TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

Yukon Native Language Centre

Whitehorse, Yukon

November 16 - 18, 2005

Guest Instructor:

Dr. Jeff Leer

Alaska Native Language Center

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Participants

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Schedule

	Wednesday Nov 16	**Thursday Nov 17**	**Friday Nov 18**
9:00	Opening Prayer - Jane Smarch Alphabet Participants' concerns	Opening Prayer Basic Conjugation: objective verbs	Opening Prayer - Ida Calmegane Possessed forms of nouns *Happy Birthday* song - Bessie Cooley

10:45	Verb Conjugations:
	   Modes
	   - Imperative
	   - Consecutive
	   - Conditional
	   - Habitual
		Basic Conjugation:
		   intransitive verbs
		   transitive verbs
			Interjections
			
			Wrap-up
			
			Closing Prayer - Ada Haskins

noon	lunch	lunch	lunch
1:00	Phonology Classifiers (body parts) Discussion of high language for services and potlatches	Incorporated Nouns	
2:45	Writing Practice Song by Charlie Joseph Sitka Native Language Program	Incorporated Nouns (cont) Part of a song	

Tlingit Vowel Chart

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 can have either high or low tone.

short low	short high	long low	long high
(no mark)	´	`	^
ch'**a** *just*	**á** *that, there*	**à** , **ą̀** *yes*	**â** *sitting, lake*
d**e** *already*	t**é** *rock*	d**è** *trail, road*	d**ê** *enough*
i *your*	ł**í** *don't*	d**ì** *tea*	**î** *yuck!*
ts**u** *again*	ts**ú** *also, too*	gish**ù** (T, A) gesh**ù** (C) *pig*	nàsh**û** *extends*
	h**ó** h**ó** *thank you*		ah**ô** *I don't want to (Coastal: I understand)*

Tlingit Consonant Chart

	Labial (lips)	Alveolar (tongue tip behind teeth)				Velar (middle of tongue against roof of mouth)	Velar rounded	Uvular (back of tongue touches uvula at back of throat)	Uvular rounded	Glottal (vocal chords)	Glottal rounded (rare) (Note: 2)
Stops (stop off the breath)											
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'atèł** *pitcher*	**kh'wátl** *pot*		
Fricatives (breath flows through narrow opening creating friction)											
Plain			**łûł** *fireweed*	**sà** *name*	**shà** *mountain*	**xíxch'** *frog*	**xwê** *whew!*	**xhát** *me, I*	**xhwàgùt** *I went*	**hás** *they, them*	**yà-nahwên** *is swimming along*
Glottalized (with vocal chords closed)			**ł'àk** *dress*	**s'ìkh** *smoke, cigarette*		**x'âx'** *apple*	**x'wán** *longjohns*	**xh'é** *mouth*	**xh'wâł'** *down feathers*		
Sonorants (softer, you can sing them continuously)											
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

Verb Conjugation

1. Ø (zero)   zero conjugation

2. na   ⎫
3. gha   ⎬ non-zero conjugation
4. ga   ⎭

The conjugation markers by themselves are found in the following modes, among others. The Habitual mode differs from the others in that it has u- instead of Ø in zero-conjugation verbs.

Imperative (an order)	Ø	na-	gha-	ga-
Consecutive (after ....)	Ø	na-	gha-	ga-
Conditional (generally in the future - if ... or when ...)	Ø	na-	gha-	ga-
Habitual (every time, usually, always)	u-	na-	gha-	ga-

Conjugation Examples (Imperative Mode)

English (Imperative)	zero conjugation	non-zero conjugation		
	0	na	gha	ga
eat it!	xhá			
sleep!		natá		
sit down!			ghanú	
grab it!				gashât
hold it!			ghałshât	
see it!			ghastìn	
look at it, watch it!	łatín			
go!		nagú		
read it!		natîw		
write it!	kashaxít			
wash it!		na.ûs'		
trap it!	ìsghát			

English (Imperative)	zero conjugation	non-zero conjugation		
	0	na	gha	ga
be good, get well!				igak'ê
cook it!	sa.í			
dance!		anał'èxh		
sew it!	khá			
play now!		ach kanìłyát		
tell!		kananìk		
work!		yê jinané		
go! get going!				gagú
go (there)!		(àdé) nagú		
come!	hàgú			
walk down!			yè ghagú	
sing!				at gashí

Conjugation Examples (Imperative Mode) cont

Note:

Hàgú ! is a special contraction from *Hàt gú !
Compare Hàt yi.á ! *Come, (you all)!*

Note also that -gú is further contracted to -kw before an enclitic:

Hàgú !	*Come here!*	Nagú !	*Go!*
Hàkw dê!	*Come here now!*	Nakw dê !	*Go now!*
Hàkw s'é !	*Come here first! Come here for a while!*	Nakw s'é !	*Go first! Go for a while!*
Hàkw x'wán !	*Do come!*	Nakw x'wán !	*Do go!*

Conjugation Examples of Mode

Conjugation markers are in bold. Suffixes showing mode are in **red**.

