

TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

Yukon Native Language Centre

Whitehorse, Yukon

September 9 - 11, 2009

Guest Instructor:

Dr. Jeff Leer

Alaska Native Language Center

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SCHEDULE

	Wednesday Sept 9	Thursday Sept 10	Friday Sept 11
9:00	Opening Prayer Listening Exercise: l and l Verbs: for oneself	Opening Prayer Comparison of: k' and x' kh' and xh' Word Lists Sentences	Comparison of: x and xh Word Lists Sentences Classroom Expressions
10:45	Listening Exercise (<i>cont</i>)	Positional Verbs: sleeping	Comparison of: k and kh
noon	<i>lunch</i>	<i>lunch</i>	<i>lunch</i>
1:00	Positional Verbs Emma Sam: article re. award presentation of gift	Classificatory Positional Verbs	Classroom Expressions (<i>cont</i>)
2:45	Positional Verbs: translation practice	Classificatory Positional Verbs (<i>cont</i>)	Wrap-up Gifts Closing Prayer

Sentence Analysis : ł and ł' Listening Exercise (Teslin dialect)

1. Yîs ł'àk agamdikhâ.
new dress s/he sewed for herself/himself
She sewed herself a new dress.
2. Łdakát át akàwachák.
every (all) thing s/he packed up
He packed up everything.
3. Ł'îx'wán kaxhsané.
socks I am knitting
I am knitting socks.
4. Łichani nâkw ayasahêxh.
wild sage s/he is gathering
(stinky medicine)
She is gathering wild sage.
5. S'eł' x'wán xh'ùst amdiyékh.
rubber boots to the foot/feet s/he pulled on
He put on rubber boots.
6. Łàkh'ásk du tuwâ sigû.
seaweed to his/her mind it is pleasant
She likes / wants seaweed.

7. Ł'êw (ł'êm) kát â wé kêtładi.
sand on it is sitting seagull

The seagull is sitting on the sand.

8. Du łetûxh yanîkw.
his/her throat it is sore / it hurts

Her throat hurts.

9. Ł'amshà hîn kinâde duwatîn.
Ł'amshà hîn kanâde duwatîn.
sandy cliff water/ above, over it is visible
creek/river

A sandy cliff is visible above the water.

10. Axh tuwâ sigû du ł.ułjîni.
I to my mind it is pleasant his/her vest
(something without sleeves)

I like his vest.

ł and ł'

September 2009

Examples of ł

- | | | |
|----|--------|-----------------|
| 1. | łità | <i>knife</i> |
| 2. | łûł | <i>fireweed</i> |
| 3. | łetûxh | <i>throat</i> |

Examples of ł'

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | ł'àk | <i>dress</i> |
| 2. | ł'êw
ł'êm | <i>sand</i> |
| 3. | ł'ît | <i>tail</i> |


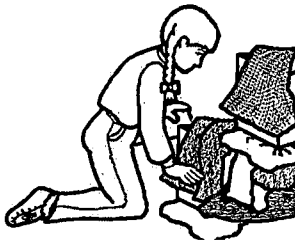
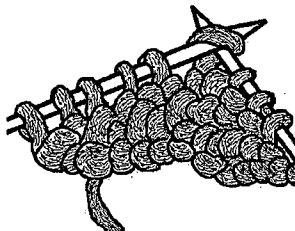



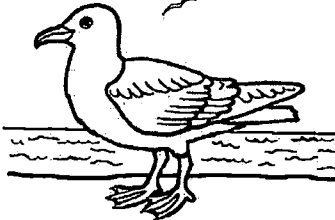
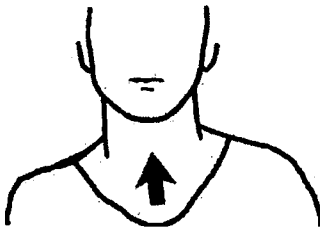
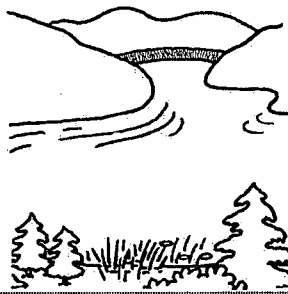
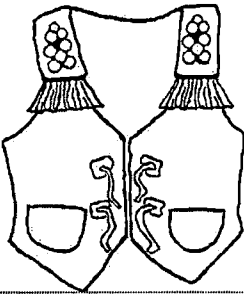
ł and ł'

Write ł and ł' as you hear them.

1. Yîs ł'àk agamdikhâ.
She sewed herself a new dress.
2. Łdakát át akàwachák.
He packed up everything.
3. Ł'îx'wán kaxhsané.
I am knitting socks.
4. Łichani nâkw ayasahêxh.
She is gathering wild sage.
5. S'eł' x'wán xh'ùst amdiyékh.
He put on rubber boots.
6. Łàkh'ásk du tuwâ sigû.
She likes / wants seaweed.
7. Ł'êw (ł'êm) kát â wé kêtładi.
The seagull is sitting on the sand.
8. Du łetûxh yanîkw.
Her throat hurts.
9. Ł'amshà hîn kinâde duwatîn.
A sandy cliff is visible above the water.
10. Axh tuwâ sigû du ł.ułjîni.
I like his vest.

ł and ł'

Write ł and ł' as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

ł and ł'

September 2009

Examples of ł

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. łítà | <i>knife</i> |
| 2. łûł | <i>fireweed</i> |
| 3. łetûxh | <i>throat</i> |

Examples of ł'

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1. ł'àk | <i>dress</i> |
| 2. ł'êw | <i>sand</i> |
| 3. ł'ít | <i>tail</i> |


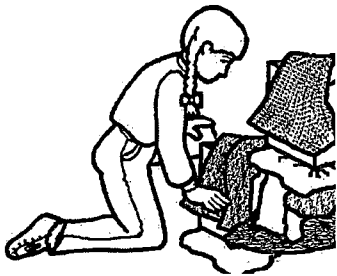
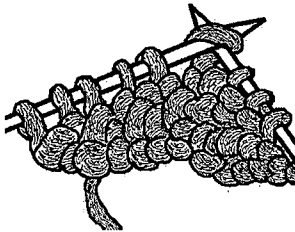



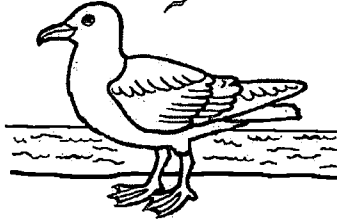
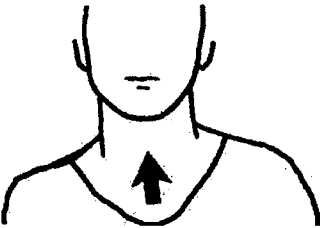
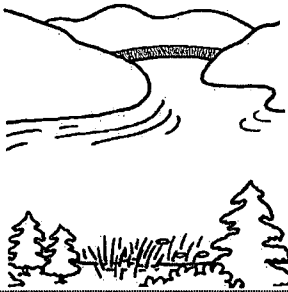
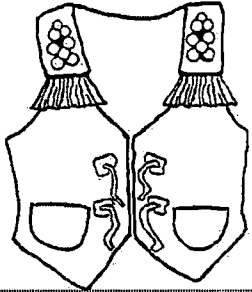
ł and ł'

Write ł and ł' as you hear them.

