

# TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

Yukon Native Language Centre  
Whitehorse, Yukon

October 13-15, 2004

Guest Instructor:

Dr. Jeff Leer  
Alaska Native Language Center

*Yukon  
Native  
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## SCHEDULE

	Wednesday Oct 13	Thursday Oct 14	Friday Oct 15
9:00	Opening Prayer Alphabet Review	Opening Prayer Place Names	Opening Prayer <i>To Wear</i> <i>To Put On</i>
10:45	Variations Practice Sentences	Place Names (cont)	<i>To Take Off</i> <i>To Give</i>
12	lunch	lunch	lunch
1:00	Directionals Preverbs	Possessive Terms Position Terms	<i>To Have On</i> <i>To Place</i>
2:45	Practice Sentences	Liquids	Wrap-up Closing Prayer

# 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-Note2</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) wears 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'atèt pitcher</td><td>kh'wátl pot</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>															rounded		rounded		rounded rare-Note2	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) wears 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'atèt pitcher	kh'wátl pot		
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	<div>Fricatives (breath flows through narrow opening creating friction)</div> <table><tr><td>Plain</td><td>łłł 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'ák dress</td><td>s'ikh 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	łłł 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'ák dress	s'ikh 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

## Examples of Variations between Coastal and Interior Tlingit

Interior Tlingit	Coastal Tlingit	English
gamdân	gawdân	<i>horse</i>
mâ sá ?	wâ sá ?	<i>how?</i>
sîm	sîw (south)	<i>rain</i>
sîw		<i>rain</i>
sûw	sûw (north)	<i>rain</i>
lingít	lingít	<i>(Tlingit) person</i>

In Coastal Tlingit the uvulars are underlined. In Interior Tlingit, "h" is put after the main letter.

<b>Coastal:</b>	<u>g</u>	<u>k</u>	<u>k'</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>x'</u>
<b>Interior:</b>	gh	kh	kh'	xh	xh'

## Identifying Speakers

Initials will be used to identify speakers.

BC - Bessie Cooley

JL - Jeff Leer

ES - Emma Sam

FS - Fanny Smith

LW - Lucy Wren



## Practice Phrases

1. Hát uwagút. *He/she came here.*
2. Àdé wùgùt. *He/she went there.*
3. Àdé nagût . . . *After he/she went there . . .*
4. As.î. *He/she is cooking it.*
5. Tlêl ùs.ì. *He/she is not cooking it.*
6. Tlêl awus.í. *He/she did not cook it.*
7. dâkh *inland*
8. dakhká (dàkhâ - FS) *inland, interior (not coast)*
9. Dâkh uwakhúxh. *He/she went upriver by boat.*
10. Dâk uwakhúxh. *He/she went out by boat.*

## Directional Words

- |     |                  |   |
|-----|------------------|---|
| 1.  | dikî             | <i>up, above</i>  |
| 2.  | diyî             | <i>down, below</i>  |
| 3.  | dâkh             | <i>inland, back away from the beach or shore</i>                            |
| 4.  | îkh              | <i>beach, down towards the beach or shore</i>                               |
| 5.  | dèkî             | <i>out in open water</i>  |
| 6.  | yán<br>yén (LW)  | <i>shore</i>  |
| 7.  | diyâ             | <i>across</i>   |
| 8.  | nèt              | <i>inside (the house)</i>   |
| 9.  | gân              | <i>outside (the house)</i>  |
| 10. | îx, ixkî<br>ixkî | <i>downstream</i><br><i>south (îx is not used with the meaning "south")</i> |
| 11. | nàkî             | <i>upstream, north</i>  |

