



keijín

Wáa sá sh teedinook?

Yá Lingit'aaní geix' woosh jin toolshát yeisú
— Katyé

In this world, we're still holding each other's hands
— David Kadashan

(Dauenhaeuer, Haa Tuwunáagu Yís 236-237)

Wáa sá sh teedinook?

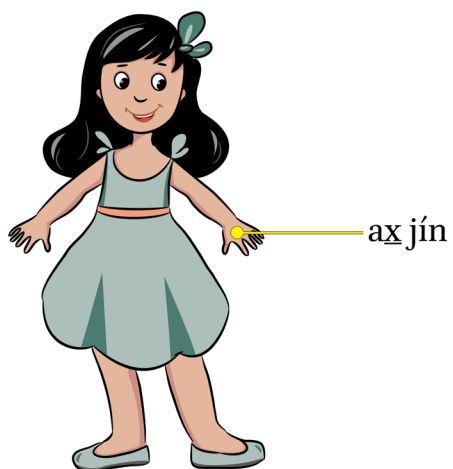
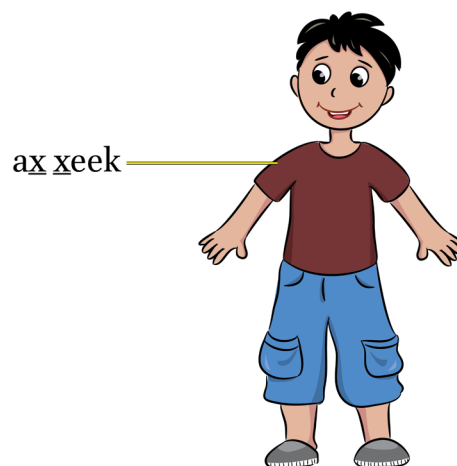
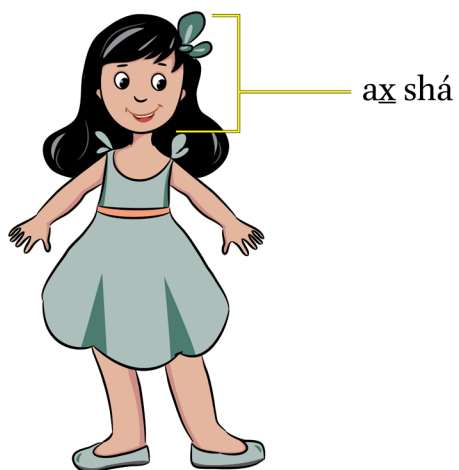
The following dialogue practice is a great mock conversation to begin thinking about communicating feelings and various states of being. When practicing this dialogue, start by saying each phrase and focusing on tone, vowel length, and sounding like the fluent speakers you can listen to on the recordings from *Beginning Tlingit*. After you have mastered these phrases individually, then shift your focus to the grammatical breakdown listed next to the phrases. The top line is a translation of the phrase, or what we might call the “English Equivalent.” Beneath that are two lines. The top one is segmenting the phrase to show all the components that are in there, including invisible components that are not heard or seen when written, but reveal how the language is functioning. Once you have examined that, it is time to practice with a partner. The most important things here are: 1) having a good flow to your words and honoring the vowel length tone, and 2) expressing emotion and trying to avoid sounding like a robot repeating sentences. Have fun!

