

# Haa Yoo X'atángi

Our Language

yak'éí

Language Families:

Na-dene

Haida

Tsimshianic

Number of Speakers:

100

25

25





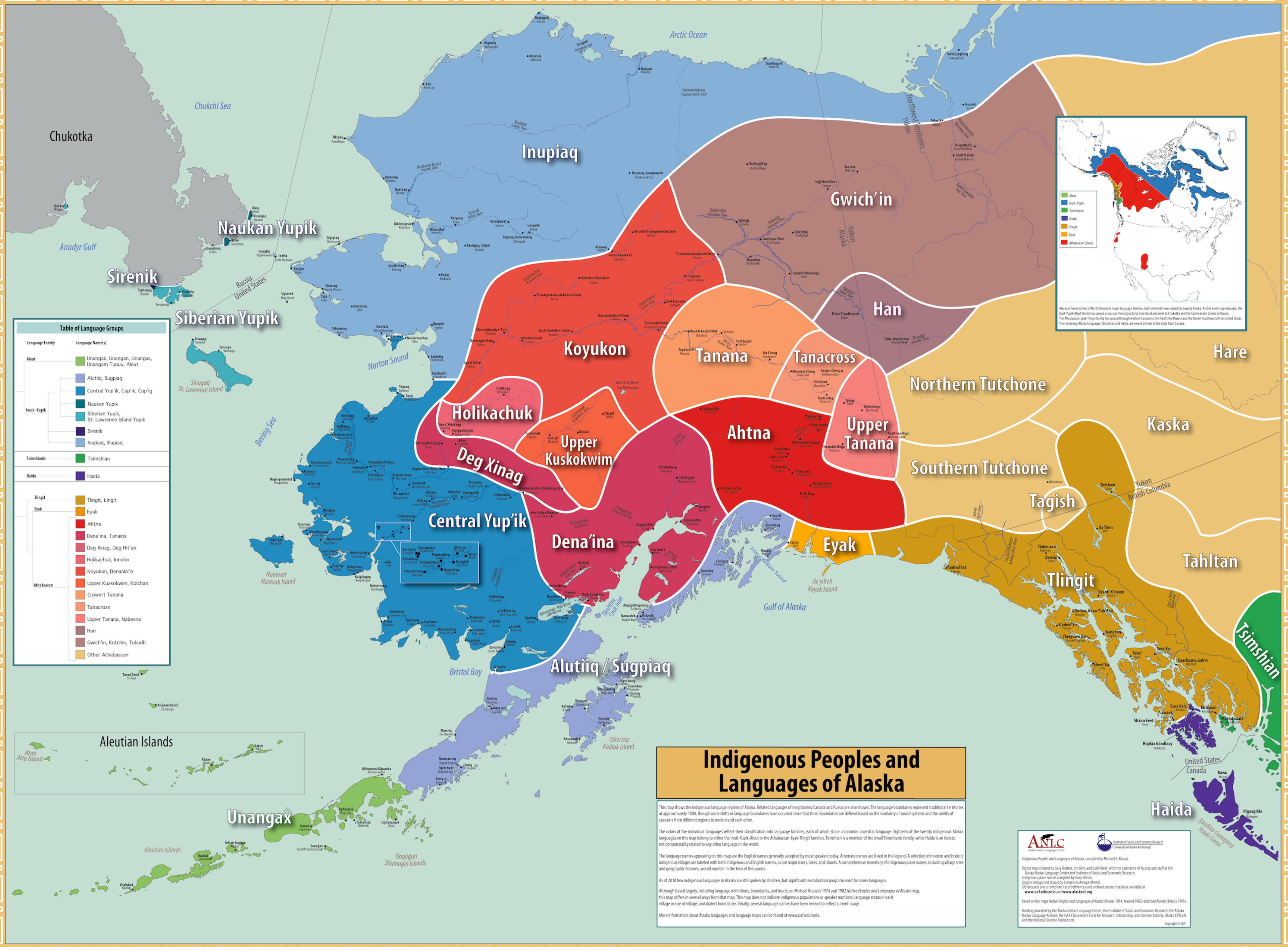


Table of Language Groups	
Language Family	Language Name(s)
Aleut	Unangax, Unangan, Unangas, Unangam Tunuu, Aleut
	Alutiq, Sugpiaq
	Central Yup'ik, Cup'ik, Cup'ig
	Naukan Yupik
	Siberian Yupik, St. Lawrence Island Yupik
Inuit-Yupik	Sirenik
	Inupiaq, Iñupiaq
Tsimshianic	Tsimshian
Haida	Haida
Tlingit	Tlingit, Lingit
	Eyak
Athabaskan	Ahtna
	Dena'ina, Tanaina
	Deg Xinag, Deg Hit'an
	Holikachuk, Innoko
	Koyukon, Denaak'e
	Upper Kuskokwim, Kolchan
	(Lower) Tanana
	Tanacross
	Upper Tanana, Nabesna
	Han
	Gwich'in, Kutchin, Tukudh
	Other Athabaskan

## Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska

This map shows the indigenous language regions of Alaska. Related languages of neighboring Canada and Russia are also shown. The language boundaries represent traditional territories at approximately 1900, though some shifts in language boundaries have occurred since that time. Boundaries are defined based on the similarity of sound systems and the ability of speakers from different regions to understand each other.

The colors of the individual languages reflect their classification into language families, each of which share a common ancestral language. Eighteen of the twenty indigenous Alaska languages on this map belong to either the Inuit-Yupik-Aleut or the Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit families. Tsimshian is a member of the small Tsimshianic family, while Haida is an isolate, not demonstrably related to any other language in the world.

