

AAN ADUSPELLED X'ÚX'
TLINGIT SPELLING BOOK

KEIXWNÉI NAGATÁAK'WCH KA XWAAYEENAKCH

KAWSHIXÍDI X'ÚX'

BY NORA AND RICHARD DAUENHAUER



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TLINGIT SPELLING BOOK

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Keixwnéi Nagatáak'wch ka Xwaayeenakch

kawshixídi x'úx'

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This book is for learning to spell Tlingit. It is designed for:

- 1) Tlingit people who already speak Tlingit and want to learn to spell,
- 2) students taking a course in spoken Tlingit,
- 3) adults learning Tlingit through self-study.

This book will not help people learn to speak Tlingit. You can use this book to help teach children to spell Tlingit, but you should not use it to teach them to speak Tlingit. It is very important not to confuse the learning and teaching problems of teaching speakers to spell and non speakers to make the sounds and learn to speak.

This TLINGIT SPELLING BOOK goes along with our BEGINNING TLINGIT. BEGINNING TLINGIT is designed to help people learn spoken Tlingit. There is a lot more detail in BEGINNING TLINGIT, and in the following paragraphs we will refer you to BEGINNING TLINGIT for in-depth treatment of some topics.

The alphabet taught in this book was made up by Constance Naish and Gillian Story of the Summer Institute of Linguistics/Wycliffe Bible Translators. It is the same writing system used in all of the Tlingit Readers, in the TLINGIT VERB DICTIONARY by Naish and Story, and in BEGINNING TLINGIT by Nora and Richard Dauenhauer. This alphabet has been agreed on since 1971 and 1972 and is used in all publications of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Alaska Native Language Center,

Sheldon Jackson College, Tlingit Readers, Inc., and most school programs in Southeast Alaska.

There are no silent letters in the Tlingit alphabet. Each sound has its own letter, and each letter has its own sound. There is only one sound for each letter, and one letter for each sound. Because of this, Tlingit has a very good alphabet. English, on the other hand, has a very poor writing system. For example, the letter "o" has five different sounds in these words: hot, ton, home, off, women. Tlingit never does this. In Tlingit, you spell words just like they sound--in Tlingit. Try not to be confused with the very poor spelling system of English.

For more details on why we spell Tlingit the way we do, please see the section of BEGINNING TLINGIT entitled "Spelling" on pages 207-214. This spelling book does not explain how to make the sounds. For details on how to pronounce Tlingit, please refer to BEGINNING TLINGIT, pages 215-223. Also, for extra examples of each sound, see pages 225-234 of BEGINNING TLINGIT.

All dialects can be written with this alphabet. If your pronunciation is different, spell as you pronounce. We all must agree on the value of the letters--what each letter stands for--but you can spell words the way you normally say them.

For example, where northern speakers have e and ei, southern speakers often have i and ee:

du dé <u>x</u> '	du dí <u>x</u> '
ch'eí <u>x</u> '	ch'ee <u>x</u> '

Both can be written using this writing system. Most dialects do not require extra letters, but for those that do (for example, the m in Yukon Tlingit) please see BEGINNING TLINGIT pages 213-214.

HOW TO TEACH WITH THIS BOOK

These lessons introduce each letter of the Tlingit alphabet one at a time. No letter is used in a lesson unless it has already been taught. Each lesson emphasizes one new letter or reviews old ones.

This book may be used for self study or for group study with a teacher. If a teacher is in charge, the teacher should dictate the nonsense syllable 10 times, or until the new letter is mastered. Then the teacher should dictate the real words. If you are studying alone, it will be harder to drill on the nonsense syllables.

In the lessons that contrast two sounds, the teacher should dictate first one sound, then the other for contrast, and then a random selection. Students should write out the nonsense words. If all students are at a blackboard, the

teacher can see how well they spell.

If you are studying alone, cover up the Tlingit word with a blank piece of paper and write out the first word in Tlingit. Check it. If it is right, go ahead. If it is wrong, do it over until it is correct. By covering up the answers and self-testing, you can go as fast or slow as you wish, and be sure that you are learning as you go.

Some teachers like to have students read the words before spelling.

SOME IDEAS

This book can be used to test for sound discrimination. The teacher can list two or three similar words on a ditto sheet. For example:

tíx tíx' tík

and then pronounce one of them. Students circle the correct word. This helps test students' ability to distinguish similar sounds.

There are also many games that can be added for "spice" such as "hangman", scrabble, crossword puzzles, word scrambles, and so on. For an excellent collection of games see:

Marcia Marsh, LANGUAGE GAMES NOTEBOOK, ANEB 1975.

Section V "Reading and Writing Games."

The NOTEBOOK is now out of print, but many programs have copies you can look at for ideas.