Conj.	Imperative	Consecutive	Conditional	Habitual
Ø	at xhá ! *eat!*	at xhâ (áwé) ... *after she ate ...*	at xhê**ni** (áwé) ... *if she eats ...*	at **u**xhâ**ych** *she eats (every time)* **u-** in zero conjugation
gha	**gha**nú ! *sit (down)!*	**gha**nûk (áwé) ... *after she sat (down) ...*	**gha**núk**ni** ... *if she sits (down) ...*	**gha**núk**ch** *she sits (down) (every time)*
na	**na**tá ! *sleep! go to sleep!*	**na**tâ ... *after she slept ...*	**na**tê**ni** ... *if she sleeps ...*	**na**tè**ch** *she sleeps (every time)*
ga	**ga**shât ! *grab it!*	a**ga**shât (áwé) ... *after she grabbed it ...*	a**ga**shát**ni** (áwé) ... *if she grabs it ...*	a**ga**shát**ch** *she grabs it (every time)*

Conj.	Imperative	Consecutive	Conditional	Habitual
Ø	hàgú ! *come (here)!*	hàt gût (áwé) ... *after she came (here) ...*	hàt gútni ... *if she comes (here) ...*	hàt ugùtch *she comes (here) (every time)* u- in zero conjugation
na	nagú ! *go!*	nagût ... *after she went ...*	nagútni ... *if she goes ...*	nagútch *she goes (every time)*
ga	gagú ! *get going!*	gagût ... *after she got going ...*	gagútni ... *if she gets going ...*	gagútch *she gets going (every time)*
gha	yà ghagú ! *go down!*	yà ghagût (áwé) ... *after she went down ...*	yà ghagútni (áwé)... *if she goes down ...*	yà ghagutch *she goes down (every time)*

Examples of Habitual Mode

1. Tlèdùshú gàw áwé at uxhâych.
    She eats at six o'clock.

2. Tlákw yîyi shàtk' ghàghawêdín at t'ê ghanúkjin.
    *It used to be that when a young woman had her first period, she would sit in
    seclusion. (literally, she would sit behind something)*

3. TV altíni natèch.
    She always falls asleep watching TV.

Examples of Consecutive Mode

1a. Axh îsh à yan uwakhúxh.
    My Dad went ashore.

1b. Yan khûxh áwé ganghà khùwashì.
    *After he went ashore, he looked for wood.
    (consecutive)*

2a. Axh tlâ at wusi.î.
    My mother cooked.

2b. Yan at sa.î áwé hà wùxhùxh.
    After my mother finished cooking, she invited us over.

Comparison of Glottalized Stops and Glottalized Fricatives

1. khuligûs'   *it's cloudy*
    khuligûts' *(Carcross)*

2. x'âx' áwé   *that is an apple*

3. kâx'   *grouse*

4. axh kâk'   *my forehead*

5. s'íx'   *plate*
    ts'ík' *(Carcross)*

Examples of Verb Forms:
Imperfective, Perfective, Future, Repetitive, Consecutive

Theme: khu - ł - gûs' (ga stative)   *to be cloudy outside*
Stem   gûs'   *cloud*
Classifier   ł-   *have*
Areal prefix   khu-
khu - łi - gûs' literally means   *The area (the sky) has clouds*

1. Khułigûs' .   *It's cloudy.*
                                         (imperfective)

2. Tlêł khùłgûs' .   *It's not cloudy.*
                                         (negative imperfective)

3. Khumłigûs' .   *It got cloudy.*
    Khuwłigus' . (Carcross)   *(perfective)*

4. Tlêł khuwułgûs' .   *It didn't get cloudy.*
                                         (negative perfective)

5. Kè khuguxhłagûs' .   *It will get cloudy.*
                                         (future)

6. Tlêł kè khuguxhłagûs' .   *It will not get cloudy.*
                                         (negative future)

7. Kè khułagûs'ch.   *It always gets cloudy.*
                                         (repetitive)

8. Tlêł kè khùłgûs'ch.   *It never gets cloudy.*
                                         (negative repetitive)

9. Khukłagûs' áwé nèl   *When it got cloudy (consecutive)*
    wutuwa.át.   *we went inside.*

Body Parts and Verbs Derived from Them

1. du jín   *his/her hand*

2. łijín   *he/she has a hand/hands;*
                                       it has sleeves

3. tłêł ułjín   *it is sleeveless*

4. du xh'ùs   *his/her foot*

5. łixh'ùs   *he/she has a foot/feet;*
                                       it has feet, (a chair) has legs

6. du ùxh   *his/her tooth*

7. si.ùxh   *he/she has a tooth/teeth*

8. du xh'é   *his/her mouth*

9. sixh'ê   *it has a mouth*

10. du yá   *his/her face*
    du ÿá (Carcoss)

11. siyâ   *it has a face*

From here comes siyâk'w *(it has a little face,* or *it has a little face, I see).*
This verb is found in the story of the woman who raised a wood worm. She
sings to it:

   siyâk'w ásgí   *it has a little face, I see*

12. du wàkh   *his/her eye*

13. siwàkh   *it has eyes*

14. du gúk   *his/her ear*

15. sigúk   *it has ears*

Body Parts and Verbs Derived from Them (cont)

16. du lú   *his/her nose*

17. lilû   *it has a nose*

18. du tùwú   *his/her mind*

19. sitû   *he/she is clever, has a mind*

Classifiers for Verbs of Possession of Body Parts

Stative verbs meaning *to have (a body part)* are formed by putting either the s- classifier or the ł- classifier before the body part stem. If the body part noun ends with a short high vowel, the verb stem is long and high.

