

TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

Yukon Native Language Centre
Whitehorse, Yukon

February 16 - 18, 2009

Guest Instructor:
Dr. Jeff Leer
Alaska Native Language Center

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SCHEDULE

	Monday Feb 16	Tuesday Feb 17	Wednesday Feb 18
9:00	Opening Prayer Listening Exercise: kh and kh'	Progressives	Listening Exercise: x' and xh' (<i>cont</i>) Discussion of Language Structure
10:45	Listening Exercise: l' and s'	Listening Exercise: ts' and s'	Listening Exercise: tl and tl'
noon	<i>lunch</i>	<i>lunch</i>	<i>lunch</i>
1:00	Listening Exercise: ch and ch' Teslin Christmas Concert	Listening Exercise: dz and ts	Listening Exercise: k' and kh'
2:45	Listening Exercise: l' and tl'	Listening Exercise: x' and xh'	Wrap-up and Gift-giving

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

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>	gwêl <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'atèl <i>pitcher</i>	kh'wátl <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 swimming</i>		
Glottalized with vocal chords closed	ł'âk <i>dress</i>	s'ìkh <i>smoke, cigarette</i>		x'âx' <i>apple</i>	x'wán <i>long Johns</i>	xh'é <i>mouth</i>	xh'wâl' <i>down</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

kh and kh'

February 2009

Examples of kh

- | | | |
|----|-------|---------------|
| 1. | khâs' | <i>match</i> |
| 2. | wàkh | <i>eyes</i> |
| 3. | khákw | <i>basket</i> |

Examples of kh'

- | | | |
|----|------------|-------------------|
| 1. | kh'âtl' | <i>flat, thin</i> |
| 2. | kh'atèl | <i>pitcher</i> |
| 3. | kh'anâxhán | <i>fence</i> |

kh and kh'

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

1. Khâs' yan akamsitán.
He laid a match down.
2. Kh'atèl agamdi.ù.
She bought herself a pitcher.
3. S'agwât yáxh yatì du wàkh.
Her eyes are brown.
4. Hàndé wé s'íx' kh'âtl'.
Hand me the plate.
5. Khákw amliyéxh.
She made a basket.
6. Wé shàwát at shùkh.
The woman is laughing.
7. Wé kh'anâxhán àwanîgwá'.
He painted the fence.
8. Ghàkh tlèn amsitìn.
He saw a big lynx.
9. Kh'èkaxwên wexh yà daxh kana.ên.
Flowers are growing there.
10. Łítà kh'âtl' wêdu.
There is a table knife.

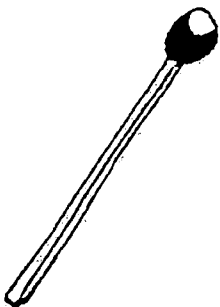



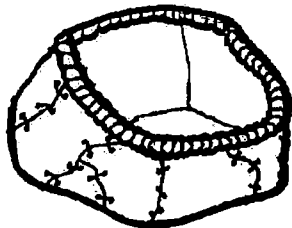
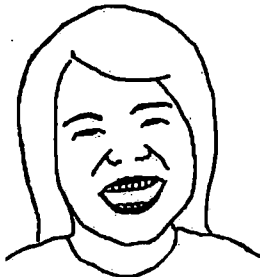
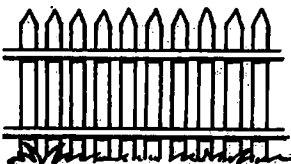
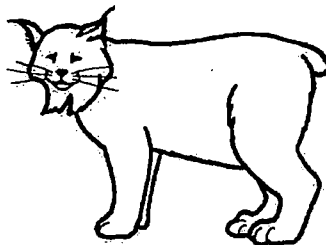
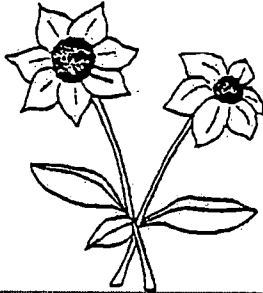
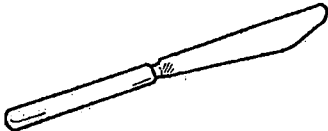
TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Teslin Dialect



kh and kh'

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

k' and kh'

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Examples of k'

1. k'âs' *gap where a tooth
is missing*
2. k'únts' *potato*
3. k'ûxh' *gum, pitch*

Examples of kh'

1. kh'êkaxwên *flower*
2. kh'âtl' *flat, thin*
2. kh'atèl *pitcher*

k' and kh'

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

1. K'âs' áwé wêt.
That is where a tooth is missing.
2. Łítà kh'âtl át tîn.
The table knife is lying there.
3. Kh'êkaxwên àwak'úts'.
She picked a flower.
4. K'únts' dà akayêxh.
He is peeling potatoes.
5. Kh'anâxhán amliyéxh.
She built a fence.
6. Dáxhnáxh k'isâni wêt nákh.
Two young boys are standing there.
7. Du kh'ałuyì uwas'úk.
The area under his nose is dry.
8. Hít k'iyì át â wé kètl.
The dog is sitting behind the house.
9. Hîn akáwu wé kh'ateł.
There is water in the pitcher.
10. K'ûxh' agamdi.ù.
He bought himself gum.

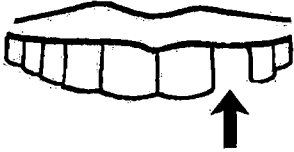
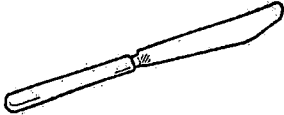
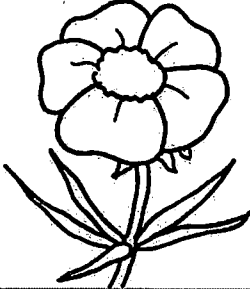
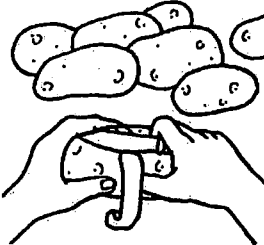
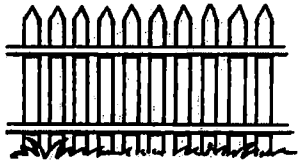

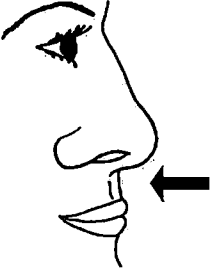
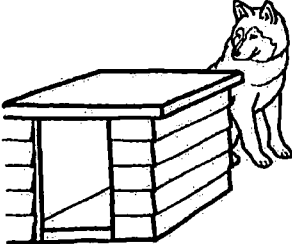
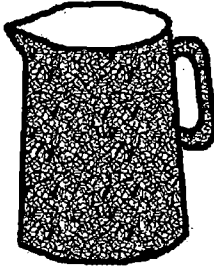
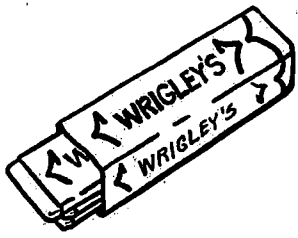
TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Teslin Dialect



k' and kh'

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

ch and ch'

February 2009

Examples of **ch**

- | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|
| 1. | châtl | <i>halibut</i> |
| 2. | ghùch | <i>wolf</i> |
| 3. | chùkwán | <i>grass</i> |

Examples of **ch'**

- | | | |
|----|--------|-------------------|
| 1. | ch'âk' | <i>bald eagle</i> |
| 2. | ch'ât' | <i>willows</i> |
| 3. | ch'în | <i>ribbon</i> |

ch and ch'

Write *ch* and *ch'* as you hear them.

1. Châtl amdzit'èxh.
He hooked a halibut.
2. Xhałak'ách' às káxh kè nagút.
The porcupine is climbing the tree.
3. Ghùch wêl hán.
The wolf is standing there.
4. Ch'âł' yà kanas.ên.
Willows are growing.
5. Ch'âk' yà ndakhín.
The bald eagle is flying.
6. Chùkwán wêxh yà kanas.ên.
The grass is growing along there.
7. Dlèt ch'în yê aya.û.
She is wearing a white ribbon.
8. Chùnèt xhàtîn.
I see an arrow.
9. Châs' yà naltsís.
The humpback salmon is swimming along .
10. Xíxch hêt â.
The frog is sitting here.

