

The Future

yéi at guganeiyí

«Aadóo sá ax een?
Dei xáa kei guxlanáa.»
Kaa xoot áwé wooch'éex', tsu sh wududlik'átl',
kaa tóox̱ koowateeyi 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 Ká / 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 limited 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 / kuakáa
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	
kkwakáa	-	Ø	ga	u	ga	xa	Ø	√káa
gaxtookáa	-	Ø	ga	u	ga	tu	Ø	√káa
kgeekáa	-	Ø	ga	u	ga	i	Ø	√káa
gaxyikáa	-	Ø	ga	u	ga	yi	Ø	√káa
akgwakáa	-	a	ga	u	ga	Ø	Ø	√káa
has akgwakáa	has	a	ga	u	ga	Ø	Ø	√káa
gaxdukáa	-	Ø	ga	u	ga	du	Ø	√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.



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

PREFIX							
CON P	TLINGIT	TRANSLATION	PREVERB	OBJECT	CONJ	SUBJECT	CLASS
Ø	adaaguxsa.áaxw	s/he will wrap it up	—	a	ga-u-ga	Ø	-i
na	aguxlak'óots	s/he will break it (rope-like object)	—	—	ga-u-ga	Ø	-i
ga	kei tuguxla.aan	s/he will be kind	kei	Ø	ga-u-ga	—	-i
ga	yei at gugwachoox	s/he will freeload	yei	—	ga-u-ga	Ø	-i

The CONJUGATION sequence for all FUTURE verbs is «ga-u-ga» which is ga-mode + irrealis + ga-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	GROUP	-I CLASSIFIER
Ø	Ø	L	la ~ la
D+Ø	da	D+L	l
GROUP	+I CLASSIFIER	GROUP	+I CLASSIFIER
S	sa ~ sa	SH	sha ~ sha
D+S	S	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	CLASSIFIER	VOWEL DELETED FORM
A-THEMATIC	a-	sa	s
IRREALIS	u-	la	l
NA-CON, NA-MODE	na-	sha	sh
GA-CON, GA-MODE	ga-		
PERFECTIVE	ÿu-		
DISTRIBUTIVE	daga-		
4TH PERSON HUMAN	du-		

These factors make the prefix highly predictable 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 difference between CLASSIFIERS with a vowel (sa, la, sha) and those without a vowel (\emptyset , s, l, sh). Classifiers with a vowel have a different third person (3) prefix, and classifiers without a vowel will push the final vowel in the second person (3) prefix to be long.

1SG		2SG		3	
CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX
\emptyset	k̥kwa ku̥ka kw̥ka	\emptyset	k̥gee gag̥ee	\emptyset	kg̥wa gug̥a
Ca (da, sa, la, sha)	k̥kwaCa ku̥kaCa kw̥kaCa	Ca (da, sa, la, sha)	k̥giCa gagiCa	Ca (da, sa, la, sha)	gux̥Ca
C ~ Ca (s, l, sh)	kk̥waC ku̥kaC kw̥kaC	C ~ Ca (s, l, sh)	k̥geeC gag̥eeC	C ~ Ca (s, l, sh)	kg̥wa gug̥a

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 «gux̥Ca» 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
gux̥Ca	da	gux̥da	sa	gux̥sa	la	gux̥la	sha	gux̥sha

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

1SG		2SG		3	
CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX	CLASS	PREFIX
\emptyset	CVk̥kwa	\emptyset	CVk̥gee	\emptyset	CVkg̥wa
Ca	CVk̥kwaCa	Ca	CVkg̥iCa	Ca	CVgux̥Ca
C ~ Ca	CVkk̥waC	C ~ Ca	CVkg̥eeC	C ~ Ca	CVkg̥wa

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	TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN
OPEN	CVV	Ø, na, ga, ga	ćv́v	CLOSED	CVVC	Ø, na, ga, ga	ćvvc
FADING	CVV ^h	Ø, na, ga, <u>ga</u>	ćv́v	GLOTTAL	ćvvc	Ø, na, ga, <u>ga</u>	ćvvc
				EJECTIVE	ćvvc'	Ø, na, ga, <u>ga</u>	ćvvc'

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	TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN
OPEN	CVV	Ø, na, ga, ga	cvv	CLOSED	CVVC	Ø, na, ga, ga	cvvc
FADING	CVV ^h	Ø, na, ga, <u>ga</u>	cvv	GLOTTAL	ćvvc	Ø, na, ga, <u>ga</u>	ćvvc
				EJECTIVE	ćvvc'	Ø, na, ga, <u>ga</u>	ćvvc'

