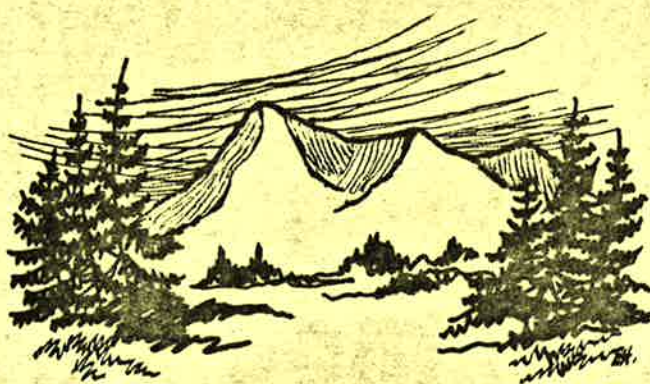


MAYO INDIAN
LANGUAGE..

NOUN DICTIONARY.



Nátth'an . . . Mt. Haldane.

Cover sketch by Ted Harrison

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Introduction

This reference dictionary has been written primarily for people who can already speak or understand the Mayo Indian language. The words and spellings in it are based on the speech of Mr. Edwin Hager ("Ebyana") and Mr. Sam Peter ("Mets'una"), both life-long residents of the Stewart Valley. Their enthusiasm and willingness to endure long hours of questioning during the preparation of this dictionary have made the project a pleasant one, and I hereby gratefully acknowledge their major contributions to it. Others too have assisted in various ways, especially students enrolled in the Mayo BLADE program during the winter of 1975 who tested a set of basic native literacy materials based on the spelling system used in this book. Their comments and reactions were very helpful and served to sharpen the analysis of the language in several respects.

I have used the term "the Mayo Indian language" in the title of this dictionary, and this requires some explanation. As many people are aware, there are three distinct native languages spoken in Mayo. The one with fewest speakers is Gwich'in (or "Loucheux"), the language of Old Crow and Ft. McPherson. A second "minority" native language is a variety of Mackenzie Valley Athapaskan spoken by individuals, or descendants of individuals who traveled over the mountains to trade in the area of Lansing Creek and subsequently remained on the Yukon side.

However the language spoken by the majority of native people in Mayo, here called "the Mayo Indian language", is a variety of Athapaskan which has come to be known as Northern Tutchone by linguists and anthropologists interested in classifying the languages of the Yukon. The name is, of course, an outsider's term,

very possibly an English corruption of the native word for "wood" or "stick", dechan. Early visitors to the region reported that the native people were called "Wood Indians" or "Stick Indians" and even today the term Dechan to hot'yan ("people who live in the woods") is recognized as the true name for the natives of Stewart Valley. Thus it is probable that Tutchone is an imperfect spelling of the word Dechan. To the native people themselves, their language is simply called dan dha' ("man's speech, person's speech"). It is very closely related to the languages of Pelly Crossing, Carmacks, Little Salmon, Big Salmon -- all of which are also called Northern Tutchone -- and is somewhat less closely related to the languages of Lake Laberge, Whitehorse, Champagne, Haines Junction, and Burwash -- which are called Southern Tutchone. The use of Tutchone for all these speech varieties implies that, to a greater or lesser degree, they are mutually

intelligible, i.e., that the people who speak these languages can understand one another.

Northern and Southern Tutchone are two members of the great Athapaskan language family. Athapaskan languages are spoken in three distinct geographical areas of the Western Hemisphere: the American Southwest (Arizona, New Mexico), the Pacific Coast (Oregon and Northern California), and the far North including most of interior Alaska and a large section of the N.W.T., Yukon, and B.C. In fact, all of the native languages of the Yukon Territory except Tlingit (Carcross, Teslin) belong to the Athapaskan family.

The first part of this dictionary gives examples of the use of the new alphabet. This writing system is based on the structure of the native language, not on English, and it will require some practice to become familiar with its symbols and conventions. The aim has

been to provide a letter, or set of letters, for each of the distinctive sounds of the language so that there will be no confusion about how a sound should be written or how a letter should be pronounced. Hopefully this will make it easier for people to learn to read and write the language. Please study this section carefully before going on to the main body of entries; it will make the reading a lot easier.

All of us who have had a hand in preparing this booklet hope that it will serve to reveal some of the beauty and richness of the Mayo language and will encourage people to keep it alive by using it more. It is a priceless heritage which has been passed down from generation to generation. Once lost, it can never be regained.

Finally, this first version of the new Mayo dictionary probably contains mistakes of one kind or another. Please

let us know if you find any, and also
let us know of other words which you
think we should put in next time.

