

TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

Yukon Native Language Centre

Whitehorse, Yukon

February 19 - 21, 2008

Guest Instructor:

Dr. Jeff Leer

Alaska Native Language Center

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Native
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SCHEDULE

	Tuesday Feb 19	Wednesday Feb 20	Thursday Feb 21
9:00	Opening Prayer - Ida Calmegane Welcome and Introductions Goals of Session Tlingit Alphabet	Opening Prayer - Sam Johnson Discussion Listening Exercises check	Opening Prayer - Connie Jules Discussion of the Benefits of Teaching / Learning Native Languages Discussion of Goals
10:45	Making Listening Exercises: k and kh	Making Listening Exercises: x and xh	Review of sessions Making Listening Exercises: k' and kh'
noon	lunch	lunch	lunch
1:00	Line Game: k and kh Making Listening Exercises: g and gh	YNLC Website Word Scramble Game Making Materials	YNTEP visit Making Listening Exercises: x' and xh'
2:45	Heritage Research Trainees Carcross/ Tagish FN Making Listening Exercises (cont): g and gh Daily Summary - Bessie Cooley, Sarah Charlie	Making Materials (cont) Daily Summary - Connie Jules, Midori Kirby	Making Materials (cont) Daily Summary - Tina Jules, Ida Calmegane Wrap-up

GOALS OF THE SESSION

1. Tlingit sounds and symbols
 - a. representation of alphabet
 - b. practice, practice, practice
 - c. **k** and **kh**; **g** and **gh**; **x** and **xh**
2. Review of teaching and learning resources
 - a. website: language lessons, story books
 - b. review of Literacy Session booklets
 - c. listening exercises and drills
3. Classroom Literacy
 - a. creation of teaching materials
 - b. Tlingit spelling game
 - c. Line Game
 - d. creation of listening exercises
4. Translations and Review of Materials

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 (no mark)	short high /	long low `	long high ^
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 <i>enough</i>
i <i>your</i>	lí <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>)

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

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

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

Word List : k and kh (front k and back k)

words beginning k		words beginning kh	
kâ	<i>car</i>	khâ	<i>man</i>
kît	<i>killer whale</i>	khîdu	<i>beaver dam</i>
kètl	<i>dog</i>	khênà	<i>awl</i>
kûkh	<i>pit</i>	khûk	<i>box</i>
kâst	<i>barrel</i>	khâs'	<i>matches, splinter</i>
kìjín	<i>five</i>	khákw	<i>basket</i>
a kùwú	<i>its tail</i>	khu.ù	<i>people</i>
kút	<i>nest</i>	khûsh	<i>infected cut</i>
kûx	<i>rice</i>	khusi.ât'	<i>it is cold out</i>
kâni	<i>brother / sister- in-law</i>	khugâs'	<i>cloud</i>

Kùkhittàn (Interior)

a Tlingit clan

Khùkhittàn (Coastal)

k and kh

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Examples of k

- | | | |
|----|--------|-----------------|
| 1. | kètł | <i>dog</i> |
| 2. | kút | <i>nest</i> |
| 3. | a kùwú | <i>its tail</i> |

Examples of kh

- | | | |
|----|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. | khâ | <i>man</i> |
| 2. | khâs' | <i>stick, matches</i> |
| 3. | a khùwú | <i>its den</i> |

k and kh

Write *k* and *kh* as you hear them.

1. Wé kètl át hán.

The dog is standing there. (That dog there is standing.)

2. Wé khâk'w kamdinêl.

The young man is shivering.

3. Khâs' dàkakhûk át sa.ín.

The match box is lying there.

4. Kút kát kała.át wé k'wát.

nest in are lying that eggs

The eggs are lying in the nest.

5. Du kâni ìn yù xh'eyatánk.

(Du kâni ìn yù xh'ayaténk. - Carcross)

her brother-in-law with she's talking

She's talking to her brother-in-law.

He's talking to his sister-in-law.

6. Wé khênà yàk'áts'.

that awl is sharp

The awl is sharp.

7. Át tán wé khákw xákwdi.

there is lying that basket empty

The empty basket is lying there.

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

k and kh

Write *k* and *kh* as you hear them.

8. Nás'k khâ át has khîn.
three men there they are sitting

Three men are sitting there.