## Directional Words: Combining Forms

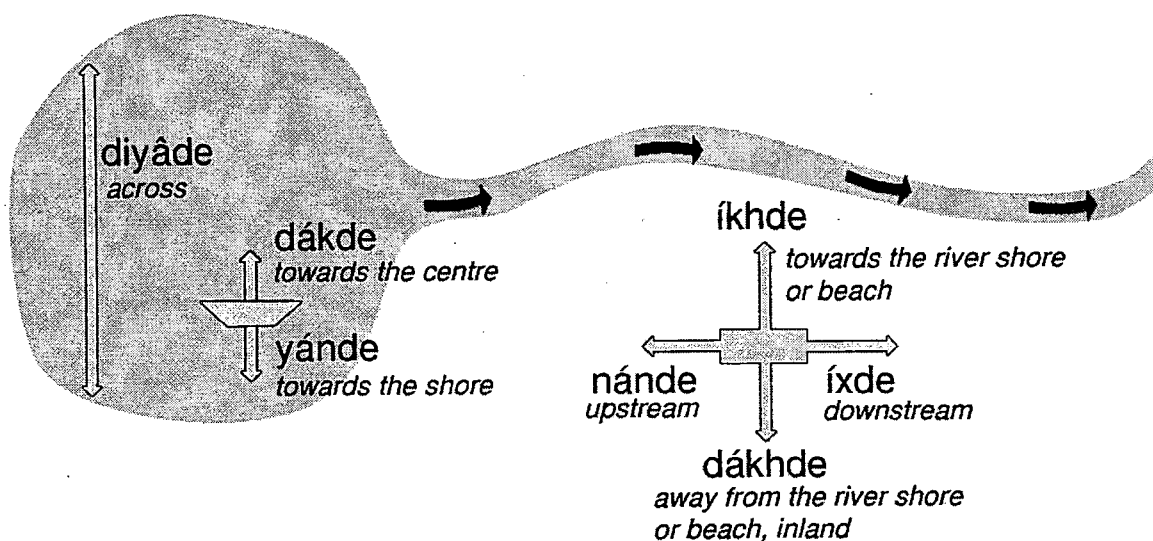
	<b>-de</b> <i>towards</i>	<b>-dachûn</b> <i>straight towards</i>	<b>-nâ</b> <i>the _side</i> <b>-yìnà</b> <i>the _part</i>
1. dikî	kínde	kindachûn	dikìnà
2. diyî	yínde	yindachûn	diyìnà
3. dâkh	dákhde	dakhdachûn	daghinà dighinà (LW)
4. îkh	îkhde	ikhdachûn	ighinà
5. dèkî	dákde	dakdachûn	daginà [to be checked]
6. yán yén (LW)	yánde yénde	yandachûn yendachûn	
7. diyâ	diyâde	diyâdachûn	
8. nèt	nèldé		
9. gân	gánde		
10. îx, ixkî	íxde	ixdachûn	ixinà
11. nàkî	nánde	nandachûn	nànà nànyà

**Note:**      íxde      *(towards) downstream*  
                  nánde      *(towards) upstream*  
**But:**      ixkîde      *northward*  
                  nàkîde      *southward*

## Preverbs

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. kè nagút     | <i>is going up</i>  |
| 2. yè nagút     | <i>is going down</i>  |
| 3. dàkh nagút   | <i>is going back inland</i>                                   |
| 4. yìkh nagút   | <i>is going down to the beach or shore, towards the water</i> |
| 5. dàk nagút    | <i>is going out</i>   |
| 6. dàk uwakhúxh | <i>went out into open water (by boat)</i>                     |
| 7. yan uwakhúxh | <i>went ashore (by boat)</i>                                  |
| 8. nèt uwagút   | <i>went inside</i>  |

## Directions Diagram



## Sentences

1. Nánde has wùkhùxh axh îsh kha axh îk' !

*My dad and my brother (woman talking) went up the lake (by boat).*

2. Axh îk' íxde wùkhùxh.

*My brother went downriver.*

3. Axh kîk' kindachûn wùnùk.

*My younger sister sat up straight.*

4. Nànàdé has wù.àt.

*They went up the road.*

5. Nás'k gàu itdách áwé dàk xhwàkhúxh tatgé.

*I started out after 3 p.m. yesterday (by car).*

6. Axh îk' Teslin-dách dàk uwakhúxh yâde.

*My brother (woman talking) left Teslin for here / he's driving here.*

7. Axh îk' shà káxh kè nagút.

*My brother is walking up on the mountain (ascending).*



## Adverbs formed with Directional Prefixes

A large number of adverbs can be formed by combining the “towards” form of a directional word with a body part noun plus -(i)n.

The “towards” directional is modified in this case:  
-de “towards” changes to -da- and high tone is lost.