THE VOWELS

a	aa
e	ei
i	ee
u	oo

<u>English</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Tlingit</u>	<u>Example</u>
a	was	tás	(thread)
aa	Saab (Swedish Car)	taan	(sea lion)
e	ten	té	(stone)
ei	vein	kakéin	(wool, yarn)
i	hit	hít	(house)
ee	seek	séek	(belt)
u	push	gút	(dime)
oo	moon	dóosh	(cat)

THE CONSONANTS

ch	j	s	ts'
ch'	k	s'	w
d	k'	sh	x
dl	<u>k</u>	t	x'
dz	<u>k'</u>	t'	<u>x</u>
g	l	tl	<u>x'</u>
g	l'	tl'	y
h	n	ts	.

ch	cháatl	halibut
ch'	ch'áak'	eagle
d	dóosh	cat
dl	dleit	snow; white
	haa keidlí	our dog
dz	dzeit	ladder; stairs; bridge
g	gooch	hill
g	gooch	wolf
h	hít	house
j	ax jín	my hand
k	du káak	his uncle
k'	du káak'	his forehead
<u>k</u>	du waak	his eye
<u>k'</u>	<u>k'</u> ateil	pitcher
l	yéil	raven
l'	yéil'	elderberry
n	náaw	liquor
s	séek	belt
s'	s'EEK	black bear
sh	shál	spoon
t	té	stone
t'	t'á	king salmon

tl	du tláa	his mother
	keitl	dog
	tléik'	no
	tléikw	berry
tl'	du tl'eik	his finger
ts	tsaa	seal
ts'	ts'ítskw	small bird
w	du waak	his eye
	séew	rain
	yaakw	boat
	du húnxw	his older brother
	gáax'w	herring eggs
x	xóots	brown bear
	koox	rice
	tíx	dog flea
x'	tíx'	rope
x	xáat	fish; salmon
x'	du x'é	his mouth
	x'éishx'w	blue jay
y	yéil	raven
	táay	garden
	yáay	whale
.	wa.é	you

TONE

Tlingit is a tone language, like Chinese. Music-like high and low pitch are used to convey word differences.

In the alphabet, the sign ' marks high tone. Low tone has no mark. Compare:

<u>xáat</u>	fish
<u>xaat</u>	tree root

To practice, imagine music:

low high low or high low or low low:

ax xáadi — — — my fish

ax xaadí — — — my root

Kaagwaantaan — — — (A clan name)

The ' is written wherever the voice is high:

ax xáadi my fish

ax xaadí my root

ax sáni my paternal uncle

ax sani hás my paternal uncles

ax aat hás my paternal aunts

When Constance Naish and Gillian Story designed the modern writing system for Tlingit, they assumed that as more and more Tlingit speaking people became skilled in writing, some revisions would be made. From time to time, some of the people who have done a lot of writing in Tlingit get together to discuss the writing system. Two major changes have been made. The first revision changed the value of some of the letters: some letters were changed around so that they stood for different sounds. The second revision changed the use of four letters in writing parts of certain kinds of words.

THE FIRST REVISION

Some of you may have earlier materials (published in the 1960's) using the Naish-Story writing system. These include the little green noun dictionary, the Gospel of John, the red and blue reading books, the gray Bible story book, and the song book. The following changes were made in 1972 with the approval of Constance Naish and Gillian Story:

- 1) the final silent h was dropped
- 2) the silent hyphen was dropped
- 3) the low pitch marker was dropped; only high is now written, wherever the voice is high
- 4) the values of three letters were changed, so that all long vowels are now written double.

<u>old</u>	<u>new</u>	<u>new</u>	<u>old</u>
(u)	a	aa	(a)
	i	ee	
	e	ei	
(o)	u	oo	

EXAMPLES

<u>old</u>	<u>new</u>
téh	té
dánah	dáanaa
t'úh	t'á
ux lóh	ax lú
ux kèidlee	ax keidlée (keidlí)
héen kàh-nux	héen kaanáx

SECOND REVISION

Originally, all noun possessive suffixes were written

long:

doo hídee	his house
doo sánee	his paternal uncle
doo x'úx'oo	his book.

Also, certain prefixes were written with long vowels:

Héen wootoodináa. We drank water.

Experienced writers began to sense that some of these prefixes would be better if written short:

Héen wutudináa. We drank water.

So, they decided to start writing these vowels short where they sound short in speech, and to write them long where they sound long.

This does not change the value of the letters. Rather, it allows writers to follow their own pronunciation. In materials written between 1972 and 1977 you can see a gradual shift in the spelling of these long vowels:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) | doo hídee | doo sánee | doo x'úx'oo |
| 2) | du hídee | du sánee | du x'úx'oo |
| 3) | du hídi | du sáni | du x'úx'u |

Many experienced Tlingit writers now feel that the short vowel spelling is closer to their speech, and they prefer to spell words like these with the short vowels. #3 is the closest spelling to the actual speech of many Tlingit speakers. Other speakers pronounce the ending long in speech and prefer to spell it long, or have the option of spelling them long or short. As always, teachers should follow their own pronunciation, and students should follow the spelling of the teachers.

LESSON ONE

Students and teachers should note that BEGINNING TLINGIT is generally at stage #2 above. The TLINGIT NOUN DICTIONARY by Naish and Story, Revised by Henry Davis, students and staff at Sheldon Jackson College is at stage #3. This TLINGIT SPELLING BOOK was originally at stage #2 and in this revision is at stage #3. All of the Tlingit Readers published to date are at stage #1 and #2.

GOOD LUCK!

Did you spell all words correctly? If you are unsure, try the list over again. Remember to use the correct tone if you are studying alone, or practicing with others.

Did you notice the mark above some letters? This mark shows your voice or your teacher's voice on words. Remember to mark the long where the voice is high.

Students and teachers should note that BEGINNING TELINGIT is

generally at stage 12 above. The TELINGIT ALPHABETIC DICTIONARY is

by Naitsh and Story, Revised by Henry Davis, published by

TELINGIT SPELLING BOOK was originally published by the

revision is at stage 12, and of the TELINGIT SPELLING BOOK

to be published by the TELINGIT SPELLING BOOK

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LESSON ONE

A

Short A as in English was, America

1. Nonsense dictation: write ka ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Real words using the vowel A and consonants similar to English.