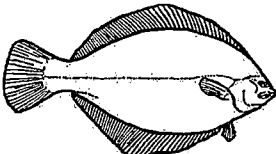

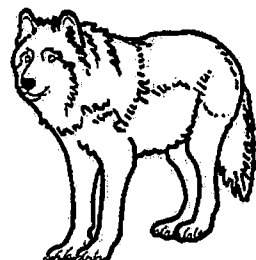

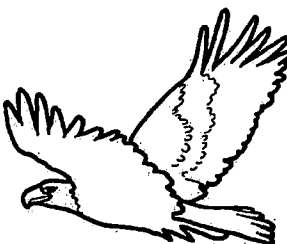



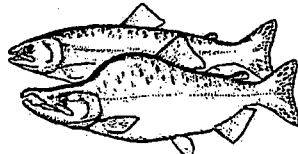

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Teslin Dialect



ch and ch'

Write *ch* and *ch'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

tl and tl'

February 2009

Examples of **tl**

1. tlâk'w *maternal aunt*
2. tlakhwyádi *raspberry*
3. tlèlû *butterfly*

Examples of **tl'**

1. tl'îkh *finger*
2. akwdlixhîtl' *s/he is scared*
3. tl'atgikatlêghu *strawberry*


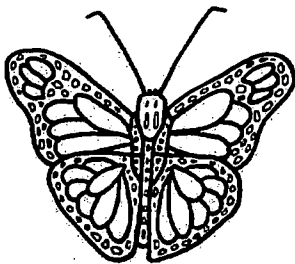


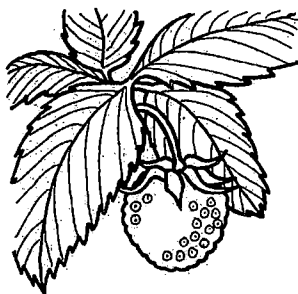
tl and tl'


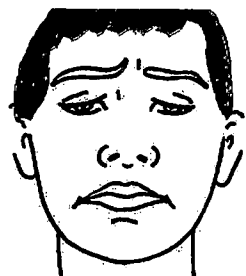
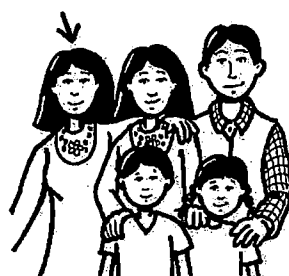

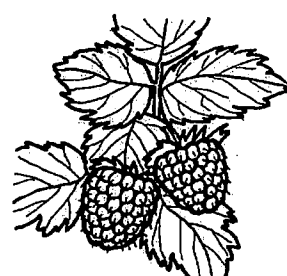
Write *tl* and *tl'* as you hear them.

1. Du tl'ìkh wudix'ís.
His finger is swollen.
2. Yê kwsigênk'i tlèlû ayatîn.
He sees a small butterfly.
3. Akwdlixhîtl' wé shàtk'.
The young girl is scared.
4. Tlák'w áwé àndé nakhúxhch.
He drives to town all the time.
5. Tl'atgikatlêghu a.în.
She is picking strawberries.
6. Tlêx' yagì ká sîm dàk wusitán.
It rained on Monday.
7. Sh wudlik'átl' wé khâ.
The man is quiet. (The man is not talking.)
8. Du tlâk'w xh'ès at sa.î.
He is cooking for his maternal aunt.
9. Tl'ikhhakîs kadân du jît kamduwatî.
Someone gave her a nice ring.
10. Tlakhwyádi axhá.
She is eating raspberries.

tl and tl'

Write *tl* and *tl'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 

6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

tl' and ł'

February 2009

Examples of tl'

1. tl'ikhnà.át *thimble*
2. tl'atgikatlêghu *strawberry*
3. tl'úk'xh *robin*

Examples of ł'

1. ł'it *tail*
2. ł'êw *sand*
3. ł'àk *dress*

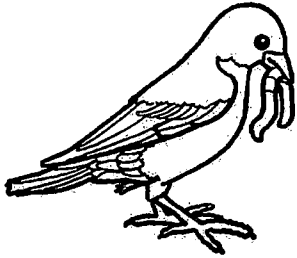
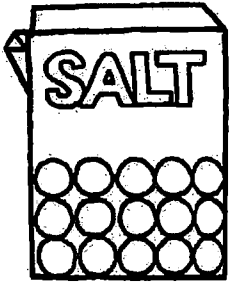
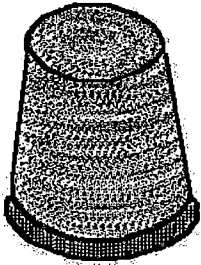




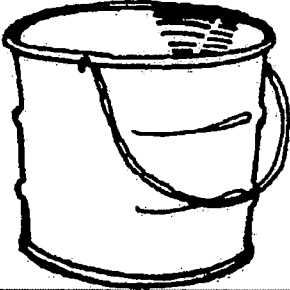
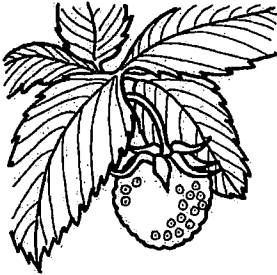

tl' and ł'

Write *tl'* and *ł'* as you hear them.

1. Tl'úk'xh kè akawahâ wé jákhkw.
The robin dug up a worm.
2. Khûk tu.êł amsi.ù.
He bought a box of salt.
3. Tl'ikhná.át tin dakhês'.
She is sewing using a thimble.
4. Wé khâ kha shàwát has al'èxh.
The man and woman are dancing.
5. T'âxh'w du tl'ìkh kâ kàwa.â.
A wart grew on her finger.
6. S'udìn ł'it yê kwlisâ.
A shrew's tail is thin (skinny).
7. Akwdlixhîtl' wé shàtk'.
The young girl is scared.
8. Ł'èx x'ìshâ áwé.
That is an aluminum bucket.
9. Shûgà axhùdé yê amsinì wé tl'atgikatlêghu.
She put sugar on the strawberries.
10. Ł'êw kâ kè mduwayísh wé yàkw.
They pulled the boat up on the sand.

tl' and t'

Write *tl'* and *t'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

ł' and s'

February 2009

Examples of ł'

- | | | |
|----|----------|--------------------|
| 1. | ł'îx'wán | <i>socks</i> |
| 2. | ł'ùk | <i>coho salmon</i> |
| 3. | ł'áł | <i>jackpine</i> |

Examples of s'

- | | | |
|----|---------|------------------|
| 1. | s'îkh | <i>smoke</i> |
| 2. | s'igèdí | <i>beaver</i> |
| 3. | s'àxh | <i>groundhog</i> |

ł' and s'

Write ł' and s' as you hear them.

1. Yîs ł'àk du jìwú.
She has a new dress.
2. S'àxh káxh ał'ûn.
He is hunting for groundhog.
3. Ł'îx'wán xh'ùst amdiyíkh.
She put on socks.
4. Ł'ál xhùxh yà nagút.
He is walking among the jack pine trees.
5. Tùm s'îná át akamligán.
She lit a candle.
6. S'ísà hît wêł da.â.
The tent is there. (situated, standing).
7. Ł'ùk kè uwax'ák.
The coho salmon have arrived here.
8. S'igèdí xhùdé wùgùt.
He went beaver hunting / trapping.
9. Ł'êw hîn yíkde duwatîn.
You can see sand (bar) in the river.
10. S'ìkh xhàtîn.
I see smoke.




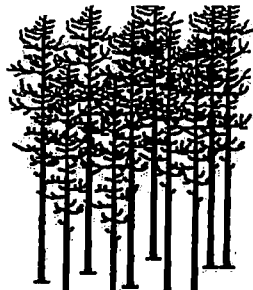

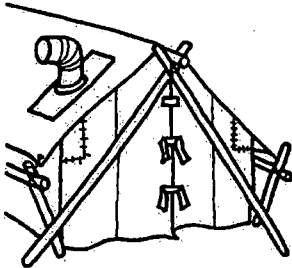
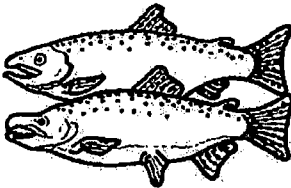

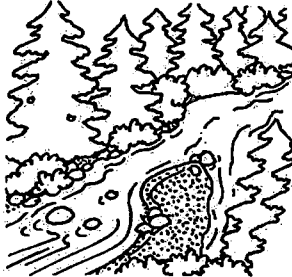

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Teslin Dialect

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t' and s'

Write t' and s' as you hear them.

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s' and ts'

February 2009

Examples of s'

1. s'âxw *hat, cap*
2. s'âxh' *ling cod*
3. s'ísà *canvas*

Examples of ts'

1. ts'ats'î *small birds, song birds*
2. ts'ùtât *morning*
3. ts'agwêł *crow*

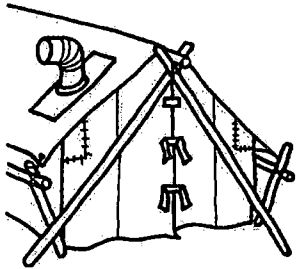


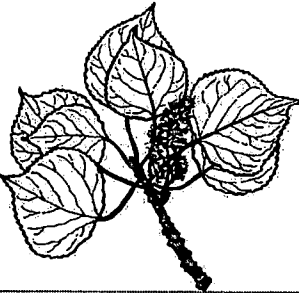
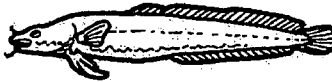
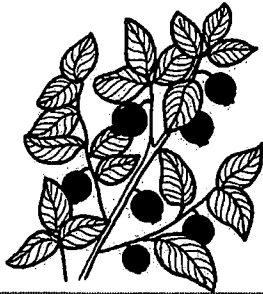

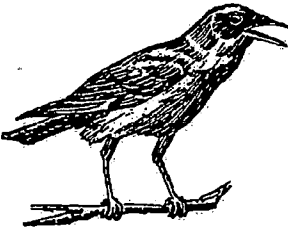
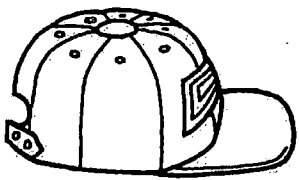

s' and ts'

Write *s'* and *ts'* as you hear them.

