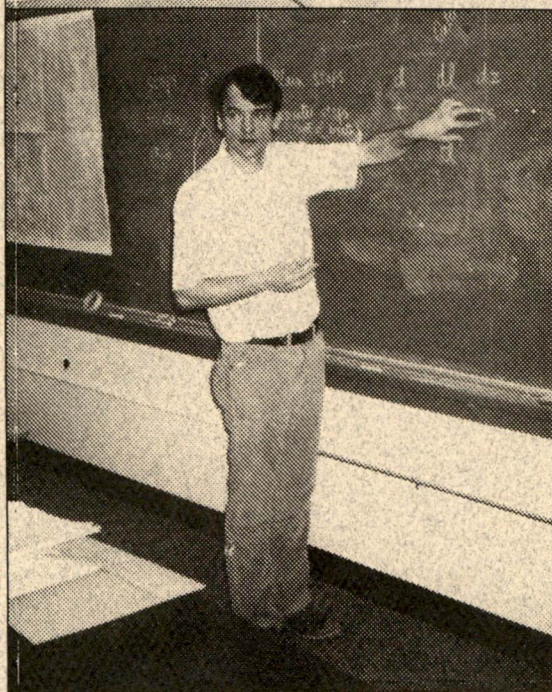


tlingit literacy workshop



may 6-8, 1985
yukon native language centre



Clockwise from top left: Clara Schinkel, Lucy Wren, Mary Ann Whelan, and Evelyn Jack; Mrs. Elizabeth Nyman and Jeff Leer; Mrs. Nyman provides Tlingit kin terms as Clara Schinkel and Jeff Leer transcribe; Mark Wedge and Mrs. Dora Wedge; Jeff Leer explains Tlingit alphabet.



Cover photo: Back - Clara Schinkel, Gladys Johnston, Mary Ann Whelan, Gertie Tom, Carol Pettigrew, Mark Wedge; front - Jeff Leer (instructor), Elizabeth Nyman, Evelyn Jack, Gail Jackson, Dora Wedge.

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(compiled by Jeff Leer, ANLC)	

TLINGIT LITERACY WORKSHOP

Yukon Native Language Centre

Whitehorse, Yukon

May 6, 7, 8, 1985

Guest Instructor:

Mr. Jeff Leer

Staff Linguist

Alaska Native Language Center

University of Alaska

Fairbanks, Alaska

INTRODUCTION

The material in this booklet was compiled at a Tlingit Literacy Workshop held in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, during May 8-10, 1985. The participants in the Workshop were speakers and teachers of the Tlingit language who live in the communities of Atlin, British Columbia, and Carcross, Teslin, and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Also in attendance were staff members of the Yukon Native Language Centre and the Curriculum Department of the Council for Yukon Indians, as well as visitors from the local community.

Guest Instructor for the Workshop was Mr. Jeff Leer, Staff Linguist at the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Mr. Leer has taken part in previous training sessions organized by the Yukon Native Language Centre, and we were all very pleased that he could join us once again. Mr. Leer has been a student of the Tlingit language for many years and provides expert assistance in teaching literacy at these sessions.

The Tlingit Literacy Workshops are offered as part of the Native Language Instructor Certificate Course at Yukon College, Whitehorse. At an earlier session held in January, 1984, the participants compiled basic curriculum material for use in classroom teaching, following the outline of content presented in Teaching Yukon Native Languages (1980). Some attention was also devoted to the topic of Tlingit place-names. It was decided that the next Workshop would have as a specific focus the recording and transcribing of cultural information in Tlingit, including place-names and personal names.

The material in this booklet appears in the same order as it was presented in the Workshop. The first day was devoted to a review of basic Tlingit phonetics with ample spelling and listening practice. This was followed in days two and three by a study of Tlingit moieties, clans, and crests, and by a careful working-out of Tlingit kinship terminology based upon information provided by Mrs. Elizabeth Nyman and Mrs. Lucy Wren. Finally, a number of personal names were recorded and transcribed. Some of these are printed in this booklet.

We wish to thank Mr. Leer, the Elders, and all the other participants for making the workshop a success.
Gunalchéesh!