1. Yîs ł'àk agawdikhâ.
She sewed herself a new dress.
2. Łdakét ét akàwachák.
He packed up everything.
3. Ł'îx'wán kaxhsané.
I am knitting socks.
4. Łichani nâkw ayasahêxh.
She is gathering wild sage.
5. S'eł' x'wán xh'ùst awdiyékx.
He put on rubber boots.
6. Łàkh'ásk du tuwâ sigû.
She likes / wants seaweed.
7. Ł'êw két â wé kêtledi.
The seagull is sitting on the sand.
8. Du łetûxh yanûk.
Her throat hurts.
9. Ł'awshà hîn kanâde duwatîn.
A sandy cliff is visible above the water.
10. Axh tuwâ sigû du ł.ułjîni.
I like his vest.

t and t'

Write t and t' as you hear them.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Word List - xh' and kh'

There are not many Tlingit words that use xh'.

xh'

1. xh'àk *ravine*
2. Sinwà Xh'àk *Sinwa Ravine (near Jake's Corner)*
3. Shà Xh'àk *Shakwak Valley (?)*
"between the mountains"
4. du xh'é *his/her mouth*
5. du xh'atá *the corner(s) of his/her mouth*
6. du xh'adà *his/her lips, around his/her mouth*

Note: The prefixed form of xh'é (*mouth*) is xh'a- . This form occurs in compounds like the above and in verbs.

kh'

1. kh'atèl *pitcher*
2. kh'èkaxwên *flower*
3. kh'îch' *scar*

compare to :

- (4. k'îljâ *south wind, Chinook wind)*

8. Kh'èkh'w amsitìn tatgé.
arctic tern s/he saw yesterday
He saw terns yesterday.
9. Xh'àn.ìtí amłiyéxh.
fire pit s/he made
She made a fire pit.
10. Wé kh'anâxhán àwanîgwál'.
this fence s/he painted
He painted the fence.

xh' and kh'

September 2009

Examples of **xh'**

1. xh'é *mouth*
2. xh'àk *canyon*
3. xh'wâł' *down feathers*

Examples of **kh'**

1. kh'atèł *pitcher*
2. kh'ìch' *scar*
3. kh'èkh'w *arctic tern*

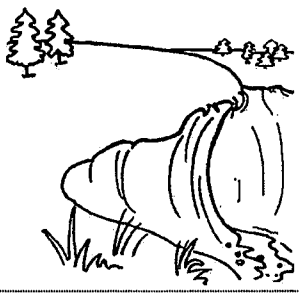

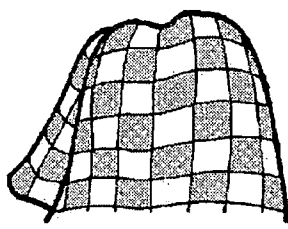
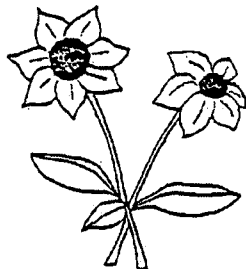

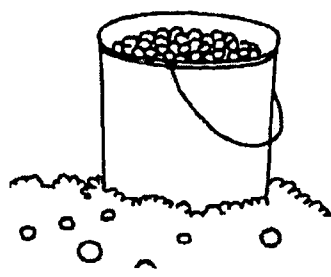

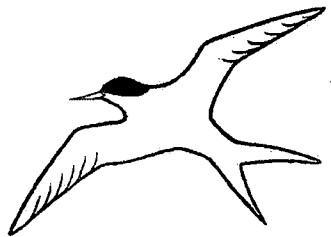
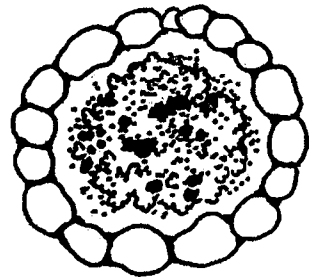
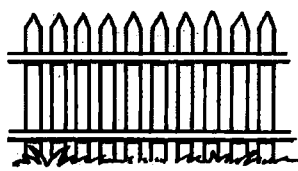
xh' and kh'

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

1. Xh'àknáxh kè has uwa.át
They came up through the canyon.
2. Łítà tlèntín du jín àwakh'ék'w.
She cut her hand with a big knife.
3. Xh'wâł' x'ûw du jìwú du tlâ.
His mother has a down feather blanket/quilt/comforter.
4. Kh'èkaxwên kak'é du dlàk' jìyís àwa.ù.
He bought his sister really pretty flowers.
5. Xh'ès'awâ yûx' at xhá.
A ptarmigan is eating over there.
6. Dêxh kh'atèł tlêkhw àwa.ín.
She picked two gallons of berries.
7. Wé shàwát at xh'îshi axh xh'êxh àwatì.
The woman fed me dry salmon.
8. Kh'èkh'w amsitìn tatgé.
He saw terns yesterday.
9. Xh'àn.ítí amliyéxh.
She made a fire pit.
10. Wé kh'anâxhán àwanîgwál'.
He painted the fence.

xh' and kh'

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

xh' and kh'

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Examples of xh'

1. xh'é *mouth*
2. xh'àk *canyon*
3. xh'wâł' *down feathers*

Examples of kh'

1. kh'atèł *pitcher*
2. kh'ìch' *scar*
3. kh'èkh'w *arctic tern*

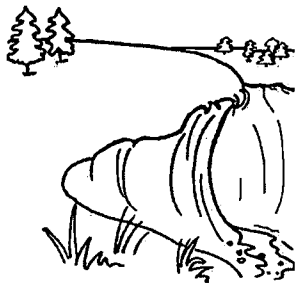

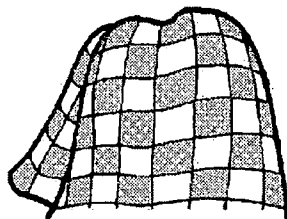
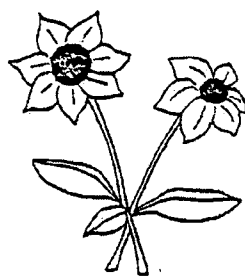

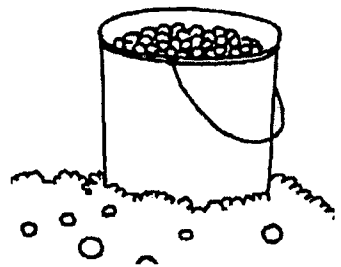

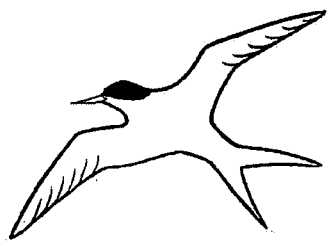
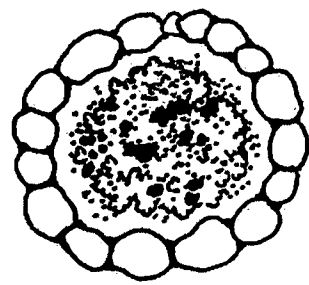
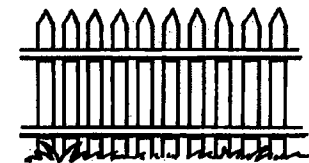
xh' and kh'

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

1. Xh'àknáxh kè s uwa.ét
They came up through the canyon.
2. Łítà tlèntín du jín àwakh'ék'w.
She cut her hand with a big knife.
3. Xh'wâł' x'ûw du jìhú du tlâ.
His mother has a down feather blanket/quilt/comforter.
4. Kh'èkaxwên kak'é du dlàk' jìyís àwa.ù.
He bought his sister really pretty flowers.
5. Xh'ès'awâ yûx' et xhá.
A ptarmigan is eating over there.
6. Dêxh kh'atèł tlêkhw àwa.ín.
She picked two gallons of berries.
7. Wé shàwát at xh'îshi axh xh'êxh àwatì.
The woman fed me dry salmon.
8. Kh'èkh'w awsitìn tatgé.
He saw terns yesterday.
9. Xh'àn.ìtí awłiyéxh.
She made a fire pit.
10. Wé kh'anâxhán àwanîgwál'.
He painted the fence.

xh' and kh'

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Word List - x and xh

x

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. xêdu | <i>comb</i> |
| 2. xîn | <i>bluefly</i> |
| 3. xûts | <i>brown bear</i> |
| 4. xíxch' | <i>frog</i> |

xh

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. xhât | <i>fish, salmon</i> |
| 2. xhałak'ách' | <i>porcupine</i> |
| 3. xhîy | <i>backpack</i> |
| 4. xhát | <i>I, me</i> |

Sentence Analysis : x and xh Listening Exercise (Teslin dialect)

1. Xhîy aya.û.
backpack s/he owns it
He has a backpack. / He owns a backpack.

2. Xákw hîn yíkde duwatîn.
sandbar water inside-to it is visible
river it is seen
A sandbar is visible in the river.

3. Xít'à yê aya.û.
broom s/he is using / wearing it
She is using a broom.

4. Xhât asxùk.
fish s/he is drying
She is drying fish.

5. Àst wujixíx wé xhałak'ách'.
tree-arriving at it ran that porcupine
The porcupine ran up a tree.