Example:

xh'é   *mouth*

sixh'ê   *it has a mouth*

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Affricate Series</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>d</td><td>dl</td><td>dz</td><td>j</td><td>g</td><td>gh</td></tr>
<tr><td>t</td><td>tl</td><td>ts</td><td>ch</td><td>k</td><td>kh</td></tr>
<tr><td>t'</td><td>tl'</td><td>ts'</td><td>ch'</td><td>k'</td><td>kh'</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>l</td><td>s</td><td>sh</td><td>x</td><td>xh</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ł'</td><td>s'</td><td></td><td>x'</td><td>xh'</td></tr>
<tr><td>s-
classifier</td><td colspan="3">ł- classifier if one of these consonants is in the word</td><td colspan="2">s- classifier</td></tr>
</table>

Please note the following rule: If the stem has an affricate-series consonant in it (one of the consonants in the box above), then the ł- classifier must be substituted for either the s- or the sh- classifier.

In other words: the s- and sh- classifiers cannot occur before a stem containing an affricate-series consonant; only ł- (or zero) classifiers can occur here.

Khuⱡigûs'   *it is cloudy*

is an example of this. Since the stem contains s'   then the classifier ⱡ- is
used (rather than s-).

Example Sentences

    0- s- t'a (∅)   *to warm 0*

Here 0 represents the object, such as a- *(it),* s- is the classifier, and t'a
is the stem. (∅) means the verb is zero conjugation.

1. Amsit'â.   *She warms it.*

2. Sat'â !   *Warm it!*

3. Aguxhsat'â.   *She's going to warm it.*

4. Ùst'âych.   *She always warms it.*

5. Ast'èxh.   *She is warming it.*

6. Du jín aⱡt'ès'.   *She is warming it (a body part).*

7. Amⱡit'â.   *She warmed it (a body part - her
                                                hand, etc).*

    0- ∅- kha (∅)   *to sew 0*

8. Khá !   *Sew it!*

9. Àwakhâ.   *She sewed it.*

10. Akhês'.   *She is sewing it.*

Eskimo Comparison

Aya'itaarua'ucuumineraarmia agelraa.

Even though he didn't want to window shop with me, he went.

aya'i-	-taar-	-(r)ua'r-	ut-e-	yuumir	n'e-e-
envying	*keep on*	*sort of*	*with*	*want*	*not*
ngraar-		-mi	-a	age-	-lraa
even though		*he*	*me,*	*go*	*he (past)*

aya'i-	*to envy (things)*
aya'itaar-	*to keep envying (things)*
aya'itaaruar-	*to keep envying things (for fun, idly) = to window-shop*
aya'itaarua'ute-	*to window-shop with (person)*
aya'itaarua'ucuumir-	*to want to window-shop with*
aya'itaarua'ucuumin'ete-	*not to want to window-shop with*
aya'itaarua'ucuumin'eraar-	*even though ... not want to window-shop with*

Writing Practice - Charlie Joseph Song

Sitka Native Education Program - Isabella Brady

1. Hàndé   axh   chùnètk'í. (ES)
    Give me   *my*   *little bow*

2. Ts'ítsgúk'   khwàt'ùk   (MB)
    A little bird   *I could shoot*

3. Axh   dlâk'   sîk'   sákw (BC)
    My   *sister's*   *little daughter*   *for*

4. Hê   neł   wujikhákh   (JS)
    Over here   *inside the house*   *it has landed*

5. Chìshdên   wujikhàkh   (JL)
    Easy to get   *it has landed*
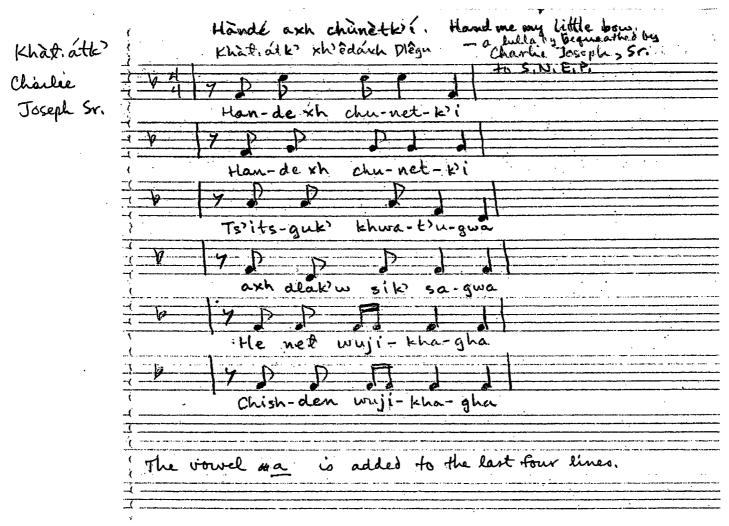
    ES - Emma Sam   *MB - Margaret Bob*