9. Khumłigás'. (Sam)
It got cloudy.

Khułigûs'. (Bessie)
It is cloudy.

10. Kîjín khutghanahâ duwatîn.
five star are visible

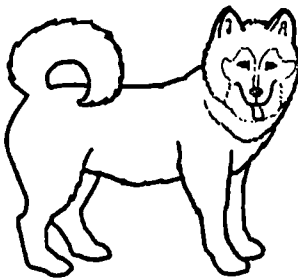




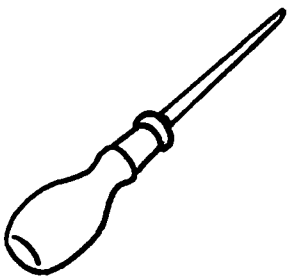
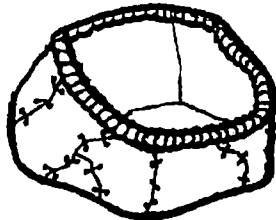


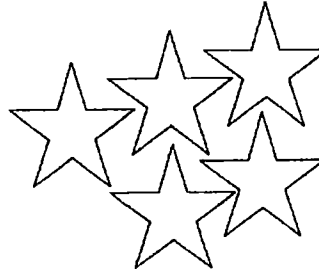
Five stars are visible.

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

k and kh

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Write *k* and *kh* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Word List : g and gh

words beginning g		words beginning gh	
gâxw	<i>duck</i>	ghàkh	<i>lynx</i>
gùch	<i>hill</i>	ghùch	<i>wolf</i>
gán	<i>firewood</i>	ghàt	<i>sockeye</i>
gàw	<i>drum</i>	ghâxh	<i>is crying</i>
gûn	<i>gold</i>	gháxh	<i>rabbit</i>
gùn	<i>spring</i>	ghítghà	<i>spruce needle</i>
gân	<i>outside</i>	ghâtl	<i>pilot bread</i>

g and gh

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Examples of **g**

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. gán | <i>firewood</i> |
| 2. gùch | <i>hill</i> |
| 3. gâxw | <i>duck</i> |

Examples of **gh**

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. gháxh | <i>rabbit</i> |
| 2. ghùch | <i>wolf</i> |
| 3. ghâtl | <i>pilot bread</i> |

g and gh

Write *g* and *gh* as you hear them.

1. Wé gâxw át wùhù.
that duck there it is swimming
The duck is swimming.
2. Wé ghùch ghâxh.
that wolf it is howling (crying)
The wolf is howling.
3. Wé gùch shakìde gìshìx.
that hill to the top you run
Run to the top of the hill.
4. Wé ghítghà hàwdáxh yè kanasûs.
that needle (dry) branch they are falling
The dry needles are falling off the branch.
5. Gûk! Xh'êt yítán wé gàw.
go ahead that drum
Go ahead! Strike up the drum.
6. Tlèxh ghâxh wé yadák'w.
he is crying that boy
The young boy can't stop crying.

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

g and gh

Write *g* and *gh* as you hear them.