6. Hándé wé xêdu.
give me this comb
Give me the comb.

7. Du xhikshá kè nanîkw.
his/her shoulder it is getting sore
s/he is getting sick
His shoulder is getting sore.

8. Xîł'i wêx' yà kana.ên.
mossberries there-at it is growing
Mossberries are growing there.

9. Xhànás' kát hán wé khâ.
raft on-at s/he is standing this man
The man is standing on a raft.

10. Xákwł'i akhghwa.în.
soapberries s/he will pick
She will pick soapberries.

Note: 1. Xhîy du jìwú. *He has a backpack.*
2. Xhîy aya.û. *He owns/has a backpack.*

Sentence (1) means that the person has a backpack in his possession or on his person, where he has easy access to it if he needs it.

Sentence (2) means that he owns a backpack; the backpack may not be on his person or easily accessible, but he is the owner of it.

x and xh

September 2009

Examples of x

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. xîn | <i>bluefly</i> |
| 2. xûts | <i>brown bear</i> |
| 3. xíxch' | <i>frog</i> |

Examples of xh

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. xhât | <i>fish</i> |
| 2. xhànás' | <i>raft</i> |
| 3. xhałak'ách' | <i>porcupine</i> |


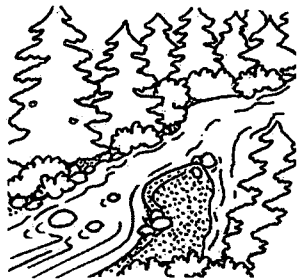


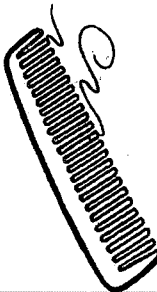
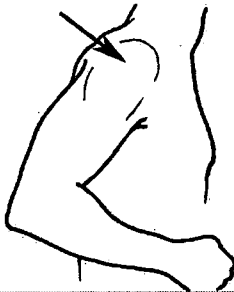

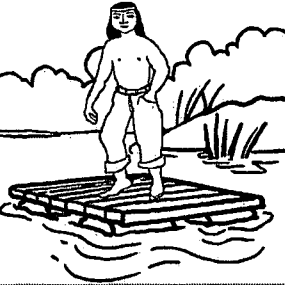
x and xh

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

1. Xhîy aya.û.
He has a backpack. / He owns a backpack.
2. Xákw hîn yíkde duwatîn.
A sandbar is visible in the river.
3. Xít'à yê aya.û.
She is using a broom.
4. Xhât asxùk.
She is drying fish.
5. Àst wujixíx wé xhałak'ách'.
The porcupine ran up a tree.
6. Hándé wé xêdu.
Give me the comb.
7. Du xhikshá kè nanîkw.
His shoulder is getting sore.
8. Xîł'i wêx' yà kana.ên.
Mossberries are growing there.
9. Xhànás' kát hán wé khâ.
The man is standing on a raft.
10. Xákwł'i akhghwa.în.
She will pick soapberries.

x and xh

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

x and xh

September 2009

Examples of x

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. xîn | <i>bluefly</i> |
| 2. xûts | <i>brown bear</i> |
| 3. xíxch' | <i>frog</i> |

Examples of xh

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. xhât | <i>fish</i> |
| 2. xhàné's' | <i>raft</i> |
| 3. xhałak'ách' | <i>porcupine</i> |


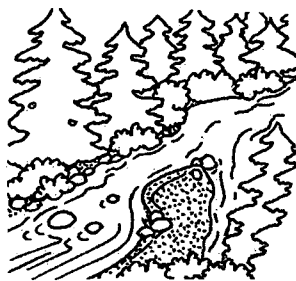


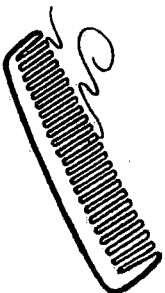

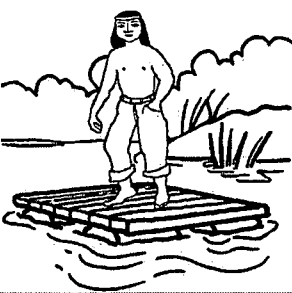
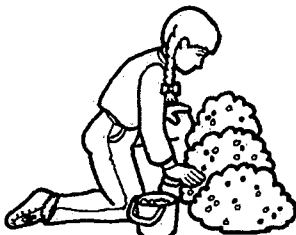
x and xh

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

1. Xhîy eya.û.
He has a backpack. / He owns a backpack.
2. Xákw hîn yíkde duwatîn.
A sandbar is visible in the river.
3. Xít'à yê eya.û.
She is using a broom.
4. Xhât esxùk.
She is drying fish.
5. Àst wujixíx wé xhatak'ách'.
The porcupine ran up a tree.
6. Hándé wé xêdu.
Give me the comb.
7. Du xhikshá kè nanûk.
His shoulder is getting sore.
8. Xîl'i wêx' yà kana.ên.
Mossberries are growing there.
9. Xhànés' kêt hén wé khâ.
The man is standing on a raft.
10. Xákwl'i aghwa.în.
She will pick soapberries.

x and xh

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Word List - k and kh

k

1. kījín *five*
2. kīt *killer whale*
3. a ká *on it*
4. kûshdà *river (land) otter*

kh

1. khâ *man*
2. khustí *life, way of life*
3. khutí *weather*
4. khílà *platter*

Sentence Analysis : k and kh Listening Exercise (Teslin dialect)

1. Ketlyádi du jìt wududzinúk.
puppy his/her possessive-to someone gave it
Someone gave him a puppy.
2. At dàyí khákw áwé yê yatì.
birch bark basket it is (focus) it is
That is a birch bark basket.
3. Khâ dzísk'w yût hán.
man/male moose over there-at it is standing
The bull moose is standing over there.
4. Yîs kâx'wxhwèt amsi.ù.
new bed s/he bought it
She bought a new bed.
5. Kâkhajèt kâ wùnùk.
Kâkhijèt kâ wùnùk.
chair on s/he sat down.
She sat down on a chair.
6. Khàtùwú at shí.
chickadee it is singing
The chickadee is singing.

7. Ketlyátx'i yà daxh kana.ên.
pussy willows (puppies) they are growing
Pussy willows are growing.
8. Axxh jìt kasatán wé khâs', gushí ?
my possessive-to give it this match OK
(short stick)
Hand me that match, OK?
9. Yè kanasxíxi khutghanahâ xhwasitìn.
falling star I saw it
I saw a falling star.
10. Kaghìt â kàdé saduwa.áxhch.
loon lake on-to its voice can be heard / it is audible
You can hear a loon calling on the lake.

