The Future

yéi at gug̱aneiyí

«Aadóo sá ax̱ een?
Dei x̱áa kei gux̱lanáa.»
Ḵaa x̱oot áwé wooch'éex̱', tsu sh wududlik'átl',
ḵaa tóox̱ ḵoowateeyi yáx̱ áwé yatee.

– Kooxíchx'

"Who is with me?
This is what's going to destroy me."
He was shouting this out among the people; they were silent,
as if they were frightened.

– Alex Andrews [1]

1 Andrews, Alex. "The Battle at Indian River." *Anóoshi Lingít Aaní Ḵá / Russians in Tlingit America*. trans. Nora Dauenhauer & Richard Dauenhauer. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2015), 341.

Participants of the Juneau Tlingit Language Nest working group at the Juneau Valley Library.

Tlingit language class presentation by Shaadootlaa (Seattle). Photo by Ryan Cortez.

The Future (+) and Future (–) Mode

Once we have begun identifying how to create the PREFIX patterns for verb mode and then adjust them for the SUBJECT, we can begin internalizing the patterns of other VERB MODES. The FUTURE (+) mode, while it can create longer PREFIXES, is the most predictable mode because the prefix combinations create a limted number of variations and the stem variation has fewer overall rules.

Returning to our original example verb, we will see how the prefix changes shape when the SUBJECT changes. The first person singular (1S) and second person singular (2S) have variations that may vary regionally or according to dialect or personal preference, but the most commonly used forms are the first ones listed here and used in the examples.

S	ENGLISH	TLINGIT
1S	i will sew it	kkwakáa / kwkakáa / kukakáa
1P	we will sew it	gaxtookáa
2S	you will sew it	kgeekáa / gageekáa
2P	you all will sew it	gaxyikáa
3S	s/he will sew it	akgwakáa
3P	they will sew it	has akgwakáa
4H	it will be sewed	gaxdukáa

If we were to pull the prefix apart in the above examples, they would look like this:

	PREVERB	PREFIX						STEM
	3 PL	OBJECT	GA-MD	IRR	GA-MD	SUBJECT	CLASS	ROOT
kkwakáa	–	∅	ga	u	ga	xa	∅	√káa
gaxtookáa	–	∅	ga	u	ga	tu	∅	√káa
kgeekáa	–	∅	ga	u	ga	i	∅	√káa
gaxyikáa	–	∅	ga	u	ga	yi	∅	√káa
akgwakáa	–	a	ga	u	ga	∅	∅	√káa
has akgwakáa	has	a	ga	u	ga	∅	∅	√káa
gaxdukáa	–	∅	ga	u	ga	du	∅	√káa

Future (+) Mode

The PREFIX is long, but highly predictable in the FUTURE mode. To begin understanding this pattern and how the FUTURE MODE functions, we should revisit basic verbal structure. For future verbs, we need to pay attention to the PREVERB, CONJUGATION, CLASSIFIER, and STEM.

| preverb | + | object | thematic | conjugation | subject | classifier | stem |

In the PREVERB, all FUTURE modes require «kei» for all GA CONJUGATION verbs and «yei» for all G̲A CONJUGATION verbs. There is nothing in the preverb for NA CONJUGATION and ∅ CONJUGATION verbs. This is shown in the table below:

				PREFIX			
CON P	TLINGIT	TRANSLATION	PREVERB	OBJECT	CONJ	SUBJECT	CLASS
∅	adaagux̲sa.áax̲w	s/he will wrap it up	—	i	ga-u-ga	∅	–i
na	agux̲lak'óots	s/he will break it (rope-like object)	—	—	ga-u-ga	—	–i
ga	kei tugux̲la.aan	s/he will be kind	kei	∅	ga-u-ga	—	–i
ga	yei at gugwachoox̲	s/he will freeload	yei	—	ga-u-ga	∅	–i

The CONJUGATION sequence for all FUTURE verbs is «ga-u-g̲a» which is ga-mode + irrealis + g̲a-mode. These PREFIXES do not have *meaning*, but instead have *grammatical function*. They activate in this combination to create the FUTURE mode. This CONJUGATION sequence will always appear between the OBJECT and SUBJECT, or for verbs with THEMATIC PREFIXES between the THEMATIC and SUBJECT.