This gives the following construction:

### Directional - da - Noun - (i)n

For example, kín-de “upwards” + shá “head” + -(i)n combine to give kin - da - shâ - n “head up” (literally: *with head upwards*)

### Examples

- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
| 1. | yindashân    | <i>head down (yínde : downwards)</i>     |
| 2. | yindatân     | <i>upside down (cup, pot, boat)</i>      |
| 3. | kindatûghun  | <i>bottom up, with bum up in the air</i> |
| 4. | kindaxh'ùsín | <i>feet up</i>                           |
| 5. | kindajínín   | <i>with hand(s) up</i>                   |
| 6. | yindayígín   | <i>upside down (boat)</i>                |

## Examples (cont)

- |     |                         |  |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| 7.  | kindayîn                | <i>face up</i>   |
| 8.  | yindayîn                | <i>face down</i>   |
| 9.  | nèldayîn                | <i>facing inside (nèldé : inwards)</i>   |
| 10. | dakdayîn                | <i>facing out (dákde : outwards)</i>   |
| 11. | nandayîn                | <i>facing upstream / facing north<br/>( nánde: upstream, northwards)</i>   |
| 12. | ixdayîn                 | <i>facing downstream / facing south<br/>( íxde: downstream, southwards)</i>  |
| 13. | wùshdayîn               | <i>facing each other (wùshde - together)</i>   |
| 14. | wùshdashân              | <i>heads together</i>  |
| 15. | wùshdak'ûl'in           | <i>stern to stern, with rear ends together (as<br/>people backed up in a circle)</i>                                   |
| 16. | khuxhdak'ûl'in<br>shgâw | <i>barge going backwards, somebody doing<br/>something really stupid, clumsy<br/>[this is a coastal Tlingit idiom]</i> |

# Tlingit Place Names

October, 2004

## Coastal Orthography

## Interior Orthography

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Naataase Héen<br><i>"Fish camp in narrows between the lakes"</i><br>Carcross  | Nàtàse Hîn             |
| 2. Taay.aa Shak.áak'u<br><i>head-lake-little</i><br>Fat Lake                     | Tày.à Shak.âk'u        |
| 3. Kéitladi X'áat'i<br><i>seagull island</i><br>Seagull Island                   | Kêtladi X'ât'i         |
| 4. S'áax' Kaháagu<br><i>ling cod eggs</i>  | S'âxh' Kahâgu          |
| 5. Dáa Héeni<br><i>weasel creek</i><br>Weasel Creek                              | Dâ Hîni                |
| 6. S'aax yánde lishoowu yé<br><i>"groundhog trail goes to the shore" (?)</i>     | S'àxh yánde lishùwu yé |
| 7. Gijukkúdi<br><i>golden eagle nest</i><br>(gijùk : golden eagle)               | Gijukkúdi              |
| 8. L'awshaa Gúksh<br><i>cut bank corner</i><br>(l'awshà : cut bank or side hill) | Ł'awshà Gúksh          |

## Coastal Orthography

9. Yanax dei daak yashoowu yé  
trail out it extends place  
(yanax : along the ground, by there)  
"Place where the trail comes out"

10. T'ási daadé aawagaaxi yé  
grayling for one cried place  
Johnsons Crossing

11. At.s'éil'i X'aayí  
rags point  
Rag Point

12. L'éiw X'aayí  
sand point  
Sand Point

13. Nóosgu Xáadi  
wolverine fish lake

14. Watsíx Téix'i  
caribou heart  
Caribou Lake

15. Daleiyi yádi  
trout little  
Trout Lake

16. Nóosgu Héeni  
wolverine creek  
Wolverine Creek

## Interior Orthography

Yanaxh dè dàk yashùwu yé

T'ási dàdé àwaghàxhi yé

At.s'êl'i X'àyí

Ł'êw X'àyí

Nûsgu Xhâdi

Watsíx Têxh'i

Dalèyi Yádi

Nûsgu Hîni

## Coastal Orthography

17. Gooch Áayi  
*wolf lake*  
*Wolf Lake*
18. Shaa Tlein  
*mountain big*  
*Hayes Peak*
19. T'ási Héeni  
*grayling creek*  
*Grayling Creek*
20. Tseindoo Lutú  
*rock island point*  
*(Athabaskan origin)*  
*Koaklas Point*
21. Káax' Héeni  
*grouse creek*
22. Shaa Tlein Héeni  
*mountain big creek*  
*Sterling Creek*
23. Gíl' X'aayí  
*rock cliff point*  
*Rocky Point*
24. X'áat' Tlein  
*island big*  
*Henry Island*
25. Gooch Héeni  
*wolf creek*

## Interior Orthography

- Ghùch Áyi
- Shà Tlèn
- T'ási Hîni
- Tsèndù Łutú
- Kâx' Hîni
- Shà Tlèn Hîni
- Ghîl' X'àyí
- X'ât' Tlèn
- Ghùch Hîni



