

The New Tlingit Dictionary

An encyclopedic dictionary of the Tlingit language

James A. Crippen

Department of Linguistics, University of British Columbia
jcrippen@gmail.com

Dzéiwsh

Kakáak'w Hít, Deisheetaan Naax, Shtax'héen Kwáan

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1. Tlingit–English

á /ʔá/ See **áa**. (1) (*pron*) There. {*there*}

aa /ʔa:/ (1) (*pron*) Partitive pronoun; some, one. {*some; one; partitive*}

áa ₁ /ʔá:/ Spec. **Áatlein**, **Áak’w**, **Hóoch’i Aayí**, **Koosawu.áa**, **Kaachxana.áak’w**, **Loox.aaní**. (1) (*n alb*) Lake. Usually applies to fresh water, but may occasionally be used in reference to bodies of salt water which are almost or completely isolated from the ocean. {*lake*}

áa ₂ /ʔá:/ ⟨á-x’⟩ See **á**. (1) (*n*) There, at that place. (Gram: The irregular form of locative -x’ here is the vowel lengthening -.) {*there*}

Áak’w /ʔá:kʷ/ ⟨áa-k’⟩ See **áa**. (1) (*placename*) Auke Lake (Eng. pron. /ak/), the small freshwater lake behind Auke Bay just north of Juneau. Lit. “little lake”. (58.385905°, –134.633994°) {*Auke Lake*} (2) (*ethnonym*) The *kwáan* named after the lake. {*Auke kwáan; kwáan, Auke*} (3) (*n alb*) rare A small lake. This literal usage is relatively uncommon since the placename and ethnonym is so significant and well-known. {*lake, small*}

Aalséix /ʔa:ʃ.sé:χ/ ⟨aa = Ø-l-saa-x⟩ (to Eng. *Alsek*) Eq. **Alséix**. (1) (*placename*) Alsek River (Eng. pron. /ˈæl.sək/). Lit. “he/she always rests there”. The exact individual or group involved, and exactly where this individual or group rests, is not clear. Raven is a speculative but likely candidate. (59.187988°, –138.302245°) {*Alsek River*}

aan /ʔa:n/ (1) (*n alb*) Village, town. {*village; town*} (2) (*n alb*) Land, country. {*land; country*}

aas /ʔa:s/ Spec. **aasyádi**, **at daayí**, **dúk**, **gus’k’ikwáan l’oowú**, **kalchanéit**, **laax**, **leiyís**, **lk’óox’eit**, **l’él**, **seet**, **s’aks**, **s’éx**, **shéiyi**, **shis’k**, **túkl’**, **xaay**, **yán**; Cf. **wás’**. (1) (*n alb*) Tree. Applies esp. to conifers, but can refer to broadleaf trees well. Although western hemlock is the dominant

tree on the coast, the prototype seems to be Sitka spruce. The distinction between tree and bush is fuzzy, but generally trees are taller than humans and bushes are not; this essentially parallels English usage. {*tree*} (2) (*n alb*) rare Eq. **shéiyi**. Sitka spruce. {*Sitka spruce; spruce, Sitka*}

aasyádi /ʔa:s.já.ti/ ⟨aas-yát-ýí⟩ Syns. **shis’k**, **túkl’**; Type of **aas**. (1) (*pss comp*) Sapling, young tree. Lit. “tree’s child”. {*sapling; tree, young; young tree*}

Áatlein /ʔá:tʰe:n/ ⟨áa-tlein⟩ (to Eng. *Atlin*) See **áa**. (1) (*placename*) Atlin Lake (Eng. pron. /ˈæt.lɪn/), also the village and *kwáan*. Lit. “big lake”. The English name “Atlinto” seen occasionally in historical documents may include an Athabaskan (Tagish?) suffix like *-tu’* which also means “lake”. Thus “Atlinto Lake” is a multilingual pleonasm meaning “big lake lake lake”. (59.5°, –133.75°) {*Atlin Lake*} (2) (*ethnonym*) The *kwáan* named after the lake. Includes the town of Atlin as well as most of the region surrounding the lake and the upper reaches of the Taku River. {*Atlin kwáan; kwáan, Atlin*} (3) (*placename*) The town named after the *kwáan* and lake. (59.567°, 133.7°) {*Atlin*}

Alséix Eq. **Aalséix**. (1) (*placename*) Alsek River. {*Alsek River*}

Ana.óot /ʔa.na.ʔú:t/ [*<* Alutiiq *alu’uut* “Aleut”] (1) (*ethnonym*) Aleut, inhabitants of the Aleutian Chain and the western end of the Alaska Peninsula. {*Aleut*} (2) (*ethnonym*) Syns. **Giyakw**, **Gutéix’**. Alutiiq, inhabitants of the Kodiak Islands, the southern parts of the Kenai Peninsula, and the western parts and the islands of Prince William Sound. Some speakers distinguish the Aleut and the Alutiiq, others lump them together. {*Alutiiq; Sugpiaq; Chugach Eskimo*}

Anóoshi /ʔa.nú:ʃi/ [*<* perh. Ru. (*уз*) *алиоши*

“(from) the Aleutians”?) (1) (*ethnonym*) Russian.
{*Russian*}

Asgutu.aan /ʔas.k^wu.t^hu.ʔa:n/ (aas-gú-tú-aan) Cf. **Kashéixsh Aaní**. (1) (*placename*) Former winter village at Kah Shakes Cove, just to the south of the mouth of Boca de Quadra. Lit. ‘village at the base of the trees’. (55°3’ N, 131° W) 1 *Asgutu.aan*, á áya hasdu táakw aaníx satéeyeen. *Asgutu.aan*, their winter village used to be there. Henry Denny, ND009 00:14:10 {Which clan owns the place?}

at daayí /ʔat ta:jí/ (at daa-ýí) (to A. Haida ʔad dayí) Type of *aas*. (1) (*pss comp*) Paper birch, also known as white birch, canoe birch. Lit. “its skin”, from the peeling bark. (*Betula papyrifera* Marshall 1785) {*birch*}

bátaa /pá.t^ha:/ [< Eng. *butter*, prob. not via CJ] Inland (from Eng. *butter*) Syn. **gwátaa**. (1) (*n alb*) Butter, the dairy product made by churning fresh cream. Dairy foods are not a traditional part of the Tlingit diet, hence the borrowed term. This word is unusual for containing a labial stop which is not a true Tlingit phoneme. (Ru. *мáцно*)

Cháanwaan /tʃ^há:n.wa:n/ [< CJ *čán(ə)man* < Eng. *chinaman*] (1) (*ethnonym*) Chinese. Although the English term “chinaman” is today considered insulting, the CJ and Tlingit derivations are not. {*Chinese*} (2) Asian, by extension of the narrow meaning of “Chinese”. Can apply to Japanese, Korean, Filipino, etc. Some speakers feel that this is inappropriate for certain Asian groups, e.g. Thai, Vietnamese, Mongolian, although alternative Tlingit terms are lacking. {*Asian*}

cháanwaan sáasu /tʃ^há:n.wa:n sá:su/ (cháanwaan sáas-ýí) [may be calqued from unattested CJ form] See **sáas**. (1) (*pss comp*) Soy sauce, shoyu, lit. “Chinese sauce”. {*sauce, soy; soy sauce; shoyu*}

cháas /tʃ^há:s/ Cf. **gaat**, **l’ook**, **téel**, **t’á**. (1) (*n alb*) Humpy, pink salmon. (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* Walbaum 1792) (Ru. *зопб́уа*) {*salmon, pink; salmon, humpy; pink salmon; humpy salmon; salmon; fish*}

ch’áak /tʃ^há:k/ (to A. Haida *ts’áag*) (1) (*n alb*) Bald eagle. The largest bird of prey in the region, with a wingspan of up to 2.25 m (7½ ft) and weighing 3.5–6.5 kg (8–14 lb). Body and wings are brown, legs are bright yellow without feathers below the

thigh. Adults have a white head and tail, but juveniles are mottled brown until about 5 years. In the Chilkat Valley over three thousand gather in the fall to feed on late run salmon. Nests are very large, near the water, usually with few branches above; they may be found in any large tree but cottonwood, hemlock, and spruce are common. Bald eagles mainly eat fish but will eat nearly any meat including carrion. They sometimes swim on the surface, especially when towing a large salmon. (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* L. 1766) {*eagle, bald; bald eagle*}

Ch’áak’ Naa Type of *naa*. (1) (*clan name*) Eagle moiety opposite the Raven moiety. Historically more commonly called “Wolf” (*Gooch Naa*) rather than Eagle, which is still the case among the Inland Tlingit. The shift from Wolf to Eagle seems to have been influenced by Haida practice, where the moieties are Eagle (= Tl. Raven) and Raven (= Tl. Wolf/Eagle). {*moiety, Eagle; Eagle moiety*}

ch’áal /tʃ^há:l/ (to A. Haida *ts^(ə)áaʔaʔ*) Type of **wás**. (1) (*n alb*) Willow. Applies to essentially any species of the genus that occurs in Tlingit territory. This includes but is not necessarily limited to Arctic willow, netted willow, creeping willow, variable willow, Barclay’s willow, Hooker’s willow, Pacific willow, Scouler’s willow, Alaska willow, and Sitka willow. (*Salix* L. 1758) {*willow*}

ch’ak’yéis /tʃ^hak.jé:s/ (ch’áak’yéis) See **ch’áak**, **yéis**. (1) (*n alb*) Juvenile bald eagle, lit. “eagle-discolored”. Juveniles are mottled brown until about 5 years of age, after which they develop the solid brown body and wings with white head and tail of mature adults. (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* L. 1766) {*eagle, bald, juvenile; bald eagle, juvenile; juvenile bald eagle; immature bald eagle*}

ch’eeek /tʃ^hi:q/ Eq. **tl’eeek**, **tl’eik**; See **wankach’eeek**. (1) Small finger. (Gram: Does not occur free, only in bound forms. Appears to be a diminutive variant of the regular *tl’eeek* (from NT < ref target = “tl’eik” / >) “finger”). {*finger, little; little finger; body, part of*}

daa /ta:/ Min. pair **dáa**. (1) (*n inalb*) Skin, outer covering. {*skin; outer covering; covering, outer*} (2) (*n alb*) Skin, outer covering. Generally only applied to animals, where a skin is removed and used separately. {*skin*;

- outer covering; covering, outer} (3) (*n inalb*) Body, by extension from ‘skin’. {body} 1 *Ax daa yaneekw*. My body is sore. ND (4) (*n alb*) Bark of a tree. {bark}
- dáa** /tá:/ Type of *dzixáawu át*; Min. pair *daa*. (1) Weasel, both the long-tailed and short-tailed species. Known as “stoat” in Europe. Prized for its soft white winter fur which is used especially in hats. (*Mustela erminea* L. 1758; *M. frenata* Lichtenstein 1831) {weasel; stoat; land mammal; mammal, land; animal, fur bearing}
- dáanaa** /tá.na:/ [*< CJ dála < Eng. dollar*] (from CJ *dála*, to Tahltan *dána:*) (1) (*n alb*) Money. (2) (*n alb*) Silver.
- dagitgiyáa** /ta.kit.ki.já:/ (Atl.; Tes. *dagwatgiyáa*, *Carc. degwatgeeyáa*) (1) (*n alb*) Hummingbird. There are two hummingbird species in the region, the rufous hummingbird and Anna’s hummingbird. The rufous hummingbird is a regular resident. The male has a white breast, rusty-red (rufous) face, and an iridescent orange patch on the throat, with occasional green on the back or crown. Females have a green back and mottled white and rufous belly. Anna’s hummingbird is an occasional visitor. The male has an iridescent red throat and crown, green back and sides, and gray chest and belly. Females and juveniles have a green crown, and a gray throat, chest, and belly. (*Selasphorus rufus* Gmelin 1788; *Calypte anna* Lesson 1829) {hummingbird}
- dé ~ -de** /té/ ~ te/ [*< PT -de’*, derived from *de’* “trail, path”] Cf. *dei*. (1) (*infl n sfx*) Allative case suffix; to, toward, in the direction of. {allative; to; toward}
- dei** /te:/ [*< PT de’*] Cf. **-dé ~ -de**. (1) (*n alb*) Trail, path; street, road. {trail; path; street; road}
- Deikeenaa** /te.khi.na:/ {*deikee-naa*} (1) (*ethnonym*) Haida, lit. “out to sea people”. Applies to both the Alaskan Haida traditionally living on southern Prince of Wales Island and the Canadian Haida traditionally living on Haida Gwaii (formerly Queen Charlotte Islands). The Haida have a moiety system which is the opposite of the Tlingit, so that Tlingit Raven = Haida Eagle, and Tlingit Wolf/Eagle = Haida Raven. Tlingits consider them masters of art, canoe carving, and woodwork, as well as friends and trading partners. In the past they were also respected for their skills in war and were considered formidable opponents. {Haida; ethnonym, Haida}
- (2) (*adj pre*) Having to do with the Haida. {Haida; ethnonym, Haida}
- dzeit** /tse:t/ (*n alb*) (1) Ladder, stairs; originally a simple pole ladder made from steps carved into a solid log. {ladder; stairs} 1 *Dzeit áyú áa wduwaxút’, aatlein, aas áyú*. They adzed a ladder there, a big one, it was a tree. D&D 1987:64 2 *Áyú dzeitx wududliyéx*. That is what they made into a ladder. D&D 1987:64
- dikée** /ti.khí:/ [*< dikí’ < PT *di-kín’ “?-above” < PND *k’i(i)ŋ “above”, related to *k’e/i(i)ŋ “head”; cf. Eyak -l-tsi’-d “above the head of”*] Cf. **dikinde**. (1) (*n alb*) Above, overhead. {above; overhead; direction}
- dikinde** /ti.khín.te/ {*dikée-dé*} (*n*) [*< *di-kín-de’ “?-above-all.” < PND *k’i(i)ŋ “above”, related to *k’e/i(i)ŋ “head”; Tl. preserves the PND final nasal only in this suffixed form*] Cf. **dikée**. (1) Upward, toward the sky. {upward; skyward; direction}
- dzisk’w** /tsisk’w/ See **shich shichdzisk’w :1**. (1) Moose, European elk. Common in the interior but on the coast only around the mouths of continental rivers, e.g. Stikine River, Taku River, Chilkat River, etc. Increasingly common along the Gulf due to migrations from the interior. (*Alces alces* L. 1758; *A. a. gigas* Miller 1899; *A. a. andersoni* Peterson 1950) {moose; land mammal; mammal, land; animal, fur bearing}
- dzixáawu át** /tsi.χá.wu ?át/ {*dzixáaw-yí át*} (1) (*n; comp*) Fur bearing animal, lit. “hairy thing”. {animal, fur bearing}
- dláak’** /tá:k’/ [*< -dla’k’ <? * -dla’(g)-k’*; cf. Eyak *-tsa’-kih* “older sister of woman-dim.”, but onset correspondence is problematic] Ant. **éek’**; Cf. **tláa**. (1) (*n inalb*) Sister of a man; female consanguineal cousin of a man. {sister; cousin; kin; kin, consanguineous}
- dleey** /tli:j/ [*< -dli’y*; cf. Eyak *-tse’* “flesh, meat”, PA **-tsən’* “id.”; alternatively *< PT *d-li(i)ŋ* “fresh meat” *< PND *di-te/i(i)ŋ* “(meat) is fresh”; cf. PA **d-le:n’* e.g. **dalem’* “(meat) is fresh, (wood) is green”] (to Tahltan *tłeç*) (1) (*n alb*) Meat, flesh, muscle. {meat; flesh; muscle; food; body, part of}
- dléigoo** /tlé.ku:/ [*< *dlé’g’w-i’ < PT *O-dle’g’w* “to dandle, pet O (fussing infant)” *< *O-dli’g’(w)* *< *O-dlig-g’(w)* *< *O-l-d-χig’-g* “keep putting O on shoulder” *< PND *O-S-χi(i)g’* “shoulder O”; cf. Eyak O-