All FUTURE verbs will have a –I CLASSIFIER, which means the classifier is stable and must be one of the options below:

GROUP	–I CLASSIFIER
∅	∅
D+∅	da

GROUP	–I CLASSIFIER
L	la ~ la
D+L	l

GROUP	+I CLASSIFIER
S	sa ~ sa
D+S	s

GROUP	+I CLASSIFIER
SH	sha ~ sha
D+SH	sh

In rare cases, the «sa», «la» and «sha» classifiers will contract to «s», «l», and «sh». This vowel deletion can cause confusion about the classifier and whether or not it is +D. Vowel deletion in the classifier occurs when the classifier is immediately preceded by any of the following:

PREFIX	APPEARANCE
A-THEMATIC	a-
IRREALIS	u-
NA-CON, NA-MODE	na-
G̲A-CON, G̲A-MODE	g̲a-
PERFECTIVE	ÿu-
DISTRIBUTIVE	dag̲a-
4TH PERSON HUMAN	du-

CLASSIFIER	VOWEL DELETED FORM
sa	s
la	l
sha	s

These factors make the prefix highly predicbale in the FUTURE mode, and the prefix does not change for the FUTURE (–) mode. There are two types of variables for the future prefix. The first is a personal preference or perhaps a dialect choice, and the second is determined by whether or not the classifier has a vowel.

The first person singular (1SG), second person singular (2SG), and third person (3) subjects have optional variations when there is no thematic prefix. In the examples given in this chapter, one variation is used, but keep in mind that the other variations are correct. If you hear it said more often in a certain way among speakers in your community, then model their method. As we look at the prefixes, note similarities in the patterns, which show you the diference between CLASSIFIERS with a vowel (sa, la, sha) and those without a vowel (∅, s, l, sh). Classifiers with a vowel have a different third person (3) prefix, and classifiers without a vowel with push the final vowel in the second person (3) prefix to be long.

1SG		2SG		3	
CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX
∅	kk̲wa kuk̲a kwk̲a	∅	kg̲ee gagee	∅	kgwa guga
Ca (da, sa, la, sha)	kk̲waCa kuk̲aCa kwk̲aCa	Ca (da, sa, la, sha)	kgiCa gagiCa	Ca (da, sa, la, sha)	gux̲Ca
C ~ Ca (s, l, sh)	kk̲waC kuk̲aC kwk̲aC	C ~ Ca (s, l, sh)	kg̲eeC gag̲eeC	C ~ Ca (s, l, sh)	kgwa guga

As you look at these examples, keep in mind that the capital letter «C» shows a consonant. That means that «Ca» can be «sa», «la», or «sha» and «C ~ Ca» can be «s», «l», or «sh». For example, if you see «gux̲Ca» then the consonant is the only part that changes, depending on the classifier, as in the following:

PATTERN	CLASS.	PREFIX	CLASS.	PREFIX	CLASS.	PREFIX	CLASS.	PREFIX
gux̲Ca	da	gux̲da	sa	gux̲sa	la	gux̲la	sha	gux̲sha

Adding a thematic prefix intdrocudes another vowel, which eliminates the optional forms but keeps the variance

1SG		2SG		3	
CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX
∅	CVkk̲wa	∅	CVkgee	∅	CVkgwa
Ca	CVkk̲waCa	Ca	CVkgiCa	Ca	CVgux̲Ca
C ~ Ca	CVkk̲waC	C ~ Ca	CVkgeeC	C ~ Ca	CVkgwa

STEM VARIATION in the FUTURE is the most consistent. All FUTURE (+) verb stems are long and high except for INVARIABLE stems.

TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN
OPEN	cvv	∅, na, ga, ga	cv́v
FADING	cvv ʰ	∅, na, ga, ga	cv́v

TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN
CLOSED	cvvc	∅, na, ga, ga	cv́vc
GLOTTAL	cv́vc	∅, na, ga, ga	cv́vc
EJECTIVE	cv́vc'	∅, na, ga, ga	cv́vc'

The Future (–) Mode

There are only two changes for the FUTURE (−) mode. The addition of «tlél» in the preverb creates the NEGATIVE, and then OPEN, FADING, and CLOSED stems are long and low and GLOTTAL and EJECTIVE stems are long and high (except for INVARIABLE stems). The prefix is identical because it contains all of the same components (ga-mode, irrealis, ga-mode).

TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN
OPEN	cvv	∅, na, ga, ga	cvv
FADING	cvv ʰ	∅, na, ga, ga	cvv

TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN
CLOSED	cvvc	∅, na, ga, ga	cvvc
GLOTTAL	cv́vc	∅, na, ga, ga	cv́vc
EJECTIVE	cv́vc'	∅, na, ga, ga	cv́vc'

Similar to the perfective exercises, we will now look at the same verbs that were listed above, except this time they are listed in the FUTURE (+) mode. To change them to FUTURE (−) mode you would add «tlél» to the prefix and change the stem to long and low, as shown below.

FUTURE (+)		FUTURE (−)	
yei kḵwasatéen	i will see it	tlél yei kḵwasateen	i won't see it
yei gaxtusatéen	we will see it	tlél yei gaxtusateen	we won't see it
yei kgisatéen	you will see it	tlél yei kgisateen	you won't see it
yei gaxyisatéen	you all will see it	tlél yei gaxyisateen	you all won't see it
yei aguxsatéen	s/he will see it	tlél yei aguxsateen	s/he won't see it
yei has aguxsatéen	they will see it	tlél yei has aguxsateen	they won't see it
yei gaxdustéen	it will be seen	tlél yei gaxdusteen	it won't be seen

Stem variation for future (+) verbs

TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN	THEME	PERFECTIVE
OPEN	cvv	∅	cv́v	(yéi) + O-S-∅-√saa ² (∅ *event*)	yéi akgwasáa
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́v	O-ka-S-s-√nei ³ (*na act*)	akagux̲sanéi
FADING	cvv ʰ	∅	cv́v	O-S-l-√l'aa ʰ (∅ *act*)	agux̲lal'áa
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́v	S-∅-√taa ¹ ʰ (*na act*)	gugatáa
CLOSED	cvvc	∅	cv́vc	O-S-∅-√look (∅ act)	akgwalóok
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́vc	O-S-sh-√k'aan (*ga state*)	kei agux̲shak'áan
GLOTTAL	cv́vc	∅	cv́vc	ya-d+∅-√g̲éel (∅ *event*)	yagux̲dag̲éel
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́vc	O-S-l-√sháat (*ga act*)	yei agux̲lasháat
EJECTIVE	cv́vc'	∅	cv́vc'	a-S-∅-√lóox' (∅ act)	akgwalóox'
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́vc'	sh + ka-S-d+l-√háach' (*na state*)	sh kakgwalháach'
INVARIABLE	—	—	—	O-l-√tseen ˣ (*ga state*)	kei gux̲latseen
				O-S-s-√x̲án ˣ (*ga state*)	kei agux̲sax̲án

Stem variation for future (–) verbs

TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN	THEME	PERFECTIVE
OPEN	cvv	∅	cv́v	(yéi) + O-S-∅-√saa ² (∅ *event*)	tlél yéi akgwasaa
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́v	O-ka-S-s-√nei ³ (*na act*)	tlél akagux̲sanei
FADING	cvv ʰ	∅	cv́v	O-S-l-√l'aa ʰ (∅ *act*)	tlél agux̲lal'aa
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́v	S-∅-√taa ¹ ʰ (*na act*)	tlél gugataa
CLOSED	cvvc	∅	cv́vc	O-S-∅-√look (∅ act)	tlél akgwalook
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́vc	O-S-sh-√k'aan (*ga state*)	tlél kei agux̲shak'aan
GLOTTAL	cv́vc	∅	cv́vc	ya-d+∅-√g̲éel (∅ *event*)	tlél yagux̲dag̲éel
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́vc	O-S-l-√sháat (*ga act*)	tlél yei agux̲lasháat
EJECTIVE	cv́vc'	∅	cv́vc'	a-S-∅-√lóox' (∅ act)	tlél akgwalóox'
		na, ga, g̲a	cv́vc'	sh + ka-S-d+l-√háach' (*na state*)	tlél sh kakgwalháach'
INVARIABLE	—	—	—	O-l-√tseen ˣ (*ga state*)	tlél kei gux̲latseen
				O-S-s-√x̲án ˣ (*ga state*)	tlél kei agux̲sax̲án