## Coastal Orthography

26. Yéil Lítayi Xoo  
*crow knife among*  
*Tower Peak, "Crow Knife"*

27. Héen Tlein  
*river big*  
*Liard River*

28. Xalak'ach' Héeni  
*porcupine creek*

29. Shaak'w Yádi  
*little mountain little*  
*Spike Horn*

30. Kayaanisht'úde  
*Leaf Lake*

31. T'ási Áayi  
*grayling lake*

32. Chíl Tlein  
*cache big*

33. Tsáats Lawoos'i  
*bear roots tough*

34. Shaanáx Tlein Héeni  
*valley big river*  
*Meister River*

## Interior Orthography

Yêl Lítayi Xhù

Hîn Tlèn

Xhalak'ach' Hîni

Shàk'w Yádi

Kayànisht'úde

T'ási Âyi

Chîl Tlèn

Tsâts Ławûs'i

Shànáxh Tlèn Hîni

**Origin of “Shakwak”** (as in *Shakwak Valley, Shakwak Highway Project, Shakwak St. in Haines Junction, Shakwak Air, etc.*)

Shà      Xh'âk  
mountain    between  
i.e. mountain pass

Shà - x'w      Xh'âk  
mountain plural,    between  
                 many  
i.e. pass between (many) mountains

Shàx'w Xh'âk  
( = “Shakwak” )

The name “Shakwak” was first recorded by the journalist E. J. Glave.

E. J. Glave. 1890. Our Alaska Expedition. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*. New York.

In the morning we pulled over in the raft to the western shore of the lake [Arkell or Kusawa]. Here there was a big break in the mountains forming a wide pass leading away to the westward, known to the natives as **Shak Wak**.

E.J. Glave. 1892. Pioneer packhorses in Alaska. II. The return to the coast. *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*. 44(6): 869-881.

This part of the land is known to the Indians as **Shak-wak**, being an immense valley running northwest from Lake Kusu-ah almost to the eastern arm of the Copper River. [Copper River = present-day White River].

## Position Terms and Sentences

- \_\_\_ axh jiwú. *I have \_\_\_ .*  
\_\_\_ *is in my possession.*
1. axh khaítú *my pocket*  
\_\_\_ axh khaítúwu. *\_\_\_ is in my pocket.*
2. nadâkw ká *on the table*  
\_\_\_ nadâkw káwu. *\_\_\_ is on the table.*
3. gwêł tú *inside the bag*  
\_\_\_ gwêł túwu. *\_\_\_ is inside the bag.*
4. axh jiká *on my hand*  
\_\_\_ axh jikáwu *\_\_\_ is on my hand.*
5. axh xh'ùs ká *on my leg, on my foot*  
\_\_\_ axh xh'ùs káwu. *\_\_\_ is on my foot.*
6. axh shá *my head*  
\_\_\_ axh sháwu. *\_\_\_ is on my head.*

## Possessive Sentences : “to have \_\_\_\_”

1. Łítà axh jìwú.  
*I have a knife.*
2. Łítà axh khałtûwu.  
Łítà axh ghultûwu. (LW)  
Łítà axh khałtût xhatîn.  
Łítà axh ghultût xhatîn. (LW)  
*I have a knife in my pocket.*
3. Wákhđânà yê xha.û.  
*I have glasses on. / I am wearing glasses. / I am using glasses.*
4. Kinà.át yê xhà.û.  
*I have a coat on. / I am wearing a coat.*
5. Kinà.át kát xhataî.  
*I have a coat on.*
6. Xàsduğutîł xh'ùs xhał.át. (LW)  
Xàsduğutîł xh'ùst xhał.át.  
*I have canvas shoes on.*
7. Tsâx' axh jikáwu.  
Tsâx' jikát xhał.át.  
*I have mittens on.*
8. Tukh'atâł yê xhà.û.  
Tukh'atâł xh'ùst xhał.át.  
*I have pants on.*

