

TLINGIT LITERACY SESSION

Yukon Native Language Centre

Whitehorse, Yukon

March 1 - 3, 2010

Guest Instructor:

Dr. Jeff Leer

Alaska Native Language Center

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PARTICIPANTS

Name	Mailing Address	Phone / Email
Ms. Margaret Bob	Teslin School Box 16 Teslin, Yukon Y0A 1B0	W. 390-2570 Margaret.bob@yesnet.com
Mr. André Bourcier	Linguist, YNLC Box 2799 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5K4	W. 668-8878 abourcier@ynlc.ca
Ms. Ida Calmegane	Box 23 Carcross, YT Y0B 1B0	H. 399-3201
Ms. Sarah Charlie	64 Grizzly Circle Whitehorse, YT Y1A 6J3	H. 393-2991 W. 667-8905 sarah.charlie@gov.yk.ca
Ms. Bessie Cooley	Teslin School Box 16 Teslin, YT Y0A 1B0	H. 390-2527 W. 390-2570 bcooley@northwestel.net
Ms. Linda Harvey	Co-ordinator, YNLC Box 2799 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5K4	W. 456-8602 lharvey@ynlc.ca
Ms. Kathy Jackson	Box 5813 Haines Junction, YT Y0B 1L0	H. 634-2377
Ms. Jo-Anne Johnson	Co-ordinator, YNLC Box 2799 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5K4	W. 668-8822 jjohnson@ynlc.ca
Mr. Sam Johnston	Box 293 Teslin, YT Y0A 1B0	H. 390-2569 ytsambow@yahoo.com
Ms. Connie Jules	Box 16 Teslin, YT Y0A 1B0	H. 390-2097 W. 390-2570

Name	Mailing Address	Phone / Email
Dr. Jeff Leer	ANLC Fairbanks, AK	
Ms. Anne Ranigler	N.T. Specialist, YNLC Box 2799 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5K4	W. 668-8820 aranigler@ynlc.ca
Mr. John Ritter	Director, YNLC Box 2799 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5K4	W. 668-8820 jritter@ynlc.ca
Ms. Emma Sam	Box 31681 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 6L3	H. 667-4708
Ms. Julia Smith	Box 35 Carcross, YT T0B 1B0	H. 821-3713
Ms. Mamie Smith	Native Language Instructor Ghùch Tlà Community School Carcross, YT Y0B 1B0	H. 821-3408 W. 821-2929
Ms. Marlene Smith	Native Language Instructor Ghùch Tlà Community School Carcross, YT Y0B 1B0	H. 821-3713 W. 821-2929

SCHEDULE

	Monday Mar 1	Tuesday Mar 2	Wednesday Mar 3
9:00	Opening Prayer Welcome Stative Verbs	Zero conjugation / na- conjugation	Commands (cont)
10:45	U-Perfective Conjugation	Perfectives of Transitive Verbs	Negatives hi and hi Weather Terms
12	lunch	lunch	lunch
1:00	Listening Exercise: g and gh	Listening Exercise: x and xh	Weather (cont) Farewells Song - <i>Santa Claus is Coming to Town</i>
2:45	Motion Verbs and Preverbs	Listening Exercise: x and xh (cont) Ordinal numerals Commands	Wrap-up and Gifts Closing Prayer

Word List - g and gh

g		gh	
gâxw	<i>duck</i>	ghùch	<i>wolf</i>
gùch	<i>hill</i>	ghítghà	<i>spruce needle</i>
gàw	<i>drum</i>	ghâxh	<i>s/he is crying</i>
gáxh (Carcross) gháxh (Telsin)	<i>rabbit</i>	ghàkh	<i>lynx</i>
gán	<i>wood</i>	ghàt	<i>sockeye salmon</i>