Future (+) Examples

O-S-∅-√t'ei ˣ (*ga event verb – transitive*)

or S to find O (usually as the result of searching)

S-d+∅-√ḵaa (*∅ act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to sew

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
kei kḵwat'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-ḵa-∅	kḵwadaḵáa	ga-u-ga-ḵa-da
kei gaxtoot'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-tu-∅	gaxtudaḵáa	ga-u-ga-tu-da
kei kgeet'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-i-∅	kgidaḵáa	ga-u-ga-i-da
kei gaxyit'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-yi-∅	gaxyidaḵáa	ga-u-ga-yi-da
kei akgwat'ei	kei + a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	guxdaḵáa	ga-u-ga-∅-da
kei (ha)s akgwat'ei	kei + has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	has guxdaḵáa	has + ga-u-ga-∅-da
kei gaxdut'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-du-∅	gaxduḵáa	ga-u-ga-du-∅

O-S-s-√teen ² (*ga event verb – transitive*)

for S to see, behold O (usually specific)

a + géi~ + S-d+s-√geet ² (*∅ event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to violate, break (law or custom), to do something wrong

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
yei kḵwasatéen	∅-ga-u-ga-ḵa-sa	a géide kḵwasgéet	ga-u-ga-ḵa-s
yei gaxtusatéen	∅-ga-u-ga-tu-sa	a géide gaxtusgéet	ga-u-ga-tu-s
yei kgisatéen	∅-ga-u-ga-i-sa	a géide kgeesgéet	ga-u-ga-i-s
yei gaxyisatéen	∅-ga-u-ga-yi-sa	a géide gaxyisgéet	ga-u-ga-yi-s
yei aguxsatéen	∅-ga-u-ga-∅-sa	a géide kgwasgéet	ga-u-ga-∅-s
yei (ha)s aguxsatéen	has + ∅-ga-u-ga-∅-sa	a géide (ha)s kgwasgéet	has + ga-u-ga-∅-s
yei gaxdustéen	∅-ga-u-ga-du-s	a géide gaxdusgéet	ga-u-ga-du-s

O-S-l-√k'oots (*na event verb – transitive*)

for S to break O (esp. rope-like objects)

S-d+l-√koo^h (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to vomit, throw up

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
kkwalak'óots	∅-ga-u-ga-xa-la	kkwalkóo	ga-u-ga-xa-l
gaxtulak'óots	∅-ga-u-ga-tu-la	gaxtulkóo	ga-u-ga-tu-l
kgilak'óots	∅-ga-u-ga-i-la	kgeelkóo	ga-u-ga-i-l
gaxyilak'óots	∅-ga-u-ga-yi-la	gaxyilkóo	ga-u-ga-yi-l
aguxlak'óots	a-ga-u-ga-∅-la	kgwalkóo	ga-u-ga-∅-l
has aguxlak'óots	has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-la	has kgwalkóo	has + ga-u-ga-∅-l
gaxdulk'óots	∅-ga-u-ga-du-l	gaxdulkóo	ga-u-ga-du-l

O-S-sh-√k'aan (*ga state verb – transitive*)

for S to hate O

O-S-d+sh-√koox ² (*∅ act verb – transitive*)

for S to contribute O (food to share) to a potluck or gathering

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
kei kkwashak'áan	∅-ga-u-ga-xa-sha	kkwashkóox	∅-ga-u-ga-xa-sh
kei gaxtushak'áan	∅-ga-u-ga-tu-sha	gaxtushkóox	∅-ga-u-ga-tu-sh
kei kgishak'áan	∅-ga-u-ga-i-sha	kgeeshkóox	∅-ga-u-ga-i-sh
kei gaxyishak'áan	∅-ga-u-ga-yi-sha	gaxyishkóox	∅-ga-u-ga-yi-sh
kei aguxshak'áan	a-ga-u-ga-∅-sha	akgwashkóox	a-ga-u-ga-∅-sh
kei (ha)s aguxshak'áan	has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-sha	has akgwashkóox	has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-sh
kei gaxdushk'áan	∅-ga-u-ga-du-sh	gaxdushkóox	∅-ga-u-ga-du-sh

Future Exercises

Now that we have looked at examples of FUTURE verbs without thematic prefixes, fill in the blanks with what you think would be the correct conjugation for the SUBJECT in the following examples, and also give the expanded pattern for the prefix. Make sure to note the verb transitivity—whether or not there is an OBJECT. You can check your work at the end of the chapter.

