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CHAPTER X. *182*

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY OF
THE HLINGIT LANGUAGE OF
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By WILLIAM A. KELLY and FRANCES H. WILLARD.

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CHAPTER X.

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By WILLIAM A. KELLY and FRANCES H. WILLARD.

Training School, Sitka, Alaska.

1904.

PREFACE.

The authors are aware that the scientific orthography, in which the vowels have their continental sounds and the consonants their English pronunciation, is now in general use by ethnologists.

But as this grammar is intended for colloquial use only, we have adhered mainly to the Websterian orthoepy and phonetic principles of spelling.

To assist the student in acquiring the pronunciation of difficult sounds we have made use of a few extra diacritical points.

The student should aim at mastery of the Hlingit pronunciation.

He must *drill, drill, drill*, until he acquires facility in intonation, enunciation, and pronunciation.

The ear must be accustomed to hear and the tongue to express the native sounds.

Hlingit is a harsh, guttural language, and requires much practice to train the organs of speech to new positions.

The tongue is used *breadth-wise* as well as *length-wise*.

Go slowly from the easy to the hard.

Do not attempt too much at first.

Leave all hard words and forms of expression until a good command of easy words and sentences has been gained.

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I.—ALPHABET—KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

ALPHABET.

a	h	n	ū
c	i	o	w
d	j	q	x
e	k	s	y
g	l	t	z

Letters *b, f, m, p, r,* and *v* are wanting. Only the hard sound of *g* and *c* is *go, get, car, cat;* *k* is always guttural. Guttural sounds of *g* see opposite page.)

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

English.	Hlingit.
<i>ā, male.</i>	<i>kā, what; dā, enough.</i>
<i>k, arm.</i>	<i>āt, aunt; āh, yes.</i>
<i>ate.</i>	<i>hēn, water; sēn, rain.</i>
^ indicates the obscure sound	<i>shē, blood; tē, stone.</i>
ls.	<i>yī, whale; tī, garden.</i>
<i>me.</i>	<i>hūt, house; jīn, hand.</i>
<i>o, hen.</i>	<i>hū-dō' (an interjection).</i>
<i>o, high.</i>	<i>ū'dā, over there.</i>
<i>oicc.</i>	
<i>o, tin.</i>	
<i>d, bone.</i>	
<i>o, or.</i>	
<i>o, tune.</i>	
<i>o.</i>	

have the same powers as in English.

DOUBLE VOWELS.

English.	Hlingit.
<i>ow.</i>	<i>an-kau, lord, chief.</i>
<i>oo, room.</i>	<i>gōon, spring-water.</i>
<i>ook, look.</i>	<i>hōō, him; ha-gōō, come.</i>

represents a prolonged sound of long *ō*. It has no equivalent in English. Hlingit, *yē-ē, your.* *ōō* frequently forms the termination of certain guttural sounds such as the German *ch* and guttural *g's*. This combination of sounds is indicated as: *chōō, g'ōō, t'ōō,* etc. Pronounce the guttural, but hold the lips in position for the *ōō* sound. Examples: *sāchōō, hat; sī-āg'ōō, bitter.*

CONSONANT COMBINATIONS.

The consonant sounds and their combinations occurring in Hlingit may be divided into four classes, viz: guttural, palatal fortis, dental fortis, and lateral fortis. The true pronunciation of these sounds must be learned from a native, as there are no English equivalents.

Dental fortis sounds, or sounds made by the root of the tongue and the soft palate, with the breath. There are six kinds of this class, and are marked as follows: *k,*

1. *k* as in *kū-nūsh-gōō-dā', poor.*
kū-hlū-yāhl', a lie, falsehood.
kū-tahl, pitcher.

To form this sound the extreme root of the tongue is pressed gently up against the soft palate and the breath released with a decided click or snap. Lips apart.

2. *k* as in *kā, man.*
kōōc, box, trunk.
kēk, copper.

The root of the tongue is pressed hard up against the soft palate and the breath released with a soft, explosive sound. Lips apart.

3. *h* as in *'hū, yellow cedar.*
'hē, burden, pack.
ōō'h, tooth, teeth.

The diacritic mark ' indicates the rough breathing sound.

This is a good example of the guttural aspirate. The root of the tongue is relaxed a little, barely touching the soft palate, and the breath driven out forcibly, making a sound not unlike a snore.

4. *g* as in *gūn, look here.*
gūneh, tobacco.
gōōch, wolf.

g has not the sound of *j*, but the hard sound, as in *go*.

This is the softest guttural that occurs in Hlingit. Contract the tongue until the throat cavity is filled. Expel breath gently.

5. *g* as in *gūn, fire.*
gūe, valley.
gē, mouth.

This sound is not unlike the third guttural sound, *'h*, except that the breath is expelled more slowly, making a harsh, rasping sound.

- q* as in *quān, inhabitants.*
nū'-qu, cuttle fish, squid.
llū'-qu, berries, fruit.

This sound is formed much like the second guttural sound *k*, except that the lips are held as if to sound *q*.

Palatal fortis sounds, or sounds made by the middle of the tongue being pressed up against the roof of the mouth and the breath forced out between. There are three palatal fortis sounds, marked as follows: *g', g', ch.*

1. *g'* as in *g'ūn, anger.*
g'ūg', apple.
g'ōōg', paper, book.
2. *g'* as in *ēg', brother (female speaking).*
cēg', younger brother or sister.
g'ōōndts, potatoes.
3. *ch* as in *chā'-dōō, comb.*
chōōn, north wind.
chā'-nā, evening.

ch is equivalent to the German *ch* in *äch*.

ch is equivalent to *ch*, as in *church*.

Dental fortis sounds, or sounds made by the tongue being pressed against the teeth and gums, the breath being released with a sharp, explosive sound. There are four dental fortis sounds, viz: *dt, dj, dts, sz.*

1. *dt* as in *dtū, floor, board.*
dtēg', ice, hard.
g'ūdt, eggs.

k'
k
x
g
x'
kw
x
k'
x
t'

as in *djäg'*, eagle.
djā'qu, long ago.
hōōdj, all gone.
 as in *dtšā*, fragrance.
g'ōndts, potatoes.
dtšū-dtšē', bird.
 as in *szsā*, sail, cloth.
szāk, smoke.
szēc, black bear.
 lateral fortis sounds, or sounds made by the tongue used breadth-wise, and the
 th expelled along the sides of the tongue. There are four lateral fortis sounds,
 follows: DL, dl, hl, ll.
 as in *DLāc*, dress.
DLē, blanket.
āDL, salt.
 as in *dlōōk*, sore.
dlāk, finger.
dlūt'e, land, country.
 as in *Hlingit*, person, people.
hlōō, nose.
hl, don't.
 as in *llāg'*, no.
llāg', one.
ā-llān, large, much.

II.—NOUNS: NUMBER, GENDER.

NUMBER OF NOUNS.

early all Hlingit nouns have two number forms, singular and plural, although in
 e instances the plural form is rarely or never used. The plural of nouns is formed
 adding the sound *g'* to the singular.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
dog.	<i>cātīg'</i> , dogs.
sh, cat.	<i>dōōshg'</i> , cats.
house.	<i>hlītīg'</i> , houses.
u, canoe.	<i>yāqug'ōō</i> , canoes.
man.	<i>kāīg'ōō</i> , men.
it, island.	<i>g'ūdtīg'</i> , islands.

Names of parts of the body have no plural form.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
head.	<i>shū</i> , heads.
face.	<i>yū</i> , faces.
hand.	<i>īn</i> , hands.
foot.	<i>gōōs</i> , feet.

Names of relationship or kinship have no plural form, the pronoun *hūs*, they, being
 used with the singular form to distinguish the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>īsh</i> , father.	<i>īsh hūs</i> , father they.
<i>tlā</i> , mother.	<i>tlā hūs</i> , mother they.
<i>āt</i> , aunt.	<i>āt hūs</i> , aunt they.
<i>cāc</i> , uncle.	<i>cāc hūs</i> , uncle they.
<i>cēg'</i> , younger brother or sister.	<i>cēg' hūs</i> , younger brother or sister they.

IRREGULAR PLURALS.

The plural of some nouns is an entirely different word from the singular.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>yū-dū-g'ūāt's-g'ōō</i> , boy.	<i>g'i-sū-nī</i> , boys.
<i>shūt-g'ūts-g'ōō</i> , girl.	<i>shāg'-sā-nī</i> , girls.
<i>shā-wūt'</i> , woman.	<i>shā'</i> , women.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS OF MULTITUDE.

ānt-kē-nī, multitude or congregation.
kōō'ōō', community.
yū'-tsē'-nāt', mammals.

Such nouns as *Hlingit*, people, 'hāt, fish, *kōō-dū'h-ū-yū-nū-hū'*, star, etc., may be
 used in either a singular or plural sense.

GENDER.

Correctly speaking, there is no grammatical gender in the Hlingit language. Such
 nouns as *kā*, man, *cāc*, uncle, and *ēg'*, brother, are, perforce, of the masculine gen-
 der; such nouns as *shūwūt*, woman, *ūt*, aunt, and *dlāg'*, sister, are of the feminine;
 such nouns as *hūt*, house, *yūqu*, canoe, and *gau*, bell, are of the neuter or common
 gender. The feminine gender of animals is designated by the word *shēch*, meaning
 female, *gōō-wū-cān*, deer, *shēch gōō-wū-cān*, doe, *cātł*, dog, *shēch cātł*, bitch.

A difference is made in the words "brother" and "sister," according as they are
 used by a man or by a woman.

1. Male speaking: <i>hōōn'h</i> , brother (elder). <i>dlāg'</i> , sister.	2. Female speaking: <i>ēg'</i> , brother. <i>shūt'h</i> , sister (elder).
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III.—DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Generally speaking, nouns are inflected in three declensions, distinguished by the
 ending of the genitive singular, and, in some instances, by the final letter of the stem;
 except when the final sound is preceded by *ōō* or *ōō*. all nouns ending in guttural,
 palatal fortis, dental fortis, and lateral fortis sounds; all nouns ending in *ch*, *sh*, *c*, *s*,
n, and *t*, end in *χ* in the genitive singular.

declined in seven cases, viz: Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, lative,^b and locative.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

ular.	Plural.
house.	h'itg', houses.
of a house.	h'itg'-i, of houses.
to a house.	h'itg'-it, to houses.
house.	h'itg', houses.
by a house.	h'itg'-ich, by houses.
at or on a house.	h'itg'-ig', at houses.
water.	No plural.
of water.	
to water.	
water.	
by water.	
on or in water.	
dog.	c'atlg', dogs.
of a dog.	c'atlg'-i, of dogs.
to a dog.	c'atlg'-it, to dogs.
dog.	c'atlg', dogs.
O dog.	ch'ä c'atlg', O dogs.
by a dog.	ch'ätlg'-ich, by dogs.
at a dog.	c'atlg'-ig', at dogs.
town.	äng', towns.
of town.	äng'-i, of towns.
to town.	äng'-it, to towns.
town.	äng', towns.
by town.	äng'-ich, by towns.
at town.	äng'-ig', at towns.
tree.	üsg', trees.
of tree.	üsg'-i, of trees.
to tree.	üsg'-t, to trees.
tree.	üsg', trees.
by tree.	üsg'-ich, by trees.
at tree.	üsg'-ig', at trees.
dress.	dläc'g', dresses.
of dress.	dläc'g'-i, of dresses.
to dress.	dläc'g'-t, to dresses.
dress.	dläc'g', dresses.
by dress.	dläc'g'-ich, by dresses.
at dress.	dläc'g'-ig', at dresses.

ive case is used only in addressing persons or animals and is distinguished by chä, O! perly the instrumental.

The ablative case is often used as the subject of a transitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

C'atlg' ch' wü-wü-hü' = A dog ate it.
by dog (it) ate.

C'atlg'-ich wü-wü-hü' = Dogs ate it.
by dogs (it) ate.

K'ä-ch wü-wü-dün' = A man shot it.
by man (it) shot.

Sh'äwüt'-ch wü-wü-dtä' = A woman found it.
by woman (it) found.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Except when preceded by wü or wü, the genitive ending of nouns ending in single vowels is y'i.

Singular and plural.

Nom. shü, head or heads.
Gen. shä-y'i, of head or heads.
Dat. shü-t, to head or heads.
Acc. shü, head or heads.
Voc. ———.
Abl. shä-ch, by head or heads.
Loc. shü-g', at head or heads.

Singular.

Nom. ti, garden.
Gen. ti-y'i, of garden.
Dat. ti-t, to garden.
Acc. ti, garden.
Voc. ———.
Abl. ti-ch, by garden.
Loc. ti-g', at garden.

Plural.

tig', gardens.
tig'-i, of gardens.
tig'-it, to gardens.
tig', gardens.
tig'-ich, by gardens.
tig'-ig', at gardens.

For no apparent reason the y'i is dropped in the genitive plural of ti. Such irregularities occur frequently. In many instances, doubtless, these changes are made for the sake of euphony; other changes are due to the natural growth of the language.

Singular and plural.

Nom. ü'hä', paddle or paddles.
Gen. ü'hä'-y'i, of paddle or paddles.
Dat. ü'hä-t, to paddle or paddles.
Acc. ü'hä, paddle or paddles.
Voc. ———.
Abl. ü'hä-ch, by paddle or paddles.
Loc. ü'hä-g', at paddle or paddles.

Singular.

Nom. dlē, blanket.
Gen. dlē-y'i, of blanket.
Dat. dlē-t, to blanket.
Acc. dlē, blanket.
Voc. ———.
Abl. dlē-ch, by blanket.
Loc. dlē-g', at blanket.

Plural.

dlēg', blankets.
dlēg'-i, of blankets.
dlēg'-t, to blankets.
dlēg', blankets.
dlēg'-ich, by blankets.
dlēg'-ig', on blankets.

THIRD DECLENSION.

ingular of nouns ending in ǒǒ, ǒǒ, or au; of nouns ending in guttural
ntal fortis, and lateral fortis sounds, preceded by ǒǒ or ǒǒ, is ǒǒ

Singular.	Plural.
rt.	Plural not used.
fort.	
fort.	
rt.	
fort.	
fort.	

Singular and plural.

Nom. hlǒǒ,	nose or noses.
Gen. hlǒǒ-ǒǒ,	of nose or noses.
Dat. hlǒǒ-t,	to nose or noses.
Acc. hlǒǒ,	nose or noses.
Voc. —	
Abl. hlǒǒ-ch,	by nose or noses.
Loc. hlǒǒ-g',	at nose or noses.
Nom. dtaǔ,	feather or feathers.
Gen. dtaǔ-ǒǒ,	of feather or feathers.
Dat. dtaǔ-t,	to feather or feathers.
Acc. dtaǔ,	feather or feathers.
Voc. —	
Abl. dtaǔ-ch,	by feather or feathers.
Loc. dtaǔ-g',	on feather or feathers.
Nom. g'ǒǒg',	book or books.
Gen. g'ǒǒg'ǒǒ,	of book or books.
Dat. g'ǒǒg'-t,	to book or books.
Acc. g'ǒǒg',	book or books.
Voc. —	
Abl. g'ǒǒg'-ch,	by book or books.
Loc. g'ǒǒg'-g',	on book or books.
Nom. ǒǒ'h,	tooth or teeth.
Gen. ǒǒ'h-ǒǒ,	of tooth or teeth.
Dat. ǒǒ'h-t,	to tooth or teeth.
Acc. ǒǒ'h,	tooth or teeth.
Voc. —	
Abl. ǒǒ'h-ch,	by tooth or teeth.
Loc. ǒǒ'h-g',	on tooth or teeth.

IV.—PROPER NOUNS—PRONOUNS.

PROPER NOUNS.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

have no surnames, the family crest serving for all purposes of identi-
ty names are inherited and handed down for generations.
mes have a meaning, and usually refer to the family crest or totem.

The nominative, dative, ablative, and locative cases of geographical names are in
common use, the vocative case being used only on ceremonial occasions.

PRONOUNS.

DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are declined more or less like nouns.
The personal pronouns are—

Singular.	Plural.
First person, 'Hüt, I.	ǒǒ-hän', we.
Second person, wä-ě, thou.	yē-whän, you.
Third person, hǒǒ, he or she.	hüs, they.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. 'Hüt, I.	ǒǒ-hän', we.
Gen. ũ'h, of me.	hā, of us.
Dat. ũ'h-ēt', to me.	hā-ēt', to us.
Acc. 'hüt, me.	ǒǒhän, or hā, us.
Voc. —	
Abl. 'hā-ch, by me.	ǒǒhän'-ch, by us.
Loc. ũ'h-ēg', in me.	hā-ēg', in us.

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. wä'-ě, thou.	yē-whän, you.
Gen. ē, of thee.	yē, of you.
Dat. ē-ēt', to thee.	yē-ēt', to you.
Acc. wä'-ě, thee.	yē-whän', or ye, you.
Voc. —	
Abl. wä'-ch, by thee.	yē-whän'-ch, by you.
Loc. ē-ēg', in thee.	yē-ēg', in you.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. hǒǒ', he or she.	hüs', they.
Gen. dǒǒ', of him or her.	hüs'-dǒǒ', of them.
Dat. dǒǒ-ēt', to him or her.	hüs'-dǒǒ-ēt', to them.
Acc. hǒǒ', him or her.	hüs', them.
Voc. —	
Abl. hǒǒ'-ch, by him or her.	hüs'-ch, by them.
Loc. dǒǒ-ēg', in him or her.	hüs'-dǒǒ-ēg', in them.

The pronoun *it* is similarly declined.

Nom. ũ', <i>it</i> . (Uttered with raising inflection.)
Gen. ũ', of <i>it</i> . (Uttered with falling inflection.)
Dat. ũ-ēt', to <i>it</i> .
Acc. ũ', <i>it</i> .
Voc. —
Abl. ũ'-ch, by <i>it</i> .
Loc. ũ-ēg', in <i>it</i> .