John T. Ritter
Director
Yukon Native Language Centre
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
June 5, 1985

Participants at Tlingit Literacy Workshop
 Whitehorse, Yukon, May 6, 7, 8, 1985
 Sponsored by Yukon Native Language Centre

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NATIVE NAME</u>	<u>CLAN</u>	<u>MOIETY</u>
Evelyn Jack Atlin, B.C.	Shaax'akée	Yanyeidí	Gooch
Gail Jackson Atlin, B.C.	Sakinyáa	Deisheetaan (S'igeidí = Beaver)	Yéil
Gladys Johnston Teslin, Yukon	Ts'eestánk Kaalyát'	Gaanax.ádi	Yéil
Jeff Leer Fairbanks, Alaska	Weihá Yeilkunéiyi	Gaanaxteidí	Yéil
Elizabeth Nyman Atlin, B.C.	Seidayaa	Yanyeidí	Gooch
Carol Pettigrew Whitehorse, Yukon	Nānadhādama		
John Ritter Whitehorse, Yukon	K'ā́kela		Ā́gay
Clara Schinkel Whitehorse, Yukon	Saatleindu.oo	Yanyeidí	Gooch
Gertie Tom Whitehorse, Yukon	Et'áts'inkhalme		
Dora Wedge Carcross, Yukon	Yaajinduhéin	Deisheetaan	Yéil
Mark Wedge Carcross, Yukon	Aandéduhéin	Deisheetaan	Yéil
Mary Ann Whelan Carcross, Yukon	Kaalaa	Dakl'aweidí	Gooch
Margaret Workman Whitehorse, Yukon	Ayedndaya		Ā́gay
Lucy Wren Carcross, Yukon	Gooch Tláa	Dakl'aweidí	Gooch

The Tlingit Alphabet

Consonant Sounds

Plain Sounds	d	dl	dz	j	g	g
Aspirated Sounds	t	tl	ts	ch	k	<u>k</u>
Glottalized Sounds	t'	tl'	ts'	ch'	k'	<u>k'</u>
Plain Fricatives		l	s	sh	x	<u>x</u>
Glottalized Fricatives		l'	s'		x'	<u>x'</u>
Other Sounds	m	n	<u>l</u>	y	w	h

Vowels

Short Vowels

a

e

i

u

Long Vowels

aa

ei

ee

oo

Tone

High tone is marked (´) on short vowels

High tone is marked (´v) on long vowels

Low tone is not marked

Tlingit Vowels

Short

a

e

i

u

Long

aa

ei

ee

oo

Examples:

Short

a	-	át	-	thing
	-	tá	-	he/she sleeps
e	-	té	-	stone
	-	yéi jiné	-	he/she is working
i	-	í!	-	dirty!
	-	i aayí	-	yours
	-	i hídi	-	your house
u	-	uháan	-	we, us
	-	at gutú	-	the bush

Long

aa	-	aḡ aayí	-	mine
	-	aan	-	land, village, town
	-	áa	-	lake,
	-	əə	-	yes
	-	i aat	-	your aunt (father's sister)
ei	-	jigwéinaa	-	towel
	-	éil'	-	salt
	-	yéil	-	crow

Long Vowels (continued)

ee	-	héen	-	water, river, stream
	-	kalihéen	-	it's swampy
	-	eesháan	-	poor thing!
oo	-	ax̄ oox̄	-	my tooth/teeth
	-	gooch	-	wolf

Tlingit Consonants

Plain Sounds	d	dl	dz	j	g	g
Aspirated Sounds	t	tl	ts	ch	k	<u>k</u>
Glottalized Sounds	t'	tl'	ts'	ch'	k'	<u>k'</u>
Plain Fricatives		l	s	sh	x	<u>x</u>
Glottalized Fricatives		l'	s'		x'	<u>x'</u>
Other Sounds	m	n	<u>l</u>	y	w	h

Examples:

Plain Sounds

d	-	dei	-	trail, road, highway
	-	dáa	-	weasel
	-	dóosh	-	cat
dl	-	hadlóu!	-	surprise!
	-	dleit	-	snow, white
dz	-	dzeit	-	ladder, bridge, dock, stairs
j	-	joon	-	dream
	-	jáaji	-	snowshoe
g	-	gán	-	firewood
	-	gaaw	-	drum, time, clock, bell, hour, o'clock
g	-	gooch	-	wolf
	-	gáach	-	rug
	-	gítgaa	-	spruce needle
	-	gáx	-	rabbit