7. Wé ghàkh xhâw łukát hán.
that lynx log on top it is standing
The lynx is standing on the log.

8. Wé gháxh át ishkhákh.
that rabbit there it is sitting
The rabbit is sitting there.

9. Wé gán kawachak.
that firewood it is piled up.
The firewood is piled up.

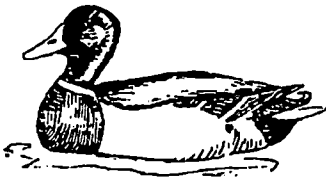

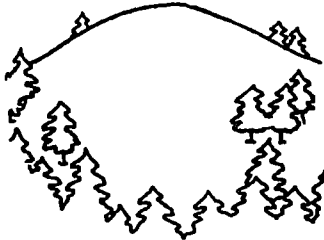

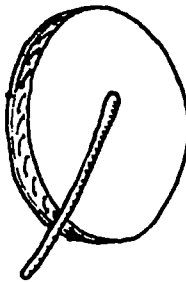

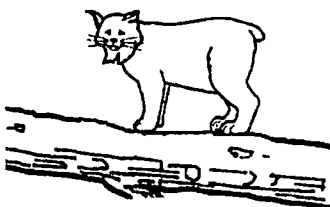
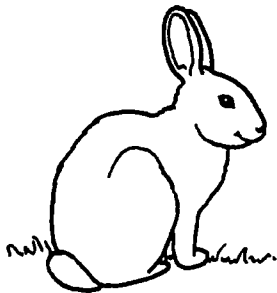
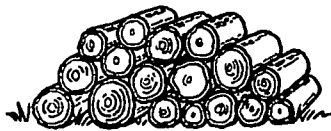
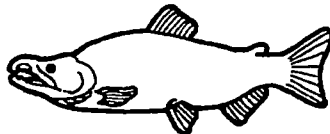
10. Ghàt axh ît uwahâ.
sockeye me to the desire comes (?)
I'm hungry for sockeye salmon.

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g and gh

Write *g* and *gh* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Word List : x and xh

words beginning x		words beginning xh	
xàs	<i>buffalo</i>	xhàt	<i>spruce roots</i>
xêdu	<i>comb</i>	a xhàdí	<i>its roots</i>
xûn	<i>north wind</i>	xhât	<i>salmon, fish</i>
xûts	<i>grizzly bear, brown bear</i>	axh xhâdi	<i>my fish</i>
xàkw	<i>sandbar</i>	xhát	<i>I, me</i>
xânà	<i>evening</i>	xhâw	<i>log</i>
xíxch'	<i>frog</i>	xhúxh	<i>husband</i>
		xhìk	<i>shoulder</i>
		xhàwàghí	<i>window</i>
		xhày	<i>beaver lodge</i>
		xhìy	<i>backpack</i>

x and xh

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Examples of x

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. xûn | <i>north wind</i> |
| 2. xûts | <i>grizzly bear, brown bear</i> |
| 3. xíxch' | <i>frog</i> |

Examples of xh

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. xhàt | <i>spruce roots, tree roots</i> |
| 2. xhát | <i>I, me</i> |
| 3. xhúxh | <i>husband</i> |

x and xh

Write *x* and *xh* as you hear them.

1. Xêdu du jìwú.
comb his/her it is (ji - possessive)

He/she has a comb.

Xêdu axh jìwú.
comb my it is

I have a comb.

2. Xhâw wêt yatán.
log there is lying there (long piece of wood)

The log is lying there.

3. Xûn hàt jimdigút.
northwind in this direction is coming to fight

The northwind came storming in.

4. Xhàwàghí tûnáxh tuwatîn.
window through we see it

We see it through the window.

5. Xânàdé yà khunahên.
evening-toward progressive time is coming

Evening is coming.

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

x and xh

Write *x* and *xh* as you hear them.

6. Kètl xhîyi kumduwachák. (shakamduwachák)
dog its pack it is packed it is packed full, loaded up
The dogpack is packed.

7. Axh xhikshá yanîkw.
my shoulder it hurts/aches
My shoulder hurts.

8. Xàs dùgú tîł du jîwu.
buffalo its hide shoe his/her it is
He/she has leather shoes.

9. S'igèdí at xhá.
beaver something it is eating
The beaver is eating.

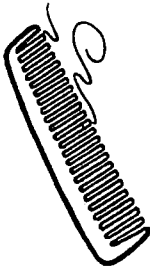


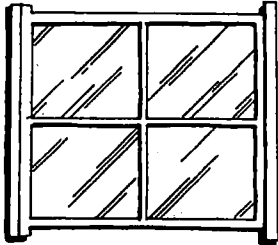
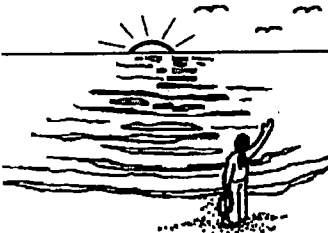
10. Xàkw kát tîn.
sandbar on it is lying
It is lying on the sandbar.



