

TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

Yukon Native Language Centre
Whitehorse, Yukon

March 5-7, 2003

Hosted by
Staff of Yukon Native Language Centre

Guest Instructor:

Dr. Jeff Leer

Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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SCHEDULE

	Wednesday, March 5	Thursday, March 6	Friday, March 7
9:00 am	Opening Prayer Kinship: Tlingit Literacy Workshop May 6-8, 1985 Clan Chart	Checking Margaret Bob's sentences	Family tree sample: kinship terms Kinship Charts
10:45 am	Kinship sentences: Dictation Interior clans	Checking Margaret Bob's sentences (continued) Conjugations: eating and drinking	Siblings, parents, aunts and uncles: Vocative, plural, and talking about
12 noon	lunch	lunch	lunch
1:00 am	Kinship sentences	Fish names and cooking sentences	Mary Anderson's beadwork Spruce bark hat Jeff's gift Kinship: Vocative, plural, and talking about
2:45 am	"Walking to .." sentences Kinship sentences (continued)	Family trees: p 20-21, 1985 Literacy Session Reviewing kin terms	Reciprocals Wrap-up

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> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>rounded</td><td></td><td>rounded</td><td></td><td>rounded (rare) (Note: 2)</td></tr><tr><td>Plain</td><td>dâ weasel</td><td>dlèt snow</td><td>dzèt ladder, bridge, stairs</td><td>jâji snowshoes</td><td>gán firewood</td><td>gwêł bag</td><td>ghâ (raven call)</td><td>łaghwán tie it into a bow</td><td>nay.á (you folks) go!</td><td>ana.wèch (usually) wear it</td></tr><tr><td>Aspirated followed by a puff of air</td><td>tá sleep</td><td>tlâ mother</td><td>tsâts bear root, hedysarum</td><td>chàn mother-in- law</td><td>kâni brother/ sister-in- law</td><td>kwêy mark, landmark</td><td>khâ man</td><td>khwân people from ____</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Glottalized released with a popping sound</td><td>t'á king salmon</td><td>tl'átk earth, ground</td><td>ts'ats'î bird</td><td>ch'âk' eagle</td><td>k'ínk' fermented fish heads</td><td>k'wát' egg (not fish egg)</td><td>kh'atêł pitcher</td><td>kh'wátł pot</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>															rounded		rounded		rounded (rare) (Note: 2)	Plain	dâ weasel	dlèt snow	dzèt ladder, bridge, stairs	jâji snowshoes	gán firewood	gwêł bag	ghâ (raven call)	łaghwán tie it into a bow	nay.á (you folks) go!	ana.wèch (usually) wear 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'atêł pitcher	kh'wátł pot		
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	<div>Fricatives (breath flows through narrow opening creating friction)</div> <table><tr><td>Plain</td><td>łúł fireweed</td><td>sà name</td><td>shà mountain</td><td>xíxch' frog</td><td>xwê whew!</td><td>xhát me, I</td><td>xhwàgùt I went</td><td>hás they, them</td><td>yà nahwên is swim- ming along</td></tr><tr><td>Glottalized produced with vocal chords closed</td><td>ł'âk dress</td><td>s'íkh smoke, cigarette</td><td></td><td>x'âx' apple</td><td>x'wán longjohns</td><td>xh'é mouth</td><td>xh'wâł' down feathers</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>										Plain	łúł 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	ł'âk dress	s'íkh smoke, cigarette		x'âx' apple	x'wán longjohns	xh'é mouth	xh'wâł' down feathers																									
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	<div>Sonorants (softer, you can sing them continuously)</div> <table><tr><td>Nasal vibration through nasal cavity</td><td>mâ-sá? how? (Note 2)</td><td>ná' here; take it</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Nonnasal</td><td>wàkh eye</td><td></td><td>dalèyí trout</td><td></td><td>yá this</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>										Nasal vibration through nasal cavity	mâ-sá? how? (Note 2)	ná' here; take it								Nonnasal	wàkh eye		dalèyí trout		yá this																											
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*Note 1: rounded w and hw do not occur in the Teslin dialect

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

KINSHIP

Example of a Simple Family Tree for Mary and Tom Williams

Person	Name	Clan	Moiety
<i>Mother (Mary)</i>	S'igaxhshâk'w	Yanyèdí	Ghùch
<i>Mother's Mother</i>	Khinxh.ashì		
<i>Mother's Father</i>	Kh'agûk'	Ishkìtàn	Yêil
<i>Father (Tom)</i>	Nêxh'w	Khàch.ádi	
<i>Father's Mother</i>	Sèdu.ù		
<i>Father's Father</i>	Nèsdêw	Yanyèdí	Ghùch
<i>Children</i>			
<i>(Anna)</i>	Kudagàn		
<i>(Shorty Jackson)</i>	Wakhnàs		

