁶		C ⁷		i/ë ²	o	a/ë ²
	S	h	p	t	k	ch/tth ⁴	m	n	s	sh	y	w		S ⁷		e	o	e

- ¹ In Maniwaki Algonquin, **ch** and **sh** used instead of **tc** and **c**.
- ² Some Maniwaki Algonquin documents distinguishes standard long **è** from a short **e**, which represents either unaccented **e** or neutralization of either **a** or **i**. Freelang represents the short **e** found in Algonquin and Wisconsin Ojibwe with **ë**.
- ³ Some Rhodes users represent **nh** as **hn**, a carry over from an older syllabary system.
- ⁴ Some WNALP users represent **j** and **ch** as **tt** and **tth**, a carry over from an older syllabary system.
- ⁵ Some Algonquin communities use **ö** (sometimes substituted with **8**) instead of **w**.
- ⁶ In Rhodes Roman, **o**, **wa** and **wi** lost in syncope but a slight **w** is retained, this can be shown either with a **w** or with a dot under the previous consonant.
- ⁷ Rhodes and WNALP unaccented short vowels are subject to vowel syncope.

E = general eastern (i.e. Cuoq Roman)
W = general western (i.e. Saulteaux-Cree Roman)
N = general northern (i.e. NAN Roman)
C = general central (i.e. Fiero and Rhodes Romans)
S = general southern (i.e. WNALP Roman)

General Great Lakes Algonquian syllabary table

\h	<none>	long V ⁴	V ^H	gw-/kw- ^{Od/Po}	g ¹
-a	a or u ²	-i	i	g-/k.- ^{Od}	g ¹
b/p ^{Oj}	b ¹	j ^{Oj}	d ¹	gw-/kw- ^{Oj}	g ¹
b/p ^{Od/Po}	b ¹	zh ^{Oj}	j ¹	-g ^{Od/Po}	g ¹
d/t	t ¹	z/s	s ¹	w	w ¹
j/ch	tt ¹	zh/sh	sh ¹	y	y ¹ or j ^{1 2}
-e/-é ^{Po} /-ë ^{Oj 3}	e	m	m ¹	syllable break	<none> or - ²
g/k	k ¹	n/nh/n'	n ¹	word break	. ⁵ or . ²
fortis C ⁴	C ^{A 1}	-o	o	sentence break	. ⁵

- ¹ C or Ca
 - ² stylistic variations
 - ³ e/é of Potawatomi and ë/e of Wisconsin Ojibwe generally not distinguished
 - ⁴ fortis consonant indicator and vowel length indicator are optional
 - ⁵ word break . is not followed by a space but a sentence break . does
- Oj Ojibwe Od Odawa Po Potawatomi

Example: *šičšičšičšič* or *šičšičšičšič* or *šičšičšič* or *šičšičšičšič* or *šičšičšič* = giigoonh

General Canadian syllabics table

	e	i	o	a	final ^W	final ^{Ea}	final ^{Ei}		e	i	o	a	final
`/h	▽	△	▷	◁	"	"	△	v/f	▽	△	▷	◁	◁ ^{W/Ea}
b/p	∇	∧	∨	<	!	<	∧	dh/th	∪	∩	∩	∪	e ^{W/Ea}
d/t	∪	∩	∩	∪	/	c	∩	l ¹	≡▽	≡△	≡▷	≡◁	≡ ^{W/Ea/Ei}
g/k	q	p	d	b	\	b	p	l ²	≡▽	≡△	≡▷	≡◁	≡ ^{W/Ea/Ei}
j/ch	∩	∩	∩	∩	-	∩	∩	l ³	≡▽	≡△	≡▷	≡◁	≡ ^{W/Ea/Ei}
m	∩	∩	∩	∩	c	∩	∩	l ⁴	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩ ^{W c Ea}
n	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	l ⁵	∩	∩	∩	∩	s ^W
z/s	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	r ¹	≡▽	≡△	≡▷	≡◁	≡ ^{W/Ea/Ei}
zh/sh	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	r ²	≡▽	≡△	≡▷	≡◁	≡ ^{W/Ea/Ei}
ny/y	∩	∩	∩	∩	+ / .	∩ / .	∩ / .	r ³	≡▽	≡△	≡▷	≡◁	≡ ^{W/Ea/Ei}
w ^{Ea/Ei}	◁	△	▷	◁	o	o	o	r ⁴	∩	∩	∩	∩	z ^{W c Ea}
w ^W	◁	△	▷	◁	o			r ⁵	∩	∩	∩	∩	z ^W
VV		△	▷	◁				fortis	"▽	"△	"▷	"◁	
.					x	x	x	-ng					x ^{W/Ea} a ^b Ea σ ^p Ei