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

ves of the personal pronouns are formed the possessive pronouns—
mine.
ine.
hers.

ours.
yours.
their or theirs.

by a possessive pronoun must be in the genitive case, e. g.:

jū-wōhl-Y'. *The door of his house.*
hā-yī'. *My dog's head.*

pronoun is followed by the genitive, except in words referring to
of the body. Examples:

any house.
y dog.
-I, her cat.
hā'-yī, their paddles.

EXERCISE.

Hlingit:
My head.
ner (masculine).
ner (feminine).
Its feathers.
ablative cases of nouns modified by a possessive pronoun prefix the
to the case ending thus:
ch ōō-wū-jūk.
g (it) was killed.
hwā-gōōt.
use I went.

English:
-yī.
-ōō.
-ī.
ōc-ōō.
ōsh-ī.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.		Plural.
	yū or hā, these. yū or wā, those.	

jects or persons near by.
jects or persons a little farther away, but has not quite the same
I.

EXAMPLES.

uses.
woman.
ogs.
ny son.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. All.
2. Any (objects).
3. Another.
4. Any (persons).
5. Few.
6. Many.
7. Some.
8. Each.
9. One, or one's. | 1. Dju'hl-dū-cūt'.
2. Djū-dā-kōō-ā-sū'.
3. Djū'-gōō'-nū'-ā'.
4. Djū-ā-dōō-sū'.
5. Djū-yā'-yū-gōō-ā-ā'.
6. Shū-yū-dī-hān'.
7. Ū'-hōō-ā.
8. Tlūg'-gā.
9. Kā. |
|--|--|

EXAMPLES.

Kā āt, one's aunt.
Djū'hl-dū-cūt yū hīg', all those houses.
Djū-dā-kōō-ā-sū yā dōōshg', any of these cats.
Djū-gōō-nū-ā gu'w-dān, another horse.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Ā-sū, who.
Ā-dōō-sū, whose.
Ā-dōō-sū, whom.
Dā-kōō-ā-sū, which.
Dā-sū, what.

EXAMPLES.

Who is that? Ā-sū' wā?
What is this? Dā-sū' yā?
Whom do you want? Ā-dōō'-sū' ē-tōō-wā'-sī-gōō?
What do you want? Dā-sū' ē-tōō-wā'-sī-gōō?
Which do you want? Dā-kōō-ā-sū ē-tōō-wā'-sī-gōō?

V.—VERBS.

- Verbs are rare in the Hlingit language. Verb phrases are the principal parts of speech and are conjugated as verbs.
- The ground form from which the verb starts is the third person, singular, but, to avoid confusion, the English form of conjugation is retained.
- The three persons in each number are distinguished by the *pronominal prefix only*, expressed as a whole or in a modified form.
- In nearly every verb or verb phrase, the personal pronoun is expressed, partially expressed, or implied. The whole pronoun is rarely used except in the third person plural. In some cases only a sound or syllable of a personal pronoun is present in a verb or verb phrase: As, Yā'-ī-'hū-nē', I work. This phrase is formed by the union of the noun yā-ī-nē, work, and the pronoun 'Iut, I.
It will be noticed that the *t* is dropped in the personal pronoun.
- When special emphasis is required, the regular form of the personal pronoun is used either at the end or beginning of a verb or verb phrase: As, yān-ē-gōōt', thou walkest; wā-ē yān-ē-gōōt', thou thyself walkest.

^a In a sentence, the first two syllables of this word precede the noun; the last syllable, sū, follows the noun: As, Ā-dōō yū-gōō' sū-yā? Whose canoe is this?

the sake of emphasis also the ablative case of nouns and pronouns is sometimes subject of a transitive verb: As, *ē-yū-tēn'*, thou seest; *wā-āch ē-yū-tēn'*, thou seest. Literally, by thee thou seest.

When the object of a verb is a personal pronoun, it is prefixed or inserted in the phrase, as—

s-hū-sī-hūn. Them I love=I love them.
s-hūt-sī-hūn. They me love=They love me.

There is no verb *to be*. The nearest approach to it is the verb *yā'-yū-tē*—It abides.

Auxiliaries.—Words corresponding to the English *will, shall, may, might*, do not appear separately, but are implied in the conjugation of the verb.

Conjugation.—Hlingit verbs seem to have one form of conjugation only. The verbs have voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

Voices.—The voices are three:

Active, which in transitive verb phrases represents the subject as acting upon some object, as *Gōō-wū-cān 'hū-wā-tōn'*—I shot a deer.

Passive, which represents the agent as acting upon himself, as *Sh'hwā-dī-tōn'*—I myself.

Reflexive, which represents the subject as acted upon by some other agent, as *ō-dōō-wū-tōn'*—I was shot.

Moods.—The moods are six: Indicative (fact), subjunctive (possibility), optative (expressing a wish), imperative (command), infinitive.

Tenses.—The tenses are five: Present, imperfect, future, perfect, and pluperfect.

Number.—There are two numbers—singular and plural.

As in English, verbs are distinguished as transitive and intransitive.

Form.—By the use of certain particles a verb may be modified into the—

Progressive form by the use of the particles *yā* and *yān*.

Interrogative form by the use of the particles *gī*, *ūgī*, and *gōōshē*.

Negative form by the use of the particles *hūhū* and *hūhl*.

Emphatic form by the use of the particle *hū*.

Examples of the four forms:

Ū-hū-nēc, I tell.

Yā (progressive particles) *cān-hū-nēc*, I am telling.

Ū-hū-nēc gī? (interrogative particle), Do I tell?

Ūhūhl (negative particle) *cōō-hū-nēc*, I do not tell.

Cū-hū-nēc hū (emphatic particles), I do tell.

Present indicative.

Present infinitive.

cū-hū-āqu,
yā'-jī-hū-nā,
'hū-hlū-yā'h',
'hū-sī-hūn',
ū-hū-dlōōn',
'hū-jūk-h',
cū-hū-nēc,
yān-hū-gōōt',
'hū-hōōn',
'hū-ōō',
ūt-hū-shōōk,
'hū-gā'h',
ūt-hū-shē,
sh'cū-hūhl-nēc,
yān-hū-gōōt',

cū-hū-āqu-ōō',
yā'-jī-hū-nā-yī',
'hū-hlū-yā'h-yī',
'hū-sū-hūn'-yī',
ū-hū-dlōōn'-yī',
'hū-jūk'-hī',
cū-hū-nēc-yī',
yān-hū-gōōt-yī',
'hū-hōōn-yī',
'hū-ōō-wōō',
ūt-hū-shōōk-ōō',
'hū-gā'h-yī',
ūt-hū-shē-yī',
sh'cū-hūhl-nēc-yī',
yān-hū-gōōt-yī'.

Perfect indicative.

Perfect infinitive.

try,
 work,
 build,
 love,
 hunt,
 kill,
 tell,
 come,
 sell,
 buy,
 laugh,
 cry,
 sing,
 preach,
 go,

cōō-hwā-āqu,
yā'-jī-hwā-nā,
'hwā-hlū-yē'h',
'hwā-sī-hūn',
'hwā-dlōōn,
hwā-jūk',
cū-hwā-nēc,
hāt-hwā-gōōt',
'hwā-hōōn,
hwā-ōō,
ūt-hwā-shōōk',
'hwā-gā'h,
ūt-hwā-shē,
sh'cū-hw-dll-nēc,
'hwā-gōōt,

cōō-hwā-āqu-ōō',
yā'-jī-hwā-nā-yī',
'hwā-hlū-yē'h-yī',
'hwā-sū-hūn'-yī',
'hwā-dlōōn-yī',
'hwā-jāk-yī',
cū-hwā-nēc-yī',
hāt-hwā-gōōt-yī',
'hwā-hōōn-yī',
'hwā-ōō-wōō',
ūt-hwā-shōōk-ōō',
'hwā-gā'h-yī',
ūt-hwā-shē-yī',
sh'cū-hwāhl-nēc-yī',
'hwā-gōōt-yī'.

It must be remembered that no hard and fast rules can be laid down for the conjugation of any of these verb phrases. Slight variations in the pronominal prefixes occur without any apparent reason. The syllable representing the pronoun in the present indicative and the present infinitive is *'hū*, a contraction of the pronoun *'hūt*, I or me; in the perfect indicative and the perfect infinitive, the syllable is *'hwā* or *'hūwā*, another change of the same pronoun *'hūt*, made evidently for the sake of euphony.

VI.—CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "TO SEE."

[Derivation: *kōō-tēn'-t*, sight.]

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

Plural.

'Hū-tēn', I see.
E-yū-tēn', thou seest.
Ū-yū-tēn', he sees.

Tōō-wū-tēn', we see.
Yē-tēn', you see.
Hūs-ū-yū-tēn', they see.

Imperfect.

Hā-tēn-in', I was seeing.
E-tēn-in', thou wast seeing.
Ū-tēn-in', he was seeing.

Tōō-tēn-in', we were seeing.
Yē-tēn-in', you were seeing.
Hūs-ū-tēn-in', they were seeing.

Future.

Yāc-quā-sū-tēn', I shall see.
Yāc-gī-sū-tēn', thou shalt see.
Yā-ū-gōō-h-sū-tēn', he shall see.

Yā-gū-h-tōō-sū-tēn', we shall see.
Yā-gū-h-yē-sū-tēn', you shall see.
Yā-hūs-ū-gōō-h-sū-tēn', they shall see.

Perfect.

'Hwā-sī-tēn, I saw.
Yē-sī-tēn, thou sawest.
Ū-w-sī-tēn, he saw.

Wōō-tōō-sī-tēn', we saw.
Yē-sī-tēn, you saw.
Hūs-ū-w-sī-tēn, they saw.

Pluperfect.

had seen. | Wōō-tōō-sū-tēn'-In', we had seen.
hadst seen. | Yē-sū-tēn'-In', you had seen.
had seen. | Hūs-ū-wōōs-tēn'-In', they had seen.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Future.

see. | Kū-tōō-sū-tīn'-nī, if we see.
u seest. | Gū-yē-sū-tīn'-nī, if you see.
e see. | Hūs-ū'h-sū-tīn'-nī, if they see.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| Gū'-yē'-sū'-tēn', see ye.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

see. | Tōō-tēn'-Y', (us) to see.
Yē-tēn'-Y'.
Hūs-ū-tēn'-Y'.

Perfect.

e) to have seen. | Wōō-tōō-sū-tēn'-Y', (us) to have seen.
Yē-sū-tēn'-sī'.
Hūs-ū-wōōs-tēn'-sī'.

Future.

(me) to be about to see. | Yā-gū'h-tōō-sū-tēn'-Y', (us) to be about to see.
Yā-gū'h-yē-sū-tēn'-Y'.
Yā-hūs-ū-gōō'h-sū-tēn'-Y'.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ing. | Tōō-wū-tēn'-Y', (we) seeing.
Yē-tēn'-Y'.
Hūs-ū-yū-tēn'-Y'.

Future.

(me) about to see. | Yā-gū'h-tōō-sū-tīn', (us) about to see.
see) about to see. | Yā-gū'h-yē-sū-tīn', (you) about to see.
, (him) about to see. | Yā-hūs-ū-gōō'h-sū-tīn', (them) about to see.

Perfect.

having seen. | Wōō'-tōō'-sū'-tēn'-Y', (we) having seen.
having seen. | Yē-sū'-tēn'-Y', (you) having seen.
having seen. | Hūs-ū-wōōs-tēn'-Y', (they) having seen.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and future.

let me see. | Gū'h-tōō-sū'-tēn', let us see.
Let him see. | Hūs-ū-gū'h-sū'-tēn', let them see.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

Quā'-kū'-sī'-tēn', I might see. | Gā'h-tōō'-sī'-tēn', we might see.
Gā-gī'-sī'-tēn'. | Gā'h-yē'-sī'-tēn'.
Ū-guā'h-sī'-tēn'. | Hūs-ū-guā'h-sī'-tēng'.

Pluperfect.

Quā-kū-sū-tēn'-In', I might have seen. | Gā'h-tōō-sū-tēn'-In', we might have seen.
Gā-gī-sū-tēn'-In'. | Gā'h-yē-sū-tēn'-In'.
Ū-guā'h-sū-tēn'-In'. | Hūs-ū-guā'h-sū-tēn'-In'.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

'Hūt-dōō-wū-tēn', I am seen. | Hā-dōō-wū-tēn', we are seen.
E-dōō-wū-tēn'. | Yē-dōō-wū-tēn'.
Dōō-wū-tēn'. | Hūs-dōō-wū-tēn'.

Imperfect.

'Hūt-dōō-tēn'-In', I was seen. | Hā-dōō-tēn'-In', we were seen.
E-dōō-tēn'-In'. | Yē-dōō-tēn'-In'.
Dōō-tēn'-In'. | Hūs-dōō-tēn'-In'.

Future.

Yā-'hūt-gū'h-dōōs-tēn', I shall be seen. | Yā-hā-gū'h-dōōs-tēn', we shall be seen.
Yā-ē-gū'h-dōōs-tēn'. | Yā-yē-gū'h-dōōs-tēn'.
Yā-gū'h-dōōs-tēn'. | Yā-hūs-gū'h-dōōs-tēn'.

Perfect.

'Hūt-wōō'-dōō'-dsī'-tēn', I was seen. | Hā-wōō'-dōō'-dsī'-tēn', we were seen.
E-wōō'-dōō'-dsī'-tēn'. | Yē-wōō'-dōō'-dsī'-tēn'.
Wōō'-dōō'-dsī'-tēn'. | Hūs-wōō'-dōō'-dsī'-tēn'.

Pluperfect.

'Hūt-wōō-dōōs-tēn'-In', I had been seen. | Hā-wōō-dōōs-tēn'-In', we had been seen.
E-wōō-dōōs-tēn'-In'. | Yē-wōō-dōōs-tēn'-In'.
Wōō-dōōs-tēn'-In'. | Hūs-wōō-dōōs-tēn'-In'.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Future.

'Hūt-gū-dōōs-tīn'-I, if I am seen. | Hā-gū-dōōs-tīn'-I, if we are seen.
E-gū-dōōs-tīn'-I. | Yē-gū-dōōs-tīn'-I.
Gū-dōōs-tīn'-I. | Hūs-gū-dōōs-tīn'-I.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

'Hūt-dōō-tēn'-Y', (me) to be seen. | Hā-dōō-tēn'-Y', (us) to be seen.
E-dōō-tēn'-Y'. | Yē-dōō-tēn'-Y'.
Dōō-tēn'-Y'. | Hūs-dōō-tēn'-Y'.

Future.

dōos-tēn-Y, (me) to be about | Yā-hā-gū'h-dōos-tēn-Y.
 s-tēn-Y. | Yā-yē-gū'h-dōos-tēn-Y.
 tēn-Y. | Yā-hūs-gū'h-dōos-tēn-Y.

Perfect.

s-tēn-Y, (me) to have been | Hā-wōō-dōos-tēn-Y, (us) to have been seen.
 s-tēn-Y, (thee) to have been seen. | Yē-wōō-dōos-tēn-Y, (you) to have been seen.
 s-Y, (him) to have been seen. | Hūs-wōō-dōos-tēn-Y, (them) to have been seen.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ū'tin'-Y, (I am) being seen. | Hā-dōō-wū'tin'-Y, (we are) being seen.
 tin'-Y, (thou art) being seen. | Yē-dōō-wū'tin'-Y, (you are) being seen.
 -Y, (he is) being seen. | Hūs-dōō-wū'tin'-Y, (they are) being seen.

Future.

h-dōos'-tin', about to be seen. | Yā-hā-gū'h'-dōos'-tin'.
 dōos'-tin'. | Yā-yē-gū'h'-tin'.
 s'-tin'. | Yā-hūs-gū'h'-dōos'-tin'.

Perfect.

lōō'-dsi'-tēn'-Y, having been | Hā'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-tēn'-Y.
 dsi'-tēn'-Y. | Yē'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-tēn'-Y.
 si'-tēn'-Y. | Hūs'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-tēn'-Y.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and future.

lōos'-tēn', let me be seen. | Hā-gū'h'-dōos'-tēn', let us be seen.
 '-tēn', let yourself be seen. | Yē-gū'h'-dōos'-tēn', let yourselves be seen.
 ēn', let him be seen. | Hūs-gū'h'-dōos'-tēn', let them be seen.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

dōō'-dsi'-tēn', I might be seen. | Hā-gū'h'-dōō'-dsi'-tēn', we might be seen.
 '-dsi'-tēn'. | Yē-gū'h'-dōō'-dsi'-tēn'.
 si'-tēn'. | Hūs-gū'h'-dōō'-dsi'-tēn'.

Pluperfect.

dōos'-tēn'-In', I might have | Hā-gū'h'-dōos'-tēn'-In', we might have been
 seen.
 '-tēn'-In'. | Yē-gū'h'-dōos'-tēn'-In'.
 s'-tēn'-In'. | Hūs-gū'h'-dōos'-tēn'-In'.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

Dā'h yā-qu 'há-tēn'.	I see two canoes.
Yi-si-tēn gǐ?	Did you see him?
Hūs-dōō-tōō-wā'-sī-gōō'hūs-ē-wōos-tēn-Y.	They want to see you.
Ū'h-tōō-wā'-sī-gōō' 'hwá-sū-tēn-Y.	I want to see him.
Tlāhl'hwá-tēn.	I do not see it.
Tlāhl wōō-tōō-sū-tēn.	We did not see him.
Gōō-kū-gōōt kā-kū sū-tēn-Y'.	I will go to see him.

VII.—CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS "TO WORK," "TO TELL," AND "TO HAVE."

TO WORK.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Yā'-ji'-hū-nē, I work.	Yā'-ji-tōō-nē', we work.
Yā'-jē-nē', thou workest.	Yā'-ji-yē-nē', you work.
Yā'-ji-nē', he works.	Yā'-hūs-ji-nē', they work.