Alternate Spellings

Dâkh ká *Interior*
Dakhká

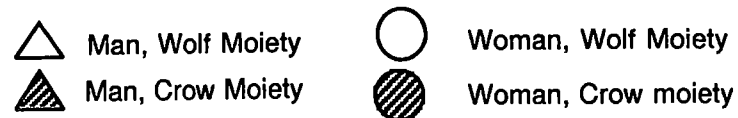
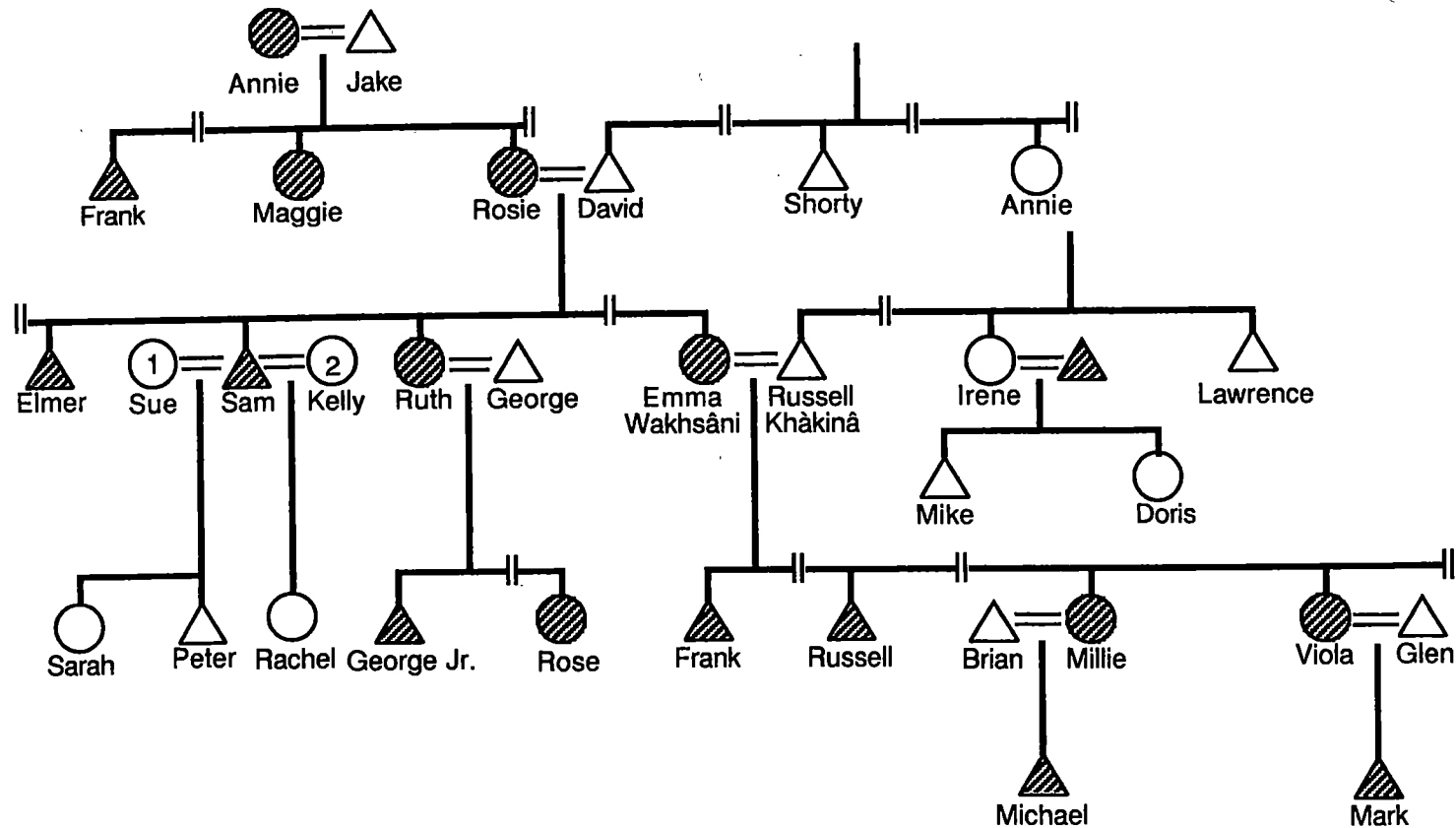
Êl' ká *Coastal*
El'ká

Ayân *stranger (referring to Southern Tutchone)*

Dâkh kakhwân
Dakhkakhwân

Êl' kakhwân
El'kakhwân

Partial Family Tree of Emma Sam



INTERIOR TLINGIT CLANS

Man

Yanyèdí
Dakh'awèdí
Ghànaxh.ádi
Ishkìtàn
Kùkhhittàn
Dèshìtàn

Woman

Yanyèdishâ
Dakh'awshâ
Ghànaxhshâ
Ishkìtàn Shâwu
Kùkhhittàn Shâwu
Dèshìtàn Shâwu

Origin of Clan Names

There are many other clans and house groups among the Coastal Tlingit, but a number have apparently not survived. Traditionally there were 100 or more.

Clan names are most frequently formed by adding -ádi or -èdí to a place name. When referring to a woman, a form ending in -shâ is used. This may replace the -ádi or -èdí.

Examples:

Ghànáxh : *a bay near Ketchikan*

Ghànaxh.ádi : *the clan of that area, or a male member of the clan*

Ghànaxhshâ : *a female member of the clan*

Dâkh Ł'êw : *the interior sands*

Dakh'awèdí : *the clan of that area, or a male member of the clan*

Dakh'awshâ : *a female member of the clan*

Some clan names are made by adding -tàn to a house name. The combination -hittàn can be translated "house group". When referring to a woman, -hittan shâwu is used.