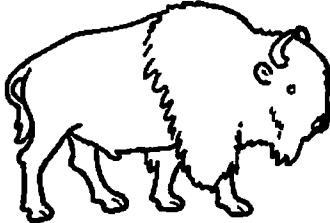
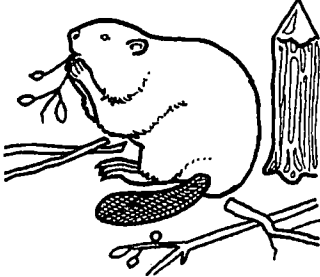
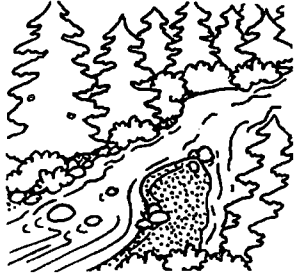
TLINGIT LANGUAGE

x and xh

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Write *x* and *xh* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 

6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Word List : k' and kh'

words beginning k'		words beginning kh'	
k'âs'	<i>missing tooth</i>	kh'atèl	<i>pitcher</i>
k'íxh'à	<i>gaff hook</i>	kh'îch'	<i>red wound</i>
k'ùdás'	<i>shirt</i>	kh'èkh'w	<i>tern</i>
k'ûx	<i>marten</i>	kh'anâxhán	<i>fence</i>
k'îljâ	<i>south wind</i>	kh'èkaxwên	<i>flower</i>
k'wát'	<i>egg</i>	kh'âtl'	<i>thin and flat</i>
k'âts	<i>sharp point</i>		
k'át	<i>better, more</i>		

k' and kh'

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Examples of **k'**

- | | | |
|----|---------|------------------|
| 1. | k'ûx | <i>marten</i> |
| 2. | k'ùdás' | <i>shirt</i> |
| 3. | k'íxh'à | <i>gaff hook</i> |

Examples of **kh'**

- | | | |
|----|------------|----------------------|
| 1. | kh'atèł | <i>pitcher</i> |
| 2. | kh'èkaxwên | <i>flower</i> |
| 3. | kh'âtl' | <i>thin and flat</i> |

k' and kh'

Write *k'* and *kh'* as you hear them.

1. K'ìljâ wuduwanúk.

south wind it is blowing

The south wind is blowing.

K'ìljâ akamsinúk. *The south wind is blowing gently.*

K'ìljâ ayamdití. [ayawdití (Atlin)] *The south wind came up.*

2. Kh'îch' du jinkáwu.

healing wound his/her hand/arm on it is

He/she has a healing wound on his/her arm.

3. Kh'èkh'w yà ndakhín.

arctic tern along is flying

The arctic tern is flying along.

Kh'èkh'w kè ndakhín. *The arctic tern is flying up.*

4. K'ûx át wujixìx.

marten around it is running

or Át wujixìx wé k'ûx.
around it is running that marten

The marten is running around.

5. Kh'anâxhán yá duxatîn.

fence face it is visible


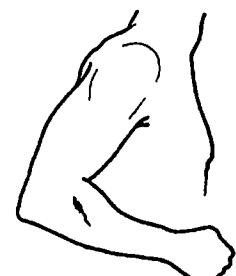
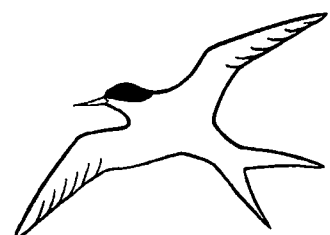
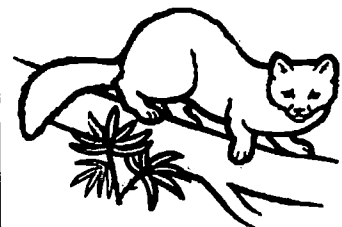
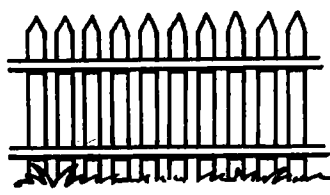
The side of the fence is visible.

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

k' and kh'



Write *k'* and *kh'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 

Word List : x' and xh'

words beginning x'		words beginning xh'	
x'ân	<i>anger</i>	xh'àn	<i>fire</i>
x'ádà	<i>file</i>	xh'adà	<i>around his/her mouth</i>
x'ùn sá ?	<i>how many?</i>	xh'ùn	<i>diaper moss</i>
x'ât'	<i>island</i>	xh'é	<i>mouth</i>
x'âs	<i>waterfall</i>	xh'àk	<i>canyon, ravine</i>
x'úx'	<i>paper, book</i>	xh'úns'	<i>crumbs</i>
x'úkjà	<i>steam</i>	xh'unei'	<i>rosehips</i>
		xh'wât	<i>down feather</i>

x' and xh'

February 2008

Examples of **x'**

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. x'úx' | <i>paper, book</i> |
| 2. x'ádà | <i>file</i> |
| 3. x'ât' | <i>island</i> |

Examples of **xh'**

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. xh'é | <i>mouth</i> |
| 2. xh'ùn | <i>diaper moss</i> |
| 3. xh'àk | <i>canyon, ravine</i> |

x' and xh'

Write *x'* and *xh'* as you hear them.