1	á	it
2	tás	thread
3	Ná.	Take it.
4	áyá	this is
5	Á áyá.	This is it.
6	kagán	light
7	hás	them
8	hán	he's standing
9	Akát hán.	He's standing on it.
10	gán	firewood
11	Natá.	Go to sleep.
12	Tás áyá.	This is thread.

Did you spell all words correctly? If so, go ahead. If not, try the list over again. Remember to cover up and self test if you are studying alone, or practicing at home.

Did you notice the ' mark above some letters? Listen to your voice or your teacher's voice on words such as kagán. Remember to mark the tone where the voice is high.

LESSON TWO

AA

Long AA as in English father, hot, Saab

REMEMBER: all long sounds in Tlingit are written with two letters.

1. Nonsense dictation: write kaa ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Real words.

1	aan	town
2	taan	sea lion
3	aas	tree
4	shaa	mountain
5	sháa	women
6	káast	barrel
7	naa	tribe, moiety
8	dáa	weasel
9	dáanaa	money
10	haa káak	our maternal uncle
11	Kaagwaantaan	(a clan name)
12	saak	hooligan
13	áa	lake

Check your answers. Any mistakes? If so, try the page over.
If you have no mistakes, continue to the next page.

Don't push ahead until you feel comfortable with what you have learned so far.

LESSON THREE

REVIEW OF A AND AA

1. Nonsense dictation: write ka, then kaa, then a random choice of either for a total of ten words.

2. Real words for contrast:

1	gán	firewood
2	gáan	outside
3	chán	odor
4	chaan	mother in law
5	Ná.	Take it.
6	naa	tribe, moiety
7	dáanaa	money
8	Adaná.	He's drinking it.
9	shá	head
10	sháa	women
11	shaa	mountain

3. Real words with both vowels:

1	shaawát	woman
2	haa aat há	our paternal aunts
3	haa kaak há	our maternal uncles*
4	Daa sáyá?	What's this?
5	Daa sáyá yáat?	What's this here?

* The stress and tone in káak are "stolen" by the word há.

Any mistakes? If you got all these right, go on to the next lesson.

LESSON FOUR

E

Short E as in English ten

1. Nonsense words: write ke ten times, saying it aloud.

2. Real words:

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | té | stone |
| 2 | né | hairy seaweed with herring eggs |
| 3 | wé té | that stone |
| 4 | wé né | that seaweed with eggs |

(Note: if your dialect has long wéi instead of short wé, don't worry. The next lesson introduces ei.)

3. Words with E and old letters A and AA:

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 1 | tatgé | yesterday |
| 2 | kasné | knitting |
| 3 | Daa sáwé? | What's that? |
| 4 | haa sé | our voice |
| 5 | Té áwé. | That's a stone. |
| 6 | Kasné áwé. | That's knitting. |
| 7 | at katé | bullet |
| 8 | Haat tán wé át. | Bring that thing here.
(empty container) |
| 9 | Haat satán wé át. | Bring that thing here.
(rifle or pole) |
| 10 | Haat kasatán wé át. | Bring that thing here.
(pencil) |
| 11 | Aan áwé. | That's a town. |
| 12 | Waa sáwé? | Why? What's wrong?
How come? |

LESSON FIVE

REVIEW OF A, AA, AND EI

Long EI as in English vein

1. Nonsense words: write kei ten times, repeating as you write.

2. Real words:

- | | | |
|---|------|--------------|
| 1 | dei | road |
| 2 | seit | necklace |
| 3 | yéin | sea cucumber |

3. Words with EI and old letters A, AA, and E:

- | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | kanéist | cross |
| 2 | shayeit | pillow |
| 3 | kakéin | yarn |
| 4 | Déi áwé. | That's enough. |
| 5 | Yéi áwé. | That's how it is. |
| 6 | tawéi | mountain sheep |
| 7 | shayéinaa | anchor |
| 8 | yagéi | large, numerous |
| 9 | Natá déi. | Go to sleep now. |
| 10 | Wéit hán. | He's standing there. |
| 11 | Kanéist áwé. | That's a cross. |

All ok? If you need more practice, repeat the page before moving on to the next lesson.

LESSON SIX

REVIEW OF A, AA, AND EI

Most people who already speak Tlingit have the greatest trouble keeping A, AA, and EI straight. If you are in a class, the teacher will dictate the nonsense drill. If you are studying alone, practice the real words carefully.

1. Nonsense words: dictate ka, kaa, kei, then mix the three words at random. Repeat this nonsense drill as often as necessary.

2. Real words for contrast:

1	yá	face, vertical surface
2	yaa	along
3	yéi	thus
4	Ná.	Take it.
5	naa	tribe, moiety
6	kanéist	cross
7	ká	on top of, horizontal surface
8	aan káadei	to town
9	haadéi	over here, this direction
10	dáa	weasel
11	dei	road
12	a daa	around it
13	a déin	in the area
14	yéin	sea cucumber
15	yanwáat	adult
16	aaa	yes*

* The word for "yes" has many personal variations: áaa, aaá and aaa.

LESSON SEVEN

I

Short I as in English hit.

