

TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

WHITEHORSE, YUKON

November 15 - 17, 2000

February 14 - 16, 2001

Guest Instructor:

DR. JEFF LEER

Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

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**Tlingit In-Service
Yukon Native Language Centre
November 15 - 17, 2000
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**Yukon Native Language Centre -Yukon College
Tlingit Literacy Session
November 15 - 17, 2000**

Participants

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Mrs. Emma Sam	Aboriginal Lang. Serv. Whitehorse, Yukon	667-3737
Mrs. Jane Smarch	Box 54 Teslin, Yukon Y0A 1B0	
Ms. Marlene Smith	Carcross School Carcross, Yukon Y0B 1B0	821-2929
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Mrs. Mamie Smith	Box 20 Carcross, Yukon Y0B 1B0	821-3408

**Yukon Native Language Centre -Yukon College
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Participants

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SCHEDULE
Native Language Instructors Training Session
November 15 - 17, 2000
Tlingit Literacy - Whitehorse



TOGETHER TODAY... FOR OUR CHILDREN TOMORROW

COUNCIL OF YUKON FIRST NATIONS

11 INSUTLIN DRIVE WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 3B4 TEL: (403) 667-7821 FAX: (403) 668-8577

	Tuesday, November 15, 2000	Wednesday, November 16, 2000	Thursday, November 17, 2000
9:00 a.m.	PRAYER INTRODUCTIONS ALPHABET	GLOTTAL STOP WORD LIST -Teslin	LISTENING EXERCISE -Vowels
10:45 a.m.	ALPHABET REVIEW CONTINUED -Consonants and Vowels	WORD LIST CONTINUED	CARCROSS MATERIALS -Sewing
12 noon	lunch	lunch	lunch
1:00 p.m.	POEM - CARCROSS	COMPUTER -Native Language Books	COMPLETE CARCROSS MATERIALS
2:45 p.m.	READING PRACTICE -Moose Hunt WORD LIST - TESLIN	LISTENING EXERCISE	FINAL PROOF READING -At home (Carcross, Teslin) CLOSING



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February 14 - 16, 2001
Tlingit Literacy - Whitehorse



TOGETHER TODAY... FOR OUR CHILDREN TOMORROW

COUNCIL OF YUKON FIRST NATIONS

11 NEUTLIN DRIVE WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 5B4 TEL: (403) 667-7031 FAX: (403) 668-8577

	Wednesday, February 14, 2001	Thursday, February 15, 2001	Friday, February 16, 2001
9:00 a.m.	PRAYER - LUCY WREN INTRODUCTIONS ALPHABET LISTENING EXERCISE -kh and kh'	LISTENING EXERCISE ts and ts'	SONG -Dlegú -Where of where has my little dog gone PERSONAL NAMES
10:45 a.m.	LISTENING EXERCISE kh and kh'	LISTENING EXERCISE ch and ch'	LISTENING EXERCISE g and gh
12 noon	lunch	lunch	lunch
1:00 p.m.	VOTING GAME kh and kh' LISTENING EXERCISE-CONTRAST t and t'	CARCROSS SCHOOL CONVERSATION LIST LISTENING EXERCISE k and k'	LISTENING EXERCISE k' and kh' LISTENING EXERCISE x and xh LORD'S PRAYER
2:45 p.m.	LISTENING EXERCISE tl and tl'	LISTEING EXERCISE complete k and k' TESLIN CD ROM PROJECT -Sharon Shorty recording Margaret Bob	LISTENING EXERCISE x' and xh' CLOSING

Tlingit Consonant Chart

	Labial lips	Alveolar tongue tip behind teeth				Velar middle of tongue against roof of mouth		Uvular back of tongue touches uvula at back of throat		Glottal vocal chords	
<div>Stops (stop off the breath)</div>											
							rounded		rounded		(rare) (Note: 2)
Plain		dâ weasel	dlèt snow	dzèt ladder, bridge, stairs	jâji snowshoes	gán firewood	gwêl bag	ghâ (raven call)	łaghwán tie it into a bow	nay.á (you folks) go!	ana.wèch it
Aspirated followed by a puff of air		tá sleep	tlâ mother	tsâts bear root, hedysarum	chàn mother-in- law	kâni brother/ sister-in- law	kwêy mark, landmark	khâ man	khwân people from ____		
Glottalized released with a popping sound		t'á king salmon	tl'átk earth, ground	ts'ats'î bird	ch'âk' eagle	k'ínk' fermented fish heads	k'wát' egg (not fish egg)	kh'atêl pitcher	kh'wátl pot		
<div>Fricatives (breath flows through narrow opening creating friction)</div>											
Plain		lûl fireweed	sà name	shà mountain	xíxch' frog	xwê whew!	xhát me, I	xhwàgùt I went	hás they, them	yà- nahwên is swim- ming along	
Glottalized produced with vocal chords closed		l'âk dress	s'îkh smoke, cigarette		x'âx' apple	x'wán longjohns	xh'é mouth	xh'wâi' down feathers			
<div>Sonorants (softer, you can sing them continuously)</div>											
Nasal vibration through nasal cavity	mâ-sá? how? (Note 2)	ná' here; take it									
Nonnasal	wàkh eye		dalèyí trout		yá this						

•Note 1: rounded w and hw do not occur in the Teslin dialect

*Note 2: m does not occur in the Carcross dialect

Tlingit Vowels

T=Teslin, C=Carcross, A=Atlin

The basic Tlingit vowels are **a, e, i** and **u**. An **o** occurs sometimes in borrowed words and interjections.

The vowels can be long or short and have either high or low tone.

short low	short high	long low	long high
(no mark)	(')	(`)	(^)

ch'a <i>just</i>	á <i>that, there</i>	à (à) <i>yes</i>	â <i>sitting, lake</i>
de <i>already</i>	té <i>rock</i>	dè <i>trail, road</i>	dê áwé <i>that's enough!</i>
i <i>your</i>	í <i>don't</i>	dì <i>tea</i>	î <i>yuck!</i>
tsu <i>again</i>	tsú <i>also, too</i>	gishù (T.A.) geshù (C) <i>pig</i>	nàshû <i>extends</i>
	hó hó <i>thank you</i>		ahô <i>I don't want to</i> (Coast: <i>I understand</i>)

VOWELS

Short+low tone	short+high tone	long+low tone	long+high tone
a	á	à	â
e	é	è	ê
i	í	ì	î
u	ú	ù	û
	ó		ô

Example of length and tone contrasts:

Tsu wùgùt.	He went again.
John tsú wùgùt.	John went also.
John tsu wùgùt.	John went again.
shá	head
shâ	mountain
Wêdu á.	There it is.
Wêdu à.	There's some there.
Wêdu â.	There is a lake there.
Wêt â.	He/she is sitting there.
tîł	scar
tîł	shoe
t'á	king salmon
t'â	board
yat'à	it's warm/hot
yât'à	this one
xhàt	root
xhât	fish, salmon
xhát	me
tây	garden
tây	fat
du dàtàyí	his/her body fat
du tàyî	in his/her sleep
gûn	gold
gùn	spring (water)
agûn	portage to or from it

Example of length and tone contrasts: continued

shí
shî

song
help!

gúk
gûk

ear
go ahead!

Khâ dzísk'w amsitîn.
man moose he sees it

He sees a bull moose.

Khâ, dzísk'w amsitîn.
man, moose he sees it

The man sees the moose.

Glottal Stop

1. At the beginning of a word, it is not written.

â	he/she is sitting
â	lake
yú â	that lake yonder.

2. In the middle of the word, it is written as a period (.).

yú.á	it is said
xha.â	I am sitting
át dus.â	they are making him/her sit there
dus.î	they cook it
du sí	his/her daughter

3. At the end of a word, it is written as an apostrophe (').

ná'	here! (take it)
hé'	(surprise) wow! gosh!
já'	Dear. Honey. (between husband and wife)

Nasalization

In Teslin a syllable ending with y or w is nasalized.

ay	tây kây	garden mile, cord (of wood), a measure
ey	Amsigéy.	He/she paid him/her.
iy	dliy Nay.á/Niy.á !	meat You folks go!
aw	gàw hàw t'àw	drum, clock boughs feather
ew	f'êw	sand
(iw)	sûw/sîw/sîm	rain
uw	Sh_tû xhàtûw. Sh_tû xhàtîm.	I'm studying.
xhîy kètl xhîyi, ketlxhîyi		backpack dog pack
À, àa Hé' !		Yes (Atlin, Teslin, Carcross) (surprise) Wow! Gosh!
Yà has na.át Kètl xhwasiṭin Kètl áwé_xhwasiṭin.		They are walking along. I saw a dog. I saw a dog.

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Length Contrast

(á)		(â)
1.	t'á king salmon	1. t'â board
2.	gán firewood	2. gân outside
3.	shá head	3. shâ women
1.	Yâdu á.	Here it is.
2.	Â kàdé has wù.ât. (Teslin) Â kàdé hes yù.ât. (Carcross)	They went to the lake.
3.	Gán nêl yała.á. (Teslin) Gén nêl yełe.á. (Carcross)	Bring the firewood in.
4.	T'â ká naxîť. (Teslin) T'â ká nexîť. (Carcross)	Sweep the floor.
5.	Mâ sá yatî? (Teslin) Wâ sá yetî? (Carcross)	How is he/she/it.

