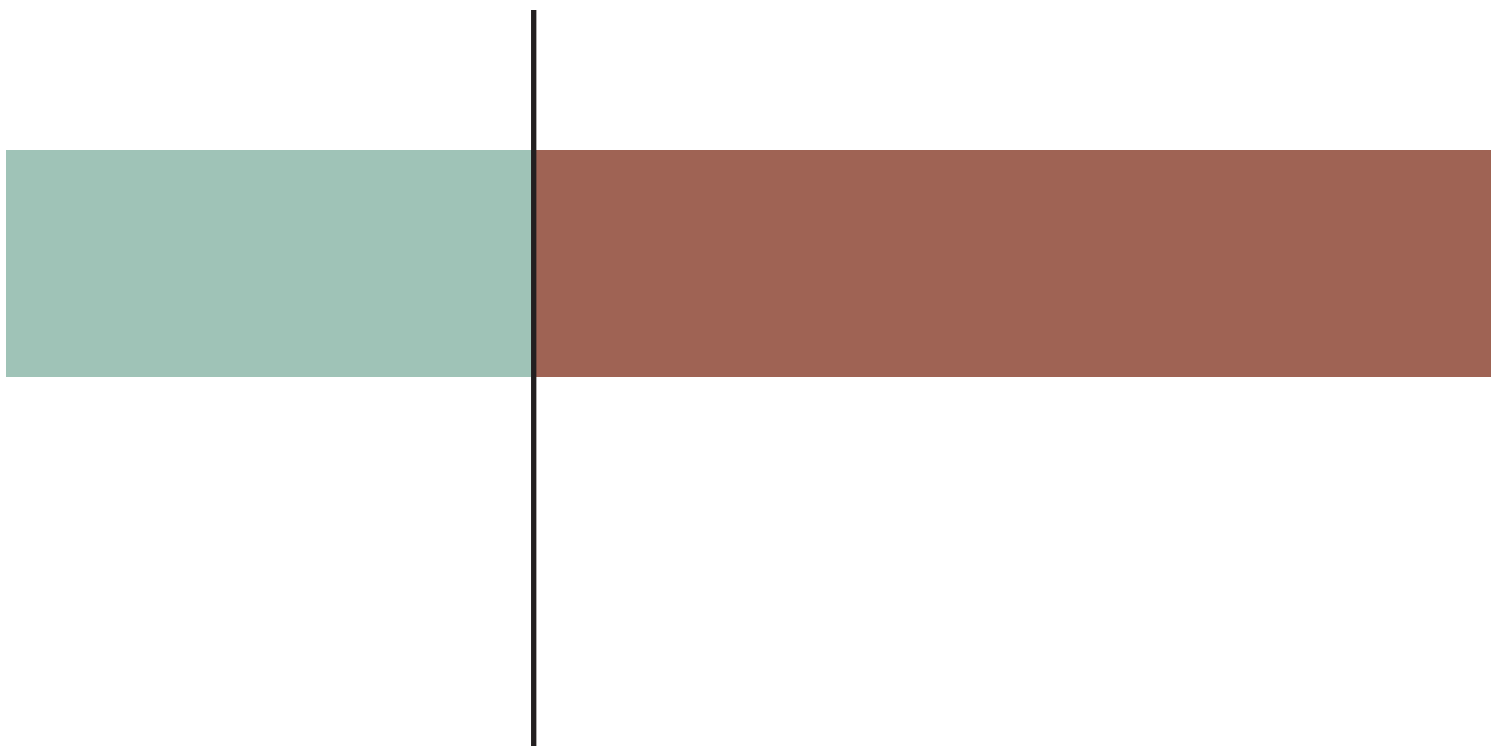




Daa sáwé iyatéen?

What is it that you see?



Aagáa áwé k'idéin gaxtulatéen
haa tl'átgi ɣa haa ɣusteeyí haa
ítɣ yaa has na.ádi aa has du jeeyís.

So that too, we may protect
our land and culture for
those yet to come





("Traditional Tlingit Prayer", Sealaska Heritage Institute)





daa sáwé iyatéen?