1. Nonsense words: write ki ten times, saying it aloud.

2. Real words:

1	hít	house
2	dís	moon
3	shí	song
4	ísh	deep place where fish gather

3. Real words with I plus old letters A, AA, E, and EI:

1	Hít áwé.	That's a house.
2	Dís áwé.	That's the moon.
3	Idaná.	Drink it.
4	keishísh	alder
5	shayadihéin	lots, plentiful
6	Haa shayadihéin.	There are a lot of us.
7	Haat tí wé té.	Bring the stone here.
8	Haat satí wé shayeit.	Bring the pillow here.
9	Haat katí wé dáanaa.	Bring the money (coin) here.
10	Haat tí wé dáanaa.	Bring the (paper) money here.

Note: if your dialect has wéi and not wé, write as you speak.
For example:

Haat tí wéi té.

LESSON EIGHT

EE

Long EE as in English seek.

1. Nonsense words: write kee ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Real words:

1	séek	belt
2	héen	water
3	kéet	killer whale
4	kées	bracelet
5	geesh	kelp
6	éesh	father
7	sée	daughter, doll
8	yéet	son

3. Real words combining EE with old letters:

1	haa éesh	our father
2	i éesh	your father
3	haa sée	our daughter
4	i sée	your daughter
5	haa yéet	our son
6	i yéet	your son
7	haa éesh há	our fathers
8	géewaa	beer
9	Géewaa adaná.	He's drinking beer.
10	Héen adaná.	He's drinking water.

- 11 Kéet awsiteen. He saw a killer whale.
- 12 Iyatéen gé wé yéin? Do you see the yéin?
- 13 Deisheetaan (a Raven moiety clan)
- 14 haa kéesi our bracelet
- 15 haa séegi our belt
- 16 at kahéeni juice
- 17 téeyaa chisel

Note: if your pronunciation has long vowels in the endings, you can re-do the drill with long vowels. For example:

- 14 haa kéesee
- 15 haa séegee
- etc.

Also, you can add a number of words such as:

- haa sánee our paternal uncle
- haa hídee our house
- haa káanee our in law
- naa káanee spokesman at potlatch
- etc.

LESSON NINE

U

Short U as in English put, pull, bush

1. Nonsense words: write ku ten times, saying it out loud.

2. Real words:

1 gút	dime
2 kút	nest
3 du gúk	his ear
4 núkt	male grouse
5 hú	him, her
6 sú	kelp streamers
7 Ún!	Shoot!
8 dúsh	tadpole; pollywog

3. Words with U plus old letters A AA E EI I EE

1 Héen tudaná.	We are drinking water.
2 Gút wutusiveen.	We saw a dime.
3 At kahéeni wutudináa.	We drank juice.
4 Dei Shú	Haines
5 At unt.	He's shooting at something.
6 Yaa nagút.	He's going along.
7 Daak uwagút.	He came out (from somewhere.)
8 Daa sáyú?	What's that (over yonder)?
9 a kú	its tail

LESSON TEN

OO

Long OO as in English moon, pool

1. Nonsense words: write koo ten times, saying it out loud.
2. Random drill: dictate ku, then koo, then at random.
3. Real words:

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|
| 1 | dóosh | cat |
| 2 | wóo | father in law |
| 3 | Góok! | Go ahead! |

4. Words using OO plus all other vowels (A AA E EI I EE U)

- | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | óonaa | rifle |
| 2 | cháayoo | tea |
| 3 | haa shagóon | our ancestors |
| 4 | Chookaneidí | |
| | or | (An Eagle moiety clan) |
| | Chookaneidée | |
| 5 | Wooshkeetaan | (An Eagle moiety clan) |
| 6 | chooneit | wounding arrow |
| 7 | kóoshdaa | land otter |
| 8 | anahoo | rutabaga |
| 9 | kawóot | beads |
| 10 | wanadóo | domestic sheep |
| 11 | chookán | grass |
| 12 | koogéinaa | ANB sash |
| 13 | kootéeyaa | totem pole |
| 14 | neigóon | neigoon berries |
| 15 | Aadéi woogoot. | He went there. |

LESSON ELEVEN

FINAL W AFTER VOWELS

W as in English cow

1. Nonsense words: contrast ka and kaw. Write kaw ten times, saying it out loud. Then dictate ka and kaw, and then a random choice.

2. Real words for contrast:

naa	moiety
náaw	liquor
du wóo	his father in law
du wóow	his chest

3. Real words with final W:

1 náaw	liquor
2 gaaw	drum
3 séew	rain
4 yaaw	herring
5 daaw	kelp stream
6 Atóow.	He's reading it.
7 du wóow	his chest
8 wóow	lunch

LESSON TWELVE

FINAL Y AFTER VOWELS

Y as in English buy

1. Nonsense words: contrast kaa and kaay. Write kaay ten times, repeating the word out loud. Then dictate kaa and kaay, followed by a random choice of the two.