Aspirated Sounds

t	-	tás	-	thread, sinew
	-	taan	-	sea lion
tl	-	du tláa	-	his mother
	-	tléikw	-	berry
	-	tléik'	-	no
	-	tléix'	-	one
ts	-	tsaa	-	seal
	-	tsáats	-	bear roots
ch	-	du chaan	-	his mother-in-law
	-	cháatl	-	halibut
	-	cháash	-	bough
	-	chashhít	-	brush house
k	-	kakéin	-	yarn
	-	kooxéedaa	-	pencil, pen
	-	kóox	-	rice
	-	du káani	-	his brother or sister-in-law
<u>k</u>	-	<u>k</u> áa	-	man
	-	<u>k</u> óok	-	box

Glottalized Sounds

t'	-	t'á	-	king salmon
	-	t'áa	-	board
	-	uwat'áa	-	it's hot or warm
tl'	-	tl'átk	-	earth
	-	du tl'ée <u>k</u>	}	his finger
	-	du tl'e <u>i</u> k		
ts'	-	galats'ée <u>k</u> '	-	pinch him
	-	ts'ats'ée	}	bird
	-	ts'ítskw		
ch'	-	ch'áak'	-	eagle
	-	ch'áakw	-	long ago
	-	kadach'áak'w	-	he's carving
k'	-	k'isáani	-	boys
	-	k'idéin	-	good, well
	-	yak'úi	-	it's good
<u>k</u> '	-	<u>k</u> 'ateil	-	jug, pitcher
	-	té <u>k</u> 'áatl'	-	flat rock
	-	<u>k</u> 'wátl	-	pot (cooking)

Plain Fricatives

l	-	ilí	-	don't
	-	lingít	-	person, Tlingit
	-	lóol	-	fireweed
	-	ldakát	-	all
s	-	saa	-	name
	-	sík'!	-	daughter! (used when calling or speaking to her)
sh	-	du shá	-	his head
	-	shaa	-	mountain
	-	shál	-	spoon
x	-	xáanaa	-	evening
	-	xíxch'	-	frog
	-	xaas	-	buffalo
<u>x</u>	-	<u>x</u> át	-	I, me
	-	<u>x</u> áat	-	fish, salmon
	-	du <u>x</u> án.aa	-	his spouse
	-	du <u>x</u> ú <u>x</u>	-	her husband

Glottalized Fricatives

l'	-	l'ál	-	jackpine
	-	l'éiw	-	sand
	-	l'ée	-	blanket (Hudson Bay)
	-	l'ook	-	coho salmon
s'	-	s'ús'	-	harlequin duck
	-	s'íx'	-	dish
	-	s'ee <u>k</u> }	-	smoke
	-	s'eik }		
x'	-	x'áat'	-	island
	-	x'áax'	-	apple
	-	x'úx'	-	paper, book, letter
	-	x'áan	-	anger
<u>x</u> '	-	<u>x</u> 'aan	-	red, fire
	-	du <u>x</u> 'é	-	his mouth
	-	<u>x</u> 'áak	-	ravine

Other Sounds

m	-	máa sá? }	-	how?
	-	wáa sá? }		
	-	gamdáan }	-	horse
	-	gundáan }		
n	-	nadáakw	-	table
	-	noow	-	low island, fort, gopher colony (Teslin)

Other Sounds (continued)

<u>l</u>	-	daleiyí	-	trout
y	-	yayéinaa	-	sharpening stones
	-	yáay	-	whale
	-	xaay	-	beaver house
	-	dleey	-	meat
w	-	wéinaa	-	alkali
	-	watsíx	-	caribou
	-	gaaw	-	drum, clock, hour, time
	-	séew	-	rain
	-	l'éiw	-	sand
h	-	haandé	-	give me, this way
	-	hít	-	house
	-	haagú	-	come here
.	-	(called 'glottal stop')		
	-	haat yee.á	-	come here, you folks
	-	at la.át	-	baggage
'	-	(used at end of word)		
	-	na'	-	here

Rounding

The sounds listed in the last two columns of the consonant chart can be pronounced with lip-rounding. When they are rounded, they are written with w after the consonant except where the preceding vowel or consonant is also rounded.