Tone Contrast
Listening Exercise

(à)		(â)
1.	shà mountain	1. shâ woman
2.	tây fat	2. tây garden
3.	xhàť root	3. xhâť fish

Tlingit Language
November, 2000

Ms. Margaret Bob and Mrs. Liz Smith
Listening Exercise: [ch] and [ch']

Examples of [ch]:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. chà | 1. term of respect for
brother-in-law |
| 2. chán | 2. stink |
| 3. chùnèt | 3. arrow |

Examples of [ch']:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. ch'âk' | 1. eagle |
| 2. ch'ît | 2. diving bird |
| 3. ch'âkw | 3. long ago |

Tlingit Language

Ms. Margaret Bob and Mrs. Liz Smith

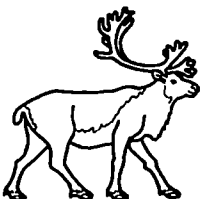

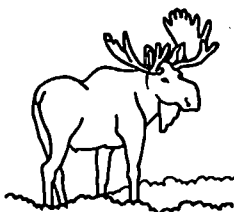





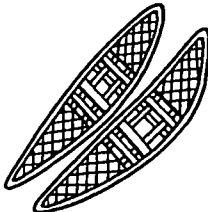
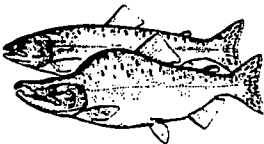
Listen to each sentence. Write [ch] and [ch'] as you hear them.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Chùnèt ìn áwé
watsíx àwajákh. | 1. He shot the caribou with
an arrow. |
| 2. Ch'âk' às yít â. | 2. The eagle is sitting in a tree. |
| 3. Ch'âł' áwé dzísk'w
axhá. | 3. The moose is eating willows. |
| 4. Chukwán yà
kanas.ên. | 4. The grass is growing. |
| 5. Chít alyêxh. | 5. He's building a cache. |
| 6. Ch'âgu hídi ch'u
át da.â. | 6. The old house is still
standing there. |
| 7. Wé i ch'îni axh
wàghâ yatì. | 7. Your ribbon looks nice to me. |
| 8. Axh àt chashhít
yít â. | 8. My aunt is sitting in a
brush house. |
| 9. Ch'ak'wà ìn atûł
wé jâji. | 9. He is drilling holes in the
snowshoe frame with a punch. |
| 10. Châs' áwé yès
kè uhìrch. | 10. The humpback salmon swims
up in the fall. |

Tlingit Listening Exercise

Write /ch/ and /ch'/ as you hear them in the following:

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1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [ch] and [ch']

Examples of [ch]:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. chà | 1. term of respect for
brother-in-law |
| 2. chán (T, A)
chén (C) | 2. stink |
| 3. chùnèt | 3. arrow |

Examples of [ch']:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. ch'âk' | 1. eagle |
| 2. ch'ít | 2. diving bird |
| 3. ch'âkw | 3. long ago |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [ch] and [ch'] as you hear them.

1. Dlèt yê yatì, ch'a àn
áwé wutuwa.àt. (T)

Dlèt yê yetì, ch'e àn
áwé wutuwa.àt. (C)

2. Axx chànn shuxhwsitì.

3. Wé ch'âk' gùch shakî
át â. (T)

Wé ch'âk' gùch shakî
ét â. (C)

4. Wé ch'âgu chífi ch'ù
át da.â. (T)

Wé ch'âgu chífi ch'ù
ét da.â. (C)

5. Wé chùnèt ch'â' xhùdé
àwat'úk.

1. There is snow, but we
went anyway.

2. I am expecting my
mother-in-law.

3. The eagle is sitting on the
hill top.

4. The old cache is still standing.

5. He shot the arrow into
the willows.

6. De ch'âkw áwé tlêt
xhwasatìn xhałak'ách'. (T)

De ch'âkw áwé tlêt
xhwasetìn xhałek'éch'. (C)

7. Axx dechxhanx'í hés yaxh
hes yawsiwát. (C)

Axx dachxhanx'í yán yaxh
has yamsiwát. (T)

8. Ch'ù dáxhnáxx hás áwé
tliyàdé has wù.àt. (T)

Ch'ù dáxhnáxx hás áwé
tliyàdé hes wù.àt. (C)

9. Chùkén yà kene.ên wé
táxhgi yá. (C,A)

Chùkán táxhgi yáxx yà
kana.ên. (T)

10. Wé ghùch tlèn t'ùch'
yáxx yetiyí à tìłxh
sitì du t'akhká. (C)

Wé ghùch tlèn t'ùch' yáxx
yatìyi à tìł du t'akhkáwu. (T)

6. I haven't seen a porcupine
for a long time.

7. My grandchildren are all
grown up.

8. They both went walking
that way.

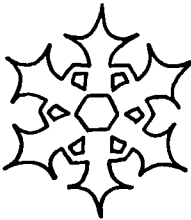




9. The grass is growing on
the hillside.

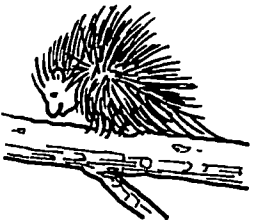

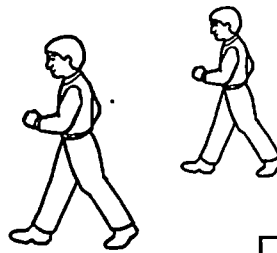


10. The big wolf has a black
scar on the side.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

Write /ch/ and /ch'/ as you hear them in the following:

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
				
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6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [g] and [gh]

Examples of [g]:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. gûn | 1. gold |
| 2. gúk | 2. ear |
| 3. gâxw | 3. ducks |

Examples of [gh]:

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. ghùch | 1. wolf |
| 2. ghâch | 2. rug |
| 3. ghâtl | 3. pilot bread |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [g] and [gh] as you hear them.

1. Gáxh ghagàn dayîn â. (C)

1. The rabbit is sitting in the sun (sunning himself).

Wé gháxh ghagàn dayîn â. (A,T)

2. Wé ghùch wé gùch kàdé ghâxh.

2. The wolf is crying on the hill.

3. Ghàkh tlèn amdzíghát. (T)

3. He trapped a large lynx.

Ghàkh tlèn awdzighát. (C,A)

4. Gán gaxhtùxâsh. (T,A)

4. We're going to cut firewood.

Gén gaxhtùxâsh. (C)

5. Mâ sá khuyatì gân ? (T)

5. How is the weather outside?

Wâ sá khuyetì gân ? (C)

6. Gûn xhwàt'ì.

6. I found gold.

7. Ghâch nèt áxh.

7. Bring the rug in.

8. Axh xhání ghanú.

8. Sit by me.

9. Axh gúk yanîkw/yanûk. (T)

9. My ear is sore.

Axh gúk yenûk. (C)

10. Gishù yà anaswát. (T)

10. She is raising pigs.

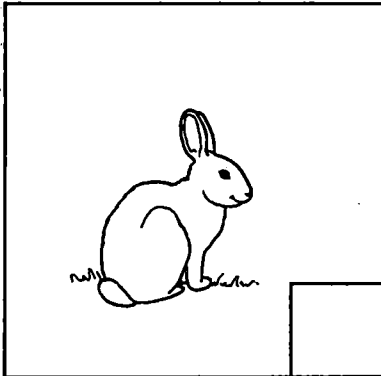
Geshù yà eneswát. (C)

Tlingit Listening Exercise

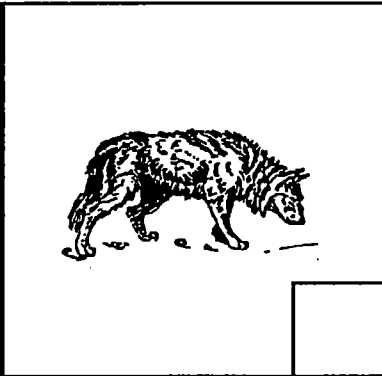
Write /g/ and /gh/ as you hear them in the following:

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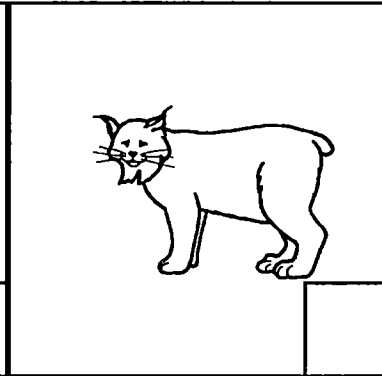
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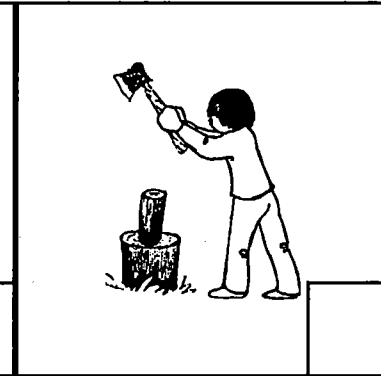
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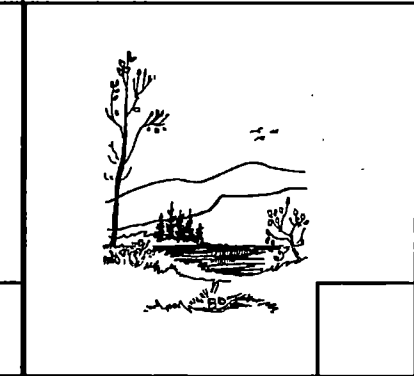
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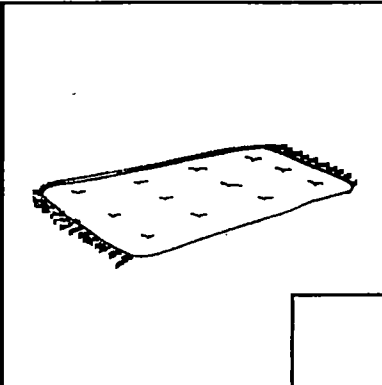
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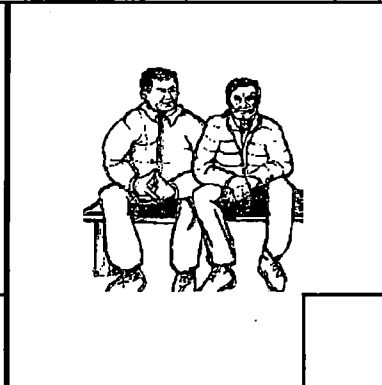
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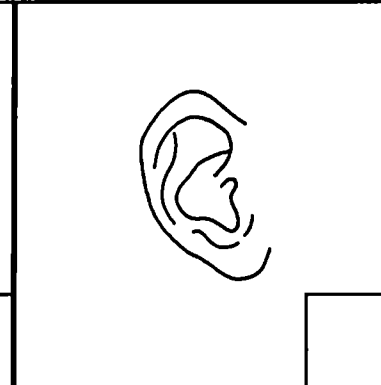
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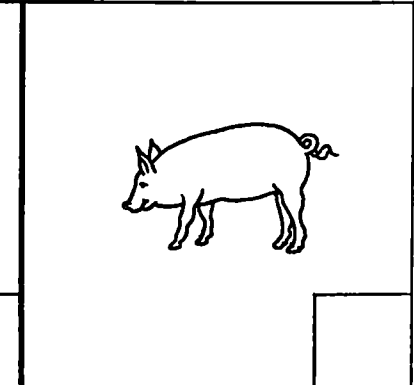
8.