The language names appearing on this map are the English names generally accepted by most speakers today. Alternate names are listed in the legend. A selection of modern and historic indigenous villages are labeled with both indigenous and English names, as are major rivers, lakes, and islands. A comprehensive inventory of indigenous place names, including village sites and geographic features, would number in the tens of thousands.

As of 2010 few indigenous languages in Alaska are still spoken by children, but significant revitalization programs exist for some languages.

Although based largely on Michael Krauss's 1974 and 1982 *Native Peoples and Languages of Alaska* map, this map differs in several ways from that map. This map does not indicate indigenous populations or speaker numbers; language status in each village or size of village; or dialect boundaries. Finally, several language names have been revised to reflect current usage.

More information about Alaska languages and language maps can be found at [www.uaf.edu/anila](http://www.uaf.edu/anila).

**ANILC**  
Alaska Native Language Center

Institute of Social and Economic Research  
University of Alaska Research

*Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska*, compiled by Michael E. Krauss.

Digital map created by Gary Holton, Jim Kent, and Colin West, with the assistance of faculty and staff at the Alaska Native Language Center and Institute of Social and Economic Research.

Indigenous place names compiled by Gary Holton.

Graphic design and layout by Catherine Anaya-Merrill.

GIS datasets and a complete list of references and archival source materials available at [www.uaf.edu/anila](http://www.uaf.edu/anila) and [www.alaskael.org](http://www.alaskael.org).

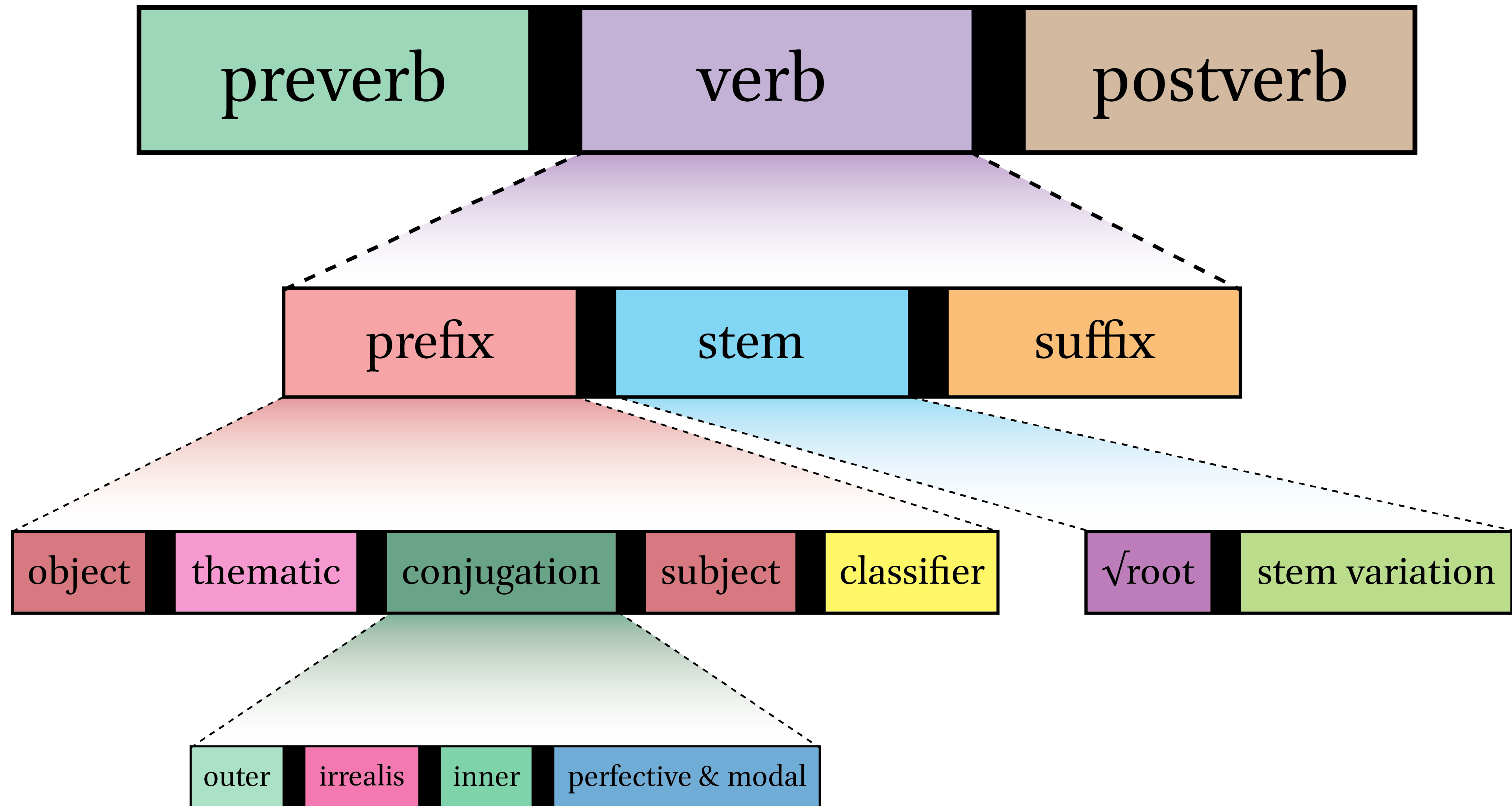
Based on the maps *Native Peoples and Languages of Alaska* (Krauss 1974, revised 1982) and *Inuit Nunavut* (Krauss 1995).

