carry

(1) √aat ² | *classification: baggage and personal items*

    (a) O-S-l-√.aat ²

(2) √aat ³ | *classification: small round or hoop-like objects*

    (a) O-ka-S-l-√.aat ³

(3) √aax̱ ² | *classification: textile-like object*

    (a) O-S-∅-√.aax̱ ²

(4) √een ¹ | *classification: container with contents*

    (a) O-S-s-√.een

(5) √jeil ² | *classification: in loads; all of one type of thing*

    (a) O-ka-S-∅-√jeil ²

(6) √naa ⁵ | *classification: in bundles*

    (a) O-S-l-√naa ⁵

(7) √nei ¹ | *classification: plural & varying objects*

    (a) O-S-s-√nei ¹

(8) √nook ⁵ | *classification: live creature*

    (a) O-S-s-√nook ⁵

(9) √taa ¹ | *classification: dead creature or sleeping baby*

    (a) O-S-s-√taa ¹

(10) √taan ¹ | *classification: empty container or hollow object*

    (a) O-S-∅-√taan ¹

(11) √taan ³ | *classification: stick-like object*

    (a) O-S-s-√taan ³ | *classification: complex stick-like object*

    (b) O-ka-S-∅-√taan ³ | *classification: simple stick-like object*

    (c) O-ka-S-s-√taan ³ | *classification: small stick-like object*

(12) √tee ² | *classification: general, compact object; abstract*

    (a) O-S-∅-√tee ²

    (b) O-ka-S-∅-√tee ² | *classification: round or spherical object*

    (c) O-S-s-√tee ² | *classification: 1) complex object with internal parts, 2) string mass, 3) woven container*

    (d) O-ka-S-s-√tee ² | *classification: 1) round frame-like object, 2) string of small round object*

    (e) O-ji-S-s-√tee ² | *classification: string mass with ends*

    (f) O-ji-ka-S-∅-√tee ² | *classification: coiled rope-like object*

    (g) O-ji-ka-S-s-√tee ² | *classification: uncoiled rope-like object*

∅ conjugation motion preverbs | these preverbs create motion verbs using the ∅ conjugation prefix