1. X'ádà tlèn áwé.
file big it is

This is a big file.

2. Du xh'é akamłisêkh'w. [akawłisêkh'w (Atlin)]
her mouth she put lipstick

She put lipstick on her mouth.

3. Ghukhł'i Hîni x'âsi áyá.
swan river its waterfall it is

This is Swift River Falls.

4. Xh'àn gûkde naxhtù.àt.
fire by, toward let's go

Let's go over by the fire.

5. X'ât'k' akát satîn wé â.
ilittle island on it is lying that lake

There's a little island on the lake.

6. X'ânt uwanúk wé khâk'w.
anger to he's moved that young man

The young man is mad.

x' and xh'

Write *x'* and *xh'* as you hear them.

7. Wé x'úx' àxh gatí.
that book from there you pick

Pick up the book!

8. Shâ xh'âknáxh àwa.àt.
mountain between, by way of they walked

They walked between the mountain.

9. Xh'unêl' wás'i xhùt wùgùt. (Sam)
Xh'wanêl' wás'i xhùt wùgùt. (Bessie)
rosehips bush among he/she is walking

He/she is walking through the rose bushes.

10. Dìlkwát x'wán wé a x'úkji.
careful "please" that its steam
exhortation

- Dìlkwát łatín wé x'úkjà. (Mary)
careful watch it that steam

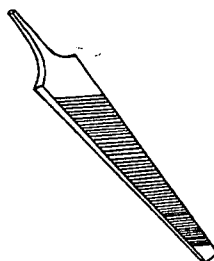
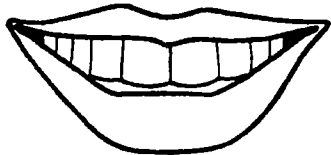
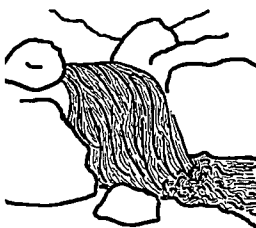


Be careful of its steam.


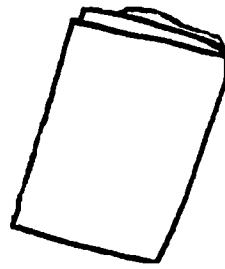
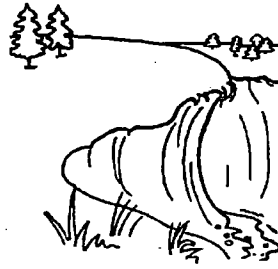


TLINGIT LANGUAGE

x' and xh'

Yukon
Native
Language
Centre

Write *x'* and *xh'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 

6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Miscellaneous Comparisons and Analysis

Examples of Labialisation in Carcross Tlingit

ana.èch (Teslin) *it is happening*

ana.wech (Carcross)

wùhà yà nahên (Teslin) *(beaver) is swimming*

wùhù yà nahwên (Carcross)

Examples of Nasalisation in Interior Tlingit

shìy (Coastal) *stick*

shỳy (Interior)

gàw (Coastal) *drum, clock*

gàw (Interior)

Unused Sentences

Lîdiyò xh'êt wusi.áxh. *He/she is listening to the radio.*

Yak'âs'. *He/she has a missing tooth.*

Xhat yak'âs'. *I have a missing tooth.*

Wé khûsh wudlikhít'. *The wound/sore is infected.*

Example Verb Paradigm

xhàtîn	<i>I see it</i>
iyatîn	<i>you see it</i>
tuwatîn	<i>we see it</i>

Verb Comparisons

ishkhákh	<i>it is sitting (bird, small animal)</i>
has khîn	<i>they are sitting (large animals, people)</i>
át tán	<i>it is lying there (empty container)</i>
àt sa.ín	<i>it is lying there (container with something inside)</i>
yatán	<i>it is lying there (long piece of wood)</i>