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# Basic Tlingit Verbal Structure



(preverb) O-(prefix)-(CP)-S-cl-√root (postverb)[type]

woosh~wooch	each other +D
has	they / them

xat	me	1s
haa-	us	1p
i-	you	2s
yee-	you all	2p
Ø- ~ a-	her / him / it	3
kāa- ~ kū-	someone	4h
at	something	4n
chush ~ sh-	-self +D	

xā-	i
tu-	we
i-	you
yi-	you all
Ø-	she / he / it
du-	someone *

\* (+D) for {s,l,sh} classifiers  
(-D) for {Ø} classifiers

act	<b>Type:</b> Every verb belongs to one of these categories, which determines how the verb functions and conjugates. You can often figure out what type of verb it is by what the verb does, but some are surprising because the verb functions differently from a Tlingit perspective.
event	
state	
positional	

Ø	terminal	<b>Conjugation Prefix:</b> Every verb belongs to one. It only appears in certain verb modes, but affects stem variation. They are derived from types of motion, as listed here.
na	unbounded	
ga	upward	
ga	downward	

Ø group		l group	
-i	+i	-i	+i
Ø-	ya-	la-	li-
da-	di-	l-	dli-
-d	+d	-d	+d
s group		sh group	
-i	+i	-i	+i
sa-	si-	sha-	shi-
s-	dzi-	sh-	ji-
-d	+d	-d	+d

**Classifier:**  
A part of the verb that combines with the root to form the heart of the verb. It belongs to a group (Ø, s, l, sh) and moves within the group to change modes and voice. The root determines the overall meaning of the verb, and the classifier helps determine what the verb does.

A classifier is -i or +i depending on the mode of the verb. The -i group often indicates that the verb has not occurred, and the +i group often indicates that the verb has occurred.

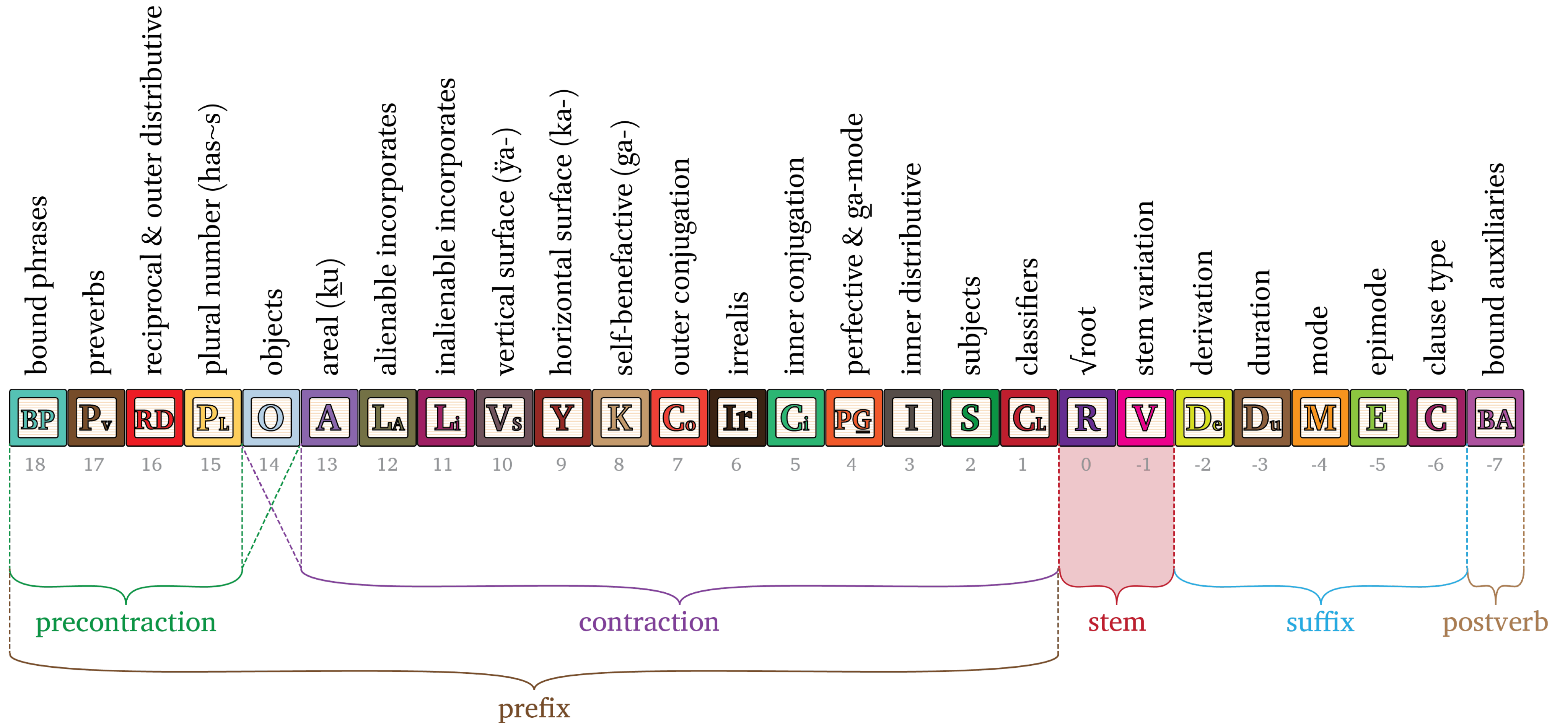
A classifier is generally -d unless the verb has middle voice (subject is also an object) or when a transitive verb (has an object) changes to subject-intransitive by removing the object.