motion towards a terminus

N-{t,x̱,de) | *arriving at N; coming to N*

neil(t) ~ neilx̱ ~ neildé | *moving inside; coming home*

N-x' + neil(t) | *moving inside house at N*

haat ~ haax̱ ~ haa(n)dé | *coming to our vicinity*

yóo-{t,x̱,de} | *going away; going off somewhere*

kux ~ kuxx̱ ~ kúxde | *moving aground; into shallow water*

ÿan ~ ÿax̱ ~ ÿánde | *moving ashore; to rest; completing*

N-x' + ÿan | *coming to rest at N*

N-náx̱ + ÿan | *moving across N; to the other side of N*

ÿan + k'i- | *setting up; erecting*

ÿan + sha- | *setting up; leaning against*

motion toward area

kei | *moving up*

ux̱ + kei | *moving out of control, blindly, amiss*

N-x̱'é-x' + kei | *catching up with N*

yei | *disembark, exit boat or other vehicle*

yeiḵ ~ yeeḵ | *moving down to shore*

héeni + yeiḵ | *moving down into water*

daaḵ | *moving up from shore; back from open*

dáagi + daaḵ | *moving farther up from shore*

ḵwáaḵx + daaḵ | *moving by mistake, wrongly*

daak | *seaward; out into open; falling from sky*

ḵux ~ ḵux̱dé [+d] | *reverting; returning*

N-x' ḵux [+d] | *reverting to N; returning to N*

motion confined to a location

N-x' | *coming near N*

N-ÿa | *coming up to N*

N + gunaÿa- | *separating from N*

N + jishá- | *getting ahead of N*

gági | *emerging; coming out into open*

dáagi | *coming out of water*

héeni | *going into water*

g̱unayéi ~ g̱unéi | *beginning*

N-x̱ | *moving in place at N; while stuck at N*

N-x' + ÿax̱ | *turning over by N*

áa + ÿax̱ | *turning over*

shú + ÿax̱ | *turning over end by end*

ÿetx̱ | *starting, taking off, picking up*

oscillating motion

yoo | *moving back and forth; to and fro*

ÿan + yoo | *moving up and down (from surface)*

hanging

N-x̱ sha-ÿa-oo | *hanging up at N*

ÿax̱ + sha-ÿa-oo | *hanging up*

revertive motion

a-ÿa-oo [+d] | *reverting, turning back*

kei + a-ÿa-oo [+d] | *escape, flee, run away*

oblique unbounded motion

N-x̱ + ÿa-oo ~ ÿaa | *moving obliquely, circuitously along N*

N + daa-x̱ | *circling around N*

N-dé + ÿa-oo ~ ÿaa | *moving obliquely, circuitously toward N*

hé-dé | *moving over that way, aside, out of the way*

N-dáx̱ + ÿa-oo ~ ÿaa | *moving obliquely, circuitously away from N*

N + jikaa-dáx̱ | *getting out of N's way*

N-náx̱ + ÿa-oo ~ ÿaa | *moving obliquely, circuitously along, through N*

N-x' + ÿa-oo ~ ÿaa | *moving obliquely, circuitously at N*

N + daséi-x' | *exchanging places with N*

woosh + kaanáx̱ [+d] | *gathering together, assembling*

na conjugation motion preverbs | these preverbs create motion verbs using the na conjugation prefix

unbounded directed motion

[no preverb] | *moving along, lateral, horizontal*

N-dé | *moving toward N*

gándé | *to the bathroom; go urinate, pee; go defecate, poop*

N-x̱ | *moving along N*

N-dáx̱ | *moving away from N*

N-náx̱ | *moving by way of, through N*

N-náḵ | *leaving N behind*

N-g̱áa | *going for (to obtain) N*

yux̱ | *moving out of house*

N-x' + yux̱ | *moving out of house at N*

unbounded undirected motion

N-t | *moving around N*

N áa | *moving around N*

ga conjugation motion preverbs | these preverbs create motion verbs using the ga conjugation prefix

initiatory motion

[no preverb but general upward motion] | *starting off, picking up, upward*

N-dáx̱ | *starting off, picking up from N*

N+ítx̱ | *following N*

wrongly

ḵut | *going astray, getting lost*

ga conjugation motion preverbs | these preverbs create motion verbs using the ga conjugation prefix

 downward motion

[no preverb but general downward motion] | *falling, downward*

ÿaa | *moving down*

yaax̱ | *embarking, getting into boat/vehicle*

ÿanax̱ | *moving down into ground*

N-x̱ | *moving down along N*

héen-x̱ | *moving into water*

káx̱ + sha- | *falling over, prone*

N-náx̱ | *moving down by way of, through N*

stem variation

open roots

	open cvv		fading cvv [h]	
	∅	na, ga, g̲a	∅	na, ga, g̲a
PROGRESSIVE IMPERFECTIVES	cv́v-n	cv́v-n	cv́v-n	cv́v-n
PERFECTIVE (+)	cv́v	cvv	cv́v	cvv
PERFECTIVE (−)	cv́	cvv	cv́	cvv
IMPERATIVE	cv́ / cv́v	cv́	cv́ / cv́v	cv́
PERFECTIVE HABITUALS	cv́v-ych	cv́v-ch	cv́v-ych	cvv-ch
FUTURE (+)	cv́v	cv́v	cv́v	cv́v
FUTURE (−)	cvv	cvv	cvv	cvv
HORTATIVE	cv́v / cvv	cvv	cv́v / cvv	cvv
REPETITIVE IMPERFECTIVE	cv́v-x̱	cv́v-{k,ch}	cvv-x̱	cvv-{k,ch}
POTENTIALS	cv́v / cvv	cvv	cv́v / cvv	cvv
CONDITIONAL	cv́v-ni	cv́v-ni	cv́v-ni	cv́v-ni

closed roots

	closed cvvc		glottal / ejective cv́vc / cv́vc'	
	∅	na, ga, g̲a	∅	na, ga, g̲a
PROGRESSIVE IMPERFECTIVES	cv́c	cv́c	cv́c	cv́c
PERFECTIVE (+)	cv́c	cvvc	cv́c	cv́vc
PERFECTIVE (−)	cvvc	cvvc	cv́vc	cv́vc
IMPERATIVE	cv́c	cvvc	cv́c	cv́vc
PERFECTIVE HABITUALS	cv́c-ch / cvvc-ch	cv́c-ch	cv́c-ch / cv́vc-ch	cv́c-ch

closed roots	**closed** **cvvc**		**glottal / ejective** **cv́vc / cv́vc'**	
	∅	**na, ga, g̱a**	∅	**na, ga, g̱a**
FUTURE (+)	cv́vc	cv́vc	cv́vc	cv́vc
FUTURE (−)	cvvc	cvvc	cv́vc	cv́vc
HORTATIVE	cv́c / cvvc	cvvc	cv́c / cv́vc	cv́vc
REPETITIVE IMPERFECTIVE	cv́c-x̱	cv́c-{k,ch}	cv́c-x̱	cv́c-{k,ch}
POTENTIALS	cv́c / cvvc	cvvc	cv́c / cv́vc	cv́vc
CONDITIONAL	cv́c-ni	cv́c-ni	cv́c-ni	cv́c'-ni