9.



10.



Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Contrasts: [k] and [k']

Examples of [k]:

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. kîṭ | 1. killer whale |
| 2. kâst | 2. barrel |
| 3. kûx | 3. rice |

Examples of [k']:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. k'îḥjâ | 1. chinook wind |
| 2. k'idên | 2. well |
| 3. k'ûx | 3. marten |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [k] and [k'] as you hear them.

1. Ch'a k'át khutùk'ít'. (T)

Ch'e k'ét khutùk'ít'. (C)

1. At least we're picking berries.

2. Kìjín k'ûx xhwadzighát.

2. I trapped five marten.

3. Wé kûx kâst kàdé
naxwên.

3. Scoop that rice into
a barrel.

4. Axx kâni kîjín kètl du
jìwú. (T)

4. My brother/sister-in-law
has five dogs.

Axx kâni du kèdlí
kîjínínáxx yetì. (A,C)

5. Wé k'ùdás' tlaxh mâ
sá xh'alítsìn. (T)

5. That shirt is very expensive.

Wé k'ùdés' tlaxh wâ
sá xh'alítsìn. (C)

6. Et xéshti kùdés' áwé
kexhakhês' keyúttin. (C)

6. I'm sewing a skin shirt with
beads.

At dùgú gùdás' kawût
ìn kaxhakhês'. (A)

At xáshti kùdás' xhakhês'
kawúttin. (T)

7. Kanat'á wutuwa.ín, k'idên
wutusi.î.

Kenet'á wutuwa.ín, k'idên
wutusi.î.

8. Axx kêt'k' áwé kêt' axh
jît awsinúk. (C)

Axx kêt'k' áwé kêt' axh
jît amsinúk. (T)

9. Wé at káxhi káxh
kukhwagût. (T)

Wé et káxhi káxh kukhwagût. (C)

10. Shàtukhùwú tûdâxh áwé
khûk àwat'î axh kîk'. (C)

Axx kîk' khûk àwat'î
wé shàkhuwûî tú. (T)

7. We picked blueberries and
cooked them well.

8. My nephew gave me a dog.

9. I'm going to get some sap.

10. My younger brother/sister
found a box in the cave.

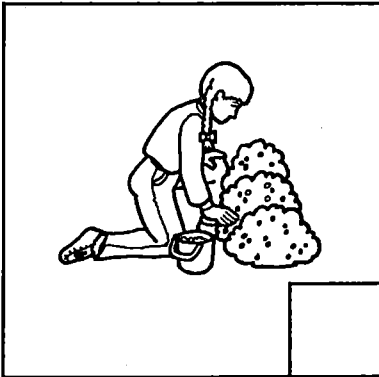
My younger brother/sister
found a box in the cave.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

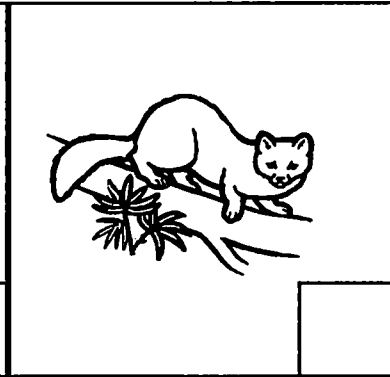
Write /k/ and /k'/ as you hear them in the following:

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

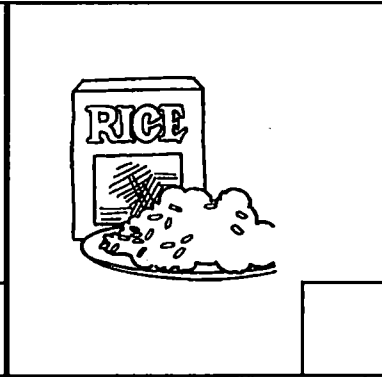
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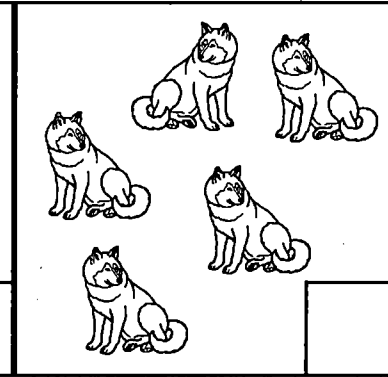
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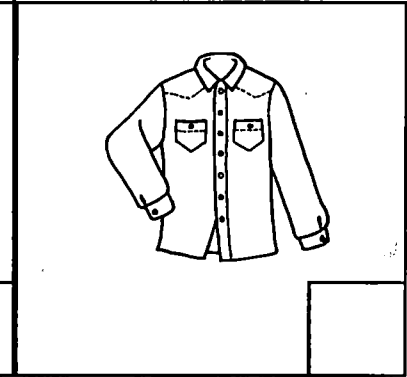
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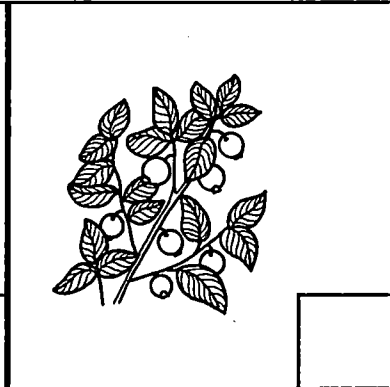
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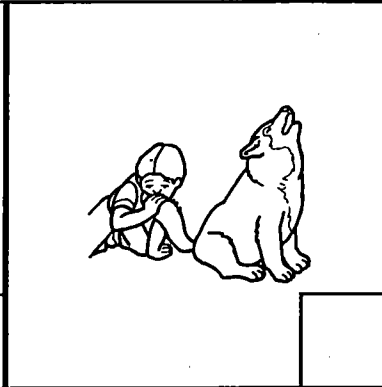
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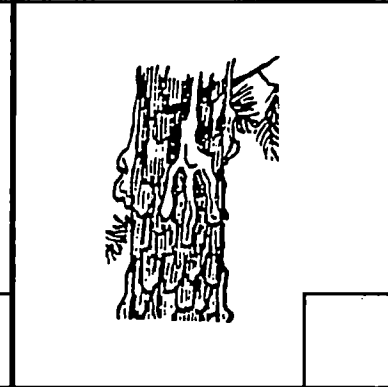
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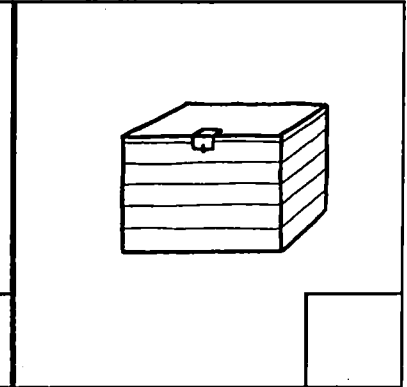
8.



9.



10.



Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [k] and [kh]

Examples of [k]:

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. kâ | 1. car |
| 2. kîjín | 2. five |
| 3. sîk | 3. belt |

Examples of [kh]:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. khâs' | 1. splinter/sliver |
| 2. khûk | 2. box |
| 3. îkh | 3. beach |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [k] and [kh] as you hear them.

1. Wé tlêkhw khúdáxh
kayàní axhù yê yatì. (T)

Wé tlêkhw khúdáxh
keyàní exhù yê yetì. (C)

2. Tlâkw dê, wé kètl khut
wujixìx.

3. Axx kâni kîjín khákw
axh jìt amhi.át. (T)

Axx kâní kîjín khákw
axh jìt amhi.ét. (C)

4. Wé kètl kâst kàdâxh
hîn atlêt'. (T)

Wé kètl kâst kàdâxh
hîn etlêt'. (C)

5. Wé khâ kanêst sêt
akadatîn. (T)

Wé khâ kanêst sêt
ekedetîn. (C)

1. There are too many leaves
in the berries.

2. Hurry up now; the dog has
run away.

3. My brother/sister-in-law
gave me five baskets.

4. The dog is licking water
from the barrel.

5. The man is wearing a cross.

6. Khâ dzísk'w amsitìn. (T)

Khâ dzísk'w awsitìn. (C)

6. He saw a bull moose.

7. K'únts' aksa.êxh. (T)

K'únts' ekese.êxh. (C)

7. She is growing/planting potatoes.

8. Khuyak'ê. (T)

Khuyek'ê. (C)

8. The weather is nice.

9. S'igèdí khîdudé khwagût.(C)

S'igèdí khîdudé_kkhwagût. (T,A)

9. I am going to go to the beaver dam.

10. Kâ yà anaskhúxh. (T)

Kâ yà eneskhúxh. (C)

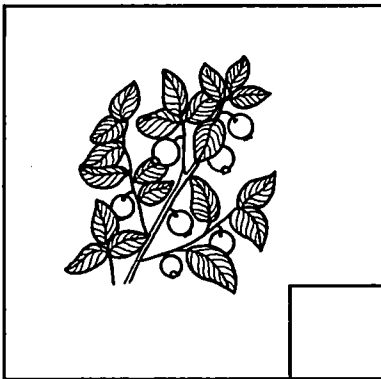
10. She is driving a car.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

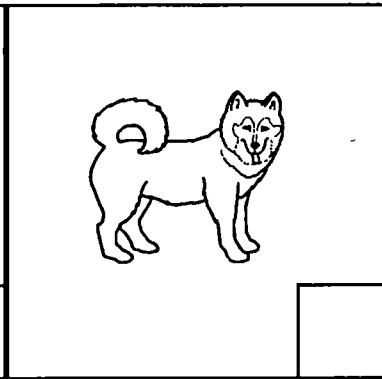
Write /k/ and /kh/ as you hear them in the following:

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

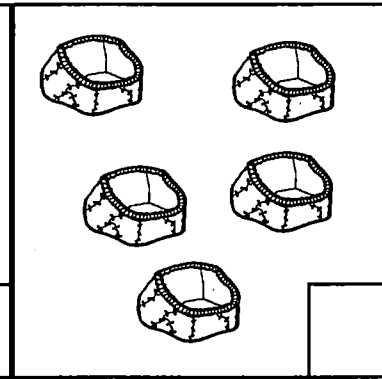
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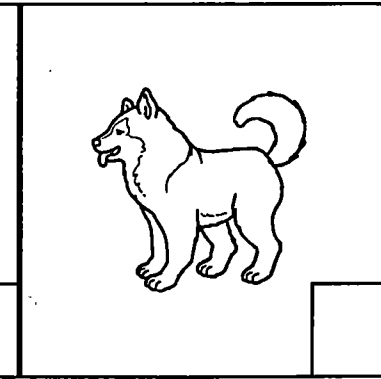
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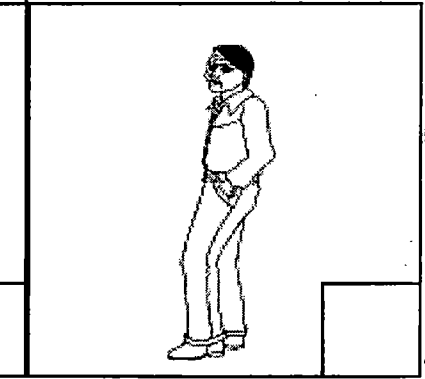
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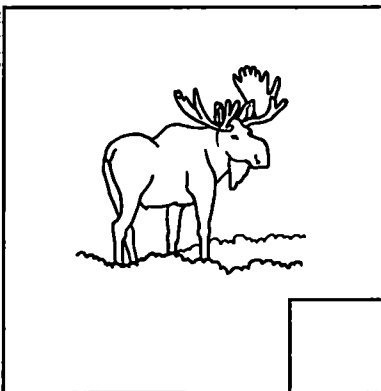
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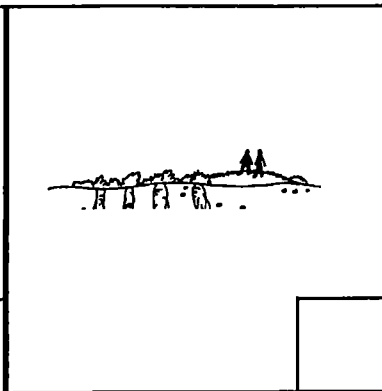
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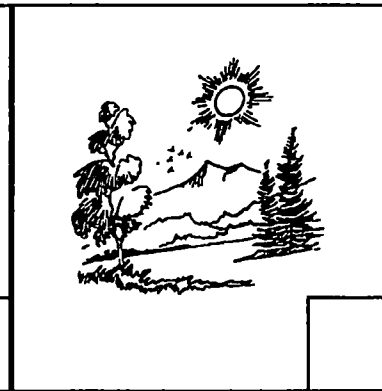
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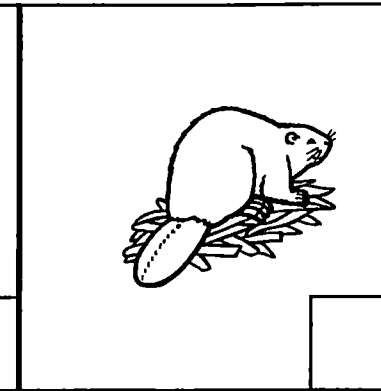
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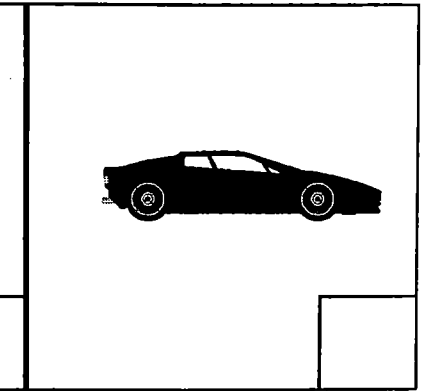
8.



9.



10.



Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Contrasts: [k'] and [kh']

Examples of [k']:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. k'únts' | 1. potatoes |
| 2. k'ûx | 2. marten |
| 3. sîk' | 3. daughter |

Examples of [kh']:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. kh'îch' | 1. scar |
| 2. kh'âtl' | 2. thin and flat |
| 3. kh'atèł | 3. pitcher |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [k'] and [kh'] as you hear them.

1. Axxh sîk' kha axh yîtk'
has khus.ùk'. (T)

Axxh sîk' kha axh yîtk'
hes khus.ùk'. (C)

2. Wé hît dà kh'anâxhâni
k'idên yà anaŷyéh. (T)

Wé hît dà kh'anâxhâni
k'idên yà eneŷyéh. (C)

3. Khúdaxh kh'âtl' yáxxh
yatì wé k'íxxh'à. (T)

Khúdaxh kh'âtl' yáxxh
yetì wé k'íxxh'à. (C)

4. Kh'èkaxwên shayadihên
wé â yê xhat yatìyí yé. (T)

Kh'èkaxwên sheyedi-hên
wé â yê xhat yetìyí yé. (T)

1. My daughter and my son
are playing house.

2. He's building the fence
around the house well.

3. The gaff hook is too thin.

4. There are lots of flowers
where I am.

5. Daxh kh'ałiyêł wé k'isâni.

5. Those kids are liars.

6. Kh'asigû yât.

6. It is fun here.

7. Shî wêł'à, kh'ałiyêł.

7. Watch out for that guy,
he's a liar.

8. K'isâni has ash kùłyét. (T)

8. The boys are playing.

K'isâni hes esh kùłét. (C)

The boys are playing.

9. Kh'anâxhán hıt
dà_mdudliyéxh. (T)

9. They built a fence around
the house.

Kh'anâxhán hıt
dà_wdudliyéxh. (C)

They built a fence around
the house.

10. Kh'atêł kàxh yaxh
kasaxá. (T)

10. Dump out the pitcher.

Kh'atêł kàxh yaxh
kesexá. (C)

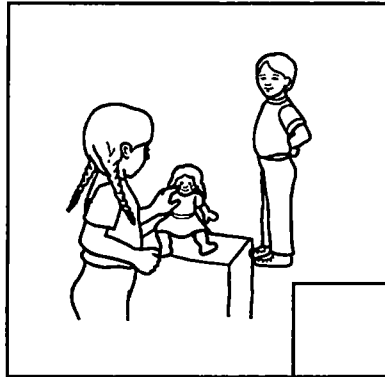
Dump out the pitcher.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

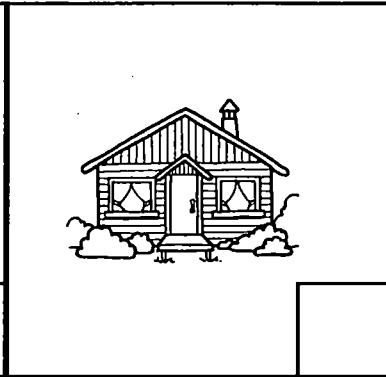
Write /k'/ and /kh'/ as you hear them in the following:

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

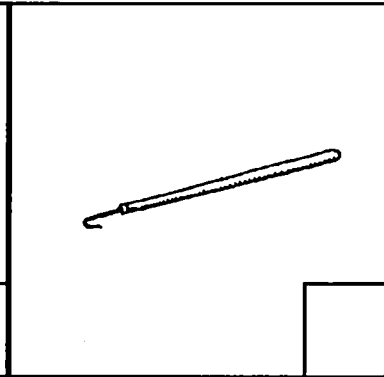
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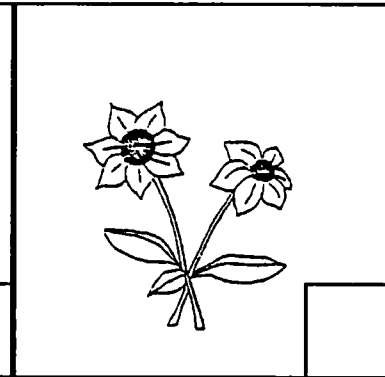
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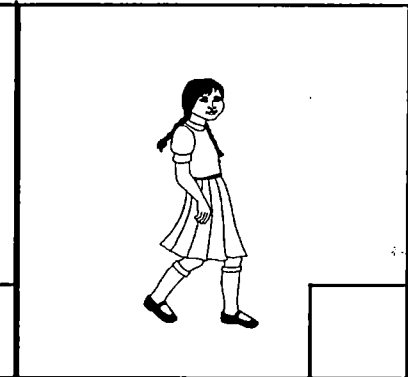
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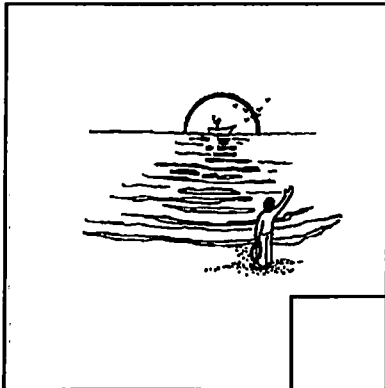
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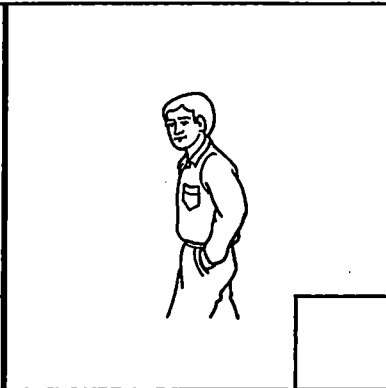
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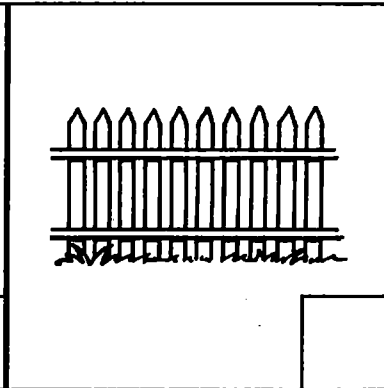
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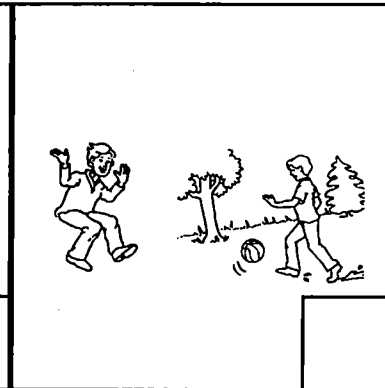
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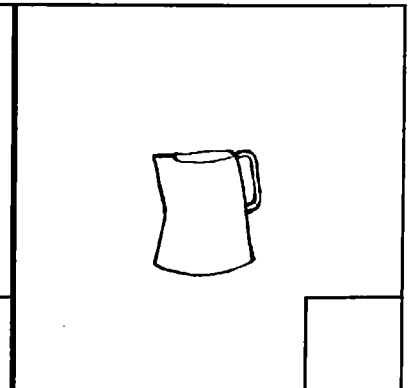
8.