Future.

Yā'-ji-qui-nā, I shall work.	Yā'-ji-cū'h-tōō-nā', we shall work.
Yā'-ji-gū-nā', thou shalt work.	Yā'-ji-cū'h-yē-nā', you shall work.
Yā'-ji-gū-nā', he shall work.	Yā'-hūs-ji-gū-nā', they shall work.

Perfect.

Yā'-ji-hwū-nā, I worked.	Yā'-ji-w-tōō-wū-nā, we worked.
Yā'-jē-yū-nā, thou workedest.	Yā'-ji-yē-nā, you worked.
Yā'-jē-wū-nā, he worked.	Yā'-hūs-jē-wū-nā, they worked.

Pluperfect.

Yā'-ji-hū-nā'-yin, I had worked.	Yā'-ji-tōō-nā'-yin, we had worked.
Yā'-jē-nā'-yin, thou hadst worked.	Yā'-ji-yē-nā'-yin, you had worked.
Yā'-ji-nā'-yin, he had worked.	Yā'-hūs-ji-nā'-yin, they had worked.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Yā'-jin-hū-nā-nl', if I work.	Yā'-jin-tōō-nā-nl', if we work.
Yā'-jē-nē-nā-nl', if thou workest.	Yā'-jin-yē-nā-nl', if you work.
Yā'-ji-nū-nā-nl', if he work.	Yā'-hūs-ji-nū-nā-nl, if they work.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Yā'-ji-nū-nē', work thou.	Yā'-ji-nū-nē', work ye.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Y', (me) to work. | Yā'-jī-tōō-nā-yī', (us) to work.
 Y', (thee) to work. | Yā'-jē-nā-yī', (you) to work.
 Y', (him) to work. | Yā'-hūs-jī-nā-yī', (them) to work.

Future.

Y', (me) to be about to | Yā'-jī-cū'h-tōō-nā-yī', (us) to be about to
 work.
 Y', (thee) to be about to | Yā'-jī-cū'h-yē-nā-yī', (you) to be about to
 work.
 Y', (him) to be about to | Yā'-hūs-jīc-guā-nā-yī', (them) to be about
 to work.

Perfect.

Y', (me) to have worked. | Yā'-jī'w-tōō-nā-yī', (us) to have worked.
 Y', (thee) to have worked. | Yā'-jī-yē-nā-yī', (you) to have worked.
 Y', (him) to have worked. | Yā'-hūs-jī-wōō-nā-yī', (them) to have
 worked.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

(I am) working. | Yā'-jī-tōō-nē, (we are) working.
 (you art) working. | Yā'-jē-nē, (you are) working.
 (he is) working. | Yā'-hūs-jī-nē, (they are) working.

Future.

Y', (me) about to be working. | Yā'-jī-cū'h-tōō-nē, (us) about to be working.
 Y', (thee) about to be working. | Yā'-jī-cū'h-yī-nē, (you) about to be working.
 Y', (him) about to be working. | Yā'-hūs-jīc-guā-nē, (them) about to be
 working.

Perfect.

Y', (I) having worked. | Yā'-jī'w-tōō-wū-nā-yī, (we) having worked.
 Y', (thou) having worked. | Yā'-jī-yē-nā-yī, (you) having worked.
 Y', (he) having worked. | Yā'-hūs-jē-wū-nā-yī, (they) having worked.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Y', let me work. | Yā'-jī-nū'h-tōō-nā, let us work.
 Y', let him work. | Yā'-hūs-jīn-gū-nā, let them work.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

Y', I might work. | Yā'-jī-nū'h-tōō-wū-nā, we might work.
 Y', thou mightst work. | Yā'-jī-nū'h-yē-nā, you might work.
 Y', he might work. | Yā'-hūs-jīn-guā-nā, they might work.

Pluperfect.

Yā'-jīn-quā-nā-yīn', I might have worked. | Yā'-jī-nū'h-tōō-nā-yīn', we might have
 worked.
 Yā'-jīn-gē-nā-yīn', thou mightst have | Yā'-jī-nū'h-yī-nā-yīn', you might have
 worked. | worked.
 Yā'-jīn-gūā-nā-yīn', he might have worked. | Yā'-hūs-jīn-guā-nā-yīn', they might have
 worked.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

Yē-dūt yā'-jīc-quā-nā'. | To-day I will work. I will work to-day.
 Dōō-jē-yīs' yā'-jī-hū-nē'. | For him I work. I work for him.
 Dīcī An-kan jī-yīs' yā'-jī-nī-nē'. (Plural.) | Above Lord for him you work. Work for
 God.
 Dīcī An-kan jē-yīs' yā'-jī-nū-nē'. (Singu- | Above Lord for him work thou. Work for
 lar). | God.
 Skagway-g' yā'-jīn-quā-nā | At Skagway I might work. I might work
 at Skagway.
 Tī-gāg' yā'-jē-wū-nā. | In the garden he worked. He worked in
 the garden.

TO TELL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Plural.
Cū'-hū-nēc', I tell.	Cū-tōō-nēc', we tell.
Cē-nēc', thou tellest.	Cū-yē-nēc', you tell.
Ū-cū-nēc', he tells.	Hūs-ū-cū-nēc', they tell.

Future.

Cōō-kū-nēc', I shall tell.	Cū'h-tōō-nēc', we shall tell.
Cū-gē-nēc', thou shalt tell.	Cū'h-yē-nēc', you shall tell.
Ūc-guā-nēc', he shall tell.	Hūs-ūc-guā-nēc', they shall tell.

Perfect.

Cū'-hwā'-nēc', I told.	Cū'w'-tōō'-wū'-nēc', we told.
Cē'-yū'-nēc', thou didst tell.	Cū-yē-nēc', you told.
Ū'-cū'-wū'-nēc', he told.	Hūs-ū-cū-wū-nēc', they told.

Pluperfect.

Cū'-hū-nēc'-īn', I had told.	Cū-tōō-nēc'-īn', we had told.
Cē-nēc'-īn', thou hadst told.	Cū-yē-nēc'-īn', you had told.
Ū-cū-nēc'-īn', he had told.	Hūs-ū-cū-nēc'-īn', they had told.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Future.

Cūn'-hū-nēc'-nī, if I tell.	Cūn-tōō-nēc'-nī, if we tell.
Cū-nē-nēc'-nī, if thou tellest.	Cū-nū-yē-nēc'-nī, if you tell.
Ū-cū-nū-nēc'-nī, if he tell.	Hūs-ū-cū-nū-nēc'-nī, if they tell.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| Cū'-nū'-yē'-nēc', *tell ye.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

| Cū'-tōō-nēc-Y' (us) *to tell.*
Cū'-yē-nēc-Y' (you) *to tell.*
Hūs-ū-cū-nēc-Y' (them) *to tell.*

Future.

| Cū'-h-tōō-nēc-Y' (us) *about to tell.*
Cū'-h-yē-nēc-Y' (you) *about to tell.*
Hūs-ū-cū-nēc-Y' (them) *about to tell.*

Perfect.

| Cū'-w-tōō-nēc-Y' (us) *to have told.*
Cū'-yē-nēc-Y' (you) *to have told.*
Hūs-ū-cū-wōō-nēc-Y' (them) *to have told.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

| Cū'-tōō-nīc, (we are) *telling.*
Cū'-yē-nīc, (you are) *telling.*
Hūs-ū-cū-nīc (they are) *telling.*

Future.

| Cū'-h-tōō-nīc', (we are) *about to be telling.*
Cū'-h-yē-nīc', (you are) *about to be telling.*
Hūs-ū-cū-nīc', (they are) *about to be telling.*

Perfect.

| Cū'-w-tōō-wū'-nēc-Y' (we) *having told.*
Cū'-yē-nēc-Y' (you) *having told.*
Hūs-ū-cū-wū'-nēc-Y' (they) *having told.*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and future.

| Cū'-nū'h-tōō-nēc', *let us tell.*
Hūs-ū-cūn'-gū'-nēc', *let them tell.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

| Cū'-nū'h-tōō-wū-nēc, *we might tell.*
Cū'-nū'h-yē-nēc, *you might tell.*
Hūs-ū-cōōn-gūā-nēc, *they might tell.*

Pluperfect.

Cōōn-kū-nēc-In', *I might have told.* | Cū'-nū'h-tōō-nēc-In', *we might have told.*
Cūn-gē-nēc-In', *thou mightst have told.* | Cū'-nū'h-yē-nēc-In', *you might have told.*
Ū-cōōn-gū-nēc-In', *he might have told.* | Hūs-ū-cōōn-gū-nēc-In', *they might have told.*

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

Dōō-ēn-cū-nū-nēc. | *With him tell thou. Tell him.*
Ū'h-ēn ū-cū-wū-nēc. | *With me he told. He told me.*
Hūs-dōō-ēn-ūgī'-ce-nēc? | *With them (?) thou tellest. Do you tell them?*
E-ēn ūc-gūā-nēc'. (Singular.) | *With you he will tell. He will tell you.*
Yē-ēn cōōn-kū-nēc-In'. (Plural.) | *With you I would have told. I would have told you.*
Yē-ēn cūn-kū-nēc. (Plural.) | *With you let me tell. Let me tell you.*
E-sā-yī' hān cū-nū-nēc. | *Your name to me tell thou. Tell me your name.*
Hān cē-yū-nēc. | *To me thou didst tell. You told me.*

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

Ū'h-jē-wōō', *I have.*
E-jē-wōō', *thou hast.*
Dōō-jē-wōō', *he has.*

Plural.

Hā-jē-wōō', *we have.*
Yē-jē-wōō', *you have.*
Hūs-dōō-jē-wōō', *they have.*

Future.

Ū'h-jē-yāc'-gūā-tē', *I shall have.*
E-jē-yāc'-gūā-tē', *thou will have.*
Dōō-jē-yāc'-gūā-tē', *he shall have.*

Hā-jē-yāc'-gūā-tē', *we shall have.*
Yē-jē-yāc'-gūā-tē', *you will have.*
Hūs-dōō-jē-yāc'-gūā-tē', *they shall have.*

Perfect.

Ū'h-jē-yā'-wōō-tē, *I had.*
E-jē-yā'-wōō-tē, *thou hadst.*
Dōō-jē-yā'-wōō-tē, *he had.*

Hā-jē-yā'-wōō-tē, *we had.*
Yē-jē-yā'-wōō-tē, *you had.*
Hūs-dōō-jē-yā'-wōō-tē, *they had.*

Pluperfect.

Ū'h-jē-yā'-tē'-yīn, *I had had.*
E-jē-yā'-tē'-yīn, *thou hadst had.*
Dōō-jē-yā'-tē'-yīn, *he had had.*

Hā-jē-yā'-tē'-yīn, *we had had.*
Yē-jē-yā'-tē'-yīn, *you had had.*
Hūs-dōō-jē-yā'-tē'-yīn, *they had had.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Future.

Ū'h-jē-yā'-nū-tē'-nī, *if I have.*
E-jē-yā'-nū-tē'-nī, *if thou hast.*
Dōō-jē-yā'-nū-tē'-nī, *if he have.*

Hā-jē-yā'-nū-tē'-nī, *if we have.*
Yē-jē-yā'-nū-tē'-nī, *if you have.*
Hūs-dōō-jē-yā'-nū-tē'-nī, *if they have.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

E-jēg', *have thou.*

| Yē-jēg', *have ye.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

(me) to have.
(thee) to have.
(him) to have.

Hā-jē-yā'-tē-yī', (us) to have.
Yē-jē-yā'-tē-yī', (you) to have.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yā'-tē-yī', (them) to have.

Future.

(me) about to have.
(thee) about to have.
(him) about to have.

Hā-jē-yāc'-guā-tē-yī', (us) about to have.
Yē-jē-yāc'-guā-tē-yī', (you) about to have.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yāc'-guā-tē-yī', (them) about to have.

Perfect.

(me) to have had.
(thee) to have had.
(him) to have had.

Hā-jē-yā'-wōō-tē-yī', (us) to have had.
Yē-jē-yā'-wōō-tē-yī', (you) to have had.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yā'-wōō-tē-yī', (them) to have had.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

(I am) having.
(thou art) having.
(he is) having.

Hā-jē-yā'-yū-tē-yī', (we are) having.
Yē-jē-yā'-yū-tē-yī', (you are) having.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yā'-yū-tē', (they are) having.

Future.

(I shall) be having.
(thou shall be) having.
(he shall be) having.

Hā-jē-yāc'-guā-tī', (we shall be) having.
Yē-jē-yāc'-guā-tī', (you shall be) having.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yāc'-guā-tī', (they shall be) having.

Perfect.

(I) having had.
(thou) having had.
(he) having had.

Hā-jē-yā'-wōō-tē-yī', (we) having had.
Yē-jē-yā'-wōō-tē-yī', (you) having had.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yā'-wōō-tē-yī', (they) having had.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

(I) might have.
(thou mightst) have.
(he might) have.

Hā-jē-yān'-guā-tē', we might have.
Yē-jē-yān'-guā-tē', you might have.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yān'-guā-tē', they might have.

Pluperfect.

(I) might have had.
(thou) mightst have had.
(he) might have had.

Hā-jē-yān'-guā-tē-yīn', we might have had.
Yē-jē-yān'-guā-tē-yīn', you might have had.
Hūs-dōō-jē-yān'-guā-tē-yīn', they might have had.

EXAMPLES OF THE VERB "TO HAVE."

IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Dā'h sī-tē ū h jīn.
Dā'h sī-tē dōō jīn.
Dā'h sī-tē e jīn.

Two are my hands. I have two hands.
Two are his hands. He has two hands.
Two are your hands. You have two hands.

IN ACTUAL POSSESSION.

Hlī' tā ū' h-jē-wōō'.
Hlī tā e-jē-wōō'.
Hlī tā dōō-jē-wōō'.
Dā-sū' ē-jē-wōō'?

Knife I have. I have a knife.
Knife you have. You have a knife.
Knife he has. He has a knife.
What you have? What have you?

IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

E dlāg' ūgī' kōō-dsī-tē?

Your sister (?) she lives. Have you a sister?
Our Saviour, He lives. We have a Saviour.
Canoe I own. I have a canoe.
House (?) you own. Have you a house?

Hā Gū-nā'h-y' kōō-dsī-tē.
Yā-qu 'hā-ōō'
Hī ūgī' ē-yū-ōō'?

NOTE.—In English the verb to have is often used in the place of to own. This is never the case in Hlingit.

VIII.—CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "TO LOVE."

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

Hū-sī-'hūn', I love.
E-sī-'hūn', thou lovest.
Ū-sī-'hūn', he loves.

Plural.

Tōō-sī-'hūn', we love.
Yē-sī-'hūn', you love.
Hūs-ū-sī-'hūn', they love.

Imperfect.

Hū-sū-'hūn'-īn, I was loving.
E-sū-'hūn'-īn, thou wast loving.
Ū-sū-'hūn'-īn, he was loving.

Tōō-sū-'hūn'-īn, we were loving.
Yē-sū-'hūn'-īn, you were loving.
Hūs-ūs-'hūn'-īn, they were loving.

Future.

Cāc-quā-sū-'hūn', I shall love.
Cāc-gē-sū-'hūn', thou shalt love.
Cā-ū-gōō'h-sū-'hūn', he shall love.

Cā-gū'h-tōō-sū-'hūn', we shall love.
Cā-gū'h-yē-sū-'hūn', you shall love.
Cā-hūs-ū-gōō'h-sū-'hūn', they shall love.

Perfect.

'Hwā-sī-'hūn', I loved.
Yī-sī-'hūn', thou lovedst.
Ū'w-sī-'hūn', he loved.

Wōō-tōō-sī-'hūn', we loved.
Yē-sī-'hūn', you loved.
Hūs-ū'w-sī-'hūn', they loved.

Pluperfect.

'Hwā-sū-'hūn'-īn, I had loved.
Yī-sū-'hūn'-īn, thou hadst loved.
Ū-wōōs-'hūn'-īn, he had loved.

Wōō-tōō-sū-'hūn'-īn, we had loved.
Yē-sū-'hūn'-īn, you had loved.
Hūs-ū-wōōs-'hūn'-īn, they had loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Future.

'-nI, if I love.
nI, if thou lovest.
nI, if he love.

Gū-tōō-sū-'hūn'-nI, if we love.
Gū-yē-sū-'hūn'-nI, if you love.
Hūs-ūc-sū-'hūn'-nI, if they love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

, love thou.

| Gī-sū-'hūn', love ye.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

'-I, (me) to love.
I, (thee) to love.
I, (him) to love.

Tōō-sū-'hūn'-I, (us) to love.
Yē-sū-'hūn'-I, (you) to love.
Hūs-ūs-'hūn'-I, (them) to love.

Perfect.

in'-I, (me) to have loved.
-I, (thee) to have loved.
n'-I, (him) to have loved.

Wōō-tōō-sū-'hūn'-I, (us) to have loved.
Yē-sū-'hūn'-I, (you) to have loved.
Hūs-ū-wōōs-'hūn'-I, (them) to have loved.

Future.

'hūn'-I, (me) to be about to
hūn'-I, (thee) to be about to love.
-sū-'hūn'-I, (him) to be about to

Cā-gū'h-tōō sū-'hūn'-I, (us) to be about to
love.
Cā-gū'h-yē-sū-'hūn'-I, (you) to be about to
love.
Cā-hūs-ū-gōō'h-sū-'hūn'-I, (them) to be
about to love.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

in'-I', (I am) loving.
-I', (thou art) loving.
-I', (he is) loving.

Tōō-sī-'hūn'-I', (we are) loving.
Yē-sī-'hūn'-I', (you are) loving.
Hūs-ū-sī-'hūn'-I', (they are) loving.

Future.

āi-'hūn', (I am) about to love.
'hūn', (thou art) about to love.
-sū-'hūn', (he is) about to love.