- ł-χe'dz] Cf. **xēek**. (1) Lullaby, song sung to and by children. {lullaby; song, children's}
- li-dléigoo** ⟨O-θ-S-li-dléigoo⟩ (v tr) [derived from noun, still shows nominalizing suffix -u' < -i'] (1) S pet O, caress O, stroke O in displaying affection. {pet; stroke; caress}
- dleit** /t̥e:t/ [<? PT *dla:ʔət < *l-d-la: ʔət "melted/melting thing"] (1) (n alb) Snow. {snow} (2) (adj pre) White, snow-colored. {white}
- Dleit Káa** /t̥e:t qʰá:/ (comp) See **dleit**. (1) White man, caucasian. (Gram: Arguably an adjective + noun phrase rather than a compound.) {white man; man, white}
- dleit xóots** /t̥e:t xú:ts/ See **dleit**, **xóots**; Syn. **hīn-takxóodzi**; Type of **dzixáawu át**. (1) (comp;n alb) Polar bear. Lit. "white bear". Tlingit people were traditionally unfamiliar with the actual bear since they lived outside of its range and probably only very rarely travelled to the Arctic, however polar bear furs would have occasionally been available through trade. (*Ursus maritimus* Phipps 1774) (Ru. оу́кы́ú) {bear, polar; polar bear; land mammal; mammal, land; animal, fur bearing}
- dóosh** /tú:/ [< CJ púš(puš) < pús(pus) <? Eng. puss, pussy, etc.; initial sound is peculiar, but neighboring languages apparently borrowed from Tlingit] (to S. Haida daws, to M. Haida dus, to A. Haida dú:s) Type of **dzixáawu át**. (1) (n alb) Domestic cat; by extension any small or large feline generally. The domestic cat is a European introduction, and before European contact the only feline known to Tlingit people was the lynx <ref> gaak </ref>. (*Felis catus* L. 1758) (Ru. кот, Ru. ко́шка) {cat, domestic; domestic cat}
- dóosh yádi** /tú:/ já.ti'/ ⟨dóosh yát-yí⟩ (comp;n) {Can this be possessed?} (1) Kitten, juvenile cat. {kitten; cat, juvenile; land mammal; mammal, land; domestic animal; animal, domestic; animal, fur bearing}
- dúk** /túq/ Type of **aas**. (1) (n alb) Black cottonwood. (*Populus balsamifera trichocarpa* (Torr. & A.Gray) Brayshaw 1965) (2) (n alb) Canoe made of black cottonwood log.
- éek'** /ʔi:k'/ [< -ʔik' <? *ʔig-k' "younger sibling-dim." < PND *-ʔnʷagʷ-? "younger sibling-dim.; cf. Eyak -jdz-kih "brother (of woman)-dim." See **ik'**; Ant. **dláak'**. (1) (n inalb) Brother of a woman; male consanguineal cousin of a woman. {brother; younger brother of female; brother, younger, of female; cousin; younger male cousin of female; cousin, younger, male, of female; kin; kin, consanguineous}
- eeḵ** /ʔi:x/ (1) (n alb) Copper. Before European contact this metal was obtained by the Ahtna people along the Copper River and traded to the Eyak and Tlingit. {copper}
- éex** /ʔi:x/ [< ʔix <? *ʔix-d <? *ʔyax-d < PND *ʔnʷagʷ "ahead; out on the water", PND *ʔnʷagʷ-d "ahead-loc."; cf. Eyak -lahdz < lahs-d "in front of; out to sea from, south of", Eyak χə-lahs-d "out to sea", Eyak ʔjdzí "in front of boat, PA *-nʷasd-e' "forward, in front; out on the water" with *d later lost but *s remaining unvoiced] Cf. **ixde**, **ixkéé**. (1) (n alb) rare Downriver; south. (Gram: Dispreferred, ixkéé is used more often instead.) {downriver; south; direction}
- éex** /ʔi:χ/ Cf. **sáas**. (1) (n alb) Oil. Usually animal oil (seal, hooligan), but can be applied to vegetable or petroleum oil as well. {oil} (2) (n alb) Grease. Any oil under the previous sense that has hardened due to low temperature. Since oils were a major part of the traditional Tlingit diet, people were well aware of the temperature transition between oil and grease. In local English dialects the two are often conflated. {grease}
- eik** /ʔe:q/ Eq. **eeḵ**. (1) (n alb) Copper. (Gram: Uvular lowering of **eeḵ**, q.v.)
- éil'** /ʔé:ʔ/ (1) (n alb) Ant. **héen** :1. Salt water as opposed to fresh water. {water, salt; salt water} (2) (n alb) Sea, ocean, fjord, salt chuck; any expanse of salt water. {sea; ocean}
- gaaw** /ka:w/ (to Tahltan *ga:w*) (1) (n alb) Drum. (2) (n alb) Bell. (3) (n alb) Clock. (4) (n alb) Time.
- gáaxw** /ká:x^w/ (to A. Haida *gá:wχ*) (1) (n alb) Duck. {duck} {check A. Haida -wχ vs -χ^w}
- gaat** /qa:t/ Type of **xáat**; Cf. **cháas'**, **l'ook**, **téel'**, **t'á**. (1) (n alb) Sockeye, red salmon. (*Oncorhynchus nerka* Walbaum 1792) (Ru. нѣрка, Ru. dial. нѣрка) {salmon, sockeye; salmon, red; sockeye salmon; red salmon; salmon; fish}
- gáatl** /qá:t̥/ (1) (n alb) Pilot bread, by extension any crackers. Occasionally applied to other types of bread as well. {bread, pilot; pilot bread} (2) (n alb) {What species?} Bracket fungus. Previously a foodstuff

now replaced by pilot bread. {fungus, bracket; bracket fungus}

gayéís' /qa.jé:s'/ ⟨eek-yéís'⟩ (S. ikyéís', Tong. ikýe's') See **eek**, **√yeis'**; Cf. **shdeen**. (1) (*n alb*) Iron, lit. "dark copper". Probably known to the pre-contact Tlingit and other Northwest Coast peoples due to so-called "drift iron", pieces of iron such as nails which washed up from shipwrecks. A highly prized trade item in the early days of the European fur trade, often obtained in the form of bar iron "toes" which could be easily shaped to form adze blades. The earliest European visitors noted that Tlingit people knew of and desired iron; this and the indigenous word point toward pre-contact familiarity. (Gram: The more widespread Northern dialect form has been phonologically modified by an unusual process, but the Southern and Tongass dialect forms clearly show the compound structure.) {iron}

√gee /qi:/ S. Eq. **√gei**. (1) (*root*) Bright, shining; beautiful, pretty, cute; prominent, standing out, proud; fussy, particular.

√geech /qit:/ (1) (*root*) Throw, fall, toss, knock over, dive.

ÿa-geech ⟨O-Ø-S-ÿa-geech⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S throw O. {throw} 1 *X'aan ganaltáade yigaxdugéech*. They will throw you into the furnace. N&S 1973:227

ka-ÿa-geech ⟨O-ka-Ø-S-ÿa-geech⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S donate O. {donate} 1 *Dáanaa akagéech*. He's donating money. N&S 1973:73

ya-ÿa-geech ⟨O-ya-Ø-S-ÿa-geech⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S pick out O; S sort out O. {pick out; sort out} 1 *Woosh xoodáx yawduwagích*. They pick them out (sockeye from other fish). N&S 1973:149 2 *Du ganaswáani sákw ayaawagích*. He selected him for his crew. N&S 1973:149

shu-ÿa-geech ⟨O-shu-Ø-S-ÿa-geech⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S throw O while keeping one end. {throw, keep one end and; keep one end and throw} 1 *Geiwú héende shudugéech*. They threw the seine net overboard. N&S 1973:227 (2) S turn over O's pages, S leaf through O. 1 *X'úx' yaa shunxagích*. I'm leafing through a book. N&S 1973:236

ya-di-geech ⟨P-* ya-Ø-S-d-ÿa-geech⟩ (*v unerg*) (1) S (sharp object) pierce P, enter into P, go into P.

{pierce; enter into; go into} 1 *Káas' ax tl'eikt yawdigích*. A splinter went into my finger. N&S 1973:150 2 *Tuháayi anáx yawdigích*. A nail pierced it. N&S 1973:150 (2) S prick P accidentally. 1 *Táax'al' du tl'eikt yawdigích*. She pricked herself with a needle accidentally. N&S 1973:159

li-geech ⟨O-Ø-S-li-geech⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S fell O (tree, pillar, etc.). {fell} 1 *Aas tlenx' has algícht*. They fell big trees. N&S 1973:88 2 *Aas a yayeidí káx' has aguxlagéech*. They are going to fell the tree onto skids. N&S 1973:88 (2) S clear O area (land, beach, etc.). {clear area} 1 *Yaawk deiyí wududligích*. They cleared the canoe road (landing place for canoes). N&S 1973:48 2 *Wás' yaa ndulgích*. They are clearing the bushes. N&S 1973:48

shu-li-geech ⟨O-shu-Ø-S-li-geech⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S open O (book). {open book} 1 *Át shuxwligéech*. I opened it (a book). N&S 1973:142

x'éi- shu-li-geech ⟨P-x'éi-* O?-shu-Ø-S-li-geech⟩ (*v unerg; v tr*) {N&S say this is transitive, but it doesn't look like it.} (1) S close, shut P (book). {close book; shut book} 1 *X'úx' tlein x'éit shuxwligích*. I closed the big book. N&S 1973:49

ka-x sha-li-geech ⟨P-ka-x O-sha-Ø-S-li-geech⟩ (*v tr*) (1) {N&S say intransitive, but *a-* implies transitive. Sg: *ka-x sha-si-geex'*} S knock over P (plural). {knock over} 1 *Nadáakw ka-x ashawligích*. He knocked over the tables. N&S 1973:120

ká-* sha-ka-dli-geech ⟨(P)-ká-* sha-ka-Ø-S-d-li-geech⟩ (*v unerg*) {Sg: *sha-di-xeech*} (1) S (plural) dive from the surface of the water. {dive from surface} 1 *Gáaxw kát shakawdligích*. The ducks dived down from the surface. N&S 1973:71

géech.adi /qí:t].?a.ti'/ ⟨√geech-at-ÿí⟩ Eq. **géejadi**. (1) (*pss comp*) Windfall, fallen tree. {windfall; tree, fallen; fallen tree}

géejadi /qí:.t].?a.ti'/ ⟨√geech-at-ÿí⟩ Eq. **géech.adi**; See **√geech**. (1) (*pss comp*) Windfall, fallen tree. {windfall; tree, fallen; fallen tree}

√gei /qe:/ N. Eq. **√gee**. (1) (*root*) Bright, shining; beautiful, pretty, cute; prominent, standing out, proud; fussy, particular.

li-gei ⟨O-Ø?-li-gei⟩ [*< PT li-gi < PND *l-d-giy "be bright"; cf. PA *l-d-giy "be white"*] (1) (*v unacc*) O be bright, shining, shine brightly {bright; shining}

1 *Ligéi*. It (e.g. star) is bright. N&S 1973:36 2 *Wé gagaan kúnáx ligéi, Hawáy.i káx'*. The sun is really bright in Hawai'i. ND

kaa toowú ka-li-gei ⟨P=tú-ýí O-ka-Ø-li-gei⟩ (1) O be pride-inducing, highly pleasing to P 1 *Du toowú kaligéi*. He's proud (of himself); he's vain. N&S 1973:160 2 *Ax toowú kligéi ee kaax*. I'm proud of you. N&S 1973:160 3 *Woosh kaax hasdu toowú kligéi*. They're proud of each other. N&S 1973:160
ka-li-gei ⟨O-ka-Ø?-li-gei⟩ (1) O be fancy, prominent, conspicuous, noticeable, attracting attention due to appearance. {fancy; prominent; conspicuous; attractive; noticeable} 1 *Kaligéi yáa nadáakw*. This is a fancy table. N&S 1973:87 2 *Kaligéiyi káax sitee*. He's a fancy-looking man (attracting attention from his appearance). N&S 1973:87

ya-li-gei

sha-ka-li-gei

x'a-li-gei

gishoo /ki.ju:/ [< CJ (li)košó < Fr. *le cochon* "pig"] (to Tahltan *gešú:*) (Carc. geshoo) (1) (*n alb*) Domestic pig. (*Sus scrofa domestica* L. 1758) {pig; land mammal; mammal, land; animal, domestic}

gishoo taayí /ki.ju: t^ha:.jí:/ ⟨gishoo taay-ýí⟩ (*ps comp*) See **taay**. (1) Bacon, pig fat. Although in English the two are not directly equated, bacon is essentially a prepared form of pig fat. {fat, pig; pig fat; bacon}

gishoo naasí /ki.ju: na:.sí:/ ⟨gishoo naas-ýí⟩ (*ps comp*) See **naas**. (1) Sausage, hot dog, pig intestine. Since sausages and hot dogs are usually made with a pig intestine casing, the term for pig intestines has been extended to the foods made from it. {intestine, pig; pig intestine; sausage; hot dog}

Giyakw /ki.jaq^w/ Syn. **Ana.óot :2, Gutéix'**. (1) (*ethnonym*) Alutiiq, inhabitants of the Kodiak Islands, the southern parts of the Kenai Peninsula, and the western parts and the islands of Prince William Sound. {Alutiiq; Sugpiag; Chugachmiut}

gooch /k^wu:tʃ/ [< *guč*; cf. PA **dzəł* "mountain"] Cf. **gootl**. (1) (*n alb*) Hill, small mountain, mound. {hill; mound; mountain, small; landform}

gootl /k^wu:tʃ/ [< *gutł*; cf. PA **dzəł* "mountain"] Cf. **gooch**. (1) (*n alb*) Bump, lump, hump. {bump; lump; hump}

gú /kú:/ (1) Base, lower supporting portion of something. {base}

gu.aal /k^wu.ʔaʔ/ (1) (*sentc pcl*) Dubiative particle; perhaps, possibly. {perhaps; possibly}

gushé /k^wu.ʃé:/ [cf. Ahtna *g^yutse* ~ *g^yitse* ~ *g^yetse* "I hope", Den. *tsadi* "I hope", Deg Xinag *?etθe* "I hope, if it's okay"] (1) (*pcl*) Maybe I don't know, I wonder. {maybe; don't know; know, don't; wonder}

gus'k'ikwáan P'ooowú /k^wus'.k'i.q^{hw}á:n ʔu:wú:/ ⟨gús'k'i-kwáan P'ooow-ýí⟩ Type of **aas**. (1) (*ps comp*) Oak, lit. "white man's wood". As implied by the literal translation, oak was unknown to the Tlingit before European contact. Garry oak grows on the southeastern end of Vancouver Island and the wood may have been occasionally traded before contact, but this is undocumented. (*Quercus* L. 1753; *Q. garryana* Douglas ex Hook.) {oak}

Gutéix' /k^wu.t^hé:χ'/ (to A. Haida *k'udáag^ws* ~ *k'udéeg*) Syn. ■

Ana.óot :2, Giyakw. (1) (*ethnonym*) Alutiiq, inhabitants of the Kodiak Islands, the southern parts of the Kenai Peninsula, and the western parts and the islands of Prince William Sound. {Alutiiq; Sugpiag; Chugach Eskimo}

gwátaa /k^wá.t^ha:/ [< Eng. *butter*; prob. not via CJ] Coastal (from Eng. *butter*) Syn. **bátaa**. (1) (*n alb*) Butter, the dairy product made by churning fresh cream. Dairy foods are not a traditional part of the Tlingit diet, hence the borrowed term. (Ru. *мáцно*)

gwéil /k^wé:ʔ/ [< PT **g^weʔ* < **g^way?(a)ʔ*; widespread and of uncertain ultimate origin, cf. Haida *g^waʔat* ~ *g^wat*, Coast Tsimshian, Nisga'a *g^wéʔ(e)ʔ*, Witsuwit'en *g^wéʔəʔ*, Sekani *g^wèl*, Eyak *geʔ*, Ahtna *geʔ*, Tahltan *g^weʔ*, etc. Eyak, Tahltan, and Ahtna probably borrowed (the latter perhaps via Eyak) through Tlingit.]

(to Tahltan *g^weʔ*, to Eyak *geʔ*, to Ahtna *geʔ*) (1) (*n alb*) Sack, bag. {sack; bag}

gwsché /k^wʃé:/ (*pcl*) Eq. **gushé**.

héen /hí:n/ (1) (*n alb*) Ant. **éil' :1**. Water. Specifically refers to fresh water, but often used as a general term even where salt water is obviously the actual referent. {water; water, fresh; fresh water} (2) River, creek, stream; any naturally flowing fresh water. {river; creek; stream}

hintakxóodzi /hin.t^hak.xú:.tsi:/ ⟨héen-táak-xóots-ýí⟩ See **xóots**; Syn. **dleit xóots**. (1) Polar bear. Lit.

“in the bottom of the water bear”.Tlingit people were traditionally unfamiliar with the actual bear since they lived outside of its range and probably only very rarely travelled to the Arctic, however polar bear furs would have occasionally been available through trade. (*Ursus maritimus* Phipps 1774) {polar bear; bear, polar; land mammal; mammal, land; animal, fur bearing}

hít /hít/ (1) (*n alb*) House.

Hóoch'i Aayi /hú:.tʃi' ʔa:.jí' / (hóoch'-yí aa-yí) (1) (*placename*) Hutchi Lake, also spelled “Hutshi” (Eng. pron. /'hu.tʃai/). Lake in Yukon Territory, located north of Champagne, to the east of the southern head of Aishihik Lake. Not quite the headwaters of the Nordenskiöld River, which are actually at Moraine Lake to the south. Lit. “last one”, perhaps referring to the last spot where Tlingit packers would transport during the Klondike Gold Rush, although it may refer to older trading activities. Sometimes claimed to be “last lake” but that would be *Hóoch'i Áa* or *Hóoch'i Áayi* instead. (S. Tutch. *Chu Yāna Mān*) (61.168477°, -136.566631°) {Hutchi Lake}

húnxw /hʷúnχw/ [*<* PT *-hunχu *<* *-hunəχ-i; cf. PA *-unəγ-e: “older brother”] (1) (*n inalb*) Older brother of a man. {older brother of male; brother, older, of male; older male cousin of male; cousin, male, older, of male; brother; cousin; kin; kin, consanguineous}

-i /i/ Eq. -yí. (1) (*infl n sfx*) Possessive suffix occurring after high tone syllables with final unrounded consonants. 1 *Ax kéidli*. My dog.

-í /í/ Eq. -yí. (1) (*infl n sfx*) Possessive suffix occurring after low tone syllables with final unrounded consonants. 1 *Du s'eexí*. His rubbish.