2. Real words for contrast:

Akaa	He's measuring it.
kaay	mile
yaa	bass; sea trout
yáay	whale

3. Real words with final Y:

1	taay	blubber
2	táay	garden
3	yáay	whale
4	kaay	mile
5	du téey	his chin
6	du keey	his knee

LESSON THIRTEEN

FINAL W AFTER CONSONANTS

1. Nonsense word: write aakw ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: write aak, then aakw, then dictate a random choice.
3. Real words for contrast:

yaak	mussel
yaakw	boat

4. Real words:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 yaakw | boat |
| 2 nadáakw | table |
| 3 Yanéekw. | He is sick. |
| 4 kaháakw | salmon eggs; any female fish |
| 5 táakw | winter |
| 6 nóoskw | wolverine |
| 7 sakwnéin | bread |
| 8 ____yóo duwasáakw. | He/she/it is called ____. |
| 9 Kanaash yóo duwasáakw. | His name is Kanaash. |
| 10 Nóoskw yóo duwasáakw. | It is called wolverine. |
| 11 Nadáakw yóo duwasáakw. | It is called a table. |
| 12 nakwnéit | priest |

LESSON FOURTEEN

J

J as in English jet

1. Nonsense word: write jaa ten times, saying it out loud.

2. Real words:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | jáajee | snowshoes |
| 2 | jánwoo | mountain goat |
| 3 | jinkaata | ten |
| 4 | du jín | his hand |
| 5 | keijín | five |
| 6 | Dáanaa du jeewóo. | He has money. |
| 7 | Jáajee du jeewóo. | He has snowshoes. |
| 8 | Du jeet satán wé óonaa. | Give him the rifle. |
| 9 | Du jeet tí wé té. | Give him the stone. |
| 10 | Té du jeet tí. | Give him a stone. |
| 11 | Du jeet jikatí wé kakéin. | Give her the yarn. |
| 12 | Du jeet jiksatí wé kakéin. | Give her the yarn. |
| 13 | Yéi jiné. | He's working. |
| 14 | Yéi jitooné. | We are working. |
| 15 | Yéi gé jeené? | Are you working? |

LESSON FIFTEEN

CONTRAST BETWEEN G AND J

G is always as in English gun, never as in English gin

1. Nonsense dictation: write ga ten times, saying it aloud.

write ja ten times, saying it aloud.

write ga, then ja, then at random.

2. Real words for contrast:

gán	firewood
jánwoo	mountain goat
gáan	outside
jáajee	snowshoes
a kiji	its wing
a kigi	half of it
du jini	his sleeve
du geenée	its flipper
goon	spring water
góon	gold
jóon	dream

3. Real words in sentences:

- 1 Géewaa du jeewóo. He's got beer.
- 2 Gishoo du jeewóo. He has a pig.
- 3 Du séegi gé i jeewóo? Do you have his belt?

LESSON SIXTEEN

The "catch in the breath" as in English "uh-uh" meaning "no."

2. Real words:

1	wa.é	you
2	naa.át	clothes
3	yaana.eit	Indian celery
4	kanas.aat	spider
5	shakee.át	dance headdress
6	yee.át	bed
7	yaa.aa.oonéi	old squaw duck
8	Kiks.ádi	(A Raven moiety clan)
9	at sa.ée	a cook
10	As.ée.	He's cooking it.

3. Real sentences:

1	Yaa has na.át.	They are going along.
2	Du jeet sa.ín wé héen.	Give him the water.
3	Tsaa too.únt.	We are shooting seals.
4	Yee.át kát tá.	He's sleeping on the bed.
5	Hít ák.wé?	Is that a house?

1. Real words for contrast:

Yaa anas.héin.	He is starting to miss something.
Yaa anashéin.	He (dog) is going along barking.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

L

See BEGINNING TLINGIT for a description.

1. Nonsense dictation: write la ten times, saying it aloud.

2. Real words:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | shál | spoon |
| 2 | chál | storehouse |
| 3 | chíl | storehouse (southern dialect) |
| 4 | sháal | fish trap |
| 5 | yéil | raven |
| 6 | gwéil | bag |
| 7 | téel | shoe; shoe |
| 8 | du téeli | his shoe; his shoes |
| 9 | teel | scar |
| 10 | lítaa | knife |
| 11 | Lingít | Tlingit; Indian; person |
| 12 | lóol | fireweed |
| 13 | lidál | it's heavy (a person) |
| 14 | yadál | it's heavy (a rock) |
| 15 | ldakát | everything; all |
| 16 | gunalchéesh | thank you |
| 17 | du lú | his nose |
| 18 | Cháayoo alóok. | He is sipping tea. |
| 19 | Cháayoo toolóok. | We are sipping tea. |
| 20 | Cháayoo wutuwalúk. | We sipped tea. |

LESSON EIGHTEEN

TS and DZ

TS as in English cats

1. Real words:

1	tsaa	seal
2	tsu	also
3	yatseen	it is alive
4	latseen	strength
5	tulatseen	strength of mind
6	tséit	wild sweet potatoes
7	Litseen.	He is strong.
8	tsín	muskrat
9	yatseeneit	any bear

DZ as in English adze

2. Real words:

1	dzeit	ladder; bridge; stairs
2	lidzéé	it's hard; difficult
3	dzántee	flounder
4	dzaná	fermented half dried fish
5	dzoónáa	snowball; round object to throw

LESSON NINETEEN

TL and DL

TL as in English little

1. (Be careful not to spell it cl or kl.)

1. Real words:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 chaatl | halibut |
| 2 keitl | dog |
| 3 tlein | big |
| 4 aatlein | big; lots |
| 5 du tláa | his mother |
| 6 tléil | |
| or | not |
| tlél | |
| 7 tláakw | quickly |

DL as in English cradle

(Be careful not to spell it gl.)

2. Real words:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 dleit | snow; white |
| 2 dleey | meat |
| 3 dleit shaawát | white woman |
| 4 dláa | |
| or | (an exclamation) |
| hadlúa | |

LESSON TWENTY

X

See BEGINNING TLINGIT for a description.