Note: Here sa- is the prefixed form of sé (*voice*), just as
 xh'a- is the prefixed form of xh'é (*mouth*)

k and kh

September 2009

Examples of k

- | | | |
|----|------|-------------------|
| 1. | dùk | <i>hide, skin</i> |
| 2. | kûkh | <i>pit</i> |
| 3. | kètł | <i>dog</i> |

Examples of kh

- | | | |
|----|-------|----------------|
| 1. | khûk | <i>box</i> |
| 2. | khâ | <i>man</i> |
| 3. | khíłà | <i>platter</i> |

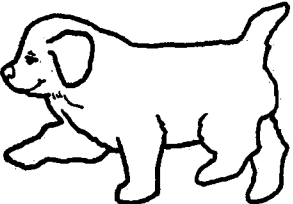
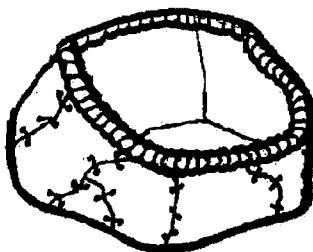
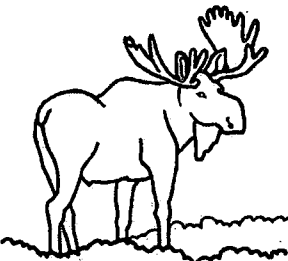
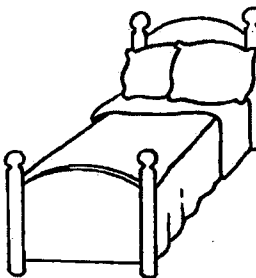
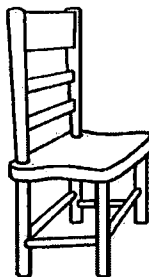
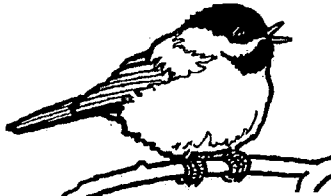

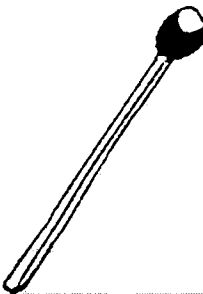


k and kh

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

1. Ketlyádi du jìt wududzinúk.
Someone gave him a puppy.
2. At dàyí khákw áwé yê yatì.
That is a birch bark basket.
3. Khâ dzísk'w yût hán.
The bull moose is standing over there.
4. Yîs kâx'wxhwèt amsi.ù.
She bought a new bed.
5. Kâkhajèt kâ wùnùk. / Kâkhijèt kâ wùnùk.
She sat down on a chair.
6. Khàtùwú at shí.
The chickadee is singing.
7. Ketlyátx'i yà daxh kana.ên.
Pussy willows are growing.
8. Axh jìt kasatán wé khâs', gushí ?
Hand me that match, OK?
9. Yè kanasxíxi khutghanahâ xhwasiitìn.
I saw a falling star.
10. Kaghìt â kàdé saduwa.áxhch.
You can hear a loon calling on the lake.

k and kh

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

k and kh

September 2009

Examples of k

- | | | |
|----|------|-------------------|
| 1. | dùk | <i>hide, skin</i> |
| 2. | kûkh | <i>pit</i> |
| 3. | kètł | <i>dog</i> |

Examples of kh

- | | | |
|----|-------|----------------|
| 1. | khûk | <i>box</i> |
| 2. | khâ | <i>man</i> |
| 3. | khíłà | <i>platter</i> |

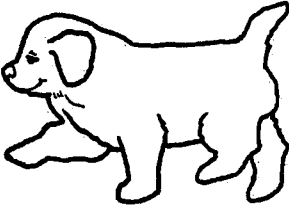
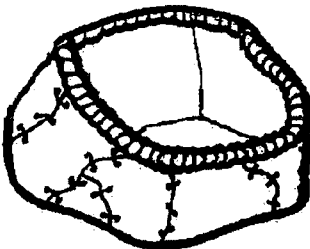
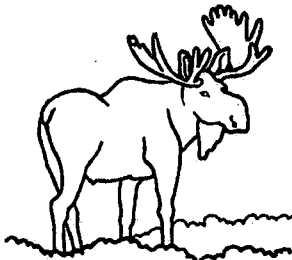
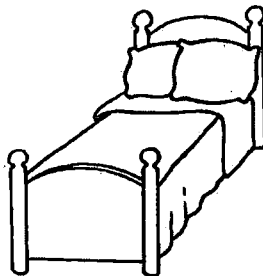
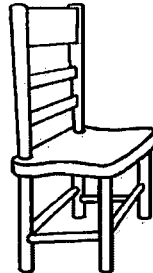
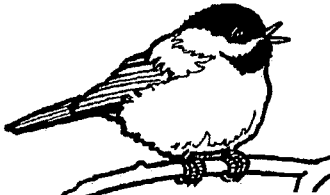

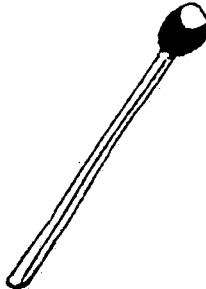


k and kh

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

1. Ketlyédi du jìt wududzinúk.
Someone gave him a puppy.
2. At dàyí khákw áwé yê yetì.
That is a birch bark basket.
3. Khâ dzísk'w yût hén.
The bull moose is standing over there.
4. Yîs kâx'wxhwèt àwa.ù.
She bought a new bed.
5. Kâkhijèt kâ wùnùk.
She sat down on a chair.
6. Khàtùk'ú et shí.
The chickadee is singing.
7. Ketlyétx'i yà daxh kana.ên.
Pussy willows are growing.
8. Axh jìt satén wé khâs', gushé ?
Hand me that match, OK?
9. Yè kanasxíxi khudaxhanahâ xhwasitìn.
I saw a falling star.
10. Kaghìt â kàdé saduwa.áxhch.
You can hear a loon calling on the lake.

k and kh

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Miscellaneous Sentences

1. Tsu yê yanakhá. *You say it.*
 (speaking to one person).

- Tsu yê yaniykhá. *You say it.*
 (speaking to more than one).
 (yaniykhá is also pronounced yìnakhá in Teslin.)

2. Tsûk' ! *Again!*

3. Hà yâ kè jisatàn. *Bless us.*

4. We.êch yê yanakhá. *You say it.*

5. Yât'à khu.a. *This one.*

6. A yáxh áwé. *It is right.*

7. Â yaxh wutá ! *Roll over!*

8. Ghatùlsà. *Let's take a break.*

Examples of tone changes on the verb stem *to pick(berries)*

Xákwł'i akhghwa.îñ. *She will pick soapberries.*

a.îñ *s/he is picking them*

àwa.íñ *s/he picked them*

akhghwa.îñ *s/he will pick them*

íñ *pick them!*

Example Sentences using ga- D (for himself/herself)

1. àwakhâ *s/he sewed it*
/ a- wu- ÿa- khâ /
obj perf cl stem
agamdikhâ *s/he sewed it for self*
/ a- ga- wu- di- khâ /
2. akàwachák *s/he packed it up*
/ a- ka- wu- ÿa- chák /
obj prefix perf cl stem
agamdichák *s/he packed it up for self*
akagamdichák
/ a- (ka-) ga- wu- di- chák /
3. akamsinê *s/he knitted it*
/ a- ka- wu- si- nê /
agamdzinê *s/he knitted it for self*
akagamdzinê
/ a- (ka-) ga- wu- dzi- nê /
(di-si-)
4. ayamsihâ *s/he gathered them*
/ a- ya- wu- si- hâ /
ayagamdzihâ *s/he gathered them for self*
/ a- ya- ga- wu- dzi- hâ /
5. amsi.î *s/he cooked it*
agamdzi.î *s/he cooked it for self*

Example Sentences using -de (towards)

Do you see (the man) over there?

1. Yûde duwatîn. *It is visible over there.*

yû	-de	duwatîn
<i>way over</i>	<i>towards</i>	<i>it is visible</i>
<i>there</i>		

2. Shà kàdé duwa.áxhch. *It can be heard from the mountain.*

Shà	kà	-dé	duwa.áxhch
<i>mountain</i>	<i>surface</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>it is audible</i>
	<i>on</i>		<i>it can be heard</i>

Positional Verbs (Sitting, Standing, Lying)

1. Sitting

			<i>several sitting together</i>		
1sg	xha.â	<i>I am sitting</i>	1pl	tùkhîn	<i>we are sitting</i>
2sg	ì.â	<i>you (one) are sitting</i>	2pl	yìkhîn	<i>you (plural) are sitting</i>
3sg	â	<i>s/he is sitting</i>	3pl	has khîn	<i>they are sitting</i>
4sg	a.â	<i>someone is sitting</i>	4pl	akhîn dukhîn	<i>people are sitting</i>

Examples of Sitting With

The plural theme is used when a singular person is sitting with another person or people.