9. S'âxw yê xhà.û.  
S'âxw shât xhadatîn.  
*I have a hat on.*
10. Áxh îk' khudziî.  
*I have a brother.*
11. Daxhnáxh yatî axh îk' hás.  
*I have two brothers.*
12. Shayadihên axh xhùnx'i hás.  
Shayadihên axh xhùnx'í.  
*I have many relatives. (Literally, my relatives are many.)*
13. Hà shâde háni khudziî.  
Khà shâde háni hà jîwú.  
*We have a chief. (Literally, our chief / leader is alive, exists.)*
14. Axh shà áwu.  
*I have a head.*
15. Axh ùxh áwu.  
*I have (my own) teeth. (Literally, my teeth are there.)*  
Khà ùxhú axh jîwú.  
*I have human teeth (in my possession). (Literally, I have somebody's teeth.)*
16. Tiêt axh ùxh khùstí.  
*I have no teeth. (Literally, my teeth do not exist.)*  
Tiêt axh ùxh á.  
*I have no teeth. (Literally, my teeth are not there.)*



17. Té axh jìwú.

*I have a rock.*

18. Tlêl té axh jì.

*I don't have a rock.*

19. Té áwu.

*There's a rock there.*

20. Tlêl té á.

*There's no rock there.*

21. Áwu á.

*It's there.*

22. Tlêl á á.

*It's not there.*

### Summary - "to have \_\_\_\_"

(thing) axh jìwú.

*I have a (thing) in my possession.*

Axh (relative) khudziṭì.

*I have a (relative). (Literally, my (relative) exists, is alive.)*

Axh (body part) khudziṭì. or

Axh (body part) áwu.

*I have a (body part).*

## Liquids

1. tlêkhw kahîni                      *berry juice*
2. tlêkhw dàhîni                      *water (condensation) on berry*
3. tlêkhw hîni                         *berry creek*
4. axh hîni                               *my water*
5. axh dàhîni                          *my sweat (water on my body)*
6. dlîy tuhîni                          *liquid in meat*
7. tlêkhw xhùhîni                      *liquid among the berries*

## Sentences - *to wear / to put on*

Yê na.ù ! *Put \_\_\_ on !*

1. S'âxw shât idatí ! (LW)

Shâxh ghidatí !

*Put a hat on!*

2. Kinà.át nâxh ghidatí !

Kinà.át kâxh ghidatí !

Kinà.át két idetí ! (LW)

*Put a coat on!*

3. Ł'àxh kâxh ghida.àxh !

Ł'àxh két idetí ! (LW)

Ł'àxh nâxh ghida.àxh !

*Put a dress on!*

4. Ł'îx'wân xh'ùst idayíkh !

*Put socks on! (Literally, pull socks on your feet)*

5. Tsâx' yê na.ù !

*Put mittens on!*

6. Tîł xh'ùst idayíkh !

*Put a shoe on!*

I tîli xh'ùst idayíkh !

*Put your shoes on!*

Idatîł !

*Put your shoes on!*

7. Sèt sêxh ghashtí !

Sèt sèt idatí ! (LW)

*Put a necklace on!*

8. Ìlsík !

*Put a belt on!*

9. Kîs jikát idatí ! (LW)

*Put a bracelet on! (a solid, continuous bracelet)*

Kîs jikûlxh ghashtí !

*Put a bracelet on! (a chain-link bracelet)*

10. I nà.ádi kát ìl.á ! (LW)

I nà.ádi kê yê nìsní ! (FS)

Nâ yê shìnda.ù ! (JL)

*Get dressed!*

### **Sentences - *take* \_\_\_\_ *off!***

1. S'âxw shâdâxh idatí ! (LW)

S'âxw shâdâxh kè idatí ! (FS)

*Take your hat off!*

2. Kinà.át nâdâxh gidatí !

Kinà.át kâxh gidatí ! (LW)

*Take your coat off!*

3. L'àxh i kâxh ga.àxh ! (ES)

L'àxh nâdâxh gida.àxh !

L'àxh kâxh gida.àxh !

L'àxh kâxh gidatí ! (LW)

*Take your dress off!*

4. Ł'ix'wán xh'ùsdáxh idayíkh !  
*Take your socks off!*
5. I tsâx'i jikàxh ìł.á !  
I tsâx'i jíndáxh idayíkh !  
*Take your mittens off!*
6. Tîł xh'ùsdáxh idayíkh !  
*Take your shoes off!*
7. Sèt i sêdáxh gastí !  
Sèt sêdáxh kè ìstí ! (FS)  
*Take your necklace off!*
8. Sîk i kàxh gasyíkh !  
Sîk kàxh gîstí ! (BC)  
I sîgi kàxh gidatí ! (LW)  
*Take your belt off!*
9. I kîsi jikàxh gidatí ! (LW)  
I kîsi jikàxh gîstí ! (BC)  
*Take your bracelet off!*
10. Nâdáxh yê jîndané ! (LW)  
Nà.át nâdàxh yê nîsní ! (BC)  
I nà.ádi kàxh yê nîsní ! (FS)  
*Get undressed! Take your clothes off!*