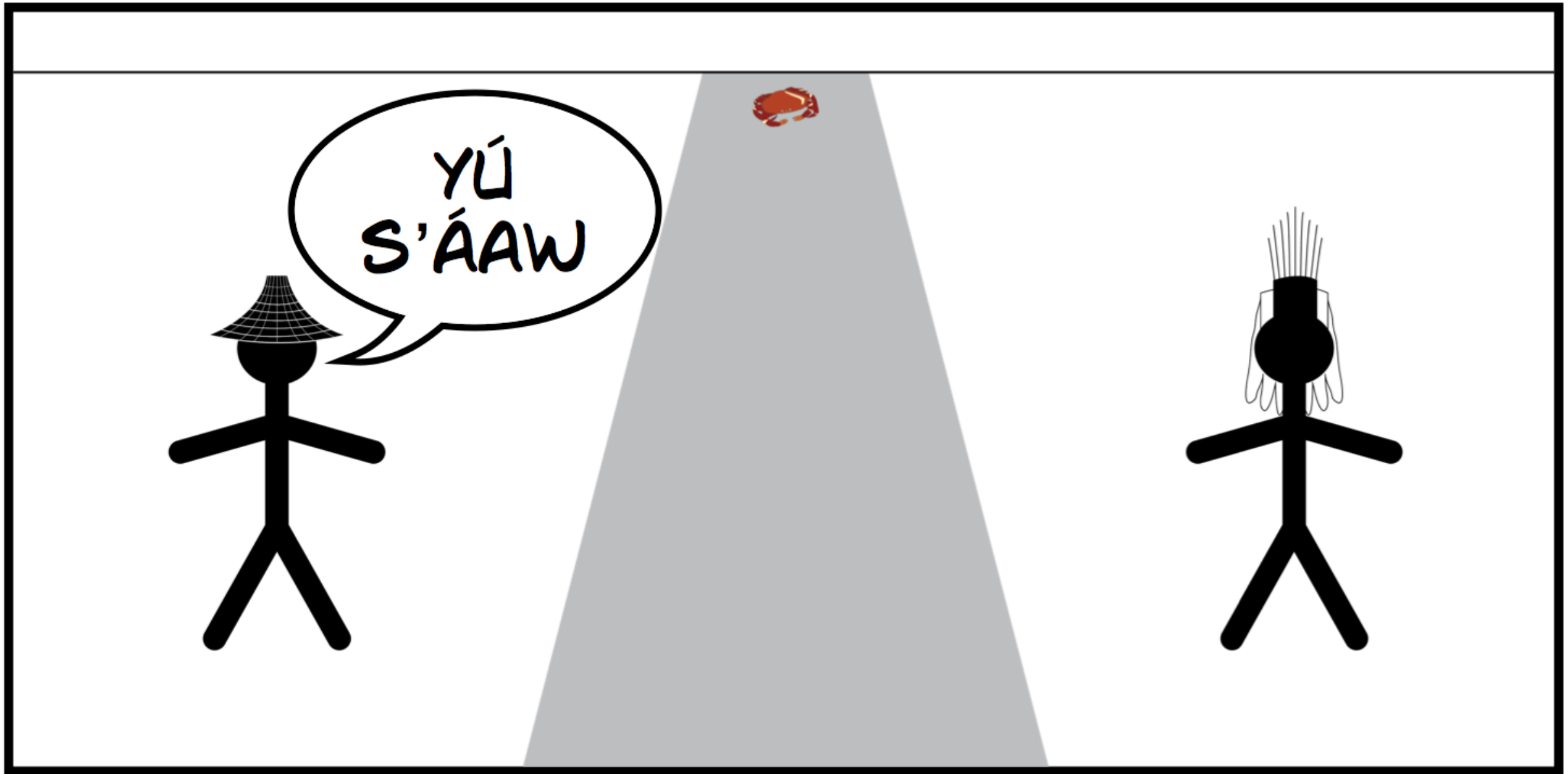
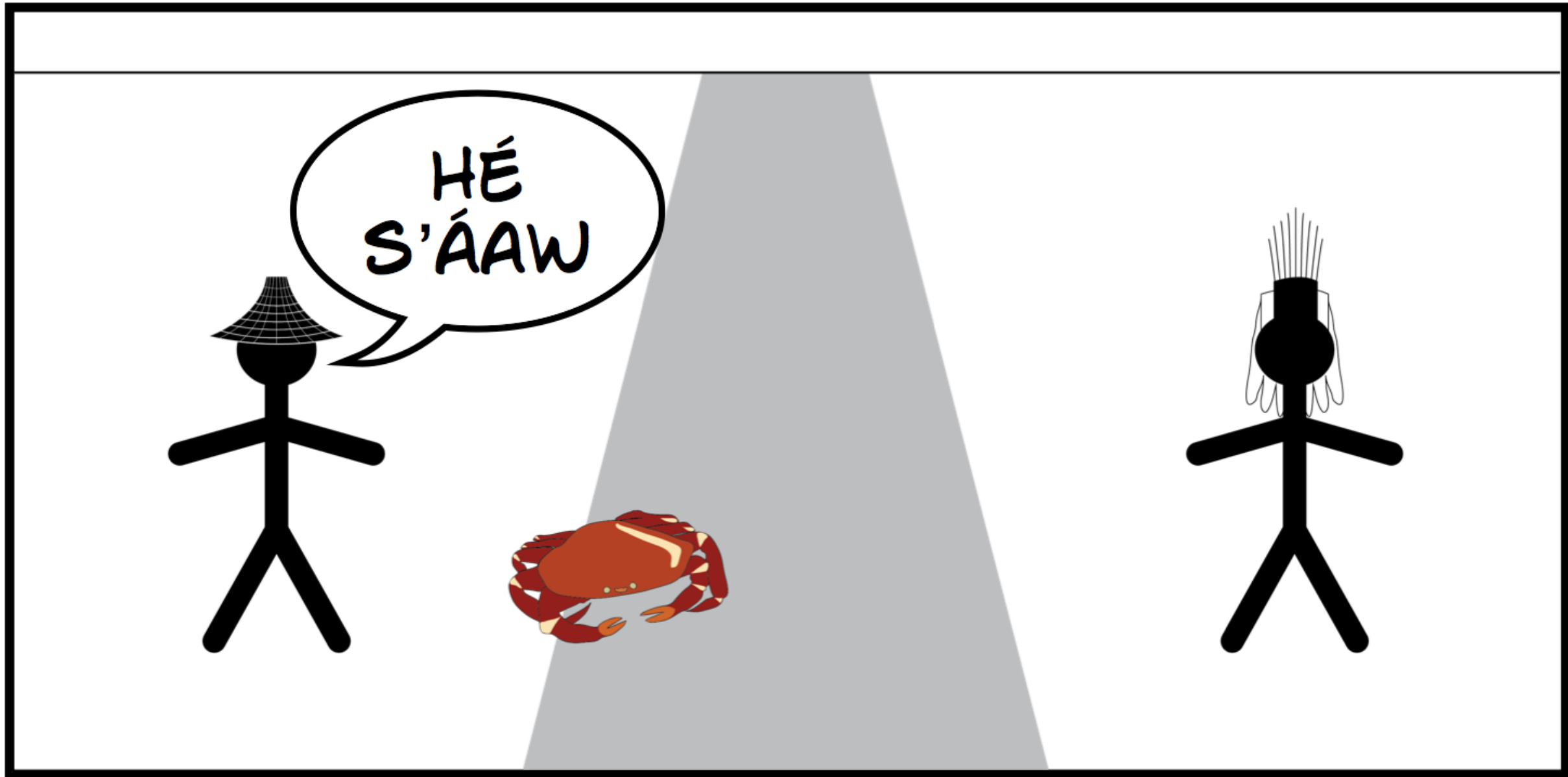