O-S-∅-√.aax̱ [1] (*∅ event verb – transitive*)

for S to hear O

O-S-∅-√.een [1] (*∅ act verb – transitive*)

for S to pick O (esp. berries) into a container

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

S-d+∅-√shooch (*∅ act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to bathe, take a bath

káx̱ + O-S-d+∅-√tee [h 4] (*ga event verb – transitive*)

for S to put on O (shirt, dress, etc.)

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

O-S-s-√koo [h 1] (∅ *event verb – transitive*)

for S to know, be acquainted with, make known O (esp. people, facts); for S to learn O (esp. facts)

O-S-s-√néekw [× 1] (*ga state verb – transitive*)

for S to make O sick

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

O-S-d+s-√gáax̱ (*ga act verb – transitive*)

for S to cry for, ask for O

O-S-d+s-√néex' (∅ *act verb – transitive*)

for S to sense the odor of O

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

O-S-l-√.aa_x_ [1] (∅ *act verb – transitive*)

for S to play O (musical instrument)

O-S-l-√ch'éi_x_'w [1] (∅ *event verb – transitive*)

for S to dirty, soil O (esp. clothing or person)

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

S-d+l-√saa [3] (∅ *event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to rest

sh + S-d+l-√k'áatl' (∅ *event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to become quiet, keep quiet; for S to stop talking or crying

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

O-S-sh-√góok [1][x] (*ga state verb – transitive*)

for S to know, learn how to do O

N-t + S-d+sh-√k'éin (*na motion verb – subject intransitive*)

for (singular) S to jump around at N

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

The Future With Thematic Prefixes

The thematic prefix adds consonants to the prefix, but the results are still predictable. A verb can have up to three thematic prefixes, but only the last one will contract with the CONJUGATION PREFIXES, SUBJECT, and CLASSIFIER (for ∅ group). As stated earlier, this eliminates some of the optional prefixes, and the prefixes might get very long, but they are still highly predictable once you can see the pattern.

To begin looking at perfectives with thematic prefixes, note the identical prefixes in the following verbs, and then look through the various examples:

kak̲kwa- +   -√háa   kak̲kwa- +   -√hées'
prefix   stem   prefix   stem

O-ka-S-∅-√haa [1] (*na act verb – transitive*)

for S to plant O

O-ka-S-∅-√hées' (*ga act verb – transitive*)

for S to borrow O (esp. round, spherical object)

TLINGIT	PATTERN	PREDICTION OF OTHER VERB
kakḵwaháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-ẖa-∅	kei kakḵwahées'
kagaẖtooháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-tu-∅	kei kagaẖtoohées'
kakgeeháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-i-∅	kei kakgeehées'
kagaẖyiháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-yi-∅	kei kagaẖyihées'
akakgwaháa	a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	kei akakgwahées'
has akakgwaháa	has + a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	kei (ha)s akakgwahées'
kagaẖduháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-du-∅	kei kagaẖduhées'

ya-ka-S-d+∅-√náash ˣ (*∅ act? verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to shake her/his own head (often to signal 'no')

yan~ + ẖ'a-S-d+∅-√ts'éin (*∅ motion verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to quieten down, stop talking

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
yakakḵwadanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-ẖa-da	yan ẖ'akḵwadats'áan	ẖ'a-ga-u-ga-ẖa-da
yakagaẖtudanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-tu-da	yan ẖ'agaẖtudats'áan	ẖ'a-ga-u-ga-tu-da
yakakgidanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-i-da	yan ẖ'akgidats'áan	ẖ'a-ga-u-ga-i-da
yakagaẖyidanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-yi-da	yan ẖ'agaẖyidats'áan	ẖ'a-ga-u-ga-yi-da
yakaguẖdanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-da	yan ẖ'aguẖdats'áan	ẖ'a-ga-u-ga-∅-da
has yakaguẖdanáash	has + ya-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-da	yan has ẖ'aguẖdats'áan	has + ẖ'a-ga-u-ga-∅-da
yakagaẖdunáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-du-∅	yan ẖ'agaẖduts'áan	ẖ'a-ga-u-ga-du-∅