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10.



Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [kh] and [kh']

Examples of [kh]:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. khâ | 1. man |
| 2. khênà | 2. awl |
| 3. khutí | 3. weather |

Examples of [kh']:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. kh'âtl' | 1. flat, thin |
| 2. kh'atèł | 2. pitcher |
| 3. kh'wátl | 3. cooking pot |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [kh] and [kh'] as you hear them.

1. Khà kayêk xhwà.áxh.
(T, A)

1. I hear the sound of someone coming.

Khà keyêk xhwà.áxh.
(C)

I hear the sound of people coming.

2. Axx xhúxh kh'ekaxwên
axh jiyís hàt àwa.ín.(T)

2. My husband bought me flowers.

Axx tsèyí kh'ekaxwên
axh jìdé éch awsiwû. (C)

My sweetheart sent me flowers.

Kh'ekaxwên axh jìdé ach
awsiwû khà têxh'i yagì. (A)

She/he sent me flowers for Valentines Day.

3. Tlaxh mâ sá khusi.ât'
yá yagì. (T)

3. It sure is cold today.

Wâ sá khusi.ât' yá yegì? (C)

How cold is it today?

Wâ sá khusi.ât' yá yagì? (A)

4. At dàytín khákw
awłiyéxh. (T)

4. She made a basket with birch.

Et dàyí khákw awłiyéxh. (C)

She made a birch basket.

Khákw akàwa.ák. (A)

She wove a basket
(a small one).

5. Wé kh'atèłtín hîn axh
jìt sa.ín. (T)

5. Bring me water in a pitcher.

Wé kh'atełtín hîn axh jìt
se.ín. (C, A)

6. Kh'anashgidêden uwawát.
(C)

6. He/she was raised up poor.

Kh'aneshgidê yáxh uwawát.
(A, T)

7. Ét hes khîn, hes sh_kełnìk.
(C, A)

7. They are sitting down telling
a story.

Ch'a yê tùkhîn, àghâ
wutusiłtín. (T)

We were just sitting and then
we saw it.

8. Wé hà dàkhwân ch'e
ldekét hàt hes uwa.ét.
(C,A)

Ch'a lðakát Tèšlin khwân
hàt uwa.át. (T)

9. Khúdáxh kh'âtl' yáxh yetì
yá x'ûw. (T, C, A)

10. Wé khàshaxáshà axh
jìt katí. (T, A)

Wé khàshexéshà axh
jìt tí. (C)

8. All the people around us
came.

All the Teslin people came.


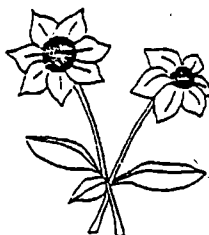

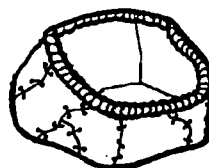



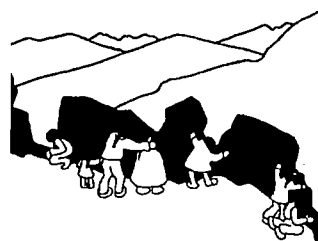
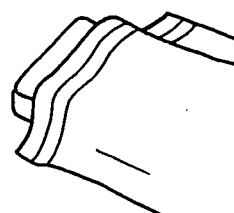
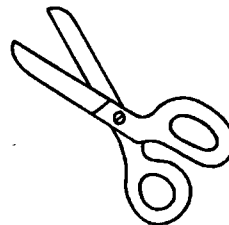
9. This blanket is too thin.

10. Bring me the scissors.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

Yukon
Native
Language
Centre

Write /kh/ and /kh'/ as you hear them in the following:

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
6. 	7. 	8. 	9. 	10. 

Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Contrasts: [d] and [t']

Examples of [d]:

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1. dânà | 1. dollar, money |
| 2. dè | 2. trail, road |
| 3. dêxh | 3. two |

Examples of [t']:

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. t'á | 1. king salmon |
| 2. t'îx' | 2. ice |
| 3. t'â | 3. board |

Tlingit Language

Contrast: [d] and [t']

1. Duwàkú axh ít uwahâ. (T)

Duwàkú axh xh'êdâxh
tâx'. (C, A)

1. I'm craving snuff.

Share my snuff.

2. T'á tlèn xhwadzit'èxh.
(T, C, A)

2. I caught a big king
salmon. (on a set line)

3. Wé tlêkhw yen kâwat'â.

3. The berries are fully ripe.

4. Dàdís sâwé axh ítde át
yìgùt ? (T, A)

4. Why are you following me
around?

Dàt kâxh sâwé axh ítde
ét yìgùt ? (C)
ét yìgùt pronounced édigùt

What are you following me
around for?

5. Du sîk' t'â kêt tá. (T,C,A)

5. His/her daughter is
sleeping on the floor.

6. Dêxh dânà xhwât'î.

6. I found two dollars.

7. At dùgú t'îsht àwatî. (T,A)

7. She put a skin on the frame.

Et dùgú t'îsh àwatî. (C)

8. Mâ sá duwasâkw wé
t'ukanêyi ? (T)

Wâ sá duwasâkw wé
t'ukanêyi ? (C,A)

9. Xhat'ùch' tlèn xhwasitìn.
(T,C,A)

10. T'ukanêyi t'ùk tûde
amsinùk. (T)

T'ukanêyi t'ùk tûde awsinùk.
(C,A)

8. What is the baby's name?

9. I saw a big black fox, (or
silver fox).

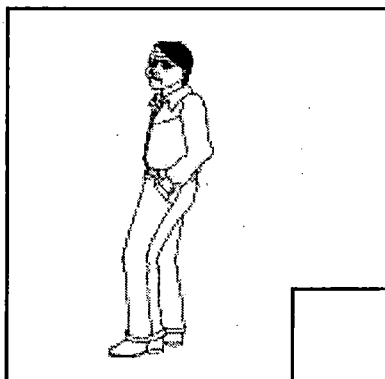
10. She put the baby into the
baby carrier.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

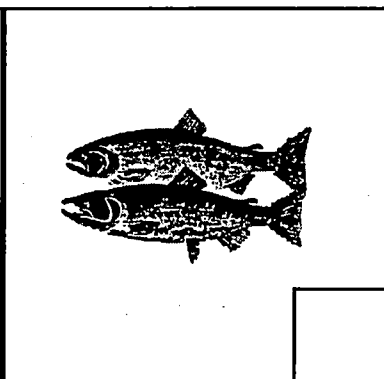
Write /d/ and /t/ as you hear them in the following:

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

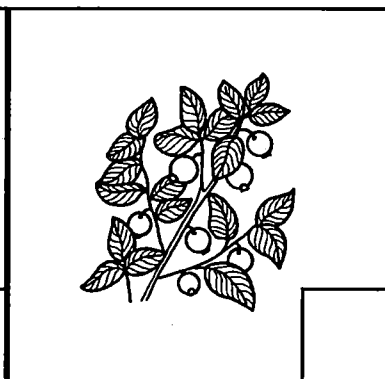
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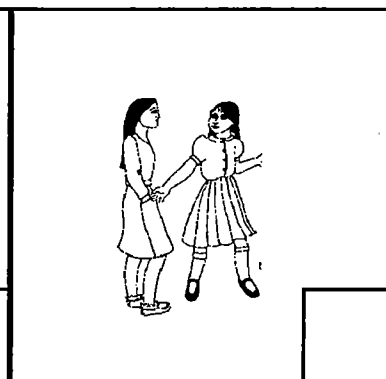
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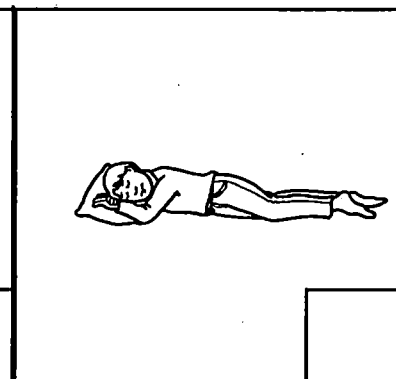
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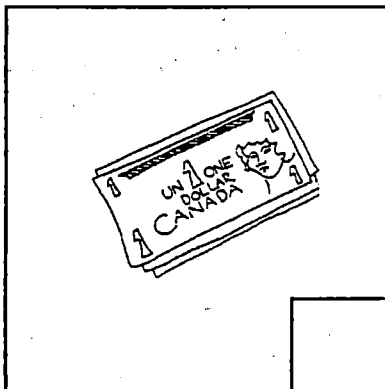
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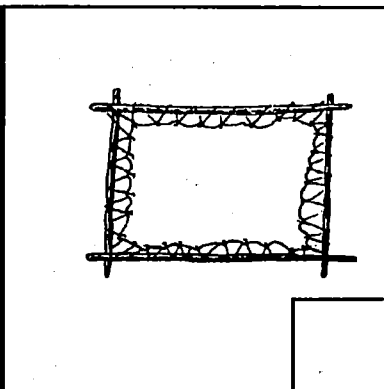
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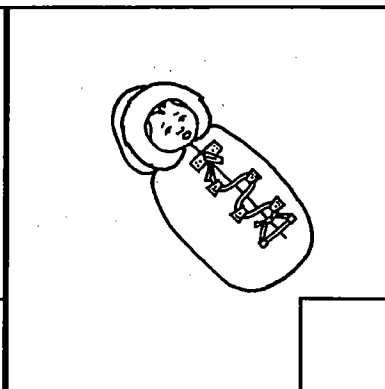
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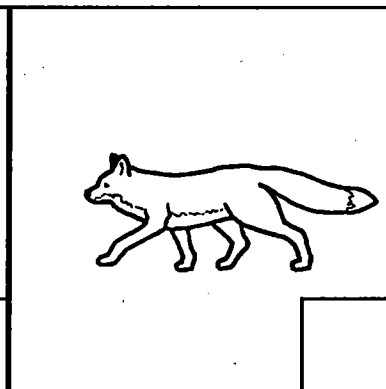
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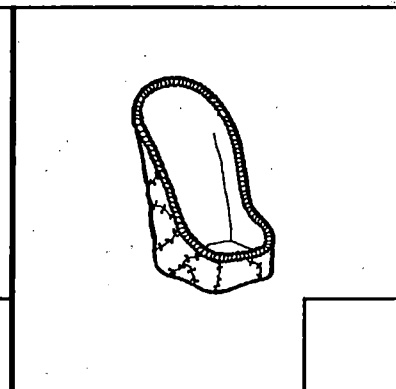
8.