Sentences for Listening Exercise Using g and gh

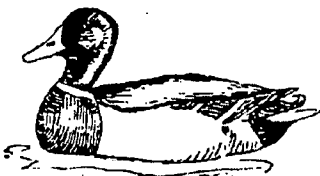

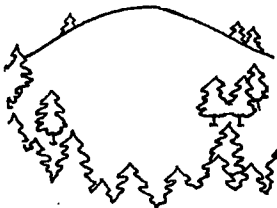



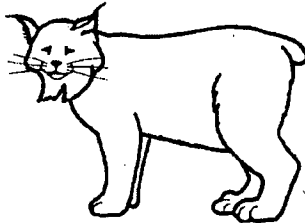


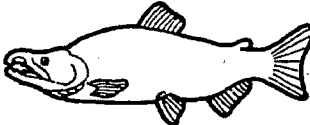
1. Gâxw yà nahwên.
duck it is swimming
- Gâxw át wusihù.
duck around it is swimming
- The duck is swimming.*
2. Wé ghùch du ìn à akladùtl.
the wolf his with-one it is calling (for it) to come
(companion)
- The wolf is calling for its mate.*

3. Wé gùch shakî tlêt ul.átk.
 Wé gùch shakî tlêt ul.às
the hill top not it has anything on it
The hilltop is bare.
4. Wusixúk wé ghítghà, àsdáxh kadaghátch.
it's dried out (a plant) the spruce needles tree-from they are falling
The spruce needles are dried out, they are falling from the tree.
5. Wé gàw àxh gatàn ; nagwàł.
the drum from there you pick up you beat it
Pick up the drum and beat it.
6. Wé yadák'w nichká ghâxh.
the boy for nothing he is crying
The boy is crying for nothing.
7. Wé ghàkh at łatín.
the lynx something is watching, is looking at
The lynx is watching something.
8. Wé gháxh ch'âł asxhá.
the rabbit willow it is eating (a plant)
The rabbit is eating willow.
9. Wé gán xhwàxášh kha kaxhwàchák.
the firewood I cut it up and I stacked it
I cut up and stacked the firewood.
10. Wé ghàt dákhdè kè nax'ák.
the sockeye to the interior, inland up it is swimming
The sockeye is swimming upstream.

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

g and gh

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

Word List - x and xh

x		xh	
xêdu	<i>comb</i>	xhâw	<i>log</i>
xûn	<i>north wind</i>	xhàwàghí	<i>window</i>
xânà	<i>evening</i>	du xhìk	<i>his shoulder</i>
xàs	<i>buffalo</i>	kètl xhîyi	<i>dog pack</i>
xákw	<i>sandbar</i>	at xhá	<i>s/he is eating</i>

Sentences for Listening Exercise Using x and xh

- Khà shaxhàwú xêdu ùxh xhùwú.
person hair comb teeth among - is
There is a hair in the teeth of the comb.
- Xhàw át yatán.
log there it is lying (a piece of wood)
The log is lying there.
- Wé xûn àsdáxh akla.ûx wé kayàní.
the northwind tree-from it's blowing them the leaves
The north wind is blowing the leaves off the tree.
- Wé khâ xhàwàghí tûnáxh hà látín.
the man window through us he is watching
he is looking at
The man is watching us through the window.

5. Wé shàtk'iyátsk'u ghagàn yàdé
 the young girl sun face - towards
 yû khuwanûk yá xânà.
 thus is doing this evening

The young girl is greeting the sun this evening.

6. Wé kètl xhîyi ðidál.
 the dog its pack it is heavy

The dog's pack is heavy.

7. Du xhikshá yê kwdiwûxh' wé khâ.
 his shoulders they are this wide the man

The man's shoulders are (this) wide.

8. Ch'a yâk'udé wé xàs hàt jiwdigút. (Carcross)
 Ch'a yâk'udé wé xàs hàt jimdigút. (Teslin)
 all of a sudden the buffalo came charging
 (without warning)

All of a sudden the buffalo came charging.

9. Wé s'igèdí kayàní asxhá.
 the beaver leaves it is eating (a plant)

The beaver is eating leaves.

10. Wé xákw át tîn.
 the sandbar there it is lying

The sandbar is there.