The reason for this is that these consonants are automatically rounded after a rounded vowel (that is, u or oo) or a rounded consonant (that is, a consonant followed by w). The consonant w itself is also a rounded consonant.

Compare the following examples:

héen táak	-	in the water ('plain' k sound)
táakw	-	winter ('rounded' k sound)

Also:

neek	-	news
néekw }	-	sickness
nóok }		

(In spelling nóok the final w is not written because k is automatically rounded after the vowel oo).

TLINGIT MOIETIES, CLANS, AND CRESTS

Two Moieties:

Crow - Yéil

Wolf - Gooch

also

(Eagle - Ch'áak')

Clans:

Family groups which belong to one of the two moieties.
Two main types of clan names:

1. Ending with - .ádi or - eidí

Examples:

Gaanax.ádi (from Gaanáx)

Kíks.ádi (from Kíks)

{ Dakl'aweidí (from dáak 'interior' plus l'éiw 'sand')
{ Daxtl'uweidí

Feminine forms ending with sháa refer to female person(s) of the clan.

Examples:

Gaanaxsháa (from Gaanax.ádi)

Kiksháa (from Kíks.ádi)

{ Dakl'awsháa (from Dakl'aweidí
{ Daxtl'oosháa Daxtl'uweidí

2. Ending with Hít Taan - House Group.

Examples:

Kóok Hít Taan - group that comes from

Kóok Hít - Pit House

Tlingit Moieties, Clans, and Crests (continued)

2. (continued)

Some Taan Groups became so large they became clans themselves.

Example:

Kaagwaantaan - from Kaawagaani Hít
(burned up house)

Deisheetaan - from Deishuhít
dei shú - end of the road
hít - house

CLAN NAMES IN LOCAL AREA

Moieties:

<p>Raven (Yéil)</p> <p><u>Gaanax</u>.ádi</p> <p>Deisheetaan (from Deishuhít)</p> <p>Ishkeetaan (from Ishkahít)</p> <p>Tukyeidí (from a tukyee)</p> <p><u>Kaach</u>.ádi</p>	<p>Haines people, (Johnny Johns) house at end of the road</p> <p>(Sam Johnston) house on hole in the river</p> <p>neck of a lake</p>
<p>Wolf (Gooch)</p> <p>Shangukeidí</p> <p>Teikweidí</p> <p>{ Dakl'aweidí } { Daxtl'uweidí }</p> <p>Kaagwaantaan</p> <p>Wooshkeetaan</p> <p>Naanyaa.aayí</p> <p>Yanyeidí</p>	<p>from naanyaa - upriver</p> <p>from yán - hemlock</p>

CRESTS

- symbol of a clan - usually an animal

Yéil (Crow).

<u>Clan</u>	<u>Crest</u>	
<u>Gaanax</u> .ádi	Yéil	Raven
Ishkeetaan	Yéil	Raven
	Xíxch'	Frog
Deisheetaan	S'igeidí	Beaver
	Yéil	Raven
Tukyeidí	Tawei?	Sheep

Gooch (Wolf)

<u>Clan</u>	<u>Crest</u>	
Yanyeidí	Kéet	Killer Whale
Dakl'aweidí	<u>Gooch</u>	Wolf
	Ch'áak'	Eagle

Genealogies: special symbols

Woman	○	
Man	△	
Marriage	○ = △	
Children	└─┘	
Crow	⊗	or ⊠
Wolf	○	or △

Yanyeidí Yádi = child of Yanyeidí (i.e. father is Yanyeidí)

Yanyeidí Dachxán = grandchild of Yanyeidí (i.e. mother's father or father's father is Yanyeidí).