9.



10.



Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [tl] and [tl']

Examples of [tl]:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. tlâ | 1. mother |
| 2. kêtł | 2. dog |
| 3. tlêk' | 3. no |

Examples of [tl']:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. tl'étk | 1. earth, ground |
| 2. hêtł' ! | 2. how nice! |
| 3. tl'âk' | 3. wet wood |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [tɬ] and [tɬ'] as you hear them.

1. Atlî, axh shaxhàwú
wuditl'ák', hînt xhat
wudzigít. (T)

Etlî, axh shexhàwú
yuditl'ák', hînt xhat
yudzigít. (C)

2. Tlâkw dê, hà tlâ de yan
uwanî. (T)

Tlâkw dê, hà tlâ de yen
uwanî. (C)

3. Ch'a tlâkw áwé yê jitùné.

4. Du tɬ'ûghu tɬêł ayáxh utí
at daná kàxh. (T)

Du tɬ'ûghu tɬêł eyáxh utí
et dená kàxh. (C)

5. Tlêkw has a.în has du
tlâk'w jiyís. (T)

Tlêkw hes e.în hes du
tlâk'w jiyís. (C)

1. Mom, my hair is wet, I
fell in the water.

2. Hurry up now, our mom
is ready.

3. We are always working.

4. His liver is no good from
drinking.

5. They're gathering berries
for their auntie (mother's
sister).

6. Tlaxh mâ sá khumditl'ák'
wê sîm ít dáxh. (T)

Sûw ítídáxh ch'u khuwditl'ák'.
(C,A)

7. Tl'ekhnà.áttin xhadekhês'. (C)
Tl'ikhnà.át ìn xhadakhês'. (T)
Tl'ekhnà.áttin xhadakhês'. (A)

8. Wé tl'átgi ká áwé át
wùtlûx' wé tl'úk'xh.
Wé tl'étgi ká áwé ét
wùtlûx' wé tl'úk'xh.

9. Tlêł nałí du tl'ìkh àxh
awuxàshí. (T)
Tlêł unełí du tl'èkh àxh
awuxàshí. (C)
Tlêł unałí du tl'ìkh àxh
awuxàshí. (A)

6. The ground is sure wet
after the rain.

The ground is still wet
after the rain.

7. I am sewing with a thimble.

8. The worm is squirming
around on the ground.

9. He almost cut his finger
off.

10. Tlâkw yà gagú, tlêł
nałí yamtùdlàghí. (T)

Tlâkw gegú, tlêł unałí
ét wutù.àdí. (C)

Tlâkw yà gagú, tlêł
unałí yawtùdlàghí. (A)



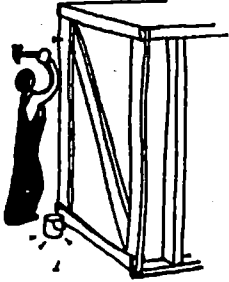

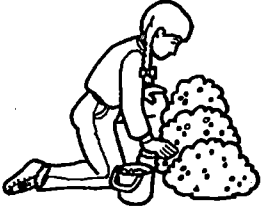



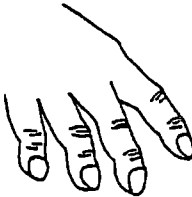

10. Hurry up, we're just about
there.

Walk faster, we're almost
there.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

Write /tl/ and /tl'/ as you hear them in the following:

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [ts] and [ts']

Examples of [ts]:

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. tsú | 1. also |
| 2. xûts | 2. grizzly bear |
| 3. tsà | 3. seal |

Examples of [ts']:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. ts'ùtât | 1. morning |
| 2. xâts' | 2. clear sky |
| 3. fits'â | 3. it smells good |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [ts] and [ts'] as you hear them.

1. Ch'e yèsú ts'ùtát
shaxhwdinúk, khuwdigwás'.
(C)

Ch'a yèsú ts'ùtát
shaxhwdinúk, khumdigwás'. (T)

2. Sèghánin ts'ùtát tsu hándé
gaxhtù.ât.

3. Kâx' xhwalitsík setgawsân
yís. (C)

Kâx' xhwalitsík sitgamsân
yís. (T)

4. Ts'ats'î daxh duwa.áxhch,
tsu has at shí. (A, T)

Ts'ets'î daxh duwa.áxh,
tsu hes et shí. (C)

5. Wé ûxjà łitsìn, ách áwé
tlél xhwagùt.

1. I got up early in the
morning, and it was foggy.

2. We're going to come again
tomorrow morning.

3. I cooked a grouse on a
cooking stick for noon time.

4. You can hear the birds,
they're singing again.

5. The wind is strong, so I
didn't go.

6. Axh tsâx'i gí_ysitìn' ? Ch'a
yèsú daxh khut xhwàghîx'.
(T)

Axh tsâx'i gí_ysitìn' ? Axh
wakhdesê yaxhwî.ét.
(C)

7. K'únts' gí i jìwú, axh jìt
shùwaxíx ? (T,A)

K'únts' ágí i jìhú, axh jìt
shùwaxíx ? (C)

8. Tsâts kakkhwahâ, axh
hîk'u xh'ès kukhasa.î.

9. Tsáłk kasadûk axh ît uwahâ.

Tséłk kesedûk axh ît uwahâ.

10. Sèghánin tsâ tsu i xhânde
kkhwagût. (T)

Sèghánin tsá i xhânde
kkhwagût. (C)

Sèghán tsá i xhânde
kkhwagût. (A)

6. Have you seen my mitts?
I misplaced them.

7. Do you have any potatoes,
I've run out?

8. I'm going to dig up bear
roots and cook them for
my grandma.

9. I want to eat a whole gopher.

10. I won't come to see you
again until tomorrow.


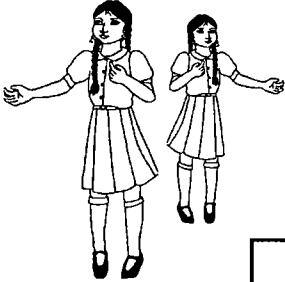

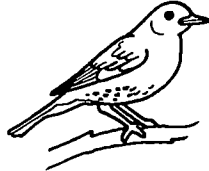

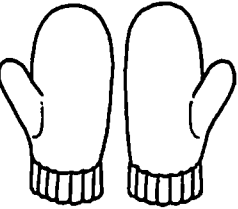
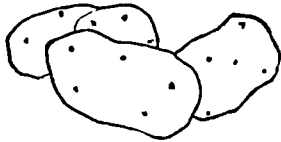

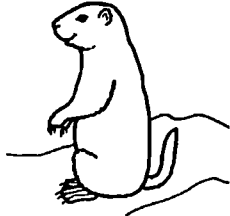

I won't come to see you
again until tomorrow.

Tomorrow I'll come and
see you.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

Write /ts/ and /ts'/ as you hear them in the following:

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
6. 	7. 	8. 	9. 	10. 

Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [x] and [xh]

Examples of [x]:

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 1. xûn | 1. north wind |
| 2. xûts | 2. brown bear |
| 3. ûx | 3. air, bubble |

Examples of [xh]:

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. xhàw | 1. fur |
| 2. xhìk | 2. shoulder |
| 3. ùxh | 3. tooth |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [x] and [xh] as you hear them.

1. Axx shátxh gháxx agas.î
kûx ìn. (T,A)

Axx shétxh gáxx eges.î
kûxtin. (C)

2. Axx ùxx yanîkw, ách
áwé ch'as xhât xhaxhá. (T)

Axx ùxx yanîkw, éch
áwé ch'es xhât xhaxhá. (C)

3. Wé xûts hîn yík dàk
uwa.át xhât káxx. (T)

Wé xûts hîn yík dàk
uwa.ét xhât káxx. (C)

4. Xûn wuduwanúk, ách áwé
axh xhúxx tlêł wugùt. (T)

Xûn wuduwanúk, éch áwé
axh xhúxx tlêł wugùt. (C)

1. My older sister is cooking
rabbit with rice.

2. My tooth hurts, so I'm
eating nothing but fish.

3. The bears are out in the
river for fish.

4. The north wind was blowing,
that's why my husband didn't
go.

5. Xànà niyàdé daxh du.axhji
nìch wé xíxch'.

5. Toward evening you can
hear the frogs.

6. Xíxch' té kát â. (T,A)

6. The frog is sitting on a rock.

Xíxch' té kət â. (C)

7. Wé xáshà yaghíř' ! (T,A)

7. Sharpen the saw!

We xéshà yeghíř' ! (C)

8. Xhât ast'èxh. (T, A)

8. She is hooking fish.

Xhât est'èxh. (C)

9. Axh shá yanîkw. (T, A)

9. My head hurts.

Axh shá yenûk. (C)

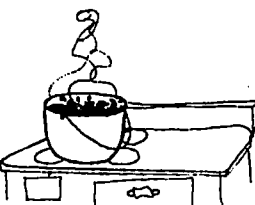

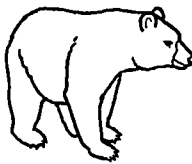



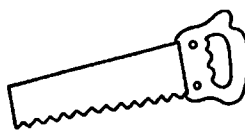



10. Axh xhùnı́ áwé axh
xhánt uwagút.

10. My friend came to visit me.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

Write /x/ and /xh/ as you hear them in the following:

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
6. 	7. 	8. 	9. 	10. 