Examples :

Ishkahít : *fishing hole on house, house on fishing hole (Chilkat River)*

Ishkìtàn: *the clan based on that house, or a male member of the clan*

Ishkìtàn Shâwu : *a female member of the clan*

Kùkhhít : *pit house*

Kùkhhittàn : *the clan based on that house, or a male member of the clan*

Kùkhhittàn Shâwu : *a female member of the clan*

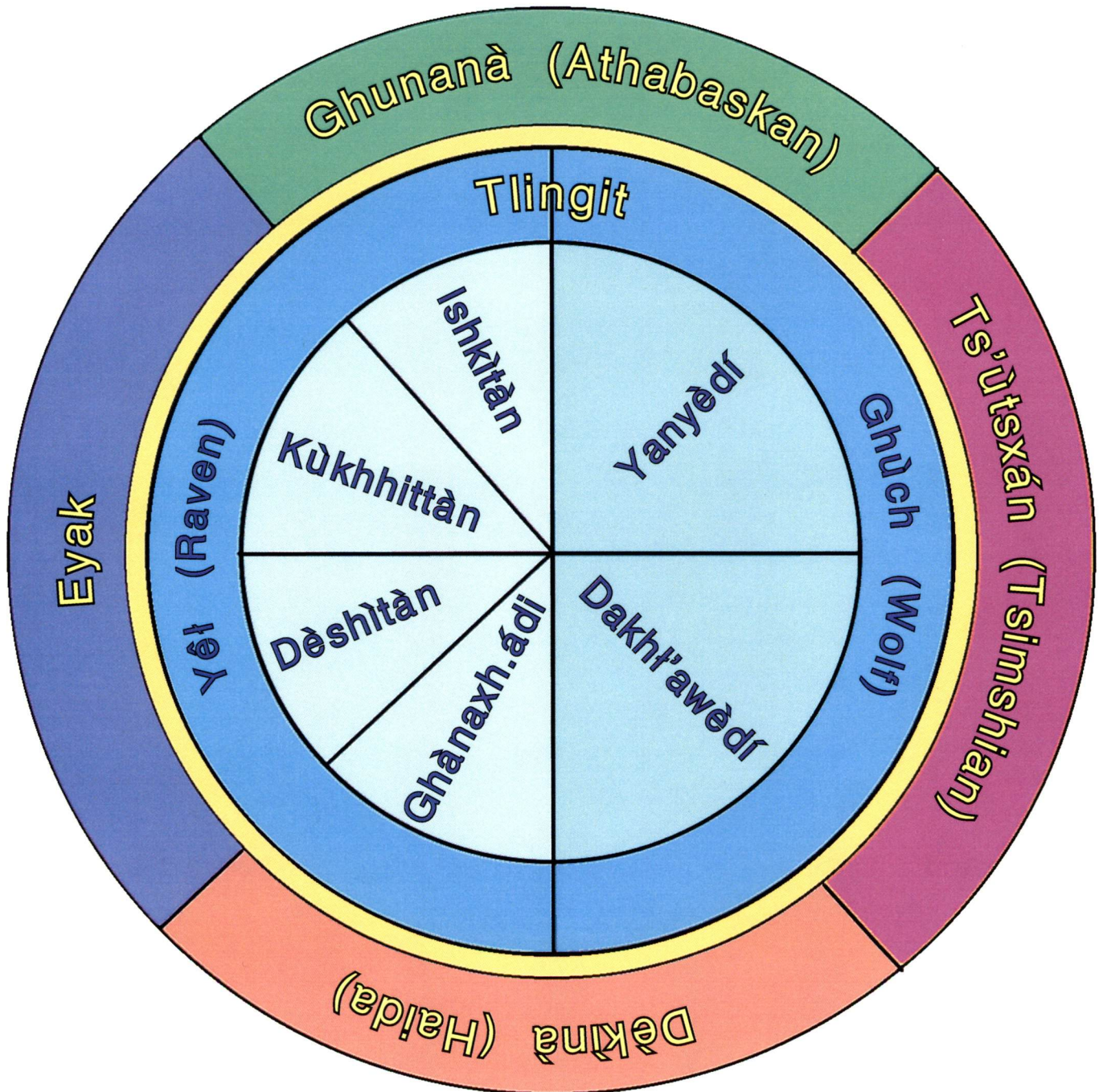
Dèshuhít : *house at the end of the trail*

Dèshìtàn: *the clan based on that house, or a male member of the clan*

Dèshìtàn Shâwu : *a female member of the clan*

Interior Tlingit Clans

Nà



KINSHIP SENTENCES

My Clan

1. Dàkhw.à nàxh sá isitì ?
What clan are you?
2. Kùkhhittàn shâwu áyá xhát.
I am Kùkhhittàn. (woman speaking)
3. Yanyèdishâ áyá xhát.
I am Yanyèdí. (woman speaking)
4. Ishkitàn shâwu áyá xhát.
I am Ishkitàn. (woman speaking)
5. Yanyèdí áyá xhát.
I am Yanyèdí. (man speaking)
6. Ishkitàn áyá xhát.
I am Ishkitàn. (man speaking)

My Father's Clan

A. I îsh khu.a dê dàkhw.à nàxh sá sitì ?

So what clan is your father's then?

B. Yanyèdí áwé.

He's Yanyèdí.

C. Yanyèdí yádí ásí we.é.

Oh, so you're a child of the Yanyèdí.

A. I îsh du îsh dàkhw.à nàxh sá sitì.

So what clan is your father's father then?

B. Ishkìtàn áwé.

He's Ishkìtàn.