TLINGIT KIN TERMS

I. Consanguineal Kin (Blood Relatives)

A. Siblings (brothers and sisters, parallel cousins)

(woman)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | <u>ax</u> shát <u>x</u> | my older sister |
| 2. | <u>ax</u> kéek' | my younger sister |
| 3. | <u>ax</u> éek' | my brother |
-

(man)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | <u>ax</u> hún <u>xw</u> | my older brother |
| 2. | <u>ax</u> kéek' | my younger brother |
| 3. | <u>ax</u> dlaak' | my sister |
-

B. Ascending (older) Generations

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| 1. | <u>ax</u> tláa | my mother |
| 2. | <u>ax</u> éesh | my father |
| 3. | <u>ax</u> tláak'w | my mother's sister
(younger or older) |
| 4. | <u>ax</u> káak | my mother's brother
(younger or older) |
| 5. | <u>ax</u> aat | my father's sister, also
her daughter |
| 6. | <u>ax</u> sáni | my father's brother
(younger or older);
also my father's sister's son |
| 7. | <u>ax</u> léelk'w | my grandmother or grandfather
(either side) |
-

KIN TERMS (continued)

C. Descending (younger) Generations

1. ax yádi my child; my sister's child
(woman speaking)

my brother's child
(man speaking)
2. ax sée(k') my daughter; my sister's daughter
(woman speaking)

my brother's daughter
(man speaking)

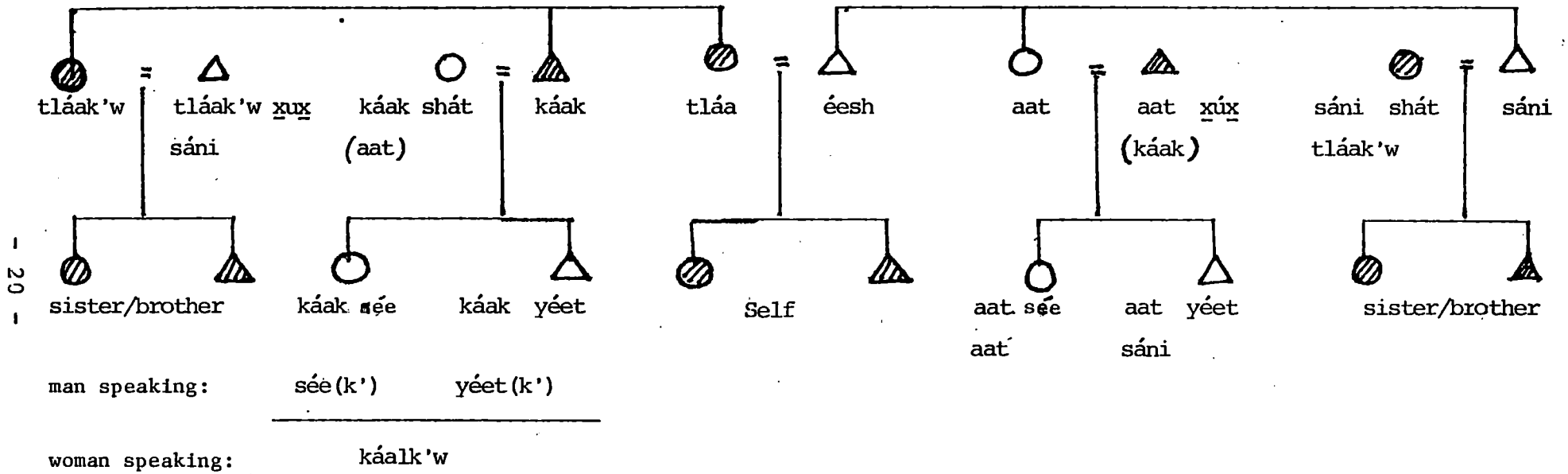
also:
my mother's brother's
daughter
(man speaking)
3. ax yéet(k') my son; my sister's son
(woman speaking)

my brother's son
(man speaking)

also:
my mother's brother's son
(man speaking)
4. ax káalk'w my brother's son or daughter
(woman speaking)