John Ritter
Whitehorse, Yukon

The Mayo Indian Language Alphabet

Consonants

The new alphabet has 53 letters or letter-combinations for the consonant sounds of the language. Each one is listed below, along with an example of its use in a whole word.

tl	tlin	dog
dl	dlu	toboggan
tl'	tl'o	grass
+	téki	two
l	ledyát	tea
t	tan	trail
d	dan	man, person
t'	t'o	cottonwood
tth	tthi	rock, stone
ddh	ddhaw	mountain
tth'	tth'é'	plate, dish
th	thí'	dog salmon
dh	edhó'	skin

ts	tso	wood
dz	dzan	muskrat
ts'	ts'ok	tree, spruce
s	sán'	star
z	lezé'	money
tr	trá'	arrow
dr	edrún'	it itches
t'r	et'ró'	kidney
shr	shru	inconnu fish
zr	dezra	cow moose
ch	dechan	stick, wood
j	jak	berries
ch'	dech'ok	porcupine
sh	shan	summer
zh	zha	snow
k	kún'	house
g	gun	snake, worm
k'	k'i	birch
kh	khaw	sled
gh	ughú'	his tooth
kr	lawkra'	butterfly
gr	k'óngrun	doll

k'r	k'ro	alder tree
khrr	khro	thorn
ghr	eghró'	egg
kw	kwán'	matches
gw	dan gwót	man's knee
kw'	dunkw'an	short (person)
khw	khwat	axe
ghw	ughwán'	his raft
'	u'yáák	his shirt
h	Mayo níhizhe	I've been to Mayo
m	man	lake
mr	mra	knife
n	nu	island
nr	to nru	night time
tl'r	dentl'run	blue, green
tr	tro	urine
lr	elró'	Coast Indians
y	yáw'	beads

Vowels

The vowels can also be easily written with English letters, but they do not have exactly the same sounds or "values" as their English counterparts. Here is a list of them, along with a short description of their approximate English sounds. Note especially the importance of the letters h, ', and n when they stand together with the vowels.

1. i has the sound of the vowel in English see, bee. Examples:

tthi	rock, stone
hudzi	caribou
tutsi	robin

2. i' has the sound of the vowel in English see, bee, but it is shorter and ends with a sharp, abrupt stop. Note that ' is a separate letter and is called a "glottal stop". It can occur with all the vowels, not just with i. Examples:

dan k'í'	man's foot
dan dz'í'	man's heart
dan tth'í'	man's head

3. u has the sound of the vowel in English Luke. Examples:

tu	water
dlu	toboggan
shru	inconnu fish

4. u' has the sound of u but is shorter and ends with a sharp, abrupt stop. Examples:

dan gh'ú'	man's tooth
udl'ú'	his toboggan
hut'ú'	their water

5. e has a sound which varies between the e of English met and the a of English make, cake. It is often preceded by a short "y" sound, giving the impression of "eeya" or "aya". Some examples of e :

e	snowshoe
ge	rabbit

se	sun
naye	wolverine

6. e' has the sound of e but ends with a sharp, abrupt stop. Examples:

lezé'	money
tsé'	beaver
uté'	his father

7. o has the sound of the vowel in English hoe, bow. Examples:

tso	firewood
cho	big
tagok	swan

8. o' has the sound of o but ends with a sharp, abrupt stop. Examples:

tádó'	driftwood
utsó'	his wood
zehnyó'	pintail duck

9. a has two sounds, depending on where it appears in the word.

When it is the last letter of the word it has the sound of English

a in father. Examples:

ta	wave
tahna	ice chisel
dya	crane (bird)

When a is the last vowel of the word but is followed by any letter except 'l', it has the sound of the vowel in English above, about, around. Examples:

dan dzák	man's ear
man	lake
mat	food
jak	berries

10. aa occurs only in the middle of a word and has the sound of the vowel in English father. Examples:

tádlaat	water moss
tats'aat	sucker fish
dan náák	man's eye

11. a' has the sound of the vowel in English father but is shorter and ends with a sharp, abrupt stop.

Some examples of a' :

má'	mitts
trá'	arrow
umrá'	his knife

12. ay has the sound of the vowel in English tie, buy. Examples:

thay	belt
agay	wolf
tuhtsay	loon
etsay	he is crying

13. ay' has the sound of ay but is shorter and ends with a sharp, abrupt stop, as in:

udháy'	his belt
ih táy'	my uncle (father's brother)
deláy'	bell

14. aw has the sound of the vowel in English how, cow. Examples:

aw	spruce boughs
ddhaw	mountain
dahdzaw	cache ; bed

15. aw' has the sound of aw but is shorter and ends with a sharp, abrupt stop. Examples:

dan damáw'	man's lips
edláv'	he is laughing
yáv'	beads

Vowels + h

Certain combinations of "vowel plus h" are found within words. The h adds a breathy quality to the vowels and gives them a distinctive sound. Here are some examples:

i + h	nihtsi	I pick (berries)
	ihtsí'	my grandfather
u + h	tuhtsay	loon
e + h	tehdru	otter
o + h	k'oht'yan	Whiteman
a + h	dahdzaw	cache ; bed