    BC - Bessie Cooley   *JS - Jane Smarch*

    JL - Jeff Leer

Charlie Joseph Song

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Transcribed by Dr. Jeff Leer

Verb Types

Tlingit verb types in terms of subject (S) and object (O)		
	- O	+ O
-S	impersonal	objective
+S	intransitive	transitive

Transitive Verb - to see (someone)

	O-	s-	tin	(gha)	*to see O*
1.	xhat	wusi-	tìn		*she saw me*
2.	i-	msi-	tìn		*she saw you (one)*
3.	a-	msi-	tìn		*she saw him/her/it*
4.	hà	msi-	tìn		*she saw us*
5.	yì	msi-	tìn		*she saw you folks*
6. has	a-	msi-	tìn		*she saw them*
7.	khu-	msi-	tìn		*she saw people*

Example Analysis:

6. has amsitìn   *she saw them*

has	a-	m-	si-	tìn
	object pronoun	*thematic*	*classifier*	*verb stem*

Objective Verb - to be tired

	O-	D-	xwetł (Ø)	O is / becomes tired
8.	xhat	wudi-	xwétl	I'm tired
9.	i-	mdi-	xwétl	you're tired
10.		wudi-	xwétl	he/she/it is tired
11.	hà	mdi-	xwétl	we are tired
12.	yì	mdi-	xwétl	you folks are tired
13.	has	wudi-	xwétl	they are tired
14.	khu-	mdi-	xwétl	people are tired

Example Analysis:

8. xhat wudixwétl   *I'm tired*

xhat	wu-	di-	xwétl
object pronoun	*perfective*	*classifier*	*verb stem*

Objective Verb - to be fine

	O-	Ø-	k'ê (ga)	O is fine, is good
15.	xhat	ya-	k'ê	I am fine
16.	i-	ya-	k'ê	you are fine
17.		ya-	k'ê	he/she/it is fine
18.	hà	ya-	k'ê	we are fine
19.	yì	ya-	k'ê	you folks are fine
20.	has	ya-	k'ê	they are fine

Example Analysis:

20. hạs yak'ê   *they are fine*

has	ya-	k'ê
object pronoun	*classifier*	*verb stem*

Example with incorporated noun:

21. iyayak'ê   *your face looks fine (scolding) i.e. you are not being good, only your face looks fine*

    i   yá   *(your face)* is incorporated in the verb

Objective Verb - to have hiccups

	O-	Ø-	dut'	(Ø)	*O has hiccups*
22.	xhat	uwa-	dút'		*I have hiccups*
23.	ì-	wa-	dút'		*you have hiccups*
24.		uwa-	dút'		*he/she/it have hiccups*
25.	hà	uwa-	dút'		*we have hiccups*
26.	yì	uwa-	dút'		*you folks have hiccups*
27.	has	uwa-	dút'		*they have hiccups*

Example Analysis:

27. has uwadút'   *they have hiccups*

has	u-	wa-	dút'
pluralizer	*perfective*	*classifier*	*verb stem*
	wu -	ÿa-	

Objective Verb - to be strong

	O-	ł-	tsìn	(ga)	O is strong
	O-	ł-	tsìn	(ga)	*O is strong*
26.	xhat	łi-	tsìn		*I am strong*
27.	i	łi-	tsìn		*you are strong*
28.		łi-	tsìn		*he/she/it is strong*
29.	hà	łi-	tsìn		*we are strong*
30.	yì	łi-	tsìn		*you folks are strong*
31.	has	łi-	tsìn		*they are strong*

Verbal Nouns

3rd Person Verb		Verbal Noun	
yak'ê	*he is good*	Ø-k'é	*goodness*
khuwak'ê	*the weather is good*	khuk'é	*good weather*
łitsìn	*he is strong*	łatsìn	*strength*
sigû	*he is happy*	sagú	*happiness*
yanîkw	*he is sick*	Ø-nîkw	*sickness*
si.ât'	*he is cold*	sa.ât'	*coldness*
khusi.ât'	*the weather is cold*	khusa.ât'	*cold weather*
khuwat'â	*the weather is warm*	khut'á	*warm weather*
shighèkh	*he is stingy*	shaghèkh	*stinginess*

The Tlingit Classifiers

Classifiers without D-

I form	Non-I form
ya-	Ø
łi-	ła-
si-	sa-
shi-	sha-

Classifiers with D-

I form	Non-I form
di-	da-
dli-	ł-
dzi-	s-
ji-	sh-

Verb Paradigm

Intransitive verb - to read

	D-tuw	(na)	*read, count*
	D-tuw	(na)	*read, count*
1.	xhadatûw		*I am reading*
2.	idatûw		*you are reading*
3.	datûw		*he/she/it is reading*
4.	tudatûw		*we are reading*
5.	yidatûw		*you folks are reading*
6.	hàs datûw		*they are reading*

Example Analysis:

The pronoun shortens in front of a classifier.