## Sentences - *to put* \_\_\_\_ *on*

*She put* \_\_\_\_ *on. (on herself)*

*She put (his)* \_\_\_\_ *on him.*

*hat*

S'âxw shât awditî. (LW)

S'âxw a shât àwatî. (LW)

S'axw shâxh amditi. (BC)

S'âxw du shâxh àwatî. (BC)

*boots*

S'éł' tîł xh'us awdiyíkh. (LW)

S'éł' tîł du xh'ùs àwayíkh.  
(LW)

S'éł' x'wán xh'ùst amdiyíkh.  
(ES)

S'éł' x'wán du xh'ùst  
àwayíkh. (BC)

*chain-link  
necklace*

Du sèdi sèt akawditî. (LW)

Sèt a sèt akàwatî. (LW)

Sèt sêxh amdzitî. (BC)

Sèt du sèt amsitî. (BC)

## Sentences - pronouns

Suppose a person is telling a story about two people: Grandma and a school teacher. The speaker identifies more closely with Grandma, so she is the main character in the story.

Àghâ áwé **ash** xhánt uwagút.

*Then he (teacher) went to see her (Grandma).*

Àghâ áwé **a** xhánt uwagút.

*Then she (Grandma) went to see him (teacher).*

Àghâ áwé **ash** jît àwatî wé x'úx'.

*Then he (teacher) gave the book to her (Grandma).*

Àghâ áwé **a** jît àwatî wé x'úx'.

*Then she (Grandma) gave the book to him (teacher).*

Àghâ áwé **du** jît àwatî wé x'úx'.

*Then he gave the book to him.*

**ash** pronoun      refers to the main character in the story, a person that the speaker identifies with.

**a** pronoun        refers to a lesser character in a story

**du** pronoun        can be used on any occasion

**Sentences - I have \_\_\_\_ on, I am wearing \_\_\_\_ .**

1. S'âxw yê xhà.û.  
S'âxw shât xhadatîn.  
*I have a hat on.*
2. Kinà.át yê xhà.û.  
Kinà.át nât xhadatîn.  
Kinà.át kát xhadatîn.  
*I have a coat on.*
3. Ł'àk tlèn kát xhada.áxh. (ES)  
Ł'àk tlèn kát xhadatîn.  
*I have a dress on.*
4. Łî x'wán axh xh'ùs káwu.  
Łî x'wán xh'ùst xhał.át.  
*I have socks on.*
5. Tsax' yê xhà.û.  
Tsâx' axh jikáwu.  
Tsâx' jikát xhał.át.  
*I have mittens on.*
6. Tîł axh xh'ùs káwu.  
Tîł xh'ùst xhał.át.  
*I have shoes on.*  
Xhwaditîł.  
*I put shoes on (and they are still on my feet).*



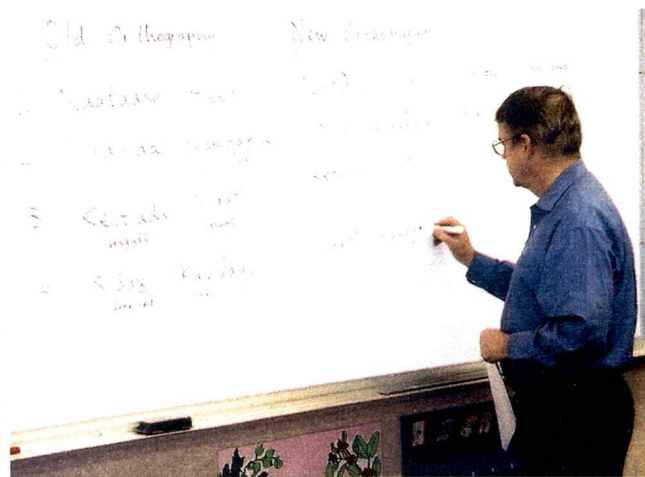
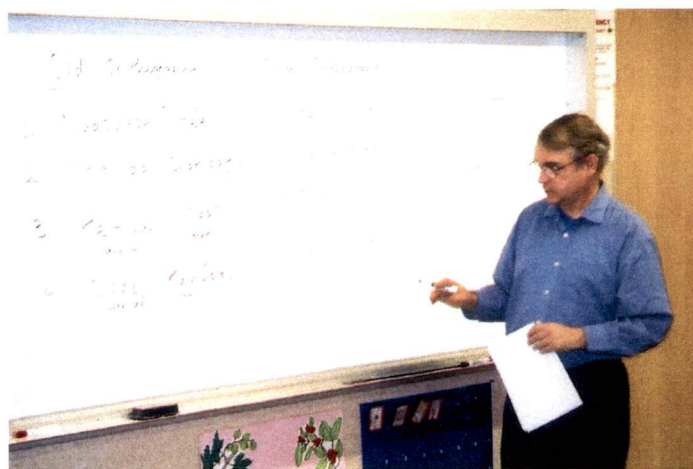
7. Sèt yê xhà.û.  
 Sèt kaxhdatîn.  
*I have a necklace on.*  
 Sèt sêt xhastîn. [to be checked]  
*I have a chain-link necklace on.*
8. Xhwadlisík.  
*I put my belt on. I have my belt on.*
9. Kîs axh jikûł káwu. (BC)  
 Kîs jikát xhadatîn.  
*I have a bracelet on.*
10. Axh nà.ádi nât xhał.át.  
 Axh nà.ádi kát xhał.át.  
*I am dressed. I have my clothes on.*