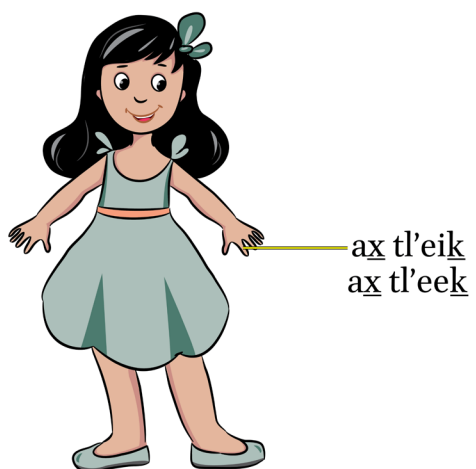
A 1	wáa sá sh teedinook?	how are you feeling?
		wáa + sá + sh + tú-i-di-√nook how.say+reflexive+inside.you-(2s.S).cl-(+d,Ø,+i).√feel
B 2	tlél wáa sá.	i'm okay.
		tlél + wáa + sá not+how+say
3	wáa sá iyatee?	how are you?
		wáa + sá + i-ya-√tee? how+say+you-(2s.O).cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√be
A 4	tlél tlax̣ xat tooshk'é.	i feel terrible.
		tlél + tlax̣ + xat + tu-u-sh-√k'é not+very+me-(1s.O)+inside.irr.cl-(-d,sh,-i).√fine/good
5	kei xat nanéekw shákdéi yá	i think i'm getting sick.
		kei + xat + na-Ø-√néekw + shákdéi + yá preverb-(up)+me-(1s.O)+na-cj.cl-(-d,Ø,-i).√sick+perhaps.this
B 6	iwdixwétl gwáa wé gé?	maybe you're tired?
		i-ÿu-di-√xwétl + gwáa + wé + gé you-(2s.O).pf.cl.√tired + maybe + that + y/n?

A 7	tléik'. xat yanéekw	no. i'm sick
		tléik' + xat + yä-√néekw no + me-(1s.O) + cl.√sick
B 2	aatlein át!	oh dear!
		aatlein + át many + thing
3	goo sá wé yanéekw	where does it hurt?
		goo + sá + wé + yä-√néekw where + say + that + cl.√sick
A 4	ax leitóox yanéekw.	my throat hurts / i have a sore throat
		ax + lá-tú-x yä-√néekw my-(1s.P) + throat.inside.at-(along/repeatedly) + cl.√sick
B 6	át axwdishée iwuneixí	i hope you get well
		áa-t + a-yü-xa-di-√shée + i-yü-Ø-√neix-i there/it.at-(arrived) + a-theme.pfv.i-(1s.S).cl.√hope + you-(2s.O).pfv.cl.√heal/save.[relative]
7	gunalchéesh	thank you
		gunalchéesh thank you

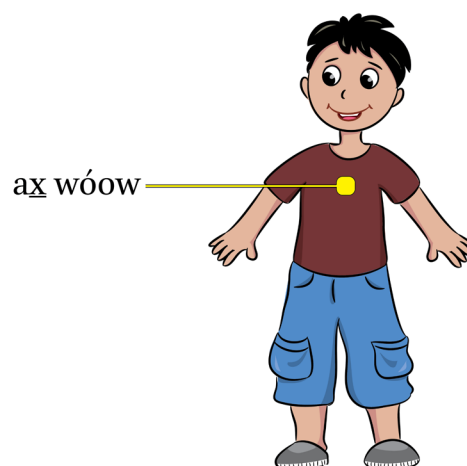
The dialogue practice above is divided into two speakers (A and B) and there are seven total lines. Take a look at line A4, «ax leitóox yanéekw». This is a phrase that we can learn and change the body part to talk about aches and pains that may exist throughout the body. This verb, «yanéekw» can translate to “illness” or “pain” and is used in a variety of ways to talk about maladies. To begin using this phrase in more dynamic ways, we are going to take a look at some basic body parts. As we begin to explore body parts, let's first talk about an important language concept in Tlingit: alienability.

Body parts usually need to belong to something. When speaking English, it would sound strange to say “nose” or “knee” without it belonging to something, such as “your nose” or “bee's knee.” This is the same in Tlingit, only the rules are a bit more rigid. We write body parts, which are in a category called “inalienable nouns” with an en dash (–) before the word to show that they must belong to something. This en dash can be replaced by nouns and possessive pronouns. For example, «–lú» can become «i lú» or «yéil lú» but does not really appear without a possessing noun or possessive pronoun.