Cā-gū'h-tōō-sū-'hūn', (we are) about to
love.
Cā-gū'h-yē-sū-'hūn', (you are) about to
love.
Cā-hūs-ū-gōō'h-sū-'hūn', (they are)
about to love.

Perfect.

hūn'-I', (I) having loved.
-I', (thou) having loved.
in'-I', (he) having loved.

Wōō-tōō-sī-'hūn'-I', (we) having loved.
Yē-sī-'hūn'-I', (you) having loved.
Hūs-ū-w-sī-'hūn'-I', (they) having loved.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and future.

Gū-kū-sū-'hūn', let me love.
Ū-gū'h-sū-'hūn', let him love.

Gū'h-tōō-sū-'hūn', let us love.
Hūs-ū-gū'h-sū-'hūn', let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

Gōō-quā-sī-'hūn', I might love.
Gū-gī-sī-'hūn', thou mightst love.
Ū-gōō'h-sī-'hūn', he might love.

Gū'h-tōō-sī-'hūn', we might love.
Gū'h-yē-sī-'hūn', you might love.
Hūs-ū-gōō'h-sī-'hūn', they might love.

Pluperfect.

Gōō-quā-sū-'hūn'-in, I might have loved.
Gū-gī-sū-'hūn'-in, thou mightst have loved.
Ū-gōō'h-sū-'hūn'-in, he might have loved.

Gū'h-tōō-sū-'hūn'-in, we might have loved.
Gū'h-yē-sū-'hūn'-in, you might have loved.
Hūs-ū-gōō'h-sū-'hūn'-in, they might have
loved.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Hūt-dōō-dsī-'hūn', I am loved.
E-dōō-dsī-'hūn', thou art loved.
Dōō dsī-'hūn', he is loved.

Hā-dōō-dsī-'hūn', we are loved.
Yē-dōō-dsī-'hūn', you are loved.
Hūs-dōō-dsī-'hūn', they are loved.

Imperfect.

'Hūt-dōōs-'hūn'-in, I was loved.
E-dōōs-'hūn'-in, thou wert loved.
Dōōs-'hūn'-in, he was loved.

Hā-dōōs-'hūn'-in, we were loved.
Yē-dōōs-'hūn'-in, you were loved.
Hūs-dōōs-'hūn'-in, they were loved.

Future.

Cā-hūt-gū'h-dōōs-'hūn', I shall be loved.
Cā-ē-gū'h-dōōs-'hūn', thou shalt be loved.
Cā-gū'h-dōōs-'hūn', he shall be loved.

Cā-hā-gū'h-dōōs-'hūn', we shall be loved.
Cā-yē-gū'h-dōōs-'hūn', you shall be loved.
Cā-hūs-gū'h-dōōs-'hūn', they shall be loved.

Perfect.

Hūt-wōō-dōō-dsī-'hūn', I was loved.
E-wōō-dōō-dsī-'hūn', thou wert loved.
Wōō-dōō-dsī-'hūn', he was loved.

Hā-wōō-dōō-dsī-'hūn', we were loved.
Yē-wōō-dōō-dsī-'hūn', you were loved.
Hūs-wōō-dōō-dsī-'hūn', they were loved.

Pluperfect.

'Hūt-wōō-dōōs-'hūn'-in, I had been loved.
E-wōō-dōōs-'hūn'-in, thou hadst been loved.
Wōō-dōōs-'hūn'-in, he had been loved.

Hā-wōō-dōōs-'hūn'-in, we had been loved.
Yē-wōō-dōōs-'hūn'-in, you had been loved.
Hūs-wōō-dōōs-'hūn'-in, they had been
loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The words *ōōsh* (if) and *nōōcni* (when) are used to express the subjunctive mood; e. g., 'hūt-dōō-dsī-'hūn'-ōōsh', if I am loved; 'hūt-dōōs-'hūn'-nōōcni', when I am loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

-hun'-y, (me) to be loved.	Hā-dōos'-hun'-y, (us) to be loved.
in'-y, (thee) to be loved.	Yē-dōos'-hūn'-y, (you) to be loved.
'-y, (him) to be loved.	Hūs-dōos'-hūn'-y, (them) to be loved.

Future.

i'h-dōos'-hūn'-y, (me) to be about to be loved.	Cā-hā-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-y, (us) to be about to be loved.
-dōos'-hūn'-y, (thee) to be about to be loved.	Cā-yē-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-y, (you) to be about to be loved.
ōos'-hūn'-y, (him) to be about to be loved.	Cā-hūs-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-y, (them) to be about to be loved.

Perfect.

-dōos'-hūn'-y, (me) to have been loved.	Hā-wōō-dōos'-hūn'-y, (us) to have been loved.
ōs'-hūn'-y, (thee) to have been loved.	Yē-wōō-dōos'-hūn'-y, (you) to have been loved.
s'-hūn'-y, (him) to have been loved.	Hūs-wōō-dōos'-hūn'-y, (them) to have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (I am) being loved.	Hā'-wōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (we are) being loved.
ōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (thou art) being loved.	Yē'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (you are) being loved.
'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (he is) being loved.	Hūs'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (they are) being loved.

Future.

'gū'h-dōos'-hūn', (I am) about to be loved.	Cā'-hā-gū'h-dōos'-hūn', (we are) about to be loved.
'-dōos'-hūn', (thou art) about to be loved.	Cā'-yē-gū'h-dōos'-hūn', (you are) about to be loved.
-dōos'-hūn', (he is) about to be loved.	Cā'-hūs-gū'h-dōos'-hūn', (they are) about to be loved.

Perfect.

'-dōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (I) having been loved.	Hā'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (we) having been loved.
ōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (thou) having been loved.	Yē'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (you) having been loved.
'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (he) having been loved.	Hūs'-wōō'-dōō'-dsi'-hūn'-y, (they) having been loved.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

-dōos'-hūn', let me be loved.	Hā-gū'h-dōos'-hūn', let us be loved.
ōos'-hūn', let yourself be loved.	Yē-gū'h-dōos'-hūn', let yourselves be loved.
s'-hūn', let him be loved.	Hūs-gū'h-dōos'-hūn', let them be loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

'Hūt-gū'h-dōō-dsi'-hūn', I might be loved.	Hā-gū'h-dōō-dsi'-hūn', we might be loved.
E-gū'h-dōō-dsi'-hūn', thou mightst be loved.	Yē-gū'h-dōō-dsi'-hūn', you might be loved.
Gū'h-dōō-dsi'-hūn', he might be loved.	Hūs-gū'h-dōō-dsi'-hūn', they might be loved.

Pluperfect.

'Hūt-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-in, I might have been loved.	Hā-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-in, we might have been loved.
E-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-in, thou mightst have been loved.	Yē-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-in, you might have been loved.
Gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-in, he might have been loved.	Hūs-gū'h-dōos'-hūn'-in, they might have been loved.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

- Djūhi-dū-cūt' hūs' hū-si'-hūn'.
Hlōosh-y-g'ā'-yī ut 'hū-sū'-hūn'-in.
Dicī An-kau ca-gū'h-tōō-sū'-hūn'.
'Hūt-gū-yē-sū'-hūn'-ni.
Wōōsh-gū-yēs'-hūn'.
- All them them I love. I love them all.
Evil things I was loving. I loved evil (things).
Above Lord we will love. We will love God.
Me if you love. If ye love me.
One another love. Love one another.

IX.—CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS "TO GO" AND "TO COME."

To Go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
*Yān'-hū-gōōt', I am going (or walking).	*Yān-tōō-āt', we are going.
Yān-ē-gōōt', thou art going.	Yān-i-āt', ye are going.
Yān-ū-gōōt', he is going.	Yā hūs-nū-āt', they are going.

Imperfect.

Gōō-kū-gōō-din', I was going.	Gū'h-tōō-ā-din', we were going.
Gū-gē-gōō-din', thou wert going.	Gū'h-yē-ā-din', you were going.
Gōō-gū-gōō-din', he was going.	Hūs-gōō-gū-ā-din', they were going.

Future.

Gōō-kū-gōōt', I shall go.	Gū'h-tōō-āt', we shall go.
Gū-gē-gōōt', thou shalt go.	Gū'h-yē-āt', you shall go.
Gōō-gū-gōōt', he shall go.	Hūs-gōō-gū-āt', they shall go.

Perfect.

'Hwā'-gōōt', I went.	Wōō'-tōō'-wū'-āt', we went.
Yē'-gōōt', thou wentest.	Yē'-āt', you went.
Wōō'-gōōt', he went.	Hūs'-wōō'-āt', they went.

*The particle yān is the sign of the progressive form. There is no present tense in the indicative mood.

Pluperfect.

I had gone.
 u hadst gone.
 he had gone.

Wōō-tōō-āt-in', we had gone.
 Yē-āt-in', you had gone.
 Hūs-wōō-āt-in', they had gone.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Future.

I, if I go.
 thou goest.
 he go.

Nū-tōō-ūt-nī, if we go.
 Nū-yē-ūt-nī, if you go.
 Hūs-nū-ūt-nī, if they go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Nū-yē-ū', go ye.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

I, (me) to go (to be going).
 (thee) to go.
 (him) to go.

a Yān-tōō-ūt-l, (us) to go (to be going).
 Yān-l-ūt-l, (you) to go.
 Yā-hūs-nū-ūt-l, (them) to go.

Perfect.

(me) to have gone.
 (e) to have gone.
 (him) to have gone.

Wōō-tōō-āt-l', (us) to have gone.
 Yē-āt-l', (you) to have gone.
 Hūs-wōō-āt-l', (them) to have gone.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Future.

(I am) about to go.
 (thou art) about to go.
 (he is) about to go.

Gū'h-tōō-āt-l', (we are) about to go.
 Gū'h-yē-āt-l', (you are) about to go.
 Hūs-gōō-gū-āt-l', (they are) about to go.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

(I am) going (or walking).
 (thou art) going.
 (he is) going.

Wōō'-tōō'-wū'-āt-l', (we are) going (or walking).
 Yē-āt-l', (you are) going.
 Hūs-wōō-āt-l', (they are) going.

Future.

I, (I am) about to be going.
 (thou art) about to be going.
 I, (he is) about to be going.

Gū'h'-tōō'-āt-l', (we are) about to be going.
 Gū'h'-yē'-āt-l', (you are) about to be going.
 Hūs'-gōō'-gū'-āt-l', (they are) about to be going.

Perfect.

(I) having gone.
 (thou) having gone.
 (he) having gone.

Wōō'-tōō'-āt-l', (we) having gone.
 Yē-āt-l', (you) having gone.
 Hūs-wōō-āt-l', (they) having gone.

Progressive form.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and future.

Nū-kū-gōōt, let me go (or walk).
 Nū-gū-gōōt, let him go.

Nū'h-tōō-āt, let us go.
 Hūs-nū-gū-āt, let them go.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Future.

Nū'-quā'-gōōt', I might go.
 Nū'-gī'-yū'-gōōt', thou mightst go.
 Nū'-guā'-gōōt', he might go.

Nū'h-tōō-wū-āt, we might go.
 Nū'h-yē-āt, you might go.
 Hūs-nū-gū-āt, they might go.

Pluperfect.

Nū-quā-gōōt-in', I might have gone.
 Nū-gē-gōōt-in', thou mightst have gone.
 Nū-gū-gōōt-in', he might have gone.

Nū'h-tōō-āt-in', we might have gone.
 Nū'h-yē-āt-in', you might have gone.
 Hūs-nū-gū-āt-in', they might have gone.

There is hardly any distinction made in the verbs "to go," "to come," and "to walk." One verb seems to answer for all three. *Hūt* is used in "to come."

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

TO GO.

TO GO ON FOOT.

Nāhl dā' wōō-g'ōōt.
 Gōō-dā-sū' yān-tōō-ūt'?

Home to he went. He went home.
 Where (?) we are going. Where are we going?

Sā-gūn' nū-quā-gōōt.

To-morrow I might go. I might go to-morrow.

Guāt'-gēn-sū' gū-gē-gōōt'?

When (?) you will go. When will you go?

TO GO BY CANOE.

Sitka'-dā' wōō-kōō'h.
 Gōō-dā-sū' yān-ē-kōō'h?

Sitka to he went. He went to Sitka.
 Where (?) you are going. Where are you going?

Sā-gūn' nū-quā-kōō'h.

To-morrow I might go. I might go to-morrow.

Guāt'-gēn-sū' gū-gē-kōō'h?

When (?) you are going. When will you go?

TO GO BY STEAMER.

Gōō-dā-sū' kōōc-gūā-ten?
 Dā kōō-wū-tēn gī'?

Where (?) he will go. Where will he go?
 Already he has gone (?) Has he gone already?

TO COME.

Ū'h nāhl-it' ōō-wū-gōōt.

My to house he came. He came to my house.

Sā-gūn' hāt quā-gōōt.

To-morrow here I might come. I might come to-morrow.

Guāt-gēn-sū' church dā gū-gē-gōōt'?

When (?) church to you will come.

When will you come to church; or,

When will you go to church; or,

When will you walk to church?

TO WALK.

I am walking.
He is walking over there.
Light in walk ye. Walk in the light.

IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Come here.
Do you want to go?
Let us go now.
Go ahead.

ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND INTERJECTIONS.

few independent forms of adjectives, participles being used in their

adjectives, especially names of colors, are derived from nouns, e. g., coal, black; *dlāt*, snow, white; *ġān*, fire, red, *dġug'-ġin-dā-yī*, eagle's *ġāsh g'oo*, blue jay, navy blue.

jective is placed directly before the noun which it modifies, e. g., black cloth.

ves may be used as the complement of an incomplete intransitive verb, *ġo-ts yū g'og'*, this apple is sweet.

Comparative and superlative degrees are expressed by the use of the adverbs and *tlā'h*, and the comparison always begins with the superlative degree,

tlā'h yū-ġā'-yī, very large.
ġe: yūn'ġā yū-ġā'-yī, less large.
ū-ġā'-yī, large.

SOME DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES.

lazy, *ġo-dsi-cā-yī*.
old, *wōo-dī-shūn-i*.
near, *yes'*.
straight, *hlēu'w-dsi tēġī* (not crooked).
precious, *ġū-hli-tēn-i*.
stingy, *shī-ġāk-i*.
grateful, *shōō'ġā-dī-tē-yī*.
easy, *hlōō-hli-dsē'-yī* (not hard).
hard, *hli-dsē'-yī*.
soft, *cū-shī-ġūādi-shūn-i*.
rough, *cū-sġ'ūch-ōō*.
distant, *nā-hli-yī*.
kind, *tōō-hli-ān-i*.
bitter, *sī-āġ'ōō*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

l numbers answer the question, *ġ'ōōn-sū?* How many? Ordinal num-
erion, *dī-ġōō-ā-sū?* Which in order?
atives answer the interrogative, *ġ'ōōn-ġūl-sū?* How many of each?
l adverbs answer the question, *ġ'ōōn-dū-hēn'-sū?* How many times?
o to 20 the numerals are 10 and 1, 10 and 2, 10 and 3, etc. From 20 to 30
are 20 and 1, 20 and 2, etc. This method of counting continues to 100.
o 1,000 the English words have entirely superseded the Hlingit numerals.

I.—CARDINALS.

one, *tlāġ'*.
two, *dā'h'*.
three, *nūsz'c'*.
four, *dā'-g'ōōn'*.
five, *cē-jīn'*.
six, *tlā-dōō-shōō'*.
seven, *dū'h-ū-dōō-shōō'*.
eight, *nūsz'c-ū-dōō-shōō'*.
nine, *ġōō-shōōk'*.
ten, *jīn'cāt'*.
eleven, *jīn'cāt' kā tlāġ'*.
twelve, *jīn'cāt' kā dā'h'*.
thirteen, *jīn'cāt' kā nūsz'c'*.
fourteen, *jīn'cāt' kā dāġ'ōōn'*.
fifteen, *jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
sixteen, *jīn'cāt' kā tlā-dōō-shōō'*.
seventeen, *jīn'cāt' kā dū'h-ū-dōō-shōō'*.
eighteen, *jīn'cāt' kā nūsz'c-ū-dōō-shōō'*.
nineteen, *jīn'cāt' kā ġōō-shōōk'*.
twenty, *tlā-kā'*.
twenty-one, *tlā-kā kā tlāġ'*.
twenty-two, *tlā-kā kā dā'h'*.
twenty-three, *tlā-kā kā nūsz'c'*.
twenty-four, *tlā-kā kā dā'-g'ōōn'*.

twenty-five, *tlā-kā kā cē-jīn'*.
twenty-six, *tlā-kā kā tlā-dōō-shōō'*.
twenty-seven, *tlā-kā kā dū'h-ū-dōō-shōō'*.
twenty-eight, *tlā-kā kā nūsz'c-ū-dōō-shōō'*.
twenty-nine, *tlā-kā kā ġōō-shōōk'*.
thirty, *nūsz'c' jīn'cāt'*.
thirty-five, *nūsz'c' jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
forty, *dāġ'ōōn jīn'cāt'*.
forty-five, *dāġ'ōōn jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
fifty, *cē-jīn' jīn'cāt'*.
fifty-five, *cē-jīn' jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
sixty, *tlā-dōō-shōō' jīn'cāt'*.
sixty-five, *tlā-dōō-shōō' jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
seventy, *dū'h-ū-dōō-shōō' jīn'cāt'*.
seventy-five, *dū'h-ū-dōō-shōō' jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
eighty, *nūsz'c-ū-dōō-shōō' jīn'cāt'*.
eighty-five, *nūsz'c-ū-dōō-shōō' jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
ninety, *ġōō-shōōk' jīn'cāt'*.
ninety-five, *ġōō-shōōk' jīn'cāt' kā cē-jīn'*.
one hundred, *tlāġ' jīn'cāt-kā*.
five hundred, *cē-jīn' jīn'cāt-kā*.