## Cooking Terms

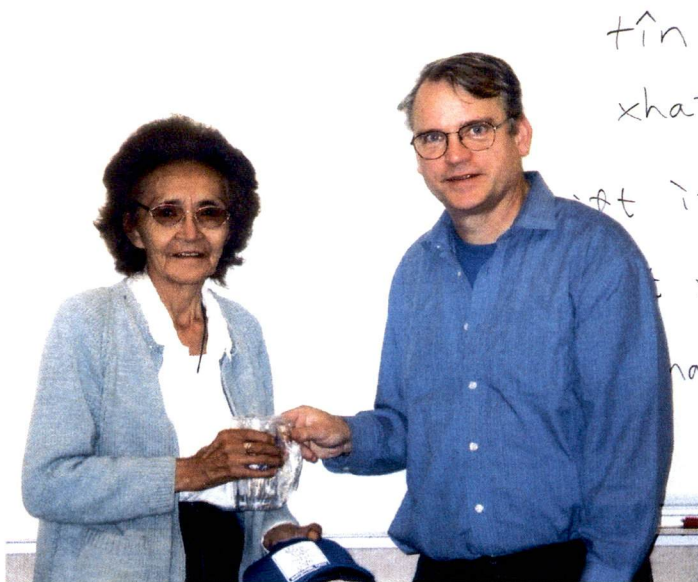
sakwnên îwu	<i>bread</i>
sakwnên t'ûs'	<i>toast, fried bread</i>
at îwu	<i>something cooked</i>

## Sentences - location

1. S'âxw át tîn.  
*A hat is lying there.*
2. S'âxw át xhatîn.  
*I left a hat there, I have a hat lying there.*
3. "I shá nèt ìtîn."  
*"You left your head at home."*
4. S'âxw du shât xhatîn.  
*I've got his hat on his head.*
5. S'âxw shât xhadatîn.  
*I've got my hat on my head.*
6. Tîl át tîn.  
*A shoe is lying there.*
7. Tîl át ła.át.  
*Shoes are lying there.*
8. Tîl át xhala.át.  
*I left my shoes there.*
9. Tîl du xh'ùst xhala.át.  
*I've got his shoes on his feet.*
10. Tîl xh'ùst xha.át.  
*I've got my shoes on.*