1. Nonsense dictation: write xaa ten times, saying it aloud.

2. Real words:

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | kóox | rice |
| 2 | tíx | dog flea |
| 3 | xóots | brown bear |
| 4 | naaxein | Chilkat robe |
| 5 | xáanaa | evening |
| 6 | Xunaa | Hoonah |
| 7 | xóon | north wind |
| 8 | xoodzí | partially burnt wood |
| 9 | káaxwei | |
| | or | coffee |
| | gáaxwei | |
| 10 | gáaxw | ducks |
| 11 | dáxw | lowbush cranberries |
| 12 | xwéi! | whew! |
| 13 | Iwdixwétl gé? | Are you tired? |

LESSON TWENTY ONE

X

See BEGINNING TLINGIT for a description.

1. Nonsense words: write xaa ten times, saying it out loud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate xaa, then xaa, then at random.
3. Real words:

1	<u>x</u> áay	yellow cedar
2	<u>x</u> aay	steam bath house
3	<u>x</u> áat	fish; salmon
4	<u>x</u> aat	root
5	a <u>x</u> <u>x</u> áadi	my fish
6	aas <u>x</u> aadí	tree root
7	e <u>e</u> x	oil
8	dé <u>i</u> x	two
9	du <u>x</u> úx	her husband
10	du shát <u>x</u>	her older sister
11	a <u>x</u> oo <u>x</u>	my tooth
12	a <u>x</u> dach <u>x</u> án	my grandchild
13	du hún <u>x</u> w	his older brother
14	<u>X</u> at wudixwétl.	I'm tired.
15	l <u>x</u> six <u>x</u> án.	I love you.
16	<u>X</u> at isix <u>x</u> án gé?	Do you love me?
17	<u>X</u> áat <u>x</u> axá.	I am eating fish.
18	Útl <u>x</u> ee too <u>x</u> á.	We are eating boiled fish.
19	<u>X</u> at isix <u>x</u> áni, goosu wa.é?	If you love me, where are you?

LESSON TWENTY TWO

G

See BEGINNING TLINGIT for a description.

1. Nonsense word: write ga ten times, saying it out loud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate ga, then ga, then at random.
3. Real word contrasts:

g <u>oo</u> ch	hill
<u>g</u> ooch	wolf
gá <u>n</u>	firewood
<u>g</u> án	look!

4. Real words:

1	g <u>oo</u> ch	wolf
2	gá <u>a</u> ch	rug
3	gá <u>n</u> ch	Indian tobacco
4	G <u>a</u> nú!	Sit down.
5	Gá <u>n</u> !	Look!
6	jigwé <u>i</u> naa	towel
7	gá <u>a</u> tl	pilot bread
8	geiwó <u>o</u>	seine
9	kaa yagei <u>e</u> it	chair
10	seigá <u>n</u>	tomorrow
11	gá <u>x</u>	rabbit
12	ga <u>a</u> x	cry; lament
13	ga <u>a</u> t	sockeye (red salmon)
14	du goojí yinaadéi	"toward his wolf"

LESSON TWENTY THREE

K

See BEGINNING TLINGIT for a description.

1. Nonsesne word: write ka ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate ka, then ka, than at random.
3. Real words:

1	<u>káa</u>	man
2	<u>kélaa</u>	platter
3	<u>kóok</u>	box
4	<u>ku.aa</u>	however
5	<u>kwáan</u>	people from a given area
6	<u>kee.á</u>	dawn; daylight
7	<u>éek</u>	beach
8	<u>EEK</u>	copper
9	<u>kóok</u>	cellar
10	<u>shaak</u>	driftwood
11	du <u>wáak</u>	his eye
12	du <u>tóok</u>	his rear end
13	<u>tléikw</u>	berries
14	<u>náakw</u>	devilfish; octopus
15	<u>naakw</u>	rotten wood
16	dleit <u>káa</u>	white man
17	aank <u>áawoo</u>	rich man; "chief"; lord
18	Dikee Aank <u>áawoo</u>	The Lord; God
19	kook <u>énaa</u>	sand flea
20	at <u>koowóo</u>	its den

LESSON TWENTY FOUR

T'

The rest of the lessons of the SPELLING BOOK introduce the glottalized consonants, popularly called "pinched." See BEGINNING TLINGIT for a description of this group of sounds.

1. Nonsense word: write t'ei ten times, saying it out loud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate tei, then t'ei, then at random.
3. Real word contrasts:

tá	he's sleeping
t'á	king salmon
du téey	his chin
du t'eey	his elbow

4. Real words:

1	t'á	king salmon
2	du t'eey	his elbow
3	t'ook	papoose board
4	t'áa	board
5	t'áa ká	floor
6	t'áa shoowú gáatl	soda crackers
7	kanat'á	blueberries
8	xít'aa	broom
9	sít'	glacier
10	lóot'	eel
11	t'aay	warm spring
12	t'aaw	long feathers

LESSON TWENTY FIVE

L'

1. Nonsense word: write eel' ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate eel, then eel', then at random.
3. Real contrasts:

yéil	raven
yéil'	elderberry
téel	shoe
téel'	dog salmon

4. Real words:

1 gáal'	clams
2 téel'	dog salmon
3 yéil'	elderberries
4 kéil'	dandruff
5 éil'	salt; ocean
6 l'ée	new blanket
7 l'ook	coho (silver salmon)
8 du l'aa	her breast
9 xákwl'ee	soap berries
10 Al'óon.	He's hunting.