O-ka-S-s-√kei (*ga act verb – transitive*)

for S to trail, follow tracks of O; for S to untangle O; for S to rip back, undo O (sewing, knitting)

O-ka-S-l-√neek (*na act verb – transitive*)

for S to tell the story of O; for S to talk into O

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
yei kakḵwasakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-ẖa-sa	kakḵwalanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-ẖa-la
yei kagaẖtusakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-sa	kagaẖtulanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-la
yei kakgisakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-i-sa	kakgilanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-i-la
yei kagaẖyisakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-sa	kagaẖyilanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-la
yei akaguẖsakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sa	akaguẖlanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-la
yei (ha)s akaguẖsakéi	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sa	has akaguẖlanéek	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-la
yei kagaẖduskéi	ka-ga-u-ga-du-s	kagaẖdulnéek	ka-ga-u-ga-du-l

ka-S-d+s-√nei [3] (*∅ act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to knit, weave, or crochet

ash + ka-u-S-d+l-√yát ˣ (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to play (esp. active games)

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
kakḵwasnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-ẖa-s	ash kakḵwalyát	ka-ga-u-ga-ẖa-l
kagaẖtusnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-s	ash kagaẖtoolyát	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-l
kakgeesnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-i-s	ash kakgeelyát	ka-ga-u-ga-i-l
kagaẖyisnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-s	ash kagaẖyilyát	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-l
kakgwasnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-s	ash kakgwalyát	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-l
has kakgwasnéi	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-s	has ash kakgwalyát	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-l
kagaẖdusnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-du-s	ash kagaẖdulyát	ka-ga-u-ga-du-l

O-ka-S-sh-√xeet (∅ act verb – transitive)

for S to write, draw, or paint a picture of O; for S to print O by hand; for S to photograph, take pictures, X-rays of O

ka-S-d+sh-√xeet (∅ act verb – subject intransitive)

for S to write, draw, or paint; for S to take a photograph

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
kakkwashaxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-xa-sha	kakkwashxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-xa-sh
kagaxtushaxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-sha	kagaxtooshxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-sh
kakgishaxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-i-sha	kakgeeshxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-i-sh
kagaxyishaxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-sha	kagaxyishxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-sh
akaguxshaxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sha	kakgwashxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sh
has akaguxshaxéet	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sha	has kakgwashxéet	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sh
kagaxdushxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-du-sh	kagaxdushxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-du-sh

O-x'a-S-∅-√déex' (∅ event verb – transitive)

for S to cork up (bottle), shut mouth of O

O-sa-S-∅-√.aax [1] (∅ event verb – transitive)

for S to hear O (a voice, esp. singing)

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
x'akkwadéex'	∅-ga-u-ga-xa-∅	sakkwa.áax	sa-ga-u-ga-xa-∅
x'agaxtoodéex'	∅-ga-u-ga-tu-∅	sagaxtoo.áax	sa-ga-u-ga-tu-∅
x'akgeedéex'	∅-ga-u-ga-i-∅	sakgee.áax	sa-ga-u-ga-i-∅
x'agaxyidéex'	∅-ga-u-ga-yi-∅	sagaxyi.áax	sa-ga-u-ga-yi-∅
ax'akgwadéex'	∅-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	asakgwa.áax	sa-ga-u-ga-∅-∅
has ax'akgwadéex'	has + ∅-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	has asakgwa.áax	has + sa-ga-u-ga-∅-∅
x'agaxdudéex'	∅-ga-u-ga-du-∅	sagaxdu.áax	sa-ga-u-ga-du-∅

The last pattern to look at is the A-THEME verbs, which have different results than other thematic prefixes because they do not start with a consonant.