Word Analyses

khugûs'	<i>cloud (also khugâs')</i>
khugâs	<i>fog</i>
Khumligás'.	<i>It got cloudy.</i>
Khu m	<i>ligás'.</i>
khu- m-	
<i>weather</i>	<i>mark of past</i>

words for star

khutxh.anahâ	<i>(Atlin, Teslin)</i>
khutxh.ayanahâ	<i>(Coastal)</i>
khudaxh.anahâ	<i>(Carcross)</i>
khúdáx	<i>is also used</i>

Word Analyses (cont)

akamlisêkh'w *she put lipstick*

a	ka	m	li	sêkh'w
<i>it</i>	<i>surface</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>classifier</i>	<i>color/dye</i>
		<i>tense</i>		

x'ât'k'a *little island*

x'ât'	k'	a
<i>island</i>	<i>little</i>	<i>it</i>

Shâ xh'âknáxh àwa.àt. *They walked between the mountain.*

xh'âk	náxh
<i>between</i>	<i>by way of</i>

xh'àk *ravine, canyon*

shâ *mountain*

shàx'w *mountains*

xh'unêl' wás'i *rose bush*

x'us'.ùsyà *brush, back brush*

Xh'unêl' wás'i xhùt wùgùt.

He/she is walking through the rose bushes.

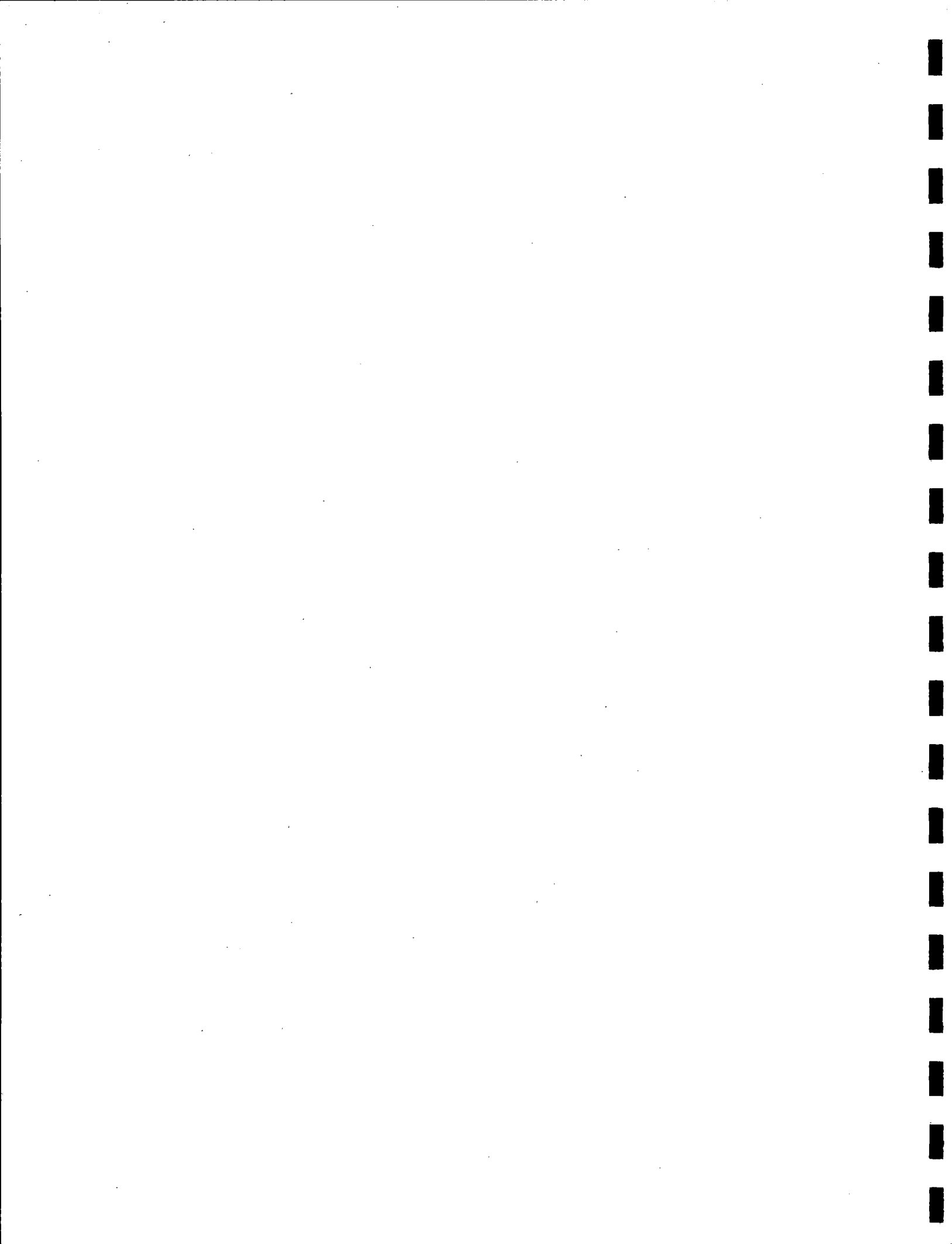
X'us'.ùsyà xhùt wùgùt.