Tlingit Language
February, 2001

Listening Exercise: [x'] and [xh']

Examples of [x']:

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 1. x'úx' | 1. paper, book |
| 2. x'âs | 2. waterfall |
| 3. ûx' | 3. shoulderblade |

Examples of [xh']:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. xh'é | 1. mouth |
| 2. xh'ùn | 2. diaper moss |
| 3. k'ûxh' | 3. pitch, gum |

Tlingit Language

Listen to each sentence. Write [x'] and [xh'] as you hear them.

1. Xh'ahât xh'êt shùwatán.

1. The door is closed.

2. Xh'êshx'u yáxh kayatì
wé x'úx'. (T, A)

2. The book is blue
(bright blue).

Xh'êshx'u yáxh yetì
wé x'úx'. (C)

yáxh yetì pronounced yáxhì.

3. Tlaxh x'êghà x'ân aya.û
wé khâ. (T)

3. That man really has a
bad temper.

Tlaxh x'êghà x'ân eye.û
wé khâ. (C)

4. Xh'wât' x'ûw tût tá.

4. She's sleeping in a down
feather blanket.

5. We xh'wât' ch'a ghéghà
x'âs kanaxh ke ushk'êench. (T)

5. The rainbow trout keeps
trying to jump over the
waterfall.

We xh'wât' ch'e ghégha
x'âs kanaxh ke ushk'êench. (C)

6. Hîn x'âsidé_khwagût. (C)

Hîn x'âsidé_kkhwagût. (T,A)

6. I am going to the waterfall.

7. Yê xh'uskudliyat'.

7. He has long feet/legs.

8. Xh'ahât hêde shunatàn. (T,A)

Xh'ahât xh'êdâxh shunetàn.
(C)

8. Open the door.

9. At xh'îshi axhá. (T)

Et xh'îshi exhá. (C)

9. She's eating dried
salmon or dried fish.

10. X'úx' atîw. (T)

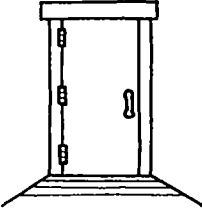
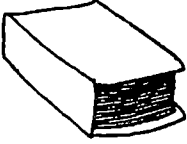



X'úx' etûw. (C)





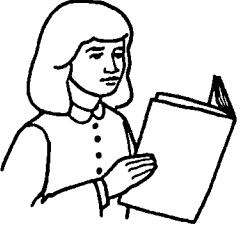
10. She is reading a book.

Tlingit Listening Exercise

Write /x/ and /xh'/ as you hear them in the following:

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
---	---	---	---	---

6. 	7. 	8. 	9. 	10. 
---	---	--	---	--

Et Getûde-s Gugha.ât

They Are Going Of Into The Bush

By Lucy Wren

Tlingit Language Specialist



Shàyedàk'w áwé ét yùxùn.

ét yùxùn pronounced édùxùn

Shàyedàk'w is packing to go.

Wé kâxhax'w.à kêt eł.ét wé du édi.

He has his things on the bed.

Du tukh'atâhî kha du lîx'wáni ét eł.ét.

He has pants and his socks there.

Sakwnên gwêł tsú ét estîn.

He has a bag of flour there too.

Gishù tàyí tsú ét etîn.

He has bacon there too.



Kes'úgwà yèt tsú ét etén.

He has a frying pan there too.

Lítà tsú ét etîn.

He has a knife there too.

Hîn tsú eguxhse.în, kha gúxh'à tsú akghwatân.

He's going to take water and a cup too.

Du xhîyi dàk àwa.áxh.

He has gotten his pack out.

Du édi etûde ekughachâk.

He's going to pack his things in it.



Wé hes du tlâ áwé tlêkhw kenîgwál' estêxh.

Their mother is cooking berry jam.

“Yen et xhwàxún, etlê.”

“I’ve finished packing up, mom.”

“Wé i ùxh àn ì.us’ à, kha xêdu tsú gele.á.”

“Take along your toothbrush and comb.”

“Wé axh xhîyi tûde xhwaî.àt de.”

“I’ve already put them in my pack.”



Yànegút Îsh du káxh hât uwagút.

Yànegút Îsh has come for him.

Shàyedàk'w du gêt yujixíx.

du gêt yujixíx pronounced dugêdujixíx

Shàyedàk'w runs to greet him.

Hes du tùwú sigû hùsh xhán hes yudi.ét.

hes yudi.ét pronounced hesudi.ét

They are glad to get together.

Yànegút Îsh yùtsàghâ du jìhú.

Yànegút Îsh has a walking stick.



Dè_s gugha.ât.

They're going to start off now.

Shàyedàk'w du tlâ xhàwàghínáxh du ît xh'èwatén.

Shàyedàk'w's mother speaks to him through the window.

"Yetsìnèt káxh khunetîs' ch'e tlákw."

"Keep an eye out for grizzlies."

"Tlél hà dà yù tìténì."

"Don't worry about us."

"K'idên esh_kaxhtùtîn."

"We will take good care of ourselves."



Wé dè yík yà-s ne.ét.

They are walking along the trail.

Yù-s xh'atē.ét.

They are talking to each other.

Wé yêł hes awsitìn.

They see a raven.

Hes du shukáxh yà-ndekhín wé yêł.

The raven is flying ahead of them.

Wé-s du ítáxh tsísk'w hes ech łetín.

A moose is watching them from behind.



Shànáxh kè-s ne.ét.

They are walking up the valley.

Wé khâ watsíx hes ech yusitìn.

A bull moose sees them.

Wé ch'ák' hes du kanaxh yà-ndekhín.

An eagle is flying over them.

Jénu shà yedàx' hes awsitìn.

They see mountain goats on the mountain side.



Ekhdechûn yà neshíx wé Shàyedàk'w.

Shàyedàk'w is running downhill.

Yànegút Îsh yê xh'ayekhá, "Shàyedàk'w, axh yìghâ s'é."

Yànegút Îsh says, "Shàyedàk'w, wait for me."

Wé yêł hes du xhánde duwa.áxh.

The raven calls to them.

"Ghâxh! ghâxh!" yê duwa.áxh.

He calls, "Caw! caw!"

Ghàkh yétx'i-s awsitìn, daxh esh kùlét.

They see the baby lynx; they are playing.



Â yàxh dàk hes uwa.ét.

They come to a lake shore.

Wé s'igèdí khîdi-s awsitìn.

They see the beaver dam.

Wé kaghìt yà nehên tsú-s awsitìn.

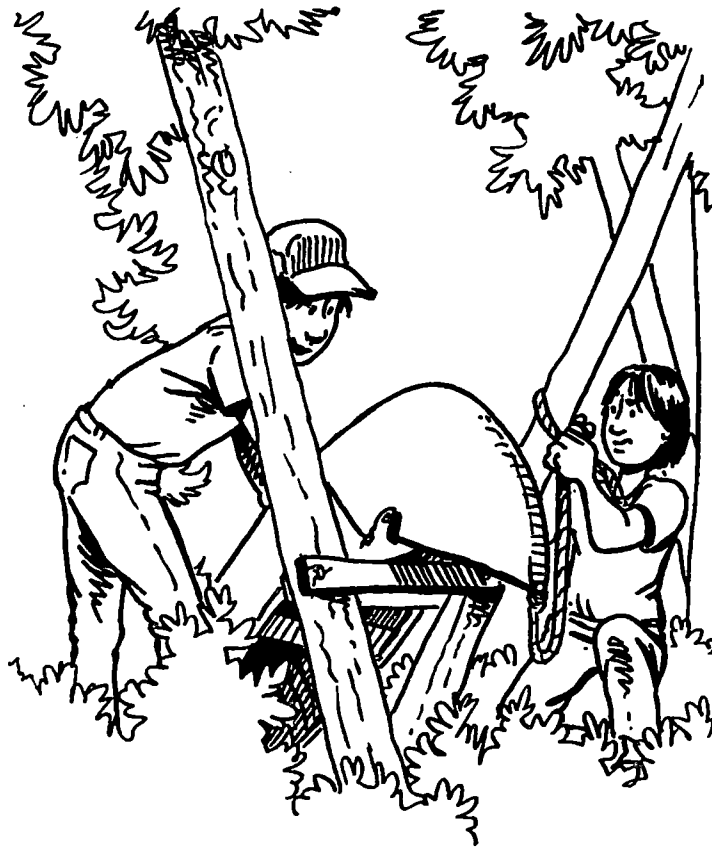
They see a loon swimming along too.

S'igèdí yudzit'ákw.

A beaver slaps his tail.

Wé gâxw tsú hes du nákh yudikhìn.

And the duck has taken off, flying away from them.



Yakwyédi hes du jìhú.

They have a small canoe.

Yànegút Îsh wé yàkw ekàwakêl'.

Yànegút Îsh unties the boat

Shàyedàk'w khu.a àxh dāk àwatén wé yàkw.

Shàyedàk'w then carries it down to the water.

Wé â shûde hes gughakhûxh.

They are going to go to the end of the lake.



Shàyedàk'w s'é yàkw yíde yùgùt.

First, Shàyedàk'w gets aboard.

Wé axhâ àxh àwatàn.

He picks up the paddle.

“Yànegút Ísh, dàk tsàkh wé yàkw!” yê eyawsikhà.

“Yànegút Ísh, push the boat out!” he tells him.



Wé â shûde yà-s nekhúxh.

They are going to the end of the lake.

Wé yetsìnèt hes ech letín.

The bear is watching them.

X'ânt uwanúk yetsìnèt.

He's angry, the bear is.

Du shukét áwé wé â shûde-s gughakhûxh!

They will get to the end of the lake before he does!