Nasalized Vowels

Some vowels in the Mayo Indian language are pronounced with air coming out through the nose, and they are called nasalized vowels. We indicate them by writing the letter n after the vowel. Some examples:

i + n	tlin	dog
	utsin	his nose
	unín'	his face
u + n	gun	worm
	jun	here
	kún'	house

Here is an important spelling rule: After the vowels i and u the letter n often sounds like ng. This means that tlin may sound like tling, for example, and kún' may be heard as kúng'. Since this ng is always predictable, occurring only after i and u, we don't have to write the g in the word. Instead we only write the n and read the g-part out automatically.

after the vowels i and u. Some examples of this rule:

tlin	→	"tling"	dog
utsin	→	"utsing"	his nose
unín'	→	"uníng'"	his face
gun	→	"gung"	worm
jun	→	"jung"	here
kún'	→	"kúng'"	house

The other nasalized vowels are as follows:

e + n	huchen	it's raining
	utthíyén'	his brain
	ihden	I'm drinking
o + n	dahdzyon	bee
	ts'onk'e	camp robber
	kahdzyona	swallow bird
a + n	shan	summer
	dan	man
	man	lake
aa + n	shra aan	bear hole
	dan gáán'	man's arm

Tone

The Mayo Indian language is a tonal language. This means that the pitch or "melody" of the words is very important, and great care must be taken to make sure that each syllable is pronounced properly. There are two tones, high tone and low tone. High tone can be written with an acute accent ('), and low can be written with a grave accent (`). Note the following two words:

thí'	dog salmon
tthì	rock, stone

thí' is pronounced with a sharp, high pitch, while tthì is pronounced with a lower, fading pitch. Consider also the following two words:

dàw	blood
ùdów'	his blood

The noun dàw is pronounced with a low tone when it stands alone, but when the ' (glottal stop) is added to it the word

takes on a high tone, ùdǎw' . This example is important because it illustrates one way in which tone can be predicted: in 99% of cases, a high tone will appear on a syllable which ends with a glottal stop. Some additional illustrations:

kún'	house
ùkí'	his foot
dèláy'	bell
dàn nín'	man's face
dàn tthíy'é'	man's hair

Even this doesn't tell the whole story, however, because high tone can also occur on syllables which don't end with a glottal stop, as in dàn tthíy'é' where the second syllable doesn't have a glottal stop. For anyone interested in learning the language from scratch, the proper tones will have to be learned just as the correct vowels and consonants are: by steady practice and mimicry.

Please note: because we have tried to keep down the number of extra symbols

in the new alphabet we have adopted the convention of marking only high tone (/). Low tone is left unmarked. The examples given above will be written as follows:

kún'	house
ukí'	his foot
deláy'	bell
nan nín'	man's face
dan tthíyé'	man's hair

THE MAYO INDIAN LANGUAGE ALPHABET

tl	t	tth	ts	tr	ch	k	kr	kw	'
dl	d	ddh	dz	dr	j	g	gr	gw	
tl'	t'	tth'	ts'	t'r	ch'	k'	k'r	kw'	
+		th	s	shr	sh	kh	khṛ	khw	h
l		dh	z	zr	zh	gh	ghr	ghw	
m	n				y				
mr	nr								
tr	lr	tl'r							
Plain:	i	u	e	o	a	aa	ay	aw	
Nasal:	in	un	en	on	an	aan	ayn		
High:	/	thí'	dog	salmon					
Low:	\	tthì	rock,	stone					

MAMMALS

animals	nuna
bat	to nru lawa
bear, black	shra denét'ro
bear, brown	shra dettho
bear, grizzly	shra cho
male bear	shra té'
female bear	shra me
bear cub	shra ra
beaver	tsé'
largest beaver	tsé' cho
1-year old beaver	tsé' ra
2-year old beaver	akwát
3-year old beaver	ede'yá'
beaver castor	tsé' lín'
beaver dam	tsé' áw'
beaver lodge	tsé' kín'
caribou	hudzi
largest male	hudzi cho
September bull	hudzi etsan
running bull	ekedezhe
young bull	hudzi t'atsiga
spring bull	edétyat hudzi