C. Ishkìtàn dachxhán ásí we.é.

Oh, so you're a grandchild of the Ishkìtàn.

or

C. Du tûnáxh áwé Ishkìtàn dachxhánxh xhat wusitì.

It's through him that I am a grandchild of the Ishkìtàn.

Dialect Variations

Dàkhw.à nàxh sá isitì ?

Dàkhw.à nà sáwé yê iyatì ?

Dàkhw.à nà sáwé yê iditì ? (*Teslin*)

What clan are you?

Dàkhw.à nàxh sá sitì ?

Dàkhw.à nà sáwé yê yatì ?

Dàkhw.à nà sáwé yê diti ? (*Teslin*)

What clan is s/he?

Dàkhw.à nàxh sá satîyin ?

Dàkhw.à nà sáwé yê tîyin ?

Dàkhw.à nà sáwé yê datîyin ? (*Teslin*)

What clan was s/he? (now deceased)

Mâ sá duwasâkw ?

What is his/her name?

Mâ sá dusâgun ?

What was his/her name? (now deceased)

Sisters and Brothers

I shátxh gí khudziṭì ?

Do you have an older sister? (female speaking)

I shátxh gí khustîyin ?

Did you have an older sister? (female speaking)

I shátxh gí ch'ù khudziṭì ?

Is your older sister still alive? (female speaking)

À, axh shátxh khudziṭì.

Yes, I have an older sister. (female speaking)

À, axh shatxhi hás has khudziṭì.

Yes, I have older sisters. (female speaking)

I kîk' gí khudziṭì ?

Do you have a younger sister? (female speaking)

Do you have a younger brother ? (male speaking)

À, axh kîk' khudziṭì.

Yes, I have a younger sister. (female speaking)

Yes, I have a younger brother. (male speaking)

Axh kik'i yán has khudziṭì.

I have younger brothers/sisters.

Axh kik'i yán has shayadihên.

I have lots of younger brothers/sisters.

Tlêk, tlêl axh shátxh khùstí.

No, I don't have an older sister. (female speaking)

Kha tsu tlét axh kîk' khùstí.

And I don't have a younger sister either. (female speaking)

Kha tsu tl'ét axh îk' khùstí.

And I don't have a brother. (female speaking)

Tlêk', tlét axh húnxhw khùstí.

No, I don't have an older brother. (female speaking)

Kha tsu tlét axh kîk' khùstí.

And I don't have a younger brother. (female speaking)

Ch'a tlênáxh khuxhdziti.

I'm an only child.

Given Names

Àdû sàiyí sáwé i yát wuduwatî ?

Who were you named after?

(literally - whose name was given to you ?)

Axh fîlk'u sàiyí axh yát wuduwatî.

I was given my grandmother's/grandfather's name.

Ch'a i yáxh ghùch wudushàiyí dudlighàs.

It's against the rules to marry a wolf like yourself.

Relatives and Friends

axh ìn à	<i>my clan relative</i>
axh ìn àx'w	<i>my clan relatives (coastal)</i>
axh ìn à hás	<i>my clan relatives (interior)</i>
axh xhùní	<i>my relative (all-purpose name), my friend</i>
axh xhùnx'í	<i>my relatives (all-purpose name), my friends</i>
axh khusaxháni	<i>my beloved (friend), my love</i>

Wâ sá i î kàwahâ ?

How is s/he related to you?

Axh tlâk'w yáxh axh î kàwahâ.

She is like an aunt to me.

SINGULAR, VOCATIVE AND PLURAL TERMS

Brothers and Sisters

<i>(talking about)</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Vocative (calling)</i>	<i>Plural</i>
axh shátxh	<i>my older sister (woman)</i>	shátxh	axh shatxhi hás
axh húnxhw	<i>my older brother (man)</i>	húnxhw	axh hunxhu hás
axh kík'	<i>{ my younger sister (woman) my younger brother (man) }</i>	kík'	<i>{ axh kík' hás axh kik'i yán }</i>
axh dlàk'	<i>my sister, any age (man)</i>	dlák'	axh dlàk' hás
axh îk'	<i>my brother, any age (woman)</i>	îk'	axh îk' hás

Parents, Aunts and Uncles

	<i>(talking about)</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Vocative (calling)</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>same clan</i>	axh tlâ	<i>my mother</i>	atlî	axh tlà hás
<i>opposite clan</i>	axh îsh	<i>my father</i>	îsh	axh îsh hás
<i>same clan</i>	axh tlâk'w	<i>my mother's sister</i>	tlâk'w, atlî	axh tlâk'w hás
<i>same clan</i>	axh kâk	<i>my mother's brother</i>	kâk	axh kâk hás
<i>opposite clan</i>	axh àt	<i>my father's sister</i>	àt	axh àt hás
<i>opposite clan</i>	axh sáni	<i>my father's brother</i>	sáni, îsh	axh sani hás

Children, Nephews and Nieces

	<i>(talking about)</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Vocative (calling)</i>	<i>Plural</i>
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{axh sî} \\ \text{axh sîk'} \\ \text{(diminutive)} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{my daughter (of a woman)} \\ \text{my sister's daughter (of a woman)} \\ \text{my brother's daughter (of a man)} \end{array} \right\}$	sîk'	axh sîk' hás
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{axh yît} \\ \text{axh yîtk'} \\ \text{(diminutive)} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{my son} \\ \text{my sister's son (of a woman)} \\ \text{my brother's son (man)} \end{array} \right\}$	yîtk'	axh yîtk'i hás
	axh yádi	my child		axh yátx'i
same clan	axh kêlk'	my sister's child (of a man)	kêlk'	axh kèlk'i hás
opposite clan	axh kâlk'u	my brother's child (of a woman)	kâlk'w	axh kâlk'u hás