II.—ORDINALS.

tlāġ' ā, first.
dā'h ā or *dū'h-ā*, second.
nūsz'c-ī ā, third.

dāġōōn ā, fourth.
cē-jīn' ā, fifth.

Notice that the ordinals are merely the cardinals with the word *ā* appended.

III.—DISTRIBUTIVES.

tlāġ'-ġā, one by one.
dā'h' ġā, two by two.
nūsz'c-ī ġā, three by three.

dā' g'ōōn ġā, four by four.
cē-jīn' ġā, five by five.

In counting human beings, the cardinals are used as follows:

tlā'-nū'h' kā, one man.
dū'h-nū'h' kā, two men.
nūsz'c-ī nū'h' kā, three men.
dā'-g'ōōn-ī' nū'h' kā, four men.

cē-jīn'-ī nū'h' kā, five men.
tlā-dōō-shōō' nū'h' kā, six men.
ġōō-shōōk-ōō nū'h' kā, nine men.
jīn'cāt-ī' nū'h' kā, ten men.

IV.—NUMERAL ADVERBS.

tlā-dū-hēn', once.
dū'h-dū-hēn', twice.
nūsz'c-dū-hēn', three times.
dā'-g'ōōn-dū-hēn', four times.
cē-jīn-dā-hēn', five times.

tlā-dōō-shōō' dū-hēn', six times.
dū'h-ū-dōō-shōō-dū-hēn', seven times.
nūsz'c-ū-dōō-shōō-dū-hēn', eight times.
ġōō-shōōk-dū-hēn', nine times.
jīn'cāt dū-hēn', ten times.

ADVERBS.

1. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

wherever, djü-goo-dtüt'-sü'.
somewhere or anywhere, djü-goo-sü'.
in the place, üg or ä'.
elsewhere, djü-goo-nü-yä'.
beyond, ü-yä'-nü'h.

2. ADVERBS OF DIRECTION.

whence, goo-dü'h.
backward, koo'h'-dä.
upward, ctn'-dä.
downward, yin'-dä.
sideways, wän-dä.
to this place, yä'-dä.
to this place, hä'-dä.
to that place, yü'-dä.
to that place, wä'-dä.
to that place, ä-dä'.
to what place, goo-dä'-sü'.

3. ADVERBS OF TIME.

finally, at length, wä-nü-ne'-sü'.
often, always, all the time, djü-tlön.
never, tläh.
right away, djü-üg'.
sometimes, wän-gü-nen.
last, it'-dä.
then, ägä'.

4. ADVERBS OF MANNER.

Adverbs of manner is formed by adding *dän* or *yü'h* to a noun, meaning like, as in the following table:

Table of derivatives.

Noun.	Verb (third person singular).
g'é hlooh-é g'än kä-yä'-ü-wö-wö-ne' loo-wö-wö-ne'-qu yü-köo-gé' loo-hlo-gé' loo-wö-wö-göo' loo-hlo-szék	yä'-g'ä. tläh'-g'ä-g'ä'. g'än'-gö-wö-nöoc'. kä-yä'-ü-wö-wö-nä'. loo-wö-wö-yü-ne'-qu. yü-köo-däl-gä'. loo-hll-gé'. loo-wö-wö-si-göo'. loo-hll-szék.
Adjective (participle).	Adverb.
yü-g'ä-yi hlooh-g'ä-yi g'än'-gö-wö-nöoc-öb kä-yä'-ü-wö-wö-ne'-yi loo-wö-wö-yü-ne'-qu-öb yü-köo-däl-gé-yi loo-hll-gé-yi loo-wö-wö-si-göo'-wö loo-hll-szék-i	g'ä-dän'. hlooh-g'ä-dän'. g'än-dän. kä-yä'-ü-wö-wö-dän'. loo-wö-wö-nä'-dän'. yü-köo-gé'-dän'. loo-hll-gé-dän'. loo-wö-wö-si-göo'-dän'. loo-hll-szék-dän'.

Affirmation and negation.

yes, äh'.

no, tläg'.

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

For a full list see Verbs, progressive form.

Sü is an interrogative particle used with adverbs of place and time and with interrogative pronouns.

NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

not, tläh (denial).

don't, hll (contraction of hläh).

not, hläh (prohibition).

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

This class of particles is limited to a few separate forms. Their place is generally supplied by adverbs and by the moods of the verb.

kä, and.

ädä'h', and then.

INTERJECTIONS.

of astonishment, tlä-goo! hau! szé! hä-dö!

of impatience, döo!

of pain, ü-gü-nä! hoo!

of contempt, ! öo

of warning, ä!

of calling, nä! gän!

of joy, hä!

of shame, dä!

of understanding, ü-hoo! gnä! wä-doo!

serves you right, häch-guä!

of disgust, F!

XI.—THE SENTENCE—QUESTIONS AND PHRASES.

THE SENTENCE

1. In Hlingit a verb phrase frequently supplies the entire place of an English sentence.

2. The natural order of a sentence is, (1) object, (2) subject, and (3) verb, although this order is not always followed. Words to be emphasized are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence.

QUESTIONS AND PHRASES.

Well, what do you want?

Hau, däsü' é-töo-wä' si-goo?

How are you?

Wä-sü' ü-yü-té?

What is your name?

Wä'-sü' é-döo-wä-sä-qu?

Who is that?

Ä-döo-sü'-yü?

What is this?

Dä-sü'-yü?

What did you say?

Wä-sü' yé-yü-kä?

Do you hear?

E-yü-ü'h'-ch gi?

Do you understand English?

English gi' gä-yü-ü'h'-ch?

Where do you live?

Göög'-sü' yä'-é-yü-té?

Let me help you.

E-öt' kü-dü-sbä.

When will you come to see me?

Guät-gün-sü' ü'h-cä-cün'-däc-gé-gööt'?

I am tired.

'Hüt-wöo-di chwétl'.

I thank you very much.

Tlüh göo-nü' hl-chesh' yä'-yé-yü'h-si-kä.

Pardon me!

Djü ädä' yä'-nü-öo!

Keep in shore.

Yün dä.

ore.
nd is blowing.
t?
u want?
u want?
ese things come from?
house.
ow him.
(Reproof.)
ews?
!
ou.
or us.
baptized.
ve in God?
Him.

Dūk dā.
Āhōō.
Hōōn wōō dōō wū nōōk.
Ādōō sī'-yū?
Ādōō'-sū ē' tōō wā' sī' gōō?
Dā kōō ū-sū' ē' tōō wā' sī' gōō?
Gōō-dū'h tūt sū-wā?
Dōō hīt'-ī dā-'hwā-gōōt.
Cātī shōō wōō gōōt.
Āyūh ūk wā?
Nā'hī-gōō!
Wā-sū' shcū-dōō'hī-nēc?
Kōō-tī'-cū-dān'
Dā-ū'-wā!
Ūt-gū'h-tōō-shē.
Sh'cā'-gū'h-tōō-dū-gāg'.
Ū'h gāt' yē-sū-ū'h'.
Jesus'-ch yē-sī-'hūn'.
Christ' hū-gān-yūh wōō-nā.
Ū'h-tōō-wā'-sī-gōō' hēn' ū'h-yā-yā'w
dōōs-nē-yī'.
Dicī An-kau gī' dōō-ēg' ē-yū-hēn?
Dōō-ēg' ū-'hā-hēn.

XII.—MONEY VALUES.

dōn'nā is a corruption of the word *dollar*. *Gōōt* is a corruption of *bit*, in the early days, was used for a ten-cent piece. *Shōō-wōō'* means a the conjunction *and*. Thus, *dā'h' gōōt' kū ū shōō-wōō'*, 25 cents, literally means "2 bits and of it (ū) a half" (5 cents).

t' shōō-wōō'.
t'.
ūsz-c' gōōt' shōō-wōō'.
lā'h' gōōt'.
ūsz, dā'h' gōōt' kū ū shōō-wōō'.
ūsz-c' gōōt'.
jīn' gōōt'.
lā' dōn'nā.
n-cūt dōn'nā.
dā-gōōn jīn-cūt dōn'nā.
dollars, dā'h-ū-dōō-shōō' jīn-cūt kū ee-jīn dōn'nā.
dollars, thāg' hundred dōn'nā.
and fifty dollars, thāg' hundred kū ee-jīn' jīn-cūt dōn'nā.
dollars, ee-jīn' hundred dōn'nā.
dollars, thāg' thousand dōn'nā.

XIII.—HYMNS, PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, ETC.

[Translated by Mrs. M. K. Paul.]

JESUS LOVER OF MY SOUL.

1.

Ū'h-yū-hā-yī' Jesus'-ch sī-'hūn',
Gī-'gā ē-jī-gāt kū-dū-kēn.
Ū'h-ēn wōōsh-cāt'-cū'w-dī-dā',
Tēt ū'h-dā'ng' yā'-gū-qū-dī-yādt'.
'Hūt-hlū-sīn' 'hūt-wōōs-nā'h-ī-ā,
Tēt tlē-yā-dā' yū'-nūs-nī',
Cōō-nū-gēg' 'hūt-gā-gū-nā'h,
O, gūs-nā'h ū'h-yū-hā-yī'.

2.

Wā-ē, Christ, ū'h-tōō-wā'-ē-sī-gōō',
'Hwā-dā djūhī-dū-cūt'-ūt' yā'-nū'h;
Cā-nūs-hūnch' wōō-dsī-gēt-ī-ā,
Yā-jīc-hlū-ū' hī kōō-shī-tēn'-ī-ā.
E-yū-g'ā' tlāhl-cōhl-tōōc ē-sū yī',
'Hūt djūhī-dū-cūt' tlū'h tlāhl-'hūt-dōōsh-g'ē,
'Hūt-shū'w-hlī-hīc' ū'h hlōōsh-g'ā-yī,
Wā-ē g'ā'gū ē-yū-gā'.

HIDING IN TREE.

1.

Gū-nā'h-tēn ū-cā-dā'
Yū' djū-tlāqu' sū-tīn-ēch
Ū'h yū-hā-yī' tōō-wōō-ne'qu tēn
Dōō-'hūn'-dān-dū kīnch';
Ū'h cū chē'-dī kū djūhī-dā-cūt'
Ū'h hlōōsh-g'ā-yī' tēn
Dōō 'hūn'-dā ū'hōō dī-gān
Kū dōō-'hūng' ū'hōō dī-sīn'

CHORUS: Dōō-'hūng' ū'hōō-dī-sīn', Dōō-'hūng' ū'hōō-dī-sīn'
Wā-ē djū-tlāqu' sū-tīn cēh-h ē-sī-tē.

MARCHING TO ZION.

1.

Dicī' An-kau' sī-'hūn-ī-ā hā-dān' gū-āt,
Wōōsh-tēn hā tōō-wōō' gū-gūs-gōō',
Gū'h-tōō-shē yā' hī-nōōc-dsī shī'
Dōō-dāng' wōōsh-t-gūt-dū-āt,
Dōō-dāng' wōōsh-t-gūt-dū-āt.

CHORUS: Yān-tōō-ūt' dīcīn'dā,
Yū-g'ā-yī, yū-g'ā-yī dīlūt'-ī-cā-dā'
Wōōsh-tēn yān-tōō-dū-āt,
Hā An-kau' dīlūt'-ī cā-dā'.

Hā üt-shē-yī' shi-nū'h-dū-hā
Kā hā wāk-hēn'ī gū-CHÖÖ,
Yān-tōō-üt' yū-g'ā'-yī' DLüt'-c cā-dā'
Yān-tōō-üt' yū-g'ā'-yī' DLüt'-c cā-dā'
Dici'-g' yā'-yū-tē-yī' DLüt'-c.
Dici'-g' yā'-yū-tē-yī' DLüt'-c.

DOXOLOGY.

Dici' An-kau' cū-nī-shāg',
Djuh!-dū-cūt'-üt' hā jēg' yā'-ū-yū-ōō',
Üch' djühl-dū-cūt' yē-whānch' cū-nī-shāg'
Cū-nī-shāg' hā Ish' tlāhl'-ōōhl-tōōc.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Yēi-g' yā'-yū-tē-yī' gū'h-tōō-hlū-gā'-wōō E sā-yī', E ān-y' cā-lū'h hāt-gū-
tsēn-yī' yā' DLüt'-c üt'-cōō-nū-āqu, djū ā-dā' wā' dici-g' üt'-üt-cē-yū-ā-gōō-
lā-gā'h'-nūs-hā yū'-yūc-yē gū-tōō-wā'-hā-yī-üt', kā hā hlōōsh-g'ā-yī' djū-
ū-ōō'h-g', ādā'ōō hānch'-tsōō' hā 'hōōn-i-hlingit' hlōōsh-g'ā-yī' djū ā-dā' yā'-
yē yū'h, kā hlhl' E wāk-cāg' ā-tōō'-dā wōō-tōō-āt-ik' kā-tōō-wōō'-ū-cōō-
tōō-dū'h' kōōā hā-jī-nūhl-ā' hā hlōōsh-g'ā-yī', hā E-ā-yī'h'-sī-tē djühl-
E-hlū-tēn' kā E-hlū-sā-yī' djū-tlā'h. --Yān'-gā-tē.

PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

John iii, 16.

kau yā' hlingit-ān-l' tlā'h ū'-w-sī'-hūn', ūch djū tlā'nū'h' dōō-jē-yū-tē-yī'
zā-ū-cā wū-kā; ā-dōō-sū' dōō-ēg'-ā-yū-hēn tlāhl' gōō-gū-nā, hā djū-tlā'h
tōō-guās-tē'.

John xiv, 27.

yān-l' yē'-hōō-jī 'hwā-nūk', ū'h cū-yān-l' yē-jēt 'hwā-tē': tlāhl' hlin-
sh-jē'h-ōō-dū-tē-üt' yē-jēt 'hwā-tē'. Hlhl' yē-tōō-wōō cū' w-dū-ēnēn-l' ik,
ōō' ū-cū-yī' hl 'hā' DL-ik.

Twenty-third Psalm.

An-kau' hūt-lūn-lū'-i-h-sī-te, tlāhl' tsōō dā-su' ū'h-tōō-wā'-gōō'h-sī-gōō'.
yū'h'-yū-tē-yī' cū-rā-nī' ā'-yūn-cū' w-sī-ū-yī-yā'g' hūt-ōōs-'hē'ch: hūt-
ch hlōō-dī-nā'-kōō gōōn gā-yā'h-dā'.
yū-hā-yī' kōō'h-ūs-gōōt'ch: yū-g'ā'-yī' kōō-ōō ū-yī'h' yā-nū-üt dā yē'-dā
tūn'ch dōō sā-yī' tōō-wā'-dū'h'.
ōō-gōō-nā' ā' kōō-cū'-w-djī gīt-i nū-nū' gāc-y' nū'h yāc-quā-gōōt', djū-ān
tōō' hlōōsh-g'ā-yī-üt' sū' ā' cā-ūc gnāhl' hā DL: hā ū'h-ēn yā-nē üt'-Ich;
sū' gā-yīch hūt-tōō-hl-tēn.
yā-nā-yī' wāk-shē-yēg' ū'h-gās üt-cū'h'-yū-nē-shēch: gān-l'ch hūt-shē-
'ū'h gōō'-g'ā-yī' ū-gā'-nū'h cū-nūhl-wān-l' nōōch.
'ā' gā, djū-wā'-yē-cōō-wān-l' sū' kōō'-hā-stē-yī', E g'ā-yī' kā E tōō-hlū-ān-l'
yāc'-guā'-tē': kā Dici' An-kau' hūi'-yēg' yā' hūt-gōō-guā-tē' djū-tlā'h.

The Ten Commandments.

I.

Hlhl' tsōō ū'h dtāk'g' An-kau'-wōō'h üt-yē-hlū-yā'h-ik'.

II.

Hlhl' cōō-tē'yā yī-hlū-yā'h-ik', djū-dāt yū-hā-yī' su', djōō dici'-dū'h' üt', djōō
yā' dī-yē'-dūh' üt', kā djōō ān-l' tū-ye-dū'h' üt': hlhl' ū-yā-dā' DLüt-cū'h yē-dū-
cōōn-ik', kā hlhl' ū-jē-yīs' yā-jē-nāk': hā 'hūt', yē An-kau', cō-üt-yu-nē-qu oō An-
kau'-wōō'h 'hut-sī-tē, hā ū ish' hūs' hlōōsh-gā'-yī' gāg' 'hā' wōō-'hu-jē-nōōch djōō
nūs-z-cl ā kā djōō dā-gōōn ā wōōsh-ē-tī'h' yān-dū-wūt 'hūt-shī-g'ūn-l. Wōōsh-ē-tī-
yūt'g'ī; ā-dū'h ū'h-tōō-hlū-ān-l' kōō-ā ū-wāk-shī-yēg' yā'-dā-'hū-nā'-nōōch shū-yū-
dī-hān-l' ānt-kē-nī', 'hūt-sī'-hūn-l ā kā ū'h yū-gū-tūn'-c-l dlōōng-cut' ūhl-tūn ā.

III.

Hlhl' yū-kū-tī'h' yē-hlū-yā'h-ik' dōō sā-yī' Dici' An-kau', yē An-kau'; tlāhl'
Dici' An-kau'-wōōch djū-ā-dā'-yāc'-guā'-ōō ū hlōōsh-g'ā-yī' dōō sā-yī' yū-kū-tī'h'
ūhl-yē'h ā.

IV.