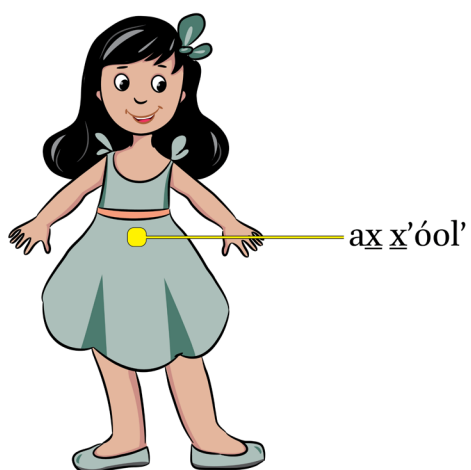




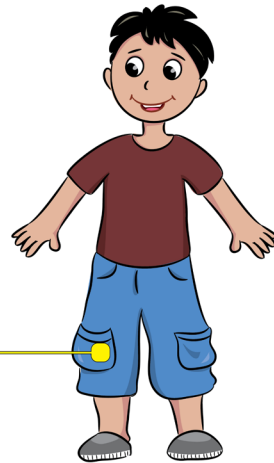
ax tl'eik
ax tl'eek



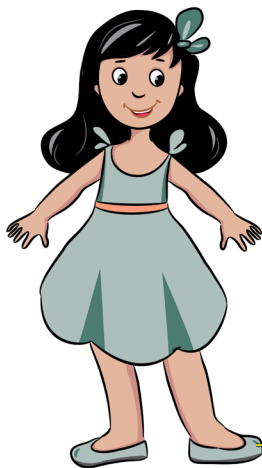
ax wóow



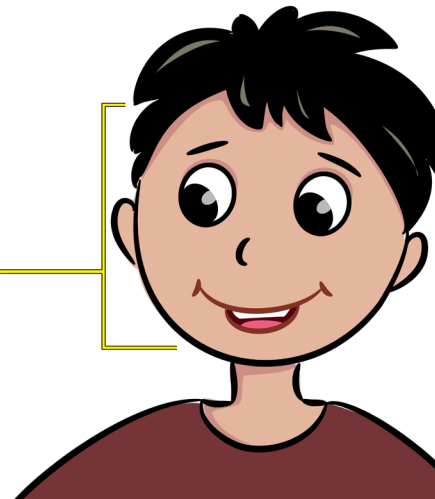
ax x'óol'