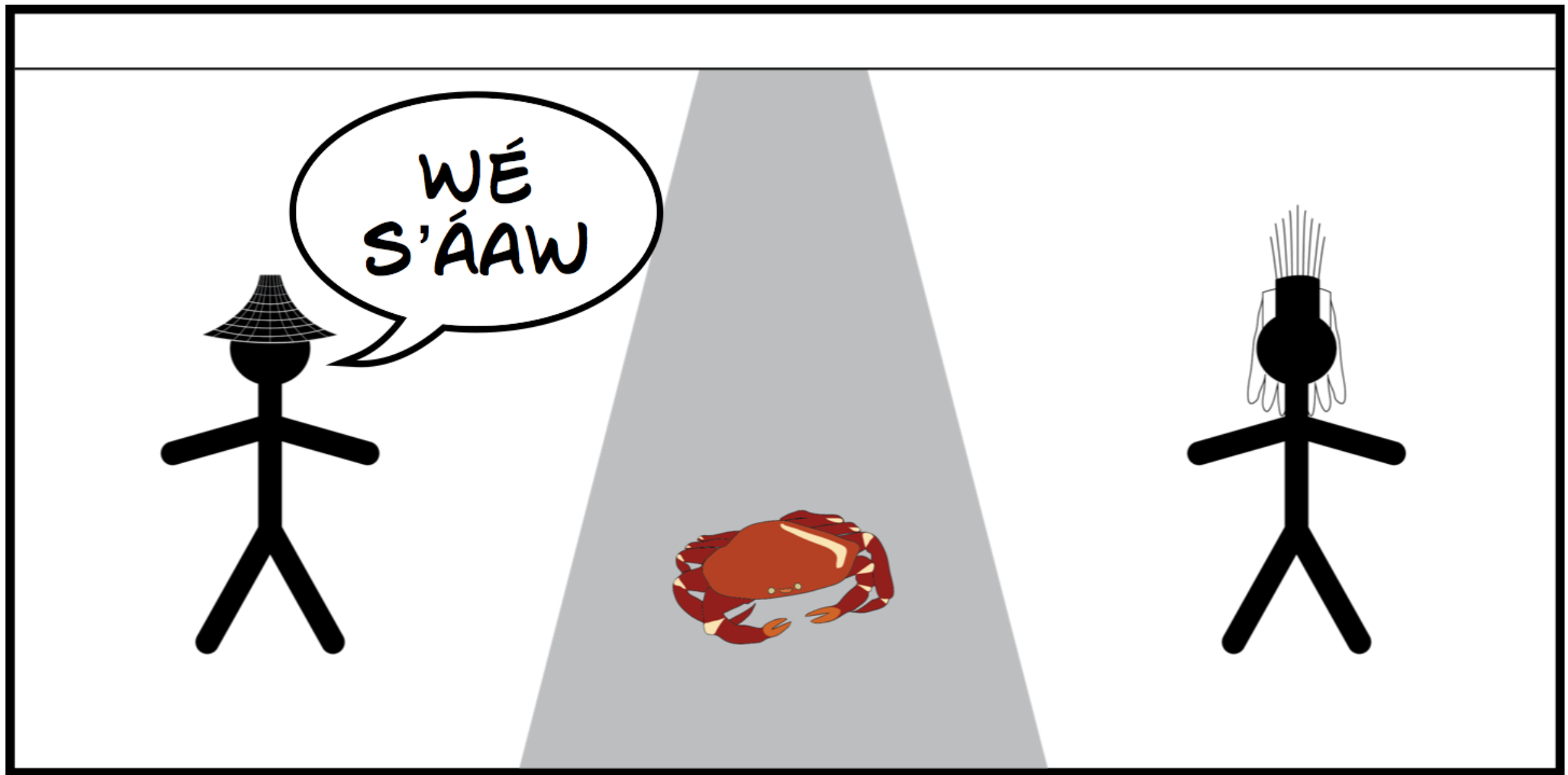