1. S'ísà hít àwakhâ axh sáni.
My paternal uncle sewed a tent.
2. Wuduwanúk yá ts'ùtát.
It's windy this morning.
3. S'ín kè akàwahâ.
She dug up / harvested carrots.
4. Łits'â yís kàwa.àyi dúkh kayàní.
Fresh grown poplar leaves smell good.
5. S'âxh' amdzighêw.
He netted a ling cod.
6. Shà kàdé wùgùt ts'íkáxhk'w kaxh.
She went up on the mountain for blueberries.
7. S'ìkh xhât tayì yê amsinì.
She made smoke under the fish.
8. Yìdát tàkw.ìtí ts'agwêł yax' wutusitìn.
We saw a crow here this summer.
9. Yís s'âxw shât adatîn.
He has a new cap on his head.
10. Has du ît yàn uwahâ wé ts'ats'î.
Those birds are hungry.

s' and ts'

Write s' and ts' as you hear them.

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ts and dz

February 2009

Examples of ts

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. tsà | <i>seal</i> |
| 2. tsîk | <i>roasting stick</i> |
| 3. tsín | <i>muskrat</i> |

Examples of dz

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. dzèt | <i>ladder</i> |
| 2. dzánti | <i>flounder</i> |
| 3. dzàs | <i>babiche lacing</i> |

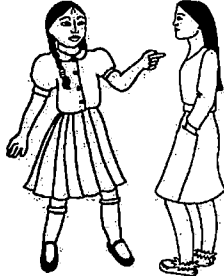

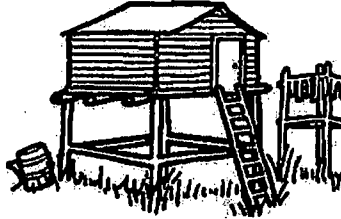
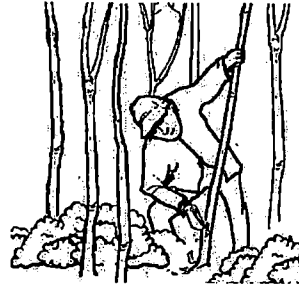
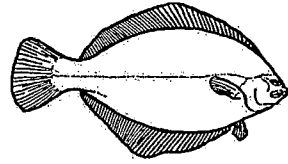
ts and z

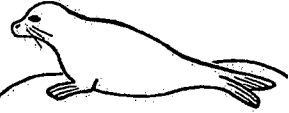
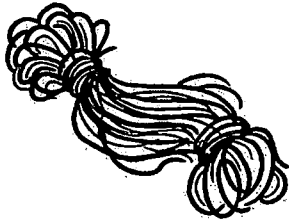



Write *ts* and *dz* as you hear them.

1. Yak'ê ixhwsatìní tsu.
It's good to see you again.
2. Dziyâk áwé axh jìlt xh'amditán.
She telephoned me earlier.
3. Kayâsh yát ayamsitán wé dzèt.
He put the ladder up against the cache.
4. Tsághà yís às yádi as'ûw.
He is chopping a sapling for a pole (to push a boat).
5. Dzánti káxh akhghwast'èxh.
He will fish for flounder by hook.
6. Tsà amsitìn yìdát tàkw.ìtí.
She saw a fur seal this summer.
7. Dzàs àwaxàsh.
She cut the babiche lacing.
8. Té kát â wé tsín.
The muskrat is sitting on a rock.
9. Dzixhâwu át áwé nàghas'ê.
The fox is a fur-bearing animal.
10. Tsîk yís ch'âł' akhghwał'îx'.
She will break a willow for a roasting stick.

ts and dz

Write *ts* and *dz* as you hear them.

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x' and xh'

February 2009

Examples of **x'**

- | | | |
|----|-------|----------------------|
| 1. | x'ús' | <i>club</i> |
| 2. | x'à | <i>point of land</i> |
| 3. | x'ûw | <i>blanket</i> |

Examples of **xh'**

- | | | |
|----|----------|----------------|
| 1. | xh'ahât | <i>door</i> |
| 2. | xh'wanêł | <i>rosehip</i> |
| 3. | xh'àn | <i>fire</i> |

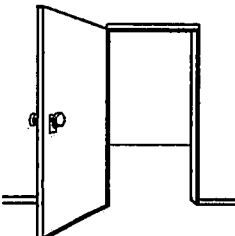
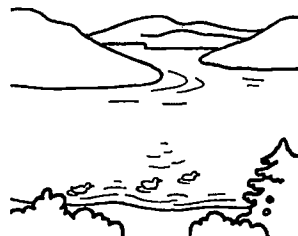
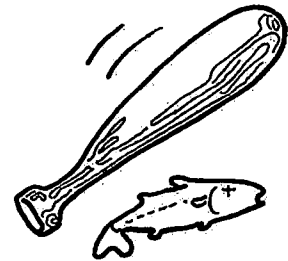


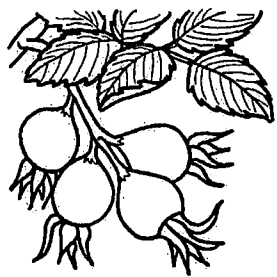


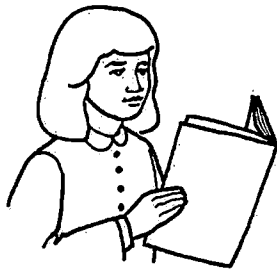
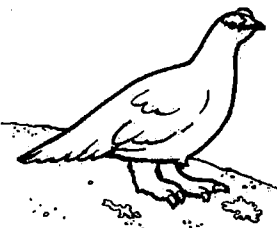
x' and xh'

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

1. Hêde shután wé xh'ahât.
The door is open.
2. Yût x'à niyàdé yà nakhúxh wé yàkw.
The boat is travelling toward that point of land.
3. Xhât yís x'ús' áwé.
That club is for fish.
4. Xh'àngùk tîli yan àwakhâ.
She finished sewing the slippers.
5. X'ishâ yà anał.át wé khâ.
The man is carrying buckets.
6. Xh'wanêł akhghwa.în.
She will pick rosehips.
7. X'ûw akamłik'wát' wé khâ.
The man folded the blanket.
8. Yamłis'íkh wé xh'àn.
The fire is smoking.
9. Akhghwatîw wé x'úx'.
She will read the book.
10. Xh'ès'awâ wêł â.
The ptarmigan is sitting there.

x' and xh'

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
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kh and kh'

February 2009

Examples of **kh**

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. khâs' | <i>match</i> |
| 2. wàkh | <i>eyes</i> |
| 3. khákw | <i>basket</i> |

Examples of **kh'**

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. kh'âtl' | <i>flat, thin</i> |
| 2. kh'atèł | <i>pitcher</i> |
| 3. kh'anâxhán | <i>fence</i> |

kh and kh'

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

1. Khâs' yen akawsitén.
He laid a match down.
2. Kh'atèl agawdi.ù.
She bought herself a pitcher.
3. S'agwât yéxh yetì du wàkh.
Her eyes are brown.
4. Hàndé wé s'íx' kh'âtl'.
Hand me the plate.
5. Khákw awliyéxh.
She made a basket.
6. Wé shàwát et shùkh.
The woman is laughing.
7. Wé kh'anâxhán àwanîgwál'.
He painted the fence.
8. Ghàkh tlèn awsitìn.
He saw a big lynx.
9. Kh'èkaxwên wexh yà daxh kana.ên.
Flowers are growing there.
10. Łítà kh'âtl' wêdu.
There is a table knife.

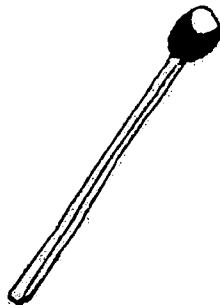
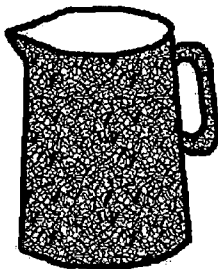

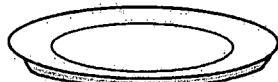
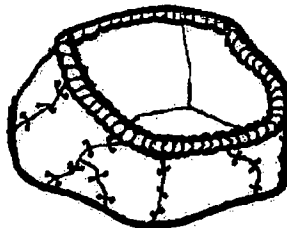
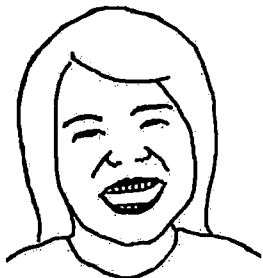
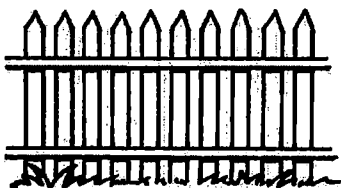
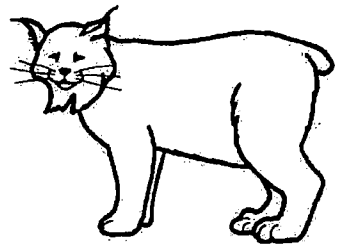
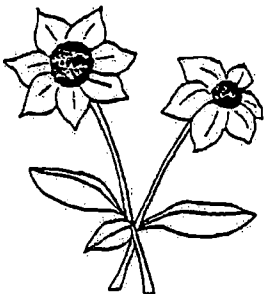
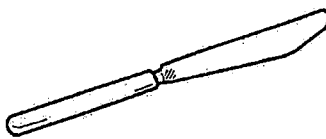
TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Carcross Dialect



kh and kh'

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

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k' and kh'

February 2009

Examples of **k'**

1. k'âs' *gap where a tooth
is missing*
2. k'únts' *potato*
3. k'ûxh' *gum, pitch*

Examples of **kh'**

1. kh'êkaxwên *flower*
2. kh'âtl' *flat, thin*
2. kh'atèł *pitcher*

k' and kh'

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

1. K'âs' áwé wêt.
That is where a tooth is missing.
2. Łítà kh'âtl ét tîn.
The table knife is lying there.
3. Kh'êkaxwên àwak'úts'.
She picked a flower.
4. K'únts' dà adàkayêxh.
He is peeling potatoes.
5. Kh'anâxhán awliyéxh.
She built a fence.
6. Dáxhnáxh k'isâni wêt nákh.
Two young boys are standing there.
7. Du kh'ałuyì uwas'úk.
The area under his nose is dry.
8. Hít k'iyì ét â wé kètl.
The dog is sitting behind the house.
9. Hîn akáwu wé kh'atəl.
There is water in the pitcher.
10. K'ûxh' agawdi.ù.
He bought himself gum.