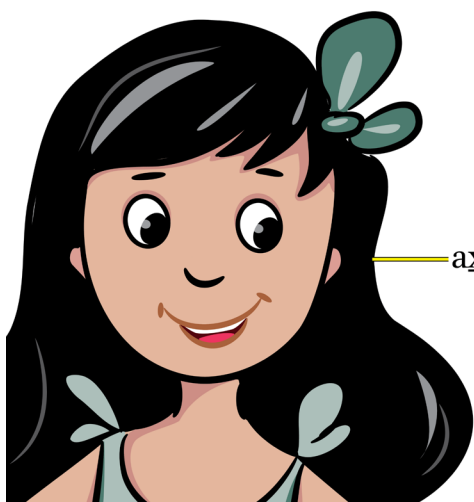
ax keey



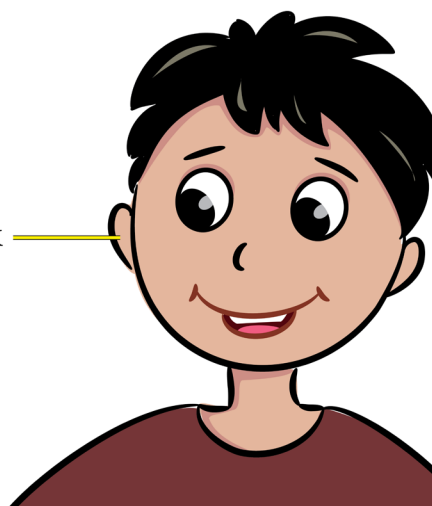
ax x'oos



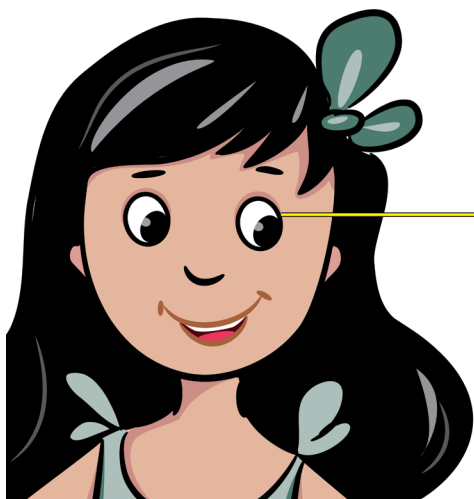
ax yá



ax shaxaawú

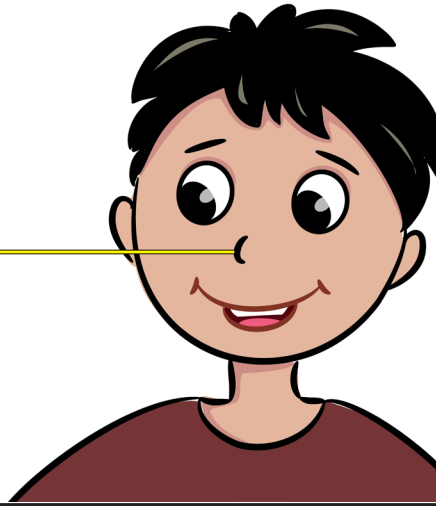


ax gúk

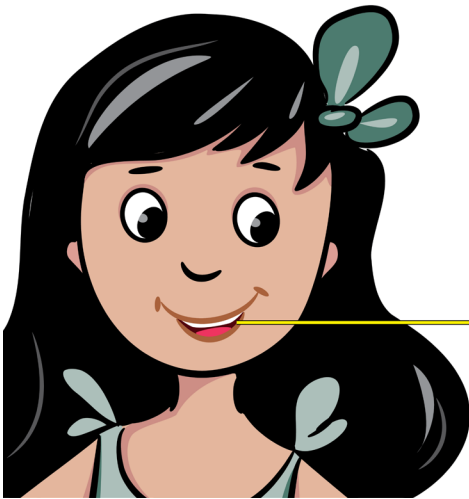


ax waak

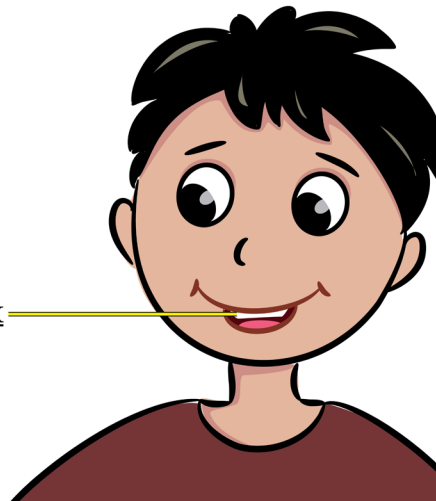
ax lú

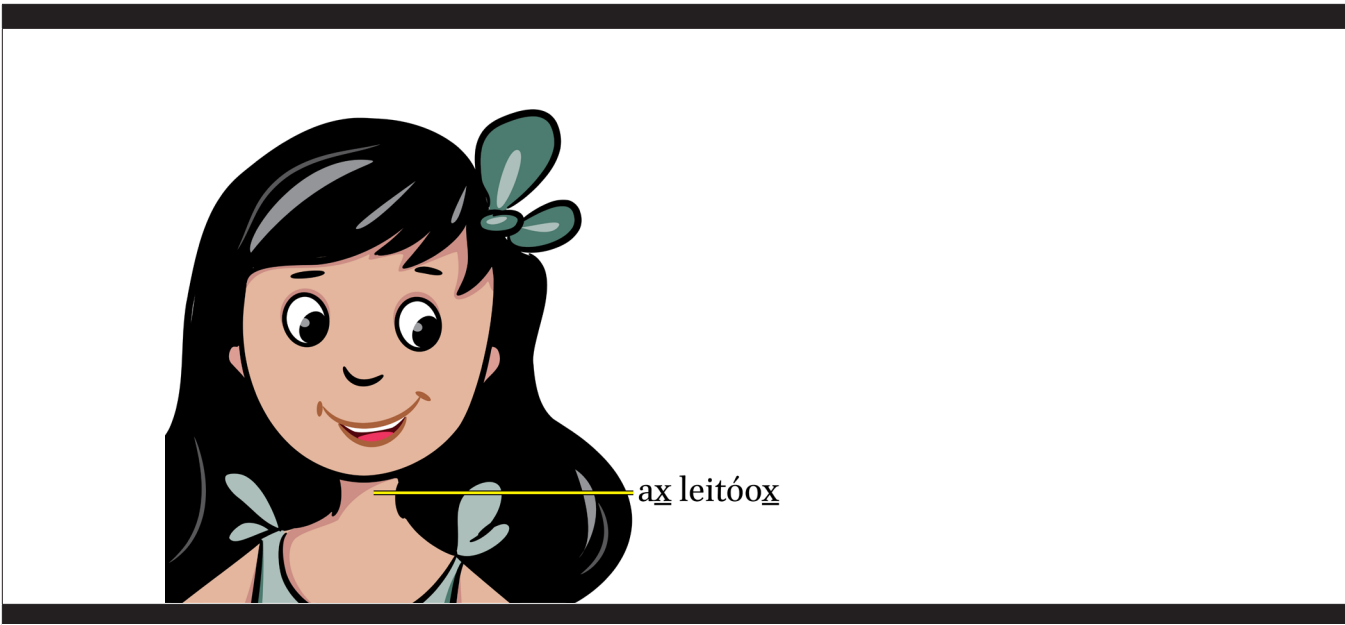


ax x'é



ax oox





Now that we’ve learned some body parts, we will start using some familiar drills with them. Our goals are to locate our own body parts and then to locate the body parts using the images above. One interesting thing to note is that body parts do not pluralize. In English, we would say “my head, your head, our heads,” whereas Tlingit would be «ax shá, i shá, haa shá.» Once we have practiced some basic phrases with this, we will move into some more complex phrases

ax ____ áyá	this is my ____
	ax + ____ + á-yá my-(1s.P) + [body part] + [focus].right-here
goosú i ____?	where is your ____?
	goo-sá-ú + i + ____? where-say-at + your-(2s.P) + [body part]?

yáadu ax _____	here is my _____
	yá-t-u + ax + _____ right-here.at-(arrived).at + my-(1s.P) + [body part]
ax _____ áyá	this is her/his _____
	du + _____ + á-yá her/his-(3s.P) + [body part] + [focus].right-here
Simon yéi x'ayaká _____	Simon says _____
	Simon + yéi + x'a-ya-Ø-√ká + _____ Simon + thus + mouth.vsf.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√say/tell + [phrase]
i sháat shí	touch your head
	i + shá-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + head.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch

i <u>x</u> eekt shí	touch your upper arm
	i + <u>x</u> ee-k-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + upper arm.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i jínt shí	touch your hand