^W General western scheme

^{Ea} General eastern scheme for a-finals

^{Ei} General eastern scheme for i-finals

¹ Full-form L/R

² Half-form L/R

³ Nesting L/R

⁴ Cree variant

⁵ Roman Catholic variant

Specific Canadian syllabics orthographic mapping

	theory (east-a)	theory (west)	ALMI (north)	ALMI (south)	NAN (east)	NAN (west)	ananie nagamona	OLS	Lac Seul	KNet (east)	KNet (west)	Horden (east)	Horden (west)
a	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△
aa	△.	△.	△	△	△	△	△	△	△.	△	△	△.	△.
e	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
i	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△
ii	△.	△.	△	△	△	△	△	△	△.	△	△	△.	△.
o	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
oo	▽.	▽.	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽.	▽	▽	▽.	▽.
'a	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△
'aa	△.	△.	△	△	△	△	△	△	△.	△	△	△.	△.
'e	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
'i	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△
'ii	△.	△.	△	△	△	△	△	△	△.	△	△	△.	△.
'o	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
'oo	▽.	▽.	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽.	▽	▽	▽.	▽.
'	=	=			=	=			=	=	=		

	theory (east-a)	theory (west)	ALMI (north)	ALMI (south)	NAN (east)	NAN (west)	anamie nagamona	OLS	Iac Seul	KNet (east)	KNet (west)	Horde (east)	Horde (west)
n`a	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
n`aa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
n`e	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
n`i	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
n`ii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
n`o	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
n`oo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
n`	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
nda	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ndaa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
nde	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ndi	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ndii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
ndo	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ndoo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
nd	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
nga	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ngaa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
nge	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ngi	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ngii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
ngo	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
ngoo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
ng	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
-ng	x	x						x					
nja	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
njaa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
nje	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
nji	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
njii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
njo	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
njoo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
nj	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
nsa	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ					
nsaa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.					
nse	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ					
nsi	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ					
nsii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.					
nso	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ					
nsoo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.					
ns	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ				ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ					

	theory (east-a)	theory (west)	ALMI (north)	ALMI (south)	NAN (east)	NAN (west)	anamie nagamona	OLS	Lac Seul	KNet (east)	KNet (west)	Horden (east)	Horden (west)
la	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
laa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
le	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
li	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
lii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
lo	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
loo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
l	ᑭ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ
ra	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
raa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
re	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
ri	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
rii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
ro	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
roo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.			ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭ	ᑭ
r	ᑭ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ			ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ
tha	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
thaa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
the	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
thi	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
thii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
tho	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
thoo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
th	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ									ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
va	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ										ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
vaa	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.										ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
ve	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ										ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
vi	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ										ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
vii	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.										ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
vo	ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ										ᑭᐱ	ᑭᐱ
voo	ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.										ᑭᐱ.	ᑭᐱ.
v	ᑭ	ᑭ										ᑭ	ᑭ
.	ᑭ	ᑭ										ᑭ	ᑭ

¹ ᑭ, F, ᑭ and E used here as generalised Ce, Ci, Co and Ca characters.
² as a variant to "w".