Conversation Sheet - Sewing
(Translated by Fanny Smith)
November Session

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Axh tuwâ sîgû tsâx' xhwakhàiyí. | I want to sew mitts. |
| 2. I ît gí khadashì? | Do you need help?
(Can I help you?) |
| 3. Wé axh tási kawdidúx'. | I have a knot in my thread. |
| 4. Axh ît idashí. | Can you help me? (Help me!) |
| 5. Axh tási kawdlíxís'. | My thread got tangled up. |
| 6. Axh tâx'ál'i kàwal'îx'. | My needle broke. |
| 7. Axh tási wulík'ùts. | My thread broke. |
| 8. We tás tlét àdé anaxh
wukhasiyìghi yé wé t'âx'ál. | I can't thread my needle.
(I can't pull the thread through
the needle). |
| 9. Tlét àdé kukhàdûx'u yé wé tás. | I can't tie a knot in the thread. |
| 10. Át kawdixít, wé yì dakhês'i kaychák. | It's time to put away your sewing. |
| 11. Tlét xhwasakú wâ sá khukkhwanùgú. | I don't know what to do. |
| 12. Akát xhat sèwax'ákhw
wâ sá yê dàdunèyí. | I forgot how to do this. |
| 13. Ha wâ sá khukkwanûk? | What do I do now? |
| 14. Ayáxh gí yê dàxhané? | Am I doing this right? |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 15. Wé yì dakhês'í hât yîḷa.á. | Bring your sewing. |
| 16. Tléł unaí yan xhwakhàí wé axh tsâx'i. | I'm almost done sewing my mitts. |
| 17. Dà sáwé ìkhês'? | What are you sewing? |
| 18. Gaxhtudakhâ gí yá yagì? | Are we going to do some sewing today? |
| 19. Khàshaxáshà hànédé. | Give me the scissors. |
| 20. Gùsû wé táś? | Where is the thread? |

Vocabulary

kawût	beads
tás dàḷanèyí	wax
tás	thread
íî táś	cotton thread
tâx'âí'	needle
kat'íshà	three corner needle
kawût tâx'âí'i	beading needle
íî kh'âtí'	duffle, material

Sentences - Teslin Women
November Session

Àdû sá s'ísà hídi áyá ?

Whose tent is this?

Hà sísà hídi áwé.

It is our tent.

Mâ sá khuwandûk i fîk'w ?

What is your grandma doing?

Hîn yàxh yà_nxhagút.

I am walking beside the creek.

Axh îk' hîn xh'ayàxh yà nagút.
(Axh kîk-boy's younger brother.
Axh húnxh-boy's older brother.)

My brother is walking beside the lake.

Tlâkw kè_xhwjixíx.

I started running really fast.

Axh fîk'w xh'àn gùkt â, sísà hît
gânnaxh.á.

My grandma is sitting beside the fire, outside the tent.

Axh îsh hîn ayâ axh fîk'u jiyís.

My dad is packing water for my grandma.

Yan awusnèyí áwé xh'àn gùgú wùtà.

When he finished, he slept by the fire.

Vocabulary November Session

axh s'ì	my eyebrows
axh xh'ustâk <i>or</i> axh ikhtâk (T,A)	bottom of my foot
axh jintâk	palm of my hand
axh díxh' (T, A) axh déxh' (C,T)	my back
axh ghushká	my lap
axh lètûxh	my throat
axh f'ût'	my tongue
axh łaká	inside of my mouth
axh ikhká <i>or</i> axh xh'uská	top of my foot
axh tîy	my chin
axh jín	my hand
Tliyê ghanú !	Sit still (1)!
Tliyê gheykhí!	Sit still (2 or more)!
Sháł axh jìt tán ! (T, A) Shét axh jìt tán ! (C)	Give me a spoon!
si.âx'u át	pepper

Hàndé yú ê' !

Give me the salt (from way over there)!

Hàndé wé ê' !

Give me the salt (from near by)!

Gúx'à axh jít tán !

Give me a cup!

Híng hà nagú !

Go and get some water!

Atjusxha.át axh jít tán !

Hand me a fork!

Wind
November Session

Xûn wuduwanúk.	North wind is blowing.
K'îjâ wuduwanúk.	South wind is blowing.
Sânáxh wuduwanúk.	East wind is blowing.
Dèkînáxh wuduwanúk.	West wind is blowing.

Carcross Community School Conversation List
February Session

Wâ sá khikghinûk sgûn ítdáxh ? (A)	What are you going to do after school?
Dà sá i tuwâ sigû yê_ysaniyí sgûn ítdáxh ? (T)	What do you want to do after school?
Wâ sá kagìnûk sgûndáxh dàk yigudí ? (C)	What are you going to do after you get out of school?
Tlét xhwasakú yèsú. (C) Ch'a yèsú tlét xhwasakú. (T, A)	I don't know yet.
Jeff, xhat xh'íya.áxh ágí ? (C)	Jeff, did you understand me?
Wèhá, axh xh'êt ágí yisi.áxh? (T)	Jeff, are you listening to me?
Dà sá yê gaxhtusanî yá yagì ? (C)	What are we doing today?
Mâ sá khugaxhtùnûk yá yagì ? (T)	
Tatgé dà sá yê_ysinì ?	What did you do yesterday?

Lullaby and Nursery Rhyme
February Session

DLÈGÚ

Khèxwnê xh'êdâxh

Hàndé_xh chùnètk'í,

Hàndé_xh chùnètk'í.

Ts'ítsgúk' khàt'ùg_á,

Axh dlàk' sîk' ságw_á.

Hé ! nèt wujikhágh_á !

Chîshdên wujikhágh_á !

EDÉTX'I XH'ASHÌYÍ

Ghuch Tlâ xh'êdaxh

Gùdê sákwshé gí axh ketlyédí
yùgùt ?

Gùdê sákwshé gí yùgùt ?

Du gúk kùwâts', kha du f'it kùyât'.

Gùdê sákwshé gí yùgùt ?

*Khà xhùdâxh à eshâ,
du in àx'w khu.a yê_s edâykhá:
"Axh ketlyédi!"*

A LULLABY

as sung by Nora Dauenhauer

Hand me my little arrow,

Hand me my little arrow,

I could shoot a little bird,

For my sister's little daughter.

Hey, it landed inside (the
house)!

It landed where I can shoot it
easily!

NURSERY RHYME

as sung by Lucy Wren

Where O where has my little
dog gone?

O where, O where has he gone?

His ear is short, and his tail is
long.

O where, O where has he gone?

*Someone barks, and the rest
say, "My puppy [little dog]!"*

Hà S'atí Xh'agâx'i
Lord's Prayer
A draft of February 16 and April 19, 2001

Hà Îsh	Our Father,
Dikîx' yê iyatî.	Who art in Heaven!
I sâyí gaxhâsâyí.	Hallowed be Thy name.
I Khustîyí hât ghagût.	Thy Kingdom come.
I sahèyí yá tl'átgi kê yan ghanì	Thy will be done on earth
Ch'a dikî yáxh.	As it is in Heaven.
Yá yagì atxhàyi hà jît tí	Give us this day
Yá yagì.	Our daily bread
Ch'a àdé dê yê na.ù hà ì.ushk'èyí	And forgive us our trespasses,
Uhân àdé ch'a àdé yê tù.uxhx'wêyáxh.	As we forgive
Hà xhùnikhâ ì.ushk'èyí.	Our trespassers.
Łíł khukadlénxhàxh hà shìgùdíkh,	And lead us not into temptation,
Ł.uskh'é jìdách khu.a hà ghasnèxh.	But deliver us from evil.
Yê_nghatî.	Amen.

Personal Names from Teslin
November Session

Gha.â	Sayamdu.âxh
Nèlyamdashî't/ Nèlamdashî't	Sakinyà
Kahtîn	Nàts
Ghastánt'	Yèlshàn Ísh
Xûnk'	K'àsnâ
Yèdisákw Ísh	Nàshâk
Khàshdâxh	Yètxh'é
Ketlshà Ísh	Khuwak'â
Lt'ànîkanîk	Nùwtèyí
Tàklawêxh	Sht'àwkwêt
Dàghunaxhên	Chukatîn
Watkîn	Kuxwêns
Ghuxhtlèn	Yaxhgûs'
Dàxhlâ	Tètxúinch

Personal Names
February Session

Khìs.êxh (kukhhittan) - Lucy	"Always causes it to dawn"
Kèdughàxh	"One starts to cry"
Kadzûsdà (C)	
Gadzûsdà (T)	
Gàndelêch	"Yells (up) toward the smoke hole"
K'èdukà	
Kùyê	Patsy Henderson's wife
Khà.ítdesadu.áxhch	

Lucy Wren Dedication - October, 2000
November Session

Tlingit	English	Grade
Gunałchîsh, Ghùch Tlâ.	<i>Thank you, Wolf Mother.</i>	Kindergarten
K'edên hà î et yîletúw.	<i>For teaching us good.</i>	1, 2, 3
Gunałchîsh, Ghùch Tlâ.	<i>Thank you, Wolf Mother.</i>	Kindergarten
Hà î et dułtuw hît	<i>Our house of Learning.</i>	4, 5,6
Gunałchîsh, Ghùch Tlâ.	<i>Thank you, Wolf Mother.</i>	Kindergarten
Ghùch Tlâ, hà têxh' tûdâxh itusixhán.	<i>Wolf Mother, we love you from the bottom of our hearts.</i>	7, 8, 9
Gunałchîsh, Ghùch Tlâ.	<i>Thank you, Wolf Mother.</i>	All Students

By: Fanny Smith
Marlene Smith
Eileen Wally

LISTENING EXERCISE ACTIVITY

What You Need:

- List of ten sentences
- Pictures to match sentences

How To Play:

Check your alphabet. Select the sounds you want to compare, for example t and t'. Compose a list of sentences that contain the sounds.

Introduce the activity by comparing the sounds. Use at least three words containing each sound. When the students know the sounds, start the activity.

Give each student the sheet with the ten pictures which match your list of sentences. Make sure they put their name and grade on it, especially when using as a test. Students must put in the target sounds they hear and in the correct order. There can be more than one target sound in each sentence. Say the first sentence. You will have to repeat the sentence at least three times. Do the first sentence as an example. Check the sentence to see if students understand the activity. Once students know how to do the listening exercise, complete the sentences and then check the answers.

NOTE:

Can be adapted for different grade levels by using longer sentences, as the student's literacy improves.

Could be used as a test or part of a test.

Listening Exercise

Example: []

[]

1. _____

1. _____

2. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3. _____

Write [] and [] as you hear them in the following examples:

1. _____

1. _____

2. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3. _____

4. _____

4. _____

5. _____

5. _____

6. _____

6. _____

7. _____

7. _____

8. _____

8. _____

9. _____

9. _____

10. _____

10. _____

Sample Listening Exercise Sheet

Tlingit [soud 1] and [sound 2]

Write Psound 1] and [sound 2] as you hear them in the following sentences

*Yukon
Native
Language
Centre*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