female caribou	hudzi me
caribou calf	hudzi ra
cat	kada
dog	tlin
pup	tlin ra
bitch	tlin ts'í'
old dog	tlin shaan
fox	nuntthi
cross fox	kekáák
red fox	nuntthi det'aw
gopher	tsaw
lynx	náde ; náhde
marten	nunt'ín'
brown marten	nunt'ín' dettho
black marten	nunt'ín' denet'ro
mink	tedhok
moose	denyák
largest bull	denyák cho
next largest bull	dezhu
cow moose	dezra
calf moose	detsik
mouse	dluan
muskrat	dzan
otter	tehdru

otter
porcupine
rabbit
sheep
 ram
 medium ram
 ewe
 lamb
squirrel
weasel
wolverine

chethe
dech'ok
ge
mak
sahzhaan
detsiga
mak me
mak ra
dlak
ninmia
náye

its horn
its tail
its hole, den
animal fur
porcupine quills
its scent glands

udí'
uchí'
u'aan
nuna dhó'
dech'ok ch'ó'
ut'áy' ; ulín'

BIRDS

loon, Arctic	tth'émbí'
loon, common	tuhtsay
loon, red-throated	tahts'aat
grebe, red-necked	dot cho
swan	tagok
goose, Canada	khe
goose, snow	khe degay
duck (any kind)	tut
mallard	náht'ak
pintail	zehnyó'
widgeon	sheshínshín
• shoveler	dah+ak
green teal	tut jada
goldeneye	thedik'i
harlequin	tthi kánete
oldsquaw	a'a'lé'
scoter, common	tut denét'ro
scoter, white-wing	tatsen áw'
scoter, surf	náw'
merganser	+yok tút
eagle	thak
hawk (?)	t'o ts'yá'

grouse, spruce	di
grouse, ruffed	intth'ún'
grouse, sharp-tailed	int'ák
ptarmigan	k'ahme
crane	dya
snipe (?)	tadrúa
smaller snipe	tsyada
dowitcher (?)	yadhyaw'
gull	mehk'en'
gull, Bonaparte's	mehk'en' utthí denét'ro
owl	médhín
owl, short-eared	náhdé'
small grey owl	túdzaat
earless owl	ge sáyá
kingfisher	túch'áw'
flicker	tentthia ; chintthia
woodpecker	hut'oa
flycatcher (?)	chuan detthoa
swallow	kahdzyona
jay, Canada	ts'ónk'e
raven	ts'éhk'i
blackbird	tatl'rua
chickadee	ts'ugaga ; hugaga

nuthatch (?)	gun dáhdzyón'
robin	tútsi
varied thrush	yahkaak chuan
mountain bluebird	chuan dentl'run
warbler	chuan dettho
longspur (?)	ddhaw chuan
philarope (Northern)	tagok noa
Bohemian waxwing	tthet'o dzyaga

any bird	chuan
----------	-------

its feather	utró'
its wing	ut'é'
its nest	ut'o
its egg	ughró'

FISH

dog salmon	thí'
grayling	t'á'
inconnu, coney	shru
jackfish, pike	táti
king salmon	tyok det'aw
lake trout	myaat
smaller trout	t'awa
ling cod	telyók
whitefish	tyok degay
sharp-nosed whitefish	sankay
small-headed whitefish	tezrá'
any fish	tyok
fish eggs, roe	tyok k'ón'
fish scales	tyok t'rú'
fish fins	tyok t'é'
fish slime	tyok tl'rú'

TREES AND PLANTS

alder	k'ro
birch	k'i
birchbark	k'i t'ún'
shreds on bark	dechún' khe
cottonwood	t'o
cottonwood sap	t'o k'yán'
jackpine	gún' tsók
spruce	ts'ok
skinny spruce	ts'ok mra
roots (small)	khay
roots (big)	ts'agat
spruce bark	ts'ok t'ún'
boughs	aw
spruce branch	ts'ok uthungáán'
spruce needle	ts'ok áw' dagat
spruce cone	ts'ok dahdzyón'
spruce gum	ts'ok dzí'
sticky gum	dzí tl'rú'
willow	k'áy'
willow shoot	k'áy' t'egrochat
bark used for tobacco	k'áy' lyó'

smaller willow	k'áy' tthe
buckbrush	tlruan
bushes (thick)	hudets'ów'
carrot-like root	ttha
driftwood	tádó'
grass	tl'o
knot in tree	shra
Labrador tea	ts'ago
leaf	int'en
lichen	tthi t'ók
moss	hudzi nín'
mushroom	dlák nín'
mushroom	keninch'ak
puffballs	chen ghró'
rhubarb	ts'egún'
stick, wood	dechan
firewood	tso
stump	ts'áchan'
thorn	khro
twisted-grain wood	dechan dédó
water lily	kat'a
water moss	tádlaat

berries	jak
ripe berries	denindzín'
berry seed	jak tthí'
blackberries	nint'ró'
black currants	tlin ják
blueberries	nanindhe ; nandhe
cranberries	nintl'át
high-bush cran- berries	tsanthya
mossberries	ninch'ún'
orange-colored low bush berry	ts'onk'e ják
raspberries	t'aninch'ók t'anch'ók
raspberries (low bush)	ts'aninká' ts'anká'
rosehips	ninchún'
salmonberries	nan mé'
spiderberries	utsia jak
stoneberries	jak ninlon
sour red berry	shra ják
white berry found along riverbank	khe ják
unidentified berry	dahtl'yaw