1sg Du ìn xhakhîn.

I'm sitting with him.

2sg Axx ìn ìkhîn.

You (one) are sitting with me.

3sg Axx ìn khîn.

S/he is sitting with me.

2. Standing

1sg	xhahán	<i>I am standing</i>	1pl	tùnákh	<i>we are standing</i>
2sg	ìhán	<i>you (one) are standing</i>	2pl	yìnákh	<i>you (pl) are standing</i>
3sg	hán	<i>s/he is standing</i>	3pl	has nákh	<i>they are standing</i>
4sg	ahán	<i>someone is standing</i>	4pl	anákh	<i>people are standing</i>

3. Lying

sh xhastân *I am lying.*

sh xha- s- tân
self I cl stem

1sg	sh xhastân	<i>I am lying</i>	1pl	sh tùł.át	<i>we are lying</i>
2sg	sh ìstân	<i>you (one) are lying</i>	2pl	sh yìł.át	<i>you (pl) are lying</i>
3sg	sh istân	<i>s/he is lying</i>	3pl	has sh ìł.át	<i>they are lying</i>
4sg	sh dustân	<i>someone is lying</i>	4pl	sh duł.át	<i>people are lying</i>

Example Sentences

The postposition -t is added to designate where a person/ animal/ thing is sitting/ standing/ lying.

1. Yât xha.â. *I am sitting here.*
2. Wêt hán. *S/he is standing there.*
3. Yût hán. *S/he is standing over yonder.*
4. T'â kát sh istân. *S/he is lying on the floor.*
5. Nadâkw tayìt â. *S/he is sitting under the table.*
6. Nèlt xha.â. *I am sitting at home.*
I am staying at home.
7. Dzèt kát has nákh. *They are standing on the bridge.*
They are standing on the ladder.
8. Hà tlâ nèlít tùkhîn. *We are sitting at our mother's.*
(place)
9. Axh îsh kâx'whwèt kát sh istân.
My father is lying on the bed.
10.

Gùt sá ì.â ?	}	{	<i>Where are you sitting?</i>
Gù sá át ì.â ?			

Example Sentences (cont)

11. Ghîchadi kát â. *S/he is sitting on the windfall.*
12. Xh'àn gùkt tùkhîn. *We are sitting by the fire.*
13. Łdakát hás wé xh'àn tlèn gùkt has khîn.
 All of them are sitting around the big camp fire.

4. Sleeping

1sg	xhatá	<i>I am sleeping</i>	1pl	tùxhéx'w	<i>we are sleeping</i>
2sg	ità	<i>you (one) are sleeping</i>	2pl	yìxhéx'w	<i>you (pl) are sleeping</i>
3sg	tá	<i>s/he is sleeping</i>	3pl	has xhéx'w	<i>they are sleeping</i>
4sg	atá	<i>someone is sleeping</i>	4pl	axhéx'w	<i>people are sleeping</i>

Again, the verb stem automatically takes the plural when a singular person is sleeping with another person.

Example:

Du tlâ tin xhéx'w.

S/he is sleeping with his/her mother.

The Postposition -t

The postposition **-t** is used to indicate the place where the subject is sitting, standing, lying, etc.

1. Tl'átgi kát tá wé shàwát.
ground on s/he is sleeping this woman

The woman is sleeping on the ground.

To emphasise the position:

Tl'átgi ká áwé át tá wé shàwát.

It is on the ground that the woman is sleeping.

2. S'ísà hít yít has xhéx'w.
canvas house inside they are sleeping
(tent) a building

They are sleeping in a tent.

3. Wé t'ukanêyi t'ùk kát tá.
this baby cradleboard on s/he is sleeping

The baby is sleeping on the cradleboard.

4. Xh'àn gùkt axhéx'w.
fire by people are sleeping

People are sleeping by the fire.

5. Wé kètl hít tayít tá.
this dog house under s/he is sleeping

The dog is sleeping under the house.

Also

Wé kètl hít tayì át tá.

Wé kètl hít teyì ét tá. (Carcross)

Note that the postposition **-t** is used to indicate location only with positional verbs. With active verbs, on the other hand, the postposition **-x'** is used to specify the location of the activity.

Compare the following sentences :

6. Gù**t** sá ìtá ?
where you (one) are sleeping
(what specific place)
Where are you sleeping?

7. Gù**x'** sá yê jìné ?
Where are you working? / Where do you work?

Classificatory Verbs (Positional)

an object is lying / standing /sitting there

Note : the qualities of the noun determine the verb stem used.

See Interior Tlingit Noun Dictionary, last section.

1. át tîn

one compact object is lying / standing /sitting there

Most objects belong to this category.

Examples:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. X'úx' át tîn. | <i>A book is lying there.</i>
<i>A piece of paper is lying there.</i> |
| 2. Té át tîn. | <i>A rock is lying there.</i> |
| 3. Dâná át tîn. | <i>Money (one bill) is lying there.</i> |
| 4. Dìiy át tîn. | <i>A piece of meat is lying there.</i> |
| 5. Kâ át tîn. | <i>A car is sitting there.</i> |
| 6. S'âxw át tîn. | <i>A hat is lying there.</i> |
| 7. Tîł át tîn. | <i>A shoe is lying there.</i> |
| 8. Ús'à át tîn. | <i>A bar of soap is lying there.</i> |

2. át katîn

one small round object is lying there

Examples:

1. Dànà át katîn. *Money (one coin) is lying there.*
2. K'wát' át katîn. *An egg is lying there.*
3. Kùt'âx'à át katîn. *A marble is lying there.*
4. Tlêkhw át katîn. *A berry is lying there.*
5. Kawût át katîn. *A bead is lying there.*
6. Kas'ît át katîn. *A screw is lying there.*
7. Kîs át katîn. *A (solid) bracelet is lying there.*
8. K'únts' át katîn. *A potato is lying there.*
9. X'âx' át katîn. *An apple is lying there.*

3. át satîn

a hairlike or stringlike object or mass is lying there;
a bag or basket or other bag-like object is lying there;
something inside a bag-like object is lying there

Examples:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Tás át satîn. | <i>Thread is lying there.</i> |
| 2. Ghèwú át satîn. | <i>A net is lying there.</i> |
| 3. Kakên át satîn. | <i>Yarn is lying there.</i> |
| 4. Dûx át satîn. | <i>Sinew is lying there.</i> |
| 5. At nàsí át satîn. | <i>Guts are lying there.</i> |
| 6. Tíx' át satîn. | <i>Rope is lying there.</i> |
| 7. Gwêl át satîn. | <i>A bag is lying there.</i> |
| 8. Khákw át satîn. | <i>A basket is lying there.</i> |
| 9. X'âx' át satîn. | <i>Apples (in a bag) are lying there.</i> |
| 10. Xhàt át satîn. | <i>Root(s) are lying there.</i> |
| 11. Yì.át át satîn. | <i>A mattress is lying there.</i> |
| 12. X'ât' át satîn. | <i>An island is lying there.</i> |

4. át tán

a solid container is lying there;

an object traditionally made of wood is lying there

Examples:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Khûk át tán. | <i>A box is lying there.</i> |
| 2. Gúx'à át tán. | <i>A cup is lying there.</i> |
| 3. X'ishâ át tán. | <i>A bucket is lying there.</i> |
| 4. Gàw át tán. | <i>A drum is lying there.</i> |
| 5. Axxâ át tán. | <i>A paddle is lying there.</i> |
| 6. Yàkw át tán. | <i>A boat is lying there.</i> |
| 7. Xát'à át tán. | <i>A sled is lying there.</i> |
| 8. Tsîk át tán. | <i>A spit / skewer / roasting stick is lying there.</i> |

However, some objects made of wood that would seem likely to take **át tán** in fact take **át tân**, for example:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 9. Khutl'idà át tân. | <i>A shovel is lying there.</i> |
| 10. Kùtîyà át tân. | <i>A totem pole is standing there.</i> |
| 11. Dzèt át tân. | <i>A ladder is standing there.</i> |
| 12. X'ús' át tân. | <i>A club is lying there.</i> |