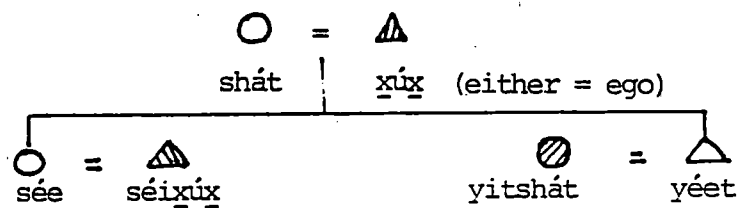
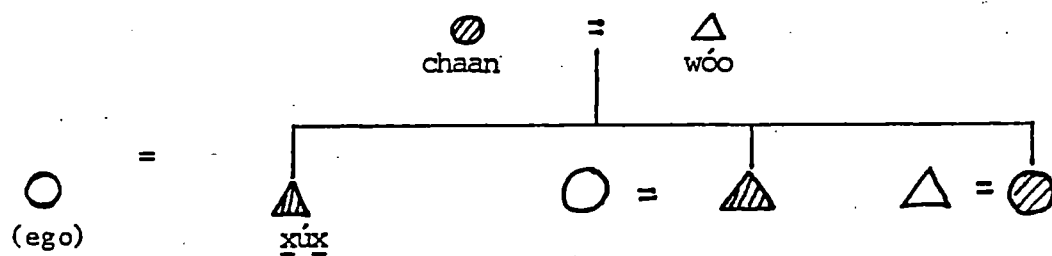
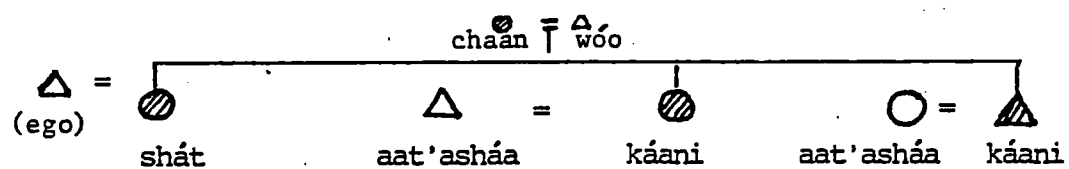
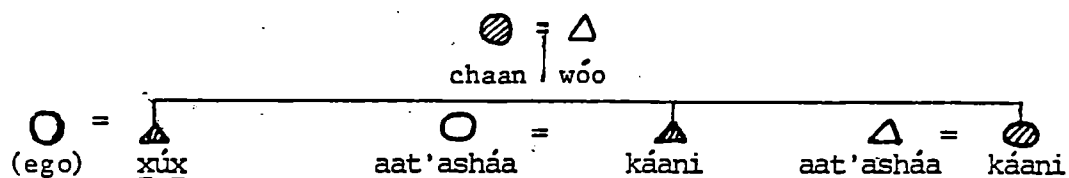
also:
my mother's brother's son or daughter
(woman speaking)
5. ax kéilk' my sister's son or daughter
(man speaking)
6. ax dachxán(k') my grandson or granddaughter
(either side)

SUMMARY OF KIN TERMS



KIN TERMS (continued)

II. Affinal Kin (spouse and in-laws)

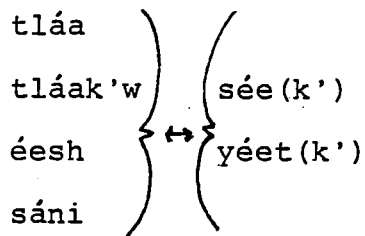


KIN TERMS (continued)

D. Other Terms

ax xán.aa	my spouse (male or female)
ax xooní	my relative (general)
ax yakáawu	my clan brother
ax een naa yádi	my clan child
ax sháawu	my clan sister
ax xwáayi	my clan brother
ax yadák'u	my boyfriend
ax shaatk'í	my girlfriend
ax tseyií	my sweetheart
ax naa káani	my clan brother or sister-in-law not relationship term (not possessed)

Reciprocal Relationships:



Note: tláak'w is someone who is like a mother (tláa) but not one's biological mother, and sáni is someone who is like a father (éesh) but not one's biological father.

aat ↔ káalk'w

káak ↔ kéilk'

léelk'w ↔ dachxán(k')

