



# Style Sheet for *Ogimaans (The Little Prince)*

## 1. General Style Notes

### a. Point of View

- i. The author is first person, *The Little Prince* is third person (wiin 3), and all other characters are fourth person (wiin 4). Note: this means the men he meets on the planets are consistently obviated. The only exception to that is when discourse shifts the positions.
- ii. When the author is saying “you” to the readers it is plural.

### b. When to Use Independent vs Conjunct Form

- i. Utilize independent form where appropriate, invoke conjunct in the instance of a subordinate clause/conjunction.
- ii. Use of independent and conjunct in longer written texts. Use independent form for all unique articulations (by topic and by sentence or paragraph). conjunct form used during expansion of thoughts.

### c. Prefix Preference for First Person Point of View in Independent Form

- i. Use “ni” for everything, except:
  1. use “in” n front of “d.”
  2. use “ind” in front of any vowel.
  3. use “nim” in front of “b.”

### d. Prefix Preference for Third Person Point of View in Independent Form

- i. Use “o” for verbs that start with an initial consonant.
- ii. Use “od” for verbs that start with an initial vowel instead of use of glottal stop example: (odadoopowin) not (o’adoopowin).

### e. Verb Type 1 in Conjunct Form

- i. For the conjunct of Verb Type 1 always use a “g” at the end of the word.

### f. Possessives

- i. The prefix is n/g/o before consonants and ind/gid/od before vowels.
- ii. Animate nouns take an “im/m” suffix.
- iii. Use “od” for nouns that start with an initial vowel

### g. Tense

- i. Tenses used include: daa, gaa, gii, wii

### h. Hyphens

- i. Use a hyphen between tense and the verb.
- ii. No hyphen used between “ge” and the verb.
- iii. No hyphen used following mino, maamawi or gichi unless they precede a vowel in which case a hyphen is used
- iv. Use hyphen with endaso- and wenji-
- v. Use hyphen to add Anishinaabemowin prefixes and suffixes to foreign words.
- vi. Use hyphen between parts of a number eg. Niizhtana-ashi-bezhig
- vii. No hyphen is used with “daso” as used to clarify an amount

**i. Place Names**

- i. When possible use the indigenous word for the place and italicize it as a foreign word, (e.g. Sahara, Africa).

**j. Misc.**

- i. Use end line punctuation and quotes exactly as the original did.

**2. Typographic Conventions**

- a. Font: Times New Roman
- b. Size: 12 point
- c. Margin: 1 inch.

**3. Translations of Note**

aadawaa'am-ogimaa(g) - planet(s)

Akiing - Earth

anamikaw salutes someone (vta)

aniibiish - petal

awiiya - someone / somebody

babaami-ayaad geyaabi - continue on his journey

bagwadakamik(oon) - desert

biiwaabiko-zagaakwa'igan(an) - bolt(s) - as in the metal fastener

bingwi(in) - sand

gaawizigan (an) - thorn(s) - something used for someone to be sharp

gagiibaadizi - absurd (to be absurd)

gibidoonezhigan(an) - muzzle(s)

gichi-inendaadgwad(oon) - matters of consequence - that which is important

gichi-jiingwaan(an) - asteroid

goopaadizi - naive

maamiikwaazowinini - conceited man

maji-izhewebag - catastrophe

mayagigin - weed

minwaabam - admire someone

minwaabanjigaazo - to admire

netaaminikweshkijin - tippler

niijiins - little man (my little man/my dear little man)

odaadawaa'am-ogimaam - planet (his) - his planet

odaadawaa'am-ogimaamaning - planet as location - on/at/to his planet

ogimaakandaago - to be ordered

ogin(iig) - rose(s) - used as animate when speaking of THE rose

wawiizhimigo - to praise (vai)

wayaazakonenjiged - lamplighter - someone who lights the street lamp

wedaawewininiyan - businessman

weweni- - respectfully

zaagikii(n) - plant - grows out of the earth