Ü-cūt'-yē-sū-nū-tē Sunday, hlōōhl-tōōc-dān' yī'-hlū-tūn'. Tlā-dōō-shōō' yūc-yē gā'-
nū'h' yū'h-nī-sū-nē yē yā'-jī-nā-yī' kā djühl-dū-cūt' yē-dāt üt': hā dū'h-ū-dōō-shōō'
ā yūc-yē kōōā Dici' An-kau', yē An-kau', yūc-yē-yī'h' sī-tē: ūcūt' hlhl' dā-kōō yā'-jī-nē
sū yā'-dī-nāk', djōō yē-whān', djōō yē yēt', kā djōō yē sē', yē kā'-cōō-kūn'-nā-yī' kā
djōō yē shāwūt'-cōō-kūn'-nā-yī', kā djōō yē cūās-l', kā djōō yē nāhl-ig' yā'-yū-tē-yī'
gōō-nū-yū-quān': hā tlā-dōō-shōō' yūc-yē gā'-nū'h' Dici' An-kau'-wōōch yūn-wōō-
hl-yē'h' dici' kā yā' DLüt'-c, yū' ān-l' kā djühl-dū-cūt' ū-cā' yā'-yū-tē-yī-üt', ā-dū'h
dū-'hū-dōō-shōō' ā yūc-yē cūt' wōō-dlī-sā': ūch Dici' An-kau'-wōōch wōōhl-gā' w-
dū'hū-dōō-shōō' ā yūc-yē kā ū'w-hlī-tōōc-tōō'.

V.

Yē ish' kā yē tlā' gū-yā'-ū-yū-gī-nā', ā-gā' Dici' An-kau', yē An-kau'-wōōch yē-jēt
ōō-wū-te-yī' DLüt'cāg' yēc-guā-yādt' yē kōōs-tē-yī'.

VI.

Hlhl' kē-jāk'-hik.

VII.

Hlhl' yē-tōōs-gōōk'.

VIII.

Hlhl' ū-yē tau'-wōōk.

IX.

Hlhl' yē 'hōōn-l-hlingit' dā-dā'h' sh' kū-yīhl'-yēhl'-hik.

X.

Hlhl' yē 'hōōn-l-hlingit' hūi' dā'h' ū-cī-dū-nōōg'-ōōk, hlhl' yē 'hōōn-l-hlingit'
shūt' yē-tōō-wā-ōōs-gōōk kā djōō kā-dōō-cōō kūn-nā-yī', kā djōō dōō shāwūt'-cōō-
kūn-nā-yī', kā djōō dōō-cūās-l', kā djōō-dōō gū'w-dān-l, kā djū dā-sā' yē hōōn-l-
hlingit jē yā'-yū-tē-yī' üt.

The Apostles' Creed.

ōō-ēg'-ū-hā-hēn Dīcī' An-kau hlt-tscnī hū Ish', dīcī' kā yā' dlū'-c ū'w-hll-yē'h-y;
 lānū'h' dōō jē-yūtē-yī dōō yēt', Jesus Christ, hā An-kau, Hlōō-hll-tōōc-ōō Kā-yū-
 yī'ch Mary't jī'w-hll-hū-yī, Pontius Pilate' jī-yēt ūt-cā-wū-tsāts, yūn-jī-cū
 dōō-dsī-g'ōō', wōō-nā kā yū'w-dōō-wī-ōō; nūszc-I-ā cūt' shū'w-dī-nooc' ūg'-wōō-
 ū'w-yā-dū'h', dīcī'n'dā wōō-gōōt, āt-'h Dīcī' An-kau' dōō Ish' shē-yē-nu'h-ūt' ā';
 ū'w-yā-yāc-guā-gōōt' yū'h-yū'w-sī-g'ū-gōō ā kā kōō-dsī-tē-yī ā ū-wōōn-gū-jē-yīt'.
 ū'w-hā-hēn Hlōō-hll-tōōc-ōō Kā-yū-hā-yī kā djūhl-dū-cūt' hlōō-hll-tōōc-ōō dōō
 urch'-I kā Dīcī An-kau yūt-'gī djū tlag' wōōsh'-tēn ū-tōō-wōō dū-tē-yī', kā hū
 ūsh-g'ā-yī' djū-ā-dā' yāc-guā-tē-yī', kā wōō-nā-wōō-ā shū-gōō'h-dū-kē-yī' kā
 ū-nā'h' kā-gū-sā'-gōō.

ENGLISH-HLINGIT VOCABULARY.

A.

Admonish	Kā-yū-cō'	Alone	Tlānū'h'
Adorn	Sō-tān (he is adorned)	Aloud	Dīcī nō'h'
Adore	Gū-shu-kān (abhor it)	Already	Dā
Advertise	Yā'-c-nō-tī (imperative)	Also	Tsōō
Advertize	Je-gū-yū-tā	Altar	Dāg-gū-dōō-gūg'h-ū'
Advise	Yāqu gā	Altogether	Wōōsh-tēn
Advocate	Kā kōō-ōy-wōō	Always	Djū tlagū
Advise	Thu gōō quan-gī	Amen	Yān'-gū-te
Advise	Cin-ā'	Ammunition	ōōnā sh-t-gōōn-1
Advise	Cec	Among	Ū'wōō
Advise	gēs	Amulet	Dā-nā-qu
Advise	Nēq'u (sick)	Ancestor	kā-shā-gōōn'
Advise	Cā'hll-szōō' cūōō' (it is)	Anchor	Shū-yī-nā
Advise	'Hlō-ōōs (playfulness)	Angel	Dīcī An-kau (cōō hān-ā)
Advise	gā-yī'		Yī
Advise	Cū-jūg'	Anger	G'ān
Advise	Ū' hān-t-yā'-kōō-dā-yū-	Another	Djū-gōō-nā-ā
Advise	gū'	Answer	Ū'cōō-cō-yū-gū'
Advise	Wōō-hll-hāsh	Apostle	kōōn-shēd'hī-ūcē-y'
Advise	Hllngit-tlēng	Apple	Gāg
Advise	Gōō-nā-wōō-āt	Arise	Yī-dū-hān (imperative)
Advise	'Hōōd-t-ā	Arm	'Hēc
Advise	No-hll-yā'-wōō	Arm-pit	E'ni-tū ye
Advise	Ūqu-dī'hādī'	Arrive	Hāt - kōō-wū-tū (he ar-
Advise	Gēc		rives)
Advise	Ū'it'	Arrow	Sōg's
Advise	Isnū'h'	Artery	Tē-dt
Advise	Tsōōk	Ascend	Cā-nā-gōōt'
Advise	Gā-dū	Ashamed	Cā-yū-dāg' (he is
Advise	Shān		ashamed)
Advise	Ūt-cō-tsāts	Ashes	Gūn-ē-tī'
Advise	ōōch-jā	Ask	Nā-wōōsz (imperative)
Advise	kōōsh-cū-dān'	Assembly	Ānt-kē-nī'
Advise	Cā-shlsh or shā-qu	Astonish	Gū'w-dī-guātī
Advise	Wōōch-yū'h'-dī-tī	Aunt	Āt or tī kōō
Advise	Yō-tēn	Autumn	Yās
Advise	Djū hī-dū-cūt'	Awake	Cā'w-dsī-git' (he awoke)
Advise	'Hll-tscn-1	Axe	Shū-nū'hwā'-yī'
Advise	Tī'hī-cō-nā'-hī'		

B.

Baby	Dūn-cōō-nā'-yī	Bait	Ūt-yū-nā'qu-ōō
Bachelor	ch-wā	Bald	Shū'w-hll-guāsz
Back (the)	kā'-dēg'	Ball	Cōō-djā'-dīā
Back bone	kā-tōō-dēg-ī	Baptize, to	Hēn'-h yū'w-dōō-tē
Backslider	Wōō-shī-gēn'l-ī-ī	Bark, to	Ū-shā'
Bacon	Gōō-shōō-tī-yī'	Barrel	Cūst
Business	'Hlōōsh-kē	Base-born	Nēch-cū-yūt-1
Bag	Guā'hī	Basin	Jīn-ōō'szī-yāt

Basket	Yū-qu
Bass (fish)	'Hlēt-is-dōōc'
Bathe, to	Dā-dū-shōōch
Bay	Gē
Beach	chū-qu
Beads	Cū-wōōt'
Bear (black)	Szēc
Bear (brown)	chōōts
Beard	Gū-dā-dsī-yē'
Beat, to	kōō-jā'-qu (fight)
Beaver	Szī-gā-dī
Bed	Yē-āt
Bedstead	Cā-n-hī g'w'-h-ūt'
Bee	Gūn-dā-szāch-y'
Beg	kōō'h-ūt-is-gā'h'
Begone!	Jōōc!
Behead, to	Cāt'-h kā-cū-wōō-szōō'
Behind	Ūt
Behold	Sh'-kā
Believe	Ūt-kā-hēn (faith)
Bell	Gāu
Beloved	Gā'hll-tscn-gī'
Belt	Sēc
Beneath	Tū-yē
Between	Ū-gāc'
Bind	Wōōsh-dī-wōōs-ā'-hōō
Birch	Ūt-dā-yī'
Bird	Dtsī-ts-qu or dtsū-dtsē'
Birth	kōō-dsī-tē (he is born)
Biscuit	Gātī
Black	Dtōō dj
Blanket	Dtē
Blessed	'Hll-hādī'
Blind	'Hllkōōsh-tēn'
Blood	Shē
Blow, to	ōōch
Blue	Gāsh'-gōō
Boat	Ān-dā-yāqu-ōō', gūn'-tīn
	yāqu
Body	kā-dīcē-yē' (flesh)
Boil, to	Wōō-dī-ōōc' (it boils)
Boil (tumor)	Gēs

Bondage	Gōōh-kōō
Bone	Szāg
Book	G'ōōg'
Borrow, to	Ūt-wōō-hēsz'
Both	Djōō-dā'h'
Bottle	Īn-gē-shā'
Bottom	Ū-tā-cū'
Box	kōōc
Boy	Yū-dū-kwūts'-kōō
Bracelet	Cēs
Brain	kā-tū-gā-yī'
Branch	Ās-dā-shē-yē' (of trees)
Brass	Īg nādj
Bread	Sūqu-nān (chinook)
Break, to	Ūt-cū-wōōhll-wādī'
Breakfast	Dtsōō-tāt-1-ūt-hā-yī'
Breast	chāt-cū'
Breath	Dū-sīqu
Bright	Cōū' dī-gūn'
Bring	Hāt-tē' (imperative)
Broad	Yū-wōōg'
Brooch	Yū-au'
Broom	chīdt'-ū
Brother	ēg' or ēg' (female speak-
	ing)
Brother (elder)	hōōn'h (male speaking)
Brother (younger)	cēg' or cēg
Brown	Szū-guāt'
Bucket	Gē-shā'
Buckskin	Tsīs'-kōō
Bud, to	Cā-kū'-hllōō-cōw-sī-gōō'
Bugle	Tōō-ōōch/szāt
Build, to	Ūt-wōōhll-yā'h
Bullet	Ūt-cū-tā-yī'
Burden	'Hē-yān-ū-dī
Burlap	chwās-dā'
Burn, to	Cū-wū-gān (it burned)
Burst, to	Cū-cān-hll-szē'hī
Bury, to	kā-nā-wōō'-yōū-dōō-ōō
Button	Yū-cū-ōōdt
Buy, to	Ūt-wōō-ōō

C.

Cache	Chū'hī'	Center	Wāk-yīc'
Calico	Cūsh-chēt'	Chain	Wōōsh-nū'h-gū-cū-cā'
Call, to	kōō-cēg'		'hī
Calm	Cū-yāōt'	Chair	Cū-yā-nōōch-ch-yāt
Candle	Tōō-szēnā'	Chalk	Wā'-nā
Cannon	Ān-dā-ōō'-nā	Channel	Sēt
Canoe	Yā-qu	Charcoal	Dtōōdj
Can't	Tīā'hī-ā-dā'	Chase, to	Ūt-yū-wōōs-nāg
Cap	Kū'-hllōō'hōōdtāszāch'	Cheat	kōōc-shū-dlīn'-h
Cape	Tīg	Checkers	Dā-wā'
Captive	Gā'hī-shāt'-ū-dī	Check	Wūsh-cū'
Carpenter	Hll-hll-yāh-1	Chemise	Dōō-nā'h-blāc
Carpet	Gū-ch'	Chest (part of body)	Wōō-tōō'
Cat	Dōōsh'	Chew	Gū-dū-tīg'
Cataract (falls)	Gās'	Chicken	Cūg
Cataract (of eye)	Gāōl'	Chief	Ān-kau
Catch	Ūt-wōō-shāt'	Child	Ūt-kūts'-kōō
Cattle	chās	Chim	kā-tē'
Cane	Tē-tōōc'	Chips	Ūt-cū'hōōdt'-ū
Cedar	'Hī	Choke (to strangle)	kā-sū-wōō-tēg
Celery (wild)	Yā-nū-āt	Chop, to	Ūt'hōōdt'
Cemetery	Ā-nā'h-kōōc-dōōs-hādī'-	Christ	Christ
	ye'	Christian	Christian

Church	Consumption (disease)	Ūs-kōōk-gōō-néqu'
Yū-'hlōō-'hlāt; gāōl	Cook, to	Ūt-sū-e
Jīn-tāc-dā-dtūch-t	Copper	Īk
Tūn	Cork	Ūt-gū-dég'-l
Szé'	Corner	Gōōc-shōō-tōō'
'Hl'hlōō-tōōc	Corpse	kā-nā-wōō'
'Hlōō-dī-nā' k'ōō-ōō	Cough	Ūs-kōōk-c
Nāqu-nāt' (Chinook)	Country	Ān
GIDL'	Count, to	Dō-tōō'
Watch (English)	Cow	Wās-wōōs' (Chinook)
Gāt-shōō-tūn (imperative)	Crab	Szau'
k-ōō-gāsz	Cradle	Dtōōc
Dtōōdj-tē	Cranberry	Kāsh-cū-hā'-gōō
Cī-nā-ūt'	Crazy (man)	Cū-nū-shōō'-szūtī
Gā-szū-wā'	Cripple	'Hlū-kūch'-c
Szīg'	Crooked (it is)	Cōw-jī-tēg
kā-dā-cā-īl'	Cross (of Christ)	Cū-nāst (corruptiou of English)
kōō-sū-ādī'	Crow	Dtsu whā'hl
Sū-dā; ū-sū-gōō'	Crumbs	Ūt-cū-gū'hl-tī
chā'dōō	Crutch	Wōō-tā-gū'
Hā-gōō'	Cry	Gā'h
Cō-wū-kū-wōō-cūōō-dsī'	Curious	Cū-sī-yā'
Tōō-'hūn-tā	Curly	Cōū-dīl-cōōdj
kū-tōō 'hū-dā-wōō	Current	Hāt
(Lord's) Dīcī Ān-gau ūt 'hā-yī'	Custom (old)	Tīn-gōō-kōōs-tē-yī'
Yūn-ūt-cō-wōō-nēc	Cut, to	Ūt-wōō-cūsh (with a knife)
Ūt-dā-yā-tōō-tānc'		

D.

Ū-dlā'h	Dirt	Djā'-gōō
Cōō-'hīl-'hād'-shūn'	Dish	Szīg'
kōō-cōū-jī-gū'	Dizzy	Dā-yā-gōō-gū't-eh
Sē'	Dog	Cād
Yāc-yō	Dollar	Dōn'nā (corruption of English)
kā-ēc	Door	Gū-hā'
Wōō-nā (is dead)	Dream	Jōō'
'Hl'gōō'hl-t'ā'-ch	Dress	plāc
Nō-nā	Drink, to	Ūt-dō-nā'
Gā-dlān	Drowned	Hōw'-ch yā'w'-sī-nē
Cōō-wā-cān	Drama	Gau
kā-yī-nā-hāt-ī	Dry	cūōōc
Yā-wōō-gōōt	Dust	Cō-dān'-jā
'Hl'gōōsh-ke-yī-ūt' szūtī'		
Yūc-yē-ūt-'hā-yī'		

E.

Gōōc	Englishman	Cān-jōōch-wān' (corruption)
Dīā't'e	Enough	Dā'
Tīc'hl'-cō'hl-dē	Evening	chā'nā
Ūt-ān	Everlasting	'Hl'gōō-nā'h
Yā-nā-'hīnā'	Evil	'Hl'gōō-sh-gē
Gā'ūt	Eye	kū-wāg
Ūt' shōō		
'Hl'gōō-dā-ā'		

F.

kā-yū'	Fear, to	Ū-cō'hl 'had'
Ūt-k-ā-bēn;	Feast	kōō-ōg'
Wōō-gēt	Feed, to	kā-pā'h-ōt-tēh
Nā-bīc'	Feel, to	Dōō-'hūn-nōōc (I felt)
Tlū-qā'	Fence	Kā-nā-'lūn'
Tī-wōō-dīl-nā' (he is fat)	Fight, to	kōō-'hīl-gau
īsh	Find, to	Ūt-wōō-dtā

Finger	kā-dīng
Finished (it is)	Yūn-ōō-wū-nē'
Fire	Gān
Fish	'Hā'
Flag	Ān-quā-yī; cūnnā
Flame	Gūp-yū-dlōōdt'
Flesh	Dīc
Flood	kēs'
Floor	Dtā'-cū'
Flour	Sū-qu-nān' cā-chōōc
Fly, to	Yān-dū-gīn'
Foam	'Hē'hl
Fold, to	Ūt-cū-'hū-kwā'-dt
Follow	kā-t' 'h-wōō-gōōt

Garden	Tī'
Gather, to	Wōōsh-cā-dā-yā'-ūt-dā-nē'
Girl	Shāt-kāts'-kōō
Give, to	kā-jēt-ūt-wōō-tī'
Gladness	Tōō-wōō-sū-gōō'
Glass	Īn'; dtū'ch
Go, to	Wōō-gōōt
God	Dīcī Ān-gau

Hair	Shā-'hā-wōō'
Hall	Ū-shōō-wōō'
Halibut	Chā'ī
Hand	kā-jīn'
Handle	Ū-schē-ā'
Hang (to be hanged)	Āst-wōō-dōōs-yāg
Hang	Yā'h-dāg-yā-wōō-ā'h
Happy	Tōō-wōō-sī-gōō-wōō
Hard	'Hl-dē'
Hat	Szāc'w'
Hate	kōō-shō-gān
Head	kā-shā'
Hear, to	kōō-dā-ūt'h'-yī
Heart	kā-tā'g'
Heaven	Dīcī
Heavy	Yā-dā'hl

Ice	Dtōg
Idle (lazy)	ōōs-cū
Inside	Nā'hl
Interpreter	kā-gū-cū-nēc-ī'

Jade	Szōō-tō
Jail	Gū-yāsz'-dā-cū-hl'ī
Java	kā-gūsz

Kerosene	Szēnā'-tōō-ō'h-ī'
Kettle	kwātī'
Key	Cā-tēg'-ā
Kick, to	kōō-wōō-tsāh
Kill, to	kōō-wōō-jāg
King salmon	Dtā'
Kiss, to	kā-gūt'-yā-wōōs-ū'

Food	kā-gū-'hūn-ūt'
Fool	(See crazy)
Foot	kā-gōōs
Forehead	kā-cāk
Forget	Ū-cūt'-e-sū-gū-'k'
Fox	Nā-gū-szī'
Free	Dlōōth-'dā'h'
Freeman	dā-tūqu-kā'
Friend	kā-'hōōn-ī'
Frog	chīcū'-dj
Frost	Cū-chwān
Frying-pan	Cōō-sōōz'-cā-yāt
Full	Shū-wū-hīc'
Fur	'Hau

G.