- Wé xákw hînt ðuksatán.
 the sandbar river-in the point ("nose") is projecting

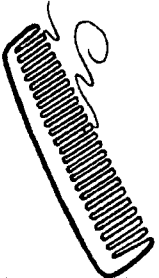
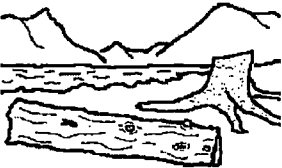


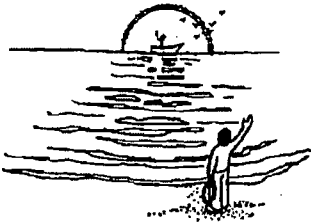


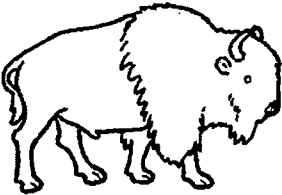
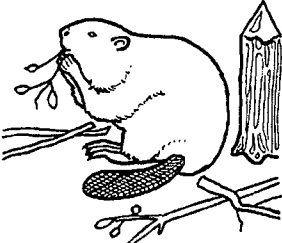
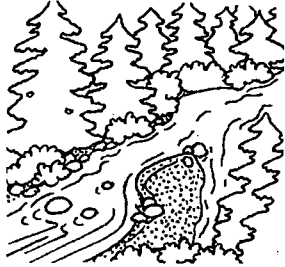
The sandbar is sticking out into the river.

TLINGIT LANGUAGE

x and xh

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

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 

ACTIVE STATIVE VERBS

Example Stative Verbs

(classifier shown in red)

1. **yak'**ê *it's good*
2. xh'àn yáxh **yatì** *it's red (like fire)*
3. **lidzì** *it's difficult*
4. **si.**ât' *it's cold*
5. **shi**ghèkh *s/he is stingy*

Example Eventive Verbs

(perfective indicates state)

1. **uwa**xúk(w) *it is dry, it got dry (and still is)*
2. **wu**dixwétl *s/he is tired, s/he got tired*
3. **wù**l'îx' *it is broken, it broke*
4. axh tùwú **wù**l'îx' *I am heart-broken*
5. **wu**l'îx'in *it was broken formerly (but is now fixed)*
- (6. khuxh yamdudliyèxh *it was remade, redone*

Example Eventive Verbs (cont)

7. **wu**dudliyéxh *somebody / they made it / fixed it,
it is made, it is fixed*
8. **wu**dlinétl *s/he is fat, s/he got fat
(and is still fat)*
9. a**m**sikû *s/he knows him/her/it,
s/he got to know him/her/it,
s/he got acquainted with him/her/it*
10. yà**wat**'â *it is warm*

Decessive of Perfective

formed with the decessive suffix **-(y)in**, **-(w)un**.

1. **wu**xùg**ín**, **wu**xùg**ín** *it was dry (but is no longer dry)*
2. **wu**daxwèdl**ín** *s/he was tired*
3. **wu**ł'îx'**in** *it was broken*
4. **wu**dułyèxh**ín** *it was made*
5. **wu**łnèdl**ín** *s/he was fat*
6. a**wu**skû**wun** *s/he used to know him/her/it*
u**wu**skû**wun**
7. ya**wut**'â**in** *it was warm*

Conjugation of Example Perfective Verb - to be tired

O d-xwètł ~

O is tired

perfective : **wu-**

(contracts to m- after a vowel and before a CV- classifier)

wudixwétł

s/he is tired

	to be tired	English
1 sing.	xhat wu dixwétł	<i>I am tired</i>
2 sing.	i m dixwétł	<i>you (sing) are tired</i>
3 sing.	wu dixwétł	<i>s/he/it is tired</i>
1 pl.	hà m dixwétł	<i>we are tired</i>
2 pl.	yì m dixwétł	<i>you (plural) are tired</i>
3 pl.	has wu dixwétł	<i>they are tired</i>
4	khu m dixwétł	<i>someone is tired, people are tired</i>