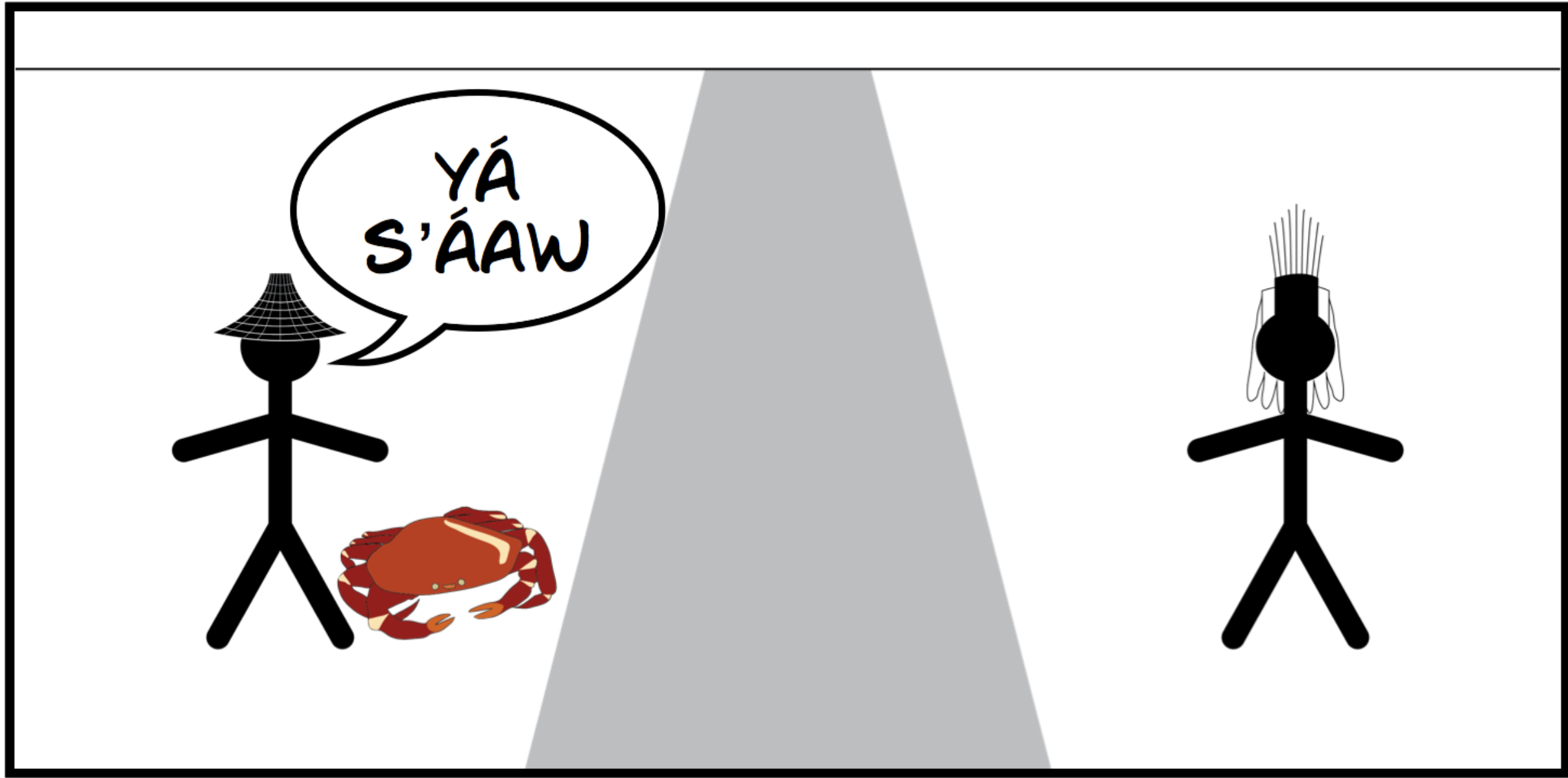
# The Tlingit Classifier