Grandparents and Grandchildren

<i>(talking about)</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Vocative (calling)</i>	<i>Plural</i>
axh ɬɪk'w	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{my grandmother} \\ \text{my grandfather} \end{array} \right\}$	ɬɪk'w	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{axh ɬɪk'u hás} \\ \text{axh ɬɪak'w hás} \end{array} \right\}$
axh dachxhán	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{my grandson} \\ \text{my granddaughter} \end{array} \right\}$	chxhánk'	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{axh dachxhanx'i hás} \\ \text{axh dachxhanx'i yán} \end{array} \right\}$
	<i>my little grandchildren</i>		axh dachxhanx'i sâni

Reciprocals (a natural pair of relatives)

Pair

Plural

wùsh kik'idâ { *a pair of brothers*
a pair of sisters }

wùsh kik'i yán { *a group of brothers*
a group of sisters }

wùsh kàni yán { *a group of brothers-in-law*
a group of sisters-in-law }

wùshdashây *husband and wife*

wùsh kikyátx'i *twins (beside each other
children)*

wùsh dachxhanx'i yán { *grandma and grandchild*
grandpa and grandchild }

WORDS AND EXRESSIONS

Comparison of ax words

<i>hat</i>	<i>s'âxw</i>
<i>groundhog</i>	<i>s'âxh</i>
<i>ling cod</i>	<i>s'âxh'</i>
<i>devil's club</i>	<i>s'áxt'</i>

"Hat" may be an ancient diffused word:

<i>Tlingit</i>	<i>s'âxw</i>
<i>So. Tutchone</i>	<i>ts'at</i>
<i>Proto-Ath.</i>	<i>*ch'aXt</i>
<i>Eyak</i>	<i>ch'iyaht</i>

Common Words and Expressions

<i>Yak'ê áwé.</i>	<i>It is good.</i>
<i>Ayáxh áwé.</i>	<i>That's right, or that's how it is.</i>
<i>Yak'ê ágí?</i>	<i>Is it good?</i>
<i>À, yak'ê.</i>	<i>Yes, it's good.</i>
<i>Tlêk', tlét ushk'é.</i>	<i>No, it's not good.</i>
<i>A dàk'áts'i.</i>	<i>The thorns around it.</i>
<i>Ts'ats'î.</i>	<i>Bird.</i>
<i>Ts'ùtât.</i>	<i>Morning.</i>
<i>Tâch lits'ùxhk.</i>	<i>She is moving in her sleep.</i>
<i>Át wulís'îs.</i>	<i>It is blowing in the wind.</i>
<i>Sî.</i>	<i>Doll.</i>
<i>Axh sîyi.</i>	<i>My doll.</i>

“WALKING TO” EXPRESSIONS

Du hídidé yà nagút.

He is walking to his (own) house.

Du hídidáxh yà nagút.

He is walking from his (own) house.

Â yàxhdé yà nagút.

She is walking to the lake shore.

Â yàxhdáxh yà nagút.

She is walking from the lake shore.

Â yàxhdé kkhwagût axh ñík'u nèlídáxh.

I'm going to walk to the lake from my grandmother's house.

Ash hídidé yà nagút.

*He is walking to **her** house. (not his own house)*

“Ash” refers to the central character in the story, the one with whom the narrator most strongly identifies. In this case, it is the woman. If it were the man, we would translate:

*She is walking to **his** house.*

VERB PARADIGM : CONJUGATIONS

	Action	Command
Eating		
1. Xhaxhá.	<i>I am eating it.</i>	
2. ìxhá.	<i>You (one) are eating it.</i>	Xhá ! <i>Eat it!</i>
3. Axhá.	<i>S/he is eating it.</i>	
4. Tùxhá.	<i>We are eating it.</i>	
5. Yìxhá.	<i>You (folks) are eating it.</i>	Yìxhá ! <i>Eat it!</i>
6. Has axhá.	<i>They are eating it.</i>	
7. Duxhá.	<i>People are eating it.</i> <i>It's being eaten.</i> <i>One is eating it.</i>	

Drinking (a cold drink)

1. Xhadaná. *I am drinking it.*
2. Idaná. *You (one) are drinking it.* Idaná ! *Drink it!*
3. Adaná. *S/he is drinking it.*
4. Tudaná. *We are drinking it.*
5. Yidaná. *You (folks) are drinking it.* Yidaná ! *Drink it!*
6. Has adaná. *They are drinking it.*
7. Duná. *People are drinking it.*
It's being drunk.
One is drinking it.

Holding

1. Xhałashát. *I'm holding it.*
2. Iłashát. *You (one) are holding it.* Ghałshât! *Hold it!*
3. Ałshát. *S/he is holding it.*
4. Tułashát. *We are holding it.*
5. Yıłashát. *You folks are holding it.* Ghayłashât! *Hold it!*
6. Has ałshát. *They are holding it.*
7. Dułshát. *People are holding it.*
It's being held.
One is holding it.