Conjugation of Example Verb - to become

(yê) Ø Ø-ni~

*O becomes (so)
it happens to O*

	to become	English
1 sing.	yê xhat wùnì	<i>it happens to me</i>
2 sing.	yê ìwanì	<i>it happens to you (sing)</i>
3 sing.	yê wùnì	<i>it happens to him/her/it</i>
1 pl.	yê hà wùnì	<i>it happens to us</i>
2 pl.	yê yì wùnì	<i>it happens to you (pl)</i>
3 pl.	yê has wùnì	<i>it happens to them</i>
4	yê khùwanì	<i>it happens to people</i>

wu- ya- \Rightarrow wù-

i- wu- ya- \Rightarrow ìwa-

khu- wu- ya- \Rightarrow khùwa-

Examples of U- Perfectives (wu- / m-) with Consonant Endings - Ø Conjugation

Affirmative	English	Classifier: I - form	Classifier: Non - I - form
uwaxúk	<i>it is dry</i>	ȳa-	Ø
wudixwétl	<i>s/he/it is tired</i>	di-	da-
wududliyéxh	<i>it is made, re-done</i>	dli-	ɬ-
wudlinétl	<i>s/he/it is fat</i>	dli-	ɬ-
shàwahìk	<i>it is full</i>	ȳa-	Ø
kamlíkís'	<i>it is gone out, extinguished</i>	ȳa-	Ø

Negative	English	Conditional (-ni)	English
tlêł wuxùk	<i>it is not dry</i>	xúkni	<i>when/if it dries...</i>
tlêł wudaxwètł	<i>s/he/it is not tired</i>	daxwétłni	<i>when/if s/he gets tired ...</i>

Negative	English	Conditional (-ni)	English
tlêł wudułyèxh	<i>it is not made</i>	dułyéxhni	<i>when/if it is made ...</i>
tlêł wułnètl	<i>s/he/it is not fat</i>	ilnétlni	<i>when/if s/he/it gets fat</i>
tlêł shawuhìk tlêł shuwuhìk	<i>it is not full</i>	shahíkni	<i>when/if s/he/it is full ...</i>
tlêł kuwułkîs' tlêł kawułkîs'	<i>it is not gone out</i>	kałakîs'ni	<i>when/if it goes out ...</i>

Examples of U- Perfectives (wu- / m-) with Vowel Endings Ø Conjugation

Affirmative	English	Negative	Conditional (when/if, in the future)
uwa.î	<i>it is cooked</i>	tlêł wu.í	(yan) îni
amsikû	<i>s/he knows it</i>	tlêł awuskú tlêł uwaskú	askwêni
yan uwanî	<i>it is finished</i>	tlêł yan wuní	(yan) nîní

Examples of U- Perfectives with Consonant Endings

Non-Ø Conjugation : na- , gha- , ga-

Affirmative	English	Negative	Conditional (when/if, in the future)	Decessive (was formerly)
wu l itish	<i>s/he/it is lonely</i>	tlêl wu t ish	na ltíshni	wu t ishín
wu l ixùn	<i>s/he/it is skinny</i>	tlêl wu x ùn	gha lxúnni	wu x ùnín
wu l itsìn	<i>s/he/it becomes strong</i>	tlêl wu t sìn	ga łatsìnní	wu t sìnín

Examples of U- Perfectives with Vowel Endings

Non- Ø Conjugations

Affirmative	English	Negative	Conditional (when/if, in the future)	Decessive (was formerly)
yê wu u nì	<i>it became, it happened</i>	tlêl yê wu u nì	yê na nìní	yê wunìyín (long ago)
wu u nà	<i>s/he/it is dead</i>	tlêl wu u nà	na nâni	wunàwún (irregular)
wu s igû	<i>it became pleasant</i>	tlêl wu s gú	ga sagwêni	

Examples of U- Perfectives with Vowel Endings Non- Ø Conjugations

Affirmative	English	Negative
yàwat'â	<i>it is hot</i>	tlêł yawut'á tlêł yuwut'á
uwat'â	<i>it is warm</i>	tlêł wut'á
xhwasikû	<i>I know it</i>	tlêł xhwasakú
amsikû	<i>s/he/it knows it</i>	tlêł awuskú tlêł uwuskú
wududzikû	<i>it is known</i>	tlêł wuduskú

VERBS OF MOTION

Motion verbs very often occur with preverbs.