5. át yatán

a piece of wood is lying there

1. Gán át yatán. *A piece of firewood is lying there.*

6. át satán

a wooden object with a handle / bristles is lying there;

an object with many branches is lying there

an object with ropes or strings attached to it is lying there

1. T'àw át satán. *A feather is lying there.*
2. Xít'à át satán. *A broom is lying there.*
3. Châsh át satán. *A tree branch (e.g. spruce) is lying there.*
4. Hàw át satán. *A (shorter) branch (e.g. hemlock) is lying there.*
Note: hàw is pronounced hậw, with a nasal vowel.
5. At kùwú át satán. *A tail (bird or fish) is lying there.*
6. At f'ídí át satán. *A tail (mammal) is lying there.*
7. Kayàní át satán. *Leaf / leaves / vegetation is lying there.*

8. Sákhs át satán. *A bow is lying there.*
9. Jâji át satán. *A snowshoe is lying there.*
10. Chùnèt át satán. *An arrow is lying there.*
11. Xêdu át satán. *A comb is lying there.*
12. Wúghà át satán. *A skin scraper (with handle) is lying there.*
13. K'íxh'à síxwti át satán. *A fishing pole is lying there.*
14. T'îx' át satán. *An ice chisel is lying there.*
15. Túlà át satán. *A drill is lying there.*

7. át sa.ín

water or food or something **in a container** is lying there

1. Dì át sa.ín. *Tea (in a cup or pot) is lying there.*
2. Atxhá át sa.ín. *Food (in a container or on a plate) is lying there.*
3. Taxhhîni át sa.ín. *Soup (in a bowl or pot) is lying there.*
4. Sakwnên át sa.ín. *Bread (on a plate) is lying there.*
5. Hîn át sa.ín. *Water (in a cup or pot) is lying there.*

8. át áxh

a large, flat, flexible object like hide or blanket is lying there;
something made of woven material is lying there

1. At dùgú át áxh. *A skin / hide is lying there.*
2. X'ûw át áxh. *A blanket is lying there.*
3. K'ùdás' át áxh. *A shirt is lying there.*
4. Kinà.át át áxh. *A coat is lying there.*
5. Ł'î x'wán át áxh. *A sock is lying there.*
6. Jighwênà át áxh. *A towel is lying there.*
7. Ghâch át áxh. *A rug is lying there.*
8. Ł'àk át áxh. *A dress / skirt is lying there.*
9. S'ísà át áxh. *A cloth is lying there.*
10. Xwàsdâ át áxh. *Canvas is lying there.*

9. át ła.át

plural separate objects (not inside a container) are lying there.

1. Té át ła.át. *Rocks are lying there.*
2. Jâji át ła.át. *Snowshoes are lying there.*
3. Tîł át ła.át. *Shoes are lying there.*
4. Dâná át ła.át. *Money (several bills) are lying there.*

10. át kała.át

separate plural small round objects (not objects inside a container) are lying there.

1. Tlêkhw át kała.át. *Berries are lying there.*
2. At tutèyí át kała.át. *Bullets / shells are lying there.*
3. K'únts' át kała.át. *Potatoes are lying there.*
4. K'wát' át kała.át. *Eggs (bird) are lying there.*
5. Kahâkw át kała.át. *Fish eggs are lying there.*
6. Kas'ît át kała.át. *Screws are lying there.*

11. át da.â

a house or building is standing there

1. Hít át da.â. *A house is standing there.*
2. Chashhít át da.â. *A bush house is standing there.*

12. át dakhîn

plural houses or buildings are standing there

1. Hít át dakhîn. *Houses are standing there.*

13. át dên

a body of water is lying there

1. Â át dên. *A lake is lying there.*
2. Hîn át dên. *A pool / puddle is lying there.*

Classroom Expressions

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Wa.êch yê yanakhá. | <i>You say it. (speaking to one person)</i> |
| 2. Yât'à khu.à ? | <i>How about this one?</i> |
| 3. A yáxh ágwé ? | <i>Is this/that right?</i> |
| 4. A yáxh áwé. | <i>That's right.</i> |
| 5. Yê ágwé ? | <i>Is that so? / Is that it?</i>
<i>Is that the way?</i> |
| 6. Yê áwé. | <i>That's the way. / It is so.</i> |
| 7. Yak'ê gí ?
Yak'ê ágí ? | <i>Is it good?</i> |
| 8. Yak'ê áwé. | <i>That's good.</i> |
| 9. Yîwânych yê yaniykhá. | <i>You say it. (speaking to more than one person)</i> |
| 10. Kuna.àkhw tsu.
Tsu kuna.àkhw. | <i>Say it again.</i> |
| 11. Ch'a kuna.àkhw ! | <i>Just try it!</i> |
| 12. Khúnáxh yak'ê. | <i>That's really good.</i> |

Classroom Expressions (cont)

13. Mânáxh sáwé yê khìyanîkw ?
Why are you doing that?
Why are you saying that?
14. Ghatùlsà.
Let's rest. / Let's take a break.
15. Xhat latín.
Look at me.
16. I jín nat'ácht.
Clap your hands.
17. Sh ìlk'átí'.
Be quiet.
18. Â yaxh wùhán.
Turn around. (standing)
19. Â yaxh wùtá.
Roll over. (lying)
20. Kè yishúkh.
Laugh! (to several people)
21. Kè shúkh.
Laugh! (to one person)
22. Yisikû gí ?
Do you know it / him / her ?
23. Yât yáxh khuyatì.
The weather (somewhere else) is like here.
24. Wakhdânà ìtínáxh xhat yatì. *I need glasses.*
25. I jìyís axh tùwú yak'ê.
I am happy for you.
26. I ìkùdzí.
You're amazing.
You're awesome.