ík' /ʔík'/ See **éek'**. (1) (*interj*) Brother! (Gram: Used in addressing an individual, vocative term of address.) {brother; younger brother of female; brother, younger, of female; cousin; younger male cousin of female; cousin, younger, male, of female; kin; kin, consanguineous}

íxde /ʔix.te/ (éex-dé) [*<* ʔix-de' *<* PND *ʔnʷa:gʷ “ahead; out on the water”] Cf. **éex**, **ixkéé**. (1) (*n*) Toward the area downriver; toward the south, southward. (Gram: Not inflectable because of the allative case suffix.) {downriver; southward; direction}

ixkéé /ʔix.kéi:/ [*<* ʔix-kí: *<* PND *ʔnʷa(:)xʷ-kʷe(:)ŋ; cf. PA *na:=tse: with proclitic merger of *nʷ and

*n] Cf. **éex**, **íxde**. (1) (*n alb*) Downriver; south. (Gram: Rarely occurs possessed, possibly unpossessable.) {downriver; south; direction}

ʷjoon /tʃu(:)n/ (1) (*root*) Dream, dreaming. {dream} **ýa-joon** (O-Ø?-S-ýa-joon) (*v tr*) (1) S dream O. (Gram: Not obviously different from unergative intransitive verb theme when occurring with 3rd person subject and object.)

a-ýa-joon (a-Ø?-S-ýa-joon) (*v unerg*) (1) S dream. 1 *Yéi axajóon, xwaajáakw*. I was dreaming that I beat him up. N&S 1973:74 2 *Tléil uxajoon*. I don't dream. N&S 1973:74

Joonáx /tʃu.náχ/ (joon-náχ?) Eq. **Oonáx**. (1) (*placename*) Unuk River (Eng. pron. /'ju.nək/) and its mouth at Burroughs Bay, at the northeast part of Behm Canal. (Gram: Unclear if from ʷjoon ‘dream’ and -náχ or not.) The Unuk River and its mouth are traditionally owned by the Teikweidí clan of the Saanyaa Kwáan. (56°2' N, 131°7' W) {Unuk River; River, Unuk; Burroughs Bay; Bay, Burroughs} 1 *Hás áyá, Teikweidí, hasdu jee kaawaháa Joonáx*. Them, the Teikweidi, they are in charge of Joonáx. Henry Denny, ND009 00:18:57 2 *Yáa sheeyánaχ.áax woodaa x'éigaa, nandachóon Joonáx*. It flowed directly rightward, straight up to Joonáx. Henry Denny, ND009 00:18:19

Kaachxana.áak'w /kʰa:tʃ.χa.na.ʔá:kʷ/ (Kaach-xán-(a?)-áa-k'w) [prob. from a man named *Kaach*] See **áa**; Cf. **Áak'w**. (1) (*placename*) Wrangell Harbor, the small tidal inlet around which the town of Wrangell is centered. Although completely open to the sea today, historically it had a bar at the mouth which would go dry at very low tides, hence a “lake” although it is salt water. Lit. “Little lake next to Kaach”.Reportedly named after a misanthropic man who settled there after leaving *Ch'aal'it'aan* (Old Village) because of a desire to be apart from other people or perhaps from a now forgotten dispute. The area was already used as a summer site. It was extensively settled due to threats of Russian expansion up the Stikine River which the *Shtax'héen Kwáan* wished to control or prevent. (56.464564°, -132.379816°) {Wrangell Harbor; Harbor, Wrangell} (2) (*placename*) The town of Wrangell, after the name of the harbor. (56.471543°, -132.383408°) {Wrangell}

kalchanéit /k^haɬ.tʃ^ha.né:t/ Type of *aas*. (1) Mountain-ash. Deciduous small tree or shrub, 1–4 m tall. Young bark reddish, older bark grayish-red. Leaves pinnate, dark green above and pale green beneath, oblong to ovate, sharply serrated. Flowers in a branched cluster of many small white flowers with yellow or white centers. Fruit is a small, red, apple-like pome the size of a blueberry. Wood is pale yellow and hard. The fruit is a favorite of birds; in the winter they may ferment on the tree, and the antics of drunken birds can be a humorous entertainment. Also a favorite browse of deer, and of moose in the interior and along the continental rivers. The wood works easily and is used much like alder for tool handles, though small size limits its use. It burns well but is not used for smoking. (*Sorbus sitchensis* M.Roem. 1847) {mountain-ash; ash, mountain-}

kals'akwgáadli /k^haɬ.s'ak^w.qá:.tʃi/ (kanals'aakw-gáatl-yí) Atl.;Tes. (1) (*pss comp*) Mushroom, lit. “squirrel gáatl”. {mushroom}

kanéist /k^ha.né:st/ [\lt Ru. *крест* ‘cross’] (from Ru. *крест*, to Tahltan *kené:θ*) (1) (*n alb*) Cross. {cross}

Kashéixsh Aani /k^ha.ʃé:ɬʃ ʔa:.ní/ Cf. *Asgutu.aan*. (1) (*placename*) The area around Kah Shakes Cove, just to the south of the mouth of Boca de Quadra. Named after a man called *Kashéixsh*. Places are rarely named after people, but compare *Shéiksh X'áat* ‘Shakes Island’ at Wrangell, named after *Shéiksh* (no relation). (55°3' N, 131° W) 1 *Yáa hasdu aaníx'u háš*, *Kah Shakes Cove yóo dwasáa Dleit Káach*, *Kashéixsh Aani*. These, their lands, the white people call Kah Shakes Cove, *Kashéixsh's* land. {Which clan owns the land?}

katix'aa /k^ha.t^hi.ɬ'a:/ (ka-^vteix'-(n)aa) (Carc. *katéx'aa*) Derived from ^v*teix'*. (1) (*n alb*) Key, tool used to lock or unlock something. {key} 1 *Aɬ katix'aayi kút kaɬwageex'*. I forgot my key(s). ND **katix'aa s'aati** /k^ha.ti.ɬ'a: s'a:.t^hi/ (*n alb; comp*) (1) Jailer; night watchman. Lit. “key master”. {jailer; watchman, night; key master}

kat'ishaa /k^ha.ti.ʃa:/ (to Tahltan *ket'íʃa*) (1) (*n alb*) Skin sewing needle, three-cornered needle. A needle specifically made for sewing skin and leather, with a triangular outline near the point or along the entire needle. This allows the needle to be eas-

ily sharpened on a grindstone so that penetration is easier. {needle, skin sewing; needle, three-cornered; skin sewing needle; three-cornered needle}

kaxwaan /k^ha.x^wa:n/ (to Tahltan *kex^wán*) (Carc. *kexwaan*) (1) (*n alb*) Frost. {frost}

keitl /k^he:tʃ/ [perh. \lt PND **k^yey-t* “barker-?”, like Ru. *лайка* “hunting dog” \lt *лаять* “to bark”; cf. PA **yə-tse:(y)* “to bark”, poss. Eyak *ʔi-kaht* “to bark”] Cf. *shich shichkeitl* :1. (1) (*n alb*) Domestic dog. The ancient breed is lost, but Athabaskans and Eskimos preserve a similar type. Dogs are mostly unknown in myth and legend. Dog names can be transferred to owners, e.g. Chánk' Eesh “Little Stink Father” for the owner of a dog Chánk' “Little Stink”; such names occasionally become at.óow. (*Canis lupus familiaris* L. 1758) {dog; land mammal; mammal, land; animal, domestic; animal, fur bearing}

kél' /k^héɬ'/ (*n alb*) Carc. Eq. *kél't'*.

kél't' /k^héɬ't'/ [\lt PT **kél'-t'* “ashes-??” \lt PND **k'i(O)t'* “ashes”; cf. Eyak *tsít't'-g* “ashes-??”, PA **tsit't'* ~ **tsits'* ~ **tsit'* “hot coals, embers”] Eq. *kél'*. (1) (*n alb*) Ash, ashes. {ash}

kinaak.át /k^hi.na:k.ʔát/ (Var. *kinaa.át*) (1) (*n alb*) Coat, clothing worn on the upper body outside of other clothing, generally for warmth. Naish & Story translated this as ‘topcoat’ which would contrast with e.g. a suit coat, but this distinction is unusual in North American English.

kóon /k^hwú:n/ [\lt PND **k^yom* “hem, hanging end of garment”; cf. PA **tsan* “breechcloth”, perh. Eyak *də-tʃi'-g* “be naked”] (1) (*n inalb*) Hem of coat, shirt, etc. rim of hat. {hem; rim, hat}

Koosawu.áa /k^hu:.sa.wu.ʔá:/ (ka-^yu-θ-^ya-saa-yí áa) (1) (*placename*) Kusawa Lake, a large lake in Southern Tutchone territory, ESE of Whitehorse, which drains into the Takhini River. Lit. “narrow lake”. (S. Tutch. *Nakhū Mān*) (60.418458° – 136.212641°) {Kusawa Lake; Lake, Kusawa}

kóox /k^wú:x^w/ (1) (*n alb*) Kamchatka lily, also known as chocolate lily (but that also applies to *Arthropodium strictum* R.Br. 1810). Sometimes known as *Lingít kóoxu* to distinguish it from the now more common commercial rice. (*Fritillaria camschatcensis* (L.) Ker Gawl. 1809) {lily, Kamchatka; Kamchatka lily; rice, Indian; Indian rice} (2) (*n alb*) Rice,

- by similarity with the root grains of the Kamchatka lily. (*Oryza sativa* L. 1753) {*rice*}
- kushéi** /k^{hw}u.ʃé:/ (pcl) Eq. **gushé**.
- kwshé** /k^{hw}ʃé:/ (pcl) Eq. **gushé**.
- ʔk'aats'** /k'a:ts'/ (1) (root) Sharp, pointy; (when negated) blunt.
- k'inchéiyi** /k'in.tʃ^hé:ji·/ Eq. **x'unyéil'**; Type of **wás'**. (1) (n alb) Rose. (*Rosa nutkana* C.Presl 1851) {*rose*}
- k'ínk'** /k'ínk'/ (to Tahltan *k'ək*) (1) (n alb) Stinkhead, aged fish head. {*stinkhead; fish head, aged; head, fish, aged*}
- k'óox'** ₁ /k^wú:χ^w/ [*< k'ú'χ^w < PND *k^wa/e(O)q^w "sticky stuff, adhesive"; cf. Eyak ts'a'q' "soft feces, diarrhea", PA *ts'e:q' "glue"*] (1) (n alb) Pitch, as from conifer trees like spruce. Pitch from white spruce, imported from Athabaskans, was a traditional chewing gum. Pitch was also used to caulk canoes, improve insulation of houses, and as a general fixative and adhesive. {*pitch; lead*}
- k'óox'** ₂ /k^wú:χ^w/ (1) (n alb) Lead, esp. as used for net weights and fishing line sinkers. {*lead*}
- k'óox' létl'k** /k^wú:χ^w létl'k/ (1) (n alb; comp) Soft lead, malleable with tools. {*soft lead; lead, soft*}
- k'óox' tíx'i** /k^wú:χ^w tíx'i/ (k'óox' tíx'-yí) (1) (n alb; pss comp) Lead line, as of a fishing net. {*lead line; line, lead*}
- k'unts'** /k'unts'/ (to Tahltan *k'unts*) (Var. *k'unts'*) (1) (n alb) Potato. (*Solanum tuberosum* L. 1758) {*potato*}
- k'wát'** /k^wát'/ (1) (n) Egg. {*egg*} (2) (adj post) Round, spherical, egg-shaped. {*egg-shaped; round; spherical*}
- kaatoowú** /q^ha:.t^hu:.wú:/ (k^háa-tú-yí) (Carc. *kaatook'ú*) (1) (n alb) Chickadee. The chestnut-backed chickadee is native to the coast, whereas the black-capped chickadee is found in the interior. The chestnut-backed chickadee has a dark head with white cheeks, a rufous back, dark gray wings, rufous flanks, and white or pale gray belly. The black-capped chickadee has a black cap, white cheeks, black throat, gray wings, buff flanks, and a white belly. (*Poecile rufescens* Townsend 1837; *P. atricapillus* L. 1766) {*chickadee*} {Need explanation of the meaning.}
- kákw** /q^hák^w/ Min. pair **k'akw**. (1) Basket. {*basket*}
- (2) Arch, as of the outline of a basket turned upside down. {*arch*}
- kóok** /q^hú:k^w/ (to Tahltan *quq^(w)*) (1) (n alb) Box. {*box*}
- ku.aa** /q^hu.ʔa:/ [*< PT *q^waʔa:*] (Var. *kwaa*, S. *kwaa*) (1) (pcl) Contrastive particle, “but, however”. (Gram: Occurs both before and after phrases, as well as sentence-initially and sentence-finally.) {*but; however; contrastive particle; particle, contrastive*} 1 *Yóo náakw kwaa aawaják*. But they killed that devilfish. Velten 1939:67
- Kutenkwáan** /q^hu.t^hen.q^{hw}á:n/ (kuten-kwáan) [unkn., prob. S. Tutch.] (1) (ethnonym) Southern Tutchone. {*Southern Tutchone; Tutchone, Southern*}
- kútl'kw** /q^{wh}útł'k^w/ [*< PT *qu-tł'ig^(w) "areal?-mud"; cf. PA *qu-tłš(g^w) "mud"*] Cf. **tl'eex**, **s'eex s'eex :1**. (1) (n alb) Mud. {*mud*}
- kwáan** /q^{hw}á:n/ [perh. *< qu-ya-ʔán* “indef.hum.-cl.-dwell”] (1) (n alb) See **Áak'w**, **Áatlein**, **T'aaku**. Tlingit geopolitical group comprised of one or more villages and surrounding territory, with at least two settled clans of opposite moiety. No simple English equivalent exists; “tribe” and sometimes “nation” were used by Tlingits in the early 20th century when political unity was less strong. If the Tlingit are considered a unitary nation then “tribe” could be adequate, as might “band”, but both terms carry specialized legal meanings. The vague “people” has been used in the past by anthropologists, but in modern anthropological literature the Tlingit term is used untranslated (sometimes spelled *kwaan* or *quan*, Eng. pron. /kwɒn/). In the modern era when people are much more mobile, it is unclear whether membership in a kwáan is determined by birthplace, maternal inheritance, or active residence. A person born in Wrangell but resident in Juneau might or might not be considered a member of the *Shtax'héen Kwáan*, for example. {*kwaan; quan; group, geopolitical*} 1 *Shtax'héen Kwáan*. Stikine people, residents around the Stikine River. 2 *Aatlein Kwáan*. Atlin people, residents around Atlin Lake. 3 *Laxaayik Kwáan*. Yakutat people, residents around Yakutat. (2) (n alb) See **Ana.óot**, **Anóoshi**, **Cháanwaan**, **Deikeenaa**, **Giyakw**, **Gutéix'**, **Kutenkwáan**, **Naas**, **Ts'ootsxán**, **Wáashdan**. People, nation. Applies only to non-Tlingit groups. {*people; nation*} 1 *Naas Kwáan* Nass people, Nisga'a, nation living on the Nass River. 2 *Wáashdan Kwáan* American nation, people of the United States of America. 3 *Ginjuch-*

waan *Kwáan* Canadian nation, people of Canada. (3) (*n alb*) Species or genera of animals considered as a social entity like humans. All salmon can be considered the *xáat kwáani*, for example. (Gram: Usually marked for possession, forming a possessed compound with the head noun. Contrast this with uses for human groups which are not possessed since the descriptive word functions as an adjective.) {species; genera}

k'áatl' /q'á:tʰ/ (1) (*adj post*) Horizontally flat, vertically thin, as a piece of paper, a sheet of copper, or a plate. {flat}

k'akw /q'akʷ/ (to/from Haida *qigu*, *qigʷ*) Min. pair **kákʷ**. (1) (*n alb*) Western screech owl. (*Megascops kennicottii* Elliot 1867)

k'anáaxan /q'a.ná:χan/ [\langle CJ *q'áláχan* \langle Salishan, e.g. Twana *q'áláχad*, Lil'wat *q'láχan*, Nuxalk *q'lax* 'fence', Musqueam *q'ələχn* 'stockade'] (from CJ *q'áláχən*, to Tahltan *q'ana:χán*) (1) (*n alb*) Fence, an openwork separating barrier. {fence}

k'atxáan /q'at.χá:n/ (to A. Haida *q'adχán*) (1) (*n alb*) Berdache; homosexual. {berdache; homosexual}

la- /ʎa/ [\langle PT **la'* \langle PND *-(S)*sa'* "mouth"; cf. Eyak *-sa'* "mouth", PA **-za'*, Car. *-ze*, DS *-ðe* "interior of mouth"] See **laká**, **lak'éech'**, **lak'eech'wú**; Cf. **lei-**, **sé**. (1) (*root*) Mouth; also sometimes neck or throat, esp. in the form \langle ref \rangle lei- \langle /ref \rangle , q.v. (Gram: Found in several words, no longer productive. Speakers do not usually recognize this as an independent morpheme. Reconstructed as an inalienable noun.) {mouth}

laax /ʎa:χ/ (*n alb*) Type of **aas**; Cf. **xaaɣ**; Min. pair **láax**. (1) Western redcedar. Grows south of Frederick Sound, not naturally found in the north but may be transplanted in the modern era. Found below 300 m (1000 ft) on wet soil. Superficially similar to yellow-cedar. Bark is red-brown, graying with sunlight, fissured vertically, and easily peeled in long strips. Leaves are green scales opposite on the branchlet in 4 ranks, with one pair folded but not the other. Foliage differs between sun-exposed and shaded, with shade foliage on stiff but pendant flat branchlets. Sun foliage is similar but more flexible and less flat, with tips upturned. Second-year twigs are brown and scaly with retained dead leaves, older twigs are smooth and red-brown to gray,

with fibrous bark appearing on branches thicker than the thumb. Cones are small and egg-shaped, composed of 4 pairs of scales in 4 ranks, occurring at the middle of branchlets. The wood is pale red to pinkish, light, and straight grained, with a fragrant spicy scent. Prized both traditionally and in modern times for its excellent carving and wood-working properties as well as its resistance to decay. Driftwood logs are still harvested for use. It is an ideal wood for drying because it produces little smoke. Traditional houses are made of redcedar, though Sitka spruce was used when redcedar was unavailable. (*Thuja plicata* Donn ex D. Don in Lambert 1824) {cedar, western red-; redcedar, western; western redcedar}

laax /ʎa:χ/ See **láax**. (1) (*root*) Die, kill; applies only to plants, trees, bushes, and other vegetative life. Usually used in reference to trees.