1.	xha	da	tûw
	subject pronoun	*classifier*	*verb stem*
	I		*read*

Transitive verb - to read a book

	O	Ø-tuw	(na)	*read O*
7.	x'úx'	xhatûw		*I am reading a book*
8.	x'úx'	ìtûw		*you are reading a book*
9.	x'úx'	atûw		*he/she is reading a book*
10.	x'úx'	tùtûw		*we are reading a book*
11.	x'úx'	yìtûw		*you folks are reading a book*
12.	x'úx'	has atûw		*they are reading a book*

Example Analysis:

12.	x'úx'	has	a-	tûw
	object noun	*pluralizer*	*object pronoun*	*verb stem*
	book	*they*	*it (book)*	*read*

Transitive verb - to love him/her

		O-s-xhán	(ga stative)	*love O*
1.		xhasixhán		*I love her*
2.		isixhán		*you love her*
3.		asixhán		*he/she/it loves her*
4.		tusixhán		*we love her*
5.		yisixhán		*you folks love her*
6.	has	asixhán		*they love her*

Example Analysis:

6.	has	a-	si-	xhán
	pluralizer	*object pronoun*	*classifier*	*verb stem*
	they	*her*		*love*

Transitive verb - to love you (one)

7.		ixhsixhán	*I love you*
8.		isixhán	*he/she/it loves you*
9.		itusixhán	*we love you*
10.	has	isixhán	*they love you*

Example Analysis - to love you (one):

7. i-   xh-   si-   xhán
    object pronoun   *subject pronoun*   *classifier*   *verb stem*
    you   *I*   *love*

9. i-   tu-   si-   xhán
    object pronoun   *subject pronoun*   *classifier*   *verb stem*
    you   *we*   *love*

10. has   i-   si-   xhán
    pluralizer   *object pronoun*   *classifier*   *verb stem*
    they   *you*   *love*

Transitive verb - to love me

11.   xhat   isixhán   *you (one) love me*

12.   xhat   sixhán   *he/she/it loves me*

13.   xhat   yisixhán   *you folks love me*

14. xhat has   sixhán   *they love me*
    has xhat   sixhán

Transitive verb - to love us

15.   hà   isixhán   *you (one) love us*

16.   hà   sixhán   *he/she/it loves us*

17.   hà   ysixhán   *you folks love us*

18. has hà   sixhán   *they love us*

Transitive verb - to love you folks

19.		yì	xhsixhán	*I love you folks*
20.		yì	sixhán	*he/she/it loves you folks*
21.		yì	tusixhán	*we love you folks*
22.	has	yì	sixhán	*they love you folks*

Transitive Verb - to love them

23.	has	xhasixhán	*I love them*
24.	has	isixhán	*you (one) love them*
25.	has	asixhán	*he/she/it loves them*
26.	has	tusixhán	*we love them*
27.	has	yisixhán	*you folks love them*
26.	has	asixhán	*they love them*

Analysis:

26. has	a-	si-	xhán
pluralizer	*object pronoun*	*classifier*	*verb stem*

They love him/her/it.
He/she/it loves them.
They love them.

Note that the pluralizer **has** may pluralize the subject *they*, or the object *them*, or both.

Note also that the pluralizer is used to mark more than one person (or animals viewed as people). It is not used to mark more than one object:

a) Yak'ê.   *He /she/it is good, fine, nice.*

b) Yak'ê.   *They are nice. (referring to objects),*
                                     e.g.

c) Yak'ê yá kh'èkaxwên.   *This flower is nice.*
                                     These flowers are nice.

d) Has yak'ê.   *They are fine. (referring to people),*
                                     e.g.

e) Has yak'ê i àt hás.   *Your aunts are fine.*

You can also say:

    I àt has yak'ê.   *Your aunts are fine.*

Note that Tlingit does not allow two **has** in a row. Instead of:

    * I àt hás has yak'ê,

we leave out the first **hás** and say:

    I àt has yak'ê.   *Your aunts are fine.*

Transitive Verb - to love one another

27.   wùsh   yidzixhán   *you folks love one another*

28.   wùsh   gaysxhán !   *love one another !*

Tlingit Verb Template (Simplified)

Prefixes							Stem	
Object		**Incorporate**			**Mode**	**Subject**	**Classifier**	
xhat	*me*	ji-	ya-	ka-	na-	xha *I*	ya-, Ø	tin *see*
i-	*you (one)*	xh'a-			gha-	i-, ì- *you (one)*	łi-, ła-	kha *sew*
a-	*him/her/it*	tu-			ga-	Ø *he/she/it*	si-, sa-	t'a *warm*
hà	*us*	sha-			wu-	tu-, tù- *we*	shi-, sha-	xhán *love*
yì	*you (pl)*	łu-			...	yi-, yì- *you (pl)*	di-, da-	etc.
kha- *them, one* khu-, *a person, people*		shu-				du- *a person, people (indefinite)*	dli-, ł-	
		etc.					dzi-, s-	
		shagun-					ji-, sh-	