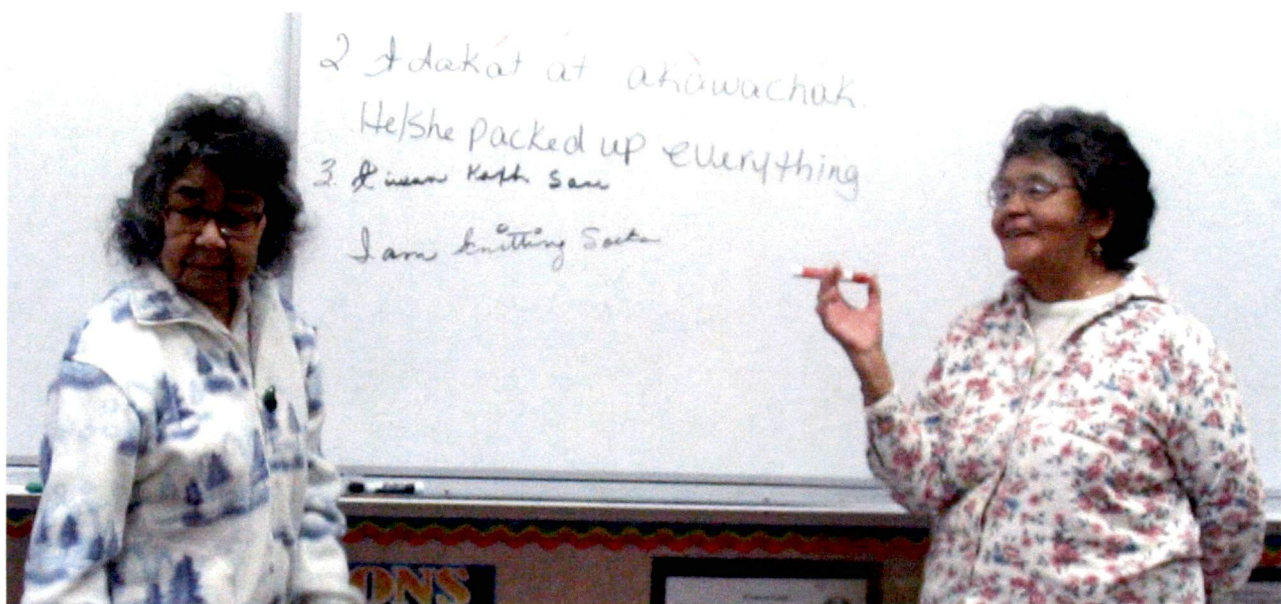
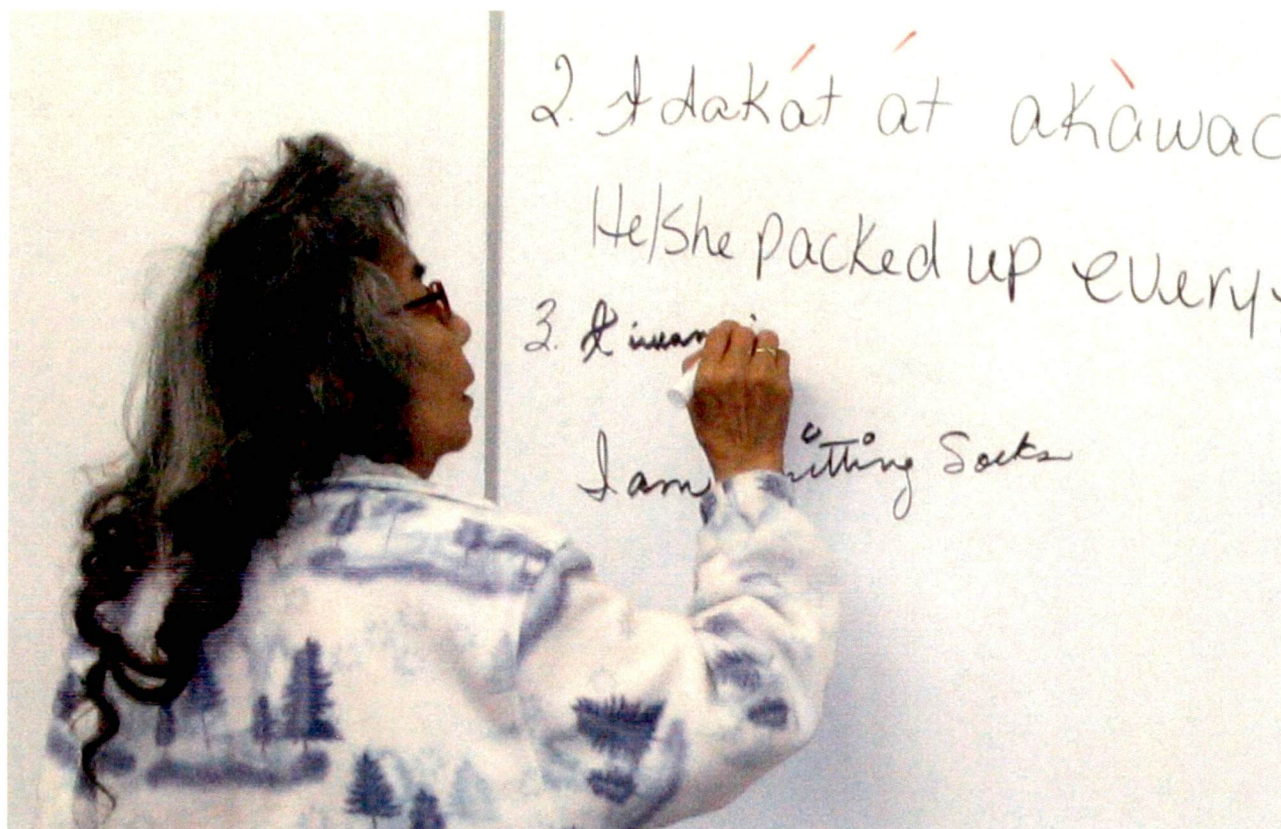
Classroom Expressions (cont)

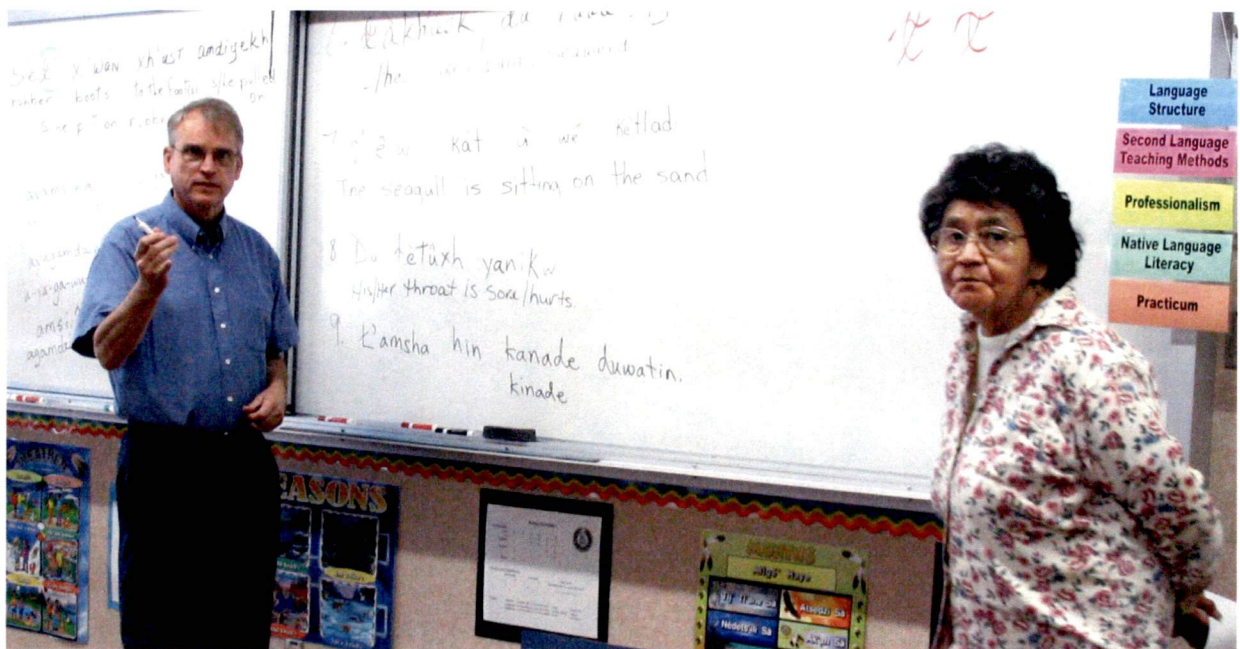
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|----------------------------------|--|
| 27. Ìdzikà. | <i>You're lazy.</i> |
| 28. Ùxhdzikà. | <i>I'm lazy.</i> |
| 29. Â ùxhdzikà.
Áx' ùxhdzikà. | <i>I'm lazy to do it.</i> |
| 30. Łich'îyákhw. | <i>S/he is slow.</i> |
| 31. Jilich'îyákhw. | <i>S/he is a slow worker.
("hand" incorporated)</i> |
| 32. Xh'ałich'îyákhw. | <i>S/he is a slow talker.
("mouth" incorporated)</i> |
| 33. Axh yìghâ ! | <i>Wait for me!</i> |
| 34. Axh yìghâ yan hán ! | <i>Stop (walking) and wait for me.</i> |
| 35. Yan shùwaxíx yâ yagì. | <i>The day has ended.</i> |
| 36. Naxhtù.àt ! | <i>Let's go!</i> |
| 37. Tliyêx' ! | <i>Stop!</i> |
| 38. Łí s'é ! | <i>Wait! (for a while)
Just a moment!</i> |