li-laax \langle O-Ø-S-li-laax \rangle (*v tr*) (1) S kill O (vegetation). {kill} 1 *Gandaadagóokch áyá wuliláx yáa aas*. A woodpecker killed this tree. N&S 1973: 119

di-laax \langle O-Ø-d-ya-laax \rangle (*v unacc*) (1) O (vegetation) die. {die} (2) 1 *Wudiláx*. It (tree) is dead but still standing. N&S 1973:67

láax /ʎa:χ/ See **laax**; Min. pair **laax**. (1) (*n alb*) Standing dead tree, colloquially called "widow-maker" in English due to the likelihood of killing people when it falls. {tree, dead; widowmaker}

laká /ʎa.kʰá/ [\langle PT **la'-ká* "mouth-horiz.sfc." \langle PND *-(S)*sa'* "mouth"; cf. Eyak *-sa'* "mouth", PA **-za'*, Car. *-ze*, DS *-ðe* "interior of mouth"] (1) (*n inalb*) Inside of the mouth. {mouth, inside of; inside of mouth}

lak'éech' /ʎa.k'í:tʃ/ [\langle PT **la-k'í'č'* "neck-occiput" \langle PND **k'yi(O)t'* "occiput, nape of neck"; cf. PA **ts'ət'* "id."] See **la-**, **lak'eech'wú**. (1) Occiput, nape of the neck. {occiput; nape}

lak'eech'wú /ʎa.k'í:tʃ.wú/ [\langle PT **la-k'í'č'-wu* "neck-occiput-white" \langle PND **k'yi(O)t'* = *wi*: "nape=white", a bird sp.; cf. PA **ts'ət'-we*: ~ **ts'əl-we*: "arctic loon", L. Tan. *tθ'adlaba*, Koy. *t'adlaba*, Den. *ts'alba*, Aht. *ts'elbe*; Eyak *tə-k'uš* "grebe" and *sə-k'uš-t* "duck sp." look related but lack PND * = *wi*.] See **la-**, **lak'éech'**. (1) Surf scoter duck. Features a white patch on the back of its head, hence the etymology which is now opaque

- in Tlingit. (*Melana perspicillata* L. 1768) {scoter, surf; duck, surf scoter; surf scoter}
- lasaayí** /ʔa.sa:.jǐ/ [nominalization of verb li-saayí] See ^v*saa li-saayí*:2. (1) Fame, state of being widely known. {fame}
- layat'ákw** /ʔa.ja.t'ákw/ [\langle PT **la-ya-t'ákw* “mouth-face-??”] See *la-*, *yat'ákw*. (1) (*n inalb*) Depression between the sternomastoid muscle and the trachea which forms the lateral edge of the anterior triangle of the neck. {neck, anterior triangle of}
- lei-** /ʔe:/ [\langle PT **le'* < **la-ý(i)-* “mouth-below” or **la-ýa-* “mouth-vert.sfc.”] See *leikachóox'u*, *leitóox*, *leiyooowú*; Cf. *la-*. (1) (*root*) Derived form of *la-* found in words having to do with the throat. (Gram: Found in several words, no longer productive. Speakers do not usually recognize this as an independent morpheme. Reconstructed as an inalienable noun.)
- leikachóox'u** /ʔe:.k'h.a.tʰú:.χ'w'u/ (*leikachóox'-ýí*) [\langle PT **le'-ka-čú:χ'-u'* “throat-horiz.sfc.-?-pss.”; *čú:χ'* may be related to *čú:χ'* “shade” or to *ču:* “up-right?” in e.g. *čukán* “grass”, *čunet* “arrow”] See *lei-*. (1) (*n inalb*) Trachea, windpipe; cartilaginous tube connecting from lungs to oral cavity. (Gram: Appears to be alienable but is rarely (?) unpossessed.) {trachea; windpipe} {Can this be unpossessed?}
- leitóox** /ʔe:.t'hú:χ'w/ [\langle PT **le'-tú:χ* “mouth/throat-inside-pert.”; cf. Alaskan Ath. **ze-t/da:ye:* “surface of throat”, Koy. *-la-doyə* “front surface of neck; beard of moose”, LT *-đa-toga'* “beard of moose”] See *lei-*. (1) (*n inalb*) Throat. {throat} {Can this apply to the outside of the throat or only the inside?}
- leituxgeitl'í** /ʔe:.t'húχ'w.qe:.tʰí/ (*leitoox-geitl'-ýí*) See *leitóox*. (1) (*n inalb*) Phlegm or mucus in the throat. (Gram: Technically alienable.) {mucus; phlegm} {Can this be unpossessed?}
- leituxgúnl'i** /ʔe:.t'húχ'w.k'w'únʰ/ (*leitóox-gúnl'-ýí*) [\langle PT **le'-tú:χ gú(n)l'-i'*] See *leitóox*. (1) (*n inalb*) Larynx, voicebox, adam's apple. (Gram: Although technically alienable, rarely occurs unpossessed.) {larynx; voicebox; adam's apple} {What is gúnl'? Can this be unpossessed?}
- leituxkágu** /ʔe:.t'húχ'w.q'há.k'w'u/ (*leitoox-kákw-ýú*) See *kákw*, *leitóox*. (1) (*n inalb*) Large throat, that of one with a loud voice, or who is especially greedy. (Gram: Attributive, so normally possessed, although technically alienable.) {throat, large}
- leiyís** /ʔe:.jís/ Type of *aas*. (1) (*n alb*) Pacific silver fir, also known as white fir, red fir, lovely fir. Occurs only in the far south near Ketchikan in a montane forest type which disappears further north but is common in southern British Columbia. (*Abies amabilis* Douglas ex J. Forbes 1839) (2) (*n alb*) Subalpine fir, also known as balsam fir, white fir, Rocky Mountain fir. Limited to subalpine forests to the treeline. Continental, but occurs on some mountains in the islands south of Frederick Sound. Also found in the upper valleys of small rivers draining to the coast, particularly those headed by icefields. (*Abies lasiocarpa* (Hooker) Nuttall 1849)
- leiyooowú** /ʔe:.ju:.wú/ [\langle PT **le'-yu'w(-)ú:* “throat-stomach(-pss.)”] See *lei-*. (1) (*n inalb*) Esophagus, alimentary canal from oral cavity to stomach. (Gram: Appears to be alienable, but is rarely (?) unpossessed.) {Can this be unpossessed?}
- lk'óox'eit** /ʔ.k'ú:χ'e:t/ Type of *aas*. (1) Conifer, species unverified. Leer et al. 2001 report “*Picea glauca* var. *porsildii*” (white spruce), and say “has liquid pitch pustules under outer bark” but this is not a normal property of white spruce. {Need to verify species.}
- lóox** /ʔú:χ/ [prob. Athabaskan, cf. Tahltan *to:χ* ‘whitefish’] (1) (*n alb*) Whitefish. Various species of the *Coregonus* or *Prosopium* genera, i.e. *Coregoninae* not including the inconnu/sheefish of *Stenodus*. (*Coregonus* L. 1758; *Prosopium* Jordan 1878)
- Loox.aaní** /ʔu:χ.ʔa:.ní/ (*lóox-aan-ýí*) [\langle S.Tutch. *Lù'àn Mān* “big whitefish lake”] See *aan*, *lóox*. (1) (*placename*) Kluane Lake (Eng. pron. /klu'a.ni/, /klu'ei.ni/), the largest lake in Yukon Territory, filling the valley between the Kluane Range and the Ruby Range NW of Haines Junction. Lit. “whitefish land” or “whitefish village”, a name which may be adapted from S. Tutchone or perhaps less likely in the other direction. The English name may be a blend from both languages. (S. Tutch. *Lù'àn Mān*) (61.283563°, -138.775132°) {Kluane Lake; Lake, Kluane}
- luwaxwáchgi néekw** /ʔ.ʔu.wa.x'w'átʰ.ki. ní:k'w/ Derived from ^v*xwáchk*. (1) (*n;comp*) Paralysis, stroke.

l'aa /ʔa:/ [< -l'a' < PND *(S-)ts'aw “female breast, breast milk”; cf. Eyak -ts'u “breast, teat, nipple”, Eyak k'u-ts'u “breast, teat”, PA *ts'u “breast milk”, PA *-ts'u' ~ *-ts'uwe' “breast, breast milk”] Cf. **l'óot'**. (1) (n alb) Milk, especially human milk. {milk} (2) (n inalb) Breast, especially that of female mammals. {breast}

li-l'aa ⟨O-S-Ø-li-l'aa ~ ʔ⟩ [< PND *O-(S-)ts'aw “to suck, suckle on O”; cf. Eyak O-ts'uh “to suck O”, ʔi-ts'uh “to suckle” e.g. ʔits'uhh “he's suckling”, Tututni O-l-ts'əm “to lick O” e.g. yilts'əm “he licks it”] {Leer says “the causative O-L-L'a ~ ʔ, imperative stem L'á: (act): ʔaLL'á: “is suckling it (infant)” is a secondary formation” (Leer 2008:39), and gives ʔa-l'aa as the primary verb. This directly contradicts N&S, who don't list ʔa-l'aa.} (1) S suck O, suckle on O. (Gram: Imperative stem is l'áa with long vowel.) {suck; suckle}

l'ée /ʔi:/ (1) (n alb) Wool blanket, typically used for potlatch gifts. Archetype is the blue naval blanket from Russian, British, or American navies.

l'ée hít /ʔi: hít/ (n alb; comp) Eq. **s'ísaa s'ísaa hít** :1. (1) Tent, lit. ‘blanket house’. (Gram: Perhaps more common in Inland Tlingit, **s'ísaa hít** is typical on the coast.)

l'ée k'áatl' /ʔi: q'á:tʔ/ See **k'áatl'**. (1) Felt, lit. ‘flat blanket’.

L'ehéeni /ʔe.hí.ni:/ ⟨l'e-héen-ýí⟩ (1) (placename) Klehini River (Eng. pron. /kle'hi.ni/), empties into the Chilkat River. The valley is the primary pass from **Jilkáat Kwáan** into the interior. Meaning of **l'e** is unknown, though possibly related to **l'éiw** “sand, gravel” or less likely to **l'ook** “coho salmon”. (59.426°, -136.17°) {Klehini River.; River, Klehini}

l'él /ʔé:/ Type of **aas**; Cf. **s'éx**. (1) (n alb) Shore pine, also known as jack pine, scrub pine, gray pine, black pine, blackjack, balsam brush. Tolerates salt spray and poor soil. Found at shoreline or in muskeg, rare elsewhere. Appearance is shrub or short tree with scruffy or bonsai outline, often with crooked trunk. Bark scaly or deeply furrowed, dark brown to gray. Needles in pairs, curved or twisted, long, and usually sharp. Cone is hard, egg-shaped, slightly curved outward on branches, with diamond-shaped scales, few or no prickles. (*Pinus contorta contorta* Douglas ex Loudon 1838) {pine, shore; shore pine} (2) (n alb) Black spruce, also

known as swamp spruce, bog spruce. Occurs only in interior. Tolerates cold and poor soil, frequently seen in muskeg and poor drainages. Often found tilted where shallow roots have lost hold. Crown is narrow and pointed with occasional “crow's nest” clumps, outline is scruffy and short. Bark is gray brown, thin, and heavily flaking. Branches short and brushy, with lower branches layering extensively. Needles short, stiff, pale blue-green, 4 sided, pointed but not very sharp. Cones small, rounded, purplish ripening to brown, with fan-shaped scales. Largely unused traditionally, except for walking sticks from muskeg trees. (*Picea mariana* (Miller) Britton Sterns, & Poggenburg 1888) {black spruce; spruce, black} (3) (n alb) Jack pine, also known as scrub pine, gray pine, black pine, blackjack, balsam brush. Found in the remote interior on the edges of Teslin territory and in Kaska and Tahltan lands. Appearance very similar to shore pine, with which it hybridizes. Cones curve backward unlike shore pine, and are usually prickly. Official tree of Northwest Territories. Traditionally only known to Interior Tlingits, who consider it identical with the interior variety of shore pine. (*Pinus banksiana* Lambert 1803) {jack pine; pine, jack; scrub pine; pine, scrub}

l'ook /ʔu:k/ Cf. **cháas'**, **gaat**, **téel'**, **t'á**. (1) (n alb) Coho, silver salmon. (*Oncorhynchus kisutch* Walbaum 1792) (Ru. *кiзyчy*, Ru. dial. *кiзyчy*) {salmon, coho; salmon, silver; coho salmon; silver salmon}

l'óot' /ʔú:tʔ/ [< -ʔ'u't' < ? * -ʔ'u't' < ? * -l-ts'aw-t' “?-suck-distrib.” < PND *(S-)ts'aw “breast, breast milk”] Cf. **l'aa**. (1) (n inalb) Tongue.

naa₁ /na:/ (1) (n alb) Clan. (2) (n alb) Spec. **ch'áak'** **Ch'áak' Naa** :1. Moiety.

naa₂ /na:/ (1) (n alb) rare See **Naanyaa.aayí**. Upriver. (2) (n alb) North.

Naanyaa.aayí /na:n.ja:ʔa:.jɪ:/ ⟨naa-niyaa-ʔaa-ýí⟩ (N.; Inland Naanaa.aayí) See **naa**. (1) (clan name) Major clan of the Wolf/Eagle moiety, centered on the Stikine region and primarily found in Wrangell. The name is literally “upriver ones” and refers to their migration down the Stikine River. {Naanyaa.aayí clan; clan, Naanyaa.aayí}

Naas /na:s/ Cf. **naas**. (1) (placename) Nass River (Eng. pron. /næs/). The name apparently derives from the word for intestines <ref>naas</ref> ,

and occasional English translations as “food belly” or the like indicate that this is reference to the river’s large anadromous fish harvests. (54.976944°, –129.889444°) {river, Nass; Nass River}

Naas kwáan /na:s q^{hw}á:n/ (*ethnonym*) [note that Nis. *nisqaʔa* may derive from PT **nas-qaʔ(-wuʔ)* or **nas-qʷaʔn*] Cf. **Ts’ootsxán**. (1) Nisga’a, Nass River people; the people who traditionally inhabit most of the Nass River valley and traditionally speak a Tsimshianic language of the same name. Also variously known in English as Nisga’a, Nishga, Nisgha, etc. {Nisga’a people; people, Nisga’a; ethnonym, Nisga’a}

Naas káawu /na:s q^há:wu/ ⟨naas káa-ǰí⟩ (*ethnonym;pss comp*) (1) Nass River man, man of Nisga’a ethnicity. {man, Nisga’a; Nisga’a man; ethnonym, Nisga’a man}

naas /na:s/ Cf. **Naas**. (1) (*n alb*) Intestines, guts. Refers only to small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum) in humans, mammals, and other tetrapods, but to all of the postgastric gut in other animals with intestines. (Gram: Not inalienable though it is an important body part, presumably this is because it is a significant food item or because it is easily removed.) {intestines; intestines, small; guts}

Naataase Héen /na:t^ha:se hí:n/ (1) (*placename*) Carcross, formerly known in English as “Caribou Crossing”. {Carcross}

nagas’éi /na:qa.s’é:/ [cf. PA *na:gəts’ə* ‘fox’] (1) Fox. {fox}

-nee /ni:/ [< -ni’; cf. PCA **nə* “potential”] (1) (*infl v sfx*) Conditional suffix on verbs; if, whenever. (Gram: Invariable, always long with low tone.) {conditional}

√**noots** /nu:ts/ (1) (*root*) Begin to rot, begin to spoil. {rot, begin to; spoil, begin to}

√**núkwts** /núkwts/ (1) (*root*) Sweet, delicious. {sweet, delicious}

li-núkwts ⟨O-∅-li-núkwts⟩ [< PT **li-nik^wdz* < PND **l-nik-k(ʔ)* <? PPND **l-d-nik-k(ʔ)*; PA **lənəxʷ(kʷ)*] (1) (*v unacc*) O be sweet, delicious. {sweet; delicious} 1 *ǰalak’ách’ dleeyí kúnáx linúkts*. Porcupine meat is really sweet. N&S 1973:219 2 *Yáa tléikw tlélil ulnúkwts*. These berries are not sweet. N&S 1973:219