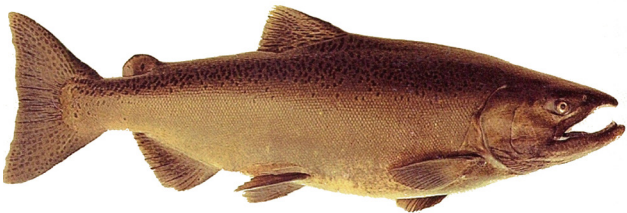





Our second lesson introduces intermediate and advanced sounds. You might want to look at the sound location chart from page four (daax'oon) and practice over and over again. Remember to have patience! You may be asking things of your mouth, muscles, and vocal chords that they are not used to, but it will come in time. Just as the Tlingit people learned to make sounds that are not in Tlingit (English letters *b, f, l, p, r & v*), you can teach yourself to do the same.

The first sounds we will encounter are consonant combinations, and then pinched consonants—which are made without using air from your lungs, only the bit of air and muscles in your mouth and throat. The sounds come from the same place, but your neck acts as a piston and pushes sound out louder and faster. Next is the Tlingit «x», which is a scraping sound from the same location as «k», «k'», and «g». Make sure you have some saliva on your tongue, and make a sound like the wind. After this is the Tlingit «l», which is a voiceless consonant that is made by pressing the tip of your tongue on the roof of your mouth and blowing out the sides. Then there are pinched versions of these and combinations with other consonants. Then come the gutturals, so prepare to sound like a Raven and to immerse yourself in «Lingít kayéigi» (Tlingit sounds). «l gu.aa yáx x'wán» (have strength and courage)!

	dz	
  	dzeit	ladder; dock; stairs
	ts	
	tsaa	hair seal

	kw	
	aan kwéiyi	flag
	ch'	
	ch'eet	murrelet
	k'	
	k'inchéiyi	rose
	s'	
	s'eeek	black bear

	t'	
	ts'	
	k'w	
	-k'w	

t'á

king salmon,
chinook

ts'ats'ée

songbird

k'wát'