Incorporated Nouns (Body Parts)

Noun	English	Incorporate
khà xh'é	mouth	xh'a-
khà jín	hand	ji-
khà tùwú	mind	tu-
khà shá	head	sha-
khà łú	nose	łu-
a shú	end	shu-

Examples of Incorporated Nouns

1. łi.ùs   *is playful, mischievous*

2. xh'ałi.ùs   *is talkative, gossipy*

3. tułi.ùs   *is mischief-minded*

4. jiłi.ùs   *is always getting into things, can't keep hands to self*

5. tułi.àn   *is kind*

6. yasátkw   *is fast, quick*

7. xh'ayasátkw   *is a fast talker*

8. tuyasátkw   *is quick-minded, quick-witted*

9. jiyasátkw   *is a fast worker*

Examples of Incorporated Nouns cont.

10. yù xh'ayatánk — *is speaking*

11. yù tuwatánk — *is thinking*

12. yù tuditánk — *the mother is having contractions (literally, "(the baby) is thinking")*

13. łighî — *is shining*

14. kałighî — *is shining all over, is fancy*

15. shakłighî — *is cute (literally, "has a shining head")*

16. xh'ashakłighî — *has a cute way of talking, "talks like a bird"*

17. kàjákhkw — *is skilled, precise*

18. jikàjákhkw — *is skilled with his hands, is good at making things*

19. xh'akàjákhkw — *is skilled at speaking, is a precise speaker*

20. tukàjákhkw — *is a precise thinker*

21. łich'îyákhw — *is slow, meticulous*

22. jiłich'îyákhw — *is a slow worker*

23. xh'ałich'îyákhw — *is a slow talker, is a deliberate talker*

24. tułich'îyákhw — *is a slow thinker, is a deliberate thinker*

25. kułi.âxhch'an — *is nice to listen to, sounds nice*

26. xh'akwłi.âxhch'an — *is a fascinating speaker*

Examples of Incorporated Nouns cont.

27. kułitîs'shán (coastal)   *is interesting to look at, is fascinating*

28. jikwłitîs'shán   *is fascinating to watch at work*

29. yadáł   *is heavy*

30. xh'ayadáł   *is a heavy /weighty/ forcible speaker*

31. łitsìn   *is strong*

32. tułitsìn   *is strong-minded, strong-willed*

33. xh'ałitsìn   *is expensive*

34. jiłitsìn   *is strong with hands (in working)*

35. yù łiháshk   *it floats up and down*

36. yù łukłiháshk   *the point ("nose") of it floats up and down*

37. Yù Łukłihashgi X'à   *Floating Point (near Juneau)*

Analysis of 36

yù	łu-	ka-	łi-	hash	-k
	incorporate	*incorporate*	*classifier*	*stem*	*suffix*
up & down	*nose*	*surface*		*float*	*repeatedly*

38. át satîn   *full bag is lying there*

39. a k'ûł'   *the butt of it (e.g. of a spear)*

40. át k'uł'satîn   *bottom-heavy full bag is lying there*

41. a xh'é   *its opening, its mouth*

42. át xh'asatîn   *wide-mouthed full bag is lying there*

The Tlingit National Anthem:
Lest My Grandfathers' Land Be Left Barren

1. Ch'a àdé yê unatîghà
Lest it be left alone / untouched

   Axh lîlk'w hás àní
My grandfathers' town / land

   A kàdé xhat sagaxhdu.áxhch.
My voice will always be heard on it.

2. Dâ x'êghà ch'a yanaskhá i tùwú,
Do tell him your mind truthfully,

   Axh àt hás,
My aunts,

   I Yêli káx' xh'anghidagáx'xhi.
Always to pray for your Raven.

Analysis - verse 1

1. ch'a àdé (yê yatì)   *(It is) just the way it was*

2. yê unatîghà   *lest it be so (Admonitive mode)*

yê	u-	na-	tî	-ghà
	negative-	conjunction-	stem	-postposition
thus			be	lest

   yê natìch   *it is always so (Habitual mode)*

yê		na-	tì	-ch
thus		conjunction-	be	-ch

3. axh łiłk'w hás àní   *my grandfathers' town / land*

4. a kàdé xhat sagaxhdu.áxhch
my voice will always be heard on it (Repetitive Future mode)
(literally: on it, people will always hear my voice)

a	kà-	dé	xhat	-sa-	gaxh-	du-	.áx	-ch
			object	incorporate	future mode	subject	stem	suffix
it	on	to	me	voice (sé)		person, people	hear	repeatedly