Núsgaa /nú.ska:/ [< Nisga’a *nisqaʔa* ‘Nisga’a’ <? PT **nas-qʷaʔn* ‘people of Nass’ or PT **nas-qaʔ* ‘Nass man’] (1) (*ethnonym*) Nisga’a, the Tsimshianic people inhabiting the Nass River valley. (Gram: Only attested from one recording of Henry Denny.) {Nisga’a; Nass people; people, Nass}

óonaa /ʔú:na:/ (1) (*n alb*) Gun, rifle. {gun; rifle}

Oonáx /ʔu:náx/ Eq. **Joonáx**. (1) (*placename*) Unuk River and its mouth at Burroughs Bay, at the north-east part of Behm Canal. (Gram: This reduced form is the source of the English ‘Unuk’ pronounced /ju.nək/.) The Unuk River and its mouth are traditionally owned by the Teikweidí clan of the Saanyaa Kwáan. (56°2’ N, 131°7’ W) {Unuk River; River, Unuk; Burroughs Bay; Bay, Burroughs}

√**saa** /sa:/ (1) (*root*) Name; breath.

saa /sa:/ (*n alb*) [< sa’ < PND **wə-sxe(w)* ~ **u-sxe(w)* “name”; cf. Eyak *wə-šeh* “name”, PA **-u-že’* “name”] (1) A personal name, a place name, or the name of any other entity. {name}

ǰa-saa ⟨O-∅-S-ǰa-saa ~⟩ (*v tr*) (1) [cf. PA **O-u-ži*: “to name O, call O by name”] S name O, give O a name. Since names are a form of at.óow, money must be spent on them, hence the act of naming involves transfer of money or goods. Naming is usually done at potlatches so an audience of opposites can ratify the act by their presence. Naming something confers some power on the namer, as exemplified in several myths. {name; give name} (2) [cf. PA **u-l-d-ye(w)* “to be named, called”] S call O by O’s name. (Gram: Often occurs with frequentive suffix -kw.) {name; call} 1 *Waa sá duwasáakw?* How is he called? N&S 1973:138 2 *Gunanaa yéi s dwasáakw*. People call them Athabaskans. F. De Witt T3 3 *Yú haa aaní, Kák’w áyú yóo duwasáakw*. That land of ours, it’s called Kák’w (Basket Bay). D&D 1987:62 (3) S tell name of O. {tell name} 1 *Du een sh idasá!* Tell him your name! N&S 1973:138 (4) S nominate O. {nominate}

di-saa ⟨S-∅-d-ǰa-saa ~⟩ (*v unerg*) (1) S breathe. {breathe} 1 *Kaldagéinax áwé wudisaa*. He breathed slowly. N&S 1973:35 2 *Ch’a yeisú diséikw*. He’s still breathing. N&S 1973:35

li-saa ⟨P-ch O-∅-S-li-saa ~⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S name O for P, give O a name on account of some characteris-

- tic P. {name for} 1 *Du yéi jineiyích wududlisáa*. They named him for his work. N&S 1973:138 2 *Yáa a góonnax wushoowú dei, ách áyá has awlisáa yáa aan*. This trail that went across the isthmus, that's what they named this town (Angoon) after. N&S 1973:138
- x'a-ya-saa** (O-x'a-Ø-S-ya-saa ~) (v tr) (1) S call on spirit O {call on spirit} 1 *Yéik ágé ax'ayasáakw?* Is he calling on the spirits? N&S 1973:40 2 *Yéik ax'eiyasáakw*. He calls on the spirits. N&S 1973:40
- ya-saay** (O-?-S-ya-saay) (v tr) [source of final -y unclear] (1) S list names of O, S name off O one by one. {list names; name off} 1 *Yaa n̄xasáy*. I'm naming them off (one by one). N&S 1973:139 (2) S call roll of O, S list names (O) of people present. {call roll}
- li-saayí** (O-S-li-saayí) (1) (v tr) S glorify O, bring glory to the name of O {glorify} 1 *Ax Éesh, i saayí gaxlasaayí*. My father, may your name be glorified. N&S 1973:101 2 *I saayí tulisaaayí*. We glorify your name. N&S 1973:101 (2) (v unacc) O be famous, well-known, notable. {famous; notable; well known} 1 *Ax káak lisaayí*. My uncle is famous. N&S 1973:87
- sáas** /sá:s/ [*< Eng. sauce*] See *Cháanwaan cháanwaan sáasu :1*; Cf. *éex*. (1) (n alb) Sauce, any fluid topping for food, e.g. gravy, salad dressing, ketchup. Excludes oil. {sauce}
- sáaxdze** /sá:x.tse/ [*< Athabaskan*] See *xóots*. (1) Young bear whose mother has driven it away. {bear} {Which Athabaskan language? Need source and cognates. What species?}
- saay** (root) Eq. *saay ya-saay :1-2*.
- sagú** /sa.kú:/ (sé-gú) See *sé*; Cf. *gú*. (1) (n inalb) Base of the neck, collar. {collar; neck, base of; base of neck} {Why is the vowel different here?}
- satú** /sa.t^hú:/ (sé-tú) See *sé*, *tú*. (1) (n inalb) Voice. {voice}
- sé** /sé:/ [*< PT -sé*; cf. PA *tse: = "voice" or *sa: = "mouth" < PND *(S)sa: > PT -la "mouth"] See *seínáx*; Cf. *la-*. (1) (n inalb) Neck. {neck} {Should this be long?}
- seet** /sít:/ Syn. *shéiyi*; Type of *aas*. (1) Large Sitka spruce used for canoe timber. {Sitka spruce, large; spruce, Sitka, large}
- seet** /sít:/ (to Haida *sí*; to A. Haida *sí*) (1) (n alb) Channel, strait, water passage. {channel; strait; passage, water} (2) (n alb) Canyon, gully, ravine, draw. {canyon; gully; ravine; draw}
- seínáx** (sé-náx) [*< PT *ser-naχ*; cf. PA *-zer-ne: "neck-around"] See *sé*. (1) (n inalb) Around the neck. {neck, around} 1 *Ax seínáx yaawashée*. He put his arms around my neck. Leer 2008:35
- shá** /já/ [*< PND *k^ye/i(:)ŋ'* "head"; cf. Eyak *tsj'-da* "neck-gend.", PA *tsi' "head"] (1) (n inalb) Head upper part of something. {head; upper part}
- shaa** /ja:/ [*< ša' < PND *k^ya(:)y* "rock, stone"; cf. PAE *tsay "stone, rock" > Eyak *tsa*: "id." and PA *tse: "id."] (1) (n alb) Mountain. {mountain}
- shaan** /ʃa:n/ [*< PT *ša'n < PND *šxa:n* "old age/person, old"; cf. Eyak *xanih* "very old salmon", Eyak *šiyah* "bad, nasty, disgusting", PA *x'an "old age", PA *=yan "old"] Cf. *xein*. (1) (n) Old age. {old age; age, old} (2) (adj post) Old, elderly. {old; elderly}
- shaayáal** /ʃa:.já:ʃ/ [cf. PA *k^yə-tsa: "hawk"] (1) (n alb) Hawk {hawk}
- shaltláax** /ʃaɫ.t^há:χ/ (shá-li-^htláax) (Carc. sheltláax) See *tláax*. (1) (n alb) Exposed reef with top covered by seaweed, kelp, or lichens. Lit. 'moldy head'. {reef, exposed; exposed reef}
- shantú** /ʃan.t^hú:/ (shá-tú) [*< PND *k^ye/i(:)ŋ'* "head"; Tl. preserved the final nasal only in compounds, cf. Carrier *tsinyai'* "brains", Dena'ina *tsinyun* "brains", but elsewhere PA *ts̄-yən^y] See *shá*. (1) (n inalb) Inside of the head brains.
- shantunéekw** /ʃan.t^hu.ní:k^w/ (shá-tú-néekw) Eq. *shantunóok*; See *shá*, *shantú*. (1) (n alb) Headache, pain inside the head. {headache}
- shantunóok** /ʃan.t^hu.nú:k^w/ (shá-tú-nóok) Gulf Eq. *shantunéekw*.
- shaxaaw** /ʃa.χa:w/ (shá-xaaw) [*< ša-χa'w < PND *k^ye/i(:)ŋ-χa(O)w* "head-hair"; cf. PA *ts̄-yə, poss. *-ts̄-yə' "id.", Carrier -*tsiya'* "id."] (1) Hair on the head, as of humans. (Gram: Alienable, but usually occurs possessed as shaxaawú.)
- shdeen** /ʃti:n/ [*< Eng. steel*] Cf. *gayéis'*. (1) (n alb) Steel. {steel}
- shé** /šé:/ [*< PND *k^ye/i(O)* "blood"; cf. PA *qu-tse: "menstrual blood"] S. Eq. *shée*, *shéi*, *shí*. (1) Blood.

Shee /ʃi:/ (1) (*placename*) Baranof Island. (57° – 135°) {Baranof Island; Island, Baranof}

shée /ʃí:/ N. Eq. **shé, shéi, shí.** (1) Blood.

sheech /ʃi:tʃ/ Eq. **shich.** (1) (*adj pre*) Female; “cow” as in “cow moose”, “she-” as in “she-bear”, etc. (Gram: This long vowel form only occurs independently.) {female; she}

sheey /ʃi:j/ [$< \text{š}i'y < \text{PND } *kʷi(:)y$ “limb, knot”; cf. Eyak *tsj:(y)* “limb, branch, knot”, PA **tsu* “limb, branch” $>$ Alaskan Ath. **zu-kʷəne* “limb, branch, knot”] (1) (*n alb*) Limb, knot. {limb; knot}

shéi /ʃé:/ S. Eq. **shé, shée, shí.** (1) Blood.

Shéiksh X'áat'i /ʃé:kʃ x'á:t'i/ {Shéiksh x'áat'-yí} (1) (*placename*) Shakes Island, the small island in the harbor in Wrangell on which *Shéiksh Hídi* is built. Named after the famous *aankáawu* called *Shéiksh*, in English ‘Shakes’ (pron. /ʃeɪks/). {Shakes Island; Island, Shakes}

shéiyi /ʃé:ji/ Syn. **seet**; Type of **aas.** (1) Sitka spruce. Cones are long and short-stalked, with diamond-shaped to elliptical scales that are thin and flexible. Needles are triangular and quite sharp. Possibly hybridizes with white spruce in the interior. Roots are essential for basketry, and are used to the exclusion of redcedar bark among the Northern Tlingit, e.g. the typical “Tlingit hat”. The wood traditionally replaced redcedar wood in the north for houses and canoes, though redcedar was still preferred. Spring shoots were eaten, though this is rare today. (*Picea sitchensis* (Bongard) Carrière 1855) {spruce, Sitka; Sitka spruce} {Ask Jeff Leer if final syllable is a suffix.}

shí ₁ /ʃí:/ N. Eq. **shé, shée, shéi.** (1) (*n alb*) Blood. {blood}

shí ₂ /ʃí:/ [$< \text{PND } *kʷi(:)\eta$ “song”; cf. Eyak *tsj:(y)* “song”, Eyak *tsjɪh* “song”] (1) (*n alb*) Song. Since songs are at.óow, they generally belong to specific clans. A few genres are exceptions, e.g. children’s songs, love songs. {song}

shich /ʃitʃ/ Eq. **sheech.** (1) (*adj pre*) Female; “cow” as in “cow moose”, “she-” as in “she-bear”, etc. (Gram: This short vowel form occurs both independently and in compounds.) {female; she}

shichdzísk'w /ʃitʃ.tzísk'w/ {shich-dzísk'w} (*comp;n alb*) Cf. **dzísk'w.** (1) Female moose. (*Alces alces* L. 1758) {moose, female; female moose; moose, cow; cow moose}

shichkeitl /ʃitʃ.kh'e:tʃ/ {shich-keitl} (*comp;n alb*) Cf. **keitl.** (1) Female dog, bitch. (*Canis lupus familiaris* L. 1758) {dog, female; female dog; bitch}

Shichs'axdísí /ʃitʃ.s'aχ.tí.sí/ {shich-s'aax-dís-yí} {Need anthro explanation.} (1) (*pss comp*) August or September, lit. “female marmot month”. {August; September}

shis'k /ʃis'q/ Syns. **aasyádi, túkl'**; Type of **aas.** (1) Young tree. {tree, young} {Need to compare this with *túkl'*, *aasyádi*, etc.}

shkahaadí /ʃkʰa.ha:tí/ (1) (*adj pre*) Crazy, insane. {crazy; insane} {Need to investigate verb root and theme.}

shóogu /ʃú:kʷu/ [$< \text{š}úg-u =$ “ahead-loc. =” $< \text{PT } *šúw-g-u < \text{PND } *kʷiw(-C)$ “first”; cf. PA **tse:(-d)* “first, ahead”, PA **tse:-d-i* “first one, elder”] Cf. **shú.** (1) (*adj pre*) First, initial. {first; initial}

shú /ʃú:/ [$< \text{PT } *šúw < \text{PND } *kʷiw$ “ahead of, before, in front of”; cf. PA **tse* “id.”] Cf. **shóogu.** (1) (*n inalb*) End, outermost or final part of something. {end} (2) (*n*) To, at (as in food or work). (Gram: Occurs with punctual case.) 1 *Atxá shóot áa.* He’s sitting to eat. Leer 2008:14

s'aax /s'a:χ/ (1) Hoary marmot, locally called groundhog, whistler. (*Marmota caligata* Eschscholtz 1829) {marmot, hoary; hoary marmot; groundhog; whistler}

s'agwáat /s'a.kʷá:t/ See **yán.** (1) (*n alb*) A brown dye and its associated color. Derived from the bark of western hemlock trees. {brown dye; dye, brown}

s'aks /s'aqs/ (Carc. s'eks) (1) (*n alb*) Type of **aas.** Pacific yew. Grows only in the very southernmost parts of Tlingit territory. A small tree, sometimes shrubby, with relatively long and flat needles having a narrow ridge along the upper surface. The needles are whorled around the branch, but lie flat and hence appear to be two-ranked. The red “berries” are very poisonous to humans but eaten by birds; they are actually cuplike arils surrounding but not completely enclosing the 2–4 angled seeds. Valued for its hard and flexible wood, which is used for bowery, war clubs, wedges, and other implements requiring toughness and strength. (*Taxus brevifolia* Peattie 1950) {yew; Pacific yew} (2) (*n alb*) Bow, traditionally made of Pacific yew wood. (Gram: It is unclear whether the word originally described the tree and was applied to the weapon or vice-versa.) The Tlingit

bow is a basic flatbow, held horizontally with a palm-upward pinch draw or Mongolian draw. De Laguna (1972) and Emmons & De Laguna (1991) offer illustrations from early European explorers. {*bow*; *weapon bow*}

s'EEK /s'i:k/ Cf. **dleit xóots, hintakxóodzi, xóots**. (1) (*n alb*) Black bear. (*Ursus americanus* Pallas 1780) (Ru. *барубал*, CJ *ítswæt*, Haida *taan-gyaa*) {*bear*, *black*; *black bear*}

s'EEK xanóon /s'i:k xa.nú:n/ Cf. **s'EEK, xanóon**. (1) Glacier bear, phase of black bear with silver-blue color in its fur. (*Ursus americanus emmonsii* Dall 1895) {*bear*, *glacier*; *glacier bear*}

s'EEK /s'i:q/ (to Tahltan *tθ'ɛq*) (Var. *s'eik*) (1) (*n alb*) Smoke. {*smoke*}

s'eenáa /s'i.ná:/ (to Tahltan *tθ'ɛna:*) (Var. *s'ináa*) (1) (*n alb*) Lamp, manmade light source.