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 kkwasatéen	i will see it	tlél yei kkwasateen	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	Ø	c'v̍v	(yéi) + O-S-Ø-√saa ² (Ø event)	yéi akgwasáa
				na, ga, <u>ga</u>	c'v̍v
FADING	CVV ^h	Ø	c'v̍v	O-S-l-√l'aa ^h (Ø act)	aguxlal'áa
				na, ga, <u>ga</u>	c'v̍v
CLOSED	CVVC	Ø	c'vvc	O-S-Ø-√look (Ø act)	akgwaloók
				na, ga, <u>ga</u>	c'vvc
GLOTTAL	c'vvc	Ø	c'vvc	ya-d+Ø-√géel (Ø event)	yaguxdagéel
				na, ga, <u>ga</u>	c'vvc
EJECTIVE	c'vvc'	Ø	c'vvc'	a-S-Ø-√lóox' (Ø act)	akgwaloóx'
				na, ga, <u>ga</u>	c'vvc'
INVARIABLE	—	—	—	O-l-√tseen ^x (ga state)	kei guxlatseen
				O-S-s-√xán ^x (ga state)	kei aguxsaxán

Stem variation for future (-) verbs

TYPE	THEME	CON PRE	PATTERN	THEME	PERFECTIVE
OPEN	CVV	Ø	c'vv	(yéi) + O-S-Ø-√saa ² (Ø event)	tlél yéi akgwasaan
				na, ga, <u>ga</u> O-ka-S-s-√nei ³ (na act)	tlél akaguxsanei
FADING	CVV ^h	Ø	c'vv	O-S-l-√l'aa ^h (Ø act)	tlél agux _{lal} 'aa
				na, ga, <u>ga</u> S-Ø-√taa ^{1 h} (na act)	tlél <u>gugataa</u>
CLOSED	CVVC	Ø	c'vvc	O-S-Ø-√look (Ø act)	tlél akgwalook
				na, ga, <u>ga</u> O-S-sh-√k'aan (ga state)	tlél kei aguxshak'aan
GLOTTAL	c'vvc	Ø	c'vvc	ya-d+Ø-√géel (Ø event)	tlél yaguxdagéel
				na, ga, <u>ga</u> O-S-l-√sháat (ga act)	tlél yei aguxlasháat
EJECTIVE	c'vvc'	Ø	c'vvc'	a-S-Ø-√lóox' (Ø act)	tlél akgwalóox'
				na, ga, <u>ga</u> sh + ka-S-d+l-√háach' (na state)	tlél sh kakgwalháach'
INVARIABLE	—	—	—	O-l-√tseen ^x (ga state)	tlél kei guxlatseen
				O-S-s-√xán ^x (ga state)	tlél kei aguxsaxán

Future (+) Examples

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

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

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

for S to sew

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
kei kk̤wat'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-xa-∅	kkwadak̤áa	ga-u-ga-xa-da
kei gaxtoot'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-tu-∅	gaxtudak̤áa	ga-u-ga-tu-da
kei kgeet'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-i-∅	kgidak̤áa	ga-u-ga-i-da
kei gaxyit'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-yi-∅	gaxyidak̤áa	ga-u-ga-yi-da
kei akgw̤at'ei	kei + a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	guxdak̤áa	ga-u-ga-∅-da
kei (ha)s akgw̤at'ei	kei + has + a-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	has guxdak̤áa	has + ga-u-ga-∅-da
kei gaxdut'ei	kei + ∅-ga-u-ga-du-∅	gaxduk̤áa	ga-u-ga-du-∅

O-S-s-√teen² (*ga event verb – transitive*)

for S to see, behold O (usually specific)

a + géi~ + S-d+s-√geet² (*∅ event verb – subject intransitive*)

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

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
yei kk̤wasatéen	∅-ga-u-ga-xa-sa	a géide kk̤wasgéet	ga-u-ga-xa-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- $\sqrt{k'oots}$ (*na event verb – transitive*)

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

S-d+l- $\sqrt{k'oo^h}$ (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to vomit, throw up