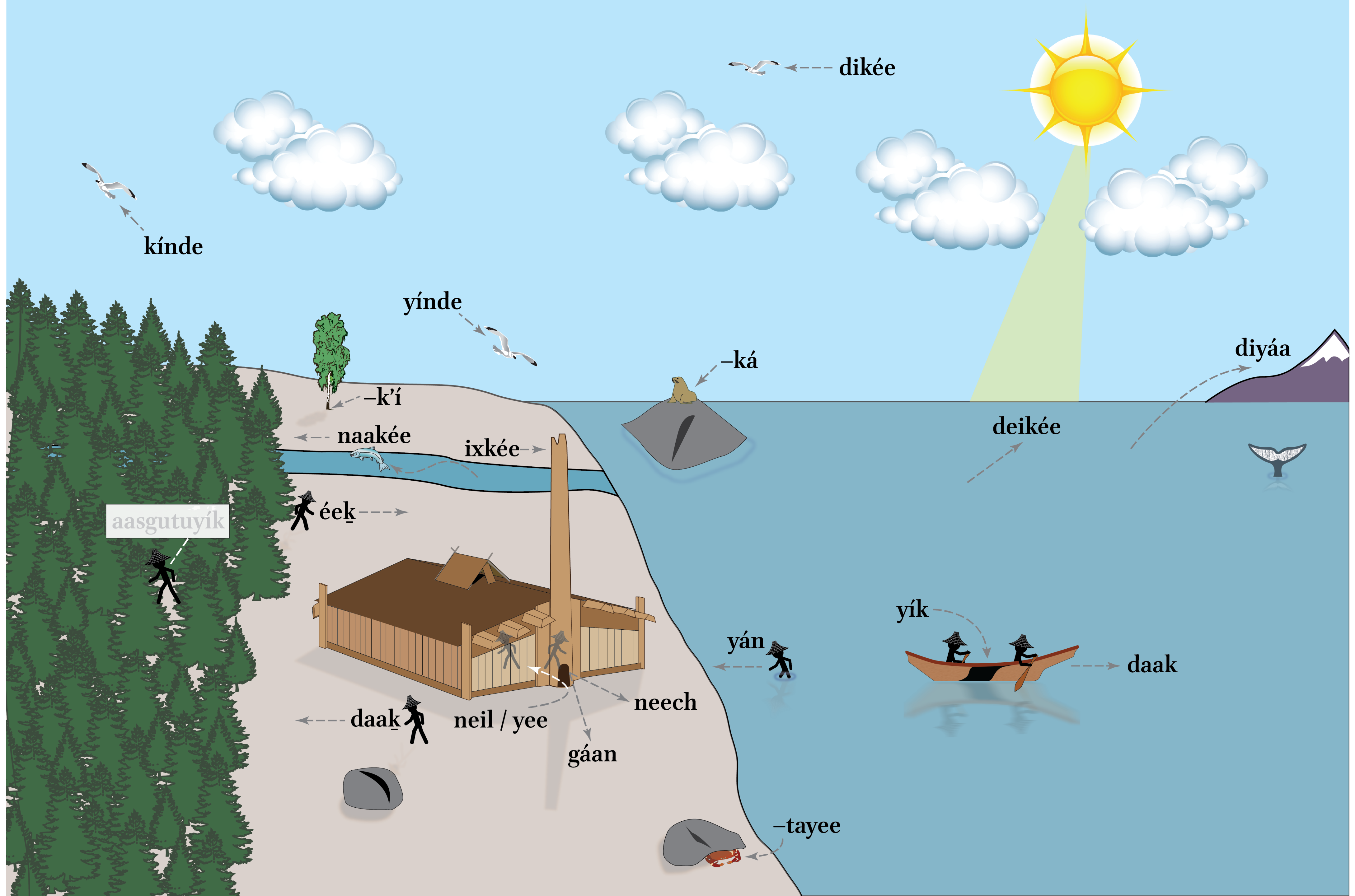
∅ group	∅	−i	+i	−d +d
		∅−	ÿa−	
∅ group	d+∅	da−	di−	−d +d
s group	s	−i	+i	−d +d
		sa−	si−	
s group	d+s	s−	dzi−	−d +d
l group	l	−i	+i	−d +d
		la−	li−	
l group	d+l	l−	dli−	−d +d
sh group	sh	−i	+i	−d +d
		sha−	shi−	
sh group	d+sh	sh−	ji−	−d +d