INSECTS AND SMALL CREATURES

ant	dahdyá'
bee	dahdzyon
blackfly	ninkhrua
bloodsucker	teht'ot
blue fly	ts'o
butterfly	lawkra'
flea	tlín tl'ák
fly eggs	ts'o
frog	ts'a
grasshopper	nesiga
lice	zhé'
mosquito	nintth'in
spider	utsia
spider web	utsia myán'
termite	chin khát
water bug	tehtsawa
water beetle	tehtsí'
worm (any kind)	gun

PARTS OF THE BODY

man's body	dan nazhan
right side	sok ts'an
left side	tl'on ts'an
his back	ut'á'
his body hair	uyé'
his skin	udhó'
his flesh	utthán'
his fat	uk'e
his bones	utth'án'
his blood veins	udáwch'ú'
his thick tendons	uch'át
his bone marrow	uzhák
his head	utthí'
his head hair	utthíyé'
his gray hair	utthídegay
his brain	utthíyén'
his face	unín'
his forehead	uts'át
his eye	unáák
his eyeball	unáák delruna
his eyelashes	unálún'
his eyebrows	unáák yé'

his ear	udzák
inside of his ear	udzák zhát
his nose	utsin
his nostrils	utsinte
his cheek	unínmó'
his mouth	udhá' ; udháót
his lips	udamáw'
his teeth	ughú'
his gums	ughútthán'
his top teeth	uts'ataan ghú'
his bottom teeth	uketl'aak ghú'
his tongue	utthyáw'
his uvula	udhyáák námáw'
his jaw	uyéhtth'án'
his chin	uyéhdé'
his beard, whiskers	udayé'
his neck	uk'o
his throat	udhyáák
his neck glands	uk'rá'
his shoulder	uganchán'
his shoulderblade	uganchán tth'án'
his arm pit	ugáán tl'yaak
his arm	ugáán'
his upper arm	udingho

his biceps	udinzrún'
his elbow	uts'ó'
his forearm, wrist	utth'yán'
his hand	ulé'
palm of his hand	utl'aak
back of his hand	ulé' chint'áák
his thumb	ulachú'
his fingers	ulattth'ó'
his fingernails	ulagán'
his chest	udzeddhyáw'
his ribs	ucháán'
his breastbone	uzhuntth'án'
his spine	uchán'
her breast	umá'
his waist	utl'át
his navel	umát jú'
umbilical cord	ts'ádhó'
his belly	umát
his hipbone	uk'aytth'án'
his rump, buttocks	utl'é'
his penis	utsók
his testicles	ughró'
his scrotum	ughró dhó'
her vagina	udrú'

his anus	uttháw'
his lungs	uze'yók
his heart	udzí'
his liver	udhát
his kidney	ut'ró'
his gallbladder	utl'ó'
his intestines	uts'ík
her womb	uts'át
his leg	ugáw'
his upper leg	udingho
his knee	ugwót
calf of his leg	uts'ó'
his foot	ukí'
his heel	ukéntl'é'
sole of his foot	ukéntl'áák
top of his foot	ukent'aak
his toes	uketth'ó'
his toenails	ukegán'

BODY PRODUCTS AND DISEASES

milk	má' ; t'ok
spit	dazhaak
tears	tsáytú'
blood	daw
urine	tro
excrement	tsén'
vomit	ku
pus	kho
wart	tth'yáw'
scar	nina zak
boil, ulcer	hets'ó'
snowblindness	náák thun
blister	tunót
corpse, carcass	etí'

RELATIVES

his father	uté'
his mother	unen
his grandfather	utsí'
his grandmother	utsun
his uncle (father's brother)	utaya ; utáy'
his uncle (mother's brother)	unoa ; uno
his aunt (father's sister)	umbí'
his aunt (mother's sister)	unia
his father-in-law	utsí'
his mother-in-law	utsun
his older brother	unay
his younger brother	uchaw
his older sister	unaat
his younger sister	udyó'
her husband	ugálin'
his wife	uts'áán'
his brother-in-law	ule
his sister-in-law	ule
his son	uzhi
her son	uzra

his daughter	utthia ; utthi
her daughter	uyats'í'
his nephew (brother's boy)	uzhi
his nephew (sister's boy)	umrá'
his niece (brother's girl)	utthia ; utthi
his niece (sister's girl)	umrá'
his son-in-law	utthigálin'
her son-in-law	uyadén'
his daughter-in-law	utthua ; utthu
her daughter-in-law	uya'aat
his grandchild	utthua ; utthu
her grandchild	uché'
his friend	uyé+ák
his friends	uyé+áán'