N + éek' + a-S-∅-√heen [1] ˣ (*ga state verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to believe, trust, believe in N

a-S-∅-√l'eix̱ ˣ (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to dance

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
du éek' kei akḵwaheen	a-ga-u-ga-x̱a-∅	akḵwal'eix̱	a-ga-u-ga-x̱a-∅
du éek' kei agax̱tooheen	a-ga-u-ga-tu-∅	agax̱tool'eix̱	a-ga-u-ga-tu-∅
du éek' kei akgeeheen	a-ga-u-ga-i-∅	akgeel'eix̱	a-ga-u-ga-i-∅
du éek' kei agax̱yiheen	a-ga-u-ga-yi-∅	agax̱yil'eix̱	a-ga-u-ga-yi-∅
du éek' kei akgwaheen	a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	akgwal'eix̱	a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅
du éek' has kei akgwaheen	has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	has akgwal'eix̱	has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅
du éek' kei agax̱duheen	a-ga-u-ga-du-∅	agax̱dul'eix̱	a-ga-u-ga-du-∅

shóo-t~ + a-S-d+∅-√.aak [2] (*∅ event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to build a fire (using wood)

N-ch + a-S-s-√woo [1] (*∅ event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to send N (often by mail)

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
shóot akḵwada.áak	a-ga-u-ga-x̱a-da	ách akḵwasawóo	a-ga-u-ga-x̱a-sa
shóot agax̱tuda.áak	a-ga-u-ga-tu-da	ách agax̱tusawóo	a-ga-u-ga-tu-sa
shóot akgida.áak	a-ga-u-ga-i-da	ách akgisawóo	a-ga-u-ga-i-sa
shóot agax̱yida.áak	a-ga-u-ga-yi-da	ách agax̱yisawóo	a-ga-u-ga-yi-sa
shóot agux̱da.áak	a-ga-u-ga-∅-da	ách agux̱sawóo	a-ga-u-ga-∅-sa
shóot has agux̱da.áak	has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-da	ách has agux̱sawóo	has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-sa
shóot agax̱du.áak	a-ga-u-ga-du-∅	ách agax̱duswóo	a-ga-u-ga-du-s

Now that we have looked at the thematic prefix perfective options, fill in the blanks as you did before. Keep in mind the CLASSIFIER, TRANSITIVITY, and how the CV system works to predict the prefix, even if the vowel changes. You can check your answers in the back of this chapter.

O-ya-S-∅-√dlaak̲ (*na event verb – transitive*)

for S to gain, get, obtain, acquire O; for S to succeed, accomplish O; for S to defeat, beat O

O-ya-S-∅-√g̲éel' (*∅ act verb – transitive*)

for S to sharpen O (with a grindstone)

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

ya-S-d+∅-√náak̲w [1] (*∅ act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to bait hooks, put bait on fish hooks

tu-S-d+∅-√.oos [1] (*∅ event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to pout, sulk, refuse to speak; for a machine to refuse to run

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

(yóo) + O-ya-S-s-√ḵaa [1] (*na event verb – transitive*)

for S to tell, say (that) to O; for S to ask O to do (that)

O-ka-S-s-√nei [3] (*na act verb – transitive*)

for S to make O (cloth of any kind) (by weaving, knitting, or crocheting); for S to make or mend O (net)

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

sha-S-d+s-√yaa [3] (*na event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to anchor, lower anchor

a-S-d+s-√geiwú [×] (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to fish with net, seine

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

O-ka-S-l-√séik̲’w (∅ *act verb – transitive*)

for S to stain, dye, color the surface of O

O-ka-S-l-√.eesh (∅ *act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to thread O (esp. beads), string together

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

sh + ka-S-d+l-√neek (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to preach, narrate, tell a story

sha-S-d+l-√x̲óot’ [1] (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to fish with rod, sportfish, cast

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

O-ka-S-sh-√x̱'áal' (∅ *event verb – transitive*)

for S to cook O (herring eggs) by dipping in boiling water and oil

O-ka-S-sh-√k'aan (∅ *act verb – transitive*)

for S to push O away; for S to shoo O away; for S to drive O away

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				

sh + ka-S-d+sh-√x'aaḵw ² (*na event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to be comfortable, sit or lie comfortably

sh + ka-S-d+sh-√geiy (∅ *event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to dress up, smarten up, make an effort to look different

S	TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
1S				
1P				
2S				
2P				
3S				
3P				
4H				