pronouns used in verbs

	object		**subject**		**possessive**	
1SG	x̱at	me	x̱a-	i	ax̱	my
1PL	haa	us	tu-	we	haa	our
2SG	i-	you	i-	you	i-	your
2PL	yee	you all	yi-	you all	yee	y'all's
3H	∅- ~ a-	her/him	∅-	she/he	du	her/his
3N	∅- ~ a-	it	∅-	it	a	its
3PRX	ash	this gal/guy	—	—	ash	this gal's/guy's
3OBV	—	—	du-	that other guy/girl	a	that other guy's/girl's
4H	k̲aa- ~ k̲u-	someone	du-	someone	k̲aa	someone's
4N	at	something	—	—	at	something's
PART	aa	one, some	—	—	aa	one's, some's
RFLX	sh ~ ∅-	-self	—	—	chush ~ sh-	-self's
RECIP	woosh=	each other	woosh=	each other	woosh	each other's

object		subject		possessive	
(3) PL	has ~ s	them	has ~ s	they	has du	their

how to use this sheet:

When using carrying verbs in Tlingit, which are also called handling verbs, the first thing to consider is the type of thing that is being carried. Tlingit has different verbs for the way that things are carried, so you can find the right theme and then you can conjugate the verb using the pronoun table. Keep in mind that some sealed containers like mason jars or canned foods might be considered general objects instead of containers with contents because they cannot spill. Once opened, however, they would shift to the container with contents. Most object pronouns will remain 3rd person unless the thing being carried is part of the conversation (ikḵwasanóok – "i am going to carry you").

Once you know what type of thing it is, then consider what type of motion it is. One of the most common is the ∅-motion «aẋ jeet tí!» ("hand it to me!") which is made into a ∅-motion verb by the suffix «-t». This is listed in the table as: *N-{t,x,de}* | *arriving at N; coming to N.* In Tlingit, motion verbs change conjugation prefix (∅, na, ga, g̱a) depending on the type of motion.

Finally, when you know the type of motion and therefore the conjugation prefix, consult the stem variation to determine what the stem should look like in various verb modes. The prefix of verb modes is not covered in this sheet, but can be found in other resources. A prefix is a combination of grammatical elements that gives us most of the information needed to know what the verb is communicating. This is the most complex part of Tlingit verbal structure, and verbs basically can have information in the following categories moving left to right:

| object | thematic | conjugation | subject | classifier | √root | suffix |

The final page shows an example of how a ∅-conjugation motion verb looks in the various verb modes. When handling objects and talking about handling objects, the information here can help you figure out the various ways the verbs change for objects and then are impacted by types of motion.

Gunalchéesh to Weihá Jeff Leer, Ḵeixwnéi Nora Dauenhauer, Xwaayeenáḵ Richard Dauenhauer, X̱'aagi Sháawu Keri Eggleston, and Dzéiwsh James Crippen for the work they have compiled on this material. Of course, they did not make this, nor did I, but in fact it comes from the brilliant minds of fluent speakers who shared their perspectives in Tlingit and English on how these function. If you hear a fluent speaker say it differently than this handout might suggest, then go with the fluent speaker because they have *Lingít Tundatáani* internalized and second language speakers might not understand the underlying logic. Have fun! Now you can play fetch and take things all around.

N + jee-t~ + O-ka-S-√tee ^h (∅ *motion verb – transitive*)

for S to give, take, hand O (round object) to N

PROGRESSIVE IMPERFECTIVE (+)	du jeedé yaa akanatéen	s/he's giving it to him/her
PERFECTIVE (+)	du jeet akaawatée	s/he gave it to him/her
PERFECTIVE (−)	tlél du jeet akawutí	s/he didn't give it to him/her
IMPERATIVE	du jeet katí!	give it to him/her!
PERFECTIVE HABITUAL (+)	du jeet akootéeych	s/he gives it to him/her (every time)
PERFECTIVE HABITUAL (−)	tlél du jeet akootéeych	s/he hasn't given it to him/her yet
FUTURE (+)	du jeedé akakgwatée	s/he will give it to him/her
FUTURE (−)	tlél du jeedé akakgwatee	s/he won't give it to him/her
HORTATIVE	du jeet akgatee	let him/her give it to him/her
REPETITIVE IMPERFECTIVE	du jeex akatee	s/he gives it to him/her (regularly)
POTENTIAL ATTRIBUTIVE	tlél aadé du jeet akgwaateeyi yé	no way can s/he give it to him/her
POTENTIAL DECESSIVE	du jeet akgwateeyín	s/he would have given it to him/her
CONDITIONAL	du jeet akatéeni	if/when s/he gives it to him/her