Note: In Tlingit a sound can be heard "to" a place, and a person or thing can be seen "to" a place, as if one's sight or hearing has traveled to the place. So we say:

Hitkàdé duwa.áxhch   *It can be heard on the rooftop (hitká)*

Yûde duwatîn   *It can be seen way over there (yû)*

Analysis - verse 2

5. Dâ   *please do!*

6. x'êghà   *truthfully*
(x'êghà át   *truth)*

7. ch'a   *an added syllable*

8. (yê) yanaskhá !   *tell him! (Imperative mode)*

9. i tùwú   *your mind, your heart and soul (inner being)*

10. axh àt hás   *my aunts (of the Wolf moiety)*

11. i Yêłi   *your Raven*

12. (du) káx' xh'anghidagáx'xhi   *that you may always pray for (him)*
                                                         (Repetitive Hortative mode)

xh'a-	n-	gh-	i-	da-	gáx'	-xh	-i
incorporate	*conjugation*	*mode*	*subject*	*classifier*	*stem*	*suffix*	*suffix*
mouth	*(na-)*	*(gha-)*	*you*	*D-*	*pray*	*repeatedly*	
(xh'é)							

     axh káx' xh'adagâx'   *he/she is praying for me (rare)*
     axh kâ xh'adagâx'

     sh kâ xh'adagâx'   *he/she is praying (common)*

     xh'agâx'   *prayer*

Note: The second verse is addressed to the composer's aunts, but uses the second person singular, as if talking to one person.

The Tlingit National Anthem:
Lest My Grandfathers' Land Be Left Barren

Ch'a àdé yê unatîghà — Lest my grandfathers'
land be left alone

Composed by ?

1. Ch'a a-de ye u-na-ti-gha xha
2. Da x'e-gha ch'a ya-nas-kha i tuwu

Axh łiłk'w has a-ni yu, he yaw
Axh at has a- e- e, he yaw

A lka-de xhat sa-gaxh-du-.axh-ja
I Ye-łi kax' xh'an-ghi- da-gax'-xhi

Hu he yaw he. yu he ya ew ha etc.

Transcribed by Dr. Jeff Leer

Causative Verbs

Causative verbs replace the classifier with s- or ł-

	O-	D-	gax'	(Ø)	*O is bothered by noise*

1. xhat wudigáx'   *I am bothered by noise / racket*

	O-	s-	gax'	(Ø)	*noise bothers O*

2. xhat wusigáx'   *the noise is driving me crazy*

3. xhat xh'awsigáx'   *he is driving me crazy with his talking*

Incorporated shagun- , from:

khà shagûn   *background, history, ancestry*

4. yê shagunkàwahâ   *that's how they're related, that's the origin of it*

5. ashagunkàwanìk   *he explained the whole history of it, how it came to be that way*

6. yan ashagunkàwa.ákhw   *he planned it out*

Automatic Nasalization of vowels before y, w, m, n

In Teslin Tlingit, a syllable ending with **y, w, m,** or **n** is nasalized. We notice the nazalisation of the vowel especially if it is followed by **y** or **w**. For example:

    t'àw   *feather*

is pronounced with a nazalised vowel in Teslin, i.e. as:

    t'ą̀w̨   *feather*

The word:

    taum   *feather*

was recorded by Father Veniaminoff (now St. Innocent), probably in Sitka, about 175 years ago. t represents glottalized t , now written t'. The final -um probably represents nasalized w. The syllable was therefore nasalized, just as it is in Teslin today. The automatic nasalization we find in Teslin is therefore a conservative feature found nowhere else in Tlingit.

Possessed Forms of Nouns - Examples

	Noun	English	Possessed Form	English
1.	dè	*road, trail*	du dèyí	*his/her road*
2.	à	*one (as in yak'êyi à, a good one)*	du àyí	*his/hers (literally, "his/her one")*
3.	â	*lake*	du âyi	*his/her lake*
4.	té	*stone, rock*	du tèyí	*his/her rock, gall bladder, gall stone*
5.	khustí	*life, lifestyle*	du khustìyí	*his/her life*
6.	ghàtâ	*trap*	du ghàtáyi *(Coastal)* du ghàtàyí *(Teslin)* du ghàtayí *(Atlin, Carcross)*	*his/her trap*
7.	łítà	*knife*	du łítayi *(Coastal, Teslin)* du łítàyí *(Teslin)* du łitayí *(Carcross) ?*	*his/her knife*
8.	k'ùdás'	*shirt*	du k'ùdás'i *(Teslin, Carcross, Coastal)* du k'ùdas'í *(A. Sydney, E. Nyman)*	*his/her shirt*
9.	t'â	*board*	du t'âyi	*his/her board*