1. Ø conjugation

Many of these preverbs require zero (Ø) conjugation

Example:

Perfective: kè uwagút *s/he went up*

Imperative: kè gú *go up!*

Conditional: kè gútni *if s/he went up*

Pre-verb	Perfective	English	Imperative	English
kè	kè uwagút	<i>s/he went up</i>	kè gú	<i>go up!</i>
yè	yè uwagút	<i>s/he got out (of a boat, etc)</i>	yè gú	<i>get out!</i>
nèt	nèt uwagút	<i>s/he went inside, came inside</i>	nèt gú	<i>come in!</i>
yan	yan uwagút	<i>s/he went ashore, came ashore</i>	yan gú	<i>go ashore!</i>

Pre-verb	Perfective	English	Imperative	English
dàk	dàk uwagút	<i>s/he came/went out (into the open), s/he started out on a journey</i>	dàk gú	<i>get out! get going!</i>
dàkh	dàkh uwagút	<i>s/he came inland, came back inside</i>	dàkh gú	<i>come back in!</i>
NP-t	át uwagút	<i>s/he arrived there</i>	át gú	<i>arrive there!</i>

Example Sentences

1. Shà shakît uwagút.
S/he arrived at the mountain top.
2. Xh'awùlt uwagút.
S/he came to the door.
3. Has du xhùt uwagút.
S/he came into their midst, came among them.
4. Axh xhánt uwagút.
S/he came to me, visited me.

2. Non-Ø conjugation

Some preverbs require na-, ga-, or gha- conjugation.

Na- conjugation can also occur without a preverb.

Perfective	English	Imperative	English
wùgùt	<i>s/he left, departed</i>	nagú	<i>go!</i>
NP-de wùgùt	<i>s/he went towards NP</i>	NP-de nagú	<i>go to NP!</i>
àdé wùgùt	<i>s/he went there, went towards there</i>	àdé nagú	<i>go there!</i>
du xhánde wùgùt	<i>s/he went to his/her place</i>	du xhánde nagú	<i>go to his/her place!</i>
àxh wùgùt	<i>s/he left there</i>	àxh nagú	<i>leave there!</i>
		àxh gagú	<i>get going from there!</i>
khut wùgùt	<i>s/he went astray</i>	khut gagú	<i>get lost!</i>
yà wùgùt	<i>s/he went down, came down</i>	yà ghagú	<i>come down! go down!</i>
yàxh wùgùt	<i>s/he got on board</i>	yàxh ghagú	<i>get on board!</i>

Example Contrasting Sentences with -t

	Ø Conjugation	Na- Conjugation <i>with perfective meaning "moving around (from place to place)"</i>
1.	át wugút <i>s/he arrived there</i> át gú <i>arrive there!</i>	át wùgùt <i>s/he is walking around</i> át nagú <i>walk around!</i>
2.	khà xhùt uwagút <i>s/he came amongst the people</i>	khà xhùt wugùt <i>s/he is walking around among the people, in the crowd</i>
3.	shà shakîť wudikhín <i>it flew to the mountain top</i>	shà shakîť wudikhìn <i>it is flying around the mountain top</i>
4.	kals'âk às x'àn kè mjixíx kals'âk às x'ànt wujixíx <i>the squirrel ran up to the top of the tree</i>	kals'âk às x'ànt wujixìx <i>the squirrel is running around in the top of the tree</i>

Conjugation with -t

	Ø Conjugation NP-t (Ø) <i>arrived (at NP)</i>	Na- Conjugation NP-t (na-) <i>is walking around (at NP)</i>
1 sing.	át xhwàgút	át xhwàgùt
2 sing.	át iyagút	át yìgùt
3 sing.	át uwagút	át wùgùt
4 sing. (someone)	át àwagút	át àwagùt
1 pl.	át wutuwa.át	át wutuwa.àt
2 pl.	át yìya.át át yìy.át	át yìya.àt át yìy.àt
3 pl.	át has uwa.át	át has wù.àt
4 pl. (people)	át àwa.át	át àwa.àt