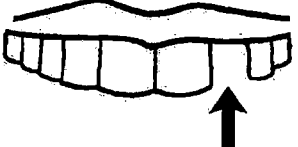
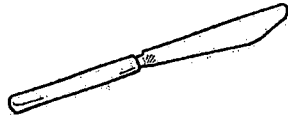
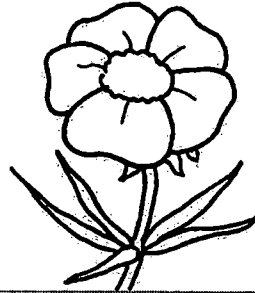
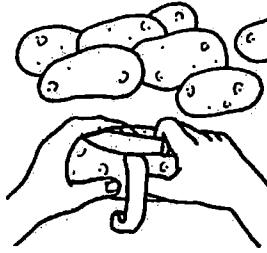
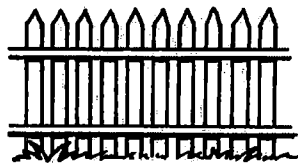

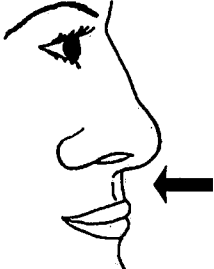
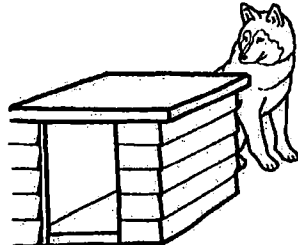
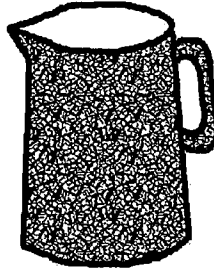

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Carcross Dialect



k' and kh'

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

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ch and ch'

February 2009

Examples of **ch**

- | | | |
|----|--------|----------------|
| 1. | châtl | <i>halibut</i> |
| 2. | ghùch | <i>wolf</i> |
| 3. | chùkén | <i>grass</i> |

Examples of **ch'**

- | | | |
|----|--------|-------------------|
| 1. | ch'âk' | <i>bald eagle</i> |
| 2. | ch'âł' | <i>willows</i> |
| 3. | ch'în | <i>ribbon</i> |

ch and ch'

Write *ch* and *ch'* as you hear them.

1. Châtl awdzit'èxh.
He hooked a halibut.
2. Xhałak'éch' às káxh kè nagút.
The porcupine is climbing the tree.
3. Ghùch wêt hén.
The wolf is standing there.
4. Ch'âł' yà kanas.ên.
Willows are growing.
5. Ch'âk' yà ndakhín.
The bald eagle is flying.
6. Chùkén wêxh yà kanas.ên.
The grass is growing along there.
7. Dlèt ch'în yê aya.û.
She is wearing a white ribbon.
8. Chùnèt xhàtîn.
I see an arrow.
9. Châs' yà naltsís.
The humpback salmon is swimming along .
10. Xíxch hêt â.
The frog is sitting here.

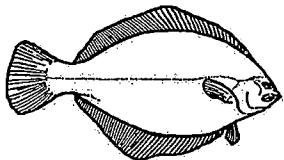

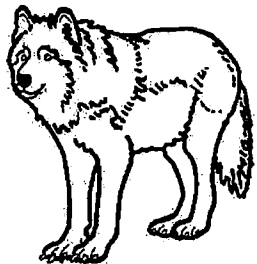

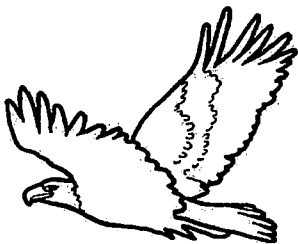


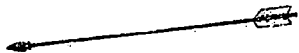
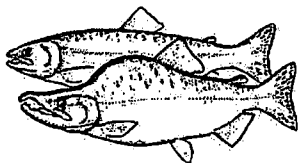
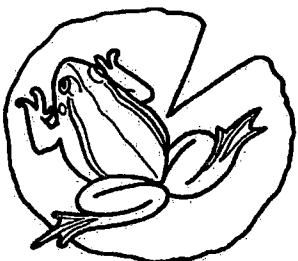
TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Carcross Dialect



ch and ch'

Write *ch* and *ch'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

tl and tl'

February 2009

Examples of **tl**

1. tlâk'w *maternal aunt*
2. tlakhwédi *raspberry*
3. tlèlû *butterfly*

Examples of **tl'**

1. tl'èkh *finger*
2. akwdlixhêtl' *s/he is scared*
3. tl'etgikatlêghu *strawberry*

tl and tl'

Write *tl* and *tl'* as you hear them.

1. Du tl'èkh wudix'ís.
His finger is swollen.
2. Yê kwsigênk'i tlèlû ayatîn.
He sees a small butterfly.
3. Akwdlixhêtl' wé shàtk'.
The young girl is scared.
4. Tlák'w áwé àndé nakhúxhch.
He drives to town all the time.
5. Tl'etgikatlêghu a.în.
She is picking strawberries.
6. Tlêx' yagì ká sùw dàk wusitén.
It rained on Monday.
7. Sh wudlik'átl' wé khâ.
The man is quiet. (The man is not talking.)
8. Du tlâk'w xh'ès et sa.î.
He is cooking for his maternal aunt.
9. Tl'akhkakîs kadân du jît kawduwatî.
Someone gave her a nice ring.
10. Tlakhwédi axhá.
She is eating raspberries.


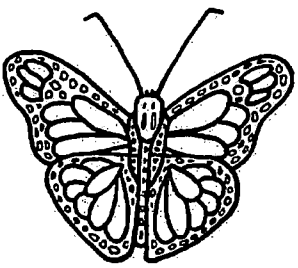


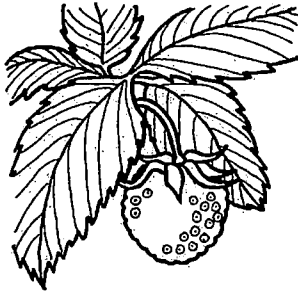
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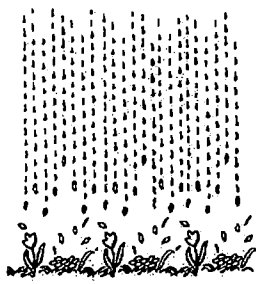
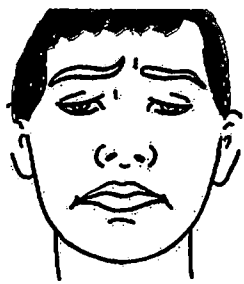
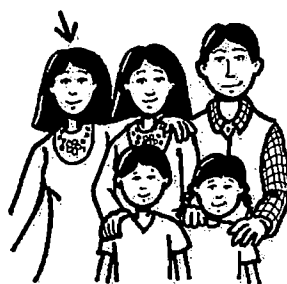


Carcross Dialect

Yukon
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tl and tl'

Write *tl* and *tl'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 

6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

tł' and ł'

February 2009

Examples of tł'

1. tł'ekhnà.ét *thimble*
2. tł'etgikatlêghu *strawberry*
3. tł'úk'xh *robin*

Examples of ł'

1. ł'it *tail*
2. ł'êw *sand*
3. ł'àk *dress*

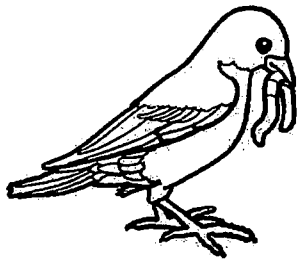
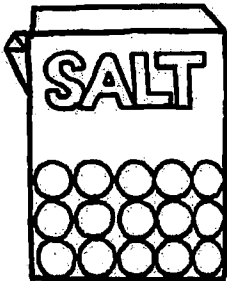
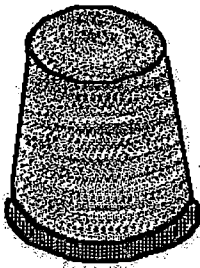




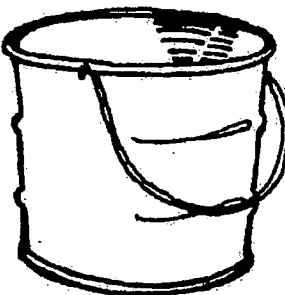
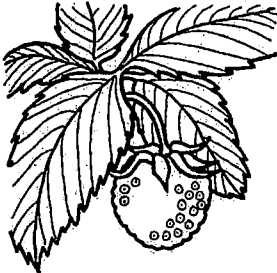

tl' and ł'

Write *tl'* and *ł'* as you hear them.