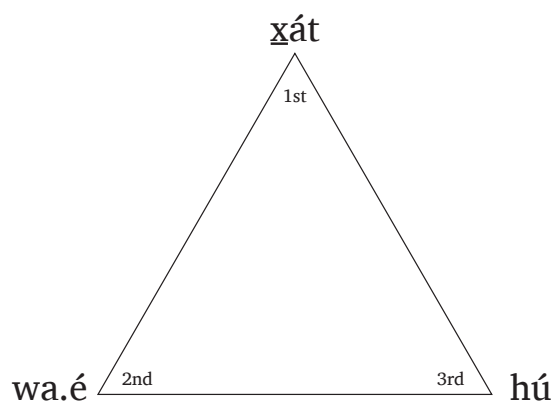
egg

dzísk'w

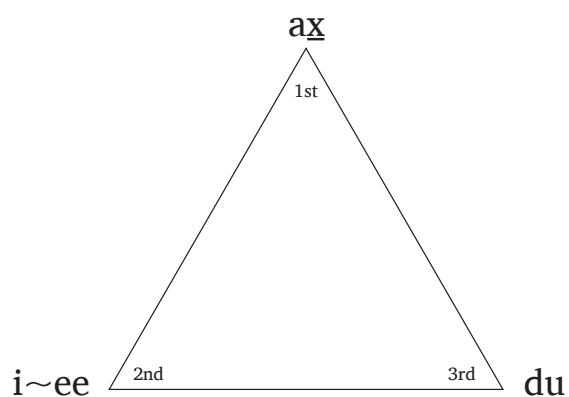
moose

		x	
		xóots	brown bear
		xw	
		xwaasdáa	canvas; tarp
		-xw	
		gáaxw	duck

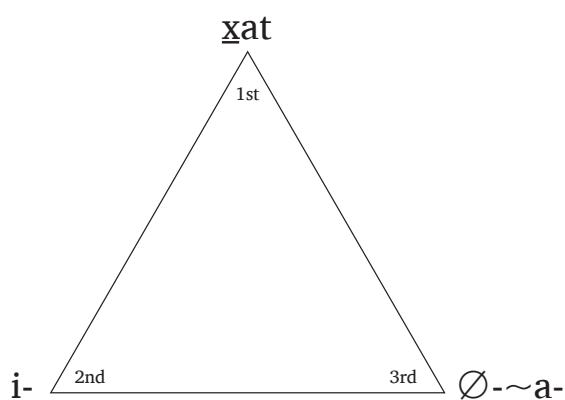
Tlingit pronouns



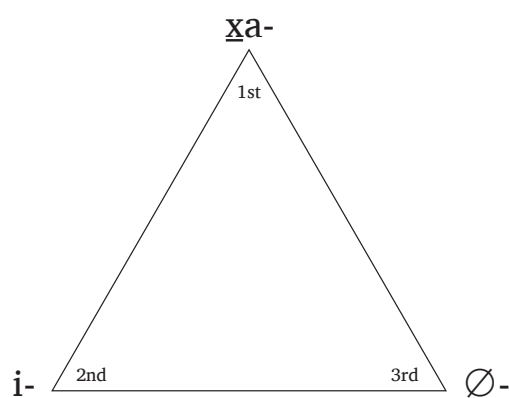
independent



possessive



object



subject

xát	me
	independent pronoun: first person singular
wa.é	you
	independent pronoun: second person singular
hú	he / she
	independent pronoun: third person singular
ax	my
	possessive pronoun: first person singular
i~ee	your
	possessive pronoun: second person singular
du	his/her
	possessive pronoun: third person singular
xa-	i
	subject pronoun: first person singular
i-	you
	subject pronoun: second person singular
Ø-	s/he
	subject pronoun: third person singular

<u>x</u> at	me
	object pronoun: first person singular
i-	you
	object pronoun: second person singular
Ø~a-	her/him
	object pronoun: third person singular

<u>k</u> a	and
daa sá i jeewú?	what do you have?
	daa sá i jee-wú? what say your possession-at?
___ a <u>x</u> jeewú	i have ___.
	___ a <u>x</u> jee-wú ___ my possession-at *note the pronoun uses in these phrases*

daa sá aḡ jeewú?	what do I have?
	daa sá aḡ jee-wú? what say my possession-at? *note the pronoun uses in these phrases*
___ i jeewú.	you have ____.
	___ i jee-wú ___ your possession-at *note the pronoun uses in these phrases*
daa sá du jeewú?	what does s/he have?
	daa sá du jee-wú? what say his/her possession-at? *note the pronoun uses in these phrases*
___ du jeewú.	s/he has ____.
	___ du jee-wú ___ his/her possession-at *note the pronoun uses in these phrases*

<p>___ gé i jeewú?</p>	<p>do you have ___?</p>
	<p>___ gé i jee-wú ___ yes/no? his/her possession-at *note the pronoun uses in these phrases*</p>
<p>aaa/tléik', ___ ax jeewú.</p>	<p>yes/no, I have ____.</p>
	<p>Aaa/Tléik', ___ ax jee-wú Yes/No, ___ my possession-at *note the pronoun uses in these phrases*</p>
<p>aadóo sá ___ du jeewú?</p>	<p>who has ___?</p>
	<p>Aadóo sá ___ du jee-wú Who say ___ his/her possession-at *notice that the «sá» creates the question</p>
<p>___ du jeewú ____.</p>	<p>___ has ____.</p>
	<p>___ du jee-wú ____. ___ his/her possession-at ____. * (object) du jeewú (name) *</p>

daa sá iyatéen?	what do you see?
	<p>Ø-i-ŷa-√téen ~ iyatéen</p> <p>you-(2.S).cl.√see-(abstract)</p> <p>you see</p>
___ xaatéen.	i see ____.
	<p>Ø-xa-ŷa-√téen ~ xaatéen</p> <p>i-(1.S).cl.√see-(abstract)</p> <p>I see</p>
___ gé iyatéen?	do you see ____?
	<p>___ gé Ø-i-ŷa-√téen</p> <p>___ y/n? i-(1.S).cl.√see-(abstract)</p> <p>___ yes/no? you-see</p>
aaa/tléik, ___ xaatéen.	yes/no, I see ____.
	answer with “yes” or “no”, and follow with the phrase