PEOPLE

boy	dek'áán etsyawa
chief	hahki
Dawson people	ezhaan
Eskimo	anakay
girl	ayéndyá' etsyawa
girl just become woman	ts'eht'yán'
kids	dunyán' ; dunyána
Loucheux people	tatl'aat hot'yan
man, person	dan
old man	gálin shaan
male	dek'áán'
Mayo people	dechan to hot'yan
medicine man	dan dezhan
minister	gikhi
bishop	gikhi cho
policeman	dlí'
soldier	mé' dán'
Whiteman	k'oht'yan
widow	ayéndyá' tthinte
woman	ayéndyá'
old woman	ts'ánó' shaan

LAND AND WATER

bench ridge	ta
bench ridge	tl'o etsan
bluff	mehk'aw
canyon	tthi zhat ninlin
copper	tthehtsáán
creek	tagia
dirt, dust	tyó'
eddy	tl'an dlín'
flat place	hutyá'
foothills	ddhaw chán'
glacier	hanatth'un
gold	tthi dettho
shale, gravel	the ddhyát
hill	ddhaw etsyawa
hill	nadloda
hole, depression	hunet'run
ice	tan ; tot ; tth'un
ice running in fall	tot taninch'aw
clear ice	tth'un intl'ro
clear ice	tth'un nindzyat
rough ice	tot delot
thin ice	tth'un ts'ededeláw'

crack in ice	tth'un etáw'
ice over creekbed	tan dhyáw'
island	nu
lake	man
twin lakes	man tets'intl'ua
land, earth	nan ; nan kaak
meadow, open place	chinkaak
clear place	hunsún'
mountain	ddhaw
bald mountain	ddhaw intl'ro
mountain ridge	uchán' k'áán'
niggerhead	tl'o táshó'
path, trail	tan
portage	udato
rapids	tu nátsat
rapids	tu nint'i
red ochre	tsi
river	tagé'
head of river	tagé' tl'aat
mouth of river	tagé' dechaak
river bank	tagé' daak
river bluff	mo
rock, stone	tthi

wide rock on river	tthi edhó'
sand	the
sandbar	the dedhe
slough	tah'e
steam on water	tu tázrú'
timber stand	tachit'o neshen
water	tu
drop of water	tu dets'ín'
waterfall	tagé' ninlin
waterfall	tagé' nadélin
wave	ta

SKY AND WEATHER

big dipper	zhénde
clouds	k'o
rain clouds	chen k'ó'
cold weather	húk'ó'
dampness, dew	so ; hudézo
dawn	yedeken
evening star	sán' cho
fog	ets'áw'
frost	nachonétan
hail	chen ninlot
lightning	nátaan kwán'
moon	edzaze
Northern lights	raámí' ; yaámí'
rain	chen
it's raining	huchen
rainbow	utsia myán'
sky	yét'aak
heaven	zhe zhat
snow	zha
it's snowing	zha husha
snow drift	tsyaw
soft, loose snow	zha chat

snow on branches	dazhá'
wet snow	zha hatsaw
star	sán'
dog-chasing-caribou constellation	tlin hudzi nana
sun	se
bright sun	se nindin
sunrise	se hadede'en
sunset	se nade'en
thunder	nátaan
warm weather	hudhaw
wind	nints'i
strong wind	nints'i nátsat
cold wind	nints'i nak'ó'
warm wind	nints'i nathaw

SEASONS AND DAYS

winter	yahka ; yahkaak
spring	edétyat
break-up of ice	tot dégro
summer	shan
autumn	nun hunk'á'
freeze-up	tagé'·tadétan
last year	hatthi yahka
this year	ek'áán' yahka
next year	hatl'én' yahka
tull moon	se nenézhén
half moon	se tth'atl'at
first quarter	se net'en
last quarter	se k'aan hudedetsat
night	to nru
day	dzyan
short winter day	dzyan dinkhaan
morning	k'ahme'
today	ek'áán dzyan
yesterday	het'én ke

day before yesterday het'én ezhet het'én
ke

tomorrow het'én' dé'

noon dzyan tl'at

midnight to nru tl'at

Sunday nadzyan zhát

Monday nadzyan k'ún'