SENTENCES PROVIDED BY MARGARET BOB

Tlingit Language Instructor

Teslin Elementary School

1. Tlêkhw kahîni xhadaná.
I'm drinking juice.
2. Shî xh'ahât kamduwagwâl, àdé nagú.
Somebody's knocking on the door, go there.
3. Tayidé dê nagú. (1 child)
Tayidé dê nay.á. (more than 1 child)
It's time to go to bed now.
4. Naxhtùxhêx'w dê.
Lets go to sleep now.
5. Dà sá iya.áxh ?
What did you hear?
- 5.b Dà sá iya.áxhch ?
What do you hear (now)?
6. Êl' axh jît sa.ín.
Hand me the salt (in a container).
7. Dà sáwé ilashát ?
What are you holding?
8. Gúx'à áyá xhalashát.
I'm holding a cup.
9. Gúx'à ilashát.
You are holding a cup.

10. Xh'ahât xh'êt shután.

Close the door.

11. Xh'ahât hêde shunatàn.

Open the door.

12. Gùx' sá gaghìtâ ?

Where are you going to sleep?

13. Ch'a wé t'â káx' kukhatâ.

I'm just going to sleep on the floor.

14. Dà sáwé ìxhá?

What are you eating?

14b. Sakwnên t'ûs'i xhaxhá.

I'm eating toast.

15. Dà sáwé idaná?

What are you drinking?

16. Taxhhîni áwé xhałûk.

I'm drinking meat soup.

17. Dì xhadaná.

I'm drinking tea (cold).

FISH NAMES

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. tùwìne | <i>big rich whitefish found in Sidney Lake
(name provided by Gladys Johnston)</i> |
| Yàna.èt Xhâdi | <i>Sidney Lake</i> |
| 2. nà.ilè | <i>type of whitefish found in lakes east of
Little Atlin Lake (name provided by Mary
Anderson)</i> |
| 3. xh'wât' | <i>Dolly Varden</i> |
| 4. t'ási | <i>grayling</i> |
| 5. s'âxh' | <i>ling cod</i> |
| 6. t'á | <i>king salmon or chinook salmon</i> |
| 7. f'ùk | <i>coho salmon</i> |
| 8. tîf' | <i>chum salmon or dog salmon</i> |
| 9. ghàt | <i>sockeye salmon</i> |
| 10. dashdané | <i>sucker</i> |
| 11. ûn | <i>round whitefish (least cisco)</i> |
| 12. xhât yádi | <i>lake whitefish</i> |
| 13. shìsh | <i>inconnu</i> |
| 14. dalèyí | <i>lake trout</i> |
| 15. tàslèyí | <i>northern pike</i> |

COOKING SENTENCES

1. Tùwìne kałas'úk.
Fry the rich whitefish.
2. S'ìkh atayì yê na.ù wé nà.ilè.
Smoke the whitefish.
3. Xh'wât' satá.
Boil the Dolly Varden.
4. T'ási xh'àn gùknáxh ghatusa.ì.
We're going to cook grayling by the fire.
5. S'âxh' tì'ûghu kałas'úk.
Fry the ling cod liver.
6. T'á sha.útl.
Boil the king salmon (to make soup).
7. Ł'ùk łatsík.
Cook the coho salmon on a stick.
8. Tìl' stùx tûde nas.ìn.
Put the chum salmon in the oven.
9. Ghàt kałakhásh kûxtin.
Steam the sockeye salmon with rice.
10. Dashdané sha.útl.
Boil the sucker fish (to make soup).

11. Ûn ghałghìkh.

Hang the round whitefish on a string over the fire.

12. Xhât yádi xh'àn kanaxh sa.í.

Cook the lake whitefish over the fire.

13. Shìsh nałdàk.

Bake the inconnu under the fire.

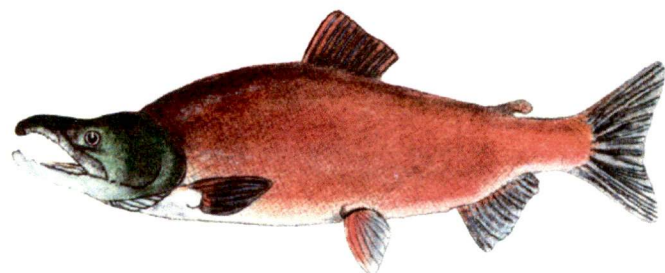
14. Dalèyí sha.útl yêł téxhitín.

Boil the lake trout with onions.

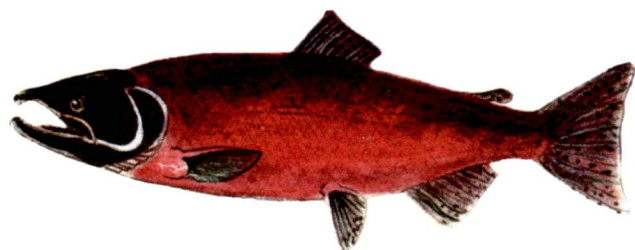
15. Tàslèyí łatsík.

Cook the northern pike on a stick.