1. Tl'úk'xh kè akawahâ wé júkhk.
The robin dug up a worm.
2. Khûk tu.êł awsi.ù.
He bought a box of salt.
3. Tl'ekhnà.ét tin dakhês'.
She is sewing using a thimble.
4. Wé khâ kha shàwát hes ał'èxh.
The man and woman are dancing.
5. T'âxh'w du tl'èkh kâ kàwa.â.
A wart grew on her finger.
6. S'udìn ł'it yê kwłisâ.
A shrew's tail is thin (skinny).
7. Akwdlixhêtl' wé shàtk'.
The young girl is scared.
8. Ł'èx x'ìshâ áwé.
That is an aluminum bucket.
9. Shûgà axhùdé yê awsinì wé tl'etgikatlêghu.
She put sugar on the strawberries.
10. Ł'êw kâ kè wduwayísh wé yàkw.
They pulled the boat up on the sand.

tl' and t'

Write tl' and t' as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

ł' and s'

February 2009

Examples of ł'

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. ł'îx'wán | <i>socks</i> |
| 2. ł'ùk | <i>coho salmon</i> |
| 3. ł'éł | <i>jackpine</i> |

Examples of s'

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. s'èkh | <i>smoke</i> |
| 2. s'igèdí | <i>beaver</i> |
| 3. s'àxh | <i>groundhog</i> |


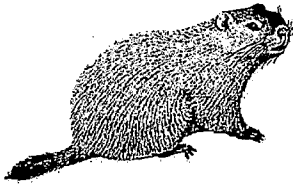

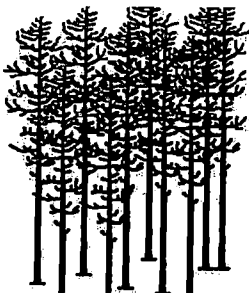

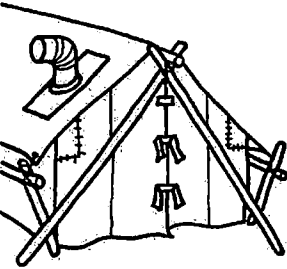
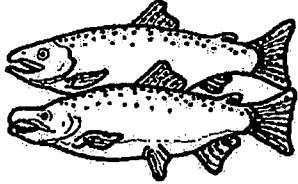

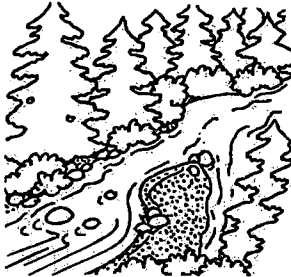

t' and s'

Write *t'* and *s'* as you hear them.

1. Yîs t'àk du jìhú.
She has a new dress.
2. S'àxh káxh ał'ûn.
He is hunting for groundhog.
3. Ł'îx'wán xh'ùst awdiyékx.
She put on socks.
4. Ł'éł xhùxh yà nagút.
He is walking among the jack pine trees.
5. Tùw s'îná ét akawłigén.
She lit a candle.
6. S'ísà hît wêt da.â.
The tent is there. (situated, standing).
7. Ł'ùk kè uwax'ák.
The coho salmon have arrived here.
8. S'igèdí xhùdé wùgùt.
He went beaver hunting / trapping.
9. Ł'êw hîn yíkde duwatîn.
You can see sand (bar) in the river.
10. S'èkh xhàtîn.
I see smoke.

ł' and s'

Write ł' and s' as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

s' and ts'

February 2009

Examples of s'

- | | | |
|----|--------|-----------------|
| 1. | s'âxw | <i>hat, cap</i> |
| 2. | s'âxh' | <i>ling cod</i> |
| 3. | s'ísà | <i>canvas</i> |

Examples of ts'

- | | | |
|----|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | ts'ats'î | <i>small birds, song birds</i> |
| 2. | ts'ùtât | <i>morning</i> |
| 3. | ts'agwêł | <i>crow</i> |

s' and ts'

Write *s'* and *ts'* as you hear them.

1. S'ísà hít àwakhâ axh séni.
My paternal uncle sewed a tent.
2. Wuduwanúk yá ts'ùtát.
It's windy this morning.
3. S'ín kè akàwahâ.
She dug up / harvested carrots.
4. Łits'â yîs kàwa.àyi dúkh kayàní.
Fresh grown poplar leaves smell good.
5. S'âxh' awdzighêw.
He netted a ling cod.
6. Shà kàdé wùgùt ts'îkâxhk'w kaxh.
She went up on the mountain for blueberries.
7. S'îkh xhât tayì yê awsini.
She made smoke under the fish.
8. Yîdát tàkw.ìtí ts'agwêł yax' wutusitìn.
We saw a crow here this summer.
9. Yîs s'âxw shât adatîn.
He has a new cap on his head.
10. Has du ît yàn uwahâ wé ts'ats'î.
Those birds are hungry.

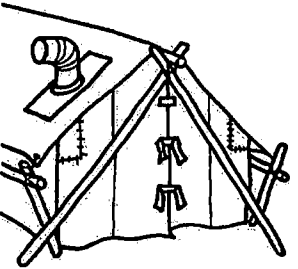
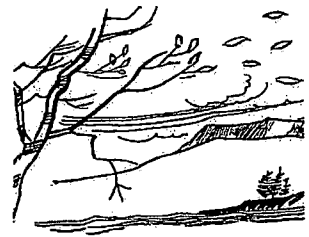

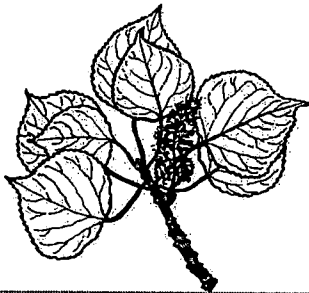
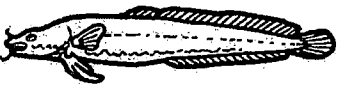
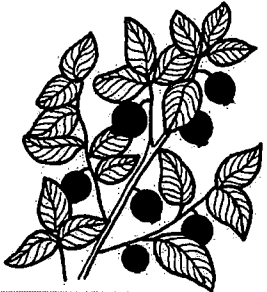

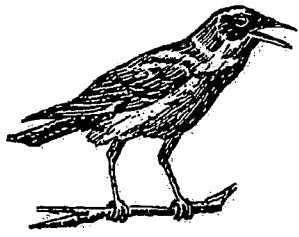
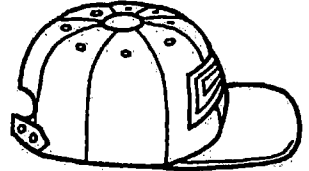

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Carcross Dialect

Yukon
Native
Language
Centre

s' and ts'

Write *s'* and *ts'* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

ts and dz

February 2009

Examples of **ts**

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. tsà | <i>seal</i> |
| 2. tsîk | <i>roasting stick</i> |
| 3. tsín | <i>muskrat</i> |

Examples of **dz**

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. dzèt | <i>ladder</i> |
| 2. dzánti | <i>flounder</i> |
| 3. dzàs | <i>babiche lacing</i> |

ts and dz

Write *ts* and *dz* as you hear them.

1. Yak'ê ixhwsatìní tsu.
It's good to see you again.
2. Dziyâk áwé axh jìlt xh'awditén.
She telephoned me earlier.
3. Kayâsh yét ayawsitén wé dzèt.
He put the ladder up against the cache.
4. Tsághà yís às yédi as'ûw.
He is chopping a sapling for a pole (to push a boat).
5. Dzánti káxh aghwast'èxh.
He will fish for flounder by hook.
6. Tsà awsitìn yìdét tàkw.ìtí.
She saw a fur seal this summer.
7. Dzàs àwaxàsh.
She cut the babiche lacing.
8. Té kèt â wé tsín.
The muskrat is sitting on a rock.
9. Dzixhâwu át áwé nàghas'ê.
The fox is a fur-bearing animal.
10. Tsîk yís ch'âł' aghwał'îx'.
She will break a willow for a roasting stick.

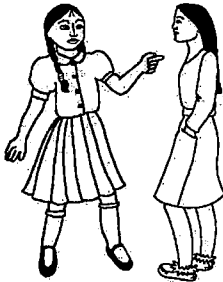

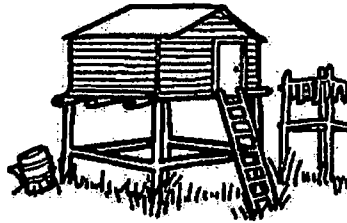

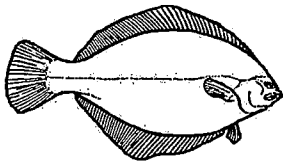

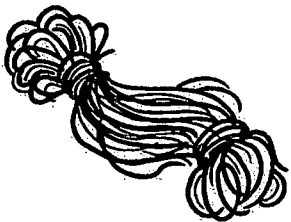



TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Carcross Dialect



ts and dz

Write *ts* and *dz* as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

x' and xh'

February 2009

Examples of **x'**

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| 1. x'ús' | <i>club</i> |
| 2. x'à | <i>point of land</i> |
| 3. x'ûw | <i>blanket</i> |

Examples of **xh'**

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. xh'ahât | <i>door</i> |
| 2. xh'unêł' | <i>rosehip</i> |
| 3. xh'àn | <i>fire</i> |

x' and xh'

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

1. Hêde shutén wé xh'ahât.
The door is open.
2. Yût x'à niyàdé yà nakhúxh wé yàkw.
The boat is travelling toward that point of land.
3. Xhât yís x'ús' áwé.
That club is for fish.
4. Xh'àngùk tîli yan àwakhâ.
She finished sewing the slippers.
5. X'îshâ yà anał.át wé khâ.
The man is carrying buckets.
6. Xh'unêł' aghwa.în.
She will pick rosehips.
7. X'ûw akawłik'wát' wé khâ.
The man folded the blanket.
8. Yawłis'íkh wé xh'àn.
The fire is smoking.
9. Aghwatûw wé x'úx'.
She will read the book.
10. Xh'ès'awâ wêt â.
The ptarmigan is sitting there.