	i + jín-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + hand.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i tl'eíkt shí / i tl'ee <u>k</u> t shí	touch your finger
	i + tl'eí-k-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + finger.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i wóowt shí	touch your chest
	i + wóow-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + chest.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch

i <u>x'</u> ool't shí	touch your hand
	i + <u>x'</u> ool'-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + belly.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i keeyt shí	touch your knee
	i + keey-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + ear.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i <u>x'</u> oost shí	touch your foot/feet
	i + <u>x'</u> oos-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + foot/feet.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i yát shí	touch your face
	i + yá-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + face.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch

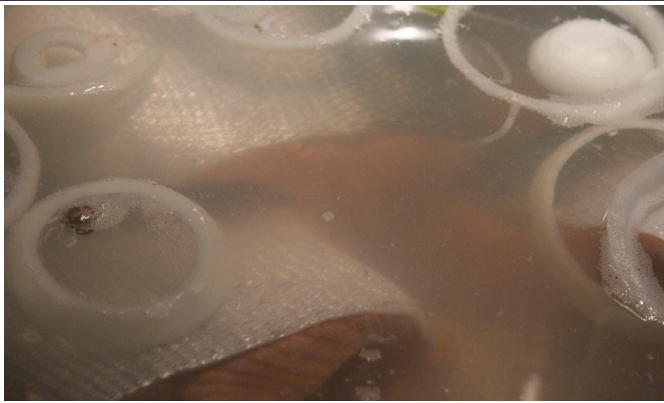
i shaxaawóot shí	touch your ear
	i + shaxaawú-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + ear.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i gúkt shí	touch your ear
	i + gúk-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + ear.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i waakt shí	touch your eye
	i + waak-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + eye.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i lóot shí	touch your nose
	i + lú-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + nose.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch

i <u>x'</u> éit shí	touch your mouth
	i + <u>x'</u> é-t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + throat.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i oo <u>x</u> t shí	touch your tooth/teeth
	i + oo <u>x</u> -t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + tooth/teth.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i leitóo <u>x</u> t shí	touch your throat
	i + leitóo <u>x</u> -t + Ø-Ø-√shí your-(2s.P) + throat.at-(arrive) + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√touch
i ____ lax <u>w</u> ál	shake your ____
	i + ____ + Ø-la-√wál your-(2s.P) + ____ + Ø-cp.cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tremble/rattle

goosú wé yanéekw?	where is the hurt/sick?
	goo-sá-ú + wé + yá-√néekw where-say-is-at + there + cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√sick/hurt
ax ____ yanéekw	my ____ hurts / my ____ is sick
	ax + ____ + ÿa-√néekw my-(1s.P) + ____ + cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√sick/hurt
du ____ yanéekw	my ____ hurts / my ____ is sick
	du + ____ + ÿa-√néekw her/his-(3s.P) + ____ + cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√sick/hurt
ax éet yaan uwaháa	hunger has arrived to me (i'm hungry)
	ax + ée-t + yaan + ÿu-ÿa-√háa ¹ my-(1s.P) + [empty base].at-(arrived) + hunger + pfv.cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√move-imperceptably

<p><u>a</u>x éet yataa waháa</p>	<p>sleep has arrived to me (i'm sleepy)</p>
	<p><u>a</u>x + ée-t + ÿa-√taa + ÿu-ÿa-√háa ¹ my-(1s.P) + [empty base].at-(arrived) + pfv.cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√sleep + pfv.cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√move-imperceptably</p>
<p><u>x</u>at wudixwétl</p>	<p>i'm tired</p>
	<p><u>x</u>at + ÿu-di-√xwétl me-(1s.O) + pfv.cl-(+d,Ø,+i).√tired</p>
<p><u>x</u>at shaawakúx</p>	<p>my head has dried up (i'm thirsty)</p>
	<p><u>x</u>at + sha-ÿu-ÿa-√kúx me-(1s.O) + head.pfv.cl-(+d,Ø,+i).√dried-up</p>
<p>wáa sá iyatee?</p>	<p>how are you?</p>
	<p>wáa + sá + i-ÿa-√tee how + say + you-(2s.O).cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√be</p>

i éet gé yaan uwaháa	has hunger arrived to you (are you hungry)?
	i + ée-t + gé + yaan + ÿu-ÿa-√háa ¹ your-(2s.P) + [empty base].at-(arrived) + yes/no? + hunger + pfv.cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√move-imperceptably
i éet gé yataa waháa	has sleep arrived to you (are you sleepy)?
	i + ée-t + gé + ÿa-√taa + ÿu-ÿa-√háa ¹ your-(2s.P) + [empty base].at-(arrived) + yes/no? + pfv.cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√sleep + pfv.cl-(-d,Ø,+i).√move-imperceptably
iwdixwétl gé?	are you tired
	i-ÿu-di-√xwétl + gé you-(2s.O)-pfv.cl-(+d,Ø,+i).√tired + yes/no?
ishaawakúx gé?	has your head dried up (are you thirsty)?
	i-sha-ÿu-ÿa-√kúx + gé you-(2s.O)-head.pfv.cl-(+d,Ø,+i).√dried-up + yes/no?

daa sá i éet uwaháa	what has arrived to you (what are you hungry for?) (what are you wanting?)	
	daa + sá + i + ée-t + ŷu-ŷa-√háa ¹ what + say + your-(2s.P) + [empty base].at-(arrived) + pfv.cl(-d,Ø,+i).√move-imperceptably	
____ a <u>x</u> éet uwaháa	____ has arrived to me (i'm hungry for ____) (i want ____) ____ + a <u>x</u> + ée-t + yaan + ŷu-ŷa-√háa ¹ my-(1s.P) + [empty base].at-(arrived) + hunger + pfv.cl(-d,Ø,+i).√move-imperceptably	
	útl <u>x</u> i	boiled fish
	at <u>x</u> 'éeshi	dry fish