Conjugation with khuxh

NOTE that khuxh “(returning) back” requires the d- element to be added to the classifier if the verb is intransitive.

	khuxh (d-) (Ø) <i>returned, came back</i>
<i>1 sing.</i>	khuxh xhwadigút
<i>2 sing.</i>	khuxh yidigút
<i>3 sing.</i>	khuxh wudigút
<i>4 sing.</i>	khuxh amdígút
<i>1 pl.</i>	khuxh wutudi.át
<i>2 pl.</i>	khuxh yìydi.át
<i>3 pl.</i>	khuxh has wudi.át
<i>4 pl.</i>	khuxh amdi.át

Partitive plural : khuxh à mdi.át

**Example Perfective of Transitive Verbs -
to get to know, to see**

O__s-ku~ to (get to) know O

O__s-tin~ to see O

	Pronoun	to get to know O	to see O
1 sing.	xha	xhwasikû	xhwàsitìn
2 sing.	i	yisikû	yisitìn
3 sing.	Ø	amsikû, awsikû	amsitìn, awsitìn
3 sing.	NP-ch	John-ch wusikû (John knows it)	John-ch wusitìn (John sees it)
1 pl.	tu	wutusikû	wutusitìn
2 pl.	yi	yìysikû	yìysitìn
3 pl.	has + Ø	has amsikû, has awsikû	has amsitìn, has awsitìn
4 pl.	du-d-	wududzikû (it is known)	wududzitìn

Example Perfective of Transitive Verb - to handle

O__ti~

to carry, take, bring O

with preverb hət (*to here*): *to bring O here* (Ø- conjugation)

with preverb àxh (*from there*): *to pick O up* (ga- conjugation)

Examples:

hət xhwatî

I brought it here

àxh xhwàtì

I picked it up

hət tí

bring it here!

àxh gatí

pick it up!

hət wuduwatî

it was brought here

àxh wuduwatì

it was picked up

	to bring here	to pick up
1 sing.	hət xhwatî	àxh xhwàtì
2 sing.	hət iyatî	àxh yìtì
3 sing.	hət àwatî John-ch hət uwatî	àxh àwatì John-ch àxh wùtì
1 pl.	hət wutuwatî	àxh wutuwatì
2 pl.	hət yìytî	àxh yìytì
3 pl.	hət has àwatî	àxh has àwatì
4 pl.	hət wuduwatî	àxh wuduwatì

Ordinal Numerals

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | shux'â àyí | <i>first (one)</i> |
| 2. | daxh.à | <i>second (one)</i> |
| 3. | nas'gi.à | <i>third (one)</i> |
| 4. | dàx'ùn(i) à | <i>fourth (one)</i> |
| 5. | kìjín(i) à | <i>fifth (one)</i> |
| 6. | tledùshú à | <i>sixth (one)</i> |
| 7. | daxhadùshú à | <i>seventh (one)</i> |
| 8. | nas'gadùshú à | <i>eighth (one)</i> |
| 9. | gùshúkh à
gùshughu à | <i>ninth (one)</i> |
| 10. | jinkàt à
jinkàdi à | <i>tenth (one)</i> |
| 11. | hûch'i àyí | <i>last (one)</i> |

COMMANDS

	to one person	to plural people	English
1.	jinida.ûs'	jiniyda.ûs' jiyinda.ûs'	<i>wash your hands!</i>
2.	yanida.ûs'	yaniyda.ûs' yayinda.ûs'	<i>wash your face!</i>
3.	i ùxh xhùna.ûs'	yi ùxh xhuniy.ûs'	<i>brush your teeth!</i>
4.	shakghìsyá	shakghayisyá	<i>comb your hair!</i>
5.	tliyêx' dê	tliyêx' dê	<i>keep still!</i> <i>knock it off!</i>
6.	łł khìt'áchxhikh (łł - people, indefinite human)	łł khiyit'áchxhikh	<i>don't slap people!</i>
7.	łł khìgwáłxhikh	łł khiyigwáłxhikh	<i>don't punch!</i>
8.	łí	łí	<i>don't!</i>
9.	dlìnkwát sh ìłtín	dlìnkwát sh yìłtín	<i>be careful!</i>
10.	dlìnkwát x'wán	dlìnkwát x'wán	<i>do be careful!</i> <i>careful now!</i>
11.	shìdanú shìnú	shiydakhí	<i>get up! (from lying)</i>
12.	gidahàn	giydanàkh	<i>stand up!</i>