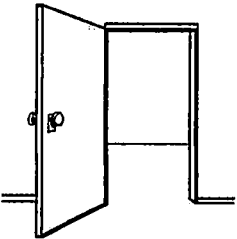
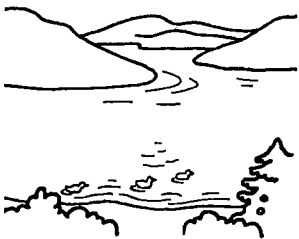
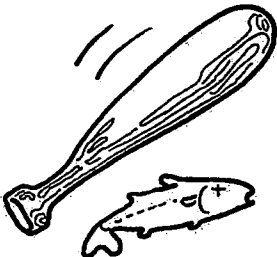


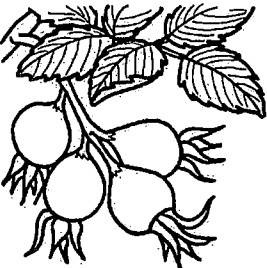


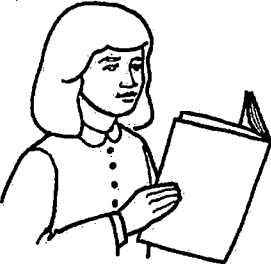
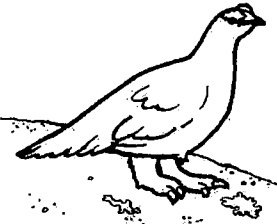
TLINGIT LANGUAGE

Carcross Dialect



x' and xh'

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

LISTENING EXERCISES - INTERLINEAR NOTES

Sentences - kh and kh'

1. *He laid a match down.*

Khâs'	yan	akamsitán.
<i>match</i>	<i>to rest</i>	<i>s/he put it (short, stick-like object)</i>

2. *She bought herself a pitcher.*

Kh'atèl	agamdi.ù.	
<i>from</i>	<i>àwa.ù</i>	<i>s/he bought it</i>
	<i>ga- D-</i>	<i>"for self"</i>
	<i>m-</i>	<i>"imperfective"</i>

3. *Her eyes are brown.*

S'agwât	yáxh	yatì	du	wàkh.
<i>brown</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>it is, they are</i>	<i>his/her</i>	<i>eyes</i>
	kayatì,	kasitì	<i>for one eye only</i>	
	yáxh,	yéxh	<i>like</i>	

4. *Hand me the plate.*

Hàndé	wé	s'íx'	kh'âtl'.
<i>hither</i>	<i>the, that</i>	<i>dish</i>	<i>flat, thin</i>

5. *She made a basket.*

Khákw	amtiyéxh.
<i>basket</i>	<i>s/he made it</i>

6. *The woman is laughing.*

Wé shàwát at shùkh.
the woman (something) s/he is laughing

7. *He painted the fence.*

Wé kh'anâxhán àwanîgwá!'.
the fence s/he painted it
 nîgwát paint

8. *He saw a big lynx.*

Ghàkh tlèn amsitìn.
lynx big s/he saw

9. *Flowers are growing there.*

Kh'èkaxwên	wexh	yà	daxh	kana.ên.
<i>flowers</i>	<i>over there</i>	<i>(progressive)</i>	<i>(plural)</i>	<i>it is growing, they are growing</i>

10. *There is a table knife.*

Łítà kh'âtl' wêdu.
knife thin there is

Sentences - k' and kh'

1. *That is where a tooth is missing.*

K'âs' áwé wêť.
gap of missing tooth that is there

2. *The table knife is lying there.*

Łítà kh'âtl á | t tîn.
knife thin there | located (object) it is lying

3. *She picked a flower.*

Kh'êkaxwên àwak'úťs'.
flower s/he picked (pulled it out)

4. *He is peeling potatoes.*

K'úťs' dà akayêxh.
K'úťs' dà adàkayêxh.
potato around s/he is whittling
(s/he is peeling)

5. *She built a fence.*

Kh'anâxhán amłiyêxh.
fence s/he made it

6. *Two young boys are standing there.*

Dáxhnáxh k'isâni wê | t nákh.
two (humans) young boys there | located they are standing

7. *The area under his nose is dry.*

Du kh'ałuyì uwas'úk.
his/her philtrum it is dry
(area under the nose)

8. *The dog is sitting behind the house.*

Hít	k'iyì	át	â	wé	kètl.
<i>house</i>	<i>back at</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>s/he/it is sitting</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>dog</i>

9. *There is water in the pitcher.*

Hîn aká | wu wé kh'atèl.
water its surface | is located the pitcher

10. *He bought himself gum.*

K'ûxh'	agamdi.ù.
<i>gum (pitch)</i>	<i>s/he bought for herself/himself</i>

Sentences - ch and ch'

1. *He hooked a halibut.*

Châtl amdzit'èxh.
halibut s/he hooked it

2. *The porcupine is climbing (walking up) the tree.*

Xhałak'ách' às ká | xh kè nagút.
porcupine tree surface | along up s/he/it is going (walking)

3. *The wolf is standing there.*

Ghùch wê | t hán.
wolf there | located one is standing

4. *Willows are growing.*

Ch'âł' yà kanas.ên.
willows they are growing

5. *The bald eagle is flying.*

Ch'âk' yà ndakhín.
bald eagle it is flying

6. *The grass is growing along there.*

Chùkwán wê | xh yà kanas.ên.
grass there | along it is growing

7. *She is wearing a white ribbon.*

Dlèt ch'în yê aya.û.
white ribbon thus s/he is wearing

8. *I see an arrow.*

Chùnèt xhàtîn.
arrow I see it

9. *The humpback salmon is swimming along.*

Châs' yà naltsís.
humpback salmon is swimming along

10. *The frog is sitting here.*

Xíxch he | t â.
frog over here | located s/he/it is sitting

Sentences - tl and tl'

1. *His finger is swollen.*

Du tl'ìkh wudix'ís.
his finger is swollen

2. *He sees a small butterfly.*

Yê kwsigênk'i tlèû ayatîn.
this small butterfly s/he sees it

3. *The young girl is scared.*

Akwdlìxhîtl' wé shàtk'.
s/he is scared the young girl

4. *He drives to town all the time.*

Tlák w áwé àn | dé nakhúxhch.
always it is town | to s/he drives (or goes by boat)

5. *She is picking strawberries.*

Tl'atgikatlêghu a.în.
strawberry s/he is picking

6. *It rained on Monday.*

Tlêx' yagì ká sîm dàk wusitán.
on day on rain (falling down) (rain) is falling.

7. *The man is quiet. (The man is not talking.)*

Sh wudlik'átl' wé khâ.
self quieted (stop talking) the man

8. *He is cooking for his maternal aunt.*

Du	tlâk'w	xh'ès at	sa.î.
<i>his/her</i>	<i>maternal aunt</i>	<i>for the mouth</i>	<i>s/he is cooking</i>
		<i>of things</i>	

9. *Someone gave her a nice ring.*

Tl'ikh | ka | kîs kadân du jì | t kamduwatî.
finger | on | bracelet nice his/her possessed | to gave it
(small round object)

10. *She is eating raspberries.*

Tlakhwyádi axhá.
raspberry s/he is eating it, them

Sentences - tɬ' and ɬ'

1. *The robin dug up a worm.*

Tɬ'úk'xh kè akawahâ wé jákhkw.
worm up s/he/it dug it the robin

2. *He bought a box of salt.*

Khûk tu.êɬ amsi.ù.
box in . salt s/he bought it

3. *She is sewing using a thimble.*

Tɬ'ikhná.át tin dakhês'.
thimble with s/he is sewing

4. *The man and woman are dancing.*

Wé khâ kha shàwát has aɬ'èxh.
the man and woman they are dancing

5. *A wart grew on her finger.*

T'âxh'w du tɬ'ikh kê kàwa.â.
wart his/her finger on it grew

6. *A shrew's tail is thin (skinny).*

S'udìn ɬ'it yê kwɬisâ.
shrew tail thus it is skinny

7. *The young girl is scared.*

Akwdlìxhîtl' wé shàtk'.
s/he is scared this young girl

8. *That is an aluminum bucket.*

Ł'èx x'ìshâ áwé.
aluminum bucket it is

9. *She put sugar on the strawberries.*

Shûgà axhùdé yê amsinì wé tl'atgikatlêghu.
sugar amongst them s/he put those strawberries