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
k _l kwalak'óots	Ø-ga-u-ga-xa-la	k _l kwalkóo	ga-u-ga-xa-l
gaxtulak'óots	Ø-ga-u-ga-tu-la	gaxtulkóo	ga-u-ga-tu-l
kgilak'óots	Ø-ga-u-ga-i-la	kgeelkóo	ga-u-ga-i-l
gaxyilak'óots	Ø-ga-u-ga-yi-la	gaxyilkóo	ga-u-ga-yi-l
aguxlak'óots	a-ga-u-ga-Ø-la	k _l gwalkóo	ga-u-ga-Ø-l
has aguxlak'óots	has + a-ga-u-ga-Ø-la	has k _l gwalkóo	has + ga-u-ga-Ø-l
gaxdulk'óots	Ø-ga-u-ga-du-l	gaxdulkóo	ga-u-ga-du-l

O-S-sh- $\sqrt{k'aan}$ (*ga state verb – transitive*)

for S to hate O

O-S-d+sh- $\sqrt{k'oox}$ ² (\emptyset act verb – transitive)

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

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
kei k _l kwashak'áan	Ø-ga-u-ga-xa-sha	k _l kwashlkóox	Ø-ga-u-ga-xa-sh
kei gaxtushak'áan	Ø-ga-u-ga-tu-sha	gaxtushlkóox	Ø-ga-u-ga-tu-sh
kei kgishak'áan	Ø-ga-u-ga-i-sha	kgeeshlkóox	Ø-ga-u-ga-i-sh
kei gaxyishak'áan	Ø-ga-u-ga-yi-sha	gaxyishlkóox	Ø-ga-u-ga-yi-sh
kei aguxshak'áan	a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sha	akgwashlkóox	a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sh
kei (ha)s aguxshak'áan	has + a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sha	has akgwashlkóox	has + a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sh
kei gaxdushk'áan	Ø-ga-u-ga-du-sh	gaxdushlkóox	Ø-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-∅-√.aax¹ (\emptyset event verb – transitive)

for S to hear O

O-S-∅-√.een¹ (\emptyset 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 (\emptyset act verb – subject intransitive)

for S to bathe, take a bath

káx + O-S-d+∅-√tee h⁴ (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- \sqrt{koo} ^{h 1} (\emptyset 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- $\sqrt{néekw}$ ^{x 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- $\sqrt{gáax}$ (ga act verb – transitive)

for S to cry for, ask for O

O-S-d+s- $\sqrt{néex'}$ (\emptyset 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- $\sqrt{.}$ aax¹ (\emptyset act verb – transitive)

for S to play O (musical instrument)

O-S-l- $\sqrt{ch'}$ eix \bar{x} w¹ (\emptyset 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- \sqrt{saa} ³ (\emptyset event verb – subject intransitive)

for S to rest

sh + S-d+l- $\sqrt{k'áatl'}$ (\emptyset 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- $\sqrt{góok}$ ^{1*} (*ga state verb – transitive*)

for S to know, learn how to do O

N-t + S-d+sh- $\sqrt{k'éin}$ (*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 \emptyset 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:

kakkwa- + $\sqrt{háa}$
prefix stem

kakkwa- + $\sqrt{hées'}$
prefix stem

O-ka-S-∅-√haa¹ (*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
kak̕waháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-xa-∅	kei kak̕wahées'
kagaxtooháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-tu-∅	kei kagaxtoohées'
kakgeeháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-i-∅	kei kakgeehées'
kagaxyiháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-yi-∅	kei kagaxyihées'
akakgwaháa	a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	kei akakgwahées'
has akakgwaháa	has + a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅	kei (ha)s akakgwahées'
kagaxduháa	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-du-∅	kei kagaxduhées'

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

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

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

for S to quieten down, stop talking

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
yakak̕wadanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-xa-da	yánde x'ak̕wadats'áan	x'a-ga-u-ga-xa-da
yakagaxtudanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-tu-da	yánde x'agaxtudats'áan	x'a-ga-u-ga-tu-da
yakak̕gidanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-i-da	yánde x'ak̕gidats'áan	x'a-ga-u-ga-i-da
yakagaxyidanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-yi-da	yánde x'agaxyidats'áan	x'a-ga-u-ga-yi-da
yakaguxdanáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-da	yánde x'aguxdats'áan	x'a-ga-u-ga-∅-da
has yakaguxdanáash	has + ya-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-da	yánde has x'aguxdats'áan	has + x'a-ga-u-ga-∅-da
yakagaxdunáash	ya-ka-ga-u-ga-du-∅	yánde x'agaxduts'áan	x'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 kak̕wasakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-xa-sa	kak̕walanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-xa-la
yei kagax̕tusakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-sa	kagax̕tulanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-la
yei kakgisakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-i-sa	kakgilanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-i-la
yei kagaxyisakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-sa	kagaxyilanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-la
yei akagux̕sakéi	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sa	akagux̕lanéek	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-la
yei (ha)s akagux̕sakéi	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sa	has akagux̕lanéek	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-la
yei kagax̕duskéi	ka-ga-u-ga-du-s	kagax̕dulnéek	ka-ga-u-ga-du-l