SAMPLE GENEALOGIES

I. Mrs. Evelyn Jack, Atlin, B.C.

	<u>Indian Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
<u>MOTHER:</u> (Evelyn)	Shaax'akée	Yanyeidí
Mother's mother (Margaret Ward)	Sh.eetixdu.oo	Yanyeidí
Mother's father (Guy Reed)		Crow
 <u>FATHER:</u> (Sylvester) (Husband) (Jack)	 Shkooyéil	 Gaanax.ádi Kóok Hit Taan
Father's mother (Antonia Jack)	Neilyeewdashéet'	
Father's father (Willie Jack)	Keedudaa	Yanyeidí

CHILDREN:

1. Kathy	Saatleindu.oo (big name or famous)
2. Louise	Deiyikna.aat (people walking on road)
3. June	Daaxláa
4. Willie	Kíkshaa Éesh
5. Terry	S'eiwát
6. Sandra	Kaashawdahaa
7. Lucille	Kudagáan (light flashing?)
8. Yvonne	Xaasteen
9. Charmaine	Jeeneek
10. Sylvester J.R.	Keidudaa (L.W.) Keedudaa (G.J., E.N.)

SAMPLE GENEALOGIES: (continued)

SISTER

'Mother (Gloria Jack)

Daaxkéix
(fancy blanket)

Mother's mother

Mother's father

Father (Henry Jack)

Keinaljeéxw

Father's mother
(Antonia Jack)

Neilyeewdashéet'

Father's father

1. Brian

Waats'eit

2. Henry

Gunta.éesh

3. Lester

Kíkshaa Éesh

4. Lorraine

Sh.eetixdu.oo

5. Douglas

Jigéi

6. Melvin

Kaatgweix

SAMPLE GENEALOGIES: (continued)

Mrs. Elizabeth Nyman, Atlin, B.C.

MOTHER:	Seidu.oo	Kaach.ádi	Yanyeidi
Mother's mother	Unknown		
Mother's father	Unknown		
FATHER:	Neisdeiw		

Father's mother	Unknown
Father's father	Unknown
CHILDREN:	
1. Telegraph Jack	Keix'anal.at
2. Tom Williams	Nelx'w (born in Taku Harbour)
	Yeideik'in
	Nats'ai (?)

MOTHER:	kinx.ashee	Yanyeidi
Mother's mother		
Mother's father		
FATHER:	X'agook'	Yéil
Father's mother		
Father's father		
CHILDREN:		

1. Mary	S'igaxshak'w
---------	--------------

2. Taku Jack	
--------------	--

3. Taku Sam	
-------------	--

4. Annie	
----------	--

5. Billie Williams	
--------------------	--

Yaxg'os'	
----------	--

6. Mary	X'adeikna.aat
---------	---------------

Mrs. Elizabeth Nyman (continued)

MOTHER:

Mother's mother

Mother's father

FATHER:
(Telegraph Jack)

Keix'anal.át

Father's mother

Seidu.oo Kaach.ádi

Father's father

Neisdéiw

Yanyeidí

CHILDREN:

1. Maggie

Kaajeestí

2. Felin

Káyádzi

3. Ann

Nach'al

4. Willie Jack

Keedudaa

MOTHER: Mary

S'igaxsháak'w

Mother's mother

Kinx.ashee

Mother's father

X'agóok'

FATHER:
Tom Williams

Néix'w

Father's mother

Seidu.oo

Father's father

Neisdéiw

CHILDREN:

1. Anna

Kudagáan

2. Shorty Jackson

Waknaas

APPENDIX

Vocatives and Plurals of Tlingit Kin Terms

(Compiled by Jeff Leer, ANLC)

CONSANGUINEAL KIN (BLOOD RELATIVES)

Siblings

<u>Kin Term</u>	<u>Vocative</u>	<u>Plural</u>
shátx older sister (of female)	shátx	shatxi há
húnxw older brother (of male)	húnxw	hunxu há
kéek' younger sister (of female); younger brother (of male)	kík'	kik'i yán
dlaak' sister (of male)	dlák'	dlaak' há
éek' brother (of female)	ík'	eek' há

NOTE: These same terms are used for one's "parallel cousins", that is, children of one's mother's sister (tláak'w) or father's brother (sáni), also, children of relatives called by these terms in Tlingit. Such cousins are distinguished by age and sex just as brothers and sisters.