	to one person	to plural people	English
13.	gasaxhûť	giysaxhûť	<i>pull it! (e.g. wagon)</i>
14.	gałatsàkh	giyłatsàkh	<i>push it!</i>
15.	gałashîť	giyłashîť	<i>push it hard! crowd it!</i>
16.	ach kanaxhtùlyát	ach kanaxhtùlyát	<i>let's play!</i>
17.	khunaxhtùs.ùk'	khunaxhtùs.ùk'	<i>let's play house! (imaginary things)</i>
18.	(ch'as) kuna.àkhw	kaniy.àkhw	<i>(just) try!</i>
19.	kudzidên kuna.àkhw	kudzidên kaniy.àkhw	<i>try! try harder!</i>
20.	sh kanida.àkhw sh kìnda.àkhw	sh kaniyda.àkhw	<i>help yourself! try to do it yourself!</i>
21.	at gashí	at giyshí	<i>sing!</i>
22.	nidaghât'	niydaghât'	<i>crawl!</i>
23.	kè ish'én	kè yish'én	<i>jump!</i>
24.	yà gagú	yà giy.á	<i>walk along!</i>
25.	yû â yaxh hán	yû â yaxh yinákh	<i>turn around! (standing)</i>

Example Sentences

1. Ch'a ghû't'à l'î x'wán yê na.ù.
different, other socks put on
Put on different socks.

Ch'a ghû't'à l'î x'wán xh'ùst idayíkh.
different, other socks feet-onto you pull
Put on different socks. (Literally, "Pull different socks onto your feet")

2. Tlêx xh'ùs kâ yan hán !
one foot on to rest you stand
Stand on one foot! (speaking to one person)

Tlêx xh'ùs kâ yan yinákh !
one foot on to rest you stand
Stand on one foot! (speaking to more than one person)

3. Łíł nìchdáchh yu xh'ítángikh.
don't beach-from you don't talk
Don't talk for nothing.

4. Ayamdigút.
S/he turned around and went (back).

5. A yâ mdigùt.
S/he stood up to the challenge.

Sentences about Time

1. X'ùn sá yàwaxhî yá yagì ?
how many nights have passed this day
What day (of the month) is it today?
2. X'ùn sá yàwaxhî yá díś ?
how many nights have passed this month, moon
What day of the month is it?
3. Nás'k yàwaxhî yá yagì.
third nights have passed this day
Today is the 3rd. (day of the month)
4. X'ùn yagì sáyá ?
how many day is it
What day (of the week) is it?
5. Nás'k yagì áyá.
Today is Wednesday.
6. X'ùn tâkw sáyá ?
how many year is it
What year is it?
7. Dêx tâwsán kha jinkàt tâkw áyá.
two thousand and ten year it is
This is 2010.

Sentences About Weather and Seasons

1. Kuwuyíxh nali.átk.
They extend in the air. (of clouds)

2. Khulígûs'; gwát dlèt dàk guxhsatân
it's cloudy maybe snow down it will fall
yá sitgamsân itdách.
this noon after
It's cloudy; maybe it will snow this afternoon.

3. Dlèt dàk guxhsatân yê ùwayâ.
snow down it will fall thus it looks like
It looks like it will snow.

4. Ch'a yê gugênk' dlèt dàk wusitân.
a little bit snow down it is falling
It's snowing a little bit.

5. Gwát sèghanin kè khukhghwak'ê.
maybe tomorrow the weather will be good
Maybe the weather will be good tomorrow.

6. Sikàk wé t'îx' yû kdunîk.
Sikàk wé t'îx' yú.á.
it's thick the ice they say
They say the ice is thick.

Sentences About Weather and Seasons (cont)

7. Yèst khuwahàí kha àtlèn sîm
fall-to when the season comes and a lot rain
- dàk wustàní, àghâ áwé khâ dzísk'w
down when it falls that's when male moose
- du shèdí a.us'gu nìch.
his antlers he washes habitually

When fall comes and it rains a lot, then bull moose "wash their antlers" (rub off the velvet).