	Noun	English	Possessed Form	English
10.	kanat'á	*blueberry*	du kanat'àyí	*his/her blueberry*
11.	dâs'à	*snare*	du dâs'ayi *(all dialects)* du dâs'àyí *(Teslin)*	*his/her snare*
12.	tâx'áł'	*needle*	du tâx'áł'i	*his/her needle*
13.	xhìgwáł'	*pack strap*	du xhìgwáł'i *(Teslin, Coastal)* du xhìgwał'í *(Atlin)*	*his/her pack strap*
14.	ghìghách'	*hammock, swing (e.g. for a baby)*	du ghìghách'i *(Teslin, Carcross, Coastal)* du ghìghach'í *(Atlin)*	*his/her hammock*
15.	dânà	*money*	du dânayi *(Coastal,Teslin)* du dânàyí *(Teslin)* du dânayí *(Carcross)*	*his/her money*
16.	xhîy	*dog pack*	kètl xhîyi	*his/her dog pack*
17.	dlìy dlìy	*meat*	du dlìyí *(Teslin)* du dlìyí *(Carcross, Coastal, Atlin)*	*his/her meat*
18.	gúx'à	*cup, dipper*	du gúx'ayi	*his/her cup*
19.	x'ûw	*blanket*	du x'ûwu	*his/her blanket*

Possessed Forms of Nouns

The possessed form of the noun is formed by adding the suffix **-(y)i** or **-(w)u** .

Usually the stem of the noun does not change and the suffix has the **opposite tone** from the stem tone. You can see this in:

2. du à - yí   *his/hers (low tone stem)*

3. du â - yi   *his/her lake (high tone stem)*

There are two types of exceptions:

I.

If the stem ends in a **short high vowel**, this vowel becomes long and low and the suffix has high tone. See examples:

4.	té	*stone, rock*	du tèyí	*his/her rock, gall bladder, gall stone*
5.	khustí	*life, lifestyle*	du khustìyí	*his/her life*
10.	kanat'á	*blueberry*	du kanat'àyí	*his/her blueberry*

This rule applies to all dialects of Tlingit.

II.

Nouns with **long low stems** followed by the suffixes -â, -ás', -áł', -ách' have possessed forms with high tone on the possessed noun suffix -(y)í in Carcross and Atlin.

	Noun	English	Possessed Form		English
			Coastal	Carcross, Atlin	
6.	ghàtâ	*trap*	du ghàtáyi	du ghàtayí	*his/her trap*
8.	k'ùdás'	*shirt*	du k'ùdás'i	du k'ùdas'í	*his/her shirt*
13.	xhìgwáł'	*pack strap*	du xhìgwáł'i	du xhìgwał'í	*his/her pack strap*
14.	ghìghách'	*hammock, swing*	du ghìghách'i	du ghìghach'í	*his/her hammock, swing*

In 8, 13 and 14 Teslin agrees with Coastal Tlingit. But Teslin has a different form in 6:

       du ghàtàyí   *his/her trap*

Instrumental Nouns

Instrumental nouns are formed with the suffix:

-à   after high tone stems   **-â**   after low tone stems

	Noun	English	Tlingit Verb	English
1.	ghàtâ	*trap*	awdzighát	*he trapped it*
2.	dâs'à	*snare*	awdlidás'	*he snared it*
3.	ûnà	*gun*	àwa.ún	*he shot it*
4.	gúx'à	*cup, dipper*	hîn àwagúx'	*he dipped out water*
5.	ḷítà	*knife*	wùḷît	*it slid, glided*

Other noun suffixes are:

-ás'	*as in*	k'ùdás'	*shirt*
-áḷ'	*as in*	tâx'áḷ'	*needle*
		xhìgwáḷ'	*pack strap*
-ách'	*as in*	ghìghách'	*hammock, swing (e.g. for a baby)*

Interjections

1. Ìshân ! *Poor thing!*

2. Ìshânák'w ! *Poor little thing!*

3. Juwâk'w ní !
   Juwâk'w łtín ! *Shame on you!*

4. Juwá ! *Bad boy! Bad girl!*

5. Juwâk'w ! *Bad little boy! Bad little girl!*

6. Iyàk'ê ! *(scolding) "Your face looks nice!"*

7. Ts'uh ! *You dirty little thing!*

8. Hàyîn yítk' !
   Hàyîn sík' ! *said to a crying baby as you rock
   and comfort it*
   Hàyîn, hàgú sík' !

9. T'ukanêyi ts'îx ! *said to a baby with a dirty diaper
   or spit on its face*

10. Uha.û ! *Cute little thing!*
    Uhú.ú !

11. Sî kadân ! *Best daughter! Best doll!*
    nûx' sî *china doll, can refer to a pretty girl*

13. Nê ! *Honey! Sweetheart!*
    Já' !

14. Yaxh at ghwakú ! *(frustration) said when trying to
    do something but just can't get it.*

15. Hadlâw ! *Good gosh!*

Interjections (cont)

16. Łikùdzí !   *Amazing!*

17. Hàw !   *Well, I'll be!*

18. Hàhá łtín !   *How about that! All of a sudden!*

19. Gwá', hàhá łtín !   *Good for him, it finally
                                happened!*

20. Gwá' !   *That's what you get!*

21. Hê tláw' !   *It's worrying!*

22. Hé' !   *Wow! That's surprising!*

Photograph Identifications