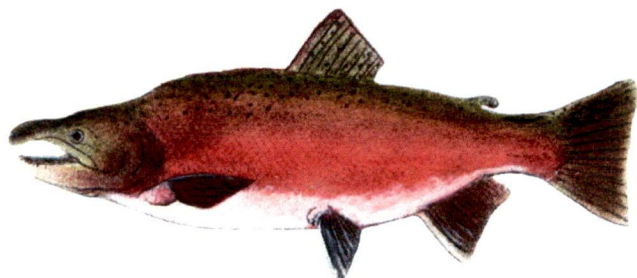
Names of Fish in Tlingit



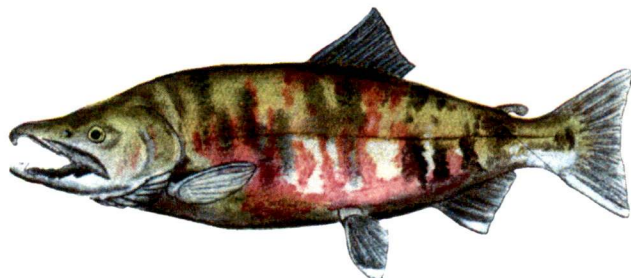
Ghàt
Sockeye Salmon



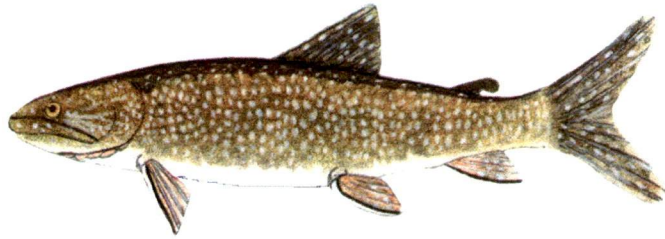
T'á
Chinook or King Salmon



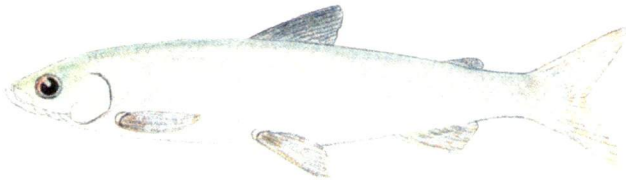
Ł'ùk
Coho Salmon



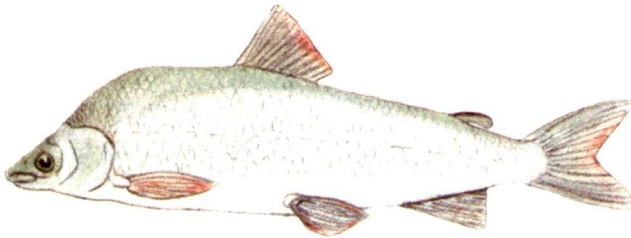
Tîł'
Chum or Dog Salmon



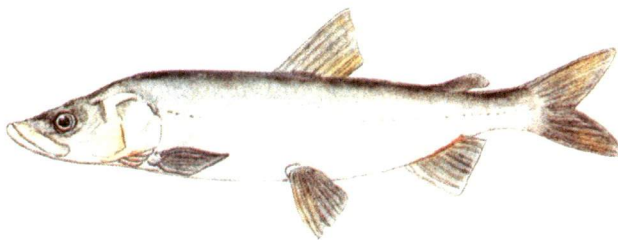
Dalèyí
Lake Trout



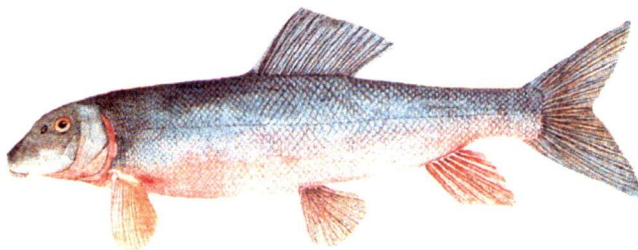
Ûn
*Round Whitefish or
Least Cisco*



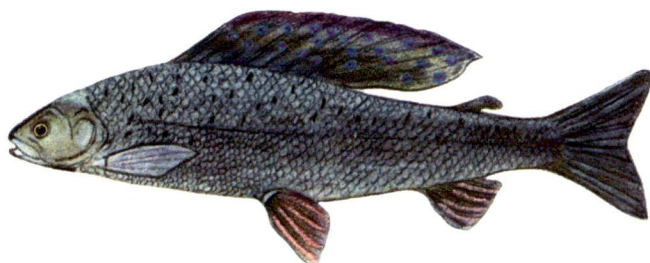
Xhât yádi
Lake Whitefish



Shìsh
Inconnu



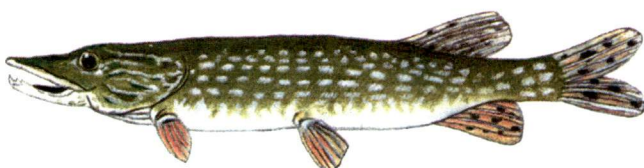
Dashdané
Sucker



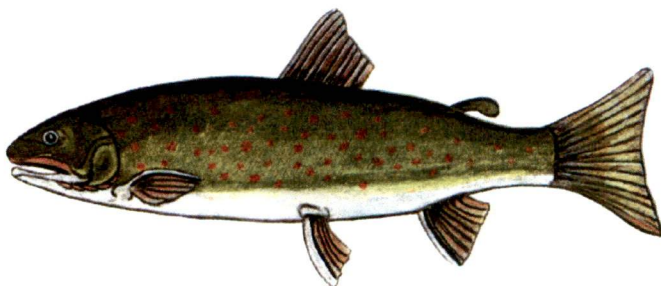
T'ási
Arctic Grayling



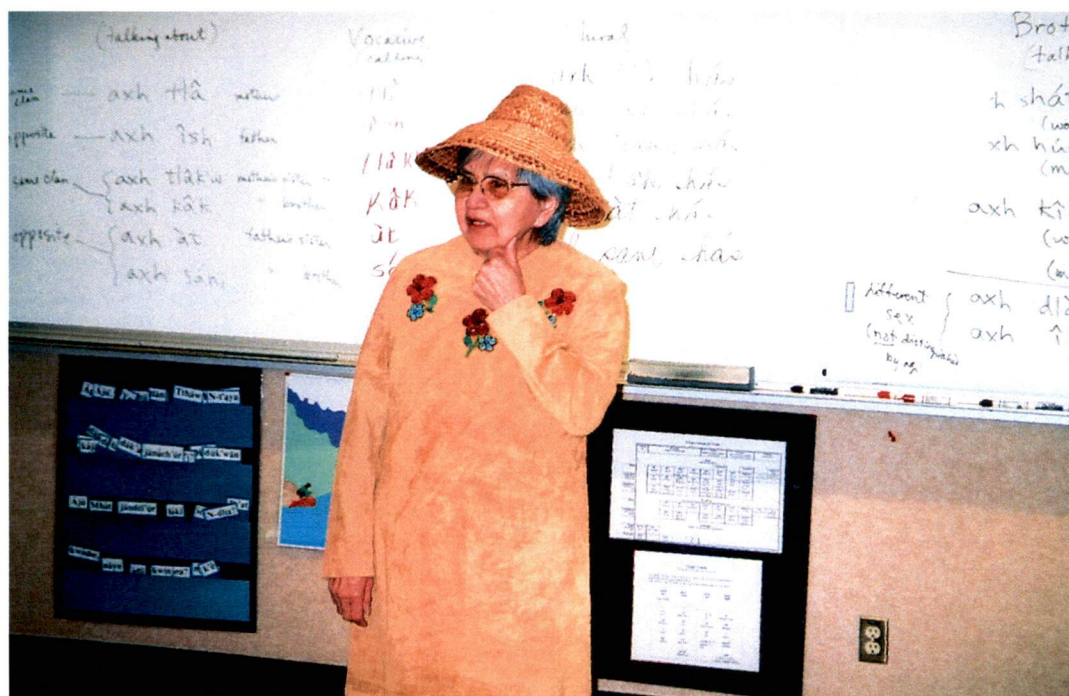
S'âxh'
Ling Cod or Burbot

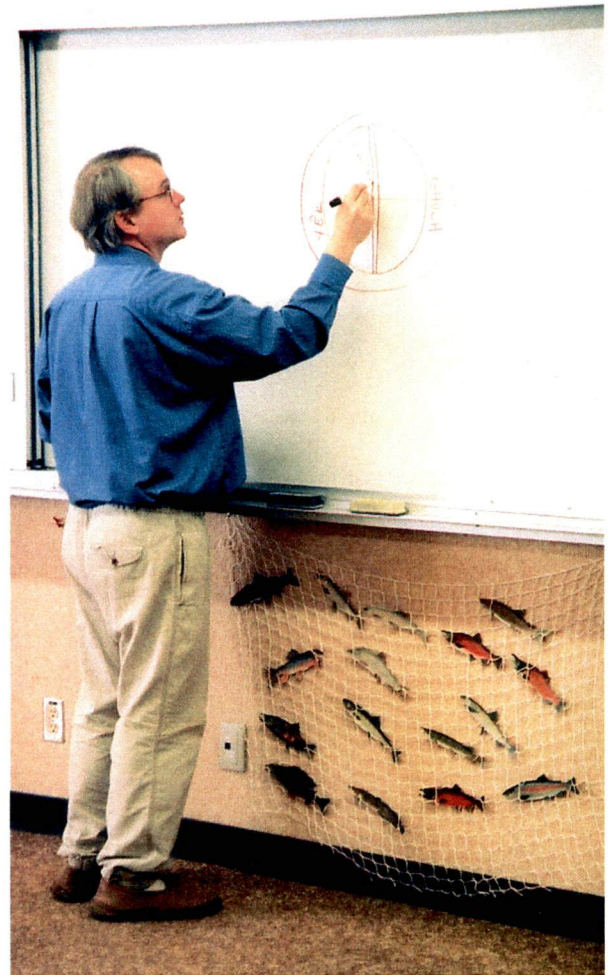


Tàslèyí
Northern Pike



Kh'wât'
Dolly Varden













Photograph Identifications

Page

- 35 : *top: back row:* Margaret Bob, Pauline Peters, Lorraine Dawson, André Bourcier, Emma Sam, Jeff Leer, Jo-Anne Johnson, Margaret Workman
front row: Mary Anderson, Josephine Holloway, Willie Campbell, Winnie Atlin
bottom: Mary Anderson
- 36 : *top left :* Gladys Johnston
top right : Jeff Leer
bottom : group working
- 37 : *top :* Lorraine Dawson, Mary Anderson
bottom left : Winnie Atlin, Jeff Leer, Lorraine Dawson
bottom right : Jeff Leer, Gladys Johnston, Pauline Peters
- 38 : *top left :* Mary Anderson
top right : Emma Sam
bottom left : Mary Anderson
bottom left : Sandy Anderson, Mary Anderson
- 39 : *top left :* Winnie Atlin, Jo-Anne Johnson
top right : Jo-Anne Johnson, Margaret Bob
bottom : Josephine Holloway, Mary Anderson
- 40 : *top :* Jeff Leer, Josephine Holloway, Willie Campbell
bottom left : Lorraine Dawson, Jo-Anne Johnson
bottom right : Jo-Anne Johnson, Gladys Johnston