Gold	Gōōn' (corruption)
Good	Yā-kē-yī
Grand father	'Hl'hl-k'
Grand mother	'Hl'hl-k'
Grass	Sōōg
Grave (tomb)	kā-dā-cā-dī'
Green	Szōō
Gun	ōō'nā

H.

Heel	kā-tā-tū'qu
Hell	Dīg'
Help, to	kōō'h-dā-shē
Hide, to	Ū-wōō'hl-sūn
Hill	Gōōch
Hip	kā-kāch'
Hold, to	Ūt-dōō'hl-shāt-ī
Horn	Ūt-shā-dī'
Hot	Yā-wū-dtā'
House	Hl'ī'
Hunger	Yān
Hurt, to	Yā-nē'qu (it hurts)
Hurry!	Tlā'qu
Husband	kā-'hōō'h'
Hymn	Shl'

I.

Intestines	Ūt-nā-ī'
Iron	Gū-yāsz'; k-yāsz'
Island	Gādē'
Itch	Cū-chwātī

J.

Jenious	ōō-āt-nō'qu
Joy	Tōō-wōō-sū-gōō
Jump, to	Cā-wōōsh-gān'

K.

Knee	kā-ōō
Kneel	Yān-tōōg-wōō-tōō'
Knife	'Hl'hl-tā
Knit	Cū-nē'
Knock, to	Cū-dē-gūā'hl'-sz
Know, to	Ūt-wōōs-cā'

L.

Cū-gū-dā
 Ā'
 'Hlā-kūch'-c
 Szēnā'
 dūr'-c
 ūt-shōōk
 Cū-yān-y'
 Shōō-ūt-cōō'hl-gōōc'-ch
 ūt-crūsh'-tī
 Szādī'-nū'h-a'
 kā-gūts'
 Guān'
 Dīōōk
 kū-hlā-yā'hl' szācl
 Wōōz'
 ūt-yān-ādī'-ā-nī

Life
 Light
 Liniment
 Lip
 Listen, to
 Lock, to
 Log
 Long
 Look, to
 Lose, to
 Loud
 Love
 Lumber
 Lungs

kōō-ū'
 Cū-gūn'
 kā-dā-nāsz-y'
 kā-kū-'hlōō'
 kā-gāt'-wōōs-ā'h
 ūt-gāt'-cū-wōō'hl-tāg'
 'Hau (drift-log or fallen tree)
 Yū-yūdī'
 ū-wōō'hl-gān
 kōōt-ūt-wōō-gōōg'
 'Hlī-gau
 kōō-sū-'hūn'
 Cū-gūsz'-tī
 kā-cā-gōō'

M.

Wōōn
 Shāt-k
 ūt-'hlō-yā'h
 Tīc'
 kē'
 ū-wōō-shū'
 Szāc'-tōō-ā-y'
 kā-szū'
 Gāch (see carpet)
 ū-yā-yī'
 ūt-āōō-cā-yī'
 Dīc'
 Nā'qu
 Cū-wōō'hl-'hlā
 kōō-gā-nū-gōōt-y'
 Tāt-yēn
 dā-tōō-'hūn'
 kā-tōō-wōō'

Miracle
 Missionary
 Mittens
 Money
 Month
 Moon
 Morning
 Mosquito
 Moss
 Mother
 Mountain
 Mouse
 Mouth
 Mud
 Multitude
 Muscle
 Muslin

kā-yā'-kōōt-wōō-ā-yī'
 yā'-jī-nē'
 kōō-ūt-'hlō-tōō'-wōō
 Tāg'
 Dōn-nā (dollar)
 Dīc' (moon)
 Dīc'
 Dīcōō-tāt
 Tā-gā
 Szā-g'-gā
 Tlā'
 Shā
 Cōō-dīsen
 Gō'
 kōōdī-e
 Ant-kē-nī'
 Dīc (flesh)
 Gōōg'-sz'ā

N.

Tū-hā-yī
 kē-'hāqu
 Cū'hl-dā-gū'qu
 Sū
 kē-'hl-dēg'
 Tā-gān.
 Dūōōj'-kā'
 kē-'hōōn-ā' hlingit'-l

Nest
 Net
 New
 Night
 Noisy
 Nose
 Now
 Nurse

Cōōt'
 Gū-wōō'
 Yēs'
 Tāt
 'Hlī-gau
 kē-'hlōō'
 Yē-dā'
 Yāt'-sū-hūn'-l

O.

ū-hā'cōō-dū-yūdī'
 Ān (salt)
 Eh

Ouch!
 Owl

ōō'
 Dēis' kōō

P.

ū-hā'
 Nē-guānī'
 dē'hl'
 Gū-yāsz'-szig'
 Tōō-gū-tī'hl'
 G'ōōg'
 'Hlō-which'-c

Patch
 Pay (indemnity)
 Peace
 People
 Person
 Pig

Tē'
 kī'gī
 Gōō-wā-cūn; cā-yānī'
 'Hlīngit
 'Hlīngit
 Gōō-'shōō; shū-dīn'-gū
 (R)

Pilot-bread
 Pillow
 Pin
 Pincers
 Pinch
 Pipe
 Pitch
 Pity
 Plate

GRŪ'
 Shō-yāt
 Gē-'guānī'
 Yū-kōō'-dā
 kōō-dīk'it
 Szēk-dā-cāt
 kōōg'
 Tōōs-gū-nā'h
 Szīg'

Quarrel
 Queer

Dū-kān
 Cū-sī-yā'

Raft
 Rag
 Rain
 Rat
 Raven
 Raw
 Razer
 Read, to
 Ready, to be
 Red
 Relative
 Remember, to
 Rest
 Ribs

'Hā-nāsz'
 ūt-szādī-l
 Sē'-w'
 Cōō-dīsen
 Yā'hl'
 'Hlī-shīsz'-k
 kā-yū-yē'h-ā
 Dū-tōō'
 Yān-kōō-wōō-nē-yī'
 Gān
 kā-ōn ā
 ūt-cāt-gā-wā-tē'-yī'
 Wōō'hl-sā'
 kā-szōōk-ōō

Sail
 Salmon
 Salt
 Sand
 Saw
 Scissors
 Scream
 Seal, hair
 Seal, fur
 Servant
 Sew, to
 Shade
 Shadow
 Shaman
 Sharp
 Shirt
 Shoes
 Sickness
 Sin
 Sinew
 Sing, to
 Sister (elder)

Szīs-ā
 'Hā'
 Ānī
 Dīā''w
 chūsh'-ā
 kā-shū-chūsh'-ā
 Cū-dā-gāh
 Tā
 Gōōn
 Cōō-kūn'-ā
 Dū-kāsz'
 Chē'-gī
 kā-yū-hā-yī'
 ūh-dī
 Yū-kūds'
 kōō-dāsz'
 Tē'hl'
 Nē'qu
 'Hlōōsh-kē'
 Tūš
 ūt-shī
 Szūth (female speak-
 ing)
 Dīāg' or dīāk (male
 speaking)
 Dōōc
 Gōōsz'
 chūdīā-yāt
 Tā
 ūt-s-nēg'
 ūt-cū-nōōts-h
 Szāk
 ū'hl-dīsz' chūā

Sister
 Skin
 Sky
 Sled
 Sleep
 Smell, to
 Smile, to
 Smoke
 Sneeze, to

Play
 Pocket
 Poor
 Prayer
 Preach, to
 Provision
 Ptarmigan
 Push, to

ūsh-cōō'hl-yū'
 Gū'hl-tōō; tōōs-cū-guā'hl'
 kū-nūsh-gōō-dā'
 Gū-gūg'
 Sh-cū'hl-nēc
 kā-gū-'hūn-ūl'-l
 Cāg
 Cā-kōō-wōō-gōōk

Q.

Question, to

kā-gū wōō-wōōsz'

R.

Rice
 Rich
 Right (side)
 Ring, to
 Ring
 Ripe
 River
 Road
 Roll, to
 Rope
 Rough
 Round
 Rubber
 Run, to

Cōōch
 'Hlī-nā'hl'-h
 Shē-nū'h-a'
 Guā'hl (imperative)
 Dīk-cū-cēs'
 Yān-cā-wā-dā'
 Yū'h-cū-wū-dā-yī-hēu'
 Dā
 ūt-ūt-cū-wōō-giātī'-y'
 Tīg
 Cū-sī-gūch'
 Tōō'hl-djān'-yū'h'
 Szē'hl'
 Wōō-shēch

S.

Snow
 Soap
 Soft
 Son
 Song (see hymn)
 Sorrow
 Soul
 South
 Speak, to
 Spirit (see shadow)
 Spirit (Holy)
 Spoon
 Stairs
 Stand, to
 Star
 Steal, to
 Steam
 Steer, to
 Step, to
 Stockings
 Stomach
 Storm (wind)
 Strong
 Study (see read)
 Suddenly
 Summer
 Swallow, to
 Sweep, to
 Sweet
 Swim, to
 Swollen

Dīāt
 ōōsz'-ā
 Cū-shī-guānī'-shān'
 Yēt
 Shī
 Tōō-wōō-nē'qu
 kā-yūc-guā-hā'-yū-gōō
 Icn-ēē', dā-ēē'
 Yū-gū-tānc'
 kā-yū-hā-yī'
 'Hlōō'ht-l-tōōc-ōō, Kā
 yū-hā-gī'
 Shū'hl'
 Dsāt
 Yān-wōō-hūn
 kōō dā'h-ū-yū-nā-hā'
 ūt-tān'
 Gū-qu'jā
 Yā-wōō'hl-āt
 Cū-wōō'hl-yāsz'
 Dīc-guān
 kā-yū'
 ū-yōū-dī-ōō (it blows)
 Hā-tēn (he is strong)
 Dā-tōō'
 Dīā-yūk'-ōō-dā'h'
 kōō-tān
 ūt-wōō-nōō'dt
 Wōō-dū-chē'dt
 'Hlī-nōōc-ts (it is sweet)
 ūsh-cōō-dū-dīā-jū
 Wōō-cī-gūch (it is swollen)

(leather)
 (sores)

to

ass)

e, to

ae

ger

ht

nger)

oor

(see book)
 red

T.

Nū-dā'qu	Tide	kēs'z
Dlet	Tie, to	Ūt-cū-wōō-dōōg'
Yū-gū-tūn'c	Tired (he is)	Wōō-dī-cūwētīl'
Cū-nū-nēc (imperative)	Tobacco	Gūnch'
Szīsa-hīl'	Toes	kū-gōōs-dīēk
Gōō-nū'hl-chēsh'	Tongue	kū-dlōōdt
Yū-qu' sl-cūc	Tool	Ūt-shū-gōōn'ī'
dīēk-shūnā-nī'	Tooth	kū-ōō'h
Yū-tōō-tūn'c	Towel	Yū-gūān'ā
Tūs'	Trade	Dū-hōōn
kū-hīa-cū-chōōg'	Tree	Ās
chātīl	Truth	Gā-gā-nī'

U.

Cū-dū-kīnch-szācū'wō	Upright	Cīn-dū-chōōn'
Dū-yū-ūt-kōō-shōō-sū-gē'	Urinate, to	Ū'hlōōg'

V.

Tlī'hl'ōō-dū-kāt' (it is vacant)	Village	Ān
Tēdt	Voice	Sē'
	Vomit, to	Ūhl-gōō'

W.

Wōōsh-cū' wōō-dū-gōōt	Wind	ōōch'jī
kū-tōō-wā' nī-sū-gōō'	Window	'Hī-wāk'ī'
Yū-dū	Wing	Cīch'
Dū-ōōs'z-c	Winter	Tīqu'
Hēn'	Wolf	Gōōch
Tēi	Woman	Shū-wūt'
kōō-hī'	Wood	dīōō-wōō'
Wōō-dī-ōōk'	Word	Yū-kū'
Nau	Work	Yū'jī-nē'
Dīst (snow)	Write, to	Cūsh-chēt
Shū'		

Y.

Tā'qu	Yet	Djā-ān
Djāg'jīn-dā-yī' yū'h'	You	Wā'e'
Āh	Young	Yes' (new)
Tūt-gē'		

HINGIT-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A.

(sing inflection)	Lake	Ā-nū'h-gōōc-dōōs-hādī'	
(dilling inflection)	Yes	ye'	Cemetery
(pō-ōō)	Excuse	Ānt-kē-nē'	Multitude
	Ocean (salt)	Ās	Tree, or trees
	Cold	Ās-dā	Trunk of tree
	Village (town)	Ā-dī-shō-yī	Branches
	Plane	Ās-gōō-tōō	Forest
	Cannon	Ā-shūt	Steel-head fish
	Ant, or insect	Āst-wōō-dōō-yāk	To be hanged
	Boat	Āt	Aunt
	Scales	Āt-līn	Large, very much
	Lord, chief	Ā-yū'h-ō'-wā-gwūtīl	To capsize
	Flag		

C.

Cūc	Uncle	Cīn-dū-chōōn	Upright
Cā'dlū' dū-yāz	Seagull (gray)	Clādī	To lick with the tongue
Cū-dū-kīnch szācū'wō	Umbrella	Clāg'-dlis	One moon
Cāg'	Forehead	Clāg'-tā'qu'	One year, one winter
Cāg'	Chicken (grouse)	Clāg'-yū'k-yē	One day
Cāgōō'	Lungs	Clō'h-dū	Red cedar boards
Cā-kōō-wōō-gōōk	To push	Cōō-cū	Rice
Cān'ī	Brother-in-law or sister-in-law	Cōō-chē-dā	Writing or print
	To ascend	Cōō-cūe' dā	Pen or pencil
Cū-nū-gōōt'	Alder	Cōō-djā' dā	Ball
Cā-shīsh'	Barrel	Cōō-dōōn	Mouse or mice
Cāst	Dog	Cōō-hī' hād' shūn-ī	Dangerous
Cātī	Bedstead	Cōō-hān-tī	Orphan
Cā-ū'hēg'w' h ūt'	To awake	Cōōk	Pit
Cā'w dsl-gīl'	Chair	Cōō-kūn-ā	Servant
Cā-yā-nōōc-ch-ūt	Knee	Cōōn	Hem
Cē'	Abreast	Cōōsh-dā	Otter (land)
Cēc'	Younger brother or sister	Cōōt	Nest
Cēg'	Five yards	Cōō tē' yā	Totem pole
	Five pounds	Cū-cān	Yarn
Cē-jīn-kīs	Bracelet	Cū-chwā'h	Cranberries (high)
Cē-jīn-ūt-dū'hīē	Orea (whale killer)	Cū-chwān	Hoar frost
Cēs	Skeleton	Cū-dāg'	Shame
Cēt'	Comb	Cū-dīg-ā	Pestle
Chāc	Mother-in-law	Cū-dīg-ā-yāt	Mortar
chā' dōō	Night, or evening	Cū-dū-gūāhl-sz	Knocking
Chān	Pink or humpback salmon	Cū-dūn'jā	Dust
chā'nā	Breast (chest)	Cū-gū-dā	Veil or netting
Chās	Thunder	Cū-gūn'	Light
	Dried halibut	Cū-g'ūsz-tī	Lumber
chāt-cū'	Big sand fly	Cūhl-dū-gū'qu	Naked
chātī	Shade	Cū'hl-szāch-k	Bareheaded
Chātī chōōc	Fly (house)	Cū'hl-szōōch-ōō'	Sour
Chātī chōōc	Frog	Cūhl-tēhl-k	Barefooted
chātī-tī-gū-yī	Broom	Cū-jūk'wō	Adept
Chē gī	Dry	Cū-kā-djū-dī	Tattoo marks
Chēn	Smouldering coals	Cū-nāst	Cross
chīcū-dj	North wind	Cū-nū-dtū	Huckleberries (high)
chīd-tā	Arrow (sharp-pointed)	Cū-nū-nēc	Tell (thon)
chōōc	Cinnamon bear	Cū-nū-shōō' szāt-ī	Drunkard, or crazy
chōōd-st'	Porpoise	Cūsh-chēt	Calico, or print
chōōn	Hay or dead grass	Cūsh'chēt'	To write
Chōō-nāt	Sled	Cūshī-guādl-shūn	Soft
chōōts	Odor	Cū-sl-g'ā-ch'wō	Rough
Chēch	Beach	Cū-sl-yā'	Queer
Chū-cān	Saw	Cūs-nē	To knit
chūd-tā-yāt	Bachelor	Cū-sūn	Waist
Chūn	Burlap	Cū-tēg-ā	Key
chū-qu	Wing	Cū-ūt'	Covering
chūsh-ā	Rainbow	Cū'w djl-tēg'	Crooked
cūwā	Coat	Cū'w dīl cōōdj	Curly
cūwās-dā	Upward	Cū-wōōhl-yāz	To step
Cīch	Duck (mallard)	Cū-wōōt	Beads
Cīch' h-n-nū-gūt		Cū-yādī	Peace, or calm
Cī-nā-ūt'		Cū-yān-ī	Leaves
Cīn'dā			
Cīn'dā-chōō-nāt			

D.