át. sh

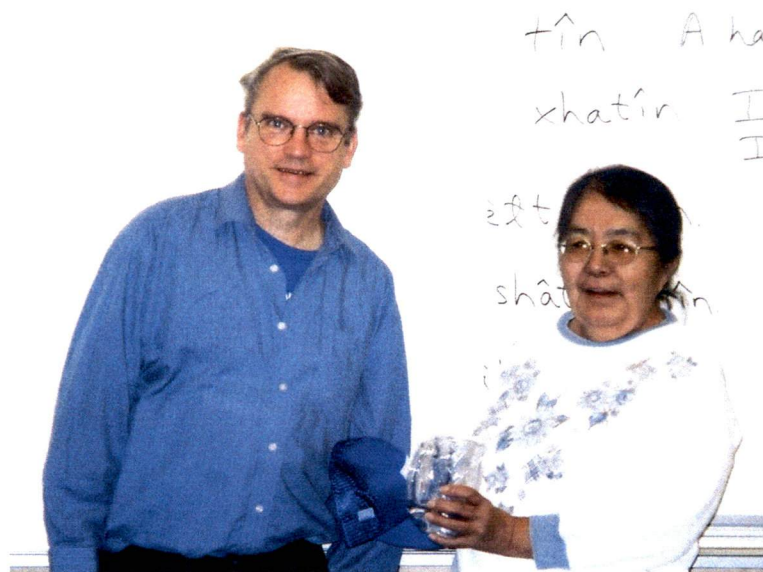
áa.át.  
sh left

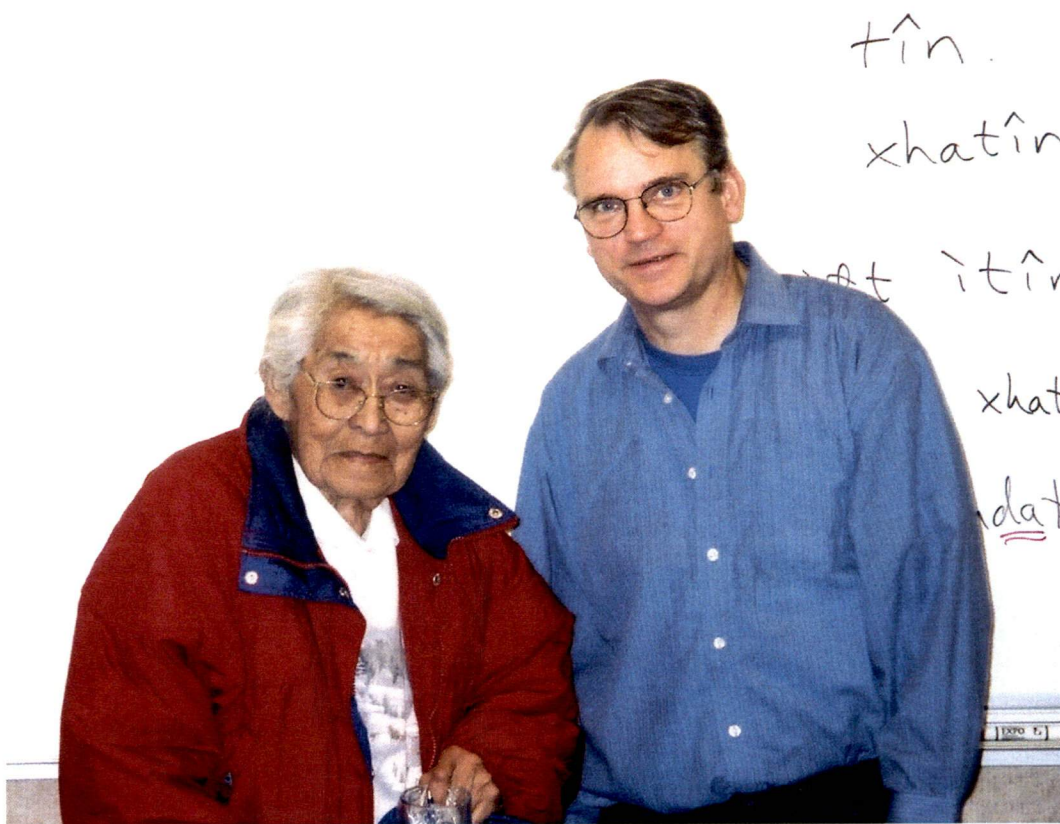
xh  
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# Photograph Identifications

## Page

32 : <i>top:</i>	Fanny Smith, Marlene Smith, Lucy Wren
<i>bottom left:</i>	Jeff Leer
<i>bottom right:</i>	Jeff Leer
33 : <i>top:</i>	Fanny Smith, Jeff Leer
<i>centre:</i>	Tina Jules, Jeff Leer
<i>bottom:</i>	Margaret Bob, Jeff Leer
34 : <i>top:</i>	Emma Sam, Jeff Leer
<i>bottom:</i>	Bessie Cooley, Jeff Leer
35 : <i>top:</i>	Marlene Smith, Jeff Leer
<i>centre:</i>	Jeff Leer, Bessie Jim
<i>bottom:</i>	Jeff Leer, Sophia Smith
36 : <i>top:</i>	Lucy Wren, Jeff Leer
<i>bottom:</i>	Ida Calmegane, Jeff Leer