10. *They pulled the boat up on the sand.*

Ł'êw kê kè mduwayísh wé yàkw.
sand on they pulled the boat

Sentences - ł' and s'

1. *She has a new dress.*

Yîs	ł'àk	du	jìwú.
<i>new</i>	<i>dress</i>	<i>his/her</i>	<i>is in his/her possession</i>

2. *He is hunting for groundhog.*

S'àxh	káxh	ał'ûn.
<i>groundhog</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>s/he is hunting</i>

3. *She put on socks.*

Ł'îx'wán	xh'ûs t	amdiyíkh.
<i>socks</i>	<i>foot (on)to</i>	<i>s/he pulled it</i>

4. *He is walking among the jack pine trees.*

Ł'ál	xhù xh	yà	nagút.
<i>jackpine</i>	<i>among through</i>	<i>along</i>	<i>s/he is walking</i>

5. *She lit a candle.*

Tùm	s'îná	á t	akamłigán.
<i>tallow</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>it to</i>	<i>s/he set fire</i>

6. *The tent is there. (situated, standing)*

S'ísà	hít	wê t	da.â.
<i>canvas</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>there located</i>	<i>is standing (sitting)</i>

7. *The coho salmon have arrived here.*

ł'ùk kè uwax'ák.
coho up (fish) have swum

8. *He went beaver hunting / trapping.*

S'igèdí xhù | dé wùgùt.
beaver among | to s/he went

9. *You can see a sand bar in the river.*

ł'êw hîn yík | de duwatîn.
sand river inside | to it is visible

10. *I see smoke.*

S'ìkh xhàtîn.
smoke I see

Sentences - s' and ts'

1. *My paternal uncle sewed a tent.*

S'ísà hít àwakhâ axh sáni.
canxas house s/he sewed it my uncle (father's brother)

2. *It's windy this morning.*

Wuduwanúk yá ts'ùtât.
it's windy, breezy this morning

3. *She dug up (harvested) carrots.*

S'ín kè akàwahâ.
carrots up s/he dug

4. *Fresh grown poplar leaves smell good.*

Łits'â yîs kàwa.àyi dúkh kayàní.
it smells good new, fresh grown poplar leaves

5. *He netted a ling cod.*

S'âxh' amdzighêw.
ling cod s/he netted

6. *She went up on the mountain for blueberries.*

Shà kà | dé wùgùt ts'íkáxhk'w kaxh.
mountain on | to s/he went low bush blueberry for

7. *She made smoke under the fish.*

S'ìkh	xhât	tayì	yê	amsinì .
smoke	fish	under	(thus) s/he made it	

8. *We saw a crow here this summer.*

Yìdát	tàkw.ìtí	ts'agwêł	ya x'	wutusitìn.
now	summer	crow	here at	we saw

9. *He has a new cap on his head.*

Yîs	s'âxw	shâ t	adatîn.
new	hat, cap	head on	s/he has it (wearing it)

10. *Those birds are hungry.*

Has du	ît	yàn	uwahâ	wé	ts'ats'î.
them	in contact with	hunger	came	those	small birds, song birds

Sentences - ts and dz

1. *It's good to see you again.*

Yak'ê ixhwsatìní tsu.
good you I see again

2. *She telephoned me earlier.*

Dziyâk áwé axh jì | t xh'amditán.
earlier, it is my possession | to s/he spoke
a while ago

3. *He put the ladder up against the cache.*

Kayâsh yá | t ayamsitán wé dzèt.
platform, cache vertical face | to s/he put it the ladder

4. *He is chopping a sapling for a pole (for pushing a boat).*

Tsághà yís às yádi as'ûw.
pole for tree small, young s/he is chopping

5. *He will fish for flounder by hook.*

Dzánti káxh akhghwast'èxh.
flounder for s/he will hook fish

6. *She saw a fur seal this summer.*

Tsà amsitìn yìdát tàkw.ìtí.
seal s/he saw it now summer

7. *She cut the babiche lacing.*

Dzàs àwaxàsh.
babiche lacing s/he cut it

8. *The muskrat is sitting on a rock.*

Té ká | t â wé tsín.
rock on | located s/he/it is sitting the muskrat

9. *The fox is a fur-bearing animal.*

Dzixhâwu át áwé nàghas'ê.
furry thing(s) it is fox

10. *She will break a willow for a roasting stick.*

Tsîk yís ch'âł' akhghwał'îx'.
roasting stick for willow s/he will break

Sentences - x' and xh'

1. *The door is open.*

Hêde	shután	wé	xh'ahât.
off to the side	the end is situated	the	door
	(it is open)		

2. *The boat is travelling towards that point of land.*

Yût	x'à	niyà dé	yà nakhúxh	wé	yàkw.
way over	point	direction toward	it is going along	the	boat
there			(by boat)		

3. *That club is for fish.*

Xhât	yís	x'ús'	áwé.
fish	for	club	that is

4. *She finished sewing the slippers.*

Xh'àn gùk	tîli	yan	àwakhâ.
fire beside	shoes	finishing	s/he sewed it

5. *The man is carrying buckets.*

X'ishâ	yà anał.át	wé	khâ.
bucket	s/he is carrying them	the	man

6. *She will pick rosehips.*

Xh'wanêł	akhghwa.în.
rosehip	s/he will pick them

7. *The man folded the blanket.*

X'ûw akamlik'wát' wé khâ.
blanket s/he folded it the man

Wé khâ x'ûw akamlik'wát'. (alternative)

8. *The fire is smoking.*

Yamlis'íkh wé xh'àn.
it is smoking the fire

9. *She will read the book.*

Akhghwatîw wé x'úx'.
s/he will read the book

Wé x'úx' akhghwatîw. (alternative)

She will read a book. (or books)

X'úx' akhghwatîw.

10. *The ptarmigan is sitting there.*

Kh'ès'awâ wê | t â.
ptarmigan there | located s/he/it is sitting

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Progressives

The progressive talks about :

- motion in progress, or
- actions viewed as motion, or
- transition between different states.

The progressive is formed by:

- 1) a proclitic (also called a preverb): yà, yè, kè
- 2) a prefix: na-
- 3) verb stem (usually has a special stem)

Examples of progressives:

yà nagút	<i>s/he's going (along) walking</i>
yà nakhúxh	<i>s/he's going (along) by boat</i>
yà ndakhín	<i>it's flying (along)</i>

Compare progressives:

x'âx' yà anaxhên	<i>s/he's going along eating an apple</i>
s'ín yà anaxhên	<i>s/he's going along eating a carrot</i>

with present:

x'âx' axhà	<i>s/he's eating an apple</i>
s'ín axhà	<i>s/he's eating a carrot</i>

Further Examples of Progressives

progressive: kè nak'ên *it's getting better*
present: yak'ê *it's good*

progressive: kè khunas.ât' *it's getting cold*
present: khusi.ât' *it's cold*

progressive: sîm dàk nastán *it's starting to rain*
past: sîm dàk wusitán *it's raining*
 (the thematic proclitic dàk over-rides the progressive proclitic)

progressive: yè andagàn *the sun is starting to shine*
past: amdigàn *the sun is shining*

progressive: chùkwán ya kanas.ên *the grass is growing*
past: chùkwán kamsi.à *the grass grew*

progressive: dlìy yà anas.în *s/he is starting to cook meat*
present: dlìy as.î *s/he is cooking meat*

progressive: xhât yà anastên *s/he is starting to boil fish*
present: xhât astêxh *s/he is boiling fish*

progressive: kè nasgwên *it's getting to be fun*
present: sigû *it's fun, pleasant*

progressive: axh tuwâ kè nasgwên *I'm starting to like it*
present: axh tuwâ sigû *I like it*

Stùwukhâ (Louis Shotridge) Vocabulary

Louis Shotridge studied with Franz Boas and compiled lists of Tlingit words for food, fruit, vegetables, etc.

Examples:

<i>apple</i>	x'âx' âgúns	<i>from Tlingit for crabapples adapted from English</i>
<i>beans</i>	gwêns	
<i>red kidney beans</i>	tsálgí kahâgu	<i>descriptive "gopher kidneys"</i>
<i>dried apricots dried peaches</i>	shàn gúgu	<i>"old people's ears"</i>
<i>corn</i>	shàn ùxhú	<i>"old people's teeth"</i>
<i>sugar</i>	shûgà finukdzi ɬ'ew	<i>adapted from English "sweet sand"</i>
<i>pepper</i>	si.âx'u.át tuxh'wans'i nâkw	<i>"sour stuff" "pellet medicine"</i>
<i>curry powder</i>	xhât àn dus.ì át	<i>"something you cook fish with"</i>

Shotridge Vocabulary (cont)

baking powder kè kdakhachji át “something that rises”

bread, flour sakwnên comes from Chinook
Jargon
sapolil → sablîl

alcohol nâw Chinook Jargon
lâm → rhum

axh dà yà khughátch
I get dizzy, disoriented,
“wobbly”

Miscellaneous Grammatical Notes

yât â	<i>it's sitting here</i>
hêt â	<i>it's sitting over here</i>
wêt â	<i>it's sitting there</i>
yût â	<i>it's sitting way over there</i>