Dā' (rising inflection)	Enough	Dāg'-gū-dōō-gūg' h-tē	Altar
Dā' (falling inflection)	Road, or path	Dā-nū-qu	Talisman, or charm
Dā' (rising inflection)	Please	Dā'-nā-shōō-yā'h	50 cents' worth
Dā' (falling inflection)	Ermine	Dāu	Sea weed (English dulse)
Dā-dū-shōōch	Bathing	Dā-wā'	Checkers
Dā-cē	Oceanward	Dā-wā'-tū-yē-dtā'-rī	Checker board

That one	Hli-ádl	Salty
Raft of logs	Hli-dég	Nape of neck
Nails (finger)	Hli-gás	Unlucky, unlawful
Nausea	Hli-gau	Loud
Current	Hli-hl	Negative particle
Fish	Hlingit	The people, a person
Hair, or fur	Hli-nóó'-ts	Sweet
Log (floating)	Hli-óos	Mischievous
Fallen tree, log	Hli-sá-yí	Famous, well known
Window	Hli-shisz'-k	Raw
Certainly	Hli-tá	Knife
Exclamation of delight	Hli-tóoch	Fresh (meat or fish)
Burden, pack	Hli-tsen	Strong
Shoulder	Hlóó'	Nose
Slime (on fish)	Hlóó-en-ná	Minor sorcerers
Indian doctors' pay	'Hlóódt	Eels
Foam	Hlóóg	Urine
Water	Hlóóg'aná	Handkerchief
Rash	Hlóóhl	Fire weed
Exclamation of impatience	Hlóó'hi-jinná	Vest
Yellow cedar	Hlóón	Bark of spruce or hemlock
Frog	Hlóó-nás	Nose ring
House	Hl-sziti-shawnt	Widow
Roof	'Hlóó	Among
Shingles	'Hlóó-tá	Adze
House foundation	'Hlóó'h	Husband
Window	Hlóó'h	Elder brother (male speaking)
Throat (outside)	'Hlóón-í'	Friend
Red paint for face	Hlóóts-á-nóó	Native whisky
Dead tree, blasted	Hlách-guá	Serves you right!
Flabby	Hlón	Standing
Seaweed	'Hlón	Near
Grandmother or grandfather	Hlós	They, or them
Don't	'Hlót	I, or me

I.	In-ge-shá	Bottle
Glass	Ísh	Father
Indian doctor		

J.	Ji-shó-góón	Tools
Keep still, hush	Jóóel	Begone
Snow shoes	Júgá	Sling
Weapon	Jún	Dream
Hand, or hands	Jún-wóó	Sheep
Ten		
Sleeve		

K.	Ká-ná-wóó'	Corpse
Man	Ká-ná-wóó-gá'-dí	Burial feast
One's own	Kás	Yard
And (conjunction)	kásh	Hip
Flowers	ká'shán	Old man
Coffin, dead house	kásh-é-há'góó	Cranberries (low)
Thin	káshú-é-shé'	Scissors
It's skin	Kás-shóó-wóó	Half a yard
One's relatives	Kász	Stick-splinter
A cut from a knife	Ká-sz-óóg-óó	Its rib
Man alone	ká-tó	Chin (his)
Foot (its)	ká-tóó-wóó-ó-cóó-a-qu-ót	Temptation
Footprints		
Large toe	Ká-yás-dá-ká-hát-í	Prison
Interpreter	ká-yúe-guá-há'-yú-góó	The soul
Provision	ká-yú-há-yí	Shadow, spirit, picture
Leg (its)	kóódl-e	Mud, earth
Awl		

kóódl-dá	Shovel
kóó-dú'h-á-yú-ná-há'	Star, or stars
kóó-ég'	Feast
kóó-ég'-í	Invited guests
Kóóg'	Witch
kóó-gá-nú-góót-í	Messengers sent to invite
kóó-gúsz	Fog
kóó-góósz	Cloud or clouds
kóó'h-dá	Backward

kóó-óó	Inhabitants
Kóó-óó-wóó	Home or homes
Kóó-éi-ádt	A cold
kóó tán	Summer
kóó-tí'	Weather
Kóó-té'-tá'	Shovel (large)
Ká-né'q-dá-ká-hit'í	Hospital
Ké-núsh-gú-dá	Poor
kú-qu	Basket

N.

Ná'	Clan
Ná	One family
Ná-chán	Chilkat blanket
Nádl	Basket used for packing
Nág	Marble
Nágt-ézi	Fox
Náhl	Room
Ná'h-á	Far off
Náhl-yé	Inside a room
Náq	Halibut bait
Ná-qu	Medicine
Ná-qu	Devil fish
Ná-qu	Squid or cuttle fish.
Ná-qu	Intestines
Ná-sá-á'	Covered pail
Ná	Whisky

Néqu	Sickness, pain
Né'-quádl	Paint
Nész	Sea urchins, syphilis.
Nóó'	Fort
Nóóc	Breeze
Nóóc-shé-yán	Mink
Nóó'-dtún-í	Palate
Nóóg'	Shells or porcelain
Nóó'h-óó'	Rectum
Nóók't	Grouse (male)
Nó-dá-qu'	Table
Nó-h'	Halibut hook
Nó-nú	Death
Nó-qu-szítí	Witch
Nús-dát	Last night

O.

óó	Exclamation of disdain
óócú-já	Wind
óóg'-óó	Shoulder blade
óó'h	Teeth
óóhán'	Us
óó'h-gán-dl-óó-wóó	Matches

óó'h-gán-káss	Matches
óó'ná	Gun
óó'ná-tóó-tóó'gú-yí	Ramrod
óó'h-cig-yú'-dí	Twins
óó'sz'	Soap

Q.

Quá'	Sign, badge
Quádt	Trout

Qnán	Smallpox
Qwán	Tribe

S.

Sí	Name
Sáe-é-hí	Ocean oil
Sá-gán'	To-morrow
Sá-né'h-át	South wind
Sé'	Voice
Sé	Daughter, doll
Séw	Belt, girdle
Séw	Rain
Shá' (falling inflection)	Mountain
Shá' (rising inflection)	Women
Shá-gúe	Valley
Shá-gúe-ní	Girls
Shá'h	Wild English currants
Shán	Old man, or woman
Shá-hóó'h	Rattle
Shát	Horns
Shát-k	Maiden
Shát-káts'-kóó	Girl (small)
Shá-wát	Woman
Shá'yí	Young spruce tree
Shá-yú-dí-hán	Plenty, many
Shé	Blood
Shé	Branches of trees
Shéeh	Female of animals

Shé-dtún-í	Branches of spruce trees
Shé-yá'-ná	Anchor
Shí	Song
Shí-szati	Song leader
Shí-szk	Raw (meat or fish)
Shóó'-gá-nú'h	End
Shóó'-qu	Strawberries
Shóó-wóó	Half
Shó	Head
Shó-é-át	Dancing headdress
Shó-éhe	Swamp
Shó-é-dléén	Skein of yarn
Shó-dá'-dtán	Headdress of feathers
Shó-dá-át	Fascinator
Shó-góón	Ancestors, origin
Shó'-há-wóó'	Hair (of head)
Shó'hí	Spoon
Shó-nú-hwá'-yí	Axe
Shút	Wife
Shút-h	Elder sister (female speaking)
Shú-yát	Pillow
Sh-ádt'-í	Cold
Shút'	Glacier

-gá'h-1
-gōō'-wōō
ōōg
ā-dts'-gōō
tch-ōō-tl
t-ōō-nān
l-dā-ūt
l-gōō'
wūtl
ōōks
ān-cāt
āich'ōō
āōōl
āōōg
āōōk
āōōk-tōō-nēqu
āōōsz
āōōtl'

Sad, sorrowful
Beautiful, joyous
Grass
Shawl
Handle
Bread
Muffer, neckwear
Pleasure
Arrow
Bow
Leather buckles
Hat
Tear
Bullhead
Bone
Rheumatism
Waltz, dance
Master

Szau
Szi'-w'hán-1
Szi'
Szi'
Szi'c
Szi'c'h
Szi'k
Szi'k-dā-cāt
Szi'nā
Szi'g'
Szi'sā-hit
Szi'ōō
Szi'ōōc
Szi'ōōsz-ūn-nī
Szi'ōō-tē
Szi'ūch
Szi'-cniwā-dā
Szi'-guāt

Crab
Tree moss, yellow
Clay
Eyebrows
Black bear
Dust, dirt
Smoke
Pipe
Lamp
Dish, bowl, or plate
Tent
Green
Barnacles (large)
Pine cones
Jade
Star fish
Wicker basket
Brown, bark of tree

ādī
āōōg'
āōōg'
āōōg'
ā'-g'ā
ā'-gū-yū't-gī
ā'-g'ōōDL
āōōhl'
āōōn'
āōōn'
āōō-qu
āōō'
āōō'-yēn'
āōō'
āōō'
āōōDL
āōōdl'
āōōhl'
āōōt'
āōōt'
āōōt-ōō-chūhl-g'ī
āōō'-yā
āōō' (rising inflection)
āōō' (falling inflection)
āōō'
āōōn-ā
āōō-qt
āōō
āōō-cū-tāne'
āōō-dōō-shōō
āōō-dā-hēn'
āōōg'
āōōg'
āōōg'-jin-cāt-kā
āōōgōō'

Obesity
Snail
Heart
Bite
Mosquitoes
Gnat
Needle
Large pan
Sea lion
Family (totemic)
Winter, year
Night
Midnight
Stealing
Store
Patch
Cedar bark
Dog salmon
Vein, artery, pulse
shoes
Waves
sponge
Chisel
Garden
Fat of mammals
Rope
Ancient copper shield
Sensitive, touchy
Mother
Huckleberries (red)
Six
Once
One
No
One hundred
Legend

Tiā'h-dū'-su'
Tiā'-hīōō'
Tiā'-kī
Tiā'-nū'h
Tiā'-nū'h-kā'
Tiā'q
Tiā'qu
Tiā'-qū'-hū-gē
Tiā'g-ā
Tiā'
Tōō-dā-chū'-qu
Tōō-hī'-yī
Tōō-hī'-yī-yū't-gī
Tōōhī'-g'ōō
Tōō-hī'-ān
Tōōg-ā
Tōō-kā-āhl'
Tōō-nūh-kī-yū-tēn
Tōōn-āt
Tōō-ōōch-sāt
Tōōg'
Tōō-tān'
Tōō-wā'-āt-sū-gōō'
Tōō-wōō'
Tōō-wōō-nē-qu
Tōō'
Tōō-ōōh'
Tōōg'
Tōō-ge'
Tōō-ōōō
Tōō-wā'

Nothing
Butterfly
Twenty, score
Alone
One man
Quick, hurry
Salmon, berries
Indian red
One by one, one to each
Deer tallow
Ants
Basket with cover
Nail or nails
Tacks
Auger
Kindness, mercy
Cartilage
Trousers, drawers
Mirror
Sensitive, touchy
Bugle, trumpet, cornet
Shark
Will, trust
Covetous, to want
Mind, will
Sorrow
Seal (hair)
Seal oil
Mittens, gloves
Sleep
Nail prints
Hammer
Thread, sinew
Yesterday
Cave
Gout

That (demonstrative pronoun)
It
Its
Fear
Over there (adverb)
On the outside
On the outside

Ū-dān'
Ū-dān'
Ū-dlōōn
Ū-g'
Ū'h'
Ū-hā'
Ū-hā'-cōō-dā-yūdt'
Ū-h-ē-tī

Around, surrounding
Dance
Hunting
At that place
My, or mine
Paddle
Oars
My seat

Ūhl-kā'
Ū'-hōō
Ū'-nā'
Ū-nūhl-sēn'
Ū-sū
Ū-s-gā-wōō'
Ūsh-cōō-dā-dīnch'ā
Ūsh-cōōhl-djedtā
Ūsh-cōōhl-szīs'-ā
Ūsh-cōōhl-yā'
Ūsh-cōō-kōō'h'-ā
Ūt
Ūt-cūsh-tī
Ūt-cōō'-dā-kā'
Ūt-cā-gāhl-tī'
Ūt-cā'-hōōdl-tī
Ūt-cā-yā'h-tā'-gōō
Ūt-dā-yī'

Gambling
Among
After
On the point of a sharp-pointed instrument
Neuralgia
Incantation of an Indian doctor
Seine fishing
Swimming
Ball playing
Sailing (for pleasure)
Playing, romping
Running (for pleasure)
Thing
Leather
Signaling (making signs)
Crumbs
Chips
Shavings
Birch

Ūt-dā-hīc
Ūt-g'ē-yūts-g'ōō-ōō
Ūt-gī-tān'-gōō
Ūt-gōō-wōō'
Ūt-gū-dēg'-ī
Ūt-gū-ā-hēn
Ūt-gūts'-gōō
Ūt-hā-dē
Ūt'-hīōō-gā'
Ūt'-hā'
Ūt'-hū-dā-cū-hī'-ī
Ūt-tē
Ūt-shī'
Ūt-shōōk
Ūt-shū-gōōn'-y'
Ūt-sū'-ē'
Ūt-szēk'-sz
Ūt-yū-nāqu'-ōō
Ūt-wōōs-cōō'
Ūt-yū-cū-dāu

Weight
Child
Canning, cute
Stamp of tree
Cork, stopper
Faith, belief
Child
Root of tree
The cause of war
Food
Restaurant, hotel
Mamma
Songs, singing
Laughter
Tools, implements
Cook, to
Smoking
Bait
Knowledge
Rain and snow, with wind

Wā'
Wā'-dā
Wā'-ē'
Wā'-g'
Wā'g-dā-nā
Wā'g-yīc
Wā-nā
Wā-sz'
Wāp
Wā'-yū'h-sū'
Wāōō'
Wāōōh-yū'h
Wāōōh-yū'h-dā-tī'
Wāōō-dā-nūg
Wāōōh'

That (demonstrative pronoun)
That one
You, thou
Eyes
Eyeglasses
In the center
Chalk
Lice
Fathom
How much worth?
Father-in-law
Equal
Suit of clothes
Burial dance
Hole

Wāōōh-sū'
Wāōōn'
Wāōōsh-cū-dā'
Wāōōsh-dā-yēn'
Wāōōsh-gā-dā
Wāōōsh-sūg'
Wāōōt
Wāōō-tōō'
Wāōōn
Wāōōn-dā
Wāōōn-yē-nū'h
Wāōōsh-cū'
Wāōōsh-tōō'
Wāōō-wōōs
Wāōōsz'
Wāōō-tsi'ch

Rest
Maggots
One on top of another
Facing
Opposite one another
Exchange
Inner bark of tree
In the chest
Selvedge
Sidewise
Secretly
Cheek
Inside the cheek
Cow (Chinook)
Brush, rod
Elk

Yā'
Yāc'
Yāc'
Yā-cō-dūhl
Yā-cō-gānk
Yā-cō-wāt
Yā-cō-wūtl
Yā-dōō
Yā-dī'
Yā-dī
Yā-dūh'
Yā-dūh'
Yā-gōō-gēn-q
Yā-g'ōōts'
Yāhl
Yā-ī
Yā'-jī-nē
Yāk-gwāt-tzān
Yā-kōōs gē'
Yāk-cē-gānk
Yān'
Yā-nā-yī'

This (demonstrative pronoun)
Indian doctor's spirit
Mussels
Heavy
It is small (inanimate object)
Long measure
Short measure
Here it is
Price
Elderberries
Hence, from here
Small
Sharp
Raven
Whale
Work
Shallow water
Wisdom
It is small (animate object)
Hunger, famine
Enemy, foes

Yā'-nū-āt
Yā'-nū'h
Yā-qu
Yā-qu-nū'-hun
Yās'
Yāt
Yau
Yē-dūt
Yēs
Yēs'
Yēt'
Yē-āt
Yē-wān'
Yīn-dā
Yōō'
Yōōcn'-dj
Yā'
Yū-ān-cū-d
Yū-āu'
Yū-cū-tōōt'
Yūc'-yē
Yūc'-yē-āt'-hā-yī'
Yū-dī-qu
Yū-dōō

Wild celery
This way
Canoe
Fasting
Fall, autumn
Here (adv.)
Herring
To-day
Scrap
New
Son
Bedstead
You, ye
Downward
Stomach
Sea otter
Face
Earthquake
Brooch
Buttons
Day, daytime
Dinner
Rudder
Beyond

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-dōō-n	Over there	Yun	Hemlock
dū-qū	Lad (growing)	Yūn'	Shore
dōō-guāts'-gōō	Boy (small)	Yūn-cūt-ōō-wōō-dā	High tide
dūhl'-l'	Heavy	Yūn'-dā	Shoreward
g'ū'	Good, all right	Yū-nēqu'	It hurts, he is sick
gā'	Great	Yūn-ōō-wū'hlā	Low tide
gā'-yī	Large	Yūn-shōō-cū'	Camping places
gōō'-dtsā	Pincers	Yun wāt	Elderly people
guā'-nā	Towel	Yūt	Child
gū-tūnc'	Talk, language	Yūt gī	Shingles
h-cū-wū-dā-yī-hēn'	River	Yū-tōō-tūnc'	Think
kū'	Speech, language	Yū-wōō'hl-ūt	Steer
kū-tī	Vile language, blasphemous	Yū-yūdt-ī	Long