Tuesday nadzyan k'ún' ták'i dzyan

Wednesday nadzyan k'ún' tát'i dzyan

Thursday nadzyan k'ún' tít'i dzyan

Friday nadzyan k'ún' lák'o dzyan

Saturday nadzyan ts'én' dzyan

1 week nadzyan in+ák

Christmas nadzyan cho

New Years nadzyan etsyawa

Easter se elin dzyán'

NUMERALS

1	in+ák
2	+éki
3	tádet'i
4	+int'i
5	lak'odet'i
6	+ink'yu tádet'i
7	lak'o ts'én' +éki
8	+ets'én' +int'i
9	ulachú' ts'ink'o hedú'
10	in+ák deten
11	in+ák deten in+ák
12	in+ák deten +éki
13	in+ák deten tádet'i (etc.)
20	+éki deten
21	+éki deten in+ák
22	+éki deten +éki (etc.)
30	tádet'i deten
40	+int'i deten

50	lak'odet'i deten
60	†ink'yu tádet'i deten
70	lak'o ts'én' †éki deten
80	†ets'én' †int'i deten
90	ulachú' ts'ink'o hedú' deten
100	inták deten deten
200	†éki deten deten
300	tádet'i deten deten (etc.)
1000	inták deten deten deten
1975	inták deten deten deten, ulachú' ts'ink'o hedú' deten deten, lak'o ts'én' †éki deten, lak'odet'i

COLOURS

black	denet'ro
white	degay
red	det'aw
grey	demia
green, blue	dentl'run
	denintl'run
brown, yellow	dettho
light red	detsik
orange	kw'anintsi

TRANSPORTATION

boat, scow	ts'i
canoe	ts'i etsyawa
front of canoe	ts'i tthí'
back of canoe	ts'i utl'echín'
crosspiece	uyintth'á'
ribs	ts'i yinghwát'
birchbark canoe	k'i ts'i
paddle	tát'o
pole for boat	ts'i tó'
raft	khwán'
2-log raft	tso t'éki khwán'
skin boat	edhó' ts'i
sled	khaw
snowshoe	e
pointed-nose s.s.	e tsints'ok
round-nose s.s.	e tthí' sanamá'
middle section	e kent'an
foot straps	e kench'á'
front crosspiece	e yintth'á'
back section	uchidró'
frame	e nazhan
front joint	e tthí' tetl'un

netting	e ts'anaghat
trail snowshoes	tan gé' e
hunting s.s.	tenazhe e
babiche	e tl'yáw'
toboggan	dlu
trail, path	tan
snow trail	natan ts'ena'yó'

FISHING AND HUNTING

fish hook	t'ráán'
gaff' hook	k'ek'ak
fish net	tyok témyán'
sinkers	temyán' tehtthí'
floaters	temyán' dechán'
dip net	tyok tl'ets'ek'é'
fish spear	khro
fish trap	tyok ó'
arrow	trá'
arrowhead	trá' chín'
arrow feather	trá' t'é'
notch at end	trá' t'é' nets'edá'
bow	intín'
bow string	intín' tl'yáw'
caribou fence	tthaw
club	khá'
horn club	edíghá'
snare	gemyán'
trap	khyá'
steel trap	mezan khyá'
deadfall	dechan yá'

bait	khyá' ní'
gun, rifle	k'onk'é'
shotgun	shagán'
single-barrel	k'onk'é' dhyon inták
double-barrel	k'onk'é' dhyon téki
pistol	k'onk'é' etsyawa
bullets	k'onk'é' tthí'
trigger	k'onk'é' dzák
gunstock	k'onk'é' dechán'
gunsight	k'onk'é' túkí'

TOOLS

axe	khwat
double axe	khwat tets'idek'é'
stone axe	tthi ghwát
awl	inchú'.
caribou bone chisel	náhttha
file	k'edé'
hammer	uyí etsáw ts'etthat
hand plane	dechan ghá'
ice chisel	tahna
knife	mra
wood knife	dechan mrá'
pocket knife	mra t'anintl'aga
metal	mezan
nails	etsáw'
needle for filling snowshoes	e ínmó'
saw	dechan t'á'
sewing needle	ts'agaw
thimble	zhehtth'ó'é'
thread	tth'í'
sewing bag	nets'etl'u kenro
snowshoe chisel	ts'ighú'

snowshoe drill
tacks
tanning scraper
wedge
whetstone

e shrú'
etsáw' etsyawa
dádho
mezan uyí tso ts'esút
tthi k'rá'