√s'ees /s'i:s/ (root) (1) be blown; sail {*blown*; *sail*}

li-s'ees ⟨O-θ-li-s'ees⟩ (*v unacc*) (1) O be blown (by wind) {*blown*} 1 *Káast át wulis'ees*. The barrel was blown there. N&S 1973:32 2 *Haa jinák yóo a keekaadéi ools'éesch*. It's always being blown away from us toward the other side. N&S 1973:32 (2) O sail (Gram: Although unaccusative, the O typically has control over the event and is thus an agent.) {*sail*} 1 *Haa xoodáx tsú daak aa wlis'ís, Kaax'achgóok*. Also from among us one sailed out, *Kaax'achgóok*. D&D 1987:82 2 *Haa guxlas'ées*. We're going to sail. N&S 1973:179

li-s'ees ⟨O-θ-S-li-s'ees⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S sail O (Gram: The distinction between this transitive form and the unaccusative intransitive above is not always clear.) {*sail*} 1 *Yan awlis'ís*. He sailed it ashore. N&S 1973:179 {This example is transitive since 3rd person object *a-* appears implying 3rd person subject *θ-*}

ka-dli-s'ees ⟨O-ka-θ-d-li-s'ees⟩ (*v unacc*) (1) O be blown away (Gram: The +D classifier *dli-* indicates this is a middle voice theme, but the O patient generally lacks control.) {*blown away*} 1 *Góos' kut kawdlis'ées*. The clouds have been blown away. N&S 1973:32 2 *Kayaaní kals'ísx*. The leaves blow away. N&S 1973:32

√s'eex /s'i:x/ Cf. **√s'eexw, √s'oox**. (1) (root) Dirty, rotten, spoiled.

s'eex /s'i:x/ (*n alb*) [*< PT *s'i'x < PND *č'...k'y*; cf. PA **q'əy=ts'áts'e' ~ *q'əy=ts'ádze'* “rotten

birch (soft, crumbling)”, Koyukon *q'ix' = t'odla'* “id.”, DS *k'əi = tθ'ádé* “decayed birch”] Cf. **kútl'kw, tl'eex**. (1) Dirt, lint; scraps, clutter; rubbish, trash. {*dirt*; *lint*; *scraps*; *clutter*; *rubbish*; *trash*}

li-s'eex ⟨O-na-li-s'eex⟩ (*v tr*) [*< PT *O-na-l-s'i'x*] (1) S spoil or rot O; refers to a stage where the substance is still firm but stinks of decay. (Gram: Frequently occurs with third person *θ-* subject as implicit unidentified agent, and appearing to be unaccusative; thus translations are often intransitive.) {*spoil*; *rot*} 1 *Dleey yaa nals'ix*. The meat is spoiling. N&S 1973:205 2 *Xáat shaayí duls'ixx*. They rot fish heads. N&S 1973:175 3 *Wulis'ix*. It's rotten. Leer 2008:20

√s'eexw /s'i:x^w/ S. Eq. **√s'oox**; Cf. **√s'eex**. (1) (root) Sour, acidic; not fresh tasting. {*sour*; *acidic*}

ka-li-s'eexw ⟨O-ka-na-li-s'eexw⟩ (*v unacc*) [*< PT *O-ka-na-l-s'i'x^w < PND *č'...k^w*; cf. Eyak *ʔi-l-č'iyak'^(w)* “rotten fishheads”, PPA **č'...ts'* > PA **ts'á:ts'*] (1) O be sour, taste acidic, lose freshness of taste {*sour*; *acidic*}

s'eixwani (1) (*n alb*) Any lichen that hangs down from trees. {*lichen*, *hanging*; *hanging lichen*}

s'éx /s'éχ/ Eq. **s'ix**; Type of **aas**; Cf. **l'él, yán**. (1) (*n alb*) Mountain hemlock, also known as black hemlock. Very similar to western hemlock. In the north from sea level to timberline, in the south uncommon near sea level; it is the only hemlock at high altitudes, forming twisted krummholz. Cannot grow where soil freezes, requiring early heavy snow. Top droops only slightly. Bark is gray to reddish brown, deeply fissured, and flaking. Needles roughly the same length with rounded blunt tips, thickened along midline, both surfaces whitish, growing densely in all directions from branchlets. Cones are purple or occasionally green, ripening to brown, oblong to cylindrical, scales fan shaped. Wood largely the same as western hemlock, though somewhat tougher to work. (*Tsuga mertensiana* (Bongard) Carrière 1867) {*mountain hemlock*; *hemlock*, *mountain*}

s'igeidí /s'i.ke.tí/ (Carc. *s'egeidí*) Cf. **s'igeiditaan**. (1) (*n alb*) North American beaver. Primary crest of the Deisheetaan clan. In art it appears with small ears, long incisors, and a broad crosshatched tail, and is often holding a stick on which it gnaws.

- Among the Interior Tlingit there is a myth involving a beaver with six legs and copper claws. (*Castor canadensis sagittatus* Benson 1933) (Ru. бобер, CJ ?ú-na:) {Ask Jeff Leer about the final vowel and any relationship with s'eeek.}
- s'igeiditaan** /s'i.ke.ti.tʰa:n/ ⟨s'igeidí-taan⟩ See **s'igeidí**, **taan**. (1) (n alb) Little brown bat, locally just “bat”. (*Myotis lucifugus alascensis* Miller 1897)
- s'ikyádi** /s'ik.já.ti/ ⟨s'eeek-yát-yí⟩ See **s'eeek**. (1) Black bear cub. (*Ursus americanus* Pallas 1780) {bear, black, cub; black bear cub; child, black bear; cub, black bear}
- s'ísaa** /s'í.sa:/ ⟨s'ees-(n)aa⟩ See **s'ees li-s'ees :1**. (1) (n alb) Sail. (2) (n alb) Sailcloth, canvas, material from which sails are made; by extension any strong and heavy cloth, e.g. denim.
- s'ísaa hít** /s'í.sa: hít/ (n alb; comp) Eq. **l'ée l'ée hít :1**. (1) Tent, lit. ‘sail house’ or ‘canvas house’.
- s'íx** /s'íχ/ Eq. **s'éx**. (1) (n alb) Mountain hemlock. See <ref>s'éx</ref> for details. (Gram: Dialect distribution of this form is unknown.) (*Tsuga mertensiana* (Bongard) Carrière 1867)
- s'íx'** /s'íχ'/ (1) (n alb) Dish, plate. In Carcross also applies to bowl. {dish; plate; bowl}
- s'íx' k'áatl'** /s'íχ' q'á:tʰ/ See **k'áatl'**. (1) (comp) Flat dish or plate. {dish, flat; plate}
- s'íx' k'wát'** /s'íχ' k'wát'/ See **k'wát'**. (1) (comp) Bowl, round dish with depth. {bowl}
- s'oox** /s'u:χw/ N. Eq. **s'eeexw**; Cf. **s'eeex**. (1) (root) Sour, acidic; not fresh tasting. {sour; acidic}
- ka-li-s'oox** ⟨O-ka-na-li-s'oox⟩ (v unacc) [< PT *O-ka-na-l-s'í'xw < PND *č'...k'w; cf. Eyak ?i:l-č'iyak'ʷ “rotten fishheads”, PPA *č'...ts' > PA *ts'â:ts'] (1) O be sour, taste acidic, lose freshness of taste {sour; acidic} 1 *Tléikw kahéeni kawlis'úx*. The fruit juice is sour. N&S 1973:202 2 *Yaa kanals'úx*. It (milk, etc.) is getting sour. N&S 1973:202
- s'ukkasdúk** /s'uqʷ.kʰas.túk/ ⟨s'óok-...⟩ Tes. See **xóots**. (1) (comp; n alb) Brown bear with solid ribs. (*Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord 1815) {bear, brown, solid ribs; brown bear, solid ribs}
- Taagish Aayí** /tʰa:kij ?a:.jí/ ⟨taagish aa-yí⟩ (1) (placename) [< Tag.] Tagish Lake. {Tagish Lake; Lake, Tagish}
- taakw** /tʰa:kʷ/ (1) (n alb) Winter. Varies with location, but roughly from October to April. {winter}
- taakwzáadi** /tʰa:kʷ.χá:.ti/ ⟨taakw-xáat-yí⟩ Atl.; Tes. See **xáat**, **taakw**; Cf. **l'ook**. (1) (pss comp) Winter fish, especially coho.
- taan** /tʰa:n/ (1) (n alb) Steller's sea lion, locally just “sea lion”. May be applied to California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus* Gill 1866) which occasionally appears in the region as a vagrant from further south. (*Eumetopias jubatus* Schreber 1776)
- táax'ál'** /tʰá:.x'áʰ/ (to Tahltan *taq'átt'*) (Carc. *táax'ál'*) (1) (n alb) Needle. {needle}
- taay** /tʰa:j/ See **gishoo gishoo taayí :1**. (1) Fat, lard, blubber. {fat; lard; blubber}
- tás** /tʰás/ (1) (n alb) Sinew, a small cord or strip of tissue which connects a muscle to bone. Sinew was traditionally used for sewing skins as well as for lashing small objects. {sinew} (2) (n alb) Thread, string. Derived from traditional uses of sinew. {thread; string}
- tás deiyí** /tʰás te:.jí/ ⟨tás dei-yí⟩ See **dei**. (1) Area around sinew, where sinew can be found and taken out from. Lit. “path of sinew”. {sinew, area around}
- tatgé** /tʰat.ké/ [unkn.; perh. from *tad* “night” + -gé “?”], or poss. CJ *tanlki* “yesterday” (Carc. *tetgé*) (1) (n alb) Yesterday. {yesterday}
- tatgéiyi** /tʰat.ké:.ji/ [< *tadgé-yí*] See **yee**. (1) (adj pre) Of yesterday. {yesterday} 1 *Tatgéyi x'úx'*. Yesterday's newspaper. Leer 2008:36
- téel'** /tʰé:lʰ/ Cf. **cháas'**, **gaat**, **l'ook**, **t'á**. (1) (n alb) Dog, chum salmon. (*Oncorhynchus keta* Walbaum 1792) (Ru. *kéma*) {salmon, dog; salmon, chum; dog salmon; chum salmon}
- teey** (1) (root) Carve large object.
- ka-ya-teey** ⟨O-ka-θ-S-ya-teey⟩ (1) (v tr) S carve large object O, usually with chisel or adze. Applies especially to totem poles (*kootéeyaa*) but also to other large objects like houseposts (*gáas'*), canoes (*yaakw*), and so forth. {carve large object} 1 *Kootéeyaa kawduwatéey*, *xút'aa ka kach'ák'waa teen*. They carved a totem pole with adzes and chisels. %% 2 *Xút'aa teen kaduteey*. They carve with an adze. N&S 1973:43
- téil** /tʰé:lʰ/ (1) Pitch scab, area where bark has been removed on the side of a tree and pitch subsequently collects. {scab, pitch; pitch scab} (2) Pitchwood, wood with large amount of pitch. Traditionally

- used as a simple torch for portable lighting. {pitch-wood; torch} 1 *Téilx' kaa jee yéi nateech*. Pitchwood torches would be in people's hands. D&D 1987:64
- √teix' /t^he:χ'/ [_< PT *^hti:χ' with uvular lowering?] Deriv. **katíx'aa**. (1) (root) Twist, screw; be crooked, be bent.
- ka-ya-teix'** ⟨O-ka-θ-S-ya-teix'⟩ (v tr) (1) S wring, twist O (cloth). {twist; wring} 1 *Wuditl'ák'i s'ísaa kadutéix'*. They're wringing out wet cloth. N&S 1973:250 2 *Wé óos'i kei katéix'*. Wring out the laundry! N&S 1973:250
- ka-si-teix'** ⟨O-ka-S-si-teix'⟩ (v tr) (1) S bend O by twisting, make O crooked. {bend by twisting; make crooked; crooked, make} 1 *Aχ óonaayi kaχwsitéix'*. I bent my gun. N&S 1973:28
- ka-dzi-teix'** ⟨O-ka-d-si-teix'⟩ (v unacc) (1) O be crooked. {crooked} 1 *L'oowú kawdzitéix'*. The wood is crooked. N&S 1973:59 2 *Du waak kawdzitéix'*. He is cross-eyed (has a crooked eye). N&S 1973:59 3 *Du toowú kawdzitéix'*. He is crooked (has a twisted mind or heart). N&S 1973:59
- tléil ka-dzi-teix'** ⟨tléil O-ka-u-d-si-teix'⟩ (v unacc) (1) O be straight, lit. be not crooked. (Gram: Just the negative form of *ka-dzi-teix'*. Listed separately following N&S 1973.) {straight} 1 *A wán tléil kawustéix'*. Its edge is straight (not crooked). N&S 1973:214
- ka-li-teix'** ⟨O-ka-S-li-teix'⟩ (v tr) (1) S screw O, wind O (clock, screw, key, etc.). {screw; wind} 1 *Du wáaji akawlitéix'*. He wound his watch. N&S 1973:247 2 *Kanaltéix'!* Wind it up! N&S 1973:247 3 *Kas'éet aadé akawlitéix'*. He screwed it in. N&S 1973:182 4 *Wé kas'éet aax daak kakwkalatéix'*. I'm going to take out (unscrew) that screw. N&S 1973:182 (2) S wring neck of O. {wring neck; neck, wring} 1 *Káax' shaayí akawlitéix'*. He wrung the chicken's neck. N&S 1973:250
- x'éi-* ka-li-teix'** ⟨x'éi-* O?-ka-S-li-teix'⟩ (v tr) {Direct object?} (1) S lock O. (Gram: The *x'éi-* 'mouth' refers to the opening (door, lid) which is locked.) {lock} 1 *X'éit kaylitéix' ágé?* Did you lock it? N&S 1973:127 2 *X'aháat x'éide kawkkalatéix'*. I'm going to lock the door. N&S 1973:127
- tináa** /t^hi.ná:/ (1) (n alb) Ceremonial copper, often called simply "copper" in English (a count noun, so "a copper", "two coppers", contrasts with mass noun for the substance, e.g. "made of copper"). The shape is that of an inverted trapezoid on top with a vertical rectangle below. A raised ridge separates the two parts and is connected perpendicularly to another raised ridge that runs down the center of the rectangle, together forming a T shape. Originally hammered from native copper obtained through trade with the Ahtna, later crafted from European sheet copper. Occasionally painted with crest designs in black, but often blank. Functions as a sort of ceremonial money, with a high value that was approximated by a number of slaves in pre-contact Tlingit society. Early examples are small, later examples are larger due to the reduced cost of copper from European trade. Still used as a gift at potlatches, as well as a general symbol of wealth and prosperity. {copper, ceremonial; ceremonial copper}
- tláa** /t^há:/ Cf. **dláak'**. (1) Mother. {mother}
- tlagú** /t^há:k^wú:/ [_< *tla'gú* < PND *(S-)tsa()g-eO) "of old, long ago"; cf. Eyak *tsahg(-l)* "legend, tale", Alaskan Ath. **qu-za:x*^y "id.", Deg. *xəðox*^y "story", Koy. *χalox*^y "story"] Cf. **tlagoo**, **tlákw**. (1) (n alb) Myth, legend. (Gram: Appears to be possessed with -yí but is actually not. Possessed form is *tlagúwu*.) {myth; legend}
- √**tlakw** /t^há:k^w/ (1) (root) To tell stories, legends; to whisper.
- ya-tlakw** ⟨O-θ-S-ya-tlakw⟩ (v tr) [_< O-θ-S-ya-tla'g^w < *O-θ-S-l-tsa'g^w < PND *(S-)tsa()g; cf. Eyak O-tsa^hg "to tell the legend, tale of O"] (1) S tell the legend or tale of O.
- ku-ya-tlakw** ⟨P ku-θ-S-ya-tlakw⟩ (v unerg) [prob. orig. deprecatory "tell tales" < qu-θ-S-ya-tla'g^w < PT *qu-θ-S-l-tsa'g^w < PND *(S-)tsa()g; cf. PA *qu-l-za:g^y "to tell a legend, tale", Koy. *χA-l-lox*^y/lok "to tell a legend, tale"] (1) S whisper to P.
- √**tlaax** /t^ha:χ/ Cf. **shaltláax**. (1) (root) Moldy, covered with green stuff.
- di-tlaax** ⟨O-d-ya-tlaax⟩ (v unacc) (1) O be moldy. 1 *Du naa.ádi wuditláx*. His clothes are moldy. N&S 1973:135 2 *Atx'éeshi yaa ndatláx*. The dryfish is starting to get moldy. N&S 1973:135
- tlagoo** /t^há:k^wu:/ [_< *tlagu'* < *tlagu-wu* < **tlagu-yi* "ancient-time" < PND *(S)tsa()g-eO) "of old, long ago" with *-eO "time"; cf. PA **sa:g^ye*: ~

*sa:gʷe' "id." > Gal. sai-dq' "story", Alaskan Ath. *=tsa:gʷ(...) ~ *=sagʷ(...) "old, worn out" > Deg. =tθog, Koy. =tlogayi etc., Gwi. =šik; also Nav. =sá' "old, abandoned; dried up, withered"] See √yee; Cf. **tlaaǵú**, **tlákw**. (1) (*adj pre*) Ancient, long ago, archaic. Refers to a time known only from ancient legends. (Gram: Following noun must be marked for possession, thus this is essentially a possessive noun.)

tlagoo káawu /tʰá.kʷu: qʰá:.wu:/ (tlagoo káa-yí) [*< PT *ttagu' qá'wu' < *ttagu-yi qa'-yi' > (1) (n) People of old, ancient people.*

tlákw /tʰákʷ/ [*< ttagu < PND *(S)tsa(O)g-e(O) "of old, long ago" Cf. tlaagú, tlagoo. (1) (adv) Always, forever. The form tlagu may have persisted through the 19th c., but is no longer used. {always; forever}*

tlákw yéeyi /tʰákʷ.jí:.jɪ/ (tlákw yéeyi) See √yee. (1) (*ps comp*) Ancient time, time immemorial, olden days; past situation which is no longer the case. {time, ancient; ancient time; time immemorial; days, olden; olden days}