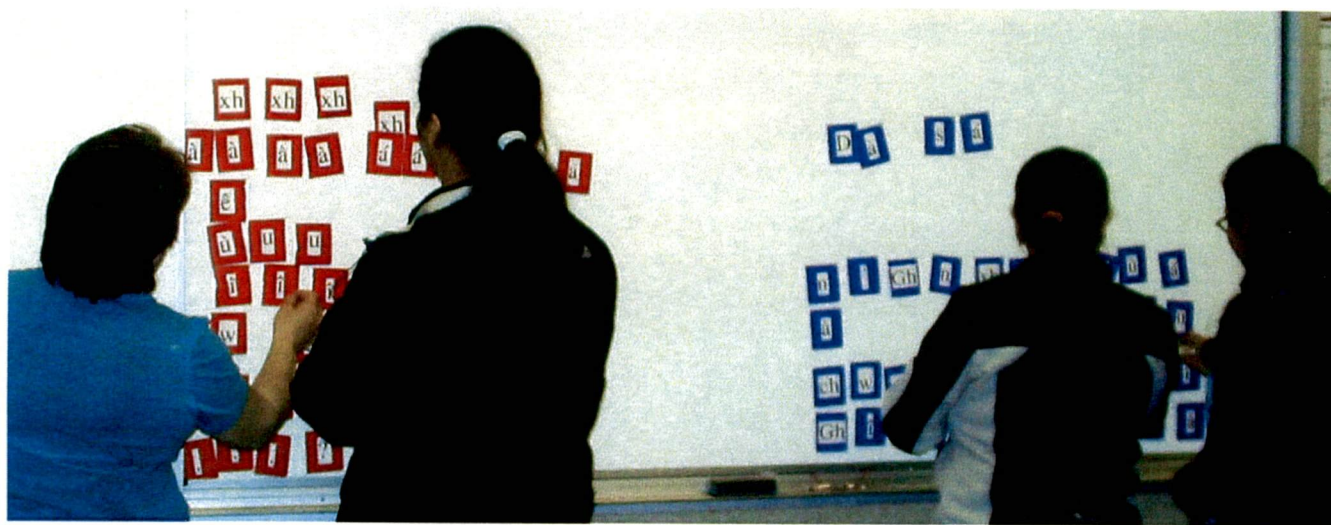
He/she is walking through the backbrush.