CONSANGUINEAL KIN (continued)

First Generation: Ascending

<u>Kin Term</u>	<u>Vocative</u>	<u>Plural</u>
tláa mother	atlée, atléi	tlaa háa
tláak'w mother's sister or other "aunt" of one's clan; father's brother's wife	atlée, atléi	tlaa'w háa
éesh father	éesh	eesh háa
sáni father's brother, father's sister's son or other "uncle" or male cousin of one's father's clan; mother's sister's husband.	éesh	sani háa

RECIPROCALs of the above: sée, yéet, yádi

NOTE: A tláak'w is like a mother, and a sání is like a father. This is reflected in the vocatives, as well as in the fact that their children (called "parallel cousins") are considered brothers and sisters, and that the spouse of a tláak'w is a sání, and vice versa (see Siblings and the note under yádi below).

aat	aat	aat háa
father's sister, father's sister's daughter or other "aunt" or female cousin of one's father's clan.		

RECIPROCAL: káalk'w

NOTE: The children of an aat ("cross cousins") are called by the same terms as one's father's sister and brother (aat, sání).

káak	káak	kaak háa
mother's brother or other "uncle" of one's clan.		

RECIPROCAL: kéilk'

NOTE: The children of a káak ("cross cousins") are called by the same terms as one's brother's children (káalk'w, sée, yéet).

CONSANGUINEAL KIN (continued)

First Generation: Descending

<u>Kin Term</u>	<u>Vocative</u>	<u>Plural</u>
sée, séek'	sík'	see há's
daughter; sister's daughter (of female); brother's daughter (of male); mother's brother's daughter (of male); wife's sister's daughter; husband's brother's daughter		

yéet, yéetk'	yítik'	yeet há's
son, sister's son (of female); brother's son (of male); mother's brother's son (of male); wife's sister's son; husbands brother's son		

yádi	yátix'i
child (including uses of sée, yéet)	
RECIPROCALs of the above: tláa, éesh, tláak'w, sáni	

NOTE: the forms séek', yéetk' (as well as dachxánk' below) with the diminutive suffix -k' imply special closeness, and tend to be used for one who is literally one's child. Thus séek', yéetk' tend to be specifically the reciprocals of tláa, éesh. This distinction is not maintained in the vocative and plural, however.

káalk'w	káik'w	kaalk'u há's
brother's daughter or son (of female); mother's brother's daughter or son (of female)		
RECIPROCAL: aat		

kéilk'	kéik'	keilk'i há's
sister's daughter or son (of male)		
RECIPROCAL: káak		

Second Generation:

léelk'w	léelk'w	leelk'u há's
grandparent or other older person of one's clan, father's clan, or father's father's clan		
RECIPROCAL: dachxán		

dachxán	chxánk'	dachxanx'i yán
dachxánk'		dachxanx'i sáani
grandchild, etc.		
RECIPROCAL: léelk'w		

CONSANGUINEAL KIN (continued)

Affinal Kin (in-laws)

Mates:

<u>Kin Term</u>	<u>Vocative</u>	<u>Plural</u>
shát wife	já'	shatx'i yán
xúx husband	já'	xuxx'u yán, xuxx'u wán
xán aa spouse (husband or wife)		

Other:

káani husband's sister or clan sister (of female); wife's brother or clan brother (of male)	chaa	kaani yán
aat'asháa husband's brother's wife (of female); wife's sister's husband (of male)		aat'ashaax'w yán
chaan mother-in-law		chaan háš
wóo father-in-law		woo háš
yitshát son-in-law		yitshatx'i yán
seixúx daughter-in-law		seixuxx'u yán, seixuxx'u wán

CONSANGUINEAL KIN (continued)

Affinal Kin (in-laws)

General:

xooní

relative or friend

xoonx'í

nashoowú

relative or friend of opposite clan

yakáawu

partner

yakáax'u

een naa yádi

child of the same clan (i.e. fathers are of same clan)

een. naa yátx'i

sháawu

clan sister

shaawu yán, shaawu wán

xwáayi

clan brother

xwaayi yán

shaawádi

wife of wife's clan sister (?)

káawu

husband or husband's clan brother(?)