Tlákw.aan /tʰákʷ.ʔa:n/ [*< PT ttagu-wu ʔa'n < *ttagu-yi ʔa'n "ancient-time village"; cf. LT θog-a kayax "old village site" lit. "old-adv. village" See aan, tlagoo, tlákw, √yee. (1) (placename) Klukwan (Eng. pron. /kʌk'wɒn/ or /'kʌk.wɒn/), a village in Jilkáat Kwáan, located on the Chilkat River upstream from Haines. The name refers to its status as a very old village site, possibly one predating the arrival of Tlingit people. (59.4°, -135.893333°) {Klukwan} (2) (placename) {Need reference, appears in list of villages from N&S recording.} A village located in Aangóon Kwáan, now abandoned.*

tlein /tʰe:n/ (1) (*adj post*) Big, large, huge, great. {big; large; huge; great}

tl'eeḱ /tʰ'i:q/ S. Eq. **tl'eik**. (1) (*n inalb*) Finger. {finger}

tl'eex /tʰ'i:x/ [*< PT *tʰ'i'x; cf. Eyak tʰ'its' "dirt, dust", Eyak tʰ'əž "slush", Eyak tʰ'əč'-g "snot, gelatin", PA *tʰ'əč' ~ *tʰ'əš(gʷ) "mud, goo, slime" Cf. kútl'kw, √s'eex s'eex :1. (1) (n alb) Mess, junk; garbage, rubbish, trash, filth. {mess; junk; garbage; rubbish; trash; filth}*

tl'eik /tʰ'e:q/ [*< *-tʰ'e'g (uvular lowering) < *-tʰ'i'g < PND *(S)-ts'i(O)g "finger"; cf. Eyak -yə-ts'ihg "little finger" (-yə- "hand"), PA *-nəla-ts'əg "fin-*

ger" (*-nəla- "hand")] N. (S. tl'eeḱ, Tong. tl'ee'k) (1) (*n inalb*) Finger. {finger}

toowáa /tʰu:.wá:/ (tú-yí-x') See **tú :2**, **toowú**. (1) (*n*) Possessed and locative form of <ref>tú</ref> "mind, feelings". {mind, within; within the mind}

toowú /tʰu:.wú:/ (tú-yí) Eq. **tú :2**. (1) (*n*) Possessed form of <ref>tú</ref> "mind, feelings". {mind}

tsaa /tʰa:/ (1) Harbor seal, locally called hair seal, or just seal. (*Phoca vitulina* L. 1758) {seal, harbor; seal, hair; harbor seal; hair seal} 1 *Tsaa áyú áa shaduxíshdeen, yú tl'átk*. They used to club seals there, at that place. D&D 1978:62

Ts'ootsxán /ts'u:ts.xán/ [*< PT *ts'iwtsx(ʷ)án < *ts'imtsx'an, borrowed from a Tsimshianic language; cf. C.Tsim. ts'msyán] Cf. Naas Naas kwáan :1. (1) (ethnonym) Tsimshian people (Eng. pron. /'sɪm.ji.æn/ or /'sɪm.jən/), in English also known specifically as Coast Tsimshian in contrast to the Nisga'a (Eng. /'nɪs.gʌ/) and Gitksan (Eng. /gɪt.kə'sɒn/) who are also sometimes called Tsimshian. Today this term includes both people from (New) Metlakatla in Alaska as well as those from British Columbia. {Tsimshian people; Coast Tsimshian people; people, Tsimshian; ethnonym, Tsimshian} (2) (*adj pre*) Having to do with the Tsimshian people. {Tsimshian; Coast Tsimshian; ethnonym, Tsimshian}*

tú /tʰú:/ (1) (*n inalb*) Inside of something which is relatively deep or enclosed. Applies to living things (e.g. human, dog), solid objects (rock, log), completely enclosed hollow objects (basketball, box), tubular objects (pipe, nose), deep cavities (rabbit hole, sinkhole), and deep containers (teapot, bucket). Does not apply to buildings (house, tent), vehicles (canoe, car), bodies of water (river, lake), open landforms (valley, canyon), or shallow containers (bowl, pot). (2) (*n alb*) Eq. **toowú**. Mind, feelings, inner experiences and emotions. The inside of a person as the seat of mental life, in contrast to the outside world. (Gram: Strangely alienable.) {mind; feelings; emotion}

túkl' /tʰúqʰ/ See **shéiyi**, **yán**; Syns. **aasyádi**, **shis'k**. (1) (*n alb*) Young spruce or hemlock. {spruce, young; hemlock, young} {Need to check what kinds of tree this can apply to. Conifer only? Just spruce & hemlock? Any young tree not a sapling?}

tuk'atáal /tʰu.q'a.tʰá:ɬ/ (to Tahltan *tógataɬ*) (Carc. t'ugatáal) (1) (n alb) Pants, trousers. {pants; trousers}

t'á /t'á/ Cf. *cháas'*, *gaat*, *l'ook*, *téel'*. (1) (n alb) King salmon. (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* Walbaum 1792) (Ru. *чави́ча*) {salmon, king; salmon, chinook; king salmon; chinook salmon}

T'aaku /t'a:q^{wh}u/ <t'aawák-xoo> (1) (placename) Taku River (Eng. pron. /ta'ku/). Derived from *t'aawák xoo* meaning “among the geese”, due to the number of geese which appear during migration as well as the resident population. May be occasionally described as *T'aaku héeni*, lit. “Taku River”. (58.581944°, -133.659722°) {Taku River; River, Taku} (2) (ethnonym) The *kwáan* named after the river, inhabiting some of Douglas Island and the coast south of Juneau. {Taku *kwáan*; *kwáan*, Taku}

t'aawák /t'a:wáq/ (1) (n alb) Canada goose. The *fulva* subspecies is resident all year especially around Juneau and the Taku River mouth. Many other subspecies pass through during migrations, as do the very similar appearing cackling geese, *B. hutchinsii*. Abundant in many areas during migration, Canada geese are hunted for their meat, eggs, down, and feathers. Feathers can be harmlessly collected from breeding individuals who molt all of their flight feathers at once during nesting; down is also harmlessly collected from empty nests. (*Branta canadensis* L. 1758; *B. c. fulva* Delacour 1951; *B. hutchinsii* Richardson 1832) (Ru. *Канадская казарка*, Fr. *bernache du Canada*) {goose, Canada; Canada goose; goose, cackling; cackling goose}

t'áax'w /t'á:χ^w/ (to Tahltan *t'o:q*) (1) (n alb) Wart. {wart}

ʔt'eex' /t'i:x'/ (1) (root) Ice; hardness, solidity. {ice; solidity; hardness}

t'éex' /t'i:x'/ (n alb) [< PT *t'i:x' < PND *t'i(ɔ)k^y “ice”; cf. Eyak *t'its'* “ice”] (1) Ice, nonspecific kind of frozen water. {ice}

ya-t'eex' <O-θ-ya-t'eex'> (v unacc) (1) O freeze. {freeze} (2) O be hard, difficult. {hard} 1 *Ax kus-teeyí ax jeex' yat'éex'*. My life is hard for me. N&S 1973:106 2 *At doogú kéis' yat'éex'*. Sewing skins is hard. N&S 1973:106

ka-ya-t'eex' <O-ka-θ-ya-t'eex'> (v unacc) (1) O harden; O be caked together. {harden; caked} 1 *Éil' kaawat'ix'*. The salt has caked up. N&S 1973:106

2 *S'é takáx' kaawat'ix'*. The clay has hardened at the bottom (of the bucket). N&S 1973:106

x'a-ya-t'eex' <O-x'a-θ-S-ya-t'eex'> (v tr) (1) S talk in defense of O, verbally defend O. (Gram: Naish & Story give this as unaccusative, but it is almost certainly transitive.) {defend verbally} 1 *Kúnáx áwé chush káx x'adit'eex'*. He really talked hard for himself. N&S 1973:65

si-t'eex' <O-θ-si-t'eex'> (v tr) (1) O be hard, be tough. {hard; tough} 1 *Wé dleey sit'éex'*. That meat is tough. N&S 1973:106

ka-si-t'eex' <O-ka-θ-si-t'eex'> (v unacc) (1) O be hard, esp. of round objects. 1 *X'áax' kasit'éex'*. The apples are hard (i.e. unripe).

x'a-si-t'eex' <O-x'a-θ-S-si-t'eex'> (v tr) (1) S question O closely, interrogate O; S cause O to defend self verbally {question; interrogate; cause to defend verbally; defend verbally, cause to} 1 *X'awdudzit'ix'*. They questioned him closely (e.g. in court). N&S 1973:164 2 *A káx has x'agaxtusat'éex'*. We will question them closely about it. N&S 1973:164

li-t'eex' <O-θ-S-li-t'eex'> (v tr) [< PT *O-S-l-t'i'x' < PND *O-S-l-t'i(ɔ)k^y “to freeze O, let O solidify”; cf. Eyak *O-S-l-t'its'* “to freeze O, make O icy, turn O to ice”] (1) S freeze O. 1 *Yaa xat nalt'ix'*. I'm beginning to freeze. N&S 1973:97 (2) S harden O, solidify O, make O hard, make O solid. 1 *Dáanaa kawdukwáatl'i tsu ilt'ix'x'*. Silver that has been melted always hardens again. N&S 1973:106 2 *Cement dei wdlit'ix'*. The cement has already hardened. N&S 1973:106

dli-t'eex' <O-θ-d-li-t'eex'> (v unerg) [< PT *O-l-d-t'i'x' < PND *(l-)d-t'i(ɔ)k^y “to freeze, solidify”; cf. Eyak *d-t'its'* “be frozen”] (1) O be frozen; O freeze. (Gram: The distinction between this and *ya-t'eex'* is unclear, although this verb has middle voice with +D.) 1 *Wudlit'ix'*. It froze, it is frozen. Leer 2008:20 2 *Eesháan has sh wudlit'ix'*. It's too bad they froze. N&S 1973:97

ka-li-t'eex' <O-ka-θ-S-li-t'eex'> (v tr) (1) S harden O, esp. in a container. {harden} 1 *Gúx'aa káx' kalat'ix'!* Harden it in a can! N&S 1973:106 2 *Toow kadult'ix's'*. They harden tallow. N&S 1973:106

shi-t'eex' <O-θ-S-shi-t'eex'> (v tr) (1) S steady O, hold O steady, firm. {steady; hold steady; firm; hold firm} 1 *Awshit'ix'*. He steadied it (e.g. so nothing would

- spill). N&S 1973:210 2 *Shat'ix'*! Hold it steady! N&S 1973:210
- a x'ei shi-t'eex'** ⟨a=x'ei O-Ø-S-shi-t'eex'⟩ (1) S keep steady singing O, lead steadily in song O so those unfamiliar can follow. (Gram: The noun phrase a x'ei is invariable.) 1 *I eesh hás aadé s x'ayaka yé, a x'ei shat'ix'*! Keep the song going steady, like your fathers said it!
- ka-shi-t'eex'** ⟨O-Ø-S-shi-t'eex'⟩ (v tr) (1) S hold container O steady. {steady container; hold container steady} 1 *Yaa anas.in héen akawshit'ix'*. He held the water he was carrying steady. N&S 1973:210 2 *Yaakw akawshit'ix'*. He steadied the canoe. N&S 1973:210
- a x'ei ya-shi-t'eex'** ⟨a x'ei O-ya-Ø-S-shi-t'eex'⟩ (1) S keep steady singing O, lead steadily in song O so those unfamiliar can follow. (Gram: Function of ya- is unclear.) {sing steady; steady, singing} 1 *I eesh hás x'asheeyí a x'ei yashat'ix'*! Lead in singing your father's song! N&S 1973:210
- t'eey** /t'i:y/ [< t'i'y < PT *-t'i(O)x < PND *-d-ʔyix(-C) < PPNd *-dā-ʔyix(-C) < PAE *-č'iš-č' > Eyak -č'iš, PA *-čā/úš(-C) ~ *-č'ā/úč'; all meaning "elbow"] (1) (n inalb) Elbow. {elbow} {PND *dā- is the SSO classifier. Leer (2008:41) notes the possibility of < PT *-t'i'x < *-t'i'c'x < *-t'ix-C' < PND *-d-ʔyix-C'.}
- T'ooch' Aayí** /t'u:tʃ' ʔa:ji/ ⟨t'ooch' aa-yí⟩ (1) Tutchi Lake in British Columbia, north of the White Pass along the road between Skagway and Carcross. Lit. "charcoal lake" or "black lake". Because this lake receives less glacial runoff and consequently less silt, its waters are much darker than other large lakes in the area. (59.932063°, -134.710969°) {Tutchi Lake; Lake, Tutchi}
- u** /u/ Eq. **-yí**. (1) Possessive suffix occurring after high tone syllables with final rounded consonants. Note that some final rounded consonants are not written as rounded if they follow a rounded vowel (óo, ú).
- ú** /ú/ Eq. **-yí**. (1) Possessive suffix occurring after low tone syllables with final rounded consonants. Note that some final rounded consonants are not written as rounded if they follow a rounded vowel (oo, u).
- ús'aa** /ʔú.s'a:/ ⟨'oos'-aa⟩ (to Tahltan *qá:χ'óddā:*) (1) (n alb) Soap. {soap}
- wáach** /wá:tʃ/ (from Eng. *watch*) (1) (n alb) Watch. By extension a clock, which is more often *gaaw*. 1 *Du wáaji akawlitéix'*. He wound his watch. N&S 1973:247
- waakdáanaa** /wa:q.tá:na:/ [calqued from CJ *dála síyax*^{wes} 'silver eye'] (from CJ *dála síyax*^{wes}, to Tahltan *wáxdána:*) (1) (n alb) Eyeglasses, spectacles, lit. 'eye-silver'. {glasses; eyeglasses; spectacles}
- Wáashdan** /wá:ʃ.tan/ [< CJ *báštān* < *báštān* < Eng. *Boston*] (1) (adj pre) American, having to do with the United States of America. Derives from CJ adoption of Eng. *Boston* due to sailors from Boston, Massachusetts being the early Americans on the Northwest Coast. Despite popular belief, this does not derive from Eng. *Washington* which would instead be something like *Wáashintan*. In CJ and other Northwest Coast languages this can refer to white people in general, but the meaning is exclusively "American" in Tlingit, with *Dleit Káa* for the racial term. {American}
- Waashdan Kwáan** /wa:ʃ.tan q^{hw}á:n/ ⟨wáashdan-kwáan⟩ (ethnonym) See **kwáan :2**. (1) American people, American nation. (Gram: Note tone lowering which indicates this is a single word though orthographically it is written as two.) {American people; American; American nation; nation, American}
- wanadóo** /wa.na.tú:/ [(metathesized initial syllables) < CJ *lāmutó* < Fr. *le mouton* 'sheep'] (from CJ *lāmutó*, to Tahltan *ménédu:*) (Carc. wanadóo) (1) (n alb) Domestic sheep. (*Ovis aries* L. 1758) {sheep, domestic; domestic sheep}
- wankach'eeḱ** /wan.k^ha.tʃ'i:q/ ⟨wán-ká-ch'eeḱ⟩ [< PT *-wan-ka-l-ts'i(O)G "edge-horiz.sfc.-?-finger" < PND *-(S-)ts'i(O)G "finger"; cf. Eyak *-yā-ts'ihg* "little finger" (-yā "hand"), PA *-nāla:ts'əg "finger" (*-nāla: "hand")] Cf. **tl'eik**. (1) Little finger, pinky, smallest finger of the hand. Lit. "finger on the edge (of the hand)". {finger, little; little finger; pinky}
- wás'** /wás'/ See **ch'áal'**, **k'inchéiyi**, **x'unyéil'**; Cf. **aas**. (1) (n alb) Bush, shrub; any large woody plant that is not large enough to be considered a tree. Stunted trees may or may not be excluded, e.g. those in muskeg or at timberline. {bush}
- √woo** /wu:/ (root) (1) White, pale.
- dli-woo** ⟨O-Ø-dli-woo ~⟩ (v unacc) [< PT *O-Ø-l-d-wu' < PND *O-l-d-wo(O)y; cf. PA *l-d-wa:(y)