Miscellaneous Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | yà khìna.ên | <i>it is getting to be dawn</i> |
| 2. | wê de duwatîn
<i>there to it is visible</i> | <i>it is visible there</i> |
| 3. | yîs f'âk | <i>new dress</i> |
| 4. | tlagû f'âgí | <i>old dress</i> |
| 5. | ch'âgû f'âgí | <i>old-timey dress</i> |
| 6. | sakwnên
sakwnên îwu
sakwnên kaxùk | <i>bannock
bread ("cooked bannock")
flour ("dry bannock")</i> |
| 7. | tsu
xhát tsú | <i>again
me too (also, too)</i> |
| 8. | axh jít
axh ìn yù xh'amli.át
<i>me with s/he spoke (together)</i> | <i>to me (to my possession)
she spoke with me</i> |
| 9. | t'îsh
t'îsh súxdi, t'îsh saxwdi | <i>frame (made of poles)
frame pole</i> |
| 10. | yîs
yès
a yís | <i>new
fall time
for it (for that purpose)</i> |

Miscellaneous Vocabulary (cont)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. tâkw | <i>winter</i> |
| ìtí | <i>after</i> |
| tàkw.ìtí | <i>summer</i> |
| 12. dzàs axâsh | <i>s/he is cutting babiche</i> |
| 13. xh'àn | <i>fire</i> |
| x'ân | <i>anger</i> |
| a x'ân | <i>the point of it</i> |
| 14. x'ânt uwanúk | <i>s/he is angry</i> |
| x'ân aya.û | <i>s/he has anger</i> |
| 13. tl'atgi ka tlêghu | <i>strawberry</i> |
| <i>ground on berry (possessed)</i> | |
| 14. dêxh | <i>two (for objects)</i> |
| dáchhnáxh | <i>two (for humans)</i> |
| 15. àwa.ù | <i>s/he bought it</i> |
| agamdi.ù | <i>s/he bought it for herself/himself</i> |
| 16. amłiyéxh | <i>s/he made it</i> |
| agamdliyéxh | <i>s/he made it for herself/himself</i> |

Miscellaneous Sentences

1. *She went to the phone.*

Kaxîs' xh'ê | t uwagút. (Bessie)
wire mouth | to s/he went

2. *He called on the phone.*

Kaxîs' tû | náxh hàt xh'amditán. (Mamie)
wire inside | through here s/he spoke

3. *You are wanted on the phone.*

Kaxîs' xh'ê | de iduxhùxh.
wire mouth | toward you are being called

4. *She ate with me (from my food, at my table).*

Axh xh'ê | dâxh at uwaxhâ.
my mouth | from s/he ate

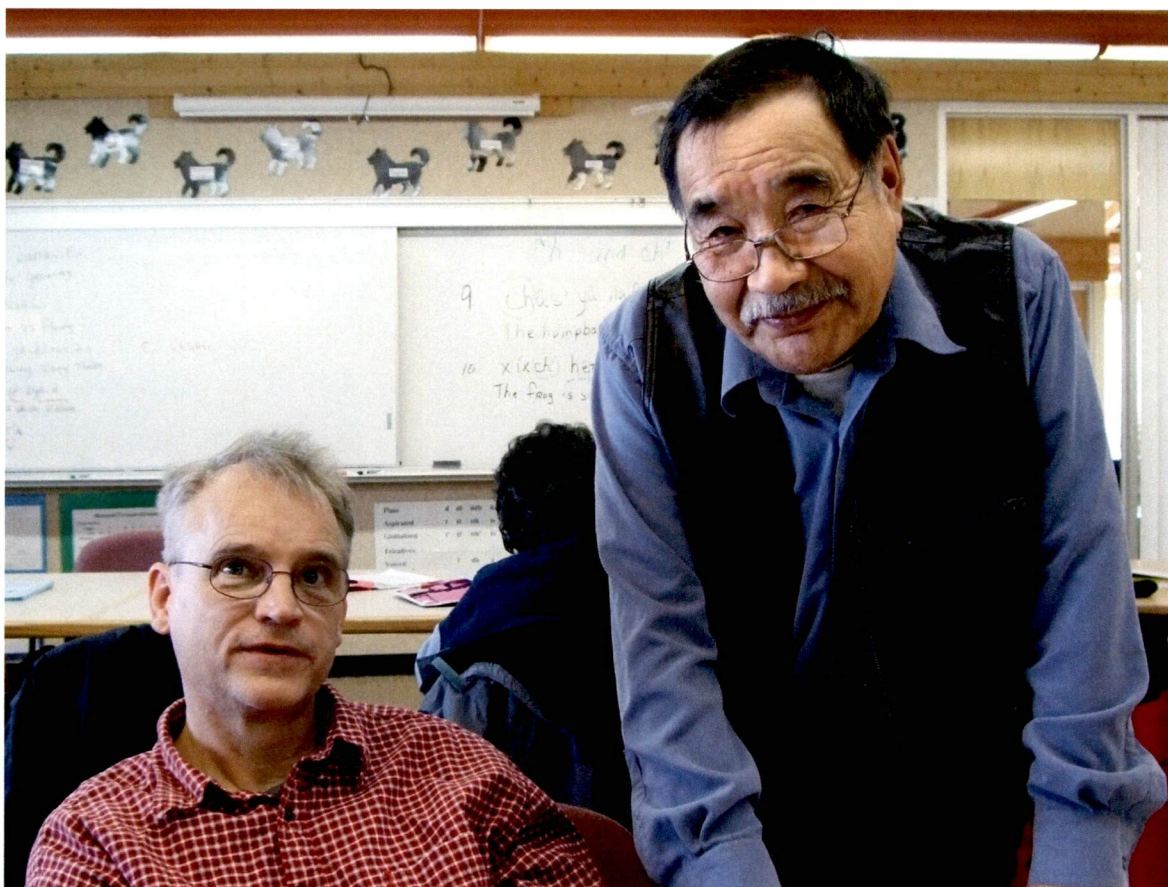
5. *Thank you for the meal.*

Gunałchîsh i xh'ê | dâxh at xhwaxhayi.
thank you your mouth | from thing(s) that I ate

Examples of Tone Variation in Possessed and Postposition

- | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | x'ishâ | <i>bucket</i> |
| | axh x'ishâyi } | <i>my bucket</i> |
| | axh x'ishayí } | |
| 2. | dânà | <i>money</i> |
| | axh dânayi | <i>my money</i> |
| 3. | ghàtâ | <i>trap</i> |
| | axh ghâtâyi } | <i>my trap</i> |
| | axh ghâtâyí } | |
| 4. | axh tâyi | <i>my garden</i> |
| | axh tàyí | <i>my fat</i> |
| | axh tayì | <i>under me</i> |
| 5. | shâ xh amditi | <i>he put it on his head</i> |
| | head down over | |
| | axh shâxh àwatì | <i>he put it on my head</i> |
| | axh shá | <i>my head</i> |





6. *Kh'anāxhān amēliyēxh.* *agamdliyēxh*
He built a fence. *he made it for himself*

7. *Dāxhnāxh k'isāni wēt nākh.*
two (humans) boys there! (located) (several) are standing
Two young boys are standing there.

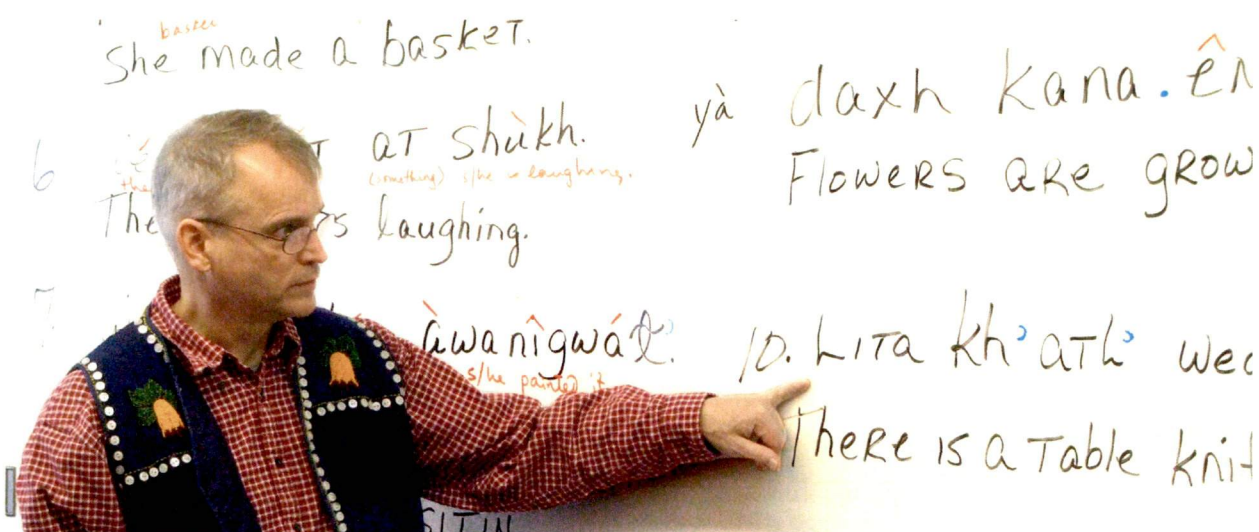
7. *Du kh'atuyi uwas'uk.*
his philtrum it is dry
The area under his nose is dry.

8. *Hit k'iyi at ā wé kētl. C. ét*
house back of there is sitting the dog
The dog is sitting behind the house.

9. *Hin a k'awu wé kh'atēl.*
water its surface is located the pitcher
There is water in the pitcher







Photograph Identifications

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