CLOTHING

beads	yáw'
belt	thay
button	yaak tsáw'
clothes	ech'aw
cap	ts'aat
dentalium shells	k'on
shell belt	k'ongetthí' dháy'
duffel	tetaw
hood	párki ts'á'
jacket, shirt	yaak
mitts	má'
moccasins	kentson
pants	tho
caribou skin pants	hudzi dhó' tho
pocket	isat'á'
sleeve	yaak gáán'
socks	stógan
suspenders	wánt'i
underclothes	et'e yáák

FOODS

baking soda	tyó' tats'atl'áy'
bannock	tyó' t'ó'
bone soup	tth'an tú'
bread	tyó dan
butter	khi dettho
cookies	tyó tekana
corn	shaan ghú'
cow milk	t'ok mílik
crackers	tyó gan
fish	tyok
boiled fish	tyok tro
dry fish	tyok gan
flour	tyó'
food, grub	mat
fruit	tekan ts'a'á'
grease	khi
bone grease	tth'an yí'
fat for tallow	ek'eyí'
meat	etthán'
dry meat	etthán gan
pounded meat	etsún'

potatoes

rice

salt

soup

sugar

tea

ts'onshi

ráy'

losyá'

tudháv'

súga

ledyát

FIRE

ashes	tthe lyó'
charcoal	t'ró'
fire, matches	kwán'
burning fire	kwán dék'án'
fireplace	kwán dék'án yet'aak
firewood	tso
kindling wood	egá'
oil	khi
red coals	kwán tthyáw det'aw
smoke	†ets'í'
smoke dust	†ets'í' detín'
twisted shavings	egá' nédo

BUILDINGS

cache	dahdzaw
church	kún' uzhat nats'odedi
dance hall	elin kún'
door	dantaan
floor	dechan tyá'
house	kún'
ridgepole	kún' tet'aak deni'e
roof	kún' tet'aak
round tent (old style)	ninmá' kún'
brush camp	man kún'
school	kún' uzhat nats'enétan
store	mat kún' mat ye'ekyáát kún'
tent	dazhat
wall	man yékí'
window	nru ts'in'in

NON-MATERIAL THINGS

his name	uzí'
his language	udhá' k'yá'
song	ejan
medicine song	dezhan ejan
his shadow	uyunzrún'
war	mé'
feast	nats'akwan

PLACE NAMES

Big Island	Nu nehelin
Ethel Lake	Takw'ant'e man'
Ferry Hill	Etehcho
Fraser Falls	Tthi teninlin
Janet Lake	Eun nehelon man'
Mayo River	Tadzen nyak
Mayo Lake	Ts'agro
McQuesten River	At'o nyak
McQuesten Lake	At'o nyak man'
Mt. Haldane	Natth'an
Reid Lakes (one)	Eyok tu'
Tresidder Lake	Naye man'
White Mountains (one)	Tthigra' ddhaw'
Williamson Lake	Khwan' man'
Yukon River	Tage' cho

FURNISHINGS

bed	dahdzaw
blanket	ts'at
plaid blanket	elró ts'át
curtain	nru ts'in'in nadedemá'
eiderdown	tro ts'át
mattress, rug	tyá'
down mattress	tro tyá'
pillow	tro
swing for baby	dunyán' dámyán'
table	uka nats'ekwan

COOKING AND EATING UTENSILS

cup	tu tyan
fork	hets'eguk
frying pan	kímyan
ladle, dipper	ts'á uchí' hunlin
plate, dish	tth'é'
birchbark dish	k'i tth'é'
pot, kettle	yunthé'
spoon	ts'á'
stove	mezan uzhat kwán dék'án'
teapot	ledyát tyan
tin can	mezan tth'é'

OTHER HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

accordion	dezik dedezro
babiche	ti'yaw
bag, sack	kenzró'
ball	dakák
bell	deláy'
Bible	k'ok cho
book	k'ok
box (wooden)	dechan tyan
cane, walking stick	dechan tó' , uyí nats'a'rá'
chewing tobacco	†at
snuff	métl'aat
clock, watch	waat
comb	tthizya
drum	kegaw
fiddle	pedlyáw'
bow	pedlyáw' tín'
string	pedlyáw' ti'yáw'
harmonica	dan dhá' dezik
key	dedlín'
money	lezé'
paper, book, letter	k'ok

pipe	†etín'
playing cards	k'oke
clubs	k'ambe kí'
hearts	dan dzí'
rag, towel	ech'aw tl'yaak
	ninkédí'
rope	tl'yaw
twine	tehtl'yaw
slingshot	tthi tl'yaw
soap	detlí'
telephone	tl'yaw uzhat
	ts'ohondi
thread	tth'í'
ready-to-use	tth'í' néhdo
trunk	dechan ut'o hodle
umbrella	chen dazhat
willow-bark whistle	k'áy' t'ún' hushrún'
wire	mezan tl'yaw