LESSON TWENTY SIX

S'

1. Nonsense word: write s'a ten times, saying it out loud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate sa, then s'a, then contrast at random.

3. Real contrasts:

sé	voice
s'é	clay
séek	belt
s'eeek	black bear
góos	female sex organ
góos'	cloud

4. Real words:

1	s'áaw	crab
2	s'ikshaldéen	Hudson Bay tea
3	s'áaxw	hat
4	du s'áaxu	his hat
5	s'eeek	black bear
6	s'eex	dirt
7	cháas'	humpy (pink salmon)
8	káas'	algae
9	háas'	vomit
10	gáas'	house post
11	nás'k	three

LESSON TWENTY SEVEN

x'

1. Nonsense dictation: write x'a ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate xa, then x'a, than at random.
3. Real word contrasts:

tíx	dog flea
tíx'	rope
xóon	north wind
x'óon	how much?
xóow	stone memorial
x'óow	blanket

4. Real words:

1	tíx'	rope
2	lóox'	urine
3	káax'	chicken; grouse (female)
4	tléix'	one
5	x'oon sá	how much?
6	x'óow	blanket
7	x'áan	anger
8	gúx'aa	cup
9	x'áax'	apple
10	x'úx'	book
11	l'ée x'wán	socks
12	gáax'w	herring eggs

LESSON TWENTY EIGHT

K'

1. Nonsense dictation: write k'a ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate ka, then k'a, then at random.
3. Real word contrasts:

du káak	his maternal uncle
du káak'	his forehead
kóox	rice
k'óox	marten

4. Real words:

1 tléik'	no (There are many pronunciations for the word "no." We suggest you spell it this way, but use your teacher's pronunciation.)
2 du káak'	his forehead
3 du dlaak'	his sister
4 du kéek'	her younger sister; his younger brother
5 du éek'	her brother
6 du kéilk'	his sister's child
7 k'ínk'	fermented fish heads
8 k'óox	marten
9 yak'éi	fine; that's fine

5. Real words with k'w

1 k'wát'	egg
2 dzísk'w	moose; owl
3 du léelk'w	his grandparent
4 du tláak'w	his maternal aunt
5 du káalk'w	her brother's child

LESSON TWENTY EIGHT

K' X

1. Nonsense dictation: write K's ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate K's, then K's, then K's.
3. Nonsense contrast: dictate K's, then K's, then K's.

4. Real words:
 1. K'k' his maternal uncle
 2. K'k' his forehead
 3. K'k' his forehead
 4. K'k' his forehead
 5. K'k' his forehead
 6. K'k' his forehead
 7. K'k' his forehead
 8. K'k' his forehead
 9. K'k' his forehead
 10. K'k' his forehead

(There are many pronunciations for the word "K'k'". We suggest you spell it this way, but use your teacher's pronunciation.)

5. Real words with K'
 1. K'w' egg
 2. K'w' egg
 3. K'w' egg
 4. K'w' egg
 5. K'w' egg
 6. K'w' egg
 7. K'w' egg
 8. K'w' egg
 9. K'w' egg
 10. K'w' egg
6. Real words with K'
 1. K'w' egg
 2. K'w' egg
 3. K'w' egg
 4. K'w' egg
 5. K'w' egg
 6. K'w' egg
 7. K'w' egg
 8. K'w' egg
 9. K'w' egg
 10. K'w' egg
7. Real words with K'
 1. K'w' egg
 2. K'w' egg
 3. K'w' egg
 4. K'w' egg
 5. K'w' egg
 6. K'w' egg
 7. K'w' egg
 8. K'w' egg
 9. K'w' egg
 10. K'w' egg
8. Real words with K'
 1. K'w' egg
 2. K'w' egg
 3. K'w' egg
 4. K'w' egg
 5. K'w' egg
 6. K'w' egg
 7. K'w' egg
 8. K'w' egg
 9. K'w' egg
 10. K'w' egg
9. Real words with K'
 1. K'w' egg
 2. K'w' egg
 3. K'w' egg
 4. K'w' egg
 5. K'w' egg
 6. K'w' egg
 7. K'w' egg
 8. K'w' egg
 9. K'w' egg
 10. K'w' egg
10. Real words with K'
 1. K'w' egg
 2. K'w' egg
 3. K'w' egg
 4. K'w' egg
 5. K'w' egg
 6. K'w' egg
 7. K'w' egg
 8. K'w' egg
 9. K'w' egg
 10. K'w' egg

LESSON THIRTY

TL'

1. Nonsense words: write tl'ee ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate tlee, then tl'ee, then at random.
3. Real words for contrast:

tléikw berries

tl'eik finger

4. Real words:

1 tl'átk land; earth

2 haa tl'átgi our land

3 tl'ook scabs; sores

4 du tl'oogú his scab

5 a tl'óogu its liver

6 tl'áatl' yellow

7 háatl' excrement

8 núkdi háatl'i big, light snowflakes

9 gayéis' háatl'i rust

10 tl'étl' moonfish; sucker

11 tl'áatl' moonfish; sucker

LESSON THIRTY ONE

TS!

For many speakers, the ts' sound is being lost, and is merging with s'. Follow the pronunciation of your teacher.