ka-S-d+s-√nei³ (*∅ 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
kak̕wasnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-xa-s	ash kak̕walyát	ka-ga-u-ga-xa-l
kagax̕toosnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-s	ash kagax̕toolyát	ka-ga-u-ga-tu-l
kak̕geesnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-i-s	ash kak̕geelyát	ka-ga-u-ga-i-l
kagaxyisnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-s	ash kagaxyilyát	ka-ga-u-ga-yi-l
kak̕gwasnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-s	ash kak̕gwalyát	ka-ga-u-ga-∅-l
has kak̕gwasnéi	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-s	has ash kak̕gwalyát	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-l
kagax̕dusnéi	ka-ga-u-ga-du-s	ash kagax̕dulyát	ka-ga-u-ga-du-l

O-ka-S-sh- \sqrt{xeet} (\emptyset 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- \sqrt{xeet} (\emptyset 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 akagu <small>x</small> shaxéet	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sha	has kakgwashxéet	has + ka-ga-u-ga-∅-sh
kagaxdushxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-du-sh	kagax <small>d</small> ushxéet	ka-ga-u-ga-du-sh

O-x'a-S-∅- $\sqrt{déex'}$ (\emptyset event verb – transitive)

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

O-sa-S-∅- $\sqrt{.aax}$ ¹ (\emptyset 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-Ø-√heen^{1 x} (*ga state verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to believe, trust, believe in N

a-S-Ø-√l'eix^x (*na act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to dance

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
du éek' kei akkwaheen	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -xa-Ø	akkwal'eix	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -xa-Ø
du éek' kei agaxtooheen	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -tu-Ø	agaxtool'eix	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -tu-Ø
du éek' kei akgeeheen	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -i-Ø	akgeel'eix	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -i-Ø
du éek' kei agaxyiheen	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -yi-Ø	agaxyil'eix	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -yi-Ø
du éek' kei akgwaheen	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-Ø	akgwal'eix	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-Ø
du éek' has kei akgwaheen	has + a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-Ø	has akgwal'eix	has + a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-Ø
du éek' kei agaxduheen	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -du-Ø	agaxdul'eix	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -du-Ø

shóo-t~ + a-S-d+Ø-√.aak² (*Ø event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to build a fire (using wood)

N-ch + a-S-s-√woo¹ (*Ø event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to send N (often by mail)

TLINGIT	PATTERN	TLINGIT	PATTERN
shóot akkwada.áak	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -xa-da	ách akkwasawóo	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -xa-sa
shóot agaxtuda.áak	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -tu-da	ách agaxtusawóo	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -tu-sa
shóot akgida.áak	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -i-da	ách akgisawóo	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -i-sa
shóot agaxyida.áak	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -yi-da	ách agaxyisawóo	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -yi-sa
shóot aguxda.áak	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-da	ách aguxsawóo	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-sa
shóot has aguxda.áak	has + a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-da	ách has aguxsawóo	has + a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -Ø-sa
shóot agaxdu.áak	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -du-Ø	ách agaxduswóo	a-ga-u- <u>ga</u> -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-Ø-√dlaak̓ (*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-Ø-√géel' (*Ø 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+Ø-√náakw¹ (*Ø act verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to bait hooks, put bait on fish hooks

tu-S-d+Ø-√.oos¹ (*Ø 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- \sqrt{k} aa¹ (*na event verb – transitive*)

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

O-ka-S-s- \sqrt{n} ei³ (*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- \sqrt{y} aa³ (*na event verb – subject intransitive*)

for S to anchor, lower anchor

a-S-d+s- \sqrt{g} eiwú^x (*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- $\sqrt{séik'w}$ (\emptyset act verb – transitive)

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

O-ka-S-l- $\sqrt{.eesh}$ (\emptyset 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- \sqrt{neek} (na act verb – subject intransitive)

for S to preach, narrate, tell a story

sha-S-d+l- $\sqrt{xóot'}$ 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- \sqrt{x} 'áal' (\emptyset event verb – transitive)

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

O-ka-S-sh- \sqrt{k} 'aan (\emptyset 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- \sqrt{x} 'aakw² (na event verb – subject intransitive)

for S to be comfortable, sit or lie comfortably

sh + ka-S-d+sh- \sqrt{geiy} (\emptyset 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				