8. Khúdáxh khuyàwat'â axh dzísk'u dùgú
too much it is hot (weather) my moose skin
- yaxhwaxhìjì.
for me to hang

It's too hot for me to hang my moose skin out.

9. Ch'âk'udáxh áyá tlêt yê khusa.ât'in.
long ago-from it is not so it had been cold
- It hasn't been this cold for a long time.*

10. Sèghán tliya.à kádin sîm dàk
tomorrow the one further off on rain down
- guxhsatân yú.á.
it will fall they say.

It's supposed to rain the day after tomorrow.

11. Tlêt wuduskú mâ khukhghwatî.
not one knows how the weather will be
- No-one knows what the weather will be like.*

Negatives and Prohibitions

í !	<i>don't!</i>
í! ____	<i>don't ____ ! (prohibitive)</i>
tlêk'	<i>no!</i>
tlêt	<i>not</i>

(In old sources we find tlêk'-í meaning *no*. This has contracted to tlêt.)

Example Phrases using Negatives

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. tlêt ushk'é | <i>s/he/it is bad</i> |
| 2. í ushik'éyi khâ | <i>a bad man</i> |
| 3. í ushk'é | <i>badness, sin</i> |
| 4. axh í ushk'èyí | <i>my sins</i> |
| 5. tlêt dutìn | <i>it's invisible, it can't be seen</i> |
| 6. í duwatìni khâ | <i>invisible man</i> |

Example Sentences Using “With”

axh ìn *with me*

(note: not axh tín)

du ìn *with him/her*

(note: not du tín)

1. Yât'à ìn yà nagút. *S/he's going with this one (i.e. this person).*
2. Yât'àtín yà nagút. *S/he's going with this one (i.e. this thing).*
3. Khâs'tín yà nagút. *S/he's going with the matches.*
4. Shìytín àwaxhích. *S/he hit it (e.g. a drum) with a stick.*
5. Shìytín ayàwaxhích. *S/he hit him in the face with a stick.*

Example Sentences Using “Hard”

1. Yat'îx'. *It's hard (to the touch).
It's hard (difficult).*
2. Łidzî. *It's hard (difficult).
This does not mean hard (to the touch).*

Example Sentences Using “Hard” (cont)

3. Khustí ðdzî. *Life is hard.*
Life is difficult.
4. Du khustiyí tlêt uldzî. *Her life is not hard.*
Her life is easy.
5. Tlêt uldzî. *It's easy.*
It's not difficult.
6. I î ðdzî. *It's hard for you.*
7. Tlêt axh î uldzî. *It's easy for me.*

Miscellaneous Sentences

1. Mâ sá i tùwúch
how according to your way of thinking
What is your opinion?
2. Tlêt xhwa.àxh.
I didn't hear it.
3. Tlêt xhwa.àxhín.
I hadn't hear that before.
That is new to me.

Farewells

1. Gunatchîsh axh ìn yê jiyinèyí.
thank you me with thus you worked
Thank you for working with me.

2. Gunatchîsh axh ît yidashìyí.
thank you me with you helped
Thank you for helping me.

3. Ch'a tsâ axh jìt xhìdatán.
later me to you talk
Talk to me later.
Call me later.

4. K'idên nèldé yà gakhùxh.
well home-to you drive along
Have a safe drive home.
Drive home carefully.

5. Ikhkhwasahâ.
I will miss you. (to one person)

6. Yì khkhwasahâ.
I will miss you. (to many people)

7. Tlaxh kudzidên xhwasihà axh
really lots, greatly I miss her my
shátxh Skàydu.ù.
older sister (woman speaking) Tina
I really miss my older sister Tina.