# Cable & Crippen Verb Template Structure









kínde

dikée

yínde

-ká

diyáa

deikée

naakée

ixkée

aasgutuyík

éek

daak

neil / yee

neech

gáan

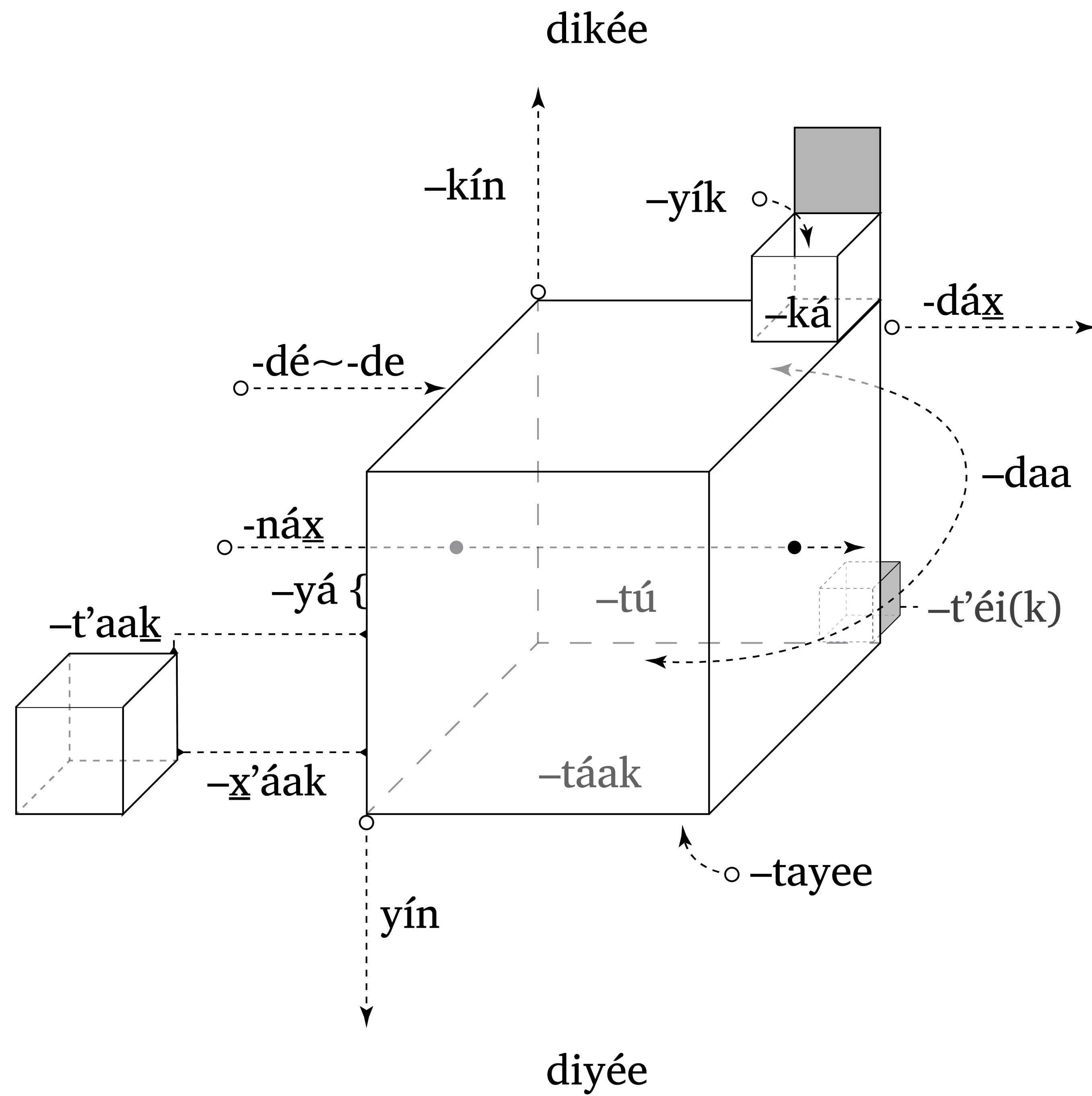
yán

yík

daak

-tayee





ax yáade sh tl'ekshakadlináash

s/he shook his finger at me



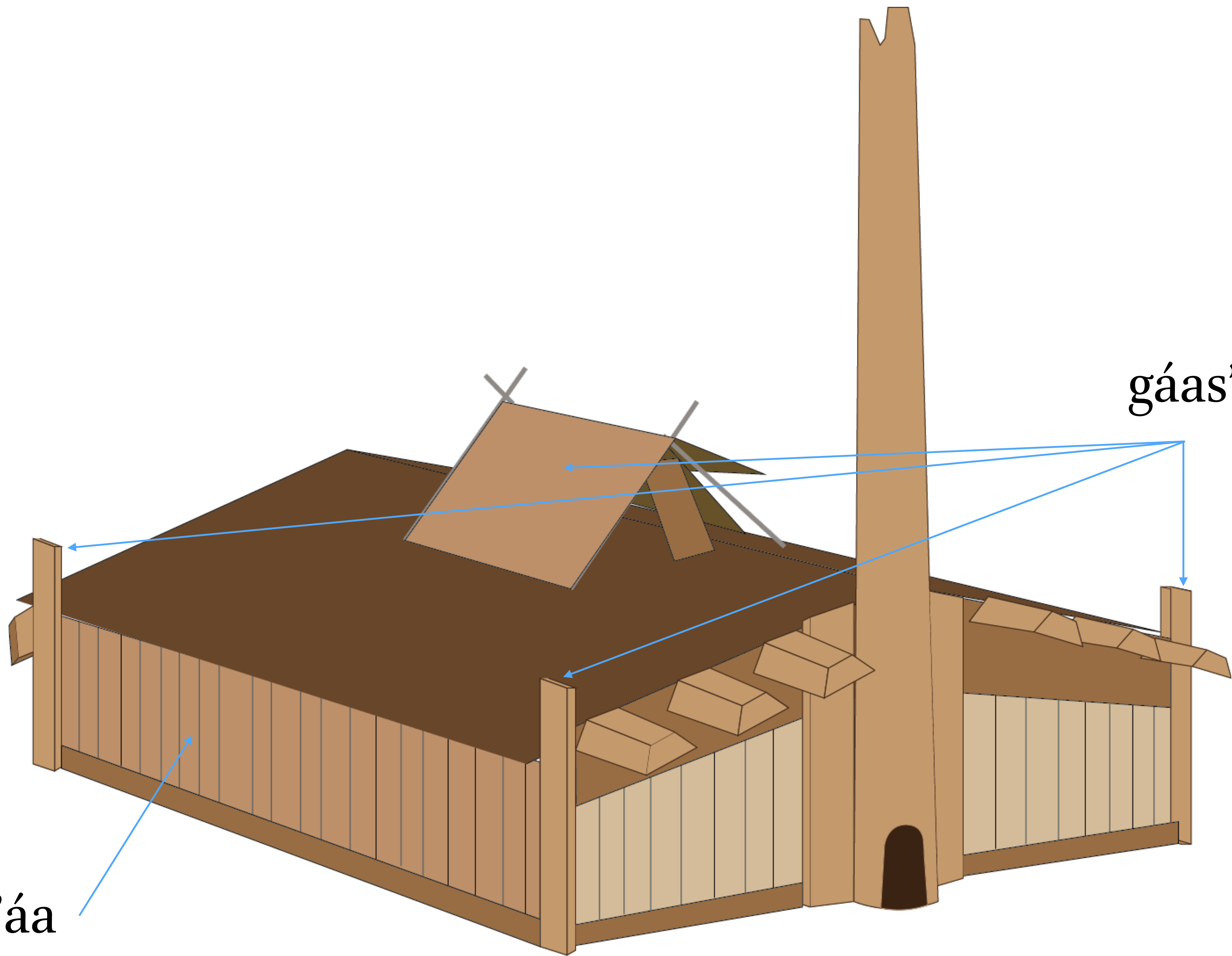
a<sub>x</sub> yáade sh tl'ekshawkadlináash

a<sub>x</sub> + yá-de + sh + tl'ek-sha-ka-*yu*-∅-dli-√náash

my-(1s.p) + face.towards + reflexive-(refl.O) + finger.head.hsf.pfv.s/he-(3.s)cl-(+d,l,+i).√shake

“s/he shook the head of her/his own finger towards my face”

t'áa



gáas'

# aadáx wutusidaak

aa-dáx + yü-tu-si-√daak

there-from + pfv.we-(1p.s).cl-(-d,s,+i).√clear-up  
“whe moved away (and are never coming back)”

---

# aadáx wutudlitsoow

aa-dáx + yü-tu-dli-√tsoow

there-from + pfv.we-(1p.s).cl-(-d,s,+i).√push-sticklike-objects-(forward)  
“we moved away (temporarily)”

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# aadáx wutuligáas'

aa-dáx + yü-tu-li-√gáas'

there-from + pfv.we-(1p.s).cl-(-d,s,+i).√housepost  
“we moved away (with unspecified future plans)”



# Select Áak'w kwáan & T'aakú kwáan Placenames

<http://cdb.io/1TR9I6a>

gunalchéesh