- “be off-white, gray”] (1) *rare* O be white, pale. (Gram: Nonmiddle does not occur.) 1 *Wé káa dliwú*. That man is pale. N&S 1973:85 2 *Yéil ilwéinee*... When Raven turns white... N&S 1973:85
- wu** /wú:/ Eq. **-yí**. (1) Possessive suffix occurring after high tone syllables with rounded vowels (óo, ú) and no final consonant.
- wú** /wú:/ Eq. **-yí**. (1) Possessive suffix occurring after low tone syllables with rounded vowels (óo, ú) and no final consonant.
- xáak** /xá:k/ [\langle PT *xá:g(-i') \langle PND *x'yeg “empty shell, skeleton”; cf. PA *ze:g'y'e “corpse, invalid”; Eyak *sahx*” prob. unrelated] (1) (*n alb*) Empty shell of bivalve shellfish as for example found on beaches. {empty shell; shell, empty} (2) (*n inalb*) Skeleton, bare bones by extension, the empty framework of a house or unfinished building. {skeleton; bones; framework}
- xáanaa** /xá:na:/ [\langle PT *xá'-n-a' “evening-instr.-part.” \langle PND *x'ye(-)l “evening-instr.”; cf. Eyak *seł* “evening”, *ł-seł* “be evening”] (1) (*n alb*) Evening, time of day around and after dusk. {evening}
- xáas'** /xá:s'/ [\langle xá's' \langle PND *x'yets' “fish skin”; cf. Eyak *sits*’ “fish skin”, Pre-PA **sits*' \rangle PA **zâts*' “skin, hide”, DS *ðáð* “skin, hide”, Hupa *sits*' “skin, hide”] (1) (*n alb*) Fish skin. A major traditional use was as a glue, by placing fish skin between two pieces and applying pressure until it dried. Primarily halibut, though also salmon and other fish. (Gram: Usually occurs possessed.) {fish skin; skin, fish}
- xákw** /xá:kʷ/ [\langle PND *x'yo(O)g “sandbar, dry ground”; cf. Pre-PA **sa:g* \rangle PA **sa:x*' “sand”, DS *θay* “sand”] (1) (*n alb*) sandbar, gravel bar by extension, sandy or gravelly beach (Gram: Rarely possessed.) {sandbar; gravel bar; beach, sandy; beach, gravelly}
- xein** /xe:n/ [\langle ? PND *šxa:n “old age/person, old”; cf. Eyak *xanih* “very old salmon”, Eyak *šiyah* “bad, nasty, disgusting”, PA **x'an* “old age”, PA *=*yan* “old”] Cf. *šhaan*. (1) (*n alb*) Old, spawned out salmon which is ready to die. Has characteristic white spots and decayed fins. {old salmon; salmon, old}
- xáakw** /xá:kʷ/ [\langle xá'gʷ \langle PT *xá'gú: \langle PND *xá(h)gʷ; cf. Eyak *-yał-xahdz-ł* “hand-cl.-scratch-instr.” i.e. “fingernail”, Ahtna *de-l-yadz* “make a scratching, grinding, crunching noise”, Navajo *ts'i-* *yaz* “a scraping, scratching sound”] (1) (*n alb*) Fingernail; claw. (Gram: Alienable since fingernails and claws can be cut; claws are also used after slaughter.) {fingernail; claw}
- xáat** /xá:t/ (1) (*n alb*) Fish. Usually refers to salmon, but can also refer to any other fish except sharks. {fish; salmon}
- xáaw** /xá:w/ (1) (*n alb*) Fur, hair. {fur; hair}
- xáay** /xá:j/ Type of *aas*; Cf. *laax*. (1) Yellow-cedar, sometimes known as Alaska cedar though it is not a true cedar; also Nootka cypress, Alaska cypress, etc. The scientific name changed repeatedly around the turn of the 21st century; the species is now one of two in the *Xanthocyparis* genus, the other a similar species in Vietnam discovered in 2001. Yellow-cedar prefers very wet soil, and appears as a scruffy shrub in muskeg and near timberline. It survives well in heavy snow because its drooping branchlets shed snow easily, but is thus vulnerable to wind and frost damage which limits its range. Foliage is very similar to redcedar, but scales are all alike so that branches appear four-sided; scales are also sharply pointed. Branchlets droop considerably. Cones are small and round, appearing like green berries at first, then 4–6 umbrella-shaped scales. Bark differs between young and old trees; young bark is somewhat smooth, thin, gray-brown, and scaly; old bark is thick, gray, irregularly fissured, and peels off in small strips. Underside of bark and fresh-cut wood smells vaguely of raw potato. The bark is not used as extensively as redcedar bark, but is more popular in the north where redcedar does not occur. (*Xanthocyparis nootkatensis* (D. Don) Farjon et Harder 2002) {yellow-cedar; cedar, yellow-; Alaska cedar; Nootka cypress}
- xakanéist** /xá.kʰa.né:st/ (\langle xáaw-kanéist) See **xáaw**, **kanéist**. (1) Cross fox, lit. ‘cross fur’. (*Vulpes vulpes* L. 1758; *V. v. alascensis* Merriam 1900) {cross fox; fox, cross}
- xalak'ách'** /xá.ła.k'átʃ/ (\langle xáaw-lak'ách') [\langle č' instead of *ts'* in *-k'áč'* is unexplained; Haida lacks č' so not an older form] (to M. Haida *xalk'ats'(a)*, to A. Haida *xalk'ats'*) See **xáaw**, **k'aats'**. (1) (*n alb*) Porcupine, lit. “sharp fur”. (*Erethizon dorsatum* L. 1758)
- xaldleit** /xá.łe:t/ (\langle xáaw-ladleit) (1) (*n alb*) White

- fox, lit. 'white fur'. (*Vulpes vulpes* L. 1758; *V. v. alascensis* Merriam 1900; *V. lagopus* L. 1758) {white fox; fox, white; arctic fox; fox, arctic}
- xalt'ooch'** /χaʔ.t'u:tʃ/ <x̣aaw-lat'ooch'> (1) (n alb) Black fox, lit. 'black fur'. (*Vulpes vulpes* L. 1758; *V. v. alascensis* Merriam 1900) {black fox; fox, black}
- Xán** /χán/ [origin unknown] (1) (placename) Smeaton Bay (Eng. pron. /smi.tən/), on the east bank of Behm Canal, north of Boca de Quadra. Smeaton Bay is traditionally owned by the Neix.ádi clan of the Saanyaa Kwáan. (55°18' N, 130°52' W) 1 Á áyá saayíx woostee, Xán. That's its name, Smeaton Bay. Henry Denny, ND009 00:09:35 2 Neix.ádi, hasdu aaníx woostee yáa Xán. Neix.ádi, this Smeaton Bay is their territory. Henry Denny, ND009 00:10:30
- xanóon** /χa.nú:n/ <x̣aaw-nóon?> Eq. **xóots**. (1) Brown bear? (*Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord 1815; *U. a. sitkensis* Merriam 1896) {bear, brown; brown bear}
- xaskáax'** /χas.ká:x'/ <x̣aaw-sakáax'> Eq. **xax'aan**. (1) Red fox, lit. 'spotted fur'. (*Vulpes vulpes* L. 1758; *V. v. alascensis* Merriam 1900) {red fox; fox, red}
- xax'aan** /χa.χ'a:n/ <x̣aaw-x'aan> Eq. **xaskáax'**. (1) (n alb) Red fox, lit. 'fire fur'. (*Vulpes vulpes* L. 1758; *V. v. alascensis* Merriam 1900) {red fox; fox, red}
- xeeek** /χi:k/ [$< -\chi'ig < \text{PND } *-\chi(i)g^y$; cf. Eyak O- $\chi e'dz$ "shoulder O", PA $*-yadze^v \sim *-\yus$ "shoulder"] (Tong. xee'k) Cf. **dléigoo**. (1) (n inalb) Upper arm, extent of arm from shoulder to elbow. {arm, upper; upper arm}
- xoo** /χu:/ (1) (n inalb) Among, amidst, in the midst of; within, in the area of. {among; amidst; midst; within; area}
- xoo aa** /χu: ʔa:/ (1) (n inalb; comp) Some of, one (or more) of, one (or more) among. {some; one of; one among}
- x'aháat** /χ'a.há:t/ <x'é-háat?> (to Tahltan q'aχá:di) (1) (n alb) Door. Not the actual doorway or entrance hole which is instead x'awool, q.v. {door}
- x'éigaa** /χ'é:qa:/ <x'é-gaa> Eq. **x'éigaa**. (1) (adv) True, truly. (Gram: A reanalysis of misheard x'éigaa.) {true; truly; verily}
- x'óonaa** /χ'ú:na:/ <x'óon?-aa> Cf. **x'unyéil'**. (1) (n alb) Roasting stick. A stick split partway in two into which meat is placed and the loose end then tied shut for roasting over a fire. {roasting stick; stick, roasting}
- x'unyéil'** /χ'wun.jé:ʔ/ <x'óonaa-yéil'> (to Tahltan k'únayeyt) (Tes.; Carc. x'unéil') Eq. **k'inchéiyi**; See **x'óonaa, yéil'**; Type of **wás'**. (1) (n alb) Rosehip, the fruit of a rose bush. (Gram: The underlying morphology is made clear by the older form loaned into Tahltan. The literal meaning was 'roasting stick elderberry' which is obscure, perhaps the wood made a good roasting stick and rosehip flavor can be reminiscent of elderberry.) (*Rosa nutkana* C.Presl 1851) {rosehip}
- x'unyéil' ch'éeni** /χ'un.jé:ʔ tʃ'i.ni:/ <x'unyéil' ch'éen-ýí> (pss comp) (1) Rose flower. {rose flower; flower, rose}
- x'unyéil' wás'i** /χ'un.jé:ʔ wá.s'i:/ <x'unyéil' wás'-ýí> (pss comp) See **wás'**. (1) Rose bush. {rose bush; bush, rose}
- x'wáat'** /χ'wá:t'/ (1) (n alb) Dolly varden. (*Salvelinus malma* Walbaum in Artedi 1792) {dolly varden; varden, dolly; fish}
- xóots** /xú:ts/ Eq. **s'uḱkasdúk, yatsineit, xanóon**; Cf. **dleit xóots, hintakxóodzi, s'eeek**. (1) (n alb) Brown bear, often locally just "bear". (*Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord 1815; *U. a. sitkensis* Merriam 1896) (Alutiiq taqukaaḡ, Ru. бѣрыѳ медведѣ) {bear, brown; brown bear}
- xwáchk** /x'wátʃk/ Deriv. **Luwaxwáchgi néekw**. (1) (root) paralyzed, numb
- u-ýa-xwáchk** <tléil O-(ga)-u-ýa-xwáchk> (v unacc) [cf. PPA $*t-zənax^y > \text{PA } *t-zix^y$ in $*hətsix^y$ 'it is numb'; e.g. Chip. $t-t-ḡu/ḡú$ in $tḡú$ 'it got numb', Nav. $ì-t-ziih/zíí$ in $yüsxíí$ 'it has gone numb'] (1) O be paralyzed, be unable to move (due e.g. to sickness). (Gram: This is always negative and requires the negative particle *tléil* and the irrealis *u-*, there is no positive form.) 1 *Tléil has uxwáchk*. They were paralyzed. N&S 1973:145
- x'aas** /x'a:s/ [$< \text{PT } x'a's < \text{PND } *k^y...s$ "overflow"; cf. PA $*ts'an^yəs \sim *ts'əz$ "aufeis, frozen overflow, thin fresh ice"] (1) Waterfall. {waterfall}
- x'áax'** /x'á:x'/ (to Haida k'ay, to A. Haida k'áy) See **X'aax'aaní**. (1) (n alb) Apple, any commercial variety. Derives from *M. sieversii* which is native to Central Asia, as well as perhaps *M. sylvestri* native to Europe. (*Malus domestica* Borkh. 1803) {apple} (2) (n alb) Crab apple, specifically the Oregon crab apple which is found throughout the Pacific North-

west. (*Malus fusca* (Raf.) C.K.Schneid. 1906) {apple, crab; crab apple}

X'aax'aani /x'a:.x'a:.ní/ ⟨x'aax'-aan-ýí⟩ (to Haida *k'ayk'ani*) See **aan**, **x'úax'**. (1) (placename) Kaigani, a Haida settlement at the southern tip of Dall Island. Haida *k'ayk'ani* is from the Tlingit name, as with many other Haida placenames in Alaska. {Kaigani}

x'éigaa /x'é:.qa:/ [< PT *x'éi-ga' "straight-adess." < PND *k'e/i- or *k'ey- "straight"; cf. PA *ts'i- "straight (in a direction)"] Eq. **x'éigaa**. (1) (adv) True, truly. (Gram: Sometimes reanalyzed as *x'éigaa* with *x'éi* "mouth", but *x'éigaa* is the older form.) {true; truly; verily}

x'éit'aa /x'é:.t'a:/ (1) (n alb) Cutthroat trout, specifically the coastal subspecies. On the coast they may be anadromous, but inland they are lacustrine or riverine. (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki* Richardson 1836)

yán /ján/ [< PT *yán*] See **s'agwáat**; Type of **aas**; Cf. **s'éx**. (1) (n alb) Western hemlock. The dominant tree of coastal forests from sea level to mid elevations. Frequently grows atop fallen logs, as does Sitka spruce; this adaptation leads to their dominance of the forests. Tree tops droop noticeably. Bark is gray-brown, rough, moderately fissured, and somewhat scaly. Needles are short and flat, of varying length with rounded blunt tips, growing widely spaced and relatively flat along branchlets. The wood is hard and pale yellow, sometimes with a pinkish cast; it is not difficult to work but tends to dull tools. In the spring the cambium was traditionally harvested by scraping the inside of the bark for the cambium, and then drying and sometimes cold-smoking the scrapings as with seaweeds; the result is sweet and vaguely resembles corn flakes, and it can be prepared with snow and grease as a winter treat. The bark is rich in tannin, and was sometimes used for tanning hides; it is also the source of both an orange dye and a brown dye for animal and plant fibers, and was used for traditional nets and fishing lines to make them invisible underwater. Roots were sometimes twined into other cordage to add strength. Boughs or even small trees are placed underwater to collect herring spawn; branches and needles are sometimes eaten along with the eggs

or are discarded according to personal preference. (*Tsuga heterophylla* (Rafinesque) Sargent 1898) {hemlock, western; western hemlock}

yatsineit /ja.ts^{hi}.ne:t/ Eq. **xóots**. (1) Brown bear? (*Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord 1815; *U. a. sitkensis* Merriam 1896) {bear, brown; brown bear}

yat'ákw /ja.t'ák^w/ [< PT *ya-t'ákw "face-??"] Cf. **layat'ákw**. (1) (n inalb) Temple, depression behind the eyes on the side of the head where the temporal, sphenoid, and zygomatic bones meet. (Gram: The formative -t'ákw is unclear but seems to have something to do with an anatomical depression.) {temple}

yax.adóox'u /jaχ.ʔa.tú:.x^wu/ ⟨yax.adóox'-ýí⟩ [< PT *yax-ʔa-dúx^w-ýí] Inland Cf. **yaxak'áaw**. (1) (n inalb) Lashing along the inner frame of a snowshoe. (Gram: Technically an alienable noun given -ýí, but does not occur unpossessed.) {lashing, snowshoe; snowshoe lashing}

yaxak'áaw /ja.χa.k'á:w/ [< PT *yaxa-k'áw <? *yax-ʔa-k'áw < PND *k'aw' "crosspiece, thwart"; cf. PA *ts'a' "crosspiece of snowshoe, sled, etc.; thwart of canoe"] Cf. **yax.adóox'u**. (1) (n alb) Crosspiece of canoe, thwart. {crosspiece; thwart} = **yé** /jé:/ Eq. **yéi** = **yé** :1. (1) Thus, so. Enclitic on verbs.

yee /ji:/ [< *yi ~ *yi' ~ *yi' < *ʔyi'; cf. PA *e: which converts nouns of time to adverbs of time] See **tlákw.aan**, **tlagoo**, **tlákw tlákw yéeyi** :1, **yeedát**; Cf. **yeen**. (1) Time, day. (Gram: An unproductive abstract root found in several time expressions, does not occur free except in certain phrasal compounds. Also occurs as an incorporated noun.) {time; day}

yeedáat /ji:.tát:/ Eq. **yeedát**. (1) Now, this moment, this point in time. (Gram: Uncommon variant, probably lengthened for emphasis.) {now}

yeedát /ji:.tát/ (Carc. yeedét) Eq. **yeedáat**; See **yee**. (1) Now, this moment, this point in time. {now}

yeen /ji:n/ [perh. < *yi'-n "time-instr."] Cf. **yee**. (1) (n inalb) During, occurring with a given period of time. {during} 1 *Taat yeen*. During the night. LHR 2001:T69

yees /ji:s/ (1) (adj pre) Young, new, fresh.

yéi /jé:/ (pcl) (1) [< *yé'* < PT *ʔye' < *ʔyay < *ʔyay < PND *ʔyax] Thus, so. {thus; so} 1 *Yéi áwé*.

So it is.

yéi = /jé:/ (*man procl*) (1) Thus, so. Manner proclitic on verbs indicating how the event or action occurs. {*thus; so*} 1 *Yéi kuyaawaḱaa*. People said so. = **yé** /jé:/ (*encl v*) (1) Thus, so. Enclitic on verbs indicating how the event or action occurs. (Gram: Probably the manner proclitic *yéi* = dislocated to follow the verb.)

yéil' /jé:ʔ/ (1) (*n alb*) Elderberry, specifically the Pacific Coast red elderberry species. (*Sambucus calli-carpa* Greene 1892) {*elderberry*}

yéis' /jes:/ Cf. *ch'ak'yéis'*, *gayéis'*. (1) (*root*) Dark, discolored, stained, dyed, blackened. {*dark; discolored; stained; dyed*}

ka-di-yéis' ⟨O-ka-Ø-di-yéis'⟩ (*v unacc*) (1) O be discolored. {*discolored*} 1 *I yá kawdiyés'*. Your face is discolored (bruised, jaundiced, etc.). N&S 1973:70

ka-li-yéis' ⟨O-ka-Ø-S-li-yéis'⟩ (*v tr*) (1) S dye O, discolored O, change the color of O. {*dye; color, change; change color; discolor*} 1 *Aḱ keenaak.ádi x'aan yáḱ kaḱwliyé's'*. I dyed my coat red. N&S 1973:77 2 *Aḱ téeli daa kakwḱalayéis'*. I'm going to put polish on my shoes. N&S 1973:77

P x'é-* **ya-ka-dli-yéis'** ⟨O-ya-ka-Ø-dli-yéis'⟩ (*v unacc*) (1) O darken, turn black. {*darken; blacken*} 1 *Aḱ gáni x'éiḱ yakawdliyé's'*. My firewood turned black (instead of burning). N&S 1973:30

-yi /ji:/ Eq. **-yí**. (1) Possessive suffix occurring after high tone syllables with unrounded vowels (á, áa, é, éi, ée, í) and no final consonant.

-yí /jí:/ Eq. **-yí**. (1) Possessive suffix occurring after low tone syllables with unrounded vowels (a, aa, e, ei, ee, i) and no final consonant.

-yí Eq. **-i, -í, -u, -ú, -wu, -wú, -yi, -yí**. (1) (*infl n sfx*) Underlying form of the possessive suffix. For actual forms and usages, see the various entries throughout the dictionary. {*possessive suffix; suffix, possessive*}