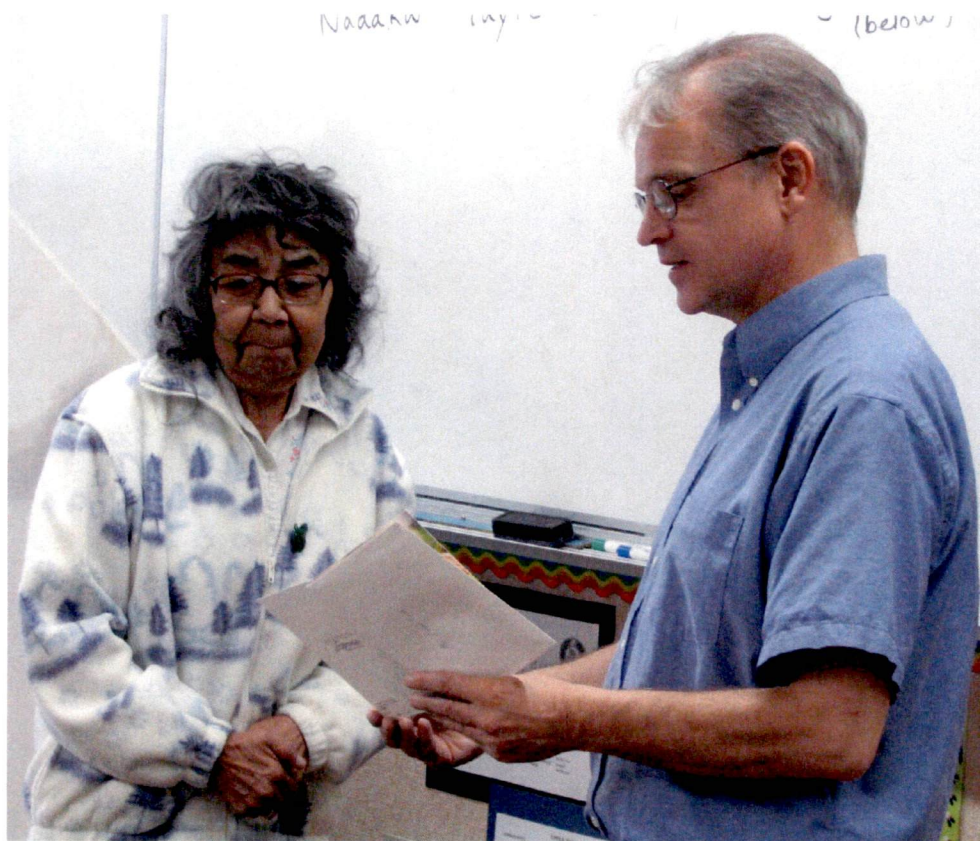
Classroom Expressions (cont)

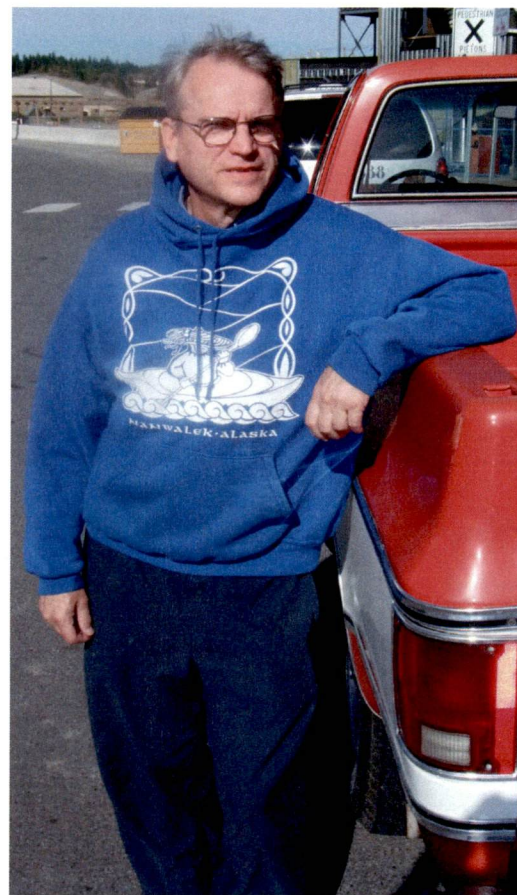
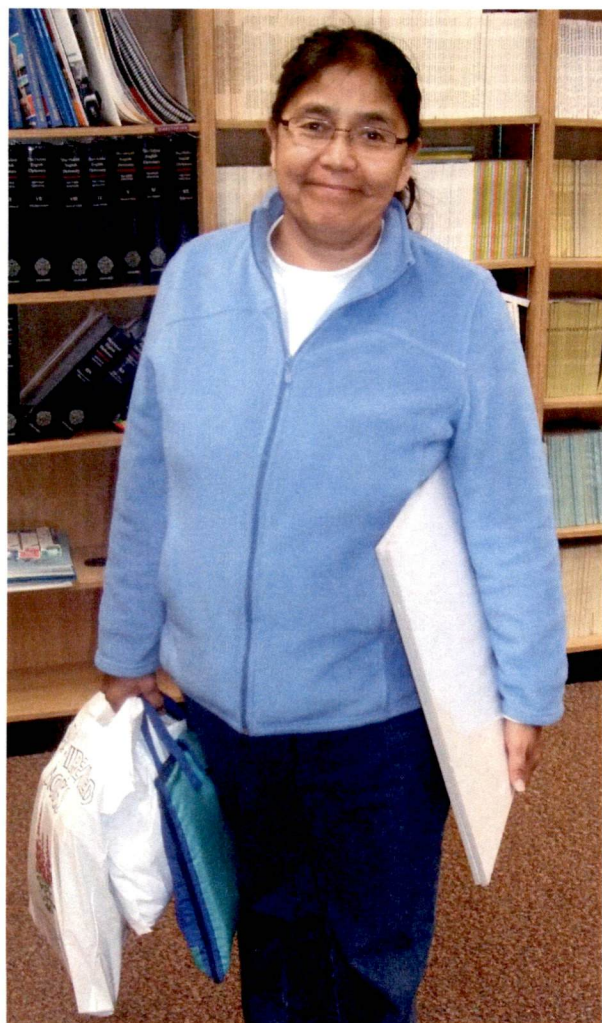
39. I kàdàxh axh tùwú klighî. *I'm proud of you (one person).*
I kàxh axh tùwú klighî.
40. Yì kàdàxh axh tùwú klighî. *I'm proud of you (two or more people).*
Yì kàxh axh tùwú klighî.
41. Hadô ! *My goodness! (surprised)*
42. Tlagû ! *Wow! (very surprised)*
43. Hú ! *Ouch!*
45. Áyâw ! *Ouch!*
44. Húhúhúhúhú ! *(really in pain, really cold)*
46. Ghà yatì. *It doesn't matter. / It's all right.*
No problem.
47. Níns ! *Smell nose! / Rub noses!*
48. Yan ìwanî gí ? *Are you ready?*
49. Kamdinêt. *S/he/it is shaking.*
50. Du jín kamdinêt. *His/her hands are shaking.*
51. Yà khìdzigê. *You are smart.*















Photograph Identifications

Page

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 65. <i>back row</i> | André Bourcier, Linda Harvey, Dr. Jeff Leer, Marlene Smith, Jo-Anne Johnson |
| <i>front row</i> | Margaret Bob, Emma Sam, Mamie Smith, Josephine Holloway
(missing - Bessie Cooley, Connie Jules) |
| 66. <i>top:</i> | Emma Sam |
| <i>bottom:</i> | Emma Sam, Bessie Cooley |
| 67. <i>top</i> | Dr. Jeff Leer, Mamie Smith, Marlene Smith, Margaret Bob, Emma Sam |
| <i>centre:</i> | Dr. Jeff Leer, Bessie Cooley |
| <i>bottom:</i> | Mamie Smith, Marlene Smith, Margaret Bob |
| 68. <i>top:</i> | Emma Sam, Dr. Jeff Leer |
| <i>bottom:</i> | Dr. Jeff Leer, Emma Sam |
| 69. <i>top left:</i> | Jo-Anne Johnson, Emma Sam |
| <i>top right:</i> | Linda Harvey |
| <i>bottom left:</i> | Margaret Bob |
| <i>bottom right:</i> | Dr. Jeff Leer |
| 70. <i>centre:</i> | Emma Sam |
| 71. <i>top:</i> | Emma Sam holding her medal |