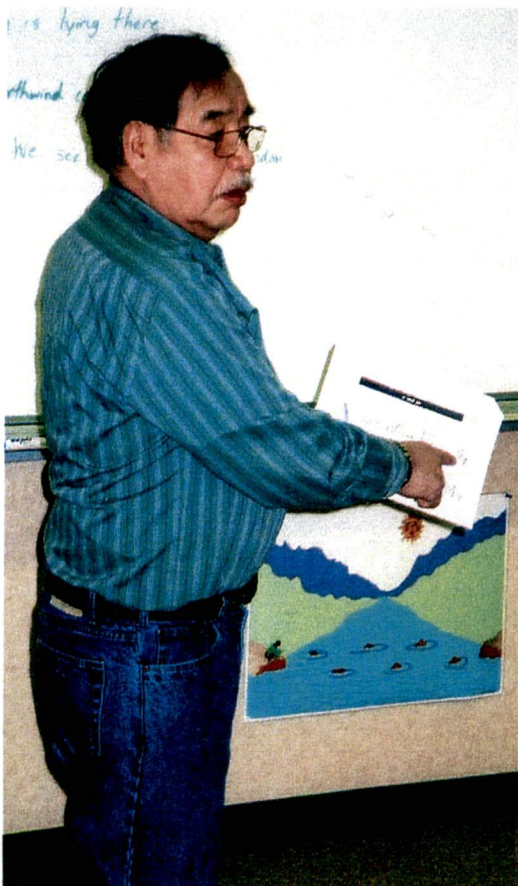
hûch'i àyí *the last one*

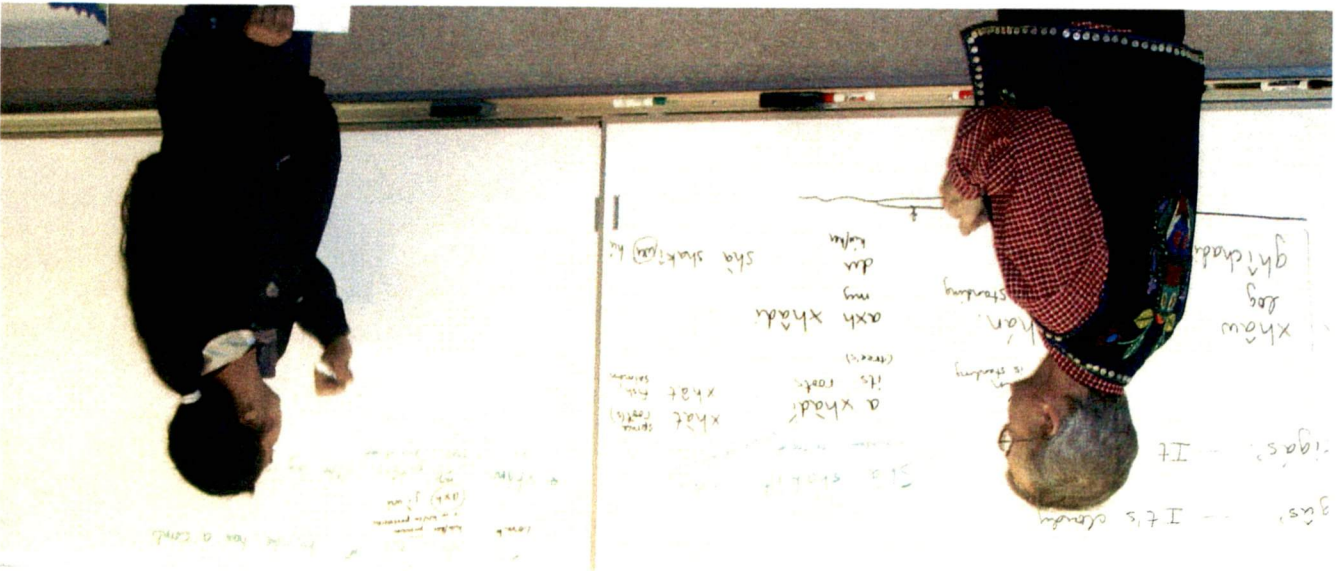
hûch'i âyí *the last lake*

hûch'i àyí â *the last lake*















Photograph Identifications

Page

35. *top:* Midori Kirby leading the Line Game, Sarah Charlie in background
bottom left: participants playing Word Scramble
36. *top:* Jeff Leer, Connie Jules
bottom left: Connie Jules, Tina Jules
bottom right: Josephine Holloway, Sam Johnston
37. *top:* Mary Anderson, Midori Kirby
bottom left: Sam Johnston
bottom right: Barbara Hobbis, Margaret Bob
38. *top:* Linda Harvey, Jeff Leer, Emma Sam
bottom left: Jeff Leer, Ida Calmegane
bottom right: Jeff Leer, Margaret Bob
39. *top left:* Jeff Leer, Mary Anderson
right: Jeff Leer, Barbara Hobbis
bottom left: Jeff Leer, Bessie Cooley
40. *back row:* Midori Kirby, Margaret Bob, Linda Harvey, Connie Jules, Bessie Cooley, Tina Jules, Barbara Hobis, Jeff Leer, Anne Ranigler, John Ritter
seated: Ida Calmegane, Sam Johnston, Emma Sam, Mary Anderson