1. Nonsense words: write ts'aa ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate tsaa, then ts'aa, then at random.
3. Real words:

- 1 ts'ítskw any small song bird
- 2 ts'axweil crow
- 3 ts'eigeenéi
or magpie
ts'eigeení
- 4 ts'ootaat morning
- 5 ts'eekáx'w mountain blueberry
- 6 at ts'éek'u muscles of shell creatures
- 7 at ts'ík'wti muscles of shell creatures
- 8 xáats' distant blue sky
- 9 kuts'een rat
- 10 kookíts'aa see saw; teeter totter
- 11 kaneilts'úk swamp currant; black currant
- 12 tlágoo ts'ats'éeyee old gray singing bird

LESSON THIRTY TWO

K'

1. Nonsense words: write k'a ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate ka, then k'a, then random.
3. Nonsense contrast: dictate k'a, then k'a, then random.
4. Real words:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>k'a</u> an | dolphin |
| 2 | <u>k'</u> ákw | owl without ear tufts |
| 3 | <u>k'</u> anáaxán | fence |
| 4 | <u>k'</u> anoox | small labret |
| 5 | tuk' <u>a</u> táal | pants; trousers |
| 6 | lítaa <u>k'</u> áatl' | table knife (thin and flat) |

5. Words with k'w:

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | <u>k'</u> wátl | cooking pot |
| 2 | léik' <u>w</u> | red snapper |
| 3 | <u>k'</u> eik' <u>w</u> | sea pigeon (kittywake) |

LESSON THIRTY THREE

x'

1. Nonsense words: write x'a ten times, saying it aloud.
2. Nonsense contrast: dictate xa, then x'a, then at random.
3. Nonsense contrast: dictate x'a, then x'a, then at random.
4. Real words:

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1 | <u>x'</u> awool | doorway |
| 2 | <u>x'</u> óon | fur seal |
| 3 | <u>x'</u> aan | fire; red |
| 4 | <u>x'</u> aal' | skunk cabbage |
| 5 | <u>x'</u> áakw | salmon that becomes red after reaching fresh water |
| 6 | <u>x'</u> éishx'w | blue; bluejay |
| 7 | du <u>x'</u> é | his mouth |
| 8 | du <u>x'</u> oos | his foot |
| 9 | du <u>x'</u> ás' | his jaw |
| 10 | du <u>x'</u> óol' | his stomach |
| 11 | at <u>x'</u> éeshi | dried fish |
| 12 | yoo <u>x'</u> atánk | speech |
| 13 | shoo <u>x'</u> | robin |
| 14 | ch'e <u>i</u> x' | |
| | or | thimbleberry |
| | ch'ee <u>x'</u> | |
| 15 | wé <u>i</u> x' | bullhead |
| 16 | du dé <u>x'</u> | |
| | or | his back |
| | du dí <u>x'</u> | |

no 17 du téix' his heart

18 tsáax' mittens

4. Words with x'w

1 x'wáal' down feathers

2 x'wáat' trout

3 shéix'w orange; alder tree

4 néx'w cloudberry

5 léix'w face paint

SOME DRILL CHARTS

The following charts can be drawn on the blackboard or on large posters and used for reading drill.

FOUR K DRILL

K	<u>K</u>
K'	<u>K'</u>

FOUR X DRILL

X	<u>X</u>
X'	<u>X'</u>

VOWEL DRILL

na	naa	ne	nei
an	aan	en	ein
ta	taa	te	tei
at	aat	et	eit
sha	shaa	she	shei
ash	aash	esh	eish
ka	kaa	ke	kei
ak	aak	ek	eik

BACK & FRONT K, G, & X WITH VOWELS

kaa	<u>k</u> aa	gaa	<u>g</u> aa	xaa	<u>x</u> aa
ka	<u>k</u> a	ga	<u>g</u> a	xa	<u>x</u> a
kei	<u>k</u> ei	gei	<u>g</u> ei	xei	<u>x</u> ei
ke	<u>k</u> e	ge	<u>g</u> e	xe	<u>x</u> e
kee	<u>k</u> ee	gee	<u>g</u> ee	xee	<u>x</u> ee
ki	<u>k</u> i	gi	<u>g</u> i	xi	<u>x</u> i
koo	<u>k</u> oo	goo	<u>g</u> oo	xoo	<u>x</u> oo
ku	<u>k</u> u	gu	<u>g</u> u	xu	<u>x</u> u

To use the above charts, the teacher can either make the sounds and have the student or students point to the letters, or the teacher can point to the letters and have the students or class make the sounds.

CONSONANT PRACTICE

D	DL	DZ	J	G	GW	G	GW
dóosh (cat)	dleit (snow)	dzeit (ladder)	jáajee (snowshoes)	gooch (hill)	gweil (bag)	gooch (wolf)	jigwéinaa (towel)
T	TL	TS	CH	K	KW	K	KW
té (stone)	du tláa (his mother)	tsaa (seal)	chál (store-house)	kéet killer-whale	nadaakw (table)	káa (man)	náakw (octopus)
T'	TL'	TS'	CH'	K'	K'W	K'	K'W
t'á (king salmon)	tl'éik (finger)	ts'ítskw (bird)	ch'áak' eagle	k'ínk' (fish heads)	k'wát' (egg)	k'atéil (pitcher)	k'wátl (cooking pot)
	L	S	SH	X	XW	X	XW
	yéil (raven)	séek (belt)	shál (spoon)	xóots (brown bear)	gáaxw (duck)	xáat (fish)	du húnxw (his older brother)
	L'	S'		X'	X'W	X'	X'W
	l'ook (cohoe)	s'EEK (black bear)		tíx' (rope)	gáax'w (herring eggs)	du x'é (his mouth)	x'wáat' (trout)



